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A Clinical Pilot Study Comparing Sweet Bee Venom Treatment Parallel with Acupuncture Treatment in Patients Diagnosed with Lumbar Spine Sprain

Yong-jeen Shin

Abstract

Objectives: This study was carried out to compare Sweet Bee Venom (referred to as Sweet BV hereafter) acupuncture treatment parallel with acupuncture treatment only for patients diagnosed with lumbar spine sprain and to find a better treatment.

Methods: The subjects were patients diagnosed with lumbar spine sprain who had been hospitalized at Suncheon Oriental Medical Hospital, the subjects were randomly divided into Sweet BV parallel with treatment group and the acupuncture-only group; the other treatment conditions were maintained the same. Then, the VAS (visual analogue scale) was used to compare the difference in the treatment period between the two groups from VAS 10 to VAS 0, from VAS 10 to VAS 5, and from VAS 5 to VAS 0.

Results and Conclusion: The Sweet BV parallel with acupuncture treatment group and acupuncture-only treatment group were compared regarding the respective treatment period, and the treatment period from VAS 10 to VAS 5 was significantly reduced in the Sweet BV parallel with acupuncture treatment group compared to the acupuncture-only treatment group, but the treatment period from VAS 5 to VAS 0 did not show a significant difference. Therefore, Sweet BV parallel treatment can be said to effective in shortening the treatment period and controlling early pain compared to acupuncture-only treatment.

Key Words: lumbar spine sprain; Sweet Bee venom; acupuncture; visual analogue scale

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Dose- dependent Effects of *Jungsongouhyul* Pharmacopuncture on Low Back Pain

Man-Jin Jeong, O-Gon Kwon, Chang-Hoon Woo, Hee-Duk An

Abstract

Objectives: The object of this study was to analyze the intensity of low back pain for various dosages of the *Jungsongouhyul* pharmacopuncture.

Methods: Three groups were made with 15 patients each at Po-Hang Oriental Hospital, which is affiliated with Daegu Haany University. The patients were observed from August 1, 2010 to September 30 2010. Group 1 was treated with acupuncture groups with herb and other therapy and with differential dosage of *Jungsongouhyul* pharmacopuncture 0.4, 0.8, and 1.2 cc. We measured the pain threshold and the visual analog scale(vns) during the first week of admission. The statistical analysis was performed by using the oneway ANOVA and the Tukey test.

Results: The change in the VAS was not statistically significant, but the change in the pain threshold was statistically significant. Multiple comparisons of the pain threshold between the two groups showed statistically significant differences. Multiple comparisons of the pain threshold between groups 1 and 3 and groups 2 and 3 showed no statistically significant differences.

Conclusion: *Jungsongouhyul* Pharmacopuncture 1.2cc was more effective than 0.4 and 0.8cc.

Key Words: low back pain; pharmacopuncture; pain threshold; pressure algometer; VAS

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