

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Comparison of the efficacy of aroma-acupressure and aromatherapy for the treatment of dementia-associated agitation

Man-Hua Yang¹, Li-Chan Lin^{2*}, Shiao-Chi Wu³, Jen-Hwey Chiu⁴, Pei-Ning Wang⁵ and Jaung-Geng Lin⁶

Abstract

Background: One of the most common symptoms observed in patients with dementia is agitation, and several non-pharmacological treatments have been used to control this symptom. However, because of limitations in research design, the benefit of non-pharmacological treatments has only been demonstrated in certain cases. The purpose of this study was to compare aroma-acupressure and aromatherapy with respect to their effects on agitation in patients with dementia.

Methods: In this experimental study, the participants were randomly assigned to three groups: 56 patients were included in the aroma-acupressure group, 73 patients in the aromatherapy group, and 57 patients in the control group who received daily routine as usual without intervention. The Cohen-Mansfield Agitation Inventory (CMAI) scale and the heart rate variability (HRV) index were used to assess differences in agitation. The CMAI was used in the pre-test, post-test and post-three-week test, and the HRV was used in the pre-test, the post-test and the post-three-week test as well as every week during the four-week interventions.

Results: The CMAI scores were significantly lower in the aroma-acupressure and aromatherapy groups compared with the control group in the post-test and post-three-week assessments. Sympathetic nervous activity was significantly lower in the fourth week in the aroma-acupressure group and in the second week in the aromatherapy group, whereas parasympathetic nervous activity increased from the second week to the fourth week in the aroma-acupressure group and in the fourth week in the aromatherapy group.

Conclusions: Aroma-acupressure had a greater effect than aromatherapy on agitation in patients with dementia. However, agitation was improved in both of the groups, which allowed the patients with dementia to become more relaxed. Future studies should continue to assess the benefits of aroma-acupressure and aromatherapy for the treatment of agitation in dementia patients.

Trial registration: ChiCTR-TRC-14004810; Date of registration: 2014/6/12

Keywords: Dementia, Agitation, Aroma-acupressure, Aromatherapy

Background

Agitation is one of the most commonly observed symptoms in dementia patients. Agitation includes inappropriate physical and verbal actions that cause trouble for family members and caregivers and can even lead to lost work and other financial burdens. Antipsychotics have generally been effective for the treatment of psychosis

and agitation in patients with dementia. However, the number of side effects associated with these drugs has increased, and cerebrovascular adverse events, including stroke, have been noted in elderly patients with dementia taking first-generation or second-generation antipsychotic drugs [1]. Compared with pharmacological treatments, non-pharmacological treatments, such as acupressure and aromatherapy, have ameliorated agitation and cognitive impairment in dementia patients [2-4]. Non-pharmacological treatments are non-invasive, have fewer side effects and are safer to use [5]. Although

* Correspondence: lichan@ym.edu.tw

²Institute of Clinical and Community Health Nursing, National Yang-Ming University, 155, Li-Nong Street Sec 2, Beitou District, Taipei 11221, Taiwan
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

medical scientists from many backgrounds have used acupressure in their studies to alleviate symptoms such as agitation and sleeplessness [6,7], these studies did not measure the physiological parameters associated with agitation, which weakened their evidence in support of non-pharmacological treatment effects. However, according to some research, sleeplessness and agitation are related to the level of sympathetic nervous activity [8]. When the sympathetic nervous system is hyperactive, resulting in an increase in plasma catecholamine levels, lower cognitive ability, and higher cognitive fatigue, several consequences occur including high blood pressure, agitation, and arrhythmia [9], as well as the potential inhibition of parasympathetic nervous activity. In contrast, when the parasympathetic nervous system is activated, blood pressure and heart rate decrease. Most previous studies have been limited by small sample sizes. For example, the systematic review by Lee, Shin, and Ernst was unable to measure the effect of acupuncture treatment on Alzheimer's disease (AD) because of the small sample size associated with randomized controlled trials (RCTs) [10]. Therefore, future clinical trials should follow standard procedures and include sufficient sample sizes.

