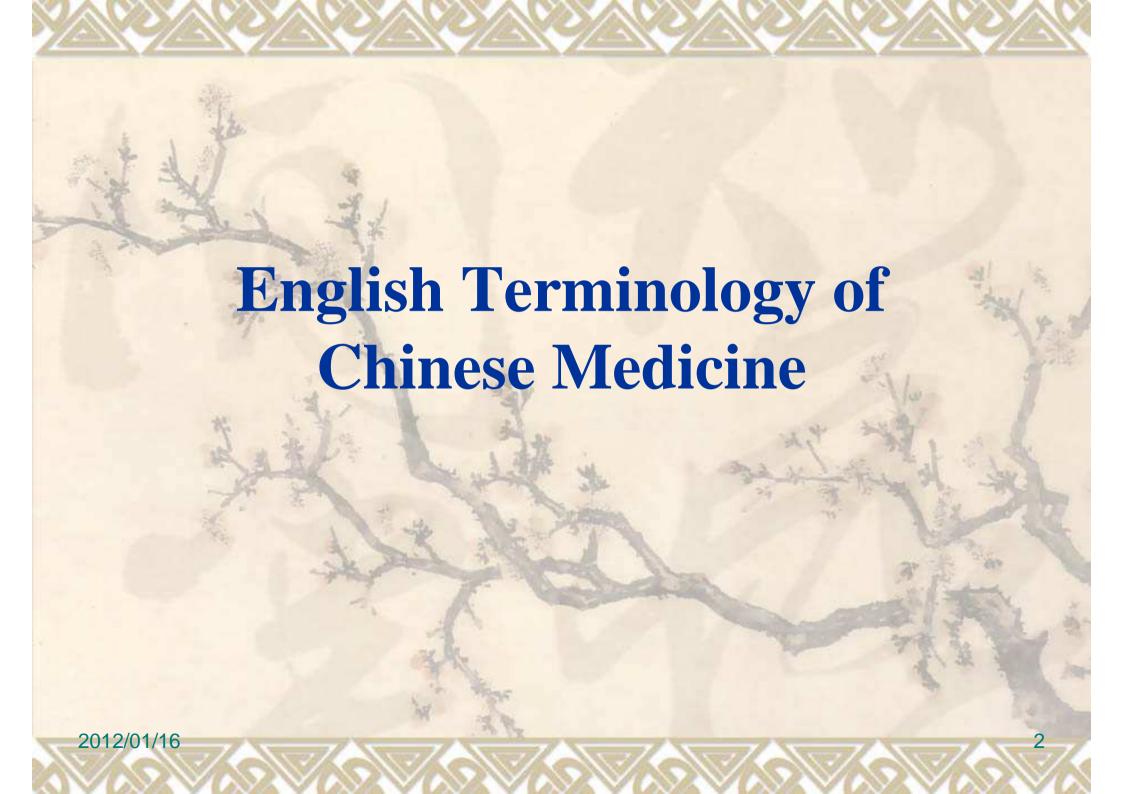
# Acupuncture for obesity: a systematic review and meta-analysis

報告醫師: R2 李炎東

指導醫師:鄭淑臻醫師/顏宏融醫師



## English Terminology of Chinese Medicine

- ❖ Channel, Meridian 經脈
- ❖ Greater yang 太陽
- ❖ Yang brightness 陽明
- ❖Lesser yang 少陽
- ❖ Greater yin 太陰
- ❖Lesser yin 少陰
- ❖ Reverting yin 厥陰

## English Terminology of Chinese Medicine

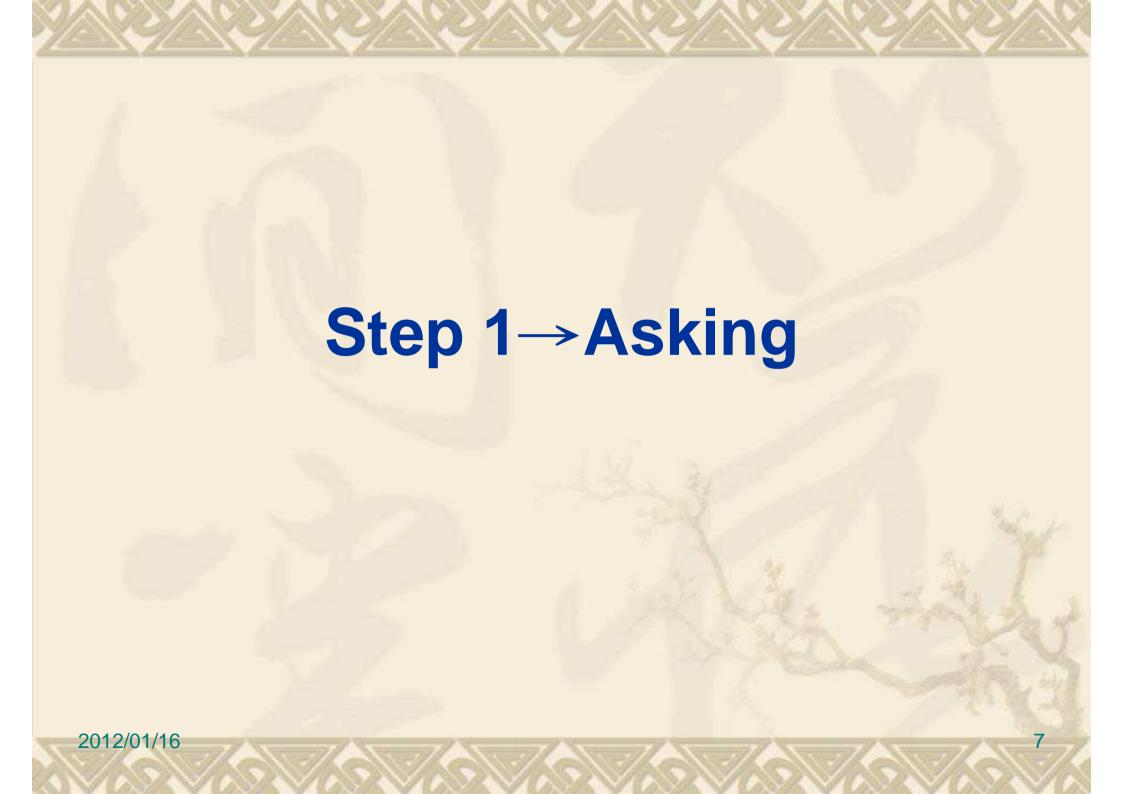
- ❖ Controlling vessel 任脈
  Conception vessel
- ❖ Governing vessel 督脈
  Governor vessel
- ❖ Acupuncture point 穴位
- ❖Body inch 同身寸
- ❖ Five transport points 五輪穴

