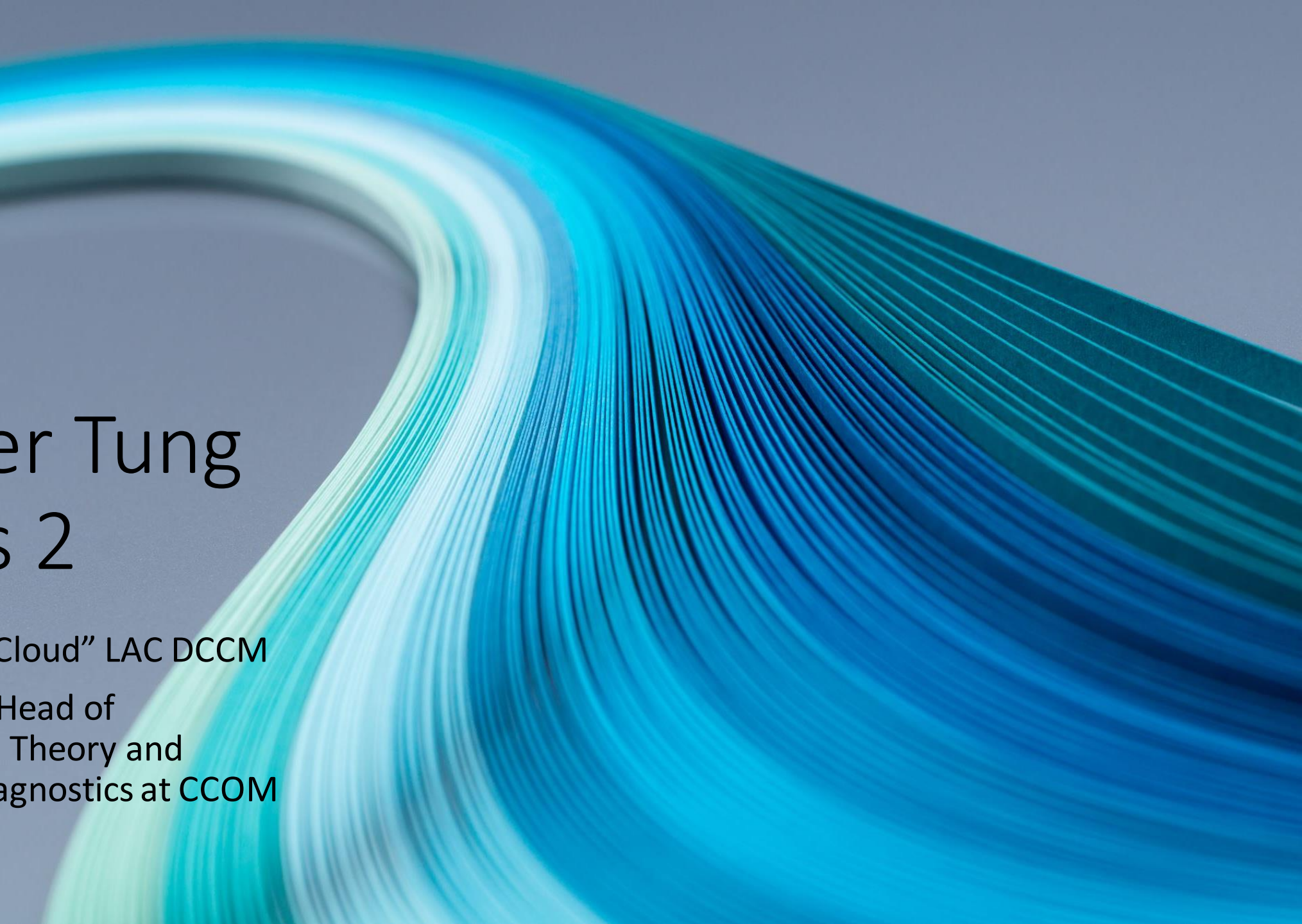




Master Tung Series 2

Ivan Zavala “Cloud” LAC DCCM

Department Head of
Foundational Theory and
Advanced Diagnostics at CCOM



The extremities

- It must be noted that the image of the extremities is one of polarity.
- It is a type of ji- 極 extreme, like Tai ji 太極
- Certain terms ought to be differentiated, fingers 指, hands 手, the 4 limbs 四肢, and 4 tips 四末, 端 extreme
- 陽受氣於四末 Yang receives qi in the 4 tips 《終始》
- 四末陰陽之會 4 tips are the meeting of yin and yang 《動輸》
- 肢為諸陽氣之本 4 limbs are the root of yin and yang. Zhang Zhi Chong 张志聪 commentary based on 《素问·阳明脉解》：“歧伯曰：四支者，諸陽之本也，陽盛則四支實，實則能登高也
- 手足諸陽之氣- Zhang Zhi Cong
- 清陽實四支 Clear yang 《陰陽應象大論》

The limbs as earth

- The limbs are also an extension of earth.

脾病而四支不用，何也。歧伯曰：四支皆稟氣於胃，而不得至經，必因於《太陰陽明論》

This polarity is happening primarily on an anatomical tissue that pertains to earth. The circulative patterns of up and down that dictate 五行 5 movements in earth.

Earth represents Stomach and Spleen which are Yangming and Taiyin. The motion of Yangming and Taiyin is to Close and Open per 6 stage Kai he shu theory 六經開闔樞理論. The limbs is where Yang closes and Yin opens. This describes cardiovascular limb perfusion, where yang (arterial blood flow) and yin (venous blood flow) exchange and harmonize

Polarity 極性

- One obvious example of this polarity is the yin yang binary opposition of the opposite phases attributed to the Jing wells.
- Yang jing-wells are metal, and Yin jing-wells are wood
- 手中指之端也，為井木...指之端也，為井金 《本輸》
- This besides being a phasal categorization of Jing well to He-sea is also about the movement of Qi and blood through the limb as per Lingshu 2
- 出=井；溜=滎；注=俞；行=經；入=合

Emerging- Wells. Flowing- Ying-spring, Pouring- Shu-stream. Moving- Jing-river. Entering- He-seas

Polarity continued

- This polarity extends to the wood and metal ascending and descending qualities.
- Metal and wood have a controlling dynamic 肺金克肝木, 肺与肝的相生相克
- Metal governs Qi, and Wood stores blood. Qi commands blood, and blood is mother of Qi 氣為血之帥, 血為氣之母. This is a Taiyin/ Yangming (Yin metal Yang metal) and Jueyin/ Shaoyang (Yin wood yang wood) dynamic of opening and closing and pivoting through yang.
- This is theory of 肝肺升降論 Liver and lung ascent and descent. And when this is diseased this leads to the aberration of this very movement 升降失常 of wood and metal, which compromises the ability of yang and yin to convert into each other

Fingers 指

- The character for finger is made up of

Left: 扌 right: 旨. Left being a radical for hand, and the right signifying decree or purpose.

Arguably in Tung acu, these are some of the most essential points in all of Tung acu as they are the first to be categorized.

Humans have 4 limbs, just like earth has 4 seasons 四時 and 4 images 四象 (Taiyang, shaoyang, Taiyin, shaoyin)

There are 5 fingers in each hand, representing in Wu Xing. And in Tung acupuncture each finger represents a phase.

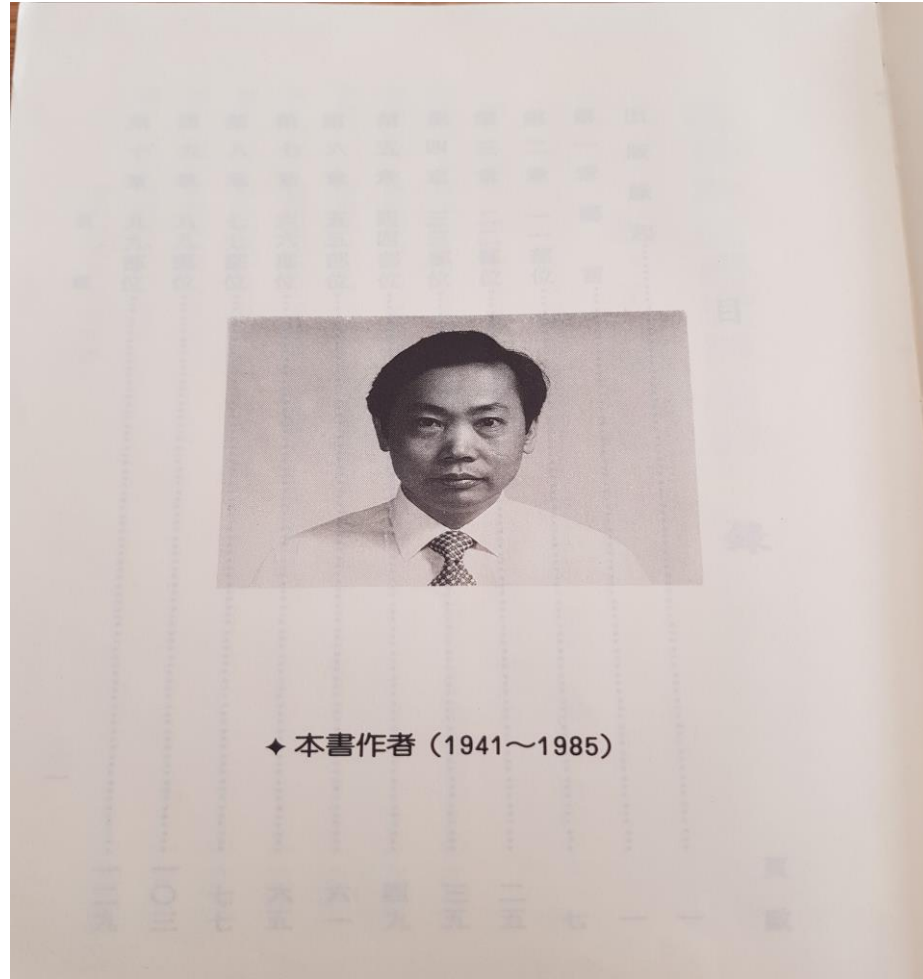
Wu xing finger lines

- Index= Metal
 - Middle= Earth/ fire
 - Ring= Wood/ san jiao
 - Pinky= Water
-
- Liu jing correlation= Index represents Yangming metal. Middle phalange represents Xin bao/ heart protector. Ring finger represents San jiao, and pinky finger represents the imperial fire of Taiyang (small intestine)

