

Knowledge Mapping Analysis of International Research on Acupuncture for Low Back Pain Using Bibliometrics

Haotian Pan ¹
Ziqi Xi ¹
Xintong Yu¹
Xuqiu Sun²
Xuqiang Wei¹
Ke Wang ^{1,2}

¹Acupuncture Anesthesia Clinical Research Institute, Yueyang Hospital of Integrated Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine, Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shanghai, People's Republic of China; ²Office of National Clinical Research Base of TCM, Yueyang Hospital of Integrated Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine, Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shanghai, People's Republic of China

Correspondence: Ke Wang
Acupuncture Anesthesia Clinical Research Institute, Yueyang Hospital of Integrated Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine, Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shanghai, 200437, People's Republic of China
Email wangke8430@163.com

Objective: Acupuncture has made recommendations to relieve low back pain (LBP) in a few guidelines. However, few articles focused on the papers published before, which may reflect the trend of study, main researchers, reciprocal collaboration, and other information in this field. In this study, we utilize the bibliometric analysis methods to objectively analyze the current trend and research hotspots about this field, aiming to provide a foundation and reference for future study.

Methods: The Web of Science database was searched for publications related to acupuncture therapy for treating low back pain between 1985 and 2021. VOSviewer and CiteSpace were used to analyze the annual publication, authors and co-cited authors and their countries (regions) and institutions, journals and co-cited journals, co-cited references, co-occurrence keywords, burst keywords, and the relevant centrality.

Results: A total of 1279 papers were retrieved from the database, and the trend of annual publications maintained growth. Article was the most document type (867). The USA (451) and the Kyung Hee University (49) were the most productive country (region) and institution, respectively, while the USA (0.37) and University of Maryland (0.13) had the highest centrality. MacPherson, Hugh and Sherman, Karen J. published the most papers in this field (32), and Ernst, Edzard became the most influential author (474 co-citations). Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine was the most productive journal (79), whereas SPINE was the most influential one (3111 co-citations). Haake's (2007) article had the most co-citation count (186), while Furlan's (2005) article had the highest centrality (0.23). The three frontier topics were pain management, disease, and protocol.

Conclusion: The present study investigated publications on acupuncture for treating low back pain using bibliometric analysis methods, which may help researchers explore the potential directions for the future.

Keywords: low back pain, acupuncture, bibliometric analysis, VOSviewer, CiteSpace

Introduction

Acupuncture plays a crucial role in Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) and has been regarded as the treasure of China. It is characterized by the insertion of solid and stainless steel needles into specific acupoints.¹ Based on the Web of Science database and PubMed, respectively, Ma et al and Lee et al have conducted two global bibliometric analyses to investigate the development of acupuncture in both preclinical and clinical fields.^{2,3} Nowadays, acupuncture has been used as a complementary therapy in treating various diseases, especially for pain management. In the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) guideline

updated recently (NG193), acupuncture has been added into the recommendations of management for chronic pain (www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng193). According to the International Association for the Study of Pain (IASP), chronic pain refers to pain that persists for more than three months.⁴ Low back pain (LBP) is defined as pain in the area between the lower rib margins and the buttock creases.^{5,6} It can be segmented into acute (< 6 weeks), subacute (6–12 weeks), and chronic (> 12 weeks) low back pain, according to the duration of onset by the American College of Physicians (ACP) clinical practice guideline.⁷ Acupuncture has received increasing attention in treating LBP, a growing body of literature has emerged rapidly. As recommended by the 2016 CDC Guidelines for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain and the 2017 ACP clinical practice guideline, acupuncture has been one of the first choices for treating LBP.^{7,8} However, little attention has been paid to topic hot spots and trends in acupuncture for LBP.

LBP has become the leading cause of disability worldwide.^{5,9} As shown in the reports of Global Burden of Disease (GBD) 2019 (http://www.healthdata.org/results/gbd_summaries/2019), the prevalence of LBP is approximately 7% in all age groups around the world, while females have a higher prevalence and incidence. Generally, the episodes of LBP are short-lasting, but recurrence is very common.⁵ A cohort study including 250 patients with a 12-month follow-up showed that 69% of individuals had a recurrence within 12 months, and the awkward posture, long time sitting, and more than two previous episodes are the three most common inducements of recurrence.¹⁰ As a complex condition that consists of psychological, social, and biophysical factors, non-pharmacological approaches, including acupuncture, have been proposed as first-line treatments for LBP.¹¹

Bibliometric analysis is a highly important tool for comprehensively recognizing the research advances in a specific field of scientific data, which can measure the interrelationships and impacts of publications through a series of mathematical and statistical tools, which has been implemented in many research fields.^{12,13} Hitherto, VOSviewer and CiteSpace are two widely used applications based on Java. Thus, in this study, VOSviewer and CiteSpace will be administrated to explore and visualize the scientific publications of acupuncture treatment research for LBP based on the Web of Science database.

Materials and Methods

Source and Search Strategy

The data were extracted from the Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-expanded) of the Web of Science Core Collection database. The data retrieval strategy was set as topic: (acupuncture) AND topic: (low back pain); Timespan: 1985–2021 (retrieved date June 6, 2021). There were no restrictions on language, type of document, and type of research including. Only the repeated publications were excluded from the study.

Analysis

Our analysis included the following: (1) descriptive statistical analysis, descriptive analysis of the annual publication volume, authors, countries, institutions, and journals; (2) co-cited analysis, a co-cited map for authors, journals, and references; (3) co-occurrence analysis, a co-occurrence map for keywords; (4) burst keywords.

Analysis Tool

VOSviewer is a software tool for creating maps based on network data and for visualizing and exploring these maps. It can construct co-authorship, co-occurrence, citation, bibliographic coupling, or co-citation networks of scientific publications.^{14,15} Thus, the VOSviewer (version 1.6.16) was used to explore the existing network patterns, and identify and visualize countries (regions), institutions, authors and co-cited authors, journals and co-cited journals, co-cited references, and co-occurrence keywords. The different nodes represent different items while the size of the circle, determined by the weight of the item, reflects the productivity. Lines between items represent links. Thicker lines mean stronger links. For building a visualizing network, the number of items in each research topic was limited according to their respective condition. CiteSpace is another computational tool designed to help researchers better understand the research fields they are engaged in. The centrality analysis and burst detection functions have received much attention from scholars in recent years.^{16,17} High centrality is often well recognized as a turning point or pivotal point in a field.¹³ In this study, CiteSpace (version 5.7.R5) was used to calculate the centralities between institutions, co-cited journals, co-cited authors, co-cited references and co-occurrence keywords, and the burst keywords.

