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# hiccups:

## Hoquet : évaluation de l'acupuncture

### 1. Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis

☆☆☆	Evidence for effectiveness and a specific effect of acupuncture
☆☆	Evidence for effectiveness of acupuncture
☆	Limited evidence for effectiveness of acupuncture
∅	No evidence or insufficient evidence

#### 1.1. Generic Acupuncture

##### 1.1.1. Moretto 2013 ☆

Moretto EN, Wee B, Wiffen PJ, Murchison AG, Choi TY, Lee MS, Ernst E. Interventions for treating persistent and intractable hiccups in adults. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2013;1:CD008768. [171051].

<b>Purpose</b>	The objective of this review was to evaluate the effectiveness of pharmacological and nonpharmacological interventions used in the treatment of persistent and intractable hiccups of any aetiology in adults.
<b>Methods</b>	Studies were identified from the following databases: CENTRAL, CDSR, DARE, MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL, PsychINFO and SIGLE (last search March 2012). The search strategy for all the databases searched was based on the MEDLINE search strategy presented in Appendix 1. No additional handsearching of journals was undertaken. Investigators who are known to be carrying out research in this area were contacted for unpublished data or knowledge of the grey literature. SELECTION CRITERIA: studies eligible for inclusion in this review were randomised controlled trials (RCTs) or controlled clinical trials (CCTs). INCLUSION CRITERIA: adults (over 18 years old) diagnosed with persistent or intractable hiccups (hiccups lasting more than 48 hours), treated with any pharmacological or non-pharmacological intervention. EXCLUSION CRITERIA: less than ten participants; no assessment of change in hiccup frequency or intensity in outcome measures. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: two independent review authors assessed each abstract and title for relevance. Disagreement on eligibility was resolved by discussion. Where no abstract was available the full paper was obtained and assessed. We obtained full copies of the studies which met the inclusion criteria for further assessment. Two review authors independently collected data from each appropriate study and entered them into the software Review Manager 5. Two independent review authors assessed the risk of bias using the RevMan 5 'Risk of bias' table following guidance from the Cochrane Handbook of Systematic Reviews of Interventions (Higgins 2009).

<b>Results</b>	<b>A total of four studies (305 participants)</b> met the inclusion criteria. All of these studies sought to determine the effectiveness of different acupuncture techniques in the treatment of persistent and intractable hiccups. All four studies had a high risk of bias, did not compare the intervention with placebo, and failed to report side effects or adverse events for either the treatment or control groups. Due to methodological differences we were unable to perform a meta-analysis of the results. No studies investigating pharmacological interventions for persistent and intractable hiccups met the inclusion criteria.
<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>There is insufficient evidence to guide the treatment of persistent or intractable hiccups with either pharmacological or non-pharmacological interventions.</b> The paucity of high quality studies indicate a need for randomised placebo-controlled trials of both pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatments.

## 1.2. Special Clinical Forms

### 1.2.1. hiccups in cancer patient

See [corresponding item](#)

### 1.2.2. Hiccups after stroke

See [corresponding item](#)

## 2. Clinical Practice Guidelines

⊕ positive recommendation (regardless of the level of evidence reported)  
 ∅ negative recommendation (or lack of evidence)

### 2.1. Fédération Bruxelloise de Soins Palliatifs et Continus (FBSP, Belgique) 2019 ⊕

Hoquet. Palliaguide - Guidelines de soins palliatifs. Belgique 2019. [001].

Dans un hoquet persistant ou réfractaire, penser à l'apport de l'acupuncture.

### 2.2. NHS Scotland 2019 ⊕

Hiccups. Scottish Palliative Care Guidelines. 2019. 3P. [197341].

Acupuncture may be effective

### 2.3. BC Centre for Palliative Care (Canada) 2017 ⊕

B.C. Inter-Professional Palliative Symptom Management Guidelines. BC Centre for Palliative Care. 2017:304P. [219379]. [URL](#)

Hiccoughs: Acupuncture, if available and acceptable to the patient.

## 2.4. National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE, UK) 2017

CKS Clinical knowledge summaries).. Hiccups. London (UK): National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE). 2017;;10P. [197111].

For people in whom an underlying cause cannot be identified, or whose hiccups persist after treatment of an identified underlying cause: Advise that acupuncture, hypnosis, and/or psychotherapy can be tried.

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