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ACUPUNCTURIST

ACUPUNCTURE

FOR
EVERYBODY

as simple as 6000 years ago

contains 521 pictures

ELECTROACUPUNCTURE

Electroacupuncture has evolved from the technique of manual manipulation combined with the use of an electrical device. It was around 1934 that the Chinese started practising electrical acupuncture.

Electroacupuncture consists of an electrical current being applied to the needle after this has been inserted into the skin and the patient is no longer able to feel it. The therapeutic effects are obtained by electrically stimulating the patient's body with acupuncture. Its advantages are the following:

- a) It replaces prolonged manual stimulation, which permits to save time.
- b) The stimulation thus obtained is stronger.
- c) The intensity of stimulation can be adjusted more accurately.

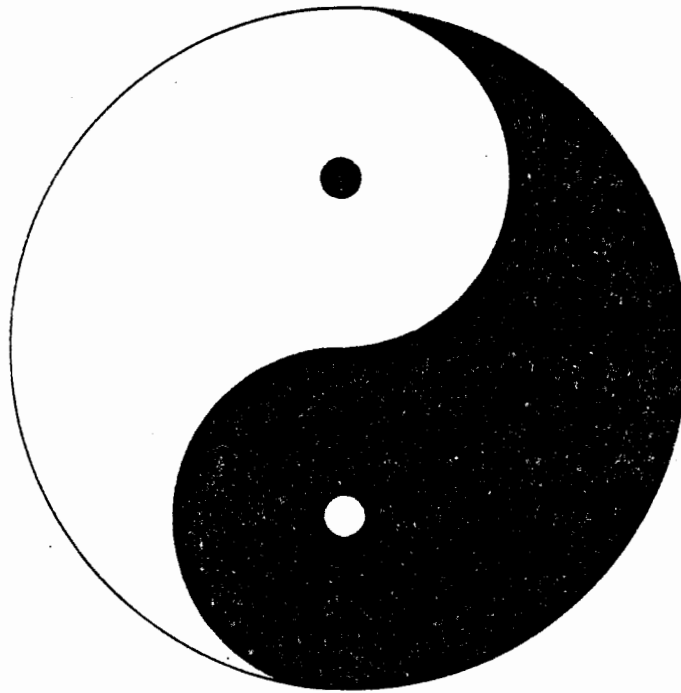
Many types of electroacupuncture devices are available on the market. At present, the most commonly used one is the transistor type.

1) Techniques of manipulation

Before using any electroacupuncture apparatus, the practitioner should get familiar with its main features and therefore follow the directions for use.

- a) After inserting the filiform needles into the skin and having made sure that the patient no longer feels them, connect the two leads to the middle portion of the two needles.
- b) First of all, set the potentiometer to "zero", then switch the current on and slowly bring it to the intensity required. (If the stimulus applied is intense, it must be well tolerated by the patient).
- c) The length of treatment generally ranges from 10 to 20 minutes. For some diseases may last up to 30 minutes.
- d) After treatment, set the potentiometer to zero again and switch the current off.
- e) During treatment, the patient may get used to stimulation after 1 or 2 minutes, the stimulus being perceived as gradually weaker. In that case, the intensity of the current can be increased accordingly, or its wave length and frequency can be changed so as to make the current fluctuate. This prevents the patient from becoming accustomed to stimulation.

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ELEMENTARY PICTURE MANUAL FOR STUDENTS FROM PRIMARY SCHOOL TO UNIVERSITY. FOR
PHYSICIANS AND PARAMEDICS, SPECIALISTS, ANAESTHESIOLOGISTS, DENTISTS, NEUROLOGISTS,
PSYCHIATRISTS, HEALERS, SEAMEN, and so on.

EVERYBODY CAN START PRACTISING ACUPUNCTURE ON THE VERY DAY THEY BUY THIS BOOK.

He was born in Roccabascerana (in the province of Avellino) on September 12th, 1923, into a family of lawyers and notaries public by profession since many generations.

He attended grammar school at the Liceo "P.Colletta" in Avellino and then enrolled at the University of Rome School of Medicine, where he attended for two years. During the war, he was forced to leave Rome and enroll at the University of Naples. When still a medical student, he was an intern with the Institute of Special Medical Pathology at Naples University, then headed by Prof. Di Guglielmo. He graduated at Naples on August 13th, 1948.



In the same year, he moved to Bologna. In 1948 he began working as a voluntary assistant physician in the Isolation Ward of the Infectious Diseases Centre at Ospedale Maggiore in Bologna, which was then located at the quarters of Ospedale Sant'Orsola, via Ercolani. He practically lived day and night in that ward for three consecutive years, from 1948 to 1951.

Every six months he left the men's ward and passed to the women's ward and then on to the test laboratory where he practiced as an analyst. It was in that period, more exactly in 1950, that he did his first surgery, performing a tracheotomy on a patient with tetanus - the patient, then a 14-year-old boy named Vittorio Montanari from Malalbergo (Bologna), survived. This operation is still being routinely carried out on all patients with tetanus. At that time, the chief physician in that Department was Prof. Giovanni Dagnini, who was then succeeded by Dr. Veggetti. Among the assistant physicians were Prof. Luigi Abbate, who is now the head of the Test Laboratory at Ospedale Bellaria, and Prof. Giuseppe Bugiardini, now at the head of the Centralized Test Laboratory at Ospedale Sant'Orsola in Bologna.

Among the other physicians who spent most of their time in that Department were Dr. Ettore Pasi, Dr. Renzo Parolini (now practising in Casalecchio di Reno, Bologna), Dr. Italo Cugini, Dr. Renato Venturi, and Dr. Alberto Bernasconi.

In the years 1952-53 and 1953-54 he underwent specialized medical training in paediatrics at Bologna University.

For about ten years he has been concerned with the study of ACUPUNCTURE.

Since 1951 he has been practising in San Venanzio di Galliera (Bologna), Via Roma 40, phone no. (051) 812027.

GIVES COURSES IN ACUPUNCTURE

PREFACE

There is a curious trend emerging today in all fields, even in those, such as politics, that are closely related to our everyday life and should therefore be dealt with as clearly as possible. And this is the tendency to present the most simple things in an abstract way, which is difficult to understand. Medicine is not immune from this bad habit. Nor is, more specifically, the branch we want to approach in this book: acupuncture. The origin of this word is certainly not obscure, meaning puncture (punctura) with needles (acus). Both terms are derived from Latin, and the new-coined word was first used by Jesuits living in China. The needles utilized for this type of treatment are special ones. But, in case of need, it can also be performed with pins and needles of the type ordinarily used by tailors, or these can even be replaced by some pressure of the practitioner's fingers, either with his fingertips or with his fingernails.

If this harmless healing art (true to Hippocrates' teachings) is still being practised after many centuries, this means that millions and millions of people benefited from it for all these centuries. The fact that Chinese peasants were able to invent, practise and understand acupuncture as early as 6000 years ago, is further proof that it is accessible to everybody. Suffice it to say that in the Far East acupuncture is taught to children in primary school. Of course, one thing is medical practice and another thing is a scientifically oriented grasp of the reasons which make it so effective. Famous scientists, neurologists, and anaesthesiologists are currently searching for these reasons, and hopefully their efforts will be crowned with ever greater success. However, by its very nature, this research requires from the people concerned the use of a technical jargon which can be understood almost only by insiders, or by other experts. And sometimes, even when they could use a less obscure language, the unnecessary "curious tendency" to express themselves esoterically, as has been said before, comes into play. Thus, what was so plain to Chinese workers 6000 years ago sounds much too difficult to us. In this connection, W. Ulrich says: "In spite of all the research done, Chinese physicians failed to discover what the biological foundations of this effective method are. As regards the underlying mechanism of such effects, which are wondrous in some cases, all Chinese physicians unanimously agree and reply: we don't know what it is; what we know, though, is that acupuncture works. The details of the effect need not always be clear. He who heals is right". Tons of aspirin are consumed each year all over the world, but its mechanism of action is not known in detail. Only recently did we learn, for instance, about the damage that it can induce to the mucosa of the digestive tube. The German Nobel-Prize winner Max Planck was quite right when, asked about the difficulties encountered in research, he said: "The direction in which science moves is one that goes from the greatest mistakes to the least ones." And Prof. Di Guglielmo, who teaches clinical medicine at the University of Rome, reminded me, who was then a medical student, that the specific vaccine for the treatment of brucellosis - which had long been injected only intramuscularly - was once erroneously administered intravenously and, the results having been excellent, this has since been the recommended route of administration.

The mentally biased attitude of many physicians toward acupuncture seems therefore all the more unjustified. Indeed, Western medicine is often seen to accept from the pharmaceutical companies any sort of new drugs, which are

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advertised almost daily to doctors so that they may in turn give these products to their patients ("in corpore vili" - "in a miserable body"). And after some time,, the same agents who had lavishly praised the excellent therapeutic effects of those drugs, warn doctors that they should no longer be considered safe, let alone useful! On the one hand, so many drugs are carelessly tested; on the other hand, so many biases still exist against the practice of acupuncture, which is variously criticized especially by those who know nothing about it. We should never forget that criticism is welcomed when it comes from scientists who have an in-depth knowledge of the matter, but not when the critics are those who lack adequate information. Unfortunately, however, the great majority of the detractors of acupuncture are people who are totally ignorant of even the most basic notions of traditional Oriental medicine.

In my more than thirty years' experience as a physician, I have prescribed thousands and thousands of drugs: sedatives, tranquillizers, hypnotics, narcotics, and sometimes I was urged to do so even against my own advice by patients who had become addicted and slave to this or that drug. Often these drugs were not useful to cure the patient and were harmful to his body. The psychogenic component of illness, which is sometimes predominant over the other components, must be treated in any possible ways before it is somatized by the patient. Indeed, it must be fought with all possible means, including acupuncture. "He who heals is right".

If someone tried to treat his patients with drugs as old as 50 years, he would certainly be laughed at, and with good reason. On the contrary, acupuncture is still helpful after 6000 years. It has stood through the centuries. It is still safe, in agreement with the precious teaching of Hippocrates: "Primum non nocere" (First, do not do any harm). A single tablet of aspirin could do more harm than one hundred thousand acupuncture sessions.

Obviously, acupuncture is no panacea. It is not a healing art for all ills. The medical science does not make wonders. Nor has it ever made them. Unfortunately, the traditional medicine of the Far East is resorted to only after all other treatments have failed. Oriental medicine alone is not enough. It must be associated with a macrobiotic diet, medicinal herbs, hygiene, gymnastics, massage, moxibustion (a local treatment with ignited herbs), and with manoeuvres for mobilizing the vertebrae and the joints. Then, total medicine is the thing!

Far be it from me to assume that I have written or described something new. This is a science that has already been investigated in all times and in all languages by eminent scientists the world over. But they were generally addressing themselves to a tiny élite of researchers with a good medical and philosophical background. My purpose was different. We should not forget that in order for us to enter university, we must first go through primary school and then on through junior high school to senior high school. I started from the bottom. In my opinion, what acupuncture lacks is a primer, an easy book that can be read by everybody. In this field, that is, what is lacking is a sort of elementary picture-book. My purpose was just to provide such a picture-book. For ten years I have been studying and practising this matter and this book was meant to report the results of my experience. I relied on visual memory. I photographed the correct position of the needles. For each general figure I pointed out the relevant details, trying in most cases to show the whole therapy for each complaint or disease in a single picture. This is how I studied it. And I hope my study will help others, who will be able to use it as a starting point, as the "rudiments" to build their further knowledge on. I strongly believe that Western medicine can and must be associated with Oriental medicine. The one supplements the other. But what was needed is that everybody could approach this ancient method through a simple description of its basic aspects.

Acupuncture can treat and cure many a disease; but, above all, it can make a great contribution to pain relief, to easing human suffering. I am thinking, in particular, of those who are taken ill in the open sea or in the desert or frozen wastes of the globe. Where other therapies have failed, the last lifeboat may still be there: treating and being treated with a pin!

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THIS BOOK IS PUBLISHED WITH AN EDUCATIONAL PURPOSE (THE WAY IN WHICH IT IS DEALT WITH AND ILLUSTRATED IS MEANT TO MAKE IT ACCESSIBLE TO EVERYBODY). THE STUDY OF TWO BROADER AND MORE DIFFICULT SUBJECTS SUCH AS:

- 1) CHINESE PULSE DIAGNOSIS and
- 2) THE THEORY OF THE FIVE ELEMENTS,

WILL THEREFORE BE DEALT WITH IN A SEPARATE BOOK DUE OUT SOON.

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GENERAL SECTION

MEDICINE IN THE FAR EAST

ENERGY

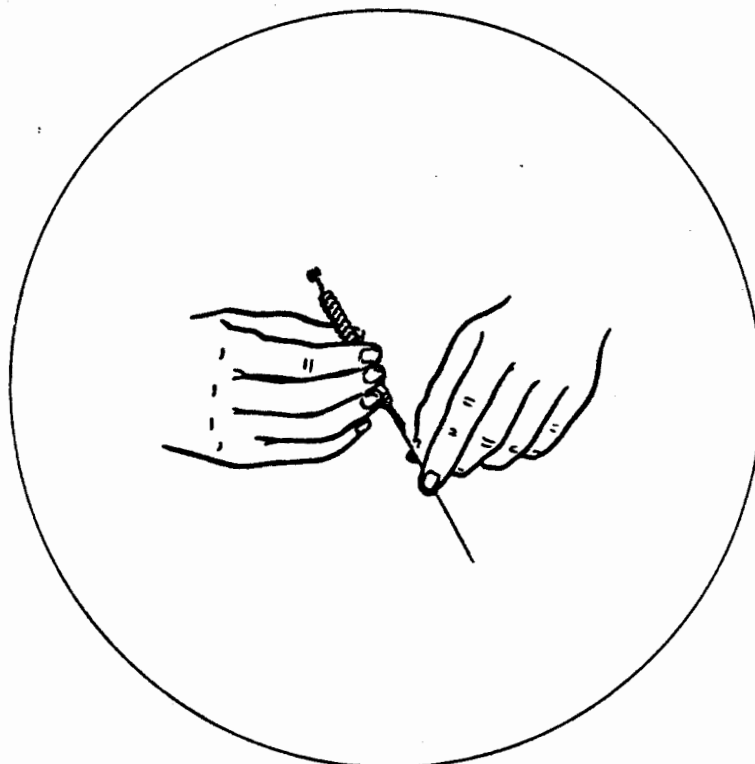
THE YANGYNN THEORY

PHYSIOLOGY OF ENERGY

ACUPUNCTURE IS NOT ONLY A THERAPEUTIC TECHNIQUE, BUT IT IS ALSO A HEALING ART BASED ON

THE STUDY OF ENERGY

- 1) PHYSIOLOGY AND GENESIS of THE ENERGY
- 2) PATHOLOGY or IMBALANCE of ENERGY
- 3) THERAPY or RESTORATION of the ENERGY IMBALANCE



氏 軒 軒 巢 帝

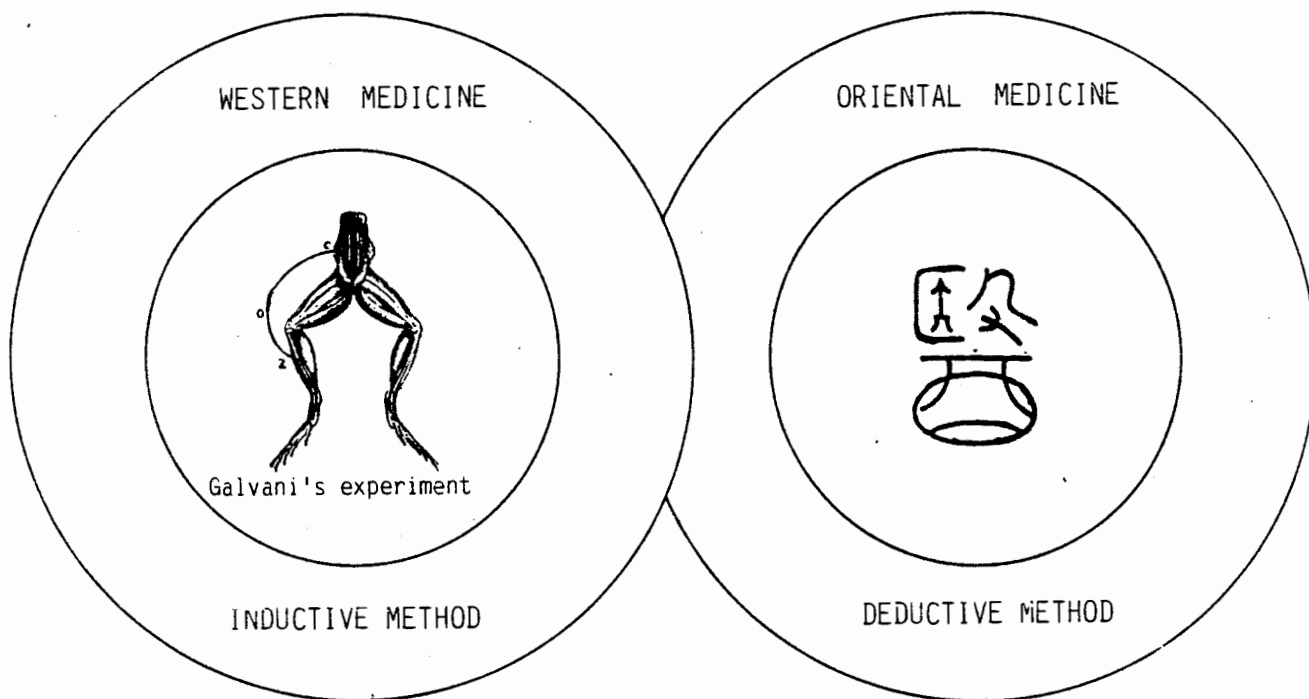


ACUPUNCTURE IS TRADITIONALLY SAID TO HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED BY HUANG-TI (THE YELLOW EMPEROR WHO WROTE THE OLDEST TREATISE ON ORIENTAL MEDICINE: "NEI KING" OR THE BOOK OF THE INTERIOR).



WESTERN MEDICINE

ORIENTAL MEDICINE

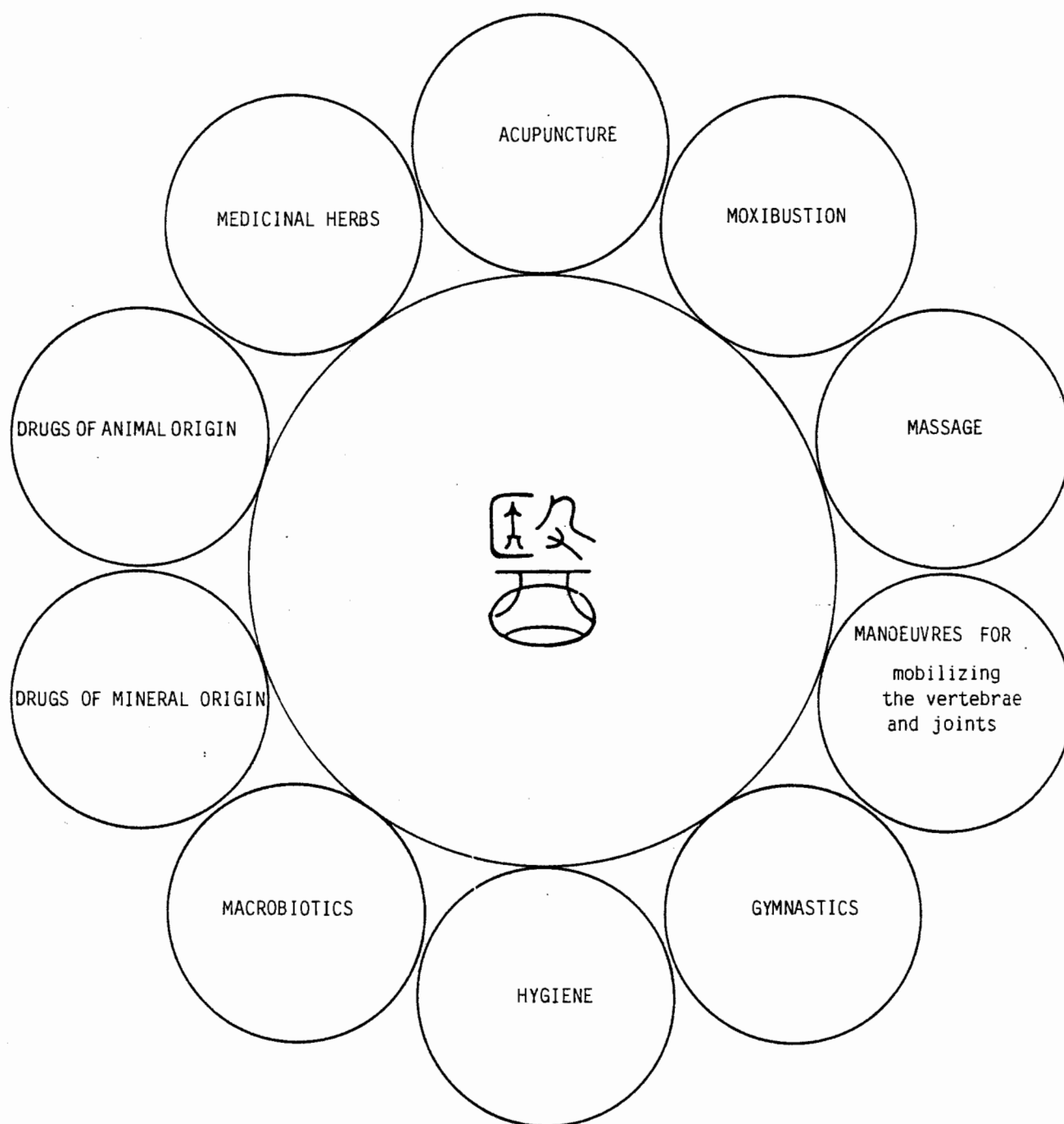


THE INDUCTIVE METHOD OF WESTERN MEDICINE IS BASED ON EXPERIMENTS WITH ANIMALS AND STUDIES ON CORPSES

THE DEDUCTIVE METHOD OF ORIENTAL MEDICINE IS BASED ON EXPERIMENTS AND STUDIES ON THE LIVING HUMAN BODY.

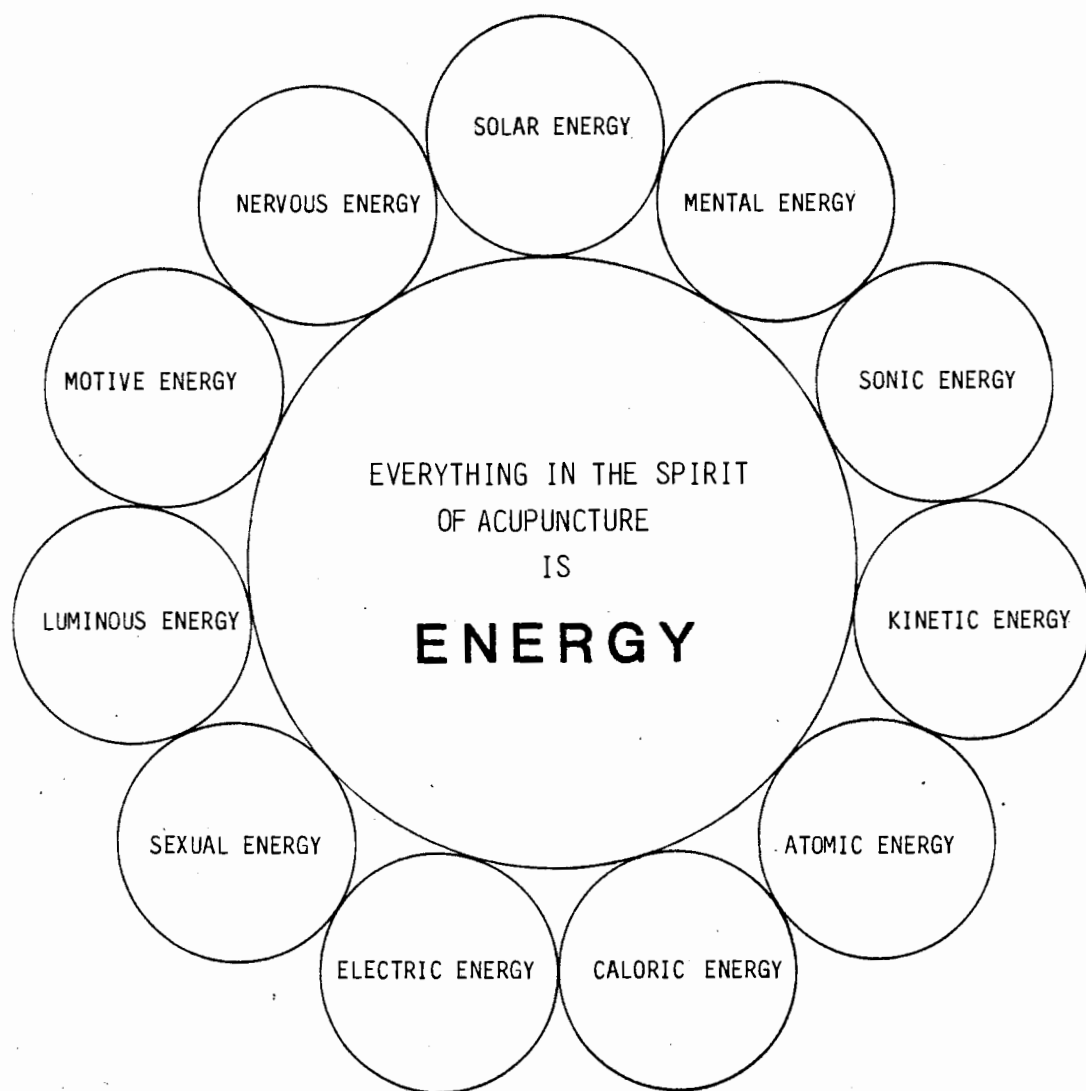
CHINESE MEDICINE

The Medicine of the Far East comprises the following fields:



Massage, mobilization and gymnastics are entirely dependent on the energy flowing within the human body. All these practices favour the circulation and distribution of energy. The treatment with medicinal herbs supplements therapy using infusions, decoctions, extracts, tinctures, and so on.

MAN IS BATHED IN ENERGY



IN ACUPUNCTURE ENERGY COMPRISES ALL THE DIFFERENT FORMS OF ENERGY THAT CAN BE CONVERTED INTO ONE ANOTHER ACCORDING TO PHYSICAL LAWS BUT BELONG TO ONE HUGE ENERGY POTENTIAL. OUR SENSES PERCEIVE ENERGY UNDER DIFFERENT FORMS: HEAT, LIGHT, OR SOUNDS. OTHER ENERGIES CANNOT BE PERCEIVED BUT THEIR CONSEQUENCES CAN (ELECTROMAGNETIC ENERGY). THERE ARE STILL OTHER ENERGIES WHICH MAN CAN PERCEIVE EITHER VIOLENTLY AND BRUTALLY (TIDES DUE TO ATTRACTION OF THE MOON, NUCLEAR BLASTS, LIGHTNING DURING THUNDERSTORMS) OR SLOWLY AND GRADUALLY OVER A LONG TIME, THEIR EFFECT BEING THEREFORE PERCEIVED AFTER SEVERAL TIMES WHEN THE ENERGY HAS ACCUMULATED UP TO A CERTAIN THRESHOLD (X-RAYS, RADIOACTIVITY). THE LATTER FORMS OF ENERGY ARE NOT PERCEIVED SPONTANEOUSLY BY OUR BODY, WHICH ONLY REALIZES THAT SOME EXPOSURE HAS OCCURRED WHEN THE DOSES HAVE SLOWLY BUILT UP TO CERTAIN VALUES.

ORIENTAL MEDICINE
IS BASED
ON THE THEORY
OF
ENERGY
CALLED IN CHINESE
TCH'I

ENERGY (TCH'I)

IN THE FORM OF

YANGYNN

FLOWS WITHIN MAN'S BODY

ALONG A SERIES OF INVISIBLE

LINES

CALLED

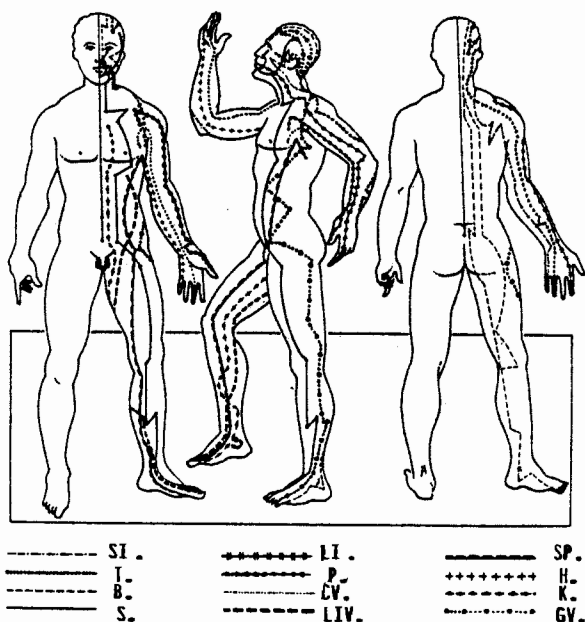
MERIDIANS

(in English)

TCHING

(in Chinese)

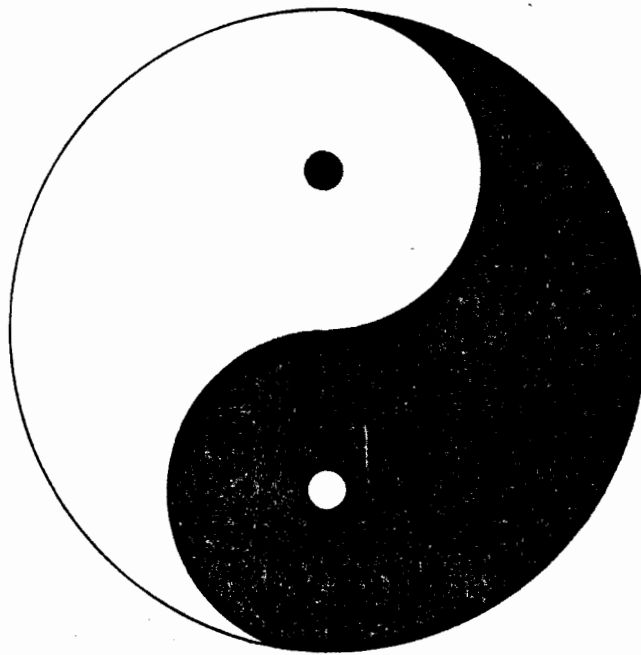
THE ENERGY (TCH'I) FLOWS IN AT BIRTH
 THE ENERGY (TCH'I) FLOWS OUT WITH DEATH
 THIS ENERGY FLOWING ALONG THE ENERGY LINES
 CREATES AN YNNYNAG BALANCE THROUGHOUT THE BODY
 AND IS THEREFORE RESPONSIBLE FOR MAN'S HEALTH



THE ROLE PLAYED BY THE 12 MERIDIANS IS TO MAKE THE INTERIOR COMMUNICATE WITH THE EXTERIOR THROUGH A PROJECTION, WHICH IS THE REFLECTION OF THE ORGAN OR PART TO WHICH THEY CORRESPOND ON THE SKIN BARRIER.

SYMBOL

YNNYANG



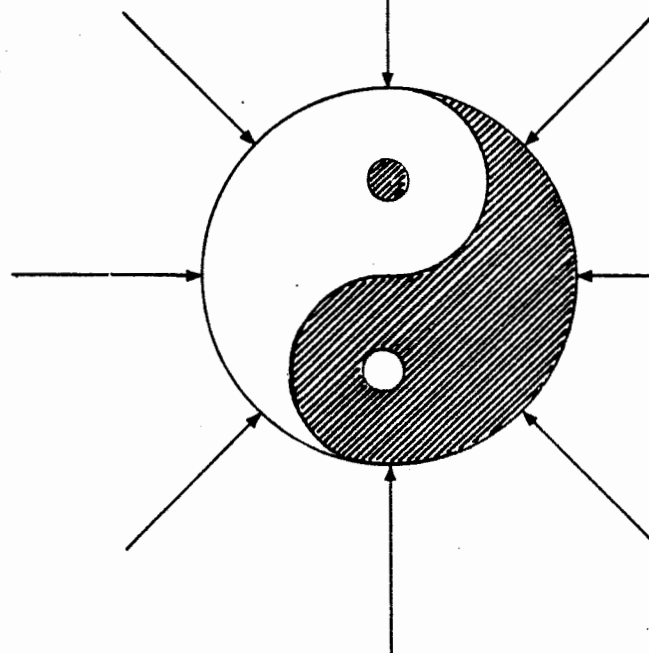
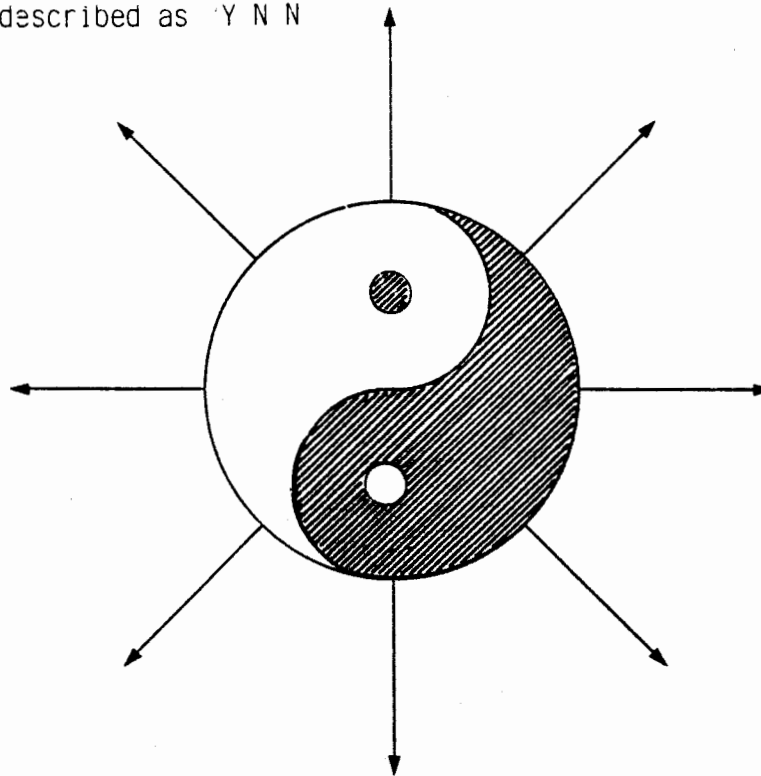
IN THIS SYMBOL THE YANG IS SHOWN IN WHITE ON THE LEFT, ITS AREA GROWING WIDER TO THE UPPER POLE. THE YNN IS SHOWN IN BLACK ON THE RIGHT, ITS AREA GROWING WIDER TO THE LOWER POLE. THESE TWO PROCESSES ARE CALLED:

DYNAMIC GROWTH

PERPETUAL MOTION YNNYANG

All phenomena, beings, and things that are dominated by the centrifugal force are described as Y N N

YNN

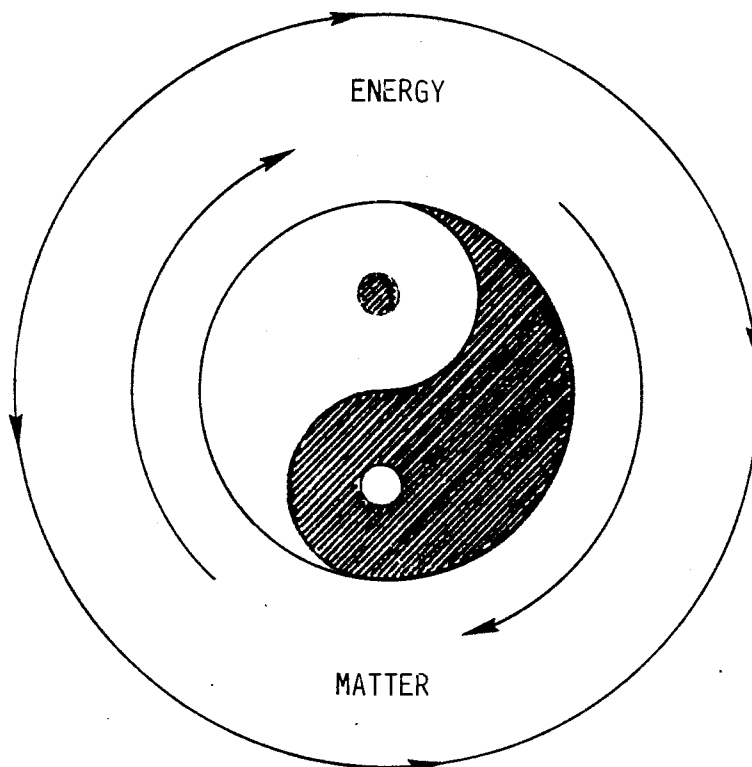


YANG

All phenomena, beings, and things that are dominated by the centripetal force are described as Y A N G

YANGYNN ARE TWO WORDS THAT CANNOT BE TRANSLATED
TO TRANSLATE THEM WOULD MEAN TO BETRAY THEIR MEANING
THEY ARE TWO ENERGIES

MATTER INVOLVES ENERGY, ENERGY INVOLVES MATTER (the most obvious example
radioactive bodies)



YANG

WOULD BE IDENTIFIED WITH

THE PUREST ENERGY
THE MOST MOBILE ENERGY
THE HIGHEST ENERGY
THE LEAST PERCEPTIBLE ENERGY
THE LIGHTEST ENERGY

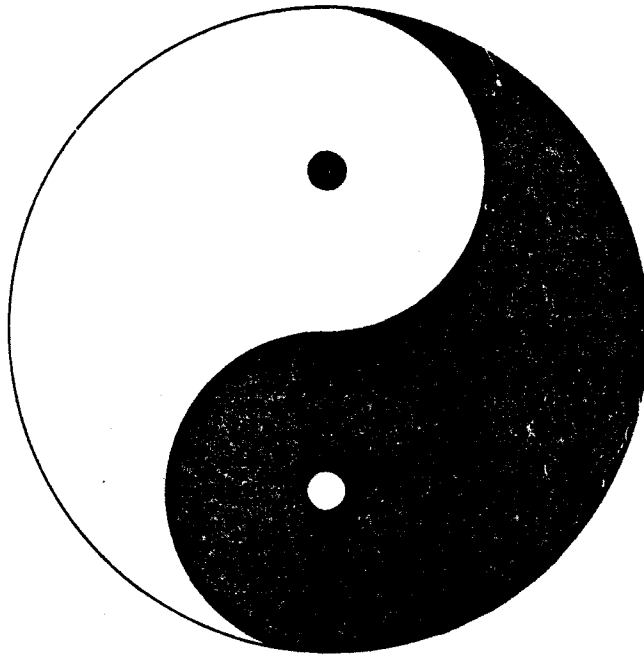
YNN

WOULD BE IDENTIFIED WITH
(MATTER)

THE LEAST PURE ENERGY
THE LEAST MOBILE ENERGY
THE LOWEST ENERGY
THE MOST PERCEPTIBLE ENERGY
THE HEAVIEST ENERGY

YANG IS ALWAYS HIGHER THAN YNN
YANG IS ALWAYS COMPLEMENTARY TO YNN
YANG ALWAYS CONTAINS SOME YNN
YNN ALWAYS CONTAINS SOME YANG
YANG IS NOT THE NON-YNN
YNN IS NOT THE NON-YANG

YNNYANG



PHILOSOPHY

RULE

APPLICABLE TO
ALL SCIENCES
ALL ARTS
ALL TECHNIQUES

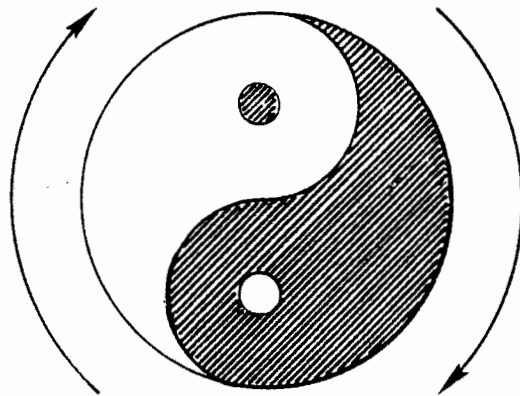
YNNYANG

THE ONE (YNN) CANNOT EXIST WITHOUT THE OTHER (YANG)

BETWEEN LIVING CREATURES

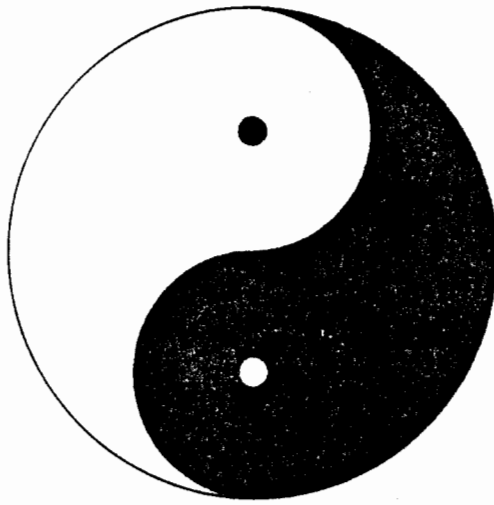
MALE

(YANG)



FEMALE

(YNN)



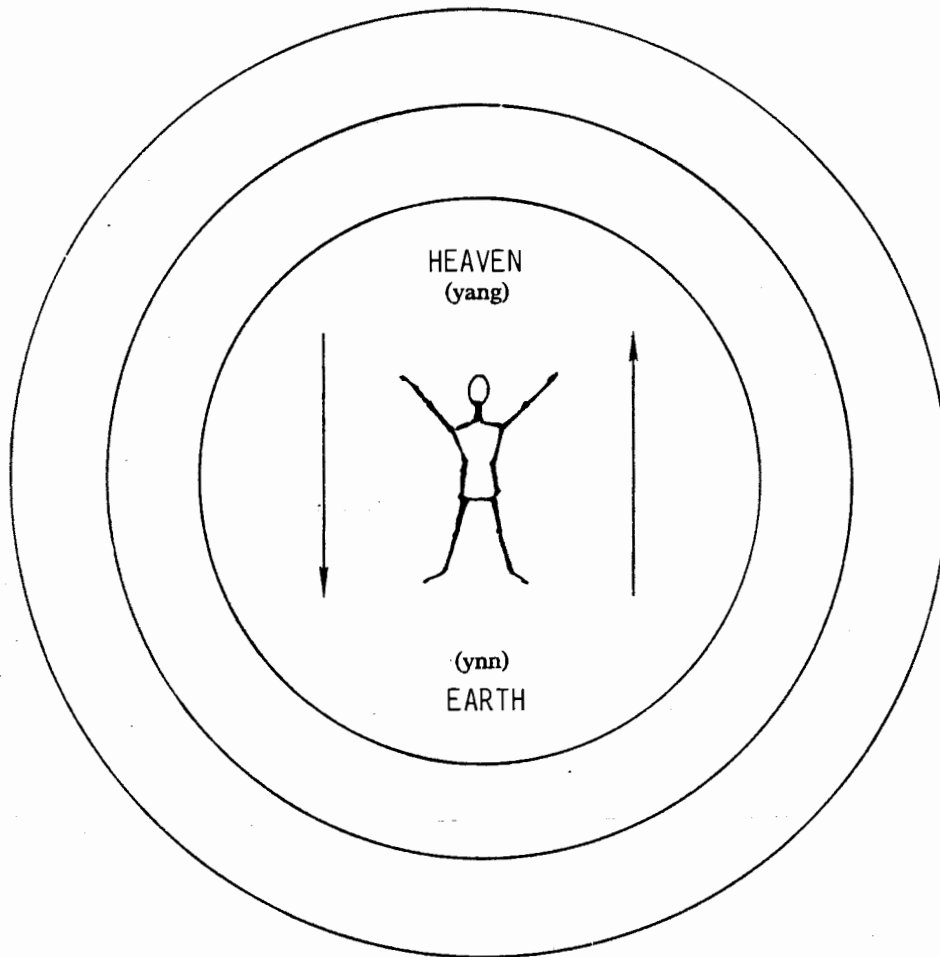
SEPARATION

BETWEEN

YNNYANG

IS DEATH

MAN: A MICROCOSM IN A MACROCOSM



MAN IS A MICROCOSM IN A MACROCOSM.

ACCORDING TO THE LOGIC OF TAO EACH ONE OF HIS ELEMENTS MUST CORRESPOND TO A COSMIC ELEMENT.

MAN IS A MINIATURE UNIVERSE THAT EVOLVES FOLLOWING THE SAME RULE AS THE COSMIC UNIVERSE.

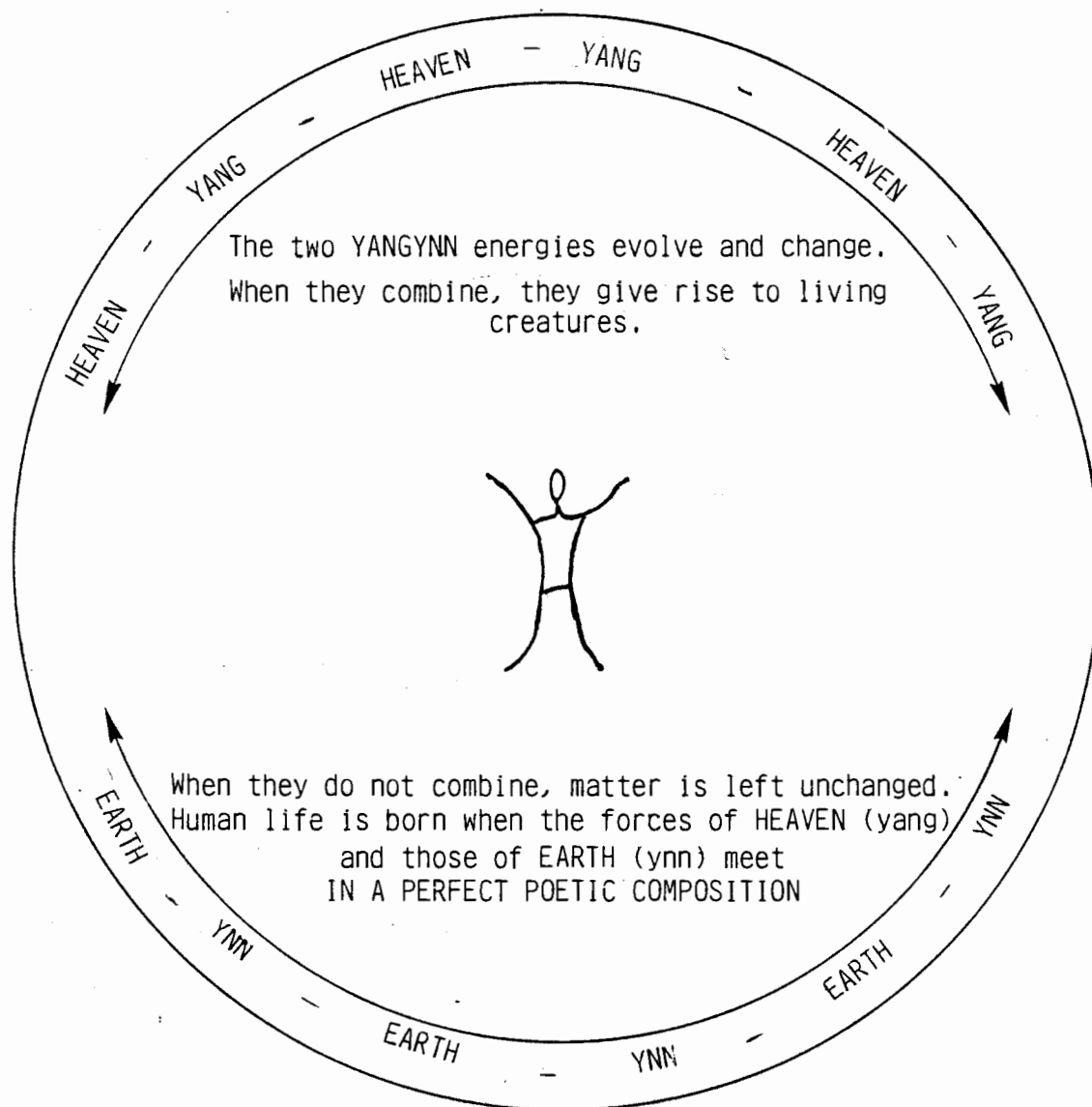
HIS FEET ARE YNN AND HIS HEAD IS YANG. HIS HEAD IS ROUND (HEAVEN) AND HIS FEET ARE FLAT AND SQUARE (EARTH).

MAN FOLLOWS AND REPRODUCES THE RHYTHMS OF THE COSMOS. MAN ORIGINATES FROM THE COSMOS AND NECESSARILY FOLLOWS COSMIC EVENTS. HE IS PART OF THE COSMOS AND HIS LIFE IS CADENCED BY ITS RHYTHM

BETWEEN HEAVEN (YANG) AND EARTH (YNN)

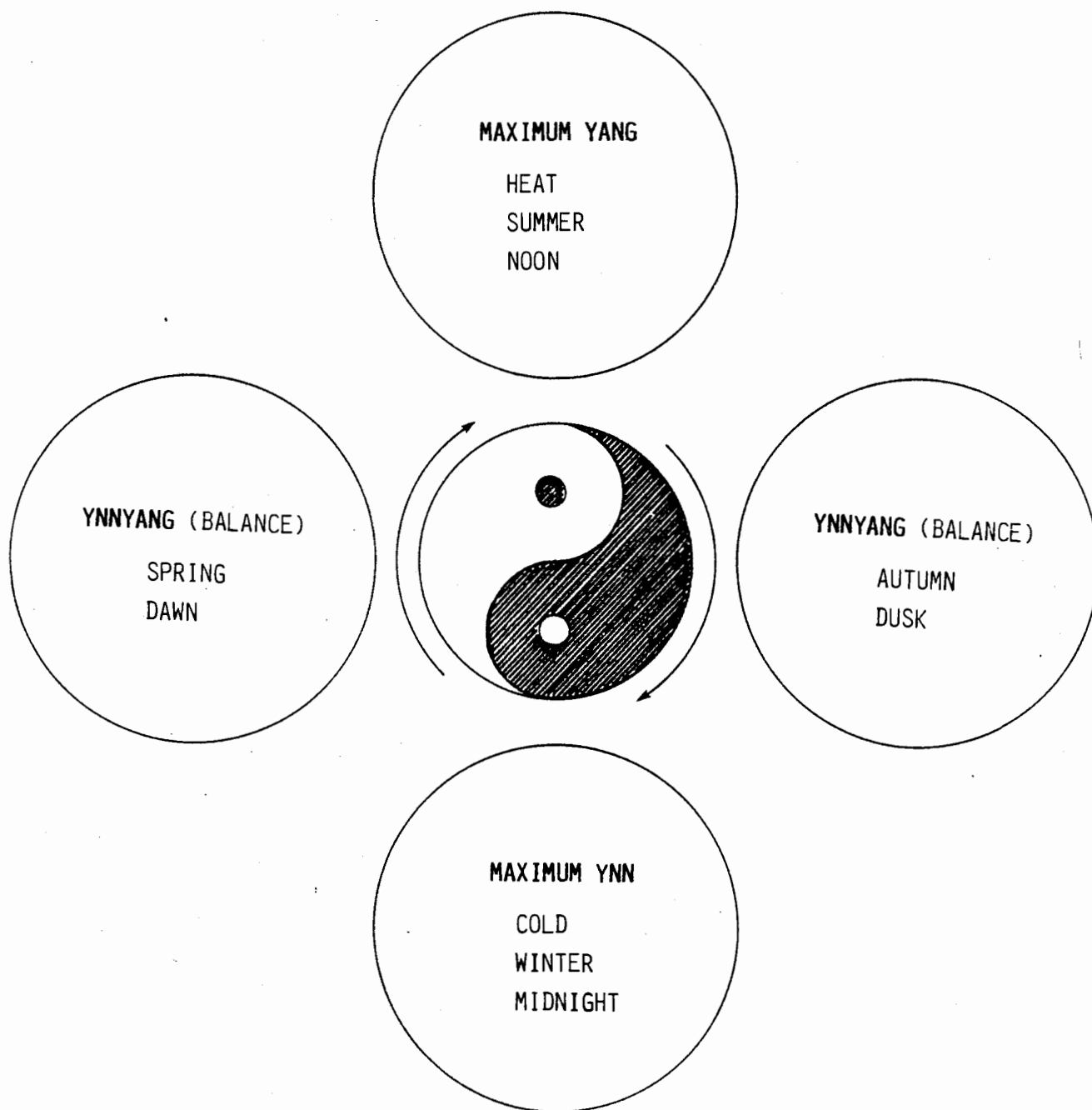
THERE APPEARED

MEN



HEAVEN IS HOME TO THE SUN, AND IS THEREFORE OF A Y A N G NATURE.
THE EARTH IS COLD AND HAS NO LIGHT OF ITS OWN. IT IS OF AN Y N N NATURE.
HEAVEN LOOKS LIKE A CANOPY; THE CIRCLE IS THE SYMBOL OF HEAVEN AND TIME.
THE EARTH LOOKS FLAT AND FINITE; IT IS THE SPACE THAT CAN BE MEASURED AND
DIVIDED (QUARTERS). ITS SYMBOL IS THE SQUARE.
FINALLY, JUST AS THE YNN GENERATES THE YANG, THE SQUARE GENERATES THE CIRCLE.
THE FUNDAMENTAL TRIAD IS EARTH - MAN - HEAVEN. MAN IS AN INTERMEDIARY BETWEEN
THE YNNYANG. HE IS SUPPOSED TO RISE ABOVE THE EARTH.

YNNYANG HARMONIOUS SEQUENCE

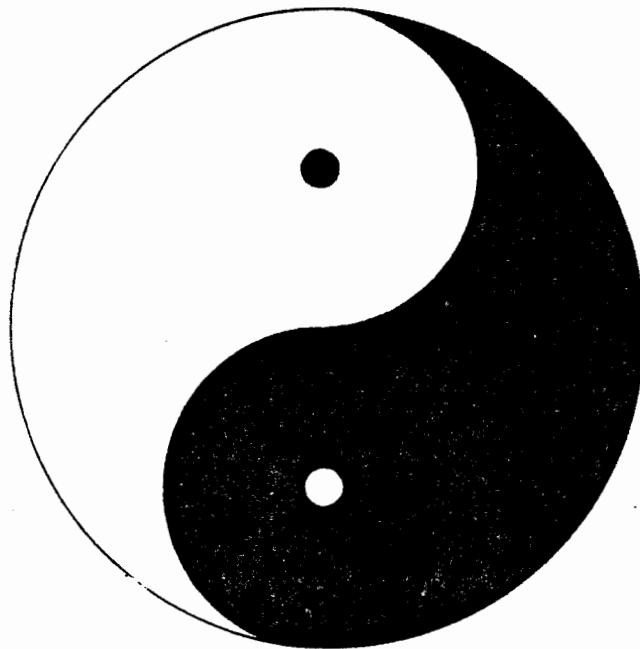


THIS HARMONIOUS YNNYANG SEQUENCE (SUMMER-WINTER, SPRING-AUTUMN, HEAT-COLD, NOON-MIDNIGHT, DAWN-DUSK) IS A UNIVERSAL LAW, A GENERAL RULE. THE CHINESE CLOSELY ASSOCIATE IT TO TAO, WHICH IS THE BASIS OF A PHILOSOPHICAL DOCTRINE THAT HAS DEEPLY INFLUENCED THE WHOLE HISTORY OF THE CHINESE THOUGHT: **TAOISM**

YNNYANG

UNIVERSAL LAW

T A O



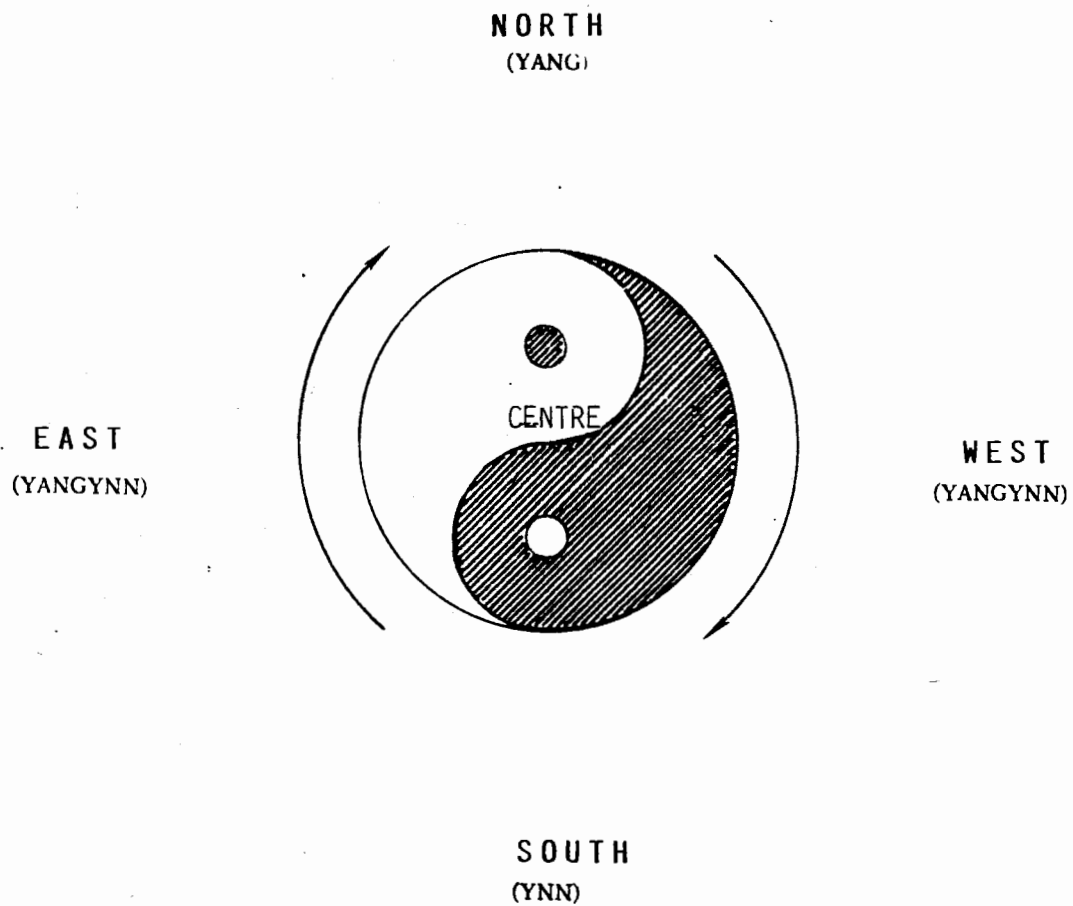
IF WE OBSERVE THIS CLOSELY, WE CAN PERCEIVE A UNIVERSAL LAW WHICH POSTULATES EINSTEIN'S THEORY OF RELATIVITY. WE WILL FIND SOME YNN INSIDE THE YANG AND SOME YANG INSIDE THE YNN. WE CANNOT CONSIDER ANYTHING TO BE EITHER ONLY YNN OR ONLY YANG. YNN IS NOT THE NON-YANG AND YANG IS NOT THE NON-YNN. WE MUST NOT CONSIDER THE YNNYANG IN TERMS OF A DICHOTOMY. THE CHINESE NEVER USE THE CONJUNCTION "AND". THEY SAY YNNYANG AND NOT YNN AND YANG. WHEN THEY SAY EITHER OF THE TWO WORDS, THE OTHER TERM IS NECESSARILY INCLUDED. THEY REGARD EITHER OF THEM AS POTENTIALLY CAPABLE OF GENERATING THE OTHER, JUST AS THE DAY IS BORN OF THE NIGHT, WHICH IS IN TURN BORN OF THE DAY.

YNNYANG

THESE TWO FORMS OF ENERGY

ENDLESSLY ALTERNATE IN SPACE

FOLLOWING A RHYTHMICAL SEQUENCE



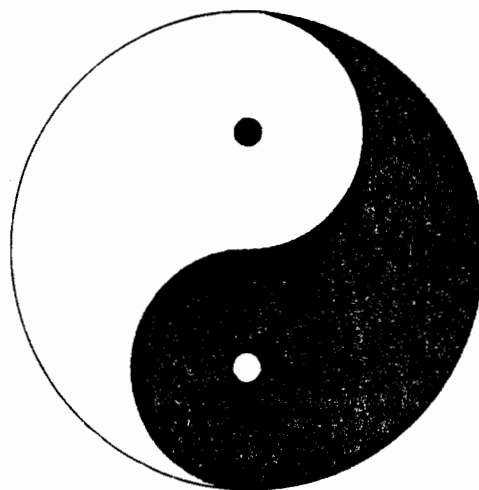
ONENESS YNNYANG THEORY

TRANSFORMING ALL ANTAGONISMS AND DUALITIES INTO COMPLEMENTARY TERMS AT ALL LEVELS AND IN ANY FIELD.

IN OUR RELATIVE WORLD EVERYTHING IS TRANSFORMED AND CHANGES INTO ITS OPPOSITE

IN PHYSIOLOGY:

DILATATION	CONSTRICTION
SYMPATHETIC	PARASYMPATHETIC
SYSTOLE	DIASTOLE
PERISTALSIS	REVERSED PERISTALSIS
EXHALATION	INHALATION
CATABOLISM	ANABOLISM
FLEXION	EXTENSION
SLEEP	WAKEFULNESS
INSULIN	GLYCOGEN
CORTISONE	ALDOSTERONE
MALE HORMONES	FEMALE HORMONES
RED BLOOD CELLS	WHITE BLOOD CELLS



IN NUCLEAR PHYSICS:

LEE AND YANG'S ANTIPARITY

IN BIOCHEMISTRY:

PASTEUR'S ASYMMETRY

IN CHEMISTRY:

SODIUM	POTASSIUM
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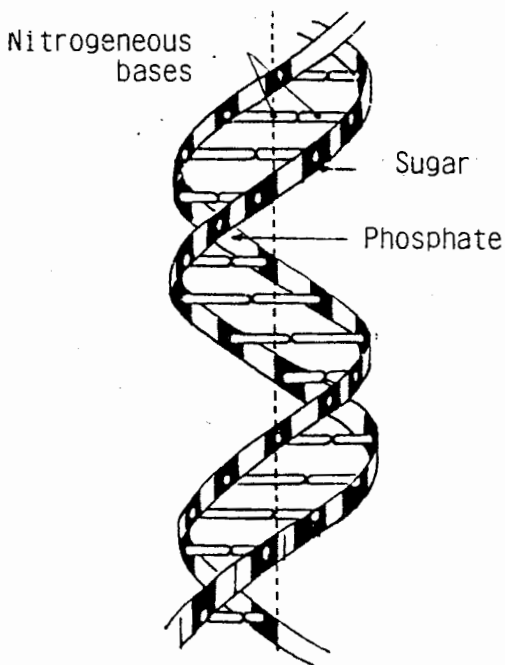
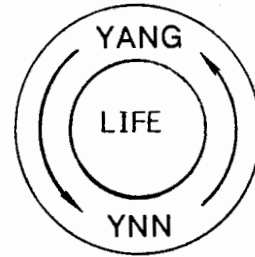
THIS CLASSIFICATION CAN BE HELD TRUE FOR ALL MANIFESTATIONS OF LIFE:

GOOD	EVIL
JUSTICE	INJUSTICE
BEAUTY	UGLINESS
SYMPATHY	ANTIPATHY
ATTRACTION	REPULSION
INTELLIGENCE	STUPIDITY
STRENGTH	WEAKNESS
HATRED	LOVE
JOY	SADNESS

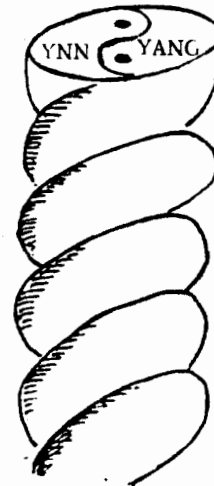
ALL THESE PAIRED MANIFESTATIONS MAY SEEM TO BE DIFFERENT, CONTRARY, ANTAGONISTIC OR OPPOSITE TO EACH OTHER, BUT ACTUALLY THEY ARE DEEPLY BOUND TOGETHER IN A CLOSE RELATIONSHIP. THIS IS THE REASON WHY THEY ARE EASILY CONVERTED INTO ONE ANOTHER.

INHERITED OR ANCESTRAL ENERGY

IS HANDED DOWN BY OUR PARENTS.
 ENSURES THE PRESERVATION OF THE SPECIES.
 IS ALREADY THERE AT BIRTH.
 DETERMINES THE LENGTH OF MAN'S LIFE (BARRING ACCIDENTS).
 IS ENTIRELY CONSUMED DURING A LIFETIME.
 PLAYS A BASIC ROLE IN GENETIC INFORMATION.
 IS RESPONSIBLE FOR FOETAL DEVELOPMENT.
 IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE BASIC NEUROLOGICAL AND HORMONAL CTIVITIES.
 IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DIFFERENTIATION OF TISSUES.
 IS DIPOLAR (YNNYANG).
 IS SUPPLIED TO AND DISTRIBUTED BETWEEN THE INDIPENDENT MERIDIANS.



A GENE



ITS CONFIGURATION BEARS A STRIKING
 RESEMBLANCE TO THE LONG DOUBLE-HELIX
 CHAINS OF

DNA

DESOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID

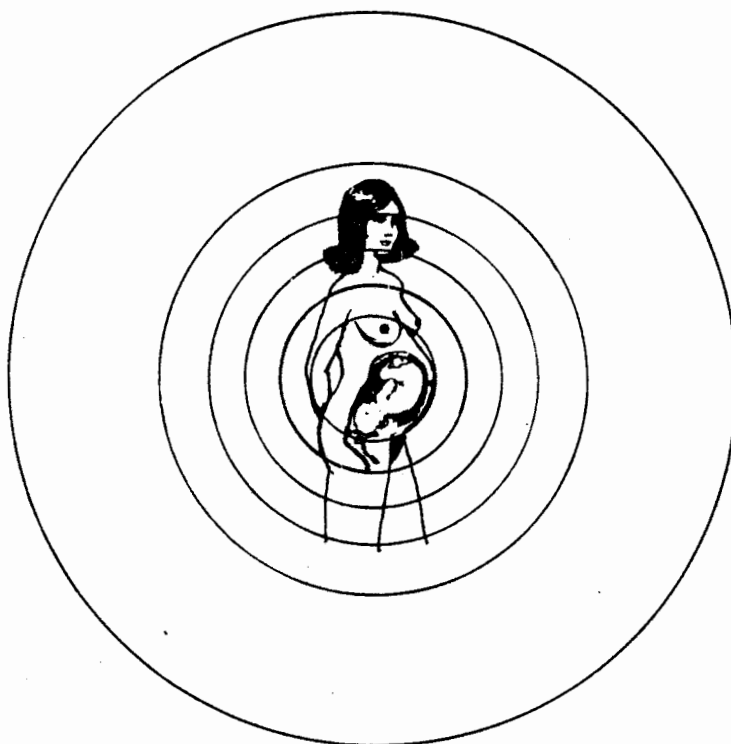
PRESENT IN THE CELL NUCLEUS WHERE IT
 FORMS CHROMATINE AND THE CHROMOSOMES
 DURING MITOSIS (WHOSE ROLE IN THE SUPPLY
 OF GENETIC INFORMATION IS WELL-KNOWN).

ANCESTRAL ENERGY IS IDENTIFIED WITH THE
 GENETIC HERITAGE OF THE FOETUS IN THE
 WOMB.

EARLIER ENERGY

THE FOETUS IN THE WOMB IS CONNECTED THROUGH THE UMBELICAL CORD TO THE TWO TCHING
OR INDEPENDENT MERIDIANS: {TOU MO
 }YENN MO

RECEIVING THE ENERGY THAT ALREADY FLOWS WITHIN HIS PARENTS



AFTER BIRTH THIS EARLIER ENERGY WILL BE CALLED

INHERITED ENERGY

OR

ANCESTRAL ENERGY

BLOOD (ANOTHER TYPE OF ENERGY)

THE MEDICINE OF THE FAR EAST REGARDS MAN AS A CYBERNETIC MACHINE THAT WORKS ONLY IF THE FOOD AND AIR WHICH IT RECEIVES FROM THE OUTSIDE WORLD ARE CONVERTED INTO

BLOOD FIRST AND ENERGY LATER

THIS CONVERSION IS CALLED CH' IHUA (CONVERSION OF ENERGY)



PREREQUISITES: PURE AIR - GENUINE FOOD
 FOOD-AIR YNNYANG BALANCE (HEALTH - WELL-BEING)
 FOOD-AIR YNNYANG IMBALANCE (ILLNESS-MALAISE)
 MAN IS MADE UP OF MATTER (TISSUES)
 AND OF TWO TYPES OF ENERGY:
 MOBILE, CIRCULATING ENERGY
 AND FIXED, CONSERVED ENERGY (in areas of choice)
 BLOOD IS HALFWAY BETWEEN ENERGY AND MATTER.

BLOOD CARRIES A HUGE AMOUNT OF POTENTIAL ENERGY AND PASSES IT ON TO THE TISSUE.

IT IS GOVERNED BY THE MIDDLE PORTION OF THE TRIPLE WARMER MERIDIAN WHICH ANATOMICALLY CORRESPONDS TO THE STOMACH.

OTHER ENERGIES

YONG ENERGY

IS DERIVED FROM FOOD.

IS CONSTANTLY IN MOTION.

BEGINS CIRCULATING IN THE STOMACH.

FLOWS TO THE LUNGS AND THEN TO THE MERIDIANS.

OE' ENERGY

THIS ENERGY IS GENERATED DURING DIGESTION.

ITS FUNCTION IS TO PROTECT THE BODY.

UNLIKE THE OTHER ENERGIES, IT FLOWS OUT OF THE MERIDIANS

INTO MUSCULAR FIBRES, IN THE PERITONEUM,

AND THEN SCATTERS THROUGH THE BREAST AND THE ABDOMEN.

ESSENTIAL ENERGY

IS FORMED BY THE ENERGY OF HEAVEN AND OF THE EARTH.

IS AN ALL-ENCOMPASSING ENERGY WHICH INTERFERES WITH ALL ACTIVITIES.

MENTAL ENERGY

THIS ENERGY CHARACTERIZES EACH SUBJECT.

IT IS THE EXPRESSION OF HIS PSYCHOLOGICAL AND MENTAL DEVELOPMENT,

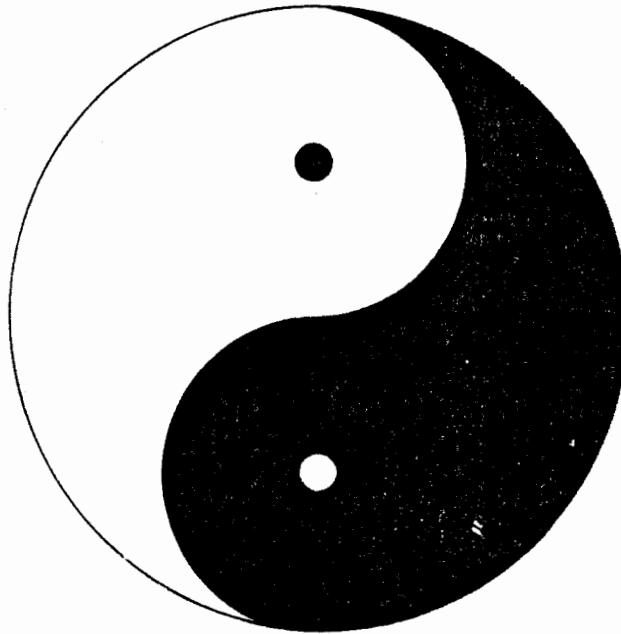
OF HIS THOUGHT, OF HIS WILL.

PATHOLOGY

AN IMBALANCE OF ENERGY

YANG ILLNESS

YNN ILLNESS



All substances, all drugs, all foods, all therapeutic agents can be classified into two categories:

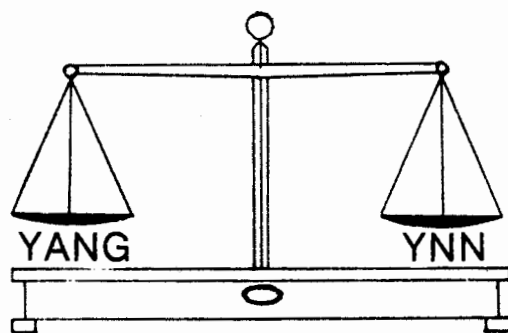
YANG-YNN

Illness in a YNNYANG imbalance. Two fundamental categories can therefore be recognized:

- A) YANG illness, due to an excess of YANG elements or a lack of YNN elements.
- B) YNN illness, due to an excess of YNN elements or a lack of YANG elements.

NO THERAPY CAN BE EFFECTIVE IF THIS FUNDAMENTAL DISTINCTION IS NOT TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.

YANGYNN BALANCE



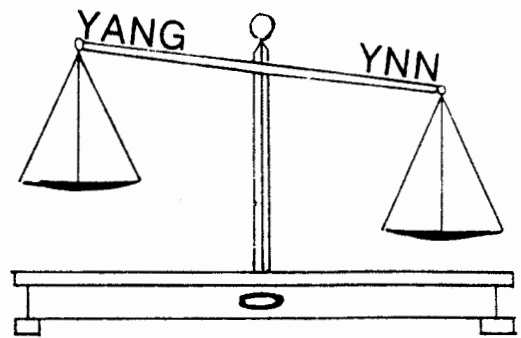
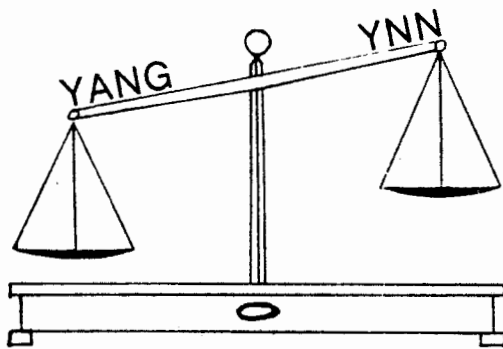
The YANGYNN balance is equivalent to physical health.

The YANGYNN balance is equivalent to mental health.

The YANGYNN balance is equivalent to ecologic equilibrium.

The YANGYNN balance is equivalent to a bioelectrical balance in the cells.

YANGYNN IMBALANCE



The YANGYNN imbalance is equivalent to physical illness.

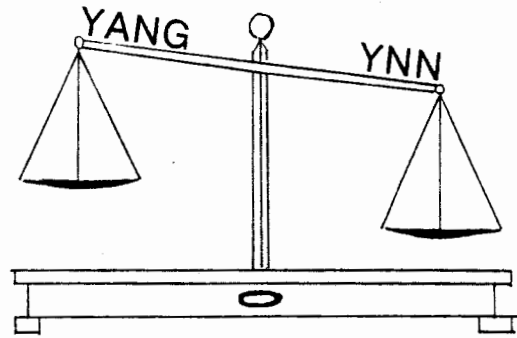
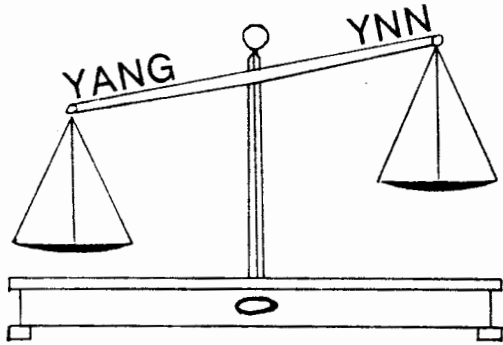
The YANGYNN imbalance is equivalent to mental illness.

The YANGYNN imbalance is equivalent to ecological disequilibrium.

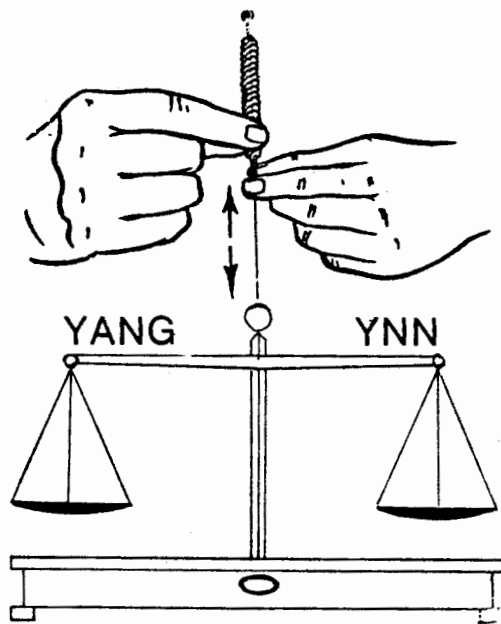
The YANGYNN imbalance is equivalent to ecological disequilibrium.

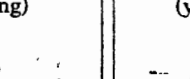
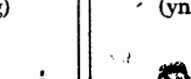

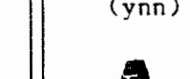
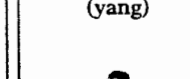

The YANGYNN imbalance is equivalent to letting evil energies prevail.

THERAPY









TO PUNCTURE MEANS TO COMPENSATE
FOR THE EXISTING ENERGY IMBALANCE



<p>GALL-BLADDER (yang)</p> 	<p>STOMACH (yang)</p> 	<p>LUNGS (ynn)</p> 	<p>HEART (ynn)</p> 	<p>PERICARDIUM (ynn)</p> 	<p>BLADDER (yang)</p> 
points: 44	points: 45	points: 11	points: 9	points: 9	points: 67

IN THE TWELVE MERIDIANS

<p>LIVER (ynn)</p> 	<p>TRIPLE WARMER (yang)</p> 	<p>SMALL INTESTINE (yang)</p> 	<p>KIDNEY (ynn)</p> 	<p>LARGE INTESTINE (yang)</p> 	<p>SPLEEN (ynn)</p> 
points: 14	points: 23	points: 19	points: 26	points: 20	points: 21

TONIFICATION



GALL-BLADDER (yang)	STOMACH (yang)	LUNGS (ynn)	HEART (ynn)	PERICARDIUM (ynn)	BLADDER (yang)
points: 44	points: 45	points: 11	points: 9	points: 9	points: 67

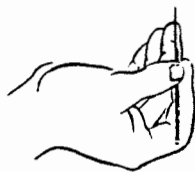
In the practice of acupuncture tonification means that the needle is inserted in the same direction as the energy circulating in the meridians.







In this case (tonification) the needle must be made to penetrate rapidly when the patient is in the phase of exhalation. Withdrawal of the needle is done slowly.

LIVER (ynn)	TRIPLE WARMER (yang)	SMALL INTESTINE (yang)	KIDNEY (ynn)	LARGE INTESTINE (yang)	SPLEEN (ynn)
points: 14	points: 23	points: 19	points: 26	points: 20	points: 21









SEDATION



GALL-BLADDER (yang)	STOMACH (yang)	LUNGS (ynn)	HEART (ynn)	PERICARDIUM (ynn)	BLADDER (yang)
					
points : 44	points: 45	points : 11	points : 9	points : 9	points : 67

In the practice of acupuncture sedation means that the needle is inserted in an opposite direction to the energy circulating in the meridians. In this case (sedation) the needle must be inserted rapidly when the patient is in the phase of exhalation. Withdrawal of the needle is done slowly.

LIVER (ynn)	TRIPLE WARMER (yang)	SMALL INTESTINE (yang)	KIDNEY (ynn)	LARGE INTESTINE (yang)	SPLEEN (ynn)
					
points : 14	points: 23	points: 19	points : 26	points : 20	points : 21



TECHNIQUES OF STIMULATION

1) MANUAL STIMULATION:

Manual stimulation consists of two movements:

- A) Stretching the skin and inserting the needle;
- B) Twisting the needle in a 180° to 360° rotation.

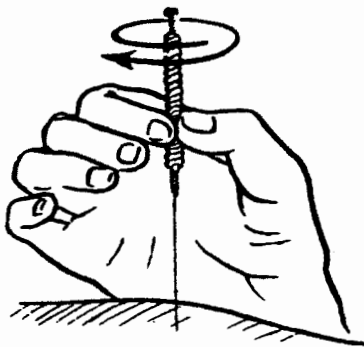
2) MECHANICAL STIMULATION:

Mechanical stimulation consists of a device which communicates to the needle the same movements as in manual stimulation.

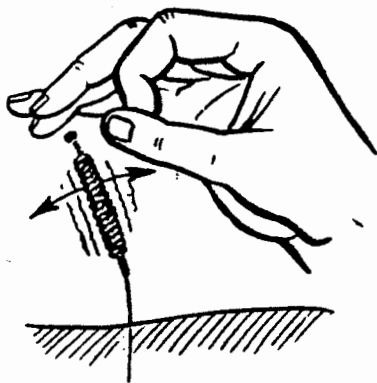
TONIFICATION

TECHNIQUE OF MANUAL TONIFICATION

LENGTH OF EACH SESSION : ten minutes



THE EFFECT OF TONIFICATION IS
MORE MARKED IF THE NEEDLE IS
TWISTED CLOCKWISE



or:

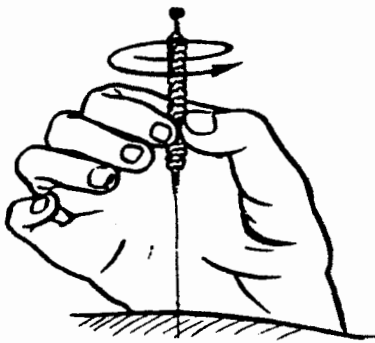
IF THE NEEDLE IS MADE TO OSCILLATE
BY TAPPING IT GENTLY.

TONIFICATION OR THE STIMULATION OF THESE POINTS CAN ALSO BE OBTAINED USING
HEAT, ULTRASOUNDS, LASER BEAMS, WATER MASSAGE AND MOXIBUSTION.

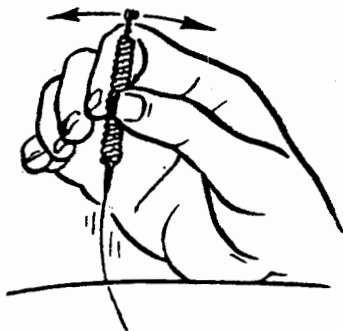
SEDATION

TECHNIQUE OF MANUAL SEDATION

LENGTH OF EACH SESSION: ten minutes



THE EFFECT OF SEDATION IS MORE MARKED IF THE NEEDLE IS TWISTED IN AN ANTI-CLOCKWISE DIRECTION



OR:

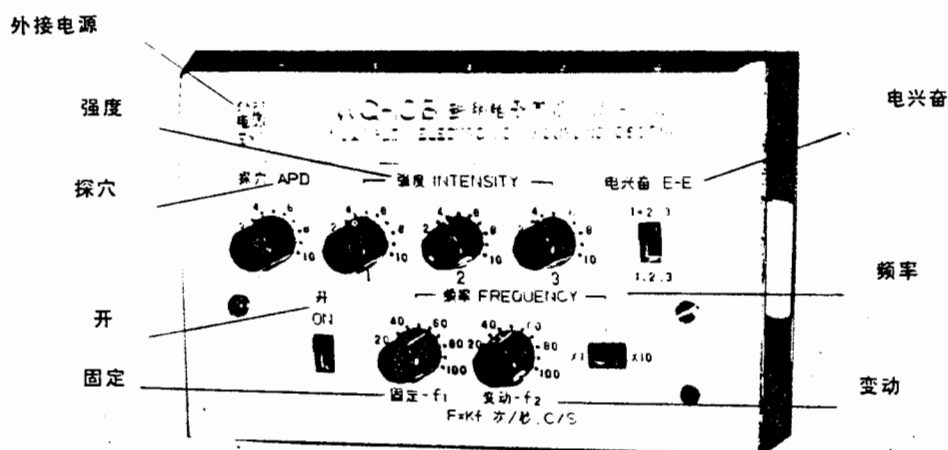
IF THE NEEDLE IS MADE TO OSCILLATE AMPLY AND SLOWLY WITHOUT TAKING THE FINGERS OFF THE HANDLE OF THE NEEDLE.

ELECTROACUPUNCTURE OR ELECTRICAL STIMULATION

多用电穴测定治疗仪
使用说明书

MULTIPLE ELECTRONIC ACUPUNCTOSCOPE (MEA)
MODEL WQ10B INSTRUCTION MANUAL

INTRODUCTION



ELECTRICAL STIMULATIONS:

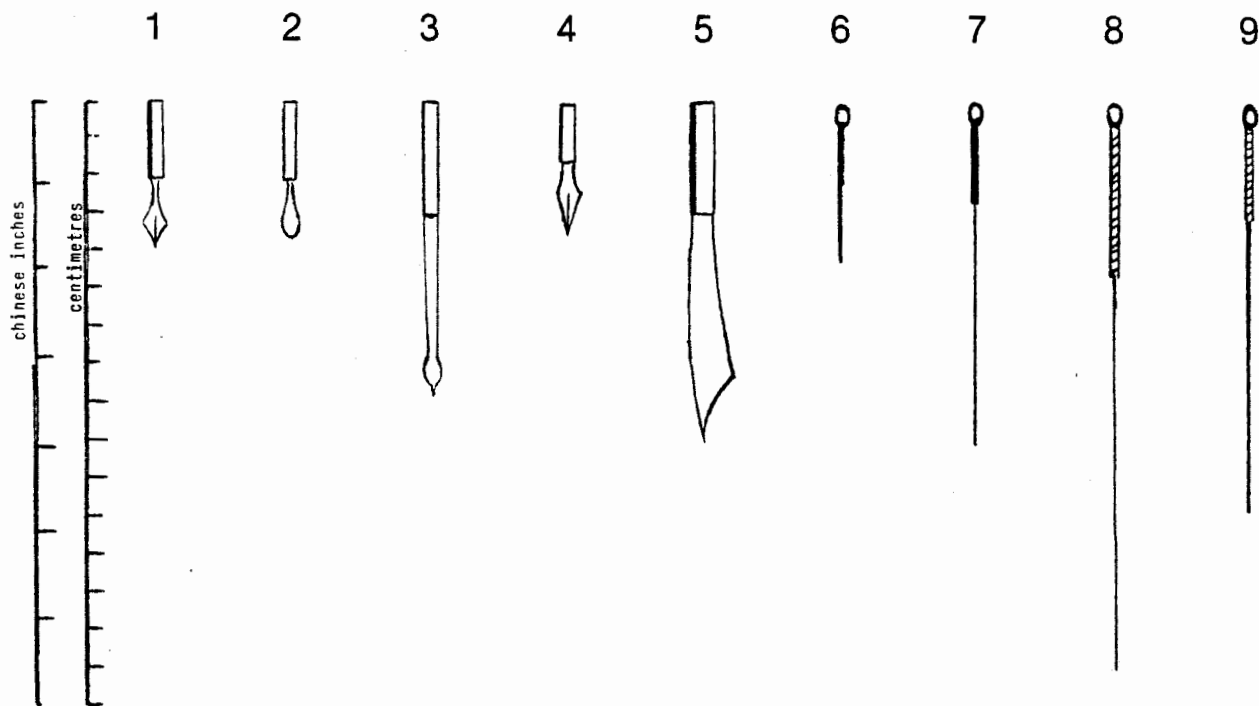
Electroacupuncture has a stimulating effect without producing any discomfort to the patient. Many electrical devices are now available on the market, but those which operate on batteries are to be preferred because the devices that are supplied by the mains can be dangerous in spite of their in-built safeguards.

ADVANTAGES OF ELECTRICAL STIMULATION:

The stimulation obtained electrically is continuous and regular. It can also be adjusted in such a way that the patient can always feel safe and calm.

NEEDLES FOR ACUPUNCTURE

NINE CLASSIC NEEDLES



1 ARROW-HEAD NEEDLE
(TCH IEN T'EOU TCHEN)

2 ROUND NEEDLE
(YUAN TCHEN)

3 KEY OR OATH NEEDLE
(CHEU TCHEN)

4 TRIANGULAR NEEDLE
(FONG TCHEN)

5 SABRE NEEDLE
(TCHIEN TCHEN)

6 SHARP NEEDLE
(YUAN LI TCHEN)

7 HAIR NEEDLE
(HAO TCHEN)

8 LONG NEEDLE
(TCH'ANG TCHEN)

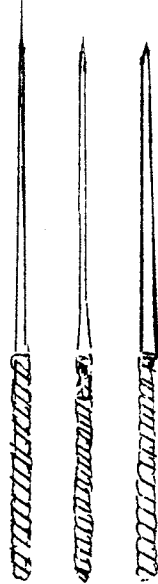
9 FIRE NEEDLE

ANCIENT NEEDLES

of gold
of copper

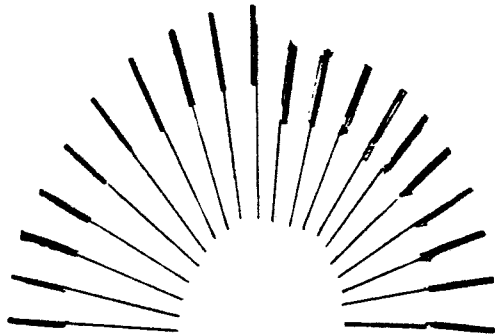


of silver
of bronze



MODERN NEEDLES

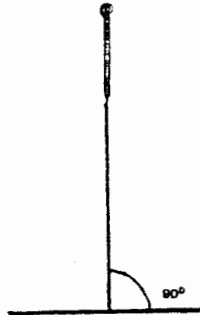
of stainless steel



DIRECTION OF THE NEEDLES

41

PERPENDICULAR: THE NEEDLE PENETRATES THE SKIN AT RIGHT ANGLES

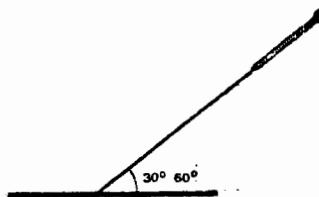


THIS TECHNIQUE IS INDICATED FOR DEEP PUNCTURING OF

- 1) THE FOUR EXTREMITIES.
- 2) THE ABDOMEN.
- 3) THE LUMBAR REGION.



OBLIQUE: THE NEEDLE PENETRATES THE SKIN AT A 45° ANGLE

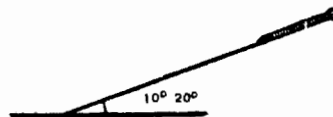


THIS TECHNIQUE IS INDICATED FOR:

- 1) THE CHEST.
- 2) THE INTERNAL ORGANS.



HORIZONTAL: THE NEEDLE PENETRATES THE SKIN HORIZONTALLY AT A 15° ANGLE



THIS TECHNIQUE IS INDICATED FOR:

- 1) THE FACE.
- 2) THE HEAD.
- 3) WHEREVER NO DEEP PUNCTURING CAN BE PERFORMED.

ANGLES OF THE NEEDLES

face: 12° - 15°



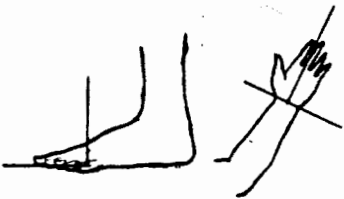
IN THE FACE, HEAD, AND NECK THE NEEDLES ARE INSERTED OBLIQUELY FORMING A 12° - 15° ANGLE.

body: 45°



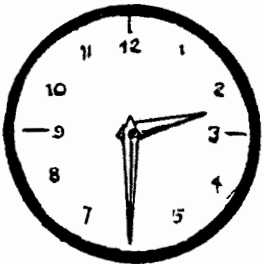
THE POINTS ON THE TRUNK ARE PUNCTURED AT A 45° ANGLE.

extremities: 90°



THE POINTS ON THE HANDS AND FEET ARE PUNCTURED VERTICALLY TO THE SKIN AT A 90° ANGLE.

DURATION OF SESSIONS



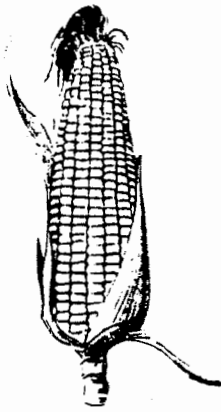
PUNCTURING TAKES A FEW SECONDS TO 10, 15, OR 20 MINUTES IN EACH SESSION.

TWO SESSIONS A DAY CAN BE PERFORMED SIX HOURS APART.

MACROBIOTICS

MACROBIOTICS

"A GUIDE TO MACROBIOTICS" BY CHRISTINA TOMSHINSKY



ear of maize



ear of wheat



oats

MACROBIOTICS IS A GREEK WORD WHICH LITERALLY MEANS "LONG LIFE", BUT CAN ALSO BE TRANSLATED AS "FULL LIFE", "HAPPY LIFE", OR EVEN A "LIFE UP TO ONE'S OWN EXPECTATIONS". THE NUMBER OF DISEASES IN THE WORLD IS INCREASING. THIS IS UNFORTUNATELY DUE TO WHAT WE DESCRIBE AS PROGRESS.

AS FAR AS FOOD IS CONCERNED, FOOD-PROCESSING INDUSTRIES HAVE A TENDENCY TO DEPRIVE FOODSTUFFS OF THEIR NUTRITIONAL POWER. WATER, AIR, AND LAND ARE POLLUTED. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION HAS BEEN STEPPED UP IN ORDER TO MEET MODERN-LIFE NEEDS, INVOLVING IN THE PROCESS AN INCREASINGLY MASSIVE AND SENSELESS USE OF FERTILIZERS, PESTICIDES, PRESERVATIVES, AND ARTIFICIAL DYES. THE RESULT IS GREAT DAMAGE TO MAN'S HEALTH.

FOR INSTANCE, SUCH SUBSTANCES AS ANTIBIOTICS AND HORMONES ARE FOUND IN THE MEAT ON CHEMICAL ANALYSIS. MILK IS STERILIZED AND THUS DEPRIVED OF ITS NATURAL FERMENTS.

THE PURPOSE OF MACROBIOTICS IS TO CHANGE OUR ATTITUDES TO FOOD, TEACHING US TO PUT ON OUR TABLE ONLY BIODYNAMIC PRODUCTS, WHOSE ORIGIN HAS BEEN SUBJECTED TO CLOSE INSPECTION AND WHICH ARE FREE FROM ANY MANIPULATION OR CHEMICAL ACTION. MACROBIOTICS IS BASED ON THE PRINCIPLE THAT CEREALS SHOULD BE OUR MAJOR SOURCE OF FOOD. IN THE BEGINNING MEN WERE FARMERS AND FED MOSTLY ON THE FRUITS OF THE EARTH.