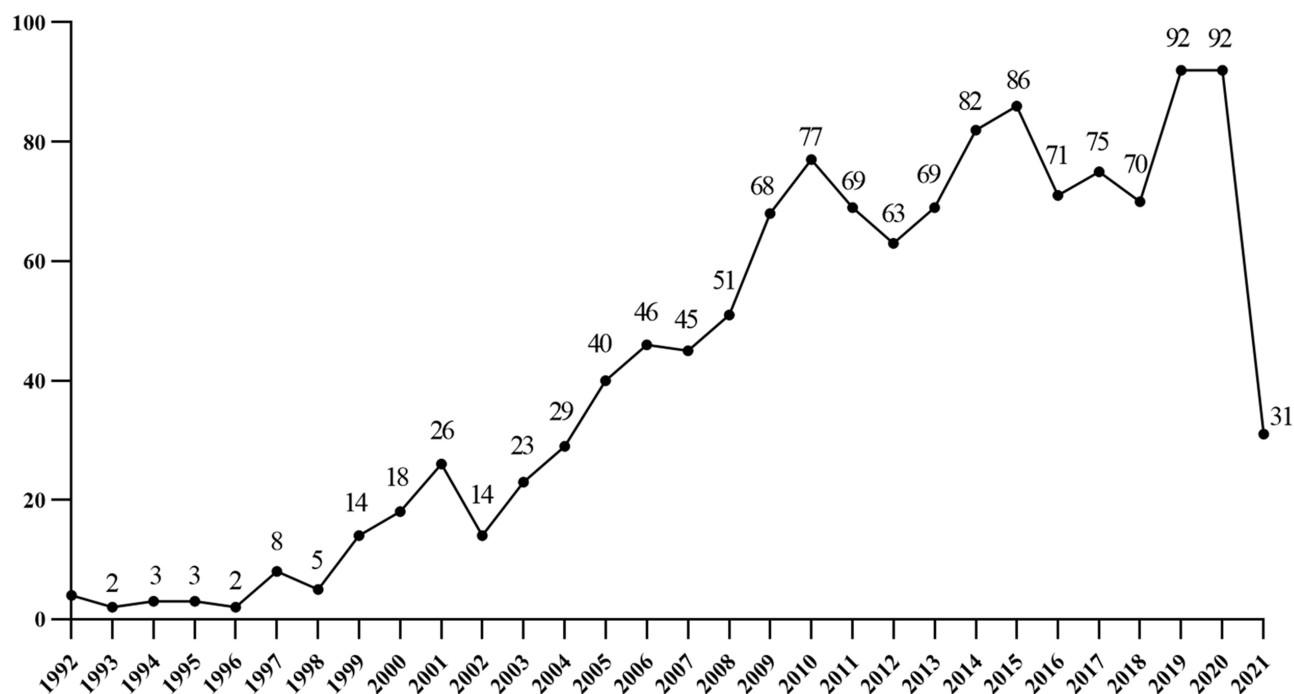


Figure 1 The number of annual publications on acupuncture treatment for LBP indexed by SCI-E. **Abbreviations:** LBP, low back pain; SCI-E, Science Citation Index-Expanded.

Results

Analysis of Annual Publications and Document Type

A total of 1279 publications were used in this study. The number of articles published each year is shown in Figure 1, and the first article was published in 1992. 1992 to 1996 could be seen as the first phase, and its development trend was steady and barely growing. 1997 to 2010 could be seen as the second phase, which showed an obvious increase. 2011 to 2020 could be seen as the third phase, which grew slowly and showed fluctuations, and reached the peak in 2019 and 2020. Table 1 enumerates the top 5 document types of these retrieved papers. Amid these types, the Article accounted for 67.787% and was followed by the Review of 22.83%, as well as the

Table 1 Top 5 Document Types for Documents on Acupuncture for LBP

Ranking	Type	Counts	% of 1279
1	Article	867	67.787
2	Review	292	22.830
3	Editorial material	50	3.909
4	Letter	39	3.049
5	Meeting abstract	18	1.407

Abbreviation: LBP, low back pain.

Editorial material of 3.909%. The Letter and Meeting abstract also had the percent of 3.049% and 1.407%, respectively.

Analysis of Country/Region

Overall, the 1279 references were published by 58 countries or regions. For better visualization, 17 countries or regions with more than 15 articles were selected via VOSviewer (Figure 2). The top 5 countries/regions are stated in Table 2, and the United States of America (USA) had the most publications (451), followed by the People’s Republic of China, England, Germany, and South Korea. Furthermore, The USA possessed the highest centrality (0.37), which may demonstrate the most relevant studies and cooperation with others. China had a centrality of 0.23, indicating that the study of acupuncture therapy for LBP was also fashionable in China.

Analysis of Institution

A total of 1570 research institutions were involved, and 25 institutions with more than 15 papers were chosen for visualization (Figure 3). The top five institutions are listed in Table 3, of which Kyung Hee University had the most research articles on acupuncture for LBP (49). The other four institutions of the top five are Korea Institute of Oriental Medicine, Harvard University,

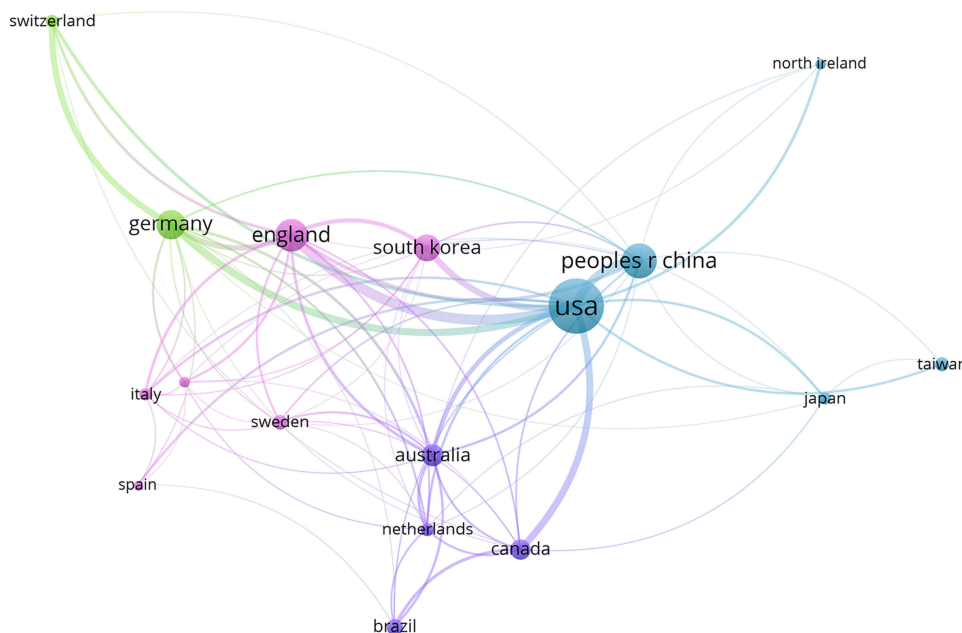


Figure 2 Map of active countries/regions on acupuncture treatment research for LBP. **Abbreviation:** LBP, low back pain.