## English Terminology of Chinese Medicine

- ❖ Acupuncture 針
- **❖ Moxibustion** 灸
- ❖ Filiform needle 毫針
- ❖ Electroacupuncture 電針
- ❖Moxa pole 艾條
- ❖Moxa cone 艾粒

### Case

\* A big and corpulent postpartum woman came to the traditional medical outpatient service to ask for the acupuncture treatment. She said, "Overweight result in my postpartum depression. I really worry about my figure inflicting my happiness. I tried a lot of ways to lose weight, but they have never improved on it. Doctor, I want to know what would be the result to take this therapy. Does it have influence of sequelae? By the way, I persist in the safest way to be a slender lady."



## Was Acupuncture for Obesity Effective

P	Problem	Obesity
T	Intervention	Acupuncture
С	Comparison	Placebo
0	Outcome	Weight loss

## **Definition**

Overweight and obesity are defined as abnormal or excessive fat accumulation that may impair health

### Prevalence

- Worldwide obesity has more than doubled since 1980.
- In 2008, 1.5 billion adults, 20 and older, were overweight. Of these over 200 million men and nearly 300 million women were obese.
- Nearly 43 million children under the age of five were overweight in 2010

## Classification

- ❖ Body mass index (BMI) is a simple index of weight-for-height that is commonly used to classify overweight and obesity in adults. It is defined as a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of his height in meters (kg/m²).
- \* a BMI greater than or equal to 25 is overweight
- \* a BMI greater than or equal to 30 is obesity.

## **Prevalence in Taiwan**

❖ Obesity in Taiwan: 44.1%

• Male: 50.8%

• Female: 36.9%

Obese children: 25%

From: Nutrition And Health Survey in Taiwan, 2008 Ministry of Education, 2008

## Prevalence in Taiwan

- Seven of ten leading causes of death related to obesity
- Cancer( colon cancer, breast cancer)
- Heart disease
- Cerebrovascular diseases
- Diabetes mellitus
- Chronic lower respiratory disease
- Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis
- Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis

## Prevalence in Taiwan

- Obesity leading to:
- Osteoarthritis
- Metabolic syndrome

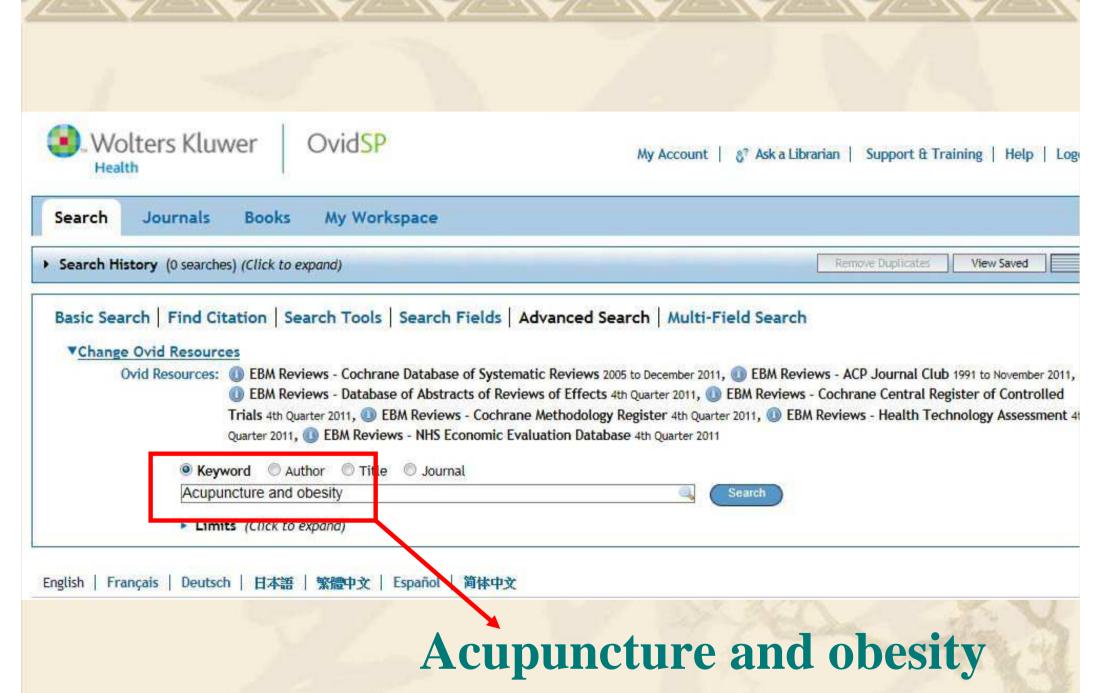
insulin resistance
hypertension
cholesterol abnormalities

## Classification in Taiwan

- ◆ BMI ≥ 35: severe obesity (重度肥胖)
- ❖ 30≦BMI< 35: moderate obesity (中度肥胖)
- ❖ 27≦BMI< 30: mild obesity (輕度肥胖)
- **❖ 24≦BMI< 27**: overweight (過重)

## Step 2→Assessing

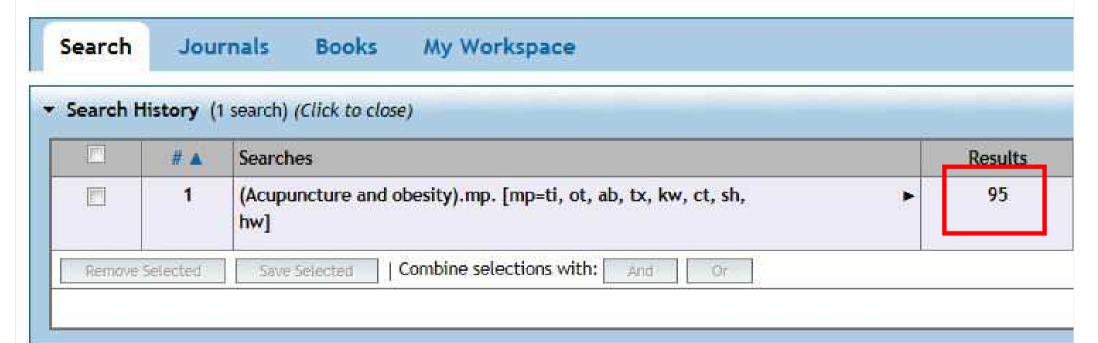
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2. Interventions for preventing obesity in children.

