# Article information:

Electroacupuncture improves swallowing function in a post-stroke dysphagia mouse model by activating the motor cortex inputs to the nucleus tractus solitarii through the parabrachial nuclei - PubMed  
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36781899/>

# Article summary:

1. Electroacupuncture (EA) stimulation at the CV23 acupoint has been found to be beneficial in treating dysphagia.

2. Researchers identified a cluster of excitatory neurons in layer 5 of the primary motor cortex (M1) that can regulate swallowing function in male mice by modulating activity in the muscle responsible for swallowing.

3. Neuronal activation in both the parabrachial nuclei (PBN) and nucleus tractus solitarii (NTS), which was modulated by the M1, was required for EA-CV23 treatment to improve swallowing function in male post-stroke dysphagia model mice.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy, as it provides evidence from experiments conducted on mice to support its claims. The authors have also provided detailed information about their methods and results, which makes it easier to evaluate their findings. However, there are some potential biases that should be noted. For example, the study only focused on male mice, so it is unclear if similar results would be seen in female mice or humans. Additionally, the study did not explore any possible risks associated with electroacupuncture treatment or other potential counterarguments that could be made against its use for treating dysphagia. Furthermore, while the authors provide evidence for their claims, they do not provide any evidence to refute potential counterarguments or alternative treatments that could be used instead of electroacupuncture. Finally, there is no discussion of how this research could be applied to humans or what further research needs to be done before electroacupuncture can be used as a viable treatment option for dysphagia in humans.

# Topics for further research:

* Risks associated with electroacupuncture treatment
* Alternative treatments for dysphagia
* Electroacupuncture in humans
* Female mice and dysphagia
* Counterarguments against electroacupuncture
* Further research on electroacupuncture and dysphagia

# Report location:

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