University of Maryland, and University of York, in turn. Figure 4 displays the change of institutions in terms of time. Harvard University and the University of Maryland initiated the relevant study in early time, while the trend developed in Asia after 2015, represented by Beijing University of Chinese Medicine and Kyung Hee University. As a representative of a new emerging institution, Harvard Medical School also has published 31 papers until now.

Analysis of Author and Co-Cited Author

A total of 4760 authors contributed to these articles, we selected 108 ones with more than five papers for better visualization (Figure 5). The relationships between authors can also be observed in this map. In the top 10 authors listed in Table 4, MacPherson and Ernst come from England, Sherman, Kaptchuk, Witt, and Cherkin come from the USA, Ha, In-Hyuk, Lee, Myeong Soo, and Lee,

Jinho come from South Korea, Linde comes from Germany. The “year” in the Table means the time when the first article was published by each author. For instance, MacPherson published his first paper titled “Acupuncture for low back pain: traditional diagnosis and treatment of 148 patients in a clinical trial” in 2014.¹⁸ This article focused on the diagnostic concordance among practitioners and individualized treatment of acupuncture for LBP.

Co-citation refers to the phenomenon that two or more authors or their articles are cited by other literature at the same time. Herein, we included 51 authors cited at least 50 times for visualization. As revealed in Figure 6 and Table 5, Ernst had the most co-cited frequency (474), but Deyo had the highest centrality (0.09). Cherkin, Furlan, Linde, and MacPherson also had relatively high frequency (>300), while Ernst, Kaptchuk, and Linde had comparatively higher centrality (≥ 0.05).

Table 2 Top 5 Countries/Regions Performed Research on Acupuncture for LBP

Ranking	Country/Region	Centrality	Counts	% of 1279
1	USA	0.37	451	35.262
2	Peoples R China	0.23	180	14.073
3	England	0.21	169	13.213
4	Germany	0.13	137	10.711
5	South Korea	0.02	117	9.148

Abbreviation: LBP, low back pain.

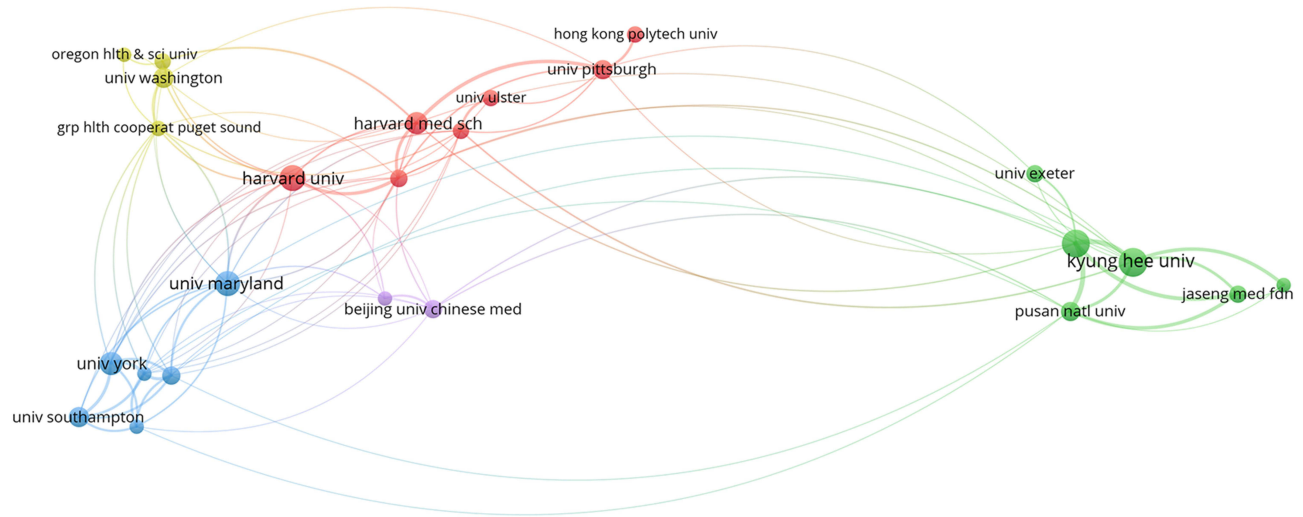


Figure 3 Map of active institutions on acupuncture treatment research for LBP. **Abbreviation:** LBP, low back pain.

Analysis of Journal and Co-Cited Journal

There were 335 journals screened in this study, and finally, 30 journals producing more than 10 papers were selected for visualization (Figure 7). As enumerated in Table 6, the first most productive journal was Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine, with 79 publications. According to the Journal Citation Reports (2020), the average IF of these top 10 journals is 3.65.

Figure 8 presents the 61 co-cited journals at least 120 times. In this map, the distance between two journals in the visualization approximately indicates the relatedness of the journals in terms of co-citation links. In general, the closer two journals are located to each other, the stronger their relatedness. As shown in Table 7, SPINE had the most frequency (3111) and followed by PAIN, Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, Annals of Internal Medicine, Acupuncture in Medicine, and BMJ-British Medical Journal whose frequency are more than 1000.

Analysis of Co-Occurrence Keywords

Co-occurrence refers to the phenomenon that two or more keywords appeared in other literature at the same time. In this study, we selected 198 keywords with more than ten times of co-occurrence for better visualization from a total of 3529 keywords (Figure 9). Table 8 lists the top 10 co-occurrence keywords. There was no doubt that “acupuncture” and “low back pain” were the two most frequent, with 692 and 644 publications, respectively. Moreover, all the other eight keywords had more than 100 frequencies. “Randomized controlled-trial” had the highest centrality (0.08), followed by “acupuncture” and “pain” with the centrality of 0.07.

Analysis of Co-Cited Reference

A total of 34,174 references were generated from 1279 papers. Table 9 presents the top 10 co-cited references sorted by the co-citation counts. Of these ten references, six references were randomized controlled trials (RCTs), three were systematic review and meta-analysis, and one clinical guideline.

Table 3 Top 5 Institutions Performed Research on Acupuncture for LBP

Ranking	Institution	Abbreviations	Centrality	Counts	% of 1279
1	Kyung Hee University	Kyung Hee Univ	0.05	49	3.831
2	Korea Institute of Oriental Medicine	Korea Inst Oriental Med	0.04	45	3.518
3	Harvard University	Harvard Univ	0.09	42	3.284
4	University of Maryland	Univ Maryland	0.13	39	3.049
5	University of York	Univ York	0.01	33	2.580

Abbreviation: LBP, low back pain.

