



## MAGNETTHERAPIE

*Soweit in diesem Kontext personenbezogene Bezeichnungen nur in weiblicher oder nur in männlicher Form angeführt sind, beziehen sie sich generell auf Frauen und Männer in gleicher Weise.*

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## 2 Kurzbericht

Die **Magnetfeldtherapie** oder **Magnettherapie** ist eine alternativmedizinische Behandlungsmethode, bei der die Patienten einem Magnetfeld ausgesetzt werden.

Je nach Hersteller werden statische oder pulsierende Magnetfelder mit sehr verschiedenen Frequenzen, Intensitäten und Programmen durch Röhren, Spulenmatten, kleinere Kissen und/oder Stäbe erzeugt. Varianten mit Wechselfeldern werden als *Magnetfeldresonanztherapie*, *Quantronmagnetresonanztherapie* und *Pulsierende Signaltherapie* angeboten. Im Wellnessbereich wird vorwiegend mit statischen Magnetfeldern gearbeitet. Permanentmagneten, die statische Magnetfelder erzeugen, gibt es in Form von Pflastern, Einlegesohlen, Armbändern usw. Manche Therapeuten setzen einen Magnetfeldstab zur Akupunktur ohne Nadeln oder zur Reflexzonenmassage ein.

Zur Wirkung der Wechselfeld-Magnettherapie vermuten die Anwender, dass sie die Durchblutung und den Zellstoffwechsel fördert.

Bei der PubMed Suche wurden folgende Reviews gefunden.

Pittler (2007) untersuchte die klinische Evidenz aus randomisierten kontrollierten Studien über die statische Magnettherapie zur Schmerzreduktion und kam zu dem Schluss, dass die Evidenz die Nutzung statischer Magnete gegen Schmerzen nicht unterstützt und diese daher nicht empfohlen werden kann. Für die Osteoarthritis besteht unzureichende Evidenz, um einen klinisch wichtigen Nutzen ausschließen zu können.

Ernst (2006) reviewed die beste verfügbare Evidenz für Komplementär- und Alternativmedizinische Methoden (CAM) bei Osteoarthritis und findet für die Magnettherapie weiche oder widersprüchliche Evidenz.

Sarac (2006) und Holdcraft (2003) untersuchten die CAM auf Wirksamkeit und Nebenwirkungen bei Fibromyalgie (FM). Die Magnettherapie wurde in mehreren RCTs mit gemischten Ergebnissen evaluiert.

Eccles (2005) untersuchte Studien mit Vergleich zwischen statischer Magnettherapie zu entsprechenden Kontrolltherapien gegen Schmerzen. Das Gewicht der Evidenz aus publizierten, gut durchgeführten kontrollierten Studien weist darauf hin, dass die Magnettherapie gegen Schmerzen wirksam ist.

O'Connor (2003; Cochrane Review) untersuchte die nicht-chirurgische Behandlung des Carpal Tunnel Syndroms (mit Ausnahme der Cortisontherapie) und erwähnte in der Zusammenfassung, dass Studien zur Magnettherapie keine Symptomverbesserung im Vergleich zu Placebo oder anderen Kontrolltherapien zeigten.

Ratterman (2002) beschreibt die derzeitige Evidenz zur Magnettherapie als lückenhaft (*lacking*).

Markwort (1997) berichtet, dass die Magnettherapie keine Alternative zur elektrokonvulsiven Therapie in der Behandlung der pharmakoresistenten Depression darstellt.

**Es besteht Evidenz zur Magnet(feld)therapie auf Level 1-3 für die Nichtwirksamkeit (gegen Schmerz, zur Symptomverbesserung bei Carpal Tunnel Syndrom) bzw. widersprüchliche Wirksamkeit (bei Fibromyalgie, Osteoarthritis) der statischen Magnettherapie.**

### 3 Fragestellung

Folgende Methoden sollen bewertet werden:

- Aromatherapie
- Bachblütentherapie
- Baunscheidtieren
- Biologische Terrain-Analyse
- Bioresonanztherapie
- Colon-Hydro-Therapie
- Eigenurintherapie
- Haaranalyse
- Irisdiagnostik
- **Magnettherapie**
- Zelltherapie

Die Bewertung selbst soll nach einer Skala der American Heart Association

<http://www.americanheart.org/presenter.jhtml?identifier=1200000>

erfolgen, die zwischen folgenden 8 Levels unterscheidet:

