

# Chinese-English Edition of Acupuncture for Weight Loss

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### 内容提要

肥胖目前已经成为全球主要的公共卫生问题之一,如何 有效地防治肥胖及其相关疾病,已经成为医药研究的前沿。 针灸治疗肥胖病已经有30多年的历史,临床和实验研究均表 明,针灸是一种疗效稳定、无毒副作用的减肥方法。

本书主要以作者课题组的研究结果为内容,总结了针灸减肥的效应特点、取穴原则、常用方法及机制,选择了不同类型肥胖治疗、不同针灸方案治疗、综合治疗等 30 个典型案例,具体地介绍了针灸治疗单纯性肥胖病的主要治疗方法、疗效呈现特点,体现了针灸个体化治疗的特色;同时,作者的按语对针灸减肥临诊的相关问题进行了分析,表述了作者的一些体会和认识,以利于读者更好地应用这一技术。

本书图文并茂,内容丰富,通俗易懂,汉英对照,可作为 广大海内外临床医生、医学院校学生、留学生的参考用书,亦 可作为广大减肥爱好者的学习用书。



### **Synopsis of Contents**

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Obesity has now become one of the major global public health issues. As a result, one of the leading fronts in medical research is to find effective ways in the prevention and treatment of obesity and obesity-associated diseases. Acupuncture has been adopted in treating obesity for more than 30 years and both clinical and empirical studies suggested that it has stable effect and no toxic and side effects for weight loss.

Based on the research findings of the author's work team, this book summarized the effect characteristics, principles of point selection, common methods and mechanism of acupuncture for weight loss. In addition, by selecting 30 typical case reports involving different obesity patterns, different acupuncture treatment strategies and comprehensive therapies, the book introduced the main therapy, characteristics of therapeutic effect of acupuncture for simple obesity, reflecting the unique features of individualized acupuncture treatment. Further more, the authors' remarks explained their own experience and understanding on relevant issues in clinical practice, which may help the readers to use this special technique in a better way.

With illustrations, rich contents, and easy-to-understand

language, this book in Chinese-English version can serve as a good reference book for clinicians from home and abroad, medical students and overseas students as well as those who are interested in weight loss.

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Chapter 1
Obesity and weight loss

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# 第一章 ® 肥胖病与减肥

### 第一节 肥胖病的定义和分类

### 一、肥胖病的定义

肥胖病是指体内脂肪细胞数目增多或体积增大,脂肪 (主要是甘油三酯)堆积过多,使体重超过标准体重 20%以上 的病理状态。

### 二、肥胖病的分类

肥胖是一种症候,95%以上患者无明显病因,称为单纯性肥胖病,少数肥胖由于某些疾病所致,称继发性肥胖病。单纯性肥胖病分类有多种,可按体重程度、皮脂厚度、病因、部位、年龄、脂肪细胞大小和数目等分类。

### 1. 按体重分类

目前临床常用判断肥胖程度指标有标准体重计算法、体重指数判断法。

(1) 根据身高、年龄及性别查表或按下式推算标准体重: 标准体重(kg)=身高(cm)-100,本法适用于身高 155 cm 以下者;

标准体重(kg) = [身高(cm) - 100] × 0.9,本法适用于 身高 155 cm 以上者。

### Section 1 Definition and classification of obesity

### **Definition of obesity**

Obesity is a morbid condition describing increase or enlargement of fat cells, excessive accumulation of fat (especially triglyceride) and the body weight exceeding the normal body weight by more than 20%.

### Classification of obesity

As a specific symptom, more than 95% of obesity have no obvious reasons and therefore are called simple obesity, while some obesity results from certain diseases and therefore is called secondary obesity. The simple obesity can be classified in terms of body weight, sebum thickness, etiology, body parts, age, and size and numbers of fat cells.

### Classification by body weight

Currently the obesity-evaluating indexes include standard body weight calculation and body mass index (BMI).

2.1.1 Standard body weight calculation by height, age and gender:

Standard body weight (kg) = height (cm) -100 (for those who are shorter than 155 cm)

Standard body weight (kg) =  $[\text{height (cm)} - 100] \times 0.9$ (for those who are taller than 155 cm)

Overweight: exceeding the standard body weight by 10% Obesity: exceeding the standard body weight by 20% Subtypes of obesity:

Mild obesity: exceeding the standard body weight by 20%-30%

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超过标准体重 10%为超重或过重,超过标准体重的 20% 即为肥胖。肥胖又分为轻、中、重三级:轻度为体重超过标准体重 20%~30%;中度为体重超过标准体重 31%~50%;重度为体重超过标准体重 50%以上。

(2) 体重指数(BMI)判断法:它是目前最常用的标准,BMI = [体重/身高²](kg/m²)。1997 年世界卫生组织(WHO)建议标准见表 1。1999 年亚太地区推荐的 BMI 标准低于 WHO 标准,见表 2。2002 年中国肥胖问题工作组数据汇总分析协作组建议,将 BMI≥28 kg/m²作为中国人肥胖的切点,见表 3。

表 1 欧洲成人 BMI 的分类与肥胖相关疾病的危险度

mi	分 类	$BMI(kg/m^2)$	相关疾病危险度
	低体重	<18.5	低(但其他病的危险性增加)
	正常范围	18.5~24.9	平均水平 Windows Strains
	超重	25.0~29.9	增加
	轻度肥胖	30.0~34.9	中度增加
	中度肥胖	35.0~39.9	严重增加
	重度肥胖	sim ≥40 majow vb	极严重增加

表 2 亚太地区成人 BMI 的分类与肥胖相关疾病的危险度

分 类	BMI(kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	相关疾病危险度
低体重	<18.5	低(但其他病的危险性增加)
正常范围	18.5~22.9	平均水平
超重	23.0~24.9	增加
I度肥胖	25.0~29.9	中度增加
Ⅱ度肥胖	≥30	严重增加

Moderate obesity: exceeding the standard body weight by 31%-50%

Severe obesity: exceeding the standard body weight by more than 50%

2.1.2 Evaluation by BMI:

BMI =  $[body weight/height^2] (kg/m^2)$ 

It is now the most common standard for obesity. The recommended BMI standard by WHO in 1997 is shown in table 1. The BMI standard recommended by Asian and Pacific-region in 1999 (lower than the WHO standard) is shown in table 2. In 2002, the pool data analysis coordination group of China obesity working group recommended BMI  $\geq$  28 kg/m² as a standard point of obesity for Chinese people, which is shown in table 3.

Table 1 BMI classifications and risks of obesity-related diseases for European adults

Classification	$BMI(kg/m^2)$	Risk of comorbidities
Underweight	<18.5	Low (but increased risks of other illnesses)
Normal weight	18.5 - 24.9	Average
Overweight	25.0 - 29.9	Increased
Mild obesity	30.0 - 34.9	Moderate
Moderate obesity	35.0 - 39.9	Severe
Severe obesity	≥40	Very severe

Table 2 BMI classifications and risks of obesity-related for adults from Asian Pacific region

Classification	$BMI(kg/m^2)$	Risk of comorbidities
Underweight	<18.5	Low (but high risks of other
Normal weight	18.5 - 22.9	illnesses) Average level
Overweight	23.0 - 24.9	Increased
I°obesity	25.0 - 29.9	Moderate
II obesity	≥30	Severe