



8<sup>th</sup> International Conference on

# TRADITIONAL MEDICINE AND ACUPUNCTURE

July 23-24, 2018 | Rome, Italy

# POSTERS

# TRADITIONAL MEDICINE AND ACUPUNCTURE

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Myungsoo Joo et al., Arch Gen Intern Med 2018, Volume 2 | DOI: 10.4066/2591-7951-C1-003

## ANTI-INFLAMMATORY ACTIVITY OF THE DECOCTION OF *FORSYTHIA SUSPENS* (THUNB.) VAHL IS RELATED TO THE INDUCTION OF A20

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The water extract of *Forsythiae fructus* (WFF) is a herbal remedy that has been used to treat various inflammatory diseases in Traditional Chinese Medicine. Although WFF has shown to suppress inflammatory reaction, the underlying mechanisms for this activity remain less understood. Here, we examined whether the anti-inflammatory activity of WFF is associated with A20 or *TNFAIP3*, a ubiquitin-regulator protein that inhibits inflammatory signaling cascades triggered by endotoxin or cytokines. The water extract of *Forsythia suspensa* (Thunb.) Vahl was prepared and fingerprinted by HPLC. WFF treatment of RAW 264.7 cells increased the nuclear Nrf2, an anti-inflammatory transcription factor, and induced the expression of Nrf2-dependent genes such as HO-1, *NQO1*, and *GCLC*, suggesting that WFF activates Nrf2. On the other hand, WFF suppressed NF- $\kappa$ B activity induced by LPS or TNF-, suggesting that WFF inhibits the signaling cascades started from the receptors for LPS and TNF-. WFF induced the expression A20, which was coincided with the suppression of NF- $\kappa$ B. By contrast, when A20 expression was silenced by siRNA, WFF failed to suppress NF- $\kappa$ B. Therefore, our results suggest that while activating Nrf2, WFF suppresses NF- $\kappa$ B by inducing the expression of A20, which collectively attributes to the anti-inflammatory function of WFF.

## BIOGRAPHY

Myungsoo Joo has completed his PhD from the University of Texas at Austin, USA. He is a Professor of Pusan National University, Republic of Korea, publishing about 70 publications in relation to lung inflammation.

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July 23-24, 2018 | Rome, Italy

Zahra Amri et al., Arch Gen Intern Med 2018, Volume 2 | DOI: 10.4066/2591-7951-C1-003

## EFFECT OF POMEGRANATE EXTRACTS ON BRAIN ANTIOXIDANT MARKERS AND CHOLINESTERASE ACTIVITY IN HIGH FAT- HIGH FRUCTOSE DIET INDUCED OBESITY IN RAT MODEL

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**Background:** To investigate beneficial effects of pomegranate seeds oil (PSO), leaves (PL), juice (PJ) and (PP) on brain cholinesterase activity, brain oxidative stress and lipid profile in high-fat-high fructose diet (HFD) induced-obese rat.

**Methods:** *In vitro* and *in vivo* cholinesterase activity, brain oxidative status, body and brain weight and plasma lipid profile were measured in control rats, HFD-fed rats and HFD-fed rats treated by PSO, PL, PJ and PP.

**Results:** *In vitro* study showed that PSO, PL, PP, PJ inhibited cholinesterase activity in dose dependant manner. PL extract displayed the highest inhibitory activity by IC50 of 151.85 mg/ml. For *in vivo* study, HFD regime induced a significant increase of cholinesterase activity in brain by 17.4% as compared to normal rats. However, the administration of PSO, PL, PJ and PP to HDF-rats decreased cholinesterase activity in brain respectively by 15.48%, 6.4%, 20% and 18.7% as compared to untreated HFD-rats. Moreover, HFD regime caused significant increase in brain stress, brain and body weight, and lipid profile disorders in blood. Furthermore, PSO, PL, PJ and PP modulated lipid profile in blood and prevented accumulation of lipid in brain and body evidenced by the decrease of their weights as compared to untreated HFD-rats. In addition, administration of these extract protected brain from stress oxidant, evidenced by the decrease of malondialdehyde (MDA) and protein carbonylation (PC) levels and the increase in superoxide dismutase (SOD) and glutathione peroxidase (GPx) levels.

