

BMJ Open Detection of peripheral and central sensitisation at acupoints in patients with unilateral shoulder pain in Beijing: a cross-sectional matched case-control study

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ABSTRACT

Objective To investigate the pattern of experimental pain responses at acupoints in patients with unilateral shoulder pain.

Design A cross-sectional matched study.

Setting Acupuncture and Moxibustion Department, Beijing Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine Affiliated to Capital Medical University.

Participants Volunteer samples of 60 participants (30 patients with unilateral shoulder pain, 30 healthy controls).

Interventions Not applicable.

Main outcome measures Pressure pain thresholds (PPTs) were measured at four acupoints—namely, *Tianzong* (SI 11), *Jianliao* (SJ 14), *Jianyu* (LI 15) and *Jianzhen* (SI 9), on the painful/non-painful side in patients with unilateral shoulder pain or healthy controls, respectively. The correlations between the Peripheral Sensitisation Index (PSI) and Central Sensitisation Index (CSI) were compared.

Results Analysis showed significantly lower PPT values at acupoints on the painful side compared with the non-painful side in patients with shoulder pain ($p < 0.025$). Meanwhile, PPTs on the non-painful side of these patients were lower than those on the ipsilateral side of healthy controls ($p < 0.025$). No significant differences in PPT values were found between the non-acupoint of the painful/non-painful side in patients with shoulder pain and the ipsilateral side of healthy controls ($p > 0.05$). Additionally, it was observed that the pressure pain assessment acupoints have a strong association with PSI and CSI; three acupoints, in particular, SJ 14, LI 15 and SI 9, showed a correlation with PSI and CSI.

Conclusion The results suggest the presence of peripheral and central sensitisation at acupoints in participants with unilateral shoulder pain. There exists an obvious relationship among the three acupoints SJ 14, LI 15 and SI 9, which are usually chosen to treat shoulder pain. The results provide evidence for the selection of acupoints to treat shoulder pain by acupuncture.

INTRODUCTION

Acupuncture is one of the most widely used forms of complementary and alternative

Strengths and limitations of this study

- To our knowledge, this is the first study to support an alteration in both peripheral and central sensitisation at acupoints in patients with shoulder pain.
- The internal validity is increased by blinding the evaluator and participants.
- A limitation of this study is that pressure pain assessment was performed only at acupoints, which might be inadequate to describe the complexity of pain perception.
- This study was conducted in a single institution and consisted primarily of female subjects, so the external validity is unclear.

medicine. According to a survey conducted by the World Federation of Acupuncture and Moxibustion Societies in 2013 about 183 countries use acupuncture treatment.¹ WHO reports that acupuncture treatment can be beneficial for more than 40 disorders.² Pain is particularly amenable to acupuncture. Evidence in reviews demonstrates that acupuncture treatment can effectively reduce various types of clinical pain in multiple clinical trials.^{3–5} One meta-analysis reported that shoulder pain, low back pain, neck pain, osteoarthritis and chronic headache was significantly alleviated after acupuncture treatment.⁶ Shoulder pain is the third most common musculoskeletal disorder, with a prevalence ranging from 6.9% to 26% for point prevalence and increasing to 66.7% for lifetime prevalence in the general population.^{7 8} In our previous study, we showed that acupuncture can alleviate shoulder pain, particularly in particular acupoints (unpublished data).

Acupoints are special sites at precise locations and lie on ‘meridians’ without a physical

structure. According to the theory of meridians in traditional Chinese medicine, it is well known that acupoints reflect disorders of visceral conditions. Many studies have observed that visceral lesions result in changed pain perception of some particular acupoints on the body surface.⁹ Ben *et al* assessed the phenomenon of experimental pain-sensitive points in patients with gastric ulcer or gastritis and found that some acupoints were more sensitive than other areas.¹⁰ Nevertheless, whether acupoints are more sensitive in patients with musculoskeletal pain has not been described in detail in previous studies.

