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Chinese Herbal Medicine for Infertility with Anovulation: A Systematic Review
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<p>The aim of this systemic review is to assess the effectiveness and safety of Chinese herbal medicine in treatment of anovulation and infertility in women. Eight databases were extensively retrieved. The Chinese electronic databases included VIP Information, CMCC and CNKI. The English electronic databases included AMED, CINAHL, Cochrane Library, EMBASE and MEDLINE. Randomized controlled trials using CHM as intervention were included in the study selection. The quality of studies was assessed by Jadad scale and the criteria referred to Cochrane reviewers' handbook. Two independent reviewers were responsible for data extraction and assessment. Discrepancies were rectified with reference to the original articles. The efficacy of CHM treatment for infertility with anovulation was evaluated by meta-analysis. There were 692 articles retrieved according to the search strategy, and 1659 participants were involved in the 15 studies that satisfied the selection criteria. Meta-analysis indicated that CHM significantly increased the pregnancy rate and reduced the miscarriage rate compared to clomiphene at a 95% confidence interval ($p < 0.001$). In addition, CHM also increased the ovulation rate and improved the cervical mucus score compared to clomiphene at a 95% confidence interval ($p < 0.05$), while there were no significant difference between CHM and clomiphene combined with other medicine. CHM is effective in treating infertility with anovulation. And no significant adverse effects were identified for the usage of CHM from the studies included in this review. However, owing to the low quality of the studies investigated, more randomized controlled trials are needed before evidence-based recommendation regarding the effectiveness and safety of CHM in the management of infertility with anovulation can be provided.</p>

Bibliographic Analysis of Tuberculosis Texts in Traditional Chinese Medicine
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<p>Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) offers resourceful tuberculosis literature, but the vastness of its textual distribution remains inaccessible to most modern scientists. Instead of direct knowledge acquisition from text, a referential overview obtained from bibliographic analysis of tuberculosis chapters in an electronic TCM encyclopedia is timesaving for structural understanding of literature distribution. Our bibliographic analysis of tuberculosis chapters in Encyclopedia of Traditional Chinese Medicine gathered 117 chapters, which belong to 68 books and 8 historical periods. The distribution of tuberculosis textual publications with regard to historical periods helps to narrow the scope of interests into smaller periods. Listing the top 10 productive authors orients the researchers to the expert opinions of tuberculosis in TCM. Focusing on specific field of tuberculosis, the book type classification depicts the concentration of textual material needed. Analyzing the affiliated chapter names superior to the tuberculosis chapter in the bibliographic tree, tuberculosis was mostly ascribed to consumptive disease (27%) and miscellaneous disease (12%), affiliated to the pediatrics (5%), internal medicine (2.5%), and surgery (2.5%), caused by internal cause (2.5%), with lesions located at respiratory organ (3.75%) and lungs (3.75%), and with clinical picture of either deficiency pattern (5%) or heat pattern (3%). Analyzing the adjacent chapter names in the bibliographic tree, diseases closely related to tuberculosis in TCM, such as taxing fatigue (10%), can be listed. For obtaining a fast overview of textual information retrieved from a TCM electronic encyclopedia, bibliographic analysis proves to be a feasible bibliometric method.</p>
<p>Keywords Bibliographic analysis; Bibliometrics; Tuberculosis; Textual research; Traditional Chinese medicine</p>