- Level 1: Statistisch signifikante, randomisierte, kontrollierte Studien (Doppelblindstudien) oder Metaanalysen
- Level 2: Statistisch nicht signifikante, randomisierte, kontrollierte Studien (Doppelblindstudien) oder Metaanalysen
- Level 3: Prospektive, kontrollierte, aber nicht randomisierte Kohorten-Studien
- Level 4: Historische, nicht randomisierte Kohorten- oder Fallkontroll-Studien
- Level 5: Verlaufstudien und Patienten
- Level 6: Tierexperimentelle Studien und mechanistische Modellstudien
- Level 7: Vernünftige Extrapolation von existierenden Daten
- Level 8: Rationale Vermutung

## 4 Definition und Hintergrund

Aus Wikipedia<sup>1</sup>

Die **Magnetfeldtherapie** oder **Magnettherapie** ist eine alternativmedizinische Behandlungsmethode, bei der die Patienten einem Magnetfeld ausgesetzt werden.

Manche Befürworter gehen davon aus, dass bereits vor ca. 2000 Jahren bei den chinesischen Medizinern ein Einsatz magnetischer Steine zur Unterstützung der Heilung üblich war. Hippokrates beschrieb den Einsatz magnetischer Steine. Auch die alten Römer sollen an positive Wirkungen der Magnetfelder geglaubt und die alten Ägypter magnetischen Schmuck zur Stärkung der Gesundheit getragen haben. Im 18. Jahrhundert gelangte der sogenannte animalische Magnetismus des Franz Anton Mesmer in Europa zu einer kurzen Blüte.

Je nach Hersteller werden statische oder pulsierende Magnetfelder mit sehr verschiedenen Frequenzen, Intensitäten und Programmen durch Röhren, Spulenmatten, kleinere Kissen und/oder Stäbe erzeugt. Varianten mit Wechselfeldern werden als *Magnetfeldresonanztherapie*, *Quantron-Magnetresonanztherapie* und *Pulsierende Signaltherapie* angeboten. Im Wellnessbereich wird vorwiegend mit statischen Magnetfeldern gearbeitet. Permanentmagneten, die statische Magnetfelder erzeugen, gibt es in Form von Pflastern, Einlegesohlen, Armbändern usw. Manche Therapeuten setzen einen Magnetfeldstab zur Akupunktur ohne Nadeln oder zur Reflexzonenmassage ein.

Für den Einsatz eignen sich nach einem Lehrbuch der „Elektrotherapie“ am besten Geräte mit einer magnetischen Flussdichte im Bereich zwischen 30  $\mu\text{T}$  und 10.000  $\mu\text{T}$  (Erdmagnetfeld zum Vergleich:  $\sim 45 \mu\text{T}$ ); sowie einen einstellbaren Frequenzbereich zwischen 0,1 Hz und 15.000 Hz. Die Leistungseinstellung sollte in mehreren Stufen möglich sein. Wichtig ist ebenso die Verfügbarkeit der Signalform wie Sinus, Multisinus, Sägezahn/Dreieck und Rechteckimpulsform.

Die Geräte sind als Medizinprodukte der Klasse I oder II a zulassungspflichtig und unterliegen festgelegten Sicherheitsstandards, dennoch ist ihre physikalische Beschaffenheit nicht genormt. Wegen dieser großen Unterschiede dürfen Aussagen über die Wirksamkeit oder Nichtwirksamkeit einer bestimmten Magnetfeldanwendung nicht ohne Weiteres verallgemeinert oder auf andere Anwendungen übertragen werden.

### Kontraindikationen und Risiken

Die Anwendung bei gesunden Menschen zur Prophylaxe oder zur Steigerung des Wohlbefindens ohne ärztliche Rücksprache erscheint nach bisherigen Erkenntnissen ungefährlich. Menschen mit Herzschrittmachern oder anderen elektronischen Implantaten sollten grundsätzlich keiner Magnetfeldtherapie unterzogen werden, da es zu gefährlichen Wechselwirkungen mit der Steuerelektronik kommen könnte.