**Conclusion:** These findings highlight the neuroprotective effects of pomegranate extracts and one of mechanisms is the inhibition of cholinesterase and the stimulation of antioxidant capacity.

## BIOGRAPHY

Zahra Amri is Doctor of Biology and a Member of Biochemistry Laboratory, LR12ES05 Nutrition-Functional Foods and Vascular Health, Faculty of Medicine, University of Monastir (Tunisia). She has completed her PhD from Sfax University in April 2018, and she is looking for a postdoctoral research position. Her PhD subject is the investigation of the ability of bioactive compounds extracted from fruits to ameliorate symptoms associated with cardiovascular diseases and diabetes. She has published four papers in reputed journals. She obtained a master's degree in Molecular and Cellular Biology in 2012, and bachelor's degree in 2006.

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Pauline Tjeck et al., Arch Gen Intern Med 2018, Volume 2 | DOI: 10.4066/2591-7951-C1-003

## ETHNOBOTANICAL SURVEY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS USED IN PHARMACOPEIA TO TREAT DIABETES IN GABON AND *IN VIVO* ACTIVITIES OF FIVE OF THEM

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Sciences Technical University of Masuku, Africa

**Background:** Diabetes mellitus is a disease highly associated with lifestyle. In Sub-Saharan Africa, Gabon is the fourth most affected country. As in most developing regions, people commonly use medicinal plants for various diseases including diabetes. The purpose of the present work was to identify the plants used in the Gabonese pharmacopoeia to treat diabetes, and to evaluate the activity of five of them still unexplored.

**Methods:** An ethnobotanical survey was conducted in three provinces of the country, to identify medicinal recipes used by traditional healers to treat diabetes. The antidiabetic potential of five selected species was evaluated using both the Oral Glucose Tolerance Test (OGTT). Acute toxicity tests were also performed, using albino mice.

**Results:** Ethnobotanical data revealed that 50 plants commonly used to treat the disease locally in three of the provinces surveyed. Nine of these plants were more cited as a cure for diabetes, with citation rates ranging from 6 to 10%. OGTT results showed that animals pre-treated with extracts had a faster blood glucose recovery than the control group. *Guibourtia tessmanii* and *Milicia excelsa* extracts demonstrated better hypoglycaemic activity (61.67% and 53.06%, respectively). None of the extracts showed significant toxicity.

**Conclusions:** Additional studies are underway to confirm the efficacy and safety of these plants.

## BIOGRAPHY

Pauline Tjeck is a PhD student of Animal Physiology and Pharmacology at the Faculty of Sciences, Sciences Technical University of Masuku, Gabon. She is currently completing a research project in antidiabetic medicinal plants at University of Buea, Cameroon, as an OWSD funded-exchange student. In 2015, she was winner of Gabon-Oregon Seed Grant on antidiabetic medicinal plants. In 2013, at the University of Reunion, France, she has completed a master's degree in Ecology where she gained much experience in the importance of plants as medicines.

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# ACCEPTED ABSTRACTS

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## GALLBLADDER STUDY CASE TREATMENT OF GALLSTONES WITH ACUPUNCTURE AND CHINESE HERBAL FORMULAS

### Augustine

Miguel de Cervantes European University, Spain

**Background:** Patients who had symptoms of cholecystectomy sometimes present with a similar precholecystectomy. Symptoms such as the upper right quadrant pain and tenderness, bloating propagated pain to the jaw and shoulder area, this symptom are generally associated with cholecystitis, but without a gallbladder. These patients cannot be viewed as typical cholecystitis patients. TCM treatment still follow the meridian and symptom of the GB.

**Objective:** Traditional Chinese Medicine treatment is still following the theory of the six levels of cold invasion as the basic theory described in the Shang Han Lun treatises of cooled induced febrile diseases was used in treating gallbladder meridian pain which consequently can remove the stone depending how large and consistent the gallstone is manifested, then a change of protocol might be taken by prescribing Chinese herbal decoction formula for pain in the gallbladder and San Jia meridian and around Yang Ling Qian-GB 34 to help dissolve the stones faster. Not that there are other acupuncture points involved but not indicated here.

**Methods & Procedure:** 10 patients were arranged ranging from the age of 45 to 80 years of age were treated in the author's private clinical practice with method previously indicated, treatments were proved to be successful if Ashi point was no longer tender with pain as prior to treatment.