A MACROBIOTIC DIET DOES NOT MEAN DOING WITHOUT THIS OR THAT FOOD - ALL NATURAL FOODS ARE MACROBIOTIC. WHAT IT REALLY MEANS IS THAT WE SHOULD CHOOSE A BALANCED DIET ACCORDING TO OUR SEX, AGE, OCCUPATION, AND THE SEASON OF THE YEAR.

MACROBIOTICS DIETOLOGISTS RECOMMEND THAT WE GO BACK TO THE USE OF WHOLE GRAIN BECAUSE THIS IS WHAT CONTAINS ALL VITAL SUBSTANCES. WHOLE GRAIN MEANS UNHUSKED, UNPOLISHED RICE, WHEAT, MAIZE, BARLEY, AND OATS. POLISHING DEPRIVES GRAIN OF ITS VITAL NUTRITIONAL POWER, REMOVING VITAMINS, PROTEINS, AND MINERAL SALTS. DRUGS HAVE THEN TO BE TAKEN TO COMPENSATE FOR THIS LOSS. IF WE EAT WHOLE GRAIN, NO ALIMENTARY DEFICIENCIES WILL DEVELOP NOR WILL EXTRA WEIGHT BE PUT ON BECAUSE OF A BUILD-UP OF SUGARS. OUR BODY WILL THEN BE RESTORED TO ITS IDEAL WEIGHT AND SHAPE.

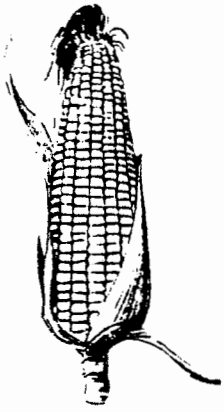


rice



barley

MACROBIOTICS



ear of maize



ear of wheat



oats

BUT MAN CANNOT FEED ON GRAIN ALONE. HIS DIET WILL HAVE TO INCLUDE OTHER FOODS WHILE ELIMINATING ALL ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTS, SUCH AS SUGAR AND ALL THE FOODS THAT CONTAIN IT (dye drinks, processed foods, canned foods, sweets and chocolates, which are dangerous to our health and especially to our children's).

IT IS NONSENSE EATING STRAWBERRIES IN JANUARY OR BANANAS FROM SOUTH AMERICA OR PINEAPPLES FROM AFRICA, AND SO ON.

THE BASIC CONCEPT OF MACROBIOTICS, HOWEVER, IS TO BALANCE THE YIN-YANG PRINCIPLES, WHICH INDICATE WHETHER A FOOD IS ACID OR ALKALINE, SO THAT NEITHER ONE (YIN OR YANG) WILL PREDOMINATE OVER THE OTHER (YANG OR YIN). MOST MODERN DISEASES ARE DUE TO EXCESSIVE INTAKE OF YIN. THE DIET WILL HAVE TO BE SUPPLEMENTED WITH WHOLE CEREALS (grain, meal, flakes), AND NATURAL CONDIMENTS (sea-water salt, tamarus). NEW, GENUINE FLAVOURS WILL BE DISCOVERED, WHICH HAVE GONE LOST IN MODERN FOOD. WE SHOULD NOT EAT MUCH MEAT. WE SHOULD NOT EAT TOO LARGE AMOUNTS OF FISH, RIPE CHEESE, EGGS, AND FARM-YARD CHICKENS. WE SHOULD REDUCE THE INTAKE OF FLUIDS. AMONG THE RECOMMENDED DRINKS ARE TEA, PLANT INFUSIONS, VEGETABLE MILK SHAKES. GIVE YOUR CHILDREN FRUIT. FOOD MUST BE CHEWED FOR A LONG TIME ("prima digestio fit in ore" - "the first digestion is done in the mouth"). DIGESTION AND THE ASSIMILATION OF MANY FOODS BEGINS IN THE MOUTH WITH THE AID OF SALIVA. EACH MOUTHFUL OF FOOD MUST BE CHEWED AT LEAST 50 TIMES. THE MOST GENUINE FOODS ARE ALSO THE MOST FLAVOURED ONES. ADULTERATED FOODS ARE UNTASTY.

ACUPUNCTURE AND THE THERAPY WITH MEDICINAL HERBS ARE ONLY ONE OF THE TREATMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH ORIENTAL MEDICINE. THEY MUST NEVER BE USED ALONE BUT ALWAYS COMBINED WITH



rice



barley

MACROBIOTICS

MOXIBUSTION

MOXIBUSTION

MOXIBUSTION CONSISTS OF HEATING CERTAIN AREAS OF THE SKIN WITH CONES OF MOXA.

MOXA

IS MADE UP OF THE DRIED LEAVES OF A HERB (ARTEMISIA VULGARIS) THAT IS IGNITED.

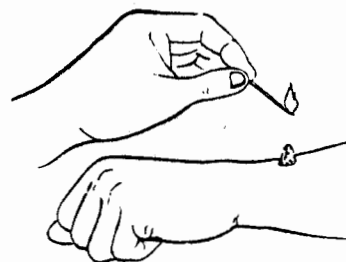
CONES OF MOXA.



CIGARETTE OF MOXA.

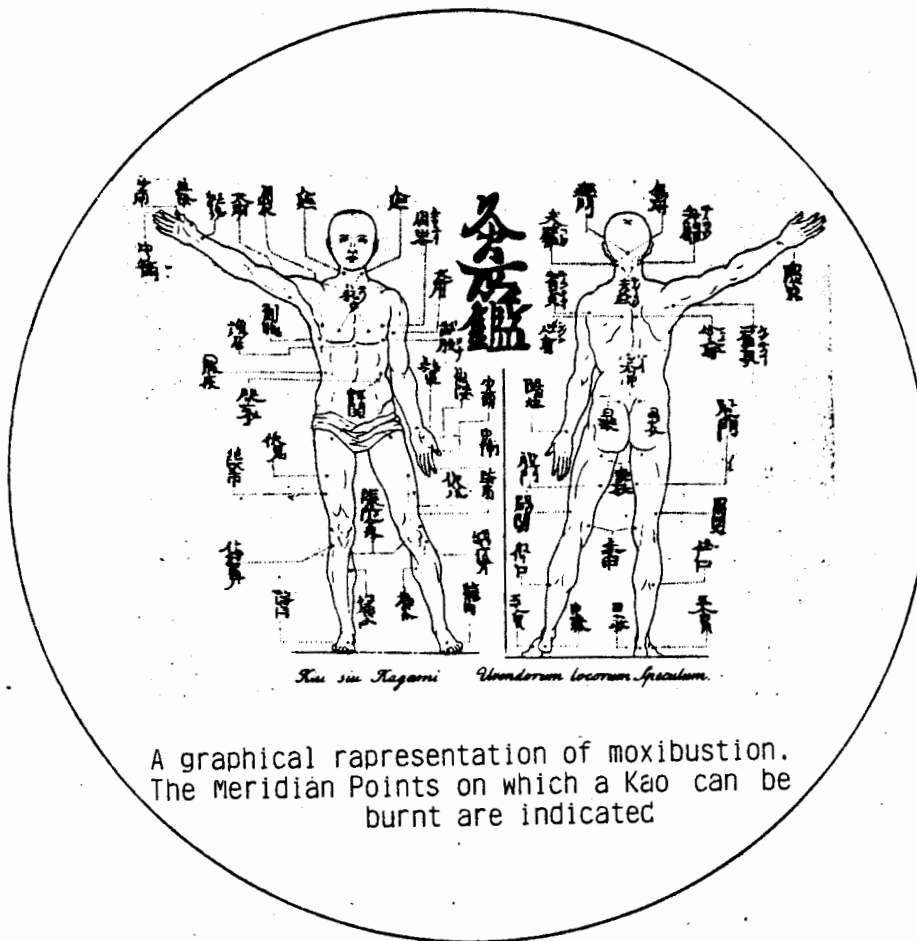


CONE OF MOXA
BEING IGNITED ON THE SKIN



THIS THERAPY WITH IGNITED HERBS IS AS OLD AS ACUPUNCTURE AND DATES BACK TO 5,000 YEARS AGO. SINCE THOSE EARLY TIMES HEAT HAS BEEN KNOWN TO RELIEVE PAIN. THIS TYPE OF THERAPY WAS ESPECIALLY USED TO TREAT RHEUMATIC DISEASES.

MOXIBUSTION



THERAPY WITH IGNITED HERBS.
THE ORIENTALS CALL IT MOXIBUSTION.
THE WESTERNERS CALL IT CAUTERIZATION.

IT IS BASED ON A SIMPLE PRINCIPLE:
HERBS ARE IGNITED ON CERTAIN AREAS OF THE SKIN, WHICH ARE HEATED AS A RESULT.

INDICATIONS:

- 1) RHEUMATIC PAINS.
- 2) POST-OPERATIVE WOUNDS;
- 3) PSYCHOSOMATIC COMPLAINTS (repercussions on the organs of the body);
- 4) ALSO INDICATED FOR STRENGTHENING THE BODY'S DEFENCES AFTER A LONG DISEASE.

MAIN POINTS OF THE MERIDIANS

WITH THEIR THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS

FOR LACK OF SPACE, IN THIS BOOK I SHALL CONFINE MYSELF TO ILLUSTRATE ONLY THE MOST IMPORTANT AMONG THE ACUPOINTS. A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE OTHER POINTS THAT ARE NOT INCLUDED HERE WILL BE PROVIDED ON REQUEST.

1

MAIN POINTS

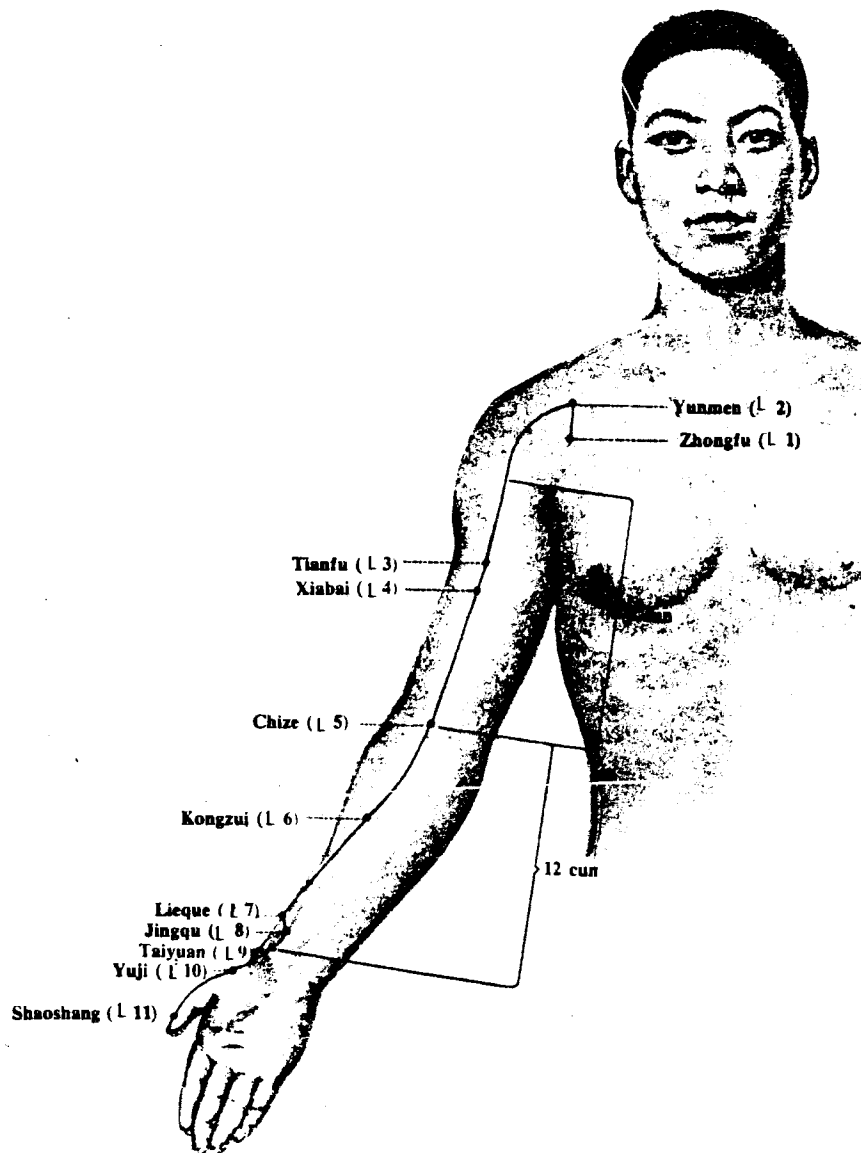
OF THE MERIDIAN OF THE LUNGS TCHING DI FEI

LINE OF THE LUNGS (TAIYN HAND)

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

- 1) DISEASES OF THE CHEST.
- 2) DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.
- 3) DISEASES OF THE THROAT.
- 4) DISEASES OF THE UPPER LIMBS.
- 5) FEBRILE DISEASES.

MERIDIAN OF THE LUNGS



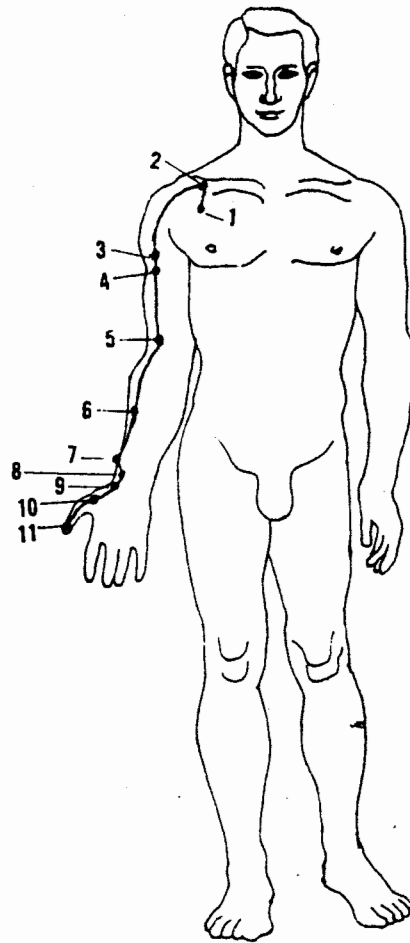
LUNG MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

FACIAL PARALYSIS

HEADACHE

STIFF NECK

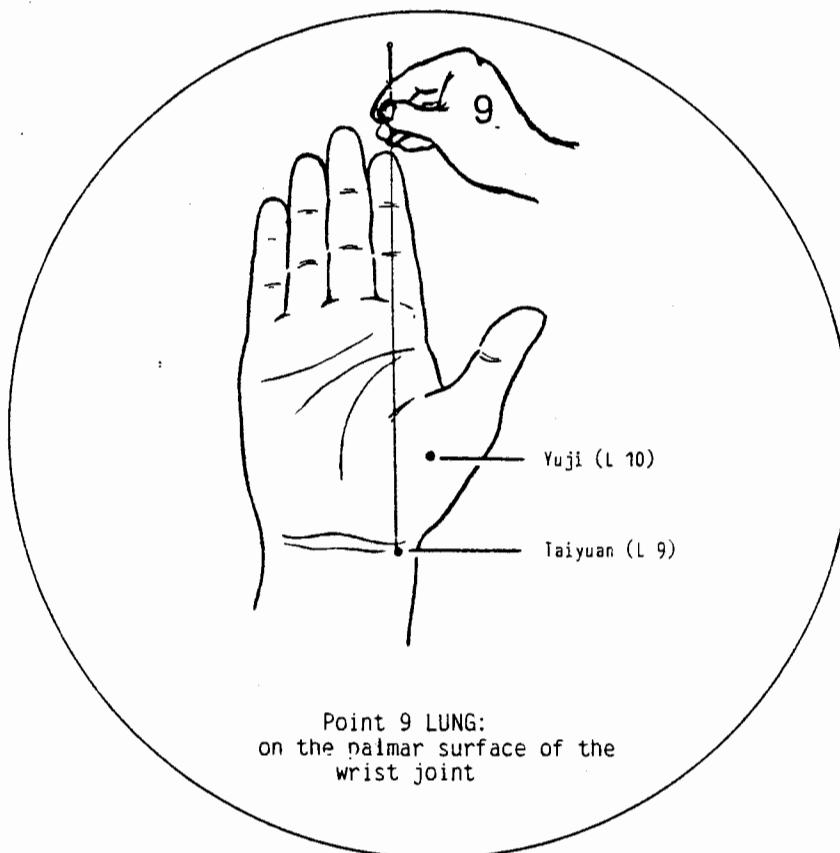
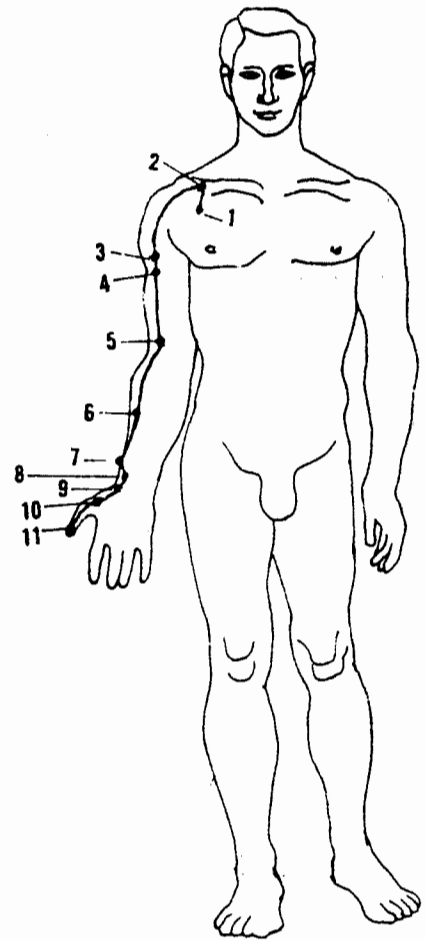


MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

LUNG MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

ASTHMA



MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

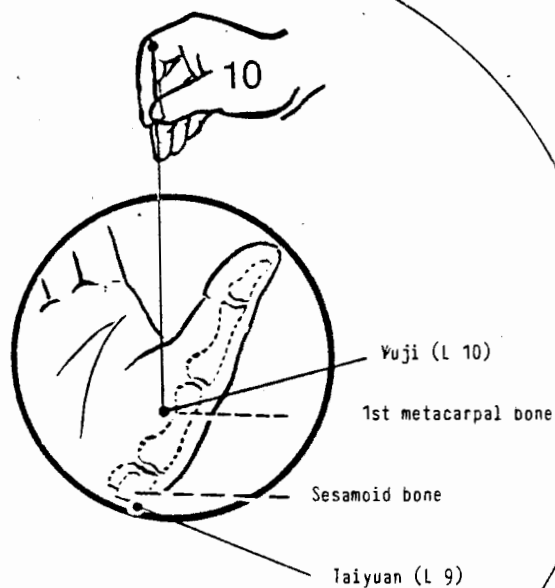
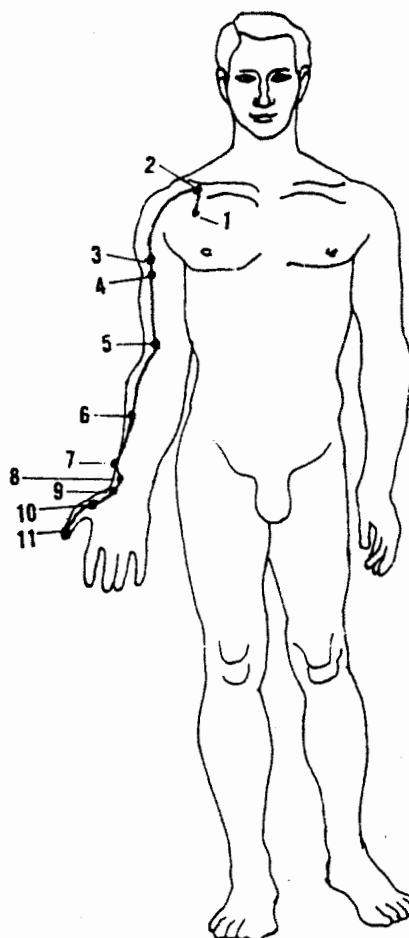
LUNG MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

HAEMOPTYSIS

FEVER

COUGHING



Point 10 LUNG:
on the palmar surface of the hand (in the
middle of the 1st metacarpal bone)

MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

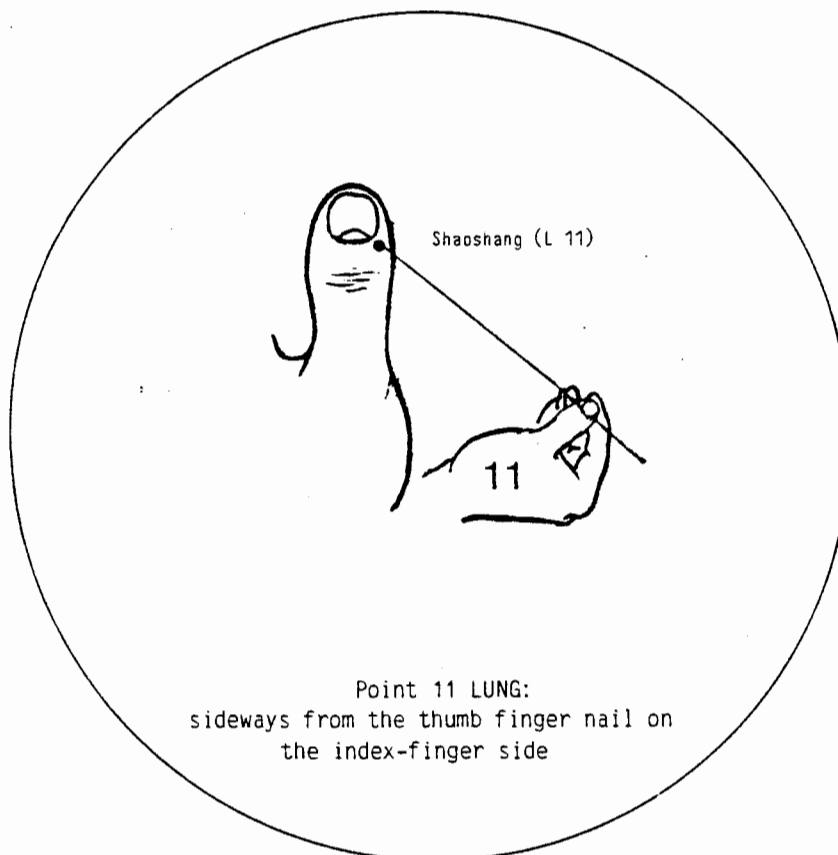
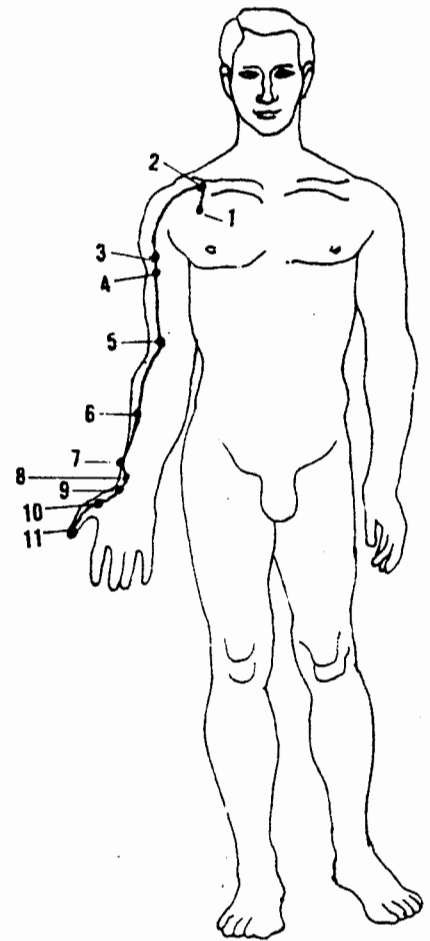
LUNG MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

EPILEPSY

FEVER

COMA



MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

2

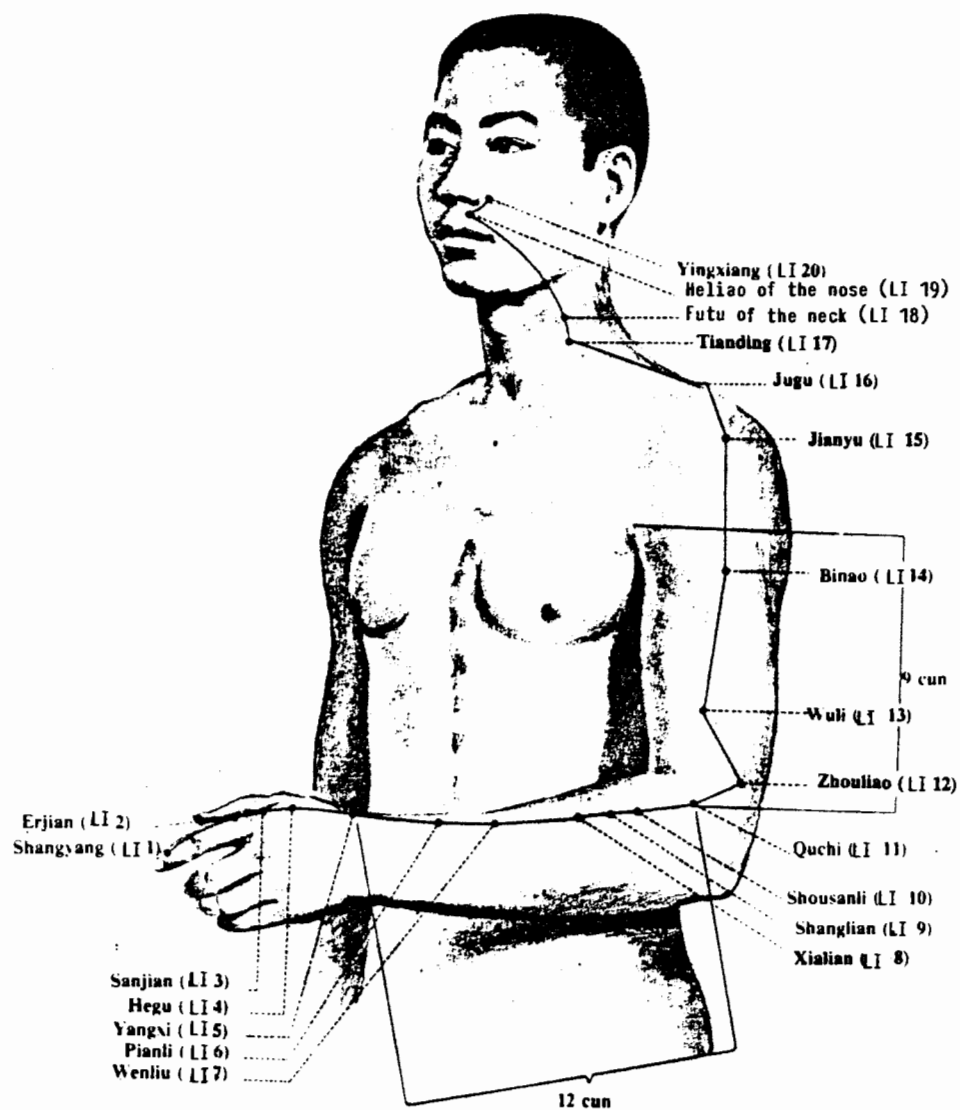
MAIN POINTS OF THE MERIDIAN OF THE LARGE INTESTINE TCHING DI TA TCH' ANG

LINE OF THE LARGE INTESTINE (YANGMING HAND)

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

- 1) FEBRILE DISEASES.
- 2) DISEASES OF THE HEAD.
- 3) FACIAL COMPLAINTS.
- 4) DISEASES OF THE EYE.
- 5) DISEASES OF THE NOSE.
- 6) DISEASES OF THE MOUTH.
- 7) DISEASES OF THE TEETH.
- 8) DISEASES OF THE THROAT.
- 9) DISEASES OF THE UPPER LIMBS.

MERIDIAN of the LARGE INTESTINE



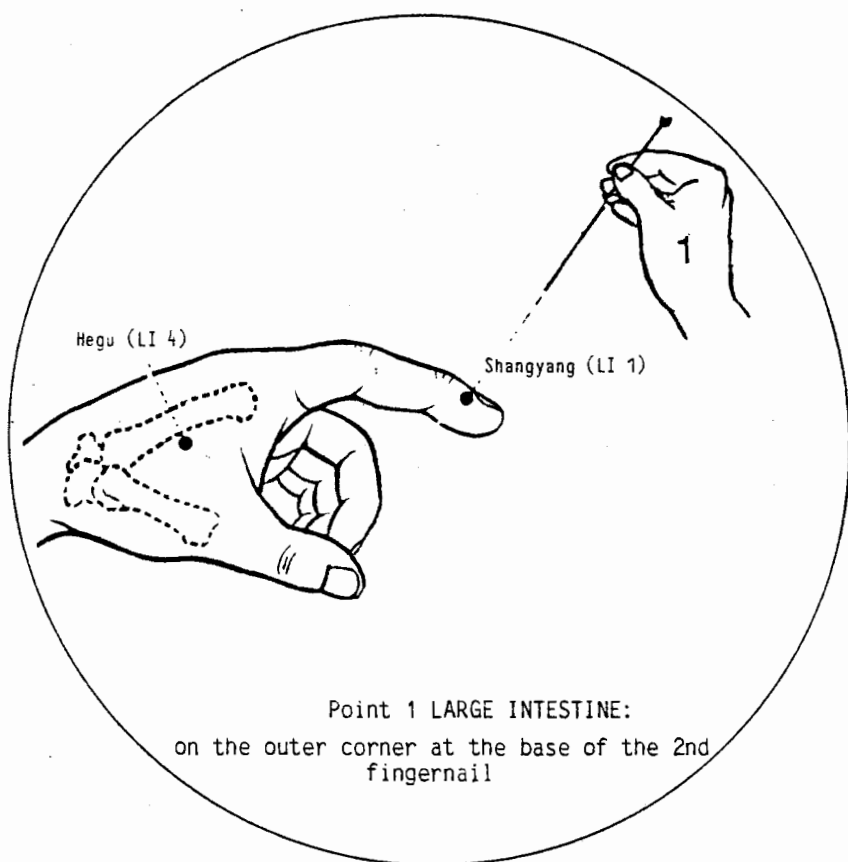
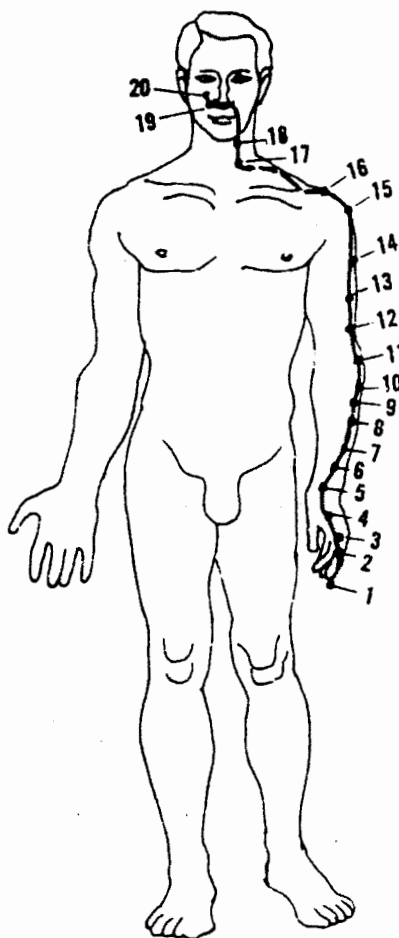
LARGE INTESTINE MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

STROKE

FEVER

COMA



MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

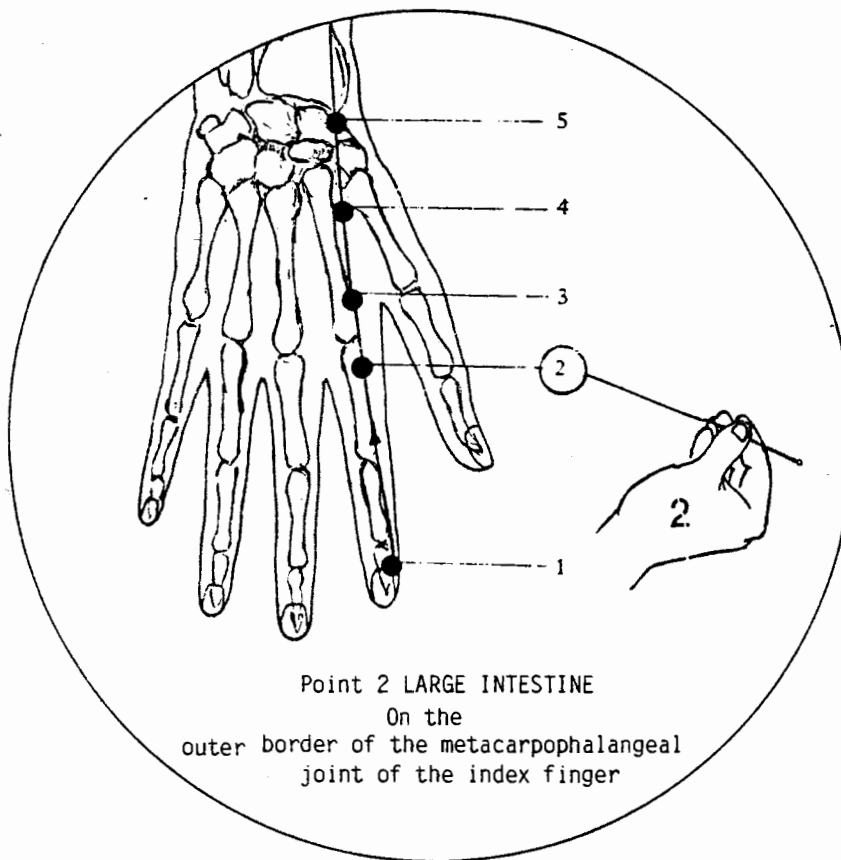
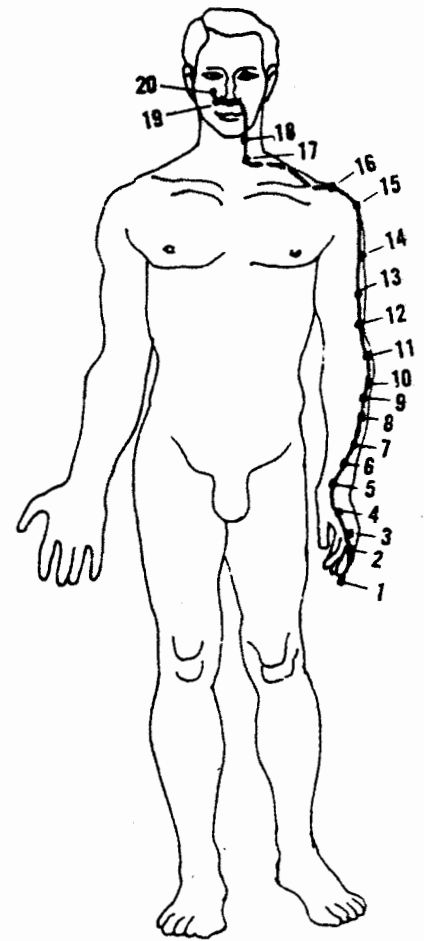
LARGE INTESTINE MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

TOOTHACHE

NOSEBLEED

FEVER



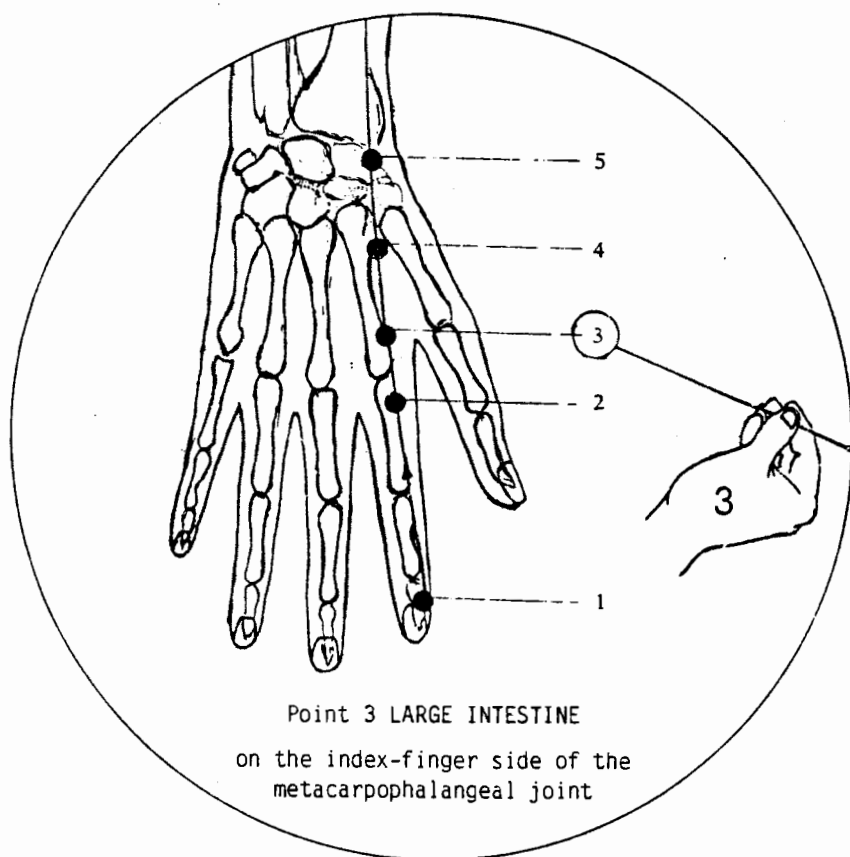
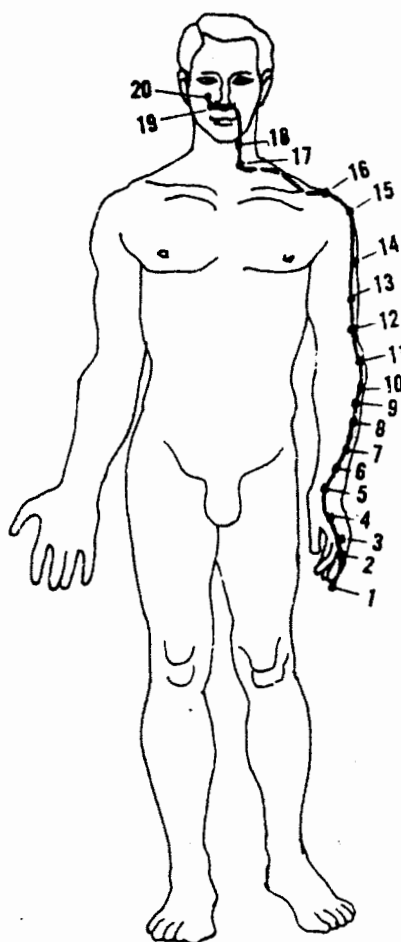
MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

LARGE INTESTINE MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

PAIN IN THE LOWER TEETH

EYE TROUBLES



MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

LARGE INTESTINE MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

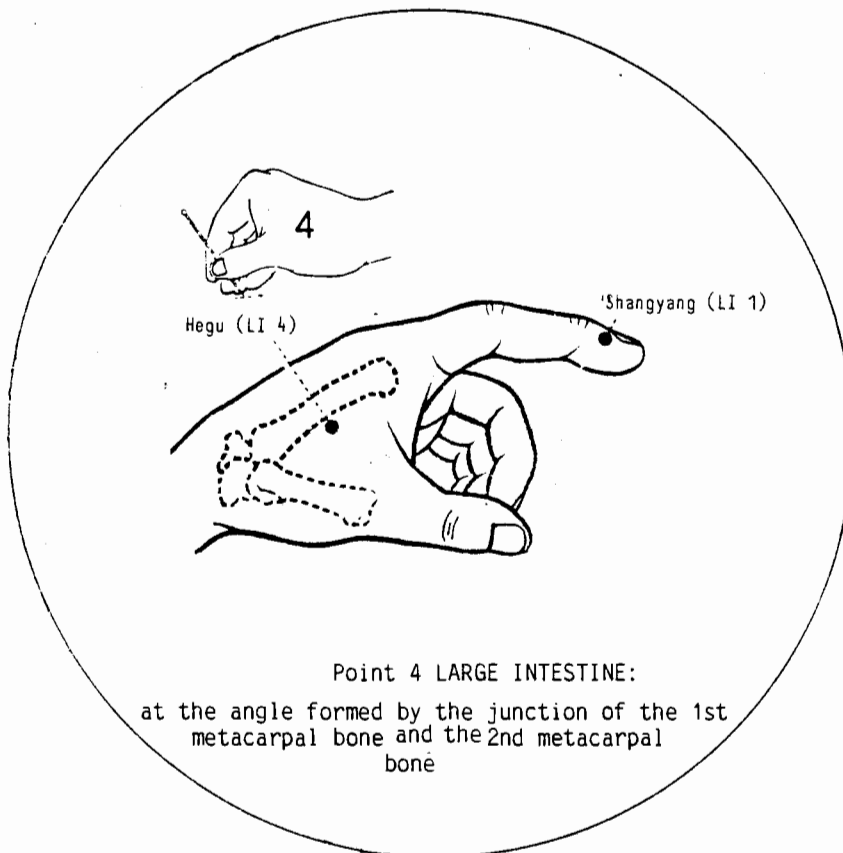
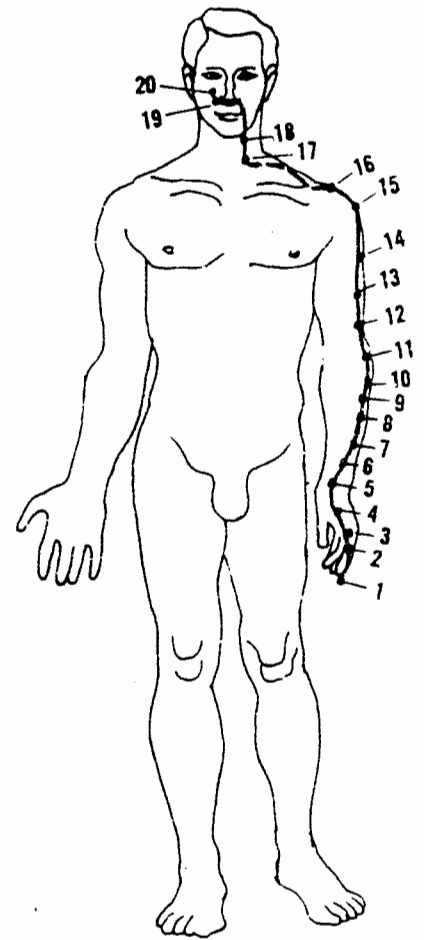
FACIAL PARALYSIS

THYROID GOITRE

TONSILLITIS

HEADACHE

TOOTHACHE

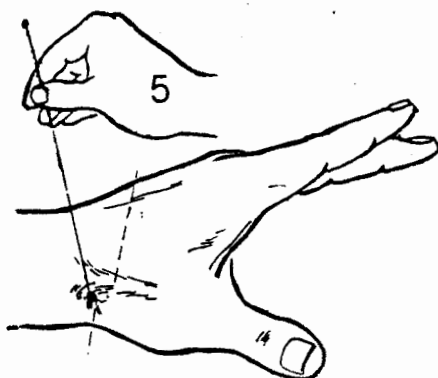
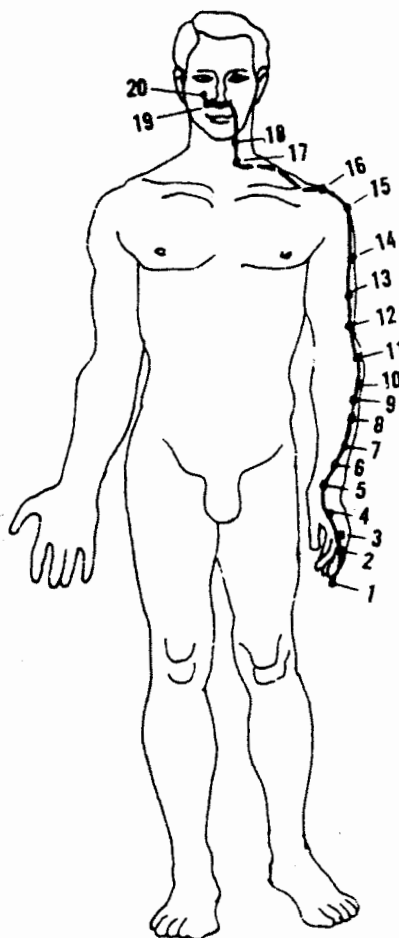


MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

LARGE INTESTINE MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

CHILD DYSPEPSIA
 DYSPEPSIA OF THE NEWBORN
 HEADACHE
 DEAFNESS
 NOISES IN THE EAR



Point 5 LARGE INTESTINE:
 in the anatomist's snuffbox

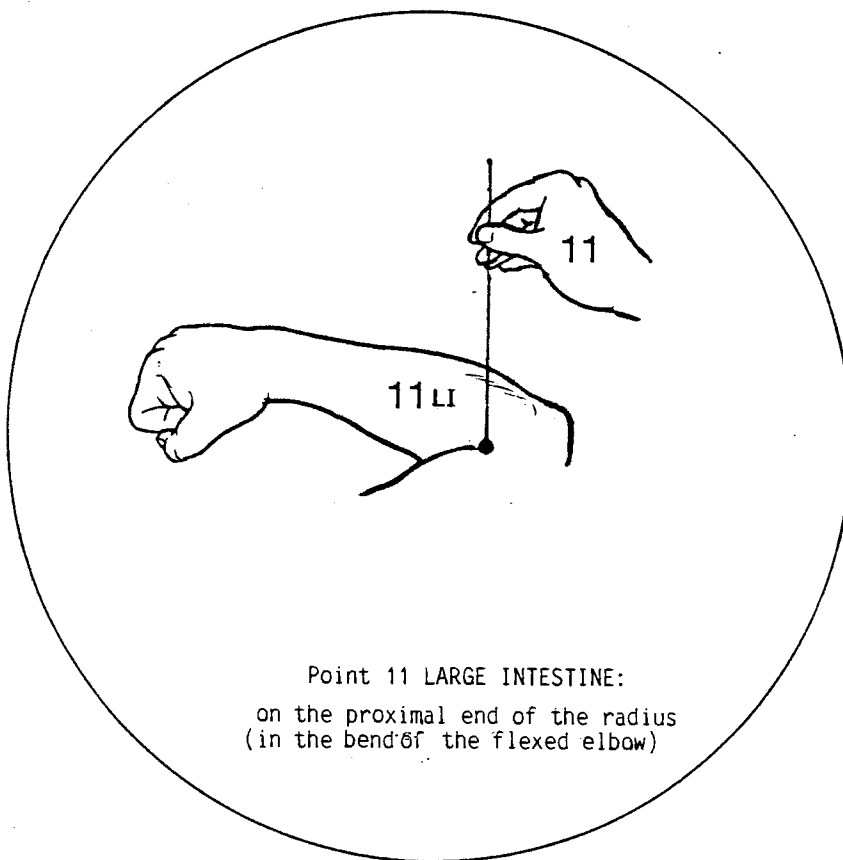
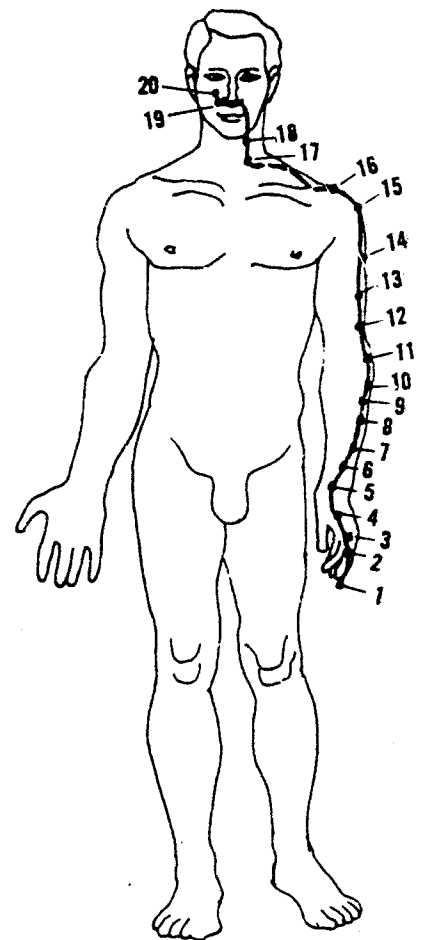
MANUAL
 or
 ELECTRICAL
 STIMULATION
 for about 10 minutes

LARGE INTESTINE MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

UPPER LIMB PARALYSIS

ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION



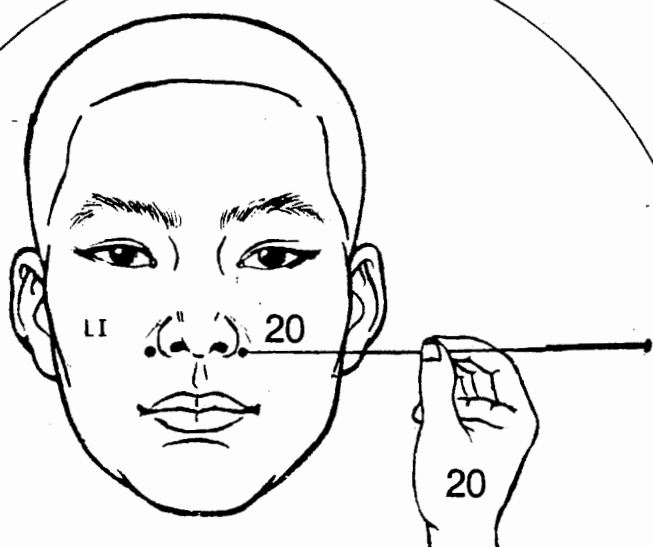
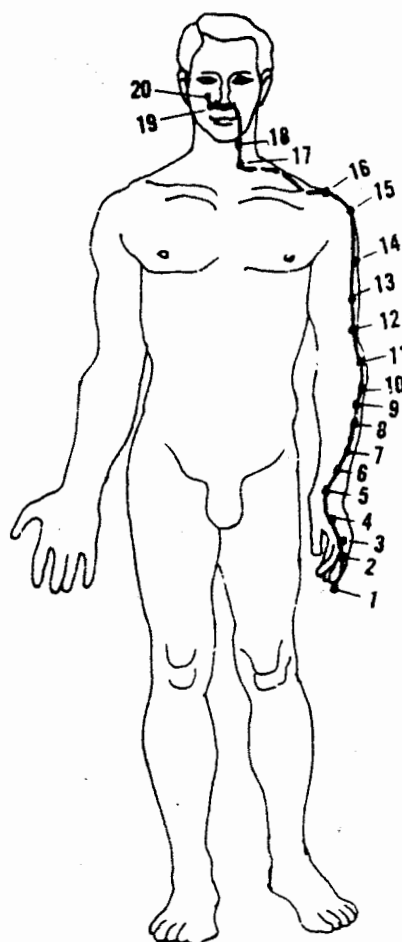
Point 11 LARGE INTESTINE:
on the proximal end of the radius
(in the bend of the flexed elbow)

MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

LARGE INTESTINE MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

FACIAL PARALYSIS
ASCARIASIS OF THE BILE
SINUSITIS
RHINITIS



Point 20 LARGE INTESTINE:
on the outer margin of the ala of the
nose

MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

3

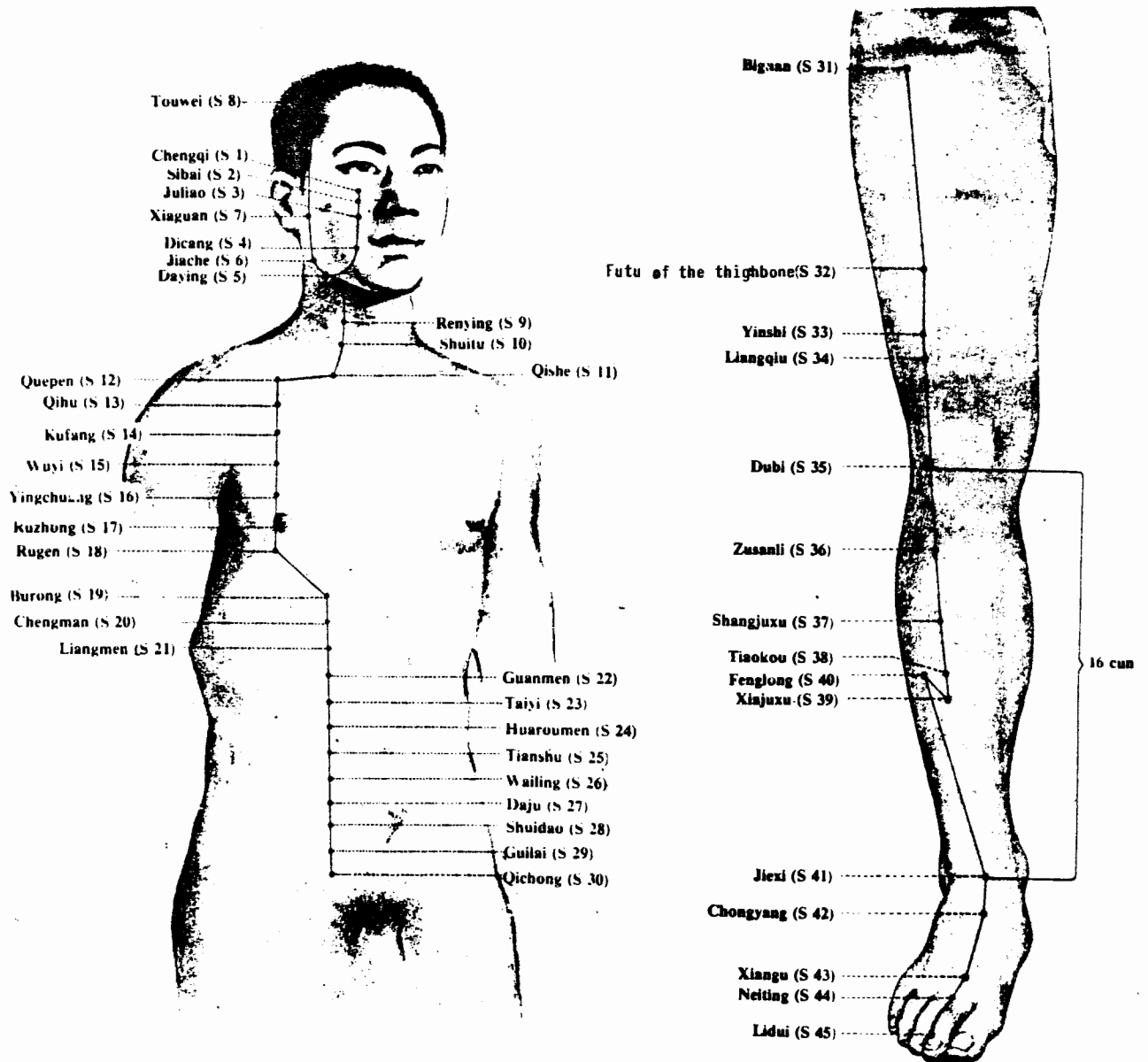
MAIN POINTS OF THE MERIDIAN OF THE STOMACH TCHING DI WEI

LINE OF THE STOMACH (YANGMING FOOT)

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

- 1) DISTURBANCES OF SENSATION.
- 2) FEBRILE DISEASES.
- 3) DISEASES OF THE HEAD.
- 4) FACIAL COMPLAINTS.
- 5) DISEASES OF THE MOUTH.
- 6) DISEASES OF THE TEETH.
- 7) DISEASES OF THE THROAT.
- 8) DISEASES OF THE STOMACH.
- 9) DISEASES OF THE INTESTINE.
- 10) DISEASES OF THE LOWER LIMBS.

MERIDIAN of the STOMACH



STOMACH MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

POINT 2 STOMACH:

FACIAL PARALYSIS

DISEASES OF THE EYE

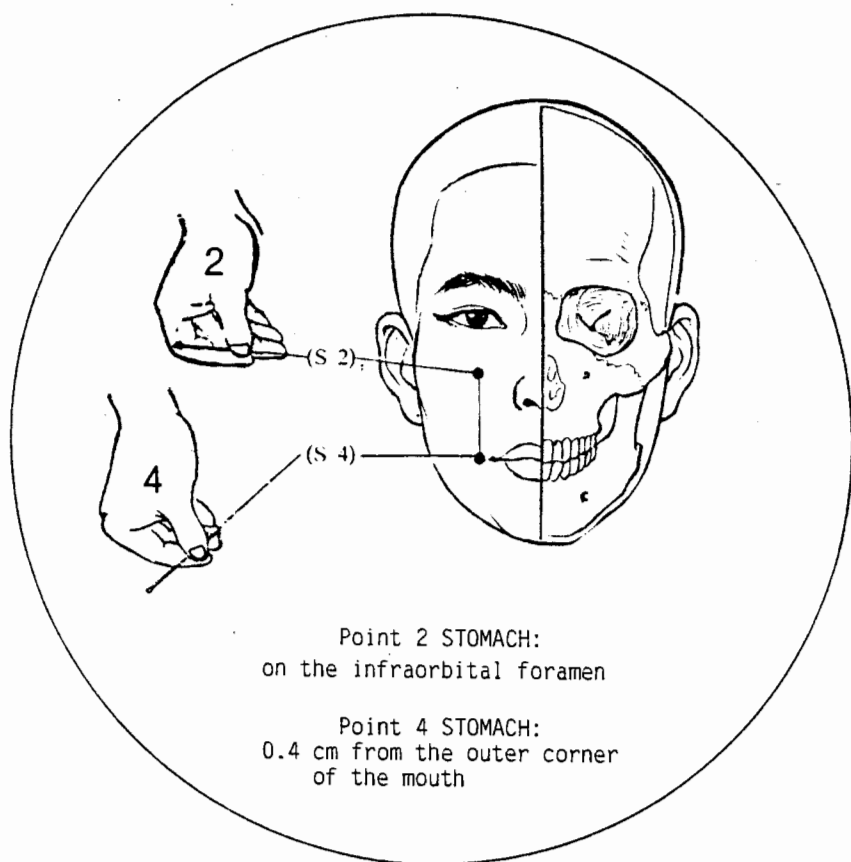
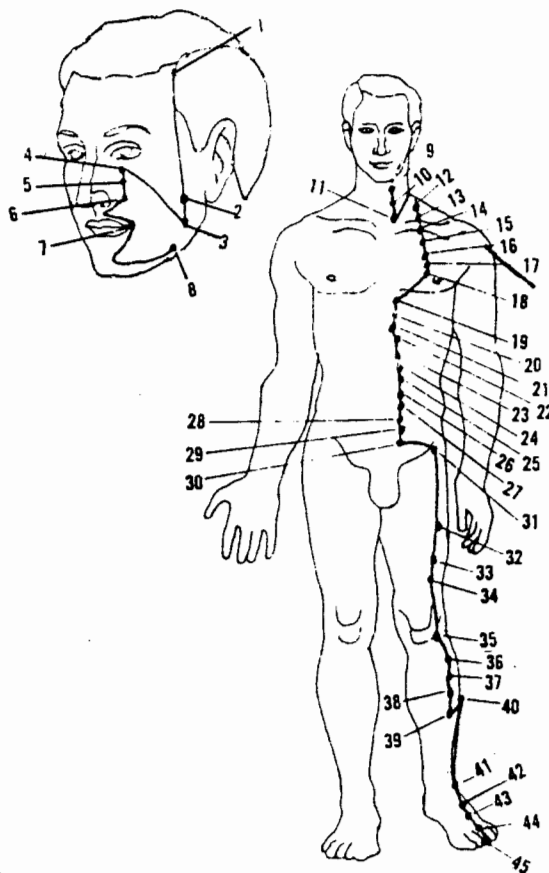
EYELID CONTRACTIONS

HEADACHE

POINT 4 STOMACH:

PTYALORRHOEA

TRIGEMINAL NEURALGIA



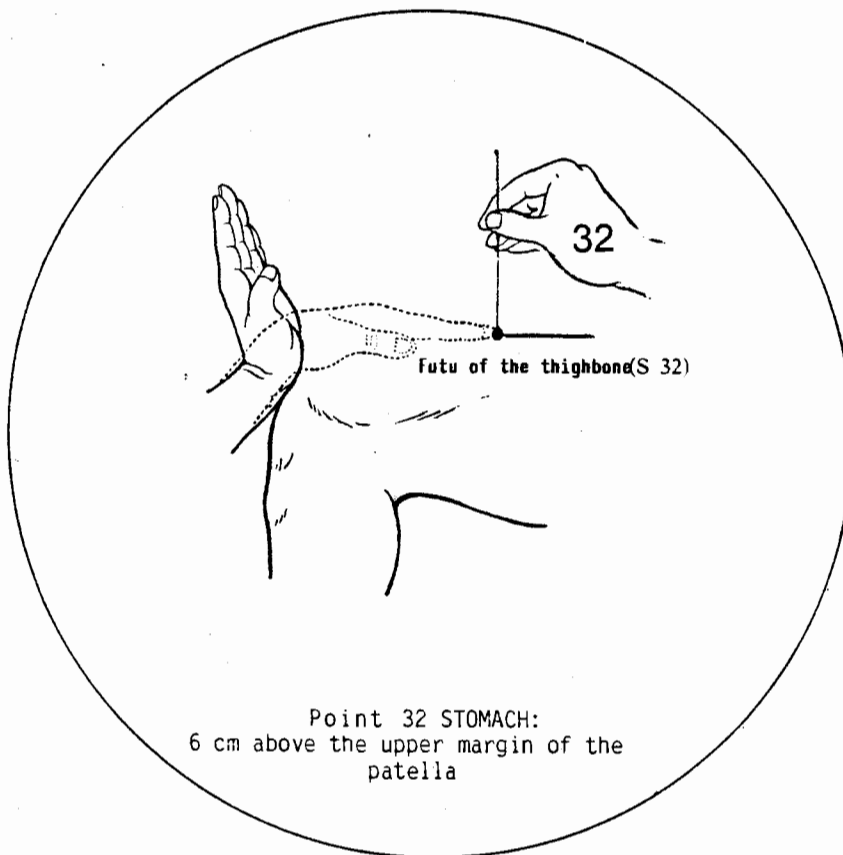
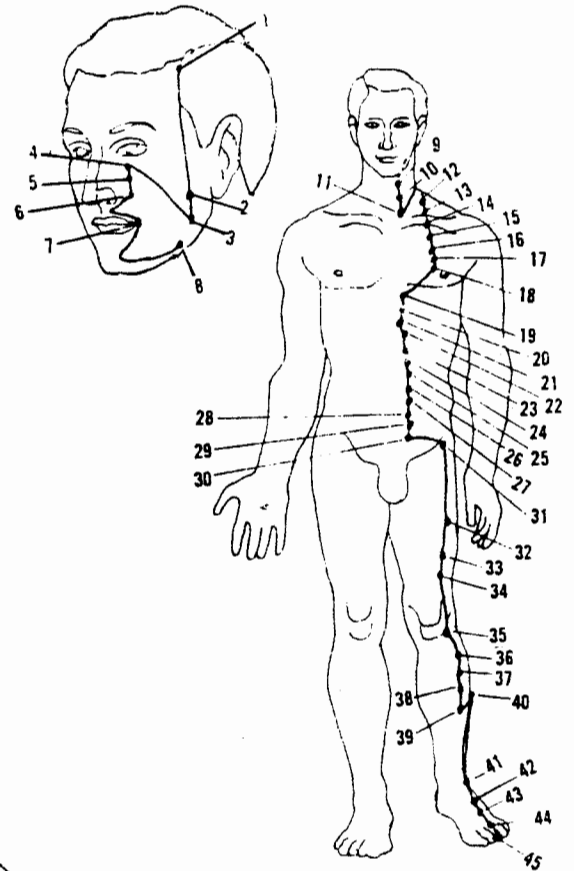
MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

STOMACH MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

LOWER LIMB PARALYSIS

HEMIPLEGIA



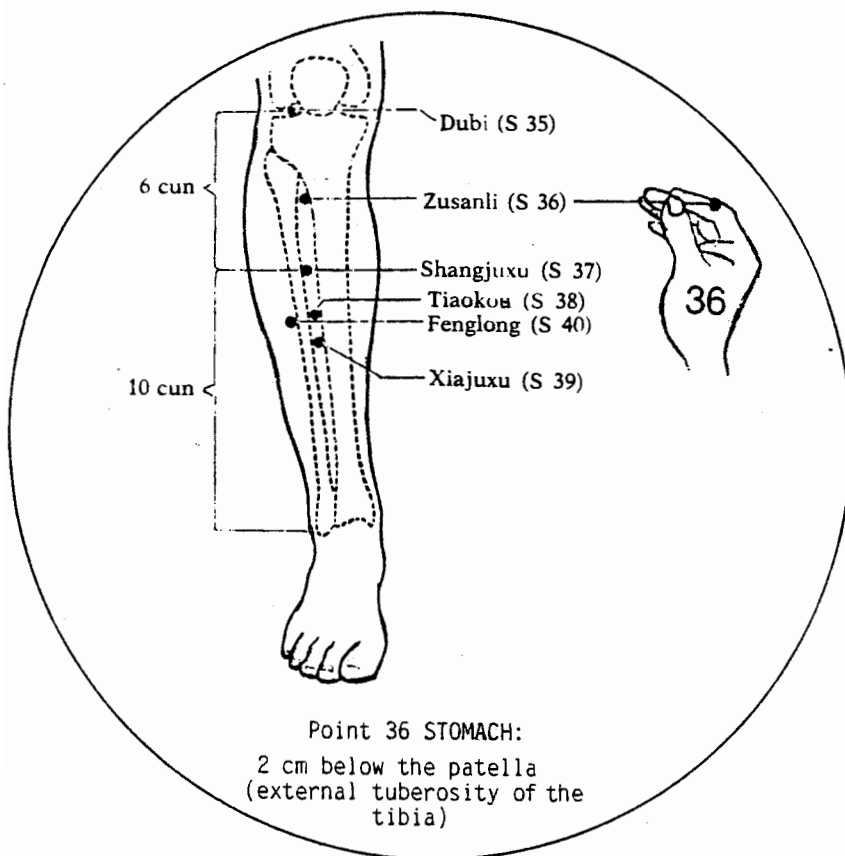
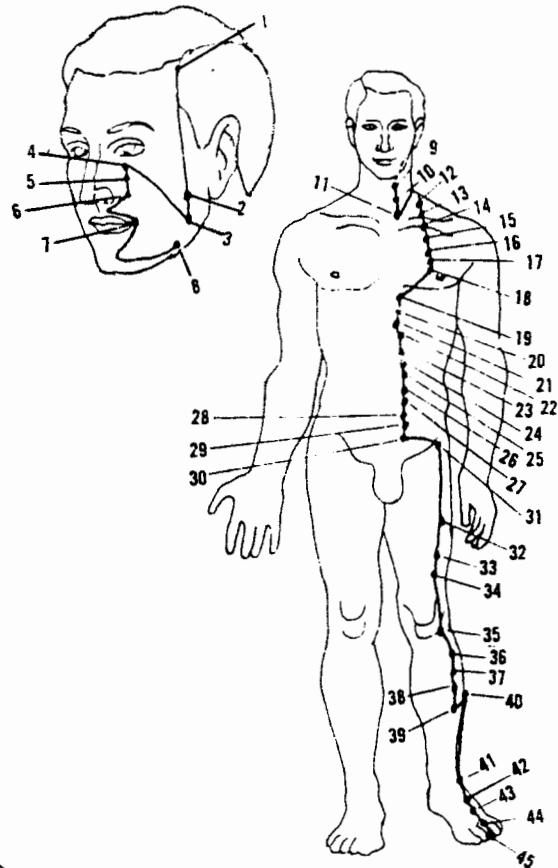
Point 32 STOMACH:
6 cm above the upper margin of the
patella

MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

STOMACH MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

VOMITING
GASTRALGIA
COLITIS
RECONSTITUENT
TONIC

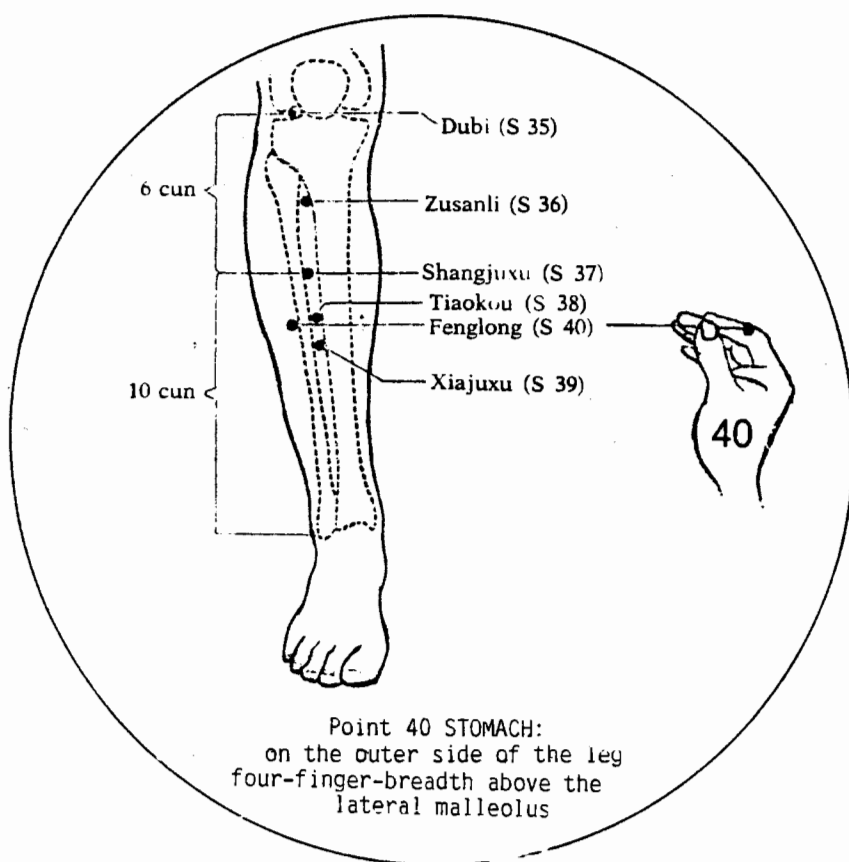
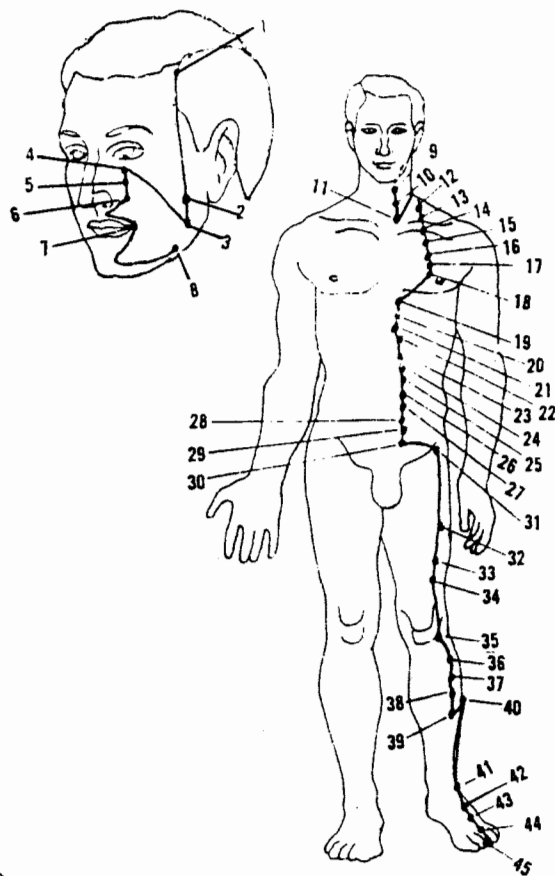


MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

STOMACH MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

HEMIPLEGIA
SCHIZOPHRENIA
EPILEPSY
PTYALORRHOEA
VERTIGO
DIZZINESS

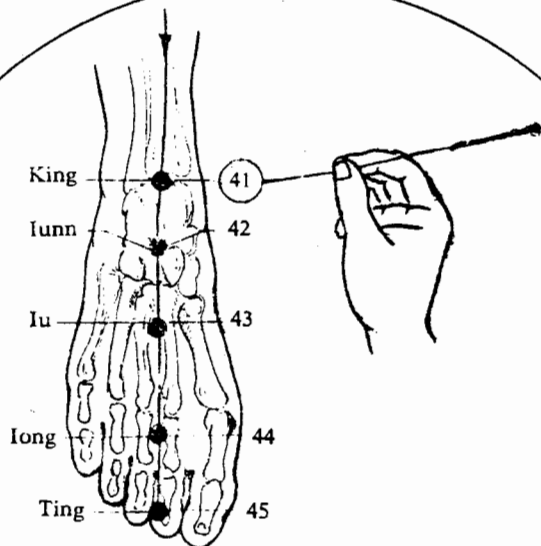
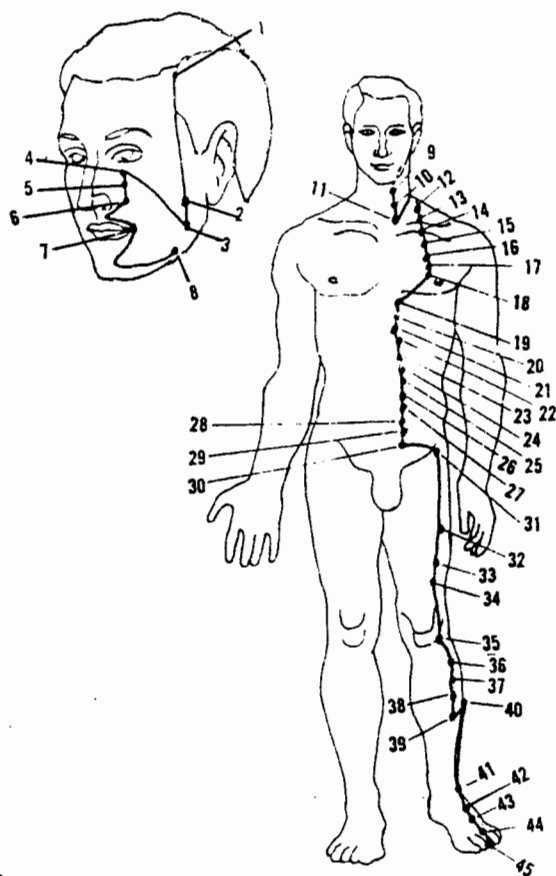


MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

STOMACH MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

LOWER LIMB PARALYSIS



Point 41 STOMACH:
in the middle of the ankle joint in front of
the tibia

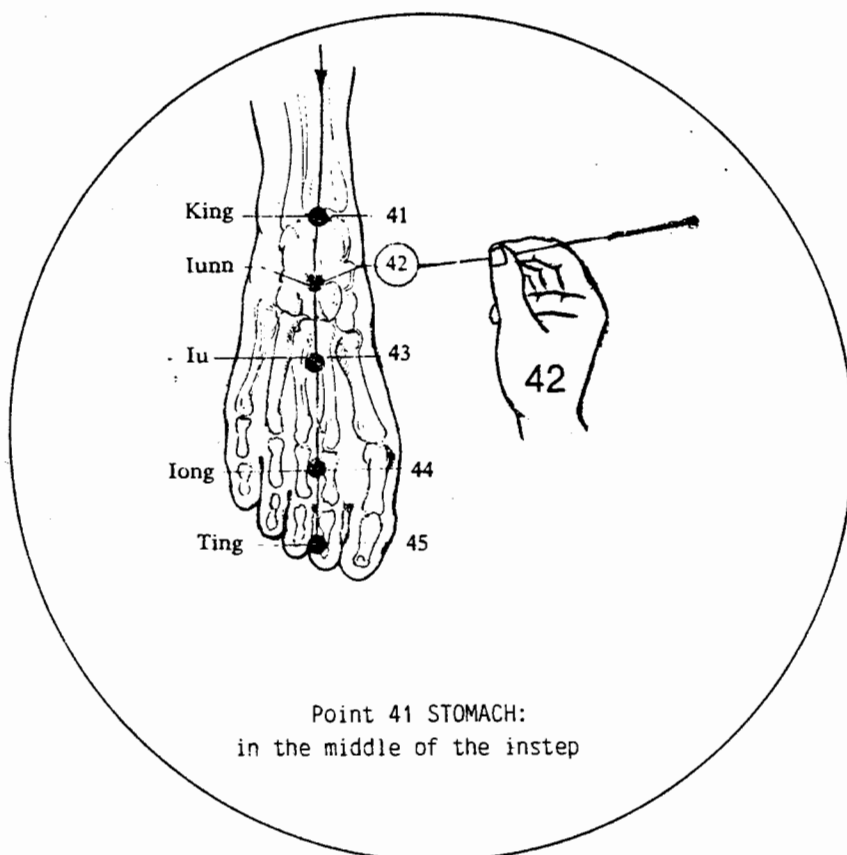
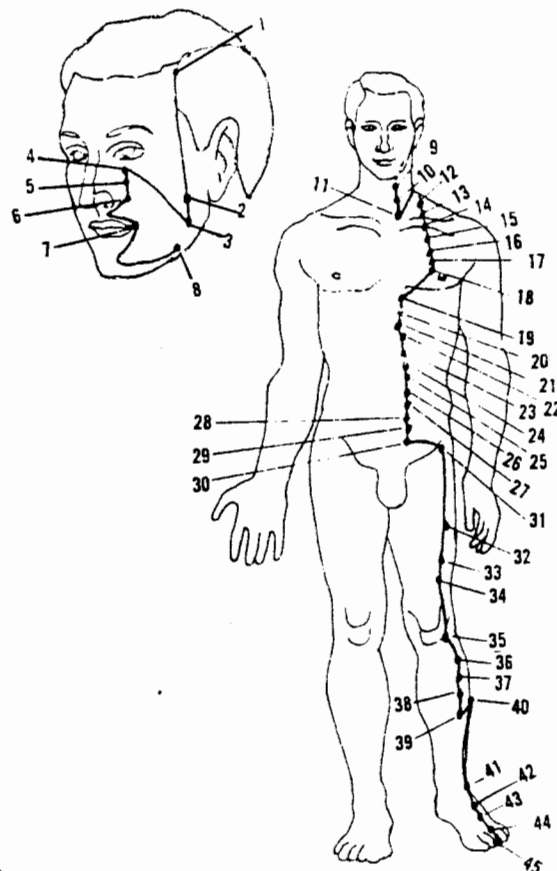
MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

STOMACH MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

TOOTHACHE

EPILEPSY



MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

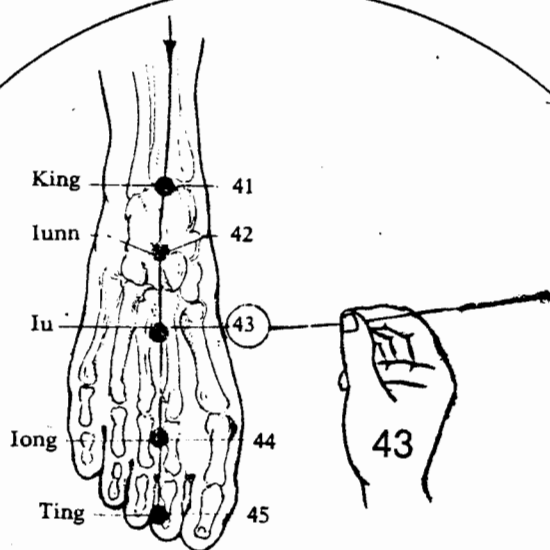
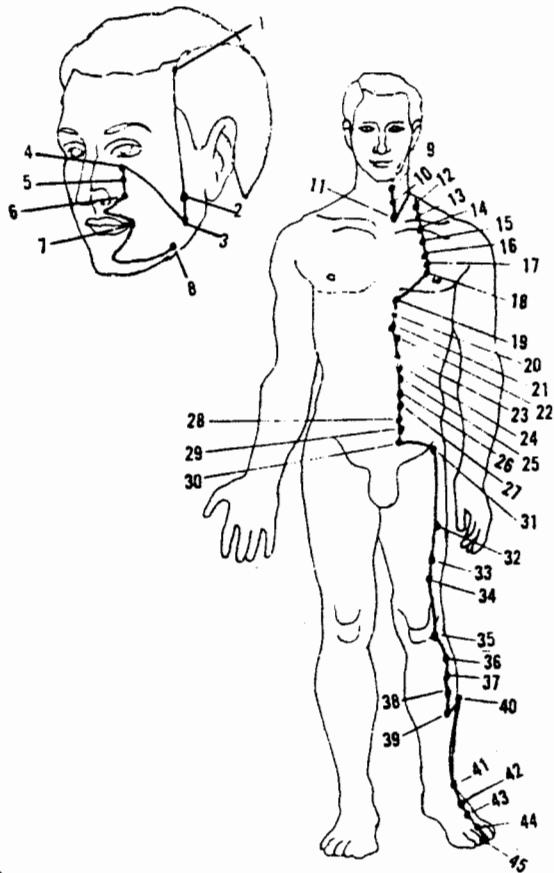
STOMACH MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

TONSILLITIS

OEDEMA

ABDOMINAL PAIN



Point 43 STOMACH:
in the contact area between the 2nd
and 3rd metatarsals

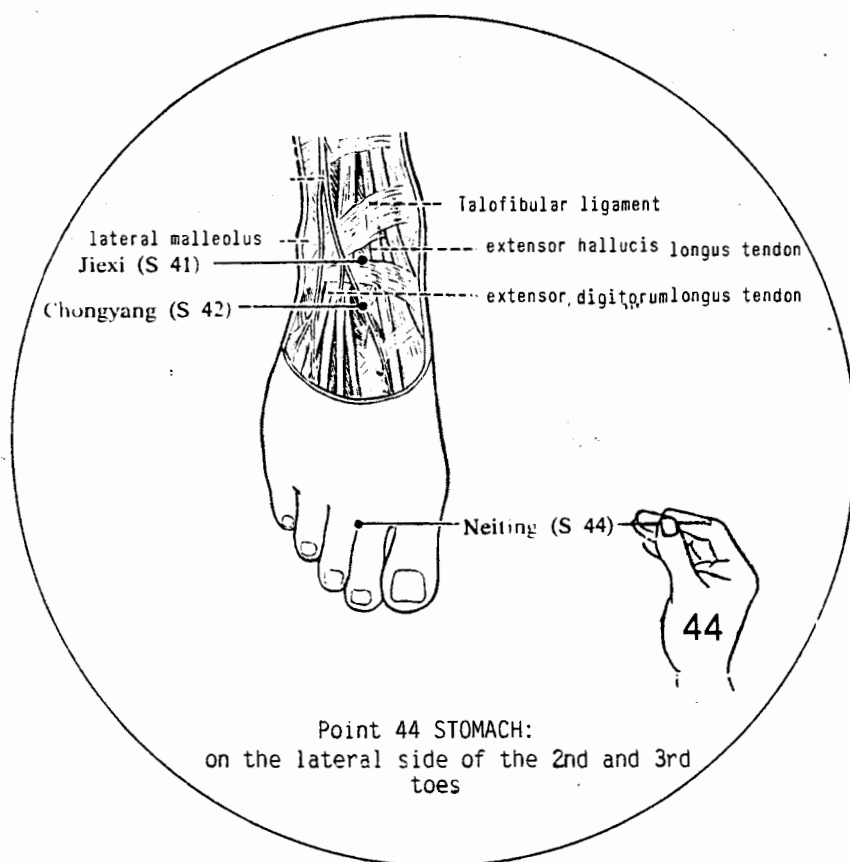
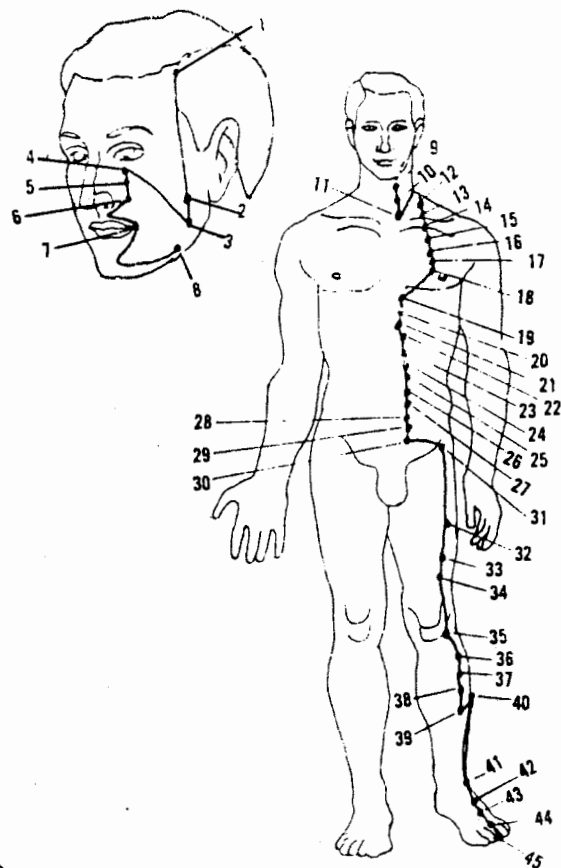
MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

STOMACH MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

GASTRALGIA

HEADACHE



MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

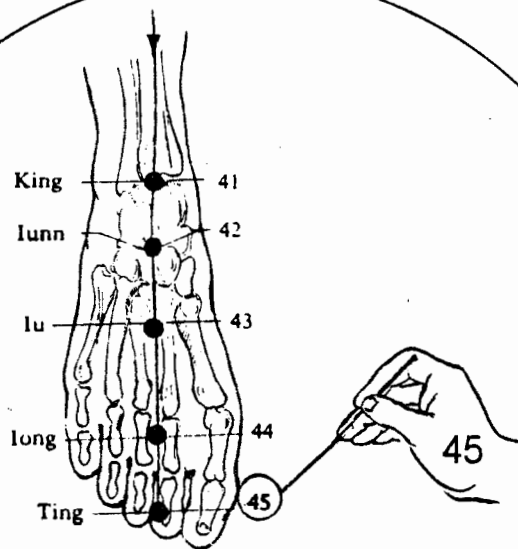
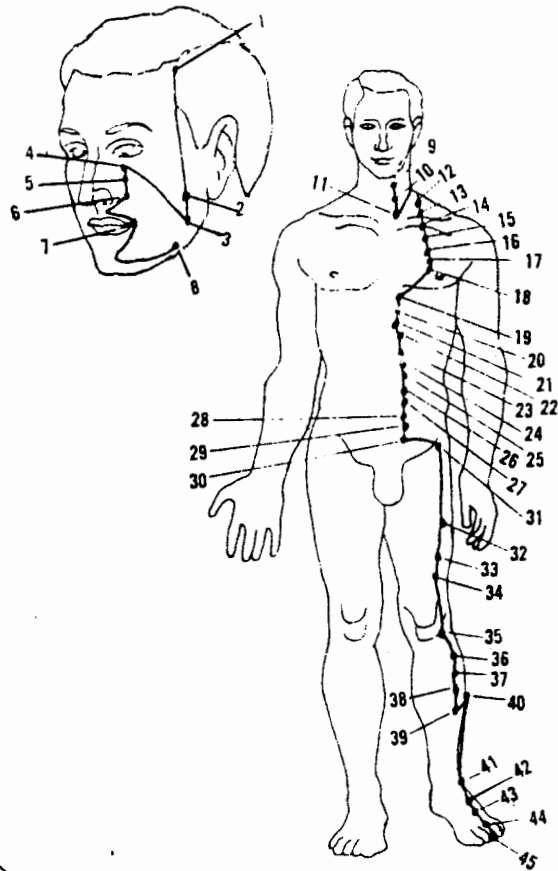
STOMACH MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

FEBRILE DISEASES

NIGHTMARES

EPILEPSY



Point 45 STOMACH:
on the outer corner at the base of the
2nd toenail

MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

4

MAIN POINTS

OF THE MERIDIAN OF THE SPLEEN AND PANCREAS

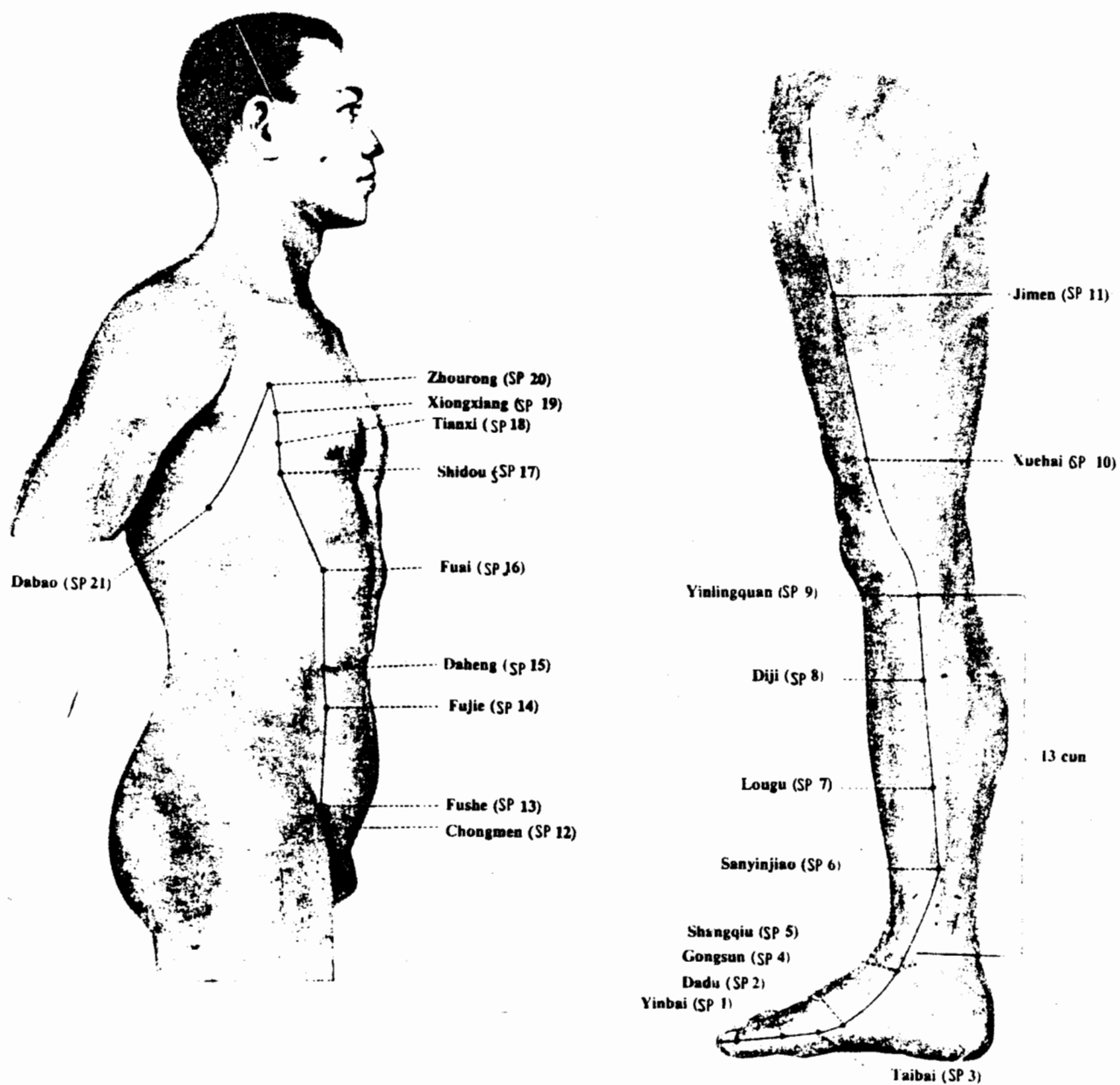
TCHING DI P'I

LINE OF THE SPLEEN (TAIYN FOOT)

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

- 1) DISEASES OF THE ABDOMEN.
- 2) DISEASES OF THE UROGENITAL SYSTEM.
- 3) DISEASES OF THE STOMACH.
- 4) DISEASES OF THE INTESTINE.
- 5) DISEASES OF THE LOWER LIMBS.
- 6) COLD INJURIES.

