

Acupuncture for chronic nonpulsatile tinnitus: A randomized clinical trial

Bahram Naderinabi (MD)¹
Soheil Soltanipour (MD)²
Shadman Nemati (MD)³
Alia Saberi (MD)^{4*}
Sepideh Parastesh (MD)⁵

1. Department of Anesthesiology, Anesthesiology Research Center, Gilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran

2. Department of Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Gilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran

3. Rhino-sinus Research Center, Gilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran

4. Neurosciences Research Center, Neurology Department, Poursina Hospital, School of Medicine, Gilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran

5. Faculty of Medicine, Gilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran

*** Correspondence:**

Alia Saberi, Neurosciences Research Center, Neurology Department, Poursina Hospital, School of Medicine, Gilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran.

E-mail: alia.saberi.1@gmail.com

Tel: 0098 1333368646

Fax: 0098 1333368646

Received: 3 Dec 2016

Revised: 30 Jan 2017

Accepted: 12 March 2017

Abstract

Background: There is challenge to find an effective treatment for tinnitus. Few studies were done on the effects of acupuncture on tinnitus. This study evaluated the effect of acupuncture on chronic non-pulsatile tinnitus.

Methods: This randomized double-blind clinical trial was conducted from December 2014 to September 2015. Patients suffering from chronic non-pulsatile tinnitus were randomly allocated into two groups: acupuncture vs. placebo. They were treated in 15 sessions and at the end of the fifteenth sessions and 3 weeks after completion of the treatment, visual analog scale (VAS) for tinnitus loudness and tinnitus severity index (TSI) questionnaires were completed.

Results: The case group included 26 males and 18 females, and in the control group there were 27 males and 17 females: with mean age of 49.11±1.07 and 55.20±8.33 years, respectively (p=0.005). TSI and VAS before treatment were 43.84±2.81 and 9.56±0.43 in cases and 43.52±2.94 and 9.54±0.45 in controls, respectively. Both measures improved after 15 sessions in cases to 24.82±1.04 and 2.88±0.33, and to 33.16±1.24 and 7.86±0.23 in controls. The changes of TSI and VAS were significant in all groups (p<0.001). TSI and VAS in acupuncture group were lower than placebo group in each session (p<0.001), except TSI in the tenth session (p=0.392).

Conclusions: Acupuncture is effective in reducing the loudness and severity of tinnitus and can be a useful treatment for nonpulsatile chronic tinnitus.

Keywords: Tinnitus, Acupuncture, Severity, Loudness

Citation:

Naderinabi B, Soltanipour S, Nemati S, et al. Acupuncture for chronic nonpulsatile tinnitus: A randomized clinical trial. Caspian J Intern Med 2018; 9(1):38-45.

Tinnitus, the perception of sound in the ears or head without the presence of an audible external source, is a symptom, rather than a disease entity, that originates internally without an external auditory input (1, 2). It is relatively common in the elderly (3, 4), but the actual reported prevalence varies according to the surveyed region and definition of tinnitus (4). One third of adults in different countries at some points of their life have experienced tinnitus (2-5). About 12 million people in the United States suffer from tinnitus (6). According to the National Center for Health Statistics of the United States, about 32% of all US adults report having tinnitus at one time point in their lives and about 6.4% of them characterizes tinnitus as severe (6-7). According to the national statistics in Iran, at least 5.2 million people in Iran suffer from bothersome tinnitus (8). Tinnitus is more common in men and whites than women and blacks, and its prevalence increases with age, which is not related to the exposure to noise (9-12). Tinnitus is also possible in children, but in this group of patients, it is rarely able to detect it (13). Pulsatile tinnitus is often suggestive of a vascular origin and can be subjective or objective.

Non-pulsatile tinnitus is almost always subjective and is the most common form of tinnitus. In most patients, tinnitus is associated with hearing loss, but it can also occur in people with normal hearing (14,15). Sometimes there is a structural lesion (e.g. acoustic neuroma) or pathological condition (such as Meniere's disease and multiple sclerosis) as the cause of tinnitus and hearing loss, but often, tinnitus and hearing loss occur together without structural lesions or other conditions. In such cases, the symptoms are attributed to ear damages caused by noise or ototoxic materials or other agents (16 -18).

Otoacoustic emission (OAE) can be used to differentiate between cochlear and retrocochlear pathologies (19). On the other hand, almost half of the patients with peripheral vertigo report having tinnitus and other hearing complaints (20).

Non-pulsatile tinnitus can be differentiated into mild to severe forms. Mild tinnitus is the noise that people hear occasionally or only in quiet places, and is not usually annoying; while severe tinnitus is extremely annoying and often disturbs the patients' quality of life and sometimes, in very severe cases, it can lead to suicide (16).

Acupuncture is a traditional Chinese medical treatment which has been used for thousands of years to treat a variety of diseases as well as to relieve pain (21-25). In 1979, the World Health Organization (WHO) approved the use of acupuncture for the treatment of 41 diseases including ear, nose and throat (ENT) and various types of pain (26-29). The diagnosis system of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) is based on monitoring the Yin/Yang system and five-phase theory. In this system, the symptoms of the disease are individually divided into mutual and contradictory groups. In this classification, there are eight diagnosis patterns that contain four symmetric symptoms pairs (23).

There is a theory which states that the therapeutic effect may be attained by inserting needles in selected points which are related to specific organs. Animal and human studies have shown that the stimulation of acupuncture points leads to changes and the release of neurotransmitters such as serotonin, oxytocin and endorphin in the central nervous system (CNS). In addition, functional MRI has shown changes in blood flow in the different parts of the brain caused by acupuncture stimulation (9).

As the result of many studies, acupuncture can lead to early comfort, significant improvement in quality of life, less stress and better sleep after noisy and disturbing tinnitus;

whereas, another set of studies showed no statistically significant results in terms of annoying noise in treatment group compared with placebo group (30). There is currently no definitive treatment for tinnitus. Most of the tinnitus treatments are for reducing symptoms (31) and the use of acupuncture for a symptom such as tinnitus is similar to the situation of relieving pain (32). According to the mentioned information and the fact that few studies have been done on the effects of acupuncture on tinnitus, to reduce the impact of or completely cure bothersome tinnitus, a clinical trial has been designed to assess the effects of acupuncture on chronic non-pulsatile tinnitus.

Methods

Participants: This study was a randomized double-blind placebo-controlled clinical trial which has been carried out in the otology and acupuncture clinics affiliated to Guilan University of Medical Sciences (GUMS), North of Iran from December 2014 to September 2015. The proposal of this project was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of GUMS with code of IR.GUMS.REC:1930111206 and registered in Iranian Registry of Clinical Trials (IRCT) number of IRCT: 201404191138N11.

The required sample size was estimated by WINPEPI software (Version 2.57) based on the results of the reference number 9 as a total of 88 subjects (44 in case group and 44 in placebo group). Eligible individuals included 20 to 65 years-old patients with normal hearing or mild hearing loss (SRT<40 dB), suffering from chronic (i.e. at least 6 months) non-pulsatile tinnitus in one or both sides. Non-pulsatile tinnitus was considered for this study, because pulsatile tinnitus often has a vascular origin and logically cannot be treated with this method. Initially a full clinical history taking and thorough examination of the ear, temporomandibular joint, and cranial nerves were performed by a neuro-otologist to identify and exclude any underlying diseases associated with tinnitus. The exclusion criteria were: having pulsatile tinnitus, Meniere's disease and other types of vertigo, vestibular schwannoma, otosclerosis, conductive hearing loss or impaired impedance audiometry (IA), pregnancy, mental disorders making difficult to respond to a questionnaire.

Data gathering: After the patients fulfilled the informed consent, demographic information and initial examinations were recorded, and then, audiometry tests including pure

tone audiometry (PTA), impedance audiometry (IA), speech reception threshold and speech discrimination score (SRT and SDS) were done. Then, patients declared their tinnitus loudness on the basis of visual analog scale (VAS) subjectively, on which number 1 indicated the lowest and number 10 indicated the highest tinnitus severity conceivable for the patients. Also, the Persian version of TSI (tinnitus severity index) questionnaire was completed for patients. It is a standard questionnaire with 13 items for quality of life in patients suffering from tinnitus (15). Then, the patients were randomly allocated in two groups of acupuncture (cases) and placebo with sham procedure (controls), using randomized fixed quadripartite blocks.