## Wirkungsweise

Zur Wirkung der Wechselfeld-Magnettherapie vermuten die Anwender, dass sie die Durchblutung und den Zellstoffwechsels fördert. Magnetische Wechselfelder induzieren im Körper elektrische Spannungen. Diese könnten die chemischen und physikalischen Vorgänge an Zellmembranen beeinflussen. Zellkulturen im Experiment sollen Reaktionen gezeigt haben und die Erregungsleitung an isolierten Nerven sollen im Magnetfeld verändert worden sein. Diese Effekte sollen von der Stärke des Magnetfeldes und Frequenz sowie Signalforn abhängig sein.

Die Krankenkassen (in Deutschland, Anm.) übernehmen die Kosten nicht. Auch private Krankenversicherungen lehnen die Erstattung oft ab.

## Kritik

Die vermutete positive Wirkung der Magnetfeldtherapie widerspricht der vermuteten negativen Wirkung von Elektromog, obwohl beide auf elektromagnetischen Feldern basieren. Zum Elektromog liegen mehr Studien vor, die sich allerdings häufig widersprechen.

Jeder Mensch kommt täglich mit einem statischen/oszillierenden Magnetfeld (Lautsprecher, PKW, Bahn, natürliche Magnetfelder) mit unterschiedlichen Frequenzen und Feldstärken in Kontakt, weshalb eine Isolierung der medizinischen Felder, wie in den Studien angenommen wird, nicht möglich ist.

Statische Magnetfelder üben nur Kräfte auf Magneten, magnetisierbare Körper und bewegte Ladungsträger aus (siehe Lorentzkraft). Da bei der Lorentzkraft nur die Richtung des Ladungsträgers leicht geändert wird, die Wirkung teilweise durch stochastische Bewegungen im Körper gemittelt aufgehoben wird und der Mensch nicht magnetisch (Wasser ist beispielsweise diamagnetisch) ist, ist hierbei keine gezielte Beeinflussung beim menschlichen Organismus zu erwarten. Die postulierte Wirkung statischer Magnetfelder auf bestimmte Erkrankungen wie Arthrose wurde bis heute nicht schlüssig erklärt, allerdings zeigten entsprechende Studien (s.u.) mehrheitlich einen kleinen Effekt.

Die meisten verwendeten Magnetfelder (besonders bei Permanentmagneten) sind zu schwach, um eine Änderung auf die Beschaffenheit der Zellen oder gar der makroskopischen Strukturen zu bewirken. Teilweise unterschreiten die angegebenen Flussdichten die Dichte des Erdmagnetfeldes ( $\sim 45 \mu\text{T}$ ), welches selber kurzzeitigen Schwankungen von bis zu  $1 \mu\text{T}$  ausgesetzt ist und vom Längengrad abhängt.

Das Blut besteht zum Teil zwar aus Eisen, jedoch verliert das Eisen seine magnetischen Eigenschaften, wenn es eine Bindung eingeht, wodurch eine Verbesserung der Blutzufuhr nicht durch das Hämoglobin erklärt werden kann.

## 5 Ergebnisse aus der wissenschaftlichen Literatur

### 5.1 Reviews

Zur Magnetfeldtherapie wurden folgende Reviews gefunden:

#### Pittler 2007<sup>2</sup>

Systematic Review + Metaanalyse, Methodik adequat, Qualitätsbeurteilungen nach Jadad Score<sup>3</sup>, 16 Studien inkludiert, 2 Studien von schlechter Qualität (Score 2), 2 Studien mäßiger Qualität (Score 3), 12 Studien adequat.

**BACKGROUND:** Static magnets are marketed with claims of effectiveness for reducing pain, although evidence of scientific principles or biological mechanisms to support such claims is limited. We performed a systematic review and meta-analysis to assess the **clinical evidence from randomized trials of static magnets for treating pain**. **METHODS:** Systematic literature searches were conducted from inception to March 2007 for the following data sources: MEDLINE, EMBASE, AMED (Allied and Complementary Medicine Database), CINAHL, Scopus, the Cochrane Library and the UK National Research Register. All randomized clinical trials of static magnets for treating pain from any cause were considered. Trials were included only if they involved a placebo control or a weak magnet as the control, with pain as an outcome measure. The mean change in pain, as measured on a 100-mm visual analogue scale, was defined as the primary outcome and was used to assess the difference between static magnets and placebo. **RESULTS:** Twenty-nine potentially relevant trials were identified. Nine randomized placebo-controlled trials assessing pain with a visual analogue scale were included in the main meta-analysis; analysis of these trials suggested no significant difference in pain reduction (weighted mean difference [on a 100-mm visual analogue scale] 2.1 mm, 95% confidence interval -1.8 to 5.9 mm,  $p = 0.29$ ). This result was corroborated by sensitivity analyses excluding trials of acute effects and conditions other than musculoskeletal conditions. Analysis of trials that assessed pain with different scales suggested significant heterogeneity among the trials, which means that pooling these data is unreliable. **INTERPRETATION:** **The evidence does not support the use of static magnets for pain relief, and therefore magnets cannot be recommended as an effective treatment. For osteoarthritis, the evidence is insufficient to exclude a clinically important benefit, which creates an opportunity for further investigation.**

