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1. Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis

1.1. Zheng 2022 ☆☆

1.2. Yun 2020

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Occipital neuralgia

Névralgie occipitale : 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
Ø	No evidence or insufficient evidence

1.1. Zheng 2022 ☆☆

Zheng H, Li C, Hu J, Zeng L. Effects of acupuncture in the treatment of occipital neuralgia: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Medicine* (Baltimore). 2022 Dec 2;101(48):e31891. <https://doi.org/10.1097/MD.00000000000031891>.

Background	Acupuncture is used to treat subjects with occipital neuralgia, which is 1 of the main causes of occipital pain; however, its effect is conflicting. Hence, the current study aims to evaluate the effects of acupuncture in the treatment of occipital neuralgia.
Methods	In a systematic search of PubMed, Embase, OVID, China National Knowledge Infrastructure, Cochrane Library, Chinese Biomedical Literature Database, Wanfang databases, and Google Scholar until July 2021, 15 studies aimed to evaluate the effects of acupuncture in the treatment of occipital neuralgia were included. Human-related trials were considered in different languages. The size of the study was not considered a limit for its inclusion and the study intervention should focus on comparing the impact of acupuncture in the intervention group compared with the control group. The odds ratio (OR) and the mean difference (MD) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated with a random or fixed-effect model for different subgroup analyses. Publication bias was assessed using the Egger test, while the risk of bias was assessed using the Review manager software.
Results	Acupuncture had a significantly higher effective rate of treatment (OR, 5.40; 95% CI, 2.48 to 11.77, $P < .001$) compared to control in the treatment of occipital neuralgia and lower visual analogue scale (MD, -2.45; 95% CI, -2.69 to -2.21, $P < .001$). Acupuncture plus medication had a significantly higher effective rate of treatment (OR, 3.96; 95% CI, 2.10 to 7.47, $P < .001$) compared to medication in the treatment of occipital neuralgia. Acupuncture analysis for safety issues showed a significant reduction of adverse events compared with the medication group.
Conclusion	Acupuncture alone or acupuncture plus medication had a significantly beneficial effect on the effective rate of treatment, safety and visual analog scale compared to medication in the treatment of occipital neuralgia. Further studies are required to validate these findings.

1.2. Yun 2020

Yun JM , Lee SH , Cho JH , Kim KW , Ha IH. The effects of acupuncture on occipital neuralgia: a systematic review and meta-analysis. BMC Complement Med Ther. 2020;20(1):171. [209779]. doi/

Background	Occipital neuralgia is one of the main causes of occipital pain. This systematic review aims to assess the level of evidence in randomized controlled trials (RCTs) on the effects of acupuncture on occipital neuralgia.
Methods	We searched 11 databases and a journal archive from their inception up to December 2019 for relevant RCTs. We did not place any specific restrictions on patients diagnosed with occipital neuralgia, such as age or gender. We included studies that used an acupuncture intervention group, with or without the control group treatment, and that set a control group receiving active, interventional treatment such as medication. For outcomes, we used visual analogue scale (VAS) and effective rate.
Results	We included a total of 11 RCTs. All VAS scores (mean difference [MD] -2.35, 95% confidence interval [CI] -2.84, -1.86) and effective rate values (odds ratio [OR] 4.96, 95% CI 2.24, 10.96) showed significant differences in effect between acupuncture treatment alone and the control group treatment. Similarly, combined acupuncture treatment with control group treatment also showed significant effects in effective rate (OR 6.68, 95% CI 1.11, 40.37). We performed a subgroup analysis on studies that used acupuncture only as the intervention and reported the effective rate and found that all acupuncture subgroups showed significant effects compared to the control group treatments. None of the studies reported severe adverse effects.
Conclusions	Although acupuncture only and combined acupuncture treatments showed significant effects compared to medication, the results of this study are inconclusive. Studies with rigorous study design and larger sample sizes are needed to confirm the role of acupuncture in this field.

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