Table des matières

Shocwave Lithotripsy

lithotripsie extracorporelle : 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. Chen 2023

Chen HT, Hung KC, Hsu YC, Kuo JR, Chang YJ, Chen IW, Sun CK. Efficacy of acupuncture for pain relief in patients receiving extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled studies. Front Med (Lausanne). 2023 Jun 2;10:1114485. https://doi.org/10.3389/fmed.2023.1114485

Background	This meta-analysis aimed at investigating the efficacy of acupuncture for pain relief in patients receiving extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy (ESWL).
Methods	Randomized controlled trials comparing the efficacy of acupuncture with conventional treatments were retrieved from major electronic databases (e.g., MEDLINE, EMBASE, and Cochrane Library) until August 28, 2022. The primary outcome was the response rate (i.e., rate of pain relief), while secondary outcomes included stone-free rate, satisfaction rate, duration of ESWL, peri-/post-procedural pain score, and risk of adverse events.
Results	Thirteen eligible studies involving 1,220 participants published between 1993 and 2022 were analyzed. Pooled results indicated that acupuncture had a better response rate compared to conventional treatments (RR = 1.17, 95% CI: 1.06-1.3, p = 0.003, seven trials, n = 832). Despite no difference in ESWL duration (MD = 0.02 min, 95% CI: -1.53 to 1.57, p = 0.98, three trials, n = 141), stone-free rate (RR = 1.11, 95% CI: 1-1.25, p = 0.06, six trials, n = 498), and satisfaction rate (RR = 1.51, 95% CI: 0.92-2.47, p = 0.1, three trials, n = 334) between the two groups, the acupuncture group had a lower risk of adverse events (RR = 0.51, 95% CI: 0.33-0.79, p = 0.003, five trials, n = 327), peri- (MD = -1.91 points, 94% CI: -3.53 to -0.28, p = 0.02, four trials, n = 258 patient) and post-procedural (MD = -1.07, 95% CI: -1.77 to -0.36, p = 0.003, four trials, n = 335) pain score.
Conclusion	The results of this meta-analysis showed that the use of acupuncture in patients receiving ESWL was associated with a higher pain relief rate and a lower risk of adverse events, suggesting feasibility of its use in this clinical setting.

1.2. Ngee-Ming 2014 ☆

Ngee-Ming G, Tamsin D, Rai BP, Somani BK. Complementary approaches to decreasing discomfort during shockwave lithotripsy (SWL). Urolithiasis. 2014;42(3):189-93. [178882].

Objective	Shock wave lithotripsy (SWL) is an established treatment for renal stones. Although non-invasive, it can cause significant pain and anxiety during the procedure. Our purpose was to review the literature to look at the effect of complimentary therapy in patients undergoing SWL and whether it led to a reduction in the requirement of analgesics and anxiolytics.
Methods	A systematic review was performed on the use of acupuncture, auricular acupressure, transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) and music during SWL. Only prospective randomized controlled trials were selected. Two reviewers independently extracted the data from each study. Outcomes relating to analgesia requirement, anxiety and stone-free rates (SFR) were compared.
Results	Seven papers were identified reporting on 591 patients (**acupuncture-3**, TENS-1 and music-3). Pain control/analgesia requirement was significantly better in four studies (music-2, acupuncture-1, TENS-1). Significantly lower anxiety was noted in one study with music and two using acupuncture. No difference in SFR was noted with the use of complementary therapy. No major or minor side effects were noted.
Conclusions	**Complementary therapy for SWL can help lower analgesia requirement and the anxiety associated with it**. However, it does not have any effect on the SFR.