MERIDIAN of the SPLEEN and PANCREAS



SPLEEN and PANCREAS MERIDIAN

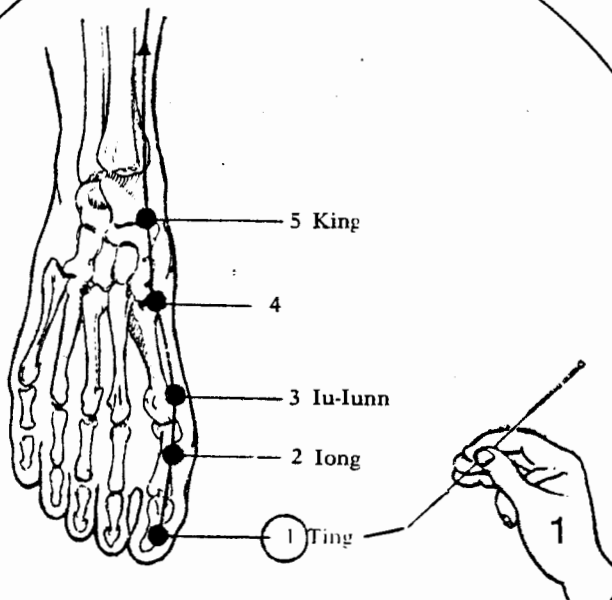
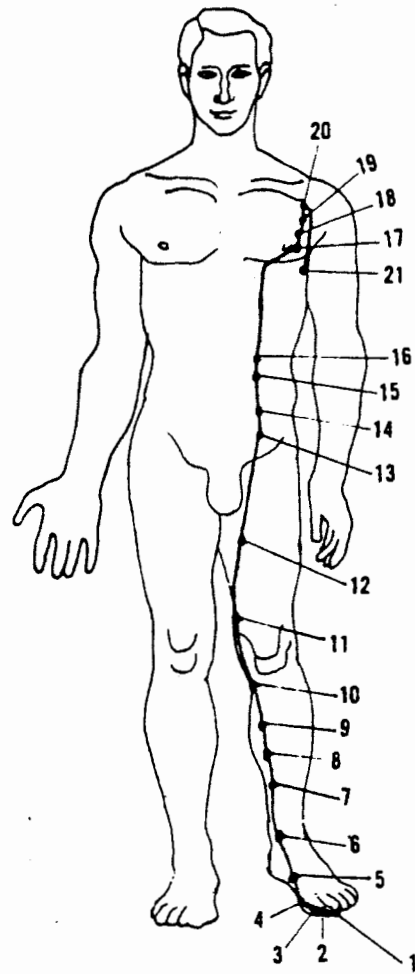
THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

INSOMNIA

NIGHTMARES

MENSTRUAL DISCOMFORT

MENTAL DISORDERS



Point 1 SPLEEN:
on the inner corner at the base of
the 1st toenail

MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

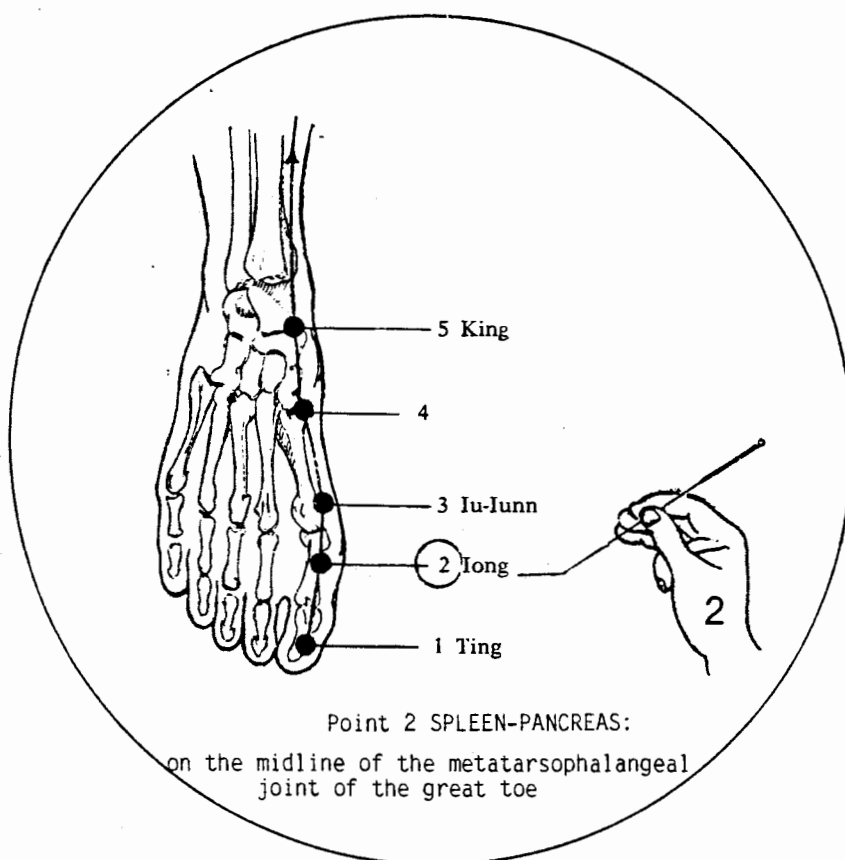
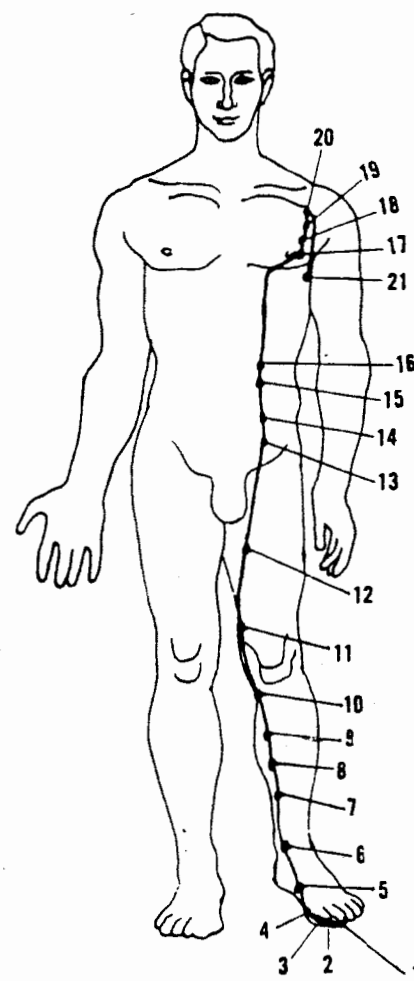
SPLEEN and PANCREAS MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

HIGH FEVER

ABDOMINAL PAIN

ABDOMINAL SWELLING



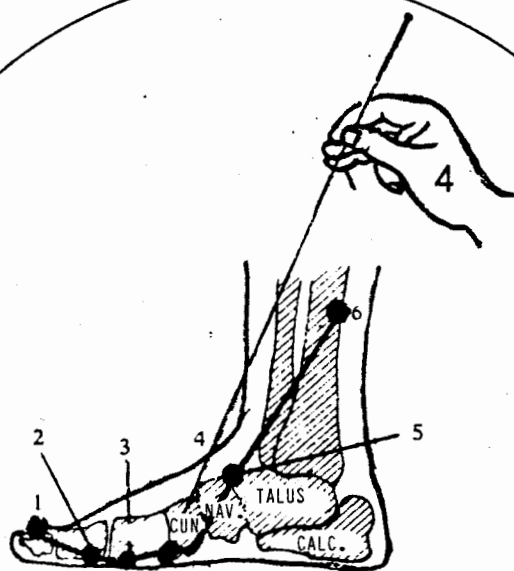
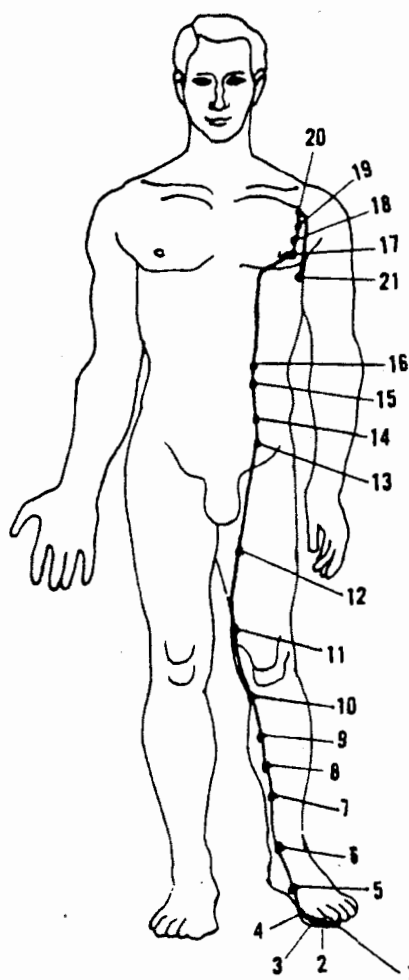
MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

SPLEEN and PANCREAS MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

DIARRHOEA AND VOMITING

DYSMENORRHOEA



Point 4 SPLEEN-PANCREAS:
below the junction of the 1st metatarsal and
1st cuneiform

MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

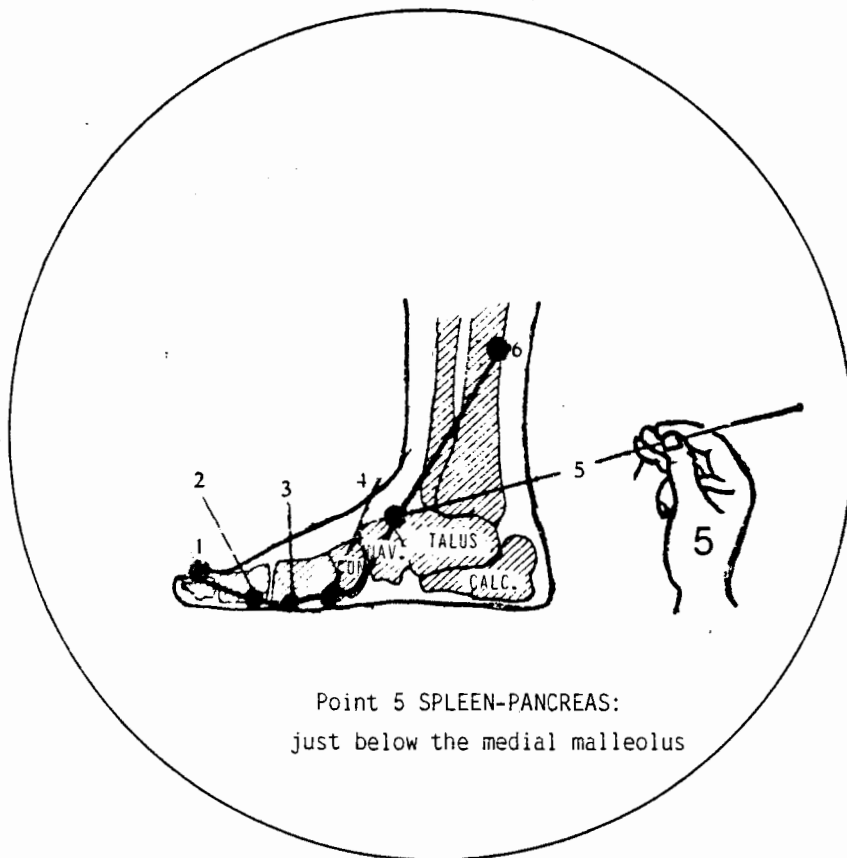
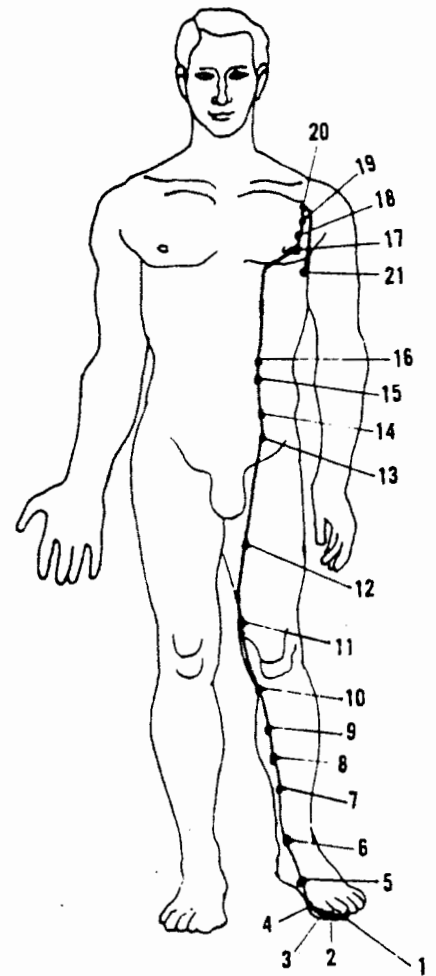
SPLEEN and PANCREAS MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

GASTRITIS

DYSPEPSIA

PAIN IN THE ANKLE



MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

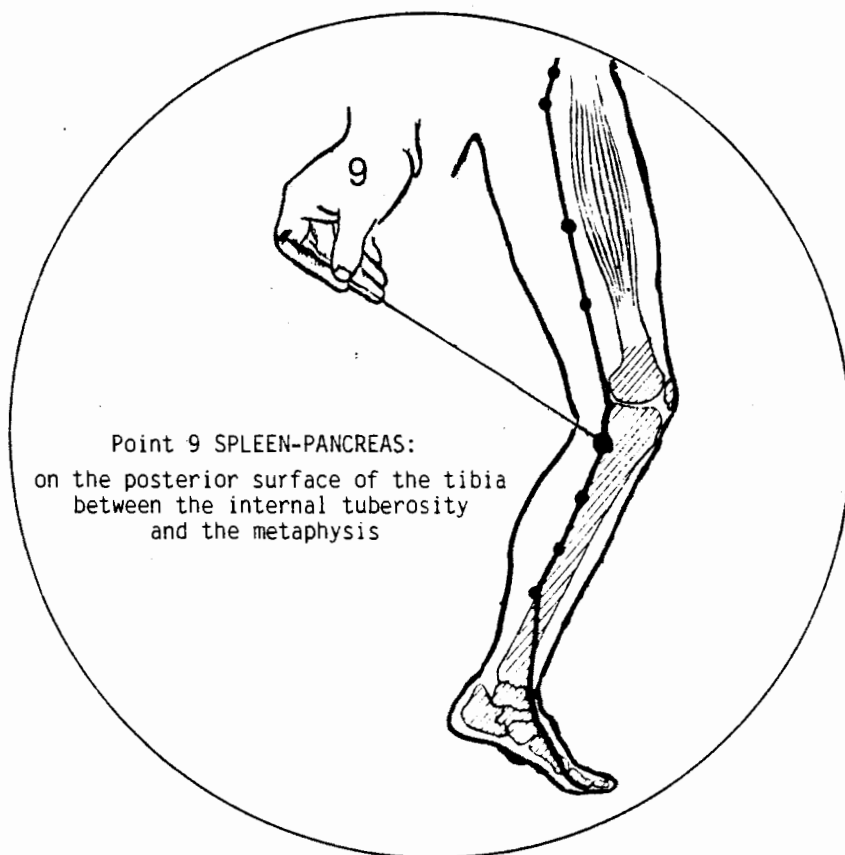
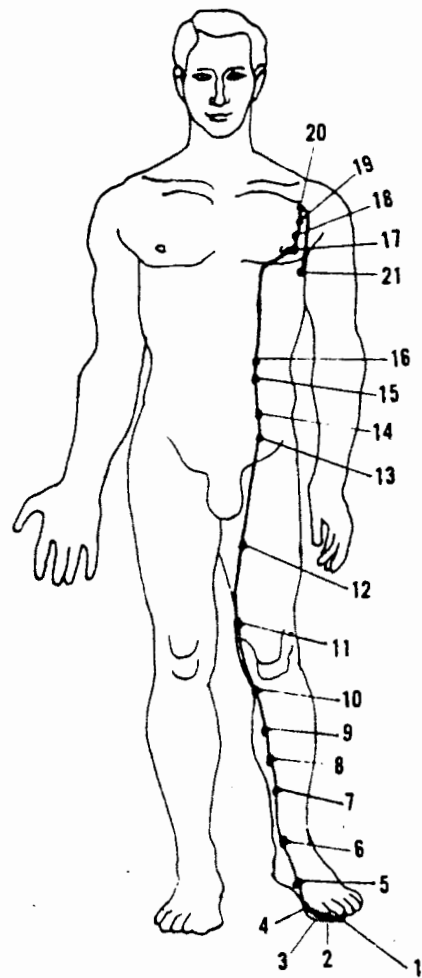
SPLEEN and PANCREAS MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

BEDWETTING

OEDEMA

DYSURIA



Point 9 SPLEEN-PANCREAS:
on the posterior surface of the tibia
between the internal tuberosity
and the metaphysis

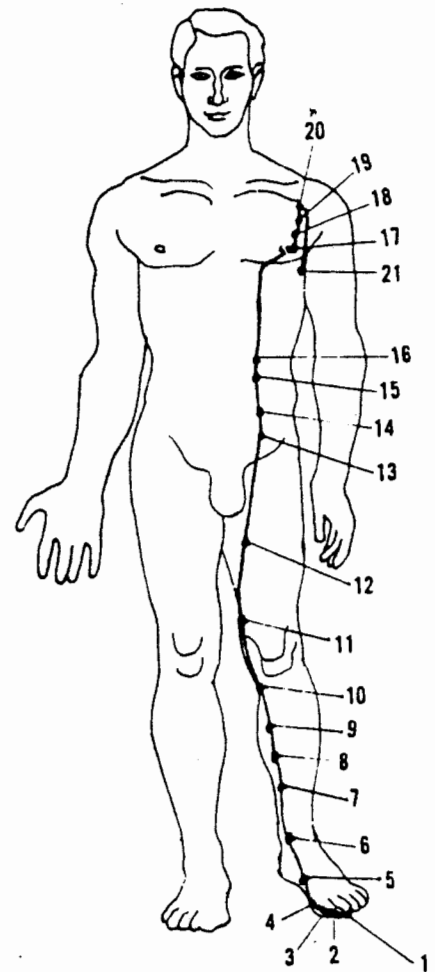
MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

SPLEEN and PANCREAS MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

URTICARIA

UTERINE HAEMORRHAGE



MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

5

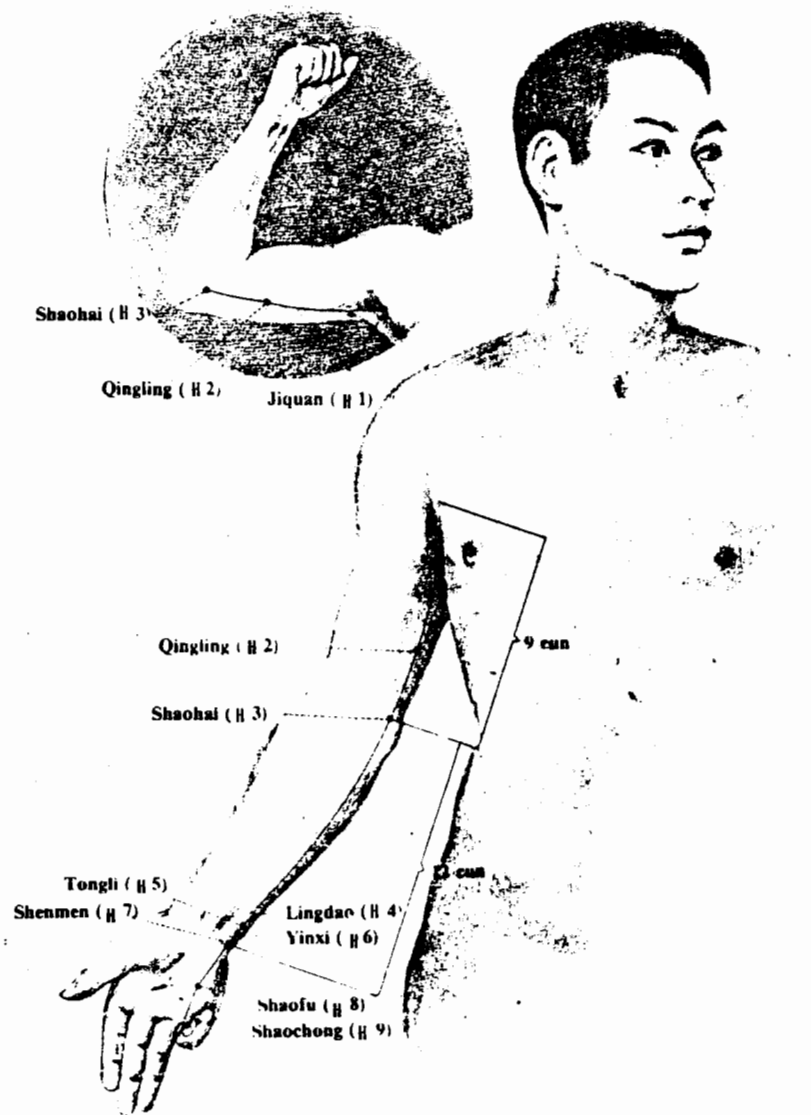
MAIN POINTS OF THE MERIDIAN OF THE HEART TCHING DI SIN

LINE OF THE HEART (SHAODYIN HAND)

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

- 1) DISEASES OF THE CHEST.
- 2) DISEASES OF THE HEART.
- 3) DISEASES OF THE UPPER LIMBS.
- 4) DISTURBANCES OF SENSATION.

MERIDIAN of the HEART

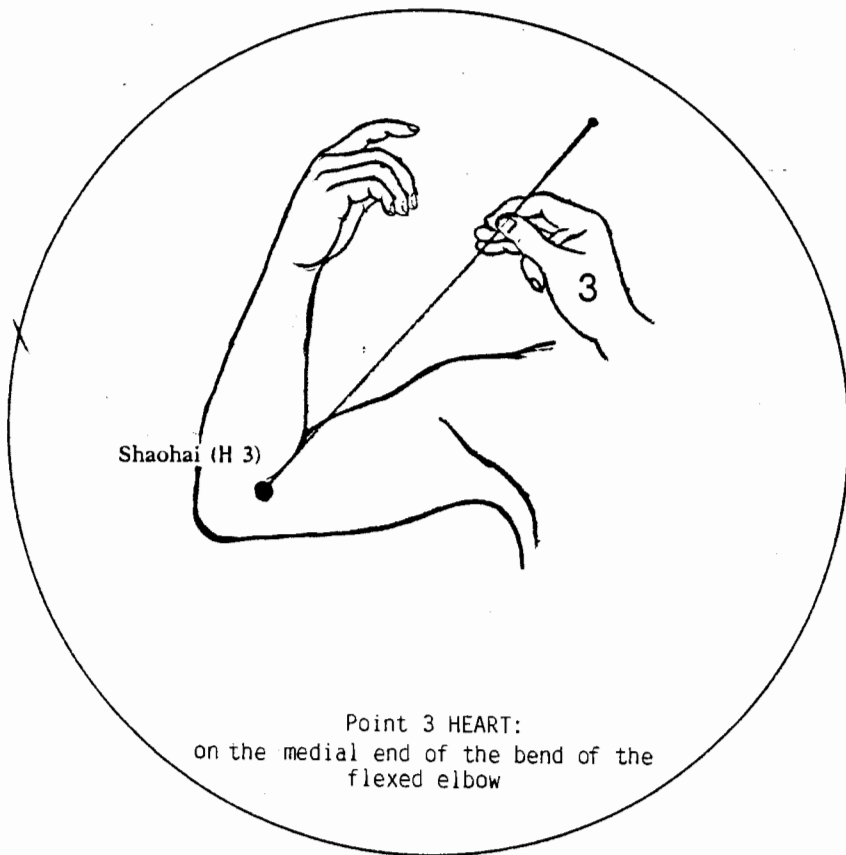
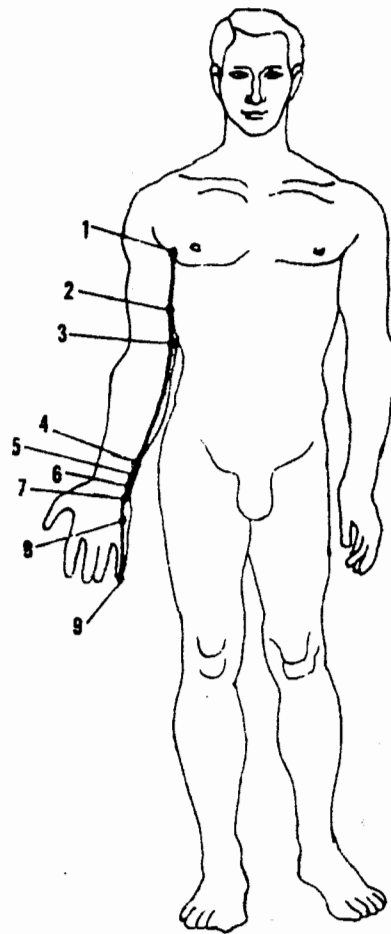


HEART MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

ANGINA PECTORIS

IMPAIRED ARTICULATION of the
ELBOW JOINT



Point 3 HEART:
on the medial end of the bend of the
flexed elbow

MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

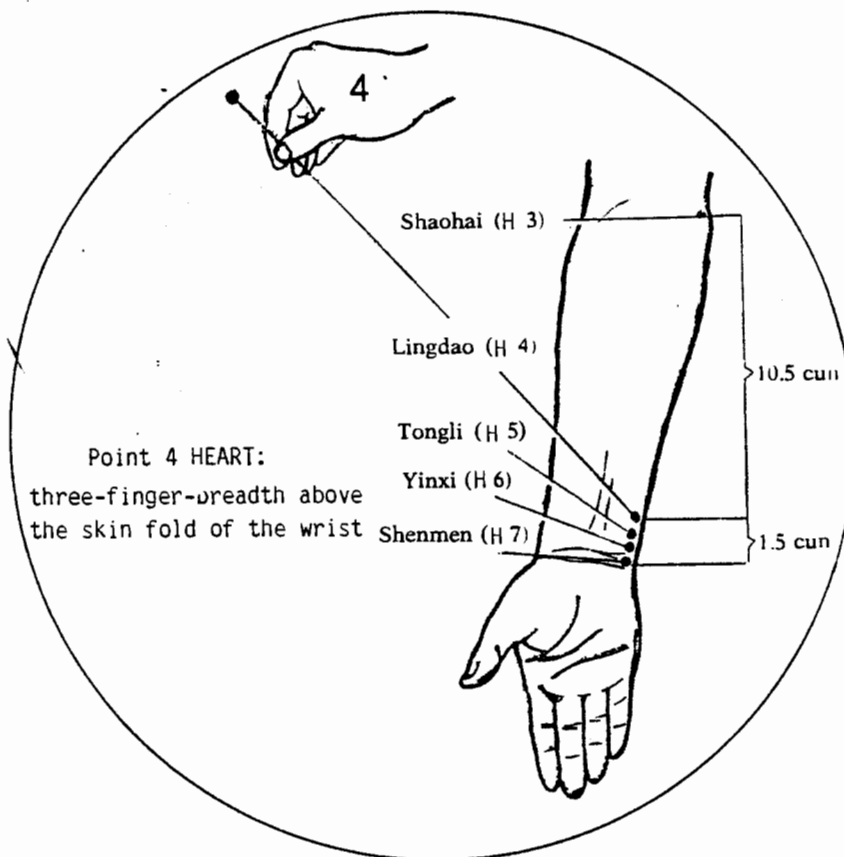
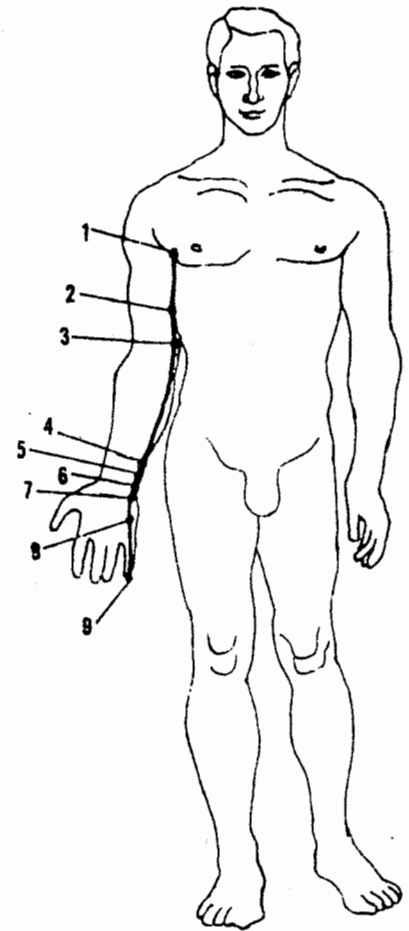
HEART MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

HYSTERIA

ANGINA PECTORIS

ULNAR NEURALGIA



MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

HEART MERIDIAN

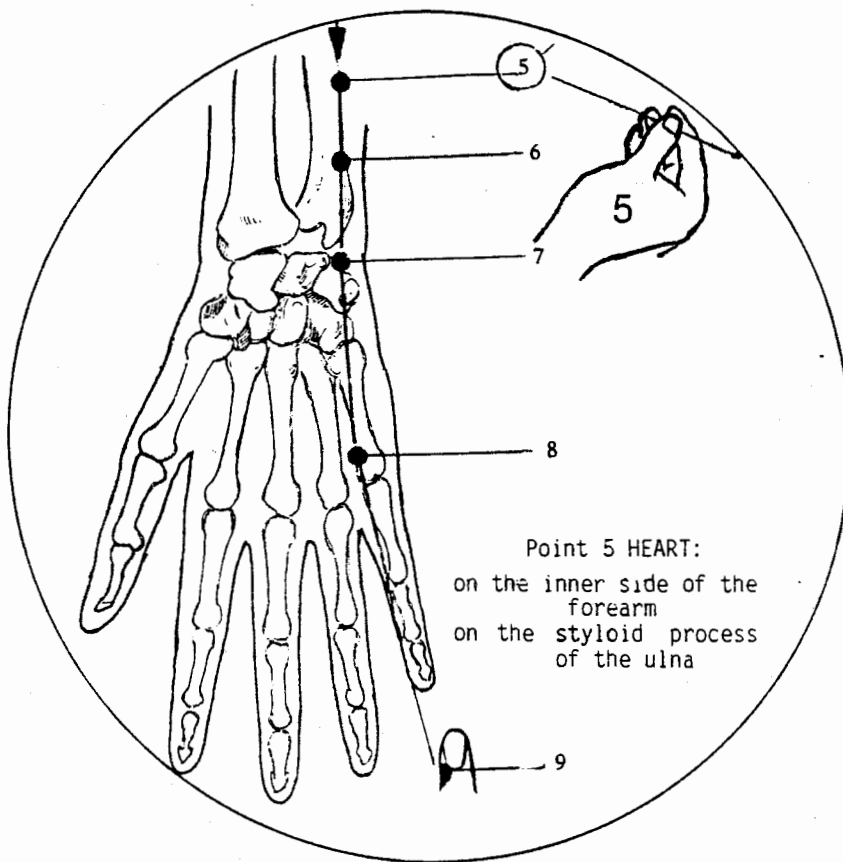
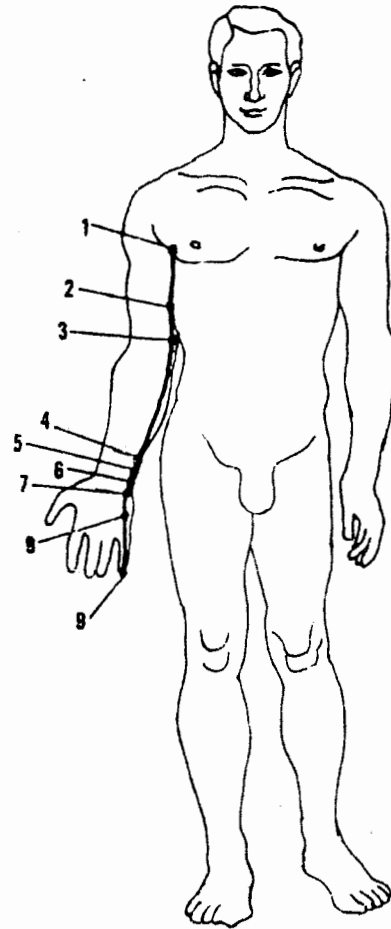
THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

APHASIA

HOARSENESS

INSOMNIA

PALPITATION



MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

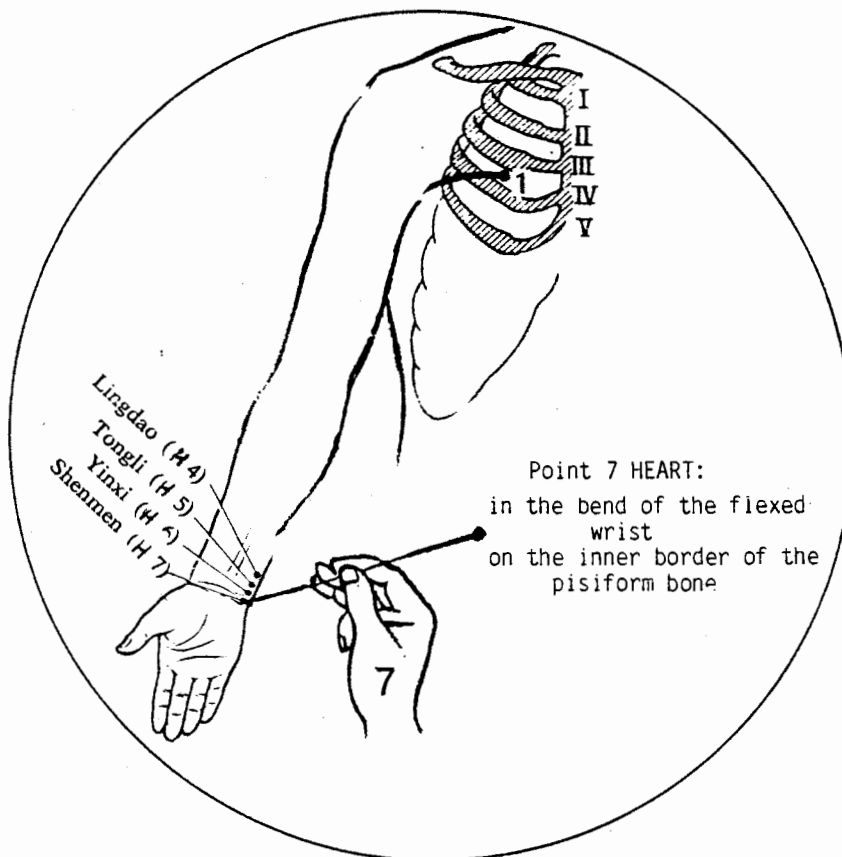
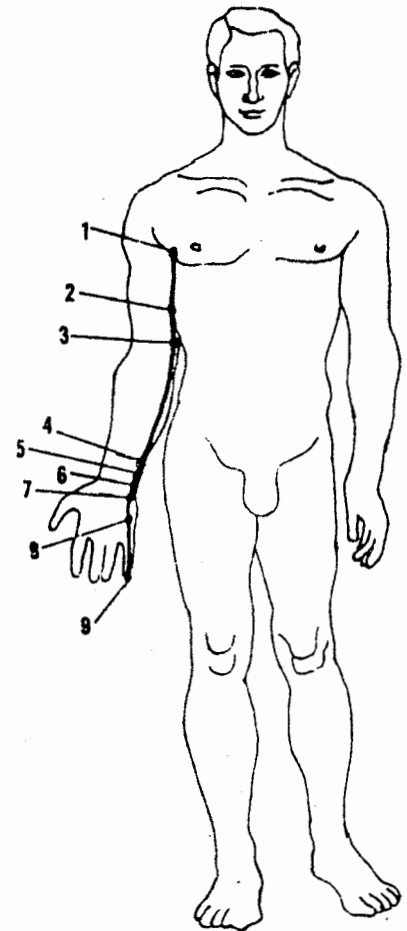
HEART MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

ANXIETY

NIGHTMARES

INSOMNIA



MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

HEART MERIDIAN

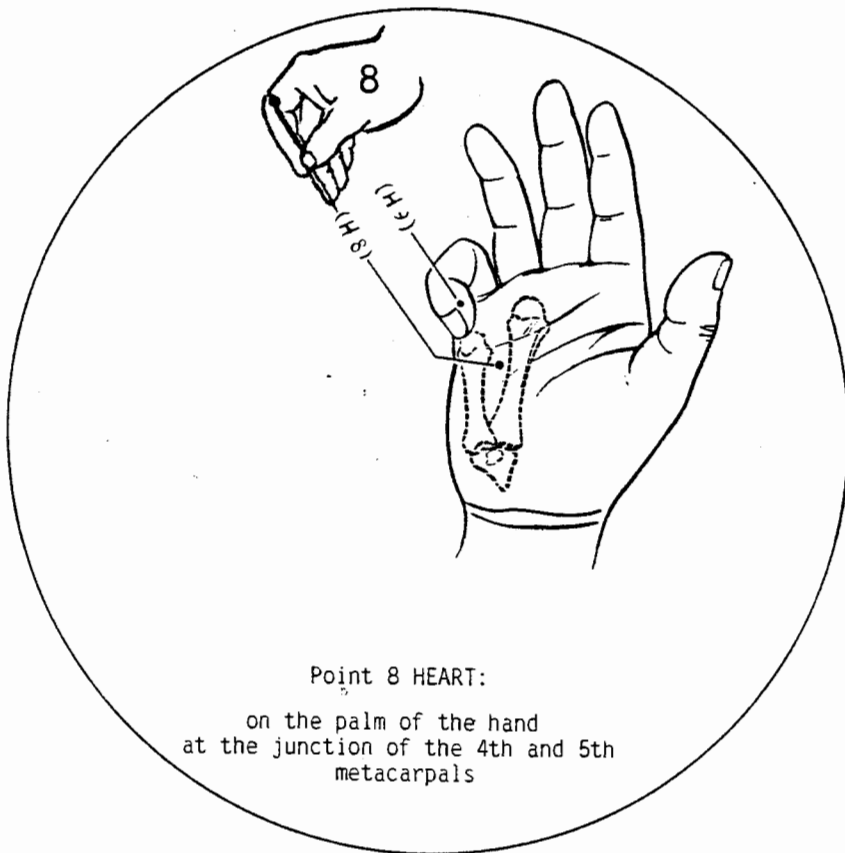
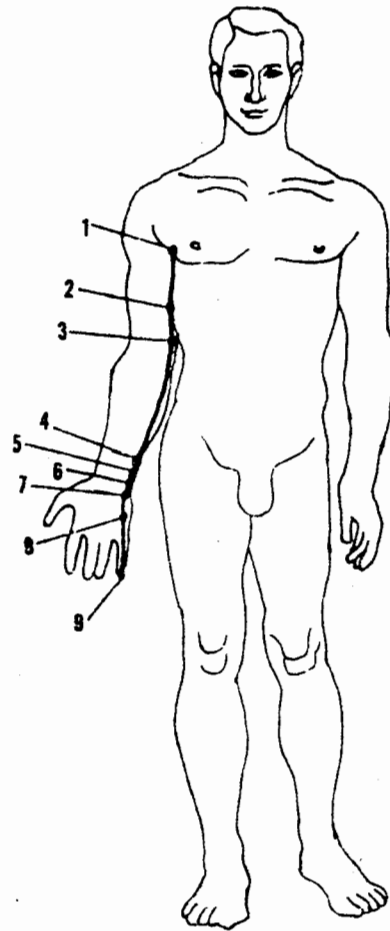
THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

DYSURIA

ENURESIS

PALPITATION

PRURITUS VULVAE



MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

HEART MERIDIAN

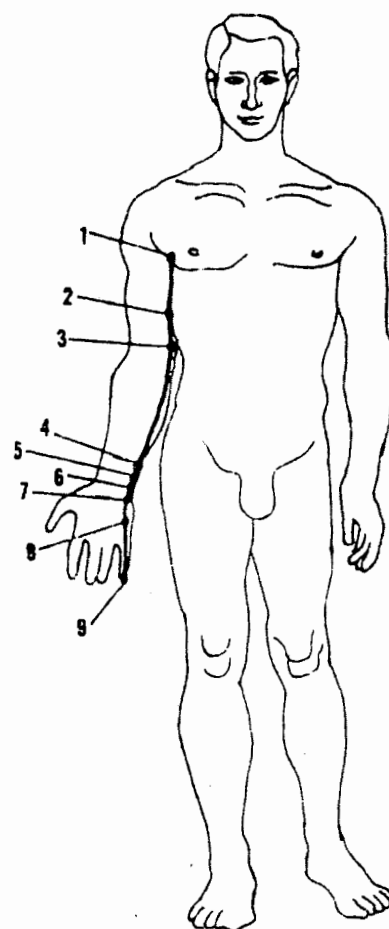
THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

COMA

STROKE

PAIN IN THE CHEST

PALPITATION



Point 9 HEART:

sideways from the base of the 5th finger-nail to the ring finger

MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

6

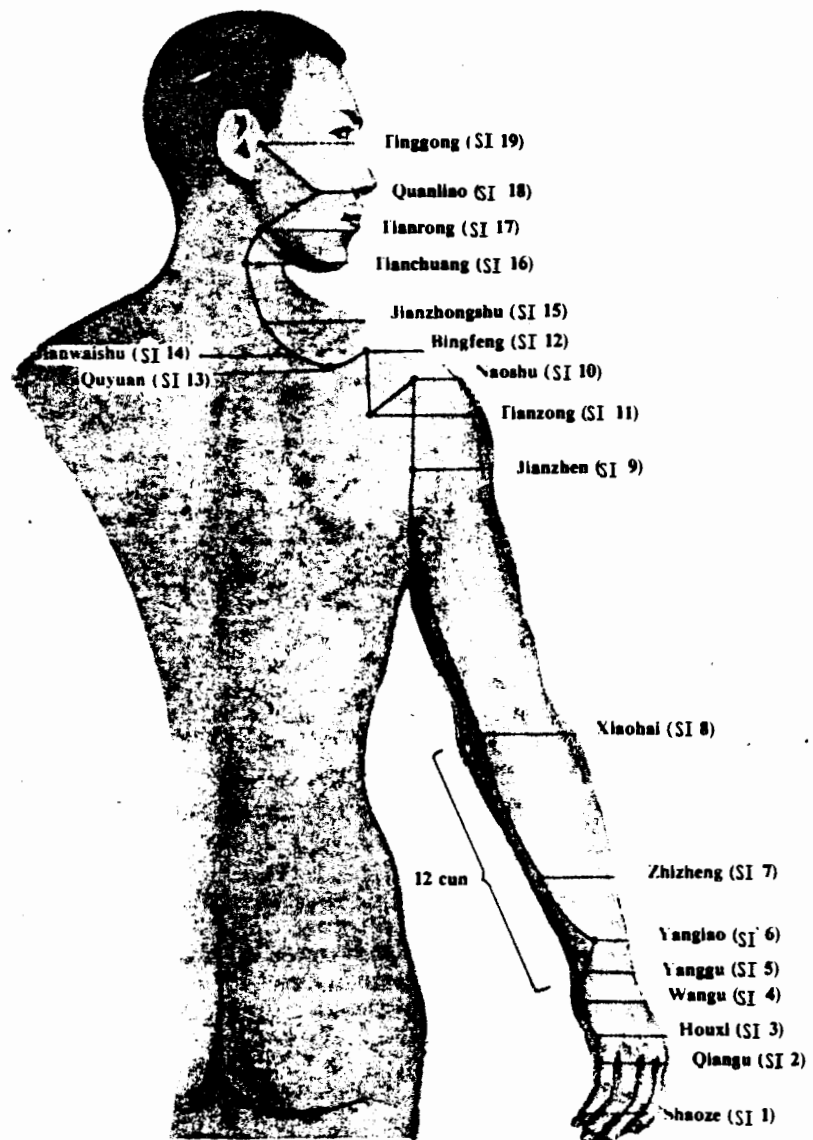
MAIN POINTS OF THE MERIDIAN OF THE SMALL INTESTINE TCHING DI SIAO TCH'ANG

LINE OF THE SMALL INTESTINE (TAIYANG HAND)

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

- 1) DISEASES OF THE HEAD.
- 2) DISEASES OF THE NECK.
- 3) DISEASES OF THE EYE.
- 4) DISEASES OF THE EAR.
- 5) DISEASES OF THE THROAT.
- 6) DISEASES OF THE UPPER LIMBS.
- 7) FEBRILE DISEASES.
- 8) MENTAL ILLNESSES.

MERIDIAN OF THE SMALL INTESTINE



SMALL INTESTINE MERIDIAN

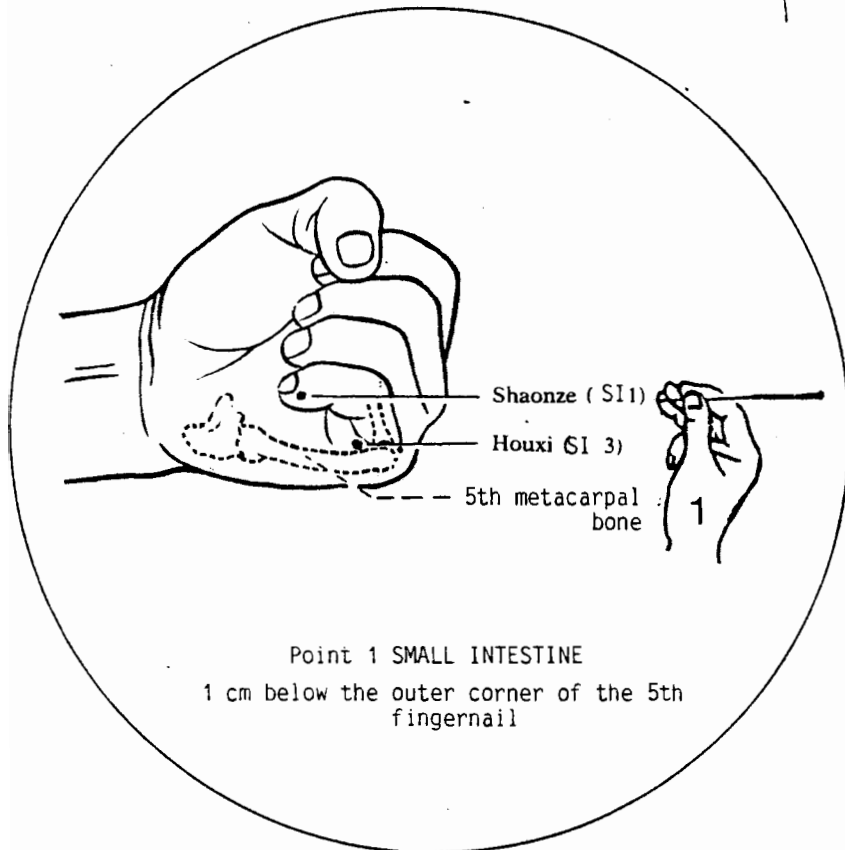
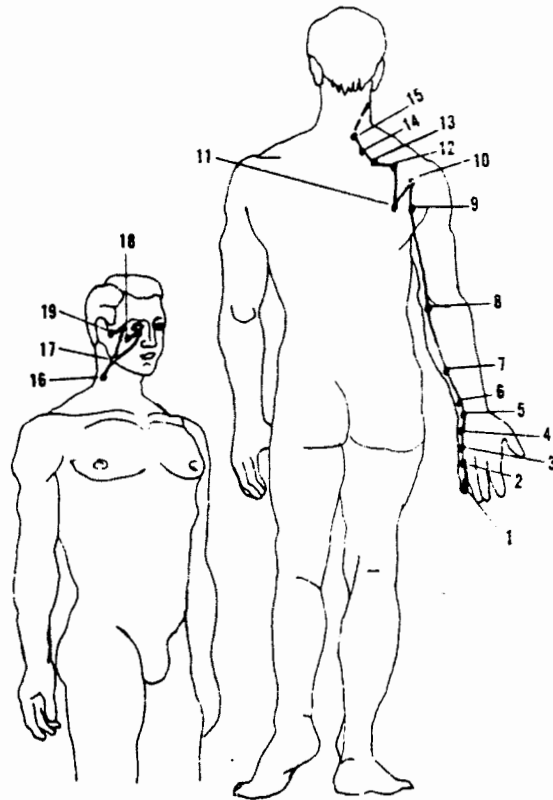
THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

MASTITIS

DECREASED MILK SECRETION

HEADACHE

EYE DISEASES



MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

SMALL INTESTINE MERIDIAN

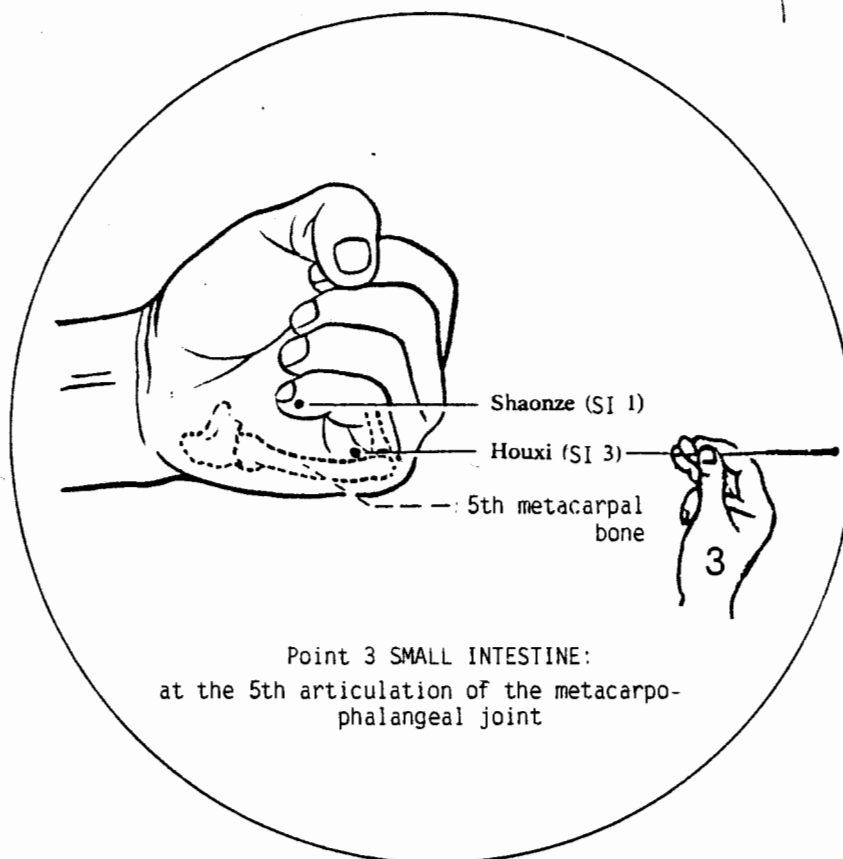
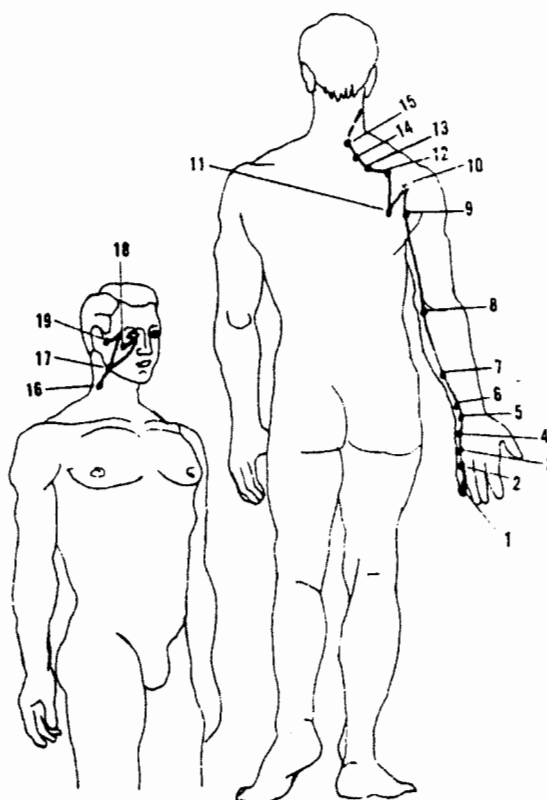
THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

MALARIA

EPILEPSY

NOISES IN THE EAR

DEAFNESS



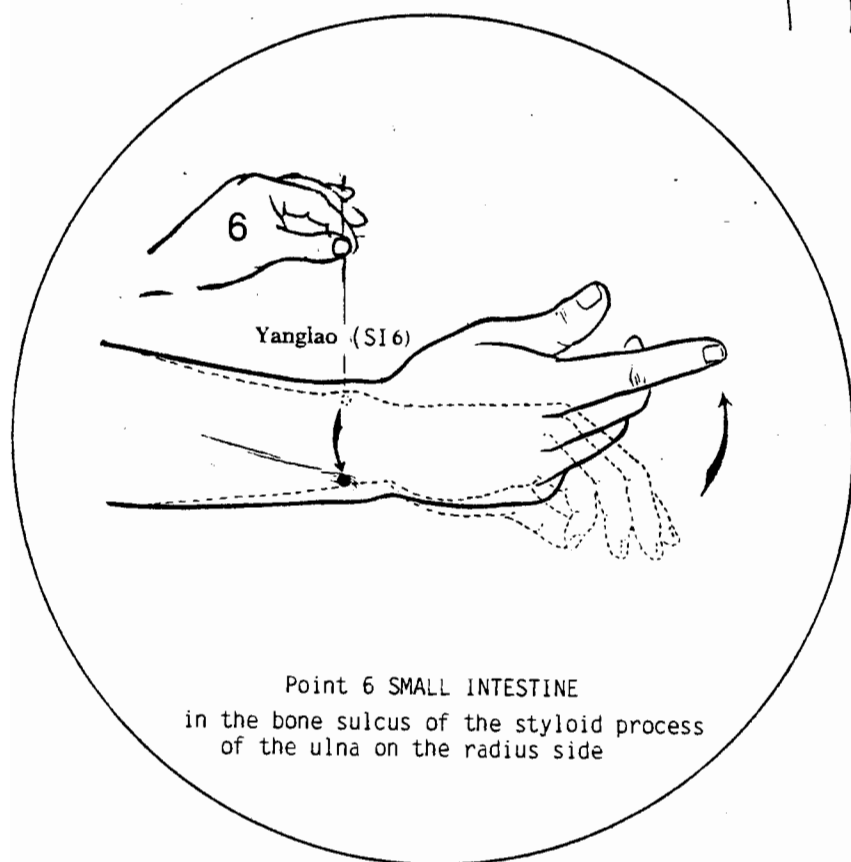
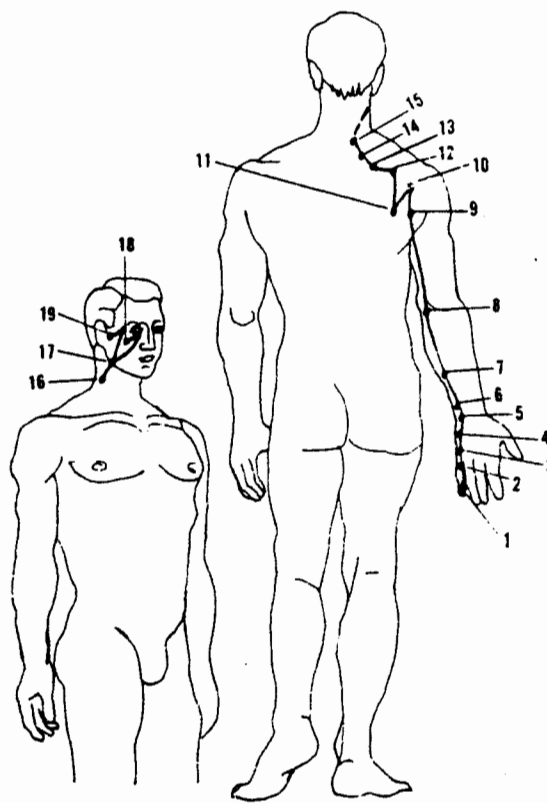
MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

SMALL INTESTINE MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

UPPER LIMB PARALYSIS

DIMNESS OF VISION



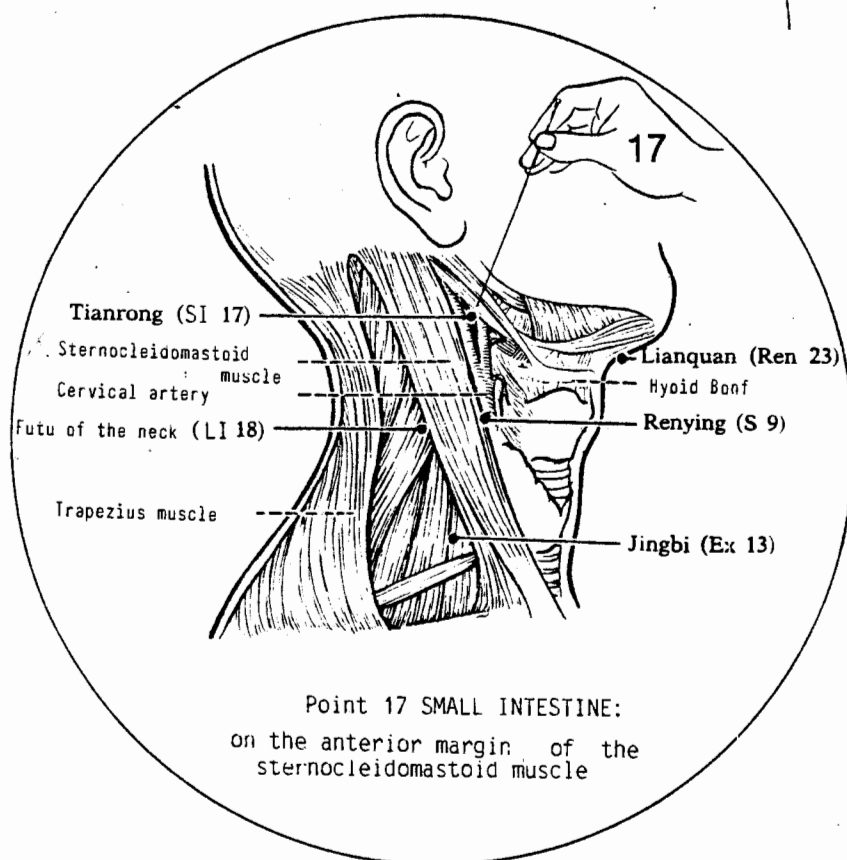
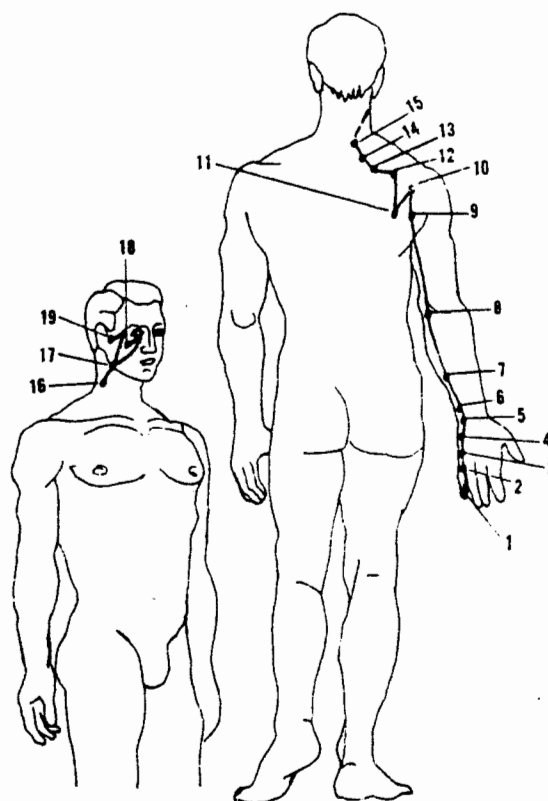
MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

SMALL INTESTINE MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

TONSILLITIS

APHASIA



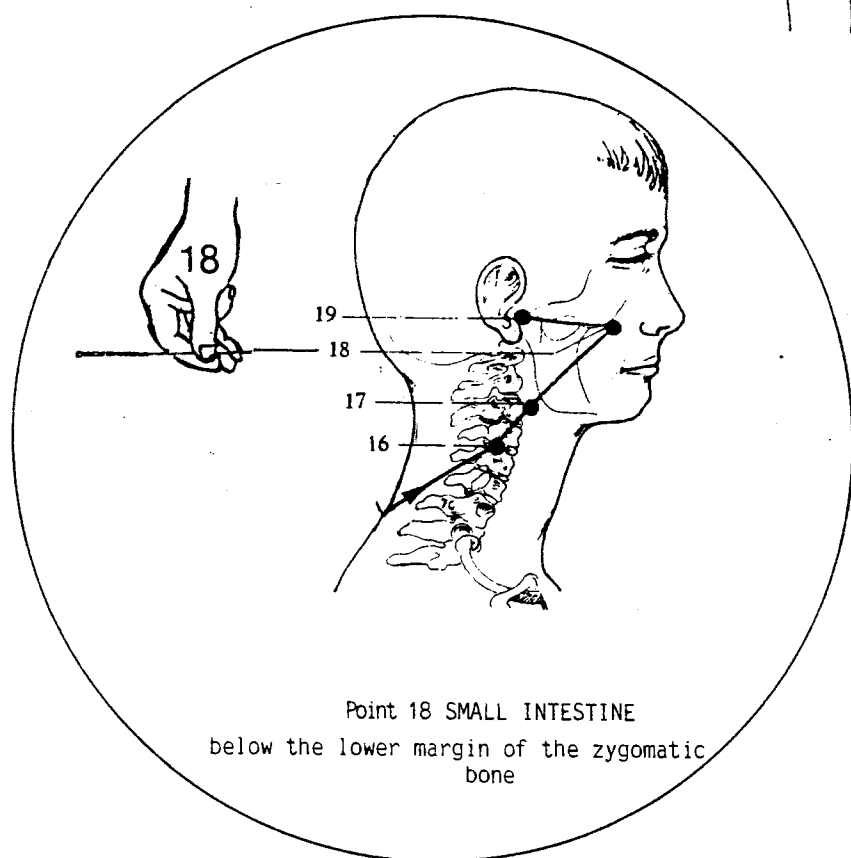
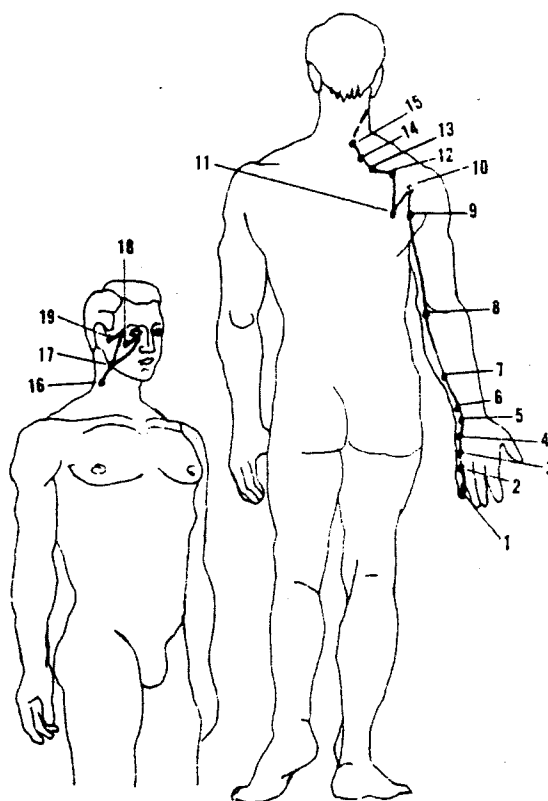
MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

SMALL INTESTINE MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

FACIAL PARALYSIS

TOOTHACHE



MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

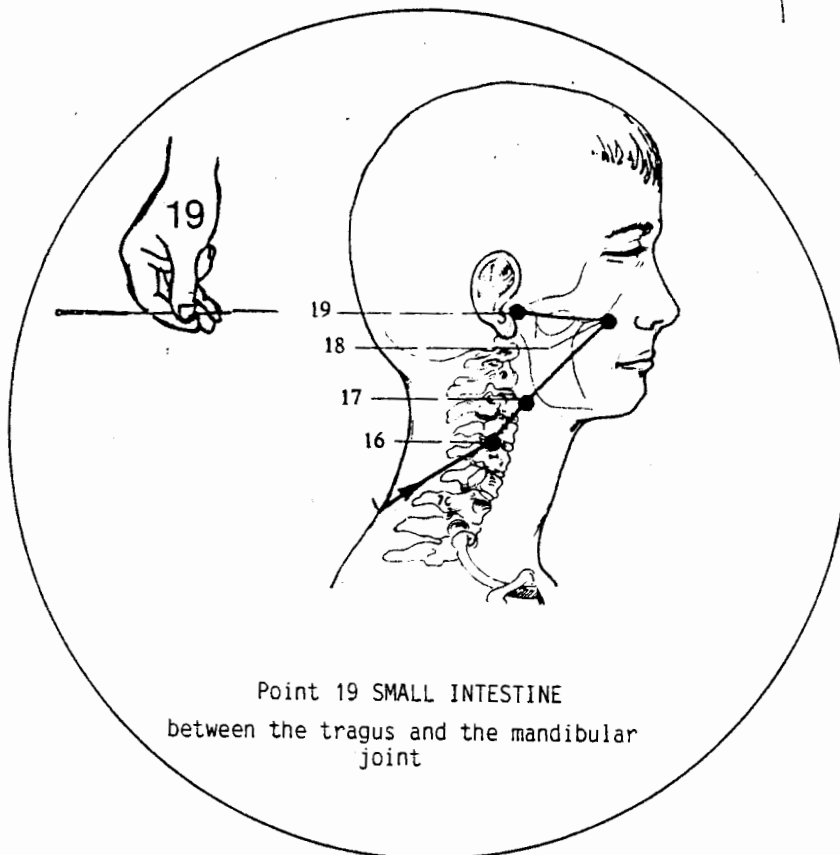
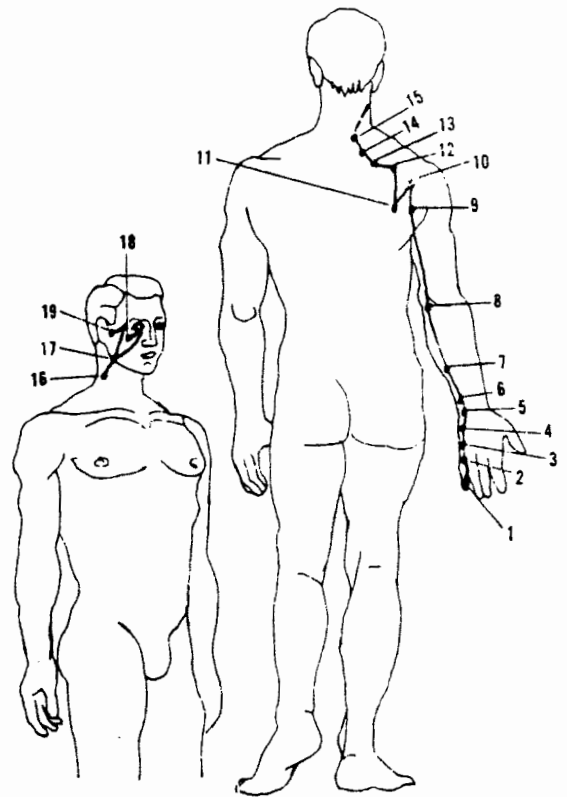
SMALL INTESTINE MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

NOISES IN THE EAR

DEAFNESS

EARACHE



MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

7

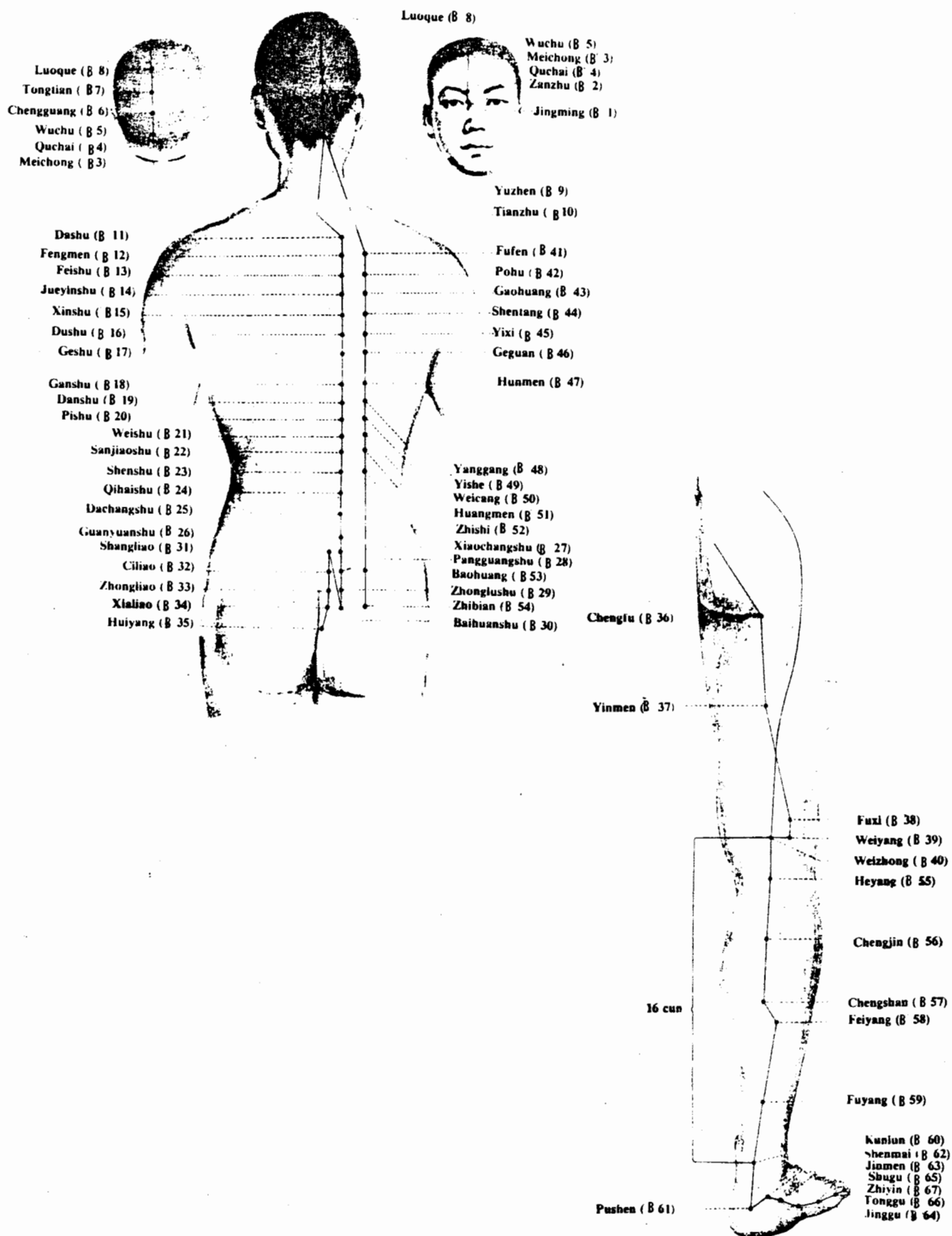
MAIN POINTS OF THE MERIDIAN OF THE BLADDER TCHING P'ANG KOUANG

LINE OF THE BLADDER (TAIYANG FOOT)

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

- 1) DISEASES OF THE HEAD.
- 2) DISEASES OF THE NECK.
- 3) DISEASES OF THE EYE.
- 4) DISEASES OF THE BACK.
- 5) DISEASES OF THE LOWER LIMBS.
- 6) DISEASES OF THE GLUTEAL REGION.
- 7) FEBRILE DISEASES.
- 8) MENTAL ILLNESSES.

MERIDIAN of the BLADDER



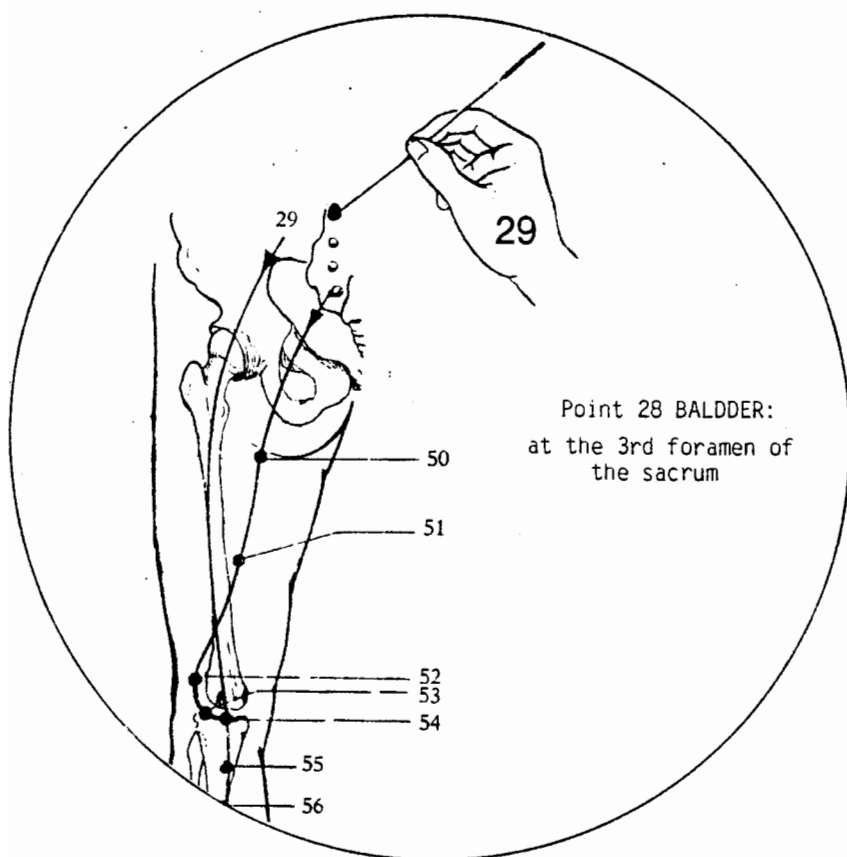
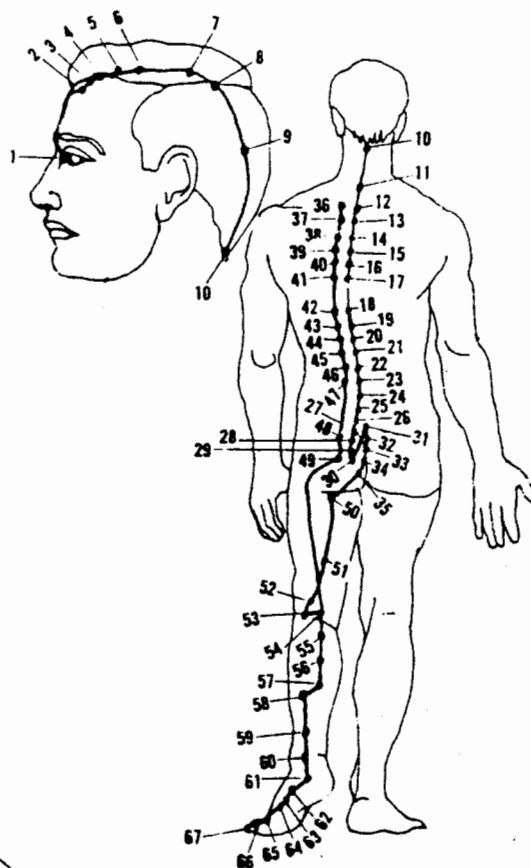
BLADDER MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

LUMBAR NEURALGIA

SCIATICA

COLITIS



MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

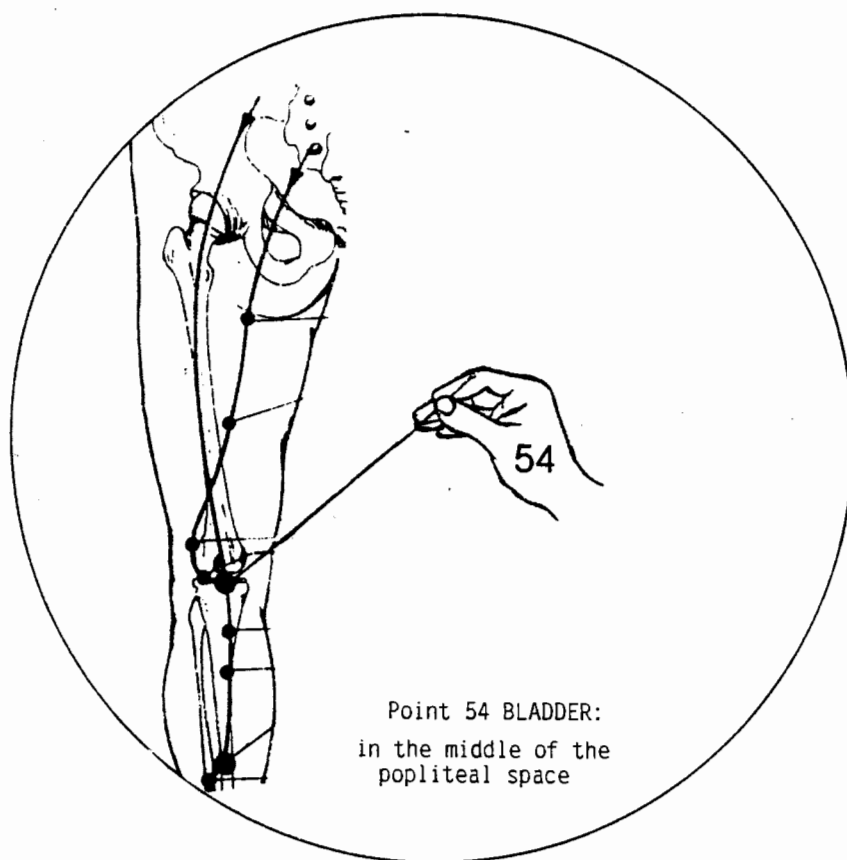
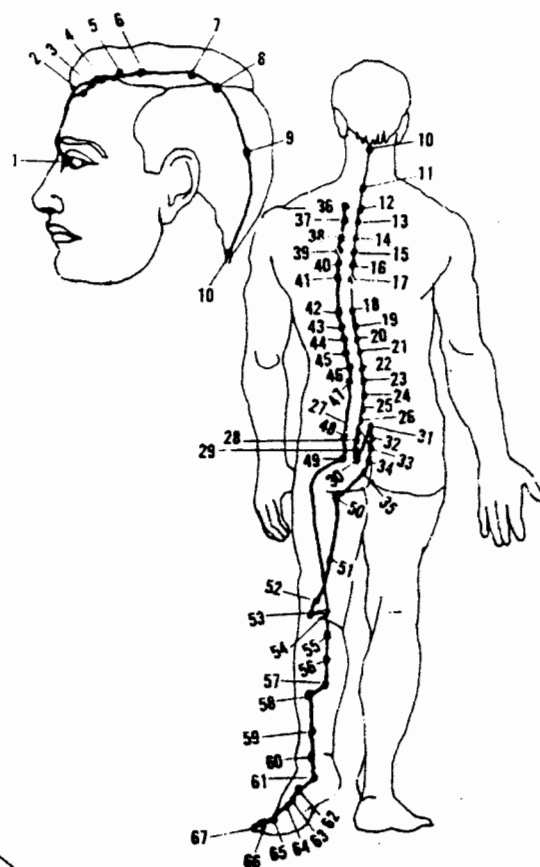
BLADDER MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

HAEMORRHOIDS

SCIATICA

CYSTITIS



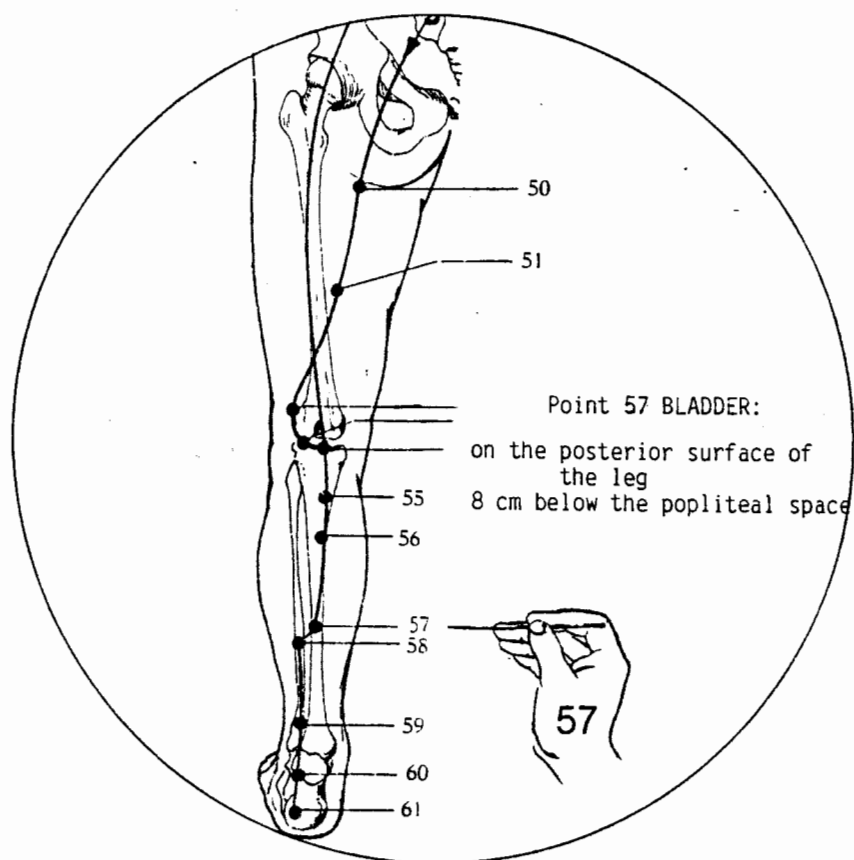
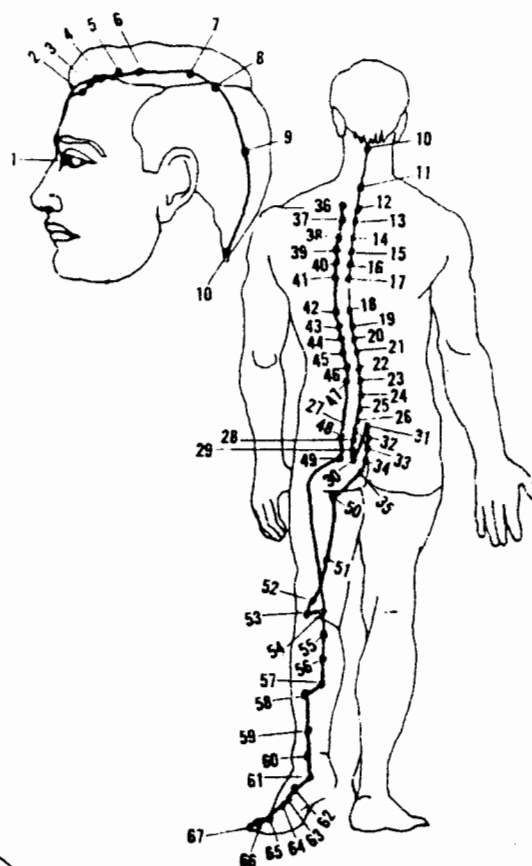
Point 54 BLADDER:
in the middle of the
popliteal space

MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

BLADDER MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

PROLAPSUS ANI
SCIATICA

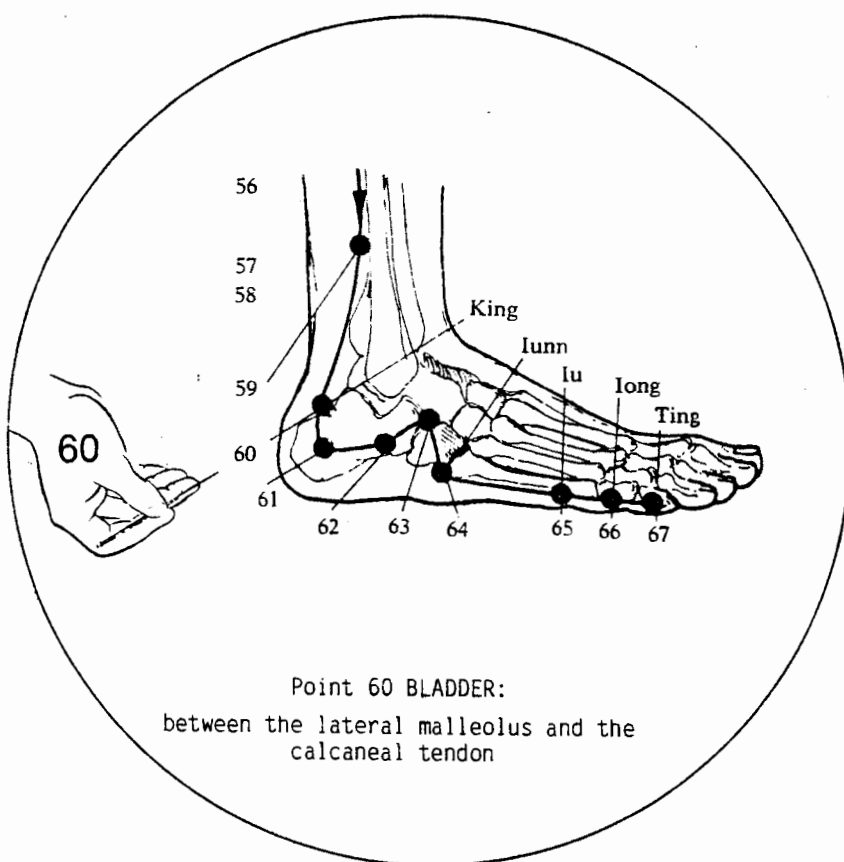
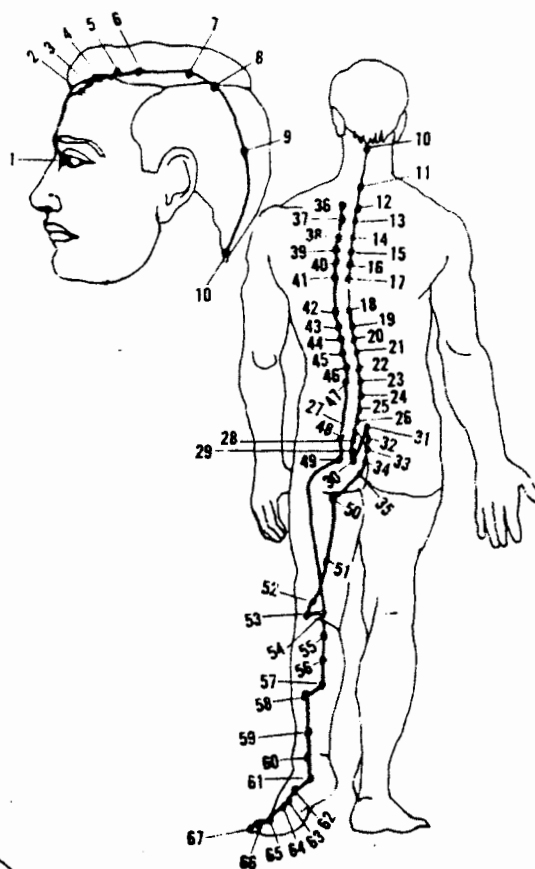


MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

BLADDER MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

LOWER LIMB PARALYSIS



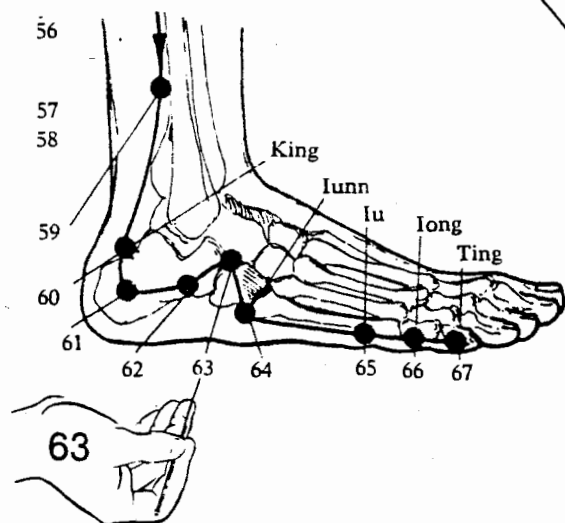
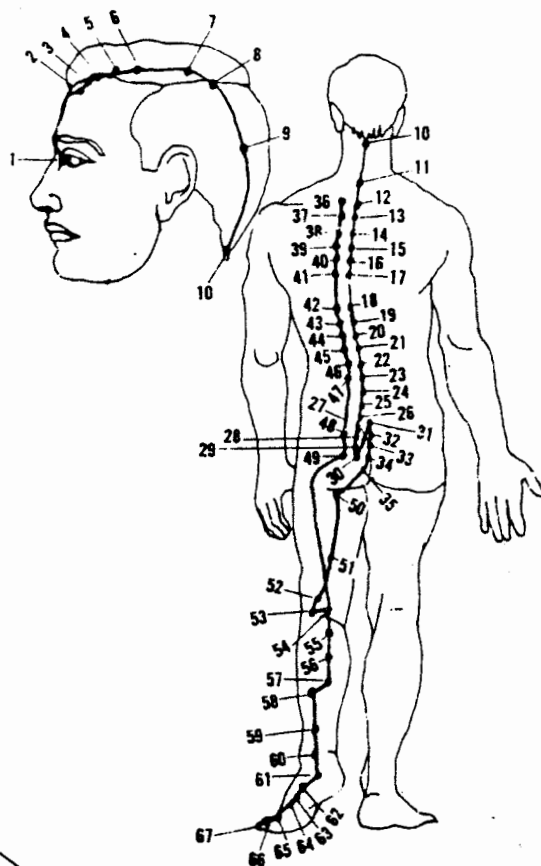
MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

BLADDER MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

EPILEPSY

CONVULSIONS



Point 63-BLADDER:
between the calcaneus and the cuboid
(outer side of the foot)

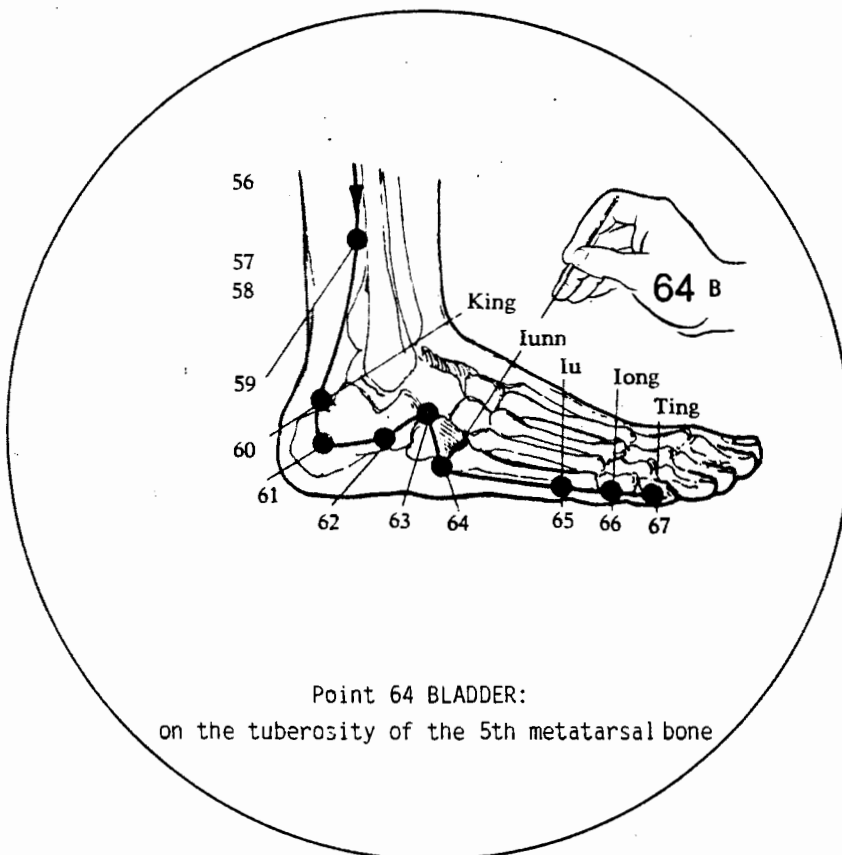
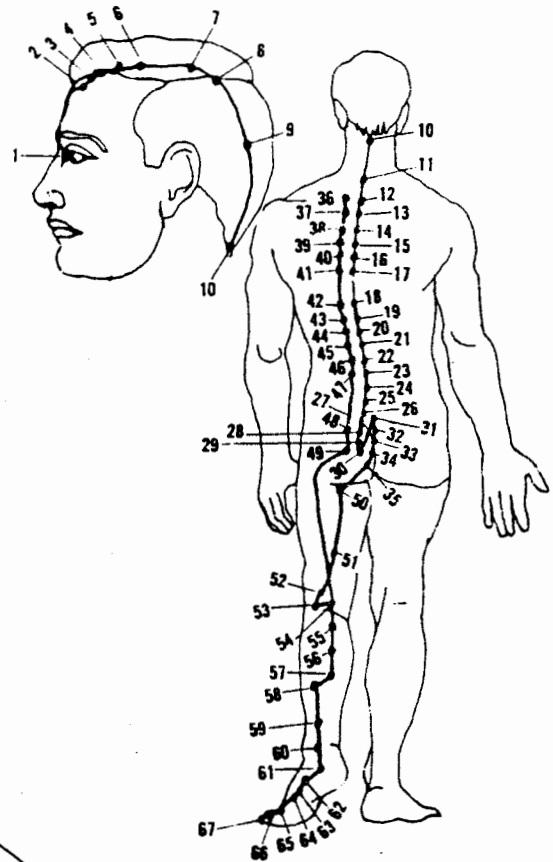
MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

BLADDER MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

HEADACHE

VERTIGO



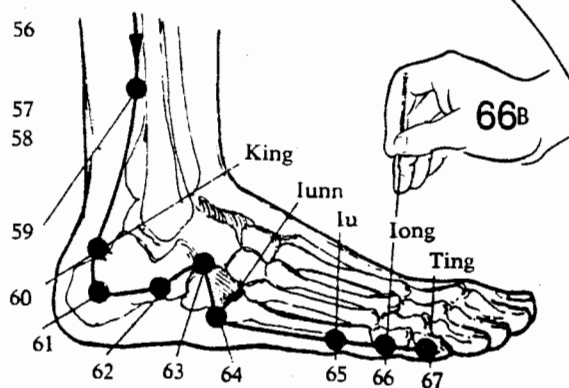
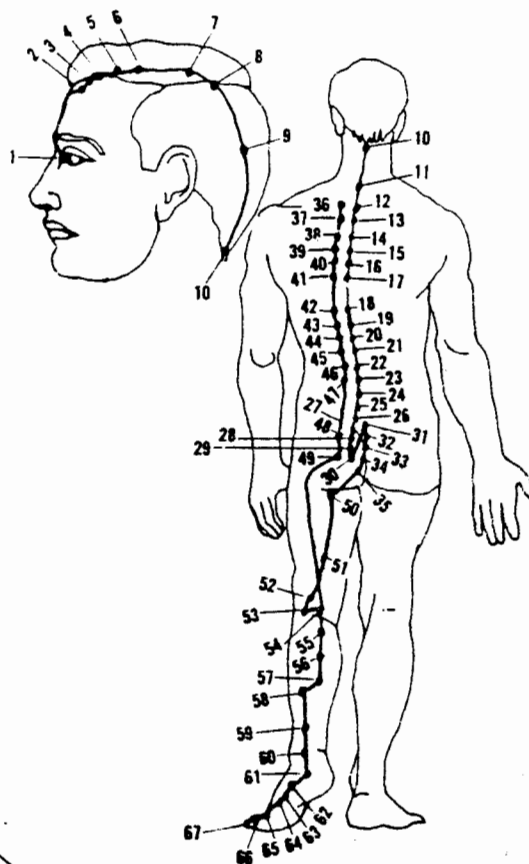
Point 64 BLADDER:
on the tuberosity of the 5th metatarsal bone

MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

BLADDER MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

HEADACHE
NOSEBLEED
VERTIGO



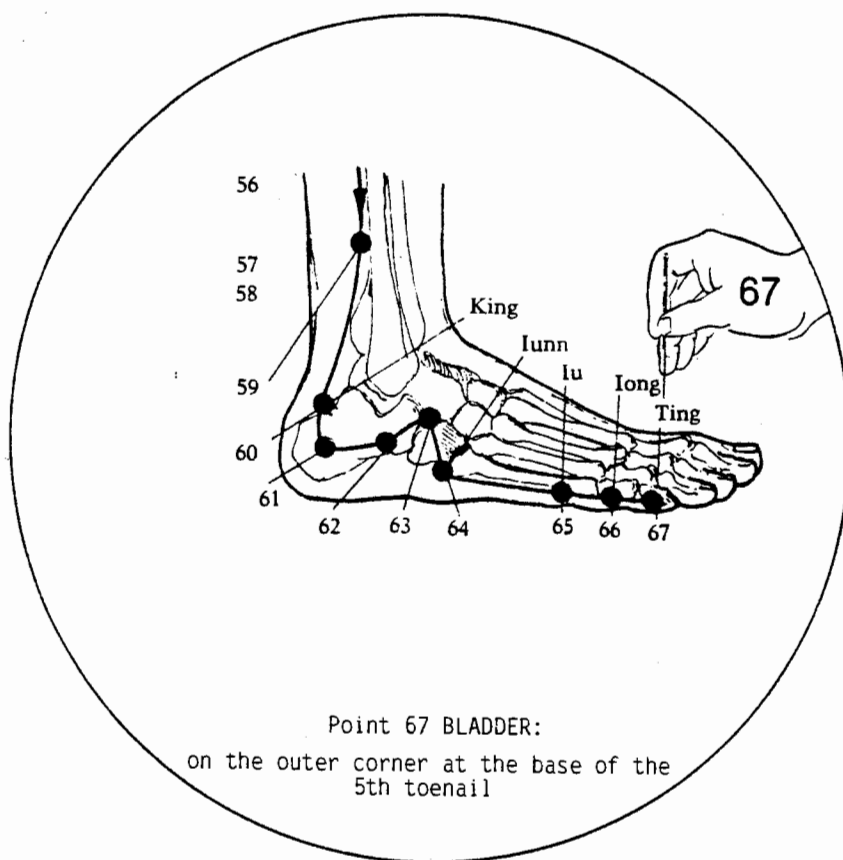
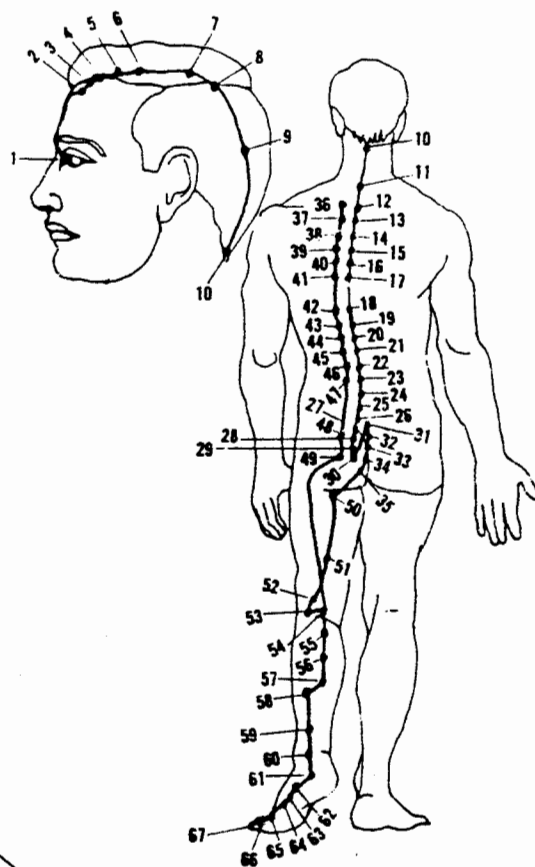
Point 66 BLADDER:
on the lateral side of the metatarsophalangeal
joint

MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

BLADDER MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

ABNORMAL PRESENTATION OF THE FOETUS
DIFFICULT CHILDBIRTH



MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

8

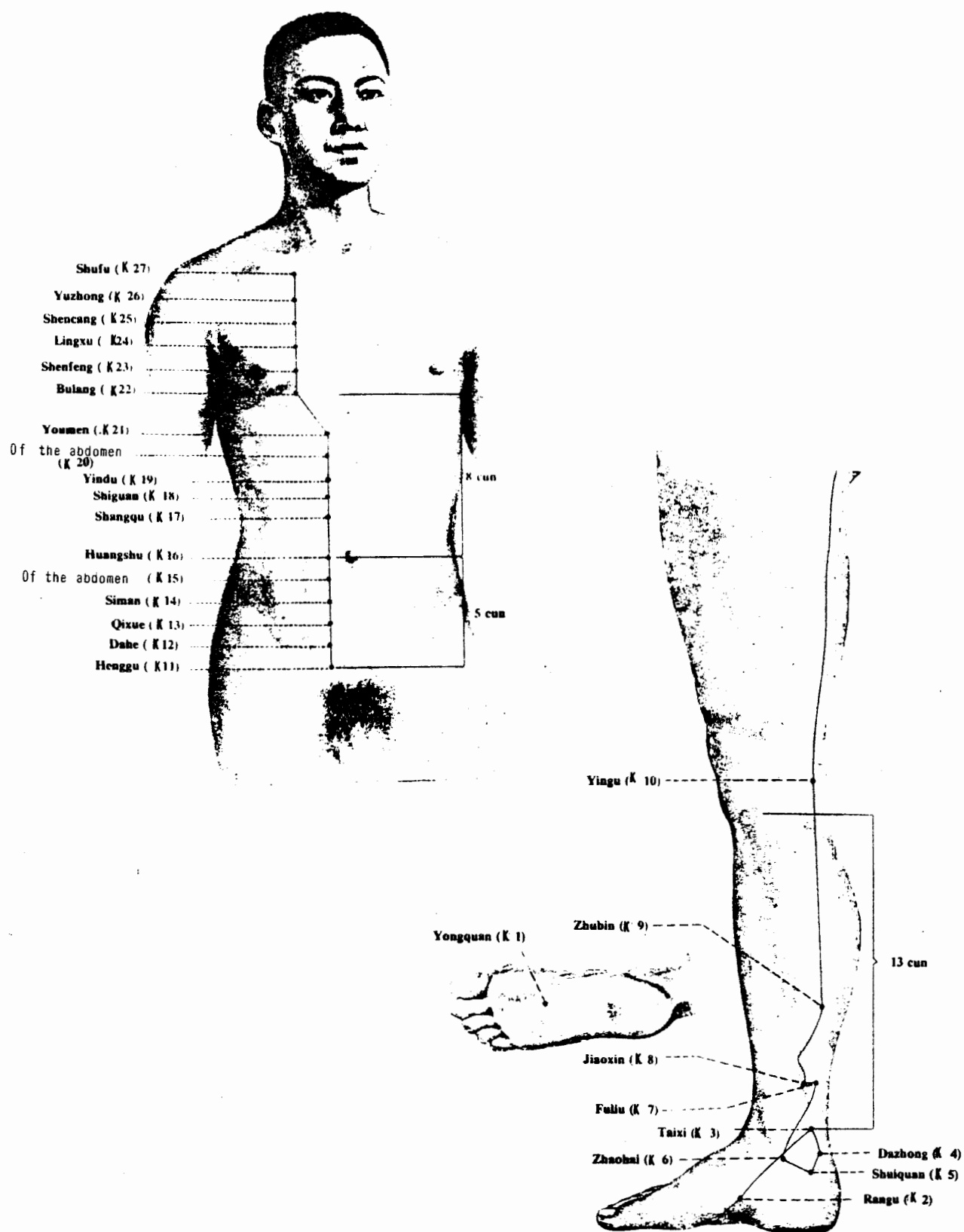
MAIN POINTS OF THE MERIDIAN OF THE KIDNEYS TCHING DI CHEN

LINE OF THE KIDNEY (SHAoyIN FOOT)

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

- 1) DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.
- 2) DISEASES OF THE THROAT.
- 3) DISEASES OF THE ABDOMEN.
- 4) DISEASES OF THE UROGENITAL SYSTEM.
- 5) DISEASES OF THE INTESTINE.
- 6) DISEASES OF THE LOWER LIMBS.
- 7) FEBRILE DISEASES.