Procedure: Based on previous studies, the acupuncture points suitable for treating tinnitus, including GB2, GB20, SJ21, SI19, SJ17, SJ3, SJ5, LI4, and SI6 points were selected, and the patients received 15 acupuncture sessions (3 times a week). Acupuncture was done by a skilled acupuncturist (B. N.) on specific points. Used needles, filiform or string types, were very delicate and flexible. The size of metal needles was 0.3×0.25 mm. Needles were placed vertically and without anesthesia at the desired points (fig 1).



Figure 1: Needle insertion in acupuncture points suitable for treating tinnitus

In the sham procedure (control) group, the subjects were treated in the points, adjacent to the acupuncture points, but without any effect on tinnitus, using fake needles. These fake needles do not pierce in the skin and are totally pain-free and harmless. The position of the patients and the preparation process were similar in both groups. At the end of the fifth (T1), tenth (T2) and fifteenth (T3) sessions, as well as 3 weeks after the completion of the treatment course (T4), all patients filled the TSI questionnaire and VAS score. During the treatment, patients were examined in terms of potential

complications of acupuncture such as infection, - central and peripheral nervous system damage and heart damage, and cases with complications were excluded from the study and managed properly. The data were recorded due to the patients' responses to VAS and TSI questionnaires.

Analysis of data: To test the normality of distribution of the variables, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used, and then, the appropriate statistic tests were chosen to compare VAS and TSI from T1 to T4. Mann-Whitney U test and Fisher's exact test or t-test were selected based on the normality of variables. Repeated measurement was applied to determine the trend of changes in the two groups. The values were estimated as mean ± standard deviation (SD). The results were considered statistically significant when the probability of findings occurring by chance was less than 5% (p<0.05). All analyses were performed in SPSS software Version 20 (IBM Company, Chicago).

Results

A total of eighty-eight patients participating in this study were assigned with a ratio of 1 to 1 in acupuncture and placebo groups. Their characteristics, after random assignment are summarized in table 1.

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of the study participants

Variables	Acupuncture group	Placebo group	p.value
Age (SD±Mean) (year)	49.11±1.07	55.20±8.33	0.005
Gender			
Male	(59.1%)26	27(61.4%)	>0.05
Female	(40.9%)18	17(36.8%)	

At the start of the treatment sessions, none of the patients in the acupuncture group were excluded. Three patients in placebo group, two men and one woman with the mean age and standard deviation of 51.00±1.15 years did not complete the study. Thus, analysis was performed on 41 patients from this group.

At the end of the tenth and the fifteenth sessions, and three weeks after the end of treatment, one patient in the placebo group, four patients in the placebo group, and 12 patients (9 patients in acupuncture group and 3 patients in the placebo group), respectively were excluded from the study. Loss to follow-up in different stages of trial were

2.43% at the end of the tenth session, 9.75% at the end of the fifteenth session and 7.31% in the placebo group three weeks after completion of the treatment. The reason of exclusion was mainly loss of follow-up because of patients' low compliance. Also, 20.45% in acupuncture group three weeks after completion of the treatment have not been followed-up.

Descriptive analysis: The of severity and loudness of tinnitus, based on TSI and VAS respectively, using Kolmogrov-Smirnov test indicated that in the treatment group, tinnitus severity followed a normal distribution, but tinnitus loudness scores did not follow a normal distribution. In the placebo group, none of tinnitus severity and loudness scores followed a normal distribution. Repeated measures ANOVA analysis was used to assess the changes of the severity of tinnitus on the basis of TSI- in case group at the end of the fifth, tenth, and fifteenth sessions, as well as 3 weeks after the end of the course. Mauchly test was used to analyze the sphericity of data, and the result was significant

($p < 0.001$). The Greenhouse-Geisser correction according to the statistics of $\epsilon = 0.5$ showed a significant difference between the severity of tinnitus during treatment sessions ($F = 172.80, p < 0.001$).

Post hoc analysis using Bonferroni test indicated that the severity of tinnitus, according to TSI, was reduced significantly in each of the 4 time measure points from the end of the fifth session to 3 weeks after the end of the treatment ($p < 0.001$) (table 2).

Such analysis was performed in placebo group. The result of Mauchly's test was significant ($p < 0.001$). A significant difference was between the severity of tinnitus during treatment sessions ($\epsilon = 0.55, F = 33.19, p < 0.001$). The severity of tinnitus, according to TSI, was significantly different between the fifth and tenth ($p < 0.001$) and between the tenth and fifteenth sessions ($P = 0.008$), but there was no any difference between the fifteenth session and 3 weeks after the end of the treatment (table 2).