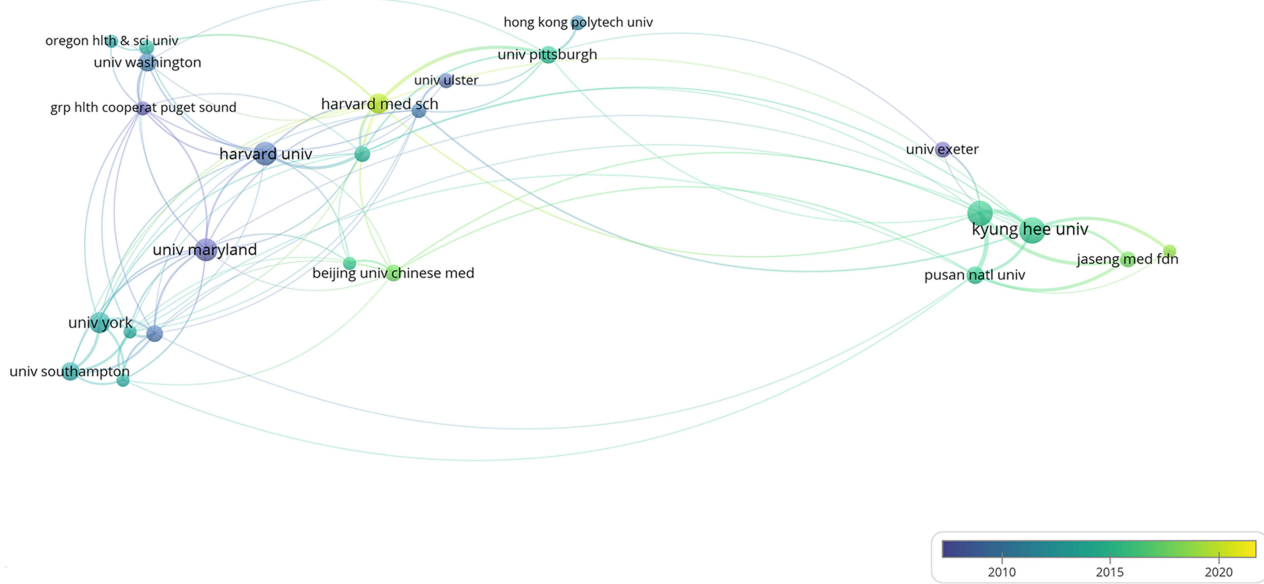


Figure 4 Map of active institutions on acupuncture treatment research for LBP in terms of time.
Abbreviations: LBP, low back pain.

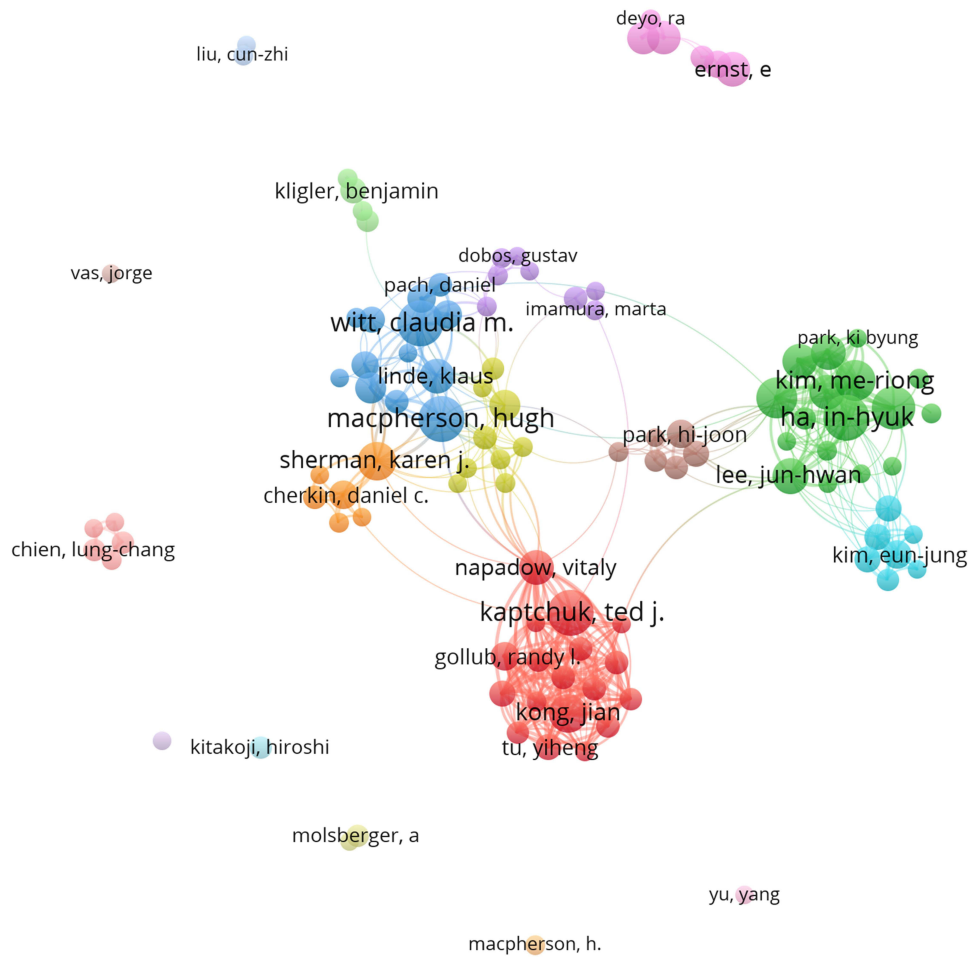


Figure 5 Map of authors who study acupuncture treatment for LBP and their collaborations.
Abbreviation: LBP, low back pain.

Table 4 Top 10 Authors Who Performed Research on Acupuncture for LBP

Ranking	Author	Counts	Year*	Country
1	MacPherson, Hugh	32	2004	England
2	Sherman, Karen J.	32	2001	USA
3	Kaptchuk, Ted J.	28	2000	USA
4	Witt, Claudia M.	27	2006	USA
5	Cherkin, Daniel C.	25	1999	USA
6	Ha, In-Hyuk	25	2010	South Korea
7	Ernst, Edzard	22	1997	England
8	Lee, Myeong Soo	22	2009	South Korea
9	Linde, Klaus	22	2003	Germany
10	Lee, Jinho	21	2013	South Korea

Note: *The year when the first article published.

Abbreviation: LBP, low back pain.

