

Diseases and disorders that can be treated with acupuncture according to the World Health Organization

(The diseases or disorders for which acupuncture therapy has been tested in controlled clinical trials reported in the recent literature can be classified into four categories as shown below.)

1. Diseases, symptoms or conditions for which acupuncture has been proved through controlled trials—to be an effective treatment:

Adverse reactions to radiotherapy and/or chemotherapy

Allergic rhinitis (including hay fever)

Biliary colic

Depression (including depressive neurosis and depression following stroke)

Dysentery, acute bacillary

Dysmenorrhoea, primary

Epigastralgia, acute (in peptic ulcer, acute and chronic gastritis, and gastrospasm)

Facial pain (including craniomandibular disorders)

Headache

Hypertension, essential

Hypotension, primary

Induction of labour

Knee pain

Leukopenia

Low back pain

Malposition of fetus, correction of

Morning sickness

Nausea and vomiting

Neck pain

Pain in dentistry (including dental pain and temporomandibular dysfunction)

Periarthritis of shoulder

Postoperative pain

Renal colic

Rheumatoid arthritis

Sciatica

Sprain

Stroke

Tennis elbow

2. Diseases, symptoms or conditions for which the therapeutic effect of acupuncture has been shown: but for which further proof is needed:

Abdominal pain (in acute gastroenteritis or due to gastrointestinal spasm)

Acne vulgaris

Alcohol dependence and detoxification

Bell's palsy

Bronchial asthma

Cancer pain

Cardiac neurosis

Cholecystitis, chronic, with acute exacerbation

Cholelithiasis

Competition stress syndrome

Craniocerebral injury, closed

Diabetes mellitus, non-insulin-dependent

Earache

Epidemic haemorrhagic fever

Epistaxis, simple (without generalized or local disease)

Eye pain due to subconjunctival injection

Female infertility

Facial spasm

Female urethral syndrome

Fibromyalgia and fasciitis

Gastrokinetic disturbance

Gouty arthritis

Hepatitis B virus carrier status

Herpes zoster (human (alpha) herpesvirus 3)

Hyperlipaemia

Hypo-ovarianism

Insomnia

Labour pain

Lactation, deficiency

Male sexual dysfunction, non-organic

Ménière disease

Neuralgia, post-herpetic

Neurodermatitis

Obesity

Opium, cocaine and heroin dependence

Osteoarthritis

Pain due to endoscopic examination

Pain in thromboangiitis obliterans

Polycystic ovary syndrome (Stein–Leventhal syndrome)

Postextubation in children

Postoperative convalescence

Premenstrual syndrome

Prostatitis, chronic

Pruritus

Radicular and pseudoradicular pain syndrome

Raynaud syndrome, primary	<u>may be tried: provided the practitioner has special modern medical knowledge and adequate monitoring equipment:</u>
Recurrent lower urinary-tract infection	
Reflex sympathetic dystrophy	Breathlessness in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
Retention of urine, traumatic	Coma
Schizophrenia	Convulsions in infants
Sialism, drug-induced	Coronary heart disease (angina pectoris)
Sjögren syndrome	
Sore throat (including tonsillitis)	Diarrhoea in infants and young children
Spine pain, acute	
Stiff neck	Encephalitis, viral, in children, late stage
Temporomandibular joint dysfunction	Paralysis, progressive bulbar and pseudobulbar
Tietze syndrome	
Tobacco dependence	
Ulcerative colitis, chronic	
Urolithiasis	
Vascular dementia	
Whooping cough (pertussis)	

3. Diseases, symptoms or conditions for which there are only individual controlled trials reporting some therapeutic effects, but for which acupuncture is worth trying: because treatment by conventional and other therapies is difficult:

Chloasma
 Choroidopathy, central serous
 Colour blindness
 Deafness
 Hypophrenia
 Irritable colon syndrome
 Neuropathic bladder in spinal cord injury
 Pulmonary heart disease, chronic
 Small airway obstruction

4. Diseases, symptoms or conditions for which acupuncture