



MALE HEALTH 男科

Treatment with Tung Acupuncture

Ivan Zavala

Andrology

The specialty of Andrology in Chinese medicine isn't as widespread as its gynecological counterpart, for example in the Jin Gui Yao Lue, there isn't an andrological section. While there are gynecological sections. Furthermore, Sun Si Miao started his Qian Jin Yao Fang disease section with Gynecology and then pediatrics. He stated that since women give birth they are at the root of human relations 夫婚姻養育者，人倫之本. He also in the pediatric section that in terms of the life cycle he emphasized women disorders, then pediatrics, then the “husband” and the old since are after (in the life cycle) 今斯方先婦人小兒，而後丈夫耆老者，則是崇本之義也。

Now with that said, even though as a specialty it came later, there was already mention of male disorders, particularly infertility and impotence. In some ways Andrology as a specialty is a modern invention since CM adopted “specialties” such as neurology, immunology, dermatology, oncology. But there is historical precedence to treating male disorders, just not necessarily as a specialty.

History of Male disorders

- We see various mentions of male disorders in classical texts, such as the Neijing which mentions bedroom taxation, and varied amount of symptoms such as testicular pain or swelling, pain in the penis, retracted genitals, retracted testicles, oozing, persistent erection (caused by heat). Also mentioning sexual behavior as primary factor especially for contracting pathogens.
- Cold and damp in particular are said to invade the lower body, leading to yin wilt 陰痿. Dampness can lead to white ooze, dribbling urinary block, kidney sac wind. Heart is also said to be taxed by seeing, think of pornography leading to Heart kidney disharmony and psychosomatic ED as reality has different hormonal response in the pleasure center of the brain.
- Nanjing develops the concept of Mingmen, left and right kidney. Ming dynasty Zhang Jing Yue defines this concept further into Prenatal essence by differentiating Kidney yin and Kidney yang and vacuity which has greatly shaped TCM. Kidney concept of “only vacuity” also developed in the Song by pediatric doctor Qian Yi. Adults certainly have excess due to ministerial fire flaring.

History continued

- Zhang Zhong Jing categorization of male disorders as miscellaneous diseases (Za bing), highlighting in the Jin gui.
- In Jin dynasty, Wang Shu He famous work of Maijing emphasized the Chi pulses in relation to male diseases. Slow sinking fine pulse in chi to genital dampness,, slippery floating large in the chi to lesser abdominal pain and fullness, inability to urinate, and pain in the penis while urinating. Also slow pulse in right chi with rigid yang 陽強 and seminal emission.
- Huang Fu Mi famous work of Zhen jiu da cheng offers various acupuncture strategies for andrological diseases, influenced by the Ming Tang Jing (Bright Hall Classic) and Neijing.
- In Sui dynasty, Imperial physician, Chao Yuan Fang, extremely influential text on disease causes, Zhu Bing Yuan Hou Lun, influenced all disease discussions. This influence carries onto the Tang dynasty where Sun Si Miao follows many of CYF's disease etiologies, also SSM has his own prescriptions for male disorders, some interesting ones are Liver 2 for toxin within the penis, Liver 1 for sudden mounting and fulminant pain. Kidney 2 and Kidney 12 for essence spillage, etc.

History conclusion

- The Song dynasty has its own development with the Imperial academy, often focused on using medicinals to secure and astringe the essence.
- The 4 great masters of the Jin Yuan dynasty, all had various approaches to andrological diseases, the most influential would be Zhu Dan Xi, from the school of Nourishing Yin, often recommending celibacy and keeping ministerial fire from stirring by controlling one's desires, even in the absence of sex as ministerial fire can stir even then.
- Other masters such as Zhang Zi He focuses on discharging toxin from the lower burner by precipitation. Li Dong Yuan emphasized damage to the spleen and stomach causing dampness to sink into the lower leading to a complex concept of yin fire.
- Ming dynasty--- Zhang Jing Yue--- concept of Seek yang within yin and Yang within yin. There is also Wang Qing Ren and his idea of blood stasis that can affect the circulatory effect in the lower, exemplified by shao fu zhu yu tang/ lower abdomen drive out stasis decoction
- Wai Ke school of differentiating and treating external genitals diseases such as syphilis, abscess, various sores, etc.