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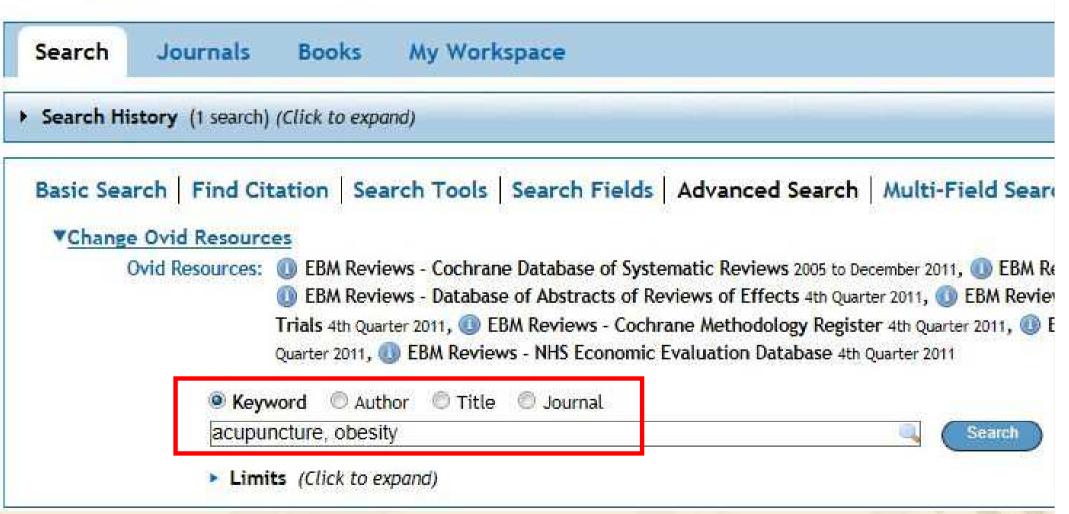
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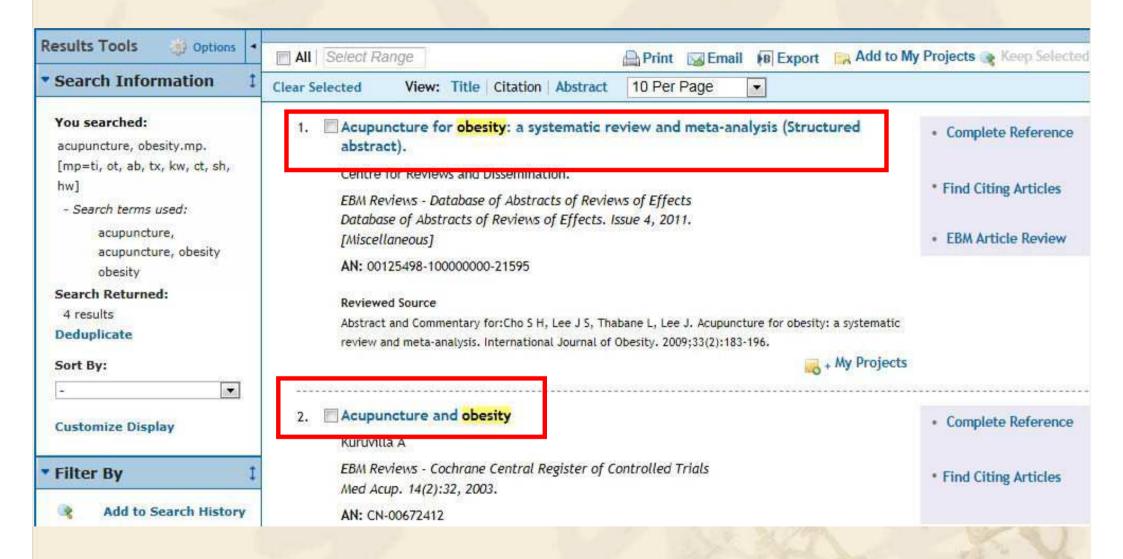


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4. Observation on therapeutic effect of acupuncture on obesity patients

Su X. 7hand R. Wu V.

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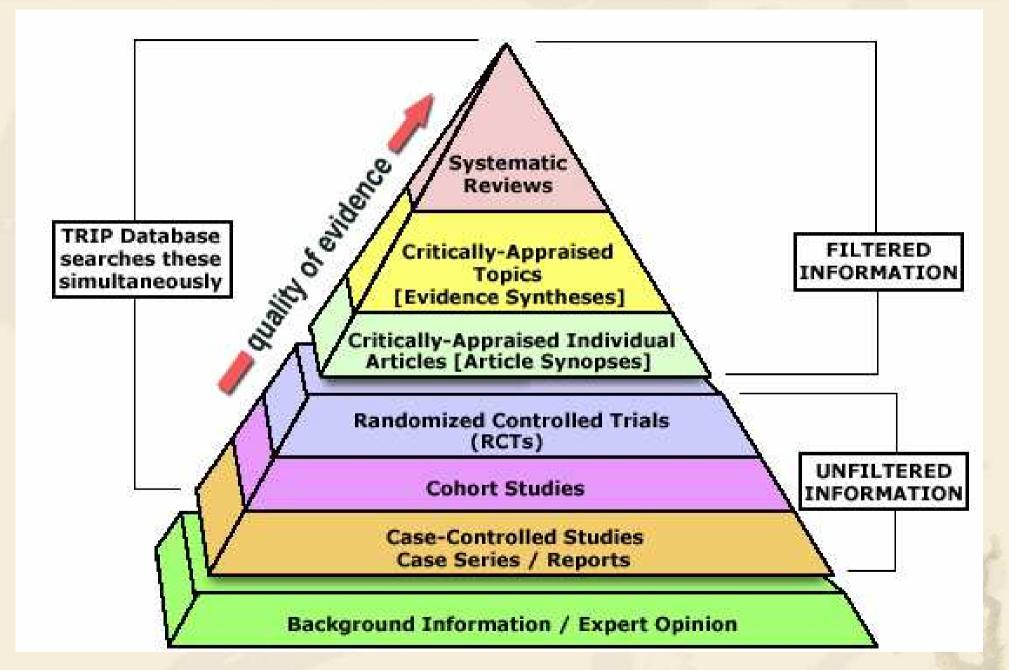
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[Miscellaneous]