Sensitisation is a nervous system phenomenon that can occur in conjunction with pain.¹¹ When sensitisation is present, two types of hypersensitivity occur, including peripheral sensitisation and central sensitisation, which are important mechanisms in musculoskeletal pain.¹² Peripheral sensitisation is defined as the broadening of nociception in pain perception during activities or movements, which typically would be not painful.¹¹ Central sensitisation refers to an amplification of neural signalling within the central nervous system that elicits pain hypersensitivity. It reflects increased activity of pain facilitation pathways and malfunctioning of descending pain inhibitory pathways.^{13–17}

We performed a multicentre, single blind, factorial randomised controlled clinical trial previously (Number Register: ISRCTN61861069). In that study, we found that the decrease in the pain threshold at related acupoints in patients with unilateral shoulder pain was widespread. Therefore, we chose some patients from the trial to detect whether acupoints are hypersensitive in musculoskeletal pain disease. We hypothesised that the patients with unilateral shoulder pain would present peripheral or central sensitisation at acupoints as shown by pressure pain threshold (PPT) detection, in comparison with healthy controls. Specifically, we suggested that acupoints on the painful side would have a lower PPT than that on the non-painful side of patients. Also, acupoints on the non-painful side of patients would be hypersensitive, as assessed by PPTs, with respect to the ipsilateral side of healthy controls. If the results confirm these hypotheses, then they provide evidence that acupoints exist

for the peripheral sensitisation and central sensitisation phenomena in patients with unilateral shoulder pain.

METHODS AND ANALYSIS

Study design

This cross-sectional matched case-control study was conducted at the Department of Acupuncture and Moxibustion, Beijing Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine affiliated to Capital Medical University.

Participants

Clinical patients—Thirty patients with shoulder pain were chosen from a total of 164 patients with shoulder pain recruited from three centres to a randomised trial between January 2014 and September 2014. We enrolled the final 30 patients from 76 patients who had been screened at the Beijing Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine centre before any treatments were dispensed. The research ethical committee of Beijing Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine affiliated to Capital Medical University approved the trial (reference: 201315).

The inclusion criteria were presenting with unilateral shoulder pain for at least 6 weeks and up to 2 years; reporting the pain intensity as >50 mm on a Visual Analogue Scale (VAS); being right hand dominant and not having received acupuncture or other analgesic treatments in the preceding month.

The exclusion criteria were as follows: pain in both shoulders; referred pain from the cervical spine; previous history of shoulder surgery, pectoral muscle pain, thoracic outlet syndrome, stroke or ipsilateral breast surgery; heart diseases and severe hypertension; osteoarthritis of the glenohumeral joint or systemic bone and joint disorder (rheumatoid arthritis); endocrine diseases such as hyperthyroidism; severe infection; undergoing current treatment involving analgesics and especially, major illness depression.

Healthy controls—The healthy controls were matched to the patients with shoulder pain individually. Each healthy control was matched for gender, age (± 1 year), ethnicity and dominant hand to one patient. Healthy controls were recruited from the community via posted flyers and general advertisements between May 2014 and September 2014. Healthy controls were eligible if they were not currently performing resistance exercise for the upper extremity. They were excluded based on the following criteria: had received acupuncture or other analgesic treatments in the preceding month; experiencing neck or shoulder pain; had a history of shoulder surgery or neurological impairments of the upper extremity; had a shoulder skin infection, had difficulty in understanding instructions and were currently taking any pain medication.

Protocol

All participants completed a number of questionnaires, including demographic data (age, sex, race, dominant hand) and psychological information, before informed

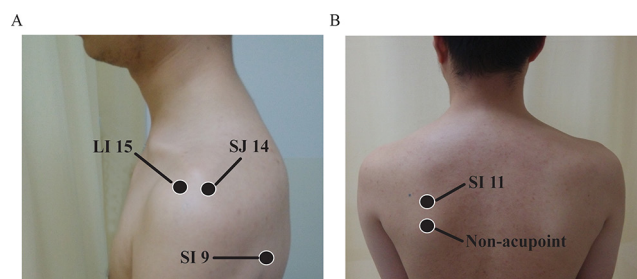


Figure 1 The pressure pain assessment sites in this study. (A) Locations of the pressure pain threshold (PPT) measurement at *Jianliao* (SJ 14), *Jianyu* (LI 15) and *Jianzhen* (SI 9). (B) Locations for the PPT measurement at *Tianzong* (SI 11) and a non-acupoint.