精 Essence

- Fundamentally, all reproductive male disorders, male or female, relate to the essence, i.e. the Jing. The Jing in the Lingshu is defined as the coming of life 生之來謂之精, a type of pure potentiality to produce another life form.
- The Suwen states the Qi goes to Essence, the Essence goes to transform, the essence consumes the Qi, the form consumes flavor, and transformation engenders essence. 氣歸精, 精歸化, 精食氣, 形食味, 化生精. This passage refers to the process of what becomes Essence (Qi), which then is able to Transform (reproduction being a by-product of this transformation, but also the engenderment of marrow and bone). Also Jing requires fuel (Qi), symbolized by flavor, which then furthers transforms into essence.
- Jing is also related to the hereditary essence of heaven and earth, which becomes Yin and Yang. This is what in the Guan Zi is stated to be related to the Qi dao, thereupon life 氣道乃生
- Jing literal meaning is something pure, like refined polished rice, the quintessence of something

Essence continued

- Jing is not semen, but semen is produced from Jing. Jing is the foundation of the body 夫精者身之本也, what the organs and bones try to store 藏, in particular the Kidney water, the season of winter.
- Suwen relates the ability to procreate with the arrival of Tian Gui 天癸, heavenly water. The kidneys govern water, Tian Gui is the endowment from heaven into the water (a type of genetic programming/ yang from heaven). The Tian Gui arrives when the Kidney qi is exuberant 腎氣盛, 天癸至. When the Kidney qi is exuberant then yin and yang can harmonize, before then yin and yang were differentiating, i.e. focused on growth. Males also follow cycles of 8, which is the last yin number, as yin guides yang.
- Male andrology is going to be focused on the health of the Jing, including not only the endowment of Jing, but its transformation. There is also a very Shen jing dynamic which we discuss shortly (Heart kidney axis)

Jing turbidity

- The essence 精 is not to be confused with 精子/ sperm. Essence is a purified substance, born from stillness 靜/ the nature of yin. Sperm is produced from 動氣, stirring qi from desires which mobilizes the yin through its fire, thus becoming a turbid fluid as heat causes fluids to become turbid.
- The idea of 精濁 Essence turbidity is essence that has become turbid, potentially even toxic, particularly by liver depression, fire toxins in the reproductive organs, latent heat. For example, semen retention and celibacy without transformation can lead to 癰 from scrotal inflammation 陰囊紅腫熱痛也. True celibacy is when semen retention without sexual desires, as sexual desire stirs the cool yin pure essence, making it hot, causing physical sensation of desire (heat) in different parts of the urogenital region.
- Also viruses can causes the Jing to become toxic, often this was seen as pestilential wind that invades during sexual intercourse, the treatise of Wind in the Suwen, chapter 42, illustrates this idea of how one develops one internal wind, by entering the bedroom chamber, where one sweats and gets struck by wind (think modern fan) 入房汗出中風, 則為內風; The worse offender is entering the bedroom chamber intoxicated, Suwen chapter 1 states it leads to Jing exhaustion and 醉以入房, 以欲竭其精, 以耗散其真, and also to leaking wind 飲酒中風, 則為漏風

Zhu bing yuan hou lun 諸病源候論

The Sui dynasty nosological primer by the imperial physician Chao Yuan Fang states:

If the husband without children, and their essence is clear like water, cold as frozen iron, all of this is circumstance of Wu zi. 丈夫無子者，其精清如水，冷如冰鐵，皆為無子之候。

Also when discharging essence, and the essence does not shoot out, although its gathered in the Yin head, this is also Wu zi 又，泄精精不射出，但聚於陰頭，亦無子。

Without this circumstance, all can have children 無此之候，皆有子。

- Males whose pulses are faint, weak and choppy this is Wu zi, the Essence is cold 男子脈得微弱而澀，為無子，精氣清冷也。

This can be the whole pulse, but especially in the Chi.

Left chi is Postnatal of the Prenatal, left kidney

Right chi is Prenatal of the Prenatal, right kidney (Mingmen)

虛勞 Xu lao/ vacuity taxation

- This type of statement of Chao Yuan Fang is influenced by the Jin Gui Yao Lue concept of the disease of Xu lao/ vacuity taxation.
- Lao is a type of taxation behavior that consumes the Qi 勞則氣耗...Lao causes panting and sweating, outside and inside all to exceed (its norm), therefore the qi is consumed 勞則喘息汗出，外內皆越，故氣耗矣
- This relates to the 5 taxations 五勞所傷:
 - 久視傷血 Prolonged seeing damages the Blood- Heart taxation
 - 久臥傷氣 Prolonged laying damages the Qi- Lung taxation
 - 久坐傷肉 Prolonged sitting damages the flesh- Spleen taxation
 - 久立傷骨 Prolonged standing damages the bones- Kidney taxation
 - 久行傷筋 Prolonged moving damages the tendons- Liver taxation

Jin gui

- The Jin gui states “Men who appear healthy whose pulses are Big is Lao, extremely vacuous are also Lao 夫男子平人，脈大為勞，極虛亦為勞。
- Big is the image of the Heart, extremely vacuous image of the Kidney