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Language English

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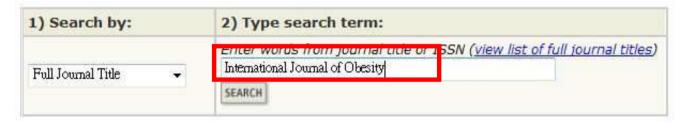




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#### Acupuncture for obesity: a systematic review and meta-analysis

SH Cho, JS Lee, L Thabane... - International journal of obesity, 2009 - nature.com Methods: RCTs for acupuncture compared either with placebo controlled or with comparator intervention were considered. Studies' methodological qualities were assessed using the Jadad scale. If no evidence of heterogeneity existed across study results, statistical .... 被引用 22 次 相關文章 - ProQuest Fulltext - 全部共 8 個版本

## **Step 3→Appraising**

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## Acupuncture for obesity: a systematic review and meta-analysis

S-H Cho<sup>1</sup>, J-S Lee<sup>2</sup>, L Thabane<sup>3,4</sup> and J Lee<sup>2,4</sup>

International Journal of Obesity (2009) 33, 183-196

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## Method: objectives

- Primary objective: assess whether acupuncture are not only more effective than placebo but also as effective as conventional therapies to treat obesity.
- Secondary objective: describe the frequency and types of adverse events or adverse reactions of acupuncture reported in clinical trials.

### Method: data source

- Cochrane Library:
- Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials
- MEDLINE
- EMBASE
- Allied and Complementary Medicine Database (AMED)
- CINAHL
- PsycInfo

## Method: data source

- Korean medical databases:
- the National Assembly Library
- KoreaMed
- Korean Studies Information Service System
- DBpia
- CINAHL
- Korea Institute of Science Technology Information and Research Information Service System

## Method: data source

- Japanese database
- Japan Science and Technology Information Aggregator Electronic
- Chinese database
- China Academic Journal
- Century Journal Project
- China Doctor/Master Dissertation Full Text
- China Proceedings Conference Full Text DB

## Method: data source

- Databases of clinical trials
- Current Controlled Trials (http://www.controlled-trial.com),
- National Centre for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM) at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) (http://nccam.nih.gov/)
- Complementary and Alternative Medicine Specialist Library at the NHS National Library for Health (http://www.library.nhs.uk/cam/).

## Inclusion and exclusion criteria

- Restricted to RCTs: compared acupuncture with a control group
- In defining overweight or obese status, criteria using either BMI cutoff points or percentage of weight excess compared with ideal weight/height tables were accepted
- Including all ages of participant
- Excluding pregnant women and patients with serious medical conditions

## Intervention

P	Problem	Obesity
T	Intervention	Acupuncture
С	Comparison	Placebo
0	Outcome	Weight loss

## Intervention

- Intervention:
- Classical acupuncture, electroacupuncture, laser acupuncture, acupressure, auricular acupuncture, auricular acupressure, auricular electroacupunture
- Excluded: Moxibustion, acupuncture and massage therapy, acupuncture and moxibustion therapy
- Excluded: compared different forms of acupuncture to each other
- Comparison
- No treatment, placebo treatment, pharmacological or nonpharmacological treatments