Table 1 Characteristics of the patients with shoulder pain and healthy controls

Characteristics	Patients with shoulder pain (n=30)	Healthy controls (n=30)
Age (years)	50.60±12.19	50.63±12.20
Sex (female), n (%)	19 (63.3)	19 (63.3)
Race (number of Han), n (%)	30 (100)	30 (100)
Pain duration (weeks)	19.07±16.99	–
VAS (median, IQR)	70 (50–80)	–
BDI (median, IQR)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)
BMI	25.27±4.17	24.91±3.77
Normal (≤23.9), n	11	12
Overweight (24–27.9), n	12	14
Obese (≥28), n	7	4

BDI, Beck Depression Inventory; BMI, Body Mass Index; VAS, Visual Analogue Scale.

consent was obtained. The patients were initially examined by a researcher who assessed compliance using the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), a multiple choice self-reported inventory for measuring the severity of depression, was used.¹⁸ If the BDI outcome was >4, possible participants were excluded.¹⁹ Clinical pain intensity was assessed by a VAS, which consists of a 0–100 mm line, with 0 representing ‘no pain at all’ and 100 mm representing ‘the most intense pain imaginable’.

After completing the questionnaires, both shoulders of participants were exposed and the measurement sites were marked. The participants were not told which site was the non-acupoint. An expert acupuncturist was responsible for the procedure. Five points were marked in this study as shown in [figure 1](#) and Supplementary appendix table 1. To assess the pain sensitivity of acupoints, four acupoints *Jianliao* (SJ 14), *Jianyu* (LI 15), *Jianzhen* (SI 9) and *Tianzong* (SI 11), were shown bilaterally by a circle drawn with a marker pen ([figure 1A,B](#)). To assess the pain sensitivity in the non-acupoint, a point 2 cm down from *Tianzong* (SI 11) was marked bilaterally in participants ([figure 1B](#)).

Measurement of PPTs

Both shoulders were exposed for examination by an operator. The participants were asked to take a prone position on the examination bed with a suitable pillow under the chest when *Jianzhen* (SI 9), *Tianzong* (SI 11) and the non-acupoint were measured. Then participants were required to sit on a chair with a researcher helping to keep the arm and shoulder in parallel when *Jianliao* (SJ 14) and *Jianyu* (LI 15) were measured.

PPT is widely used to evaluate the pain sensory threshold of patients with shoulder pain.²⁰ A lower value of PPT indicates a decreased nociceptive threshold of pain perception.²¹ A handheld electronic pressure algometer (Wagner Instruments, Greenwich, Connecticut, USA) mounted with a 1 cm² rubber tipped plunger was used in this study. The probe was held perpendicular to marked points bilaterally, and the pressure was increased at a rate

of 30 kPa/s, in order to avoid potential skin penetration. All participants were instructed to indicate when the pressure became painful; at that time the pressure was immediately stopped and the digits were recorded. PPT was calculated as the mean of three trials on each point. There was an approximately 2 min interval between repetitions. The operator was not told which side was the painful shoulder or whether the subject was a patient or a healthy controls. Additionally, the operator had no basic knowledge of acupoints and did not know whether the measuring sites were acupoints or not during testing.

Data analysis

The data were double entered with an adequate check in EpiData. SPSS 17.0 software (SPSS Inc, Chicago, Illinois, USA) was used for analysis. Discrete variables were summarised as frequencies and percentages. Distributed data were summarised using mean±SD or median and IQR. The distributed data were analysed using a parametric statistical test (paired t-test) if it agreed with normal distribution. Otherwise, the data were analysed using a non-parametric (Wilcoxon’s signed rank test) statistical test. A Shapiro–Wilk test and observation of histograms and normal probability plots were used for all study variables to determine whether they followed a normal distribution. To adjust for multiple comparisons, an α level of 0.025 was used for all pairwise comparisons.