Aromatherapy has been widely applied to treat agitation in dementia patients. The absorption of essential oil via transdermal administration or inhalation may activate the autonomic nervous system and induce the reaction of the limbic system and hypothalamus [11]. Thus, this treatment would facilitate feelings of relaxation and decrease agitation in patients with dementia. Lavender and lemon balms are two common essential oils that are used in aromatherapy, and studies have shown that these plants possess calming and relaxing qualities, promote healthy sleep [12,13], ameliorate agitation, and improve quality of life in dementia patients. However, similar to previous studies on acupressure, these experimental studies included small samples and few objective physiological parameters, which led to difficulties in interpretation of the results [14]. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to perform a rigorous clinical trial to explore the potential ability of aroma-acupressure and aromatherapy to improve agitation in dementia patients, with the aim of generating a simple and noninvasive protocol that could be provided to caregivers.

Methods

Participants

For this experimental study, participants were recruited from 6 institutions that specialize in the care of dementia patients in Taiwan. These institutions included three retirement homes for veterans and three long-term care facilities. We generated the allocation sequence based on the properties of the institutions that used stratified sampling to put the six institutions into two categories,

i.e. veteran home and long term care facility and adopted the principle of equal allocation to encode the two categories respectively. Each time, an institution in the veteran home was randomly assigned to the aroma-acupressure, aromatherapy, or control group and so was an institution in the long term care facility. The research assistant was blinded to the assignment procedure and allocation results. The data were collected from February 1, 2012 to May 31, 2013, and the following inclusion criteria were used: (i) fulfilled the DSM-IV standard for dementia as diagnosed by psychiatrists or neurologists; (ii) scored 35 or above on the long form of the Cohen-Mansfield Agitation Inventory (CMAI), which was defined as severe agitation; (iii) expected to be present in the long-term care facility every Monday to Friday during the period of the study; and (iv) did not possess broken skin or infection surrounding the acupoints.

According to the G-power 3.0 analysis, a total sample size of 108 is required when $\alpha = .05$, and the effect size is .25, which would yield a power of .80 with three groups and three repeated measurements.

This study was approved by a full board review of the Taipei City Hospital Institutional Review Board (IRB) (No. TCHIRB-1000912). During recruitment, the study goals and procedures were explained to the heads of the institutions and the family members of the participants before the informed consent forms were signed.

Interventions

The Baihui (GV 20), Fengchi (GB 20), Shenmen (HT 7), Neiguan (PC 6), and Sanyinjiao (SP 6), acupoints were used in the aroma-acupressure protocols to treat agitation [15]. The operation time in each protocol consisted of the following: (i) each acupoint was pressed for 2 minutes with 2.5% lavender oil and (ii) a warm-up exercise was completed for 5 minutes. The duration of each protocol was no longer than 15 minutes, and each protocol was conducted once per day for five days per week for four weeks total. For the aromatherapy group, 2.5% lavender oil was applied at five acupoints with the same operation time as the aroma-acupressure group. In the control group, the daily care routine continued as usual without interventions.

Instruments

The long form of the CMAI, which consists of 29 types of problem behavior and provides scores that range from 1 (never occur) to 7 (occur several times per hour), was used to track the frequency of problem behavior in one week [16]. Lin has previously used the Chinese version of the CMAI and improved the scale's reliability and validity [17]. Therefore, the Chinese version was used to measure agitation in the dementia patients.

A heart rate variability (HRV) analyzer (8Z11, Enjoy Research Inc., Taiwan) [18] was used to acquire, store,

and process the electrocardiogram (ECG) signals. The low frequency percentage (LF%) and the low frequency-high frequency (LF/HF) ratio were used to represent sympathetic nervous activity, and the high frequency (HF) was used to represent parasympathetic nervous activity.

Study procedure

In the pre-test, the research assistant was responsible for completing the CMAI and the HRV. The HRV was used to measure time in the pre-test and every week during the four-week interventions following the pre-test. Following the completion of the interventions, the data from the post-test and post-three week assessments were collected. In order to control the environmental factors that might affect HRV results, all participants were measured after lunch break in their own rooms.

Statistical analyses

All statistical analyses were performed using the software SPSS 20.0 (IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA). Descriptive statistics were used to describe the characteristics of the participants. The three groups were compared using one-way ANOVA and chi-square tests. A generalized estimating equation (GEE) for repeated measurements was used to assess the outcome indicators. Based on intention-to-treat analyses, which included subjects with missing data points, we used the missing-at-random assumption to conduct the GEE analysis.

