An inert and active control acupuncture needle with potential for randomised, double-blind (practitioner-patient blinding), placebo controlled trial - a validation study

Submission date 28/08/2009	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	 Prospectively registered Protocol
Registration date 11/09/2009	Overall study status Completed	 Statistical analysis plan Results
Last Edited 11/09/2009	Condition category Musculoskeletal Diseases	 Individual participant data Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s) Scientific

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Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers

N/A

Study information

Scientific Title

Study objectives

The double-blind placebo needle could be effective in a randomised clinical acupuncture trial in which multiple placebo needles are administered as treatment.

Ethics approval required Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Ethics approval received from the Ethics Committee of Showa University, School of Medicine on the 24th December 1999 (ref: 65).

Study design Randomised double-blind placebo-controlled single-centre study

Primary study design Interventional

Secondary study design Randomised controlled trial

Study setting(s) Other

Study type(s) Treatment

Participant information sheet

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Healthy subjects with stiff neck

Interventions

Mean age: 32.1 ± 9.9 years, 31 males, 25 females

Aim: To assess whether the double-blind placebo needle is effective in a randomised clinical acupuncture trial in which multiple placebo needles are administered as treatment. Interventions: Non-penetrating control needles which the needle tip did not reach the skin (control), non-penetrating placebo needles which the needle tip pressed against the skin (placebo) and the penetrating (verum) needles.

In this trial, each of 6 acupuncturists (mean +/- SD year: 12.5 ± 11.8 years) applied acupuncture treatment to 20 patients. For each treatment, the acupuncturist applied 4 needles to the subject's shoulder. After completion of treatment with 4 needles, the practitioner and subject were asked to record whether the treatment was "non-penetrating control," "non-penetrating

placebo", "penetrating", or "unidentifiable." After the treatment, the subjects were asked on their improvement in intensity of stiff neck on a Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) ranging from -100 (the most intense stiff neck in the past) to 0 (no improvement) to 100 (no stiff neck). One treatment and no follow-up.

Intervention Type

Other

Phase Not Applicable

Primary outcome measure Numbers of correctly, incorrectly and unidentified treatments by practitioners and subjects.

Secondary outcome measures Improvement of stiff neck on a VAS (0-100) immediately after treatment.

Overall study start date 26/01/2009

Completion date 24/02/2009

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria 1. Both males and females 2. Healthy volunteers 3. Age range: 18-70 years

Participant type(s) Healthy volunteer

Age group Adult

Lower age limit 18 Years

Upper age limit 70 Years

Sex Both

Target number of participants 120

Key exclusion criteria Unhealthy volunteers Date of first enrolment 26/01/2009

Date of final enrolment 24/02/2009

Locations

Countries of recruitment Japan

Study participating centre 2-9-1 Ariake Koto-ku Tokyo Japan 135-0063

Sponsor information

Organisation Hanada College (Japan)

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Sponsor type University/education

Website http://www.hanada.ac.jp/

ROR https://ror.org/0373a6k33

Funder(s)

Funder type University/education **Funder Name** Hanada College (Japan)

Results and Publications

Publication and dissemination plan Not provided at time of registration

Intention to publish date

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration