

18: THE ANTI-INFLAMMATORY EFFECT BY INTERACTIONS OF HUMAN BODY ANATOMICAL AXES FOR DYSMENORRHEA CAUSED BY ENDOMETRIOSIS

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Objective

The interaction of human human body anatomical axes causes an anti-inflammatory effect (TJOG, 2016; FEPS, 2017, Vienna) which may prevent the inflammation caused by endometriosis.

Design

Prospective clinical study.

Material and Methods

The interaction of human human body anatomical axes via contralateral hand produces a zone with decreasing pain under the contralateral hand by the patient, which is named Ou MC decrescendo phenomenon treatment (OuDPt, Proc Physiol Soc, 2014-6, Am J Emerg Med 2012). From 2015 to 2018, 9 patients with recurrent dysmenorrhea about 6 months to 2 years after laparoscopic operation for chocolate cyst and endometriosis. Three of these patients yet had dysmenorrhea after coexisting infection treated. All of them received OuDPt in a 2 dimensional way twice daily or more in the menstrual period on the painful area.

Results

OuDPt has shown to prominently alleviate the dysmenorrhea of all 9 patients to date that they do not need other analgesic treatment.

Conclusions

Elimination of malignant changes cessation of uterine bleeding, improvement of dysfunction by OuDPt suggest tissue function normalization (TJOG, 2018, Integr Cancer Sci Therap, 2015). Tissue function normalization may decrease inflammatory chemicals release and thus attenuate inflammation. Displaced endometrial tissue in endometriosis act normally breaks down and bleeds with each menstrual cycle. The trapped blood and breakdown down endometrial tissue and blood irritate surrounding tissue and cause inflammation with pain. Inflammatory pain is primarily caused by the swelling tissue pushes against the sensitive nerve endings and biochemical processes during inflammation enhance pain. Tissue function normalization shows consistent short and long term effects for dysmenorrhea, which indicate OuDPt attenuate the inflammatory processes. Infertility caused by endometriosis is usually insidious and progresses gradually. A long term OuDPt may benefit preserving fertility. However, co-existing infection should be treated for that OuDPt may not be always effective against infection.

Support

None