Results

Of the 276 qualified participants, 21 participants were hospitalized, 1 participant was deceased, and 68 participants chose not to participate in the study. Thus, 186 participants were included in the study and were randomly assigned to the three groups. Figure 1 depicts the flow of the participants through each stage. The demographic data of the three groups are shown in Table 1. The average age was 85.3 years in the aroma-akupressure group, 83.67 years in the aromatherapy group, and 81.56 years in the control group, with significant age differences between the 3 groups. However, there were no significant differences among the groups in regards to sex. Regarding the types of dementia present, the majority of the participants in the three groups were AD patients. Two types of restraints were used: a physical constraint that involved the use of a restraint belt, and a chemical restraint that involved the use of antipsychotic drugs. There were no significant differences in the use of restraints among the three groups.

Outcome and estimation

The comparisons of the CMAI among the groups are demonstrated in Table 2. In both the aroma-akupressure and aromatherapy groups in the pre- and post-tests, the

CMAI scores were significantly higher compared with the control group. Over time, the scores in the aroma-akupressure group significantly declined, with the post-test score lower compared with the post-three week score. A similar decline was also observed in the aromatherapy group, although there was little difference between the two scoring times. Accordingly, both the aroma-akupressure and aromatherapy groups experienced improvement in agitation.

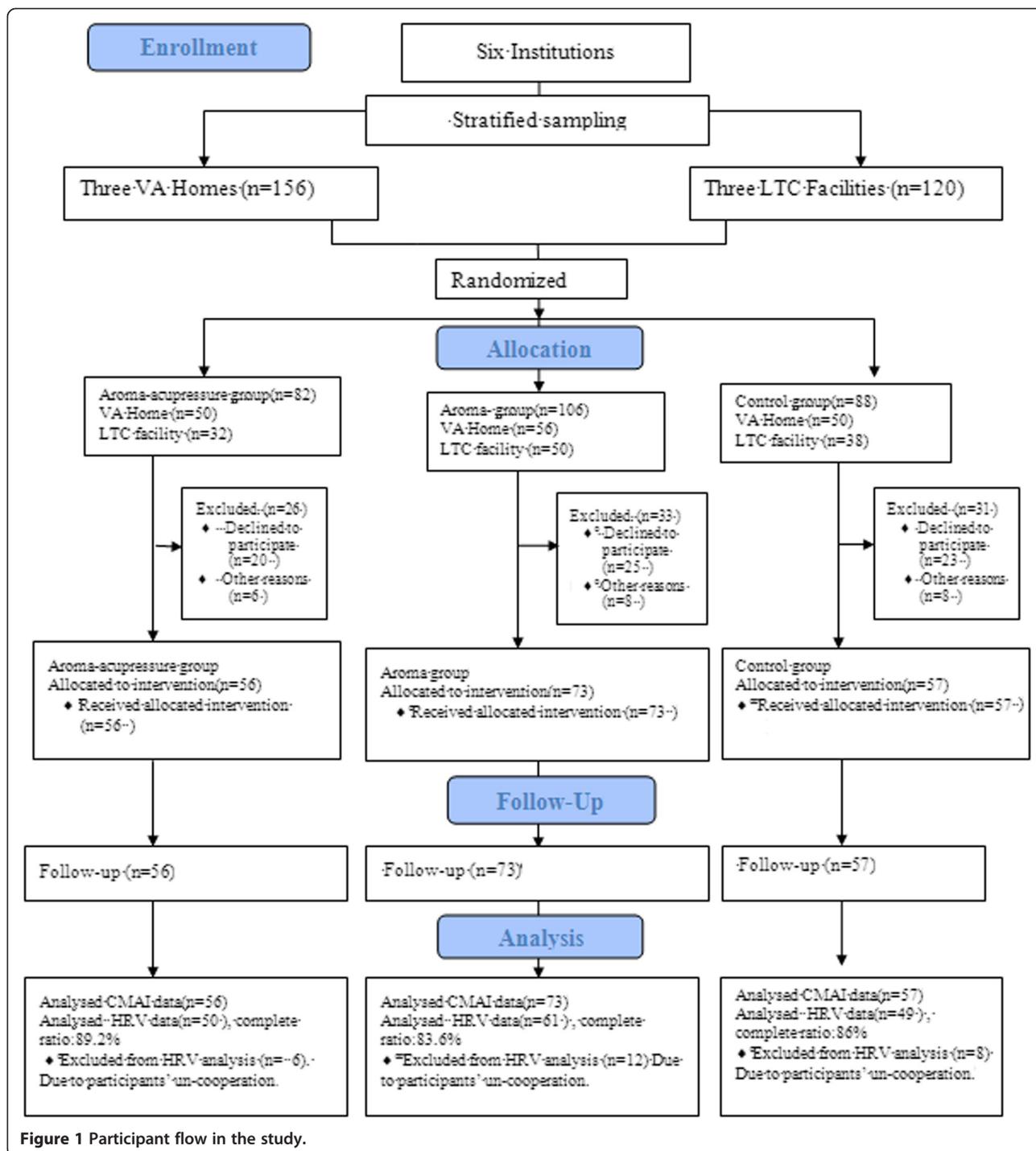
Regarding the results of the HRV test (see Table 3) for the sympathetic nervous system, the LF/HF in the aroma-akupressure group was significantly higher compared with the control group. Over time, the LF% and LF/HF in the aroma-akupressure group did not exhibit a weekly difference. However, a group interaction with time was present, which was demonstrated by the weekly decline in LF% every week until the fourth week. A similar result occurred in the aromatherapy group, and there was a significant difference in the second week. In addition, the weekly LF/HF was significantly reduced each week until the fourth week; however, this declining trend was not present in the aromatherapy group.

For the parasympathetic nervous system, there were no significant differences between the three groups or the assessment times. In the group interaction with time, the HF in the aroma-akupressure group was significantly higher in the second, third, and fourth weeks, whereas the HF was significantly higher only in the fourth week for the aromatherapy group. The effects of aroma-akupressure on the parasympathetic nervous system were also stronger over time.

The participants did not experience side effects at any stage of the interventions.

Discussion

The CMAI score was significantly higher in the aroma-akupressure and aromatherapy groups compared with the control group in the pre- and post-tests; the average scores in the pre- and post-tests were highest in the aroma-akupressure group, followed by the aromatherapy group and the control group. Prior to the interventions, agitation was significantly more severe in the aroma-akupressure and aromatherapy groups compared with the control group, and the CMAI score was significantly higher in the post-test and post-three-week assessments compared with the pre-test. In the aroma-akupressure and aromatherapy groups, the pre-test CMAI score was significantly higher compared with the post-test and post-three-week scores, which indicates that both aroma-akupressure and aromatherapy can immediately and persistently improve agitation. This finding is consistent with previous studies demonstrating that both aroma-akupressure and aromatherapy can improve agitation [6,7]. These effects may persist for three weeks



following the interventions. After further comparison of the declining CMAI scores between the aroma-acupressure and aromatherapy groups in the post-test and post-three-week assessments, the decline in the aroma-acupressure group was larger compared with that in the aromatherapy group, which demonstrates that aroma-acupressure was better able to improve agitation compared with aromatherapy.

According to the HRV, the LF/HF was significantly higher compared with the control group only in the aroma-acupressure group; each measurement in the aroma-acupressure group was significantly higher compared with the control group. The result is generally consistent with previous acupuncture study, which showed the sympathetic nervous system activity in the aroma-acupressure group was stronger compared with the control group [19]; this

Table 1 Demographic data

	Aroma-acupressure group (n = 56)	Aroma group (n = 73)	Control group (n = 57)	F ^a /χ ² ^b	P value
Age, mean ± SD or n (%)	85.3 ± 5.76	83.67 ± 4.96	81.56 ± 6.79	5.91 ^a 20.83 ^b	<0.01* <0.01*
65-74 years	4 (7.1%)	3 (4.1%)	11 (19.3%)		
75-84 years	14 (25%)	39 (53.4%)	25 (43.9%)		
≥85 years	38 (67.9%)	31 (42.5%)	21 (36.8%)		
Sex, n (%)				5.69 ^b	0.06
Male	46 (82.1%)	48 (65.8%)	43 (75.4%)		
Female	10 (17.9%)	25 (34.2%)	14 (24.6%)		
Diagnosis of Dementia, n (%)				20.40 ^b	<0.01*
AD	45 (80.3%)	70 (95.9%)	55 (96.5%)		
Vascular	10 (17.9%)	0 (0%)	2 (3.5%)		
Other	1 (1.8%)	3 (4.1%)	0 (0%)		
Restraint, n (%)				5.67 ^b	0.23
None	29 (51.8%)	35 (47.9%)	31 (54.4%)		
One (chemical/physical)	22 (39.2%)	35 (47.9%)	25 (43.9%)		
Both	5 (9%)	3 (4.2%)	1 (1.7%)		