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## MAEKMOONDONG-TANG ATTENUATES LPS-INDUCED PULMONARY FIBROSIS IN SMALL AIRWAY VIA TGF- $\beta$ , CCL-2 AND CXCL1

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Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is one of the top 10 death causes in the worldwide and especially the old are more severe than the young. From Dongui Bogam a lot of prescriptions have been used for the respiratory disease and Maekmoondong-tang is one of them. Maekmoondong-tang consists of several herbs such as *Glycyrrhizae radix*, *Oryza sativa*, *Zizyphus jujube inermis*, *Ophiopogon japonicas*, *Pinellia ternate*, *Panax ginseng*, and so on. In this study the therapeutic effect of Maekmoondong-tang against COPD was evaluated by the populations of WBCs and differential counts in BALF, IgE in serum, histopathological changes in the lung such as inflammatory cell infiltration, fibrosis, etc., the changes of cytokine/chemokine in the lung such as TGF- $\beta$ , CCL-2, CXCL1 and CXCL11. In LPS-induced mouse model Maekmoondong-tang dose-dependently attenuated the numbers of WBC and neutrophil in BALF, IgE in serum, inflammatory cell infiltration and fibrosis, cytokine/chemokine in the lung. Maekmoondong-tang effectively suppressed the typical changes-related with COPD such as the populations of WBC and neutrophil in BALF, the level of IgE in serum, morphological changes (mucous hypersecretion, inflammatory cell infiltration, alveolar wall destruction, and fibrosis), the DNA levels of cytokine/chemokine (TGF- $\beta$ , CCL-2, CXCL1, and CXCL11) and the protein expressions of cytokine/chemokine (TGF- $\beta$ , CCL-2, CXCL1, and CXCL11) in the pulmonary system. One cytokine (TGF- $\beta$ ) and two chemokine (CCL-2 and CXCL1) were significantly suppressed by 1500 mg/kg Maekmoondong-tang treatment compared to Spiriva treatment. From the results we concluded that Maekmoondong-tang should be the effective traditional prescription.

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## BI-HORARY FIVE-ELEMENT ACUPUNCTURE

**David Yong Lee**

David Lee Acupuncture Clinic, California

**B**i-horary acupuncture introduces a simple, effective, and user-friendly protocol. There is no more time consumption establishing a medical diagnosis, whether eastern or western. Only two sets of five acupuncture points are used. Additional points are optional, but not necessary. The improvement is immediate and dramatic, as a high-quality acupuncture provides. It relieves most pains and diseases acupuncture is known to treat, such as muscle-joint pain, chemical dependency, anxiety/depression, hot flashes, migraine, neuropathy and vertigo. Because of its high accessibility and ease of training, bi-horary acupuncture is expected to be a prevalent usage for many acute and chronic health problems. In addition, a high number of patients can be treated at once without compromising efficacy. It will accelerate the acceptance of acupuncture as an essential complementary medicine throughout the world.

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## PHYSICAL OBSERVATION FOR NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES- THERAPEUTIC ASSESSMENT OF SUB-CLINICAL SYMPTOMS AND ORGAN HEALTH

**Keri Brown**

Wide Awake Wellness, USA

Physical observation for nutritional deficiencies allows learning how to observe physical features can help one determine nutritional deficiency patterns and health needs prior to disease occurring. This information is imperative in today's health care and in the "sub-clinical" patient, before disease progresses to outright symptoms and blood changes. Traditional doctors used physical observations of our body to confirm our health issues. They did not and could not rely on testing or blood work. Physical observations enable one to take the guess work out of nutritional deficiencies and organ health patterns. This class insures a measurement of patient evaluation as a critical tool in the medical toolbox. If pre-and post-nutritional evaluations and sound patient observations are added, the practitioner can confirm the findings while creating a recordable and even visual benchmark for patients to see the change and progress. This approach heightens the practitioner's ability to identify root causes, target priorities, and integrate patient interaction, while improving understanding, retention and compliance. Using functional assessments of the digestive system, thyroid, adrenals, and more, the health and direction of care becomes more obvious to see, treat, and monitor. While correlating specific observations and testing procedures, one can determine organ health, utilization of nutritional factors, and what direction is best for the client. We will look at the tongue, face, nails, reflex points, simple office testing procedures and holistic care to determine how to help our patients through physical observations for nutritional deficiencies. This class will equip you with the knowledge to conduct a complete nutritional assessment for your patients and to monitor health progression and proper treatment direct.