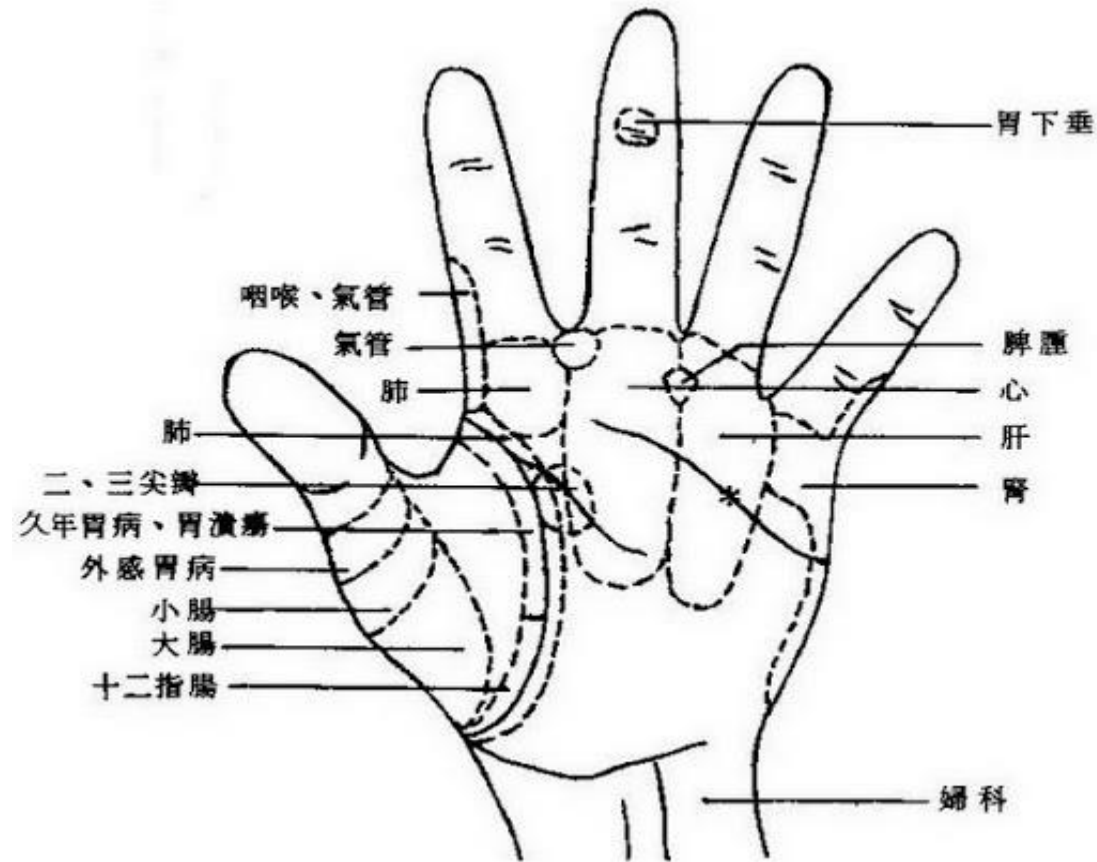
董氏針灸特色掌珍 Tung Palm Diagnosis



賴金雄醫師 Lai Jin Xiong 1st generation disciple



Lai Jin Xiong palm diagnosis in his book 董氏針灸 奇穴經驗錄 Dǒng shì zhēnjiǔ qí xué jīngyàn lù



Lai Jin Xiong legacy

- Lai Jin Xiong is a very interesting Tung disciple of the first generation, as he was the first to publish palm diagnosis. What's more his book also showcases Wu xing theory in relation to Tung acupuncture, such as Ling gu da bai being used for Lung insufficiency sciatica 灵骨，大白常两两合用。所谓肺机能不够之坐骨神经痛
- He also showcases the importance of diagnostic differentiation, for headaches he says you must note the difference between Qi vacuity and Qi counterflow 气虚，气逆
- And also he describes the pattern differentiation often in regards to pulse qualities. For example Lung sciatica we must pay attention to a vacuous and forceless right cun 人右寸虚而无力，这样的病人若有坐骨神经痛，一针下去，马上见效

Tung names importance by 郭嘯天 Guōxiàotiān

- 董景昌的穴位名稱有的以部位命名，如「正筋、靈骨、正會、肩中」，有的以五行，如「土水、木穴、水金、木火」命名，還有以臟象命名的，如「明黃、天黃、肺心」等
- Some Tung names are named after parts, some by 5 phase, and others by visceral image.
- Part description- Zheng Jin- Correct Tendon. Ling gu- Magical bone. Jian Zhong- Shoulder Center
- 5 phases- Tu shui, Mu, Shui jin, Mu huo
- Visceral image- Ming huang, Tian huang, Fei xin

Finger point categorization

- The points in the fingers are in or between Jing wells and Ying spring points.
Jing wells in the Ling shu, chapter 44, are associated with treating organ disease, winter disease. 藏主冬，冬刺井
- Ying spring are associated with diseases changes in the complexion 色主春，春刺榮. Associated with spring. This is associated with wind and changes with complexion means changes in the Shen due to something acute, zhong feng 中風. Heart governs complexion
- Nanjing gives us a different dynamic, where Jing wells treat abdominal fullness under the heart 井主心下滿 and ying spring govern bodily fever 榮主身熱. Abdominal fullness under the heart illustrates disease in the center, in the interior of the body. Fever representing something acute, external manifestation of external or interior disease.

Elemental categorization

- Most points are between a Wood and fire points in the yin channels or in the yang channels are between metal and water.
- The wood and fire showcase visceral and acute illness with a yang nature. Think of Mu huo in the pericardium channel or the fire line. Wood and fire represent Qi going up and out. Evil or Zheng qi is going up and out.
- Those by Metal and water will treat an illness with more of a yin nature, think of Da jian or zhong jian and its usage for hernia. This in the metal line (index finger). These points can treat phlegm. The condition is still relatively serious just less tumultuous than a wood fire zang fu illness. Metal water represent Qi going down and in. Evil or zheng qi is going down and in.

Finger needling technique

- The fingers do not need Xing, Bu, Xie hand techniques (Moving, supplementing, or draining techniques). But all have a commonality, and that's to look for the reactive/ painful point
- 部位手指穴與耳穴可不須行補瀉手法，但皆有一共通處及必須找到反應點(痛點)效果更明顯
- Now it's a common misconception that Tung acupuncture does not have needle technique or does not seek De qi. This is not according to Master Tung's own words which emphasize De qi and also simple needle techniques without the complexities of supplementing, draining, moving, and so on.

The Jian 中間 group/ Space groups



11.01-11.05

- Ordinarily we see Da jian, Xiao jian, Fu jian, Wai jian, Zhong jian (11.01-11.05). This is the order named in Master Tung's own 1968 work 董氏奇穴正經奇穴學.
- However, there are two other Jian points in the group not published by Master Tung, these are called Xia jian and Ce jian, thus they are not numbered.
- Jian 間 means space or crevice, a gap.
- Da 大 means Big. Da jian is Big space. 11.01
- Xiao 小 means Small. Xiao jian is Small space. 11.02
- Fu 浮 means Floating. Fu jian is floating space. 11.03
- Wai 外 means Outside. Wai jian is Outside space. 11.04
- Zhong 中 means Center. Zhong jian is Center space. 11.05
- Xia 下 means Below. Xia jian is Below space. Not numbered
- Ce 側 means Side/lateral. Ce jian is Side space. Not numbered

Note on the measurement of Fen 分

- One is bound to notice the measurement of most points in the fingers are going to be in the form of a FEN. One fen is $1/10^{\text{th}}$ of a Cun 寸.
- For example 5 fen is half a Cun.

Note on Shen jing hierarchy

- This is similar to the concept of Gui jing 歸經/ channel tropism in herbalism

In ranking order: (from Highest to lowest)

- 總神經（正經） Commanding Shen jing . Principle channels
- 副神經 Supplementary Shen jing
- 支神經 Branch shen jing
- 分支神經 Subbranch shen jing
- 交叉正經 Intersecting Shen jing
- This hierarchy showcases which and at what a degree a point treats a Zang disease. Furthermore, some points have several Shen jing, but some Shen jing are Primary and others are second, or even tertiary, showcasing the pathophysiology that is going on.
- For example, Si ma has a Primary Lung Shen Jing 肺正神經 and a secondary Liver 肝之分支神經

Location: All the Jian are in the index finger,
palm facing upward 掌心向上

Da jian 11.01- Index finger, at the center of the proximal phalange go lateral 3 fen. (Toward the thumb) 手掌食指第一節正中央偏外側三分

Ce jian 2 fen below Da jian. 即大間穴下二分半處

Xiao jian 11.02- 2 fen above Da jian. 大間穴上二分半處

These 3 above are a Dao ma.