Males with thin complexion with symptoms of thirst and blood collapse, sudden panting and palpitation and floating pulse, is interior vacuity 男子面色薄者，主渴及亡血，卒喘悸，脈浮者裏虛也。

Men with vacuous sunken and wiry pulse, absence of cold and heat, shortness of breath, abdominal urgency, inhibited urination, a white facia complexion, period dimness of vision with concurrent spontaneous external bleeding, and lesser abdominal fullness, these signs are caused taxation 男子脈虛沉弦，無寒熱，短氣裏急，小便不利，面色白，時目瞑兼衄，小腹滿，此為勞使之然。

Taxation disease, the pulse is floating and big, the hands and feet are vexed, in with aggravation in summer and remission in winter, the genitals are cold with spontaneous loss of semen, aching and wasting with inability to walk 勞之為病，其脈浮大，手足煩，春夏劇，秋冬瘥，陰寒精自出，酸削不能行。

Jin gui continued

Men whose pulse is floating weak and choppy this is Wu zi/ without son, the essence qi is cold 男子脈浮弱而濇，為無子，精氣清冷.

The floating weak choppy pulse is a pulse where the Kidneys ability to store and sink is not functioning, the choppy here is the loss of essence. Choppy signifies dryness, it's a metal pulse, excess dryness onto water.

Those in the family of Loss of essence/ seminal loss. The lower abdomen is string like urgent (rikyu), the yin head cold, the eyes dizzy and the hair falling the pulse is extremely vacuous, hollow, and slow, there is clear grain, blood collapse, and seminal loss 夫失精家，小腹弦急，陰頭寒，目眩髮落，脈極虛芤遲，為清穀，亡血，失精。

Blood bi 血痺

- Xu Lao is mentioned in the same chapter as another disease---Xue bi/ Blood obstruction. They have a connection.
- Blood bi, how does one attain it? The teacher says: The people of (social) honor and glory, their bones are weak and muscle and skin exuberant, Because they are heavy, they fatigue easily and sweat comes out, they frequently toss and turn in their sleep. If they encounter the slightest wind they contract this disease. If the pulse is naturally slightly choppy in the cun, but tight on the guan, it is appropriate to use needles to guide yang qi. This will make the pulse harmonious, and the tightness will be removed and there will be recovery.
- 血痺病從何得之？師曰：夫尊榮人骨弱肌膚盛，重困疲勞汗出，臥不時動搖，加被微風，遂得之。但以脈自微濇在寸口，關上小緊，宜鍼引陽氣，令脈和，緊去則愈。
- In blood bi, yin and yang are both faint, the cun and guan are faint, the chi is slightly tight, the exterior symptoms is body numbness, like the appearance of Wind bi

血痺陰陽俱微，寸口關上微，尺中小緊，外證身體不仁，如風痺狀

Blood bi signifies there is vascular stasis... This often will come with Xu lao, and often why males use Viagra (a vasodilator) for improved erections as there is stasis.

Bao mai 胞脈

- Suwen chapter 33《評熱病論》states: When the monthly affair does not arrive, this is the Bao mai closed. The bao mai, belongs to the heart and nets to the inside the uterus (Bao). Now when qi ascends and drives toward the lung, the heart qi cannot attain descend and penetrate (below), therefore the monthly affair does not come 月事不來者，胞脈閉也，胞脈者屬心而絡於胞中，今氣上迫肺，心氣不得下通，故月事不來也
- Now, while this is talking about the menses, and how heart yang needs to descend through this vessel to promote the movement of blood downward, this concept is utilized to explain how heart fire descends into the lower jiao. Heart fire to Kidney yin.

Dynamic pulses

- Left cun to left chi--- Heart to Kidney communication. Shen to Zhi... Heart fire to Mingmen...
- Left chi to Left cun— Kidney to heart communication. Zhi to Shen. Kidney water to Heart fire (Tian Ming)

Jueyin

- When Jueyin contracts Shang han, an archetypal symptom is the scrotum contracts, since the Foot Jueyin follows to the external genitalia, and then nets to the liver 厥陰受之，厥陰脈循陰器而絡於肝，故煩滿而囊縮
- Liver Luo sign.. 足厥陰之別，名曰蠡溝。去內踝五寸，別走少陽；其別者，經脛上臑，結於莖。其病氣逆則臑腫卒疝。實則挺長，虛則暴癢。取之所別也