Note. ^aOne-way ANOVA; ^bChi-square test; *p < 0.05.

finding is also consistent with the agitation results previously described. Regarding the group interaction with time, the sympathetic nervous system (LF% and LF/HF) in the aroma-acupressure group did not demonstrate a significant decline until the fourth week following the interventions. This result indicates that the relaxing effect of aroma-acupressure was only present following an accumulation of time. However, only LF% in the aromatherapy group was significantly lower in the second week following the interventions, but LF/HF did not have any significant change during the period of study; this finding suggests that aroma-acupressure is better at inhibiting the sympathetic nervous system compared with aromatherapy. Both

acupressure and acupuncture have the same mechanism. Acupuncture can adjust dopamine that has to do with sympathetic nervous system. Mainly, the GABA nerves of ventral tegmental area (VTA) can be activated then cause the release of dopamine from nucleus accumbens (NAc) to be inhibited [20]. As a result, in the study of Yoon et al., acupuncture on Shenmen point in order to activate the GABA_B receptor of the GABA nerves of VTA, thus reduce the release of dopamine from NAc distinctly, and inhibit sympathetic nervous system eventually [21].

The effect of aromatherapy is to absorb the essential oil into the circulatory system through skin. The effect mainly takes place from nerve conduction. First, the peripheral

Table 2 Changes in the CMAI scores over time for the three groups

	Pre-test Mean ± SD	Post-test Mean ± SD	Post -3 weeks test Mean ± SD	β (95%CI)	p value
Group					
A-a group (n = 56)	54.58 ± 11.01	43.24 ± 10.00	51.21 ± 11.95	16.74(13.71—19.77)	0.00*
A group (n = 73)	41.81 ± 7.89	41.08 ± 8.24	39.80 ± 7.27	4.01(1.19—6.83)	0.01*
Control group (n = 57)	37.68 ± 4.12	41.72 ± 5.08	42.13 ± 5.53	reference	
Time					
Post-test				3.96(2.22-5.71)	<0.01*
Post- 3-week				4.39(2.64-6.13)	<0.01*
Group x Time					
A-a group x post-test				-15.31(-17.83 to -12.79)	<0.01*
A-a group x post-3 weeks				-7.65(-10.20 to -5.11)	<0.01*
A group x post-test				-4.82(-7.19 to -2.45)	<0.01*
A group x post-3 weeks				-5.93(-8.31 to -3.56)	<0.01*

Note.; Aroma-acupressure group: A-a group; Aroma group: A group; CI: confidence interval; * p < 0.05.