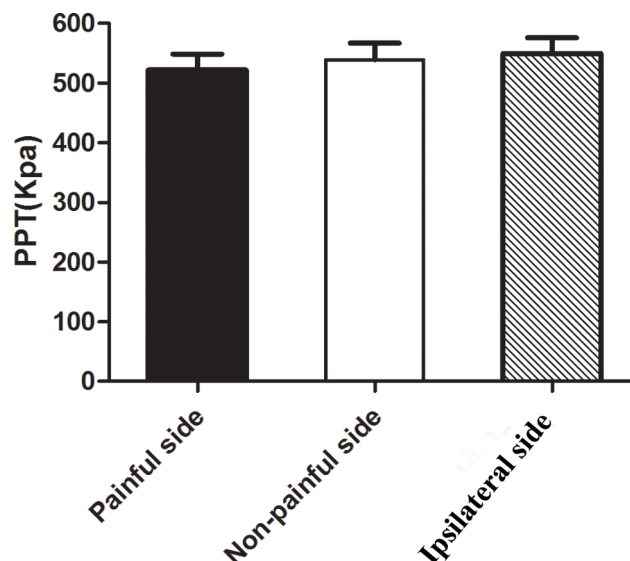
Peripheral and Central Sensitisation Indexes were used to determine whether pain sensitivity existed at the pressure pain assessment sites. Peripheral sensitisation referred to a patient’s response for PPT on the painful side that fell below the 25th centile compared with the non-painful side.²² The PPT value of the 25th centile is determined by the average value of seventh and eighth lowest observations on the non-painful side. We examined a patient’s proportional response for PPT on the painful side if it fell below the 25th centile. Each response PPT is considered for the Peripheral Sensitisation Index (PSI).

Central sensitisation indicates that a patient’s response for the PPT on the non-painful side fell below the 25th centile (the average value of the seventh and eighth

Table 2 Pressure pain threshold values for participants

	Patients with shoulder pain		Painful versus non-painful side		Healthy controls		Non-painful side versus ipsilateral side	
	Painful side	Non-painful side	Mean (95% CI)	p Value	Ipsilateral side	Ipsilateral side	Mean (95% CI)	p Value
Tianzong (SI 11)	414.83±135.61	509.73±168.05	94.90 (53.47 to 136.33)	<0.001	567.44±153.84	57.71 (24.72 to 90.70)	0.001	
Jianliao (SJ 14)	469.70±181.07	572.61±196.71	102.91 (79.85 to 125.97)	<0.001	653.64±211.50	81.03 (41.40 to 120.67)	<0.001	
Jianyu (LI 15)	434.79±140.39	525.98±160.16	91.19 (44.82 to 137.56)	<0.001	598.18±181.76	72.20 (10.90 to 133.50)	0.02	
Jianzhen (SI 9)	453.08±154.54	539.87±167.59	86.79 (56.30 to 117.28)	<0.001	627.96±209.67	88.09 (39.88 to 136.30)	0.001	
Non-acupoints	521.34±147.02	538.67±153.89	17.33 (-36.99, 2.34)	0.08	549.18±143.66	10.51 (-18.87, 39.89)	0.47	

Values are shown as mean±SD in kPa units.

**Figure 2** Values (mean±SD) of the pressure pain threshold (PPT) at the non-acupoint.

lowest observations) among the ipsilateral side of healthy controls. We computed the proportional responses for PPT on the non-painful side if it fell below the 25th centile among the ipsilateral side of healthy controls. Each response PPT is considered for the Central Sensitisation Index (CSI). The 25th centile was suggested as a lower limit reference value for enhanced sensitivity.²³ Each index was examined by Pearson's correlation.

We determined whether patients with shoulder pain demonstrated peripheral, central, a mixed-pattern or no sensitisation, and analysed the association between sensitisation subgroups and the relevant baseline characteristics, including demographic and clinical variables. Comparisons among the variables were examined using one-way analysis of variance or χ^2 and assessment of 95% confidence intervals (CIs). A p value <0.05 was defined as statistically significant.