Jueyin pulse diagnosis

- Ancient method to diagnose genitalia disease is by the pulsation by Zu wu li (Liver 10), because of certain taboos, the area of assessment was changed to Tai chong (liver 3)
- Qualities to look for:
 - Stirring:
 - Big:
 - Rapid:
 - Slippery
 - Thin
 - Faint
 - Choppy
 - Tight

Andrological diseases

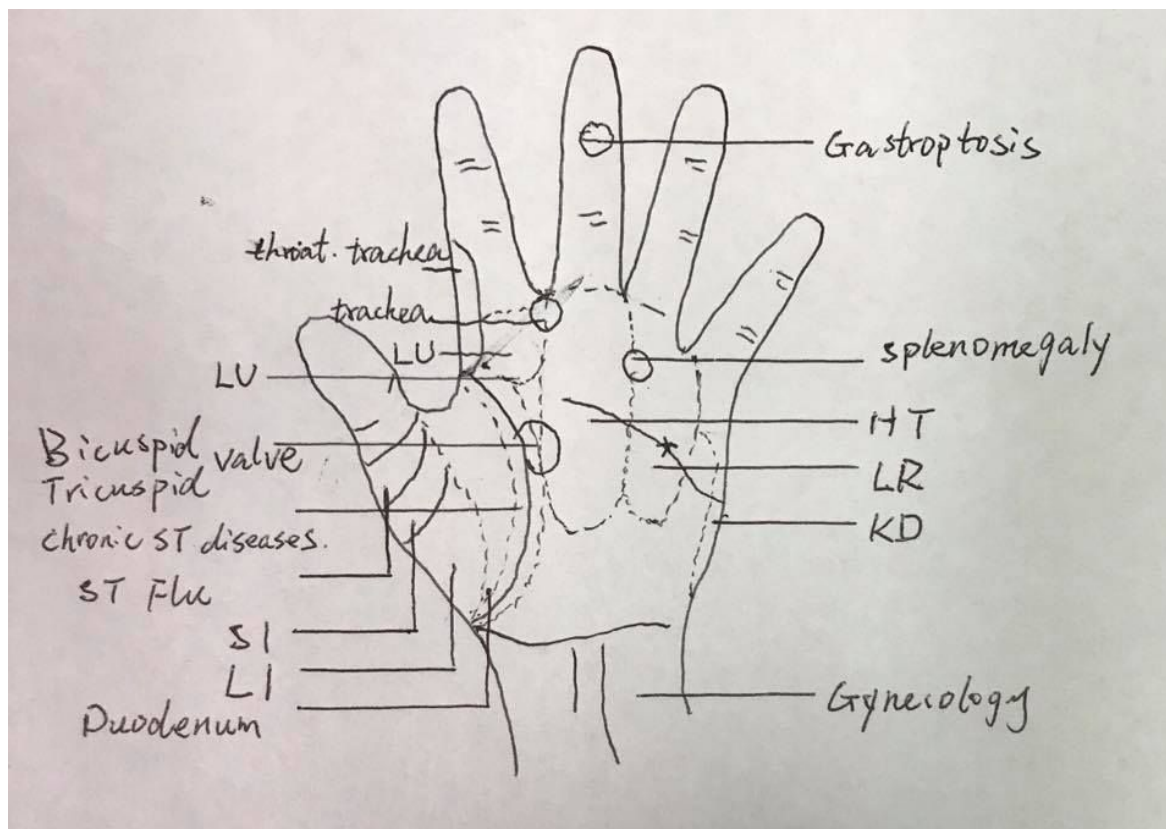
Scanty essence 精少、thin essence 精薄、cold essence 精冷、congealed essence 精凝、pus-filled essence 膿精、no-essence 無精、ejaculatory impotence, seminal emission 不射精, 遺精

Impotence, premature ejaculation, semen unable to reach its target (the ovum), sexual function obstruction, lesser essence syndrome (sperm deformity), varicocele (enlargement of vessels in testicles), 陽痿, 早泄, 精子不達標、性功能障礙、少精症、精索靜脈曲張