MERIDIAN of the KIDNEYS



KIDNEY MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

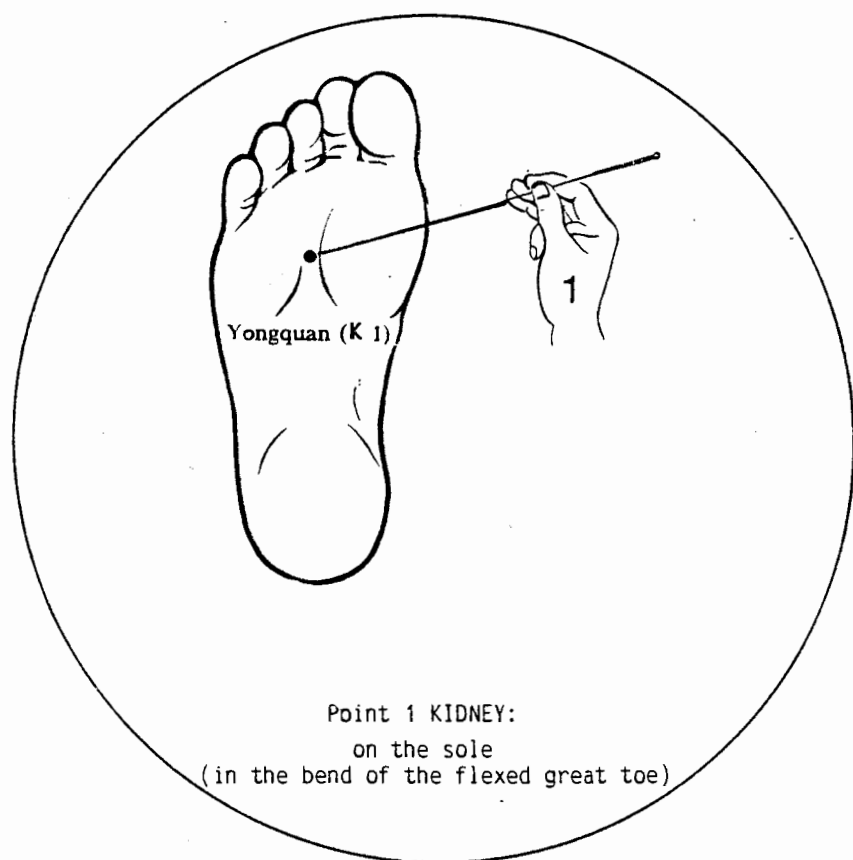
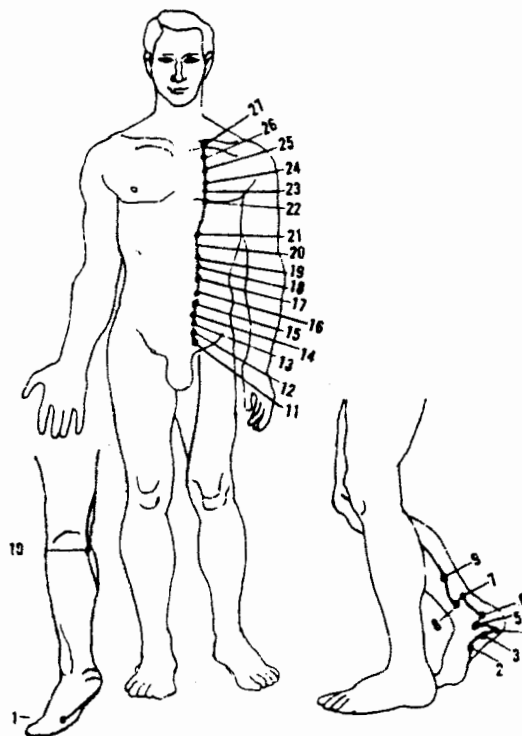
CONVULSIONS OF THE CHILDREN

MANIACAL

NAUSEA AND VOMITING

SHOCK COMA

EPILEPSY



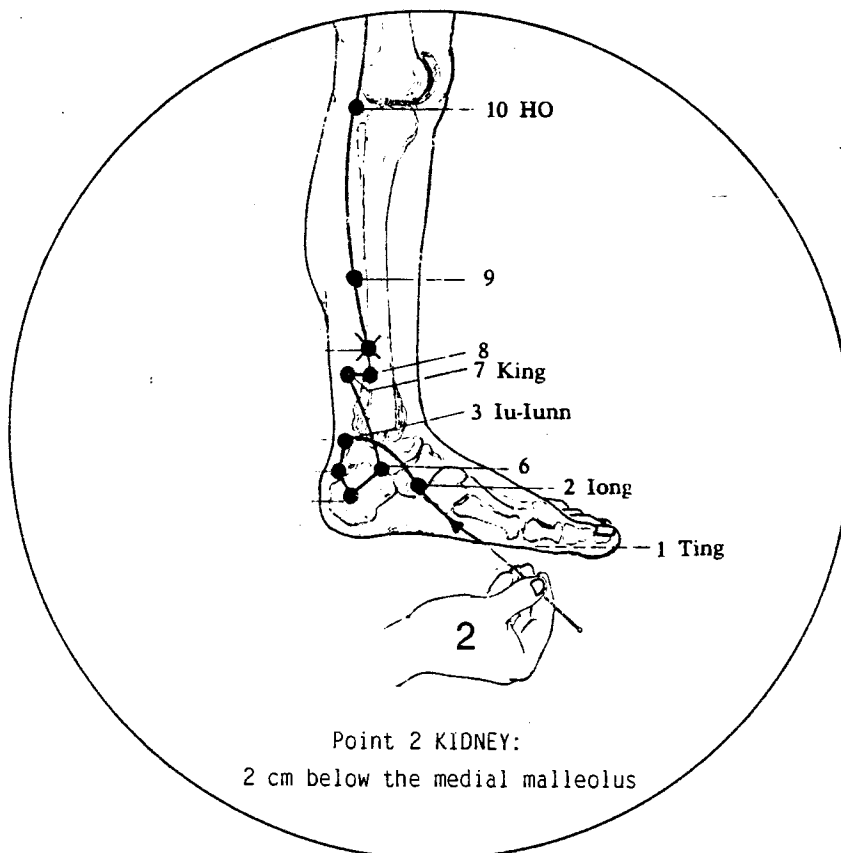
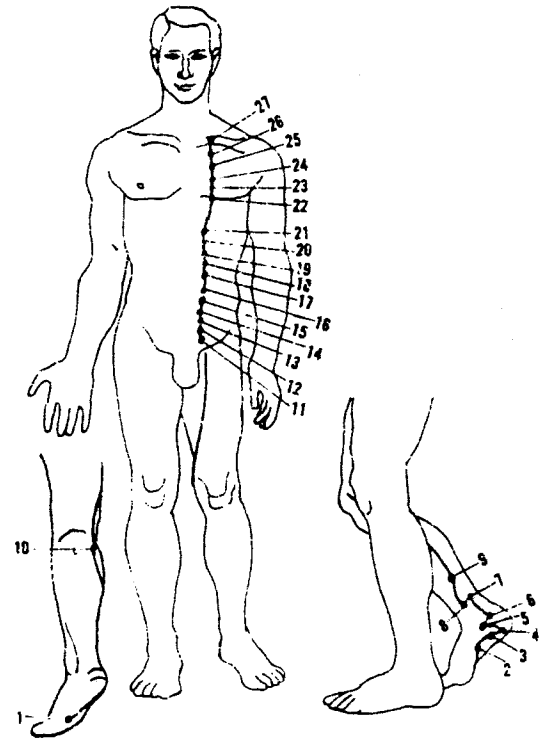
MANUAL
OF
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

KIDNEY MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

CYSTITIS

DIABETES

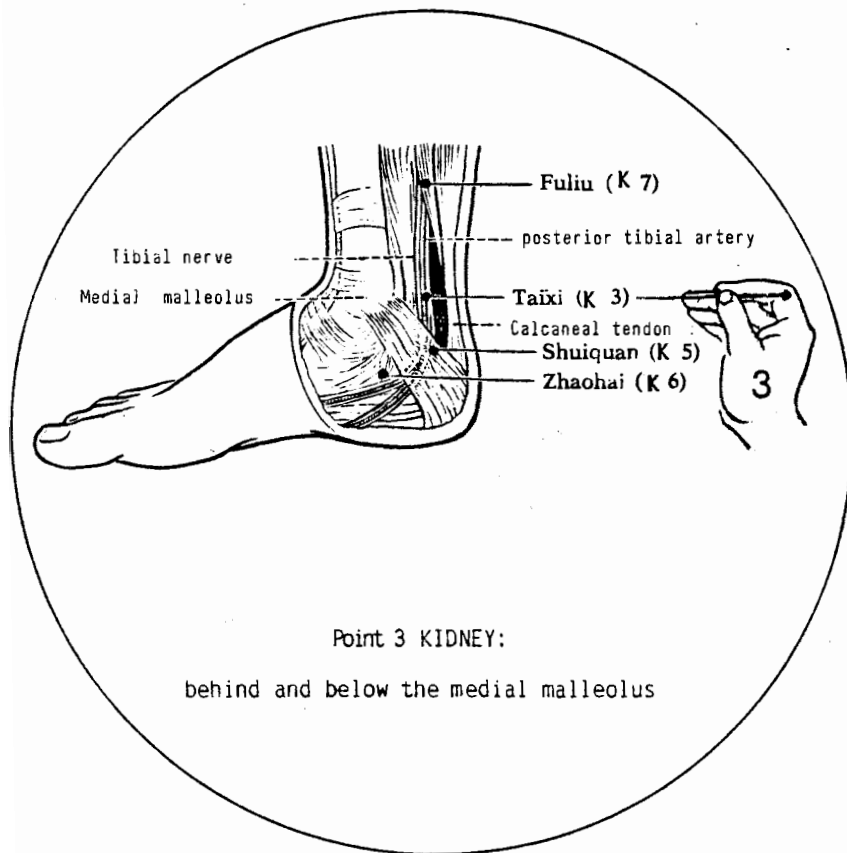
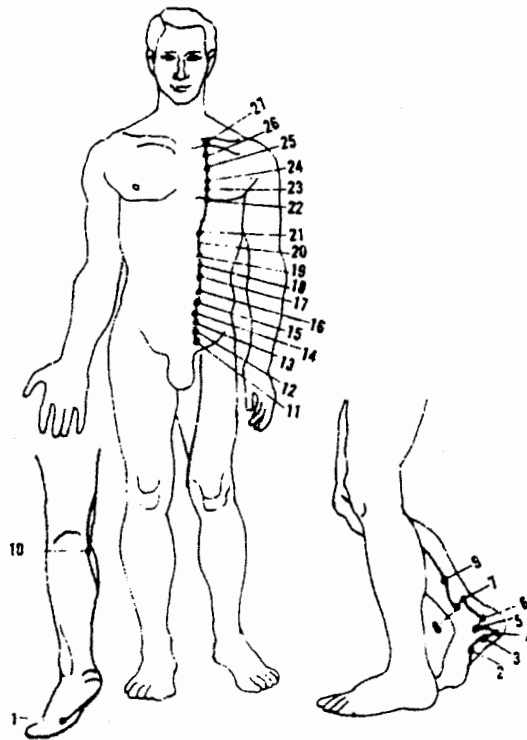


MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

KIDNEY MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

NEPHRITIS
 DYSMENORRHOEA
 IMPOTENCE
 CYSTITIS
 DIABETES
 ENURESIS



MANUAL
 or
 ELECTRICAL
 STIMULATION
 for about 10 minutes

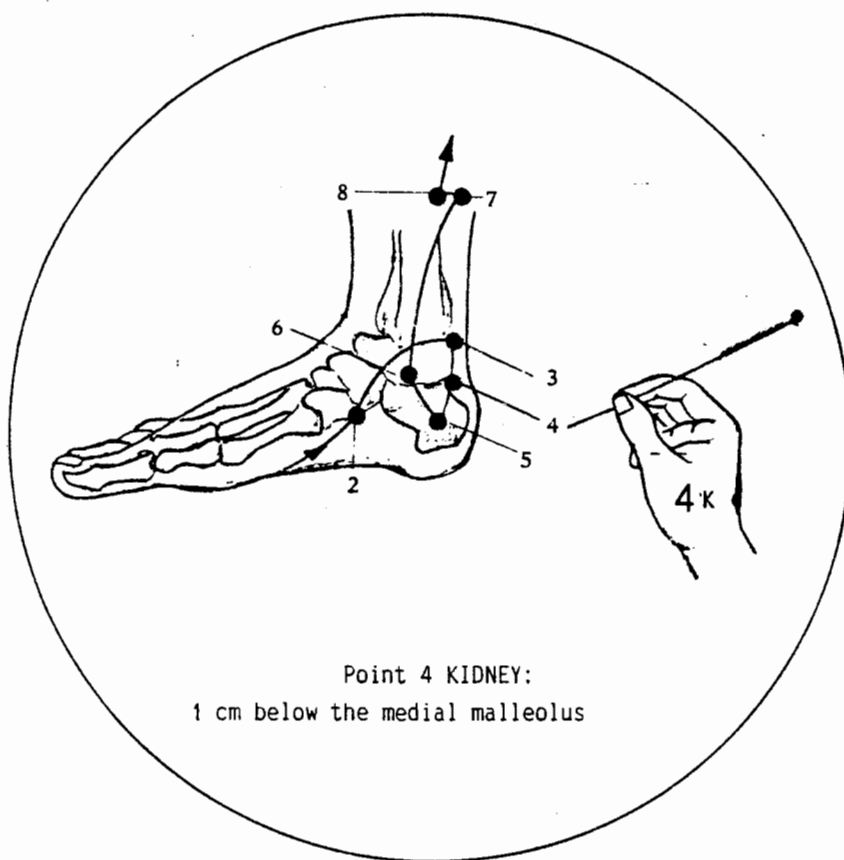
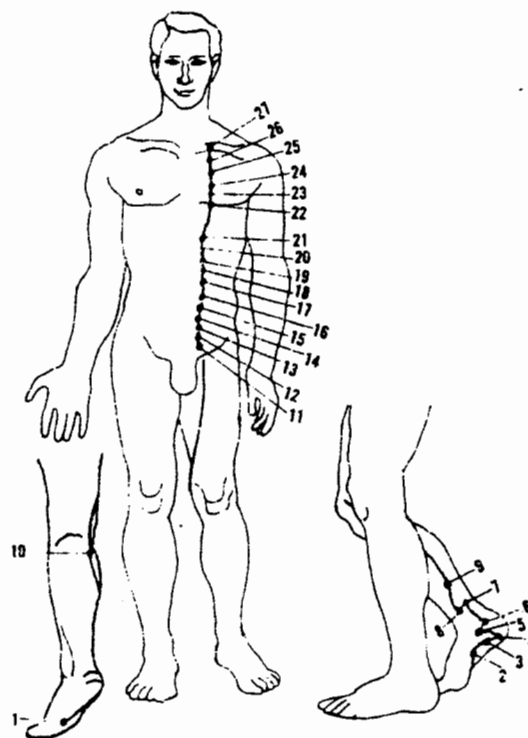
KIDNEY MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

HAEMOPTYSIS

HYSTERIA

ASTHMA



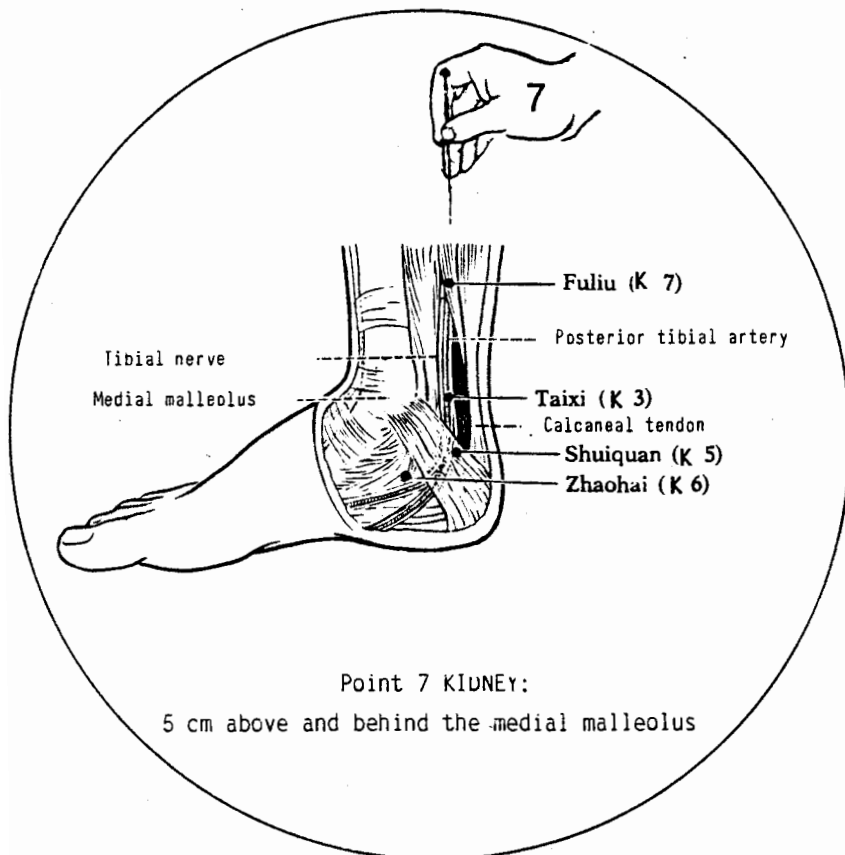
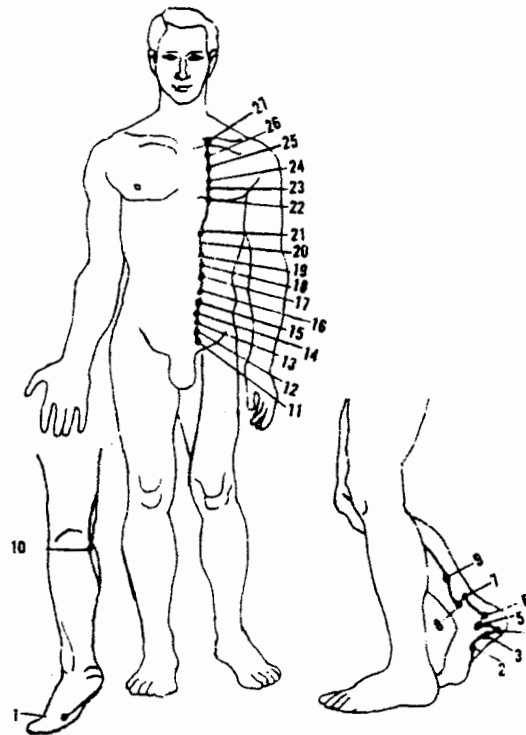
Point 4 KIDNEY:
1 cm below the medial malleolus

MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

KIDNEY MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

ORCHITIS
NEPHRITIS



MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

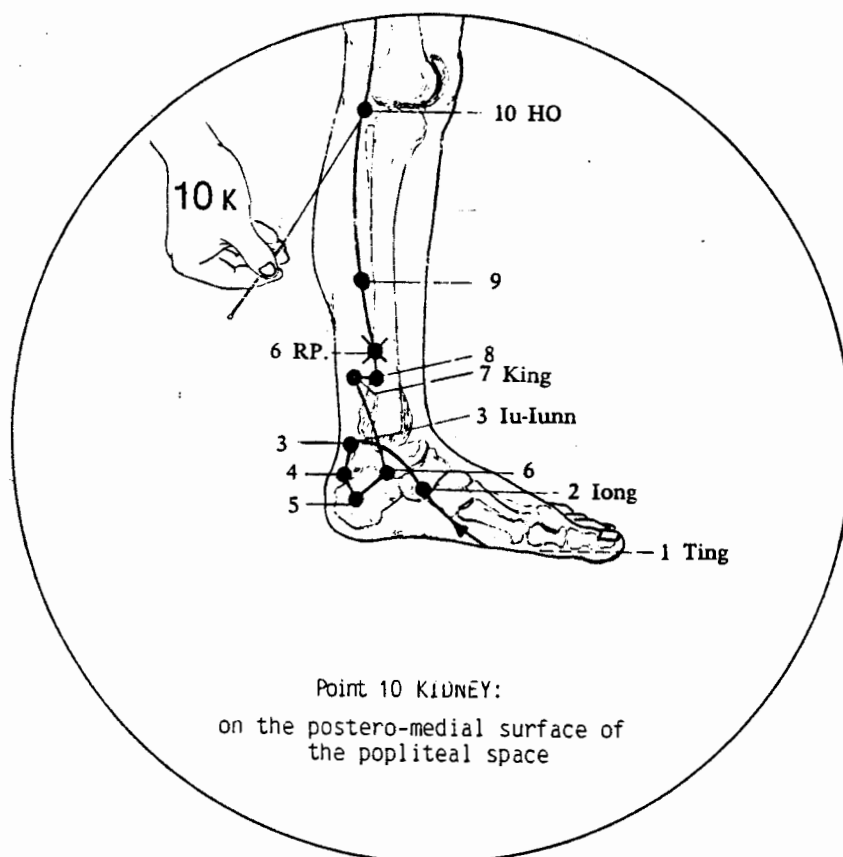
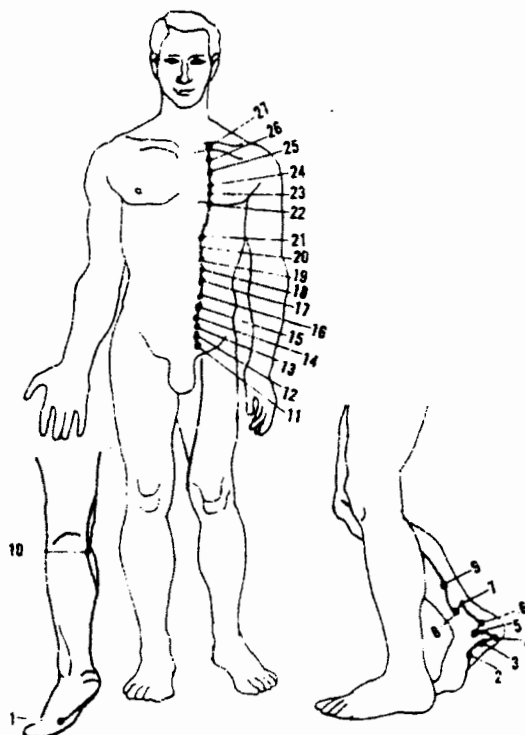
KIDNEY MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

DISORDERS OF THE GENITAL SYSTEM

PAIN IN THE KNEE

PAIN IN THE LOWER ABDOMEN



MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

9

MAIN POINTS

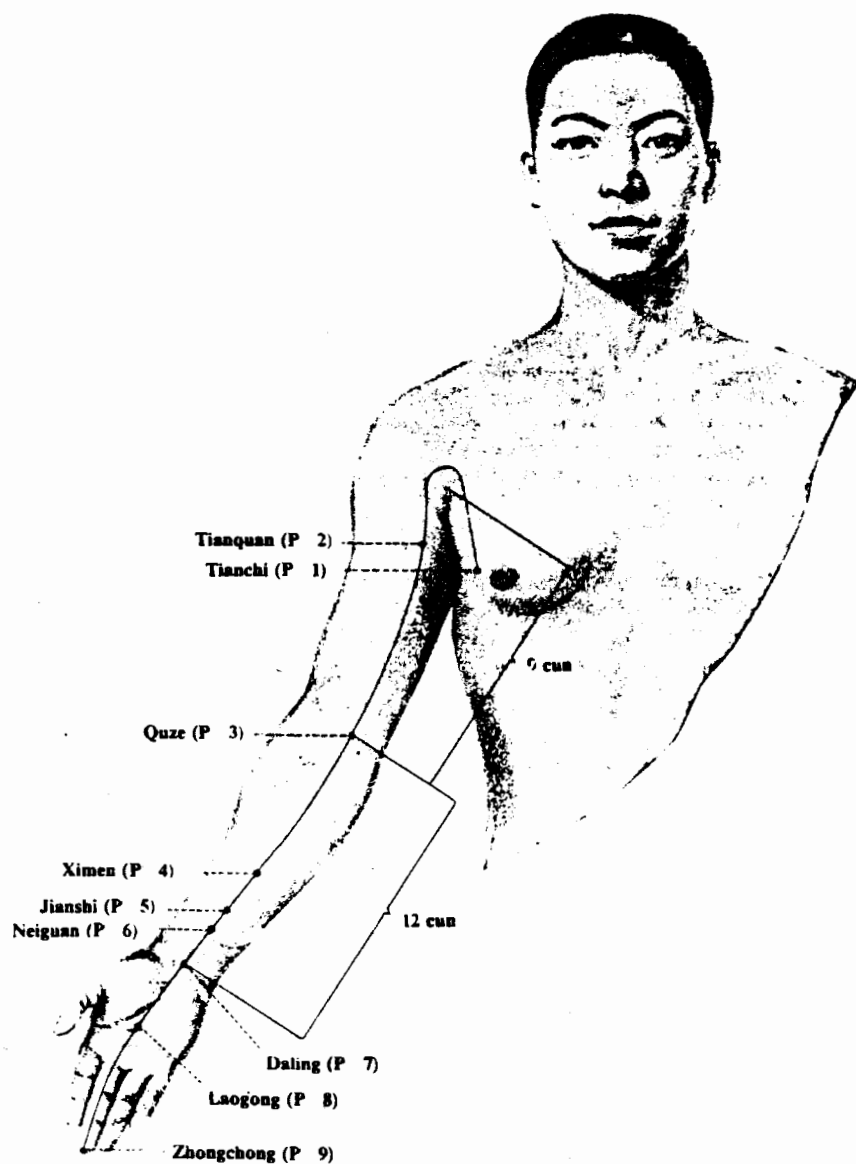
OF THE MERIDIAN OF THE PERICARDIUM

TCHING DI SAN PAO LAO

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

- 1) DISEASES OF THE CHEST.
- 2) DISEASES OF THE HEART.
- 3) DISEASES OF THE STOMACH.
- 4) DISEASES OF THE UPPER LIMBS.
- 5) DISTURBANCES OF SENSATION.

MERIDIAN OF THE PERICARDIUM



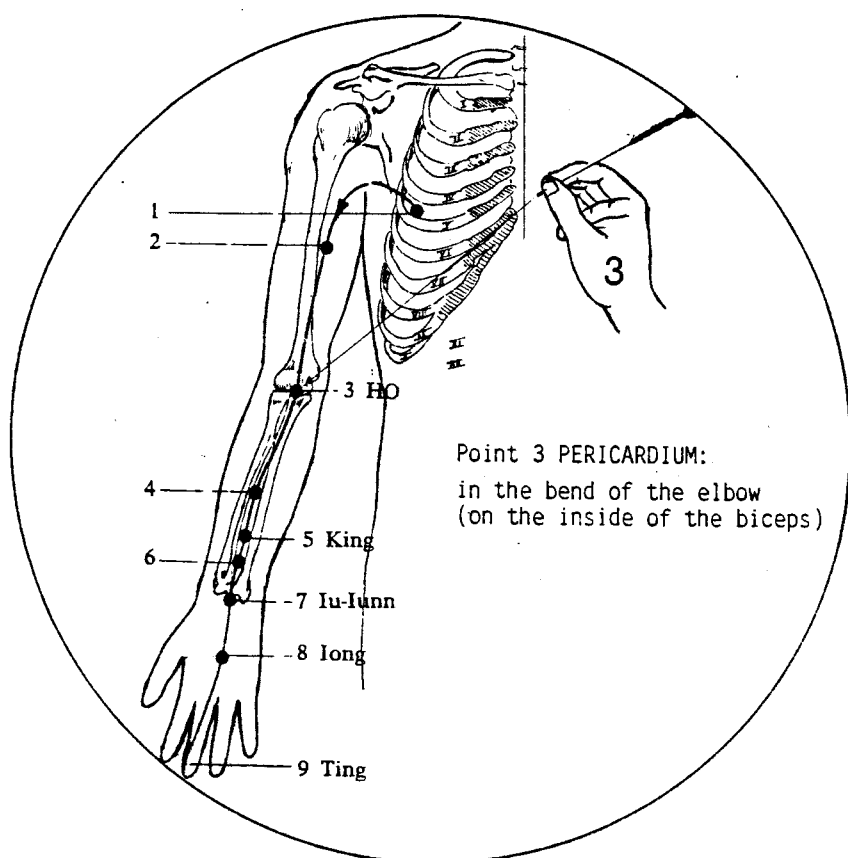
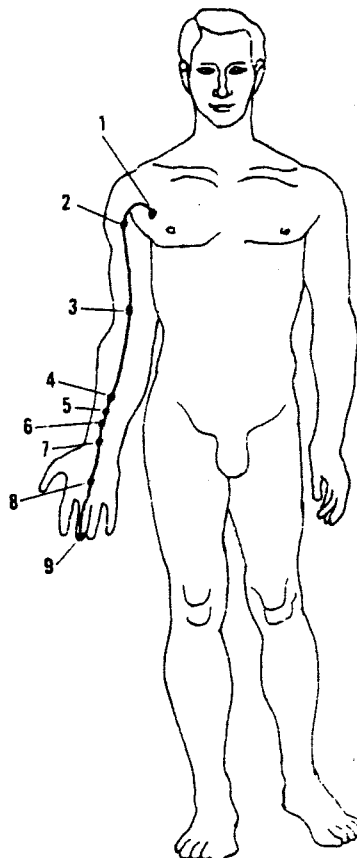
PERICARDIUM MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

GASTRALGIA

FEVER

ANGINA PECTORIS



MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

PERICARDIUM MERIDIAN

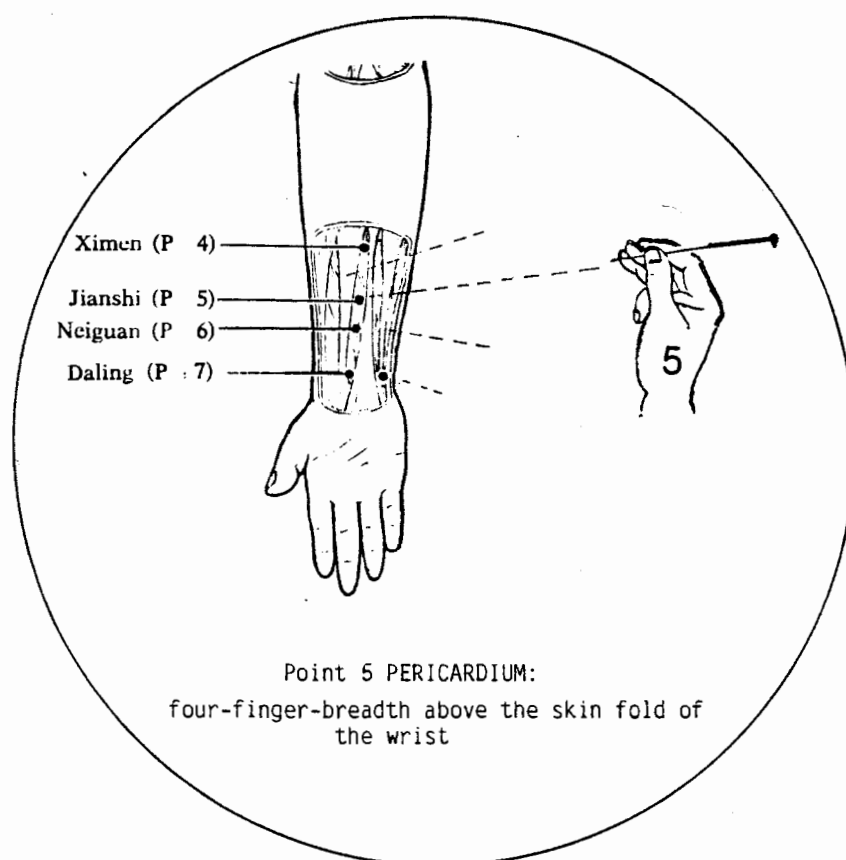
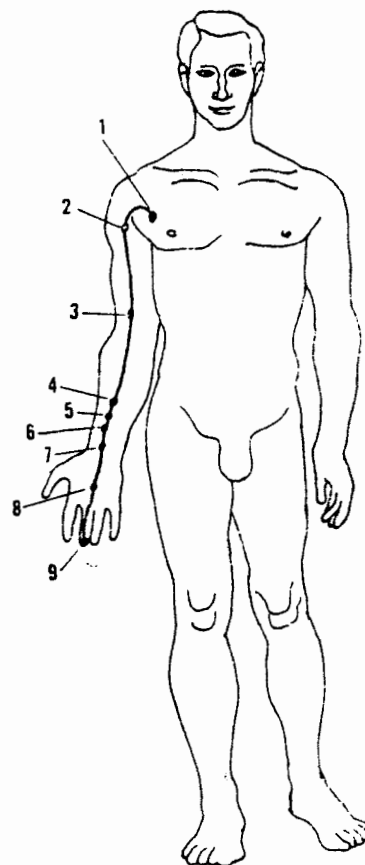
THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

TACHYCARDIA

SCHIZOPHRENIA

MALARIA

EPILEPSY



MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

PERICARDIUM MERIDIAN

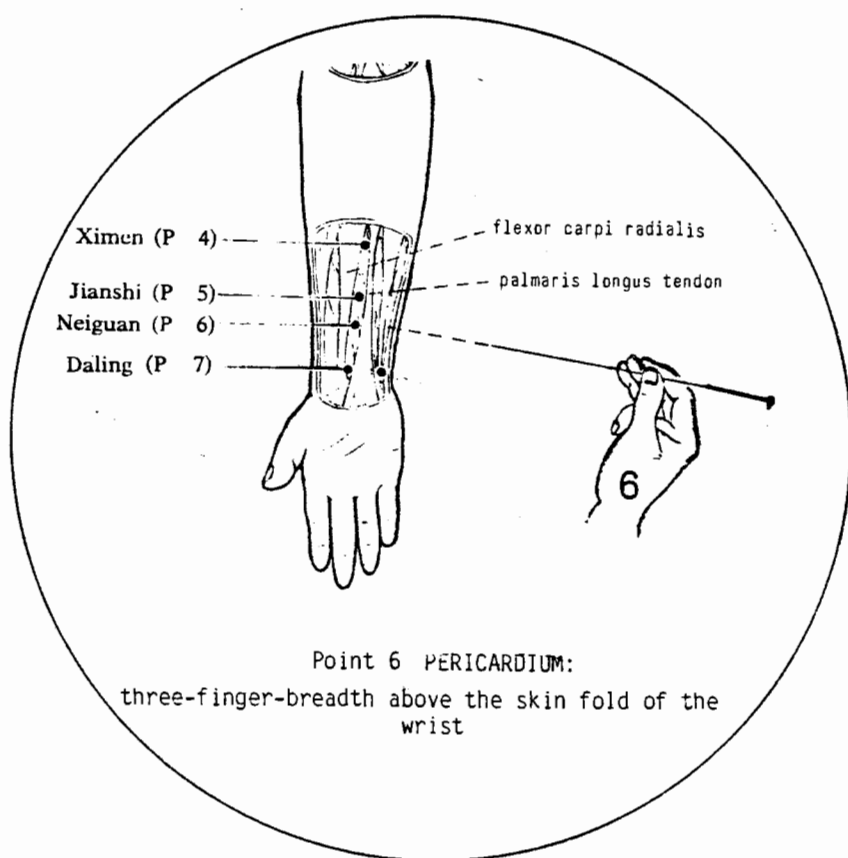
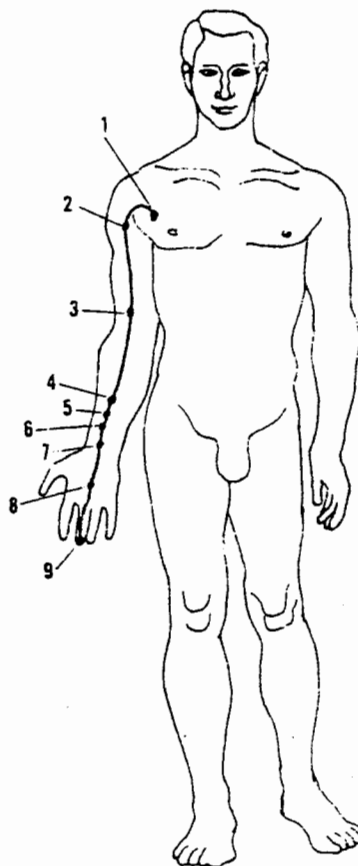
THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

VOMITING

HICCUP

INSOMNIA

HYSTERIA



MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

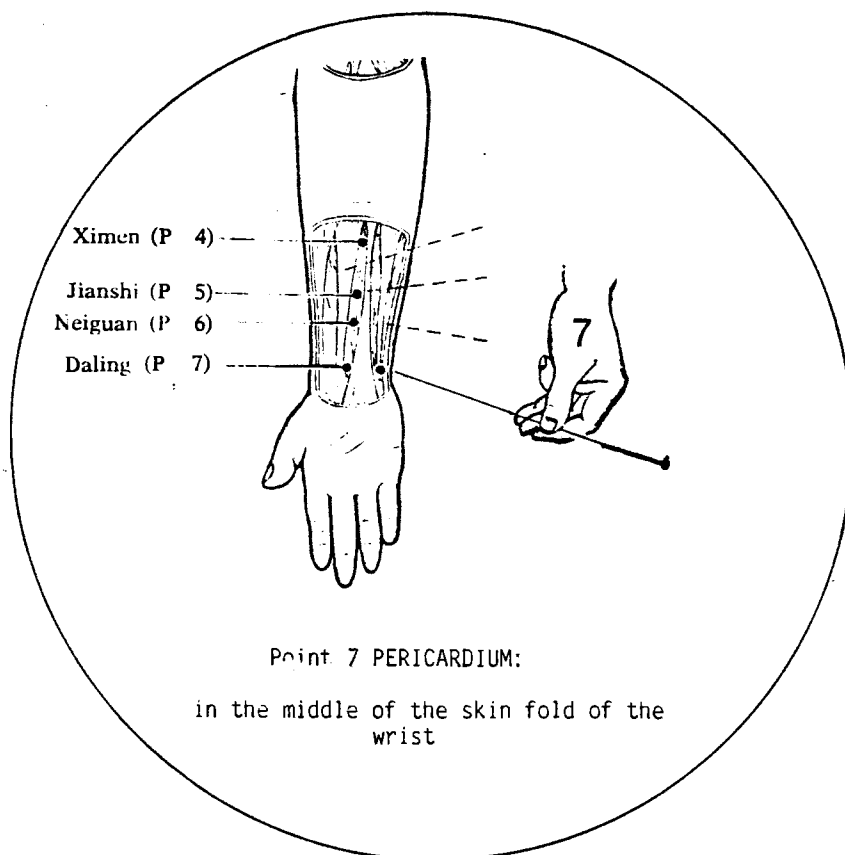
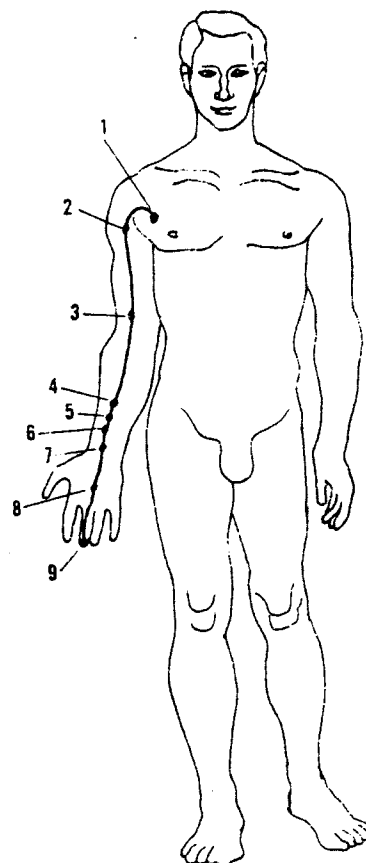
PERICARDIUM MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

INSOMNIA

TACHYCARDIA

ARTHRITIS OF THE WRIST



MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

PERICARDIUM MERIDIAN

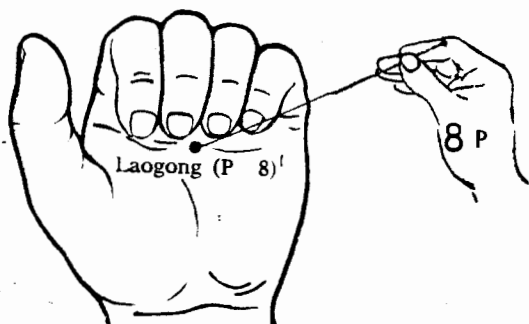
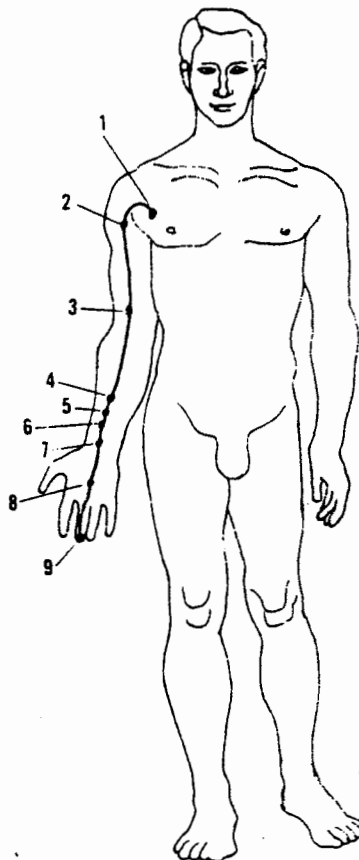
THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

INFECTION OF THE HAND SKIN

STOMATITIS

HICCUP

EPILEPSY



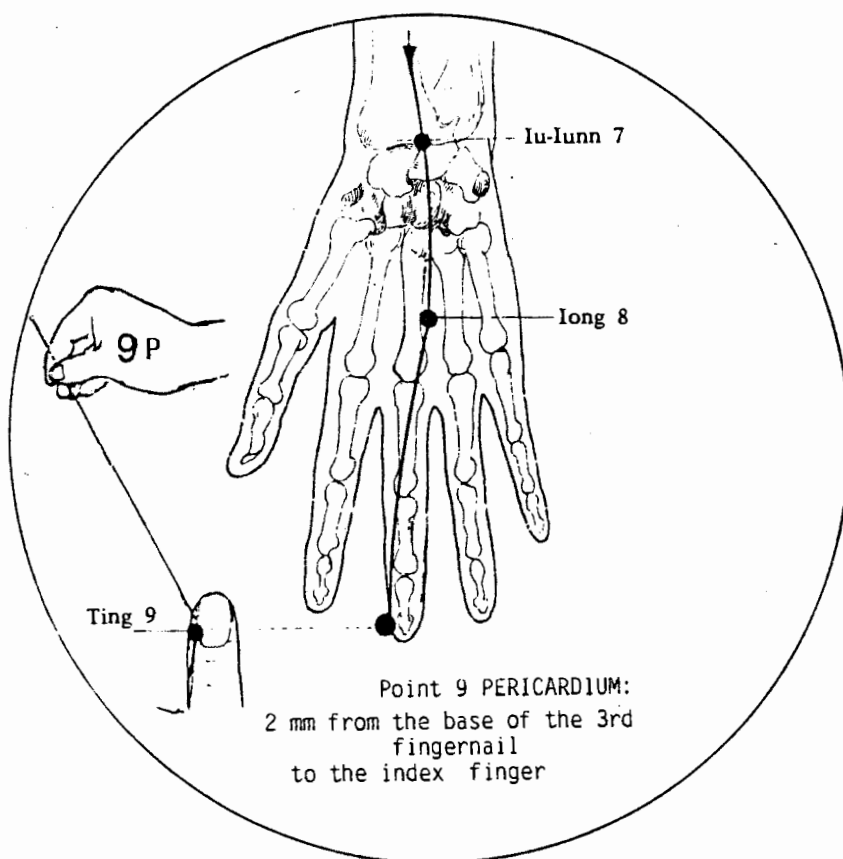
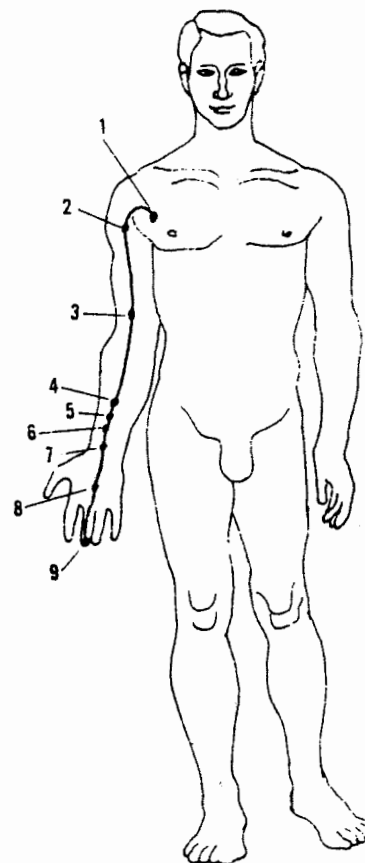
Point 8 PERICARDIUM:
in the middle of the palm
(on the outer border of the 3rd metacarpal
bone)

MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

PERICARDIUM MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

STROKE
SUNSTROKE
FEVER
COMA



MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

10

MAIN POINTS

OF THE

MERIDIAN OF THE TRIPLE WARMER

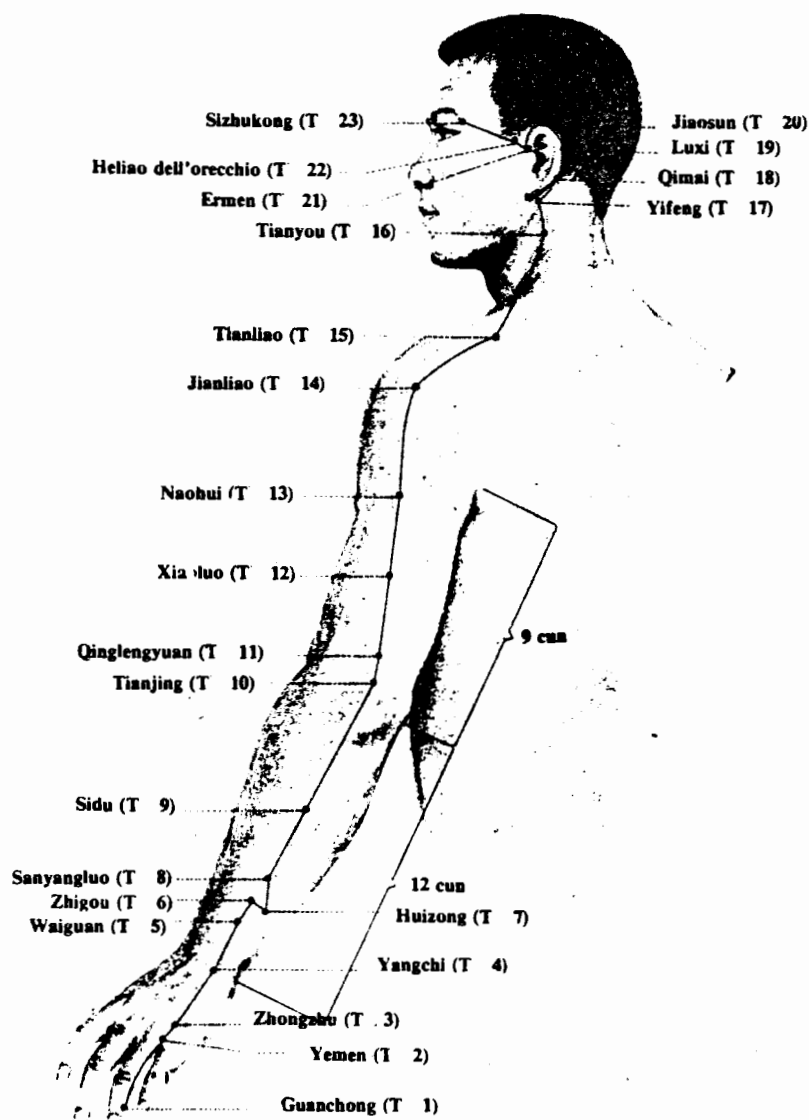
TCHING DI SAN TCHIAO

LINE OF THE TRIPLE WARMER (SHAOYN HAND)

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

- 1) DISEASES OF THE LATERAL REGION OF THE HEAD.
- 2) DISEASES OF THE EYE.
- 3) DISEASES OF THE EAR.
- 4) DISEASES OF THE THROAT.
- 5) DISEASES OF THE UPPER LIMBS.
- 6) FEBRILE DISEASES.
- 7) MENTAL ILLNESSES.

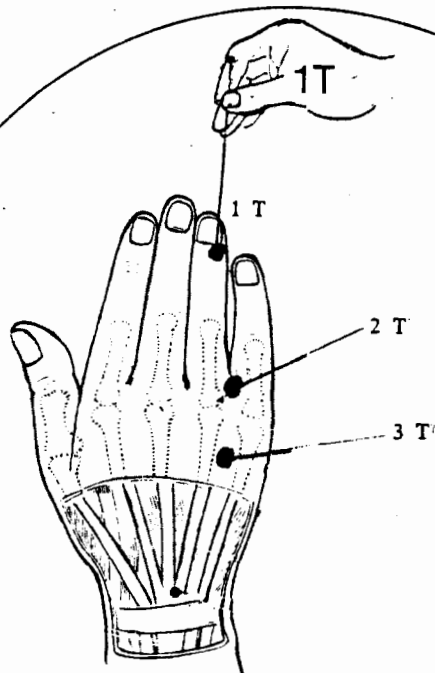
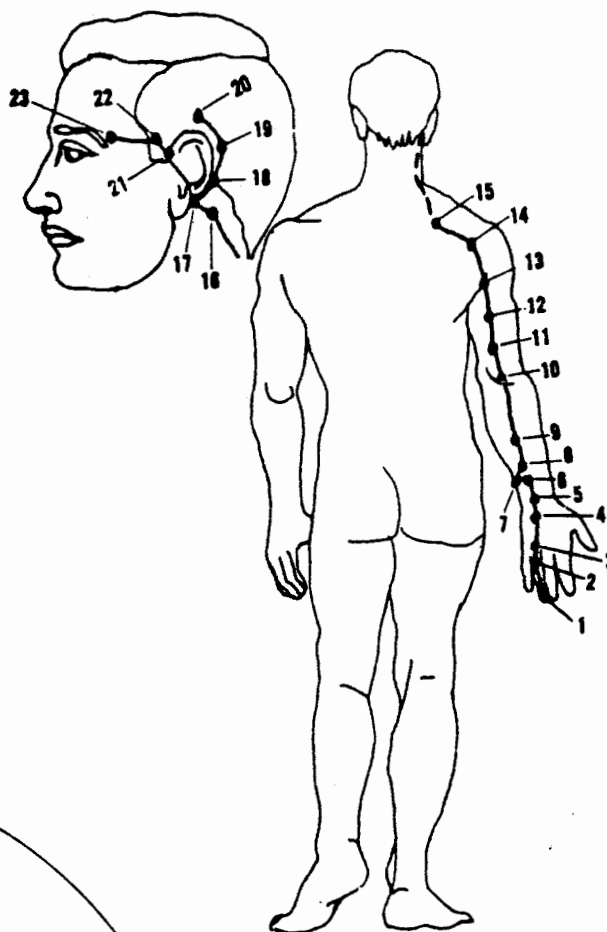
MERIDIAN OF THE TRIPLE WARMER



TRIPLE WARMER MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

HEADACHE
SORE THROAT
FEVER



Point 1 TRIPLE WARMER:
at the inner corner of the 4th finger-
nail (on the little-finger side)

MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

TRIPLE WARMER MERIDIAN

129

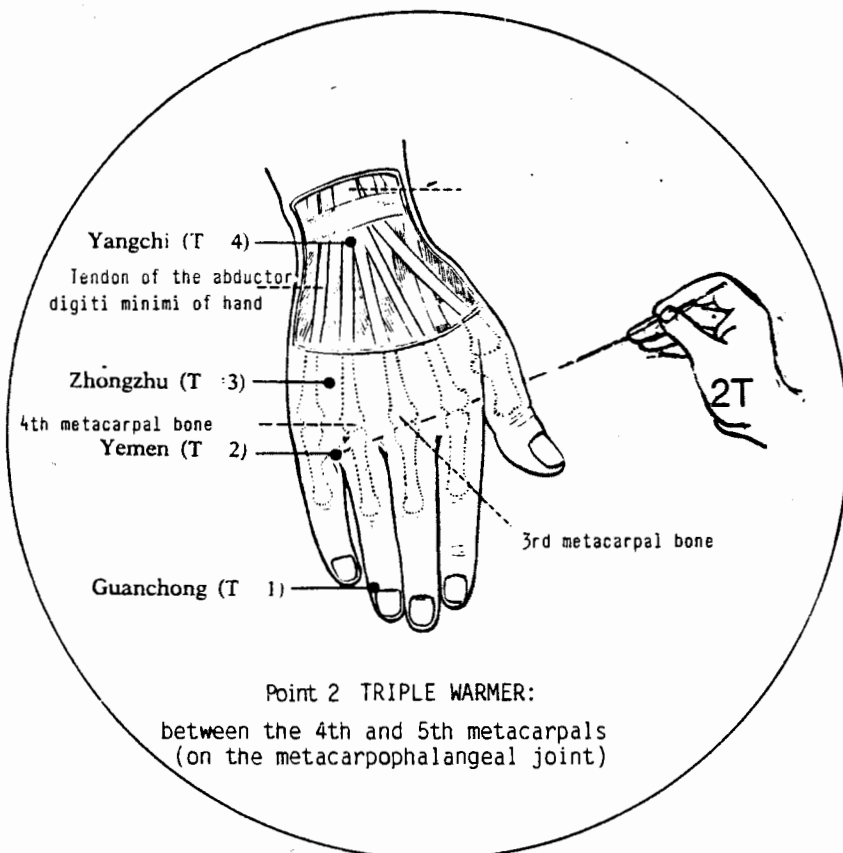
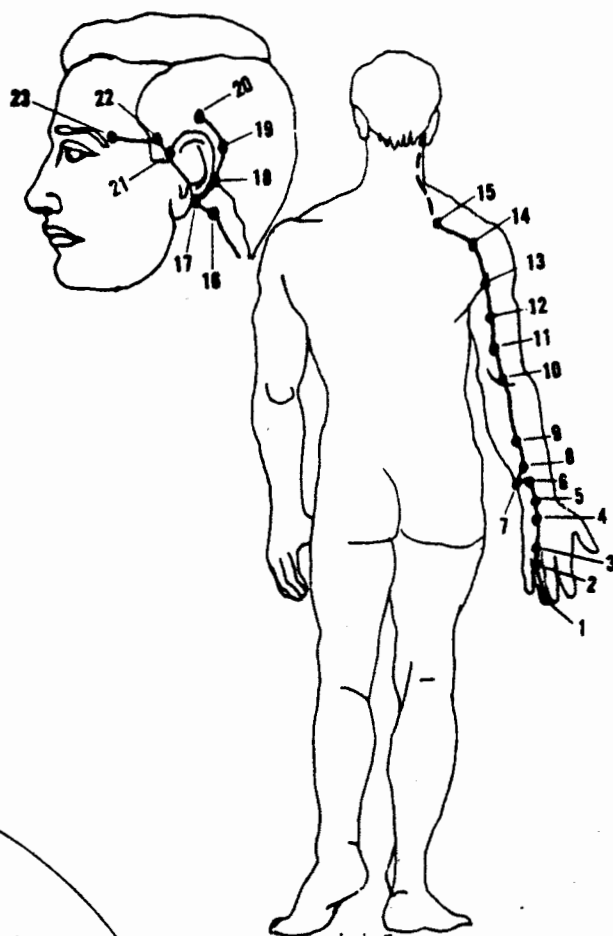
THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

ARTHRITIS OF THE HAND

ARTHRITIS OF THE ARM

MALARIA

DEAFNESS



MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

TRIPLE WARMER MERIDIAN

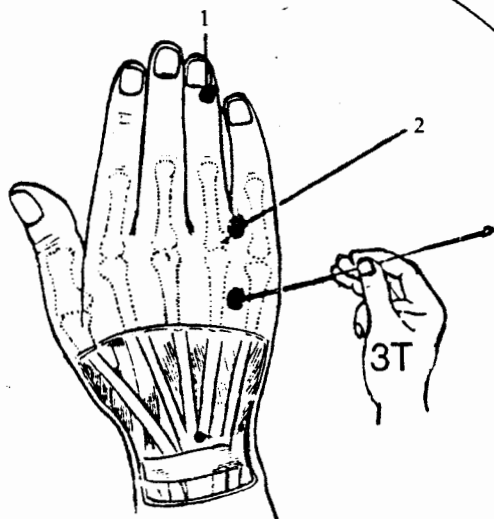
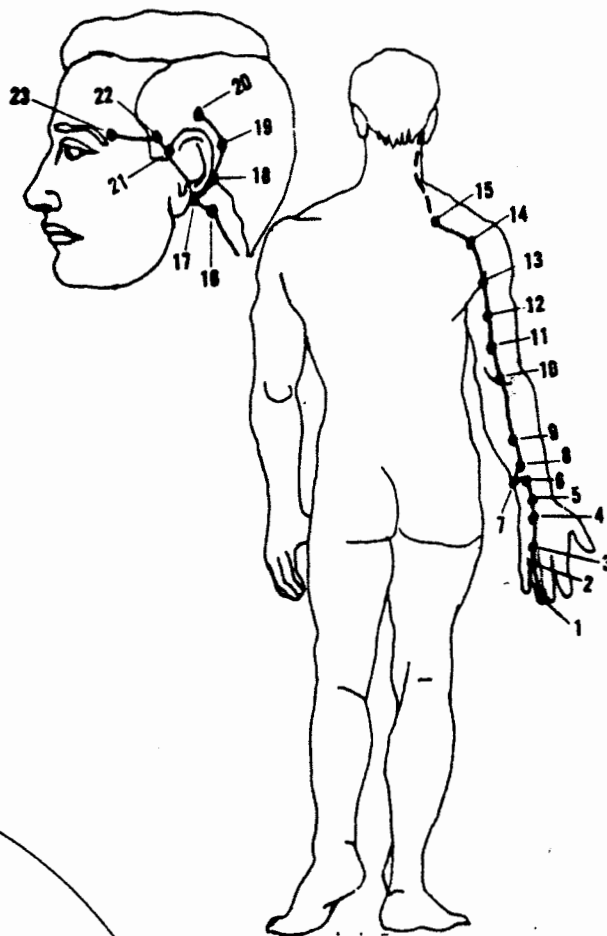
THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

PARALYSIS OF THE UPPER LIMBS

PARALYSIS OF THE HAND

NOLSES IN THE FAR

DEAFNESS



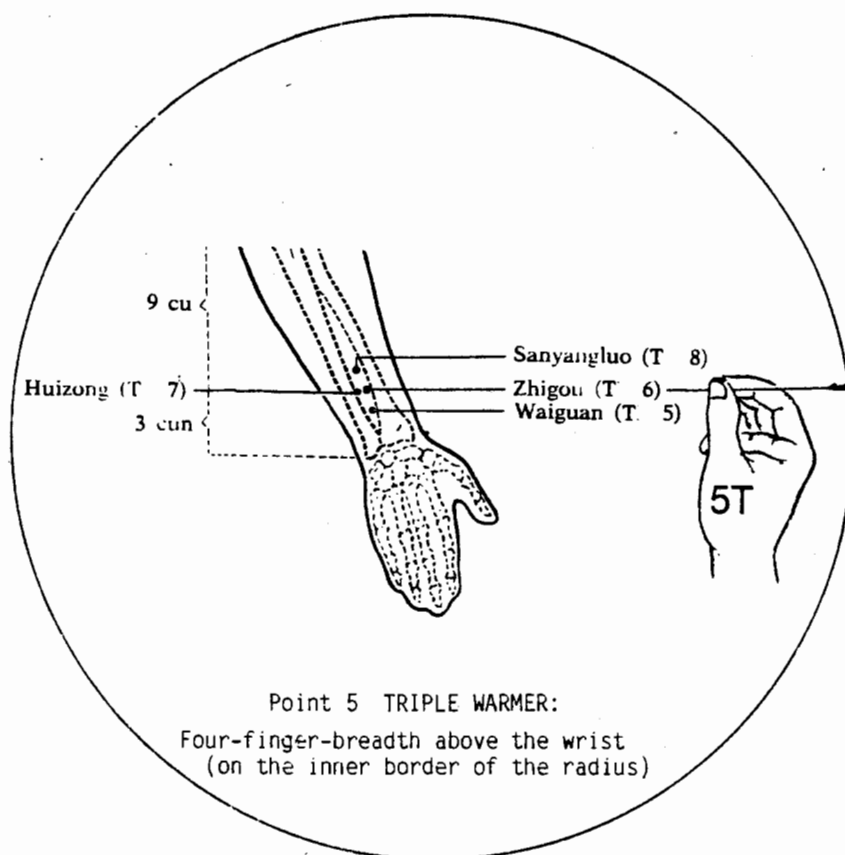
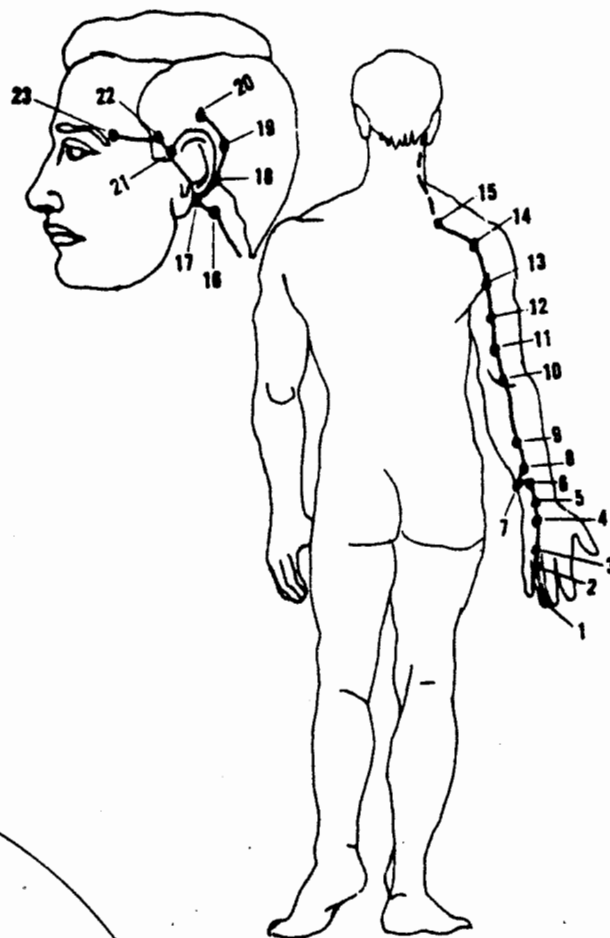
Point 3 TRIPLE WARMER:
on the dorsum of the hand between the 4th
and 5th metacarpals

MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

TRIPLE WARMER MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

COLD
FEVER
HEADACHE
STIFF NECK
DEAFNESS

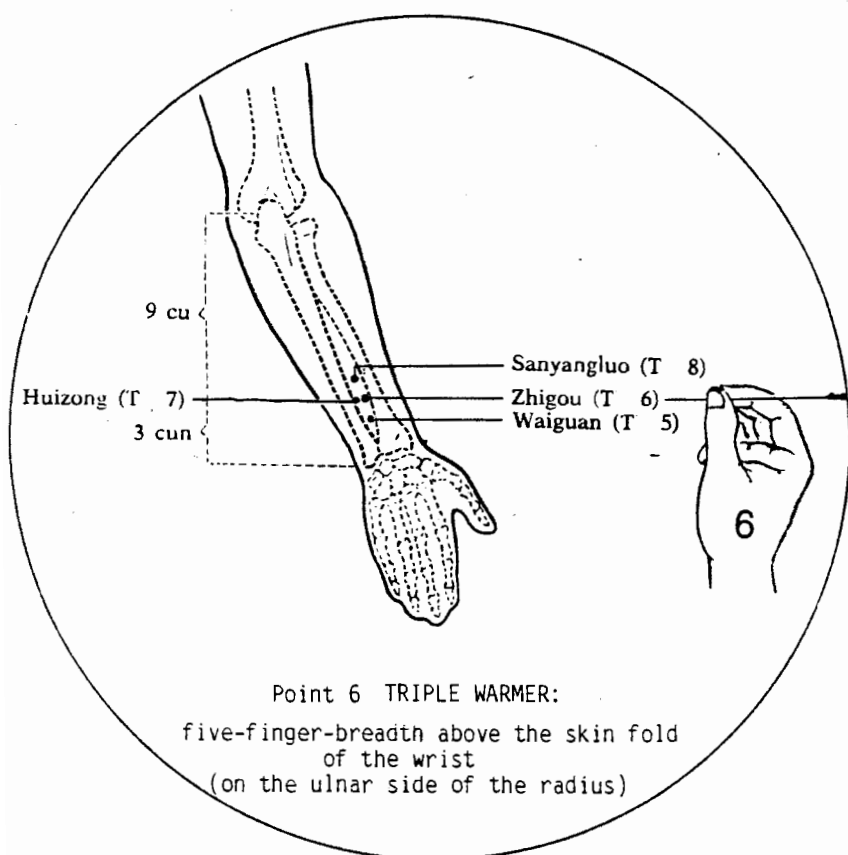
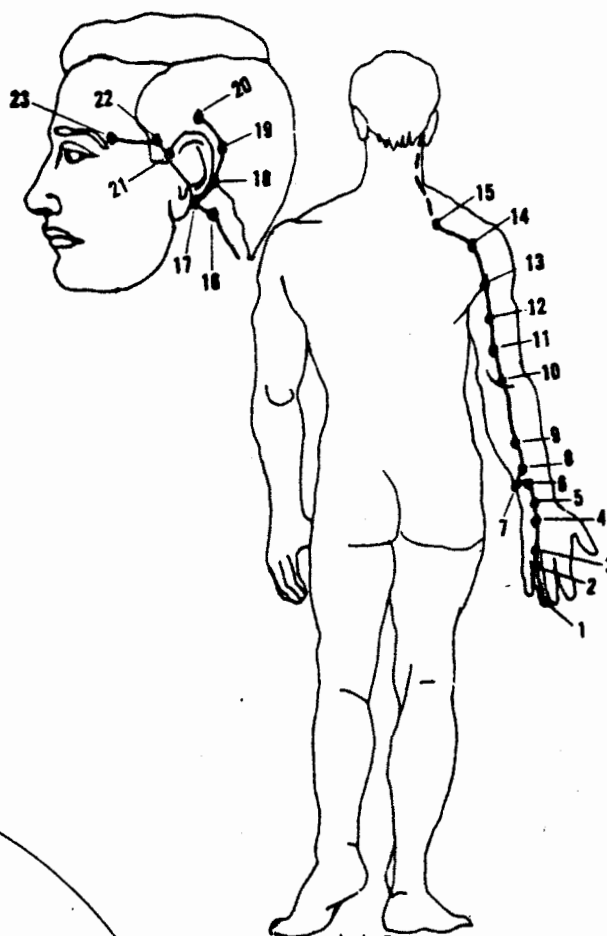


MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

TRIPLE WARMER MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

ARTHRITIS OF THE SHOULDER
 ARTHRITIS OF THE BACK
 ARTHRITIS OF THE RIBS
 PAIN IN THE CHEST
 SORE THROAT
 FEVER

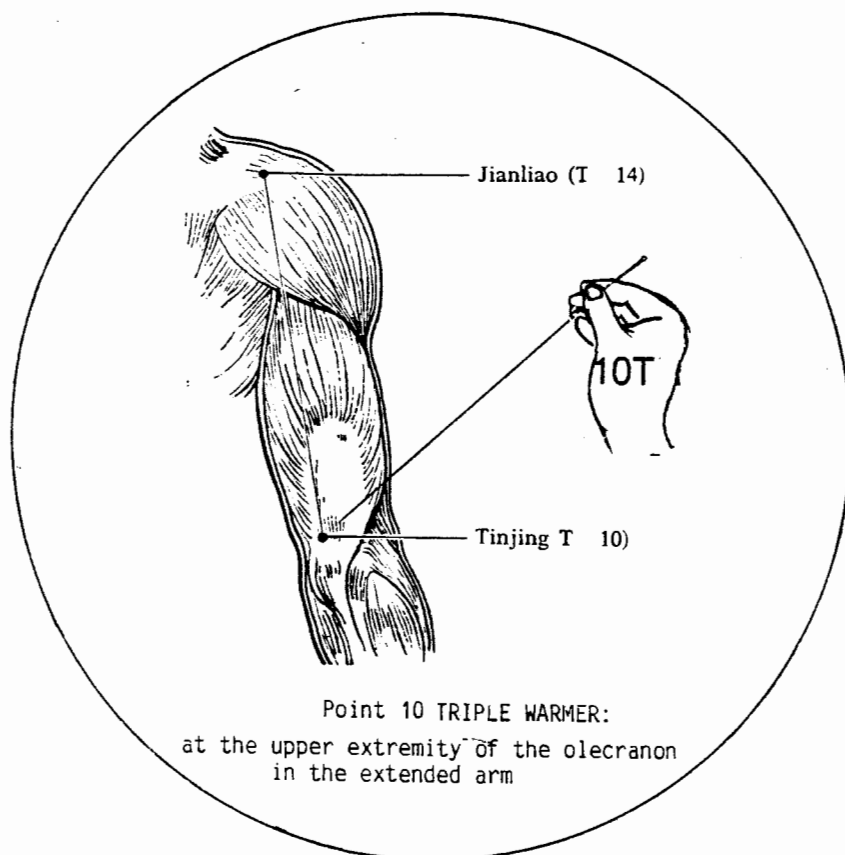
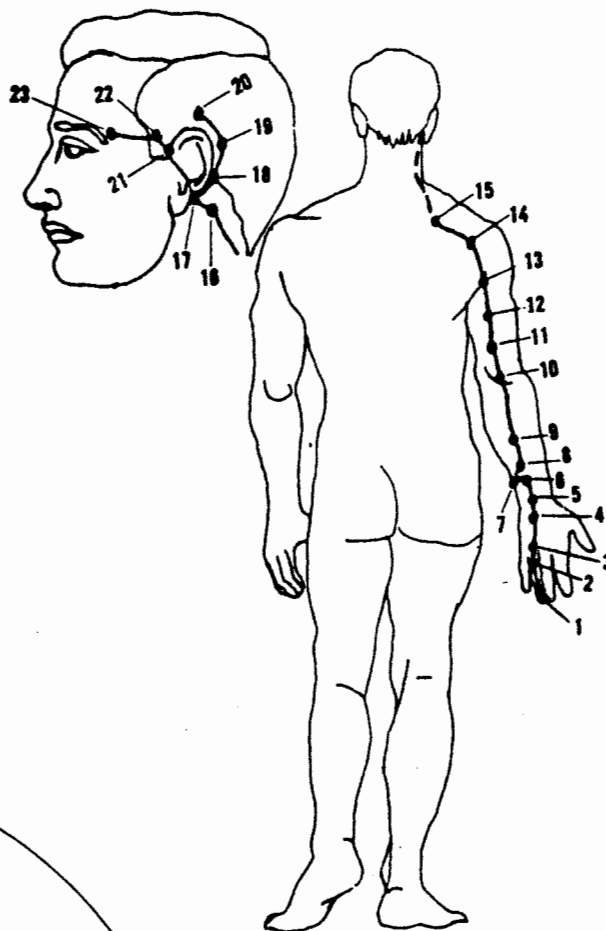


MANUAL
 or
 ELECTRICAL
 STIMULATION
 for about 10 minutes

TRIPLE WARMER MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

ARTHRITIS OF THE ELBOW



MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

11

MAIN POINTS

OF THE MERIDIAN OF THE GALL-BLADDER

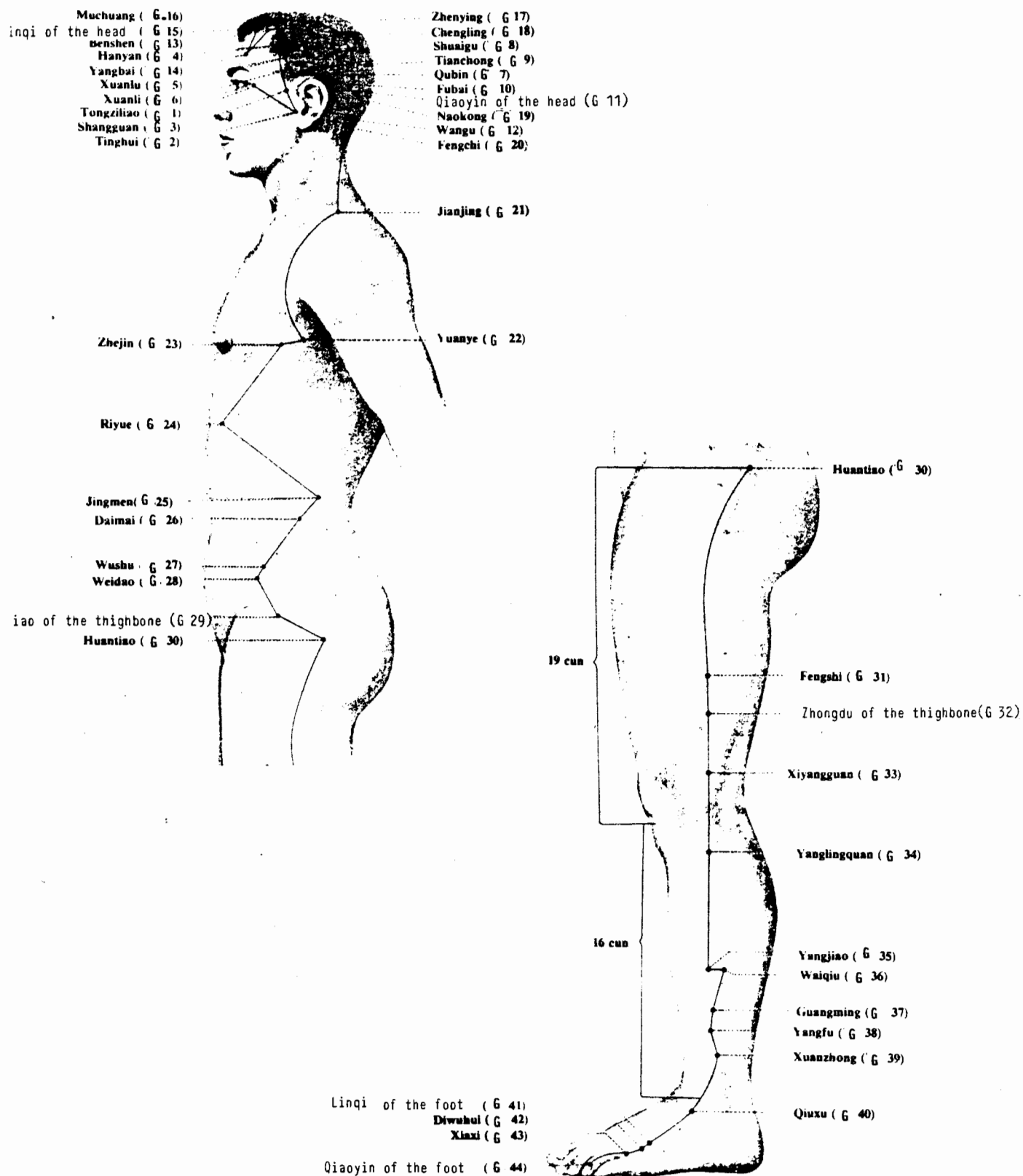
TCHING DI TAN

LINE OF THE GALL-BLADDER

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

- 1) DISEASES OF THE LATERAL REGION OF THE HEAD.
- 2) DISEASES OF THE EYE.
- 3) DISEASES OF THE EAR.
- 4) DISEASES OF THE COSTAL REGION.
- 5) DISEASES OF THE LOWER LIMBS.