Table 2: Comparing the tinnitus severity index and tinnitus loudness during treatment evaluation sessions in the two study groups.

Treatment evaluation sessions	Case Group		Placebo Group		P*	P**
	Tinnitus Severity Index (Mean± SD†)	Tinnitus Loudness/VAS (Mean± SD)	Tinnitus Severity Index (Mean± SD)	Tinnitus Loudness/VAS (Mean± SD)		
Before treatment	43.84±2.81	9.56±0.43	43.52±2.94	9.54±0.45	>0.05	>0.05
The end of the fifth session (T1)	41.40±1.05	7.58±0.23	37.21±1.35	9.18±0.17	0.001	<0.0001
The end of the tenth session (T2)	34.02±1.00	5.36±0.24	34.29±1.19	8.16±0.23	0.392	<0.0001
The end of the fifteenth session (T3)	24.82±1.04	2.88±0.33	33.16±1.24	7.86±0.23	<0.0001	<0.0001
3 weeks after the end of the period (T4)	23.11±1.03	2.25±0.27	33.13±1.29	7.81±0.23	<0.0001	<0.0001
p***	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001		

†:Standard Deviation

P*:Mann-Whitney U test (Tinnitus Severity Index)

P**:**Mann-Whitney U test (Tinnitus Loudness)**

P***:**Repeated Measurement ANOVA**

Figure 2 also illustrates the difference of mean tinnitus severity (TSI) between two groups in 4 evaluation time points and the trend of the changes. In spite of significant difference in term of age between two groups estimated by two independent t-test ($p = 0.005$), covariance analysis showed that it does not have a role in predictive model of tinnitus severity difference between two groups ($P = 0.144$). As it has

been noticed in table 1, TSI in acupuncture group was lower than placebo group in each evaluation sessions ($p < 0.001$) except at the end of the tenth session ($p = 0.392$). To assess the changes of the loudness of tinnitus –on the basis of VAS score- in acupuncture treatment group in different sessions, as well as 3 weeks after the end of the course, the result of Mauchly's test was significant ($p < 0.001$). Furthermore a

significant difference was between the loudness of tinnitus during treatment sessions ($\epsilon=0.71$, $F=234.57$, $p<0.001$).

There, loudness of tinnitus reduced significantly in each of the 4 time measure points ($p<0.001$) (Table 2). In placebo group at different sessions of follow-up, the result of Mauchly's test was significant ($p<0.001$). A significant difference was between the loudness of tinnitus during treatment sessions ($\epsilon=0.52$, $F=32.81$, $p<0.001$). The loudness of tinnitus was significantly different between the fifth and tenth sessions ($p<0.001$).

There was no significant difference between the tenth and fifteenth sessions and 3 weeks after the end of the treatment (table 2).

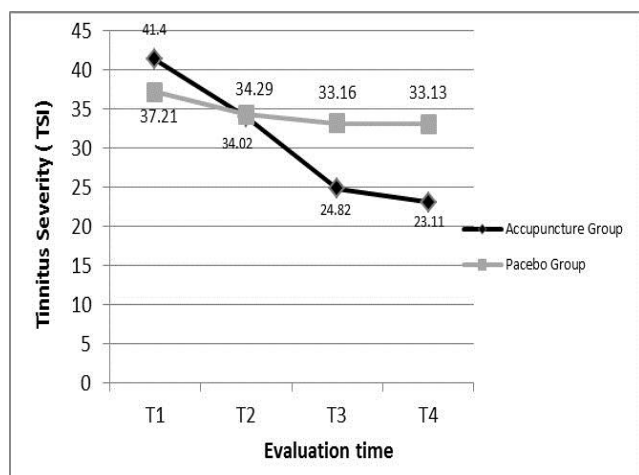


Figure 2: Comparing the mean of tinnitus severity (TSI) between acupuncture and placebo groups in evaluation time points. Covaries appearing in the model are evaluated at the following values. Age= 52.3333.