Table 3 Changes in the LF%, LF/HF, and HF over time in the three groups

Group	LF%		LF/HF		HF	
	β (95%CI)	p	β (95%CI)	p	β (95%CI)	p
A-a group (n = 50)	7.86 (-0.23-15.95)	0.06	0.79 (0.04-1.54)	0.04*	-0.22 (-1.31-0.87)	0.69
A group (n = 61)	0.25 (-7.00-7.49)	0.95	0.43 (-0.25-1.11)	0.22	0.35 (-0.68-1.37)	0.51
Control group (Reference, n = 49)						
Time						
1st week	-3.29 (-6.69-3.12)	0.32	-0.01 (-0.69-0.66)	0.98	-0.20 (-1.12-0.73)	0.68
2nd week	1.94 (-4.51-8.39)	0.56	0.21 (-0.47-0.89)	0.55	-0.16 (-1.10-0.78)	0.74
3rd week	-5.68 (-12.63-1.27)	0.11	-0.06 (-0.79-0.68)	0.87	0.06 (-0.95-1.06)	0.91
4th week	-1.06 (-7.70-5.58)	0.75	0.06 (-0.64-0.76)	0.87	-0.36 (-1.31-0.60)	0.47
Post-test	-1.73 (-8.86-5.39)	0.63	0.05 (-0.70-0.80)	0.90	-0.07 (-1.09-0.96)	0.90
Post-3 wks	-0.77 (-7.50-5.96)	0.82	0.11 (-0.60-0.82)	0.76	-0.20 (-1.17-0.77)	0.69
Group x Time						
A-a group x 1st week	-1.51 (-11.05-8.20)	0.76	-0.45 (-1.44-0.54)	0.37	1.00 (-0.33-2.34)	0.14
A-a group x 2nd week	-8.93 (-18.37-0.51)	0.06	-0.82 (-1.80-0.16)	0.10	2.91 (1.60-4.23)	<0.01*
A-a group x 3rd week	-9.38 (-19.35-0.60)	0.07	-0.91 (-1.94-0.12)	0.08	8.54 (7.17-9.92)	<0.01*
A-a group x 4th week	-12.34 (-22.16 to -2.5)	0.01*	-1.09 (-2.11 to -0.07)	0.04*	5.45 (4.08-6.82)	<0.01*
A-a group x post-test	-9.90 (-20.15-0.34)	0.06	-0.83 (-1.89-0.23)	0.13	0.68 (-0.76-2.11)	0.36
A-a group x post-3 wks	-7.16 (-17.27-2.96)	0.17	-0.50 (-1.55-0.55)	0.35	0.54 (-0.87-1.96)	0.45
A group x 1st week	-5.39 (-13.87-3.91)	0.21	-0.50 (-1.39-0.40)	0.28	-0.43 (-1.65-0.80)	0.49
A group x 2nd week	-12.09 (-20.6 to -3.59)	0.01*	-0.15 (-1.05-0.75)	0.75	0.27 (-0.96-1.50)	0.67
A group x 3rd week	0.39 (-8.57-9.35)	0.93	-0.47 (-1.41-0.48)	0.33	-0.42 (-1.65-0.80)	0.52
A group x 4th week	-5.74 (-14.43-2.95)	0.20	-0.71 (-1.63-0.20)	0.13	1.58 (0.32-2.83)	0.01*
A group x post-test	-8.98 (-18.33-0.36)	0.06	-0.69 (-1.67-0.29)	0.17	0.88 (-0.47-2.22)	0.20
A group x post-3 wks	-2.09 (-11.32-7.14)	0.57	-0.48 (-1.46-0.49)	0.33	0.45 (-0.89-1.78)	0.51

Note. Aroma-acupressure group: A-a group; Aroma group: A group; CI: confidence interval; *p < 0.05.

nerves are stimulated and next somatic nerves and autonomic nerves. Stimulation of somatic nerves can cause skeletal muscles to relax and stimulation of sympathetic nervous system and parasympathetic nervous system can cause blood vessels, internal organs, and glands to effect [11]. For example, Hongratanaworakit explored the relaxing effect of rose essential oil on humans when it was absorbed through skin. It was discovered that the oil could significantly lowered respiratory frequency, oxygen saturation, and systolic pressure, indicating that it could inhibit sympathetic nervous system [22]. In other words, effects of both acupuncture and aromatherapy are related to autonomic nervous system and the effect of aroma-acupressure is superior to aromatherapy, which indicates the combination effect of aromatherapy and acupressure is larger than the use of aromatherapy alone.

In the aroma-acupressure group, the parasympathetic activity (HF) was significantly higher from the second week to the fourth week following the interventions, which demonstrates the relaxing effect of aroma-acupressure; however,

in the aromatherapy group, HF was significantly higher only in the fourth week following the interventions. Therefore, the effects of aroma-acupressure on enhancing the parasympathetic nervous system appear to be stronger compared with aromatherapy.

According to the HRV and the CMAI, aroma-acupressure was better able to improve agitation, inhibit the sympathetic nervous system, and activate the parasympathetic nervous system compared with aromatherapy. One explanation for this finding is that the participants in this study were primarily AD patients. According to previous studies, AD is often accompanied by olfactory impairment, and more serious AD is associated with the loss of additional olfactory abilities [23]. As a result, the ability to absorb essential oils may become weaker because essential oils are absorbed through transdermal administration or inhalation. Similarly, Snow, Hovanec, and Brandt found no support for the use of a purely olfactory form of aromatherapy to decrease agitation in dementia because olfactory impairment may weaken the effects of aromatherapy [24].