Fu jian 11.03- Center of the middle phalange of the Index finger, lateral 3 fen and superior 1.5 fen 食指第二節中央外開三分上一分半處

Wai jian 11.04- Below 3 fen from Fu jian

Xia jian- Center of the index's middle phalange , 食指第二節正中央處是穴

Zhong jian 11.05 - Center of the index's first phalange 手掌食指第一節正中央

Indications and Shen Jing

Da jian- Heart and Six fu , Liver Shen jing-

Palpitations, cardiac panting, endocarditis, hernia (special effect), tonsilitis, abdominal distention qi, knee pain, eye pain, trigeminal neuralgia, pediatric asthma, Gan accumulation, enteritis (special effect)

心悸, 心臟性喘息, 心內膜炎, 疝氣特效, 扁桃腺炎, 腹脹氣, 膝蓋痛, 眼痛, 三叉神經痛, 小兒氣喘, 疳積, 腸炎 (特效)

Ce jian: Lung, heart and six fu sheng jing

Bronchiectasis, bronchitis, vomiting yellow phlegm, throat (sensation) of dried meat, stye, palpitations, hernia special effect, chest oppression, tonsilitis, abdominal distension qi, knee pain, pediatric asthma, Gan accumulation, enteritis

支氣管擴張, 支氣管炎, 吐黃痰, 喉炙癰, 角膜炎, 麥粒腫, 心悸, 疝氣特效, 胸悶, 扁桃腺炎, 腹脹氣, 膝蓋痛, 小兒氣喘, 疳積, 腸炎特效

Xiao jian: Lung heart shen jing, six fu shen jing

Indications: same as Da jian and Ce jian

Jian continued

- **Zhong jian:** Lung, heart branch shen jing, six fu shen jing
 - Indications: Same as the last Jian points, but with added dizziness, blurred vision, eye aching, back pain 頭暈, 眼花, 眼睛酸痛, 背痛
 - **Xia jian:** Same as Zhong jian
 - **Fu jian:** Heart, six fu shen jing, **liver branch shen jing**
 - Hernia, urethritis, tooth pain, stomach duct pain, small intestine distended qi
 - 疝氣, 尿道炎, 牙痛, 胃脘痛, 小腸脹氣
 - **Wai jian:** Heart, six fu shen jing, liver branch shen jing
- Indications: Same as Fu jian

Jian point comparison

- Now given there are 7 jian points. It helps to think of them as pairs. Da jian, Xiao jian, Ce jian are one pair.
- Zhong jian and Xiao jian are another pair.
- Fu jian, wai jian, and xia jian are another pair.
- Xia jian and Zhong Jian are another pair
- All of them can treat heart and six fu. Others also additionally treat lung, and the others treat liver. But they have a different hierarchy.

Da jian fu jian and Wai jian: Focus on liver, hence their indications of inflammation of the bladder, urethra comes from their relationship to the liver.

Zhong jian, ce jian, xiao jian treats more the respiratory tract.

Pathomechanism explained:

- First it must be noted that depending how you needle, you affect different Zang. The needle manipulation is only 1 to 5 fen. And forbidden to needle both sides
- If you want to treat knee pain, that's targeting heart shen jing. So you must needle only 1 Fen. 2-3 Fen is the Lung (respiratory symptoms). 5 Fen is the intestines (hernia). This is outlined in Master Tungs own work.
- This points are on the large intestine channel, they are Yang metal. They treat yangming pathology. Heat disease that is affecting the heart, small intestine, and even the Fu organs.
- Yangming governs the Fu organs. This points treat phlegm, accumulation of gas in the Yang metal spaces. In the Fu-bowel spaces, the tubes and tracts of the body.
- In Tung, there is no specific fu shen jing, mostly zang shen jing. There are some six fu shen jing, the six fu lumped into one unit. Yangming governs the Fu, think of Zhong wan, the front mu of the Stomach, and also the influential point of the Fu.
- Think of the name Jian, spaces. Treating the metal or even heart spaces, where phlegm, heat and gas tend to accumulate.

Pathomechanism continued

- Liu Yi 劉毅 explains these points effect on hernia through 3 important Suwen phrases:
- Here we that triple yang disease can manifest in cold and heat, abscess and swelling, atrophy and reversal, and even transmit to leg pain and this collapsing hernia.
- Hernia was often related to both Heart and Liver. This idea that the small intestine conveys the urgency of the heart.
三陽為病，發寒熱，下為癰腫，及為痿厥肺癰；其傳為索澤，其傳為頰疝 《陰陽別論》
- 歧伯曰：病名心疝，少腹當有形也。帝曰：何以言之。歧伯曰：心為牡藏，小腸為之使 《脈要精微論》
- 脈急者，曰疝瘕少腹痛 《平人氣象論》
- 肝脈大急沈，皆為疝，心脈搏滑急為心疝。肺脈沈搏為肺疝 《大奇論》

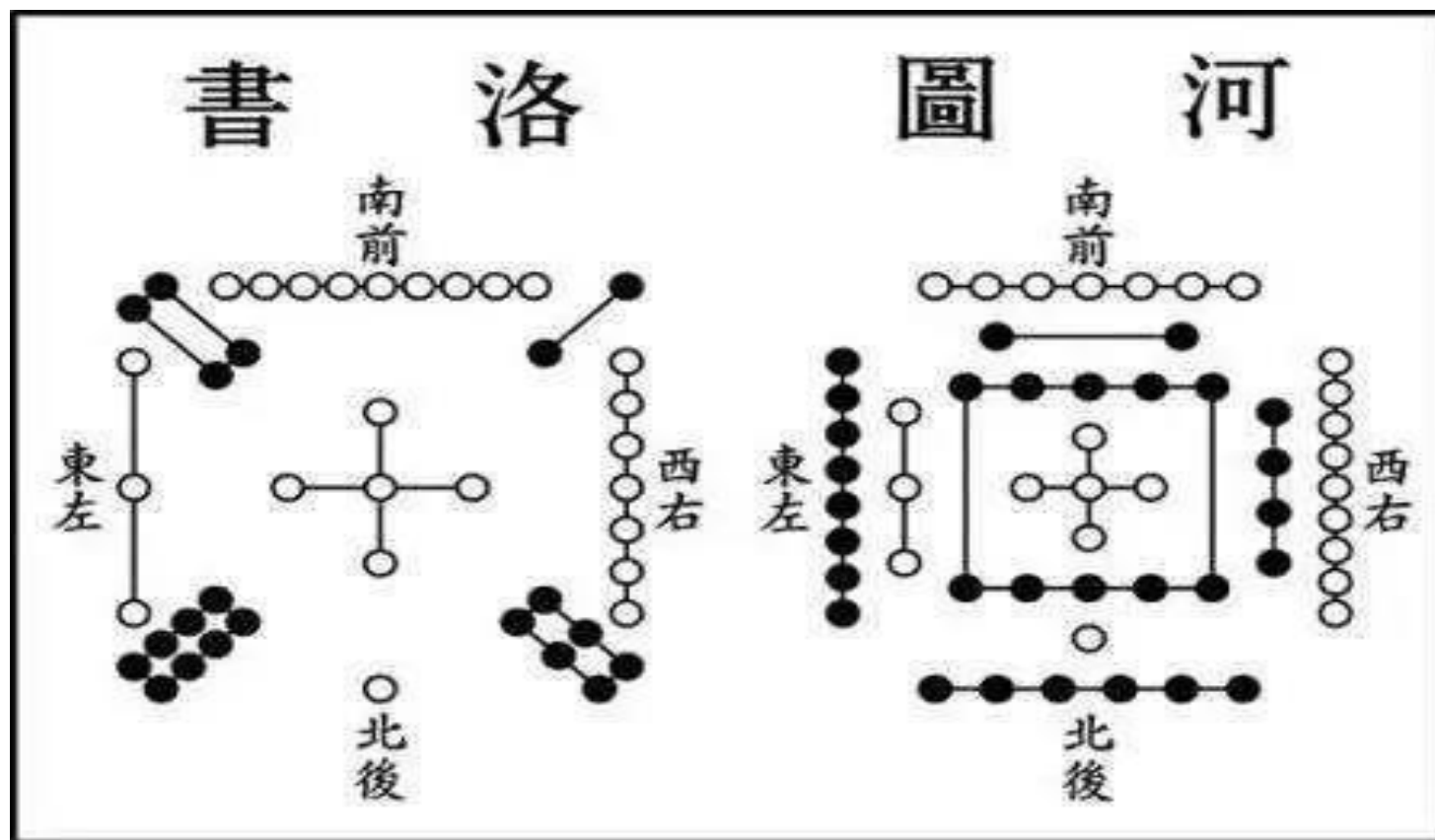
Pathomechanism continued

- 邱雅昌 Qiu Ya Chang (董氏奇实用手册) showcases that since these points have a six fu shen jing paired with the heart, liver, and lung visceral shen jing. They can treat diseases related to the Fu of the viscera.
For example, the fu of the heart is the small intestine (hernia, stye, eye pain) Small intestine channel in the Suwen goes to the eye.
- The fu of the lung is the large intestine. liver is the gallbladder.