RESULTS

Recruitment and baseline characteristics

Between January 2014 and September 2014, 30 patients with shoulder pain (11 male, 19 female) were enrolled in this study. The average age of the 30 patients was 50.60±12.19 years (table 1). The healthy controls included 11 male and 19 female subjects with a mean age of 50.63±12.20 years. All participants were right-hand dominant.

PPT comparison of related acupoints

For the patients with shoulder pain, lower PPT levels were detected at acupoints on the painful side compared with the non-painful side (table 2). The differences were 94.90 (95% CI 53.47 to 136.33; p<0.001) at Tianzong (SI 11), 102.91 (95% CI 79.85 to 125.97; p<0.001) at Jianliao (SJ 14), 91.19 (95% CI 44.82 to 137.56; p<0.001) at Jianyu (LI 15) and 86.79 (95% CI 56.30 to 117.28; p<0.001) at Jianzhen (SI 9), respectively.

The PPT value difference between the non-painful side of the patients and the ipsilateral side of healthy controls was also compared. PPTs at the acupoints on non-painful side of the patients were lower than those on the ipsilateral side of healthy controls. The differences were 57.71 (95% CI 24.72 to 90.70; $p=0.001$) at *Tianzong* (SI 11), 81.03 (95% CI 41.40 to 120.67; $p<0.001$) at *Jianliao* (SJ 14), 72.20 (95% CI 10.90 to 133.50; $p=0.02$) at *Jianyu* (LI 15) and 88.09 (95% CI 39.88 to 136.30; $p=0.001$) at *Jianzhen* (SI 9), respectively.

PPT comparison of non-acupoint

Figure 2 shows PPT at the non-acupoint. For patients, the analysis revealed no marked difference in PPT value (17.33 (95% CI -36.99 to 2.34; $p=0.08$) on the painful side compared with the non-painful side. Similarly, no significant difference of PPT level 10.51 was found between the non-painful side of the patients and the ipsilateral side of healthy controls (95% CI -18.87 to 39.89; $p=0.47$).

Peripheral sensitisation index

All measured acupoints demonstrated side-to-side difference in the patients. They were used to compute a peripheral sensitisation index (PSI). PPT values at acupoints on the painful side below the 25th centile of the non-painful side indicated peripheral sensitisation. The proportion of the patients with peripheral sensitisation was 77% at *Tianzong* (SI 11), 37% at *Jianliao* (SJ 14), 43% at *Jianyu* (LI 15) and 60% at *Jianzhen* (SI 9) (table 3). Significant correlation (Supplementary appendix table 2) was observed in PSI among *Jianliao* (SJ 14), *Jianyu* (LI 15) and *Jianzhen* (SI 9) ($p<0.01$). There was no significant association between PSI and other baseline variables ($p>0.05$) (Supplementary appendix table 3).

Central Sensitisation Index

The four measured acupoints demonstrated a difference between the non-painful side of patients and the ipsilateral side of healthy controls. Therefore, they were used to compute the central sensitisation index (CSI). The proportion of the patients with central sensitisation was 43% at *Tianzong* (SI 11), 57% at *Jianliao* (SJ 14), 63% at *Jianyu* (LI 15) and 60% at *Jianzhen* (SI 9) (table 3). A distinct and significant association (Supplementary appendix table 4) was observed between *Jianliao* (SJ 14)

and *Jianyu* (LI 15) ($p<0.01$), *Jianyu* (LI 15) and *Jianzhen* (SI 9) ($p<0.01$) in CSI. Supplementary appendix table 5 showed no statistical significance correlations between CSI and relevant baseline characteristics ($p>0.05$).