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## CONSIDERATIONS FOR MULTI-SITE RESEARCH STUDIES INVESTIGATING CHINESE MEDICAL TREATMENT EFFECTIVENESS- THE LATEST ISSUES AND A NEW PROJECT

**Michael Popplewell**

University of Technology, Australia

There has been a recent trend towards the publishing of guidelines and papers reporting on large studies in Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) that include multiple sites for data collection and thousands of subjects. By all accounts it is an exciting time in research in TCM and the results published in these large studies will have long term impacts on practitioners, researchers and teaching institutions alike. However, are these projects premature? Have all the considerations been adequately addressed? In particular, recent developments in diagnostic reliability may have an impact on the validity of these large studies. In this talk, the latest trends in big data research in TCM and the results are reported. The guidelines currently used will be also assessed and the potential effects that this research may have on our profession will be discussed. The details of the design of a large research project currently in development by the author will also be presented.

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## DIAGNOSTIC RELIABILITY IN TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE

**Michael Popplewell**

University of Technology, Australia

**Introduction:** An acceptable level of inter-rater diagnostic agreement is the foundation for investigating the effectiveness of treatment approaches. No previous investigation of diagnostic consensus on an open populations in the Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) profession has been found, indeed, such studies appear absent in all modalities. Investigations into narrow fields of medical conditions or illnesses, such as appear in the literature, do not reveal any information as to what occurs in 'real world' clinical settings in which patients arrive with undiagnosed conditions. This is gap in the present knowledge.

**Methods:** Data were collected at the University of Technology Sydney (UTS), over two days. Two practitioners each diagnosed 19 subjects on day one and three practitioners diagnosed 16 subjects on day two. In total 35 subjects were examined and a total of 86 diagnoses were made. Up to three diagnostic patterns per subject could be selected by the practitioners, scored on a scale of 1-5. The practitioners drew from a predefined list of 56 most frequently used diagnostic options at the UTS clinic.

**Outcome Measures:** Two criteria were employed in the outcome measures: pattern and linearly weighted agreements.

**Results:** The results obtained showed that the practitioners obtained 23% pattern agreement and 19% weighted agreement.

**Conclusion:** There appears to be very low diagnostic agreement between practitioners. Unless otherwise shown, all previous research into treatment effectiveness or mechanisms of action may quite possibly be confounded by the inclusion of data corrupted by inconsistent diagnoses. Diagnostic agreement must therefore be improved so that future TCM investigations are made on a valid basis.

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## **LYCIUM CHINENSE MILL IMPROVES HYPOGONADISM VIA ANTI- OXIDATIVE STRESS AND ANTI-APOPTOTIC EFFECT IN OLD AGED RAT MODEL**

**Woong Jin Bae**

The Catholic University of Korea, Korea

To evaluate the pharmacological effects of goji berry (*Lycium chinense* Mill) in an animal model of late onset hypogonadism (LOH). 18-month-old 30 male Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats were used as the LOH aged rat model. Rats were divided into five groups: a control group (n=6), low concentration goji berry extract group (150 mg/kg/day) (n=6), high concentration goji berry extract group (300 mg/kg/day) (n=6), low concentration goji berry complex extract group (150mg/kg/day) (n=6), and high goji berry complex concentration extract group (300 mg/kg/day) (n=6). After six weeks of treatment, sperm counts and motility, serum testosterone level, androgen receptor (AR) expression, oxidative stress marker, and apoptotic factors were examined. Goji berry extracts increased testosterone level to  $2.07 \pm 0.06$  p mol/L in the goji berry 150mg/kg group,  $2.39 \pm 0.08$  pmol/L in the goji berry 300 mg/kg group,  $2.97 \pm 0.03$  pmol/L in the goji berry complex 150 mg/kg group, and  $3.34 \pm 0.04$  pmol/L in the goji berry complex 300 mg/kg group compared to  $1.86 \pm 0.03$  pmol/L in the control group, respectively ( $p < 0.05$ ). AR expressions were increased in testis tissue significantly but were not significant in prostate tissue. Goji berry might improve LOH by reversing testicular dysfunction via an anti-oxidative stress mechanism without inducing prostate disease.

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