



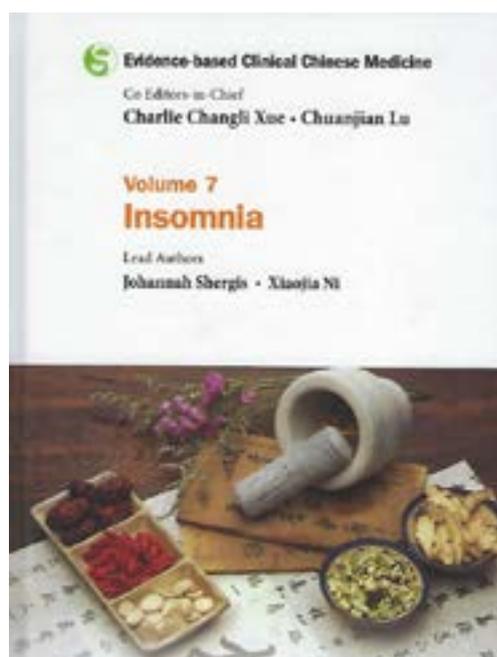
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Contents

<i>Disclaimer</i>	v
<i>Foreword</i>	vii
<i>Purpose of the Monograph</i>	xi
<i>Authors and Contributors</i>	xv
<i>Members of Advisory Committee and Panel</i>	xvii
<i>Professor Charlie Changli Xue, PhD</i>	xix
<i>Professor Chuanjian Lu, MD</i>	xxi
<i>Acknowledgments</i>	xxiii
<i>List of Figures</i>	xxxv
<i>List of Tables</i>	xxxvii
1. Introduction to Insomnia	1
Definition of Insomnia	1
Epidemiology	2
Burden	2
Risk Factors	2
Diagnosis	3
Differential Diagnosis	4
Pathophysiology of Insomnia	6
Management	7
Pharmacological Management	8
Complementary and Alternative Medicine Therapies	9
Prognosis	9
References	9

4. Method of Evaluating Clinical Evidence	47
Introduction	47
Search Strategy	48
Inclusion Criteria	50
Exclusion Criteria	50
Outcomes	50
Risk of Bias Assessment	52
Statistical Analyses	54
Assessment Using GRADE	54
References	56
5. Clinical Evidence for Chinese Herbal Medicine	59
Introduction	59
Previous Systematic Reviews	59
Characteristics of Clinical Studies of Chinese Herbal Medicine	61
Chinese Herbal Medicine Treatments	61
Randomised Controlled Trials of Chinese Herbal Medicine	63
Chinese Herbal Medicine Treatments	64
Risk of Bias	67
Sleep Quality	68
Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index	68
Athens Insomnia Scale	71
Sleep Dysfunction Rating Scale	72
Self-rating Scale of Sleep	72
Spiegel Sleep Questionnaire	73
Subjective Sleep Parameters	73
Sleep Onset Latency	73
Total Sleep Duration	73
Sleep Efficiency	74
Polysomnography	74
Sleep Onset Latency	74
Total Sleep Duration	74
Wake After Sleep Onset	75
Sleep Efficiency	75
Depression and Anxiety Scales	75

Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression	75
Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety	76
Zung's Self-rating Depression Scale	76
Zung's Self-rating Anxiety Scale	77
Daytime Functional Impairment	77
Quality of Life	77
Clinician-rated Outcomes	78
Clinician Global Impression-severity	78
Effective Rate	78
Effective Rate Defined by the New Drug Guideline	78
Effective Rate Defined by the Chinese Medicine Standards	79
Assessment Using GRADE	80
Chinese Herbal Medicine vs. Placebo	80
Chinese Herbal Medicine vs. Benzodiazepine Drugs	80
Chinese Herbal Medicine vs. Non-Benzodiazepine Drugs	80
Chinese Herbal Medicine plus Psychotherapy vs. Psychotherapy	86
Randomised Controlled Trial Evidence for Individual Formulae	86
Wen dan tang 温胆汤	86
Suan zao ren tang 酸枣仁汤	86
Subjective sleep quality	86
Clinician-rated outcomes	89
Depression and anxiety scales	89
Xue fu zhu yu tang 血府逐瘀汤	89
Sleep quality	89
Subjective sleep parameters	90
Depression and anxiety scales	90
Clinician-rated outcomes	90
Gui pi tang 归脾汤	90
Sleep quality and subjective sleep parameters	91
Clinician-rated outcomes	91
Tian wan bu xin dan 天王补心丹	91

