

Investigation of the Effects of Acupuncture on Post-Operative Chest Pain after Open Heart Surgery

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Background: Coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) accounts for more than half of all adult cardiac surgeries worldwide. Post-operative chest pain is a common CABG complication and can cause significant discomfort.

Objectives: Because taking large amounts of analgesics can have many side effects, we evaluated whether acupuncture effectively reduces pain and the use of analgesics by CABG patients.

Methods: In this clinical trial, 30 patients who had recently undergone CABG were randomly allocated to two groups. For both groups, exercise therapy and routine analgesics were recommended. The intervention group underwent bilateral acupuncture in distinct acupoints, including the HT3, HT4, HT5, HT6, HT7, PC3, PC5, PC6, and PC7 for 10 daily sessions constantly. Visual analog scale (VAS) and analgesic use were evaluated in both groups at baseline and after completing the 10-day treatment.

Results: Our analysis revealed significant decreases in the mean VAS scores in both the intervention and the control group, and that the reduction was more significant in the acupuncture group ($p < 0.001$). Moreover, analgesic use was significantly lower in the acupuncture group when compared with the control group ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: Our findings highlight acupuncture as an alternative method of controlling CABG-associated post-operative chest pain and reducing the use of analgesics, which might have many side effects.

Keywords: Acupuncture treatment, Coronary artery bypass grafting, Post operation pain

INTRODUCTION

Coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) accounts for nearly half of all adult cardiac surgeries [1]. CABG is commonly associated with persistent postoperative chest pain, which causes significant discomfort and negatively impacts the patients' quality of life. In follow-up visits, many CABG patients report persistent chest pain upon movement or even when at rest [2,3]. The insertion of chest tubes, surgical incisions, intercostal nerve injuries, and pleura stimulation during thoracotomies, stimulates many nociceptors, resulting in chronic postoperative pain [4]. Pain is also caused by inflammation mediators, such as prostaglandins, ions, cytokines, and growth factors, resulting in peripheral sensitization and reduced nociceptor thresholds [5]. Effective pain management is critical because pain affects

the patients' physical and psychological wellbeing and may increase morbidity and mortality [6]. There are numerous pain management methods, and they all have side effects. The main method of pain management is the use of analgesics, such as narcotics and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). Long term use of systemic analgesics can lead to adverse side effects, including gastrointestinal distress, ileus, dizziness, pruritus, urinary retention, and depressive symptoms [7]. Therefore, complementary non-pharmacological strategies, such as acupuncture, have been used to improve postoperative pain management and to reduce the use of systemic analgesics [6]. The use of acupuncture dates back by about 2,500 years in China. It is based on the paradigm that each visceral organ is associated with a specific acupuncture point and that internal disorders can be treated by stimulating these points [8], usually by inserting needles

CONCLUSIONS

Acupuncture might be an appropriate alternative method of controlling post-operative chest pain and reducing the use of analgesics, which may have many side effects in CABG patients.

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AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Authors had equal contribution in all aspects of this trial.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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