

(I¿FDF\ DQG PHFKDQLVP RI DFXSXQFWXUH RQ  
3URWRFRO IRU D UDQGRPLJHG SDWLHQW DVVH  
WULDO

Sciatica is a relatively frequent illness with a highest incidence of 40% and can easily become a chronic and relapsing symptom. Although numerous systematic reviews have compared various therapies for sciatica, the validity of their included studies is limited. Considering the shortcomings of conventional treatment options for sciatica, acupuncture FRXOG EH D SRVVLEOH RSWLRQ +RZHYHU HYLGHQ is lacking. The aim of this study is to investigate the effect and neurophysiological mechanism of acupuncture in patients with chronic sciatica. This ongoing study is a randomized, patient-assessor blind, 2-arm parallel non-penetrating sham-controlled clinical trial. Eligible participants, adults (19-70 years of age) with a clinical diagnosis of chronic sciatica blinded to the treatment received, will be randomly allocated into the real acupuncture treatment group (manual acupuncture plus electroacupuncture, n=34) or the sham acupuncture control group (sham acupuncture plus placebo electroacupuncture without electrical stimulation, n=34) and receive treatment two times a week for a total of eight sessions over four weeks. Functional magnetic resonance imaging will be implemented at baseline and endpoint to investigate the mechanism of acupuncture. The primary outcome measure is VAS for bothersomeness. The secondary outcomes include VAS for pain intensity, Oswestry Disability Index, EuroQol 5-Dimension, Coping Strategy Questionnaire, Beck Depression Inventory, and State-Trait Anxiety Inventory. Adverse events will be assessed at every visit. The results of this trial will provide important

Notes: