

Master Tung Series 3

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88 group

- The 88 group are quite an interesting group of points, as their use is akin to back shu treatment in Orthodox acupuncture.
- Furthermore, the area of the thigh is unique in Tung acupuncture because in orthodox acupuncture not many in this area are utilized, major point that are is Feng shi (GB 31), Xue hai (Spleen 10), and Fu Tu (ST 32)
- Tung usage of this points is to 調理 regulate Primordial qi 元氣 of the organs.
- One modern hypothesis is that since these points are on the femur, and the femur is the longest heaviest bone of the body, it resonates with the Kidney essence. In addition, the femur also categorized as a long bone; long bones contain yellow bone marrow and red bone marrow, which produce blood cells. This corresponds to the CM statement of Kidney engenders bone marrow, and marrow engenders the liver 腎生骨髓, 髓生肝. This area is imperative for Ge mai 革脈/ drumskin pulses and Kou mai 芤脈/ scallion stalk pulses.

肉 Tissue

- If we look at this region through the tissue perspective. It is mostly compromised of fatty/ fleshy tissue. This corresponds to earth. Flesh is the tissue of earth-spleen.
- The original Tung points in this region did not have a Spleen Shen jing.
- Shang san huang- Liver. Zu tong xin- Heart, Zu tong shen- Kidney, Si ma- Lung.
- Where is spleen?

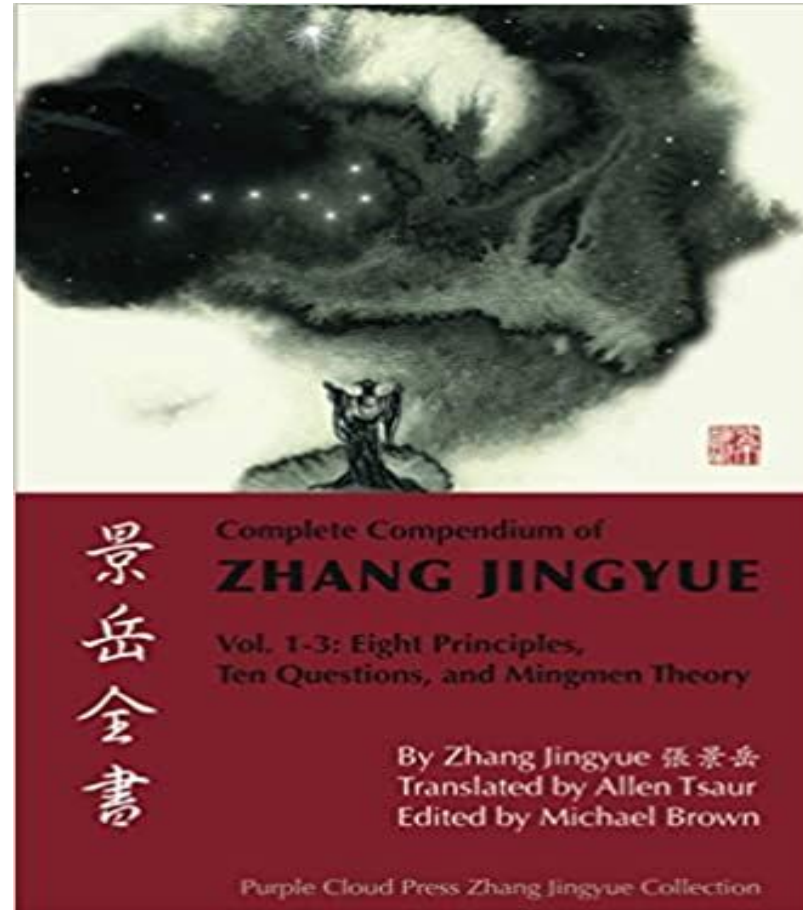
Spleen is in all of them. This is a major reason why Master Tung is said to be heavily influenced by the Spleen stomach school 脾胃論, as he is regulating the Yuan qi of the 5 directions/ 5 zang through the tissue of the earth.

A lot of these points have a nature to supplement 補 via utilizing the spleen earth to treat prenatal issues. Postnatal to treat prenatal. Earth to treat heaven. Extreme Yin to engender Yang.

张景岳 Zhang Jing Yue influence

- Those who are skilled in supplementing Yang, inevitably seek yang in yin, then yang can attain yin's assistance and engender and transform without limits. Those who are skilled in supplementing yin, inevitably seek yin in yang, then yin attains yang's ascent, and the source is unexhausted.
- 善補陽者，必於陰中求陽，則陽得陰助而生化無窮；善補陰者，必於陽中求陰，則陰得陽升而泉源不竭

Zhang Jingyue translation



足通心 Zu Tong Xin

- Zu Tong Xin refers to a collective unit of points that affect the heart on the thigh 大腿
- 88.01 Tong guan 通關- Penetrate Gate
- 88.02 Tong shan 通山- Penetrate mountain
- 88.03 Tong Tian 通天- Penetrate heaven
- Tong xin 通心- Penetrate heart
- Tong ling 通靈 Penetrate spirit

Tong Xin and Tong Ling are unnumbered points revealed by Dr. Hu Wen Zhi 胡文智

通 Tong meaning

- Shuowen Jiezi says Tong means to reach/ to break through, remove blockage. communicate《走部》通：達也。从走甬聲。

Left side Radical of walking.

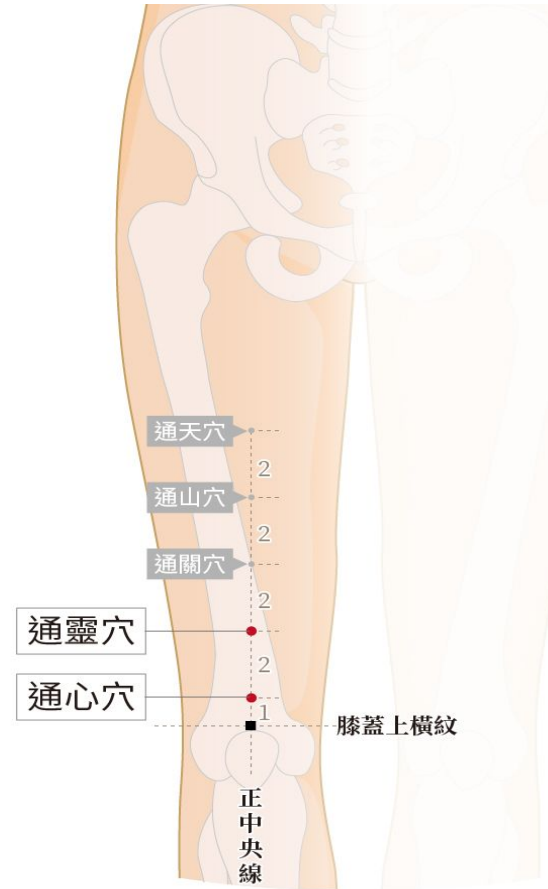
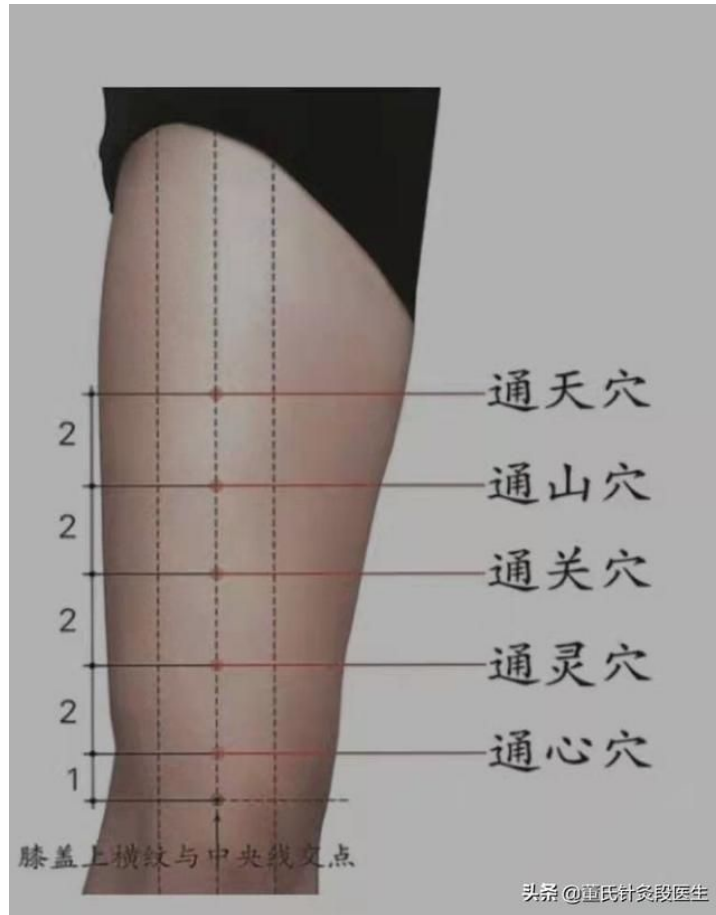
- Ancient text Lunheng《論衡》"Discourses Weighted in Balance" has quite an insightful view on the meaning of Tong and blood vessel theory
- 夫山崩壅河，猶人之有癰腫，血脈不通也。
- As for when landslides obstruct rivers, it just like a person develops abscess and swelling, the blood vessels are impassable.
- 氣結閼積，聚為癰，潰為疽，創流血出膿。豈癰疽所發，身之善穴哉？營衛之行，遇不通也
- When Qi binds and obstructs into accumulations, the amassment is a Welling-abscess (YONG), when it break opens it is flat-abscess (JU). The wound flows out blood and discharges pus. How is it that place of manifestation of YONG and JU tends to be at the depressions of the body? When Ying and Wei move, they encounter obstruction.

Zu tong xin location and Shen jing

- Tong Xin: 1 cun above the mid-line of patella
- Tong Ling: 2 cun above Tong Xin (3 cun)
- Tong Guan: 5 cun above the mid-line of the patella
- Tong Shan- 7 cun above the mid-line of the patella
- Tong Tian- 9 cun above the mid-line of the patella

Shenjing: 心之總神經 Heart commanding shen jing

Location



Indications

Tong xin and Tong ling:

Enlarged heart causing forehead pain, head dizziness, mental restlessness, pericardial effusion/ accumulated water in the heart, hands and feet shaking, chest pain, atherosclerosis, hemiplegia

- 心臟擴大引起之前額頭痛、頭暈、心神不安、心臟積水、手腳發抖、胸痛。血管硬化。半身不遂。
- According to Hu Wen Zhi, Tong guan, Tong shan, Tong tian, Tong xin, Tong ling, are the most important 5 points for the treatment of heart disease. Has an immediate effect regarding systemic blood circulation. Clinically, choose two points.
- 通關、通山、通天、通心、通靈五穴為治療心臟疾病之最重要穴。對於全身血液循環有立即見效之功。臨床任取二穴使用
- Tong guan, Tong shan, Tong tian: Heart disease, solar plexus pain, rheumatic heart disease, pain at the sides of the heart, knee pain, 4 limb pain, head dizziness, floaters, cerebral anemia, stomach disease
- 心臟病、心口痛。風濕性心臟病、心兩側痛、心悸、膝蓋痛、四肢痛、頭暈、眼花、腦貧血、胃病
- Comparatively, while they all treat heart disease, Tong xin and Tong ling treat more the mental component of the heart, also more disturbance of heart shen from blockage, such as angina or hemiplegia, even hands and feet shaking. Whereas Tong guan, Tong shan, Tong Tian have a special effect on gastric disease.

Point combinations according to Hu Wen Zhi and Li Guo Zheng

- 可治心律不整 For the treatment of arrhythmia combine with Xin ling
- Heart palpitations, combine with Di zong 心悸，本穴配地宗穴，效佳。
- Yuan qi damage with heart and kidney not communicating causing disease, combine with Xia san huang 治元氣損傷、心腎不交所引起疾病
- For duodenal and intestinal ulceration, and chronic stomach disease, pair with Tong shen and Tong Wei 十二指腸潰瘍，久年胃病，配通腎，通胃
- For Angina heart patterns, 狹心症, let out blood in the taiyang region in the back of knee, and afterwards let out blood in the heart and lung regions in the back of the body, afterwards choose the Root point (Zu tong xin) 可先於膝後太陽區，及後背心肺區放血，然後取本穴。
- Myocardial infarction 心肌梗塞: Needle Tong xin, tong ling, and combine with blood letting at Taiyang region in the back of the knee, lower leg yangming bleeding, and blue vein at the cubital crease in the elbow 針通心、通靈穴，並配合膝後太陽區、小腿陽明區，與手肘橫紋上青筋放血。
- Another strategy is needle Tong ling, tong guan, tong shan, tong tian, and combine with blood letting between the third to 6th thoracic vertebrae 針心靈、通關、通山、通天穴，並配合背部第三、四、五、六胸椎椎間放血。

Cardiovascular treatment note

- In the treatment of various cardiovascular diseases: can first bloodlet the systemic reaction zone to improve the curative effect. 治療心血管諸疾：可先在全身反應區放血，可提高療效。

- Combine with Gui zhi formulas for faster recovery.

Taiyang: Gui zhi qu shao yao tang, Gui zhi qu shao yao jia fu zi tang

Yangming: Tao he cheng qi tang, Di dang tang, Xie yu xue tang, Xian xian xiong tang

Shaoyang: Chai hu gui zhi tang, Da chai hu tang with Gui zhu fu ling wan

Tai yin: Ling gui zhu gan tang, Ling gui cao zao tang, Fu ling xing ren gan tang

Shaoyin: Zhen wu tang, Si ni tang, Gui zhi jiu ni tang, Wen shi ben tun tang

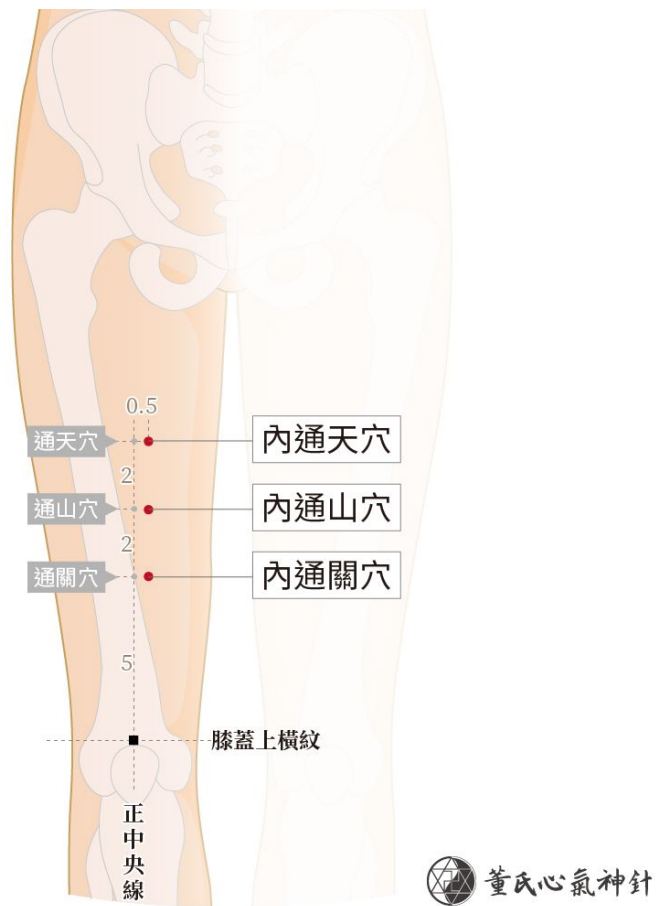
Jueyin: Dang gui si ni tang, Wu mei wan

Wang Qing Ren's blood stasis formulas: Xue fu zhu yu tang

Super Dao ma: Nei tong 88.29-88.31

- There are three points that 0.5 cun medial to the main 3 penetrate heart points (Tong guan, shan, tian)
- Nei 內 refers to the inner side. So the one 0.5 cun medial to Tong Tian is Nei tong tian, 0.5 cun medial to Tong Shan is Nei tong shan, and 0.5 medial to Tong guan is Nei tong guan.
- They also have a systemic circulatory effect on the heart, but have a special focus on circulatory disorders affecting the limbs, such as hemiplegia, weakness and numbness of the limbs, unable to raise the hands and arms, wind stroke with inability to speak, waist pain 半身不遂、四肢無力、四肢神經麻痺、手臂不能舉、心臟衰弱、中風不語、腰痛

Nei tong location



Clinical distinction

- 3 jiao treatment based on where the blood bi is at:
- Tong Tian: Xue fu zhu yu tang
- Tong shan: Ge xia zhu yu tang
- Tong guan: Shao fu zhu yu tang
- Tong xin: Shen tong zhu yu tang
- Tong ling: Dian kuang meng xing tang
- Jin gui yao lue on blood bi/ Chapter 6:
 - 問曰：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。但以脈自微澹在寸口，關上小緊，宜鍼引陽氣，令脈和，緊去則愈。
- Jin Gui on Chest bi/ Chapter 9:
 - 師曰：夫脈當取太過不及，陽微陰弦，即胸痺而痛，所以然者，責其極虛也。今陽虛知在上焦，所以胸痺心痛者，以其陰弦故也。平人無寒熱，短氣不足以息者，實也。

Blood and Chest Bi

- Jin gui yao lue on blood bi/ Chapter 6:
- 問曰：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。但以脈自微澹在寸口，關上小緊，宜鍼引陽氣，令脈和，緊去則愈。
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Name signification

- The unblockage of Bi at the level of the vessel and blood/ shen is the most serious blockage. The only other serious blockage is at the level of jing (tong shen, tong wei, tong bei).
- Therefore, these points are used to unblock the organs that contain the primordial Yuan Qi: Shaoyin.
- Tong guan-tian for the heart. This a narrative to unblocking the heart: First we unblock the heart directly: Tong xin. The movement toward the heart. Tong ling is to unblock the shen in the blood, i.e. the functional component. Tong guan is to unblock the gates, i.e. the valves of the heart. Tong shan is to unblock the mountain, the obstructions. Tong Tian is to harmonize the heart with its energy of Taiyang. Heart in Suwen is referred to as Taiyang/ the sun. Its almost alchemical, the unblocking of the fire.

Daoist metaphor

- Liu Yi 劉毅 refers to these 3 points coming from 3 levels of Daoist ascetic practices 道家修煉的三個層次. Often in Daoist ascetic practices the goal to immortality involves practices of “refraining from eating grain/ Bi gu 辟穀” so the stomach and intestines 胃腸 are clear 清 from dregs 渣滓 so the 3 worms 三蟲 and 3 corpses 三尸 cannot feed of them. This is to not taint the 穀神 “grain spirit”.
- Tong guan, penetrate gate refers to the 玄關 “Mysterious gate”.

The 3 layers of cultivation are found in Foot yangming, 玄牝之關.
The stomach is the sea of food and grain.

Heart fire line is in the center, 《心部》心：人心，土藏，在身之中。象形。博士說以為火藏。凡心之屬皆从心 (Shuowen).

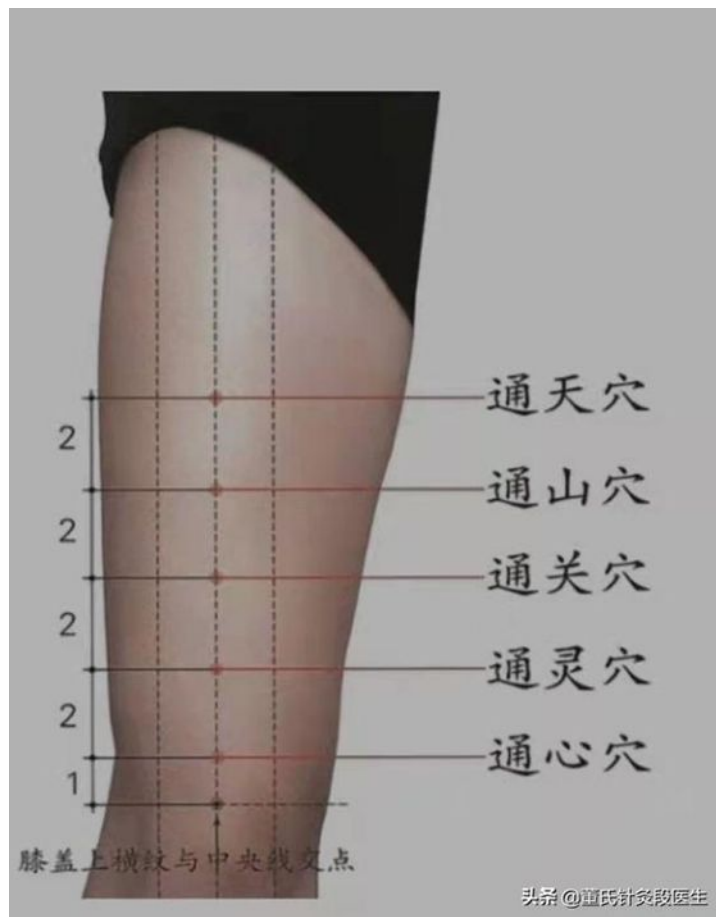
Mechanism continued

- The method is using 補火生土 Supplement fire to engender earth. Mother child vacuity principle.
- The body in the stomach vessel, but its function lies in heart fire 體在胃脈, 用在心火
- 針灸大成 Zhen jiu da cheng uses 伏兔 Fu tu- ST 32 to treat heart disease 心病
- According to Tung case records from Chen Du Ren for knee pain, Tung directly mobilizes the heart fire 調動心火.
- Pulse: Left cun vacuous and right chi weak (shaoyin weakness)

Tong Chang 通腸 Penetrate intestine

- Unnumbered, set of 3 points. Tong chang yi, Tong chang er, Tong chang san
- Location: From Tong Tian go superior 1 cun and laterally 5 fen, that's Tong Chang Yi. Tong chang er is 2 cun above. Tong chang san is another 2 cun above.
- 六腑神經、心肺交叉神經。Six bowel shen jing, heart and lung intersecting shen jing
- Indications: Acute enteritis, constipation, stomach pain, high blood pressure, palpitations, costochondritis, peritonitis, nasal obstruction, sinusitis.
- 主治：急慢性腸炎、便秘、胃痛、高血壓、心悸、肋膜炎、腹膜炎、鼻塞、鼻炎

Tong chang location



Pathomechanism

- Tong chang is a reflection of heart fire (hence its connection with Tong Tian) and the ability of the heart fire to descend into the small intestine and into the large intestine, fire metal connection.
- Tang Zong Hai 唐宗海 connection of Heart and small intestine via fatty membrane, from the text of 中西匯通醫經精義
- 心與小腸交通處。全從包絡透出。下行達於油膜。乃與小腸相通。小腸受盛五穀使化精汁以上。奉於心。而化血故小腸為心之府。心火不宣。則小腸之糟粕不化。是飧泄。心火太甚則熱移小腸
- 食物在小腸。皆化為液以出於連網遂上奉心而生血。所以小腸為心之腑

Pathomechanism continued

- The intestines are seen as a type of tract in the classics, 腸者，傳道之官，變化出焉。小腸者，受盛之官，化物出焉。
- Therefore, the ability to 通 Tong is imperative for the passageways to remain clear for Qi and blood movement transformation.
- Furthermore, both Large intestine and small intestine in the Suwen govern a type of transformation.
- This is linked with the heart fire and its ability to descend downward and cause peristalsis. Hence in Tung acupuncture, Tong guan-Tong Tian are major points for stomach pain.
- Heart fire has to descend through earth and metal, i.e. yangming, to get into the lower burner. This is the digestive tract. Think of the digestive formula Xie xin tang/ drain the heart decoction.
- When heart fire unable to descend, then there is high blood pressure, there is stomach pain, there is nasal issues as fire dries out the lungs, and the upper jiao becomes obstructed.

駟馬 Si ma 4 horses

Sima zhong 88.17, Si ma shang 88.18, Si ma xia 88.19

- Location: 7.5 cun above the lateral edge of patella is Si ma Xia. Si ma zhong is 2 cun above Si ma xia. Si ma Shang is another 2 cun.
- Shenjing: Lung commanding shen jing, liver branch shen jing
- Rib pain, costochondritis, lung insufficiency giving rise to sciatica and waist pain, lung disease, lung weakness, lung tuberculosis, lung cancer, rhinitis, ear ringing, otitis, chest and back pain, ear deafness, facial numbness, keratitis (cornea), asthma, mastitis, goiter, hemiplegia, psoriasis, all type of skin disease, acne, lower limb sprain, chest injury

肋骨痛、胸背痛、肋膜炎、坐骨神經痛、肺機能不足所引起的腰痛、肺病、肺弱、肺結核、肺癌、鼻炎、耳鳴、耳炎、耳聾、顏面神經麻痺、眼角膜炎、哮喘、乳腺炎、甲狀腺腫大、半身不遂、牛皮癬、各種皮膚病、青春痘、下肢扭傷、胸部挫傷。

Liu Yi also adds Eyeball prutusion, eye redness, facial dark spots, freckle, blood shot white of the eyes, nasal obstruction, gluttony/ eating excessively 眼球突出, 眼發紅, 臉上有黑斑, 雀斑, 白眼珠有紅血絲, 鼻子不通, 飲食過度.

Qi pathomechanism

- Si ma is the governing point of Qi illness 氣病之主穴.
- Nei jing says the hundred illness all engender from Qi 內經有：百病皆生于氣之說
- When there is Qi vacuity then [its ability to] control blood is without strength, invariably creating blood stasis 氣虛則御血無力，必造成血瘀
- When there is Qi repletion then its power invariably forces blood to recklessly move causing stasis 氣實則勢必迫血妄行，而致瘀
- When disease is long-lasting it comes from qi stagnation causing blood stasis, therefore Si ma treats disease patterns of Qi and blood 病久則由氣滯而成血瘀，故駟馬穴對氣血之病症（Hu Wen Zhi 胡文智）

Si ma name signification

- The 4 horses 駟馬 are a symbolic name representing a constellation 星宿. It is important to notate ancient Chinese astronomers divided the sky ecliptic into four regions, collectively known as the Four Symbols. Each of these 4 regions are ascribed a symbolic animal such Azure Dragon (青龍) on the east, Black Tortoise (玄武) on the north, White Tiger (白虎) on the west, and Vermilion Bird (朱雀) on the south.
- Furthermore, each of these regions contains seven mansions/ constellations, making a total of 28 mansions/ constellations 二十八宿.
- Si ma relates to the constellation of Fang 房 which is the 4th constellation of the eastern region 蒼龍七宿之第四宿.
- “Fang relates to Pi Scorpil or π Scorpil, which is a triple star system in the southern constellation of Scorpion. In Chinese, 房宿 (Fáng Xiù), meaning Room, refers to an asterism consisting of Pi Scorpil, Rho Scorpil, Delta Scorpil, Beta Scorpil and Beta Scorpil. Consequently, the Chinese name for Pi Scorpil itself is 房宿一 (Fáng Xiù yī), "the First Star of Room" (Source 中國星座神話, written by 陳久金” Chinese Astrological mythology by Chen Jiu Xin.

Its important to note quite a number of Tung points have astronomical connotations, examples:

Mu dou 木斗 (8th constellation/relating to the first Northern region mansion)

Qi 其 points relating to Ji/ winnowing basket 箕=箕, relating to the 7th constellation, relating to the last Eastern region mansion.

胃 Wei, as in Tong wei 通胃, relating to the 17th constellation relating to White tiger of the West 西方白虎

Si ma meaning continued

- There is a book called 《春秋國語》Chun qiu Guo yu/ Discourses of the states of the Spring and Autumn period, which is a historical narrative dated to 4th century BCE. In this book there is a section《周語中》that describes meteorological phenomena 天象, and in particular describe early autumn to late autumn 夫辰角見而雨畢, 天根見而水涸, 本見而草木節解, 駟見而隕霜, 火見而清風戒寒”
- Here we see how the movement of the Eastern constellation, which 房 Fang is part of, and how the different movements of the various mansions affects the vegetation and weather, first beginning with the first mansion 辰 角 where the rain is finished causing desiccation and withering. And then as it fourth mansion, Si 駟 symbolizing 房 is mentioned as describing the descent of frost 駟而隕霜.
- This describes the Heavenly Qi of Si ma, which is Metal qi 金氣.

Si ma Pathomechanism continued

- Si ma can invigorate heart blood, since the lung faces the hundred vessels.
- Si ma has a Liver and Lung shen jing, Liver stores blood, Lung governs qi, blood is yin, Qi is yang. Si ma encourages Liver blood to circulate through the whole body, therefore affecting even heart blood.
- Liver blood is the Ti/ structure, and Lung qi is the Yong/ function.
- Si ma is between Gallbladder vessel, gallbladder is about the movement of qi in living beings, and stomach governs the engenderment of Qi. Si ma both mobilizes Qi and engenders Qi, especially in the Lung physiology.
- Note for hyperthyroidism combine with San zhong or Wai san guan for their effects of Softening hardness and dispersing binds 軟堅散結

Jiu li 九里 9 miles

- Main point of Tung to he used to treat the Cambodian president, Long Nuo 董公治療前高棉總統龍諾之主穴
- Location: Jiu Li group is 9 cun.
- Shang Jiu li is 0.5 below Zhong Si ma (9.5 cun) and medially 0.5 cun.
- Zhong Jiu Li is at the center between Shang and Xia Jiu Li.
- Xia jiu li is on the lateral side of the leg, 0.5 cun lateral to Feng shi 風市/ GB 31.
- Qi Li 七里/ 7 miles- 2 cun below Zhong jiu li

Jiu li indication:

- 88. 26 Shang jiu li: Lung shen jing, Kidney Shen jing
- 88.25 Zhong jiu li: Lung shen jing
- 88.27 Xia jiu li: Lung
- 88.51 Qi li: Lung
- Jiu li: Back pain, leg pain, vertebral periostitis, osteophyte, hemiplegia, nape and neck pain, hands and arm pain, head pain, head dizziness, eye soreness, nerve pain, pneumonia, lung disease, abdominal distention, abdominal pain

背痛, 腿痛, 脊椎骨膜炎 (骨刺) 半身不遂, 半身麻痺, 項頭痛, 手臂酸痛, 頭痛, 頭暈, 眼酸, 神經痛, 肺炎, 肺病. 腹脹, 腹痛

Qi li: Skin disease, hemiplegia, leg pain, chest pain, back pain, nerve pain, lung disease, abdominal distention and pain

皮膚病, 半身麻痺, 腿痛, 胸痛, 背痛, 神經痛, 肺病, 腹脹痛

Jiu li pathomechanism

- This group deal primarily with Wind 風, hence their close location to 風市 Feng shi/ wind market.
- Now there are three special needling methods for Jiu li that must be notated, especially for Zhong jiu li.
- When needled 45 degree obliquely upward, it treats opposite side shoulder and forearm pain.
- Perpendicular insertion treats spinal column pain.
- 45 degree obliquely downward will treat lower leg pain and lower leg weakness.
- Jiu li effects on the nervous system are quite considerable, this is how Jiuli can treat insomnia and palpitations.

Pathomechanism continued

- Jiu li shen jing is lung and it lies on foot shaoyang.
- Foot shaoyang is characterized as 巽卦 Xun gua, the Gua relating to Wood and wind. Hence Jiu li 祛風 expels wind. This wind relates to lung as this exterior wind that is causing bi-obstruction in shaoyang. And this Bi in shaoyang affects the 筋膜 sinew and membranes. This can cause space occupying neuronal lesions throughout the shaoyang domain, which includes the nervous system. Shang jiu li has a kidney shen jing showcasing how this wind begins to affect the brain. As kidney governs the sea of marrow and the nerves.
- Jiu li is a very important point for fibromyalgia, often combined with Men jin.
- Jiu li for insomnia ought to be combined with Zhen jing/ calm and tranquility.
- Jiu li for itch can be combined with Jian zhong/ shoulder center and for whole body pain.

Jiu 九 meaning

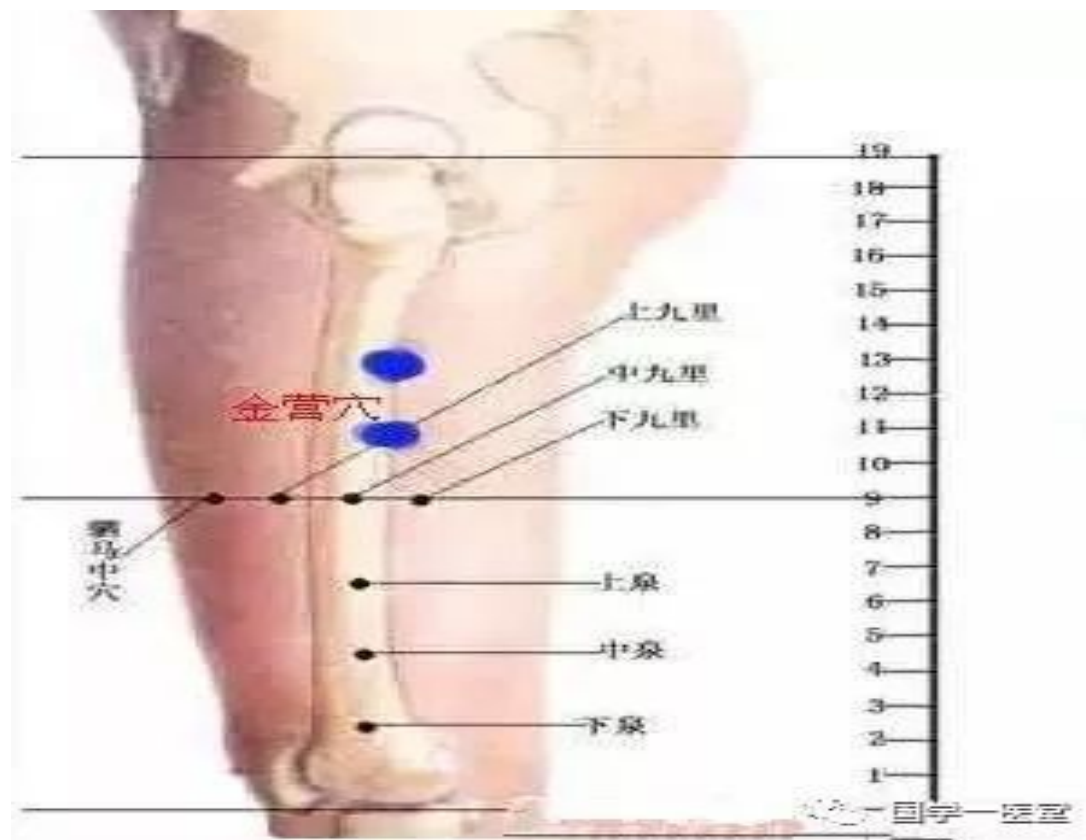
- Jiu means nine.
- 9 represents pure yang.
- Shaoyang is the weakening of yang, and in case of Jiu li this weakness is due to wind.
- Ling shu 10 states:
 - 善太息，心脅痛，不能轉側，甚則面微有塵，體無膏澤，足外反熱，是為陽厥。是主骨所生病者，頭痛，頤痛，目銳眦痛，缺盆中腫痛，腋腫，馬刀俠癭，汗出振寒，瘧，胸、脅、肋、髀、膝外至脛、絕骨、外踝前及諸節皆痛
 - 足少陽之別，名曰光明，去踝五寸，別走厥陰，下絡足跗。實則厥，虛則痿痺，坐不能起

Jin ying 金營 Metal barracks

This point group is unique in that it is both part of Tung's 72 extinguishing points, and 32 resolving points.

- 董氏七十二絕針之一，董氏三十二解針之一
- Comprised of two points: Jin ying shang 88.33, Jin ying xia 88.34
- Shenjing: Lung shen jing, heart branch shen jing
- Location: Jin ying xia is 2 cun above Zhong jiu li and 5 fen lateral. Jin ying shang is 2 cun above.
- Indication: Drug poisoning, food poisoning, acute gastric enteritis, analgesic of systemic body pain, first aid for all types of acute disease
- 藥物中毒，食物中毒，急性胃腸炎，全身痛之止痛，各種急症之急救

Jin ying location



Jin ying bing ji

- This point has used for severe arthritis and fibromyalgia.
- This is a type of toxic wind that not affects Wei qi, but also the nutritive. The ying aspect of the point name, pertains to nutritive.
- I broke down the pathomechanism here:
<https://www.facebook.com/ivan.zavala.732/posts/3197418930321071>
- To quote
“This is wind affecting the heart/ pericardium, specifically the ying qi, hence the name Jin ying. Zhong jiu li it affects more the wei qi, but here the wind affects the ying qi, hence the name and its indications which are fire toxin-based. We can relate this to what Suwen 42 calls Li feng/ pestilential wind 名曰癘風, 或名曰寒熱 (also called cold heat wind). This wind is associated with scabies, leprosy/ Hanse's disease 癩風来, 大风, 麻风病, even crippling/ prickly wind 風痺.
- This is all latent wind knotted the blood layer 伏风结于血分. Suwen 42 says Li feng there is ying qi that is hot and rots, the qi unclear, therefore causing the nose column to rot, ruining the complexion, the skin to have sores and ulcers, and the wind to guest into the vessels and does not leave 癘者有榮氣熱附, 其氣不清, 故使其鼻柱壞而色敗, 皮膚瘍潰。風寒客於脈而不去 (Suwen 42). This can cause rashes like chronic urticaria, neurodermatitis, strokes, Multiple sclerosis, scleroderma, psoriasis, vitiligo, numbness, weird allergies, melanoma, and so on. This is now blood wind. This is wind in the ying qi, hence why it goes in the vessels where ying qi travels.
- The heart branch shen jing illustrates the acute fire toxin that wind can cause, specifically affecting the bloodstream. There is fire in the blood, hot ying qi that leads to emergency type of diseases since the wind went into the bloodstream or the poison went into the gastrointestinal tract, irritating it, and then into the blood. Its a sudden wei to ying level illness”
- This point is very indicated for PAIN. Suwen 74 says All pain is attributed to the heart. External wind that is intensely affecting the heart and consequently the Shen.

姐妹 Jie mei/ Sisters

- 88.04 Jie mei yi, 88.05 Jie mei er, 88.06 Jie mei san

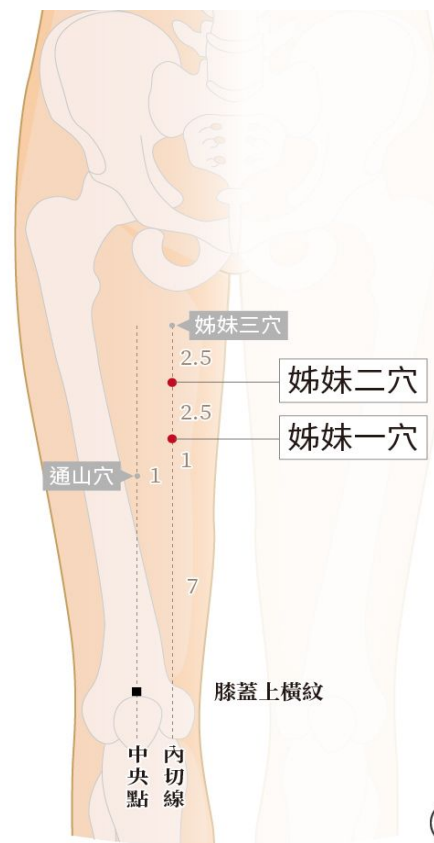
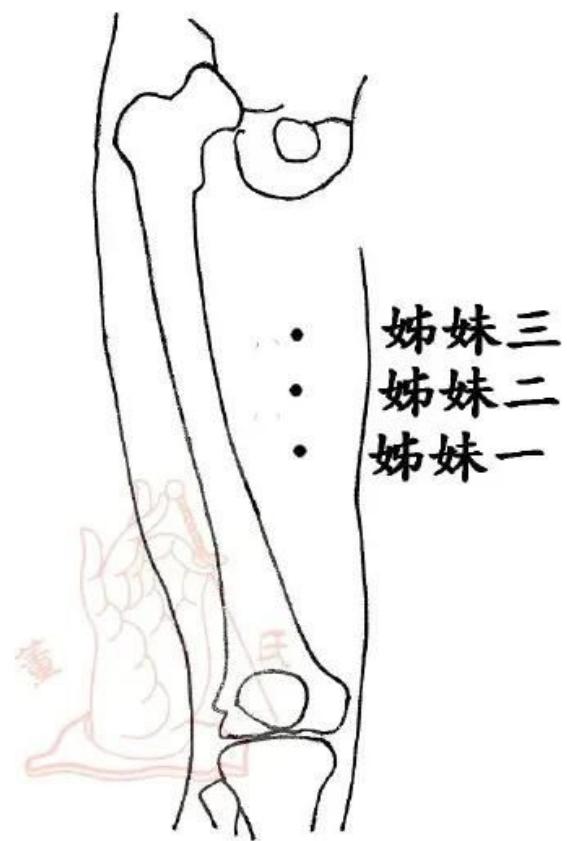
Shenjing: Six fu sheng jing, kidney branch shen jing

Location: Jie mei yi is 1 cun above Tong shan (which is 7 cun) and 1 cun medial, in other words **8 cun above the center of the kneecap and 1 cun medial**. Jie mei er is 2.5 cun above it. And Jia mei san is another 2.5 cun.

Indications: Uterus tumor, uterus inflammation, fallopian tube obstruction, menstrual irregularities, oophoritis, uterus sores, amenorrhea, intestinal pain, gastric bleeding

子宮瘤，子宮炎，輸卵管不通，月經不調，卵巢炎，子宮癢，無月經症，腸痛，胃出血

Jie mei location



Jie mei bing ji

- Three sisters by its name showcases its importance in gynecological illness in all spectrum of a woman's gynecological life.
- 姐 Jie means older sister
- 妹 Mei is the younger sister.
- Since these points are described in relation to Zu tong xin (heart group), its mechanism is about 心火不通 heart fire obstruction, in particular to the uterus vessel baomai 胞脈. It is also in between the Heart and Kidney Tong groups, thus it regulates the connection between fire and water. How heart fire/ heart blood descends into the kidney.
- The journey of yang descent into yin is part of the Six fu shen jing, as the blood has to descend through the bowels into the Extraordinary bowel, the uterus. If there is obstruction, then there is heart kidney separation, the uterus/ jing becomes cold and stasis of blood form.

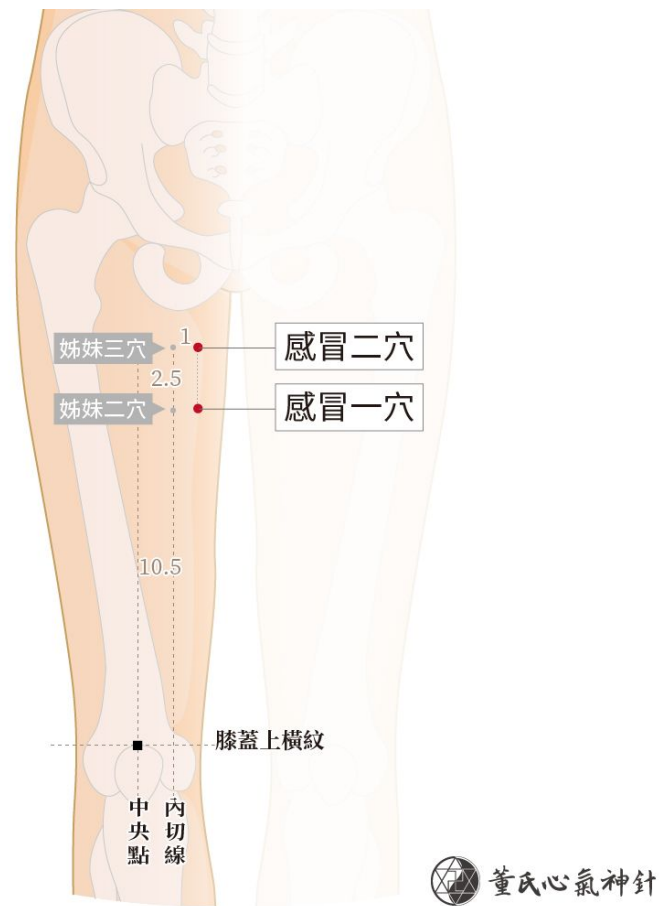
Gynecological causes of disease

- Gynecological causes of disease per Jin gui yao lue
“婦人之病，因虛、積冷、結氣，為諸經水斷絕，至有歷年，血寒積結胞門。寒傷經絡，疑堅在上，嘔吐涎唾，久成肺癰，形體損分；在中盤結，繞臍寒疝，或兩脅疼痛，與藏相連；或結熱中，病在關元。脈數無瘡，肌若魚鱗，時著男子，非止女身。在下未多，經候不勻。令陰掣痛，少腹惡寒，或引腰脊，下根氣街，氣衝急痛，膝脛疼煩，奄忽眩冒，狀如厥顛，或有憂慘，悲傷多嗔，此皆帶下，非有鬼神，久則羸瘦，脈虛多寒”

感冒 Common cold Gan mao

- 88.07 Gan mao yi, 88.08 Gan mao er, Gan mao san (unnumbered)
- Shen jing: Six fu shen jing, lung shen jing
- Location: Gan mao yi is 1 cun medial to Jie mei yi. Gan mao er is 2.5 cun above or 1 cun medial to Jie mei er, and Gan mao san is 1 cun medial to Jie mei san.
- Indications: Severe common cold, influenza, high fever, feeling cold, common cold head pain
- 重感冒, 流行性感冒, 發高燒, 發冷, 感冒頭痛

Gan mao location



Gan mao bing ji

- Lingshu chapter 71 《邪客》describes when evil is in the spleen, the evil stays in the two thighs 脾有邪，其氣留於兩髀.
- This Gan mao points are for 肺脾虛 lung spleen vacuous people who catch a cold and affects their digestive system.

Gan mao is not for fever of a yang nature 陽性發熱, but fevers of a yin nature 陰性發熱.

According to Liu Yi, combine with 土耳 Earth ear.

Tong shen, Tong Wei, Tong Bei

- Tongshen 88.09. Tong Wei 88.10. Tong Bei 88.11
- Tong shen is Penetrate Kidney. Tong Wei is Penetrate Stomach. Tong bei is Penetrate back.
- Shenjing: Kidney shen jing
- Location: Tong shen is directly above the medial side of the patella. Tong wei is 2 cun above. Tong bei is 2 above Tong wei.
- 當膝續骨內側上緣之陷處是穴。Ditch 陷
- Indications: Pyelonephritis, chronic nephritis, diabetes, Lin disease/ strangury, impotence, premature ejaculation, cystitis, uterus inflammation, red or white leukorrhea, kidney deficiency causing dizziness, waist pain, high blood pressure, gastric-enteritis, kidney disease rheumatism, proteinuria, throat dryness, edema.
- 腎盂腎炎、慢性腎臟炎、糖尿病、淋病、陽痿、早洩、膀胱炎、子宮炎、赤白帶下、腎虧引起之頭暈、腰痛、風濕性腎臟病、高血壓、胃腸炎、尿蛋白、喉乾水腫。

Location



Zu tong shen bing ji

- Notice the word Tong 通. Both Kidney and Heart have this word Tong, signifying the importance of Penetrating both the fire and water aspect of visceral existence. This is the Shaoyin, the organs of primordial Yuan qi.

Note:

- According to the case records of Chen Du Ren 陳渡人, Tong shen/ penetrate kidney used to be previously called 陰里 Yin li/ yin interior/ yin mile. And in those records, Tong shen, Tong wei, Tong bei, the points are supposed to be 5 fen more medially, which means there is more of a connection to fire and water (Zu tong xin line). 1 cun difference vs original 0.5 cun difference.

Bing ji continued

- Suwen stomach as the gate of kidney.

腎何以能聚水而生病。歧伯曰：腎者，胃之關也，關門不利，故聚水而從其類也，上下溢於皮膚，故為跗腫，跗腫者，聚水而生病也 (Suwen 61)

- These points are in Foot taiyin (spleen vessel), signifying that Master Tung treated the kidney through the Spleen. We see this in Xia san huang/ lower three emperors. 脾經補腎
- Master Tung treated the heart through the stomach vessel. Using Yang earth to treat Fire and using Yin earth to treat the Kidney.

Master Tung is theorized to be part of the spleen stomach school. These points can be used for Yin fire 陰火.

Earth can treat the kidney by controlling the amount of water the kidney metabolizes. Master Tung lineage is about regulating Yuan qi, therefore does not like to directly intervene at shaoyin.

Pattern

- The underlying mechanism since its in the spleen vessel is Qi deficiency, that has led to damp heat to sink below, affecting kidney metabolism leading to yin deficiency.
- This is a common complex pattern we see in diabetics for example.
- Why damp heat and yin deficiency? Kidney is an organ of both yin and yang. Kidney governs yin and yang 腎主陰陽.
- While Xia san huang will treat a yang deficiency cold impotence, Tong shen group will treat a damp heat impotence.
- Tong shen group main function are to drain evil 瀉邪 from the kidney (heat in the kidney) preventing the bearing upward of fluids, leading to Xiao ke and throat dryness. Same reason why it can treat jaundice, by unblocking the kidney pathological damp can be diuresed, and ministerial fire can return back to the kidney instead of flaring into the liver causing pathological changes into the liver and gallbladder.
- Main function is to Clear heat and disinhibit damp 清熱利濕 according to Lai Jin Xiong 賴金雄

Liu yi viewpoint

Dr Liu Yi (Wang Chuan Min) disciple looks at this points as revving up a “fluid engine 津液發動機.”. This signifies that though the mouth might be dry, the whole-body skin might be peeling 脫皮, the cause might be spleen damp flooding 脾濕汎濫. This spleen damp then sinks due to underlying 氣虛, the damp mixes with the mingmen of the kidney becoming damp heat and then obstructing the kidney’s fluid metabolism.

One sign of fluid metabolism dysregulation is 眼袋 (bags under the eyes), those belong to spleen kidney yang vacuity water flood.

土靈 Tu Ling/ Earth magic

- Tu Ling 88.46

董氏七十二絕針之一 One of the 72 Extinguishing points

Shenjing: Spleen and Liver Shen jing

Location: 1 cun posterior to Tong Wei.

Indications: Malignant anemia, aplastic anemia, leukemia, leukopenia leukocytosis, emergency use, acute disease.

惡性貧血(再生不良性貧血症狀)、血癌症(白血球過多或過少症), 急救用、急性病。

Tu Ling pathomechanism

- Tu ling is similar to the next point grouping of Tu chang. However, Tu chang is a broader point grouping to treat spleen disease.
- Tu ling is focused on blood based pathology. This is focused on the Spleen controlling the blood 脾統血 and the liver storing the blood 肝藏血 to treat blood-based diseases.
- It is one of the 72 extinguishing points aiming at pathologies that are affecting blood-based markers in laboratory tests.
- In addition, it is found in juxtaposition to Tong wei, penetrate stomach, showcasing the importance of Postnatal production of blood through the stomach.
- Tu Ling as all Ling points are efficacious in their treatment of a specific disease manifestation, in this case tangible blood-based diseases that are not solely functional in nature, but affecting the Structure 體/ ti.
- 土 The Tu aspect of the name implies the nature of earth which is where we begin to consolidate blood, hence the statement from the Nanjing that the spleen binds the blood 主裹血. This is not just for bleeding, but the image corresponds that the earth phase is where stabilization happens in the vessels, so Shen-blood can remain in place and nourish the form.

Tu Chang 土昌 Earth proper/ flourish

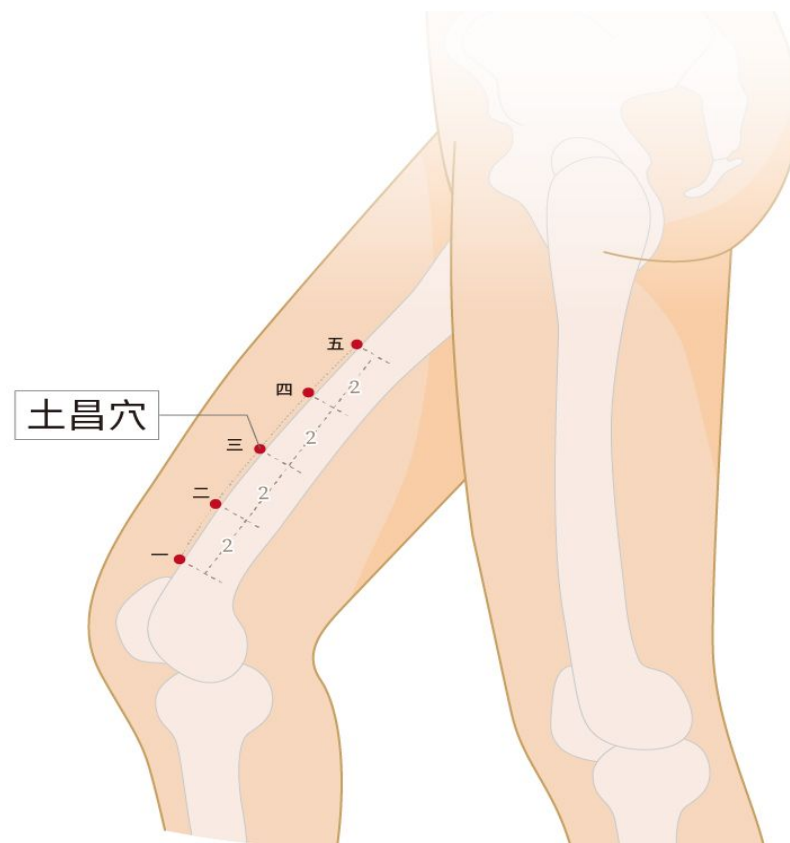
Unnumbered. Set of 5 points. Tu chang yi, Tu chang er, Tu chang san, Tu chang si, Tu chang wu.

Shejing: Commanding shen jing of the spleen. Liver and gallbladder shen jing.

Location: Tu chang yi is 2 cun medial to Tong shen (Penetrate kidney). Tu chang er is 2 cun above, Tu chang san is another 2 cun above, Tu chang si is also 2 cun above, and Tu chang wu is also 2 cun above the point before it

- Indications: Spleen inflammation, splenomegaly, 4 limb pain, muddle-headed, dizziness, head pain, excessive sore stomach, hepatitis, cholecystitis, liver cirrhosis, leopenia or leukocytosis. Tu chang treats spleen disease, Clinically, can make use of one point to up to three.
- 主治：脾臟炎、脾腫大、四肢痛、頭昏、頭暈、頭痛、胃酸過多、肝炎、膽囊炎、肝硬化。白血球過少症。土昌穴為治療脾臟疾病。臨床可任取一穴至三穴使用。

Location



Tu chang bing ji

- Tu chang represents the thigh's additional Zang line to treat spleen disease. Notice that originally there is no specific Spleen sheng jing point line, but Tu chang bing ji represents the rectification of that.
- As the name implies, this is to make Earth prosper. Tu chang is between the Kidney and Liver shen jing (tong shen group and shang san huang). This represents a blood based and essence pathology, such as the Chinese medical disease of 乾血 Dried blood/ gan xue found in the evolution of pathoprogession of Xu lao 虛勞 disease.
- This implies a spleen disease that has affected the ability to produce blood. When there is Spleen qi vacuity, it leads to spleen not transporting and transforming, and with inability to transform the fine essence of water and grain, there will be blood vacuity, and then essence vacuity. 脾氣虛 >> 脾不運化>>不能運化水谷精微>> 血虛>>精虛
- Must be remembered that spleen is the source of the engenderment of Qi and blood 氣血生化之源.
- In addition, when there is Spleen weakness, then there will Spleen and liver disharmony 脾肝不和 causing liver or gallbladder to invade leading to spleen exuberance from wood evil.