#### Ernst 2006<sup>4</sup>

Review vorhandener Reviews zu verschiedenen Komplementärmedizinischen Methoden. Deskriptiv.

Complementary or alternative therapies for osteoarthritis are commonly used and therefore it is important that health-care providers and patients are aware of the evidence for or against these approaches. **In this article, the best available**

**evidence is reviewed.** The results suggest that, for several treatments, the risk-benefit profile is encouraging: acupuncture, several herbal medicines and capsaicin cream. For other therapies **the evidence is weak or contradictory:** homeopathy, **magnet therapy**, tai chi, leech therapy, music therapy, yoga, imagery and therapeutic touch. Many other treatments have not been scientifically tested. It is concluded that some complementary or alternative therapies have generated sufficiently promising results to warrant further investigation in large-scale, definitive, randomized clinical trials.

#### Sarac 2006<sup>5</sup>

Review vorhandener Reviews zu verschiedenen Komplementärmedizinischen Methoden. Deskriptiv.

This article describes the studies that have been performed evaluating **complementary or alternative medical (CAM) therapies for efficacy and some adverse events fibromyalgia (FM)**. There is no permanent cure for FM; therefore, adequate symptom control should be goal of treatment. Clinicians can choose from a variety of pharmacologic and nonpharmacologic modalities. Unfortunately, controlled studies of most current treatments have failed to demonstrate sustained, clinically significant responses. CAM has gained increasing popularity, particularly among individuals with FM for which traditional medicine has generally been ineffective. Some herbal and nutritional supplements (magnesium, S-adenosylmethionine) and massage therapy have the best evidence for effectiveness with FM. Other CAM therapies such as chlorella, biofeedback, relaxation **have either been evaluated** in only one randomised controlled trial (RCT) with positive results, **in multiple RCTs with mixed results (magnet therapies)** or have positive results from studies with methodological flaws (homeopathy, botanical oils, balneotherapy, anthocyanidins and dietary modifications). Another CAM therapy such as chiropractic care has neither well-designed studies nor positive results and is not currently recommended for FM treatment. Once CAM therapies have been better evaluated for safety and long-term efficacy in randomised, placebo-controlled trials, they may prove to be beneficial in treatments for FM. It would then be important to assess studies assessing cost-benefit analyses comparing conventional therapies and CAM.

#### Eccles 2005<sup>6</sup>

Systematic Review + Metaanalyse, Methodik adequat, Qualitätsbeurteilungen nach Jadad Score<sup>7</sup>, 21 Studien inkludiert, 3 Studien von schlechter Qualität (Score <3), 6 Studien mäßiger Qualität (Score 3), 12 Studien adequat.

**OBJECTIVE:** The aim of this review was to establish whether there is evidence for or against the efficacy of static magnets to produce analgesia. **METHODS:** A systematic literature review was undertaken of **studies that compared the use of static magnets with an appropriate control for the treatment of pain**. Study methods, their quality, and outcome were also reviewed. **RESULTS:** Overall, 13 of the 21 studies reported a significant analgesic effect due to static magnets. Of the 18 better quality studies with 3 points or more on the quality assessment, 11 were positive and

six were negative, and in one there was a non-significant trend towards a positive analgesic effect. In two of the negative studies, there are concerns over adequacy of magnet power for the type of pain, and in the other study of duration of exposure to the magnetic field. If these two studies are excluded on the grounds of inadequate treatment, then 11 out of 15 (73.3%) of the better quality studies demonstrated a positive effect of static magnets in achieving analgesia across a broad range of different types of pain (neuropathic, inflammatory, musculoskeletal, fibromyalgic, rheumatic, and postsurgical). **CONCLUSIONS: The weight of evidence from published, well-conducted controlled trials suggests that static magnetic fields are able to induce analgesia.**

### **Holdcraft 2003<sup>8</sup>**

Systematic Review, 2 *gut designte* Studien (RCTs) zur Magnettherapie, eine mit positiven und eine mit negativen Resultaten.

Complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) has gained increasing popularity, particularly among individuals with fibromyalgia syndrome (FMS) for which traditional medicine has generally been ineffective. **A systematic review of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and non-RCTs on CAM studies for FMS** was conducted to evaluate the empirical evidence for their effectiveness. Few RCTs achieved high scores on the CONSORT, a standardized evaluation of the quality of methodology reporting. Acupuncture, some herbal and nutritional supplements (magnesium, SAME) and massage therapy have the best evidence for effectiveness with FMS. Other CAM therapies have either been evaluated in only one RCT with positive results (Chlorella, biofeedback, relaxation), in **multiple RCTs with mixed results (magnet therapies)**, or have positive results from studies with methodological flaws (homeopathy, botanical oils, balneotherapy, anthocyanidins, dietary modifications). Lastly, other CAM therapies have neither well-designed studies nor positive results and are not currently recommended for FMS treatment (chiropractic care).

### **O'Connor 2003<sup>9</sup>** (Cochrane – Review)

**BACKGROUND: Non-surgical treatment for carpal tunnel syndrome** is frequently offered to those with mild to moderate symptoms. The effectiveness and duration of benefit from non-surgical treatment for carpal tunnel syndrome remain unknown. **OBJECTIVES:** To evaluate the effectiveness of non-surgical treatment (other than steroid injection) for carpal tunnel syndrome versus a placebo or other non-surgical, control interventions in improving clinical outcome. **SEARCH STRATEGY:** We searched the Cochrane Neuromuscular Disease Group specialised register (searched March 2002), MEDLINE (searched January 1966 to February 7 2001), EMBASE (searched January 1980 to March 2002), CINAHL (searched January 1983 to December 2001), AMED (searched 1984 to January 2002), Current Contents (January 1993 to March 2002), PEDro and reference lists of articles. **SELECTION CRITERIA:** Randomised or quasi-randomised studies in any language of participants with the diagnosis of carpal tunnel syndrome who had not previously undergone surgical release. We considered all non-surgical treatments apart from local steroid

injection. The primary outcome measure was improvement in clinical symptoms after at least three months following the end of treatment. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: Three reviewers independently selected the trials to be included. Two reviewers independently extracted data. Studies were rated for their overall quality. Relative risks and weighted mean differences with 95% confidence intervals were calculated for the primary and secondary outcomes in each trial. Results of clinically and statistically homogeneous trials were pooled to provide estimates of the efficacy of non-surgical treatments. MAIN RESULTS: Twenty-one trials involving 884 people were included. A hand brace significantly improved symptoms after four weeks (weighted mean difference (WMD) -1.07; 95% confidence interval (CI) -1.29 to -0.85) and function (WMD -0.55; 95% CI -0.82 to -0.28). In an analysis of pooled data from two trials (63 participants) ultrasound treatment for two weeks was not significantly beneficial. However one trial showed significant symptom improvement after seven weeks of ultrasound (WMD -0.99; 95% CI -1.77 to -0.21) which was maintained at six months (WMD -1.86; 95% CI -2.67 to -1.05). Four trials involving 193 people examined various oral medications (steroids, diuretics, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs) versus placebo. Compared to placebo, pooled data for two-week oral steroid treatment demonstrated a significant improvement in symptoms (WMD -7.23; 95% CI -10.31 to -4.14). One trial also showed improvement after four weeks (WMD -10.8; 95% CI -15.26 to -6.34). Compared to placebo, diuretics or nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs did not demonstrate significant benefit. In two trials involving 50 people, vitamin B6 did not significantly improve overall symptoms. In one trial involving 51 people yoga significantly reduced pain after eight weeks (WMD -1.40; 95% CI -2.73 to -0.07) compared with wrist splinting. In one trial involving 21 people carpal bone mobilisation significantly improved symptoms after three weeks (WMD -1.43; 95% CI -2.19 to -0.67) compared to no treatment. In one trial involving 50 people with diabetes, steroid and insulin injections significantly improved symptoms over eight weeks compared with steroid and placebo injections. Two trials involving 105 people compared ergonomic keyboards versus control and demonstrated equivocal results for pain and function. **Trials of magnet therapy, laser acupuncture, exercise or chiropractic care did not demonstrate symptom benefit when compared to placebo or control.** REVIEWER'S CONCLUSIONS: Current evidence shows significant short-term benefit from oral steroids, splinting, ultrasound, yoga and carpal bone mobilisation. Other non-surgical treatments do not produce significant benefit. More trials are needed to compare treatments and ascertain the duration of benefit.