He Tu Luo Shu 河圖洛書

- It must be noted that the arrangement of points follow a He Tu and Luo Shu pattern
- He Tu or "River Map" is a mysterious pattern handed down in ancient China. It is said that this mysterious pattern is the product of ancient civilization. It comes from the stars in the sky and contains profound cosmic code
- There is also "Luoshu", which is commonly known as "Hetu Luoshu". It is said that during the Fuxi period, a dragon and horse floated up from the Yellow River. During the period of Yu the Great's flood control, a divine tortoise emerged from the Luo River, with "Luo Shu" on the tortoise shell. They are the predecessors of the "Book of Changes and Eight Trigram

He tu luo shu depiction



He tu luo shu finger correlation

- If we pay attention to the finger points, they have a numbering, there is Er jiao Ming in the middle finger, there is Zhi si ma in the index finger, there is Zhi san chong in the ring finger, there is Wu hu in the thumb.
- Middle finger represents fire, Er is two representing fire in He tu luo shu.
- Si is four representing metal, and the index finger represents the lung.
- San chong is three representing liver on the ring finger.
- Wu hu is five representing earth, hence on the thumb

Zang fu bie tong theory

- There is a theory proposed by Dr Young Wei Chieh 楊維傑 that certain organs have an extraordinary connection.
- Lung connects with Urinary bladder, hence why the thumb where Lung channel flows can be used for urinary diseases and bladder channel issues, Zhong Zi and Zhong xian can treat the back.
- In the index finger, the Large intestine channel connects with the liver, hence why Da jian can treat Hernia and why Mu xue/ Wood point is located on the Large intestine channel to treat eye disease.
- In the middle finger, Hand jueyin connects with the Stomach, hence why Xin xi and Dan can treat the patella where stomach channel traverses.
- In the ring finger, San jiao channel connects with the kidney hence why Huan chao, zhi shen, zhong bai, xia bai can treat the kidney and lower jiao.
- In the pinky, the small intestine channel connects with the spleen, hence why it can treat jaundice, as in the point Yan huang

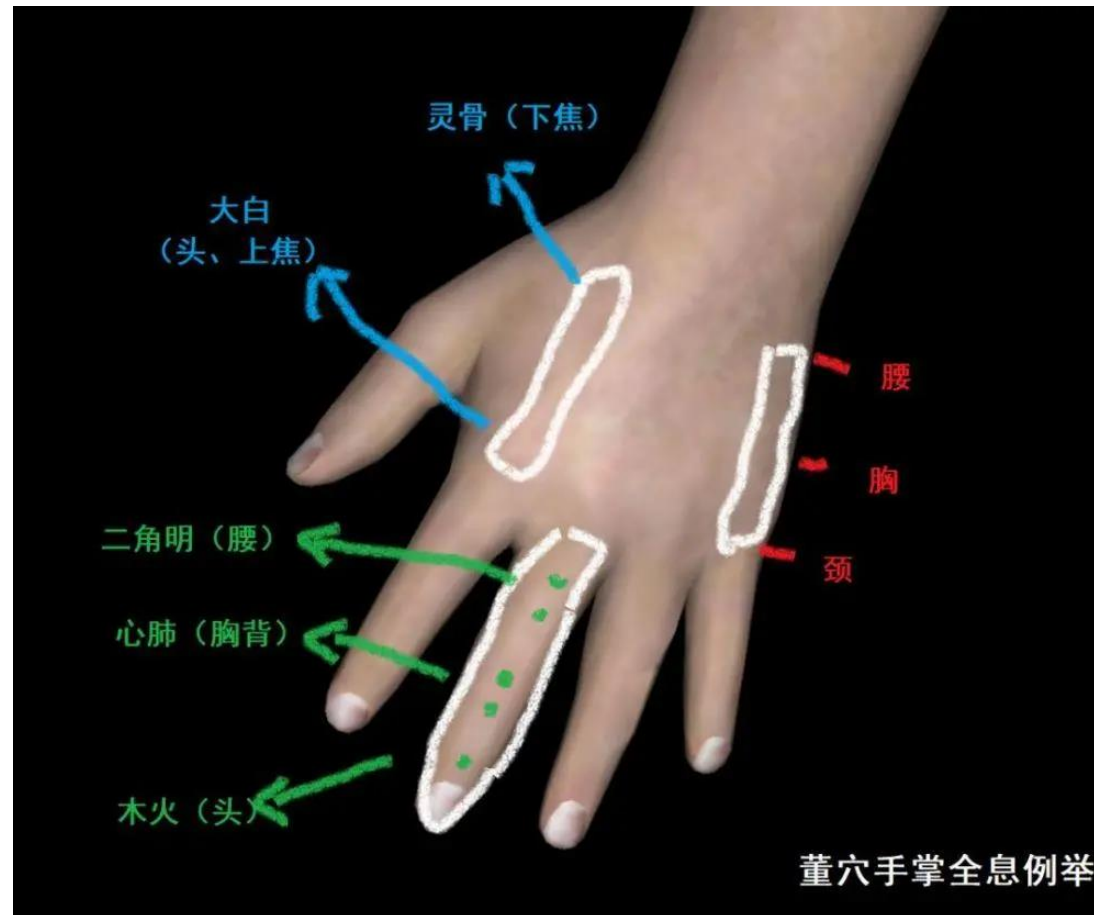
Zang fu bie tong depiction



Holographic theory

- Lastly there is the theory of the hand and fingers representing different parts of the body.
- The tip of fingers represent the head, hence Jing wells for unconsciousness and brain disease. Mu huo is by the tip of the finger.
- The middle phalange is the chest hence the point Fei xin/ Lung heart treats the chest and back. Lung heart is in the chest.
- Er jiao ming area represents the back/ the lower phalangeal joint.

Holographic theory depiction



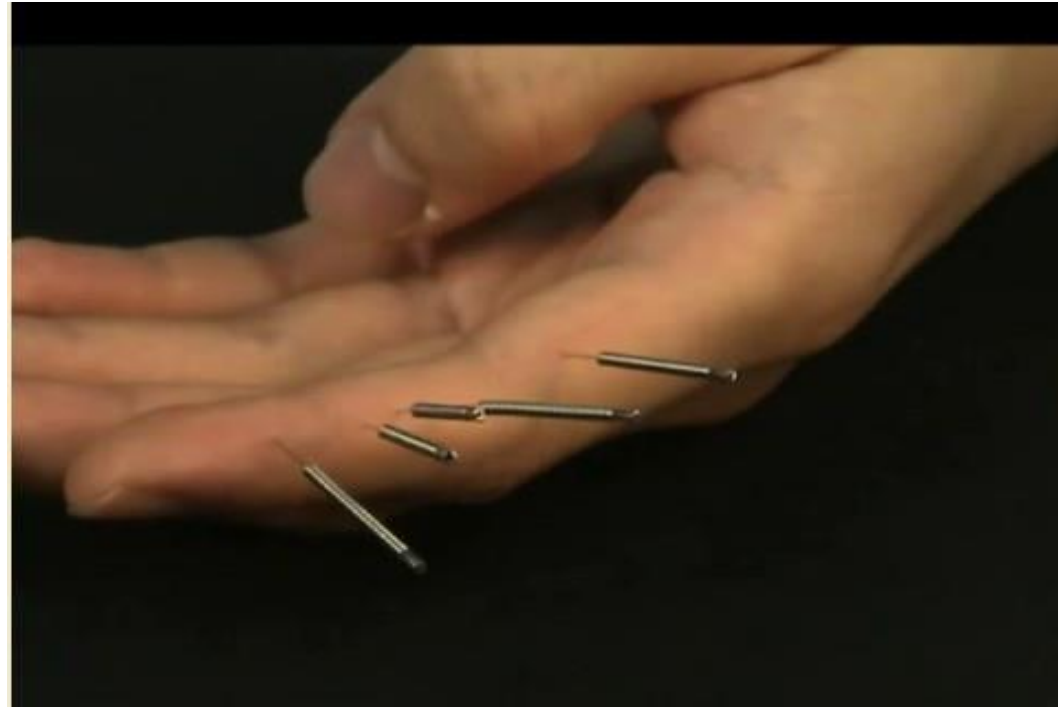
Andrological points (not numbered)

- 人陽 Ren yang- Human yang
- 地陽 Di yang- Earth yang
- 天陽 Tian yang- Heaven yang
- 內陰 Nei yin- Inner yin
- 沉陰 Chen yin- Heavy/ deep yin
- Shen jing: Six fu shen jing, liver shen jing 六俯神經、肝神經。
- Chen yin also has a heart Shen jing, and liver branch shen jing
- Indications: Testitis, testicular tumor, scrotal swelling, penile pain, hernia pain, prostate swelling, undescended testicle
- 主治：睪丸炎、睪丸瘤、陰囊水腫、陰莖痛、疝氣痛、前列腺腫大、
隱睪症

Location:

- Ren yang is in the index finger, palm side, 5 fen lateral to center of second phalange.
- Tian yang, index finger, second phlange lateral 5 fen and superior 2.5 fen
- Di yang, 2.5 inferior to Ren yang
- 掌面食指第二節中央外側五分上二分半處
- 當人陽穴（掌面食指第二節中央外側五分處）下二分半處是穴
- Neiyin: Index finger, lateral 4 fen and inferior 2.5 fento the center of the third distal phalange,
- Chen Yin: Index finger, lateral 5 fen and superior 2.5 fen to the 1st proximal phalange

Illustration



Pathomechanism

- Quite simply these points are the Fu Ke in a male. Notice that both Fu Ke and these San yang points have a Six fu shen jing. These showcases that treating any type of gynecological issue or andrological issue, the uterus or the prostate is to be conceptualized as a Fu organ. Suwen 11 for example renders the Bao 胞/uterus an extraordinary Fu. The prostate in males can be thought of as a sac, which the uterus represents, that is the equivalent to the uterus in females.
- Furthermore, these points have a Liver shen jing as the Liver trajectory goes into the genital region as per Lingshu chapter 10 “過陰器”. These points per their name treat Yang manifestation. Either when yang cannot circulate, or is being oppressed by Inner yin or Deep yin.
Deep yin is the only one with the heart shen jing showing relationship between the genital region and the heart. This is the idea of the Bao's connection to the heart via Bao mai/ uterus vessel 胞脈者屬心而絡於胞中

Pathomechanism continued

- Now why is these Andrological points on the metal line, metal yangming.
- Metal is about descending yang qi. It is about autumn and controlling wood. Wood that goes without check generates fire, autumn's killing qi generates water.
- Yangming is full of qi and blood, descending this yang back into storage.
- Think of yangming in males for reproductive issues, and Taiyin in females.