The article published in 2007 by Haake had the most co-citation count (186). This article compared the effects of verum acupuncture, sham acupuncture, and guideline-based conventional therapy for chronic LBP in a 6-month treatment, and deduced that the effectiveness of either verum or sham acupuncture was nearly twice than that of conventional therapy but there was no statistical difference of efficacy between verum and sham acupuncture¹⁹.

The article published in 2005 by Furlan had the highest centrality (0.23). This systematic review collected papers about RCTs of acupuncture or dry-needling for nonspecific low back pain from 1996 to February 2003 and assessed the effect of these two interventions. The data suggested that in terms of pain relief and functional improvement, acupuncture was more effective than sham or no treatment immediately after treatment and in the short-term, and both acupuncture and dry-needling may be conducive adjuncts to other therapies for chronic LBP.²⁰

Analysis of Burst Keywords

“Burst keywords” refers to keywords cited frequently over some time, thereby indicating the frontier areas.²⁰ Figure 10 shows twenty burst keywords sorted by the “begin year”. As displayed, the related investigation started from the keyword “rheumatoid arthritis” from 1992 and lasted until 2003. And then, “controlled trial” became popular among researchers from 1995 to 2005, with the highest strength (11.42) among these 20 burst keywords.

Currently, three keywords had become burst ones and last until now: pain management, disease, and protocol. It may indicate that researchers will focus more on the

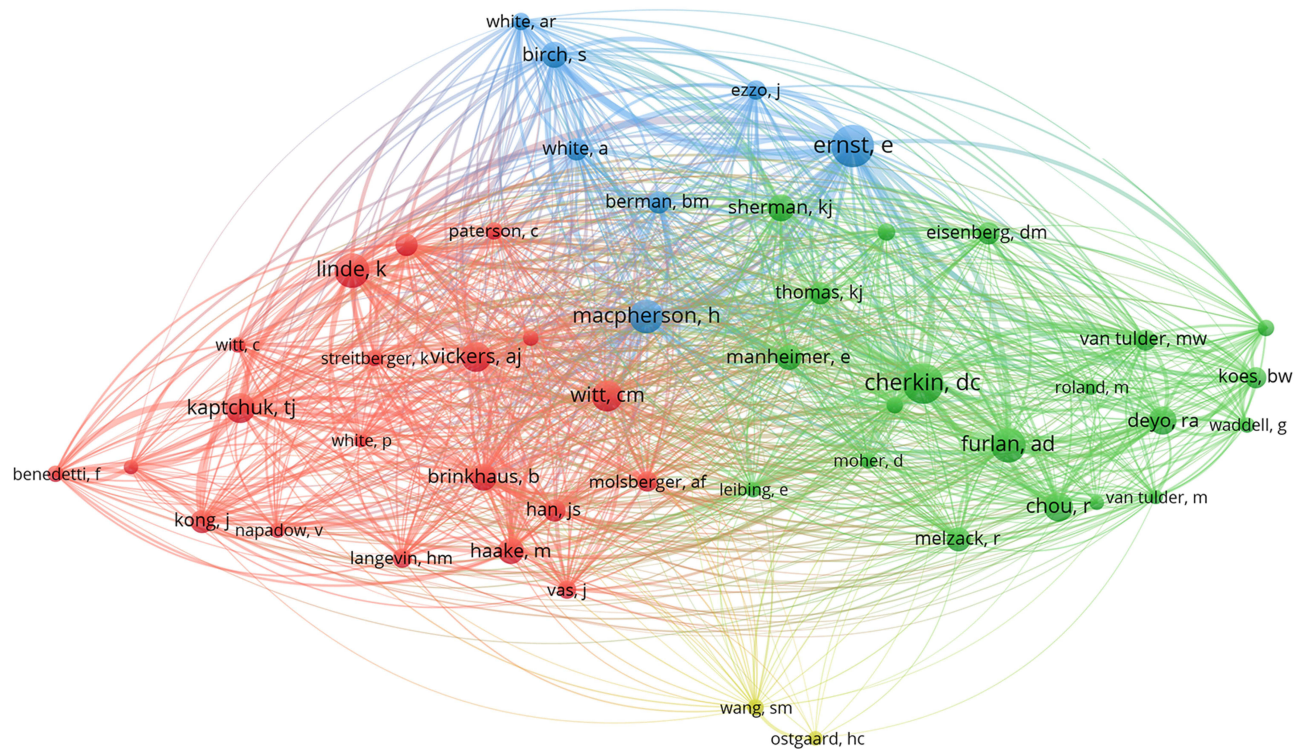


Figure 6 Map of co-cited authors who study acupuncture treatment for LBP.
Abbreviation: LBP, low back pain.

Table 5 Top 10 Co-Cited Authors Performed Research on Acupuncture for LBP

Ranking	Author	Country	Frequency	Centrality
1	Ernst, Edzard	England	474	0.06
2	Cherkin, Daniel C.	USA	429	0.04
3	Furlan, Andrea D.	Canada	335	0.03
4	Linde, Klaus	Germany	332	0.05
5	MacPherson, Hugh	England	324	0.03
6	Witt, Claudia M.	USA	282	0.02
7	Kaptchuk, Ted J.	USA	265	0.06
8	Vickers, Andrew J.	USA	256	0.04
9	Chou, Roger	USA	245	0.03
10	Deyo, Richard A.	USA	236	0.09

Abbreviation: LBP, low back pain.

disease itself and make study protocols that pay more attention to pain management.

Discussion

Acupuncture is an effective and safe adjunct intervention for LBP, and it may be especially effective at chronic pain and improving motor function.^{29–31} The visual analog scale (VAS) score and Oswestry Disability Index (ODI) score are important indexes to judge the recovery of pain and functional activity and the curative effects after

treatment for LBP. Studies have shown that acupuncture treatment could significantly improve in VAS and ODI scores for LBP, as well as a lower incidence of adverse events than other interventions (conventional medicines, routine care, and placebo).^{29,32} Furthermore, the brain regions such as default mode network (DMN), salience network (SN), and descending pain modulatory system (DPMS) are involved in acupuncture treatment for LBP.³³ Kim et al have observed that acupuncture could enhance tactile acuity of pain-affected regions in chronic