T1: fifth session, T2: end of the tenth session and T3: end of the fifteenth session, T4: 3 weeks after the completion of the treatment course

Figure 3 also illustrates the difference of mean tinnitus loudness (VAS) between two groups at 4 evaluation time points and the trend of the changes. In spite of significant difference in terms of age between the two groups estimated by two independent t-test ($P=0.005$), covariance analysis showed that it does not have a role in predictive model of tinnitus loudness difference between the two groups ($P=0.095$).

As it has been noticed in table 1, VAS in the acupuncture group was lower than the placebo group in each evaluation session ($p<0.001$).

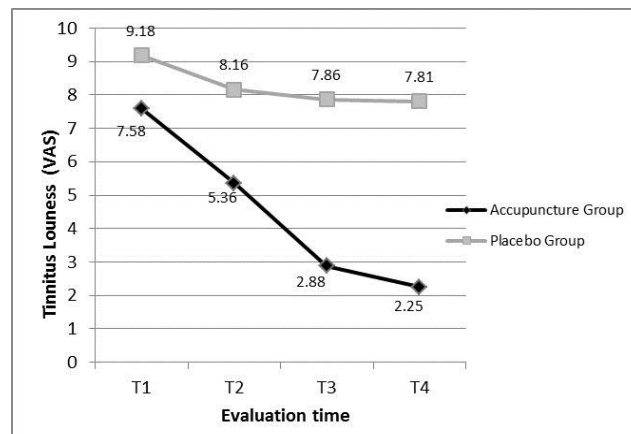


Figure 3: Comparing the mean of tinnitus loudness (VAS) between acupuncture and placebo groups at evaluation time points. Covaries appearing in the model are evaluated at the following values. Age= 52.4658.

T1: fifth session, T2: end of the tenth session and T3: end of the fifteenth session, T4: 3 weeks after the completion of the treatment course

Discussion

A comparison between acupuncture and placebo groups showed that there were significant differences in tinnitus severity and loudness between both groups at the end of the fifth session, but surprisingly, the difference in TSI was more significant in placebo group. At the end of the tenth session of treatment, a significant difference was found between the two groups only in VAS but not in TSI, but and at the end of the late sessions, the differences by both measures of VAS and TSI were better using acupuncture compared with placebo group. Rogha *et al.* concluded that the mean of both tinnitus severity index and the mean of tinnitus loudness decreased significantly only in the case group after 5 and 10 sessions of treatment, however Rogha *et al.* did not follow-up the patients more than ten sessions of treatment (9) such as in Jeon *et al.*'s study (33). Whereas we confirmed the potential effectiveness of acupuncture on the longer duration of treatment and 3 weeks follow-up, and we observed the same trend in decrease of tinnitus severity in both groups from the tenth to fifteenth sessions, in which this trend was greater in acupuncture group compared with placebo group. Axelsson *et al.* (34) and Vilholm *et al.* (35) who assessed tinnitus severity after 30 and 25 sessions of treatment, found no significant difference in tinnitus parameters after completion of treatment.

In acupuncture group, the severity of tinnitus according to TSI, was reduced significantly in each of the 4 time measure points. In placebo group, such reduction was also obtained in the treatment course, but not between fifteenth treatment session and 3 weeks after the end of the treatment. Also, in acupuncture group, the loudness of tinnitus, based on VAS, was reduced significantly in each of the 4 time measure points, whereas in placebo group, such reduction was observed only in the early treatment course, and there was no significant difference in other assessment times.

In Jeon *et al.*'s study, the mean percentage of change in VAS 3 months after was higher in the treatment group than the placebo group (33) while in Vilholm *et al.*'s study, VAS showed no statistical difference between the two groups in a four-month period starting one month before the first treatment until one month after the last treatment (35). In both studies, VAS was not used for scaling the loudness of tinnitus as we utilized it. It was used for quantification of severity and annoying effect of tinnitus. In Axelsson *et al.*'s study, no significant difference between acupuncture and placebo was found in annoyance, awareness or loudness of the tinnitus which was measured by VAS (34). In addition, in Okada *et al.*'s study (32) after 5 sessions of treatment, there were significant differences in the VAS scores which were the same as mentioned above, and the difference was greater in the treatment group.

The present study used VAS to measure loudness and TSI for severity of tinnitus, and the results will be more generalizable. Rogha *et al.* used TSI to measure tinnitus severity such as our study and special tinnitus loudness questionnaire for scaling its loudness (9) that such measurement is recognized in their study and ours from previous studies. In this study, we examined the effects of acupuncture on a larger sample size of patients (n=88), while the other previous studies examined smaller number of patients (9, 32-37).

