# Le collaborazioni internazionali di Olos e Logos: Journal of Integrative Medicine di Shanghai

**a cura della redazione***

Il **Journal of Integrative Medicine** (JIM) è una rivista peer-reviewed sponsorizzata dalla **Shanghai Association of Integrative Medicine e dallo Shanghai Changhai Hospital**, in Cina.
È una continuazione del Journal of Chinese Integrative Medicine (JCIM), che è stato fondato nel 2003 e pubblicato in lingua cinese (La romanizzazione fonetica del titolo cinese usato da MEDLINE / PubMed è Zhong Xi Yi Jie He Xue Bao).
Dal 2013, JIM è stato pubblicato in lingua inglese.
JIM è una rivista interdisciplinare incentrata sulla ricerca accademica e sugli studi clinici nel campo della medicina integrativa.
Vuole essere una rivista leader per gli studi sulla medicina integrativa e per promuovere la comunicazione e l'integrazione tra i sistemi medicinali tradizionali, la medicina complementare e alternativa (CAM) e la medicina occidentale convenzionale.
L'**Editorial Board, al quale partecipa da anni anche il dott. Sotte, ed il Comitato Editoriale si impegnano a pubblicare articoli di alta qualità** sulla medicina integrativa e a creare un forum aperto in cui la comunità accademica internazionale possa scambiare opinioni, condividere ricerche ed esperienze cliniche, discutere di educazione integrativa e conferire su problemi nelle varie discipline e nella medicina integrativa nel suo insieme. La portata internazionale della rivista assicura che la ricerca e i progressi di tutte le regioni del mondo siano ampiamente presentati ai lettori.

Gli argomenti trattati comprendono tutti gli aspetti della medicina integrativa, come l'agopuntura e la moxibustione, la medicina tradizionale cinese, ma anche la medicina ayurvedica, la fitoterapia, l'omeopatia, la nutrizione, la chiropratica, la

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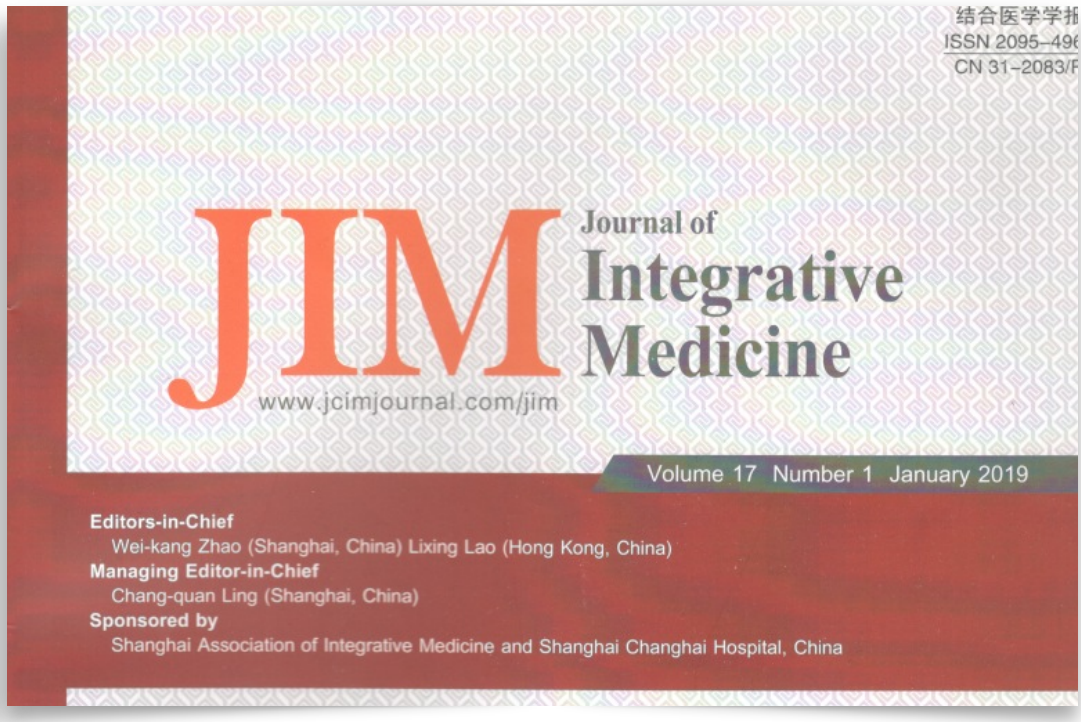