Comparison of peripheral and central sensitisation index

The frequencies of the patients who had both PSI and CSI were 43% at *Tianzong* (SI 11), 30% at *Jianliao* (SJ 14), 40% at *Jianyu* (LI 15) and 50% at *Jianzhen* (SI 9), respectively (table 3). Significant correlation was observed between PSI and CSI in measured acupoints ($p<0.05$) (Supplementary appendix table 6). Table 4 shows that association between subgroups and gender approached statistical significance at the assessment acupoints ($p<0.001$). No significant association was observed between subgroups and other baseline variables ($p>0.05$).

DISCUSSION

Our results are in agreement with a peripherally sensitised state at acupoints which is determined by a difference of PPT values between the sides in patients with unilateral shoulder pain. Central sensitisation at acupoints was conducted by comparing pressure sensitivity in patients with that in age- and sex-matched healthy controls. No clear difference in PPT values was found at the non-acupoint among the painful side, non-painful side and ipsilateral side. To advance this line of research, association between peripheral and central sensitisation at acupoints was examined. We found that the patients had a significant association between peripheral and central sensitisation at measured acupoints. This finding demonstrates that there are two patterns of sensitisation at acupoints. In addition, three acupoints *Jianliao* (SJ 14), *Jianyu* (LI 15) and *Jianzhen* (SI 9) that are normally used for treating shoulder pain correlated with CSI and PSI.

Previous investigations reported that splanchnic diseases can induce mechanical hyperalgesia on the corresponding acupoints when pressed.²⁴ Acupoints became activated or sensitised in pathological conditions. This phenomenon is called 'acupoint sensitisation'. At some acupoints there appeared to be hypersensitivity towards temperature (heat sensitisation) or pain threshold (pain-sensitisation) under visceral pain.^{9 25} But unlike those studies, we examined acupoints in patients with musculoskeletal pain in this study.

Central sensitisation is challenging clinically, since no standard assessment exists. Some studies recommended the use of various modalities for pain sensitivity at local and distal locations.^{21 26} However, other research shows reduced PPTs at the painful and non-painful shoulder, but not at the muscle tibialis anterior.²⁷⁻²⁹ According to the 'Criteria for the Classification of Central Sensitisation Pain', patients with diffuse pain distribution, allodynia, and hyperalgesia are more likely to present with central sensitisation. One of the patterns of pain distribution is that patients have bilateral pain/mirror pain.¹⁷ In patients with shoulder pain, the increased sensitivity to mechanical

Table 3 Frequencies meeting the Peripheral Sensitisation index (PSI) and Central Sensitisation Index (CSI) based on pressure pain threshold response

Sites	PSI	CSI	PSI+CSI
<i>Tianzong</i> (SI 11)	23 (77)	13 (43)	13 (43)
<i>Jianliao</i> (SJ 14)	11 (37)	17 (57)	9 (30)
<i>Jianyu</i> (LI 15)	13 (43)	19 (63)	12 (40)
<i>Jianzhen</i> (SI 9)	18 (60)	18 (60)	15 (50)

Values are individual counts (percentages).

Table 4 Demographic, clinical and psychological characteristics of the sensitisation groups