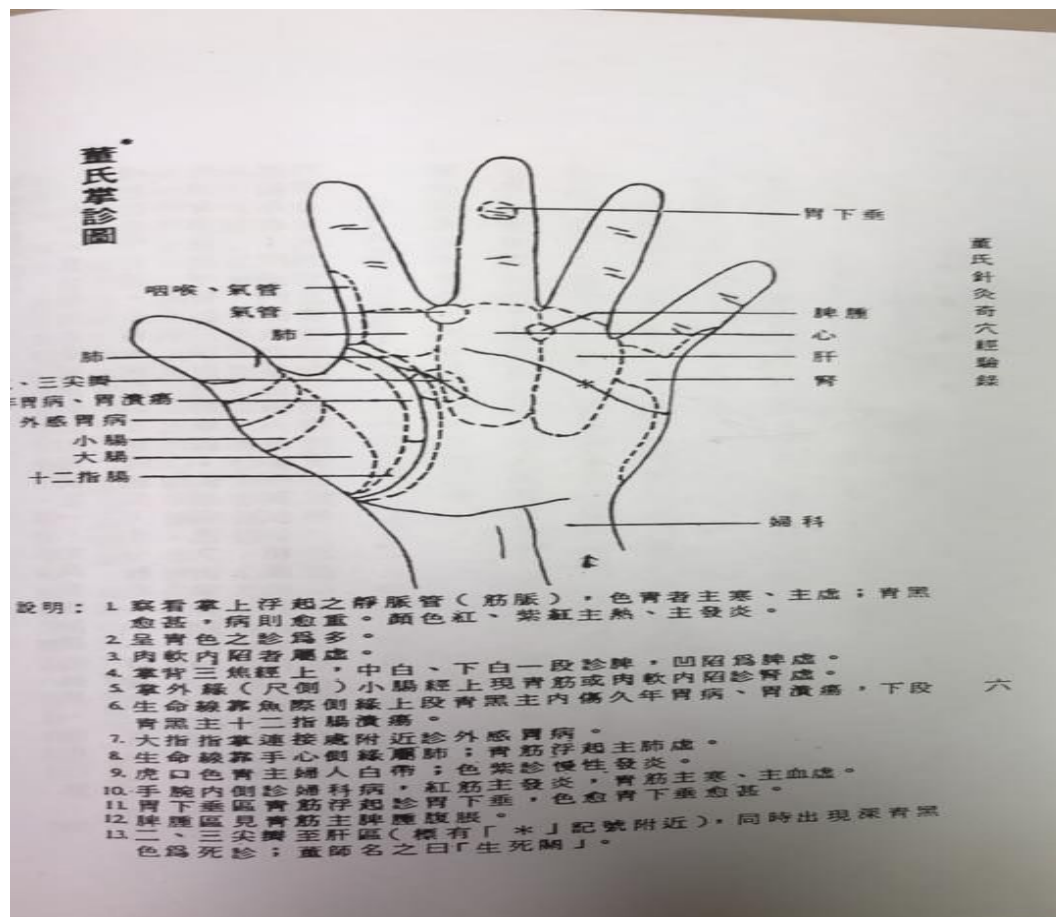
Tung acupuncture caveat

- While there are certain points that have indications of treating male fertility, it will be narrow minded to use these in all circumstances.
- We must first diagnose and realize all 5 zang can cause disease of the male reproductive system.

Tung palm diagnosis per Lai Jin Xiong 赖金雄



Original palm chart



Palm diagnosis

The gynecology zone can also be used to diagnose the reproductive organs in male, as it represents the lower jiao.

Also the Kidney and Liver line (4th and 5th fingers) represent also the lower jiao.

If red= Heat. Heart manifestation

If dry= Damaged fluids

If thin= Vacuity

If green= stagnation and pain. Liver manifestation

If black= Stasis, blood issue, chronic illness. Kidney manifestation

If white= deficiency, qi issue. White manifestation

If emaciated= taxation

If thick= Repletion and stagnation, constipation

If cracked and dry= Jing vacuity

If puffy and yellow- Dampness. Spleen manifestation

Also look for Veins. Deep or dark vein= serious disease. Superficial vein= superficial disease.

Lower jiao

- In terms of reproductive function of course the kidney is going to be of primary importance, so we need to pay special attention to the chi position of the pulse.
- The chi also represents the lower jiao, the lower dantian, the earth position. In particular we are going to focus on the medial aspect of the chi, which represents foot shaoyin.
- Now we also need to pay attention to the Dai mai/ the girdle vessel, as pathogens can deposit and obstructs circulation to the lower.

Dai mai

- When the Dai is disease, the abdomen is full, and waist feels submerged as if sitting in water 帶之為病，腹滿，腰溶溶若坐水中
- This correlates also to what the Jin gui calls Kidney fixity disease, the Jin gui states in Kidney fixity disease, the person body is heavy, the waist cold as if sitting in water, the form appears like water (swollen), and contrarily there is no thirst, the urine is naturally uninhibited, drinking and eating is like so (normal). The disease is in the lower jiao, when the body is taxed and one sweats, the body's clothes get cold and damp, and overtime one attains it, the lower back to below it there is cold pain, the waist is heavy like (carrying) 5 thousand coins 腎著之病，其人身體重，腰中冷，如坐水中，形如水狀，反不渴，小便自利，飲食如故，病屬下焦，身勞汗出，衣裏冷濕，久久得之，腰以下冷痛，腹重如帶五千錢
- The Nanjing states that long term sitting in damp earth (places) and exerting oneself entering water damages the kidney 久坐濕地，強力入水則傷腎. This is the Dai mai kidney axis that leads to a combination of dampness, either damp heat or damp cold, in the kidney through the Dai mai. Simply tonifying kidney would be insufficient or an iatrogenic mistake. Take for instance tonifying kidney yang when there is damp heat, can exarbate the damp heat.