medicina del corpo, il taichi, il qigong, la meditazione e qualsiasi altra modalità della medicina complementare come l'integrazione con la medicina convenzionale.
Gli articoli includono, ma non sono limitati a studi randomizzati controllati e programmati, studi sull'efficacia transazionale e centrata sul paziente, serie di casi e rapporti, protocolli di sperimentazione clinica, studi di scienza preclinica e di base, revisioni sistematiche e meta-analisi, documenti sulla metodologia e storia o educazione medica, atti di conferenze, editoriali, commenti, brevi relazioni, recensioni di libri e lettere all'editore.
**Diretto da Editori esperti e riconosciuti a livello internazionale** e supportato da un team di redattori forte e diversificato a livello internazionale inseriti nell'**Editorial Board, al quale partecipa da anni anche il dott. Sotte**, JIM è in grado di beneficiare di vari gruppi, tra cui ricercatori clinici, professionisti, accademici e amministratori in tutto il mondo nel campo dell'assistenza medica. Con la sua portata globale, JIM cerca di affermarsi come un eccezionale giornale in lingua inglese nella sua area di interesse.
Anche in questo caso, a titolo puramente esemplificativo, presentiamo l'abstract di un paio di articoli comparsi in rivista.

### Acupuncture in living liver and kidney donors: a feasibility study

Michelle T. Jesse, Mathew Kulase, Josephine Unitis, Nemie Beltran, Marwan Abouljoud

**Abstract**

*Objective*

The purpose of this study was to test the feasibility of integrating acupunture into the routine care of living liver and kidney donors during the process of donation and recovery.

*Methods*

This is a pilot study on the feasibility of a brief acupuncture intervention for living liver and kidney donors. Participants received acupuncture immediately prior to organ donation surgery, every day as inpatients, while recovering from donation, and at a 2-week follow-up. Prior to surgery, questionnaires were completed on acupuncture outcome expectations. After participating, those who received acupuncture provided feedback. Following the active intervention, a retrospective chart review was conducted, using donors who did not receive acupuncture as a comparison cohort.

*Results*

Forty donor candidates were approached and recruited, 32 consented and ultimately 25 donors participated in the acupuncture intervention (15 of kidney, 10 of liver), 68% female, and 88% Caucasian; only one had prior experience with acupuncture. Participants received an average of 4 sessions while inpatient (range 2–8). Those who expected acupuncture to be more helpful prior to the intervention reported lower inpatient pain scores ($P = 0.04$). Qualitative feedback from patients was predominantly positive, indicating acupuncture was helpful for relaxation and pain. However, a few patients reported feeling overburdened during postdonation recovery, and that the study was viewed as additional obligation.

*Conclusion*

Preliminary findings suggest it is feasible to integrate acupuncture into inpatient recovery for living organ donation. Tailoring interventions to the specific needs of patients is important to address ongoing concerns. Larger studies are needed to further ascertain benefits of peri-operative acupuncture.

### Internet survey on the provision of complementary and alternative medicine in Japanese private clinics: a cross-sectional study

Yoshiharu Motoo, Keiko Yukawa, Kazuho Hisamura, Kiichiro Tsutani, Ichiro Arai

**Abstract**

*Objective*

Although the use of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) by the general population has been surveyed previously, the provision of CAM by Japanese physicians in private clinics has not been studied. Universal health insurance system was established in Japan in 1961, and most CAMs are not on the drug tariff. We aimed to clarify the current status of CAM provided by physicians at private clinics in Japan.

*Methods*

We conducted an internet survey on 400 directors/physicians of private clinics nationwide on the provision of CAM from February 6 to February 10, 2017. Survey items included attributes of subjects, presence/absence of sections or facilities for provision of CAM, proportions of health insurance coverage for medical practices, and source of information. Private clinic was defined as a clinic run by one physician, with less than 20 beds.

*Results*

Commonly provided CAMs were Kampo (traditional Japanese herbal) medicines (34.8%) and supplements/health foods (19.3%). CAMs on the drug tariff were provided in 46.5% of cases at the clinics, but only 16.5% of cases were provided CAMs which were not on the drug tariff, at different neighboring facilities. Among different specialties, Kampo medicines were prescribed at obstetrics/gynecology (54.0%), orthopedics (44.4%), and dermatology (43.0%). Clinics not providing any CAM accounted for 53.5%. With regard to health insurance coverage, 96.8% of the clinics provided only or mainly health services on the universal national health insurance tariff (29.8% and 67.0%, respectively).

*Conclusion*

Kampo medicines represent the most commonly used CAM in private clinics in Japan, and universal national health insurance coverage is considered to be the reason for the high rate of their use.