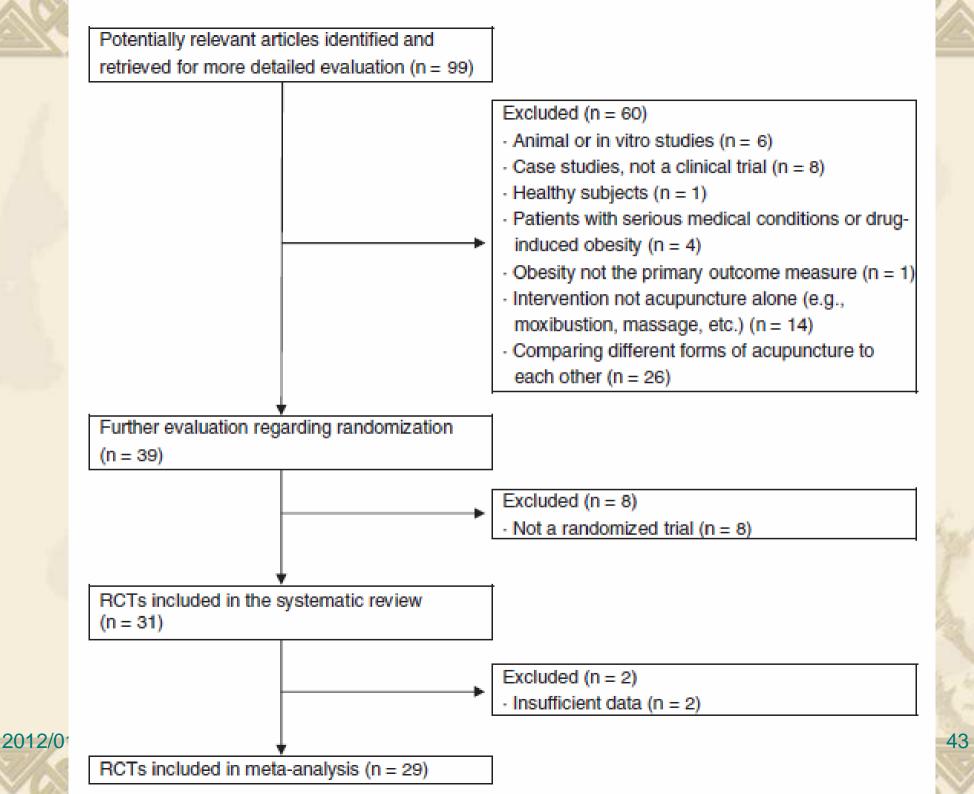


Table 1 Characteristics of RCTs of acupuncture for obesity

First Author (pub. year, location)	Subjects' mean age (z.d.)	Number of patients randomized/ analyzed	Type of design; blinding	jodad score*	Intervention type	Treatment frequency (treatment period)	Treated acupoints	Type of control group	Outcome measure, reported P-value	Adverse events reported (n)
Richards and Madey (Australia) <sup>3,4</sup>	44.1 (11.7)	60/60	Parallet DB	5	Auricular dectroscupoint simulation	2 per day (4 wks)	Shenmen, stomach	Placebo (on thumb no acupun dure points)	IQ, <0.05	intercurrent illness (1)
Kim (Korea)19	38.6 (5.7)	60/33	Parallet DB	4	Acupuncture	3 per wk (12 se.)	LR1, SP1, LL38, SP5	(1) Kim sham plus diet (2) Diet	BW, 0.093	NR
Edier et al: (USA) <sup>36</sup>	47.6 (10.6)	92/81	Balanced, SB	3	Acupressure	1 per day (24 wkg	GB21, BL1, YingTang	(1) Qigong (2) Self-directed support	BW, 0.09	NS
Li and Wang (China) <sup>17</sup>	16.0 (1.38)	90/85	Parallet open	3	Hectroscupuncture plus diet	1 per day (60 se.)	596, ST36, ST25	(1) Autouar electroacupuncture (acupressure) plus diet (2) Diet	BW, BMI, < 0.05	NR
Hou et al. (Talwan) <sup>28</sup>	41.5 (11.2)	54/46	Crosover; open	1	Hectroscupuncture	2 per wk (6 wis)	REN6, REN9, ST28, K14, ST26, ST40, SP6	St up exercise	BM, 0.001 BM, 0.003	Ecchymosis (2) Abdominal discomfort (1)
Huleh (2007, Talwon) <sup>21</sup>	18-20 (NR)	70/55	Paralet 58	2	Auricular acupressure	1 per wk (8 wis)	Shenmen, mouth, stomach, endogine, small intestine	Placebo (adhesive tape)	BMI, < 0.001	NR
Kim et al. (Korea) is	34.7 (11.9)	91/58	Parallet SB	2	Auricular acupuncture	Retained (8 w/s)	Shenmen, stomach, spieen, hunger, endocrine	(1) Autouar, hunger (2) Placebo	BW, 0.003 BML 0.002	NR
Dong (China)*3	35 (NR)	60/58	Parallet open	2	Acupuncture	1 per day (40 se.)	ST22, SP10, BI20, BI21, CV12	Sbuttamine 10mg/qd	BW, NS	Control, 42.99 intervention, 16.7%
Mi (China)**	38.4 (NR)	120/120	Parallet open	2	Acupuncture plus diet	1 per 2 days (3 mt/s)	ST10, ST6, ST44, ST34, ST37, ST39, ST25, SP15, CV12, BL20, BL21, LR13, PC6, CV6, ST40, CV4, R3, TE6	Diet (2520 k) per day)	IQ. <0.05	NR
Allison et al. (USA) <sup>40</sup>	44.5 (12.7)	96/69	Parallet 58	2	Auricular acupressure	Placed (12 w/a)	Six strategically placed points	Pacebo (wrist acupress device)	BW, 0.37	Mild redness, pain, discomfort, bleeding in ea
Steiner et al. (USA) <sup>32</sup>	42.7 (12.6)	78/57	Parallet open	2	Acupuncture	1 per wk (8 w/s)	U4, ST45, SP5, GB34/lung, gomach, hunger, mouth, endocrine, shenmen	(1) Sham acupun dure (2) Waiting list (3) Behavior modification	BW, <0.05 compared to (2)	None
Gao et al. (China) <sup>66</sup>	30.31 (5.50)	50/50	Parallel, open	1	Bectroacupundure, auricular acupressure	1 per 2 days (2 mt/s)	ST40, CV4, SP6, ST40, ST36 and adjunctive points/ endocrine, spicen , stomach, triple energy, large intestine	Sbuttamine 10mg/qd	10, NS	NR
Luo (China) <sup>47</sup>	44 (NR)	60/60	Parallet open	1	Bedroacupuncture plus diet	1 per 2 days (2 mths)	CV12, ST36, ST37 ST25, CV4, SP6 and adjunctive points	Diet (2520 k) per day)	10, < 0.05	NR
Luo and Li (China) <sup>48</sup>	34.10 (8.89)	60/60	Parallet open	1	Acupuncture	1 per 2 days (27 se.)	513.5, SP14, S134, SP10, SP4, S144 and so on	(1) Electroacupun cture (2) Waiting list	10, <0.01	NR
Nie et al. (China)	35 (NR)	150/150	Parallet open	1	Acupuncture	1 per 2 days (30 se.)	CV8, CV4 and adjunctive points		BM, 0.097 BM, 0.07 IO, 0.608	NR
Su et al. (China) <sup>50</sup>	16-56 (NR)	240/240	Parallet open	1	Acupuncture, auricular acupressure	1 per 2 days (30days)	CV4, SP6 and adjunctive points/shermen, spiken, endocrine and adjunctive points	TCM forment	10, <0.01	NR
Zhang and Cui (China) <sup>51</sup>	32.52 (4.28)	64/64	Paralet open	1	Hectroscupuncture plus diet	5 per wk. (2 mt/s)	CV4, CV12, LI25, CV9, CV7, K116, S136, SP10, BL15, BL17, BL20 and adjunctive points	Diet	10, <0.01	NR
Li and Wu (China) <sup>L2</sup>	30.5 (8.97)	160/160	Parallel, open	1	Acupuncture plus auricular acupressure	2-4 per wk (90 days)	ST25, SP15, CV12, CV10, CV6, CV4, ST23, ST27, GE26, SP9, SP40 and adjunctive points/sympathy, abdomen, bran, subcortex, hunger, large intestine, spiken, stomach, mouth	Whiting list	8W, BMI, <0.01	NR
Tong et al. (China)*1	32 (NR)	41/41	Parallet SB	1	Acupuncture plus det	1 per 2 days (40 se.)	Abdominal 8 points, 5736, 579	Sham acupuncture plus diet	BMI, < 0.01	NR
Ma et al. (China) <sup>S3</sup>	33.76 (1.30)	150/150	Parallet open	110	Acupuncture	1 per 2 days (90 days)	u11, 5125, 5129, 5136, 5141, CV12 and adjunctive points	Soutamine 5 mg/bid	IQ, <0.01	NR