Sleep quality	91
Clinician-rated outcomes	91
Chinese Herbal Manufactured Products	92
Zao ren an shen capsules 枣仁安神胶囊	92
Sleep quality	92
Depression and anxiety scales	92
Clinician-rated outcomes	92
Wu ling capsules 乌灵胶囊	92
Sleep quality	93
Clinician-rated outcomes	93
Shen qi wu wei zi tablets 参芪五味子片	93
Sleep quality	93
Depression and anxiety scales	93
Clinician-rated outcomes	94
Shu mian preparations 舒眠制剂	94
Bai le mian capsule 百乐眠胶囊	94
Sleep quality	94
Depression and anxiety scales	95
Clinician-rated outcome	95
Individualised Syndrome Differentiation and Treatment	95
Sleep quality	95
Depression and anxiety scales	96
Clinician-rated outcomes	96
Assessment Using GRADE	96
Wen dan tang 温胆汤 (modified) vs. Benzodiazepine Drugs	96
Suan zao ren tang 酸枣仁汤 (modified) vs. Benzodiazepine Drugs	96
Gui Pi Tang 归脾汤 (modified) vs. Benzodiazepine Drugs	99
Xue Fu Zhu Yu Tang 血府逐瘀汤 (modified) vs. Benzodiazepine Drugs	99
Frequently Reported Herbs in Meta-analyses Showing Favourable Effect	99

Safety of Chinese Herbal Medicine in Randomised Controlled Trials	99
Controlled Clinical Trials of Chinese Herbal Medicine	112
Sleep Quality	113
Subjective Sleep Parameters	113
Anxiety and Depression Scales	113
Clinician-rated Outcomes	114
Safety of Chinese Herbal Medicine in Controlled Clinical Trials	114
Non-controlled Studies of Chinese Herbal Medicine	115
Safety of Chinese Herbal Medicine in Non-controlled Studies	116
Summary of Chinese Herbal Medicine Clinical Evidence	116
Chinese Herbal Medicine	117
Integrative Medicine	118
References	119
6. Pharmacological Actions of the Frequently Used Herbs	143
Introduction	143
Methods	143
Experimental Studies on <i>suan zao ren</i> 酸枣仁	144
Experimental Studies on <i>fu ling</i> 茯苓	145
Experimental Studies on <i>ye jiao teng</i> 夜交藤	146
Experimental Studies on <i>dang gui</i> 当归	146
Experimental Studies on <i>yuan zhi</i> 远志	147
Experimental Studies on <i>chuan xiong</i> 川芎	147
Experimental Studies on <i>dan shen</i> 丹参	148
Experimental Studies on <i>bai shao</i> 白芍	149
Experimental Studies on <i>chai hu</i> 柴胡	149
Experimental Studies on <i>Gan Cao</i> 甘草	150
Summary of Pharmacological Actions of the Common Herbs	150
References	151

7. Clinical Evidence for Acupuncture and Related Therapies	161
Introduction	161
Previous Systematic Reviews	162
Characteristics of Clinical Studies of Acupuncture and Related Therapies	163
Acupuncture Points	165
Chinese Medicine Syndromes	165
Randomised Controlled Trials of Acupuncture and Related Therapies	165
Acupuncture Treatments	166
Risk of Bias	168
Acupuncture	169
Results	170
Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index	170
Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index – Individual Domains	170
Athens Insomnia Scale	172
Self-rating Scale of Sleep	172
Spiegel Sleep Questionnaire	172
Polysomnography	172
Beck Anxiety Inventory	173
Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression and Anxiety	173
Zung Self-rating Depression and Anxiety Scale	173
Epworth Sleepiness Scale	174
Short Form Health Survey	174
Chinese Quality of Life Instrument	174
WHO Quality of Life Questionnaire	174
New Drug Guideline	174
Chinese Medicine Standards	175
Adverse Events	175
Assessment Using GRADE	177
Acupuncture vs. Sham/Placebo Acupuncture	177
Acupuncture vs. Benzodiazapine Drugs/ Non-Benzodiazapine Drugs	177
Electroacupuncture	177
Scalp Acupuncture	181

