



Complementary and Integrative Therapies for Women's Health

Dear Colleagues,

Due to social and economic changes, including population aging, birthrate declines, and increases in economic activity, the factors and countermeasures related to women's health are changing rapidly. Women's health is related to the health of future generations, not on the individual level, but on the social and economic levels, and realization of this has contributed to the concept of comprehensive women's health management, which includes the social and environmental factors that affect females' health. Approaching women's health issues efficiently necessitates changes in awareness, social culture, and medical information and systems as well as the professional approach to delivering health care throughout women's lives. One needed change is to treat not only pregnancy and childbirth, but also diseases specific to women and serious health problems that occur more frequently in women using an approach that considers the life cycle. Countermeasures should also integrate various medical technologies. Endocrinologic diseases, including infertility, miscarriage, perimenopausal syndrome, and polycystic ovary syndrome, are complicated processes controlled by endocrine regulation. Complementary and integrative therapies (CIT) has been used widely to treat women's reproductive endocrinologic diseases, but CIT's safety and effectiveness have not been fully evaluated. To close these gaps, the use of CIT to treat women's reproductive endocrinologic diseases must be evaluated using scientific research methods. In this special issue, we provide scientific evidence regarding the use of CIT to manage women's health. The potential topics include but are not limited to the following:

- The clinical efficacy of CIT for treating dysmenorrhea, women's infertility, perimenopausal syndrome, polycystic ovary syndrome, etc.
- The mechanisms of CIT, including acupuncture, aromatherapy, herbal medicine, hypnosis, massage, meditation, and tai chi.
- The adverse effects and risks of using CIT to treat women's reproductive endocrine disorders.

Guest Editor(s):



Professor Myeong Soo Lee

drmslee@gmail.com; mslee@kiom.re.kr

Clinical Research Division, Korea Institute of Oriental Medicine, 1672 Yuseong-daero, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 34054, South Korea



Associate Professor Fan Qu

syqufan@zju.edu.cn

Department of Chinese Integrative Medicine, Women's Hospital, School of Medicine, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310006, China



Dr. Hye Won Lee

hwlee@kiom.re.kr

Herbal Medicine Research Division, Korea Institute of Oriental Medicine, 1672 Yuseong-daero, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 34054, South Korea