Table 1 (continued)

First Author (pub. year, location)	Subjects' mean age (s.d.)	Number of patients randomized/ analyzed	Type of design; blinding	loded score*	Intervention type	Treatment frequency (treatment period)	Treated acupoints	Type of control group	Outcome measure, reported P-value	Adverse events reported (h.)
Wang and Cheng (China) <sup>14</sup>	25-60 (NR)	59/59	Parallel; open	1	Electro acupuncture plus Exercise plus benazeptil 10 mg	1 per 2 days (8 wks)	GV 20, LITT, LR4, ST36	Exercise plus benazepiti 10mg	BW, BMI, <0.01	NR
Yang et al. (China) <sup>6 S</sup>	18-50 (NR)	50/50	Parallel; open	1	Electro acupuncture, autoular acupressure	1 per 2 days (2 mths)	ST25, CV4, ST40, ST36 and adjunctive points/endocrine, large intestine, triple energy (Tri-jao), stomach, spiern, brain	Sibutramine 10 mg/qd	IO, NS	NR
Zeng and Nie (China) <sup>5 6</sup>	18-50 (NR)	50/50	Parallel; open	1	Catgut implantation, electroacupuncture, autoriar acupressure plus diet	1 per 2 days (2 mths)	ST25, CV12, CR6, SP14, SP15, SP6, ST40, ST36 and adjunctive points/shermen, endocrine, spleen, stomach, trienergy, large intestine, brain and adjuvant adjuorints	Diet	IO, <0.05	NR
Fan et al. (China) <sup>5-7</sup>	47 (NR)	100/100	Parallel; open	1	Acupuncture	1 per 2 days : (30 days)	SP10, SP6, ST25, ST36, LI4 and adjunctive points	Diet	10, < 0.05	NR
Lee (Korea) <sup>18</sup>	36.63 (5.42)	24/24	Parallel; open	1	Electroacupuncture	2 per wk (6 w/s)	12 points on abdomen	(1) Ultrasound therapy (2) ultrasound plus electroacupuncture	BW, NS	NR
Wang (China) <sup>59</sup>	34.3 (12.4)	149/149	Parallel, open	1	Acupuncture, autoriar acupresure plus diet	2 per wk (8 w/s)	CV12, CV6, ST24, ST26, ST36, ST40, SP6, SP9, ST34, LI11, LI3, KI3/shenmen, endocrine, spiem, kidney, hunger, constigation, exphagus, thyroid gland, brain stem, tri-energy	tenfuramine 20 mg/qd plus diet	IO; <0.05	NR
Xy (China) <sup>60</sup>	13-62 (NR)	307/307	Parallel; open	1	Electroacupuncture plus autcular acupresure	1 per day (60 sc.)	SP6 and adjunctive points/ endocrine and adjunctive points	TCM fertment	IO, <0.01	NR
Li and Deng (China) <sup>61</sup>	38.15 (NR)	123/123	Parallel; open	1	Electro acupuncture plus auticular acupressure	1 per 2 days (20 se.)	BL20, BL21, BL22, ST25, ST28, CV12, CV6, SP15, ST36, ST40, SP9, SP6/lung, spleen, lidney, endoctine, abdomen, tif-energy	TENS	IO, <0.05	NR
Wang (China) <sup>62</sup>	13-52 (NR)	120/120	Parallel; open	1	Acupuncture	1 per 2 days (15 se.)	ST25, ST24, ST26, CV10, CW5 and adjuvent points	Kang Er Shou diet tea pilus non carbohydrate food	8MI, < 0.05 IO, < 0.01	NR
Sun and Xu (China) <sup>6 a</sup>	34.0 (9.3)	161/161	Parallel, open	1	Acupuncture, acupressure	1 per 3-5 days (90 days)	ST25, ST36, ST40, SP6, mouth, stomach, esophagus, abdomen, hunger, lung, shenmen, endoorine	Herbal supplement (cen othera erythrosepalae oil)	BW, <0.01	NR
Mok et al. (USA) <sup>43</sup>	NR (NR)	24/24	Crossover, 98	1	Auricular acupuncture	Retained (9 w/ug	Mouth, stomach (bilateral points)	<ol> <li>Auricular acupuncture (mouth, stomach unilateral points), (2) placebo</li> </ol>	% above ideal BW, 0.24	None

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; BW, body weight; DB, double blind; IO, Improvement in obesity; mths, months; NR, not reported; NS, not significant; SB, single blind; se., sessions; wks, weeks. \*Quality score; based on the Jadad scale (with maximum points of 5).