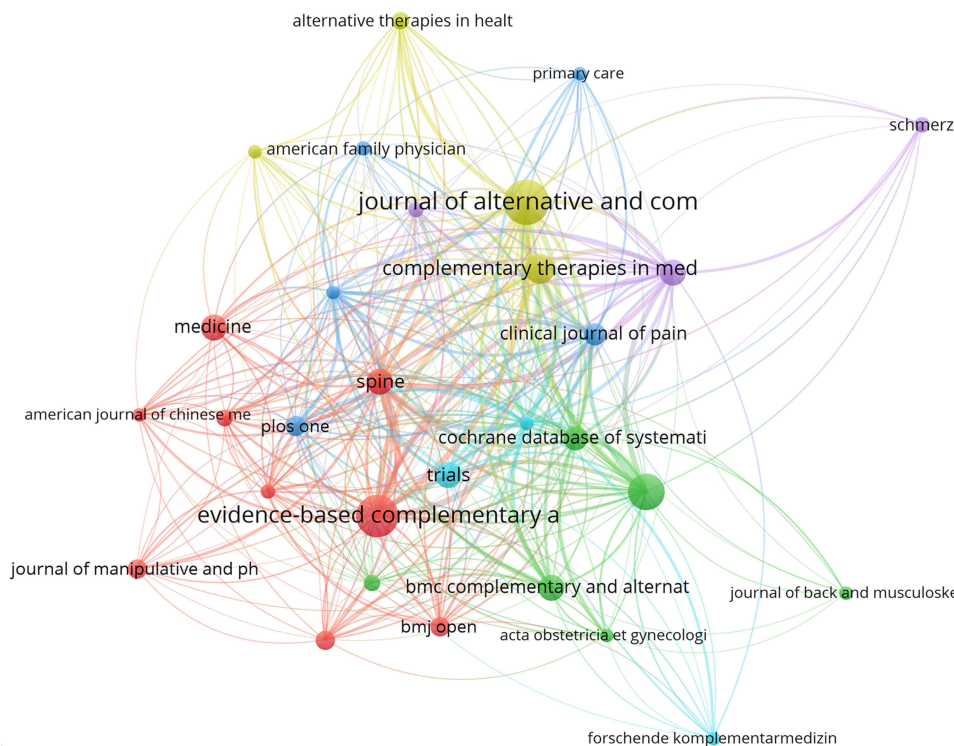


Figure 7 Map of active journals producing publications about acupuncture treatment for LBP.

Abbreviation: LBP, low back pain.

Table 6 Top 10 Relevant Journals on Acupuncture for LBP Research

Ranking	Journal	Abbreviations	IF (Q)*	Counts	% of 1279
1	Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine	J Altern Complem Med	2.6 (2)	79	6.182
2	Evidence-based Complementary and Alternative Medicine	Evid Based Complement Alternat Med	2.629 (3)	69	5.399
3	Acupuncture in Medicine	Acupunct Med	2.267 (2)	55	4.304
4	Complementary Therapies in Medicine	Complement Ther Med	2.446 (2)	39	3.052
5	SPINE	Spine	3.468 (2)	31	2.426
6	Trials	Trials	2.279 (3)	31	2.426
7	BMC Complementary and Alternative Medicine	BMC Complement Altern Med	3.659 (1)	30	2.347
8	Medicine	Medicine	1.89 (3)	30	2.347
9	PAIN	Pain	5.961 (1)	30	2.347
10	Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews	Cochrane Database Syst Rev	9.266 (1)	28	2.191

Note: *IF and Q in category according to Journal Citation Reports (2020).
Abbreviations: IF, impact factor; Q, quartile; LBP, low back pain.

LBP through somatotopically-specific structural S1 neuroplasticity, which was associated with diminished S1-back gray matter volume.³⁴

In this study, we provided an insight into acupuncture for LBP research through the bibliometric analysis method

between 1985 and 2021. Since the first paper was published in 1992, the publications in this field have been increasing persistently. According to the current trend analysis, the research of acupuncture for LBP will continue to show an overall growth trend in the next few

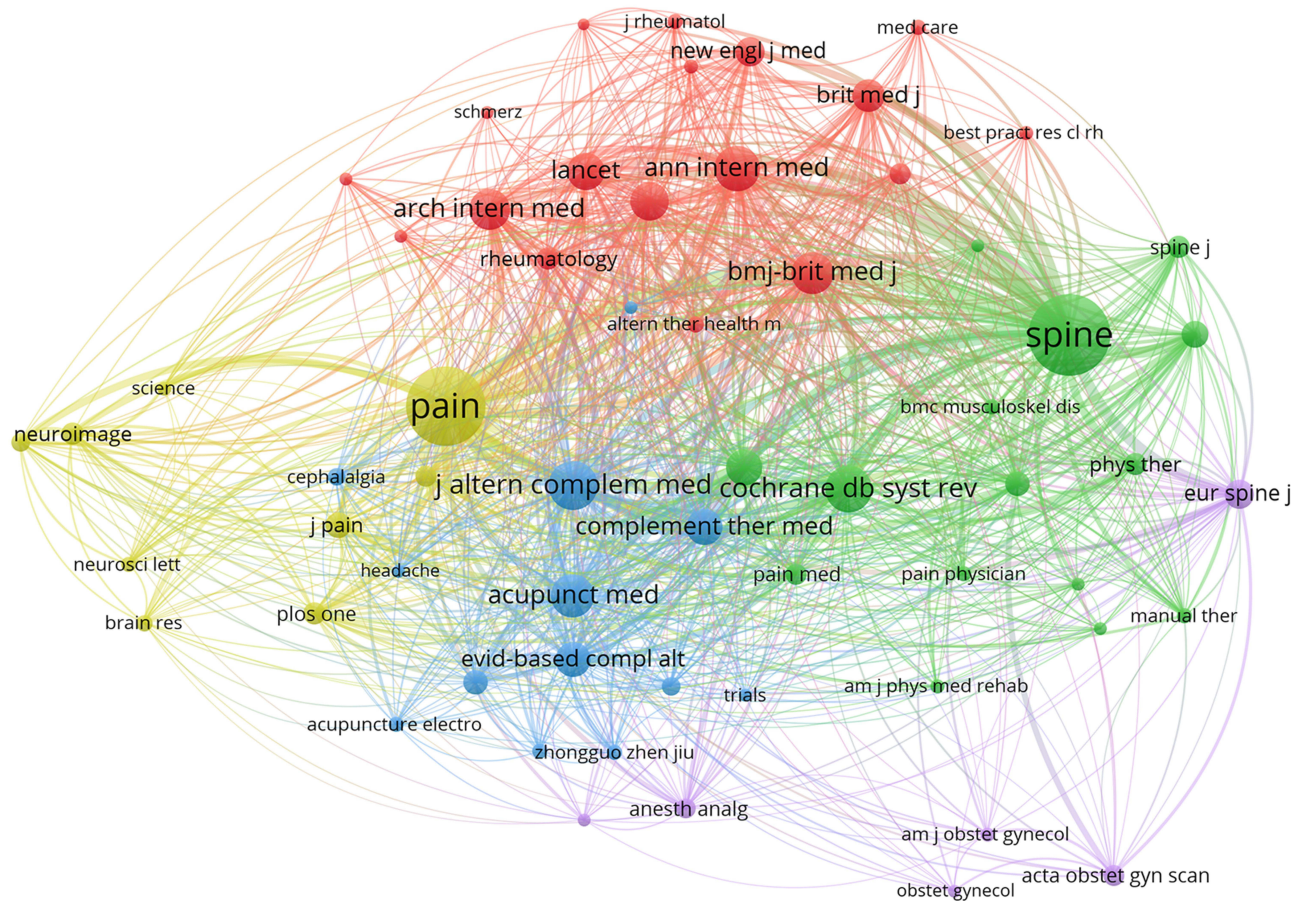


Figure 8 Map of co-cited journals producing publications about acupuncture treatment for LBP.
Abbreviation: LBP, low back pain.