Hu Wen Zhi primary kidney protocols

- In terms of Kidney tonification, HWZ uses primarily
- 1. Zhi Shen/ Finger Kidney 11.15
- 2. Wan shun/ Wrist Flow 22.08-09
- 3. Tong shen line/ Penetrate kidney 88.09-11
- 4. Xia san huang/ Lower three emperors 77.17-77.21
- 5. Shen guan/ Kidney gate 77.18
- 6. Shui Jin and Shui tong 1010.19-20
- 7. Shui fu DT. 14

All these treat the kidney in a different way.

Shen jing differentiation

- Finger Kidney: Liver accessory and Kidney accessory channel, Heart channel 肝副神經、腎副神經、心之神經

Finger kidney is on the san jiao channel, and on the liver finger. This point regulates the water qi of san jiao, treating a triad of Kidney deficiency, liver constrain, and heart disease. Also the condition is relatively more acute. The ministerial fire in the san jiao is stagnant, surging up and blocking the heart and leaving the lower jiao. Second generation disciple Yu Sheng Tze, attributes the heart disease as Water qi intimidating the heart 水氣凌心 from san jiao lower jiao disease and collected yin 停飲

Wan shun has a Kidney sub-branch 腎分支神經, it is also on the small intestine channel, and on the kidney line. Wan shun line covers Hou xi/ SI 3, which is known to regulate the Du mai, as well as the source point of Small intestine. Wan shun treats kidney insufficiency by safeguarding kidney qias well as 水火互調 attuning mutually water and fire, since Wan shun is on the most fire channel and treats the kidney (water). It can also separate pure and turbid as small intestine receives and holds and transforms matter. There is more dampness and turbidity in the picture with Wan shun, than water qi.

Wan shun makes a good combo with Zu lin qi/ GB 41 for damp cold in the lower jiao in the Dai mai.

Tong shen and Xia san huang

Both these dao ma are in the Spleen channel, showing Tung's preference for treating the kidney water through its controlling phase, the spleen earth. Treat the prenatal through the postnatal. But from a 5 phase perspective, remember that its water and dampness that damages the kidney according to Nanjing, therefore the spleen regulates the fluid metabolism of kidney, so kidney strengthens as evil can be eliminated.

- Tong shen- Kidney general shen jing. Treats Kidney yin insufficiency with damp heat, spleen qi vacuity and yin fire.
- Xia san huang- Kidney and Six fu shen jing, with Heart, Lung branch shen jing. Treats Kidney yang vacuity with Heart water (Tian huang) and Lung unable to consolidate (Ren huang). Di huang is the most pure andrological point, ancient point of San yin jiao.
- These both can treat in different ways aching in marrow from kidney depletion
- Wang Chuan Ming states needling obliquely toward the Urinary bladder treats kidney insufficiency (closing effect), while perpendicular toward shaoyang has more of an opening effect

Shen guan/ Kidney Gate

- Shen Guan or Tian huang Fu 天皇副 has a Six fu shen jing, not a Kidney shen jing. And yet it is a primary kidney supplementing point. Notice that many other andrological or gynecological points will have a Six fu shen jing (connoting the Stomach)
- We use Shen guan when the right chi is weak by itself, and also can be used to open to close the gate depending on left chi and right guan are weak. Right guan because kidney weakness is from spleen vacuity (points are in foot taiyin)
- Needle Shen guan on left for left chi weakness, needle shen guan on right for Right chi weakness. If both chi are weak, for males needle left and for females needle right.

Shui jing shui tong

- Shui jin and Shui tong have a primary Kidney shen jing, with secondary Lung shen jing, helping communicate Lung and Kidney, for example in pulse diagnosis Left chi will be insufficient and right cun can be wiry-tight if not descending. These points treat Kidney rheumatism, stomach ulcer, duodenal ulcer, as they are in the Foot yangming vessel. These points are also in the Ren mai, the sea of yin, so the area is used to diagnose Jing disorders. The chin is often an area in facial diagnosis to ascertain lower jiao and sexual function. The philtrum showcases the reproductive capacity on the other hand.
- Shui fu is on foot taiyang, correlated with Bladder 23/ the kidney shu. This point is often bled but can be needled, but bled strongly if there is Kidney excess like Kidney stones, or polycystic kidneys, kidney cancer, or bone marrow cancer (myeloma). Can bleed lightly to stimulate the Kidneys.
- Shui zhong, the back shu of san jiao, has a similar connotation. Cancer of the san jiao for example will be metastasis in the connective tissue/ sarcoma.