Figure 1 shows a skew distribution of participants among three groups that were 56, 73, and 57, indicating that the aromatherapy group had much more participants than other two groups. This study used stratified sampling to enroll the participants, and divided institutions into veteran's homes and long-term care facilities. The number of residents with dementia at three veteran's homes was 50, 56 and 50, respectively, and the number was very close. Other three long term care facilities belonged to large-scale institutions with more than 300 residents. After the randomization, this study found that the number of residents with dementia at the three facilities was 32, 50, and 38, respectively, and the number was different. The number of participants randomized to aromatherapy group was the largest, so the number of participants receiving aromatherapy was greater than that of other two groups.

The epidemiology of dementia suggests that there are more female compared with male AD patients [25]. However, this study recruited a greater number of male AD patients because three of the six chosen institutions for participant recruitment were retirement homes for veterans. Although the demographic data showed no significant difference in sex among the three groups, future studies should adopt additional long-term care facilities to recruit equal numbers of male and female participants. Another limitation was the experimental study design, as the participants were aware of the specific group they were assigned to. In future studies, participants should be treated with base oil or pressed at false acupoints to ensure a double-blind study design.

Conclusions

This experimental study confirms the beneficial effects of non-pharmacological treatments on agitation in patients with dementia. In both the aroma-acupressure and aromatherapy groups, the CMAI scores were significantly lower over time. Aroma-acupressure was better able to inhibit the sympathetic nervous system and increase the activity of the parasympathetic nervous system compared with aromatherapy. Our findings support the efficacy of non-pharmacological treatments in decreasing agitation. These non-pharmacological protocols should be more fully explored and refined in future studies.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

All authors read and approved the final manuscript. MY and LL drafted and revised the manuscript. SW participated in data analysis. JL, JC, and PW conducted the use of instruments and reviewed the study procedure. All authors participated in the development of the study protocol and design of the study. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the staff members at the six care facilities (Taoyuan Veterans' Home, Chih Shan Senior Citizen Home, Chao-Ju Senior Citizen Home, Taipei Veterans' Home, Pingtung Veterans' Home, and Saint Joseph Home) for their enthusiastic assistance. Without them, this study could not have been completed smoothly.

Author details

¹Department of Nursing, National Yang-Ming University, 155, Li-Nong Street Sec 2, Beitou District, Taipei 11221, Taiwan. ²Institute of Clinical and Community Health Nursing, National Yang-Ming University, 155, Li-Nong Street Sec 2, Beitou District, Taipei 11221, Taiwan. ³Institute of Health and Welfare Policy, National Yang-Ming University, 155, Li-Nong Street Sec 2, Beitou District, Taipei 11221, Taiwan. ⁴Institute of Traditional Medicine, National Yang-Ming University, 155, Li-Nong Street Sec 2, Beitou District, Taipei 11221, Taiwan. ⁵Faculty of Medicine, National Yang-Ming University, 155, Li-Nong Street Sec 2, Beitou District, Taipei 11221, Taiwan. ⁶Institute of Traditional Chinese Medicine, China Medical University, 91, Hsueh-Shuh Road, Taichung 40402, Taiwan.