Tu hua, Tu fu, Tu Qu 土華, 土府, 土曲

Unnumbered.

Tu hua- Earth Flower, Tu fu- Earth Bowel. Tu Qu- Earth Bend.

Shenjing: Lung branch shen jing, six fu shen jing

Location: Tu hua is 3 cun above Tong bei (Penetrate back) or 9 cun above the medial line of the kneecap, Tu fu is 2 above Tu hua. Tu qu is another 2 cun above.

Indications: Enteritis, dysentery, chronic dysentery, liver insufficiency causing dysentery, enteritis from hepatitis.

大腸炎, 下痢, 習慣性血痢, 肝功能不足引起之痢, 肝炎之腸炎

Location



Tu hua, tu fu, tu qu bing ji

- This points represent a weakness of Taiyin, lung, that leads to contraction of illness to the intestines.

This is clarified by the Taiyin chapter of the Shang han lun, where it illustrates Taiyin symptomatology worsened by contraction of exterior pathogens, which includes infectious disease caused by inflammatory changes in the Taiyin visceral aspect of the gastrointestinal tract.

- 太陰之為病，腹滿而吐，食不下，自利益甚，時腹自痛
- 傷寒，脈浮而緩，手足自溫者，繫在太陰。太陰當發身黃；若小便自利者，不能發黃。至七八日，雖暴煩下利日十餘行，必自止，以脾家實，腐穢當去故也。

Shang san huang 上三黃

- Shang san huang is upper three yellows.
- Ming huang 88.12 明黃 Bright yellow
- Tian huang 天黃 88.13 Heavenly yellow
- Qi huang 其黃 88.14 Other Yellow
- There is also two unnumbered Yellows in the same line
- Shang huang 上黃 Upper Yellow
- Mu huang 木黃 Wood Yellow

Location and Shenjing

- Ming huang: Center of the inner thigh. (Find first)
- Tian huang- 3 cun above Ming Huang
- Shang huang- 3 cun above Tian huang (highest)
- Qi huang- 3 cun below Ming huang (center of thigh)
- Mu huang- 3 cun below Qi huang (lowest)

- Ming huang- Liver commanding shen jing, heart commanding shen jing.

(Surface layer-kidney shen jing, middle layer-liver shen jing- deep layer- heart shen jing) 肝之總神經、心之總神經、表層腎之神經、中層肝之神經、深層心之神經

Tian huang same as Ming huang.

Shang huang- Liver commanding shen jing, kidney branch shen jing

Qi huang- Gallbladder commanding shen jing, liver branch shen jing, heart branch shen jing

Mu huang- Gallbladder commanding shen jing, spleen shen jing, liver shen jing

Location



Indications

- Ming huang, Tian huang and Qi huang indications

Liver cancer, liver pain, liver cirrhosis, liver insufficiency causing fatigue, swollen bones, vertebral inflammation, hemiplegia, blood cancer, sore waist, blurred vision, eye pain, rib pain, gallbladder bile insufficiency causing indigestion, distended qi, cardiomegaly, epilepsy

肝癌、肝痛、肝硬化、肝機能不足引起之疲勞、骨骼脹大、脊椎骨膜炎、中風半身不遂、血癌症、腰酸、眼昏花、眼痛、兩脅痛、膽汁分泌不足引起之消化不良、脹氣、心臟擴大、胸悶、癲癇。

Tian huang Ming huang for jaundice

Qi huang Ming huang for cholecystitis

Shang huang for vertebral membrane inflammation, bone spur, leg pain sciatica, common cold

Mu huang is special because it is part of the 72 extinguishing points. 木黃穴(董氏七十二絕針之一)

- Jaundice cholecystitis, splenomegaly, spleen inflammation, leukopenia, Special effect for bone spurs.
- 黃膽病、膽囊炎、脾腫大、脾臟炎、白血球減少症及明黃穴主治各症。又為骨刺特效穴。木黃、其黃、明黃、天黃四穴除木黃外又稱為上三黃穴...特效配穴_特效主治:骨刺

Treatment nuances

- To treat Jaundice we use Qi huang as the main point and then Huo quan and Huo zhi. This is targeting the Gallbladder.
- Tian huang and Ming huang specifically target liver illnesses. Particularly with 心火腎水徵像 heart fire kidney water symptoms.

Shang san huang bing ji

- Shang san huang is unique in that its given shen jing according to different needle depths, especially Ming huang and Tian huang which are more for liver diseases. Qi huang is more for gallbladder diseases.
- The different needling depths showcase the broad-range Shang san huang has in treating a multitude of illness. It also illustrates the different 5 phase dynamics that one ought to consider when needling.
- The reason shang san huang has such a range is because of the nature of the liver. Liver is associated with Ji 極, extremes. Think of Jueyin 厥陰 for example/ reverting yin. Liver is the viscera of ultimate polarity.
- Liver is the organ between extreme yin and extreme yang (kidney and heart). Tian huang and Ming huang particularly treat liver disease complicated with heart kidney symptoms 肝病合并心火腎水徵象的病症.

Shang san huang bing ji continued

- Shang san huang mechanism works through the idea of “from yin guide yang 從陰引陽”. Shang san huang works on liver yin- liver blood vacuity stirring wind, and also organic liver conditions, where yang is separating from yin.
- The liver physiologically governs the tendons, stores blood, governs wind, governs free coursing and all the associated pathological and functional diseases that involves its physiology.
- Associated diseases are Parkinson, muscle movement disorders, liver cirrhosis with structural lesions, leukemia with inability to store blood, gynecological disorders with liver qi depression, etc.
- In addition Shang san huang has a special effect for intravertebral disc protrusion/ slipped and associated pain, but also reduce surrounding edema around the disc. Liu Yi states that Taiyang and shaoyang are often used to treat slipped disc, but that’s a strategy of using yang to guide yin. Shang san huang works by using yin to guide yang, and therefore treat the root of the condition as its not simply mobilizing or activating yang, but anchoring yang back into yin (into the bone).

Mu quan, Mu zhi, Mu hua, Mu ji 木全，木枝，木華，木脊

- 88.15 Mu zhi/ Wood branch, also known as Huo zhi/ Fire branch
- 88.16 Mu quan/ Wood complete, also known as Fire complete
- Mu hua and Mu bei are unnumbered.
- Mu hua/ Wood flower. Mu bei is Wood back.
- **Shenjing**: Liver gallbladder shen jing, heart branch shen jing

Indications: Jaundice, head dizziness, back pain, acute cholecystitis (purple lips, tongue numbness, icy 4 limbs) 黃疸病，頭暈，背痛，急性膽炎 (唇紫，舌麻，四肢冰冷)

Mu quan also treats spinal pain and heel pain 脊椎痛，足跟痛. Mu quan, Mu hua, and Mu Ji have a particular effect for bone spur, vertebral neck pain, heel pain, hand and feet numbness, 5 fingers unable to bend and work, and tongue rigidity 脊椎骨痛 (骨刺) 頸椎骨痛，足跟痛，手麻痺，五指伸屈不靈，舌強

Ming huang, Mu zhi, Qi huang, and Mu huang, these 4 points treat acute cholecystitis with special effect.

Locations:

Mu zhi is 1.5 cun above Qi huang

Mu Quan is 1.5 cun below Qi huang

Mu hua is 1.5 cun above Ming huang

Mu ji is 1.5 cun above Tian huang

These 4 points are in between the Shang san huang group.

Video of Hu Wen Zhi showcasing location of these 4.

1. Mu zhi 2. Mu Quan 3. Mu Hua 4. Mu Ji

[1. https://vcenter.iis.sinica.edu.tw/watch.php?val=aWQ9T19KVQ==](https://vcenter.iis.sinica.edu.tw/watch.php?val=aWQ9T19KVQ==)

2. <https://vcenter.iis.sinica.edu.tw/watch.php?val=aWQ9T19KMA==>

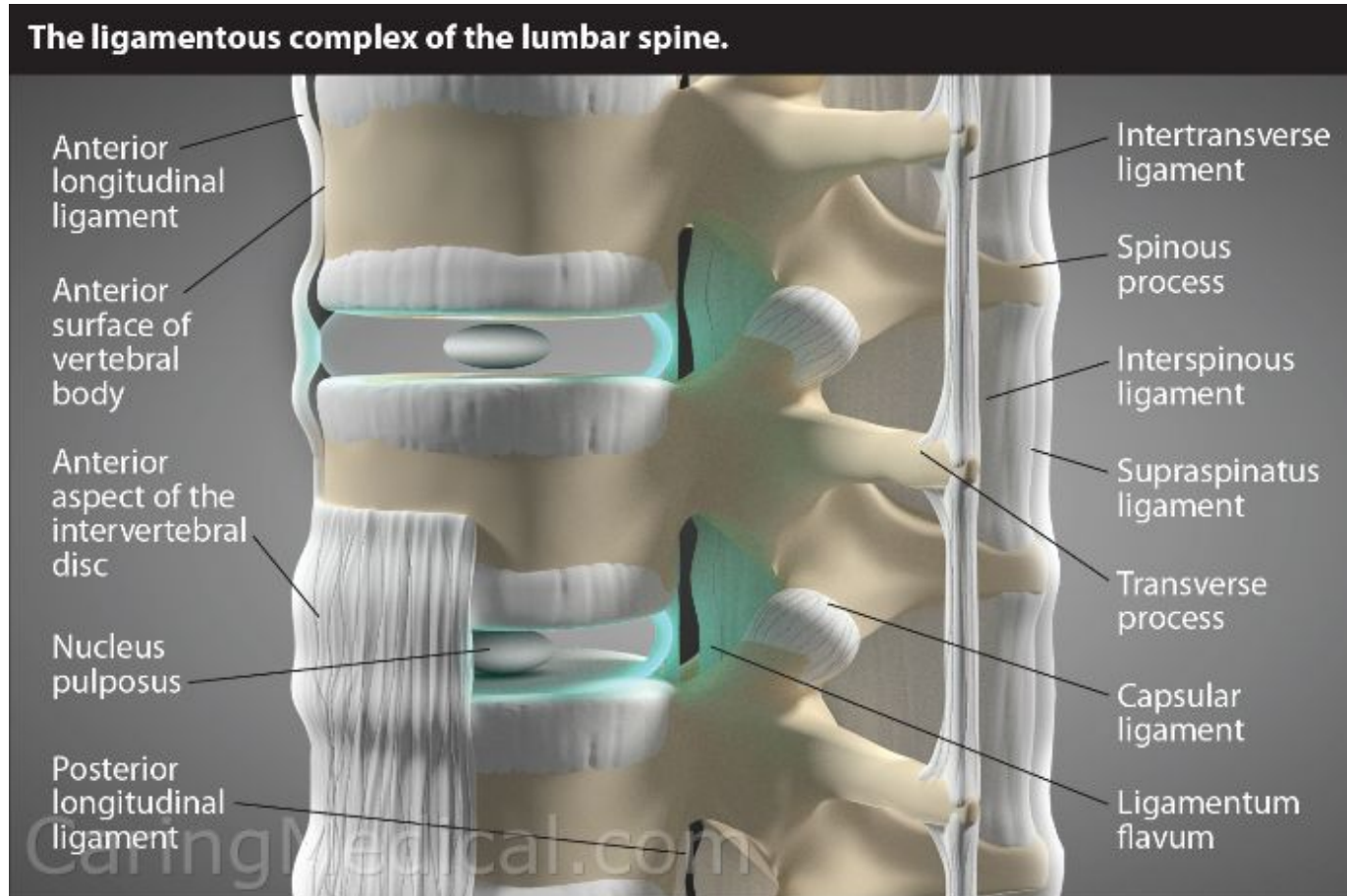
[3. https://vcenter.iis.sinica.edu.tw/watch.php?val=aWQ9T19KYg==](https://vcenter.iis.sinica.edu.tw/watch.php?val=aWQ9T19KYg==)

