INPLASY PROTOCOL

Corresponding author:
Ping Ma

maping@cdutcm.edu.cn

Author Affiliation:
Chengdu University of Traditional Chinese Medicine.

Review Stage at time of this submission: Preliminary searches.

Conflicts of interest: None declared.

Efficacy of plum blossom acupuncture in the treatment of vitiligo: A meta-analysis

Shi, Y[1]; Chen, G[2]; Chen, J[3].

Review question / Objective: The purpose of this study is to evaluate the efficacy of plum blossom acupuncture in the treatment of vitiligo, and the selected research method is RCT.

Condition being studied: Vitiligo is a condition characterized by depigmentation of the skin resulting in macules that can appear in different parts of the body and in different sizes and proportions. The triggering mechanisms of vitiligo have not been fully described, but it is probably related to biochemical, environmental, immunological and genetic events. It is common in all age groups, and is more common in young peopleAlthough vitiligo is a somatic disease, it will affect the patient's social, psychological, emotional and other aspects to a certain extent, affecting the quality of life of the patient.

INPLASY registration number: This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 30 March 2022 and was last updated on 30 March 2022 (registration number INPLASY202230172).

INTRODUCTION

Review question / Objective: The purpose of this study is to evaluate the efficacy of plum blossom acupuncture in the treatment of vitiligo, and the selected research method is RCT.

Condition being studied: Vitiligo is a condition characterized by depigmentation of the skin resulting in macules that can appear in different parts of the body and in different sizes and proportions. The triggering mechanisms of vitiligo have not been fully described, but it is probably related to biochemical, environmental,

immunological and genetic events. It is common in all age groups, and is more common in young peopleAlthough vitiligo is a somatic disease, it will affect the patient's social, psychological, emotional and other aspects to a certain extent, affecting the quality of life of the patient.

METHODS

Participant or population: All participants with vitiligo (generalized, segmental, non-segmental) will be included. There will be no restriction to age.

Intervention: The observation group was treated with plum blossom acupuncture alone in the control group or the observation group was treated with plum blossom acupuncture alone.

Comparator: The control group used conventional therapy only.

Study designs to be included: RCT.

Eligibility criteria: (1) Acquired depigmented or hypopigmented spots; (2) The skin lesions are well-defined and irregular in shape; (3) The pigmentation at the edges of the skin lesions is deepened; (4) The hairs in the skin lesions become white or visible around the follicle opening Repigmentation; (5) Vitiligo appears porcelain white under Wood lamp; (1) must be present in the above 5 items, and 2 of (2)~(5) can be immediately diagnosed as vitiligo.

Information sources: 1.CNKI 2.WANFANG DATA 3.CQVIP 4.PubMed 5.EMBASE.

Main outcome(s): Percentage of clinical effectiveness.

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis: Two reviewers will independently assess risk of bias based on the following domains from recommendations from the Cochrane handbook: 1. Adequate sequence generation; 2. Allocation concealment; 3. Blinding; 4. Incomplete outcome data and how it was addressed; 5. Selective reporting of the outcome; 6. Any other biases. results of bias assessment will be presented in a figure and a graph indicating low, high or unclear risk of bias for each of the 6 items in each trial. Sensitivity analysis will be conducted based on the bias assessment to assess robustness of results.

Strategy of data synthesis: RevMan 5.4 software provided by the Cochrane Collaboration was used for data analysis and synthesis.Choose different measurement indexes according to different data types.Relative risk (RR) or odds ratio (OR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) was used for dichotomous outcomes, while mean differences (MD) or standard mean differences (SMD) with 95% CI was used for continuous outcomes. According to heterogeneity test, fixed effect model or random effect model must be selected for effect size combination. When $p > 0.05$ or $I^2 \leq 50\%$, fixed effect model was selected; when $p \leq 0.05$ or $I^2 > 50\%$, random effect model was selected.

Subgroup analysis: Subgroup analysis will be performed according to different intervention types.

Sensitivity analysis: Sensitivity analysis was performed with Revman5.4, and the sensitivity of the article was reflected by the change in effect size after deleting one of the articles.

Country(ies) involved: China.

Keywords: plum blossom acupuncture, vitiligo, efficacy.

Contributions of each author:
Author 1 - Yuanshu Shi.
Email: 825828446@qq.com
Author 2 - Guoren Chen.
Author 3 - Jiaxue Chen.