Experimental Study of Moxibustion's Parameters

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In oriental medicine, acupuncture and moxibustion are effective methods to treatment for the disease from ancient times. Moxa-combustion therapy make use of heat stimulus and chemicals result form when cauterize the skin with moxa cones to medical cares. However, recently moxibustion have been utilized less than acupuncture for treatment of disease in a practicing oriental physicians. This shirk is due to pain, scald bring from moxibustion and the vagueness of heating periods and frequency applied skin. To determine variable parameters(the numbers, the times, the quantities, the locations) affected moxibustion's effects, the gastrin serum level and the numerical change of gastrin secreting immunoreactive cells in rat stomach-mucosa by the immunohistochemical method were observed. In experiment, male Sprague-Dawley rats(body wt. 140-160g) were selected. Anything is performed to normal group. Control group were only anesthetized with inhalation in normal group. Experimental group were anesthetized and cauterized with moxa at BL21 by way of direct moxibustion. The size of moxa cone is 1.6±0.2 mg. The moxibustion as 5 times a day for five days shows most significant effects. The moxibustion as a aquantity of 1, 5, 10 times moxa united one respectly, inverse to quantity in effects. The moxibustion for five days have an most significant effects. The moxibustion at unilateral acupoints BL21 have less effects than bilateral one. After vagotomy, the moxibustion have no difference between control group. These results indicate that moxibustion's effects are not direct proportion to moxa cone size and frequency but imply that there is adequate value of moxibustion. Therefore, furthermore studies to determine to adequate moxibustion' parameters must be accompanied.