### **Ratterman 2002<sup>10</sup>**

Deskriptiver Review mit 8 inkludierten Studien zur Magnettherapie, Qualitätsmängel beschrieben (nicht gescored): fehlerhafte Verblindung (2 Studien), geringe Studiengröße (7 Studien), fehlerhafte Randomisierung (2 Studien).

**PURPOSE:** To review the current state of the science of magnet therapy with respect to pain management and to view magnet therapy from a nursing perspective. **DATA SOURCES:** Extensive review of the world-wide scientific

literature and of scientific peer-reviewed journals regarding magnet therapy. **CONCLUSIONS:** Magnet therapy is gaining popularity; however, **the scientific evidence to support the success of this therapy is lacking.** More scientifically sound studies are needed in order to fully understand the effects that magnets can have on the body and the possible benefits or dangers that could result from their use. **IMPLICATIONS FOR PRACTICE:** Credibility for advanced practice will be established across disciplines as nurses demonstrate their ability to critically evaluate practices. Alternative therapies are accepted and used by many patients today. While magnet therapy is popular, the scientific evidence to support its use is limited, at best. Advanced practice nurses have more effective treatment modalities in their repertoire and are advised to avoid practices for which efficacy is unsupported.

### **Markwort 1997<sup>11</sup>**

Deskriptiver Review.

**Transcranial magnet stimulation (TMS) is a low-risk method for direct and localised stimulation of the cerebral cortex.** For several years it has played an important part in measurements of the central motor conduction time (magnetically evoked potentials/MEP). Further technical and methodological developments, such as high-frequency (rapid rate TMS/rTMS) or triggered stimulation have led to broad scientific application of this method. Electric convulsive therapy (ECT) has proved its value in the treatment of various psychiatric disorders, especially in pharmacoresistant depression. The therapeutic mechanism is actually unclear. However, the generalised convulsive fit appears to be the precondition for the therapeutic effect. A disadvantage lies in the risk inherent in the necessary general anaesthesia and the possible side effects, such as transitory states of confusion and transient mnemonic deficits. Bearing in mind the possibility that TMS could have the same effects as ECT due to stimulations below the convulsion threshold or to the direct or indirect stimulations of so-called disorder-specific key regions, several pilot studies and some controlled studies have been published during the past three years on its efficacy in depressive disorders. The results were reported on and critically evaluated. **The results of this survey of the literature on the subject is that (r)TMS does not represent an alternative to ECT in the therapy of pharmacoresistant depressions.** Due to its slight and only transient antidepressive effect, (r)TMS is also, in our opinion, not suitable as so-called add-on therapy as a complement to antidepressant medication.

**Pittler (2007) untersuchte die klinische Evidenz aus randomisierten kontrollierten Studien über statische Magnettherapie zur Schmerzreduktion und kommt zu dem Schluss, dass die Evidenz die Nutzung statischer Magnete gegen Schmerzen nicht unterstützt und diese daher nicht empfohlen werden kann. Für die Osteoarthritis besteht unzureichende Evidenz, um einen klinisch wichtigen Nutzen ausschließen zu können.**

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### Magnettherapie weiche oder widersprüchliche Evidenz.

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Markwort (1997) berichtet, dass die Magnettherapie keine Alternative zur elektrokonvulsiven Therapie in der Behandlung der pharmakoresistenten Depression darstellt.

## 5.2 Einzelstudien – Update zu den Reviews

### Khoromi 2007<sup>12</sup>

We assessed the pain-relieving efficacy of static magnetic fields produced by 200 Gauss (G) magnets compared with 50G magnets in a double-blind, randomized, two-phase crossover study in patients with chronic lumbar radicular pain. The surface field strengths of the magnets were 200 and 50G. Phase I included four random periods of two-week duration: two periods with 200G, one period with 50G, and one period of "no treatment." The magnets were positioned either vertically or horizontally in standard lumbosacral elastic corsets. Phase II consisted of two five-week periods with the most effective magnet from Phase I and its corresponding 50 or 200G device. The primary outcome was average daily leg pain score (0-10 scale) in each period of Phase II. Thirty-eight of 40 randomized patients completed Phase I, and 28 of 31 Phase II participants completed the study. In Phase I, **pain scores did not differ significantly between 200 and 50G magnets**. Phase II average leg pain scores tended to be lower with 200 vs. 50G magnets (3.2+/-2.1 for 200G vs. 3.9+/-2.2 for 50G magnets [P=0.08]) after excluding one unblinded patient. The relative treatment effect of the 200G magnets appeared to increase throughout the five-week period. Although **these data cannot rule out a chance effect**, the **positive trends**