Mu xue 11.17

- Mu 木 refers to wood.
- Shenjing: Liver. Note that Wang Chuan Min corrects to Lung shen jing based on its attributes.
- Also note that Dr. Hu Wen Zhi 胡文智 sees it as a 3 point Dao ma, but others authors depict it a 2 point Dao ma. This is yin yang vs Tian di ren. Hui ma 回馬 vs Dao ma 倒馬
- Location: Palm side up, in the center of the 1st phalange of the index go medially 3 fen. That's Mu 2, Mu 1 is 2.5 below and Mu 3 is 2.5 above.

手掌面食指第一節正中央內側三分處。即中間穴內側三分處

Indications: Mouth bitterness, ear ringing, liver fire exuberance, spleen qi sudden irritability, right hypochondriac pain, tight nape pain, high cholesterol, stomach distention and stagnant vexed pain

- 口苦耳鳴、肝火旺盛、脾氣暴躁、肩膀酸痛、右脅下痛、項緊痛, 膽固醇過高、脅肋痛、胃脹滯煩痛
- Other indications include: Liver qi constraint and bind related diseases, violent spleen qi, stops sweating, effusion of cold and heat, goose palm wind (hand dermatitis) eye diseases, myopia, unclear vision, eye redness and swollen pain, stye, tears upon encountering wind (special effect), skin disease, skin allergy, rhinitis, blocked nose, runny nose, bloody nose, bleeding, ulceration of the oral cavity
肝氣鬱結相關疾病：暴脾氣、止汗、發寒熱、皮膚病、鵝掌風, 眼疾：近視、視物模糊、目赤腫痛、麥粒腫、眼迎風流淚幹（特效）皮膚過敏：性鼻、鼻塞、流鼻、流血、製造口腔炎

Location



Goose wind



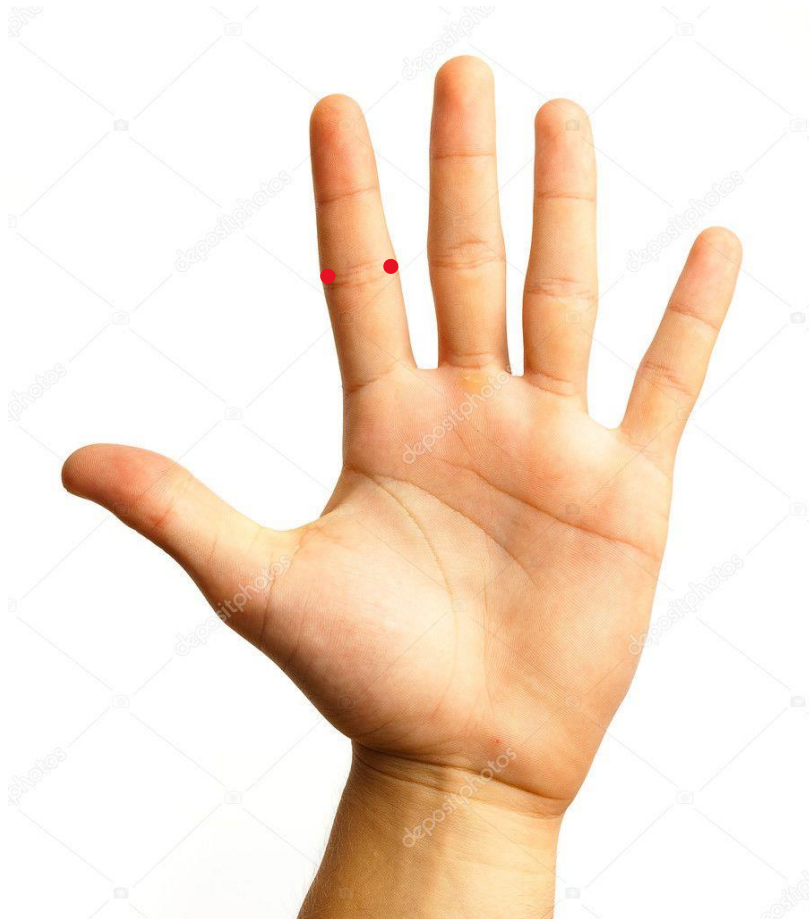
Pathomechanism

- Mu as the name implies deals with Wood, i.e. the liver. Neijing says Wind is the beginning of the hundred illnesses 風者，百病之始也. Wind classically is what brings every exterior pathogen into the body. Lung in the Liu qi schematic deals with wind, as wind is an exterior pathogen that first affects the skin.
- When its given Liver shen jing, we are talking about the pathogen involved, Wind. Both external and internal wind. We use metal to control exuberant wood wind generating fire.
- Yangming is used in Tung for wood metal diseases. Mu is in Hand Yangming (Metal). Si Ma is situated by Foot Yangming (Earth), between Foot yangming and shaoyang. Mu is to control wind wood (Excess evil). Si ma is to nurture metal via earth (deficient evil) to then control wood. Wood being shaoyang wind evils and in Mu case, wind is exterior pathogens and liver excess evils.
- Mu can also treat dryness via its effect on Metal, wind dryness affecting the skin, the eyes, the nose. Wind can bring cold or bring heat, therefore Mu can treat blocked nose or runny nose.

Fei ling 肺靈 Lung magic

- Fei ling is not numbered. Two points.
- Location: Palm side, at the two sides of the horizontal joint line of the index finger's first and second phalangeal joints.
- Fei ling yi is the medial one. Fei ling er l the lateral one.
- Shenjing: Lung
- Indications: 氣喘, 支氣管炎, 肺炎, 發高燒
- Asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, high fever.
- This point is important for COVID pneumonia and also for lung cancer.
- Note in Tung acupuncture, there are several Ling points in the body: Zhou ling (discussed in first class), Tu ling (earth magic), Gan ling (Liver magic), xin ling (heart magic), fei ling (lung magic), Mu ling (Wood magic), Shuang ling (double magic)

Location



Pathomechanism

- This point is focused on serious lung pathologies. In Tung, points right on joints treat serious disease. Examples are (Fei ling, Mu Ling, Shuang Ling, Huo bao). Especially those on the Yin side (palm and plantar). Mu fu/ wood wife/ 66.02 is an example of a point by the joint on the yang side.
- The joint represents treating the kidney aspect of the respective Zang in question. Kidney aspect of the lung, meaning deep lung pathology. It is between the first and second phalangeal joint, representing earth and humanity. Each phalange represents an aspect of heaven, earth, humanity. Fei ling is between humanity and earth (a pathology of Qi and Jing-essence).
- Since its between jing well and ying spring, it's a serious febrile pathology affecting the Qi and Jing of the body.

Xin chang 心常 11.19

- Xin chang can be translated as Heart constant/ heart normal/ heart regularity.
- Note like Mu/ Wood some authors think of Xin chang as either a two or three point unit.
- Shen Jing: Heart shen jing, Lung branch shen jing
- Location: On the palmar aspect of the middle finger, 3 fen medially to the proximal phalangeal bone is Xin chang er. Xin chang yi is 2.5 fen below, and Xin chang san is 2.5 above Xin chang er
- Indications: Palpitations, rheumatic heart disease, myocardial infarction, angina pectoris, tuberculosis, chest pain
- 心悸, 心臟性風濕病, 心肌梗塞, 狹心症, 肺癌, 肺結核, 胸痛

Location



Pathomechanism

- This point is on the fire line, in jing mai this would be the hand jueyin/pericardium channel.
- Xin chang is for lack of Chang 常/ regularity and normalcy. Suwen tells us that all excessive agitation and mania is ascribed to fire 諸躁狂越，皆屬於火. This Kuang/ mania is not just about mental symptomatology. Kuang is any distortion/evil of the normalcy of the Shen. In this case, the blood flow and rhythm to the heart muscle.
- 帝曰：有病怒狂者此病安生。岐伯曰：生於陽也，帝曰：陽何以使人狂。岐伯曰：陽氣者因暴折而難決，故善怒也 《病能論》
- 厥陰之為病，消渴，氣上撞心，心中疼熱
- When this fire is out of control, fire can invade metal, the sensitive canopy, and cause or exacerbate lung cancer and lung tuberculosis.
- 肝見庚辛死，心見壬癸死，脾見甲乙死，肺見丙丁死，腎見戊己死，是謂真藏見皆死 《平人氣象論》