Table 7 Top 10 Co-Cited Journals on Acupuncture for LBP Research

Ranking	Journal	Abbreviations	Frequency	Centrality
1	SPINE	Spine	3111	0.02
2	PAIN	Pain	2980	0.01
3	Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine	J Altern Complem Med	1334	0.02
4	Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews	Cochrane Database Syst Rev	1222	0.01
5	Annals of Internal Medicine	Ann Intern Med	1154	0.02
6	Acupuncture in Medicine	Acupunct Med	1082	0.01
7	BMJ-British Medical Journal	BMJ-BRIT MED J	1000	0.02
8	Archives of Internal Medicine	Arch Intern Med	985	0.02
9	Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA)	JAMA	871	0.01
10	Lancet	Lancet	858	0.01

Abbreviation: LBP, low back pain.

years. The top five productive countries' contributions accounted for 82.41% of total publications. The centrality analysis indicated that the USA, Peoples R China, and

England were in the dominant positions. Meanwhile, the centrality analysis of the institution was University of Maryland. Furthermore, the collaborations among

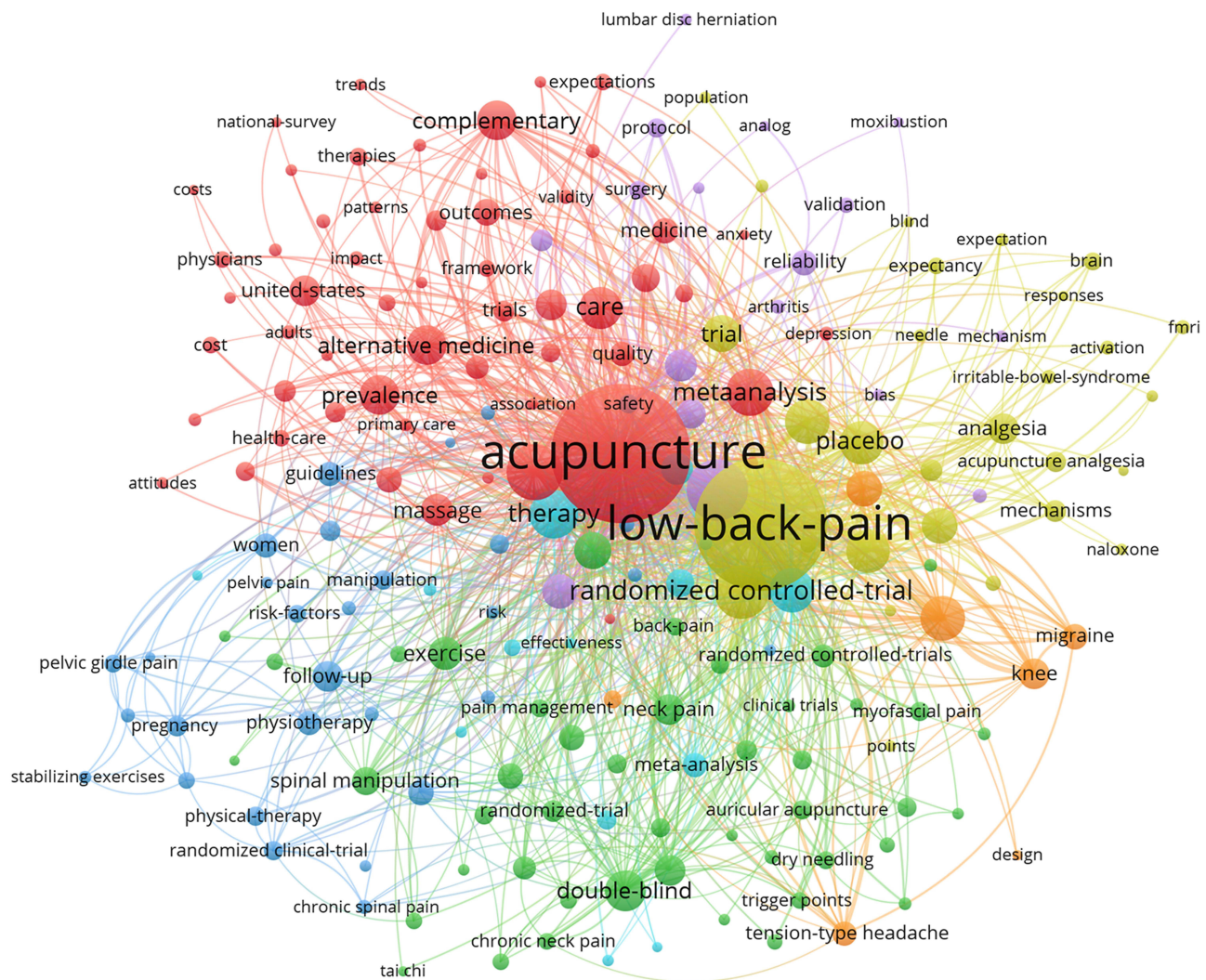


Figure 9 Map of co-occurrence keywords from publications about acupuncture treatment for LBP. **Abbreviation:** LBP, low back pain.

Table 8 Top 10 Co-Occurrence Keywords Related to Acupuncture for LBP Research

Ranking	Keyword	Frequency	Centrality
1	Acupuncture	692	0.07
2	Low-back-pain	644	0.03
3	Management	177	0.03
4	Low back pain	150	0.03
5	Randomized controlled-trial	142	0.08
6	Therapy	117	0.04
7	Meta-analysis	115	0.06
8	Efficacy	103	0.06
9	Osteoarthritis	102	0.03
10	Pain	101	0.07

Abbreviation: LBP, low back pain.

institutions showed distinct cluster characteristics, with a relatively long distance among each cluster, which means fewer reciprocal connections exist among them by now, and global cooperation has not yet been formed. Although some western countries still have strong scientific research strength, the focus of research in this field is gradually shifting to the east, especially to Asia in recent years. The network map of author cooperation found that the vast majority of the authors' centralities were equal to

0, thus reflecting that the lack of cooperation between authors and needed improvement. As for journals, the average impact factor was of the 10 selected journals is 3.65. This result suggested that there is challenging to publish in high-impact journals. One reason for this is that overall the reporting quality of RCTs of acupuncture for LBP was moderate, which did not rigidly follow the CONSORT and STRICTA statements.³⁵ Alternatively, high-quality and better-designed researches are needed in the future to be published in high-quality journals gradually, which may help to exchange research findings of acupuncture for LBP. According to the cocitation journal analysis, Spine and Pain were the core journals in the field.