MERIDIAN OF THE GALL-BLADDER



GALL-BLADDER MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

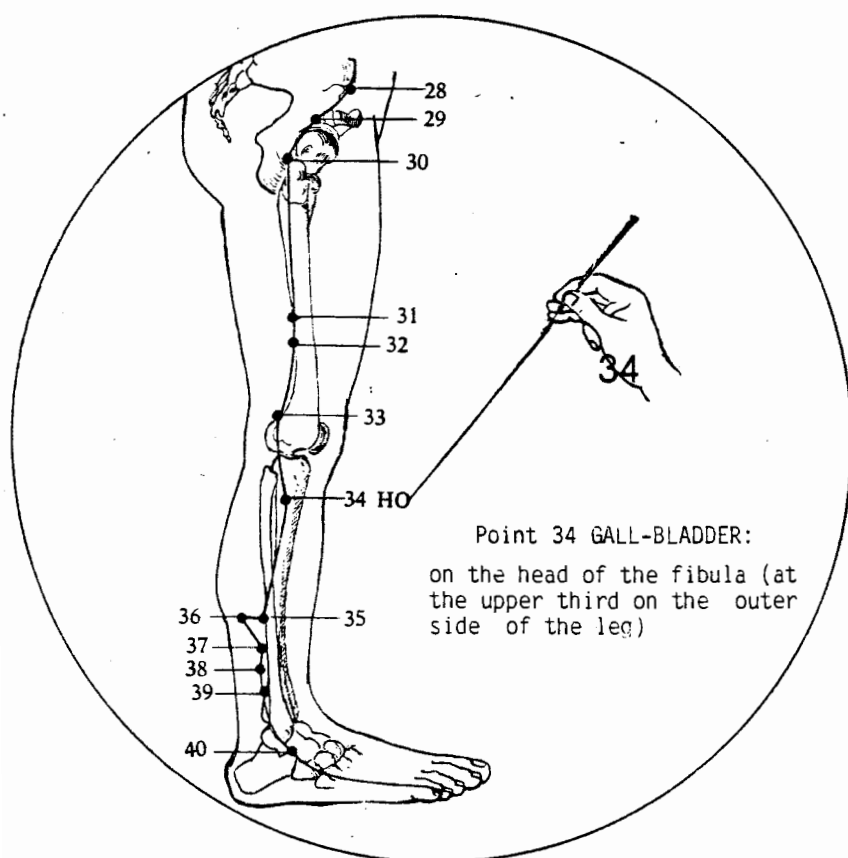
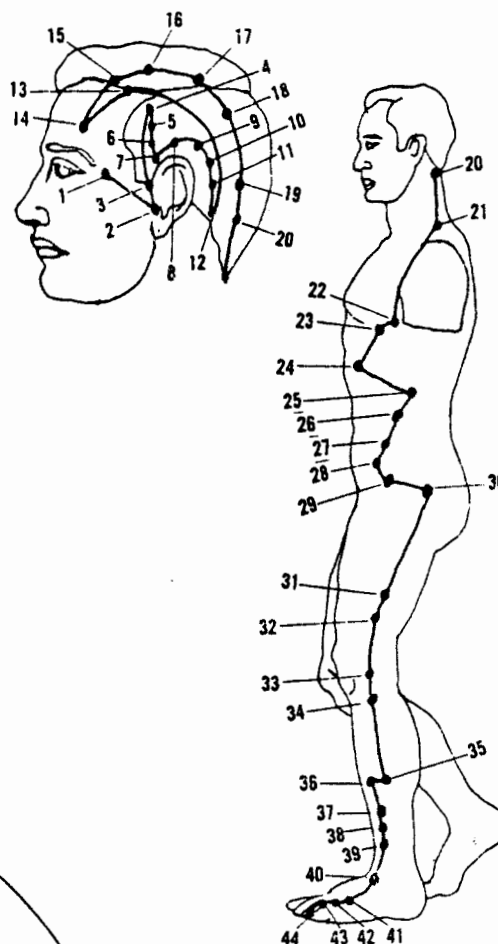
DISEASES OF THE GALL-BLADDER

VERTIGO

HEMIPLEGIA

LUMBAGO

REGURGITATION

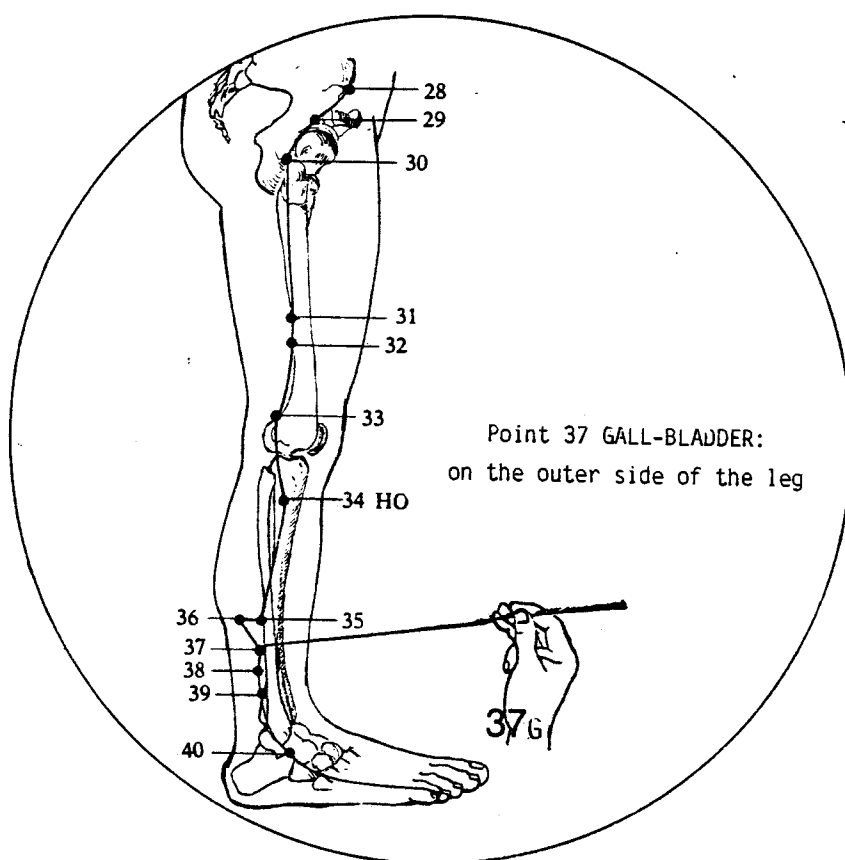
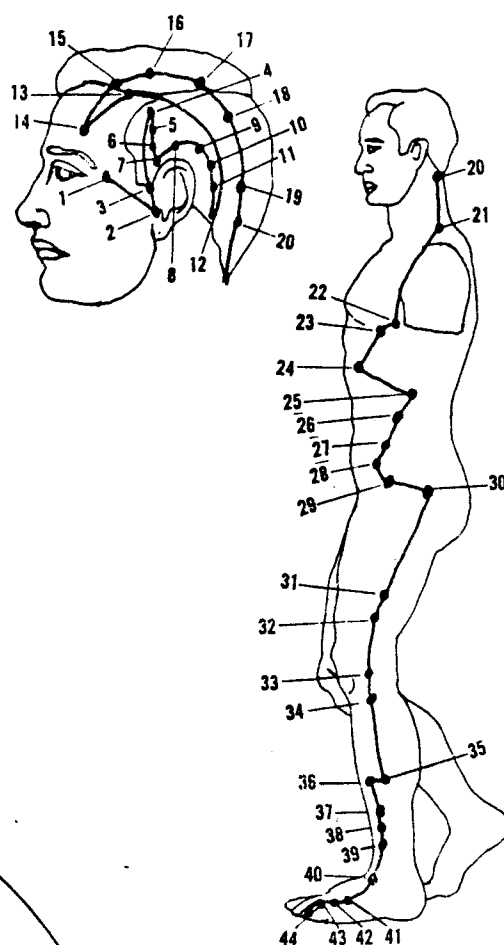


MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

GALL-BLADDER MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

EYE DISEASES



MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

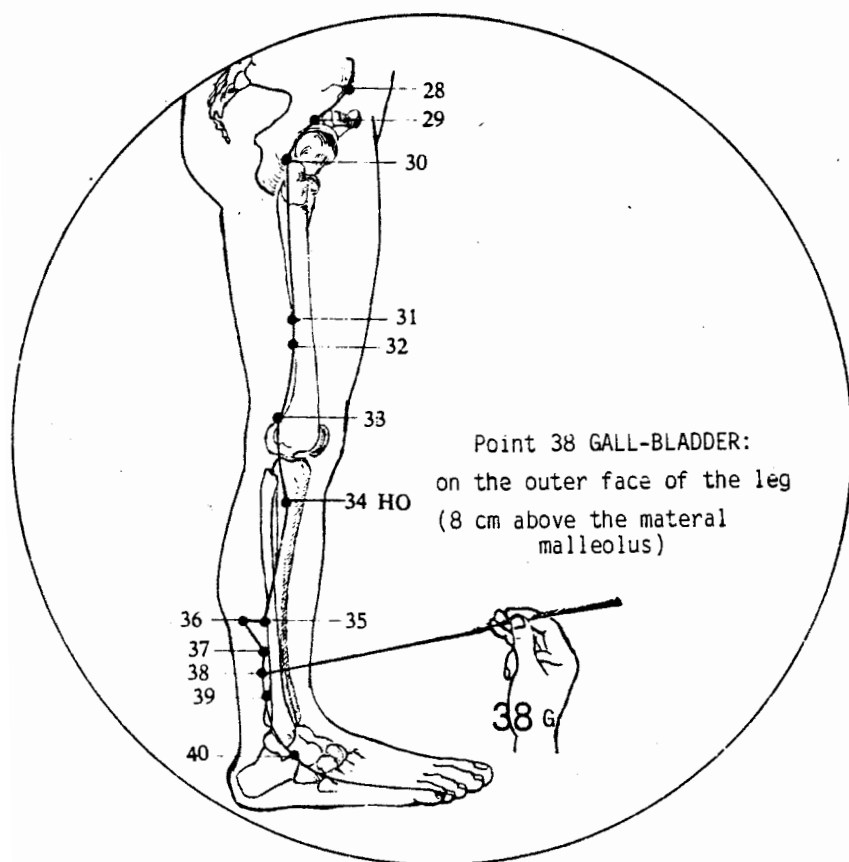
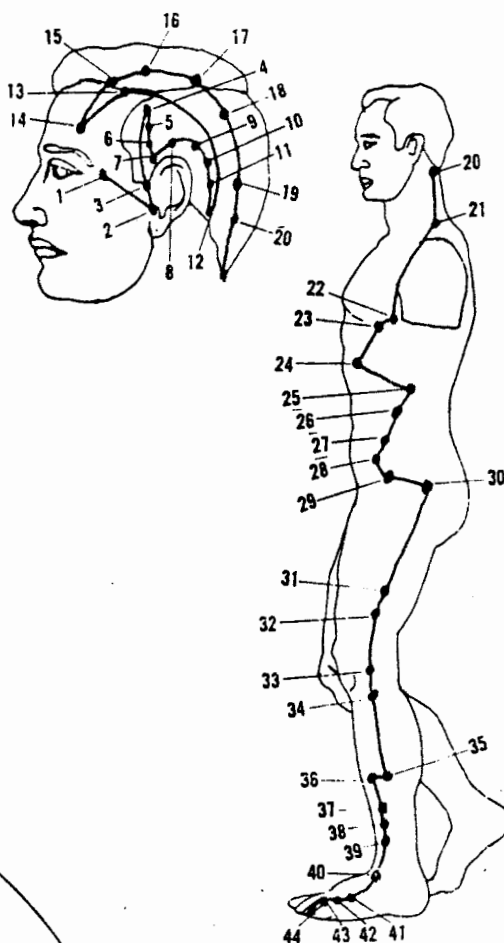
GALL-BLADDER MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

ARTHRITIS OF THE KNEE JOINT

GENERAL TONIC

LUMBAGO

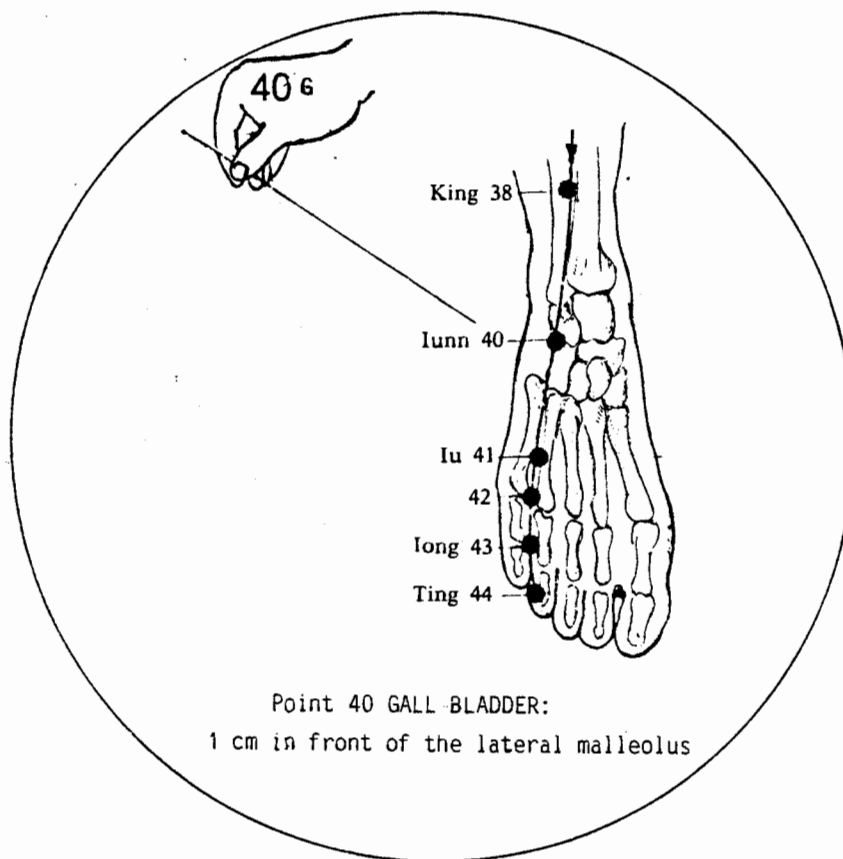
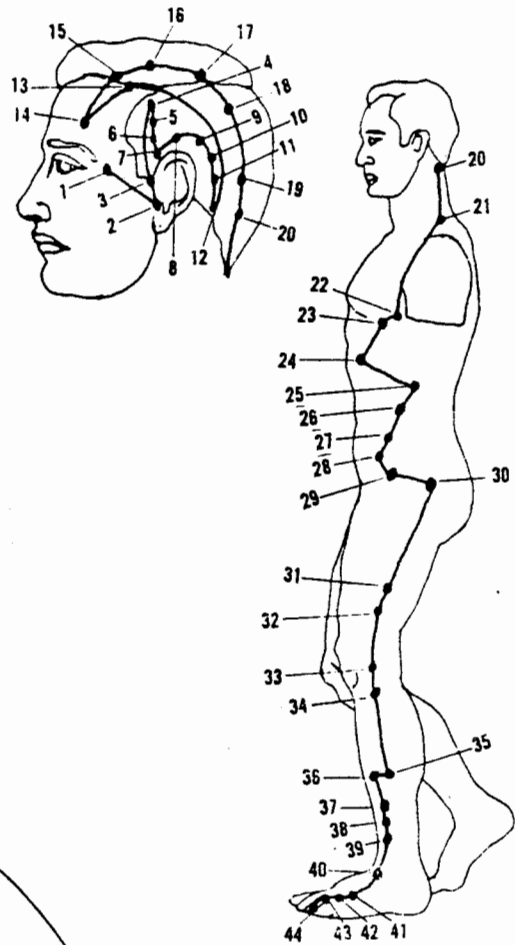


MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

GALL-BLADDER MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

ARTHRITIS OF THE ANKLE JOINT



MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

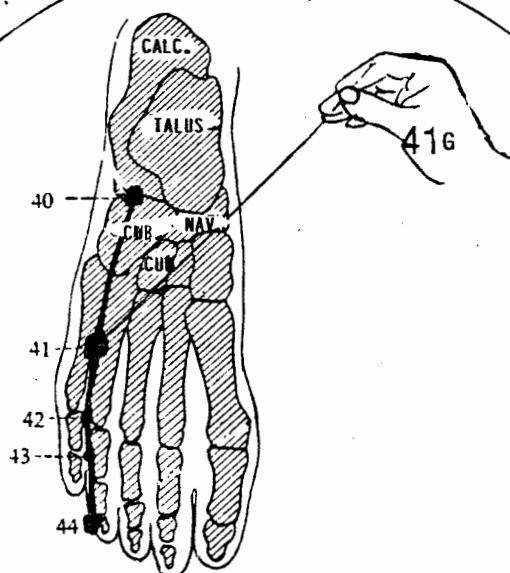
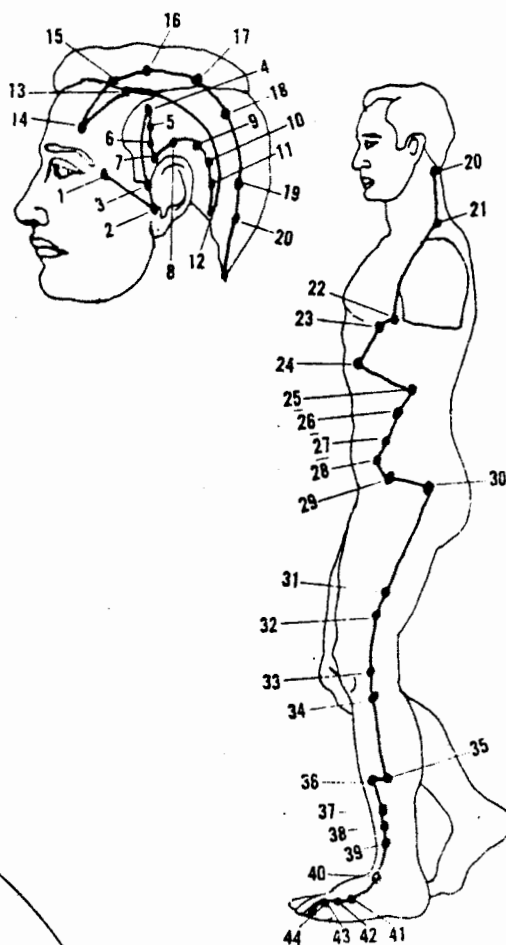
GALL-BLADDER MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

FOR SUPPRESSION OF MILK SECRETION

IRREGULAR MENSTRUATIONS

MASTITIS



Point 41 GALL-BLADDER:
on the dorsum of the foot
(at the angle between the 4th and 5th
metatarsals)

MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

GALL-BLADDER MERIDIAN

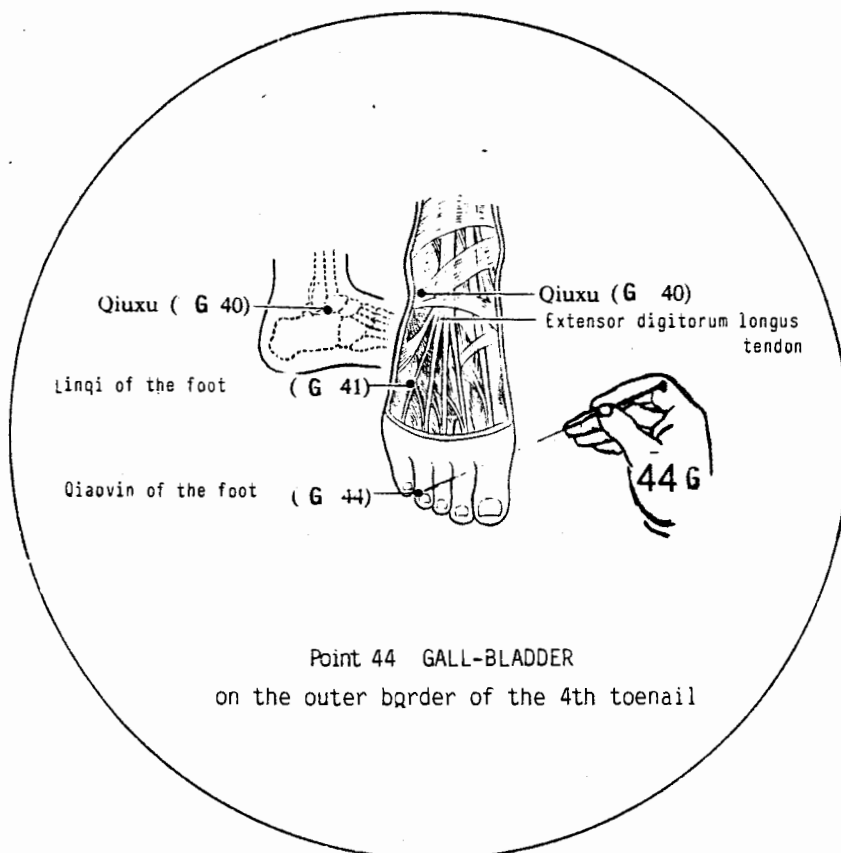
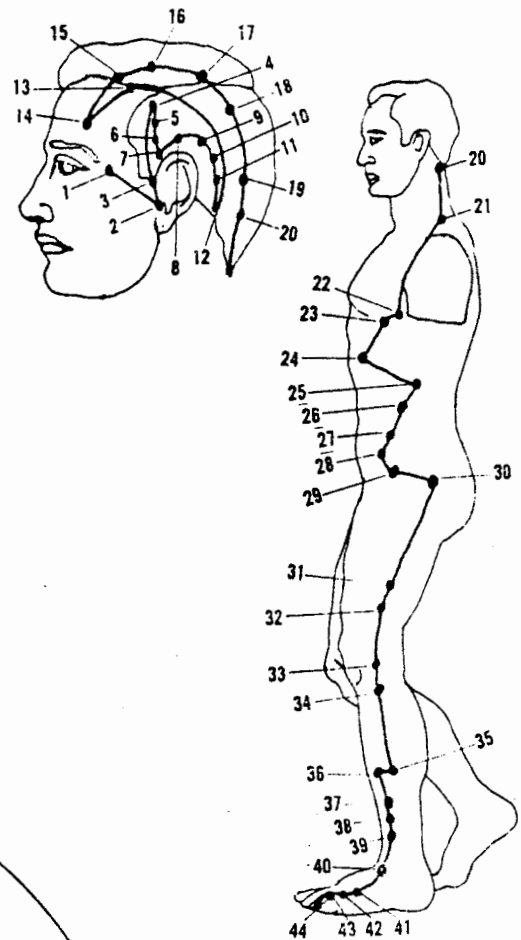
THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

BRONCHIAL ASTHMA

HEADACHE

PHARYNGITIS

PLEURISY



MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

12

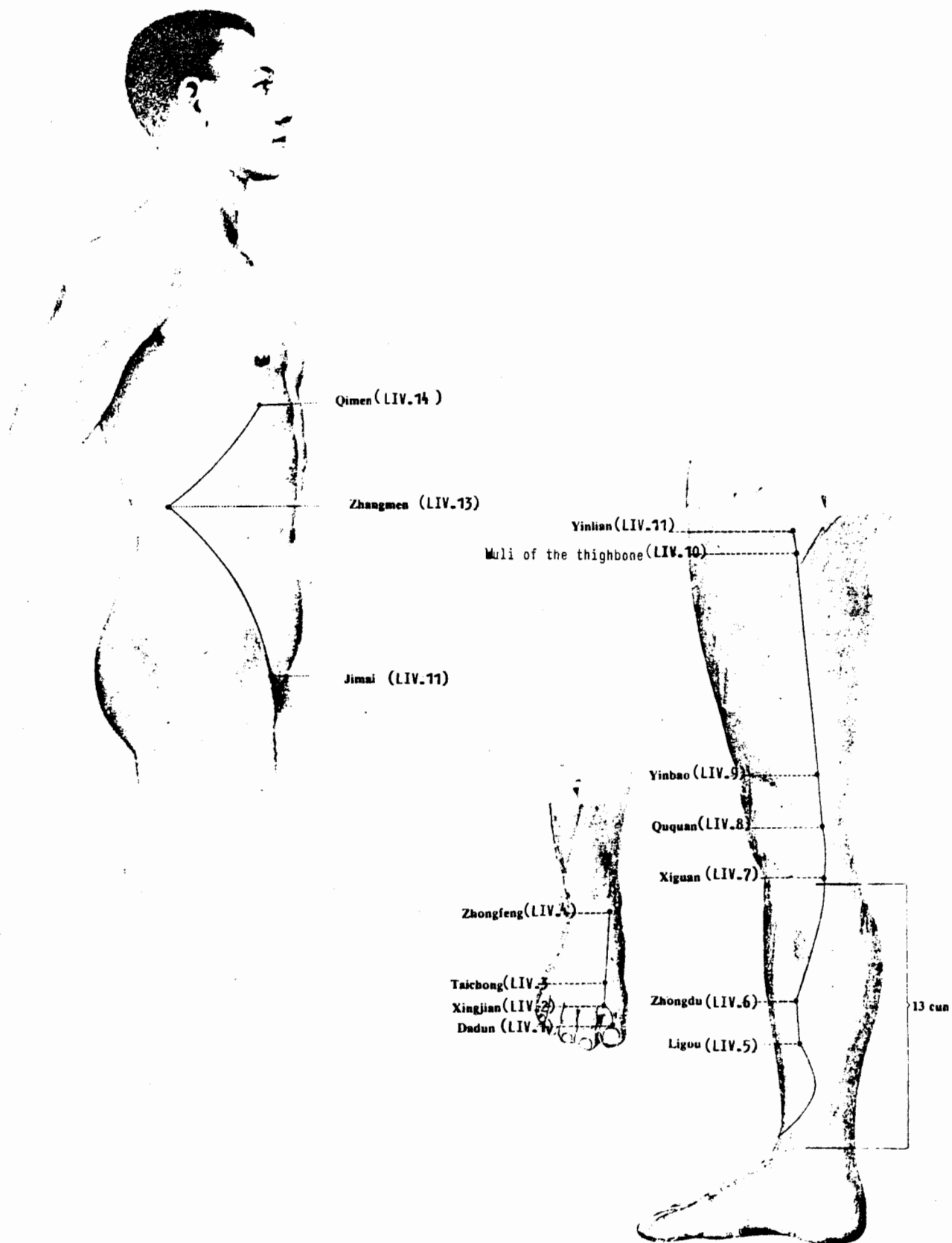
MAIN POINTS OF THE MERIDIAN OF THE LIVER TCHING DI KAN

LINE OF THE LIVER (JUEYIN FOOT)

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

- 1) DISEASES OF THE ABDOMEN.
- 2) DISEASES OF THE UROGENITAL SYSTEM.
- 3) DISEASES OF THE LOWER LIMBS.
- 4) MENTAL ILLNESSES.

MERIDIAN OF THE LIVER

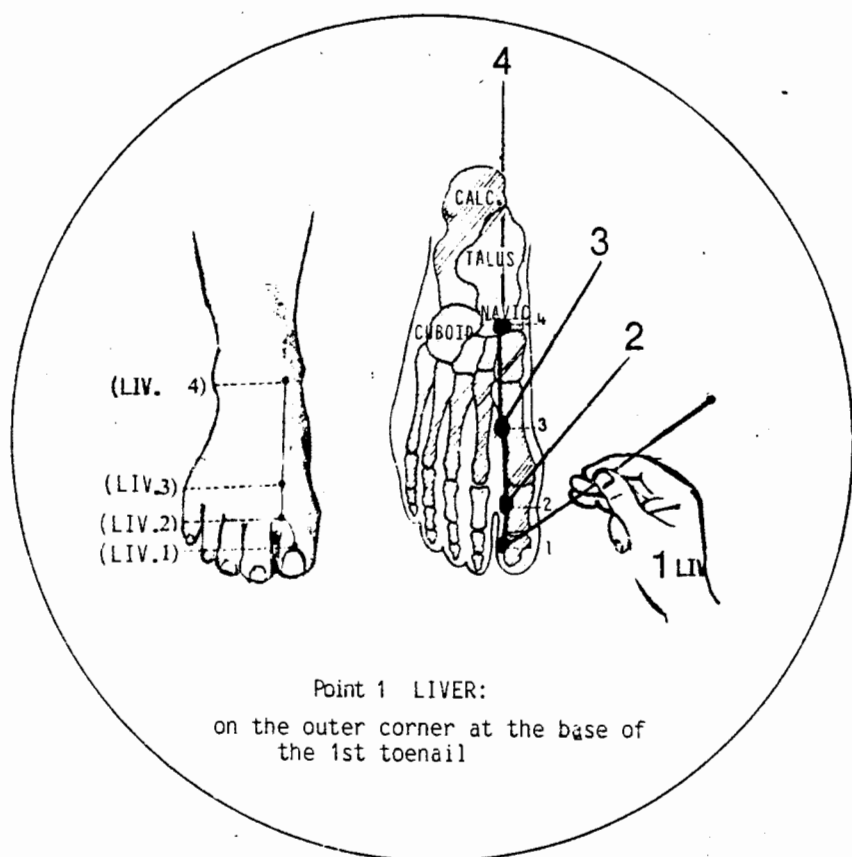
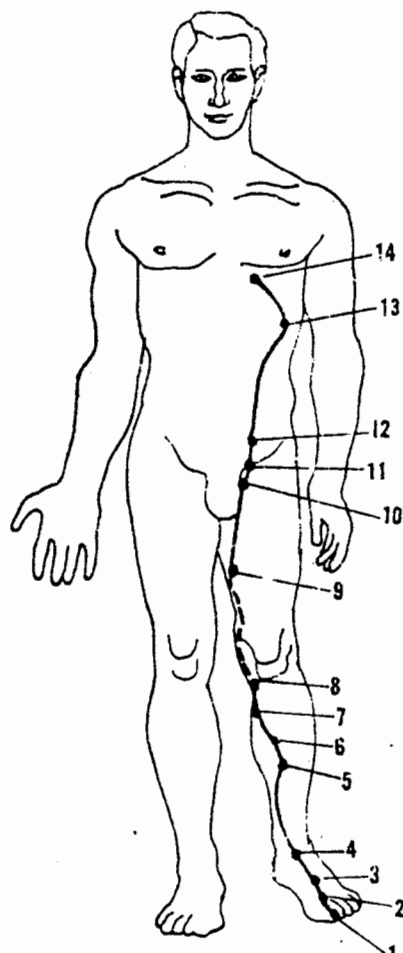


LIVER MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

MENORRHAGIA

ENURESIS



MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

LIVER MERIDIAN

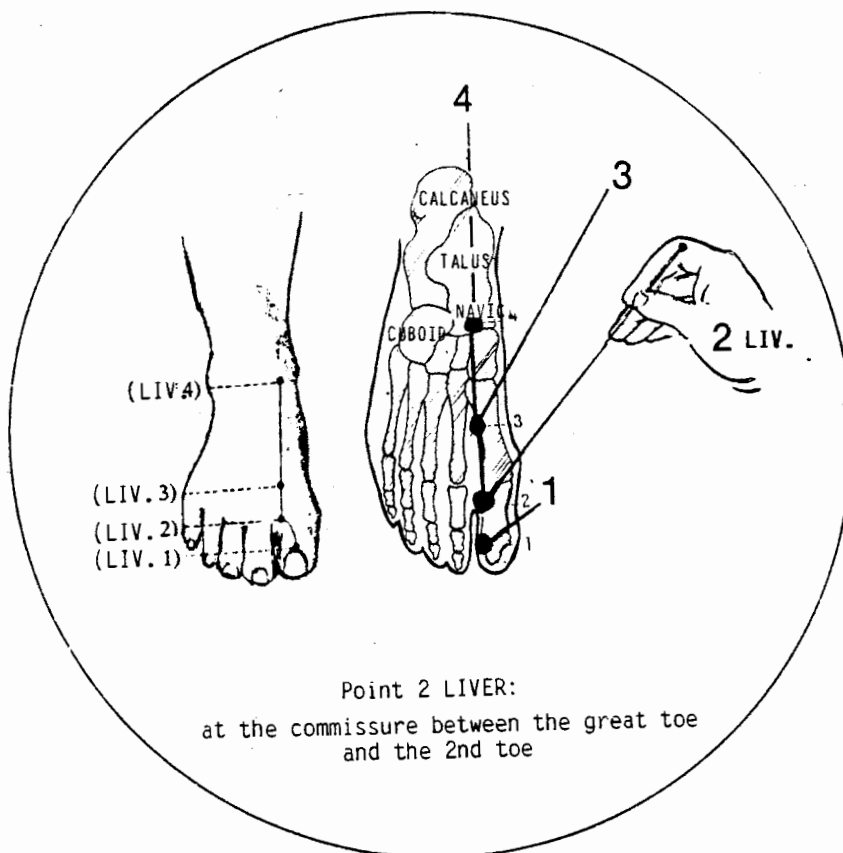
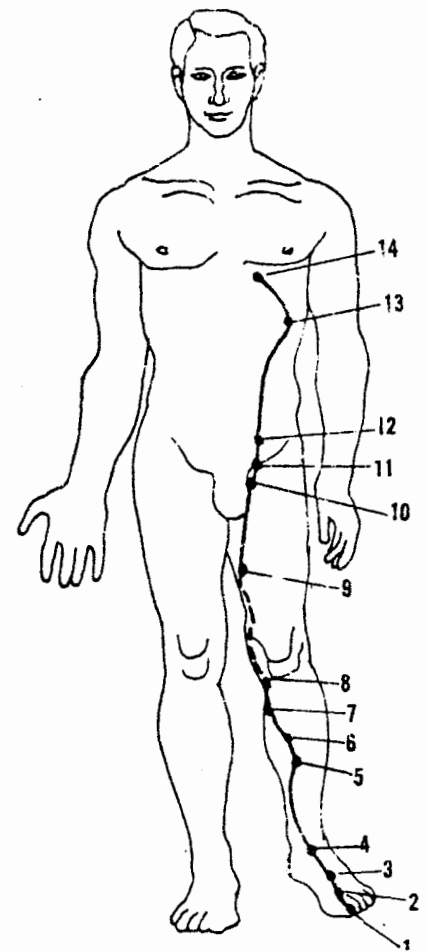
THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

DYSMENORRHEA

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

INSOMNIA

URETHRITIS



MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

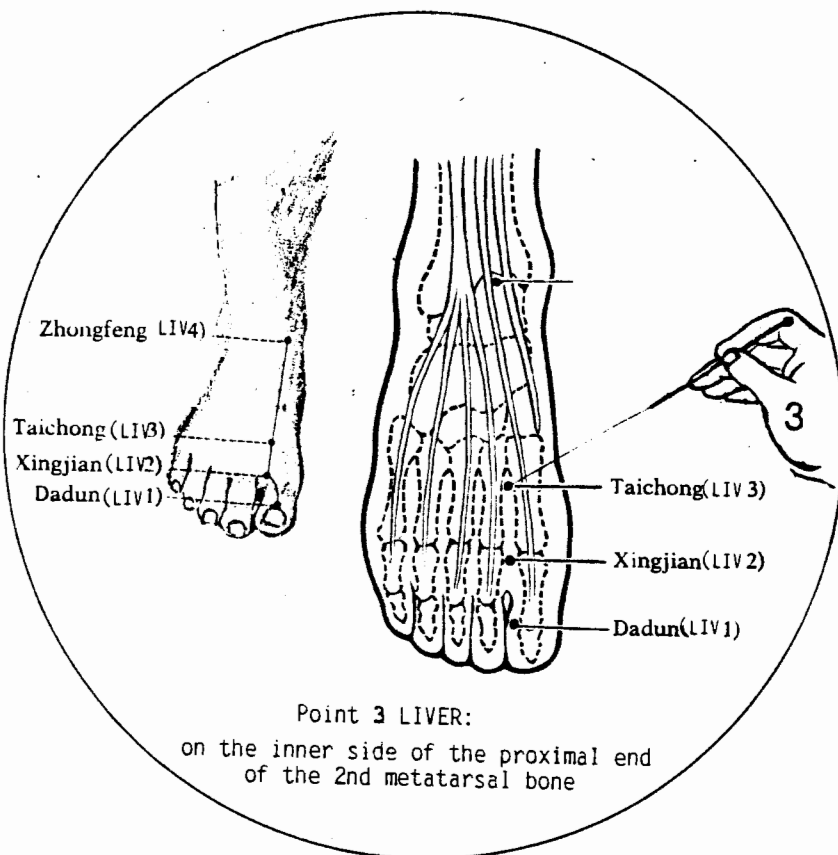
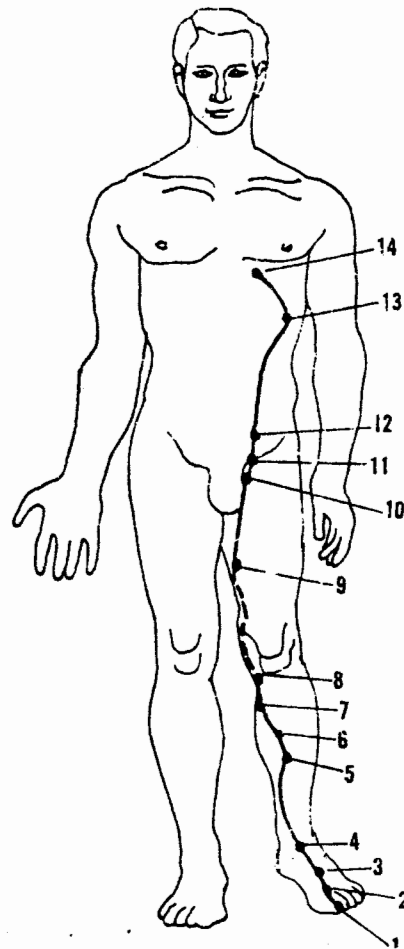
LIVER MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

UTERINE HAEMORRHAGE

CONVULSIONS

EPILEPSY



MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

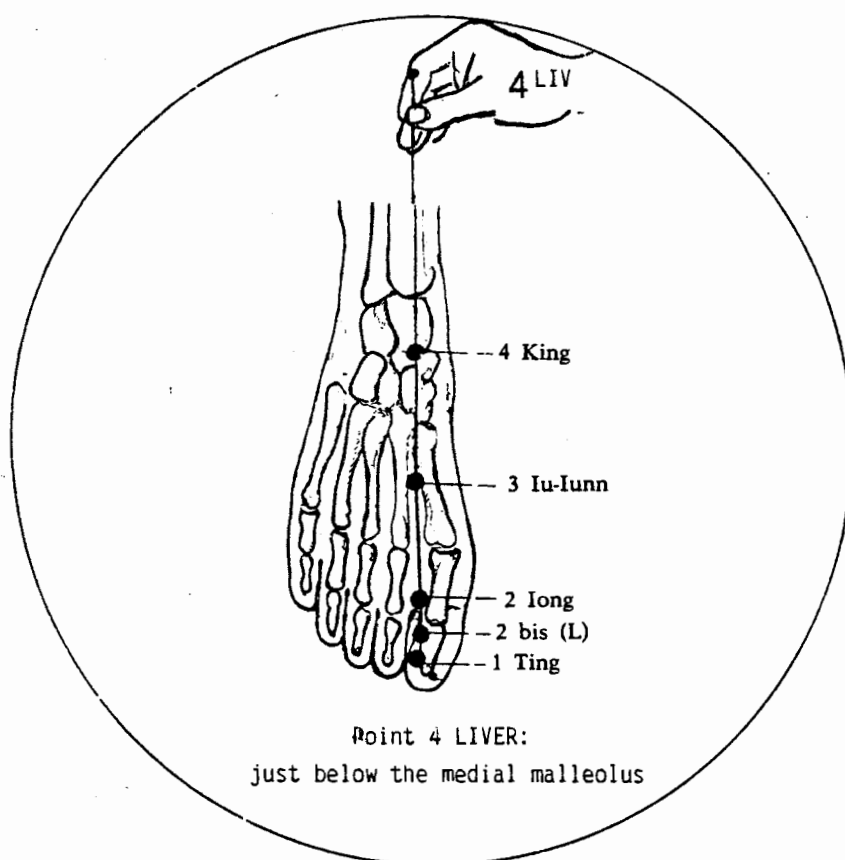
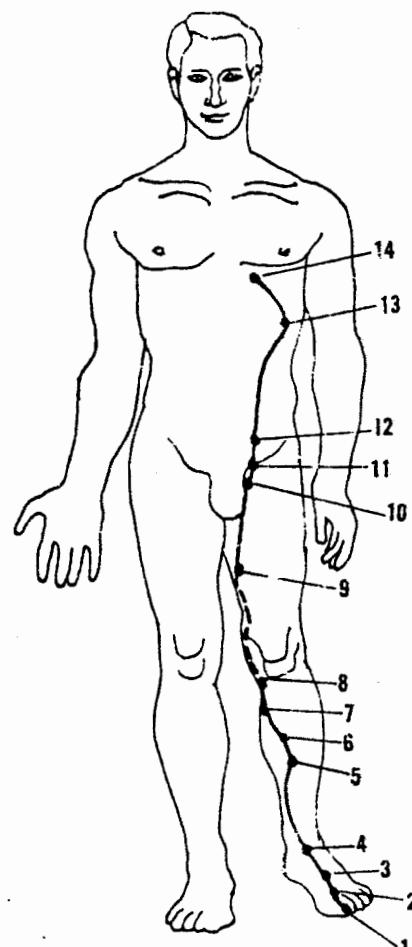
LIVER MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

PAIN IN THE LOWER ABDOMEN

SPERMATORRHOEA

URETRITIS

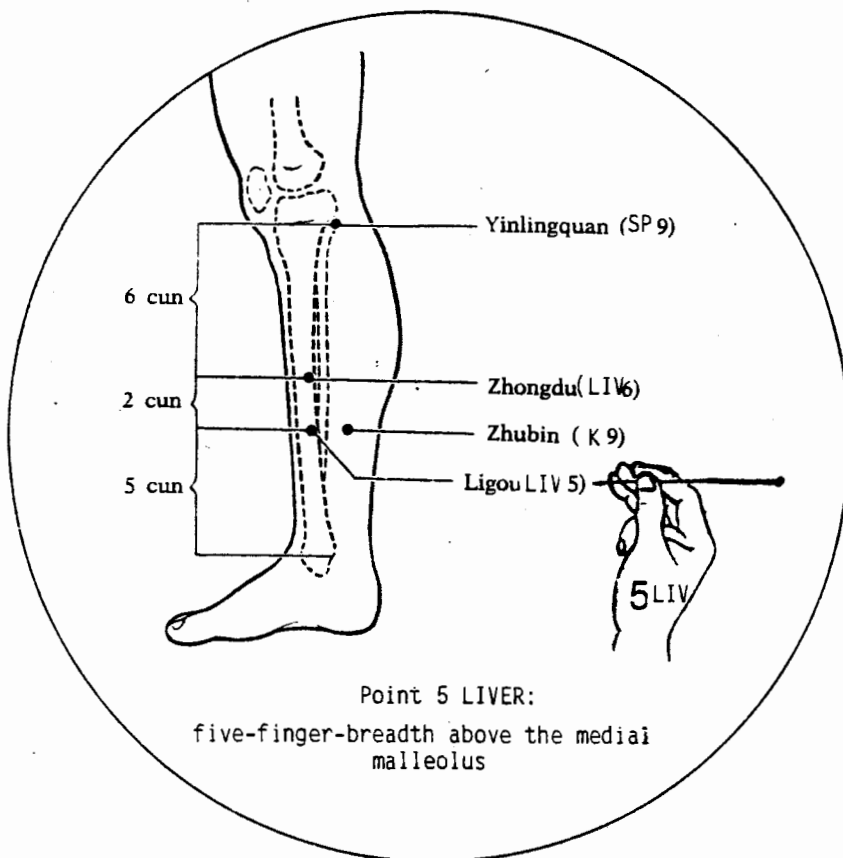
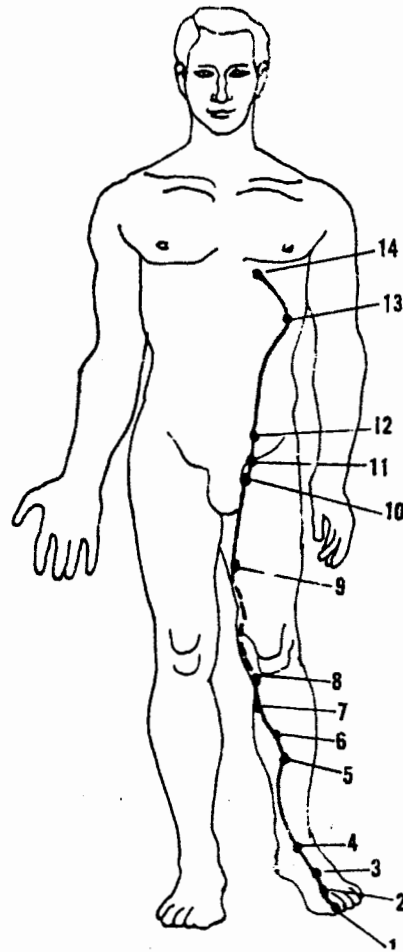


MANUAL
or
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

LIVER MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

PELVIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASE
RETENTION OF URINE
SPERMATORRHOEA
IMPOTENCE



MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

LIVER MERIDIAN

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS:

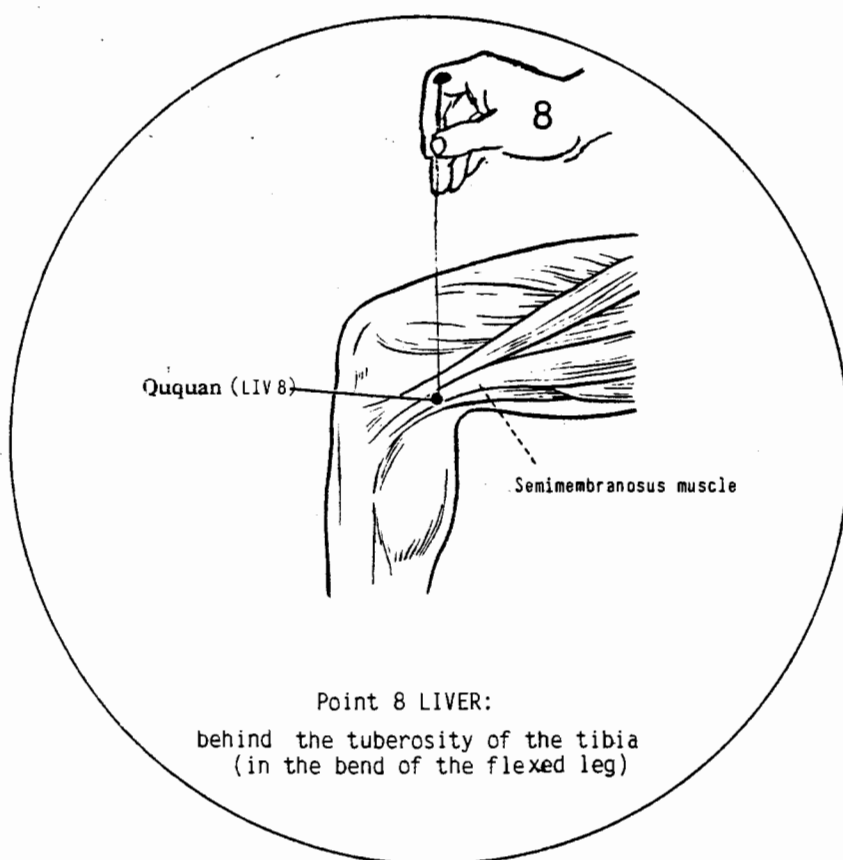
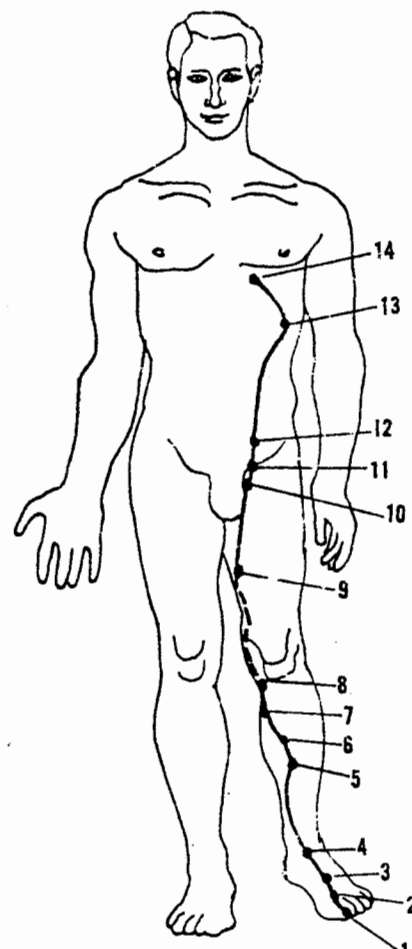
UROGENITAL INFECTIONS

IMPOTENCE

SPERMATORRHOEA

ARTHRITIS OF THE KNEE

HERNIA



MANUAL
OR
ELECTRICAL
STIMULATION
for about 10 minutes

IRREGULAR VESSELS

1

GOVERNING VESSEL
TCHING DI TOU MO

二、奇經八脉循行示意图

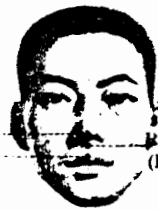
2

CONCEPTION VESSEL
TCHING DI YEEN MO

GOVERNING VESSEL

ON THE UPPER JAW GUMS -----	GV.28
AT THE LOWER MARGIN OF THE LABIAL SULCUS	GV.27
ON THE UPPER THIRD OF THE NASOLABIAL SULCUS	GV.26
ON THE TIP OF THE NOSE -----	GV.25
BETWEEN THE EYEBROWS -----	GV.24
BEHIND THE FRONT ROOT OF THE HAIR -----	GV.23
THREE CM ABOVE THE FRONT LINE OF THE HAIR	GV.22
ONE CM IN FRONT OF POINT 20 -----	GV.21
AT THE APEX OF THE HEAD -----	GV.20
ONE AND A HALF CM IN FRONT OF POINT 18	GV.19
HALFWAY BETWEEN POINT 16 AND POINT 20	GV.18
ABOVE THE OCCIPITAL PROTUBERANCE -----	GV.17
ONE CM BELOW THE OCCIPITAL PROTUBERANCE	GV.16
BELOW THE NUCHA -----	GV.15
BETWEEN THE 7TH CERVICAL AND 1ST THORACIC VERTEBRAE -----	GV.14
BENEATH THE SPINOUS PROCESS OF THE 1ST THORACIC VERTEBRA -----	GV.13
BENEATH THE SPINOUS PROCESS OF THE 3RD THORACIC VERTEBRA -----	GV.12
BENEATH THE SPINOUS PROCESS OF THE 5TH THORACIC VERTEBRA -----	GV.11
BENEATH THE SPINOUS PROCESS OF THE 6TH THORACIC VERTEBRA -----	GV.10
BENEATH THE SPINOUS PROCESS OF THE 7TH THORACIC VERTEBRA -----	GV.9
BENEATH THE SPINOUS PROCESS OF THE 9TH THORACIC VERTEBRA -----	GV.8
BENEATH THE SPINOUS PROCESS OF THE 10TH THORACIC VERTEBRA -----	GV.7
BENEATH THE SPINOUS PROCESS OF THE 11TH THORACIC VERTEBRA -----	GV.6
BENEATH THE SPINOUS PROCESS OF THE 1ST LUMBAR VERTEBRA -----	GV.5
BENEATH THE SPINOUS PROCESS OF THE 2ND LUMBAR VERTEBRA -----	GV.4
BENEATH THE SPINOUS PROCESS OF THE 4TH LUMBAR VERTEBRA -----	GV.3
AT THE SACROCOCCYGEAL JOINT -----	GV.2
ON THE TIP OF THE COCCYX -----	GV.1

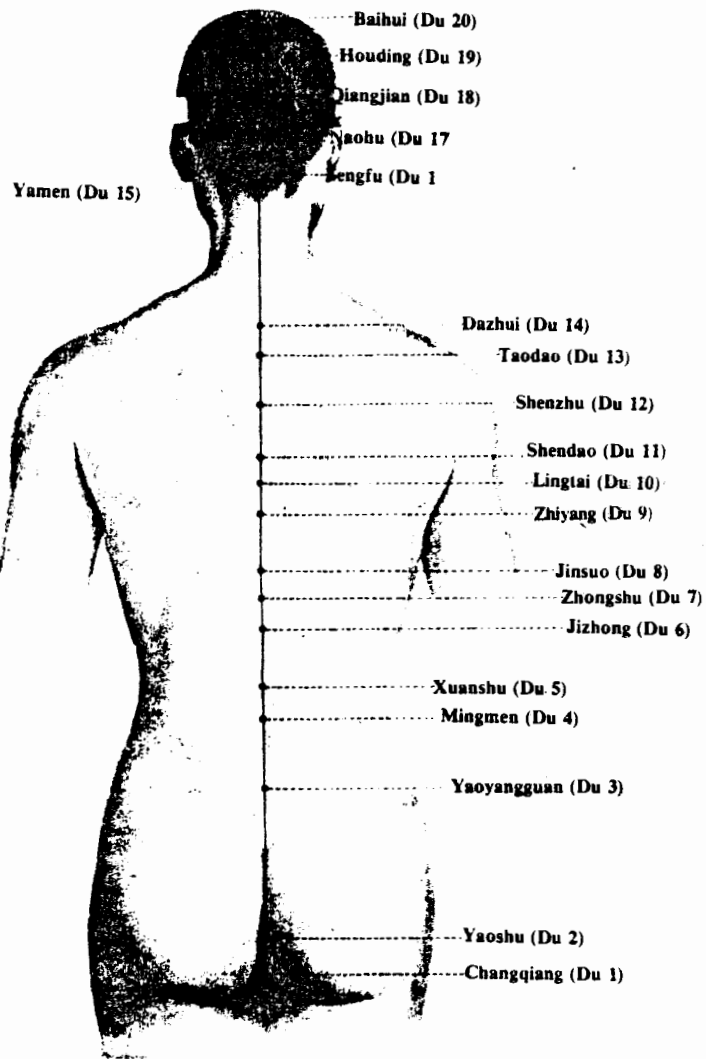
Suliao (Du 25) Genzhong (Du 26)
Duidan (Du 27)



Yinjiao (Du 28)

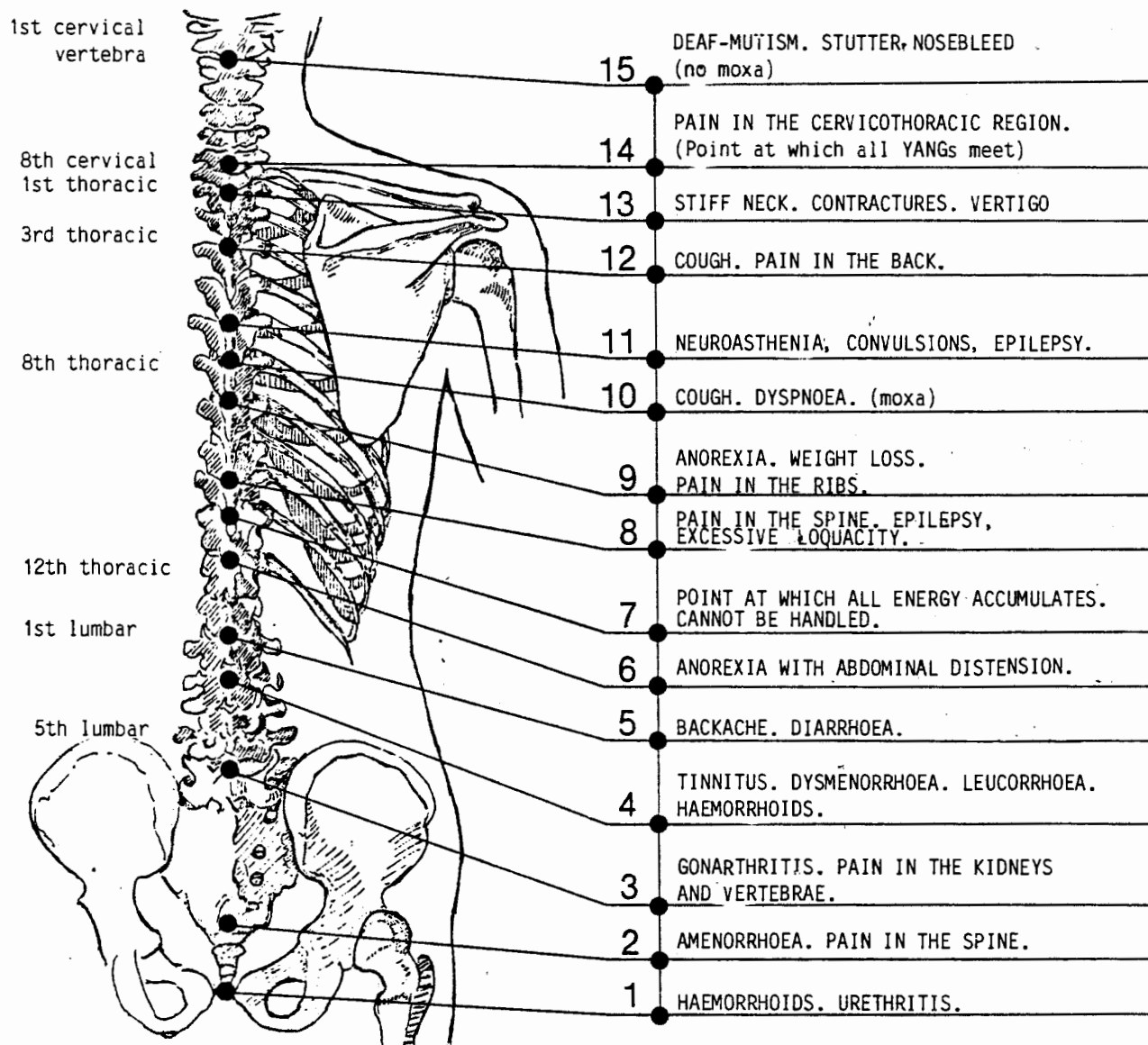


Houding (Du 19)
Baihui (Du 20)
Qinding (Du 21)
Xinhui (Du 22)
Shangxing (Du 23) Shenting (Du 24)



GOVERNING VESSEL

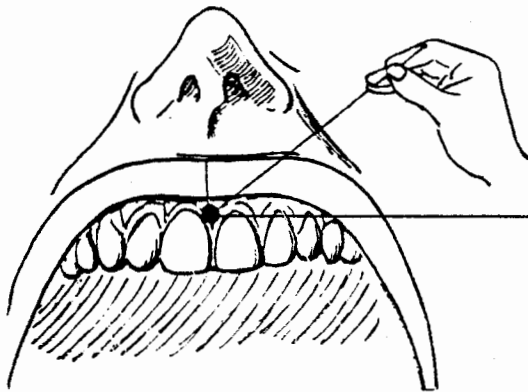
(with therapeutic indications)



MANUAL or ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF EACH POINT FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

GOVERNING VESSEL

(with therapeutic indications)



GV. 28 ECZEMAS OF THE FACE

GV.21 DISEASES OF THE EYE, NASAL STRICTURE

GV.22 HEADACHE, NOSEBLEED

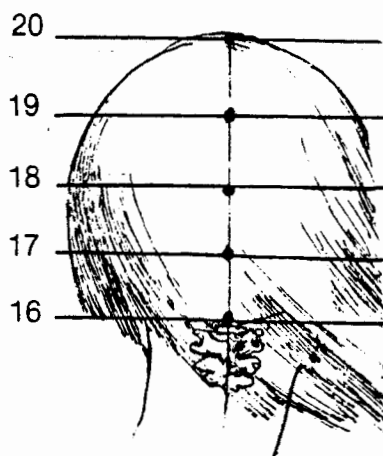
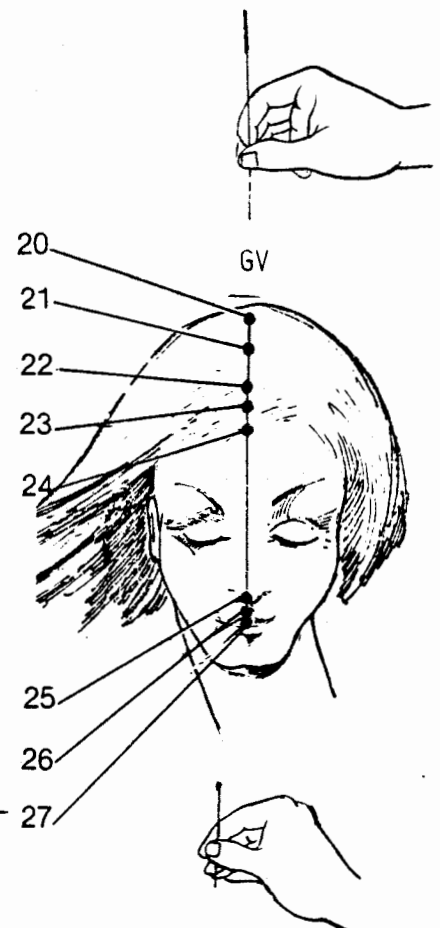
GV.23 RHINOGENOUS SYNDROMES

GV.24 MONGOLISM, VERTIGO

GV.25 ACUTE ALCOHOLISM

GV.26 TRISMUS, FACIAL PARALYSIS

GV.27 TOOTHACHE, RHINITIS



GV.20 APHASIA, HEMIPLEGIA, MELANCHOLY, WEEPING

GV.19 INSOMNIA, MIGRAINE

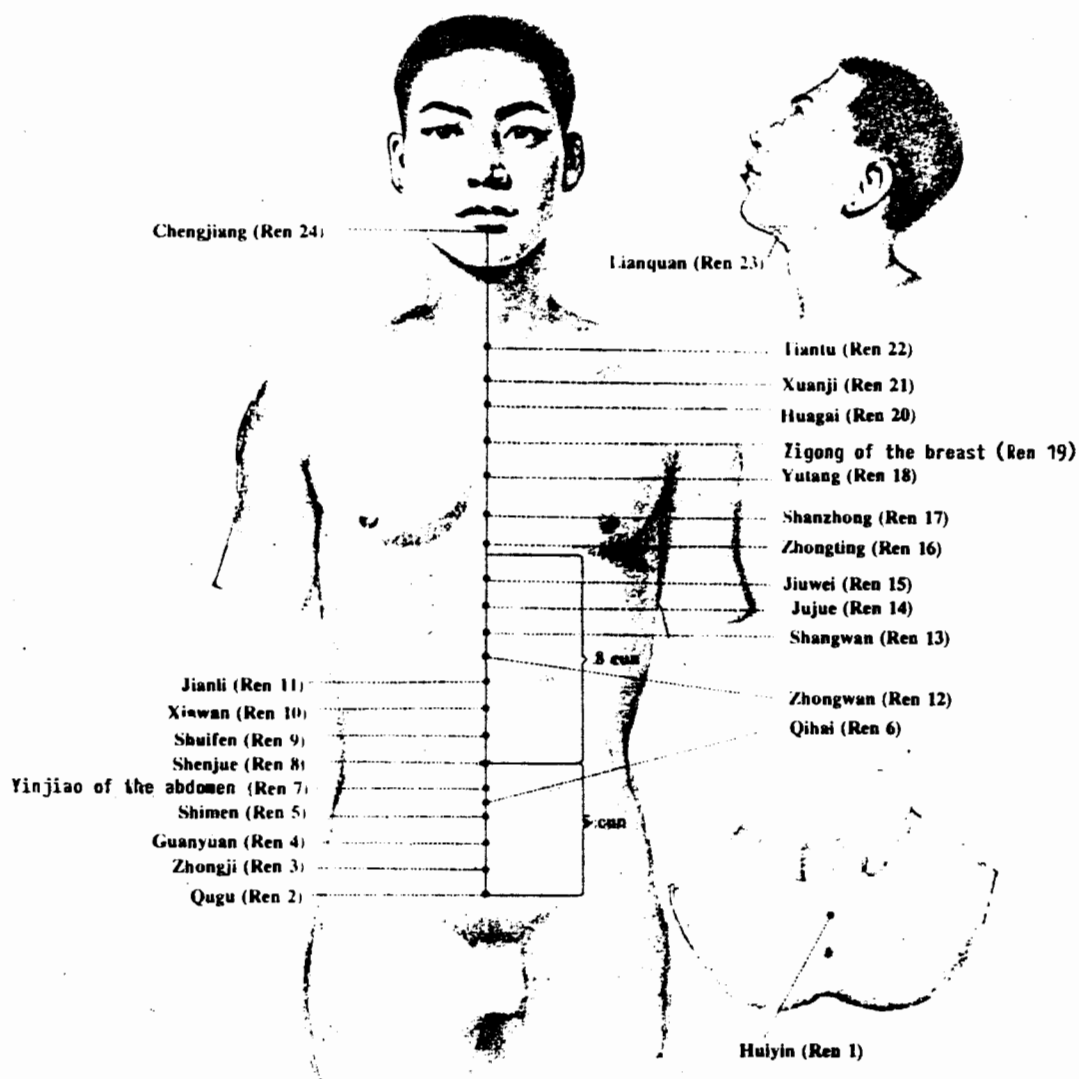
GV.18 STIFF NECK, VERTIGO

GV.17 HEADACHE

GV.16 DEAF-MUTISM, STUTTER

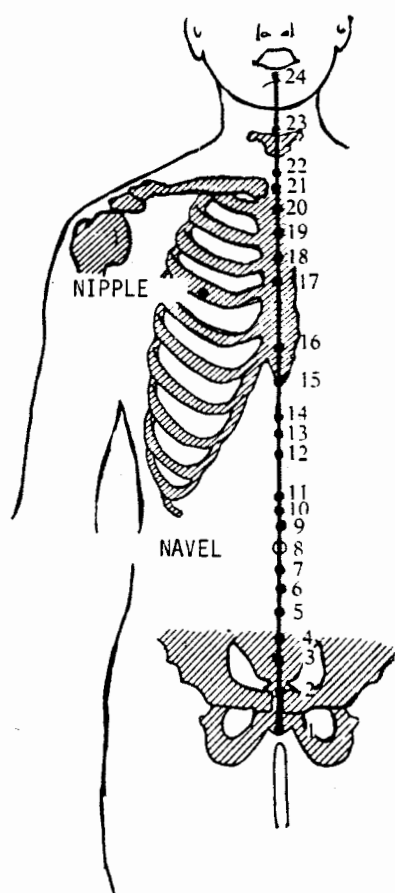
MANUAL or ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF EACH POINT FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

CONCEPTION VESSEL



24 YNN POINTS

CONCEPTION VESSEL



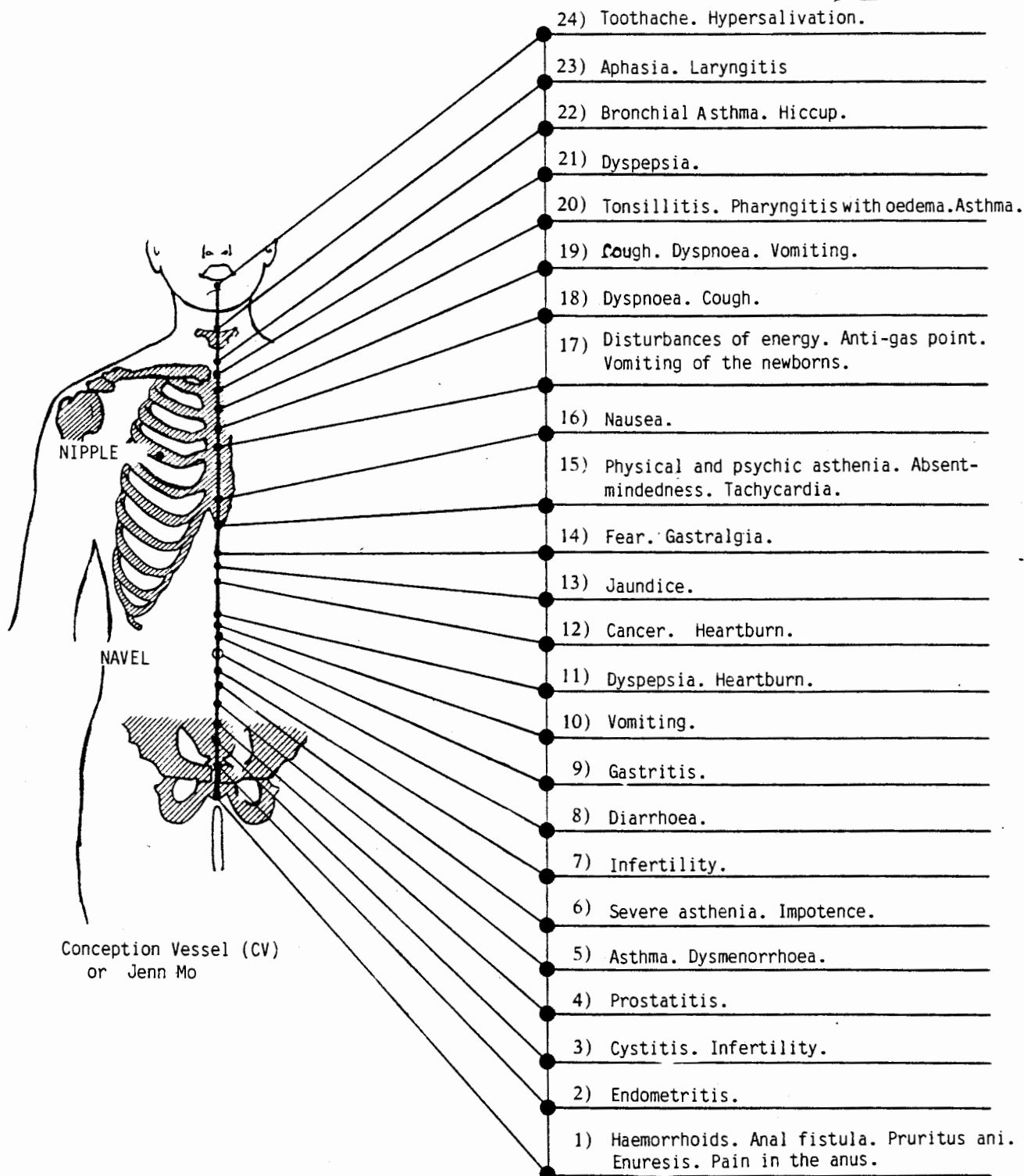
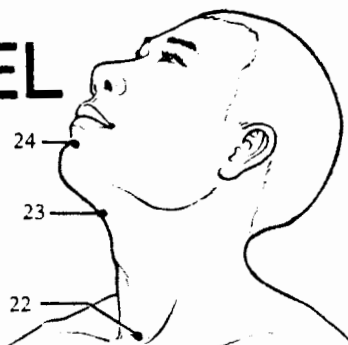
Conception Vessel (CV)
or Jenn Mo

- CV.24 HALFWAY BETWEEN THE CHIN AND THE LIP
- CV.23 AT THE ANGLE BETWEEN CHIN AND THROAT, ON THE HYOID BONE
- CV.22 ABOVE THE STERNOCLAVICULAR JUNCTION
- CV.21 ON THE MANUBRIUM OF THE STERNUM
- CV.20 ON THE STERNUM AT THE 2ND RIB
- CV.19 ON THE STERNUM AT THE 2ND INTERCOSTAL SPACE
- CV.18 ON THE STERNUM AT THE 3RD INTERCOSTAL SPACE
- CV.17 MASTER OF ENERGY. IN THE MIDLINE OF THE STERNUM BETWEEN THE BREASTS
- CV.16 AT THE UPPER EXTREMITY OF THE XIPHOID PROCESS
- CV.15 IN THE MIDDLE OF THE XIPHOID PROCESS
- CV.14 6 CM ABOVE THE NAVEL ON THE MEDIAN LINE OF THE ABDOMEN
- CV.13 5 CM ABOVE THE NAVEL ON THE MEDIAN LINE OF THE ABDOMEN
- CV.12 HALFWAY BETWEEN THE NAVEL AND THE XIPHOID PROCESS
- CV.11 3 CM ABOVE THE NAVEL ON THE MEDIAN LINE OF THE ABDOMEN
- CV.10 2 CM ABOVE THE NAVEL ON THE MEDIAN LINE OF THE ABDOMEN
- CV. 9 1 CM ABOVE THE NAVEL ON THE MEDIAN LINE OF THE ABDOMEN
- CV. 8 IN THE MIDDLE OF THE NAVEL
- CV. 7 1 CM BELOW THE NAVEL
- CV. 6 1.5 CM BELOW THE NAVEL
- CV. 5 2 CM BELOW THE NAVEL
- CV. 4 3 CM BELOW THE NAVEL
- CV. 3 4 CM BELOW THE NAVEL
- CV. 2 ON THE SYMPHYSIS PUBIS. PUNCTURE IN SUPINATION
- CV. 1 IN THE MIDDLE OF THE PERINEUM BETWEEN THE ANUS AND THE SCROTUM

CONCEPTION VESSEL

(with therapeutic indications)

EACH POINT TO BE HANDLED IN SUPINATION,
ELECTRIC OR MANUAL STIMULATION OF EACH POINT FOR
10 MINUTES IN EACH SESSION.



Conception Vessel (CV)
or Jenn Mo

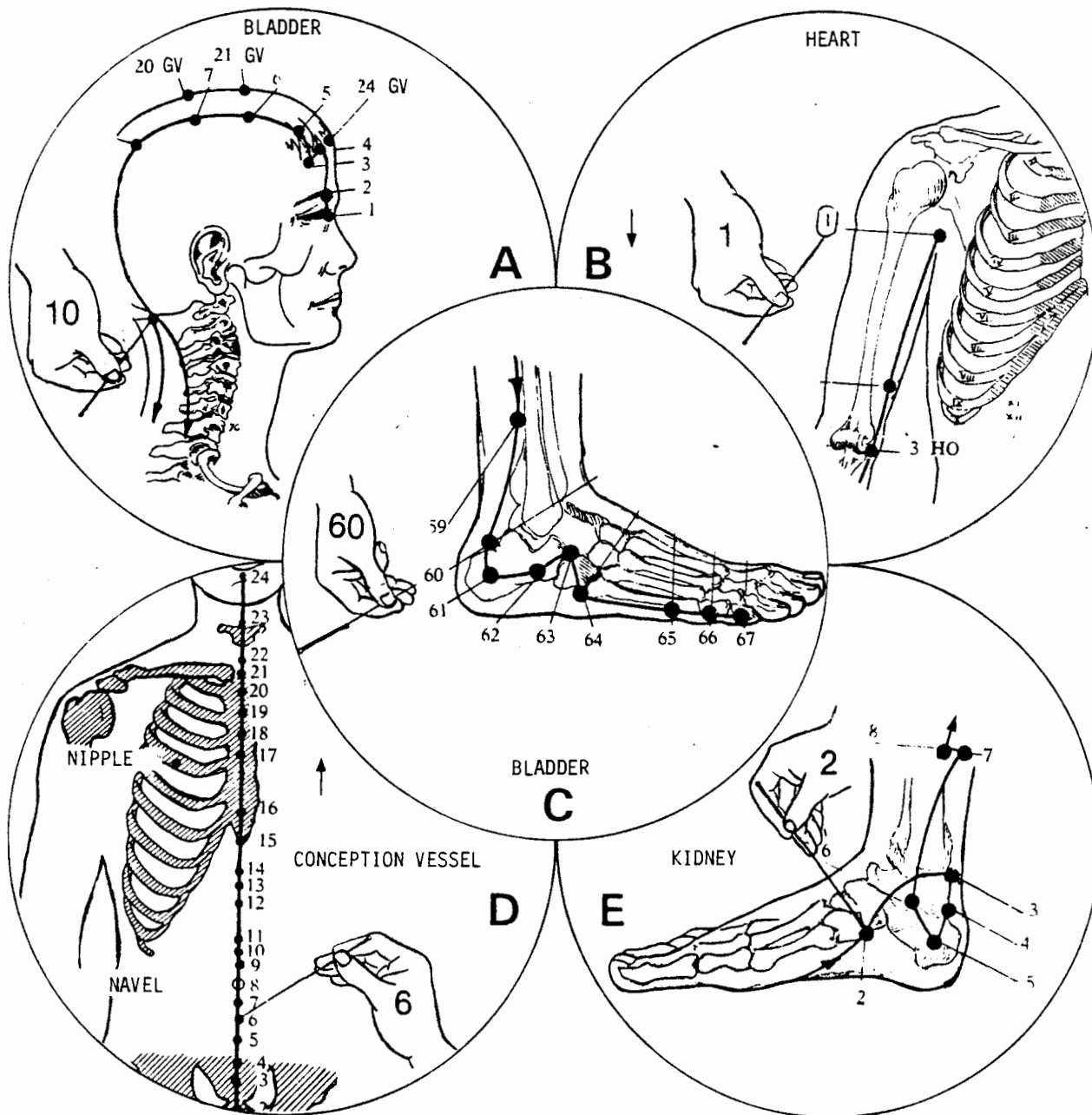
ACUPUNCTURE IN THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES

FOR LACK OF SPACE, IN THIS BOOK I SHALL CONFINE MYSELF TO DISCUSS ONLY A FEW DISEASES. A DESCRIPTION OF THE OTHERS WILL BE PROVIDED ON REQUEST.

MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

POINTS TO BE HANDLED, ALL BY SEDATION:

- A) BLADDER : POINT 10 (laterally to the trapezius muscle)
- B) HEART : POINT 1 (in the middle of the armpit)
- C) BLADDER : POINT 60 (on the posterior margin of the lateral malleolus)
- D) CONCEPTION VESSEL : POINT 6 (1.5 cm below the navel)
- E) KIDNEY : POINT 2 (2 cm below the medial malleolus)



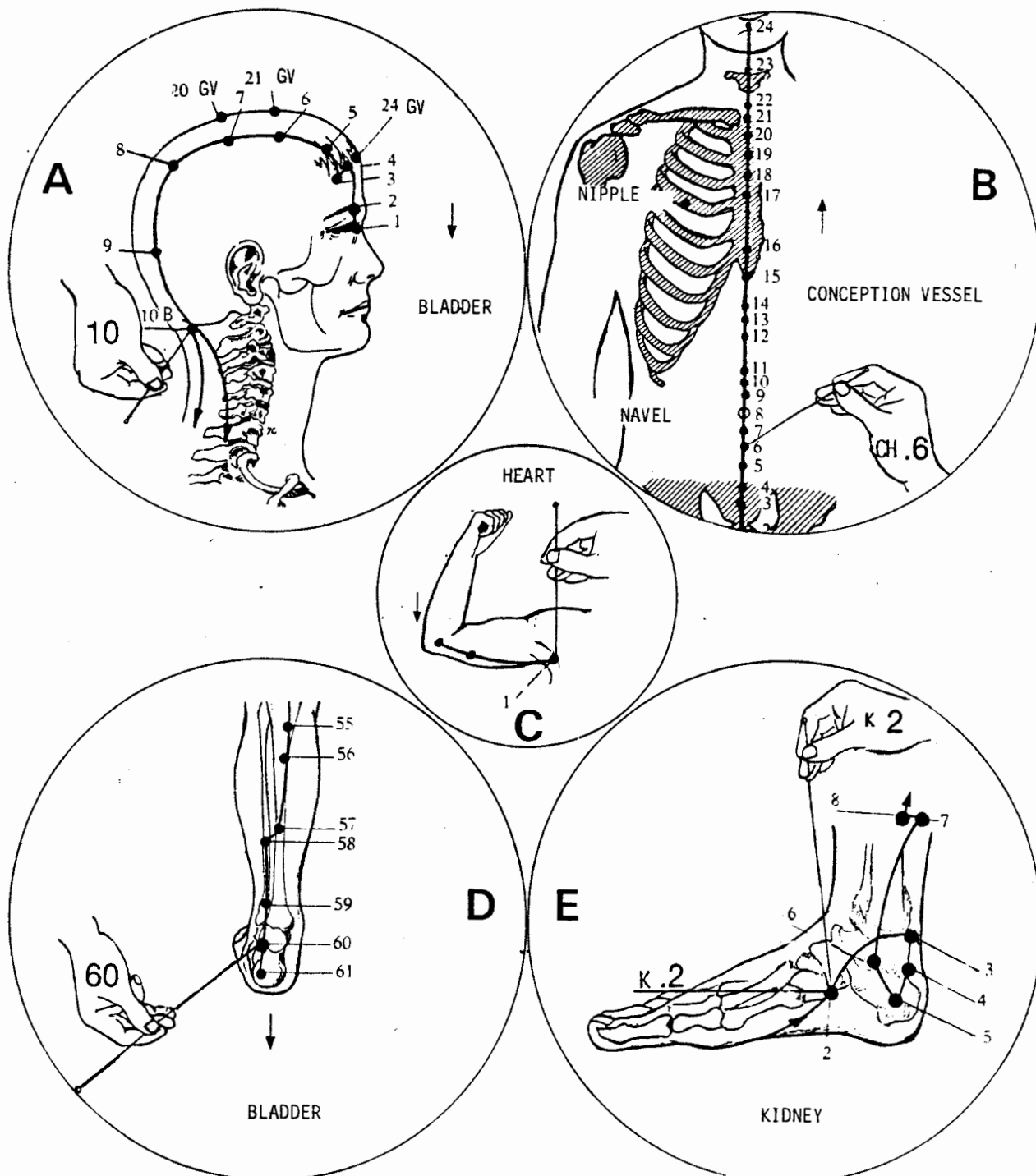
SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 5 POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

ANGINA PECTORIS

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POINTS TO BE HANDLED:

- A) BLADDER : POINT 10 (on the lateral side of the trapezius: sedate)
- B) CONCEPTION VESSEL : POINT 6 (1.5 cm below the navel: sedate)
- C) HEART : POINT 1 (in the middle of the armpit: tonify)
- D) BLADDER : POINT 60 (on the posterior margin of the lateral malleolus: sedate)
- E) KIDNEY : POINT 2 (2 cm below the medial malleolus: sedate)

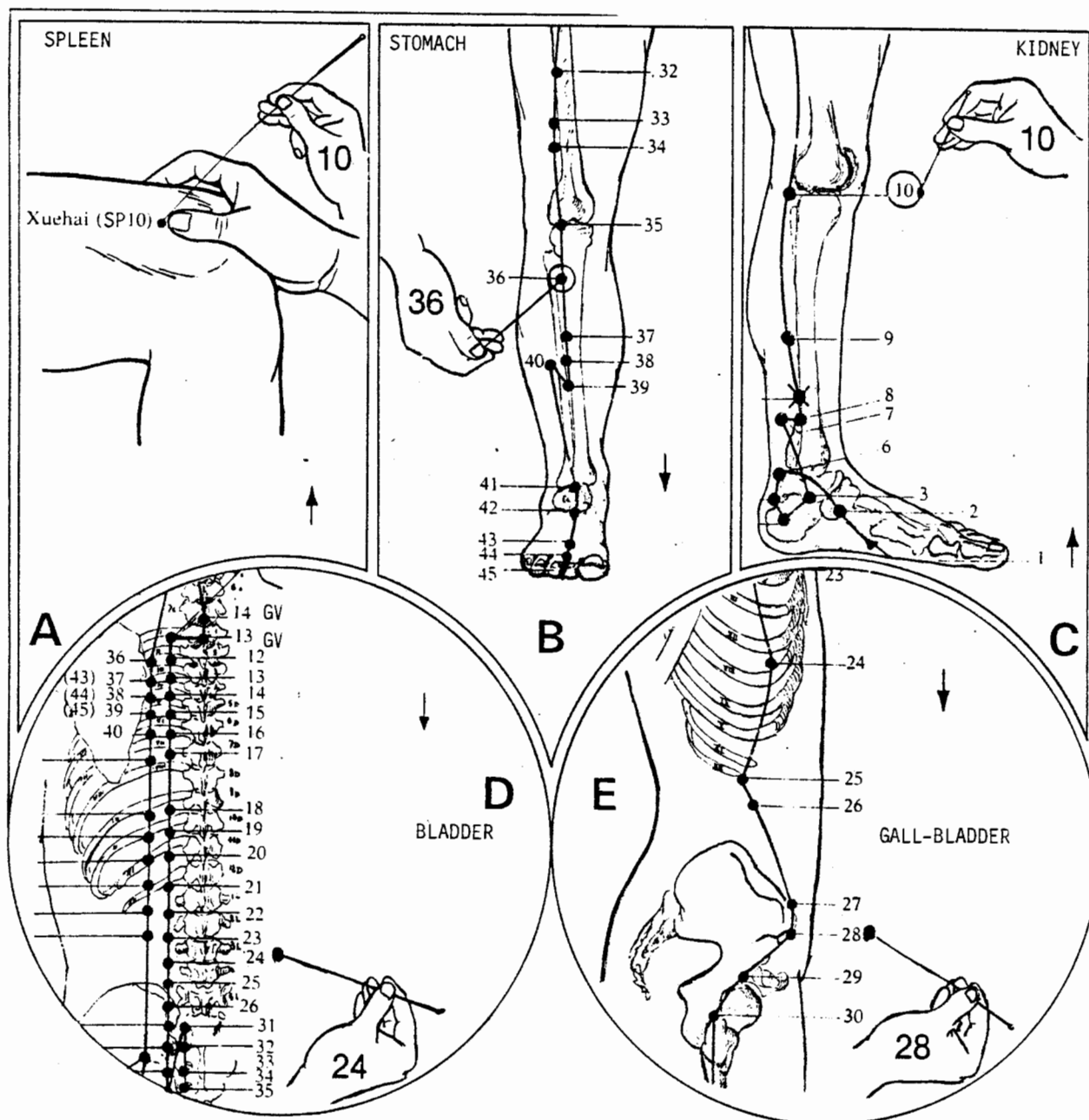


SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 5 POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

CHRONIC APPENDICITIS

POINTS TO BE HANDLED, ALL BY SEDATION:

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------|--|
| A) SPLEEN | : POINT 10 | (2 cm below the upper margin of the patella) |
| B) STOMACH | : POINT 36 | (2 cm below the patella on the anterior ridge of the tibia) |
| C) KIDNEY | : POINT 10 | (on the medial side of the skin fold in the popliteal space) |
| D) BLADDER | : POINT 24 | (1.5 cm laterally to the spinous process of the 3rd lumbar vertebra) |
| E) GALL-BLADDER | : POINT 28 | (2 cm in front of the anterior iliac spine) |

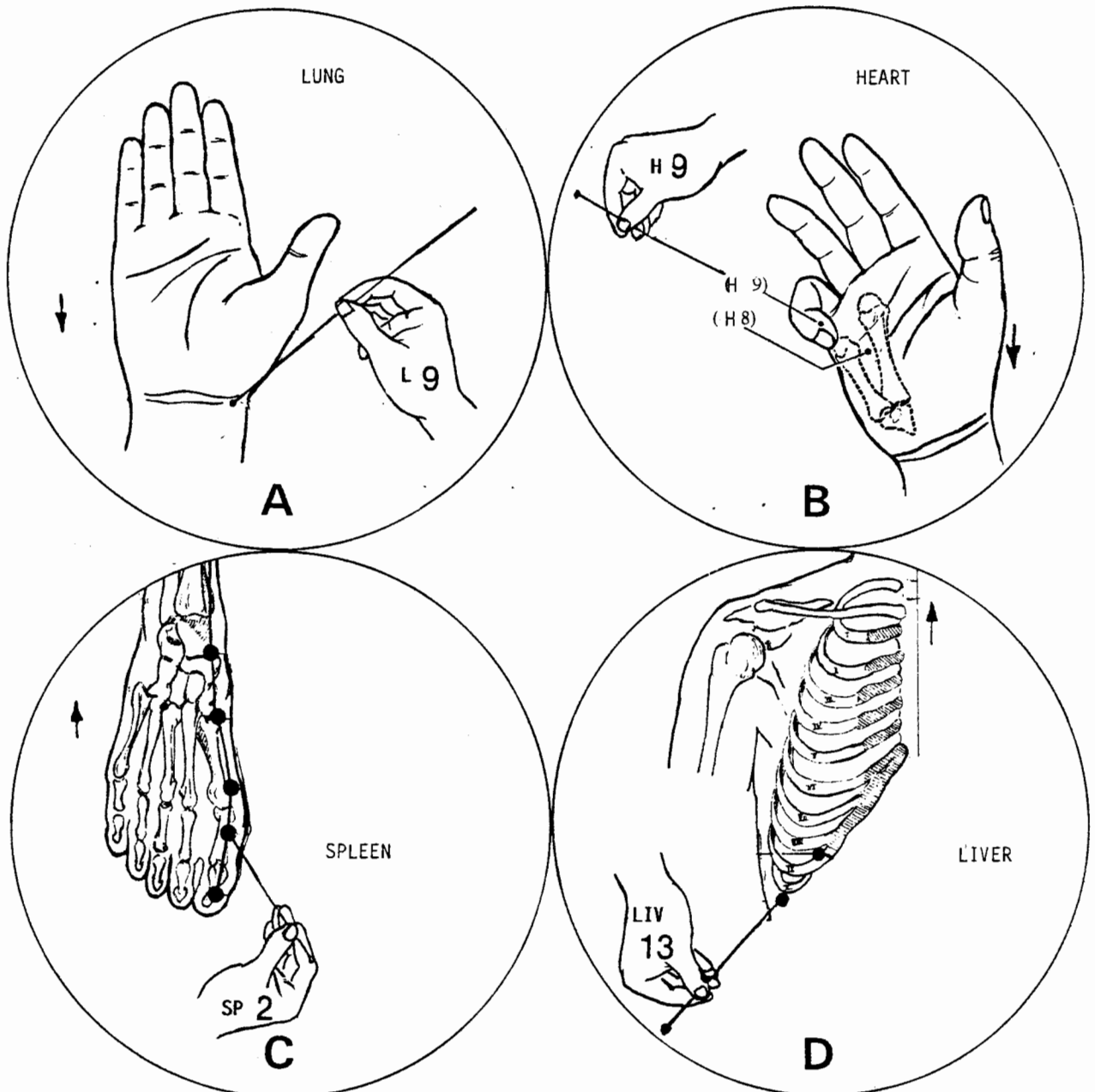


SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 5 POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

BRADYARRHYTMIA

POINTS TO BE HANDLED, ALL BY TONIFICATION:

- A) LUNG : POINT 9 (on the palmar surface of the hand at the end of the wrist joint on the radial side)
- B) HEART : POINT 9 (at the base of the 5th fingernail on the ring-finger side)
- C) SPLEEN : POINT 2 (on the inner border of the foot: on the metatarsophalangeal joint of the great toe)
- D) LIVER : POINT 13 (at the free end of the 11th rib)

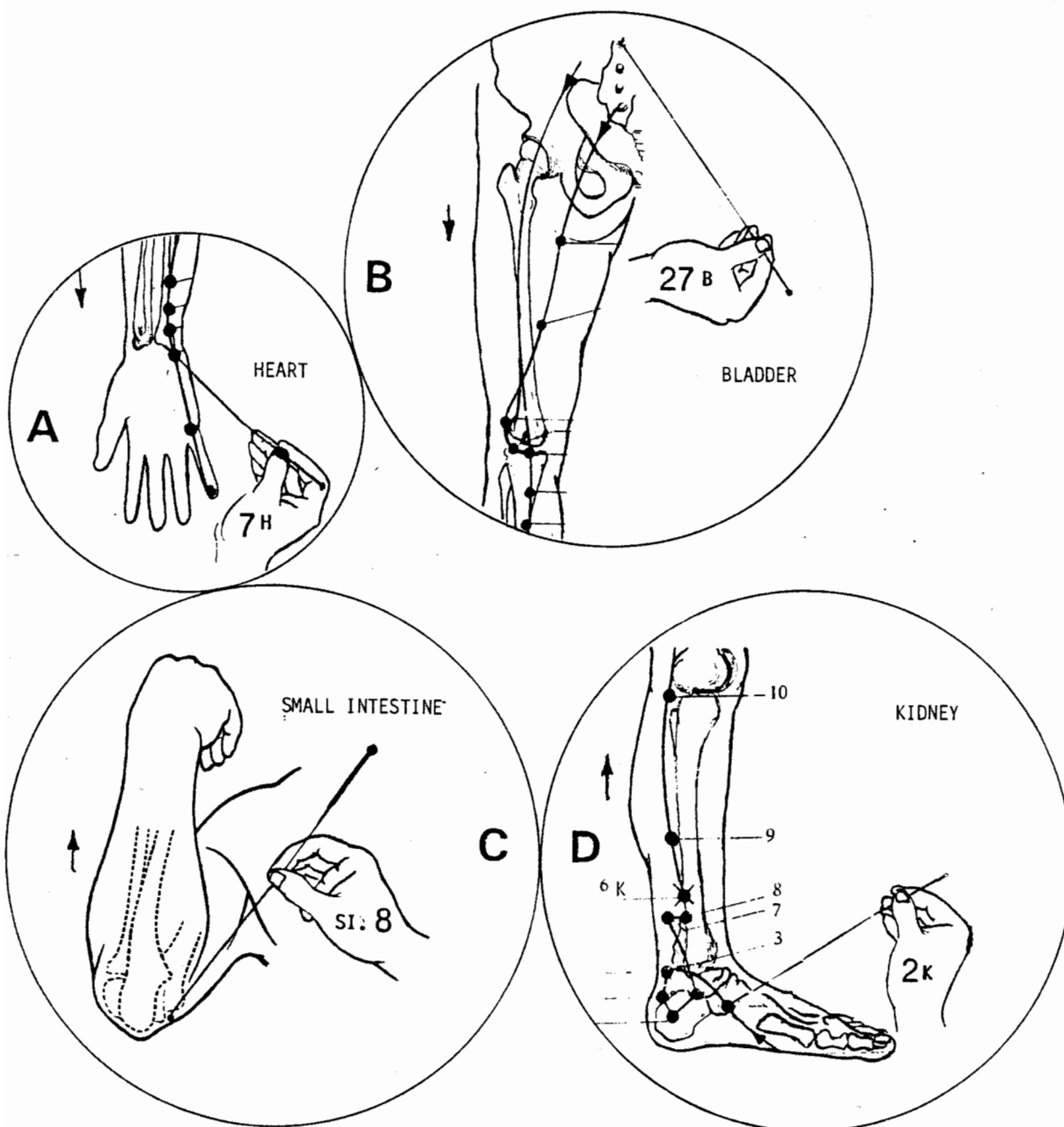


SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 4 POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

TACHYARRHYTHMIA

PONTS TO BE HANDED, ALL BY SEDATION:

- A) HEART : POINT 7 (in the bend of the flexed wrist on the inner border of the pisiform bone)
- B) BLADDER : POINT 27 (at the 1st posterior foramen in the sacrum)
- C) SMALL INTESTINE : POINT 8 (on the medial epicondyle of the humerus. Elbow shall be flexed during stimulation)
- D) KIDNEY : POINT 2 (on the medial side of the foot, 2 cm below the medial malleolus)



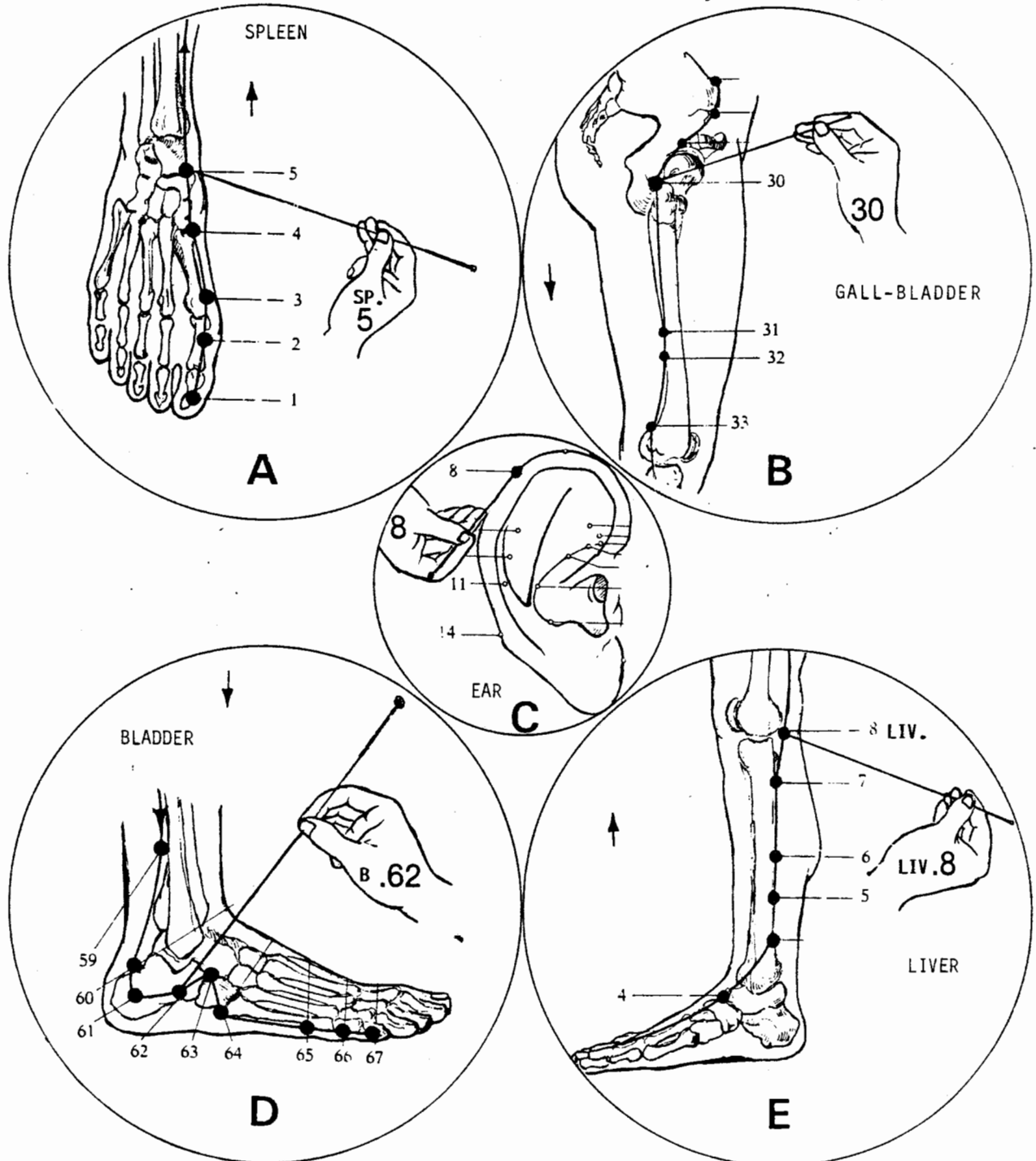
SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 4 POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

ARTHROSIS OF THE HIP

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POINTS TO BE HANDLED, ALL BY TONIFICATION:

- A) SPLEEN : POINT 5 (2 cm. in front of and below the medial malleolus)
- B) GALL-BLADDER : POINT 30 (on the trochanter of the femur)
- C) EAR : POINT 8 (on the helix)
- D) BLADDER : POINT 62 (below the apex of the lateral malleolus)
- E) LIVER : POINT 8 (behind the tuberosity of the tibia)

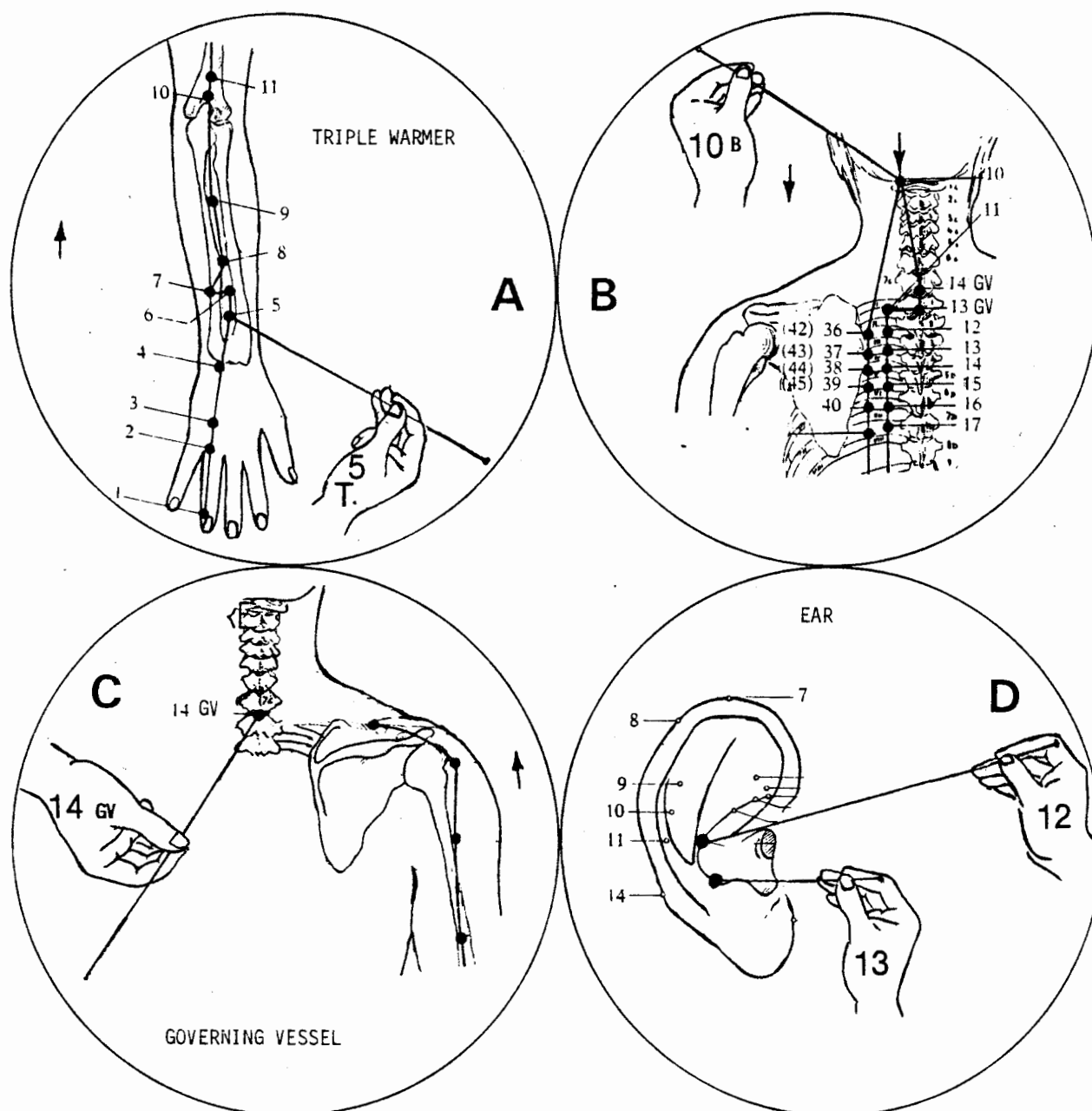


SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 5 POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

CERVICAL ARTHROSIS

POINTS TO BE HANDLED, ALL BY TONIFICATION:

- A) TRIPLE WARMER : POINT 5 (4 cm above the wrist, on the inner margin of the radius)
- B) BLADDER : POINT 10 (at the 1st cervical vertebra)
- C) GOVERNING VESSEL : POINT 14 (between the 8th cervical and 1st thoracic vertebrae)
- D) EAR : POINT 12 and 13 (on the antitragus)

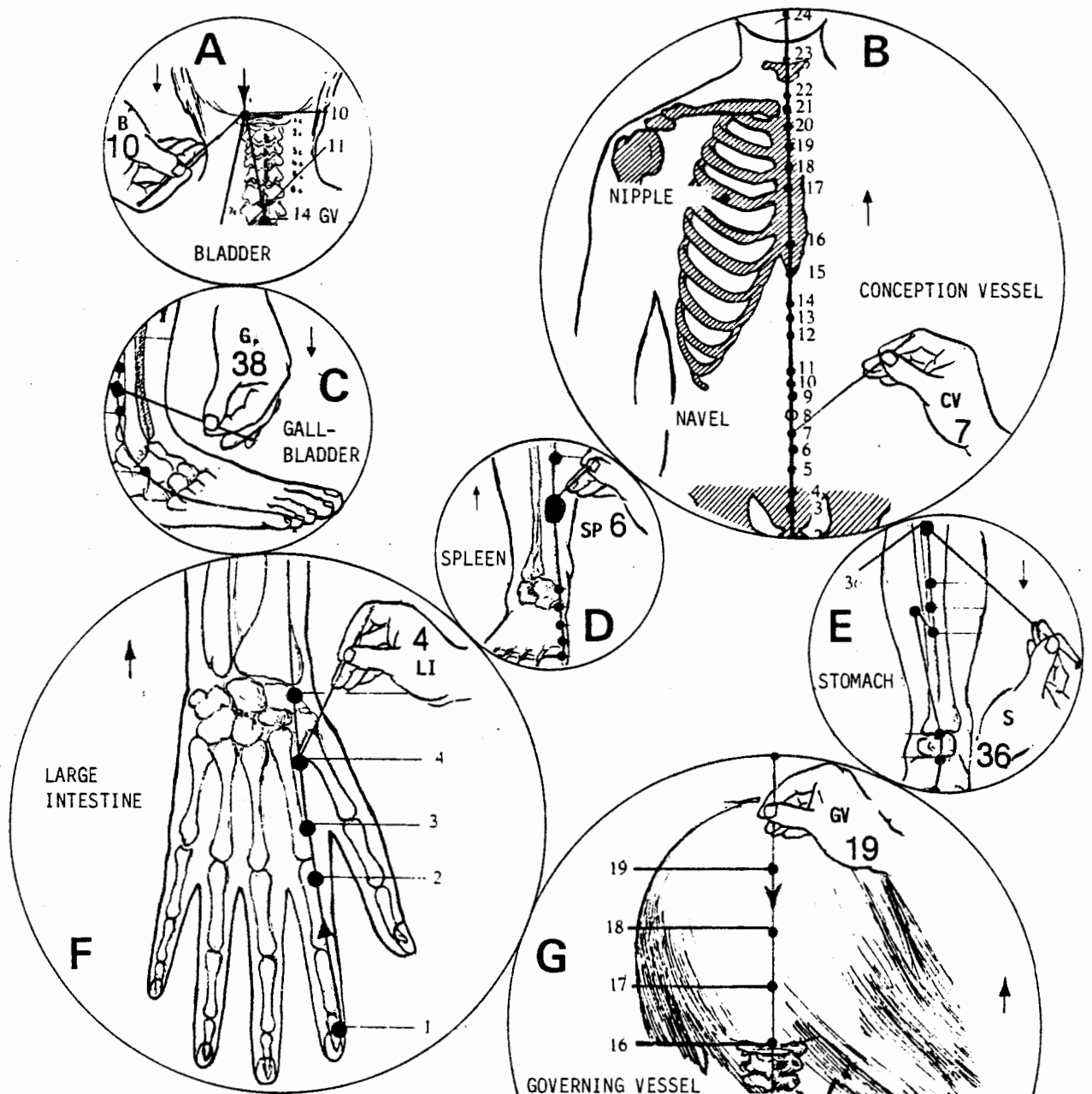


SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 5 POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

ARTERIOSCLEROSIS

POINTS TO BE HANDLED, ALL BY SEDATION:

- A) BLADDER : POINT 10 (above the 1st cervical vertebra)
- B) CONCEPTION VESSEL : POINT 7 (1 cm below the navel)
- C) GALL-BLADDER : POINT 38 (4 cm above the lateral malleolus)
- D) SPLEEN : POINT 6 (3 cm above the medial malleolus)
- E) STOMACH : POINT 36 (3 cm below the anterior ridge of the tibia)
- F) LARGE INTESTINE : POINT 4 (on the outer border of the 2nd metacarpal bone)
- G) GOVERNING VESSEL : POINT 19 (halway on the line that joins the ears)

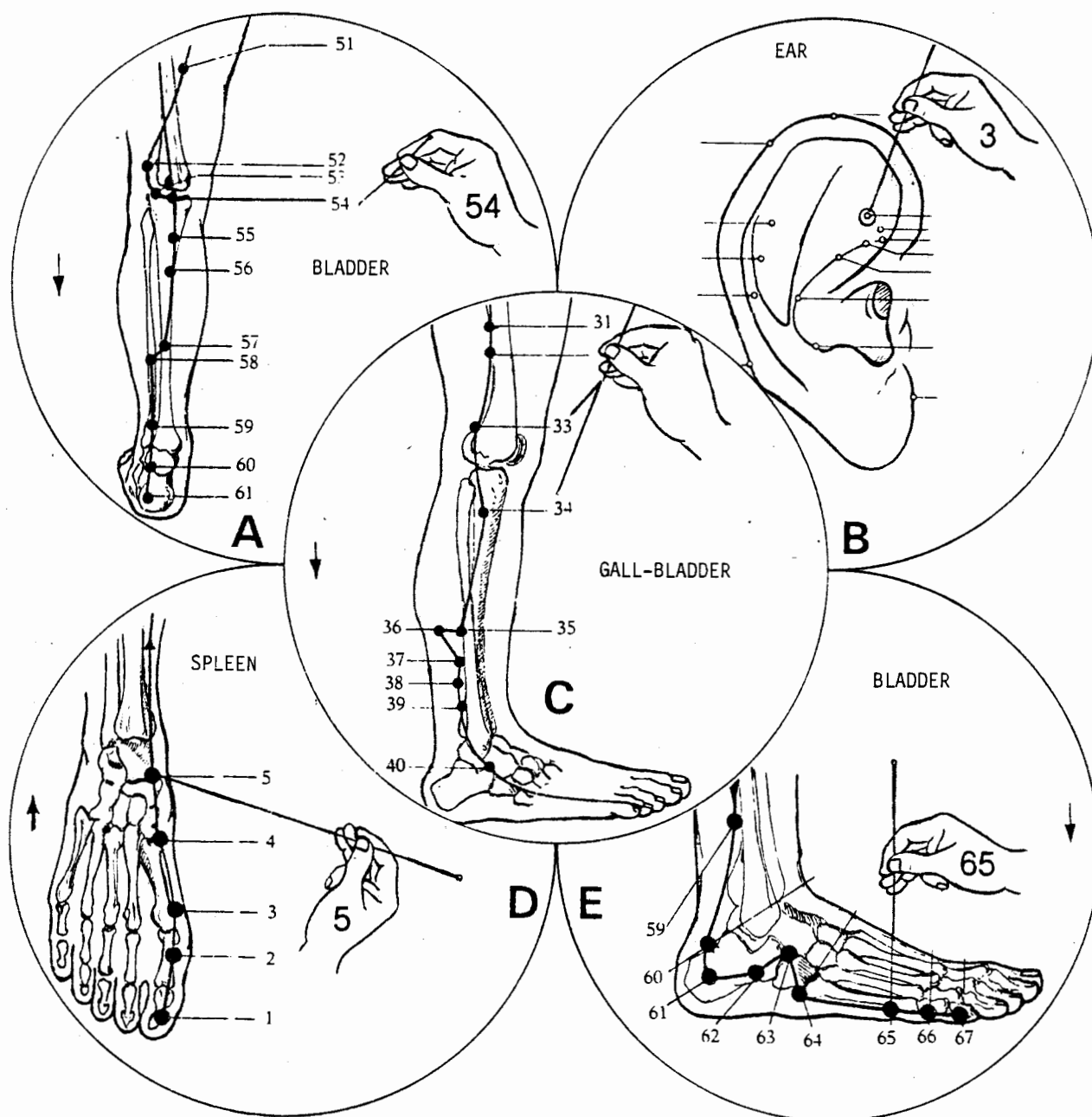


SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 7 POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

ARTHROSIS OF THE KNEE

POINTS TO BE HANDLED, ALL BY TONIFICATION:

- A) BLADDER : POINT 54 (on the popliteal space)
 B) EAR : POINT 3 (on the anthelix)
 C) GALL-BLADDER : POINT 33 (on the lateral epicondyle of the femur)
 POINT 34 (on the head of the fibula)
 D) SPLEEN : POINT 5 (in front of and below the medial malleolus)
 E) BLADDER : POINT 65 (on the head of the 5th metatarsal bone)

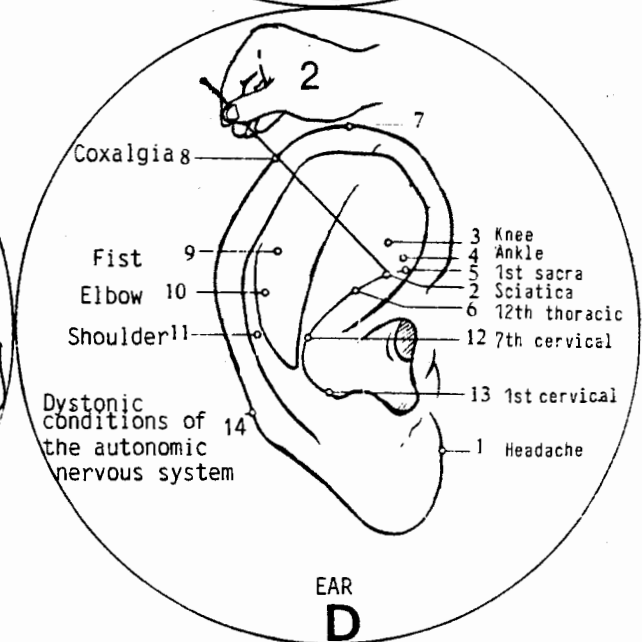
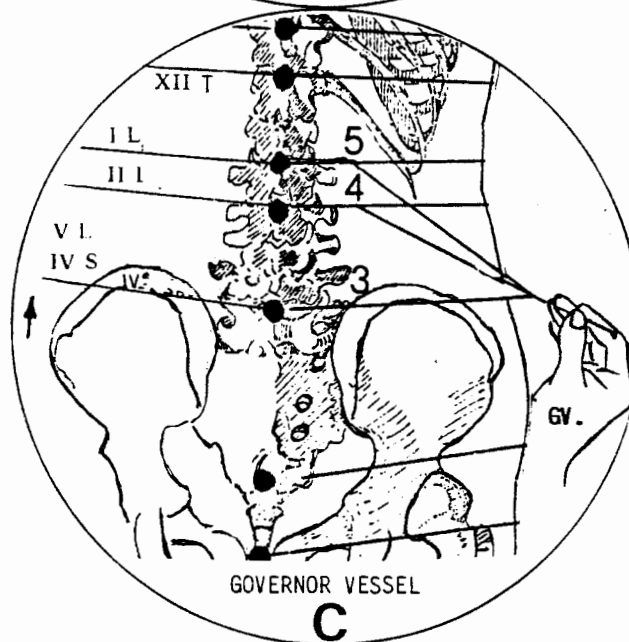
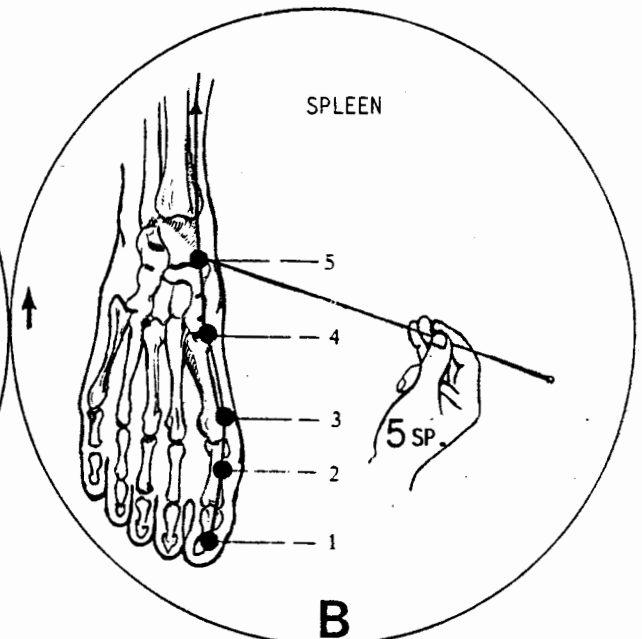
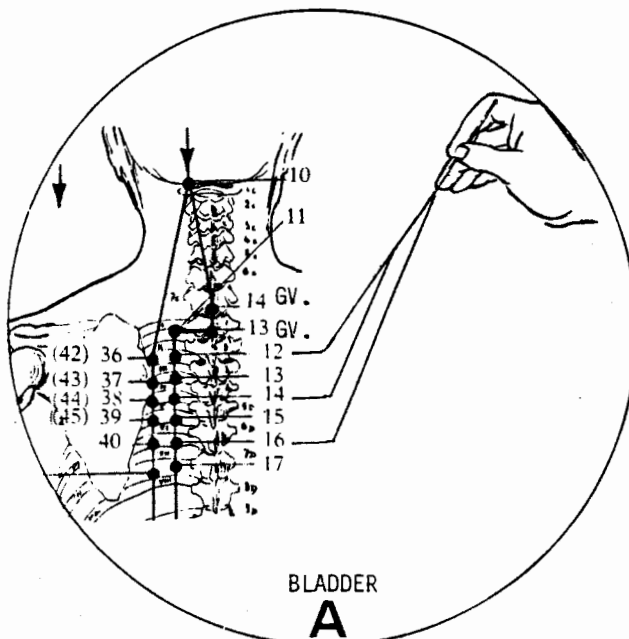


SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 6 POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

LUMBAR ARTHROSIS

POINTS TO BE HANDLED, ALL BY TONIFICATION:

- A) BLADDER : POINT 12 (on the 2nd thoracic vertebra), 14 (4th THORACIC), 16 (6th thoracic)
- B) SPLEEN : POINT 5 (2 cm below the medial malleolus)
- C) GOVERNING VESSEL : POINT 3 (on the 4th sacral), 4 (2nd lumbar), 5 (1st lumbar)
- D) EAR : POINT 2 (on the antitragus)

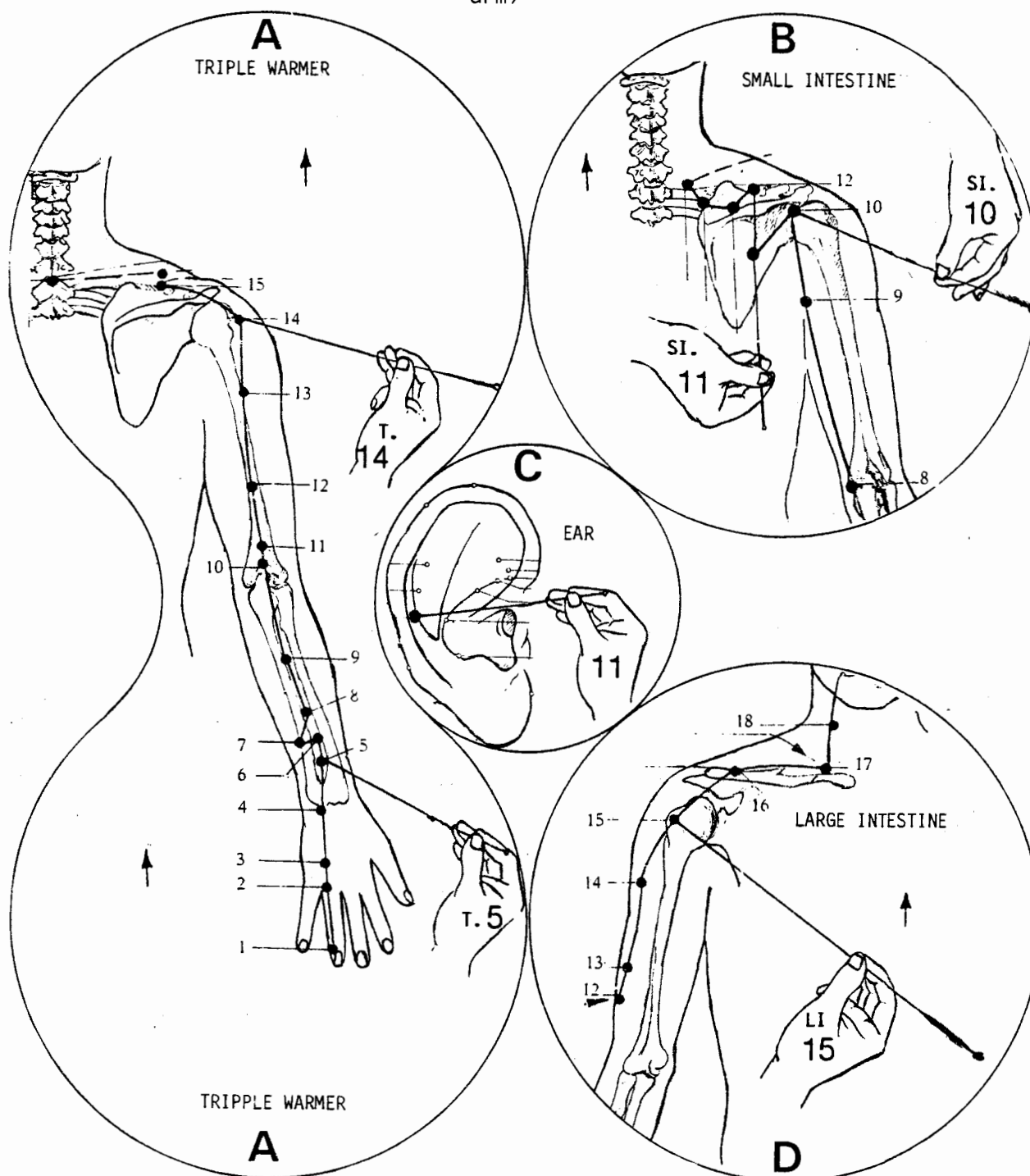


SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 8 POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

ARTHROSIS OF THE SHOULDER

POINTS TO BE HANDLED, ALL BY TONIFICATION:

- A) TRIPLE WARMER : POINT 5 (2 cm above the skin fold of the wrist),
14 (between the acromion and the humerus)
- B) SMALL INTESTINE : POINT 10 (on the lower margin of the scapula),
11 (in the middle of the scapular fossa)
- C) EAR : POINT 11 (on the anthelix)
- D) LARGE INTESTINE : POINT 15 (on the acromial depression in the abducted arm)



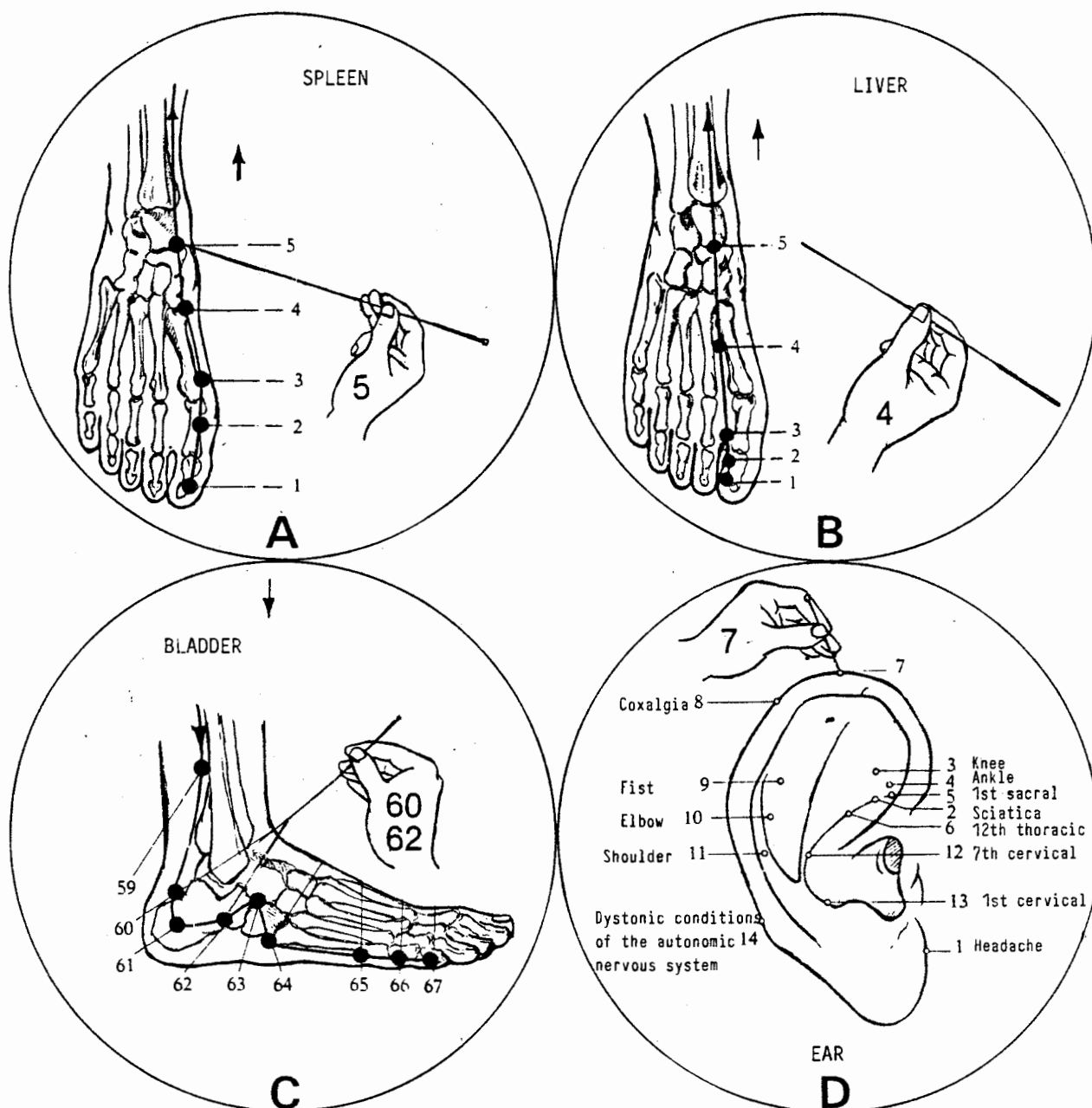
SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 6 POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

ARTHROSIS OF THE ANKLE JOINT

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POINTS TO BE HANDLED, ALL BY TONIFICATION:

- A) SPLEEN : POINT 5 (in front of and below the medial malleolus)
 B) LIVER : POINT 5 (below the medial malleolus)
 C) BLADDER : POINT 60 (between the lateral malleolus and the calcaneal tendon)
 POINT 62 (below the lateral malleolus)
 D) EAR : POINT 7 (on the anthelix)

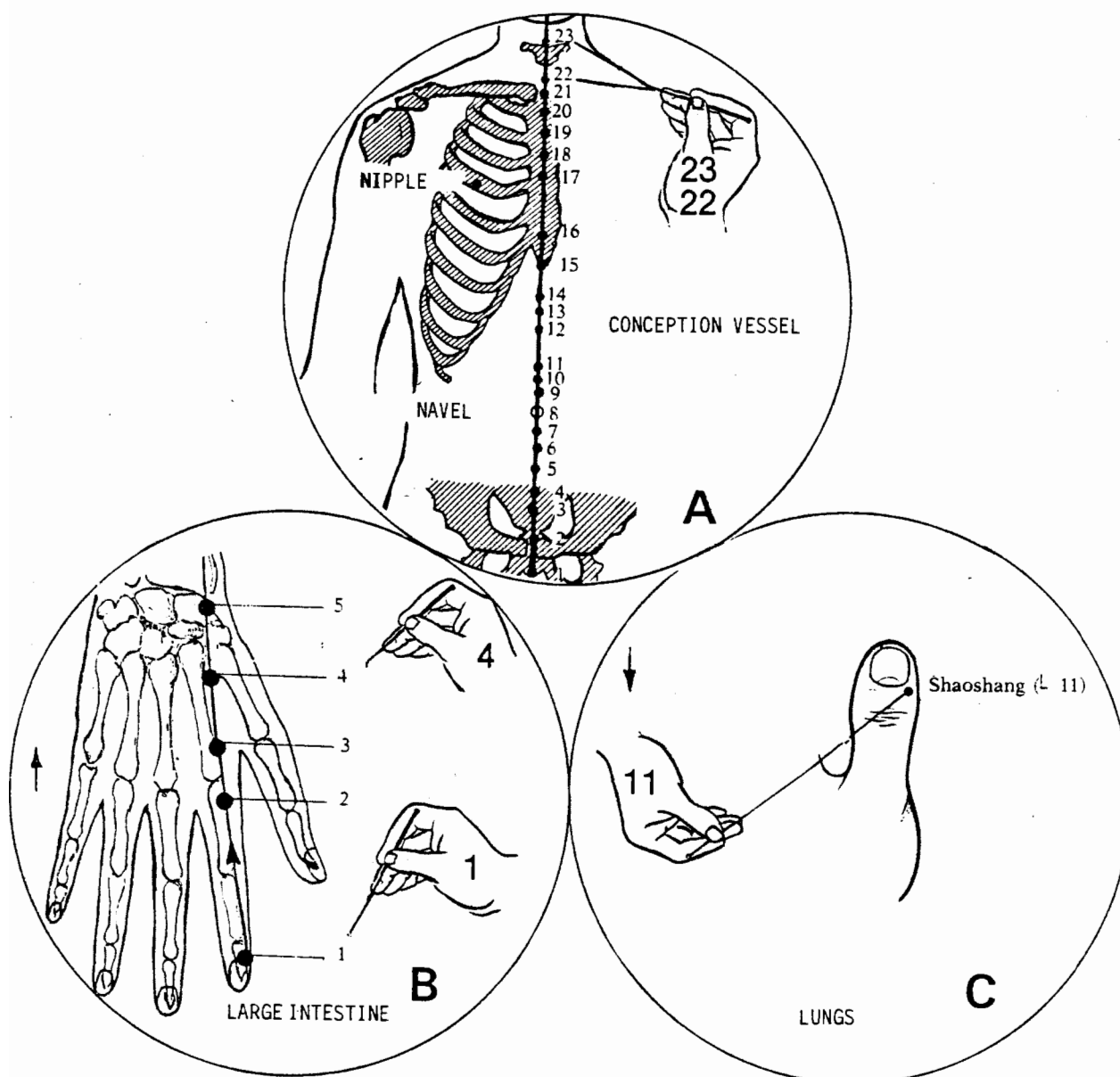


SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 5 POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

BRONCHIAL ASTHMA

POINTS TO BE HANDLED, ALL BY SEDATION:

- A) CONCEPTION VESSEL : POINT 22 (above the sternoclavicular junction)
POINT 23 (on the hyoid bone)
- B) LARGE INTESTINE : POINT 4 (on the 2nd metacarpal bone)
POINT 1 (on the outer corner at the base of the 2nd fingernail)
- C) LUNGS : POINT 11 (on the outside of the thumb fingernail)



SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATIONS OF THE 5 POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

CERVICAL NEURALGIA

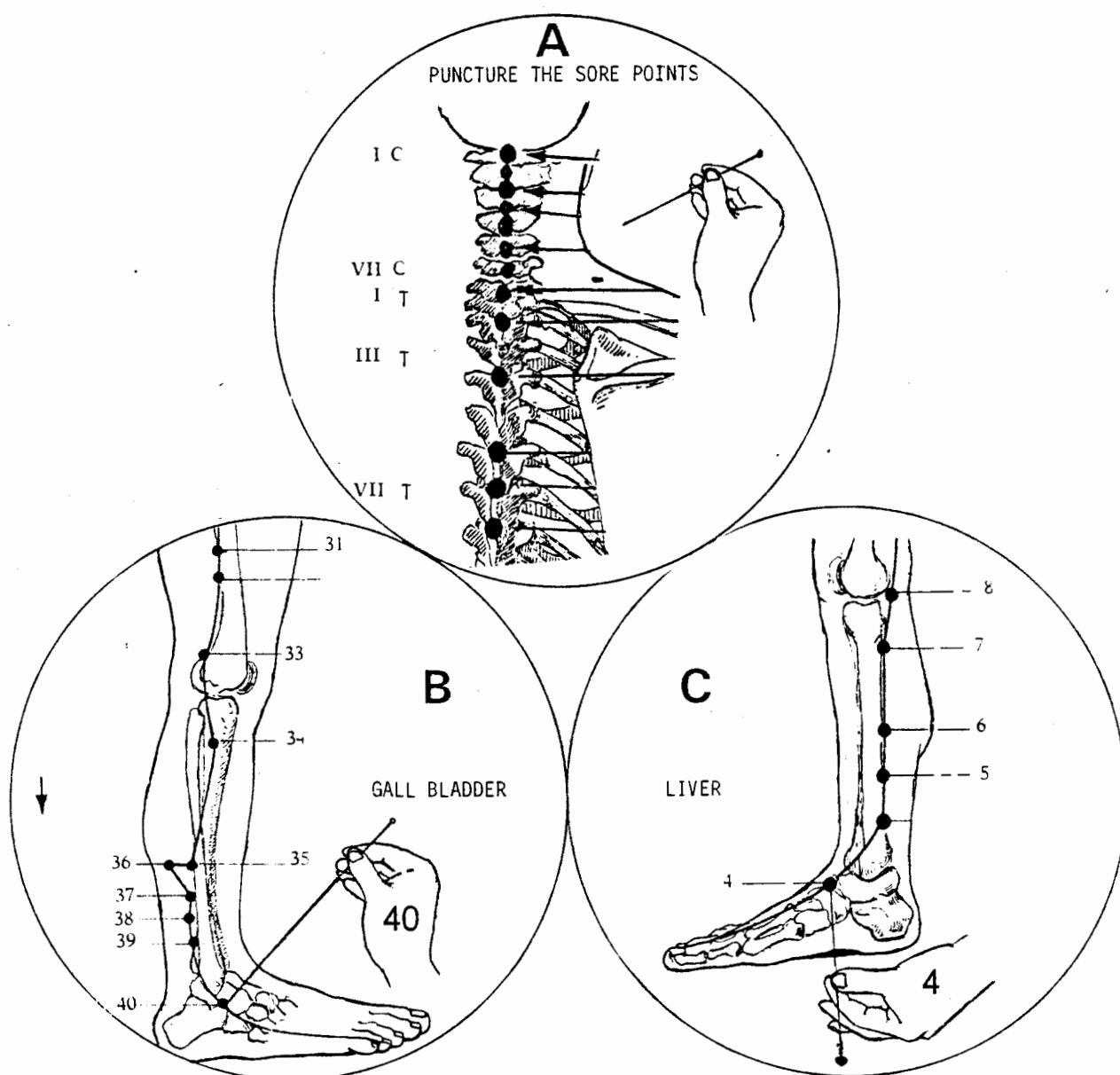
POINTS TO BE HANDLED, ALL BY TONIFICATION:

A) PUNCTURE ALL SORE POINTS ON THE CERVICAL SPINE

B) GALL-BLADDER : POINT 40 (below the lateral malleolus)

C) LIVER : POINT 4 (below the medial malleolus: opposite side)

on the

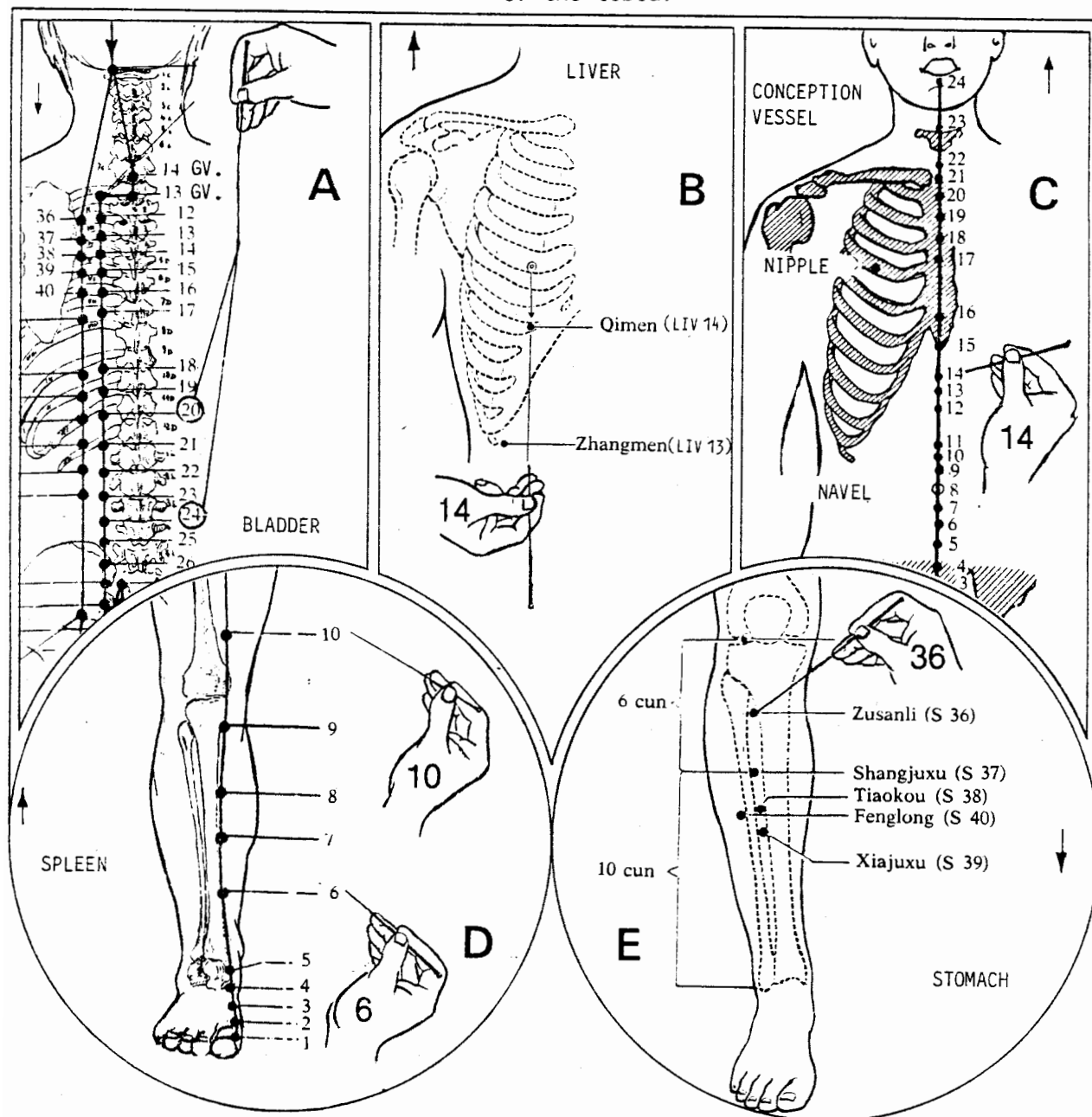


SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 2 POINTS PLUS THE SORE POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

CIRRHOSIS OF THE LIVER

POINTS TO BE HANDLED, ALL BY TONIFICATION:

- A) BLADDER : POINT 20 (1.5 cm lateral to the 11th thoracic vertebra)
 POINT 24 (1.5 cm lateral to the 3rd lumbar vertebra)
- B) LIVER : POINT 14 (between the 5th and 6th ribs below the nipple)
- C) CONCEPTION VESSEL : POINT 14 (6 cm above the navel; to be handled in supination)
- D) SPLEEN : POINT 6 (3 cm above the medial malleolus)
 POINT 10 (2 cm above the patella)
- E) STOMACH : POINT 36 (2 cm below the patella on the anterior ridge of the tibia)

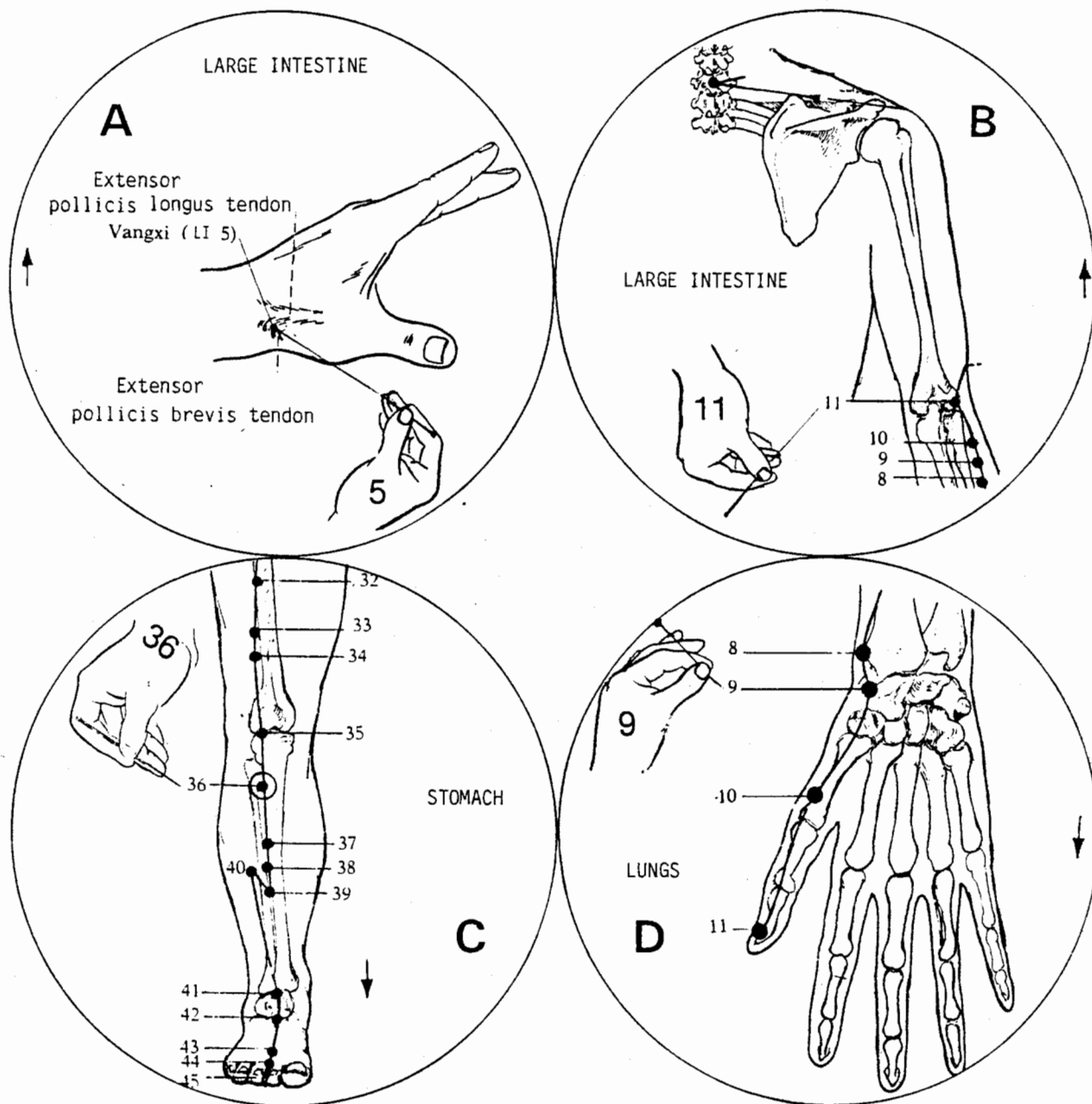


SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 7 POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

ATONIC COLITIS

POINTS TO BE HANDLED, ALL BY TONIFICATION:

- A) LARGE INTESTINE : POINT 5 (in the anatomist's snuffbox)
 B) LARGE INTESTINE : POINT 11 (in the skin fold of the elbow on the proximal end of the radius)
 C) STOMACH : POINT 36 (2 cm below the patella on the anterior ridge of the tibia)
 D) LUNGS : POINT 9 (between the styloid process and the scaphoid along the radial artery)

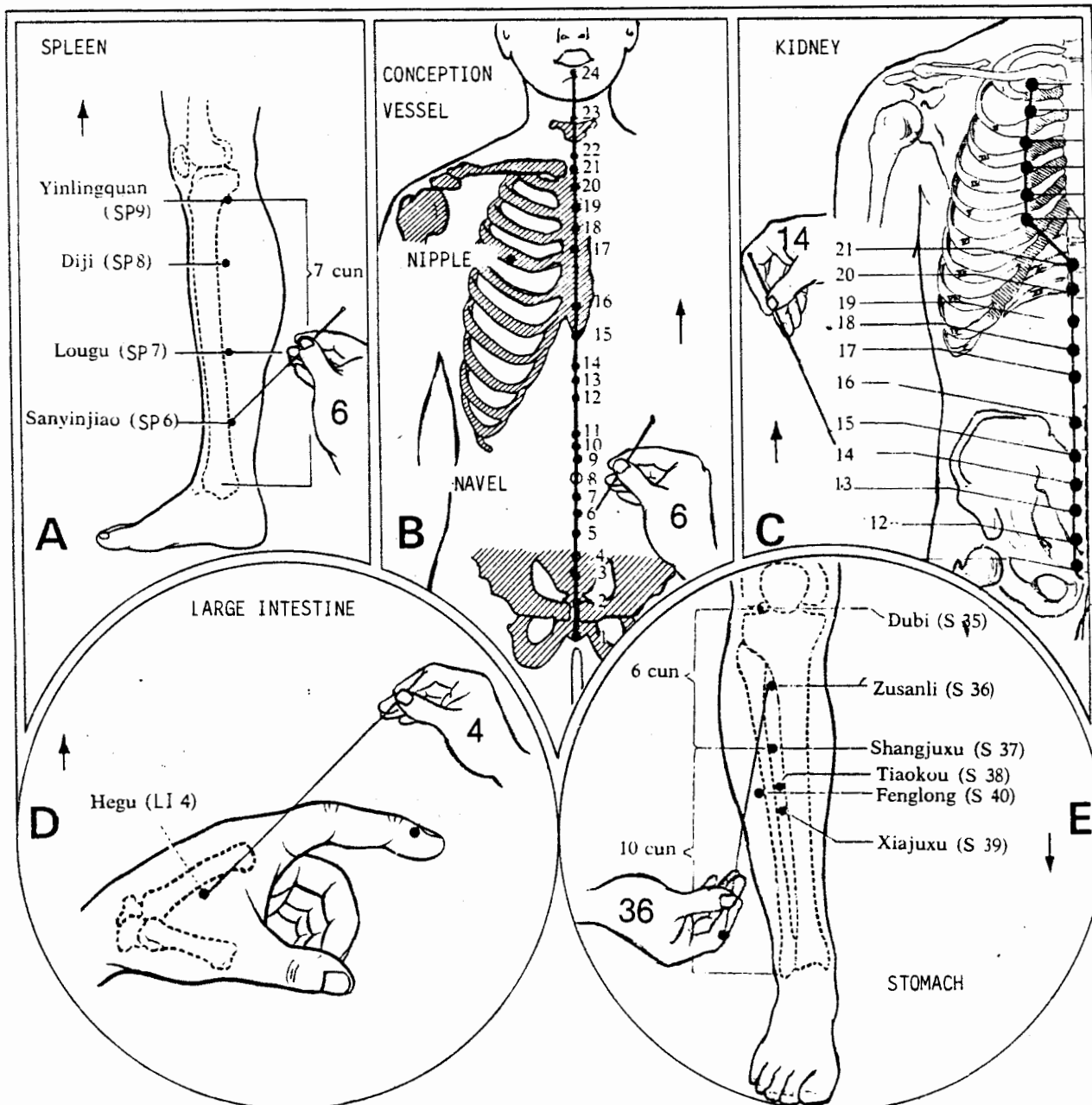


SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 4 POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

IRRITABLE COLON

POINTS TO BE HANDLED, ALL BY SEDATION:

- A) SPLEEN : POINT 6 (3 cm above the apex of the medial malleolus)
 B) CONCEPTION VESSEL : POINT 6 (1.5 cm below the navel)
 C) KIDNEY : POINT 14 (3 cm above the symphysis pubis)
 D) LARGE INTESTINE : POINT 4 (between the 1st and 2nd metacarpals)
 E) STOMACH : POINT 36 (2 cm below the patella on the anterior ridge of the tibia)

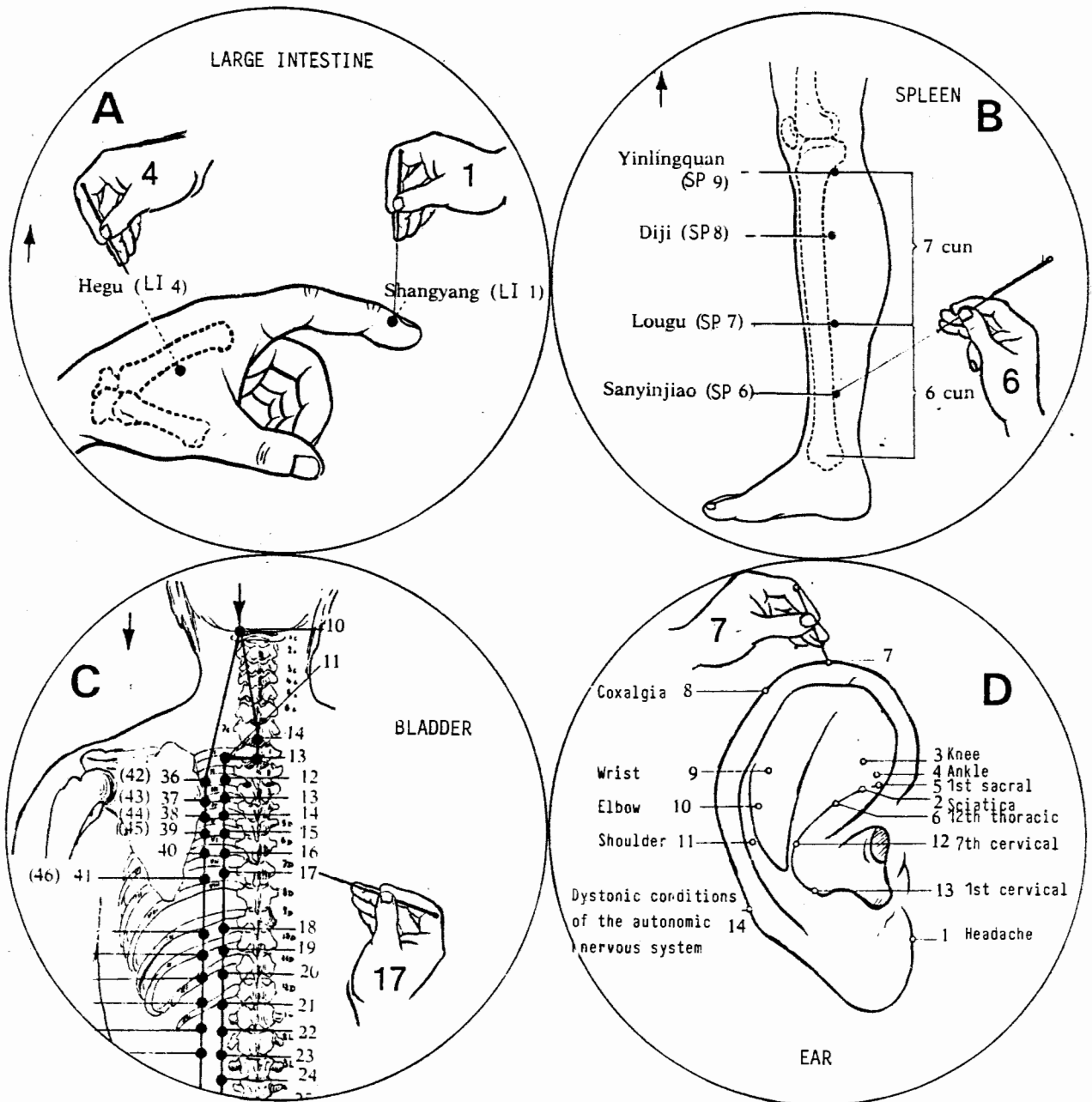


SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 5 POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

DRY DERMATOSIS

POINTS TO BE HANDLED, ALL BY SEDATION:

- A) LARGE INTESTINE : POINT 1 (on the outer corner at the base of the 2nd fingernail)
 POINT 4 (between the 1st and 2nd metacarpals)
- B) SPLEEN : POINT 6 (3 cm above the medial malleolus)
- C) BLADDER : POINT 17 (1 cm lateral to the 7th thoracic vertebra: moxa)
- D) EAR : POINT 7 (on the helix)

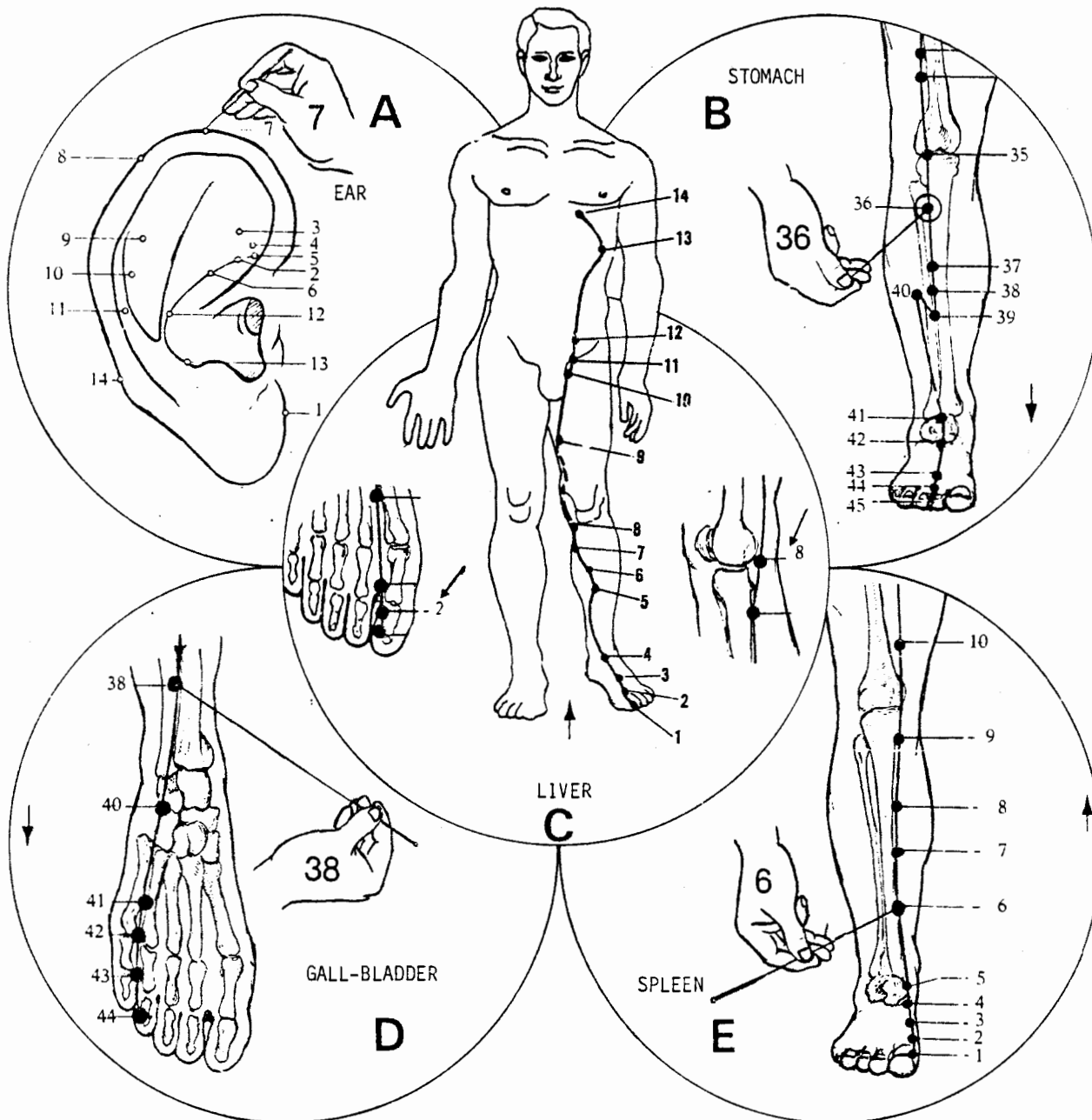


SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 5 POINTS PLUS THE SORE POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

MOIST DERMATOSIS

POINTS TO BE HANDLED, ALL BY SEDATION:

- A) EAR : POINT 7 (on the helix)
 B) STOMACH : POINT 36 (2 cm below the patella on the external tuberosity of the tibia)
 C) LIVER : POINT 2 (between the great toe and the 2nd toe)
 POINT 8 (behind the tuberosity of the tibia)
 D) GALL-BLADDER : POINT 38 (8 cm above the lateral malleolus on the outer side of the leg)
 E) SPLEEN : POINT 6 (3 cm above the apex of the medial malleolus)

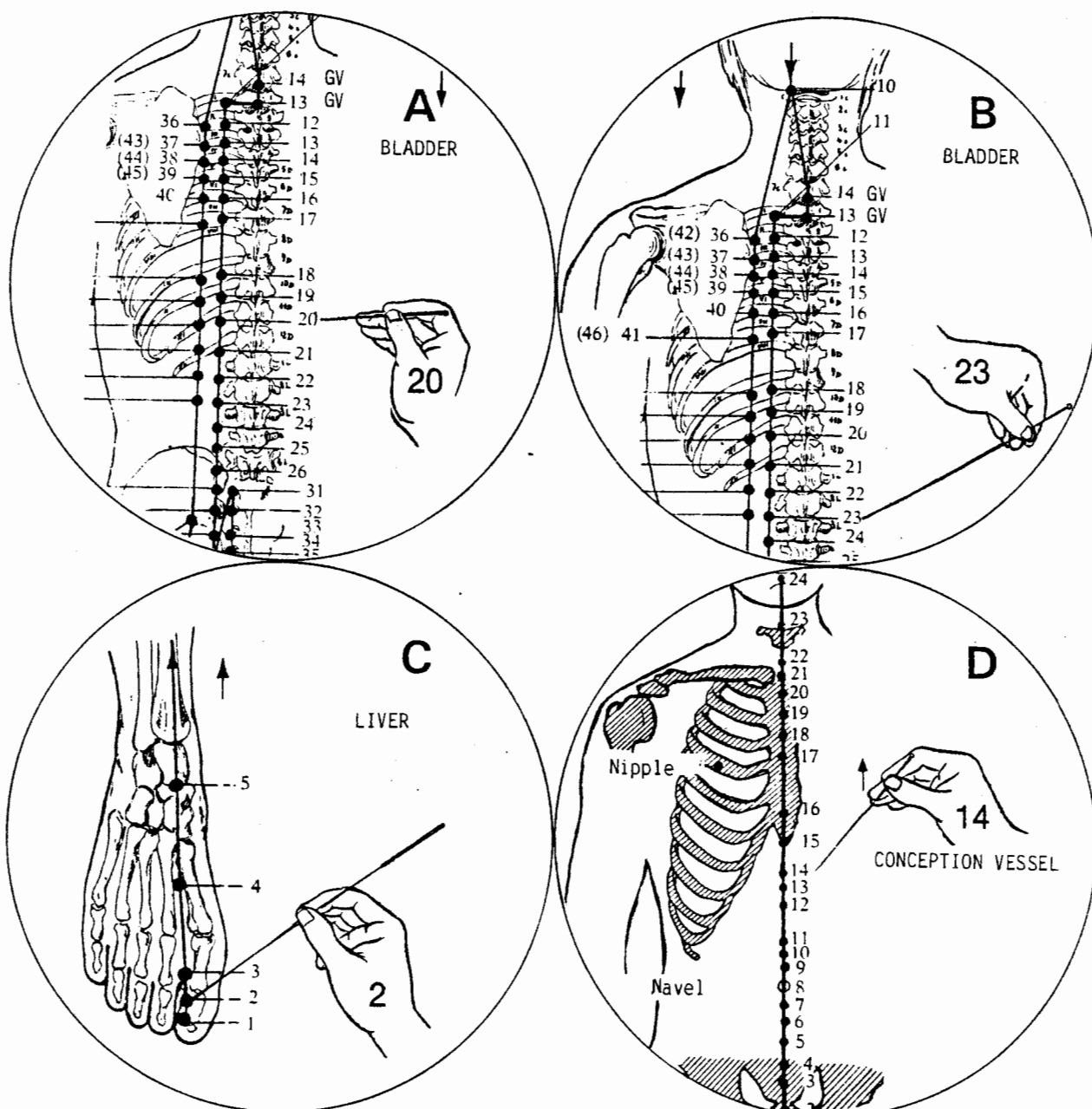


SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 6 POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

DIABETES MELLITUS

POINTS TO BE HANDLED:

- A) BLADDER : POINT 20 (1.5 cm lateral to the 11th thoracic vertebra: tonify)
 B) BLADDER : POINT 23 (1 cm lateral to the 3rd lumbar vertebra: tonify)
 C) LIVER : POINT 2 (at the junction of the great toe with the 2nd toe: sedate)
 D) CONCEPTION VESSEL : POINT 14 (6 cm above the navel: sedate)

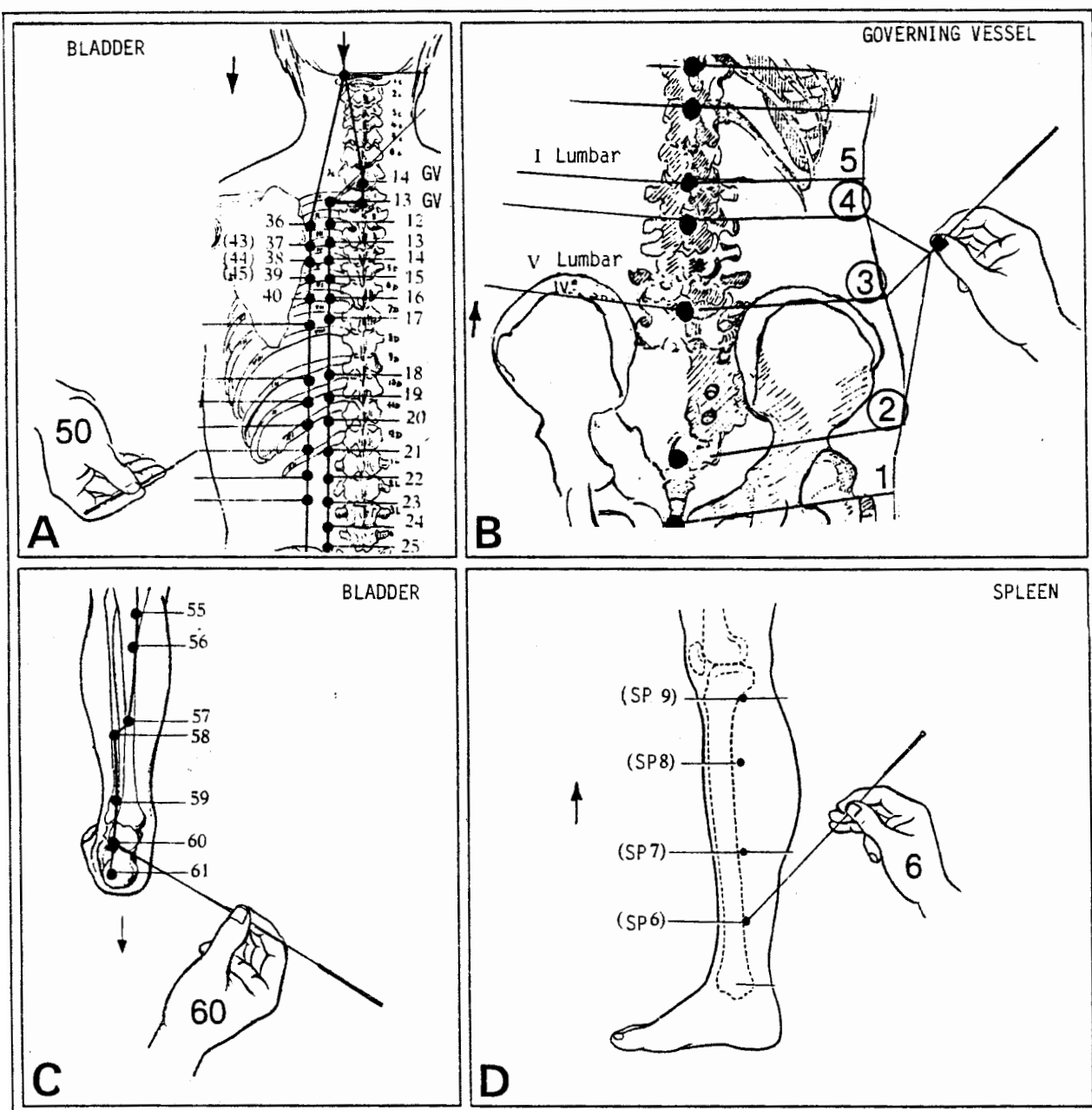


SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 6 POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

HAEMORRHOIDS

POINTS TO BE HANDLED, ALL BY SEDATION:

- A) BLADDER : POINT 50 (3 cm lateral to the 12th thoracic vertebra)
 B) GOVERNING VESSEL : POINT 2 (on the sacrococcygeal articulation)
 POINT 3 (on the 4th lumbar vertebra)
 POINT 4 (on the 2nd lumbar vertebra)
 C) BLADDER : POINT 60 (at the apex of the lateral malleolus)
 D) SPLEEN : POINT 6 (3 cm above the apex of the medial malleolus)

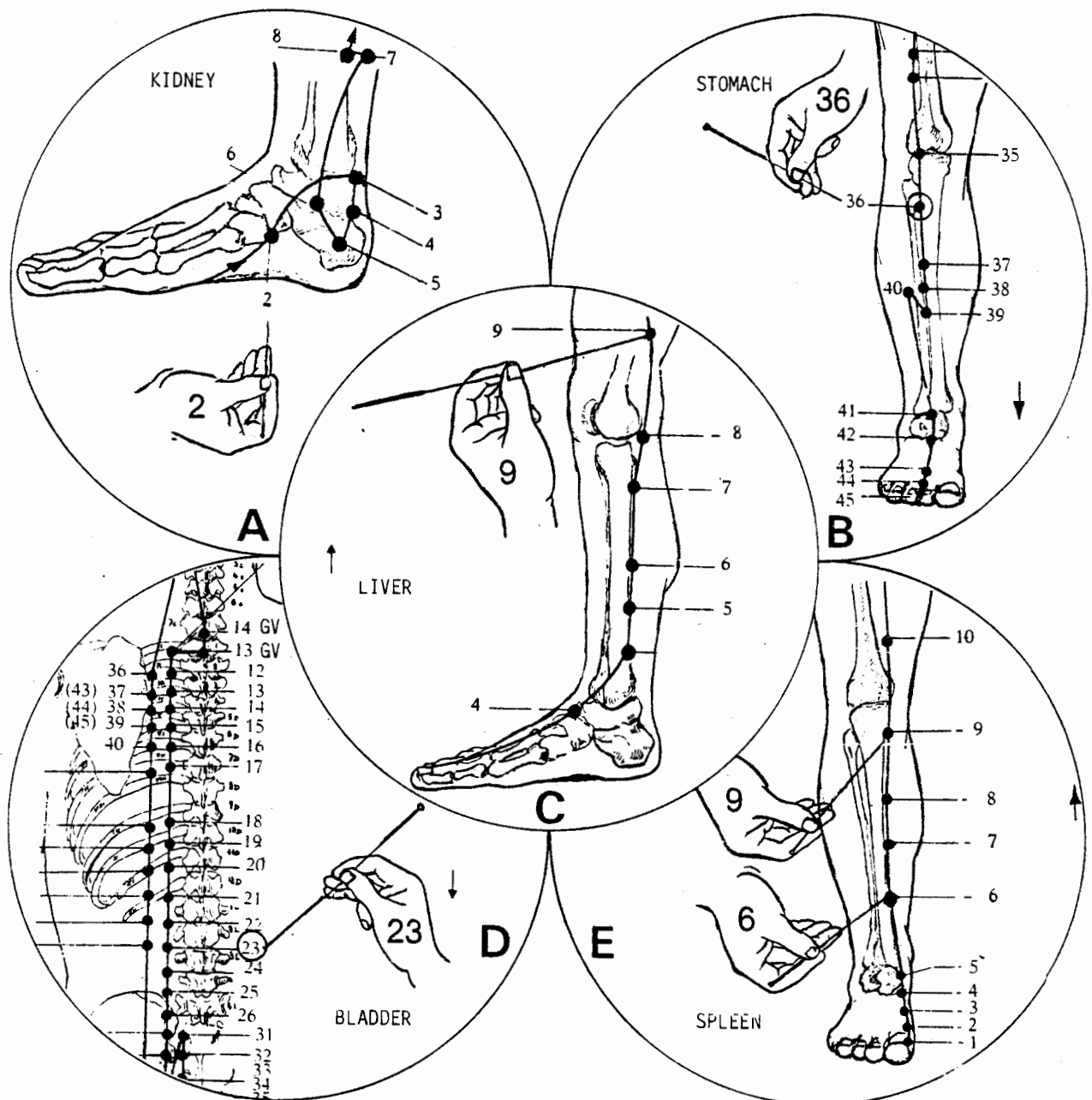


SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 6 POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

URINARY INCONTINENCE

POINTS TO BE HANDLED: ALL BY TONIFICATION

- | | |
|------------|---|
| A) KIDNEY | : POINT 2 (2 cm below the medial malleolus) |
| B) STOMACH | : POINT 36 (2 cm below the patella on the external tuberosity of the tibia) |
| C) LIVER | : POINT 9 (4 cm above the medial epicondyle of the femur) |
| D) BLADDER | : POINT 23 (1.5 cm lateral to the 3rd lumbar vertebra) |
| E) SPLEEN | : POINT 6 (3 cm above the medial malleolus) |
| | POINT 9 (on the tuberosity of the tibia) |

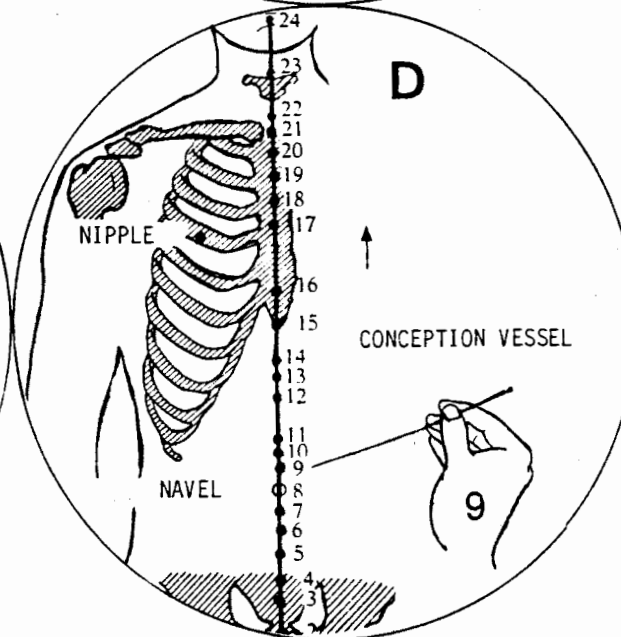
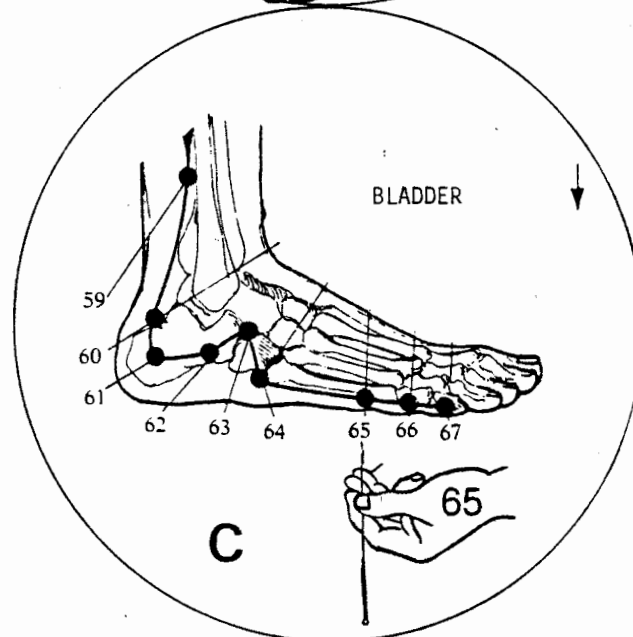
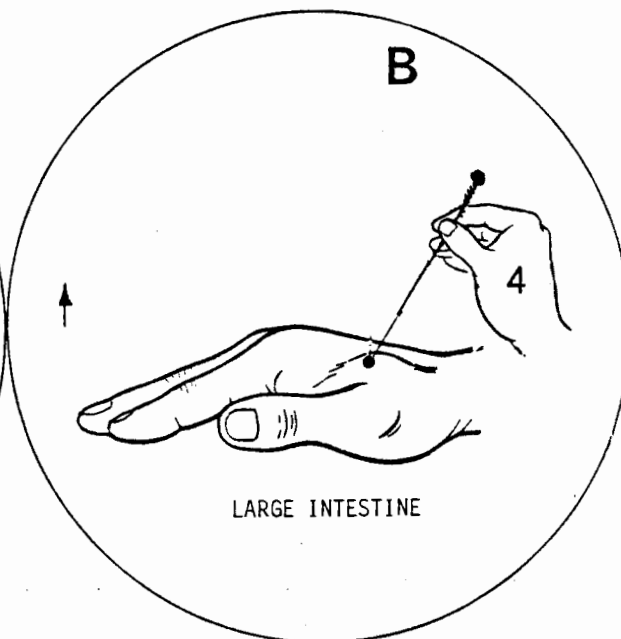
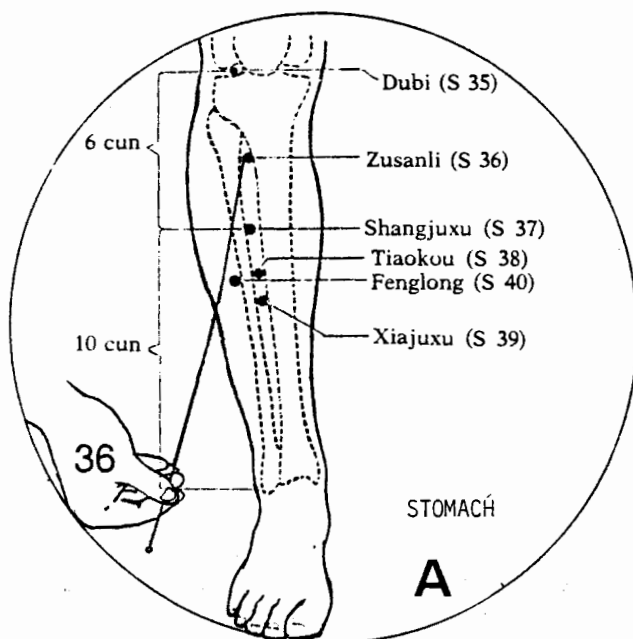


SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 4 POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION

POINTS TO BE HANDLED, ALL BY SEDATION:

- A) STOMACH : POINT 36 (2 cm below the patella on the anterior ridge of the tibia)
 B) LARGE INTESTINE : POINT 4 (between the 4th and 5th metacarpals)
 C) BLADDER : POINT 65 (on the head of the 5th metatarsal bone)
 D) CONCEPTION VESSEL : POINT 6 (1.5 cm below the navel)



SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 4 POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

SCIATICA OF THE 5TH LUMBAR AND 1ST SACRAL VERTEBRAE

181

POINTS TO BE HANDLED, ALL BY TONIFICATION:

- A) BLADDER : POINT 62 (below the apex of the lateral malleolus)
POINT 66 (on the metatarsophalangeal joint of the 5th toe)
- B) BLADDER : POINT 64 (below the tuberosity of the 5th metatarsal bone)
- C) LIVER : POINT 2 (at the proximal margin of the great toe to the 2nd toe)

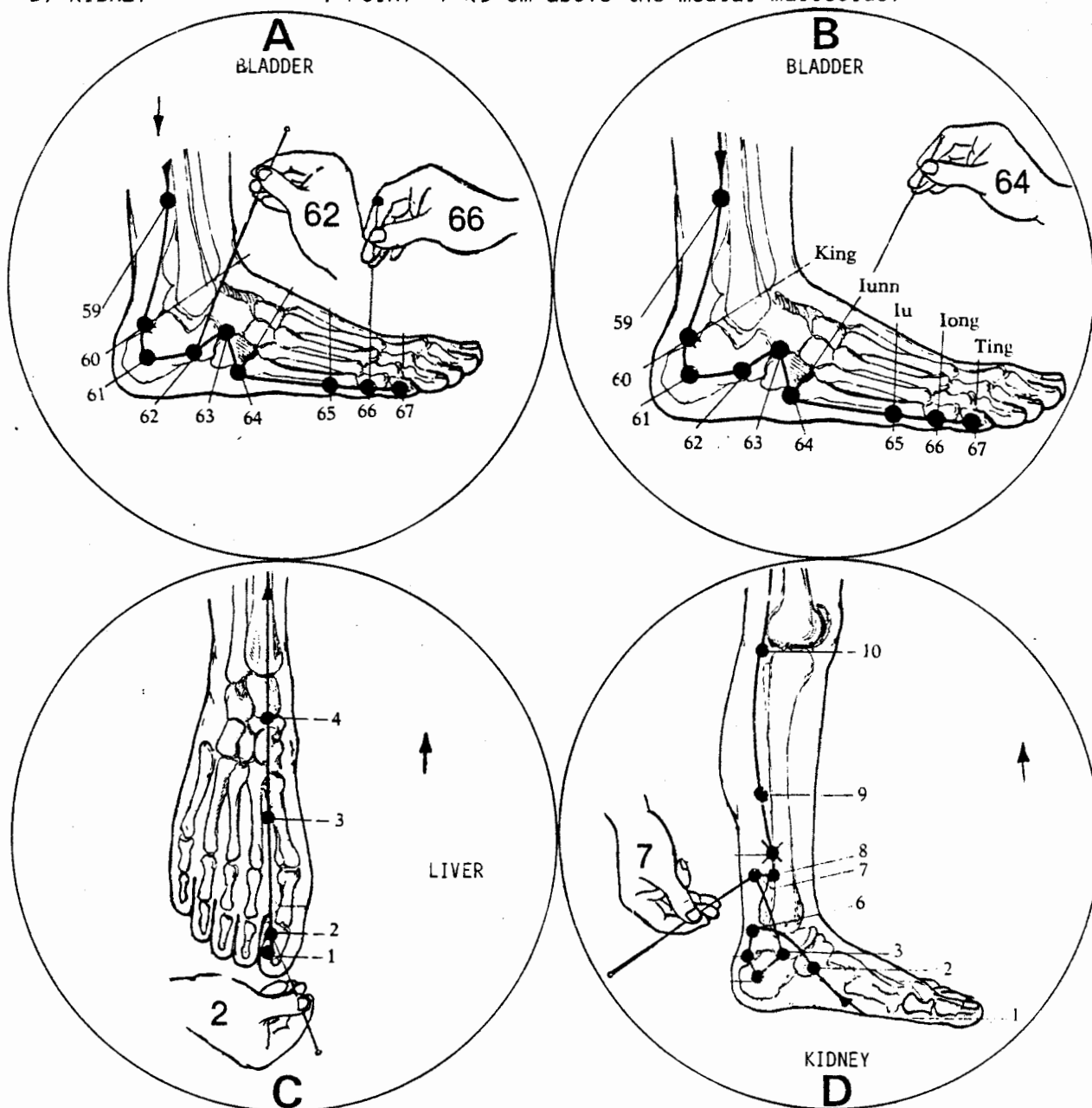
Extraordinary effects on the painful symptoms are obtained:

BY STIMULATING POINT 2 (liver) in the SCIATICA of the 5th lumbar vertebra

BY STIMULATING POINT 26 (bladder) in the SCIATICA of the 1st sacral vertebra

THIS TECHNIQUE IS TO BE RECOMMENDED BEFORE REFERRING THE PATIENT TO THE SURGEON

- D) KIDNEY : POINT 7 (5 cm above the medial malleolus)



SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 5 POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

DEEP LUMBAR NEURALGIA

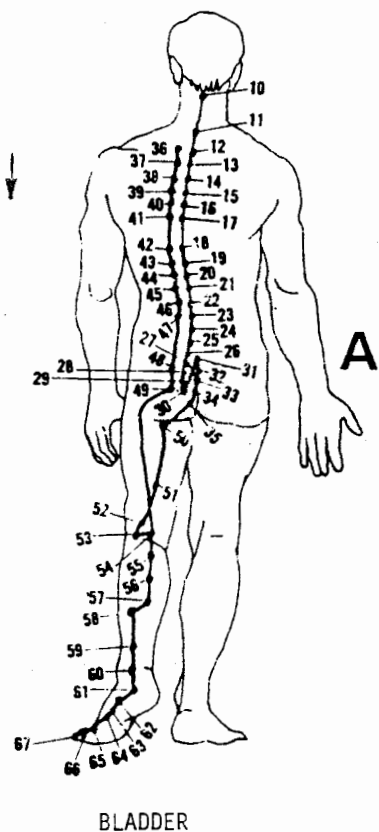
LUMBAR NEURALGIA DUE TO EXTERNAL CAUSES (COLD-DAMPNESS) AND TO INTERNAL CAUSES (CIRCULATION OF THE BLADDER MERIDIAN)

POINTS TO BE HANDLED, ALL BY TONIFICATION:

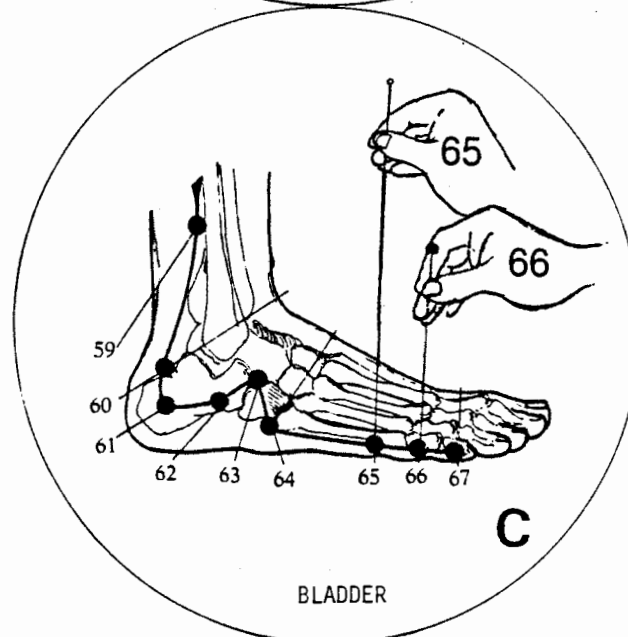
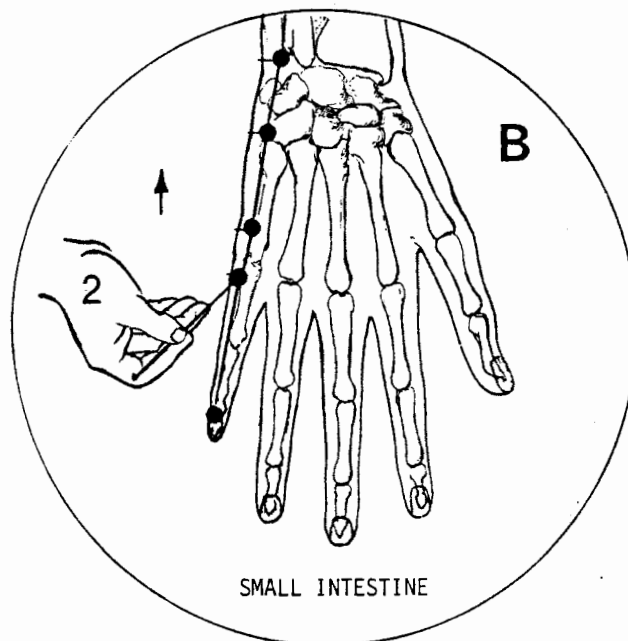
A) TONIFY ALL SORE POINTS ON THE BLADDER MERIDIAN

B) SMALL INTESTINE : POINT 2 (on the ulnar side of the metacarpophalangeal joint of the little finger)

C) BLADDER : POINT 65 (on the 5th metatarsal bone)
POINT 66 (on the metatarsophalangeal joint of the 5th toe)



TONIFY THE SORE POINTS ON THE
BLADDER MERIDIAN



SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 2 POINTS PLUS THE SORE POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

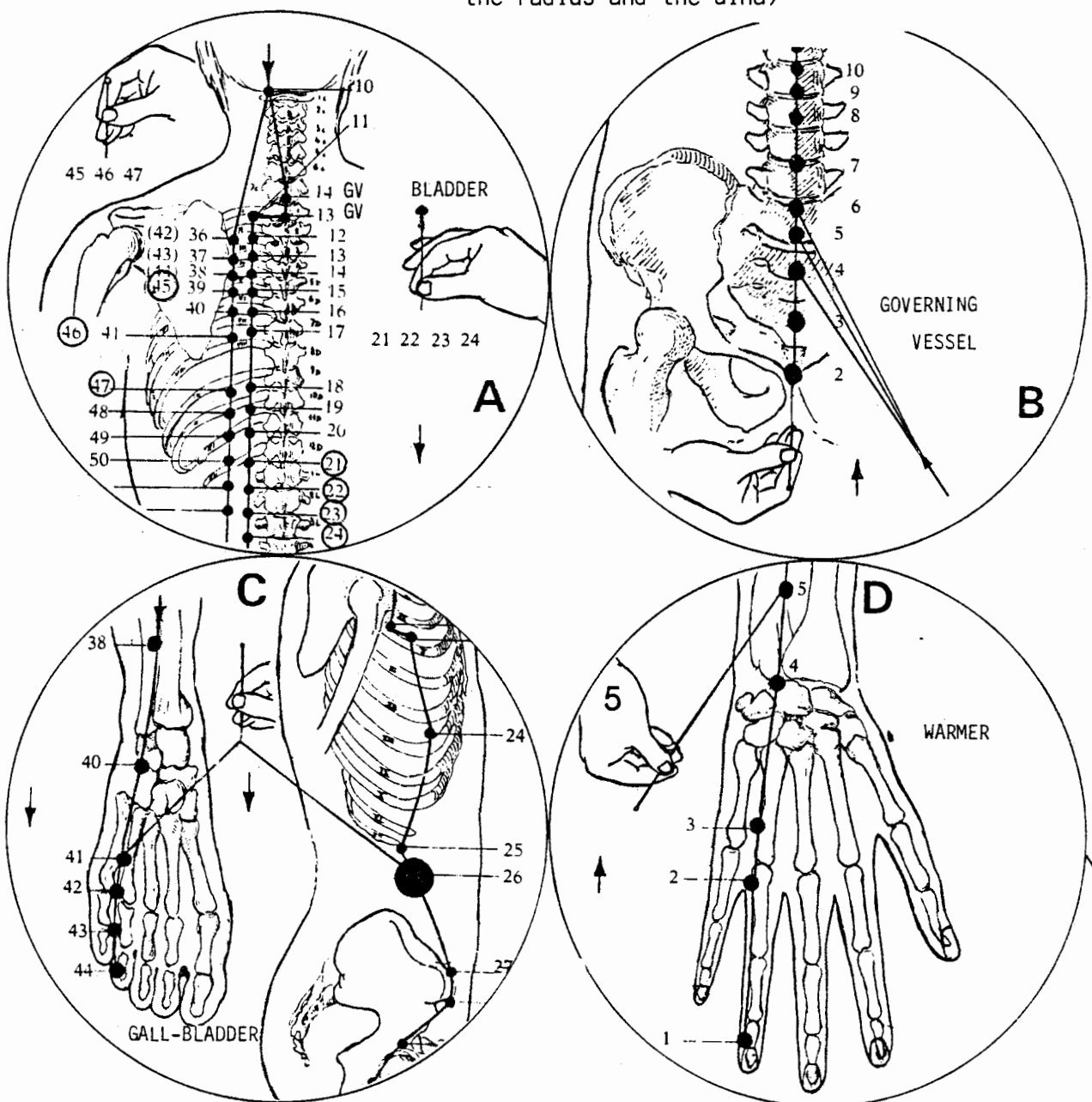
LUMBAR NEURALGIA OF THE PELVIC GIRDLE

ACUTE LUMBAR NEURALGIA: THE PATIENT IS STUCK IN A LYING POSITION

183

POINTS TO BE HANDLED, ALL BY TONIFICATION

- A) BLADDER : POINT 45 (3 cm lateral to the 6th thoracic vertebra)
 POINT 46 (3 cm lateral to the 7th thoracic)
 POINT 47 (3 cm lateral to the 9th thoracic)
 POINT 21 (1 cm lateral to the 12th thoracic vertebra)
 POINT 23 (1 cm lateral to the 1st lumbar)
 POINT 24 (1 cm lateral to the 3rd lumbar)
- B) GOVERNING VESSEL : POINT 3 (on the 4th sacral vertebra)
 POINT 4 (on the 2nd lumbar)
 POINT 5 (on the 1st lumbar)
- C) GALL-BLADDER : POINT 26 (between the 2nd and 12th ribs)
 POINT 41 (at the junction of the 4th and 5th metatarsals)
- D) TRIPLE WARMER : POINT 5 (2 cm above the skin fold of the wrist between the radius and the ulna)



SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 10 POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

SUPERFICIAL LUMBAR NEURALGIA

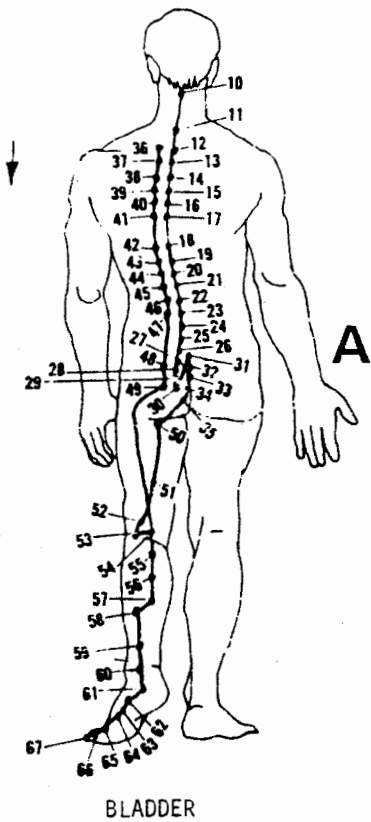
LUMBAR NEURALGIA DUE TO COLD OFTEN WITH PAIN IN THE INNER SIDE OF THE OPPOSITE LEG.

PONTS TO BE HANDLED:

A) TONIFY ALL SORE POINTS ON THE BLADDER MERIDIAN

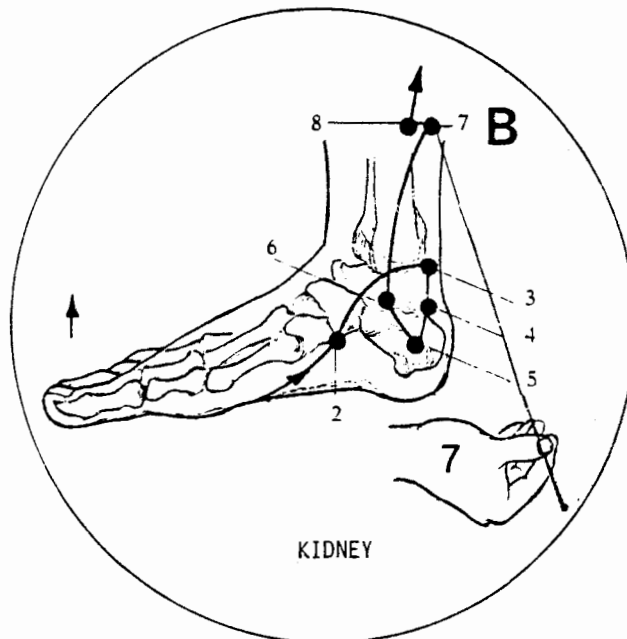
B) KIDNEY : POINT 7 (5 cm above the medial malleolus: on the opposite side)

C) CONCEPTION VESSEL : POINT 2 (on the symphysis pubis)
POINT 3 (4 cm below the navel)

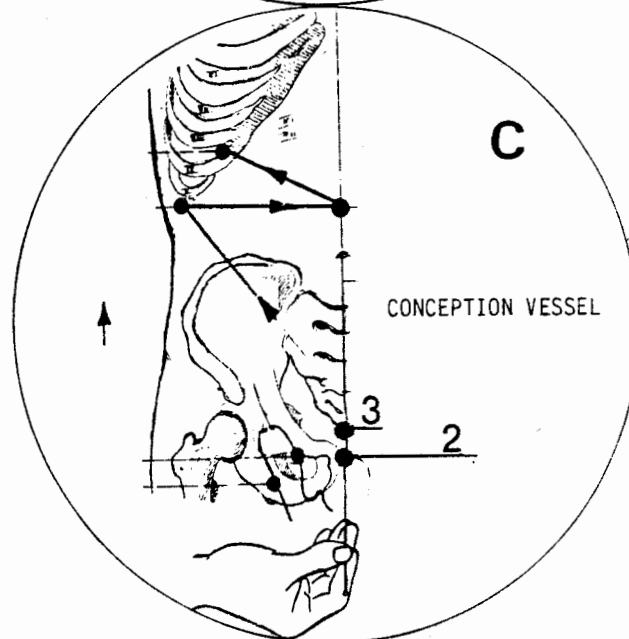


BLADDER

TONIFY ALL SORE POINTS ON THE
BLADDER MERIDIAN



KIDNEY



CONCEPTION VESSEL

SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 3 POINTS PLUS THE SORE POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

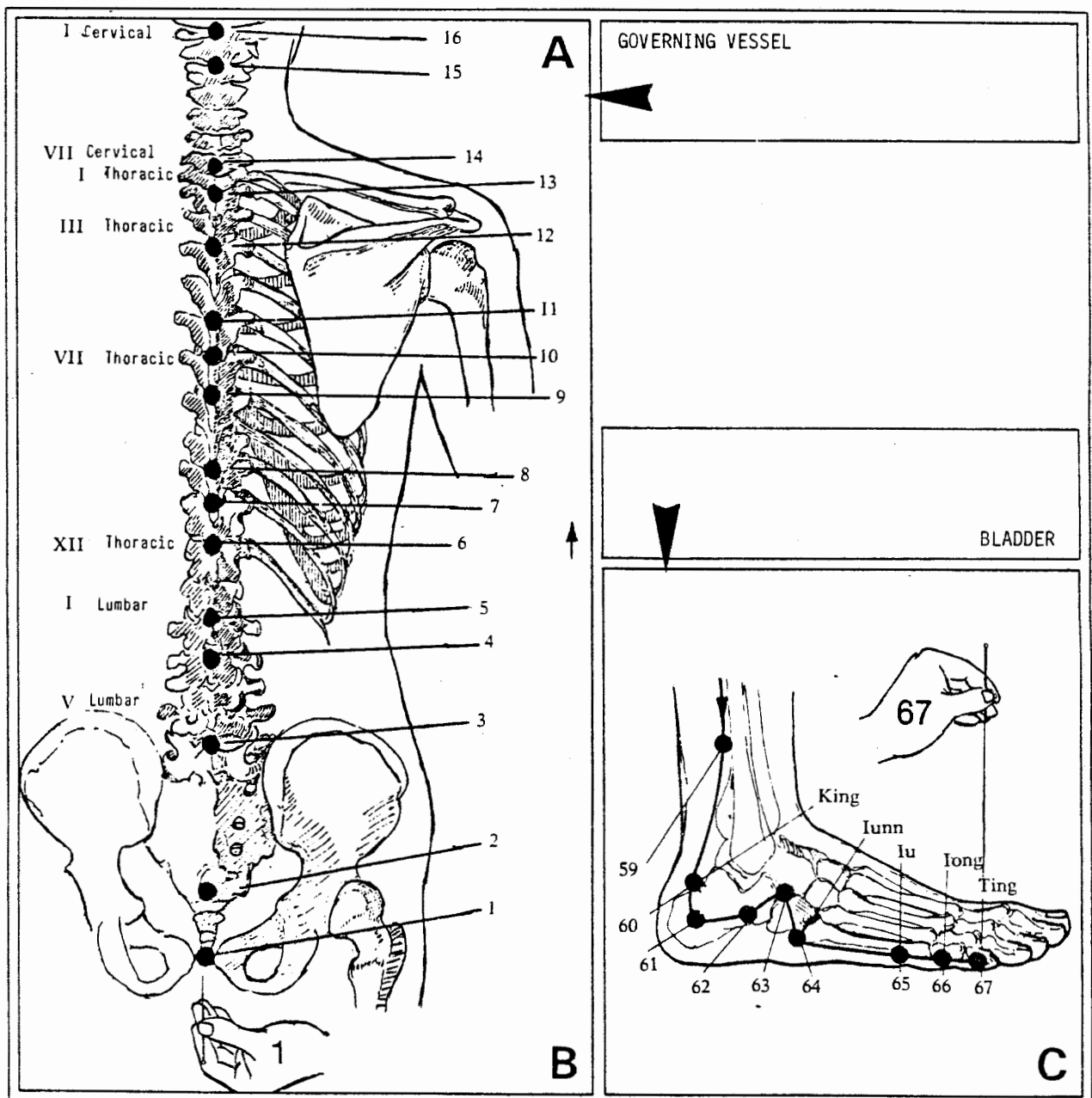
LONGITUDINAL SUPERFICIAL LUMBAR NEURALGIA

185

SHARP PAIN ALONG THE LUMBAR REGION, DUE TO RECENT EXPOSURE TO COLD.