True heart pain

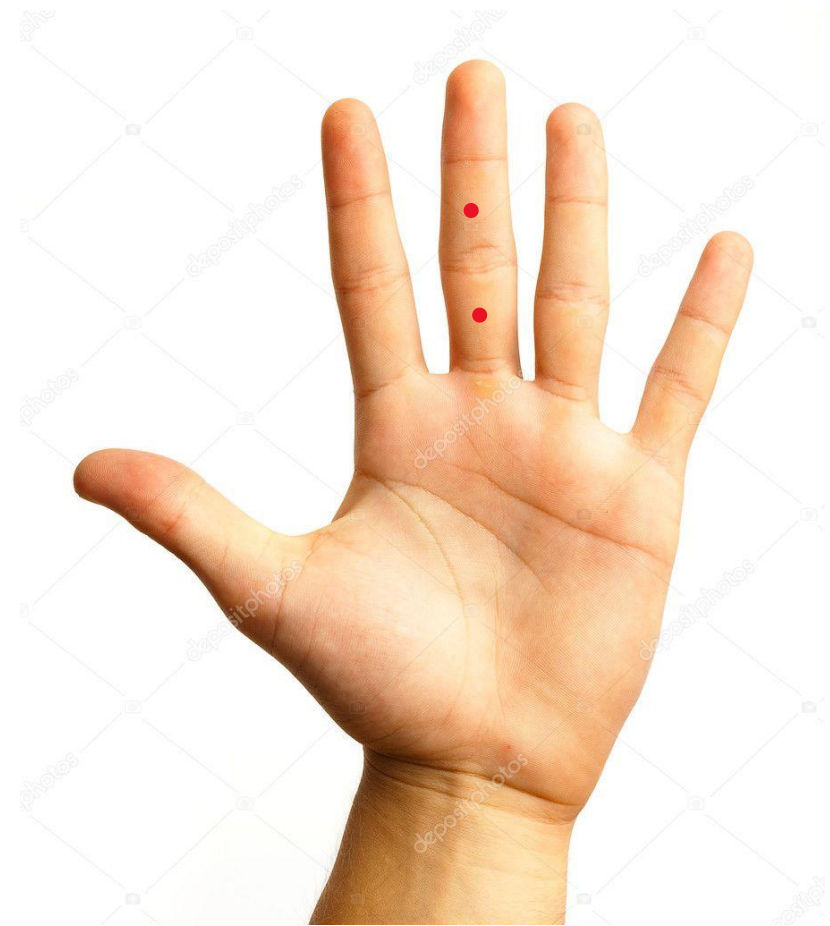
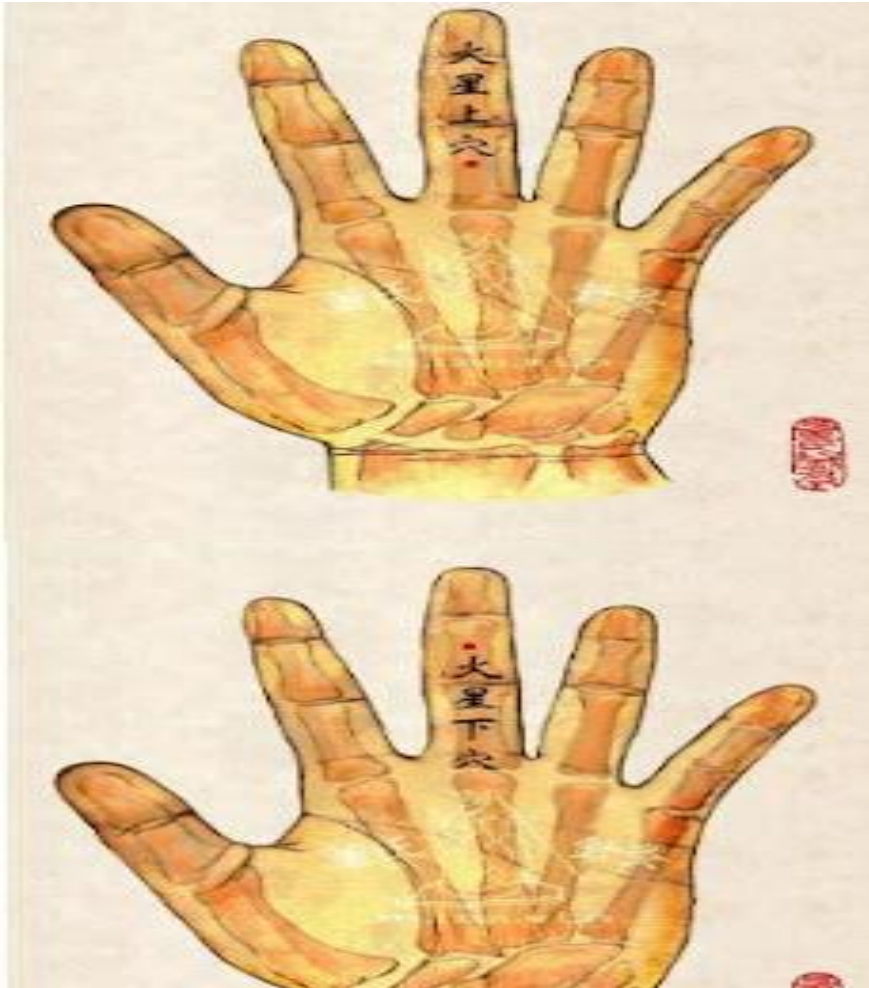
- 心痛，手足清至節，心痛甚，旦發夕死，夕發旦死
- In heart pain, the feet and hands are cold all the way to the joints, the heart pain is extreme. If at dawn it manifests, at evening there will be death. If at evening it manifests, at dawn there will be death.
- True heart pain, we think of the points:
 1. 3 magics/ San Ling 三靈 (3 points bled around Chi ze/ 5 fen around it).
 2. Huo bao/ Fire Bag 55.01 (bleed)
 3. Hou xin/ Back of the Heart DT.11
 4. Xin chang/ Heart Normal
 5. San zong/ Three Ancestor 44.08-44.10
 6. Xin ling/ Heart magic 33.17
 7. Tong Xin/ Penetrate heart 88.01-88.03

Huo xing 火星 Fire star

- This is a two point unit. Huo xing shang and Huo xing xia (Upper fire star and Upper lower star).
- Shenjing; Heart and lung branch shen jing
- Location: Palmar aspect of middle finger. At the center of proximal phalange is Huo xing shang. At the center of the second phalange is Huo xing xia.
- Indications: Palpitation, dizziness, angina, cardiac wheezing, valvular heart disease, scapula pain, chest pain, multiple bone cancer, two-sided leg pain, fifty-year-old shoulder, hiccups, gastric ulcer, duodenal ulcers

心悸，頭暈，狹心症，心臟性喘息，心臟瓣膜症，肩胛骨痛，胸痛，多發性骨癌，兩腿通，五十肩，嗝逆，胃潰瘍，十二至潰瘍

Fire star location



Pathomechanism

- Fire star refers to the astronomical references found in Master Tung acupuncture, most visible in the arrangement of points in the back of the body (DT line). This refers to Mars/ the fire planet. A fiery celestial object burning bright in the heavens. This Tian/ heavenly object and its innate fire is representative of the pathology of Huo xing.
- While, Xin chang dealt more with the loss of rhythm of the heart. Huo xing deals more with counterflow, so much that this fire can spread anywhere, even ministerial fire going into to the bones. Suwen says All pain, itch, and sores belong to the heart 諸痛癢瘡，皆屬於心. The classic also says: All counterflow, surging upwards, belongs to fire 諸逆衝上，皆屬於火.
- Xin chang was on the proximal phalange, dealing only with the Jing/ Di aspect, with the heart viscera itself. Huo xing deals more with the pathology of the fire itself, affecting both proximal and middle phlange, jing and qi mechanism.

Shuang ling 雙靈 11.28

董氏七十二絕針之一 Part of the 72 resolving points/ Jue

- Palmar aspect, at the horizontal joint line of the proximal and middle phalange of the middle finger. 2.5 fen lateral and 2.5 medial to the center of this line 掌面中指第一節與第二節橫紋正中央偏外側二分半處...橫紋中央偏內側二分半處是穴
- 雙靈穴、火海穴、火靈穴、木華穴、靈骨穴、大白穴治癒肺氣腫五人、肺癌
- Shuang ling, huo ling, mu hua, ling gu da bai, jing ling to treat lung cancer.
- Ling gu da bai, xin chang san, shou jie for Lung cancer

Location



Shuang ling indications

- Shen jing: Heart shen jing, lung and kidney branch shen jing
- Indications: Lung cancer, bone cancer, pericarditis, nephritis edema, liver cancer, liver cirrhosis, leukemia, vitiligo, ulceration of oral cavity, throat cancer, whooping cough, pediatric Gan accumulation, pediatric indigestion, cardiomegaly, angina, arrhythmia, gastroenteritis, and in acute emergency, use a 3 edge needle to shallow prick. From the needle hole squeeze out a small amount of yellow white transparent fluid for special effect. When piercing drawing out black blood is also good

主治：肺癌、骨癌、心臟內膜炎、腎炎水腫、肝癌、肝硬化、血癌、白癆風、口腔炎、喉癌、百日咳、小兒疳積、小兒消化不良、心臟擴大、狹心症、心律不整、胃腸炎、及重症急救。以三稜針淺刺、從針孔擠出少許黃白透明液特效。刺出黑血亦佳

Shuang ling pathomechanism

- 雙靈 Shuang ling can be interpreted as double spirit/ double magic. This is a major point for metastasis and cancer. Since it's in the crease it is going to affect the visceral aspect of the fire organ. It is between the lower and middle phalange (jing and qi axis). This is where fire is now affecting the bones, the blood, and the organs.
- It must also be noted the center finger relates to earth. Fire earth in palm diagnosis. Shuang ling clears both Stomach and Pericardial fire causing metastasis and affecting both the lung and kidney domain. Fire onto lung is a wicked/ thieving evil, and fire onto kidney is a mild evil/ reverse ke cycle.
- Shuang is the image of a pair, of something double. This pertains to the dual aspect of the fire phase, the heart and pericardium. Shuang ling address both Jun huo and Xiang huo.
- Its similar to Huo xing/ fire star, however now there is a Kidney shen jing involvement, showcasing the progression of the rampant fire. Fire is vaporizing the water, shen is destroying jing.

