

Analysis of heat pattern in 302 cases of Tourette's Syndrome treated by "Huang Lian Jie Du Decoction"

Author: Pao-hua, Lin

Lin Pao Hua Chinese Medical Clinic, Sanchong City, Taipei County, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

Abstract

For well over 100 years now since the condition was first documented, the Tourette syndrome remains a difficult problem of modern cranial nerve medical science. The symptoms of this disease include involuntary movements and abnormal vocalizations, or both, while the patients are fully conscious of their surroundings.

This clinical research adopts the treatment of releasing heat and resolving toxins. Patients were administered "Huang Lian Jie Du Decoction," adding other herbs based on the individual's presenting signs and symptoms.

Five-hundred twenty-four (524) Tourette syndrome patients were treated from August of 2004 to February of 2007. These clinical statistics excluded 11 patients with central nervous system disorders, such as Huntington's disease, Wilson's disease, epilepsy, and brain tumors; 24 patients with mental disorders, such as obsessive-compulsive disorder, autism, and melancholia; and 180 patients who were non-compliant in taking an adequate 30-day treatment dosage.; and 7 patients who were treated with a traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) method other than releasing heat and resolving toxins.

Accounting for the forementioned exclusions, 302 patients were administered the "Huang Lian Jie Du Decoction," exhibiting an efficacy ratio of 94.70% while 5.30% lacked treatment efficacy.

We separately analyzed two groups: one that solely received TCM treatment and another that received a Chinese-Western integrated medicine approach:

The first group, the TCM group, accounts for 257 patients. Complete recovery occurred in 59 patients (22.96%), significant treatment efficacy in 157 patients (61.09%), some treatment efficacy

in 29 patients (11.28%), and no treatment efficacy in 12 patients (4.67%). The total treatment efficacy ratio is 95.33%.

The second group, the Chinese-Western integrated medicine approach, accounted for 45 patients. Complete recovery occurred in 9 people (20.00%), significant treatment efficacy in 21 patients (46.67%), some treatment efficacy in 11 patients (24.44%), and no treatment efficacy in 4 patients (8.89%). The total treatment efficacy ratio is 91.11%.

According to the analysis of the “Chi-Square Test,” there is no significant difference between these two groups ($P>0.05$). It reveals that the treatment efficacy of the TCM group and the Chinese-Western integrated medicine group is the same.

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