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Acupuncture, Moxibustion and Chinese herbs in prevention of nosocomial infection in patients with acute cerebrovascular accident

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Abstract

Background: Nosocomial infection is a current medical issue, particularly in patients with acute cerebrovascular accident. The present study purpose is to evaluate the effectiveness of acupuncture, Chinese herbs and moxibustion in prophylaxis of nosocomial infections in patients with acute cerebrovascular disease.

Material and methods: The study was carried out on a group of 100 patients. Valuing the efficiency of acupuncture, moxibustion and Chinese herbs in the prevention of nosocomial infections in patients with acute cerebrovascular accident, 50 patients (treatment group) with acute cerebrovascular accident received acupuncture and moxibustion treatment on points Zusanli (ST36) and Guanyuan (CV4) and per os – decoction Banqingheji. The control group (50 patients) did not receive any prophylactic treatment of nosocomial infection.

Results: In Acupuncture-moxibustion group infection rate was 2% (50/1) and 18% in the control group (50/9). In the control group were recorded 9 cases of infection, 7 cases (14%) constituted respiratory tract infections and 2 (4%) urinary tract infections. Acupuncture-moxibustion group revealed 1 case of respiratory tract infection.

Conclusions: Acupuncture, moxibustion on Zusanli (ST36), Guanyuan (CV4) points and decoction Banqingheji are efficient in the prevention of nosocomial infections in patients with acute cerebrovascular accident. The study demonstrates that in case of nosocomial infection of patients with acute cerebrovascular accident prevalent is nosocomial infection of the respiratory tract.

Key words: prevention of nosocomial infections, immunity, Zusanli, Guanyuan.