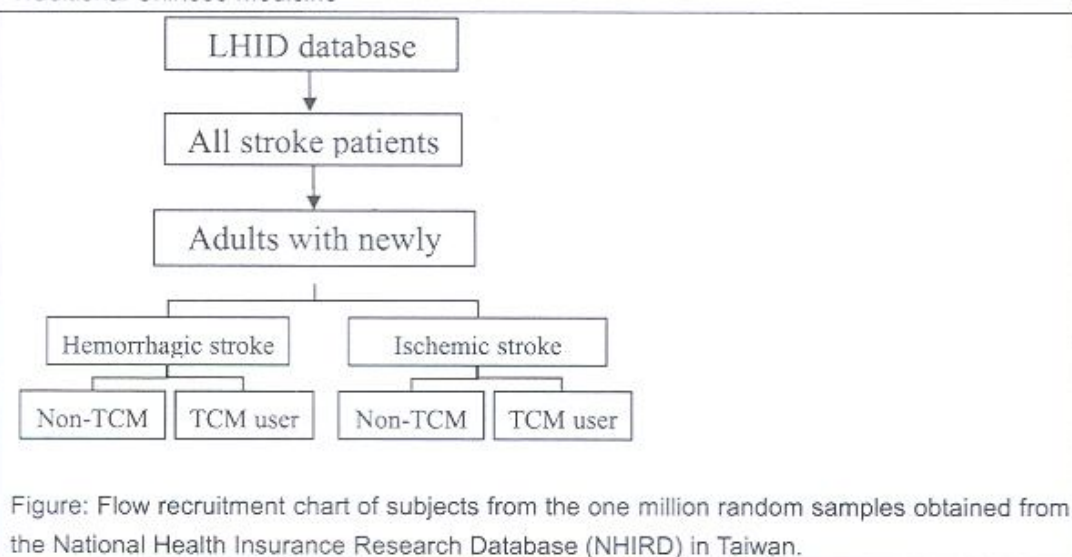


for further pharmacologic investigation and clinical studies on the treatment of stroke and its related complications.

**Keywords:** Cerebrovascular Accident; National Health Insurance Database; Stroke; Traditional Chinese medicine



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<b>Characteristics of Traditional Chinese Medicine Usage in Pediatric Cerebral Palsy Patients in Taiwan: A Nationwide Population-Based Study</b> <b>Mao-Feng Sun<sup>1,2</sup></b> <sup>1</sup> China Medical University Hospital, Taichung <sup>2</sup> China Medical University, Taichung
<p><b>Objective</b></p> <p>Cerebral palsy (CP) is a permanent, non-progressive movement disorder that accounts for chronic childhood disability. The aim of this study is to investigate the characteristics of TCM use in children with cerebral palsy.</p>
<p><b>Materials and Methods</b></p> <p>This study examined datasets from the registry for catastrophic illness patients of the National Health Insurance Research Database in Taiwan. Patients (n=11,218) diagnosed as CP and proven as catastrophic illness commissioned by psychiatrist or pediatricians between January 2001 and December 2011 were included in this study. Patients who had at least one TCM outpatient clinical record were defined as TCM users (n=6997), whereas those without TCM outpatient records were defined as non-TCM users (n=4221). The demographic data, treatment modalities, disease distributions, comorbidities, and prescription pattern of the TCM users were analyzed.</p>
<p><b>Results</b></p> <p>Majority of the TCM users (44.1%) visited TCM clinics before 2 years old. TCM and non-TCM</p>

users had a similar disease distribution, with the diseases of nervous system, respiratory system and digestive system as the first three common reasons for outpatient clinic visits. Acupuncture has been used most commonly for treating musculoskeletal diseases while Herbal remedies were used commonly for nervous, respiratory and digestive diseases. The most commonly prescribed formulas were hemp seed pill (Ma-Zi-Ren-Wan), Liu-Wei-Di-Huang-Wan and Xiang-Sha-Liu-Jun-Zi-Tang, whereas Acori Graminei Rhizoma, Radix et Rhizoma Rhei and Rhizoma Gastrodiae were the three most frequently prescribed single herbs. Patients who had allergic rhinitis, dyspepsia, disorders of menstruation and musculoskeletal diseases were prone to have more TCM visits compared to non-TCM users.

### Conclusion

Our nationwide population-based study revealed the characteristics and specific usage patterns of TCM in the CP patients in Taiwan. These information could be used as references for physicians, parents and government caring about healthcare in children with CP.

**Keywords:** Cerebral Palsy; Complementary and alternative medicine; National Health Insurance Database; Traditional Chinese medicine

Table. Prevalence rate ratio (PRR) for four common diseases between TCM users and non-TCM users

Disease (ICD-9-CM)	TCM user		Non-TCM user		PR (95% CI)
	n	%	n	%	
Allergic rhinitis (477.9)	3688	52.7	1329	31.5	1.67 (1.57-1.78)***
Dyspepsia (536.8)	2452	35.0	864	20.5	1.71 (1.58-1.85)***
Menstrual disorder (626)	600	8.58	215	5.09	1.68 (1.44-1.97)***
Musculoskeletal disorder (710-739)	5034	72.0	1977	46.8	1.54 (1.46-1.62)***

PR, prevalence ratio in Poisson regression

All p value < 0.0001

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### Correlation Between the TCM Constitution and Tongue Diagnosis in the Patients with Obstructive Sleep Apnea

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### Objects

To evaluate the correlation between TCM constitution and tongue diagnosis in the patients