Received: 18 September 2014 Accepted: 13 March 2015

Published online: 29 March 2015

References

- Howland RH. Risks and benefits of antipsychotic drugs in elderly patients with dementia. *J Psychosoc Nurs Ment Health Serv.* 2008;46:19–23.
- Shin BC, Lee MS. Effects of aromatherapy acupressure on hemiplegic shoulder pain and motor power in stroke patients: a pilot study. *J Altern Complement Med.* 2007;13:247–52.
- Yip YB, Tse SH. The effectiveness of relaxation acupoint stimulation and acupressure with aromatic lavender essential oil for non-specific low back pain in Hong Kong: a randomised controlled trial. *Complement Ther Med.* 2004;12:28–37.
- Yip YB, Tse SH. An experimental study on the effectiveness of acupressure with aromatic lavender essential oil for sub-acute, non-specific neck pain in Hong Kong. *Complement Ther Clin Pract.* 2006;12:18–26.
- Gill SS, Bronskill SE, Normand ST, Anderson GM, Sykora K, Lam K, et al. Antipsychotic drug use and mortality in older adults with dementia. *Ann Intern Med.* 2007;146:775–86.
- Lin LC, Yang MH, Kao CC, Wu SC, Tang SH, Lin JG. Using acupressure and Montessori-based activities to decrease agitation for residents with dementia: a cross-over trial. *J Am Geriatr Soc.* 2009;57:1022–9.
- Sutherland JA, Reakes J, Bridges C. Foot acupressure and massage for patients with Alzheimer's Disease and related dementias. *Image J Nurs Sch.* 1999;31:347–8.
- de Zambotti M, Covassin N, Sarlo M, De Min Tona GD, Trinder J, Stegagno L. Nighttime cardiac sympathetic hyper-activation in young primary insomniacs. *Clin Auton Res.* 2013;23:49–56.
- Patel MB, McKenna JW, Alvarez JM, Sugiura A, Jenkins JM, Guillaumondegui OD, et al. Decreasing adrenergic or sympathetic hyperactivity after severe traumatic brain injury using propranolol and clonidine (DASH after TBI study): study protocol for a randomized controlled trial. *Trials.* 2012;13:177–86.
- Lee MS, Shin BC, Ernst E. Acupuncture for Alzheimer's disease: a systematic review. *Int J Clin Pract.* 2009;63:874–9.
- Cook N, Lynch J. Aromatherapy: reviewing evidence for its mechanisms of action and CNS effects. *Br J Neurosci Nurs.* 2008;4:595–601.
- Holmes C, Hopkins V, Hensford C, MacLaughlin V, Wilkinson D, Rosenvinge H. Lavender oil as a treatment for agitated behaviour in severe dementia: a placebo controlled study. *Int J Geriatr Psychiatry.* 2002;17:305–8.
- Ballard CG, O'Brien JT, Reichelt K, Perry E. Aromatherapy as a safe and effective treatment for the management of agitation in severe dementia: the results of a double-blind, placebo-controlled trial with Melissa. *J Clin Psychiatry.* 2002;6:553–8.
- Nguyen QA, Paton C. The use of aromatherapy to treat behavioural problems in dementia. *Int J Geriatr Psychiatry.* 2008;23:337–46.
- Yang MH, Wu SC, Lin JG, Lin LC. The efficacy of acupressure for decreasing agitated behaviour in dementia: a pilot study. *J Clin Nurs.* 2007;16:308–15.
- Cohen-Mansfield J, Billig N. Agitated behaviors in the elderly: I. A conceptual review. *J Am Geriatr Soc.* 1986;34:711–21.
- Lin LC, Kao CC, Tzeng YU, Lin YJ. Equivalence of Chinese version of Cohen-Mansfield Agitation Inventory. *J Adv Nurs.* 2007;59:178–85.

18. Chen CJ, Kuo TB, Tseng YJ, Yang CC. Combined cardiac sympathetic excitation and vagal impairment in patients with non-organic erectile dysfunction. *Clin Neurophysiol.* 2009;120:348–52.
19. Lee SY, Baek YH, Park SU, Moon SK, Park JM, Kim YS, et al. Intradermal acupuncture on Shen-Men and Nei-Kuan acupoints improves insomnia in stroke Patients by reducing the sympathetic nervous activity: a randomized clinical trial. *Am J Chin Med.* 2009;37:1013–21.
20. Kim MR, Kim SJ, Lyu YS, Kim SH, Lee YK, Kim TH, et al. Effect of acupuncture on behavioral hyperactivity and dopamine release in the nucleus accumbens in rats sensitized to morphine. *Neuro Sci Lett.* 2005;387:17–21.
21. Yoon SS, Kwon YK, Kim MR, Shim I, Kim KJ, Lee MH, et al. Acupuncture-mediated inhibition of ethanol-induced dopamine release in the rat nucleus accumbens through the GABA_B receptor. *Neuro Sci Lett.* 2004;369:234–8.
22. Hongratanaworakit T. Relaxing effect of rose oil on humans. *Nat Pro Commu.* 2009;4:291–6.
23. Wilson RS, Arnold SE, Schneider JA, Boyle PA, Buchman AS, Bennett DA. Olfactory impairment in presymptomatic Alzheimer's disease. *Ann N Y Acad Sci.* 2009;1170:730–5.
24. Snow LA, Hovanec L, Brandt J. A controlled trial of aromatherapy for agitation in nursing home patients with dementia. *J Altern Complement Med.* 2004;10:431–7.
25. Liu CK, Tai CT, Lin RT, Lai CL. Epidemiology of dementia in Taiwan. *Res Appl Psychol.* 2000;7:157–69.

**Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central
and take full advantage of:**

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