Mu hua 木華 Wood flower

- Location: Palmar side, at the center of the second phalange of the middle finger, 5 fen lateral to the center is Mu hua yi, 5 fen medially is Mu hua er.
- 中指第二节中央偏外侧五分处, 中指第二节正中央偏内侧五分处
- Shen jing: Liver and Spleen shen jing
- Needle manipulation: Needle obliquely from lateral toward the center of the middle finger (2-4 fen depth) 斜刺, 由外向中指中央方向針二~四分
- Indications: Lower leg distended pain, stomach and intestinal distended qi (liver disease cause). Spleen organ swelling, foot cramping, also shoulder pain
- 主治：小腿脹痛、腸胃脹氣（肝病引致）、脾臟腫大、治肩痛筋

Location



Mu hua pathomechanism

- Lingshu 20- When evil is in the liver, there is pain between the two ribs, center cold and maligned blood internally. When walking there is tendency for pulling joints with periodic foot swelling 邪在肝，則兩脅中痛，寒中，惡血在內，行善掣節，時腳腫 《五邪》
- Wood flower is at the side of the middle finger, this showcases Liver moving cross counterflow 肝氣橫逆, where the liver invades spleen earth 木犯脾土

Pi Zhong 脾腫/ Spleen Swelling 11.18

Location: Palmar side of the Middle finger, at the center of middle phalange, 2.5 fen above is Pi zhong yi, 2.5 below the center is Pi zhong er

Shen jing: Spleen shen jing, heart and lung branch shen jing

Indications: Splenomegaly, spleen inflammation, stomach distention, toe pain, chest pain, pneumonia, heart disease, back pain (Special effect- enlarged spleen)

- 主治：脾腫大、脾臟發炎、胃脹、腳趾酸痛、胸痛、肺炎、心脏病、背痛。特效主治：脾腫大

Location



Pi Zhong bing ji

- Suwen 74
“諸濕腫滿，皆屬於脾” All damp, swelling, and fullness, pertain to the Spleen
- “諸脹腹大，皆屬於熱” All major abdominal distention pertains to heat.
- “諸病有聲鼓之如鼓，皆屬於熱” All [abdominal] diseases where tapping makes a drum-like sound pertains to heat.
- Pi zhong captures all 3 of these mechanisms. It is on the fire channel, hand jueyin. In jueyin disease the fire of the organs reverses upwards so there is damp and blood stagnation in the organs. The point is the mid phalange showing the pathology of fire is in the middle jiao. Pi zhong has a Spleen shen jing, and a heart lung branch emphasizing that the primary pathology is in the Spleen. When spleen earth cannot move due to excess damp, then heart fire will get stuck in the earth damp and there will be lung qi and heart blood stagnation in the chest.
- It must be noted this Jing wells which deal with Fullness under the heart. Here the fullness under the heart is coming from a swollen spleen.

土興 Tu Xing (unnumbered)

- 興 Xing has many meanings, can mean Prosper, revive, arousal, etc
- So can be rendered as Earth Prosper, Earth revival, Earth arousal..

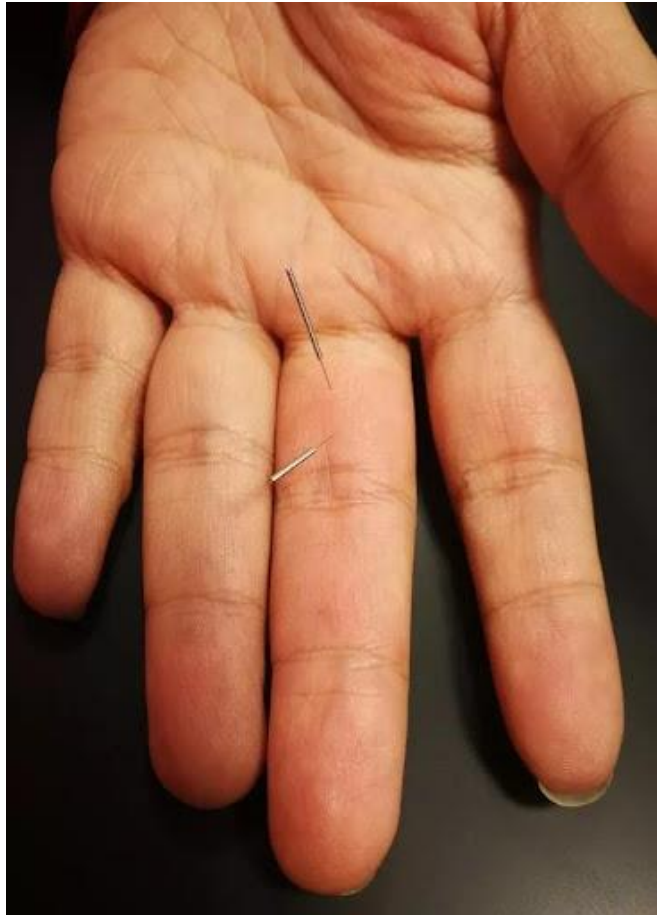
Location: Palm side, on the middle finger. In the center of the first proximal phalange, go down 3 fen is Tu xing Yi. 3 fen above is Tu xing er.

Shen jing: Spleen stomach shen jing for both Tu xing Yi and Er, liver branch shen jin for Tu xing er

Indications: Chronic stomach cancer, gastritis, acute enteritis, splenomegaly, hypochondriac pain, stomach fire pain, forehead pain, tooth and gum pain

慢性胃腺癌，胃炎，急性腸炎，脾腫大，兩脅痛，胃火牙痛，前額頭痛，
齒齦痛

Tu xing location



Tu xing pathomechanism

- This is fire now affecting not only Spleen earth, but also the stomach, yang earth. This is pericardial fire onto the stomach and stomach channel (gum pain, frontal headache). This fire also can be from liver (Tu xing er) going into the intestines and spleen.
- This is an important point for stomach cancer.
- Lingshu 20 says when Evil in the spleen and stomach, then there's disease of muscle and flesh pain. When yang qi is superabundant, yin qi is insufficient, and then there's heat in the center with tendency to hunger 邪在脾胃，則病肌肉痛，陽氣有餘，陰氣不足，則熱中善飢《五邪》
- Huang di asks: People's tendency for illness for accumulation and gathering, how does one observe it. Shao yu answers: The skin will be thin and not moist, the flesh will not be solid and with slippery luster. In this way, there is intestinal and stomach malignity. This malignity causes evil qi to remain. Great accumulation then arises
- 黃帝曰：人之善病腸中積聚者，何以候之？少俞答曰：皮膚薄而不澤，肉不堅而淖澤。如此，則腸胃惡，惡則邪氣留止，積聚乃傷脾胃之間，寒溫不次，邪氣稍至。蓄積留止，大聚乃起《五變》

Worms, gan-accumulation, gum swelling, bleeding, foulness, and pain all pertain to damp heat and stomach fire 其蟲痞齕腫，出血痛穢，皆濕熱胃火

From Xue Ji 薛己《口齒類要》(Categorized Essentials of the Mouth and Teeth)

Huo long 火龍 Fire Dragon

- Location: Palm side of the middle finger. At the center of the first phalange go 3 fen externally (toward the index). That is Huo long Er. Huo long Yi is 2.5 fen above, and Huo long san is 2.5 below Huo long Er.
- Shen jing: Heart shen jing
- Indications: Heart pain, heart oppression, chest pain, back pain, cardiomegaly 心窩痛、心悶、胸痛、背痛、心臟擴大 (special effect for myocardial infarction 心臟麻痺 奇效)

Pair with Xin ling for Heart pain. Pair with Fei ling for Angina 心絞痛

Huo long location



Huo long meaning

- The dragon refers to the True fire 真火, which throughout Chinese medicine has various names. The influential founder of the Fire God school, Zheng Qin'an 鄭欽安 said:
- “These two characters True yang, one name for it is Xiang huo/ministerial fire, another name is Ming men fire, another name is Dragon thunder fire, another name is rootless fire, another name is Yin fire, another name is Vacuity fire. When it effuses to create disease, one name is Yuan qi not absorbing, another name is Yuan qi externally reaching outward, another is true fire boiling and soaring, another name is kidney qi not absorbing, another name is qi not returning to the source, another name is solitary yang floating upwards, another name is vacuity fire surging upwards. All types of designations, each pointing to the one yang within Kan-water. The one yang rooted in that which transforms Pre-heaven dry metal, therefore it has the name of Dragon”
- 真陽二字，一名相火，一名命門火，一名龍雷火，一名無根火，一名陰火，一名虛火。發而為病，一名元氣不納，一名元陽外越，一名真火沸騰，一名腎氣不納，一名氣不歸源，一名孤陽上浮，一名虛火上衝，種種名目，皆指坎中之一陽也。一陽本先天乾金所化，故有龍之名《醫理真傳卷一》

Huo long bing ji

- This is Jun huo/ imperial fire leaving the body or its movement greatly impaired.
This is related to Xin bi/ heart bi.
- Suwen says As for heart bi, the vessels are obstructed, there is vexation and under the heart there is a drum (sensation/ swelling), suddenly there is ascending qi and panting, dry choking sensation with tendency to belching and ascending reversal qi causing anger 心痺者，脈不通，煩則心下鼓，暴上氣而喘，噤乾善噫，厥氣上則恐 《痺論》 Treatise on Bi

開脾 Kai Pi/ Open Spleen

- Location: Palm side of the middle finger. At the center of the third/
distal phlange 手掌中指第三節正中央點
- Shen jing: Spleen
- Indications: stomach mouth/ appetite not opening, lack of appetite,
vomiting, chest oppression, head cloudiness/ dizziness
- 胃口不開、食慾不振、嘔吐、胸悶、頭昏

Kai Pi location



Kai pi bing ji

- This is fire not descending into earth.
- Jueyin disease typically has this hunger without desire for food 厥陰之為病...飢而不欲食.
- This point is on the yin side of the pericardium Jing well. This is Spleen illness from lack of fire. Yang deficiency of the Spleen. We can use Jing-wells to 開竅 open orifices, not only of the head, but also the orifices of the viscera, in this case the mouth of the stomach.
- Similarity how Yang Wei Jie replicates Ban xia xie xin tang through Stomach 45/ Li dui and Yin bai/ Spleen 1 combo for glomus.
- 開 Kai is about opening. Taiyin is about Opening. Here Taiyin is too closed, from lack of pericardial fire

Tu Hang 土航 Earth Boat (two points)

Shen Jing: Spleen shen jing

Location: Palm side, center of distal and second phalange of Ring finger.