suggest that larger, longer-duration, sham-controlled trials with 200G magnets be considered in patients with chronic lumbar radicular pain.

### **Constantino 2007<sup>13</sup>**

The Authors, after having defined the phenomenon and the biological characteristics of natural magnets, evaluate their ability in accelerating the formation of bone callus in hand and wrist fractures compared to treatment with immobilization in a plaster cast. Forty patients (4 females and 37 males) between 20 and 86 years of age were treated. A small natural magnet was inserted in each of the plaster casts (diameter: 2cm, height: 0.5cm) made of 4 blocks in Neodymium-Iron-Boron, capable of generating 4 magnetic poles (2 positive and 2 negative) of diagonal alternate polarity that produced a symmetric, quadruple static magnetic field. The created magnetic flow was wavelike, concentrated in one direction, and developed a force up to 12,500 gauss. From this study it has emerged **that inserting a quadruple magnet in a plaster cast in hand and wrist fractures results in the formation of bone callus in an average time that is 35% inferior to the "standard" time**. Accelerating the healing of the fracture is important since it reduces immobilization time for the joints involved, avoiding subsequent weakness and stiffness and allowing the patient to begin rehabilitative physiotherapy sooner, which permits a faster functional recovery.

**Die Studie von Khoromi (2007) wurde an 40 Patienten durchgeführt und führt in diesem Fall nicht zu signifikanten Ergebnissen, jedoch *positiven Trends* zwischen der Anwendung mit Magnetfeldstärke von 200 versus Magnetfeldstärke von 50.**

**Constantino (2007) berichtet über einen Versuch an 41 Patienten, bei denen Magneten in den Gips zur Frakturruhigstellung eingearbeitet wurden, und einer um 35% verbesserten Kallusbildungszeit.**

**Beide Studien verändern die Evidenzaussagen aus den bisherigen Reviews nicht.**

## 6 Suchstrategie

| Search             | Most Recent Queries                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Time     | Result                 |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------------------------|
| <a href="#">#8</a> | Search <b>(#5) NOT (#7) Limits: Entrez Date from 1998/01/01 to 2008/05/28, Humans</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 03:15:30 | <a href="#">336</a>    |
| <a href="#">#7</a> | Search <b>("Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy"[Mesh] OR "Magnetic Resonance Angiography"[Mesh] OR "Cholangiopancreatography, Magnetic Resonance"[Mesh] OR "Nuclear Magnetic Resonance, Biomolecular"[Mesh] OR "Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Interventional"[Mesh] OR "Magnetic Resonance Imaging"[Mesh] OR "Diffusion Magnetic Resonance Imaging"[Mesh] OR "Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Cine"[Mesh]) Limits: Entrez Date from 1998/01/01 to 2008/05/28, Humans</b> | 03:12:04 | <a href="#">135502</a> |
| <a href="#">#5</a> | Search <b>magnet therapy Limits: Entrez Date from 1998/01/01 to 2008/05/28, Humans</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 03:09:56 | <a href="#">572</a>    |
| <a href="#">#1</a> | Search <b>magnet therapy Sort by: PublicationDate</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 03:08:47 | <a href="#">1219</a>   |
| <a href="#">#3</a> | Search <b>(magnet therapy) AND (BMJ[Jour])</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 02:45:15 | <a href="#">3</a>      |

Update Suche nach Einzelartikeln mit Publikation im letzten Jahr.

