

编号: YY002-20230102001

**标题: US public health services receive \$3bn to build workforce and tackle local needs**

简介: The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has awarded \$3.2bn to strengthen the US public health system, the first time it has made such an award.<sup>1</sup> The funds, which come mostly from the American Rescue Plan Act, will be given directly to help state, local, and territorial governments across the US improve their public health workforce and infrastructure. The CDC said that everyone in the US lives in a district that will receive funding under this new grant.

全文链接: <https://www.bmj.com/content/379/bmj.o2914>

编号: YY002-20230102002

**标题: Atopic Dermatitis: Conventional and Integrative Medicine**

简介: Although Western medicine and ideas about atopic dermatitis (AD) have become popular in many Asian countries, local beliefs about the disease and its treatment often prevail. The multi-racial background of these countries as well as the influence of the diverse religions (such as Tao-ism and Ramadan) in these regions often lead to diverse belief systems about the causes of AD (such as the Chi concept, also known as the balance of yin and yang) and the types of treatment g. herbal remedies, topical versus concoctions, and decoctions). In addition, many of the cultural practices are preserved among the Southeast Asian minorities residing in the United Kingdom and North America. Eastern treatments typically take a holistic approach to AD and emphasize the psychosomatic component of the disorder. This overview provides a summary of the difference between conventional, complementary, alternative, and integrative medicine in terms of epidemiology, aetiology, therapy, and prognosis in children with AD. There are a number of similarities in genetic and environmental factors in epidemiology and aetiology; however, differences exist in terms of the concept of management. Complementary and alternative medicine, traditional Chinese medicine, and integrative medicine usage are not only prevalent among the Asian population but are also becoming more popular and accepted in Western societies.

全文链接: [https://pan.ckcest.cn/rcservice//doc?doc\\_id=109158](https://pan.ckcest.cn/rcservice//doc?doc_id=109158)

编号: YY002-20230102003

**标题: Complementary and Integrative Medicine for Neurocognitive Disorders and Caregiver Health**

简介: Abstract Purpose of Review Integrative medicine is the practice of combining conventional medical treatments with “alternative” or “complementary” therapies. Integrative psychiatry is a holistic, person-centered approach to neuropsychiatric disorders that emphasizes a person’s physical, emotional, interpersonal, behavioral, nutritional, environmental, and spiritual dimensions to achieve well-being. Older adults are more prone to physical injury, interpersonal loss, chronic illnesses, and physical and cognitive decline that can manifest as anxiety, depression, with functional decline and inability to care for self. Additionally, stress of caring for older adults with dementia can adversely affect caregivers’ health. Although integrative approaches are perceived as safer and less stigmatizing, it is important to understand the risks and benefits of such therapies for older adults with neurocognitive disorders and their caregivers. Recent Findings Here, we summarize the results of the recent clinical trials and meta-analyses that provide

evidence for integrative approaches to treating older adults with cognitive disorders and their caregivers which include the use of diet and supplements, and mind–body therapies. Summary Dietary and mind-body therapies have become increasingly popular and show the strongest evidence of effectiveness for cognitive disorders and caregiver stress. Vitamins and supplements are the most popular integrative intervention, but there is mixed evidence supporting their use and the concern for herb (supplement)-drug interactions. While there is increasing popularity of integrative treatments, information to guide clinicians providing care for older adults remains limited, with variable scientific rigor of the available RCTs for a large number of commonly used integrative interventions particularly for cognitive disorders and caregiver stress and well-being.

全文链接: [https://pan.ckcest.cn/rcservice//doc?doc\\_id=109148](https://pan.ckcest.cn/rcservice//doc?doc_id=109148)

