Functional Connection Changes among Cerebral Regions and between Hemispheres in the Acute Ischemic Stroke Patients Treated by Scalp Acupuncture: A Rs-fMRI Study

Huacong Liu  
Southern Medical University

Yijing Jiang  
Fujian University of Traditional Chinese Medicine

Ningning Wang  
Community Health Services of Houjie Town

Lanpin Chen  
Southern Medical University

Jingchun Gao  
Third Affiliated Hospital of Southern Medical University

Jiping Zhang  
Southern Medical University

Shanshan Qu  
Southern Medical University

Songyan Liu  
China-Japan Union Hospital of Jilin University

Gang Liu  
Third Affiliated Hospital of Southern Medical College

Yong Huang  
Southern Medical University

Junqi Chen  (meixibao@126.com)  
Third Affiliated Hospital of Southern Medical University  https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6847-0891

Research

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Abstract

**Objective:** Resting State Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (Rs-fMRI) was used to explore the changes on the functional connections between cerebral hemispheres and local functional activities in patients with acute ischemic stroke dysfunction treated by International Standard Scalp Acupuncture.

**Methods:** 30 patients of acute ischemic stroke in the middle cerebral artery supply area of the dominant hemisphere were selected and randomly divided into treatment group and control group at a ratio of 1:1 according to the random number table method, with 15 patients in each group. Patients in the control group were treated with conventional western medicine, while patients in the treatment group combined the International Standard Scalp Acupuncture (MS5, MS6 and MS7). All the patients were evaluated for efficacy and received whole brain fMRI scan before and after the treatment. The observation indicators included (1) NHISS score and its sub-item scores related to dyskinesia before and after treatment. (2) the amplitude of low-frequency fluctuations (ALFF), regional homogeneity (ReHo), and voxel-mirror homotopy connection (VMHC) analyzed based on Matlab 2012a platform, SPM12, and REST1.8 before and after treatment.

**Results:** 1. The difference of NHISS scores between the two groups was statistically significant before and after treatment (P<0.05), indicates that patients in the treatment group were improved better. 2. The changes in brain area activation between the two groups of patients were as follows: (1) The values of VMHC increased in brain regions dominated by bilateral BA6 and BA8; (2) The values of ALFF increased mainly in the left BA39 and the adjacent superior temporal gyrus and middle temporal gyrus. (3) The values of ReHo increased in the brain region of left middle temporal gyrus (including BA21) and its extending to BA37, and the left BA40 and angular gyrus and its extending to BA7.

**Conclusion:** Scalp acupuncture can help the recovery of the patients with acute infarction of superior middle cerebral artery and its mechanism possibly related to the special changes in the regional functional activities of sensory integration, language processing and motor coordination, also the bilateral motor control of frontal lobe.

**Trial registration:** Trial Registration Number: Chinese Clinical Trial Registry ChiCTR-IOR-15007672. Registration date: November 7, 2015.

Full Text

Due to technical limitations, full-text HTML conversion of this manuscript could not be completed. However, the manuscript can be downloaded and accessed as a PDF.

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The Inclusion situation of patients
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Figure 2

Brain regions with VMHC specific changes in patients with international standard scalp acupuncture
Figure 3

Brain regions with ALFF specific changes in patients with international standard scalp acupuncture
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Brain regions with ALFF specific changes in patients with international standard scalp acupuncture
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Brain regions with ReHo specific changes in patients with international standard scalp acupuncture
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Brain regions with ReHo specific changes in patients with international standard scalp acupuncture