Six fu

- Jie Mei and San yang both have Six fu shen jing. Jie Mei also has Kidney branch shen jing

While Jie mei San 88.04-88.06 (Three sisters) has a proclivity to gynecological disorders it can also be used for male disorders. Since its close to the inguinal, and almost between spleen and liver channels. Often paired with Guan Yuan and Zhong Ji (Ren 4 and Ren 3/ acu moxa) for ED.

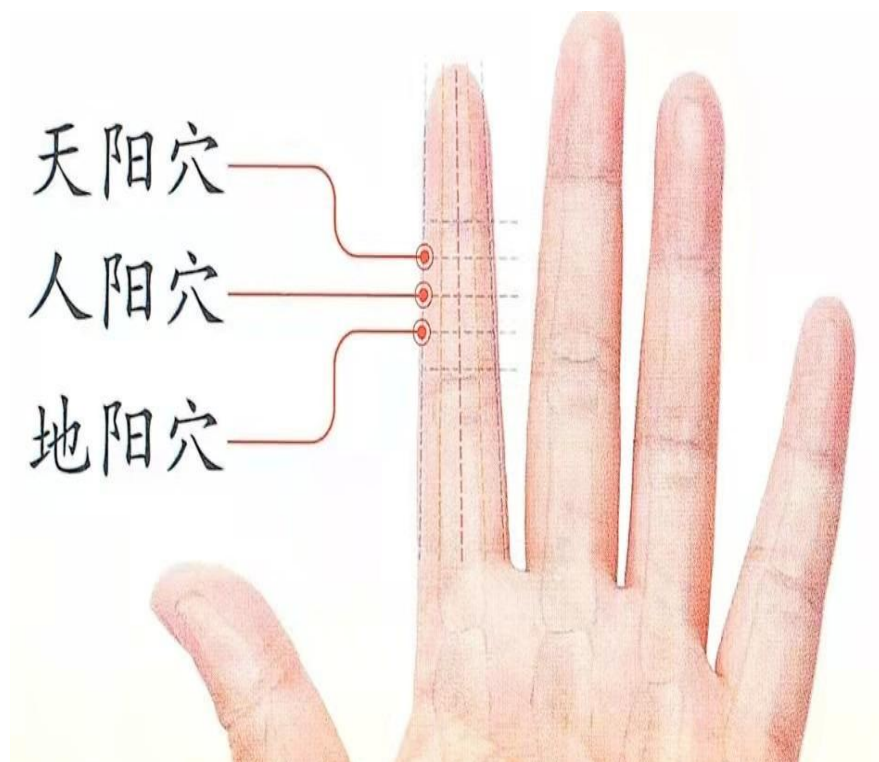
San yang is Hu Wen Zhi equivalent for Fu Ke. While Fu Ke is in Hand Taiyin/ Lung channel, San Yang is in Hand Yangming/ large intestine. Yin metal to treat women and Yang metal to treat men. This is the concept of using metal to engender water, as metal is the mother of water. In this way, we can also think of points like Ling gu da bai as being able to treat male disorders especially if there is qi constrain with lung insufficiency, and even Si ma/ 4 horses can be used to treat atrophy in males, as Si ma is in foot yangming and abundant in qi and blood.

San yang/ Three yang and the two yin locations

- Index finger in the second phalange, 5 fen lateral (toward the thumb) is Ren yang. Tian yang is 2.5 cun superior and Di yang is 2.5 cun inferior
- 人陽：食指掌心第二指節中央偏拇指側五分處是穴。
- 天陽：人陽穴上二分半處是穴。
- 地陽：人陽穴下二分半處是穴。
- Nei Yin/ Inner Yin: index finger in center of the third phalange center go 4-5 fen lateral and 2.5 cun inferior
- 內陰：食指掌心第三指節正中點(即腎水穴)偏拇指側四分，再下二分半處是穴。
- Chen Yin/ Deep yin: Index finger in center of the first phalange go 5 fen lateral and 2.5 cun superior
- 沉陰：食指掌心第一指節正中點偏拇指側五分，再上二分處是穴。(即小間穴偏拇指側二分處)