In the present study, two groups were similar in terms of gender but different in age. In the acupuncture treatment group, 59.1% of patients were men and 40.9% of them were women, and in the placebo group 61.4% of patients were men and 38.6% of them were women. There was no significant difference in sex distribution in two groups, while in Azevedo *et al.*'s study (36), more than 60% of all patients were women. In Okada *et al.*'s study (32), 61.8% of all patients were women, while in Axelsson *et al.*'s study (34), all patients were men, and there was a significant difference

in the gender distribution in both groups. Considering the confounding effect of gender on the response to such treatment, our results can be more conclusive.

In spite of significant difference in terms of age between two groups, covariance analysis concluded that it does not have any role in predictive model of tinnitus severity and loudness difference between two groups.

In conclusion acupuncture was more effective in reducing the loudness and severity of tinnitus based on VAS and TSI and can be used as a good treatment option for chronic non-pulsatile tinnitus, considering that no medical treatment has not been yet useful and effective for tinnitus.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank Guilan Pain Clinic for their collaboration in this study.

Funding: This study was supported by the Research and Technology Vice-Chancellorship of Guilan University of Medical Sciences, (Grant number: 92121901)

Conflict of interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest regarding the present study.

References

1. Kalcioğlu MT, Bayindir T, Erdem T, Özturan O. Objective evaluation of the effects of intravenous Lidocaine on tinnitus. *Hear Res* 2005; 199: 81-8.
2. Simpson JJ, Davies WE. Recent advances in the pharmacological treatment of tinnitus. *Trends Pharmacol Sci* 1999; 20: 12-18.
3. Li TT, Wang ZJ, Yang SB, et al. Transcutaneous electrical stimulation at auricular acupoints innervated by auricular branch of vagus nerve pairing tone for tinnitus: study protocol for a randomized controlled clinical trial. *Trials* 2015; 16: 101.
4. Lockwood AH, Salvi RJ, Burkard RF. Tinnitus. *N Engl J Med* 2002; 347: 904-10.
5. Heller AJ. Classification and epidemiology of tinnitus. *Otolaryngol Clin North Am* 2003; 36: 239-48.
6. Shulman A, Goldstein B. Subjective idiopathic tinnitus and palliative care: a plan for diagnosis and treatment. *Otolaryngol Clin North Am* 2009; 42: 15-37.
7. Tyler RS, Baker LJ. Difficulties experienced by tinnitus sufferers. *J Speech Hear Disord* 1983; 48: 150-4.