	Peripheral sensitisation	Central sensitisation	Peripheral and central sensitisation	No sensitisation	p Value
<i>Tianzong</i> (SI 11)					
Age (years)	48.78 (43.45 to 54.21)	50.38 (44.02 to 56.75)	50.38 (44.02 to 56.75)	56.57 (48.00 to 65.15)	0.47
Sex (% female)	78.28 (56.14 to 92.52)	76.92 (46.16 to 94.89)	76.92 (46.16 to 94.89)	14.29 (3.68 to 57.62)	<0.001
Pain duration (weeks)	21.04 (12.91 to 29.17)	24.31 (10.23 to 38.38)	24.31 (10.23 to 38.38)	12.57 (7.16 to 17.99)	0.60
VAS	68.04 (61.25 to 74.84)	71.15 (62.77 to 79.53)	71.15 (62.77 to 79.53)	60.00 (52.45 to 67.55)	0.34
<i>Jianliao</i> (SJ 14)					
Age (years)	48.09 (38.47 to 57.71)	49.59 (43.35 to 55.82)	48.89 (38.97 to 58.81)	53.27 (46.22 to 60.33)	0.78
Sex (% female)	100	82.35 (56.42 to 96.62)	100	27.27 (6.01 to 60.95)	<0.001
Pain duration (weeks)	22.55 (10.81 to 34.28)	23.29 (12.80 to 33.79)	22.22 (7.96 to 36.49)	11.64 (7.07 to 16.21)	0.32
VAS	70.00 (59.17 to 80.83)	68.82 (61.14 to 76.51)	72.22 (59.60 to 84.84)	63.18 (53.41 to 72.95)	0.59
<i>Jianyu</i> (LI 15)					
Age (years)	46.92 (38.29 to 55.56)	47.47 (41.20 to 53.75)	45.42 (36.64 to 54.19)	55.10 (48.95 to 61.25)	0.32
Sex (% female)	92.31 (63.76 to 99.81)	89.47 (66.90 to 98.70)	100	20.00 (2.54 to 55.41)	<0.001
Pain duration (weeks)	19.69 (9.51 to 29.87)	21.89 (12.14 to 31.65)	20.67 (9.73 to 31.60)	14.80 (9.23 to 20.37)	0.76
VAS	68.46 (59.62 to 77.30)	66.84 (59.65 to 74.04)	66.67 (57.96 to 75.38)	62.50 (53.38 to 71.62)	0.79
<i>Jianzhen</i> (SI 9)					
Age (years)	48.22 (41.53 to 54.91)	48.00 (41.35 to 54.65)	46.27 (38.65 to 53.88)	53.33 (45.49 to 61.17)	0.64
Sex (% female)	83.33 (58.57 to 96.44)	83.33 (58.57 to 96.44)	93.33 (67.97 to 99.83)	33.33 (7.45 to 70.06)	<0.001
Pain duration (weeks)	17.11 (9.58 to 24.64)	18.22 (10.77 to 25.67)	18.67 (9.70 to 27.63)	24.00 (6.74 to 41.26)	0.78
VAS	67.78 (60.43 to 75.13)	66.67 (58.85 to 74.48)	68.00 (59.32 to 76.68)	65.00 (53.79 to 76.21)	0.97

Values presented as % (for sex) or mean with (95% CI).

VAS, Visual Analogue Scale.

input in the contralateral shoulder would be interpreted as central sensitisation.¹¹ A large number of studies define central sensitisation as pain sensitivity at local and distal locations. We chose bilateral pain to define central sensitisation, unlike earlier studies, and to determine whether there existed patterns of experimental pain responses at shoulder acupoints.

Collectively, the findings of the study support the alteration in both peripheral and central sensitisation at acupoints in patients with musculoskeletal pain. We determined whether peripheral and central sensitisation were more likely to occur together or alone. Table 3 shows that 19 patients had central sensitisation and 13 patients had peripheral sensitisation in *Jianyu* (LI 15). A previous study showed that long-term peripheral sensitisation can lead to central nervous system changes, resulting in central sensitisation.¹¹ However, six patients had central sensitisation only, without peripheral sensitisation. This result indicates that peripheral sensitisation is not a prerequisite for the presence of central sensitisation at acupoints. In PSI or CSI, a strong association was found at three acupoints—namely, *Jianliao* (SJ 14), *Jianyu* (LI 15) and *Jianzhen* (SI 9). *Jianliao* (SJ 14), *Jianyu* (LI 15) and *Jianzhen* (SI 9) are frequently chosen to treat shoulder pain in clinical practice, and have been called the ‘shoulder three acupoints’ by acupuncturists.^{30 31} They are highly refined acupoints used to treat shoulder pain in the clinic, and have been proved to effectively regulate muscle strength and tension of the shoulder joint.³² The strong association among *Jianliao* (SJ 14), *Jianyu* (LI 15) and *Jianzhen* (SI 9) is consistent with the concept of traditional Chinese medicine.