Look for color changes in this area for diseases in the male genitalia

San yang location



San yang and three yin functions

They all have Six fu shen jing and Liver Shen jing

- Chen Yin has Heart and Liver branch... Treats more swelling, oncological usages
- Nei Yin– Liver shen jing... Nei yin treats more pain
- 主治: 睪丸癌、睪丸瘤、疝氣痛、攝護腺腫大、前列腺腫、陰莖痛、陰門腫痛
- San yang can regulate the lower jiao, and clear the essence palace and course reversal qi 穴性三陽: 理下焦, 清精宮, 疏厥氣。
- Two yin courses and discharges reversal qi, benefits the lower jiao, clearing the kidney and unblocks urination
- 二陰: 疏泄厥氣, 利導下焦, 清腎通澀
- Combinations for Penis pain: 陰莖痛:
手三陽, 重子重仙, 手解
Hand three fires 33.04-33.06, Zhong Zi Zhong Xian 22.01-22.02, Shou jie (22.10)

Hu wen zhi protocols

- Nocturnal emission:

Xia san huang (also consider heart fire dynamic)

- Impotence and premature ejaculation:

Xia san huang, paired with Tong shen

Shui jin and Shui tong

(Local needling of) Jie mei 88.04-06, Gan mao 88.07-08, paired with ren huang, Guan yuan (ren 4), Zhong ji (ren 3) moxa

Shen guan/ Kidney fate

Xia san huang paired with Shui jing and Shui tong

HWZ protocols continued

- Prostate swelling- San yang, paired with Di huang and San zhong 77.07 (three weights)
- Prostate enlargement- Da jian 11.01, Wai jian 11.04, Jie mei 88.04-06

San yang with Nei yin and Chen yin (also for scrotal edema)

Xia san huang and San zhong

Balanitis 龜頭炎 (tortoise head inflammation/ forehead skin pain)– Xia san huang with Zhong ji (ren 3)

Cryptotichidism– San yang with Ren huang

Testicular cancer

- San yang
- Chen Yin and Nei yin (pair with San zhong)
- Bleed Xia san huang, and needle San zhong
- Bleed medial malleolus to Tian huang region (hernia zone to kidney bladder zone). Hernia zone emphasis (Medial malleolus to spleen 6)
- Bleed veins in outer aspect of second phalange (san yang region)

Chuan Min Wang protocols

- Orchitis (testicular inflammation)- Bleed at hernia area/ Shan region and upper and lower lip 77.15-77.16... Upper lip and lower lip can treat the genital region, especially with scrotal itching. Also used for genital herpes. Hernia area is around medial malleolus. Shan qi is related to testicular pain
- Inflammation of the glans penis- Ren huang (77.21), Tong Tian (88.03). Ming huang (88.12)
- Spermatitis (inflammation of vas deferens/ spermatic cord)- Liu Kuai (1010.16) and Ma kuai shui (1010.14)... Liu Kai corresponds with Shen jing of secretion 分泌, combined with Ma Kuai shui (Kidney and Bladder Shen jing)
- Impotence and Premature ejaculation- Ren huang (77.21), Tong shen (88.09) and Ming huang (88.12)
- Retraction of penis- Ling gu and Huo zhu (master tung 4 gates), strong stimulation, retention for at least 45 minutes

Gynecological points for andrology

- It must be noted that gynecological points can be used for andrology.
- This includes points like Hai bao (66.01/ Seal) which treats vaginitis and hernia (Heart branch) and Mu fu (66.02/ Wood wife), which can treat fallopian tube blockage (Heart assistant). But also points like Huan chao (Return to nest (11.06)
- While Men jin (66.05) has a special effect for menstruation pain, it can also be used for all type of pain around Qi chong (Stomach 30). The idea of metal not descending (tubes in the penis, prostate, bladder) being obstructed and becoming inflamed.

Other important points to consider

- Mu dou Mu liu (66.06-66.07)--- Liver and earth shen jing (Wood earth disharmony, can also engender metal through earth), also good combo with Men jin
- Huo ying and Huo zhu (66.03-66.04)- blood flow to the genitalia (wood to engender fire)
- Ling gu and Da bai (22.04-22.05)- Tonify Lung qi to control wood
- Li Guo Zheng usage of Zhi wu (11.25/ Control turbidity) and Zhi xian (Stop saliva 11.26). These points treat turbidity, bleeding, pus, swelling. Zhi xian has a Lung Shen jing and Zhi wu a spleen shen jing. Both together have a Taiyin connection. Taiyin governs dampness, which leads to swelling, damp sores (pus manifestation), heaviness..
- Jian group (11.01-11.05)– Hernia

Acknowledgements and Contact



SPECIAL THANKS TO
GLOBAL BRANCHES FOR
MAKING THIS POSSIBLE



CONTACT:
IVAN CLOUD ON FB



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