| Search             | Most Recent Queries                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Time     | Result             |
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| <a href="#">#3</a> | Search <b>(#2) NOT (#1) Limits: added to PubMed in the last 1 year, Humans</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 05:20:12 | <a href="#">33</a> |
| <a href="#">#2</a> | Search <b>magnet therapy Limits: added to PubMed in the last 1 year, Humans</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 05:07:57 | <a href="#">46</a> |
| <a href="#">#1</a> | Search <b>("Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy"[Mesh] OR "Magnetic Resonance Angiography"[Mesh] OR "Cholangiopancreatography, Magnetic Resonance"[Mesh] OR "Nuclear Magnetic Resonance, Biomolecular"[Mesh] OR "Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Interventional"[Mesh] OR "Magnetic Resonance Imaging"[Mesh] OR "Diffusion Magnetic Resonance Imaging"[Mesh] OR "Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Cine"[Mesh]) Limits: added to PubMed in the last 1 year, Humans</b> |          |                    |

39 Reviews aus dieser Suche wurden nach Titel und Abstract gelesen, 31 exkludiert:

| Liste der exkludierten Reviews mit Grund für die Exklusion                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                          |                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Autor                                                                                                                                                                    | Titel                                                                                                                                    | Source                                                       | Grund für die Exklusion                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Dutta S ; Barzin A                                                                                                                                                       | Multiple magnet ingestion as a source of severe gastrointestinal complications requiring surgical intervention.                          | Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med. 2008 Feb;162(2):123-5.             | case report from multiple magnet ingestion                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Schimpf R ; Reents T ; Hessling G ; Deisenhofer I ; Pflaumer A ; Estner H ; Wu J ; Ucer E ; Zrenner B ; Sueselbeck T ; Kuschyk J ; Veltmann C ; Borggreffe M ; Wolpert C | [Magnetic navigation in invasive electrophysiological diagnostic and therapy]                                                            | Herzschrittmacherther Elektrophysiol. 2007 Sep;18(3):157-65. | non-systematic review for invasive electrophysiological diagnostic and therapy                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Vekony A ; Halford M ; Fowler T ; Poutoa D ; Din TD ; Phillips B ; Breton C                                                                                              | Hutt Valley DHB achieves Magnet recognition.                                                                                             | Nurs N Z. 2007 Jul;13(6):16-8.                               | ?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Halvorsen L ; Garolis S ; Wallace-Scroggs A ; Stenstrom J ; Maunder R                                                                                                    | Building a rapid response team.                                                                                                          | AACN Adv Crit Care. 2007 Apr-Jun;18(2):129-40.               | rapid response team - not the aim                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Lentini-Oliveira D ; Carvalho FR ; Qingsong Y ; Junjie L ; Saconato H ; Machado MA ; Prado LB ; Prado GF                                                                 | Orthodontic and orthopaedic treatment for anterior open bite in children.                                                                | Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2007 Apr 18;(2):CD005515.        | orthopaedic treatment for anterior open bite in children                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Gold C ; Wigram T ; Elefant C                                                                                                                                            | Music therapy for autistic spectrum disorder.                                                                                            | Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2006 Apr 19;(2):CD004381.        | music therapy                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Robaszkiewicz J ; Nowosielska A ; Wojcik E                                                                                                                               | [Vitrectomy--absolute indication in case of intraocular foreign body localized in vitreous cavity or within vitreo-retinal interface]    | Klin Oczna. 2005;107(4-6):326-9.                             | foreign body removal may be performed using external magnet or vitrectomy                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Farah MJ                                                                                                                                                                 | Neuroethics: a guide for the perplexed.                                                                                                  | Cerebrum. 2004 Fall;6(4):29-38.                              | Neuroethics                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Mattingly E                                                                                                                                                              | AANA Journal Course: update for nurse anesthetists. Arrhythmia management devices and electromagnetic interference.                      | AANA J. 2005 Apr;73(2):129-36.                               | implantable arrhythmia management devices -It is no longer satisfactory to simply place a magnet over an implanted device during surgery and assume that this action protects the patient from harm due to electromagnetic interference from inappropriate devi |
| Magnet S ; Blanchard JS                                                                                                                                                  | Molecular insights into aminoglycoside action and resistance.                                                                            | Chem Rev. 2005 Feb;105(2):477-98.                            | Molecular insights into aminoglycoside action and resistance.                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
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| Rustemovic N ; Opacic M ;<br>Ostojic R ; Kvarantan M                                                              | [Liner interventional<br>endoscopic ultrasound in<br>diseases of the digestive<br>system]                                                         | Med Arh. 2003;57(1<br>Suppl 1):23-6.                                          | endoscopic ultrasound in diseases of<br>the digestive system                                                                                 |
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