8. Nondahl DM, Cruickshanks KJ, Huang GH, et al. Tinnitus and its risk factors in the Beaver Dam offspring study. *Int J Audiol* 2011; 50: 313-20.
9. Rogha M, Rezvani M, Khodami AR. The effects of acupuncture on the inner ear originated tinnitus. *J Res Med Sci* 2011; 16: 1217-23.
10. Savage J, Cook S, Waddell A. Tinnitus. *BMJ Clin Evid* 2009; pii: 0506.
11. Jalali MM, Kousha A, Naghavi SE, Soleimani R, Banan R. The effects of alprazolam on tinnitus: a cross-over randomized clinical trial. *Med Sci Monit* 2009; 15: 155-60.
12. Sahley TL, Nodar RH. Tinnitus: present and future. *Curr Opin Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 2001; 9: 323-8.
13. Baguley DM, McFerran DJ. Tinnitus in childhood. *Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol* 1999; 49: 99-105.
14. Stouffer JL, Tyler RS. Characterization of tinnitus by tinnitus patients. *J Speech Hear Disord* 1990; 55: 439-53.
15. Kilery PR, Zwolan TA. Tinnitus and hyperacusis. In: Cummings CW, et al. *Cummings otolaryngology head & neck surgery*. 4th ed. USA: Elsevier-Mosby 2005; pp: 3483-503.
16. Reynolds P, Gardner D, Lee R. Tinnitus and psychological morbidity: a cross-sectional study to investigate psychological morbidity in tinnitus patients and its relationship with severity of symptoms and illness perceptions. *Clin Otolaryngol Allied Sci* 2004; 29: 628-34.
17. Mahmoudian S, Farhadi M, Rahmani M, Kamrava SK, Sina F. Effectiveness of low level laser irradiation on tinnitus and parameters of electrocochleography and distortion product otoacoustic emissions. *Auditory Vestibular Res* 2008; 17: 19-28.
18. Saberi A, Hatamian HR, Nemati Sh, Banan R. Hearing statement in multiple sclerosis: a case control study using auditory brainstem responses and otoacoustic emissions. *Acta Med Iranica* 2012; 50: 679-83.
19. Saberi A, Nemati SH, Pourafshar P. Clinical, demographic and paraclinic findings of central and peripheral vertigo. *J Guilan Univ Med Sci* 2014; 23: 1-7 [in Persian]
20. Amiridavan M, Hashemi SM, Nemati Sh, et al. Otoacoustic emissions and auditory brainstem responses in patients with sudden sensorineural hearing loss. Do otoacoustic emissions have prognostic value. *J Res Med Sci* 2006; 11: 263-9. [in Persian]
21. Eggermont JJ, Roberts LE. The neuroscience of tinnitus. *Trends Neurosci* 2004; 27: 676-82.
22. Dobie RA. A review of randomized clinical trials in tinnitus. *Laryngoscope* 1999; 109: 1202-11.
23. Xie H, Li X, Lai J, et al. Effectiveness of De Qi during acupuncture for the treatment of tinnitus: study protocol for a randomized controlled trial. *Trials* 2014;15: 397.
24. Navidi AA, Khedmati H, Holisaz MT, et al. Principles of basic & clinic acupuncture. 1st ed. Iran: Tayeb Publishing 2000; pp: 28-30.
25. Naderinabi B, Saberi A, Hashemi M, et al. Acupuncture and botulinum toxin A injection in the treatment of chronic migraine: A randomized controlled study. *Caspian J Intern Med* 2017; 8: 196-204.
26. Ganglin Y, Zhenghua L. *Advanced modern chinese acupuncture therapy (a practical handbook for intermediate and advanced study)*. 1st ed. China: New World Press 2000; pp: 515-38.
27. Behzadi M. *The effects of acupuncture therapy*, 1st ed. Iran: Sedaghat Publishing 2013; pp: 3-4. [in Persian]
28. Ernst E. Acupuncture—a critical analysis. *J Intern Med* 2006; 259: 125-37.
29. Ahmad N, Seidman M. Tinnitus in the older adult: epidemiology, pathophysiology and treatment options. *Drug & Aging* 2004; 21: 297-305.
30. Kim JI, Choi JY, Lee DH, Choi TY, Lee MS, Ernst E. Acupuncture for the treatment of tinnitus: a systematic review of randomized clinical trials. *BMC Complement Altern Med* 2012; 12: 97.
31. Gerami H, Saberi A, Nemati S, Kazemnejad E, Aghajanzpour M. Effects of oxcarbazepine versus carbamazepine on tinnitus: A randomized double-blind placebo-controlled clinical trial. *Iran J Neurol* 2012; 11:106-10.
32. Okada DM, Onishi ET, Chami FI. Acupuncture for tinnitus immediate relief. *Braz J Otorrinolaringol* 2006; 72: 182-6.
33. Jeon SW, Kim KS, Nam HJ. Long-term effect of acupuncture for treatment of tinnitus: a randomized, patient-and assessor-blind, sham-acupuncture-controlled, pilot trial. *J Altern Complement Med* 2012; 18: 693-9.
34. Axelsson A, Andersson S, Gu LD. Acupuncture in the management of tinnitus: a placebo-controlled study. *Audiology* 1994; 33: 351-60.
35. Vilholm OJ, Møller K, Jørgensen K. Effect of traditional Chinese acupuncture on severe tinnitus: a double-blind,

- placebo-controlled, clinical investigation with open therapeutic control. *Br J Audiol* 1998; 32: 197-204.
36. Azevedo RF, Chiari BM, Okada DM, Onishi ET. Impact of acupuncture on otoacoustic emissions in patients with tinnitus. *Braz J Otorrinolaringol* 2007; 73: 599-607.
37. Wang K, Bugge J, Bugge S. A randomised, placebo-controlled trial of manual and electrical acupuncture for the treatment of tinnitus. *Complement Ther Med* 2010; 18: 249-55.