To our knowledge, this is the first study to research peripheral and central sensitisation at acupoints in patients with shoulder pain. One of the advantages of the study is that the measured acupoints and non-acupoint were marked by an acupuncturist with 24 years of experience in clinical acupuncture treatment. The evaluator who measured PPTs also had extensive experience with using an algometer and had no basic knowledge of acupoints. The internal validity was increased by blinding the evaluator, who did not know whether or not the measured sites were acupoints or whether the test participant was a patient or a healthy control. The participants were asked to take different positions when different acupoints were measured. For example, the participants were required take a prone position on the examination bed with a suitable pillow under the chest and the arms close to the body when *Jianzhen* (SI 9) was measured as this increases the reliability of testing PPT over a soft area.

Specifically, the results indicate that peripheral and central sensitisation at acupoints is not relevant to pain duration. Moreover, there is no obvious evidence that the pattern of sensitisation is related to the degree of severity of the clinical condition as measured by a VAS. These changes are consistent with the idea of traditional Chinese medicine that acupoints are the crucial reflex points of body lesions under pathological circumstances.

Hyperalgesia and skin sensitisation can occur at the corresponding acupoints in the presence of some diseases.³³ Morphological structure studies have reported that the nervous system and blood vessels might have a close relationship with acupoints.^{34–36} For example, abundant microvessels existed at the acupoints of *Zhongji* (RN3) and *Zusanli* (ST36) in contrast to the surrounding tissues.³⁷ The acupoints also have a high density of nerve endings including A- and C-afferent fibres.^{38 39} Those characteristics of higher concentration of neural, vascular elements and mast cells could make pain perception more sensitive, and might contribute to peripheral sensitivity.

To confirm the specificity of acupoints, we selected a non-acupoint in the infraspinatus muscle. No significant difference was found in PPT values among the painful/non-painful side of patients and the ipsilateral side of healthy controls. The finding proved that acupoints are the specific reflex points that respond to the presence of musculoskeletal pain. Our study provides evidence that there is an association between sensitisation of acupoints and gender. Pain difference in men and women has been increasingly studied in recent years, and lower PPT values in women than those in men were found both in healthy subjects and in clinical patients.⁴⁰ But, the significant difference we found might be due to the fact that the majority of patients in the study (63.3%) were female.

This study has some limitations. First, pain perception is multidimensional. PPT measurements are a mechanical and standardised stimulation and are inadequate to describe the complexity of pain perception. A multimodal approach should be used to provide details of the pain system in both normal and pathophysiological situations, such as different stimulus modalities and quantitative assessment of various pain mechanisms. Second, the non-acupoint was chosen as 2 cm down from *Tianzong* (SI 11) because the shoulder blade is relatively flat and may reduce measurement errors between acupoints and non-acupoints. In a clinical trial published recently, the distance was one cun (2–3 cm) between the non-acupoints and acupoints, and clinical outcome showed that treatment of acupoints provided greater alleviation of symptoms than treatment of non-acupoints.⁴¹ In some studies including measurement of PPT the measured sites are adjacent.^{20 42} In our study the distance between the non-acupoint and *Tianzong* (SI 11) was 2 cm, which is acceptable. To reduce the stimulation effect, there is an approximately 2 min interval between the repetitions. The probability of stimulation by an acupoint that is too close is low but cannot be ruled out completely. In addition, ashi points, also called reflexing points or tender spots, are temporary acupoints, which are dissimilar from acupoints of the 14 meridians or extraordinary points. In general, ashi points have no specific names and definite locations, and will vanish after recovery from the disease. The aim of our study was to investigate the pattern of experimental pain responses at acupoints, which have specific names and definite locations and therefore the ashi points were not taken into account in this study. This

study was conducted in a single institution with a small sample size, so the external validity is unclear. Finally, this was a cross-sectional study, and it is not known whether the sensitisation experienced at acupoints changes as the disease progresses. Further studies are needed to confirm the phenomena observed here.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, mixed sensitisation patterns occur at acupoints in patients with unilateral shoulder pain and a strong correlation among *Jianliao* (SJ 14), *Jianyu* (LI 15) and *Jianzhen* (SI 9). Future research using a multi-modal pain approach should be conducted, such as suprathreshold heat pain response, to determine various sensitivity mechanisms.

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