4. <https://vcenter.iis.sinica.edu.tw/watch.php?val=aWQ9T19KTQ==>

Mu group bing ji

- These points focus primarily on the gallbladder and the spine.
- 肝主筋膜 Wood governs the sinews and membranes. Think of the spine's thoracolumbar fascia, the paraspinal multifidi and rotatores (these are wood tissues) supporting the spine.
- Shaoyang back pain in the Suwen is characterized by needle sensation in the skin, inability to bend down and up, and unable to look back 少陽令人腰痛，如以鍼刺其皮中，循循然不可以俛仰，不可以顧
- Jueyin back pain is characterized with a pulling/ stretching sensation of a bow or crossbow 厥陰之脈，令人腰痛，腰中如張弓弩弦

Spinal ligamentous complex





Meaning of 筋 Jin-sinew

- 筋：肉之力也。从力从肉从竹。The strength of the flesh/muscle.
- Image of bamboo

San Quan 三泉 3 springs/ fountains

3 point Dao ma. 88.20-88.22

Xia quan, Zhong quan, Shang quan.

Shenjing: Lung and Facial locomotive shen jing 肺部與面部之機動神經

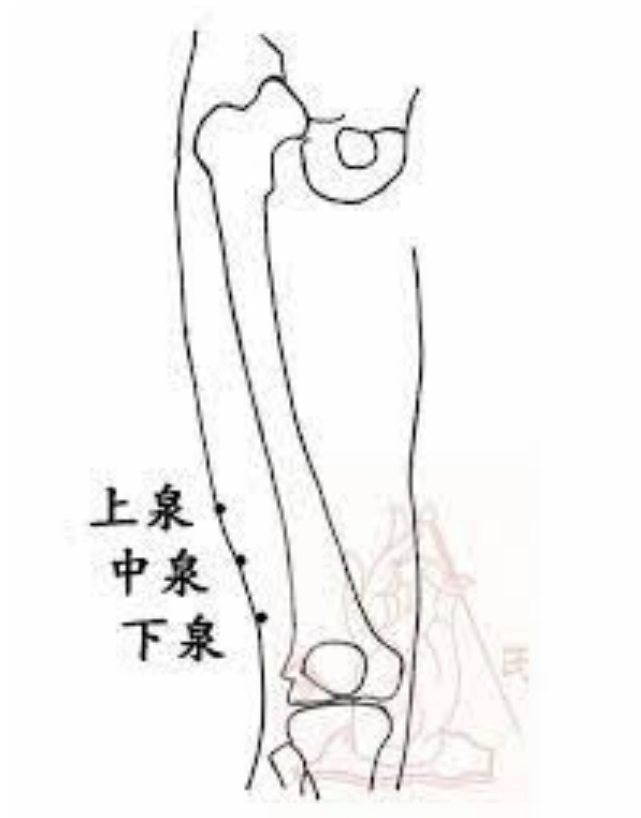
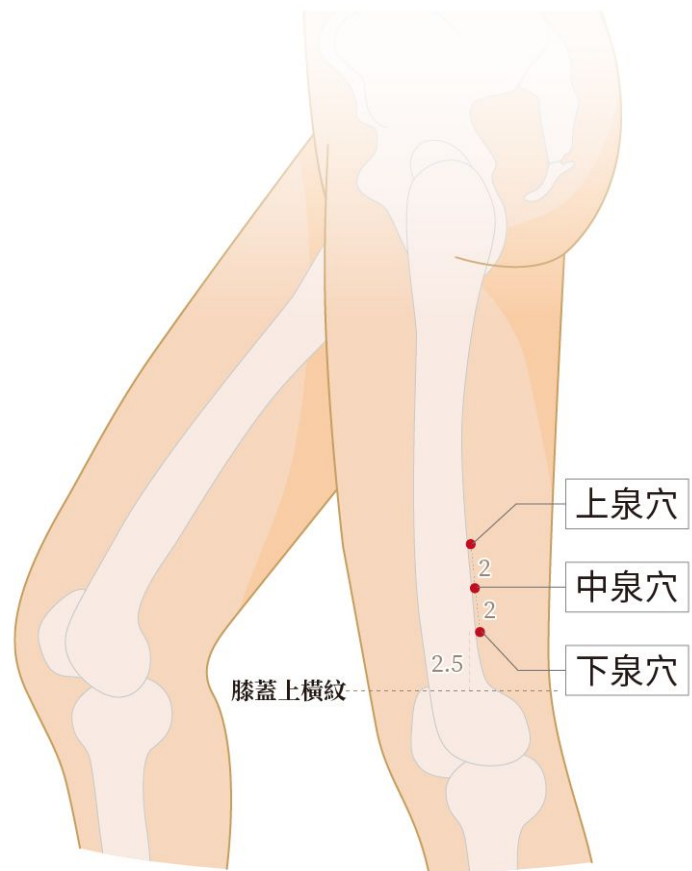
Location: From the center of the lateral side of the knee joint, go superior 2.5 cun to find Xia Quan. 2 cun superior is Zhong quan. 2 cun more superior is Shang Quan.

Indications: Facial nerve paralysis, mouth and eye deviation (special effect), hemiplegia, cerebral thrombosis, post-stroke sequelae,

顏面神經麻痺、口歪眼斜、半身麻痺、腦血栓、中風後遺症

Zhong and Shang quan also treat skin allergies 皮膚過敏

Location



San quan bing ji

- San quan is particularly intriguing as it represents one of the few Anatomical shen jing, besides its visceral shen jing (Lung)。
- In this case, the face. When wind has affected the face, in particular the yangming sinews.
- Lingshu 13 gives a description of what looks like Bell palsy when describing a contraction of the Yangming sinew on one side, and a weakness on the other side. Cold causing contraction, and heat causing relaxation. Yin pulling is the cold, and heat is the relaxation of the tissue as the area has more circulation but weakened by the wind.
- 急者，目不合，熱則筋縱，目不開，頰筋有寒，則急，引頰移口，有熱則筋弛縱，緩不勝收，故僻

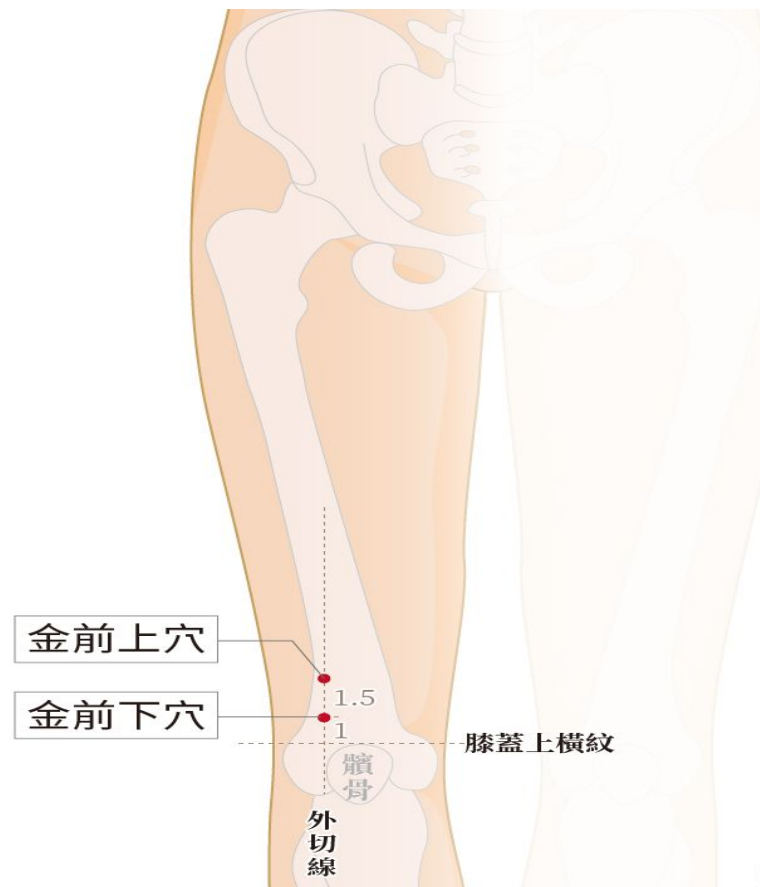
San quan continued

- There is case records of San quan being used for facial twitching. These points are not limited to treating twitching or paralysis on the face, but whole body. Look for wiry pulse in the Right cun, especially mid depth. Wind in the flesh affecting metal.
- And these points are very similar to Jin qian xia and Jin qian shang (88.23 and 88.24).
- **One should not rigidly adhere to the exact point locations, but use observation and palpation as the main method. If there is blue veins, signs of stasis of blood, pain upon pressure, and the muscles have a knotted/ ropy like texture then needle or bleed there.**
- There is some authors that postulate using San quan, with Zheng hui, Zhen jing to treat Parkinson. The key to understand San quan capacity is the concept of Ji Dong 機動/ locomotion, such as 肌動 flesh twitching.
- For tinnitus caused by yang exuberance, we can use San quan paired with points such as San zhong, San cha san, and Wan shun. Tinnitus it is important to treat the Lung shen jing, not just kidney shen jing.

Jin qian 金前 Metal front

- Two point set 88.23, 88.24
- Shenjing: Lung locomotion shen jing, and liver shen jing
- Location: Lateral corner of the kneecap, one cun superior is Jin qian yi and 1.5 cun above it is Jin qian er.
- Indications: Pigeon chest, lung weakness, epilepsy, head pain, liver weakness, skin allergy 雞胸、肺弱、羊狗瘋、頭痛、肝弱、皮膚過敏。

Jin quan location



Jin qian bing ji

- This point is very similar to San quan, but San quan has a special nuance to the face. They both deal with wind, however Jin qian now is directly affecting more Yangming. Whereas San quan is affecting more Shaoyang.
- Jin qian since it is affecting more yangming, its indications showcase as sternal protrusion, as this is Chest bind 胸結. Where Yangming hardness is causing the chest to become hard and distended. There is liver weakness and lung weakness, as this is a disruption of metal's and wood's ability to ascend and descend due to yangming closure, yangming closing too much.
- This causes surging up, weakening both liver and lung as yang is stuck closed.
- To treat pigeon chest, bleed locally in the chest, and pair it with Si ma.