编号: YY002-20230102004

**标题: Toward integrated pediatric medicine: Key learnings from the pediatric integrative medicine trial**

**简介:** Objective: The purpose of this study is to explore the facilitators to integrating complementary therapies in conventional pediatric hospital practice based on the experiences of parents, healthcare providers, and complementary therapy providers. Design: This study is part of a larger research study that examined the introduction of a pediatric integrative medicine service in an acute care children's hospital in Canada. A qualitative descriptive study was conducted using semi-structured one-on-one telephone and in-person interviews with a sample of parents of children, as well as healthcare providers and complementary therapy providers. Results: A total of 50 individuals, from key-stakeholder groups, were interviewed between May 2014 and January 2016. This study identified the following facilitators for the integration of complementary therapies within conventional care: 1) stakeholders' open-mindedness and familiarity with care practices outside of their experiences; 2) stakeholders' open communication, respect for each others' roles in the process of care, and appreciation for the role of complementary therapies within conventional medicine; and 3) stakeholders' receptiveness to redefining the meaning of a 'positive outcome' in the context of hospital care. Conclusion: The findings of this study demonstrate that some of the existing barriers to the integration of complementary therapies in conventional hospital care could be mediated by creating an environment where the fundamental value of commitment to patient wellbeing is equally shared by all stakeholders. (c) 2021 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

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编号: YY002-20230102005

**标题: Do Palliative Care Providers Use Complementary and Integrative Medicine? A Nationwide Survey**

**简介:** 2021 American Academy of Hospice and Palliative Medicine Context: Given the high prevalence of burdensome symptoms in palliative care (PC) and increasing use of complementary and integrative medicine (CIM) therapies, research is needed to determine how often and what types of CIM therapies providers recommend to manage symptoms in PC. Objectives: To document recommendation rates of CIM for target symptoms and assess if, CIM use varies by provider characteristics. Methods: Nationwide survey's of physicians (MD and DO), physician assistants, and nurse practitioners in PC. Results: Participants (N = 404) were mostly female

(71.3%), physicians (74.9%), and cared for adults (90.4%). Providers recommended CIM an average of 6.82 times per-month (95% CI: 6.04–7.60) and used an average of 5.13 (95% CI: 4.90–5.36) out of 10 CIM modalities. Respondents recommended mind-body medicines (e.g., meditation, biofeedback) most, followed by massage, and acupuncture and/or acupressure. The most targeted symptoms included pain; followed by anxiety, mood disturbance, and distress. Recommendation frequencies for specific modality-for-symptom combinations ranged from little use (e.g., aromatherapy for constipation) to occasional use (e.g., mind-body interventions for psychiatric symptoms). Finally, recommendation rates increased as a function of pediatric practice, noninpatient practice setting, provider age, and proportion of effort spent delivering palliative care. Conclusion: To the best of our knowledge, this is the first national survey to characterize PC providers' CIM recommendation behaviors and assess specific therapies and common target symptoms. Providers recommended a broad range of CIM but do so less frequently than patients report using CIM. These findings should be of interest to any provider caring for patients with serious illness.

全文链接: [https://pan.ckcest.cn/rcservice//doc?doc\\_id=109160](https://pan.ckcest.cn/rcservice//doc?doc_id=109160)

编号: YY002-20230102006

**标题: The intersection between integrative medicine and neuropathic pain: A case report**

**简介:** Introduction: Neuropathic pain is a debilitating condition caused by lesion or disease of the somatosensory nervous system. Integrative modalities such as yoga, acupuncture, and massage are evidenced therapies for pain management. Additionally, medical cannabis and cannabinoids are emerging therapies for treatment of neuropathic pain (4,28). The authors of this study report a case of chronic neuropathic pain treated with integrative interventions. Case Presentation: The patient is a 71-year-old female with a past medical history of chronic neuropathic pain in her lower back and legs, degenerative arthritis, restless leg syndrome, carpal tunnel syndrome, and severe, chronic anxiety, presenting with worsening neuropathic pain. After over a decade of unsuccessful allopathic treatment, the patient sought out a more integrative approach to her pain management. A regimen of acupuncture, massage, gentle yoga, and medical cannabis was recommended. During the COVID-19 pandemic, she was unable to continue most of the integrative modalities and reported a significant increase in pain. The patient then joined a weekly Mind and Body program and began acupuncture treatments again, reporting a steady improvement in pain. Conclusion: The patient's chronic neuropathic pain was effectively treated using an integrative approach, with a combination of acupuncture, massage, yoga, mind-body approaches, and medical cannabis. While this case originally presented similarly to other cases of chronic neuropathic pain, it is unique in that it demonstrates the importance of an individualized complex approach, highlighting the patient's driven engagement in integrative modalities and medical cannabis.(c) 2021 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

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