Ear Acupuncture	182
Acupuncture plus Ear Acupressure	182
Results	182
Adverse Events	183
Ear Acupressure	183
Results	184
Adverse Events	184
Body Acupressure	184
Results	185
Adverse Events	185
Moxibustion	186
Results	186
Adverse Events	186
Frequently Reported Acupuncture Points in Meta-analyses Showing Favourable Effect	186
Controlled Clinical Trials of Acupuncture and Related Therapies	190
Results	190
Acupuncture	190
Ear Acupressure	191
Non-controlled Studies of Acupuncture and Related Therapies	191
Summary of Acupuncture and Related Therapies Clinical Evidence	192
References	195
8. Clinical Evidence for Other Chinese Medicine Therapies	207
Introduction	207
Characteristics of Clinical Studies of Other Chinese Medicine Therapies	208
Randomised Controlled Trials of Other Chinese Medicine Therapies	208
Risk of Bias	208
Tuina 推拿	210

Cupping	210
Roller Needle	211
Non-controlled Studies of Other Chinese Medicine Therapies	211
Summary of Other Chinese Medicine Clinical Evidence	212
9. Clinical Evidence for Combination Therapies	215
Introduction	215
Characteristics of Clinical Studies of Combination Therapies	216
Risk of Bias	218
Combination Therapies Results	219
Chinese Herbal Medicine plus Acupuncture	219
Adverse Events	220
Chinese Herbal Medicine plus Ear Acupressure	220
Adverse Events	222
Acupuncture plus <i>Tuina</i>	222
Adverse Events	223
Chinese Herbal Medicine Footbath plus Other Therapies	223
Adverse Events	224
Acupuncture plus Cupping	224
Adverse Events	224
Cupping plus Other Therapies	225
Adverse Events	225
Chinese Herbal Medicine plus Multiple Acupuncture Therapies	225
Adverse Events	225
Topical Chinese Herbal Medicine plus Acupressure	226
Adverse Events	226
<i>Tuina</i> plus Other Acupuncture Therapies and Chinese Herbal Medicine	226
Adverse Events	226
Summary of the Evidence for Combination Therapies	227

10. Summary and Conclusions	233
Introduction	233
Chinese Herbal Medicine	234
Chinese Herbal Medicine: Clinical Trial Evidence	234
Individual Chinese Herbal Formulae	238
Acupuncture and Related Therapies	238
Acupuncture and Related Therapies: Clinical Trial Evidence	240
Individual Acupuncture Therapies	241
Other Chinese Medicine Therapies and Combination Therapies	242
Other Chinese Medicine Therapies: Clinical Trial Evidence	243
Conclusions	243
Implications for Practice	243
Implications for Research	244
References	245
Glossary	247
<i>Index</i>	265

was also no difference between CHM and BZDs (MD 13.20 minutes [-42.27, 68.67]) (H268). CHM combined with BZDs was not superior to BZDs alone (MD 32.80 minutes [-19.57, 85.17]) (H268).

Wake After Sleep Onset

In terms of the frequency of waking up after the onset of sleep measured by polysomnography, there was no difference between CHM and placebos in two studies (MD 0.58 times [-3.20, 4.37], $P = 50\%$) (H198, H268). There was also no difference between CHM and BZDs (MD 3.30 times [-2.62, 9.22]) (H268). The integrative use of CHM plus BZDs did not reduce the frequency of awakenings compared to BZDs alone (MD -0.35 times [-5.72, 5.02]) (H268).

Sleep Efficiency

In terms of sleep efficiency measured by polysomnography, there was no difference between CHM and placebo in two studies (MD 0.48% [-6.02, 6.99], $P = 36\%$) (H198, H268). There was also no difference between CHM and BZDs (MD 3.10% [-10.15, 16.35]) (H268). The integrative use of CHM plus BZDs did not improve sleep efficiency compared to BZDs alone (MD 6.90 [-4.59, 18.39]) (H268).

Depression and Anxiety Scales

Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression

The Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAM-D) is measured on a scale of 0 to 50 and lower scores indicate a reduction in depressive symptoms. CHM did not show a greater effect than BZDs in terms of depression reduction measured with the HAM-D in two studies (MD -1.24 [-4.19, 1.71], $P = 80\%$) (H13, H31). CHM combined with pharmacotherapy was not superior to pharmacotherapy alone at reducing HAM-D scores in two studies (MD -0.75 [-1.63, 0.13], $P = 0\%$) (H212, H247). In individual studies, CHM was not

superior to BZDs (MD 0.50 [-2.77, 3.77]) (H247) or anti-depressant drugs (MD -0.85 [-1.77, 0.07]) (H212).

Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety

The Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAMA) is measured on a scale of 0 to 56 and lower scores indicate a reduction in anxious symptoms. CHM was not superior to BZDs in terms of anxiety reduction measured with the HAMA in 11 studies (MD -0.76 [-1.61, 0.10], $I^2 = 70%$) (H13, H29-H31, H131, H144, H147, H172, H173, H180, H191).

CHM combined with pharmacotherapy had a greater effect in improving anxiety than pharmacotherapy alone in five studies (MD -1.65 [-2.27, -1.04], $I^2 = 0%$) (H212, H247, H249, H252, H253). In a subgroup comparing CHM plus BZDs to BZDs alone, integrative treatment was not found to be superior in three studies (MD -1.23 [-2.56, 0.10], $I^2 = 0%$) (H247, H252, H253). One study compared CHM plus non-BZDs against non-BZDs alone and found no differences between the two groups (MD -1.94 [-4.60, 0.72]) (H249). However, a single study comparing CHM plus anti-depressants against anti-depressants alone showed an improvement in the integrative medicine group (MD -1.76 [-2.49, -1.03]) (H212).

Zung's Self-rating Depression Scale

Zung's Self-rating Depression Scale (SDS) assesses depression on a scale ranging from 20 to 80; lower scores indicate less depression symptoms. Participants treated with CHM had lower SDS scores compared to participants treated with BZDs in seven studies (MD -4.91 [-6.48, -3.34], $I^2 = 19%$) (H39, H41, H63, H76, H98, H153, H268). One study was not included in the meta-analysis because it used a different scoring approach (H42), and one study showed that CHM was not superior to a placebo (MD 1.50 [-8.81, 11.81]) (H268).

Sleep quality and subjective sleep parameters

One study assessed sleep quality using the PSQI (H80). *Gui pi tang* improved sleep quality compared to BZDs (MD -1.80 [-2.72, -0.88]). Total sleep duration rated by participants was reported in another study and *Gui pi tang* was not found to be more effective than BZDs (MD 0.37 hours [-0.33, 1.07]) (H124).

Clinician-rated outcomes

Effective rate defined by the New Drug Guideline was assessed in three studies and *Gui pi tang* did not improve the effective rate compared to BZDs (RR 1.16 [0.97, 1.38], $P = 78\%$) (H70, H96, H97). However, the integrative use of *Gui pi tang* and BZDs was superior to BZDs alone in two studies (RR 1.33 [1.07, 1.64], $P = 0\%$) (H224, H227).

Tian wan bu xin dan 天王补心丹

Four studies evaluated *Tian wan bu xin dan* 天王补心丹 (H67, H71, H72, H177).

Sleep quality

In terms of sleep quality measured by the PSQI, *Tian wan bu xin dan* was superior to BZDs in two studies (MD -0.73 [-2.87, 1.42], $P = 88\%$) (H67, H72).

Clinician-rated outcomes

Tian wan bu xin dan was not found to be superior to BZDs in terms of the effective rate as defined by the New Drug Guideline in two studies (RR 1.23 [0.92, 1.64], $P = 61\%$) (H71, H72).

Table 5-9. GRADE: Wen dan tang 温胆汤 vs. Benzodiazepine Drugs

Outcomes	No. of Participants (Studies)	Quality of the Evidence (GRADE)	Relative Effect (95% CI)	Anticipated Absolute Effects	
				Risk with BZDs	Risk Difference with Wen dan tang 温胆汤
Sleep quality effective rate	492	⊕⊕○○	RR 1.17	766 per 1,000	130 more per 1,000
Mean treatment duration: 5 weeks	(6 RCTs)	LOW ^{1,2}	(1.06, 1.29)		(46 more to 222 more)

Sleep onset latency, total sleep duration, sleep efficiency, and wake after sleep onset: not reported

Adverse events 355 (4 RCTs) Adverse events were mentioned in four studies. Only one study reported adverse events in the group treated with Wen dan tang 温胆汤 and adverse events included three cases of increased alanine aminotransferase.

*The risk in the intervention group (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the relative effect of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

Abbreviations: BZDs, benzodiazepine drugs; CI, Confidence Interval; PSQI, Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index; RR, Risk ratio; RCTs, randomised controlled trials.

Notes

1. Insufficient blinding of personnel, participants, and outcome assessors.
2. The use of subjective outcome in place of the patient-important outcome of interest.

Study References

- Sleep quality: 1117, 1143, 1677, 1889, 11004, 11143.
- Adverse events: 1889, 11101, 11140, 11206.



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