POINTS TO BE HANDLED, ALL BY TONIFICATION:

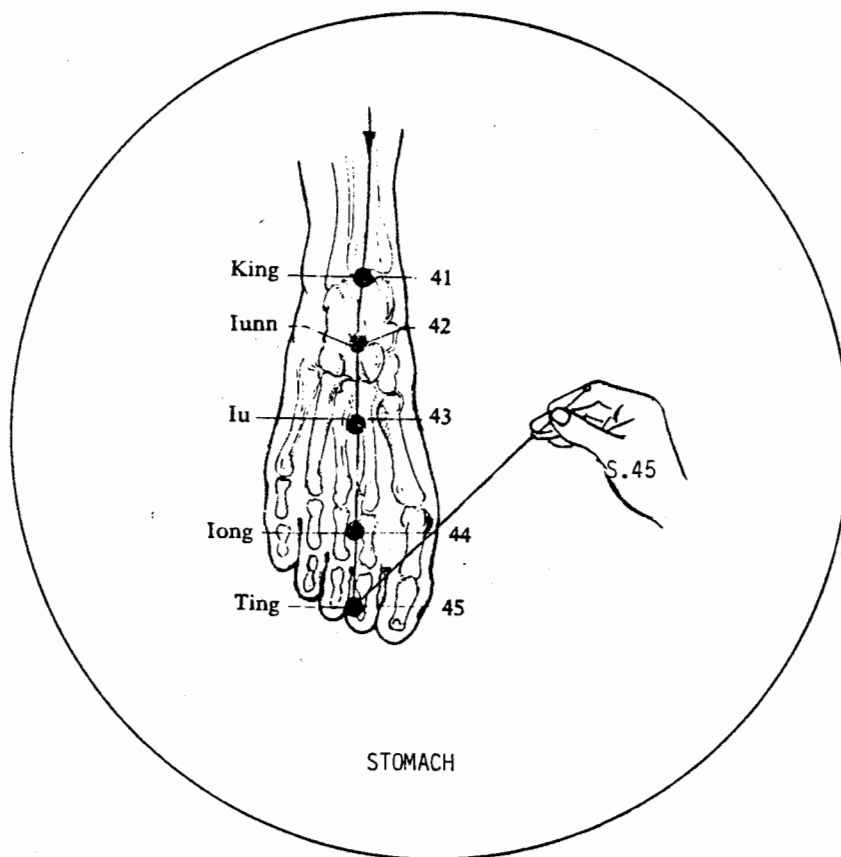
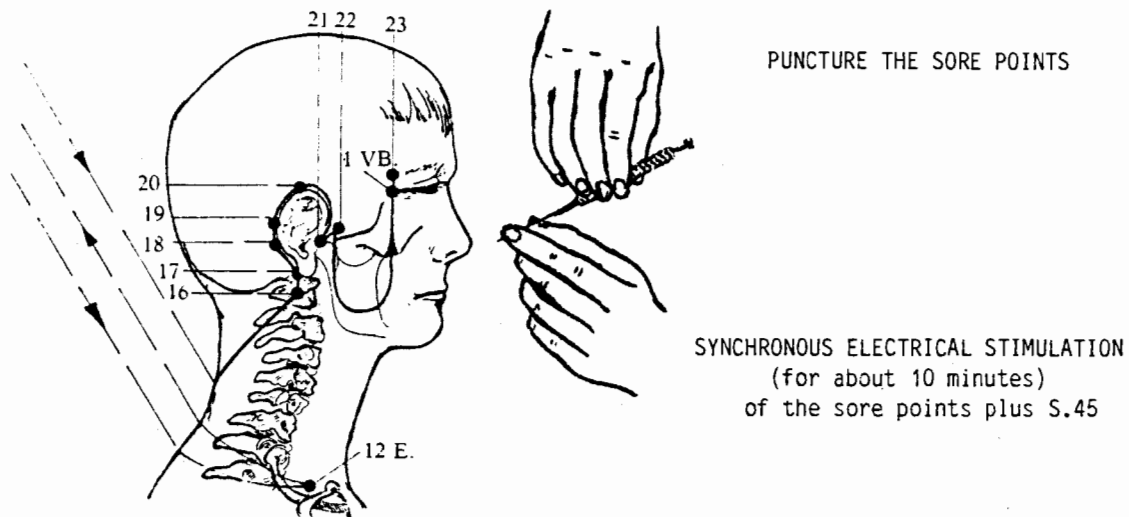
- A) SORE POINTS ON THE SPINOUS PROCESSES
- B) GOVERNING VESSEL : POINT 1 (at the apex of the coccyx)
- C) BLADDER : POINT 67 (on the outer corner at the base of the 5th toenail)



SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 2 POINTS PLUS THE SORE POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

TRIGEMINAL NEURALGIA

INTERMITTENT PAIN



STIMULATE POINT 45 (STOMACH) ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE TO PAIN ON THE OUTER CORNER AT THE BASE OF THE 2nd TOENAIL.

TRIGEMINAL NEURALGIA

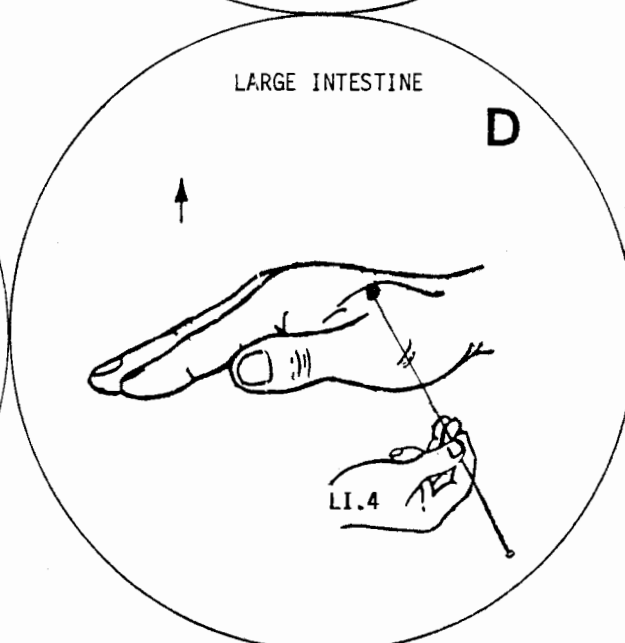
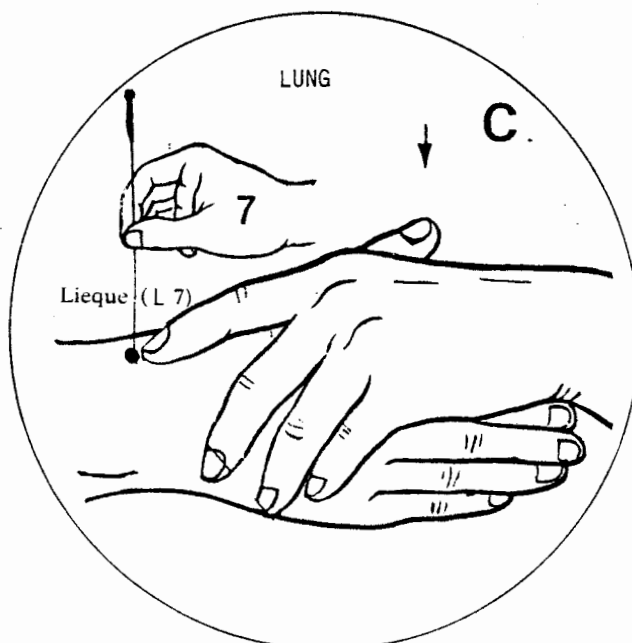
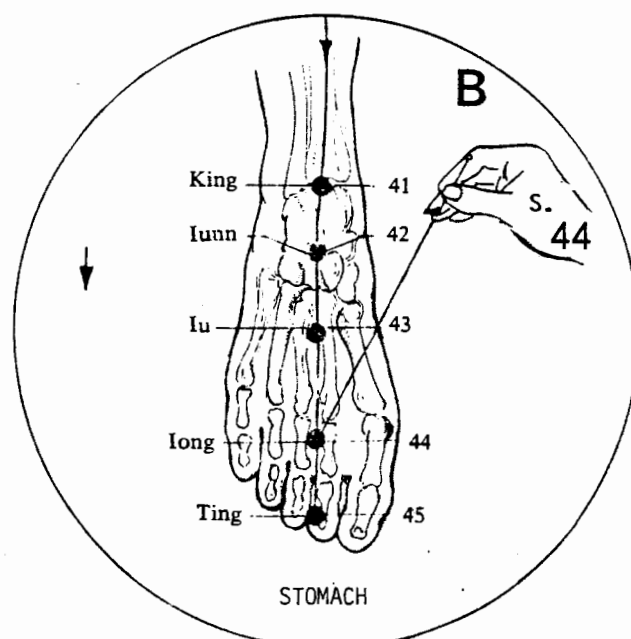
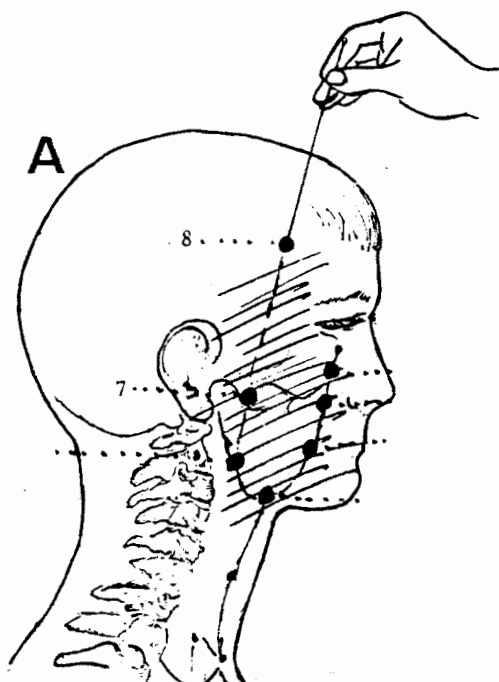
CONTINUOUS PAIN

A) PUNCTURE THE SORE POINTS

B) STOMACH : POINT 44 (between the 2nd and 3rd phalanges of the foot)

C) LUNGS : POINT 7 (4 cm above the skin fold of the wrist along the radial artery)

D) LARGE INTESTINE : POINT 4 (between the 1st and 2nd metacarpals)



SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 3 POINTS PLUS THE SORE POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

TRIGEMINAL NEURALGIA

SPASMODIC

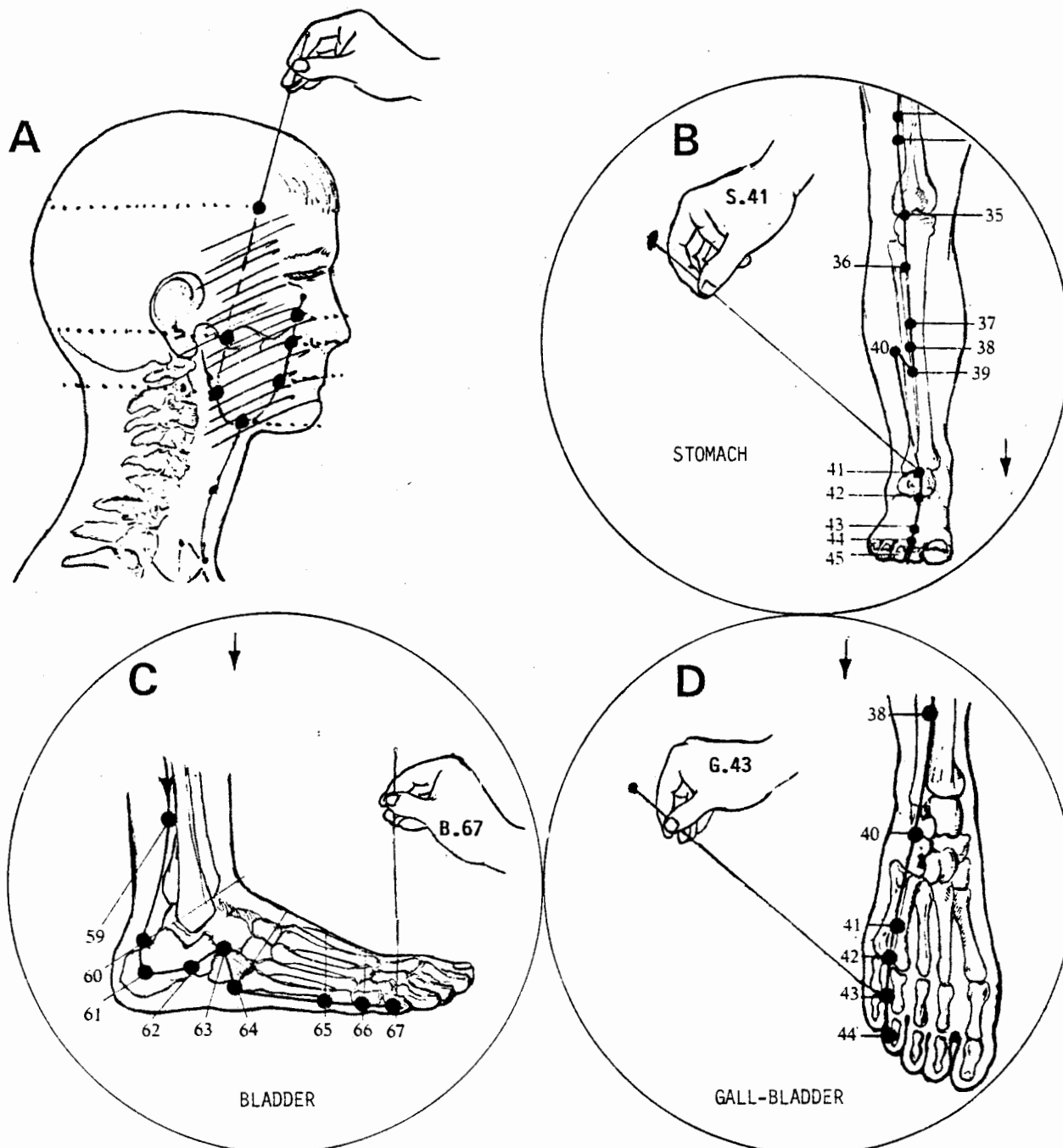
POINTS TO BE HANDLED, ALL BY TONIFICATION:

A) PUNCTURE THE SORE POINTS

B) STOMACH : POINT 41 (halfway on the ankle joint)

C) BLADDER : POINT 67 (on the outer corner at the base of the 5th toenail)

D) GALL BLADDER : POINT 43 (on the outer side of the distal phalanx of the 4th toe)

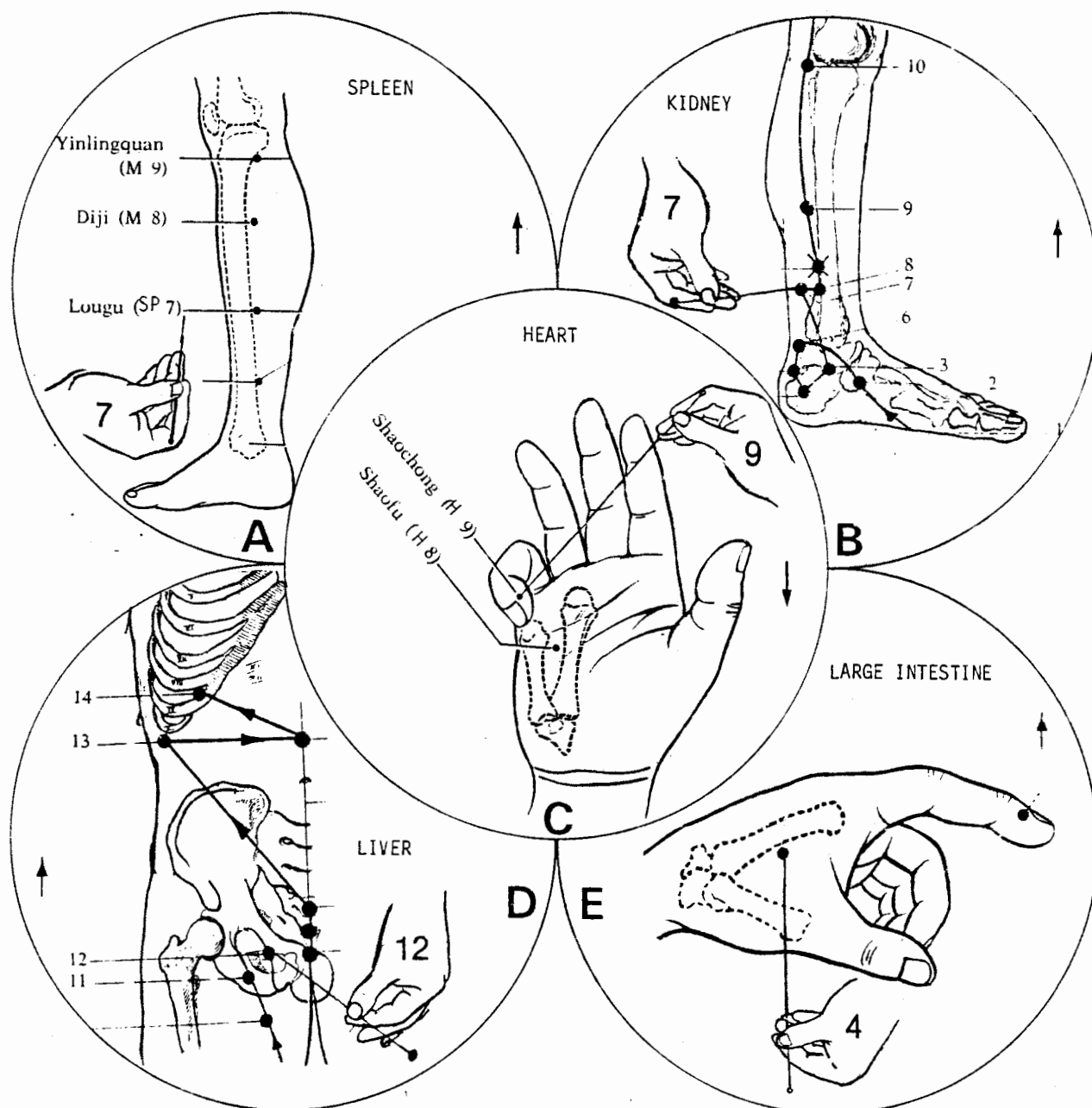


SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 3 POINTS PLUS THE SORE POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

OBESITY

POINTS TO BE HANDLED, ALL BY TONIFICATION:

- A) SPLEEN : POINT 7 (6 cm above the medial malleolus behind the tibia)
 B) KIDNEY : POINT 7 (5 cm above the medial malleolus)
 C) HEART : POINT 9 (at the base of the 5th fingernail on the ring-finger side)
 D) LIVER : POINT 12 (2 cm lateral and 1 cm inferior to the symphysis pubis)
 E) LARGE INTESTINE : POINT 4 (at the angle formed by the 1st and 2nd metacarpals)



SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 5 POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

PERIARTHRITIS OF THE SHOULDER JOINT

POINTS TO BE HANDLED, ALL BY TONIFICATION:

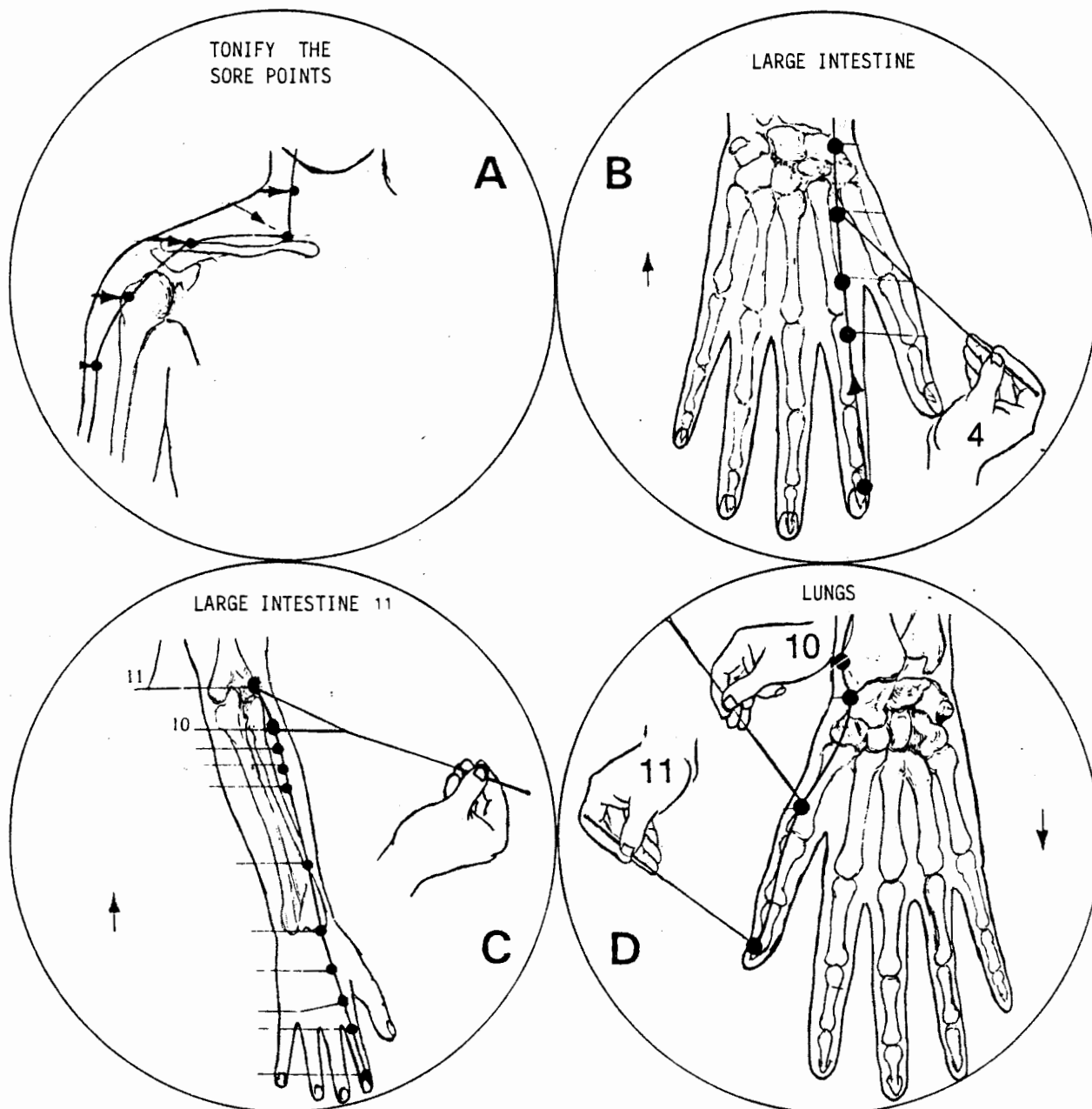
A) PUNCTURE ALL SORE POINTS ALONG THE SCAPULOHUMERAL ARTICULATION

B) LARGE INTESTINE : POINT 4 (between the 1st and 2nd metacarpals)

C) LARGE INTESTINE : POINT 10 (2 cm above the epicondyle of the humerus)
POINT 11 (on the epicondyle)

D) LUNGS : POINT 10 (on the head of the 1st metacarpal bone on the palm of the hand)
POINT 11 (on the thumb fingernail)

POINT 11 (on the thumb fingernail)

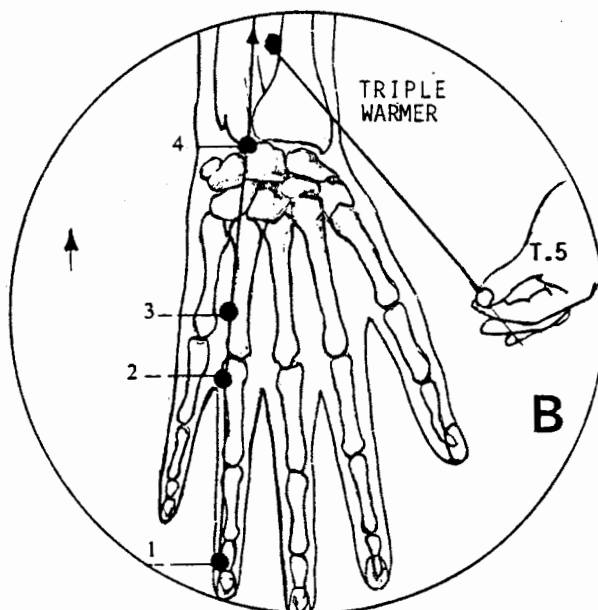
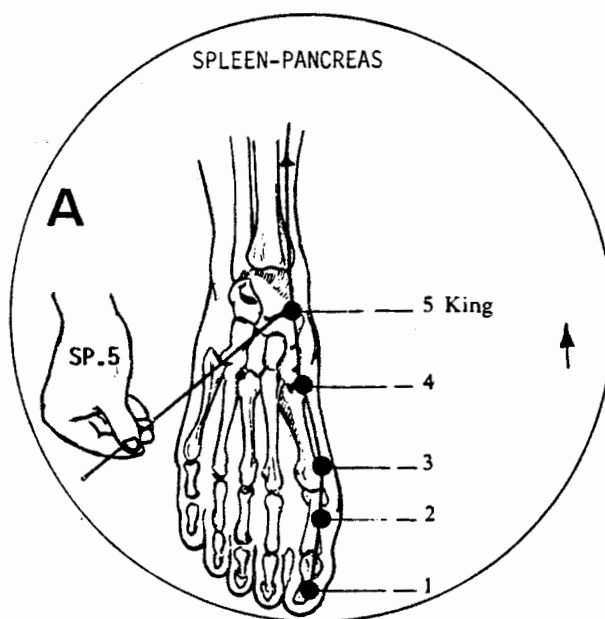


SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 5 POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

POLYARTHROSIS

POINTS TO BE HANDLED, ALSO TONIFYING WITH MOXA:

- A) SPLEEN-PANCREAS : POINT 5 (2 cm anterior and slightly inferior to the medial malleolus)
- B) TRIPLE WARMER : POINT 5 (4 cm above the wrist on the inner margin of the radius)



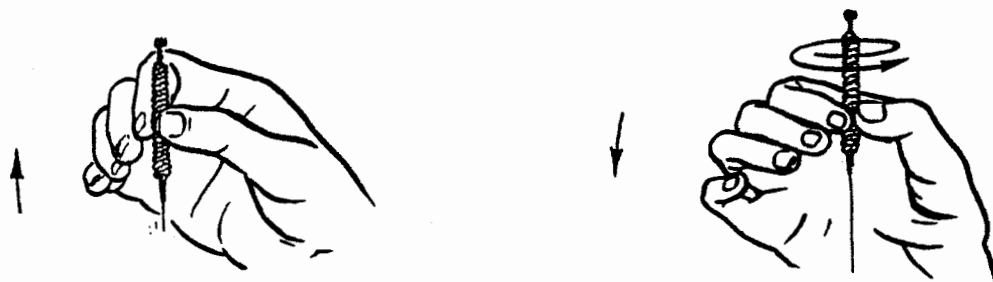
SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 2 POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

SCIATIC NEURALGIA

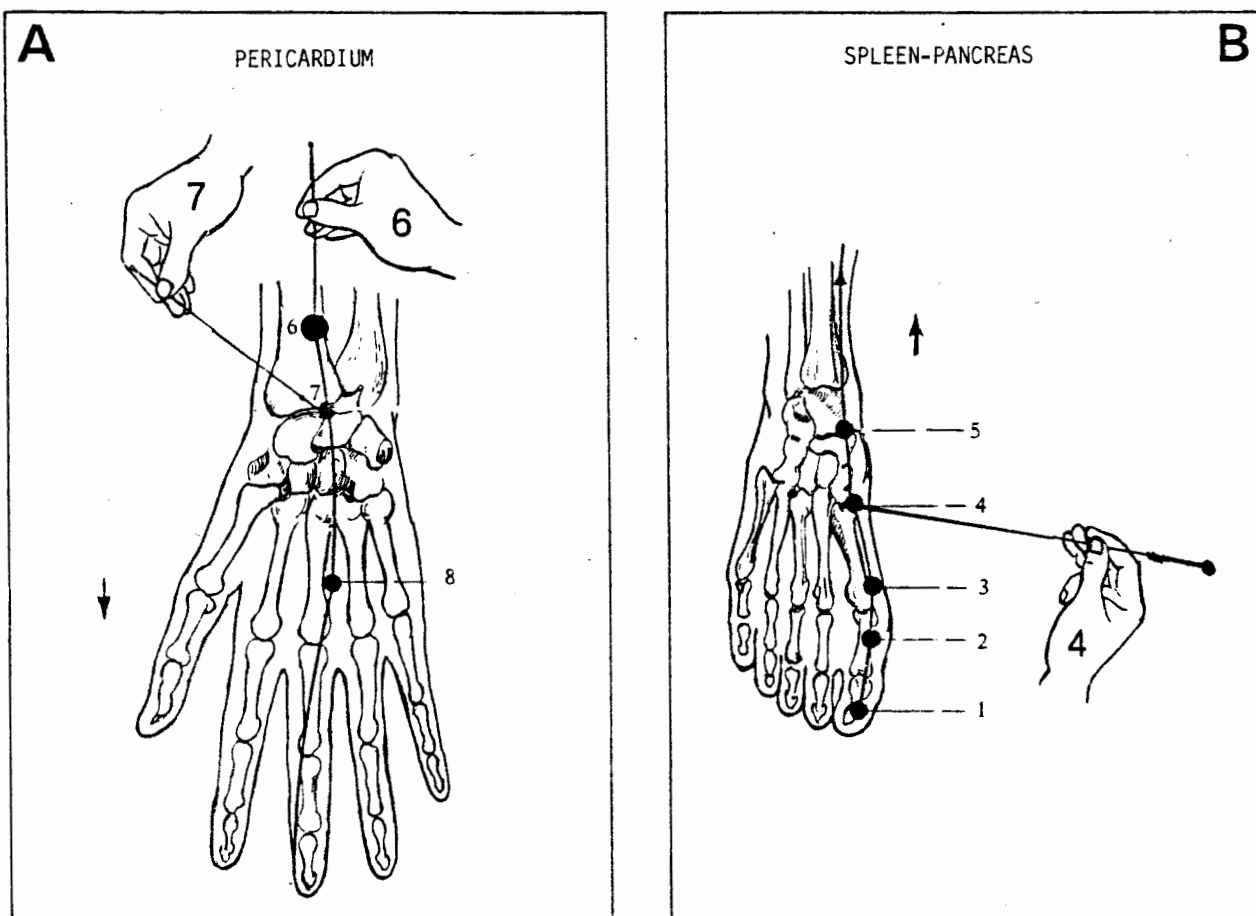
THE PATIENT CANNOT BEND FORWARD

POINTS TO BE HANDLED, ALL BY TONIFICATION:

- A) PERICARDIUM : POINT 6 (3 cm above the wrist)
 POINT 7 (2 cm above the wrist)
- B) SPLEEN-PANCREAS : POINT 4 (on the 1st metatarsal bone on the dorsum of the foot: tonify on both sides)



TONIFY WITH THE POU-SIE TECHNIQUE USING 5- TO 7-CM-LONG STEEL NEEDLES. THE NEEDLES MUST BE INSERTED, TWISTED, WITHDRAWN, AND THEN INSERTED, TWISTED, AND WITHDRAWN AGAIN FOR UP TO 5-6-7 TIMES.



SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 3 POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

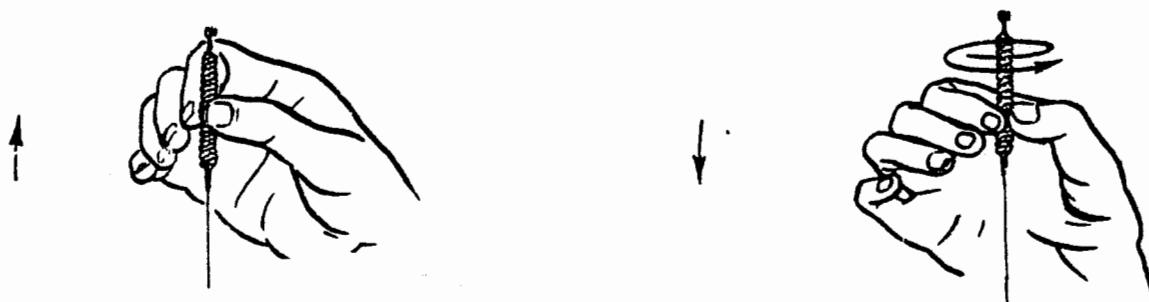
SCIATIC NEURALGIA

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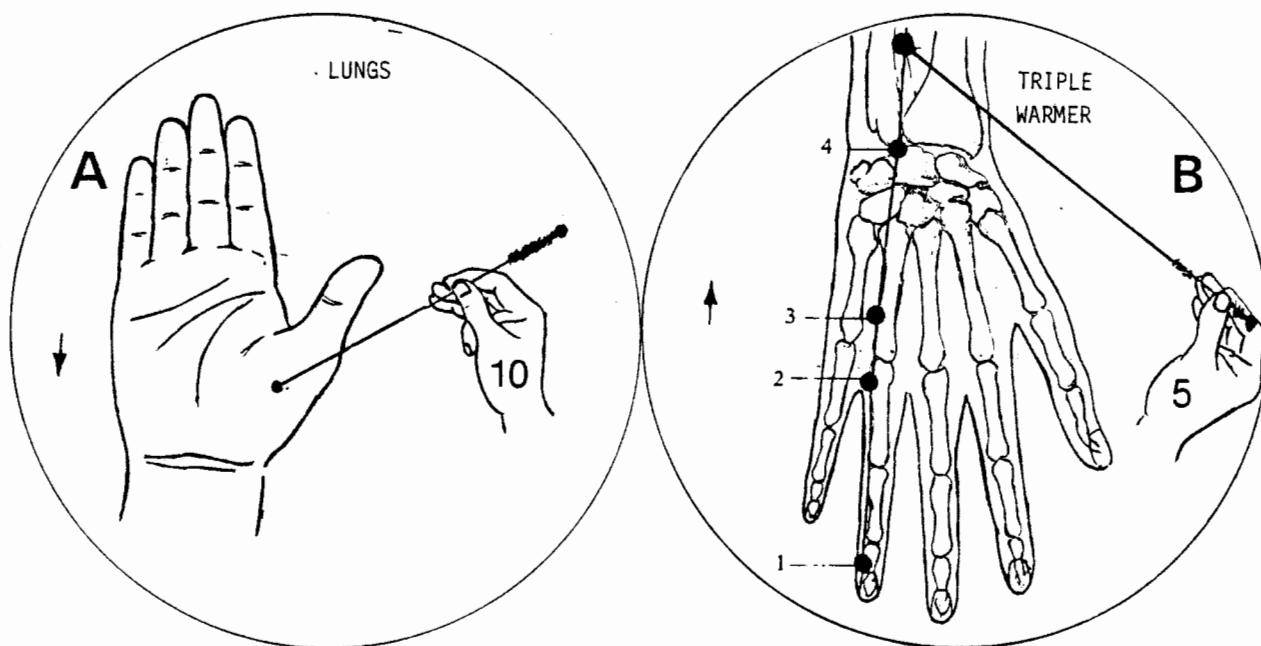
THE PATIENT CANNOT BEND BACKWARD.

POINTS TO BE HANDLED, ALL BY TONIFICATION:

- A) LUNGS : POINT 10 (at the centre of the 1st metacarpal bone on the palm of the hand)
- B) TRIPLE WARMER : POINT 5 (2 cm above the skin fold of the wrist between the radius and the ulna)



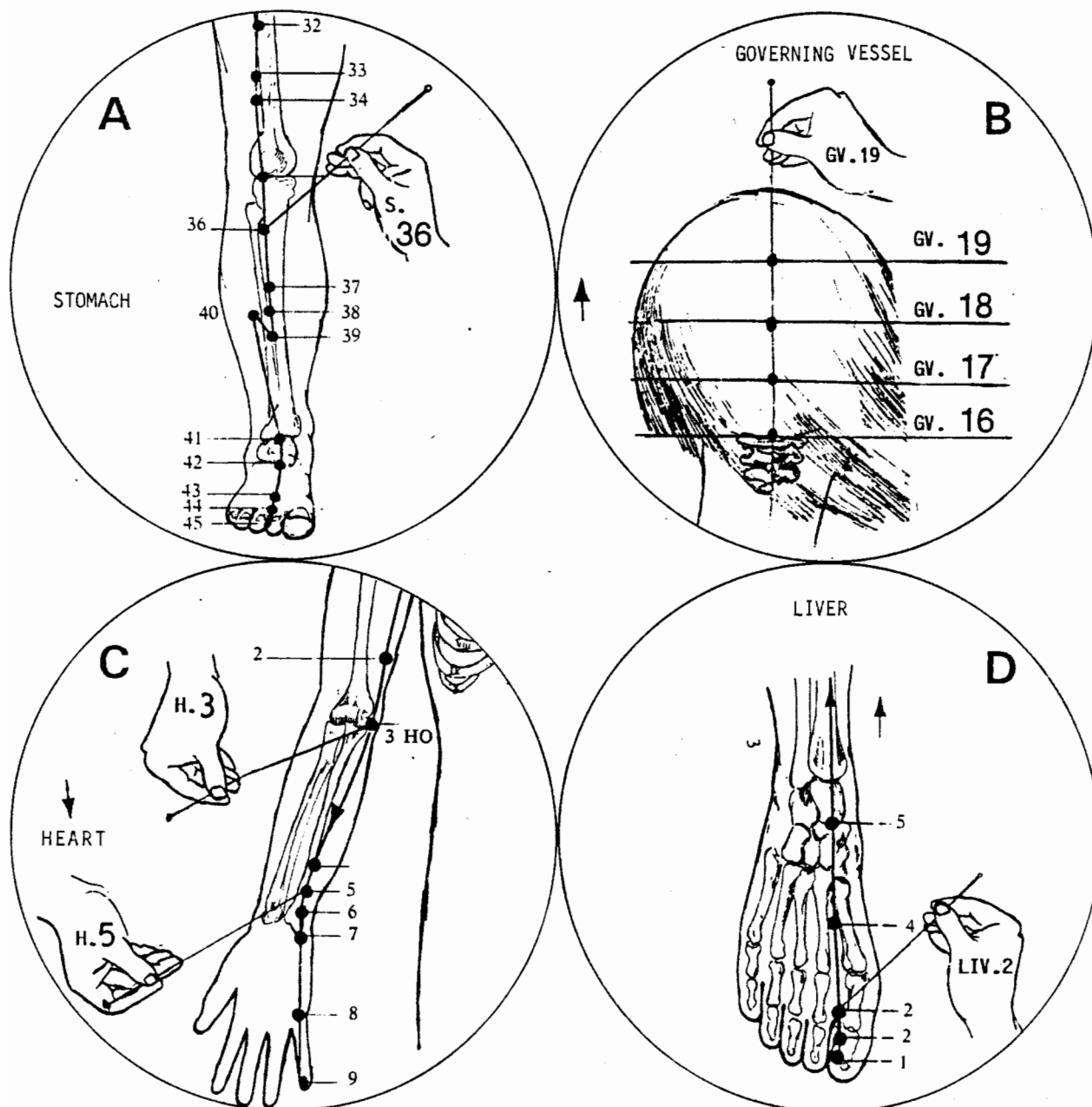
TONIFY WITH THE POU-SIE TECHNIQUE USING 5- TO 7-CM-LONG STEEL NEEDLES. THE NEEDLES MUST BE INSERTED, TWISTED, WITHDRAWN, AND THEN INSERTED, TWISTED, AND WITHDRAWN AGAIN FOR UP TO 5-6-7 TIMES.



DEPRESSION

POINTS TO BE HANDLED:

- A) STOMACH : POINT 36 (3 cm below the patella: tonify)
 B) GOVERNING VESSEL : POINT 19 (halfway on the line that joins the apexes of the ears: tonify)
 C) HEART : POINT 3 (on the medial epicondyle of the humerus: tonify)
 POINT 5 (2 cm above the ulnar aspect of the wrist: tonify)
 D) LIVER : POINT 2 (between the 1st and 2nd toes: sedate)

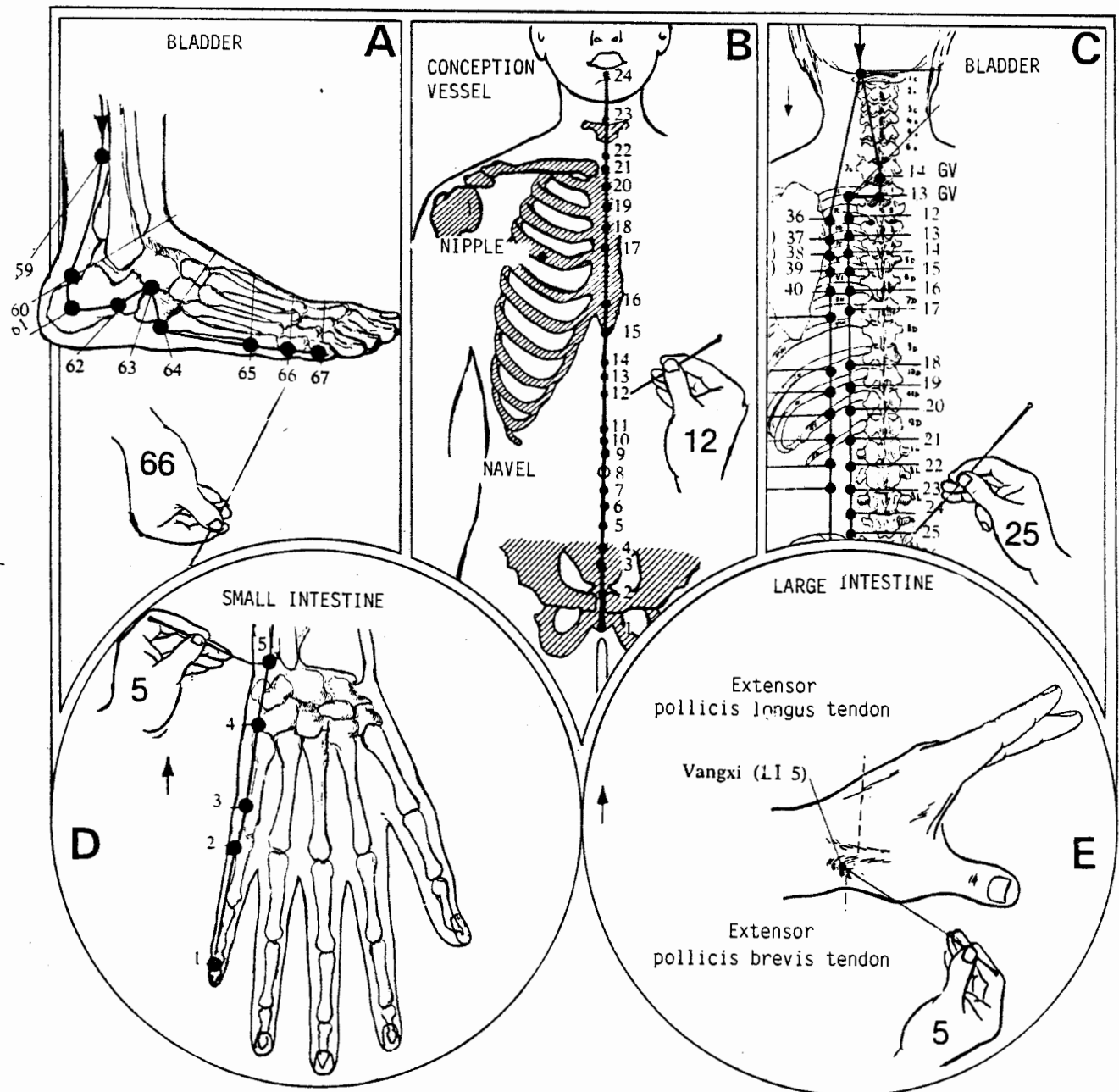


SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 5 POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

GASTRIC ULCER

POINTS TO BE HANDLED, ALL BY SEDATION:

- A) BLADDER : POINT 66 (on the metatarsophalangeal joint of the 4th toe)
 B) CONCEPTION VESSEL : POINT 12 (4 cm above the navel)
 C) BLADDER : POINT 19 (1.5 cm lateral to the 10th thoracic vertebra)
 POINT 25 (1.5 cm lateral to the 4th lumbar)
 D) SMALL INTESTINE : POINT 5 (on the ulnar aspect of the wrist between the pisiform bone and the styloid process of the ulna)
 E) LARGE INTESTINE : POINT 5 (in the anatomist's snuffbox)

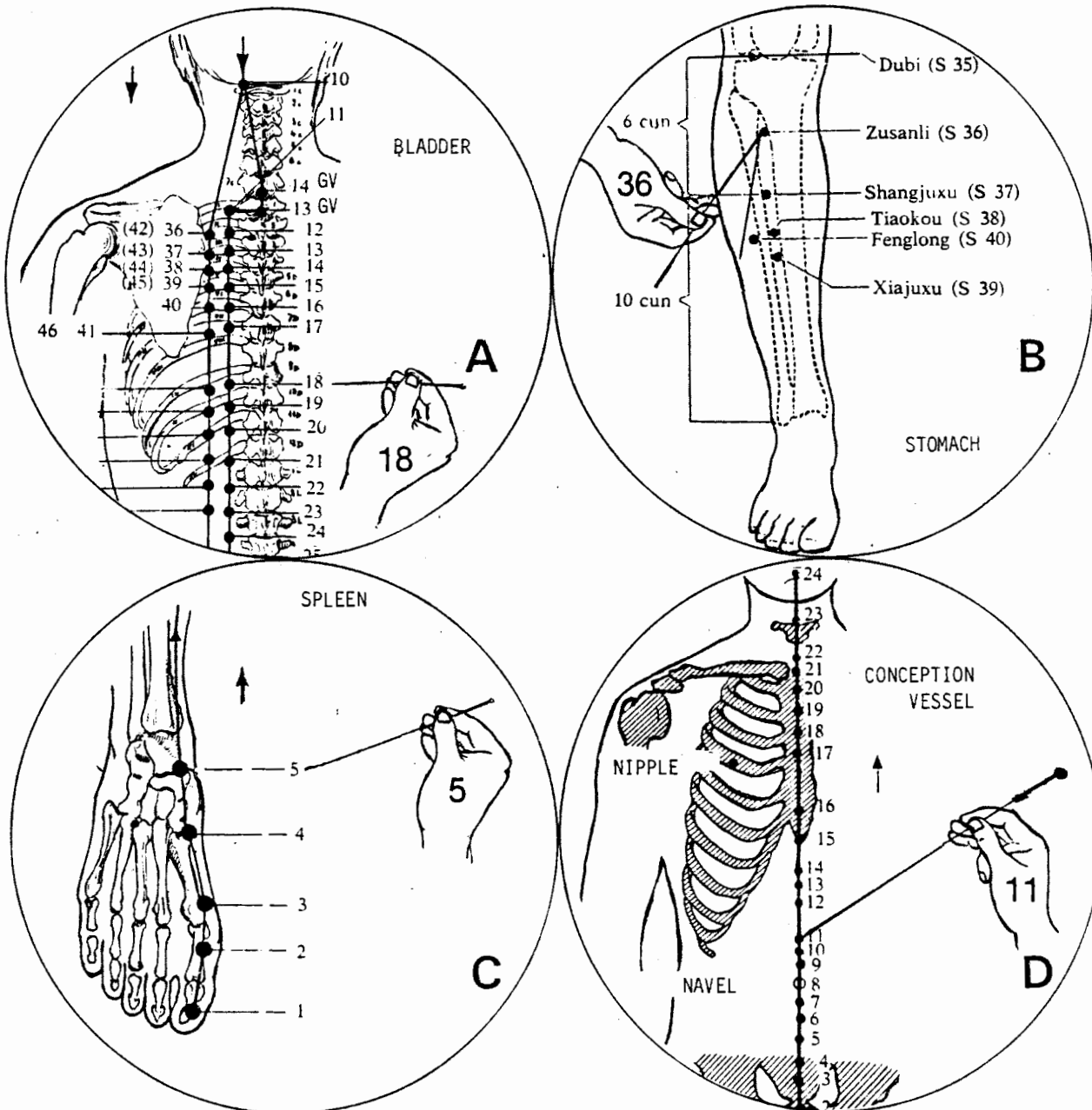


SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 6 POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

DUODENAL ULCER

POINTS TO BE HANDLED, ALL BY SEDATION:

- A) BLADDER : POINT 18 (1;5 cm lateral to the 9th thoracic vertebra)
 B) STOMACH : POINT 36 (2 cm below the patella)
 C) SPLEEN : POINT 5 (2 cm in front of and below the medial malleolus)
 D) CONCEPTION VESSEL : POINT 11 (3 cm above the navel on the midline)



SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 4 POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

SCIATIC NEURALGIA

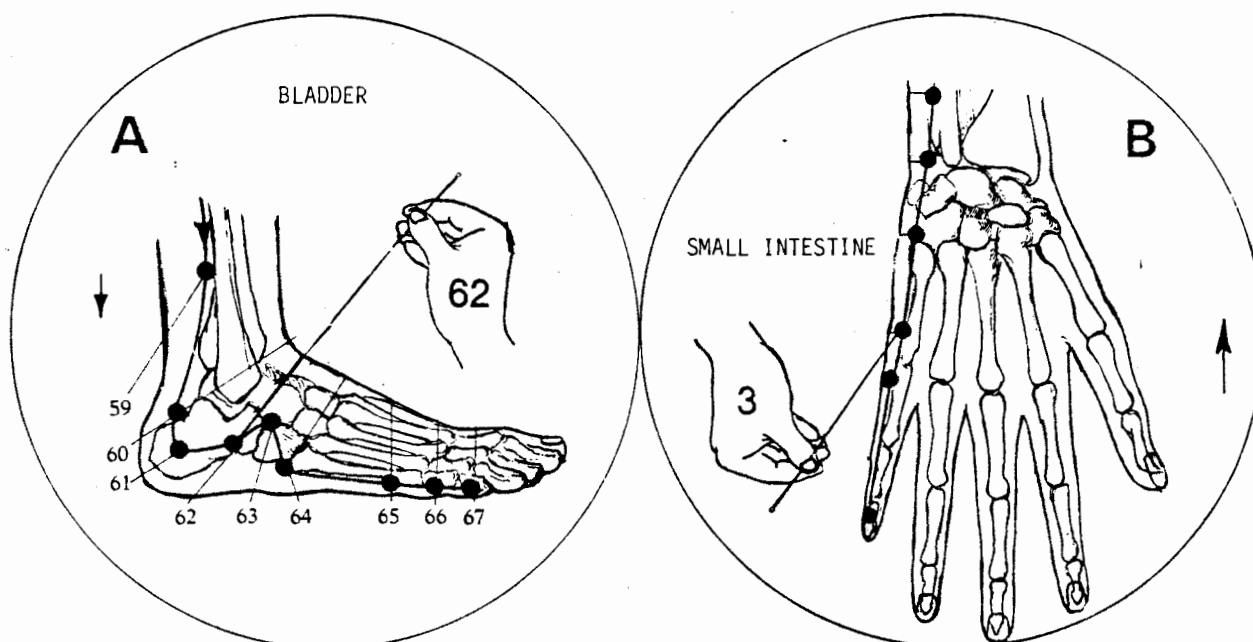
THE PATIENT IS STUCK ON A SIDE.

POINTS TO BE HANDLED:

- A) BLADDER : POINT 62 (below the apex of the lateral malleolus)
 B) SMALL INTESTINE : POINT 3 (on the metacarpophalangeal joint of the little finger)



TONIFY WITH THE POU-SIE TECHNIQUE USING 5- TO 7-CM-LONG STEEL NEEDLES. THE NEEDLES MUST BE INSERTED, TWISTED, WITHDRAWN, AND THEN INSERTED, TWISTED, AND WITHDRAWN AGAIN FOR UP TO 5-6-7 TIMES.



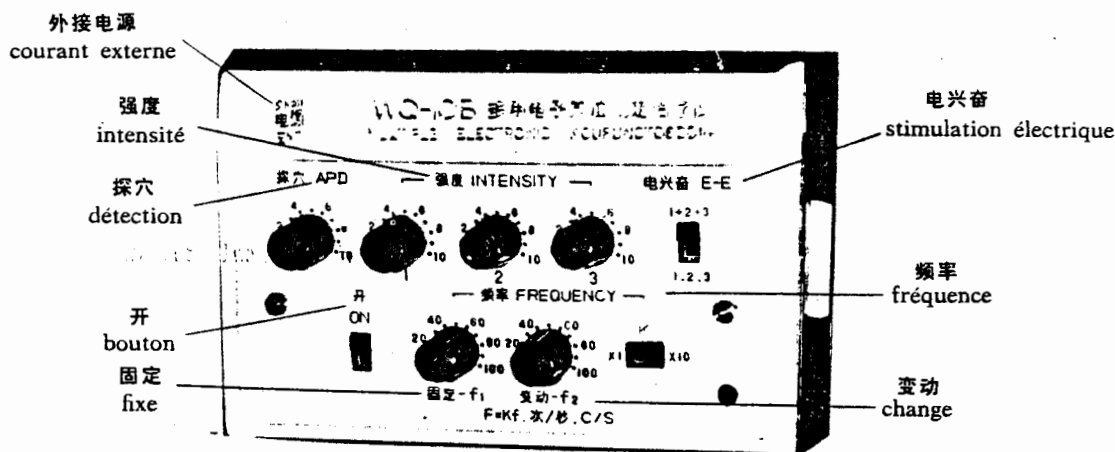
SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE 2 POINTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES

ANAESTHESIA WITH ACUPUNCTURE

IN THE DIFFERENT SURGICAL PROCEDURES

多用电子穴位测定治疗仪
使用说明书
MULTIPLE ELECTRONIC ACUPUNCTOSCOPE (MEA)
MODEL WQ10B INSTRUCTION MANUAL

INTRODUCTION



DURATION OF ANAESTHESIA:

In general, a standardized time for anaesthesia can be recommended, which ranges from 15 to 20 minutes. After that period, surgery can be started. Within 10 to 15 minutes of the beginning of surgery, the current intensity shall be reduced down to minimal levels. The amount of current which is needed to induce anaesthesia is different in each patient, and the degree of stimulation shall be determined on the basis of the patients' subjective reactions.

The induction time shall not be less than 15 minutes.

The passage of the current alone is not sufficient to induce anaesthesia, which persists even after electrostimulation has been discontinued. The effect of electrically induced analgesia ceases immediately, whereas analgesia induced by acupuncture is still effective 15 to 20 minutes after electrical stimulation has stopped.

IPSILATERAL PUNCTURE IS MORE EFFECTIVE THAN CONTRALATERAL PUNCTURE BUT IS LESS EFFECTIVE THAN BILATERAL PUNCTURING.

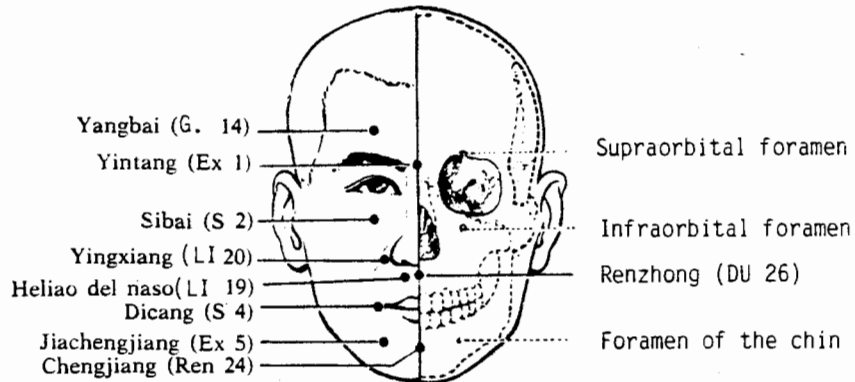
SOME PATIENTS CANNOT BE SUBMITTED TO THIS PROCEDURE, INCLUDING:

1) NEUROPATHIC SUBJECTS; 2) THE YOUNGEST; 3) CHILDREN.

MANY ELECTRICAL DEVICES ARE AVAILABLE FOR THIS PURPOSE, BUT NOT ALL OF THEM CAN BE SAFELY USED. THOSE WHICH OPERATE ON BATTERIES SHALL BE PREFERRED.

PREPARATION PRIOR TO SURGERY: tranquillizing drugs, such as Atropine, Morphine, and Valium.

ANAESTHESIA WITH ACUPUNCTURE IN ODONTOLOGY AND STOMATOLOGY MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY



ACUPUNCTURE CAN BE SUCCESSFULLY USED TO INDUCE ANAESTHESIA IN ODONTOSTOMATOLOGY AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY. THE MOST COMMONLY USED POINTS ARE:

- 1) LARGE INTESTINE 4 (IUNN POINT)
- 2) STOMACH 44 (YONG POINT)
- 3) PERICARDIUM 6 (LO POINT)

LOCAL POINTS ARE ADDED TO THESE BASIC POINTS.
THE POINTS CHOSEN ARE DIFFERENT IN THE DIFFERENT SCHOOLS.

INDICATIONS FOR ANAESTHESIA IN TOOTH EXTRACTION:

- A) TEETH AT A GREAT DISTANCE FROM ONE ANOTHER, WHICH WOULD OTHERWISE REQUIRE MULTIPLE LOCAL ANAESTHESIA.
- B) PYORRHOEA ALVEOLARIS WHEN LOCAL ANAESTHESIA IS INEFFECTIVE.
- C) MOVING TEETH THAT ARE EASILY EXTRACTED.

THE NEEDLES USED ARE 0.2 CM ACROSS AND 1.5 CM TO 4 CM LONG (DEPENDING ON THE SITE OF THE DISEASE).

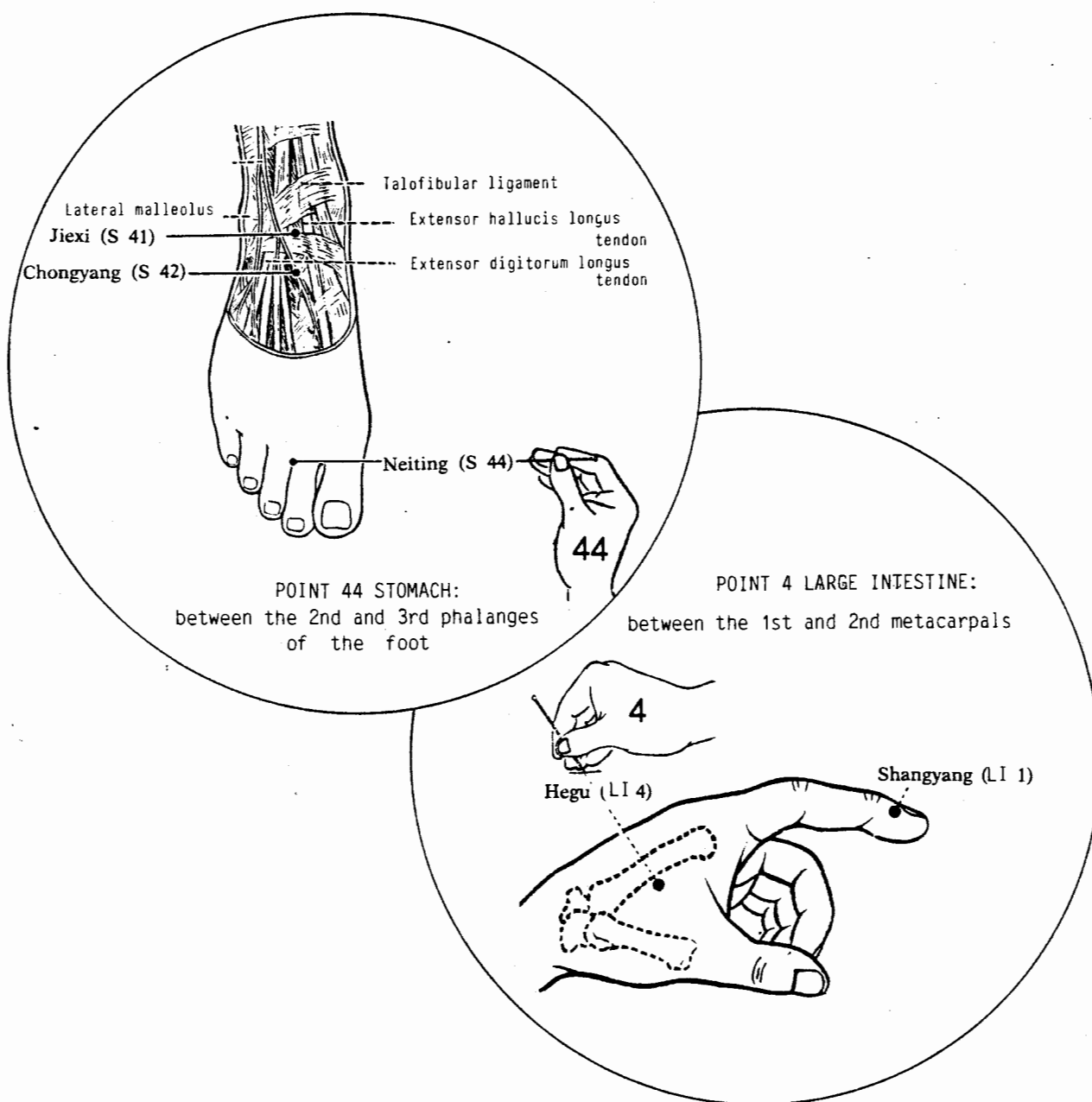
FAILURE CAN BE DUE TO:

- 1) INADEQUATE LOCATION OF THE POINTS TO BE PUNCTURED;
- 2) INADEQUATE ELECTRICAL STIMULATION;
- 3) PATIENT'S ANXIETY ABOUT THE NEEDLES;
- 4) PATIENT'S UNCOOPERATIVE ATTITUDE.

DENTAL DRILLING

IN TOOTH DRILLING ANAESTHESIA CAN BE INDUCED BY PUNCTURING:

- 1) POINT 44 OF THE STOMACH.
- 2) POINT 4 OF THE LARGE INTESTINE.



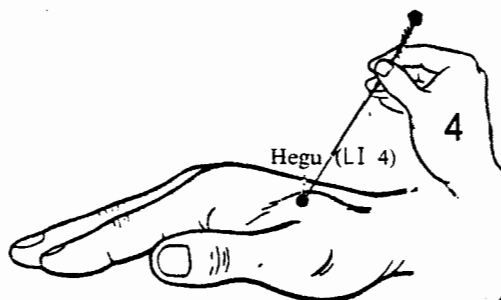
EXTRACTION OF THE EIGHT MOLAR TOOTH

(WISDOM TOOTH)

IN THE EXTRACTION OF THE 8TH MOLAR TOOTH (WISDOM TOOTH) ANAESTHESIA CAN BE INDUCED BY PUNCTURING:

- 1) POINT 4 OF THE LARGE INTESTINE;
- 2) POINT 7 OF THE STOMACH;
- 3) POINT 6 OF THE PERICARDIUM.

Point 4 LARGE INTESTINE:
between the 1st and 2nd metacar-
pals: puncture on one side

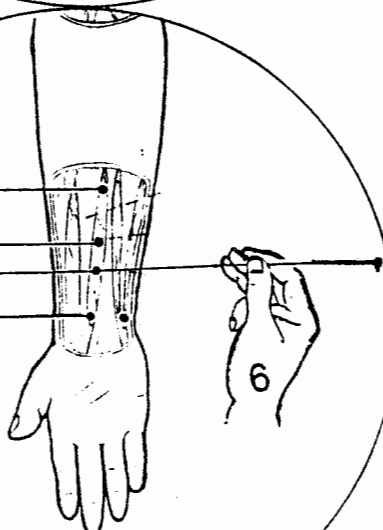


Ximen (P 4)

Jianshi (P 5)

Neiguan (P 6)

Daling (P 7)



Point 6 PERICARDIUM:
three-finger-breadth above
the skin fold of the
wrist

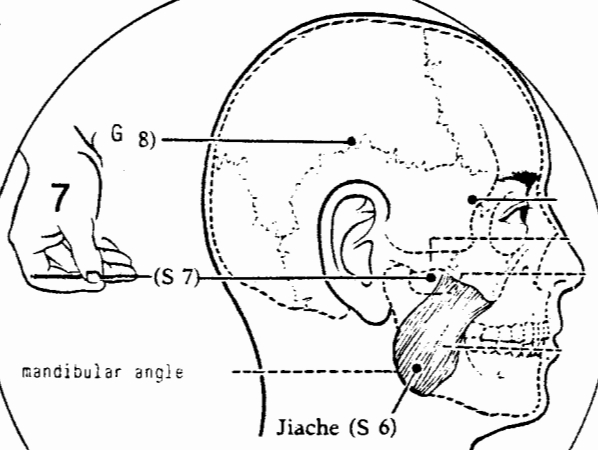
G 8)

(S 7)

mandibular angle

Jiache (S 6)

Point 7 STOMACH:
below the zygomatic arch: puncture
on one side when the mouth is
closed



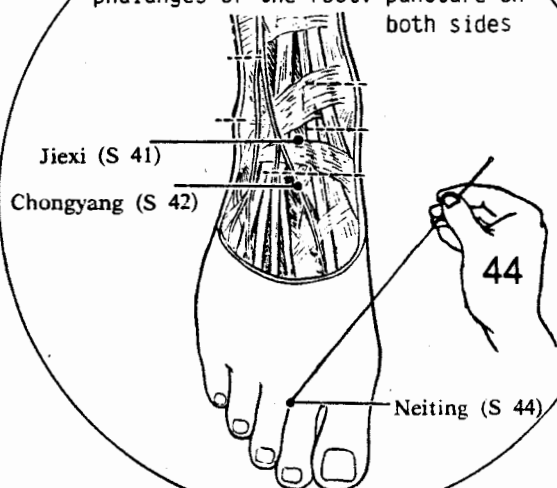
EXTRACTION OF THE UPPER MOLARS AND PREMOLARS

IN THE EXTRACTION OF THE UPPER MOLARS AND PREMOLARS ANAESTHESIA CAN BE INDUCED BY PUNCTURING:

- 1) POINT 44 OF THE STOMACH;
- 2) POINT 2 OF THE STOMACH;
- 3) POINT 6 OF THE PERICARDIUM.

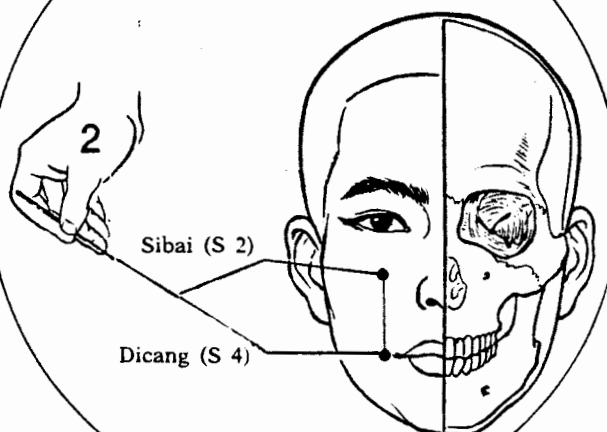
Point 44 STOMACH:

between the 2nd and 3rd phalanges of the foot: puncture on both sides



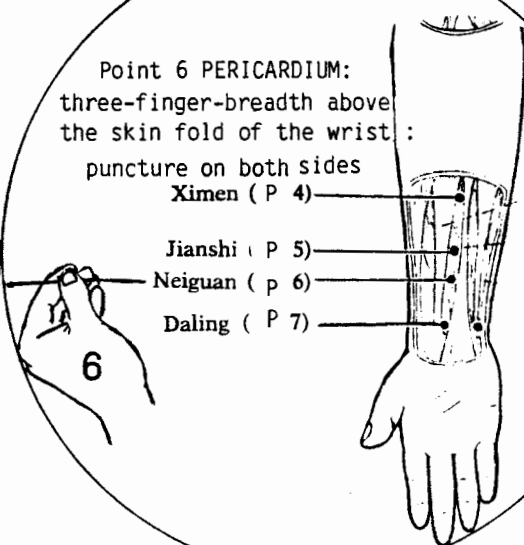
Point 2 STOMACH:

on the suborbital foramen



Point 6 PERICARDIUM:

three-finger-breadth above the skin fold of the wrist: puncture on both sides

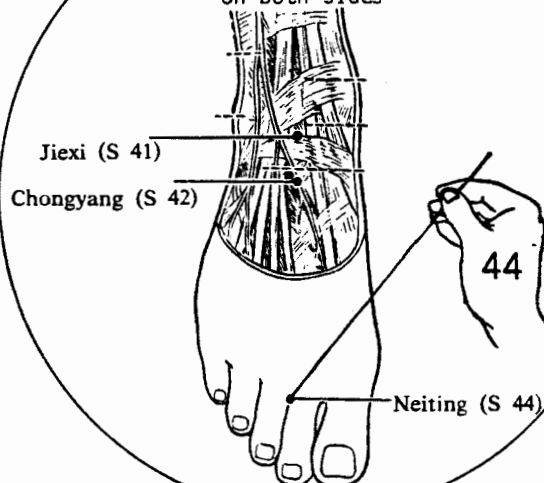


EXTRACTION OF THE UPPER INCISORS AND CANINE TEETH

IN THE EXTRACTION OF THE UPPER INCISORS
AND CANINE TEETH ANAESTHESIA CAN BE IN-
DUCED BY PUNCTURING:

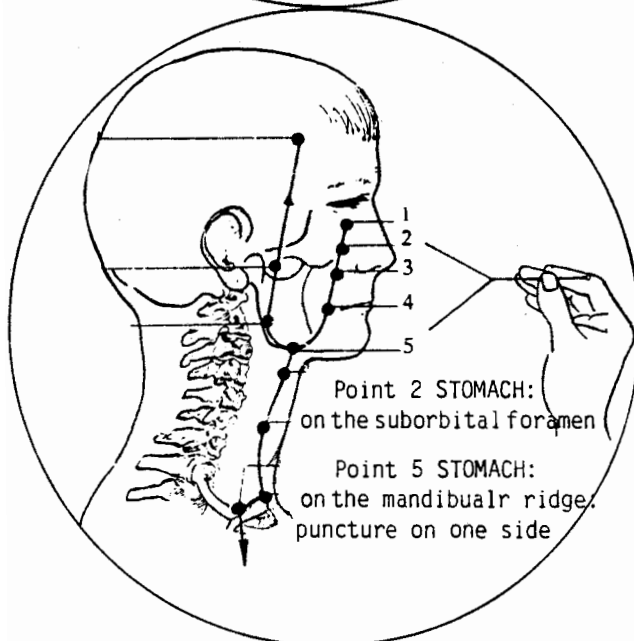
- 1) POINT 44 OF THE STOMACH;
- 2) POINT 2 AND POINT 5 OF THE STOMACH;
- 3) POINT 6 OF THE PERICARDIUM.

Point 44 STOMACH:
between the 2nd and 3rd
phalanges of the foot: puncture
on both sides

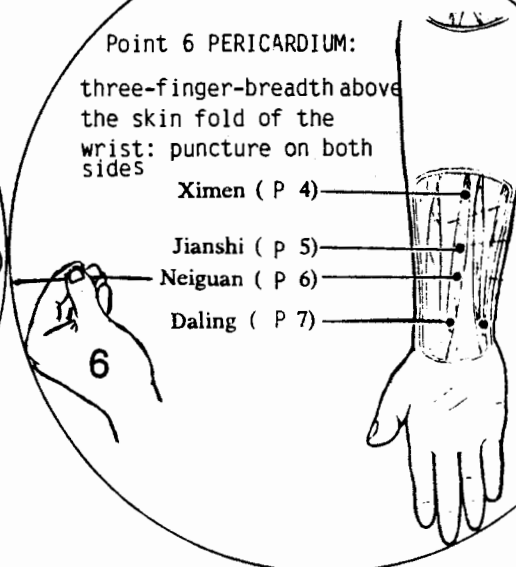


Point 2 STOMACH:
on the suborbital foramen

Point 5 STOMACH:
on the mandibular ridge.
puncture on one side



Point 6 PERICARDIUM:
three-finger-breadth above
the skin fold of the
wrist: puncture on both
sides

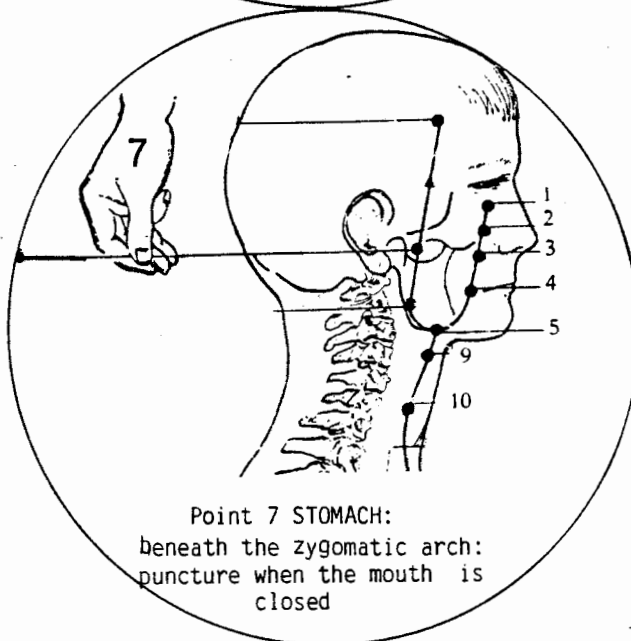
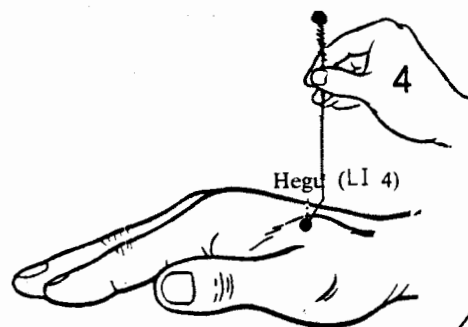


EXTRACTION OF THE LOWER INCISORS AND CANINE TEETH

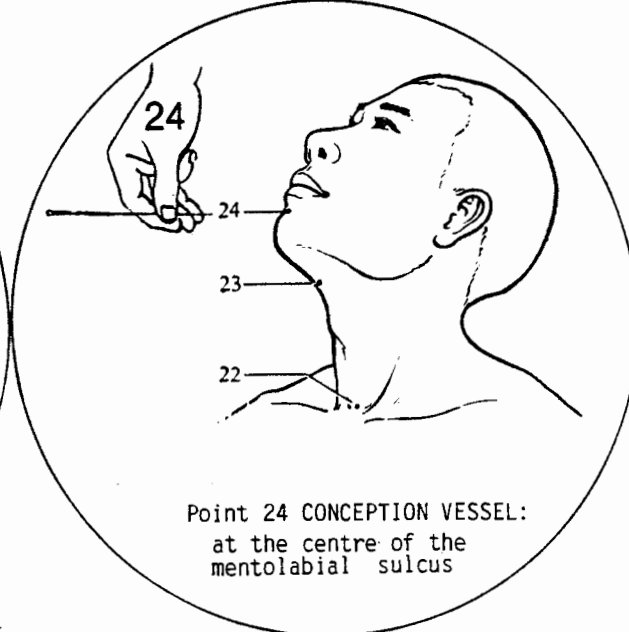
IN THE EXTRACTIVE OF THE LOWER INCISORS
AND CANINE TEETH ANAESTHESIA CAN BE IN-
DUCED BY PUNCTURING:

- 1) POINT 4 OF THE LARGE INTESTINE;
- 2) POINT 7 OF THE STOMACH;
- 3) POINT 24 OF THE CONCEPTION VESSEL.

Point 4 LARGE INTESTINE
between the 1st and 2nd
metacarpals: puncture on both
sides



Point 7 STOMACH:
beneath the zygomatic arch:
puncture when the mouth is
closed



Point 24 CONCEPTION VESSEL:
at the centre of the
mentolabial sulcus

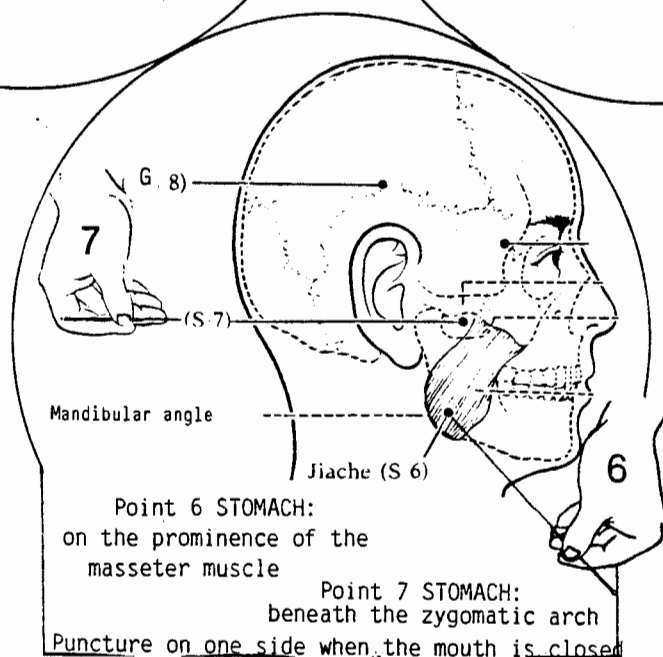
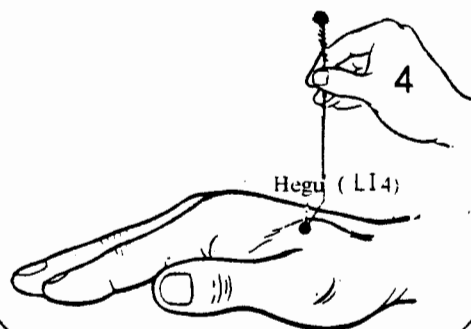
EXTRACTION OF THE LOWER MOLARS AND PREMOLARS

IN THE EXTRACTION OF THE LOWER MOLARS AND PREMOLARS ANAESTHESIA CAN BE INDUCED BY PUNCTURING:

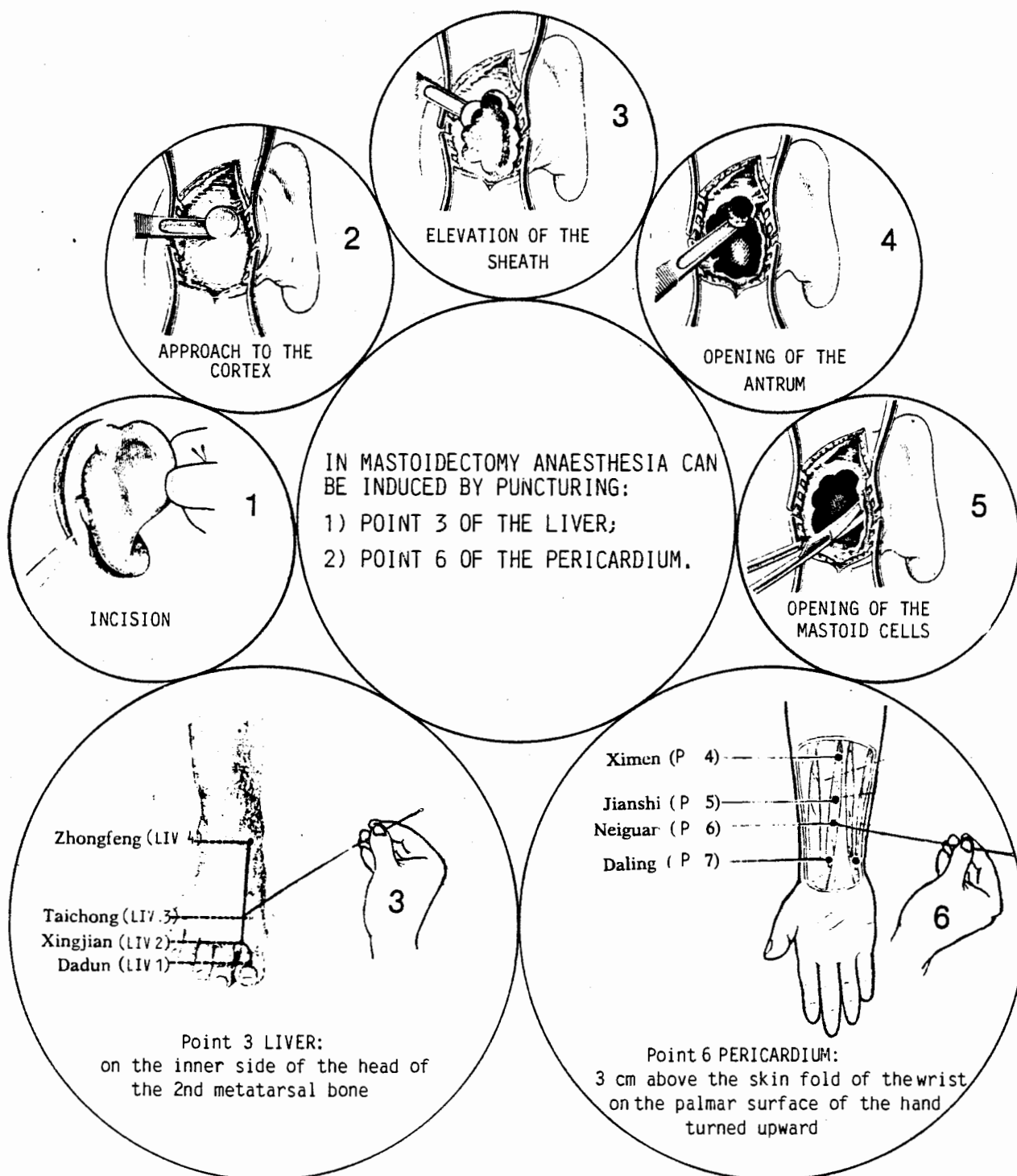
- 1) POINT 4 OF THE LARGE INTESTINE;
- 2) POINTS 6 AND 7 OF THE STOMACH.

Point 4 LARGE INTESTINE:

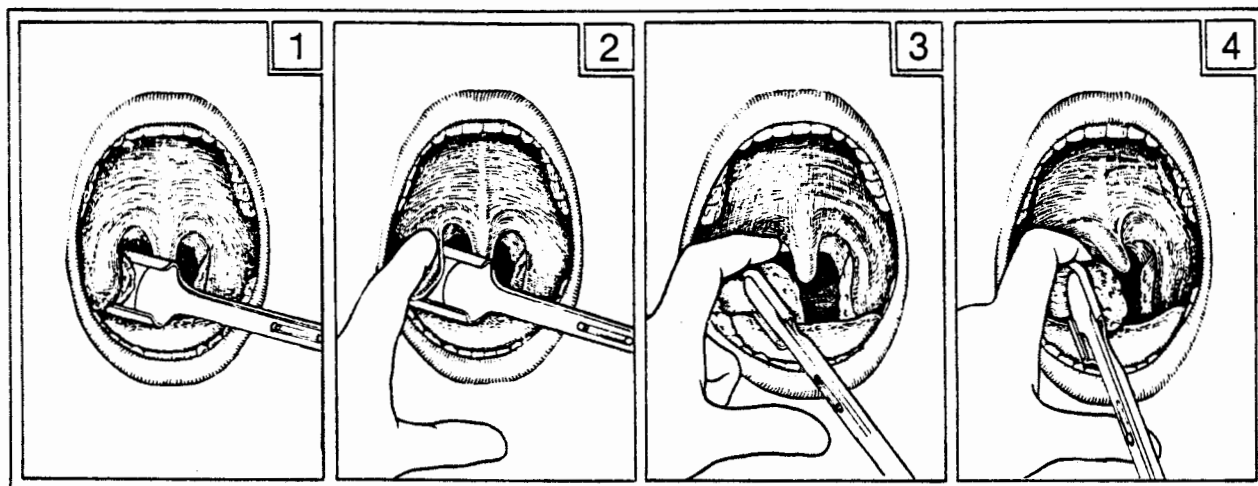
between the 1st and 2nd metacarpals:
puncture on both sides



ANAESTHESIA WITH ACUPUNCTURE IN MASTOIDECTOMY



ANAESTHESIA WITH ACUPUNCTURE IN TONSILLECTOMY



TONSILLECTOMY (SLUDER-BALLENGER OPERATION)

TONSILLECTOMY IS AN OPERATION THAT IS ROUTINELY PERFORMED IN OTOLARYNGOLOGY. THE SURGICAL TECHNIQUE CONSISTS IN ELEVATING AND RESECTING THE TONSILS. THIS OPERATION REQUIRES NO GENERAL ANAESTHESIA AND CAN BE PERFORMED UNDER LOCAL ANAESTHESIA, WHICH CAN ALSO BE INDUCED BY ACUPUNCTURE.

SUCH ACUPUNCTURE-INDUCED ANALGESIA IS SAFE AND EFFECTIVE, WITH EXCELLENT RESULTS.

THE MOST COMMONLY USED POINTS ARE:

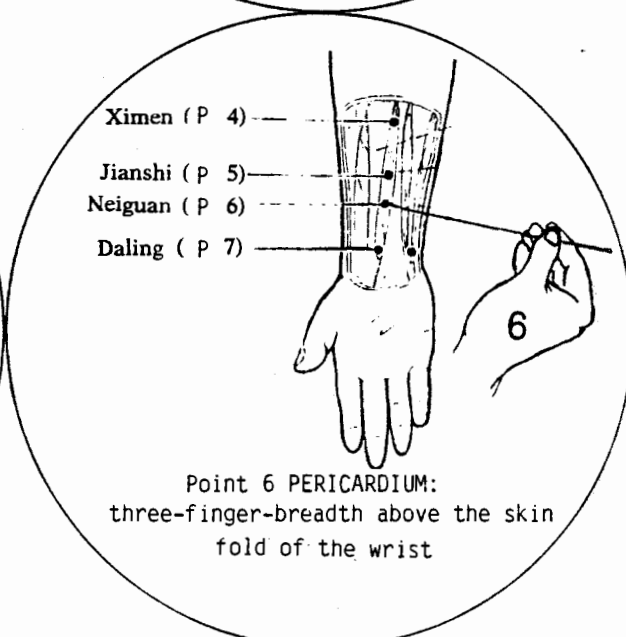
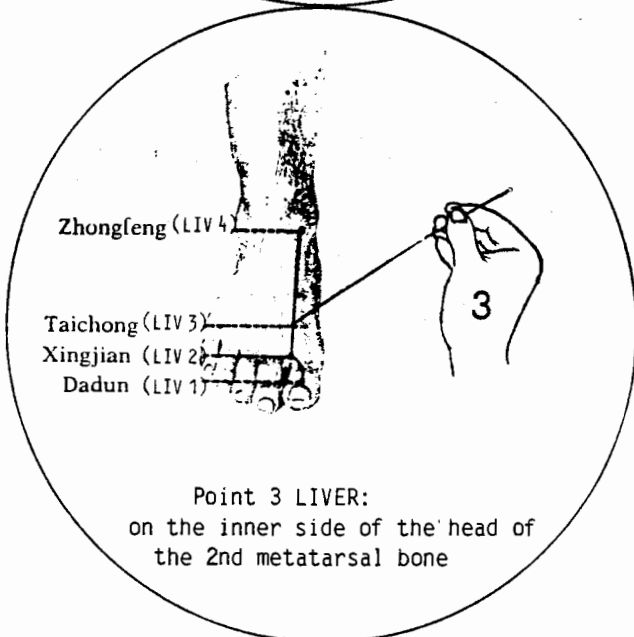
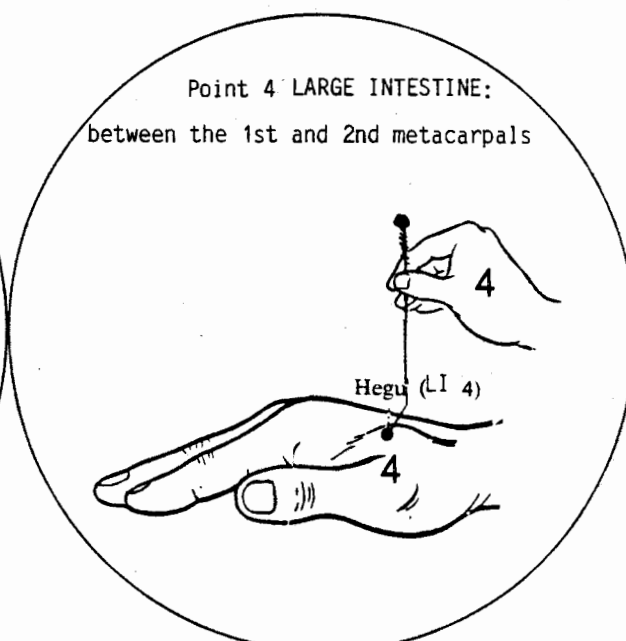
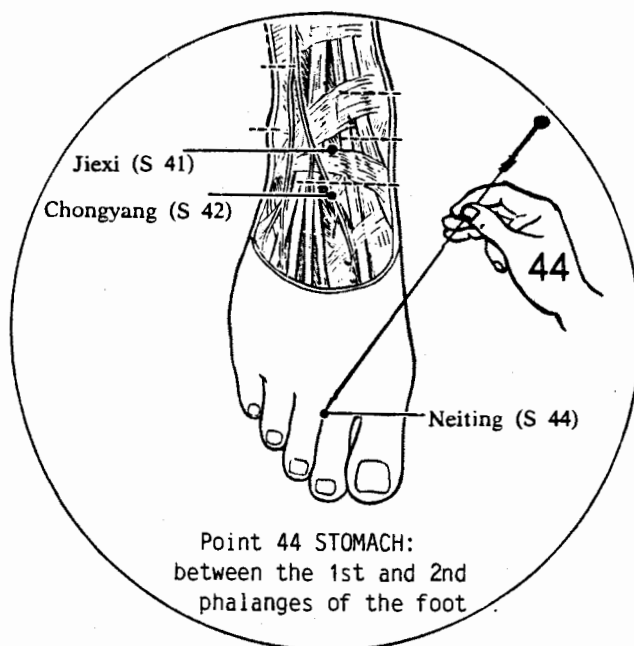
- 44 STOMACH
- 4 LARGE INTESTINE
- 3 LIVER
- 6 PERICARDIUM

THESE COMBINED FOUR POINTS ARE THE MOST WIDELY USED AND FAVOURABLE SEQUENCE OF ACUPOINTS. THEY ARE TO BE PREFERRED OVER OTHER POINTS BECAUSE THEY ARE REMOVED FROM THE OPERATING FIELD AND DO NOT STAND IN THE WAY OF THE SURGEON'S MANOEUVRES. NOR ARE THE NEEDLES DRIVEN OUT OF PLACE BY SOME MOVEMENT OF THE NECK.

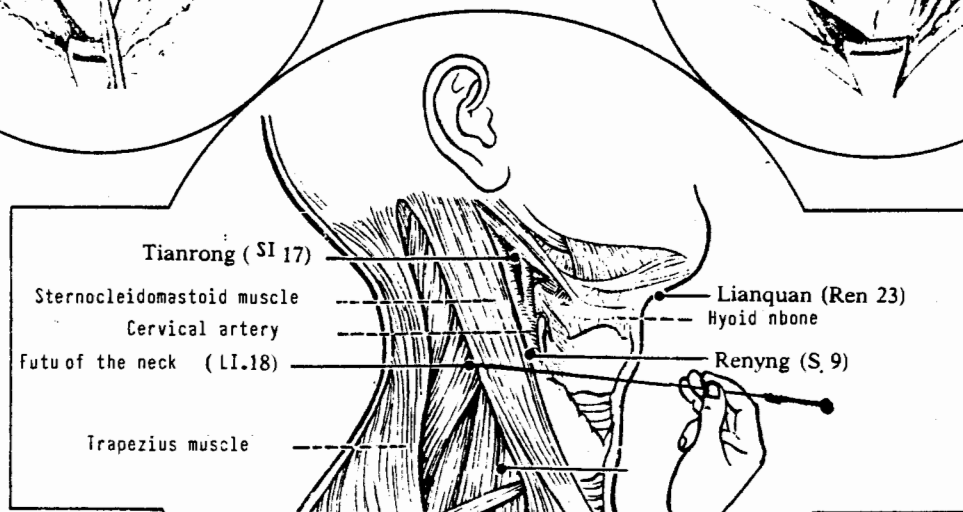
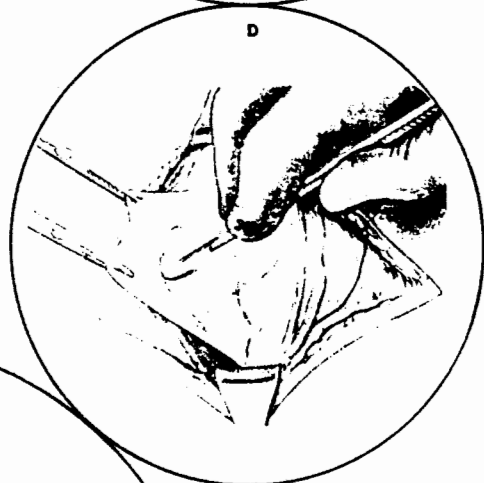
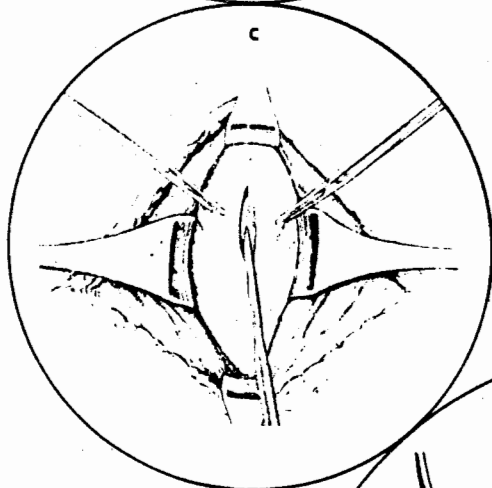
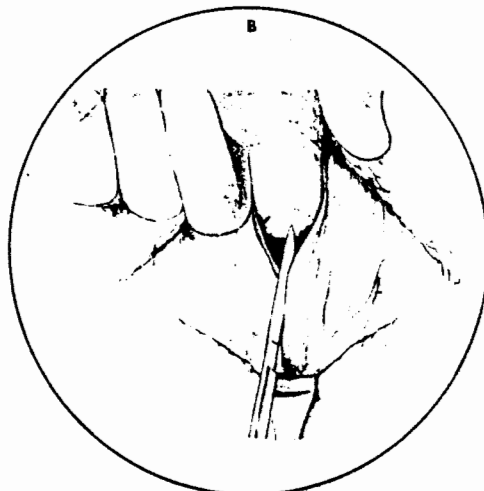
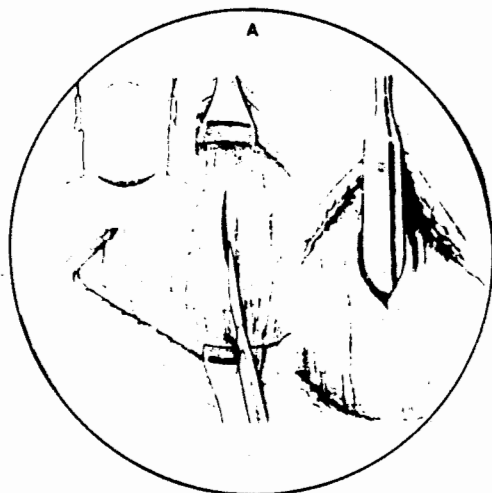
ANAESTHESIA WITH ACUPUNCTURE IN TONSILLECTOMY

ANAESTHESIA CAN BE INDUCED BY PUNCTURING

- 1) POINT 44 OF THE STOMACH;
- 2) POINT 4 OF THE LARGE INTESTINE;
- 3) POINT 3 OF THE LIVER;
- 4) POINT 6 OF THE PERICARDIUM.