Jie 解 Resolve

- 88.28
- One of Tung's 32 resolving points.
- Shen jing: Susceptible Heart shen jing 心之敏感神經
- Location: At the lateral side of the knee cap, go superior one cun, and medially 3 fen
- Indications: Post-needling qi and blood disorder, blood not returning to the channels, Western injections causing pain, traumatic injury, foot sprain, psychologically provoked pain, pain of excessive fatigue, drug allergy, food poisoning, 針灸後氣血錯亂、血不歸經、下針處起包、疼痛、或西醫注射後引起之疼痛、跌打損傷、腳扭傷、精神刺激而引起之疼痛、疲勞過度之疼痛、藥物過敏、食物中毒

Jie location



Resolve bing ji

- This point is used to harmonize the blood. This point is close to 梁丘 Liang qiu/ Stomach 34.
- Stomach 34 is the 郄穴 Xi cleft point of the stomach yangming.
- Stomach is the only Xi-cleft that's above the knee joint, due to the nature of the Stomach vessel, which is vast in Qi and blood.
- Xi clefts are termed accumulation points as they are regions where qi and blood accumulate deeply 氣血深聚之地. Since this is on a Yang vessel full of Qi and blood, the effect is rapid.
- The underlying pattern according to Liu Yi is all of these are symptoms of Qi and form dual damage. 氣形兩傷之病症

Suwen 5 tell us 氣傷痛，形傷腫。故先痛而後腫者，氣傷形也；先腫而後痛者，形傷氣也。

- For drug poisoning, combine with Mu guan, Gu guan, Fen zhi shang Fen zhi xia, Jin ying shang and Jin ying xia.

Tongue root image



Master Tung instructions

- If the patient feels dizzy or unconscious, open his mouth, press the base of his tongue with a flat needle, chopsticks, spoon or fingers, and use somewhat hard pressure for three times. When you see they are on the verge of vomiting, wash their head with cold water and use a wet/ damp towel to cover their head and drink half a cup of cool boiled water. Those in torture or shock can also be solved by this method. (Excerpted from Tung's original book "如患者暈針不省人事，即將其口張開，以扁針、筷子、湯匙或手指按其舌根，稍用力重壓三下，見其欲嘔吐時，以涼水洗其頭，並以濕毛巾覆其頭部，令飲涼開水半杯即甦。受刑休克者，亦可用此法解之。《董氏針灸正經奇穴學》）。

失音 Shi yin

88.32, two point unit

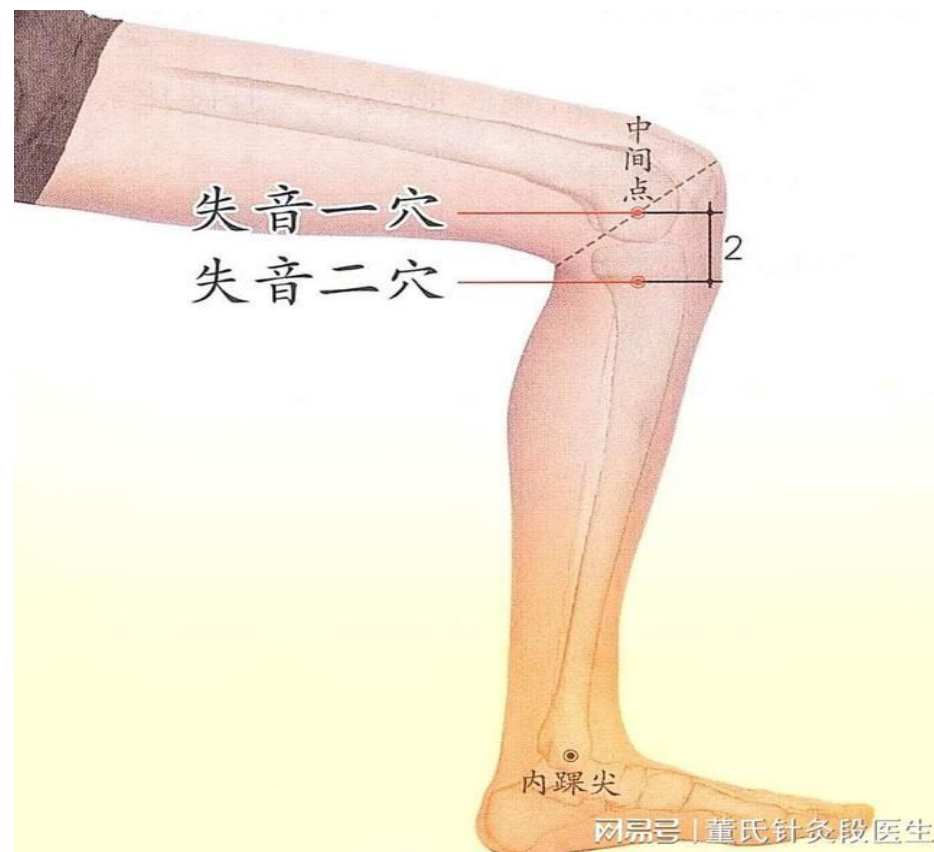
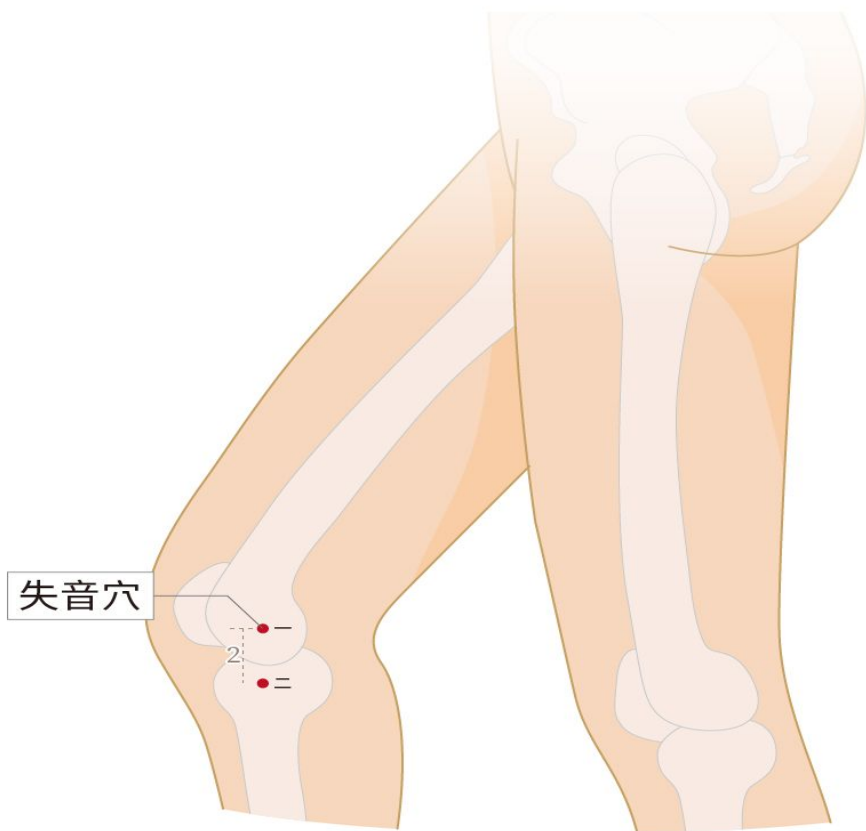
Location: Center of the medial side of the knee joint is the first point and 2 cun below is the second point

Shenjing: Kidney shen jing, governing shenjing of the throat

Indications: Hoarse voice, loss of voice, laryngitis

嚔子啞、失音、喉炎

Location

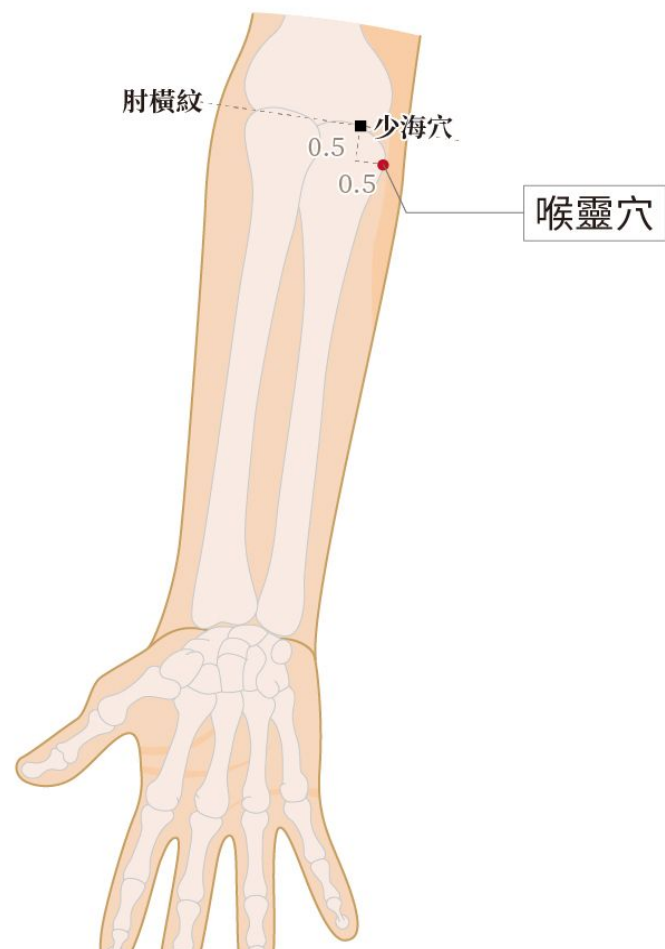


Shi yin bing ji

- This point is used to treat shaoyin throat pathologies. Shaoyin sore throat. Shaoyin sore throat are not excess fire syndromes but come from floating vacuity fire 上浮之虛火 and also warm disease that enters shaoyin 溫病熱入少陰. This vacuity fire can overtime scorch the mucosa of the throat tissues and causes sores, erosion and abscess, producing pus and even have the person spitting blood.
- 少陰病二三日，咽痛者，可與甘草湯；不差者，與桔梗湯。
- 少陰病，咽中傷，生瘡，不能語言，聲不出者，苦酒湯主之。
- 少陰病，咽中痛，半夏散及湯主之。
- 少陰病，下痢，咽痛，胸滿心煩者，豬膚湯主之

Combine with 喉靈 Throat magic. Hou ling is found 1.5 cun below Shao hai/
Heart 3 and 5 laterally (toward the ulna) 當少海穴直下一寸五分，再外側五
分處是穴

Hou ling/ Throat magic



三靈 San ling/ 3 magics

- Unnumbered, 3 points. San ling yi, San ling er, San ling san
- One of Master Tung 72 extinguishing points 董氏七十二絕針之一)
- Shenjing: Heart shen jing, lung branch shen jing, sciatic nerve shen jing
- Location:
- Indications: Back of the head/ headache, nape pain, shoulder pain, back pain, chest pain (special effect), coronary symptoms (special effect), sciatic pain, waist pain, leg soreness, leg swelling and pain, migraine, cranial nerve pain, chronic headache, 後腦頭痛, 項頭痛, 肩痛, 背痛, 胸痛胸悶 (特效) 冠心病 (特效), 坐骨神經痛, 腰痛, 腿酸, 腿脹痛, 偏頭痛, 腦神經痛, 久年頭痛

San ling location

