

要旨

目的

骨盤位の妊婦が実施する灸（有煙棒灸、無煙棒灸）の頭位変換への影響を分析し、母児の well-being への影響、また研究プロトコルの実行可能性を検討する。

方法

研究デザインは3群の準実験研究であった。介入群：A) 有煙棒灸群 (n=20), B) 無煙棒灸群 (n=20); 1日1~2回、1回20分10日~14日実施。対照群：C: 通常ケア群 (n=20)。対象者：妊娠33週0日~妊娠35週6日の胎児は単胎・骨盤位の妊婦。プライマリアウトカム：介入後の頭位の割合。セカンダリアウトカム：分娩時の頭位の割合、介入群と対照群の母児の well-being。また、研究プロトコルの実行可能性を調査した。聖路加国際大学倫理審査委員会の承認を得て実施した（承認番号15-086）。

結果

無煙棒灸群は、60.0%が頭位へ変換し、通常ケア群では25.0%であり、無煙棒灸群は通常ケア群より2.4倍（Relative Risk 2.40 [95% CI 1.04-5.56]）有意に頭位へ変換していた。一方、有煙棒灸群と通常ケア群の頭位変換への割合の比較では統計的有意差は認められなかった。分娩時の頭位の割合においては、すべての群間において統計的有意差は認められなかった。また、介入群と対照群の母児の well-being に統計的有意差は認められなかった。

妊婦の大多数（90%）は、自宅で棒灸を実施したことに対してやってよかったと答えていた。有煙棒灸は、煙に対する不快感、およびプロトコル通り実施する灸への負担感を無煙棒灸群より強いと感じており、妊婦の受容性は無煙棒灸に支持されていた。研究手法の実行可能性は認められた。

結論

妊婦が実施する無煙棒灸は、灸を実施しない通常ケアと比べて、実施後、頭位変換を増加させる傾向があることが分かった。本研究の研究プロトコルは実行可能性があり、特に受容性が認められた無煙棒灸を用い、症例数を増やしたランダム化比較試験のデザインの研究が今後望まれる。

Abstract

Purpose

This study compared the effects of using smoke moxibustion and smokeless moxibustion with the usual care alone on the conversion into cephalic presentation, and assessed their effects on the well-being of women and child, as well as verified the feasibility of the study protocol.

Methods

This was a quasi-experimental design with three arms. The intervention groups were A) smoke moxa stick (n = 20) and B) smokeless moxa stick (n = 20); the acupoint BL67 was stimulated by moxa stick for 20 minutes, once or twice daily for 10-14 days. The C) control group (n = 20) received the usual care. Participants were pregnant women with singleton breech presentations between 33 and 35 gestation weeks. The primary outcome was cephalic presentation at the intervention conclusion. The secondary outcomes were cephalic presentation at birth and effects on women and child well-being. The feasibility of the study protocol was examined. The Institutional Review Board of St. Luke's International University, Tokyo, Japan approved this study (No. 15-086).

Results

The proportion of cephalic version was higher in the smokeless moxa stick group (60.0%) than in the usual care group (25.0%) (RR 2.40 [95% CI 1.04-5.56]), and no significant difference was observed between the smoke moxa stick group and the usual care group. There were no other significant differences among the groups at delivery including the well-being of the mother and child (perinatal morbidity and mortality). The pregnant women in the smoke moxa stick group felt a stronger discomfort and burden than those in the smokeless moxa stick group. The majority (90%) in the intervention groups answered that it was worth performing moxibustion. The study protocol was also feasible.

Conclusion

A trend towards an increase in cephalic version at the intervention conclusion was found in women who performed smokeless moxibustion compared with those who performed the usual care alone. The feasibility of the study protocol was confirmed. Future randomized controlled trials using smokeless moxibustion with increased sample size are expected.