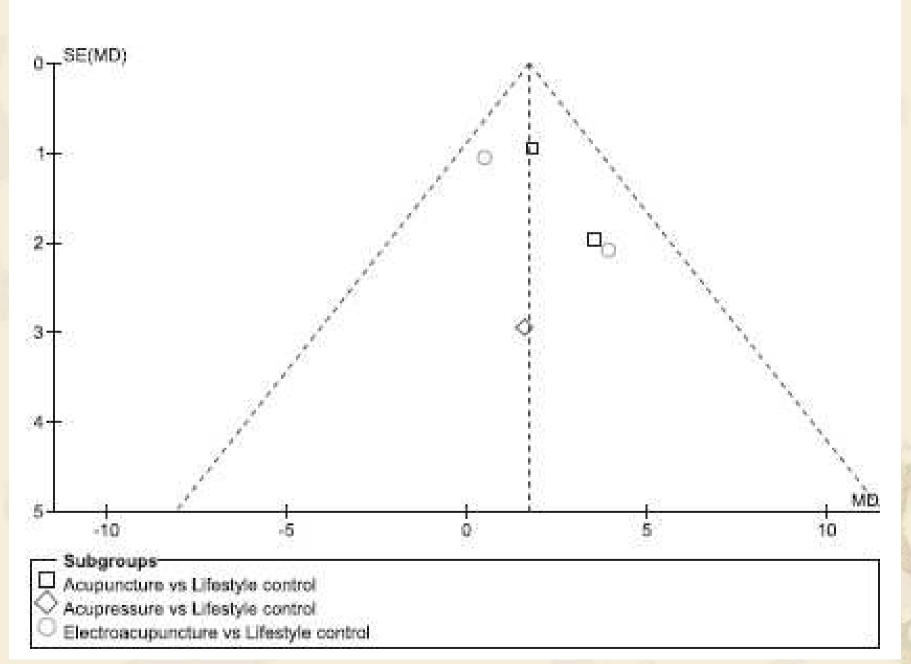
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First Author (pub. year, location)	Subjects' mean age (s.d.)	Number of patients randomized/ analyzed	Type of design, blinding	Jadad score*	Intervention type	Treatment frequency (treatment period)
Richards and Madey (Australia) <sup>3,4</sup>	44.1 (11.7)	60/60	Parallet D8	5	Auricular dectroacupoint stimulation	2 per day (4 wks)
Kim (Korea) <sup>29</sup>	38.6 (5.7)	60/33	Parallet DB	240	Acupuncture	3 per wk (12 se.)
Edler at al. (USA) <sup>34</sup>	47.6 (10.6)	92/81	Balanced; SB	3	Acupressure	1 per day (24 wkg
Li and Wang (China) <sup>17</sup>	16.0 (1.38)	90/85	Paralet open	3	Bedioscupuncture plus diet	1 per day (60 sc.)

Treated acupoints	Type of control group	Outcome measure, reported P-value	Adverse events reported (h)
Shenmen, stomach	Placebo (on thumb no acupun dum points)	IO; <0.05	intercurrent iliness (1)
LR1, SP1, LU8, SP5	(1) Kim sham plus diet (2) Diet	EW, 0.093	NX:
GB21, BL1, YingTang	(1) Qigong (2) Self-directed support	BW, 0.09	NS
9P6, 5T36, 5T25	(1) Autoubr electroacupuncture (acupressure) plus diet (2) Diet	BW, BMI, <0.05	NR

## **Jadad Score**

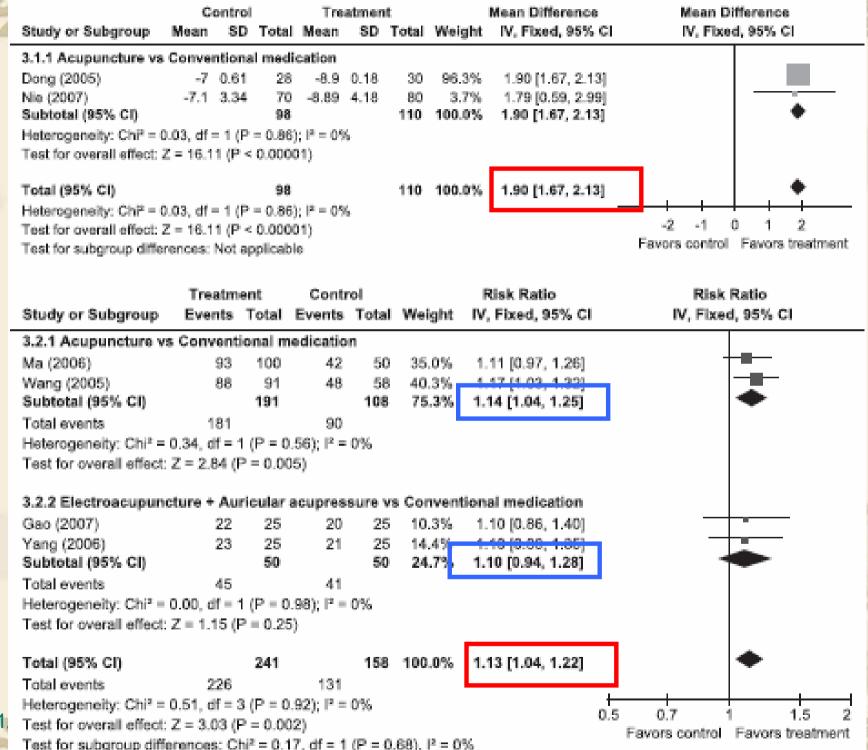
- Was the study described as randomized?
- +1 if method of randomization was described and it was appropriate
- -1 if the method of randomization was inappropriate
- Was the study described as double-blind
- +1 if method of blinding was described and it was appropriate (for example, identical placebo)
- -1 if method of blinding was inappropriate (for example, comparing placebo tablet with injection)
- Was there a description of withdrawals and dropouts?

	Control				atment	t		Mean Difference	Mean Difference		
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Weight	IV, Fixed, 95% CI	IV, Fixed, 95% CI		
1.1.1 Acupuncture vs	Lifesty	le conti	rol								
Kim (2007a)	-0.35	0.912	13	-2.187	2.611	8	42.2%	1.84 [-0.04, 3.71]	FIII-		
Li (2006b)	-1.33	7.32	30	-4.84	7.38	26	10.0%	3.51 [-0.35, 7.37]	<del></del> -		
Subtotal (95% CI)			43			34	52.2%	2.16 [0.47, 3.84]	•		
Heterogeneity: Chi <sup>2</sup> = 6	0.58, df :	= 1 (P =	0.44);	$I^2 = 0\%$					4		
Test for overall effect:	Z = 2.50	(P = 0.)	01)								
1.1.2 Acupressure vs	Lifesty	le conti	lo								
Edler (2007)	1.5	10.21	25	-0.1	10.9	26	4.4%	1.60 I-4.19, 7.391			
Subtotal (95% CI)			25			26	4.4%	1.60 [-4.19, 7.39]			
Heterogeneity: Not app	plicable										
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.54	(P = 0.)	59)								
1.1.3 Electroacupuno	ture vs	Lifestyl	e cont	rol							
Hsu (2005)	-0.2	4.1	24	-0.7	3.3	26	34.6%	0.50 [-1.57, 2.57]	<del></del>		
Wang (2006)	-0.5	6.35	29	-4.42	9.46	30	8.8%	3.92 I-0.18, 8.021	-		
Subtotal (95% CI)			53			56	43.4%	1.20 [-0.65, 3.05]	<b>★</b>		
Heterogeneity: ChP = :	2.13, df	1 (P =	0.14);	P = 53%							
Test for overall effect:	Z = 1.27	(P = 0.	20)								
Total (95% CI)			121			116	100.0%	1.72 [0.50, 2.93]	•		
Heterogeneity: Chi² = :	3.28. df :	4 (P =	0.51):	P = 0%.					<del></del>		
Test for overall effect:									-10 -5 0 5 10		
Test for subgroup diffe				= 2 (P =	0.75), I	r = 0%			Favors control Favors treatmen		



	Treatm	ont	Contr	not		Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events Total		Weight	IV, Fixed, 95% CI	IV, Fixed, 95% CI
1.2.1 Acupuncture +	Dietva Lif	estyle	control		5.000000	045000000	
Mi (2005)	61	80	55	40	25.5%	STATE OF THE PARTY	
Subtotal (95% CI)	50000	80		40	25.5%	2.77 [1.65, 4.65]	-
Total events	61		31				
Heterogeneity: Not ap	plicable						
Test for overall effect:	Z = 3.86 (	P = 0.0	001)				
1.2.2 Electroscupuno	ture + Die	it vs Li	festyle c	ontrol			
LI (2006b)	18	26	8	30	16.3%	2.60 [1.36, 4,96]	
Luo (2007a)	23	30	8	30	17.5%	2.88 [1.54.5.37]	
Zhang (2007)	25	32	- 5	27	10.4%	4 22 (1 87, 9 50)	-
Subtotal (95% CI)	0.000	88	1.575	87	44.2%	3.03 [2.64, 4.49]	-
Total events	66		21				
Heterogeneity: Chi <sup>p</sup> =	0.88.df = .	2 (产= (	).64); i*=	0%			
Test for overall effect:	Z = 5.520	P < 0.0	0001)	(1251.C			
1.2.3 Catgut implants	tion elect	toracus	ouncture	auricu	lar acupr	essure + Diet vs Lifestyle contr	ret
Zeng (2006)	21	25	51	25	30.4%	1 04 (1 10 2 07)	
Subtotal (95% CI)	930	25		25	30.4%	1.91 [1.19, 3.07]	-
Total events	21	820	11	1 300	167665000		1000
Heterogeneity: Not ap	plicable						
Test for overall effect:	Z = 2.67 (	P = 0.0	08)				
Total (95% CI)		193		152	100.0%	2.57 [1.98, 3.34]	•
Total events	148	: SACTOR	:43	17930	**************************************	THE COURT OF STANSON OF STANSON	20 10 10 D
Heterogeneity: Chi <sup>#</sup> =		4 (P = 0	).53\; i* =	0%			
Test for overall effect:		100 per 100 miles					0.1 0.2 0.5 1 2 5 10
Test for subgroup diffe		A 100 PM		dP = 0	321.11 = 1	1.6%	Favors control Favors treatment

	С	ontrol		Try	eatment			Mean Difference	Mean Difference
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Weight	IV, Fixed, 95% CI	IV, Fixed, 95% CI
2.1.1 Auricular acupre	ass vs P	lacebo	or sha	m contr	rol				
Allison (1995)	-0.63	3.26	34	-1.28	2.74	35	33.3%	0.65 [-0.77, 2.07]	<del></del>
Subtotal (95% CI)			34			35	33.3%	0.65 [-0.77, 2.07]	
Heterogeneity: Not app	dicable								
Test for overall effect: 2	Z = 0.90	(P = 0.3)	7)						
2.1.2 Auricular acupu	ncture v	s Place	bo or	sham o	ontrol				
Kim (2007b)	-2.2	1.9	15	-4.4	1.5	22	51.2%	2.20 [1.05, 3.35]	-11-
Subtotal (95% CI)			15			22	51.2%	2.20 [1.05, 3.35]	-
Heterogeneity: Not app	licable								
Test for overall effect: 2	Z = 3.76	(P = 0.0)	(002)						
2.1.3 Acupuncture vs	Placebo	or sha	ım con	trol					
Kim (2007a)	-0.762	1.826	12	-2.187	2.611	8	15.5%	1.42 [ 0.00, 0.54]	-
Subtotal (95% CI)			12			8	15.5%	1.42 [-0.66, 3.51]	
Heterogeneity: Not app	dicable								
Test for overall effect: 2	Z = 1.34	(P = 0.1)	8)						
Total (95% CI)			61			65	100.0%	1.56 [0.74, 2.38]	•
Heterogeneity: Chi <sup>2</sup> = 2	2.78. df =	2 (P =	0.25): I	= 28%					+ + + + +
Test for overall effect: 2		-	10.7						-4 -2 0 2 4
Test for subgroup differ		-		2 (P =	0.25), F	= 28.1	%		Favors control Favors treatment
				71					



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- Q1: Is our patient so different from those in the study that its results cannot apply?
- Q2: Is the treatment feasible in our setting?
- Q3: What are our patient's potential benefits and harms from therapy?
- Q4: What are our patient's values & expectations for both the outcome we are trying to prevent and the treatment we are offering?





# Am I suitable for acupuncture to lose weight



There is no sufficient evidence to prove that acupuncture is efficacy for weight loss. However, acupuncture has minor adverse effect for body.