By analyzing the burst keywords, research frontiers could be identified. In this study, the three newest burst keywords are pain management, disease, and protocol. Identifying the disease itself is always the most important thing that researchers focus on. Although the step to investigate the pathologic features, diagnostic procedures, and targeted interventions are continuously moving forwards, much more effort is needed to understand the whole characteristic of LBP.^{36,37} Pain management has been an important part of several guidelines, such as the 2017 ACP clinical practice guideline for chronic low back pain⁷ and the 2021 NICE

Table 9 Top 10 Co-Cited References Related to Acupuncture for LBP

Ranking	Reference	Representative Author (Publication Year)	Counts	Centrality
1	German Acupuncture Trials (GERAC) for chronic low back pain: randomized, multicenter, blinded, parallel-group trial with 3 groups	Haake (2007) ¹⁹	186	0.01
2	Acupuncture in patients with chronic low back pain: a randomized controlled trial	Brinkhaus (2006) ²¹	164	0.05
3	A randomized trial comparing acupuncture, simulated acupuncture, and usual care for chronic low back pain	Cherkin (2009) ²²	120	0.07
4	Meta-analysis: acupuncture for low back pain	Manheimer (2005) ²³	118	0.07
5	Randomized trial comparing traditional Chinese medical acupuncture, therapeutic massage, and self-care education for chronic low back pain	Cherkin (2001) ²⁴	108	0.07
6	Acupuncture for chronic pain: individual patient data meta-analysis	Vickers (2012) ²⁵	105	0.02
7	Diagnosis and treatment of low back pain: a joint clinical practice guideline from the American College of Physicians and the American Pain Society	Chou (2007) ²⁶	102	0.01
8	Pragmatic randomized trial evaluating the clinical and economic effectiveness of acupuncture for chronic low back pain	Witt (2006) ²⁷	92	0.02
9	Acupuncture in patients with osteoarthritis of the knee: a randomised trial	Witt (2005) ²⁸	90	0.02
10	Acupuncture and dry-needling for low back pain: an updated systematic review within the framework of the Cochrane collaboration	Furlan (2005) ²⁰	85	0.23

Abbreviation: LBP, low back pain.

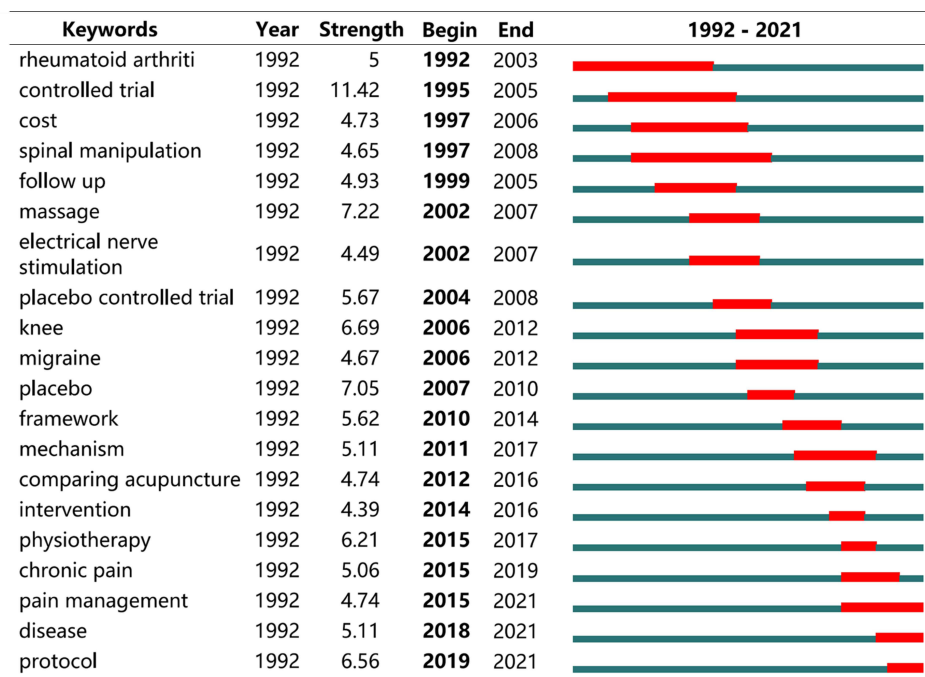


Figure 10 Top 20 keywords with the strongest citation bursts.

guideline for chronic pain (NG193, www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng193). Briefly, the patients with acute or subacute LBP are recommended to select nonpharmacologic treatment including acupuncture, or pharmacologic treatment such as nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs or skeletal-muscle relaxants if the pharmacologic treatment is failed; the patients with chronic LBP are suggested to initially select nonpharmacologic treatment with exercise, acupuncture, yoga, and others.⁷ In recent years, the self-management of patients has also been greater emphasized.³⁸ The protocols focusing on clinical study^{31,39-41} or systematic review and meta-analysis⁴²⁻⁴⁶ are increasing within these years, which suggests that more attention has been paid to this field to elucidate the potential mechanisms of acupuncture for LBP.

Though we have to acknowledge that there is an overlap between our study and other previous studies,^{12,47,48} the present research makes some novel contributions to this field. (1) We included the papers published in the recent 5 years to complement and enrich our results; (2) we combine the two analysis tools, VOSviewer and CiteSpace, to present the results comprehensively. However, this study also has some limitations. (1) We only include publications with the English language, leaving other languages not to analyze; (2) the VOSviewer might not differ associated organizations precisely, for example, the Harvard Medical School and Harvard University.

Conclusion

LBP has a prevalence of approximately 7% around the world and is common to recurrent. Non-pharmacological approaches have been regarded as first-line treatments for LBP, and acupuncture has also been recommended by guidelines. In this bibliometric analysis research, the results suggested the present situation of the publications in the field of acupuncture for LBP, as well as the hot spots and research frontiers in this field. The research of acupuncture for LBP still has great development potential and much more international communications and cooperation as well as studies with good design are needed in the future.

Ethics Approval

This article does not contain any studies with human or animal subjects performed by any of the authors.

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Disclosure

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

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