ANAESTHESIA WITH ACUPUNCTURE IN THYROIDECTOMY



Point 18 LARGE INTESTINE:

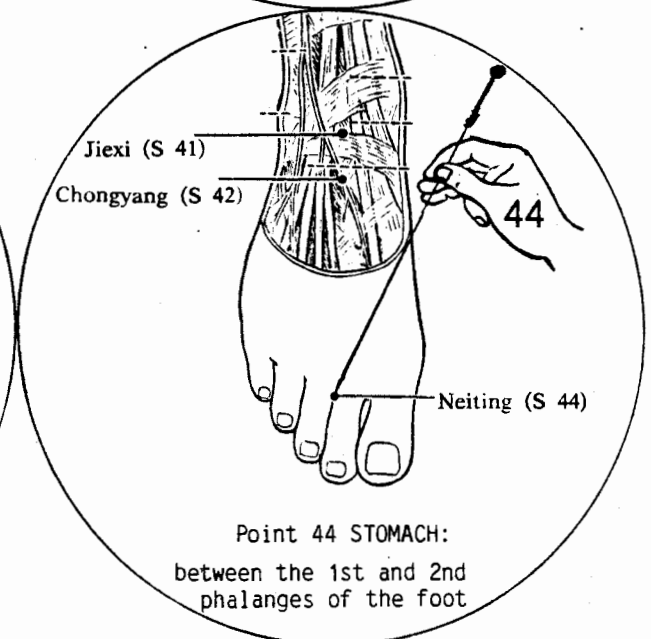
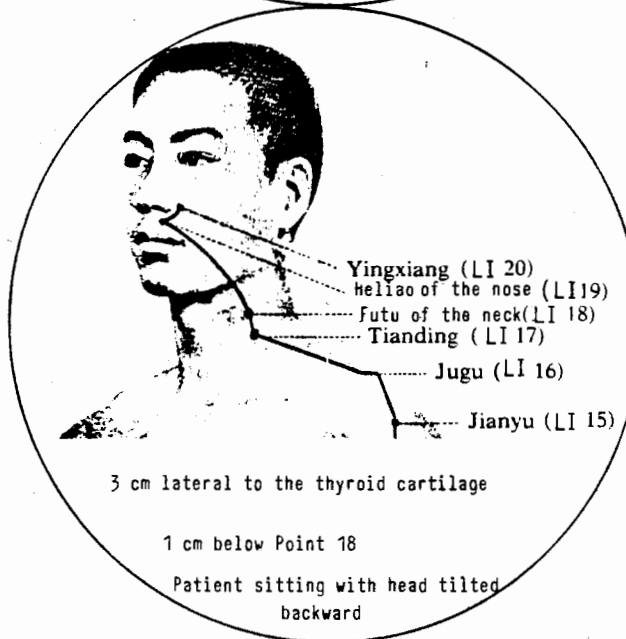
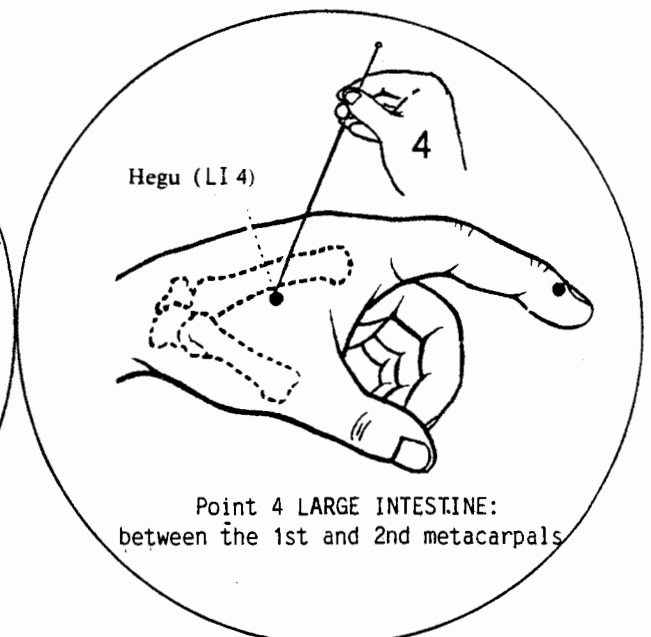
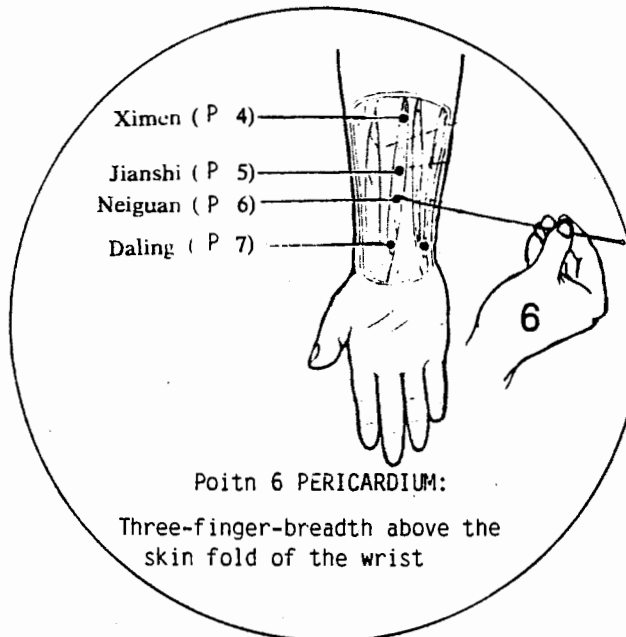
3 cm lateral to the thyroid cartilage between the manubrium of the sternum and the insertion of the sternocleidomastoid muscle on the clavicle.

This point alone has a higher analgizing power on the skin than any other points

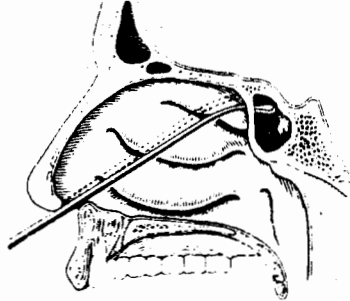
ANAESTHESIA WITH ACUPUNCTURE IN THYROIDECTOMY

THE MOST COMMONLY USED ACUPOINTS FOR INDUCING ANAESTHESIA IN THYROIDECTOMY ARE:

- 1) POINT 6 OF THE PERICARDIUM;
- 2) POINT 4 OF THE LARGE INTESTINE;
- 3) POINTS 17 AND 18 OF THE LARGE INTESTINE;
- 4) POINT 44 OF THE STOMACH.



ANAESTHESIA WITH ACUPUNCTURE IN NOSE SURGERY



THE MOST COMMONLY PERFORMED OPERATIONS IN NOSE SURGERY ARE:

- 1) REMOVAL OF NASAL POLYPS;
- 2) REMOVAL OF NASAL CONCHAE;
- 3) REMOVAL OF THE CHOANAL MUCOSA.

THESE OPERATIONS REQUIRE SUPERFICIAL ANAESTHESIA WHICH CAN BE INDUCED BY ACUPUNCTURE.

USING THIS TYPE OF ANAESTHESIA NO ADRENALINE OR EPHEDRINE ARE NEEDED.
 USING THIS TYPE OF ANAESTHESIA POST-OPERATIVE FAILURES ARE NON-EXISTENT.
 USING THIS TYPE OF ANAESTHESIA NO RISKS OF INTOXICATION ARE INCURRED.
 USING THIS TYPE OF ANAESTHESIA NO DRUG-INDUCED ALLERGY IS LIKELY TO DEVELOP.
 USING THIS TYPE OF ANESTHESIA SURGEONS CAN ECONOMIZE ON CHEMICALS.

THE MOST COMMONLY USED POINTS ARE:

- 1) POINT 4 OF THE LARGE INTESTINE;
- 2) POINT 20 OF THE LARGE INTESTINE;
- 3) POINT 18 OF THE SMALL INTESTINE.

WHEN ELECTROACUPUNCTURE IS USED, THE ELECTRODES ARE CONNECTED TO THE NEEDLE HANDLES.

WHEN PLAIN ACUPUNCTURE IS USED:

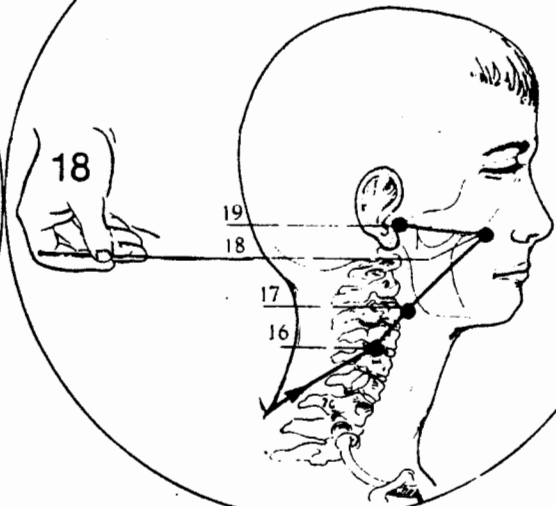
- A) DISINFECT THE POINTS TO BE PUNCTURED WITH IODIZED OR 90° ALCOHOL;
- B) LEAVE THE ENERGY POINTS TO BE PUNCTURED UNCOVERED;
- C) TWIST THE NEEDLES EVERY 10 MINUTES;
- D) START SURGERY 10 OR 15 MINUTES AFTER ANAESTHESIA HAS BEEN INDUCED BY ACUPUNCTURE;
- E) KEEP THE PATIENT HALF-SITTING WITH HIS ELBOWS RELAXED AND FLEXED.

ANAESTHESIA WITH ACUPUNCTURE IN NOSE SURGERY

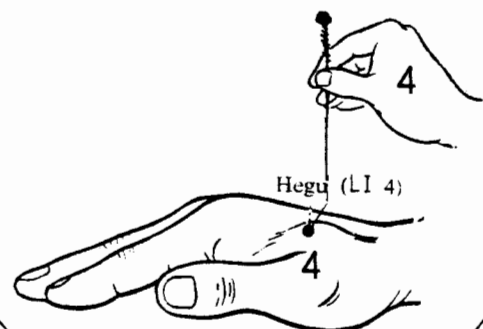
IN NOSE SURGERY ANAESTHESIA CAN
BE INDUCED BY PUNCTURING:

- 1) POINT 18 OF THE SMALL INTESTINE;
- 2) POINT 20 OF THE LARGE INTESTINE;
- 3) POINT 4 OF THE LARGE INTESTINE.

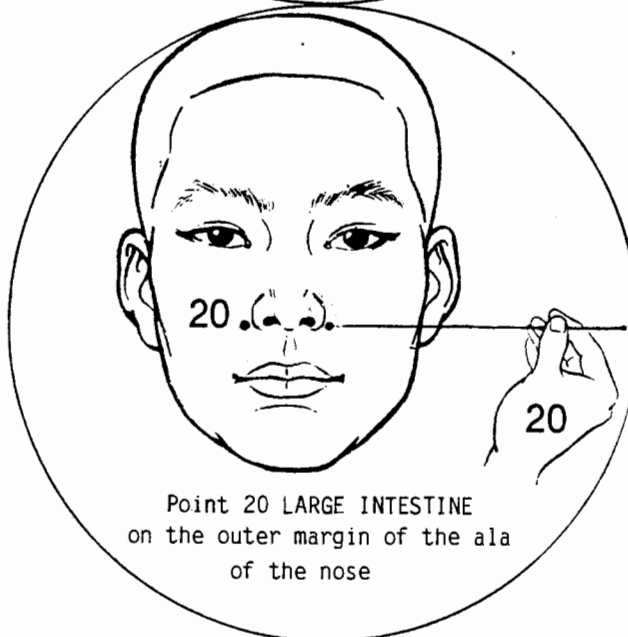
Point 18 SMALL INTESTINE
beneath the zygomatic bone



Point 4 LARGE INTESTINE
between the 1st and 2nd metacarpals

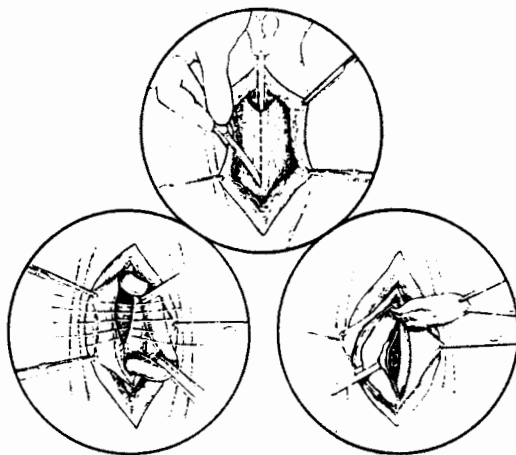


Point 20 LARGE INTESTINE
on the outer margin of the ala
of the nose



ANAESTHESIA WITH ACUPUNCTURE IN INGUINOSCROTAL HERNIA

DIAGRAM OF THE BASSINI OPERATION



THE SUCCESSFUL RESULTS OBTAINED WITH ANALGESIA INDUCED BY ELECTROACUPUNCTURE IN SURGERY OF THE LOWER ABDOMEN HAVE SUGGESTED THE APPLICATION OF THIS TECHNIQUE IN MANY OTHER OPERATIONS.

MAIN INDICATIONS:

- 1) SEVERE LUNG DISEASE, ALSO OF A SPECIFIC NATURE;
- 2) LIVER FAILURE. DOES NOT CAUSE VOMITING OR NAUSEA, NEITHER BEFORE NOR AFTER SURGERY.
- 3) EMERGENCY SURGERY, WHEN THE PATIENT HAS NOT BEEN FASTING;
- 4) WHEN NO ABDOMINAL METEORISM IS PRESENT;
- 5) THE EFFECT OF ANALGESIA IS STILL FELT AFTER SURGERY. NO SEDATIVES (MORPHINE) ARE NEEDED.

ELECTRICAL STIMULATION IS RECCOMENDED FOR 20 MINUTES.

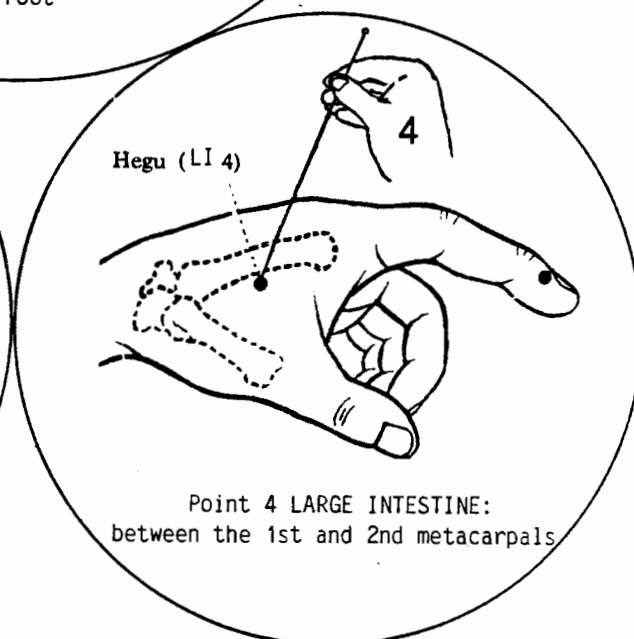
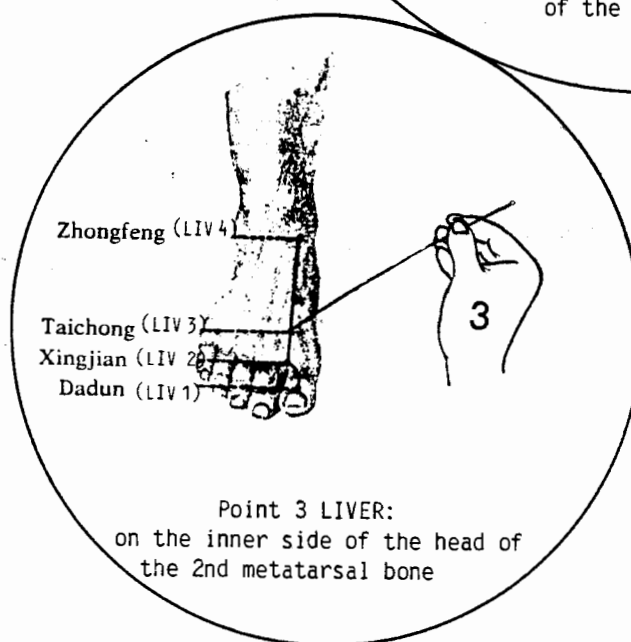
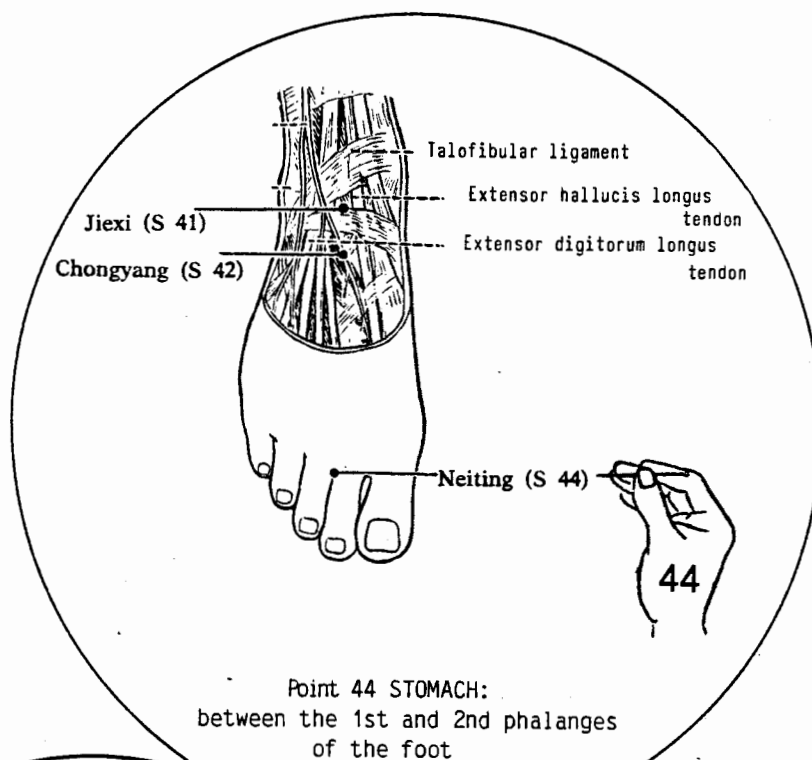
THE MOST COMMONLY USED ACUPOINTS FOR INDUCING ANALGESIA IN SCROTAL HERNIAS ARE:

- A) POINT 25 OF THE STOMACH;
- B) POINT 6 OF THE SPLEEN;
- C) POINT 36 OF THE STOMACH;
- D) POINT 27 OF THE GALL-BLADDER.

ANAESTHESIA WITH ACUPUNCTURE IN SCROTAL HERNIAS

THE MOST COMMONLY USED POINTS ARE:

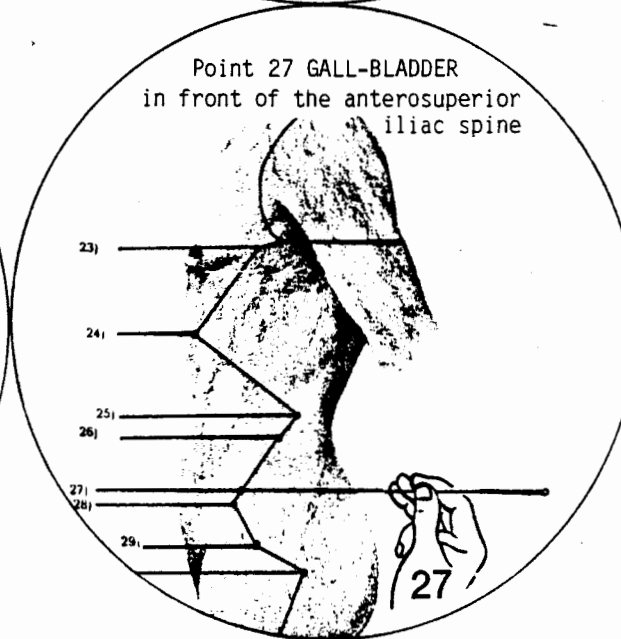
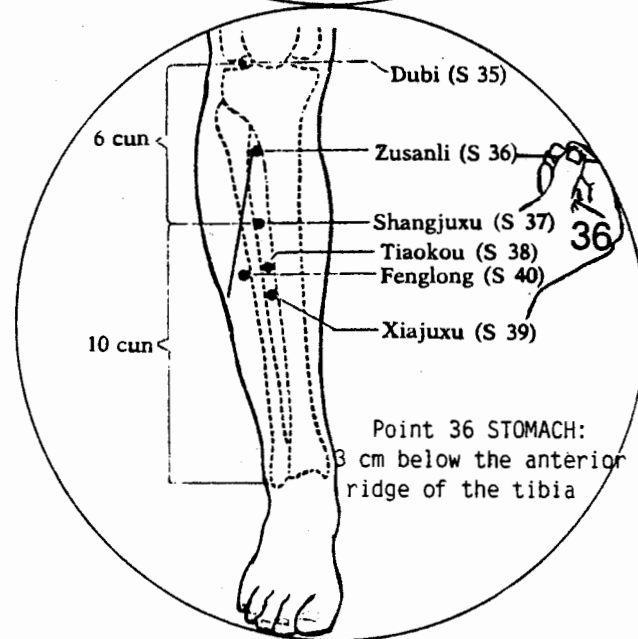
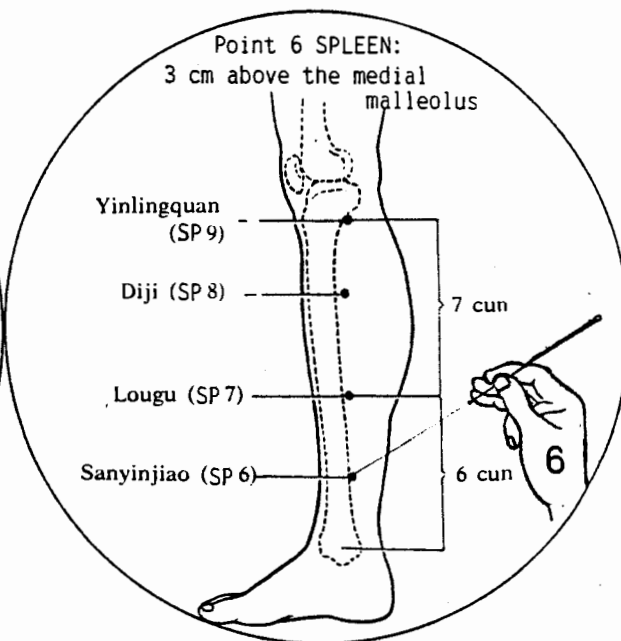
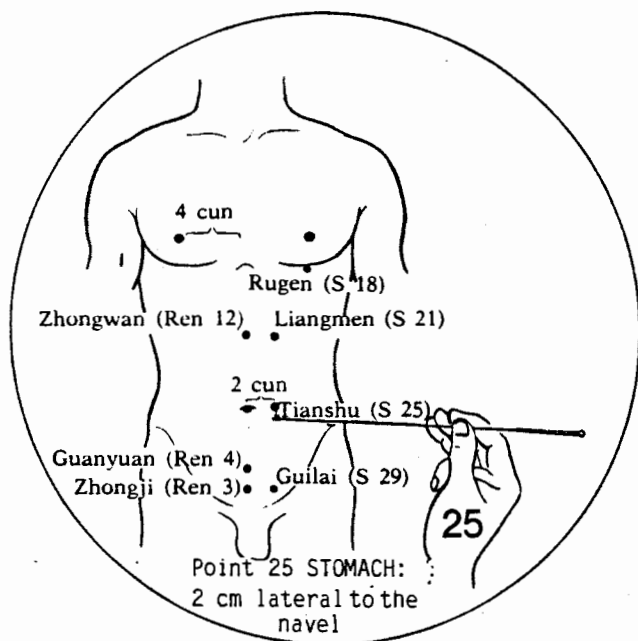
- 1) POINT 44 OF THE STOMACH;
- 2) POINT 3 OF THE LIVER;
- 3) POINT 4 OF THE LARGE INTESTINE.



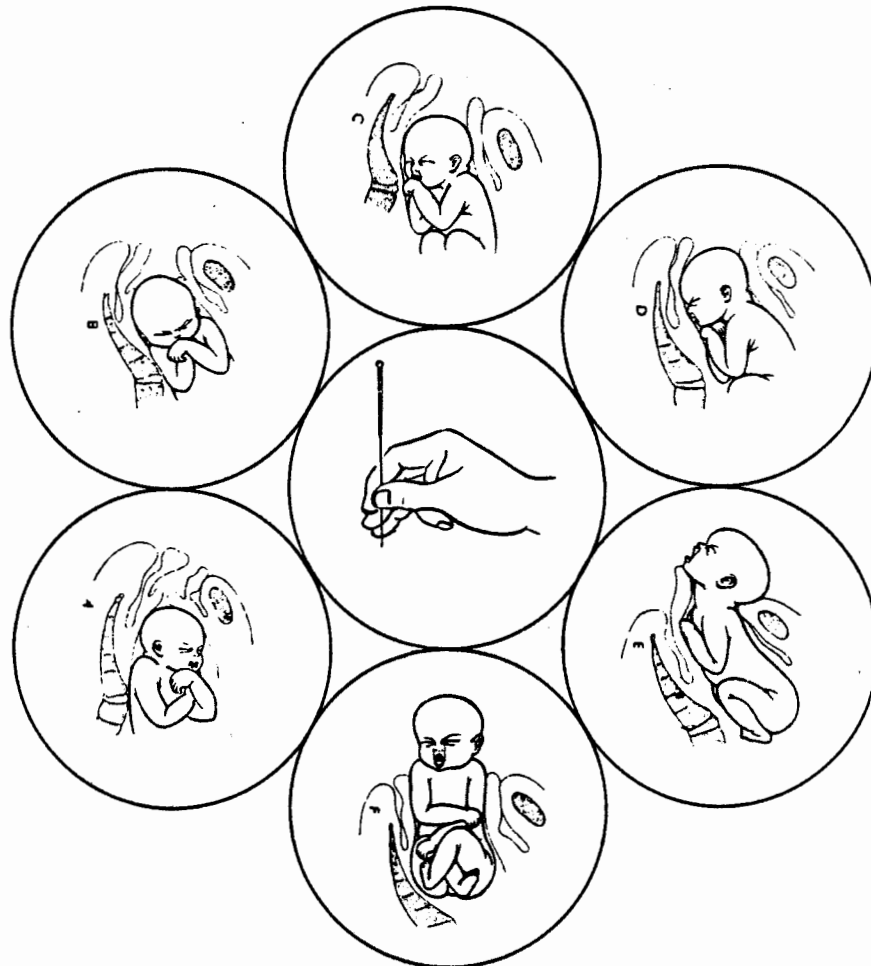
ANAESTHESIA WITH ACUPUNCTURE IN INGUINAL HERNIAS

THE BASIC ACUPOINTS FOR INDUCING ANAESTHESIA IN INGUINAL HERNIA OPERATIONS ARE:

- 1) POINT 25 OF THE STOMACH;
- 2) POINT 6 OF THE SPLEEN;
- 3) POINT 36 OF THE STOMACH;
- 4) POINT 27 OF THE GALL-BLADDER.



ANAESTHESIA WITH ACUPUNCTURE
IN
CHILDBIRTH



THE USE OF ANALGESIA INDUCED BY ELECTRICAL ACUPUNCTURE IN CHILDBIRTH IS OF GREAT INTEREST.

THIS TECHNIQUE IS COMPLETELY RISK-FREE.

DOES NOT INDUCE ALLERGIES.

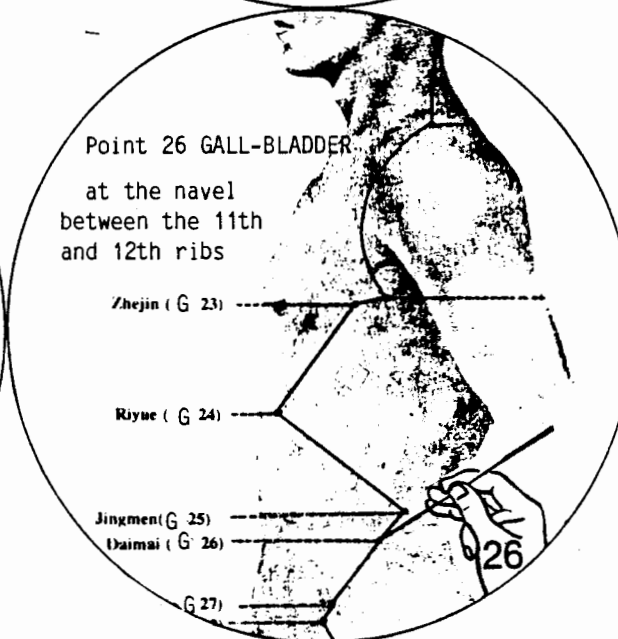
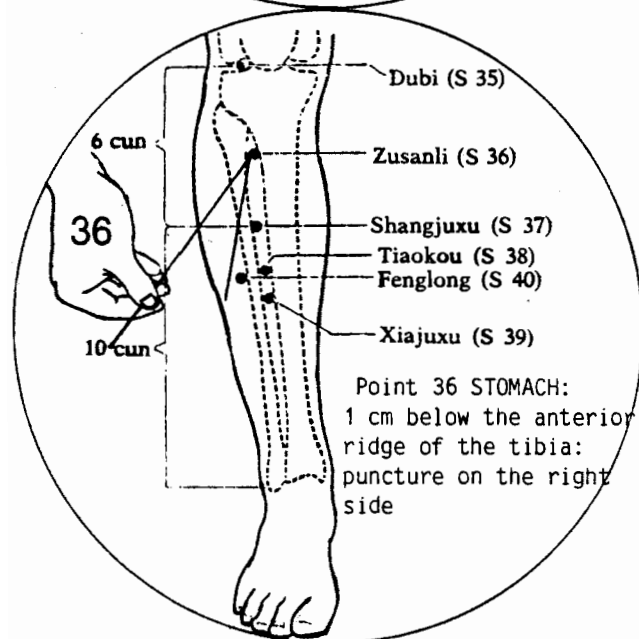
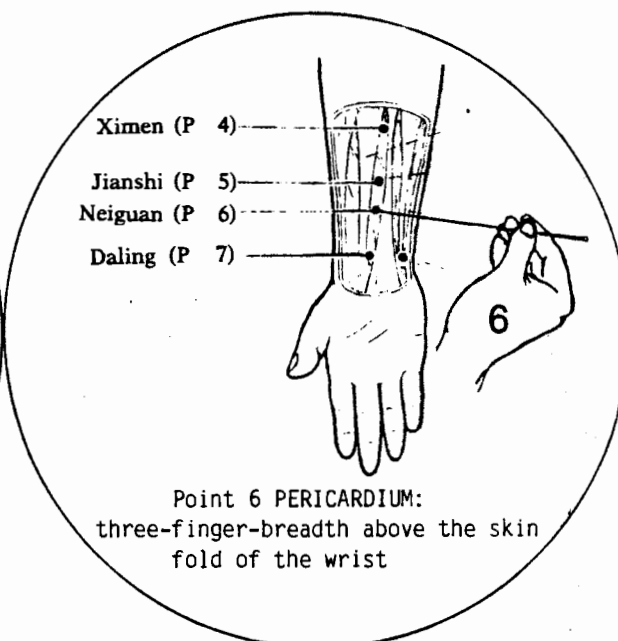
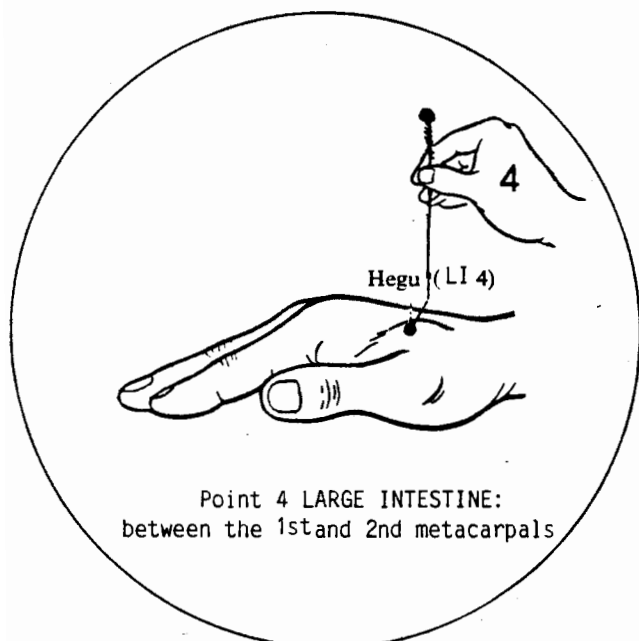
DOES NOT CAUSE POSTPARTUM COMPLICATIONS.

MAKES STAY IN HOSPITAL SHORTER.

ANAESTHESIA WITH ACUPUNCTURE IN PAINLESS CHILDBIRTH

THE MOST COMMONLY USED POINTS IN PAINLESS CHILDBIRTH ARE:

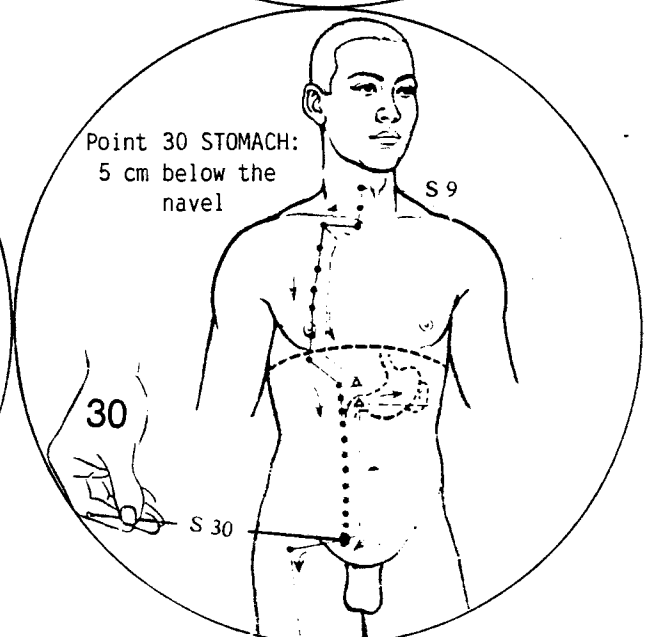
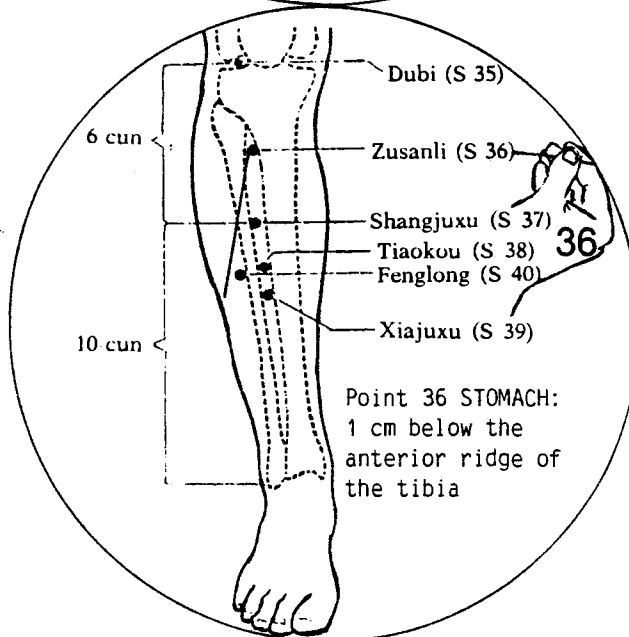
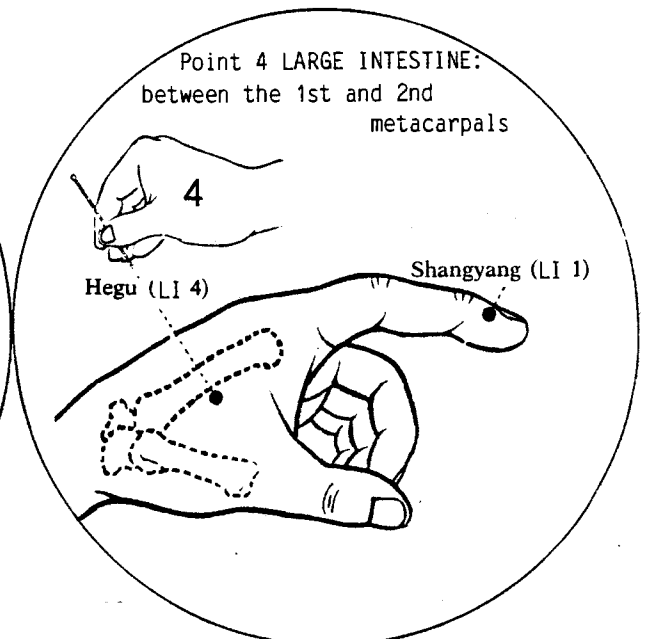
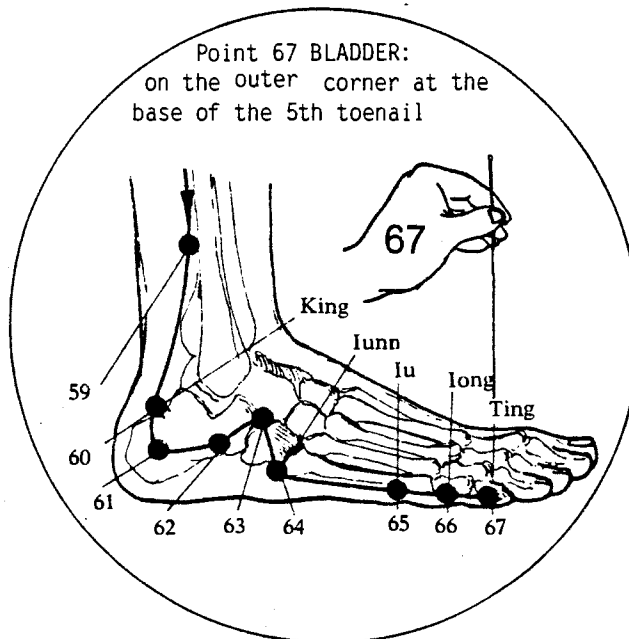
- 1) POINT 4 OF THE LARGE INTESTINE;
- 2) POINT 6 OF THE PERICARDIUM;
- 3) POINT 36 OF THE PERICARDIUM;
- 4) POINT 26 OF THE GALL-BLADDER.



TO ACCELERATE DELIVERY

THE MOST COMMONLY USED POINTS ARE:

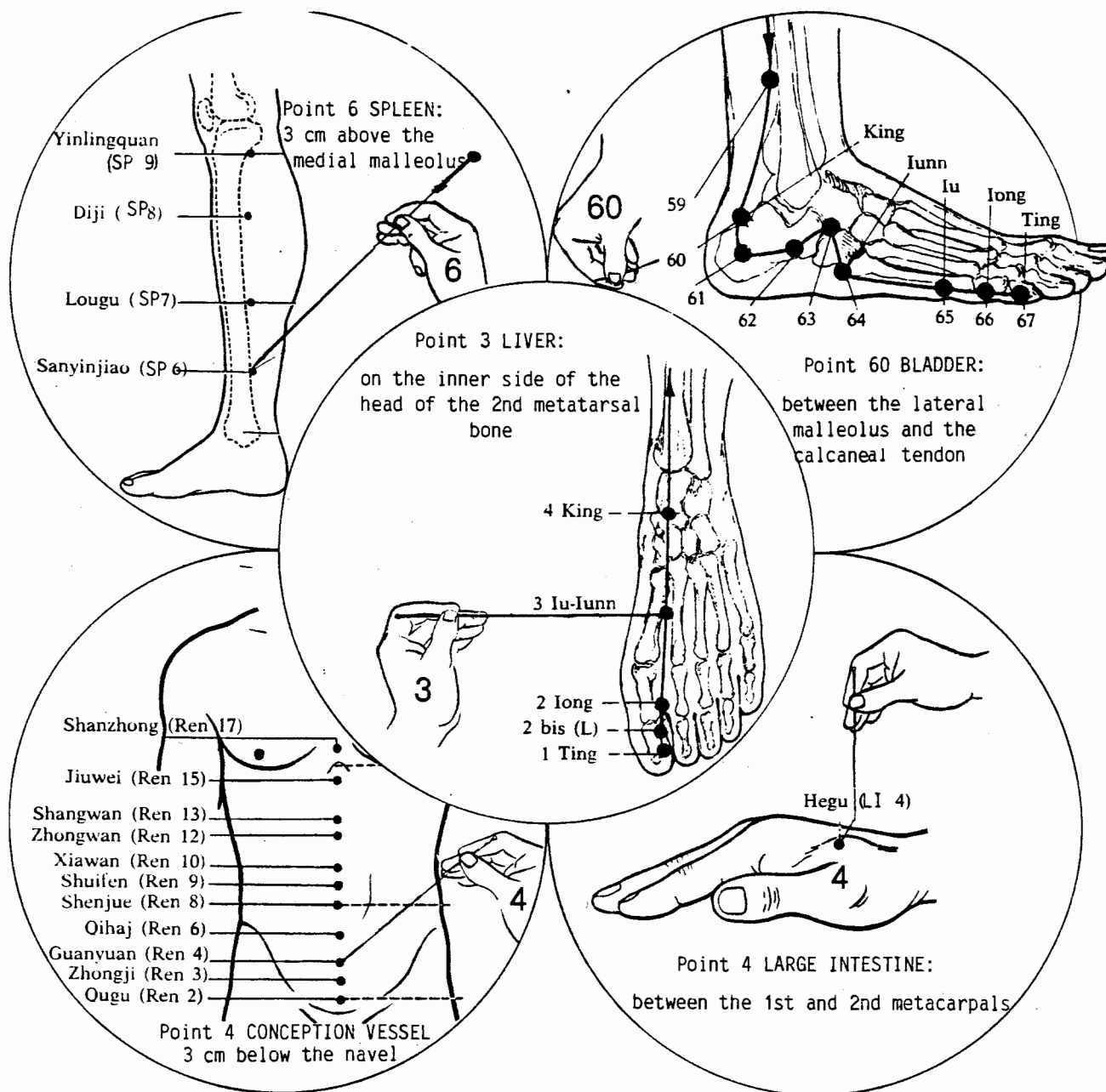
- 1) POINT 67 OF THE BLADDER;
- 2) POINT 4 OF THE LARGE INTESTINE;
- 3) POINT 36 OF THE STOMACH;
- 4) POINT 30 OF THE STOMACH.



ANAESTHESIA WITH ACUPUNCTURE IN LABOUR PAINS

THE MOST COMMONLY USED POINTS ARE:

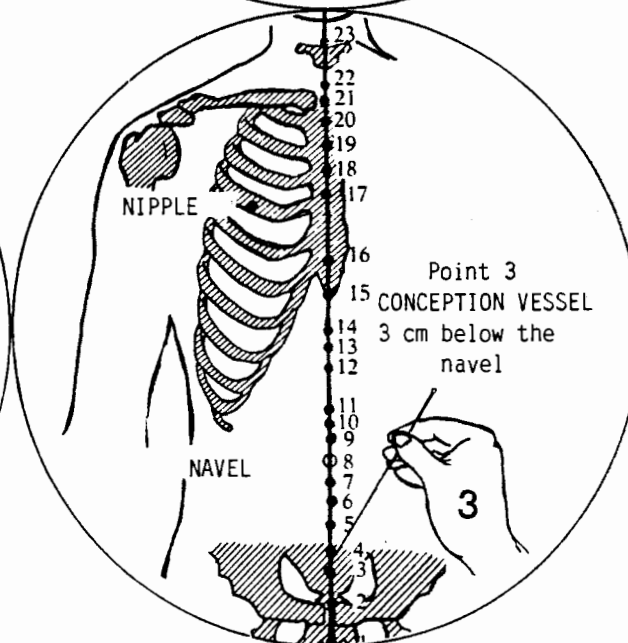
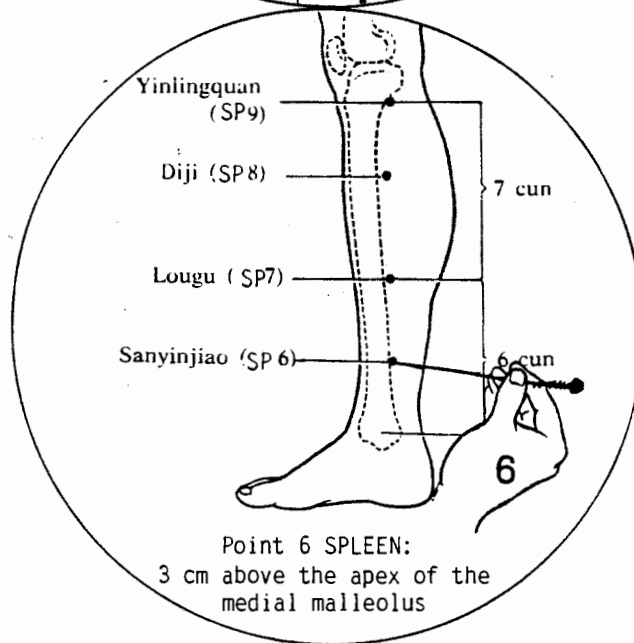
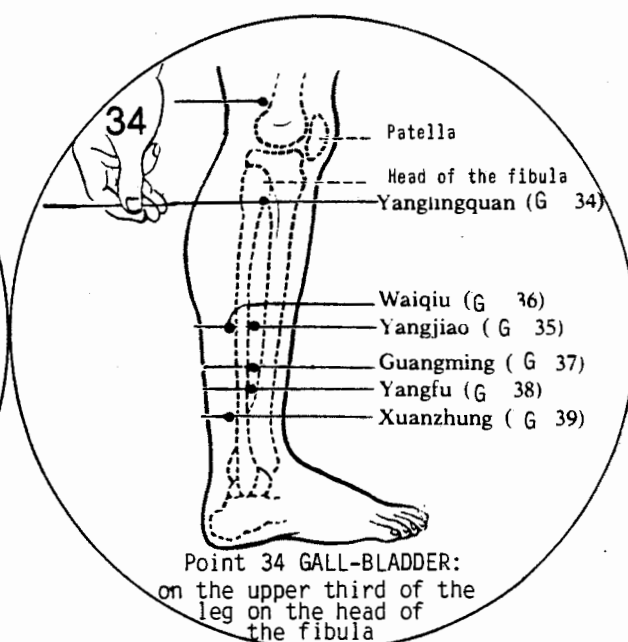
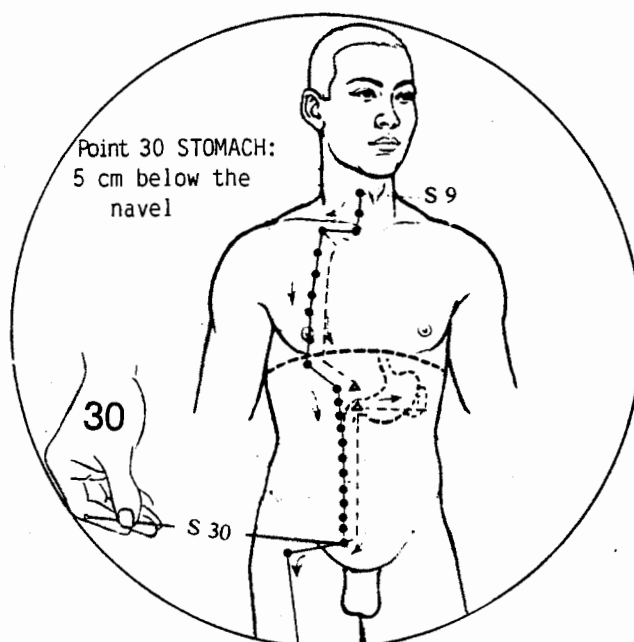
- 1) POINT 6 OF THE SPLEEN;
- 2) POINT 60 OF THE BLADDER;
- 3) POINT 3 OF THE LIVER;
- 4) POINT 4 OF THE CONCEPTION VESSEL;
- 5) POINT 4 OF THE LARGE INTESTINE.



ATONIC UTERUS DURING CHILDBIRTH

THE MOST COMMONLY USED POINTS ARE:

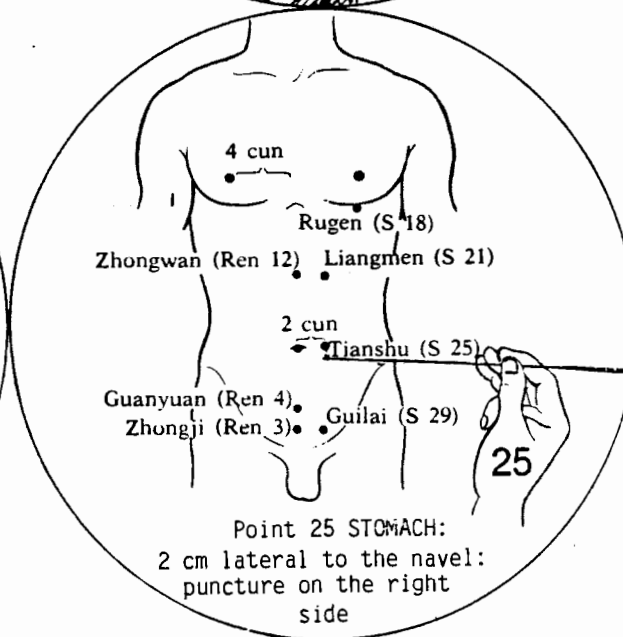
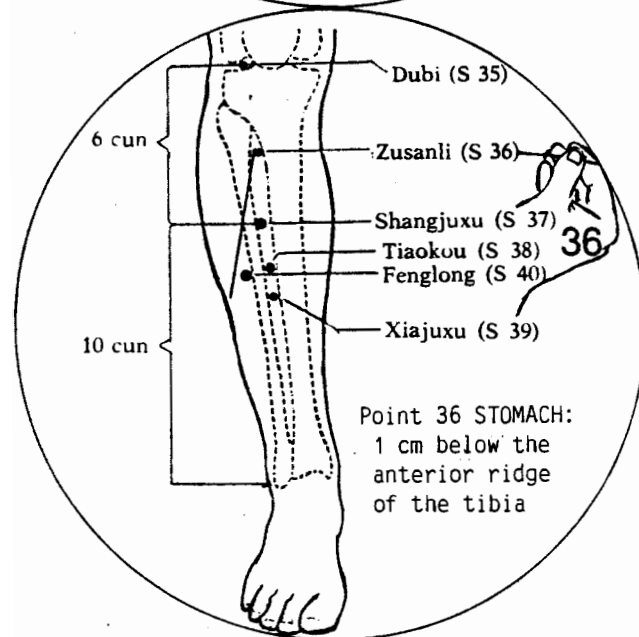
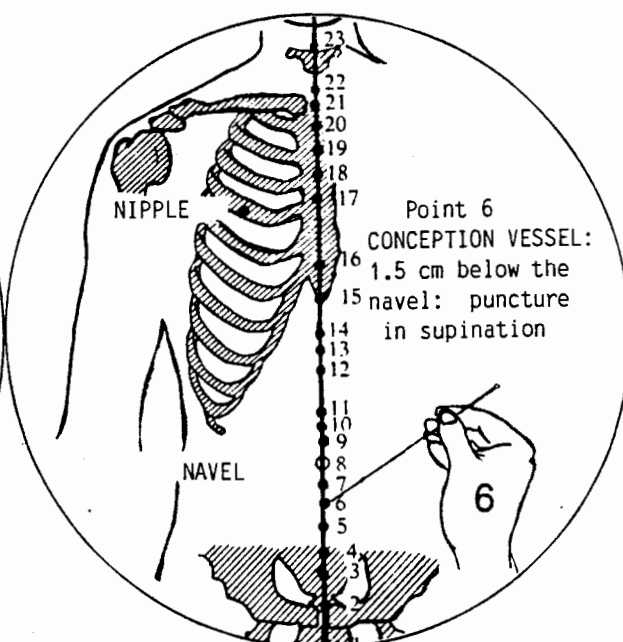
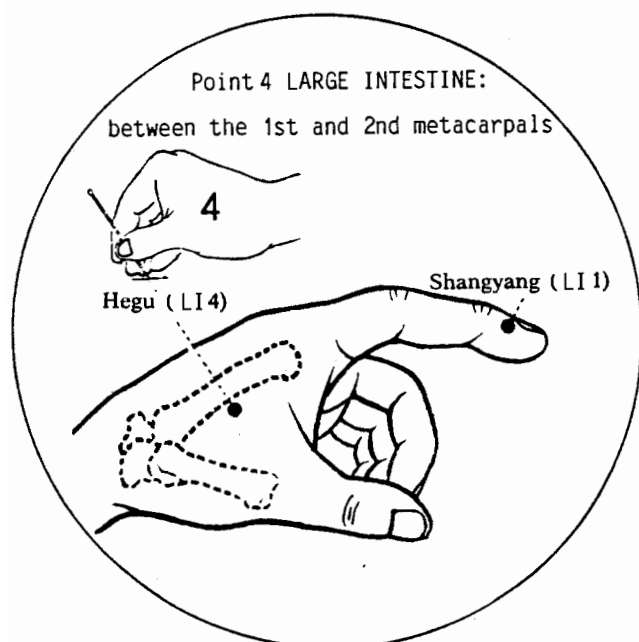
- 1) POINT 30 OF THE STOMACH;
- 2) POINT 34 OF THE GALL-BLADDER;
- 3) POINT 3 OF THE CONCEPTION VESSEL;
- 4) POINT 6 OF THE SPLEEN.



ANAESTHESIA WITH ACUPUNCTURE IN APPENDECTOMY

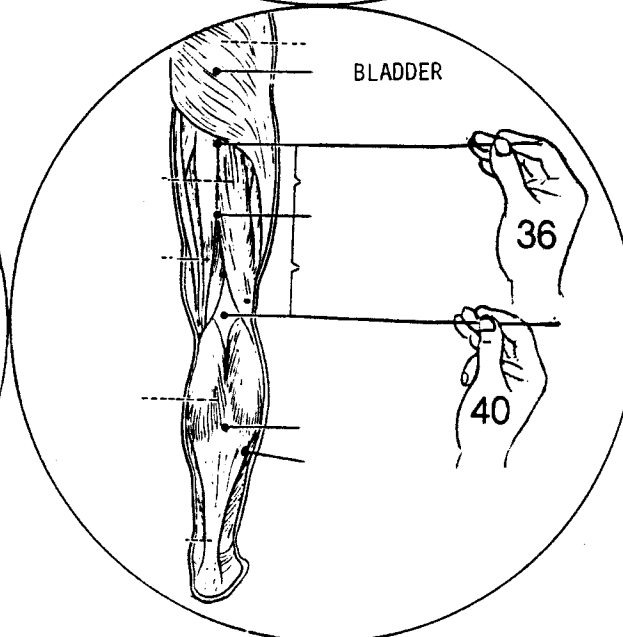
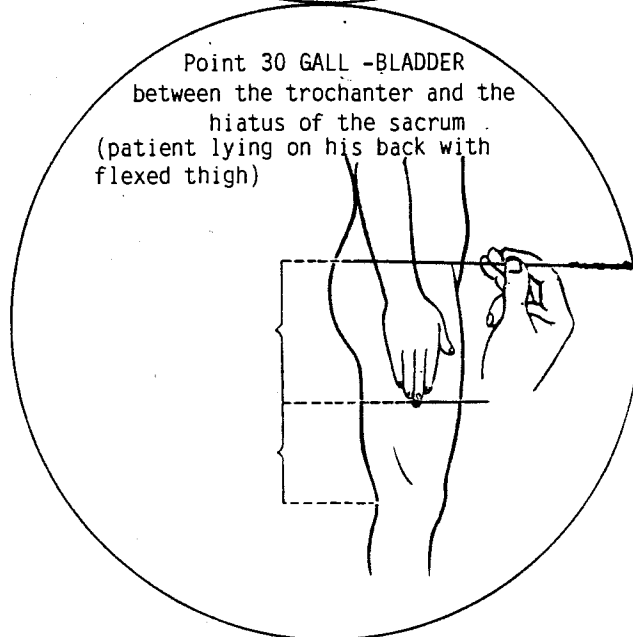
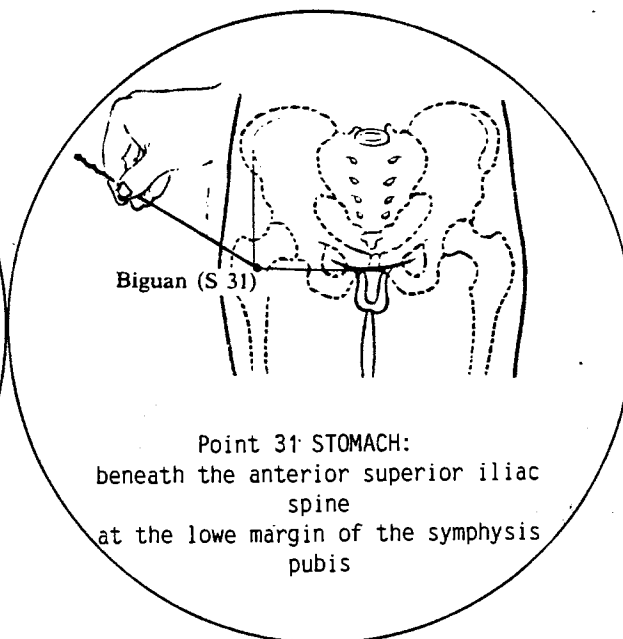
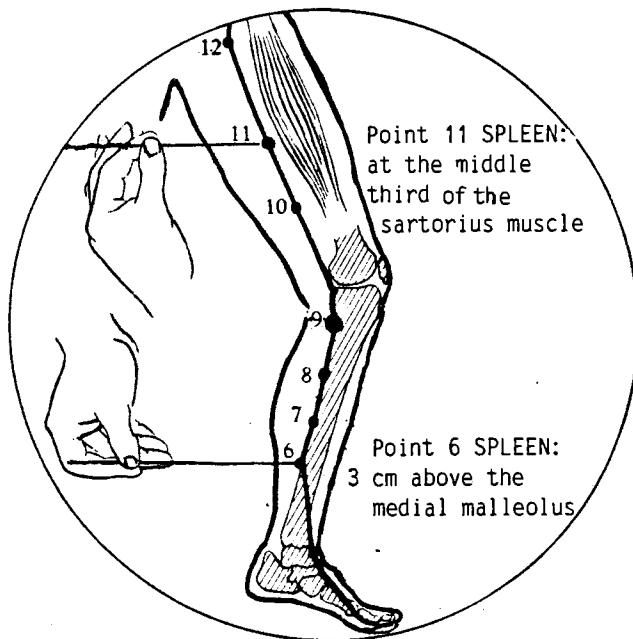
THE MOST COMMONLY USED POINTS ARE:

- 1) POINT 4 OF THE LARGE INTESTINE;
- 2) POINT 6 OF THE CONCEPTION VESSEL;
- 3) POINT 36 OF THE STOMACH;
- 4) POINT 25 OF THE STOMACH.

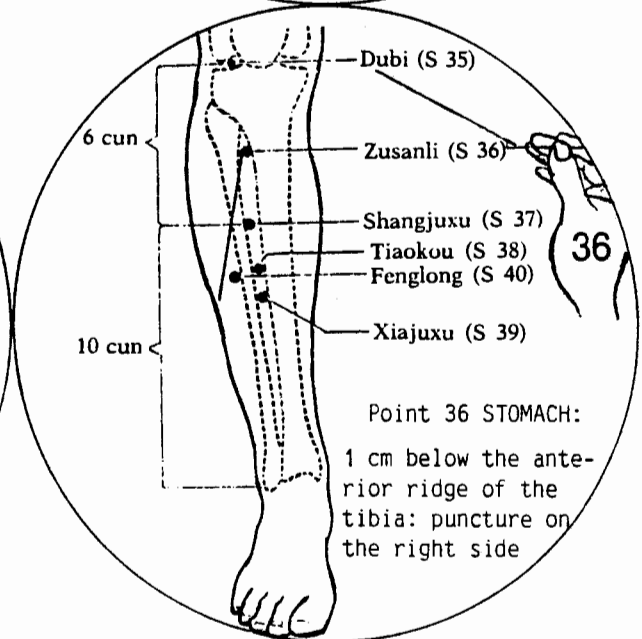
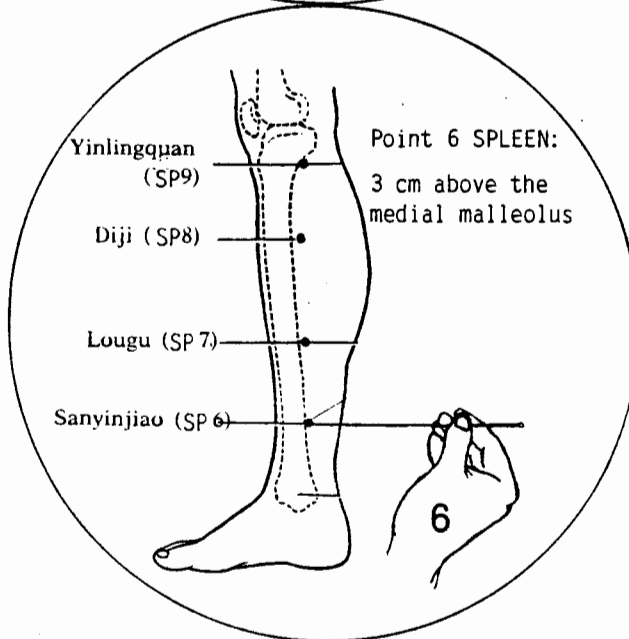
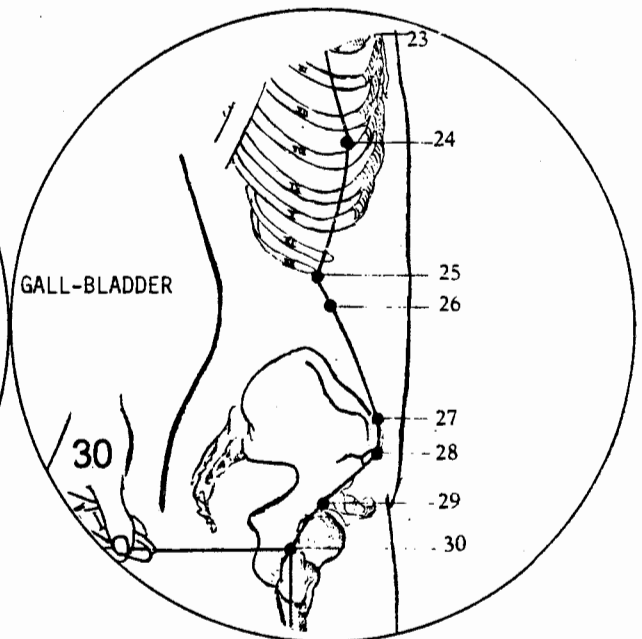
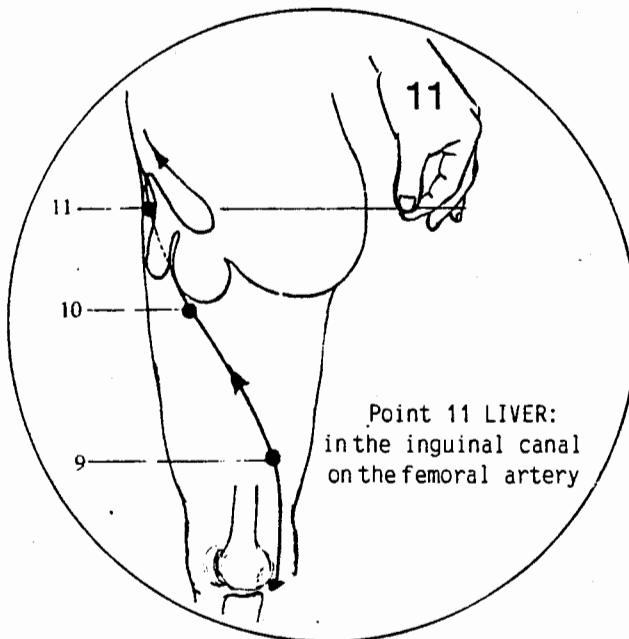


ALSO MARSHAL TITO
WAS ANAESTHESIZED
WITH CHINESE NEEDLES WHEN
HE HAD HIS LEFT LEG AMPUTATED

ALSO MARSHAL TITO WAS ANAESTHESIZED WITH CHINESE NEEDLES WHEN HE HAD HIS LEFT LEG AMPUTATED



THIS IS HOW MARSHAL TITO WAS OPERATED ON



POINTS OF THE EAR

EAR ACUPUNCTURE

**EACH POINT of the EAR
CORRESPONDS to a PART
of the HUMAN BODY**

OR OF A CHINESE MERIDIAN WITH ITS THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS

EXAMPLE: choose the point of the stomach for stomach diseases;
choose the point of the lungs for lung diseases;
choose the point of the liver for liver diseases, and so on.

ONCE THE NEEDLE HAS BEEN INSERTED, THE POINT MUST BE STIMULATED EITHER MANUALLY
OR ELETRICALLY.

EAR ACUPUNCTURE

EAR ACUPUNCTURE

AURICULAR THERAPY IS THE TREATMENT OF DISEASE BY PUNCTURING SOME AREAS ON THE EXTERNAL EAR.

IT IS A TRADITIONAL METHOD OF TREATMENT AND AN INTEGRAL PART OF ACUPUNCTURE.

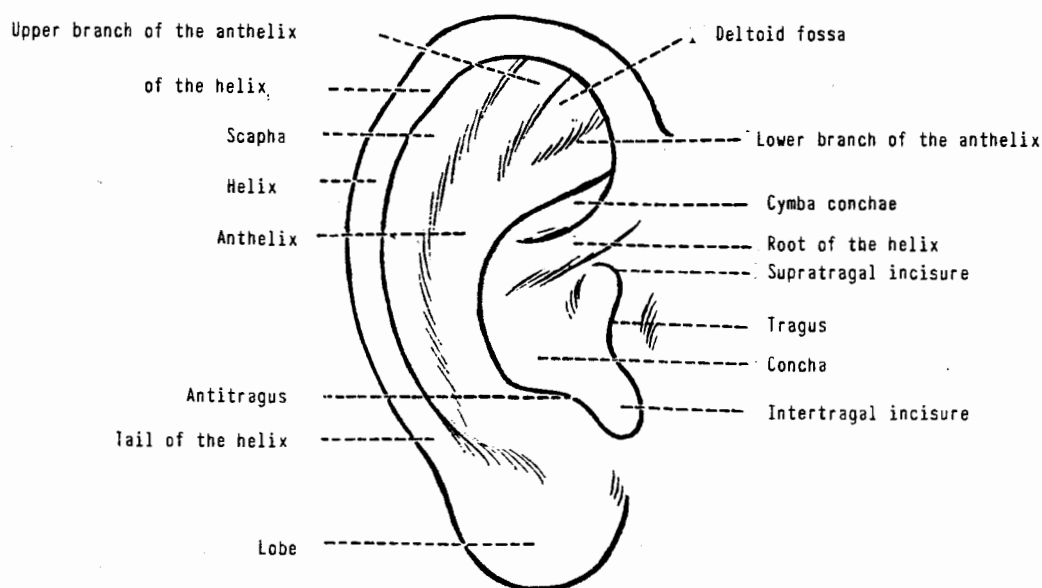
AS EARLY AS 2000 YEARS AGO PHYSICIANS KNEW THAT SOME RELATION EXISTED BETWEEN THE EAR, THE INTERNAL ORGANS AND THE MERIDIANS. A DESCRIPTION OF IT IS CONTAINED IN A BOOK CALLED "HUANGDI NEI YANG" (PRINCIPLES OF MEDICINE).

THE ACUPOINTS LOCATED ON THE PINNA OF THE EAR ARE MORE THAN 200.

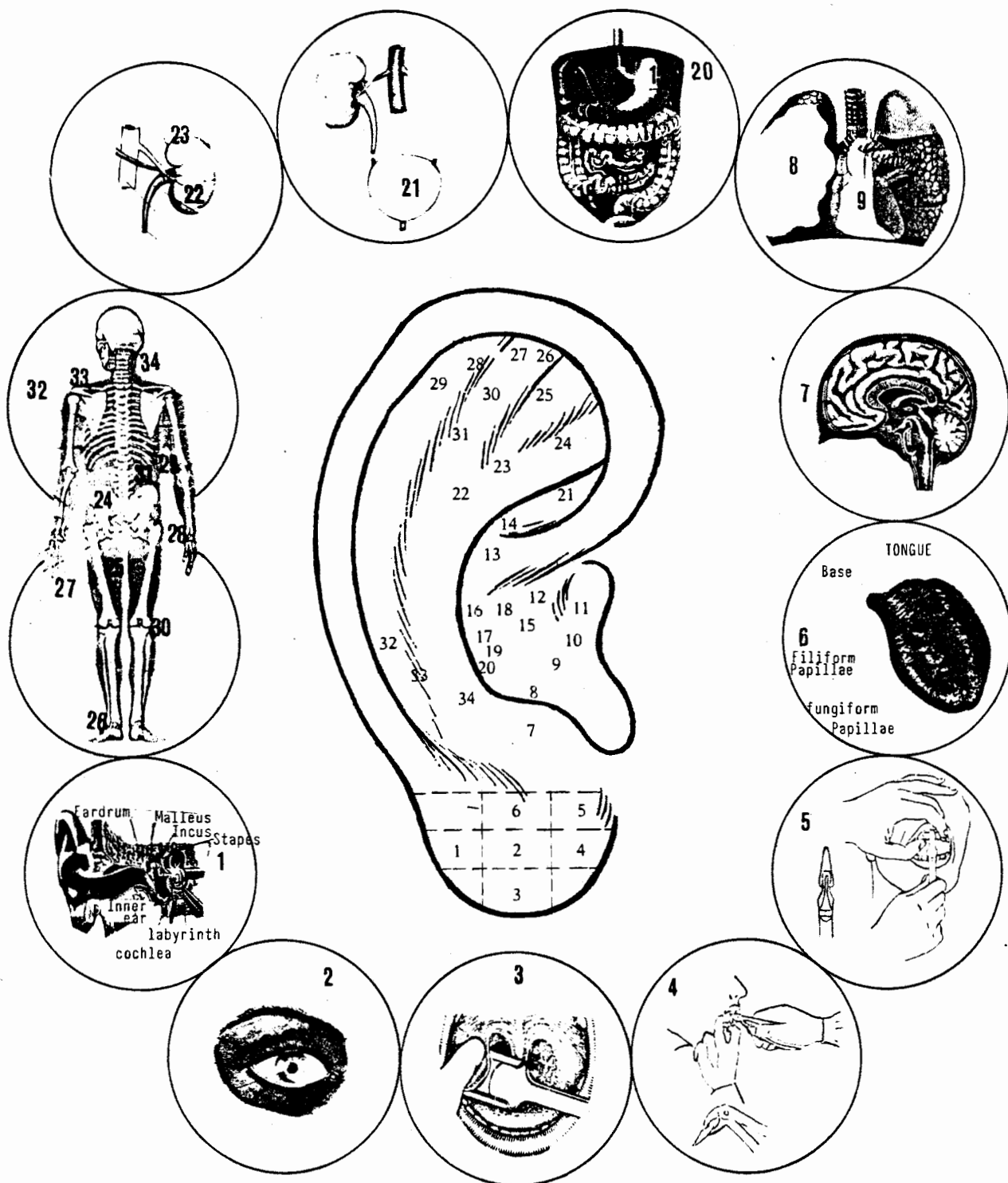
WHEN SOME PATHOLOGICAL ALTERATION DEVELOPS IN THE INTERNAL ORGANS OR IN OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, SOME SIGNS APPEAR IN VARIOUS PORTIONS OF THE EAR SUCH AS:

- 1) PAIN;
- 2) INCREASED REACTION TO THE PASSAGE OF ELECTRIC CURRENT;
- 3) MORPHOLOGICAL ALTERATIONS;
- 4) DISCOLORATION

ANATOMY OF THE EXTERNAL EAR



REGIONAL ANATOMY of the MAIN ACUPOINTS of the EAR



- 1) Inner ear; 2) Eye; 3) Tonsils; 4) Anaesthetic point in the extraction of the lower teeth; 5) Anaesthetic point in the extraction of the upper teeth; 6) Tongue; 7) Brain; 8) Lungs; 9) Heart; 10) Trachea; 11) Diaphragm; 12) Oesophagus; 13) Liver; 14) Gall- bladder; 15) Stomach; 16) Pancreas; 17) Large intestine; 18) Small intestine; 19) Appendix; 20) Spleen; 21) Bladder; 22) Kidneys; 23) Adrenals; 24) Pelvis; 25) Femur; 26) Ankle; 27) Hands; 28) Wrist; 29) Elbow; 30) Knee; 31) Lumbar vertebrae; 32) Shoulder; 33) Scapula; 34) Cervical vertebrae.

EAR ACUPUNCTURE

HOW TO CHOOSE THE ACUPOINTS OF THE EAR:

Choose the points that correspond to the areas to be treated: e.g., choose the point of the stomach to treat gastralgia, the point of the lungs or the bronchi or the liver, intestine, and so on to treat the diseases in any one of these organs.

After choosing the points to be punctured, the points have to be further chosen from among those that are least easy to puncture. The best point to start therapy with acupuncture in the ear is the one in which the patient feels the sharpest pain. This point can be located using either a probe or a pin-head.

Another method that can be used to spot the point to be punctured is electrical scanning. The points in which electrical conductivity is maximum are determined by locating the spots in which the ammeter indicates the highest value (an electroscanner for acupuncture is used).

Once the point to be punctured has been determined, sterilize the area and then introduce the filiform needle taking care not to pierce the ear. Generally, when the area swells and aches considerably, a successful result is to be expected. The needle MUST be kept in place for 20 or 30 minutes and constantly manipulated. The intensity of stimulation can be increased by electrical acupuncture.

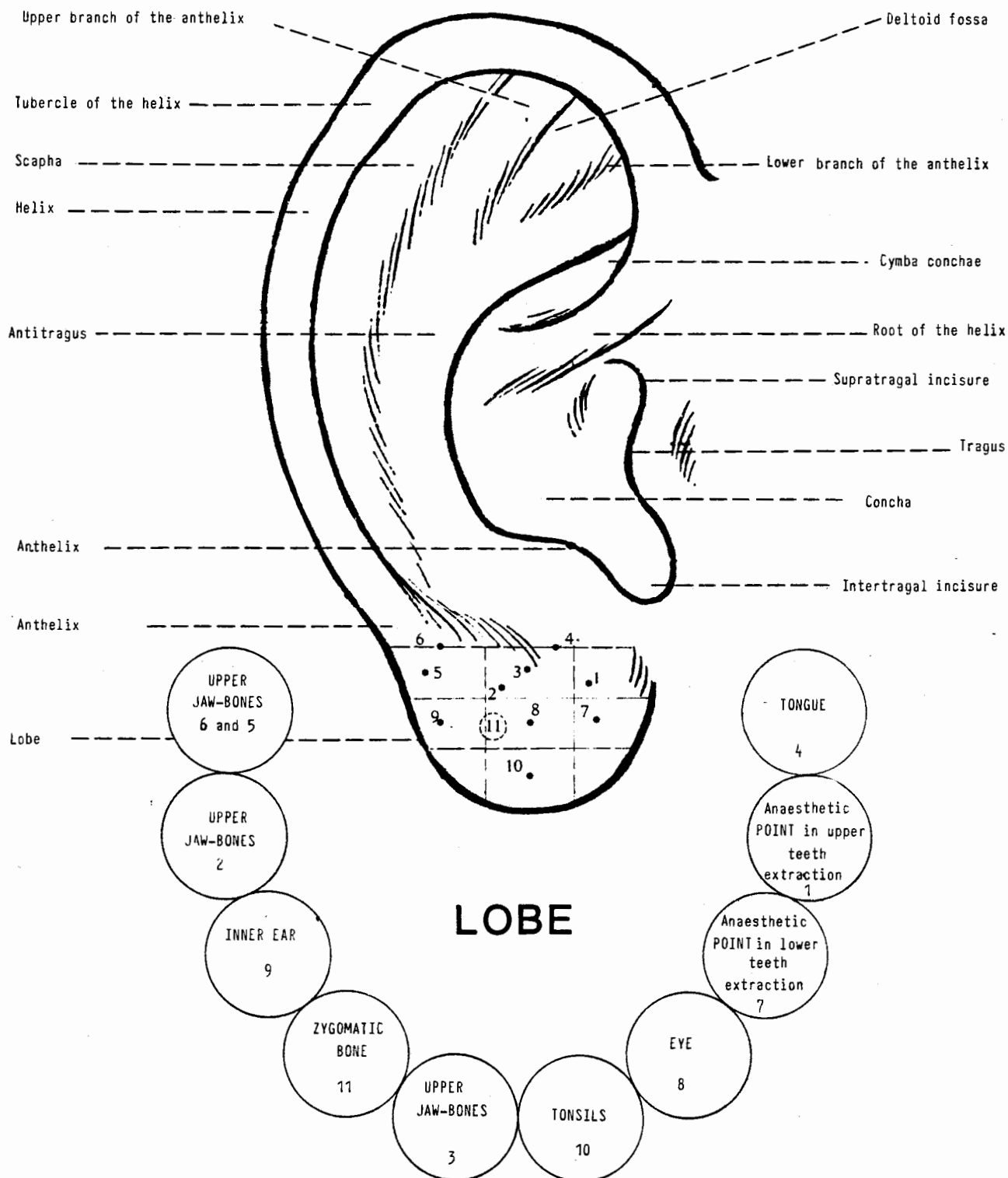
In some cases it is advisable to leave the needle inside the ear for a few days or a week at the most. Handle once a day for up to 5-10 sessions. Choose only few points but choose the right ones. Choose the points on the affected side. However, if the point is more sensitive on the unaffected side, puncture on either this side or on both sides alternatively or simultaneously.

Another therapy is derived from acupuncture that consists of injections in the acupoints.

This therapeutic approach combines Oriental and Western medicine.

The most commonly used drugs are placenta extracts (in hepatitis, nephritis, allergy, ulcer, neurasthenia, gynaecological complaints), Vitamins B1, B12 and C, antibiotics, and distilled water combined with drugs. Distilled water has no side-effects and produces a physical stimulus which is helpful to treatment. Chinese drugs can be injected (flos cartani or radix angelicae).

REGIONAL ANATOMY CORRESPONDING TO THE ACUPOINTS OF THE EAR



REGIONAL ANATOMY CORRESPONDING TO THE ACUPOINTS OF THE EAR

POINT 12 (nose)	POINT 15 (pharynx)	POINT 18 (point of hunger)
POINT 13 (adrenal glands)	POINT 16 (nasal cavity)	POINT 19 (point of hypertension)
POINT 14 (outer side of the nose)	POINT 17 (point of thirst)	

TRAGUS: UPPER RIDGE

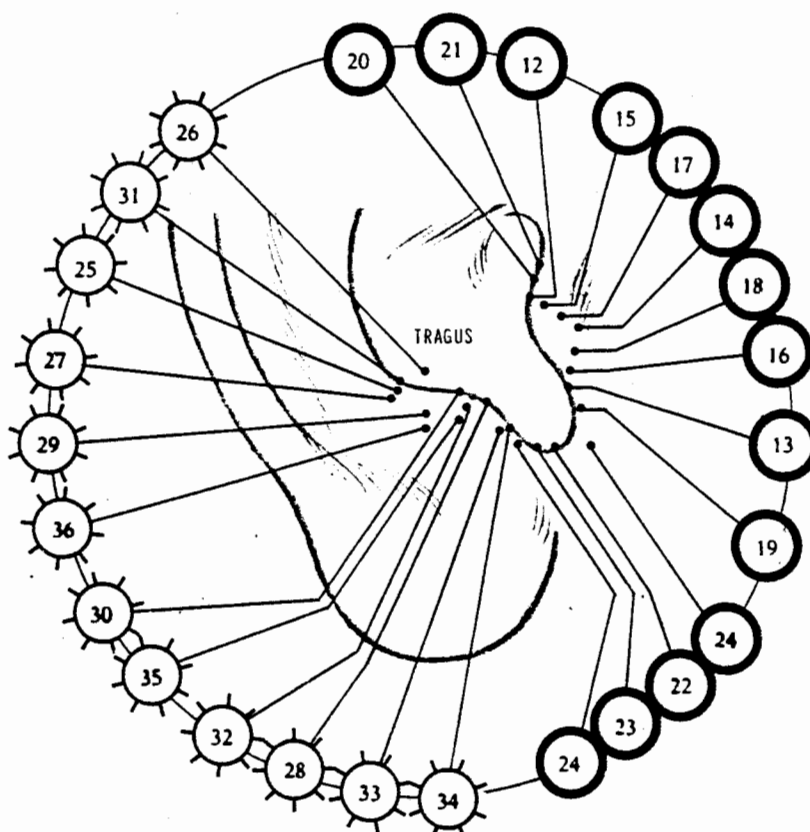
POINT 20 (external ear)
POINT 21 (heart)



ANTITRAGUS

POINT 25 (brain)
POINT 26 (toothache)
POINT 27 (pharynx)
POINT 28 (pituitary gland)
POINT 29 (occiput)
POINT 30 (salivary glands)
POINT 31 (to relieve asthma)

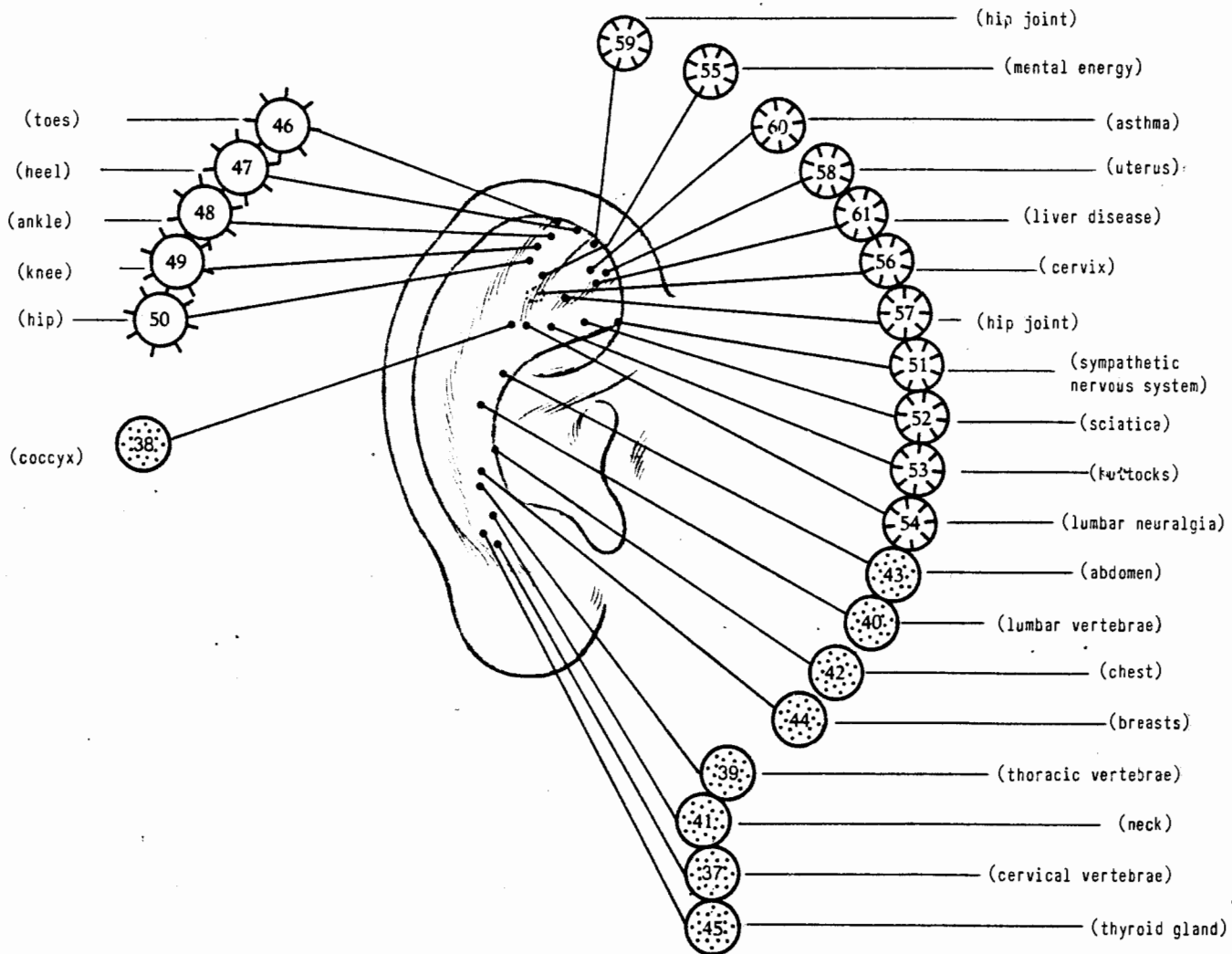
POINT 32 (testis)
POINT 33 (forehead)
POINT 34 (dermis)
POINT 35 (therapy)
POINT 36 (vertex of skull)



TRAGUS: LOWER RIDGE

POINT 22 (hormone)
POINT 23 (ovary)
POINT 24 (ear)

REGIONAL ANATOMY CORRESPONDING TO THE ACUPOINTS OF THE EAR



NAVICULAR
FOSSA

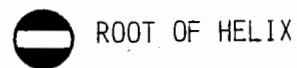
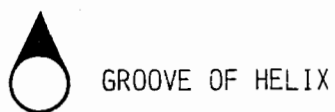
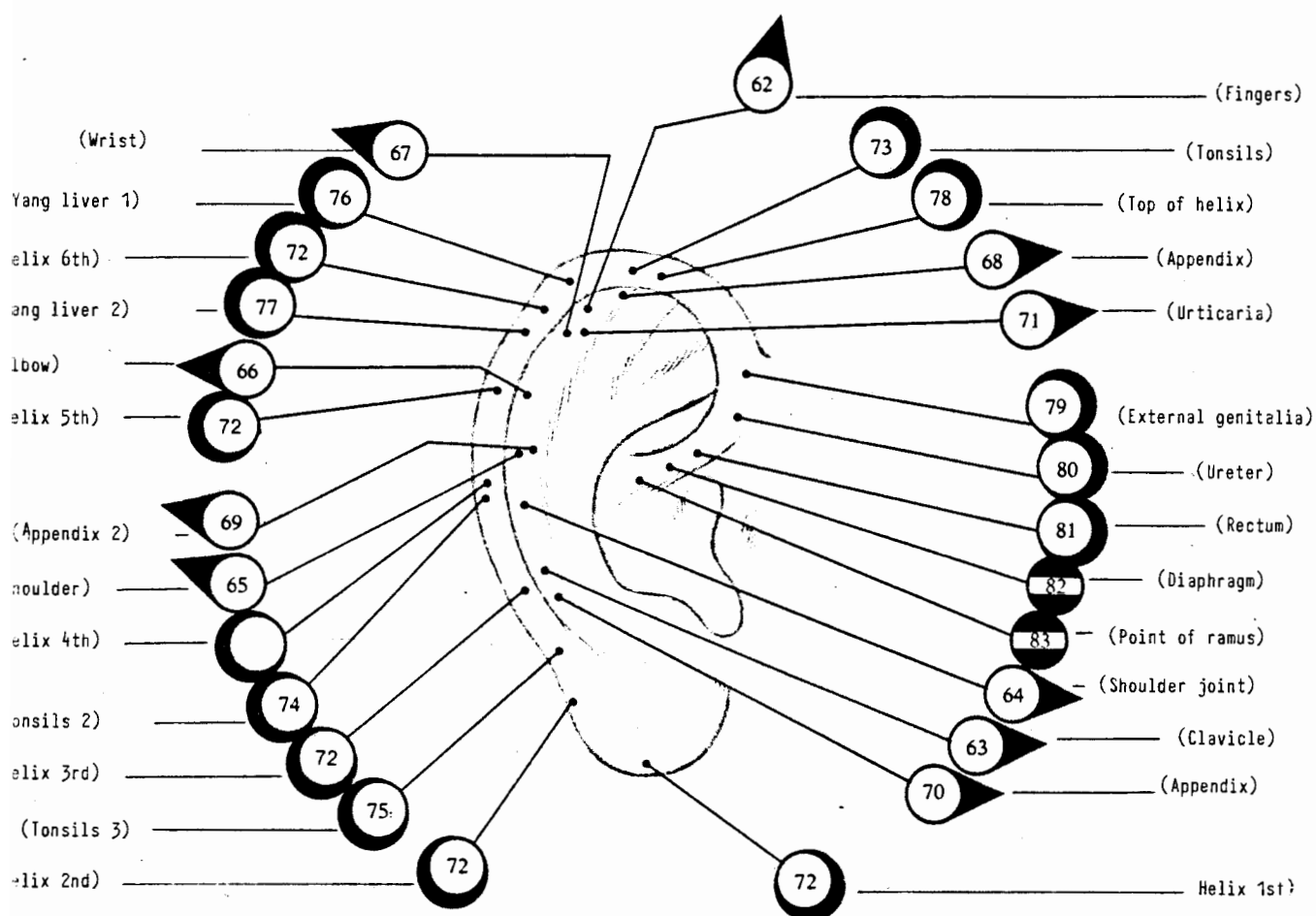


ANTHELIX

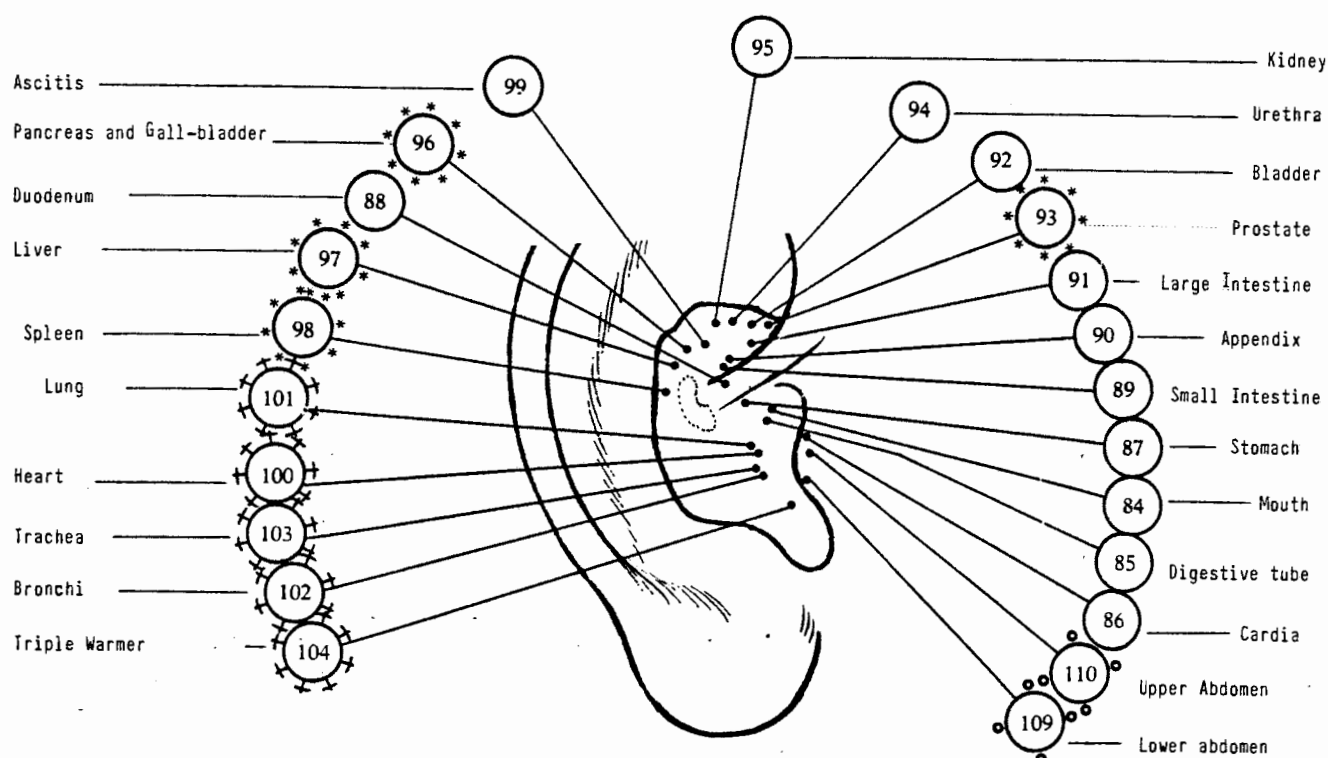


UPPER ROOT OF
ANTHELIX

REGIONAL ANATOMY CORRESPONDING TO THE ACUPOINTS OF THE EAR



REGIONAL ANATOMY CORRESPONDING TO THE ACUPOINTS OF THE EAR



EXTERNAL AUDITORY CANAL



CYMBA CONCHAE



CAVUM CONCHAE



ROOT OF THE HELIX

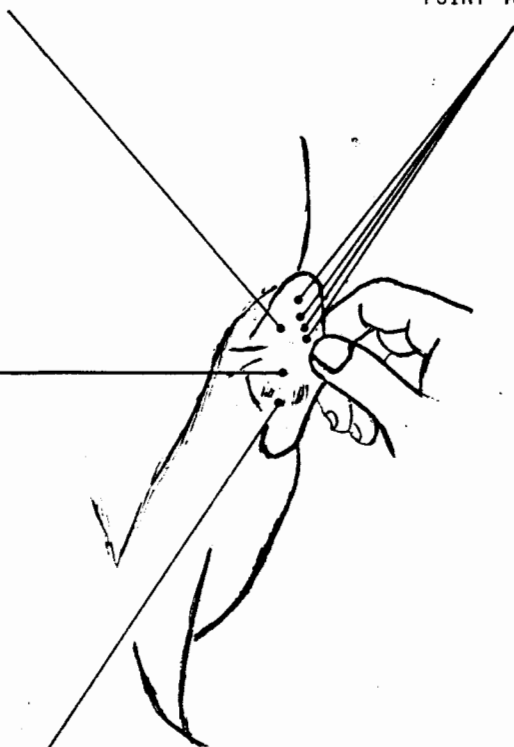
REGIONAL ANATOMY CORRESPONDING TO THE ACUPOINTS OF THE EAR

POINT 106 : upper dorsum

POINT 105: to lower pressure

POINT 108: middle dorsum

POINT 107: lower dorsum



POINTS OF THE EAR