Center of distal phalange is Tu Hang Yi, center of middle phlange is Tu Hang Er

穴位：手掌，無名指第一節正中央點

- Indications: Head dizziness, vomiting, stomach distention, asthma, foot numbness, lower leg outer side pain, abdominal pain, dizziness/cloudy head
- 主治：頭昏、嘔吐、胃脹、氣喘, 腳麻、小腿外側痛、腹痛、頭昏 (Special effect Abdominal pain 特效主治：腹痛)

Tu Hang location



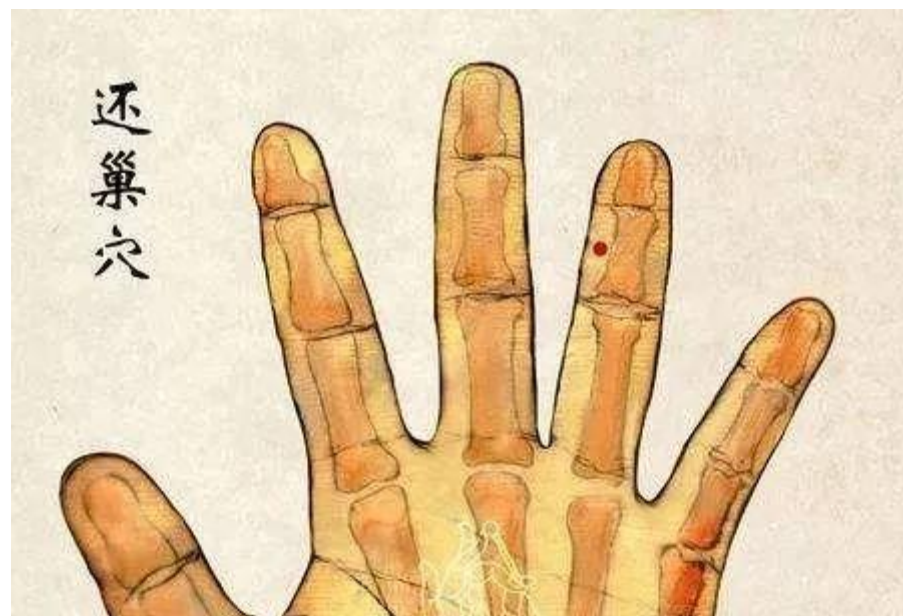
Tu Hang Bing Ji

- This is Spleen illness affecting the san jiao. The clear yang cannot ascend and circulate causing dizziness, vomiting and even numbness in the extremities.
- This is rheum evils affecting the waterways.
- 三焦者，決瀆之官，水道出焉 San jiao is the official in charge of ditches. The water pathway comes from it.
- The image is of a boat flooding, flooding from earth damp.
- Suwen says When earth spreads damp vapor, the people's illness are limbs that cannot be raised, clouding dizziness, limb and joint pain, abdominal fullness and stuffy chest 地布溼蒸，民病四肢不舉，昏眩肢節痛，腹滿填臆《本病論》
- All dizziness belongs to Liver according to the Suwen. 諸風掉眩，皆屬於肝. This is spleen illness affecting the liver ability to rise, leading to qi constraint and pain in the abdomen.
- The Ring finger is the wood line.
- Pair with Men jin for abdominal Pain.

Huan Chao 還巢 11.06/ Return to nest

- Location: Palm side, ring finger, center of middle phalange, 5 fen lateral.
- Shen jing: Liver and Kidney accessory shen jing 副神經
- Indications: Uterus cancer, ovarian cancer, inflamed ovaries, ovarian cysts, menstrual irregularities, red or white leukorrhea, ovarian tube obstruction, uterus malposition, calm fetus, vaginal inflammation, urtheritis
- 子宮癌, 卵巢癌, 卵巢炎, 卵巢囊腫, 月經不調, 赤白帶, 輸卵管不通, 子宮不正, 安胎, 陰道炎, 水道炎

Huan chao



Huan chao bing ji

- Huan chao has two locations, one is in the medial side. The side that is the same side as Feng chao, is the gynecology side. The point on the actual San jiao channel is Huan chao not limited to gynecology. It can be used for men as well.
- Huan chao has Liver Kidney shen jing showing the primordial aspect of the reproductive system lies in the Yin viscera of the lower burner. This idea of blood (the liver stores blood) and kidney stores essence. Returning to the nest is to bank up Yuan qi (san jiao channel) through the consolidation of Water and Wood, blood and essence returning to the womb.
- Lai Jin Xiong said Huan Chao can 疏肝 dredge the liver which in Huan Chao's cases frees up the Yuan qi of the san jiao, returning to tonify the kidney
- Dr. Liu Yi suggests understanding the Principle of its form and function 體用的道理. Its form lies in San jiao and San jiao conveys Yuan Qi, its function lies in Liver and Kidney.
- San jiao is the father of Yang qi, thus this point can engender earth. 三焦為陽氣之父，生脾之土
- Can penetrate all Qi, and transform water and damp. 通行諸氣，運化水濕
- Huan chao consolidates the Dai mai.
- Fu ke and Huan Chao are a pair to treat "A hundred woman diseases"

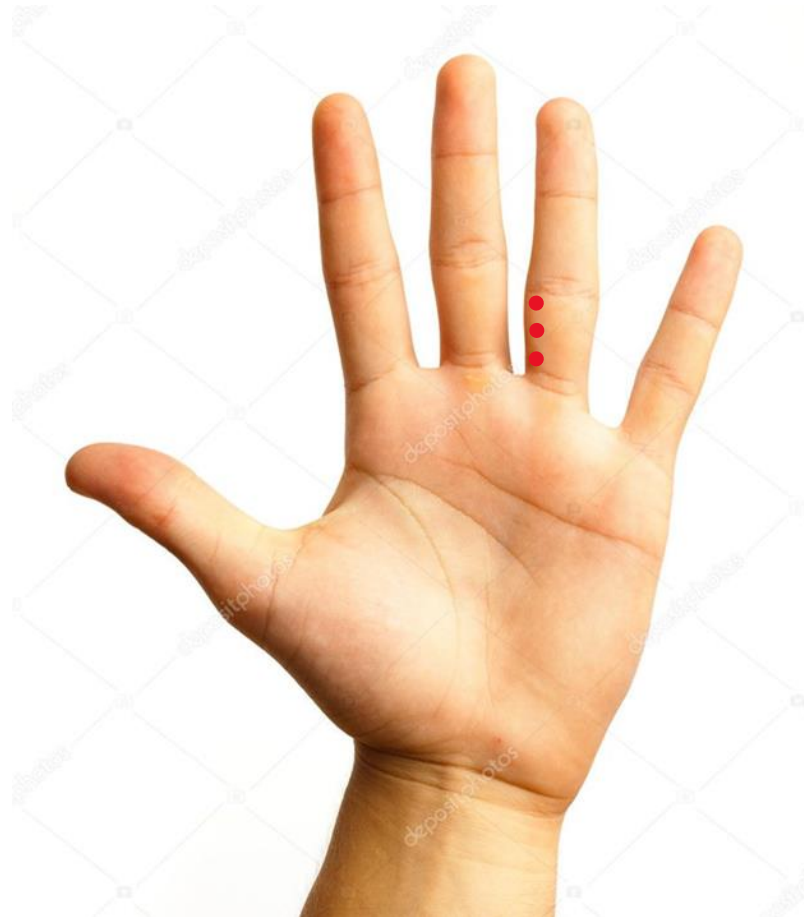
Infertility 不孕的原因 causes

- Infertility according to Dr. Liu Yi has 3 main causes 大概有三：
 - 1. 無陽氣 No yang qi to transform things, so things are completely barren 寸草不生 “not even a blade of grass grows”
 - 2. 無陰氣 No yin qi, so water cannot irrigate and no grass can grow 不草不長
 - 3. 胞宮瘀阻 Uterus obstruction
- 三焦行諸起又運化水濕，津液生長，氣運正常，血瘀得去

Feng chao 鳳巢 Phoenix nest

- Group of 3 points. Jin Xiong Lai believed Huan Chao to be called Huang Chao 凰巢, also meaning Phoenix nest, but this is different to Feng Chao
- Shenjing: Liver Kidney Accessory Shen jing
- Location: Palm side. Center of proximal phalange of the Ring finger, laterally 5 fen is Feng chao er. Feng chao yi is 2.5 fen above, Feng chao san is 2.5 fen below
- Indications: Same indications as Huan chao, but also a Major point for preventing miscarriages. Uterus tilted forward or backwards, vulva swelling and pain, frozen shoulder 預防流產, 子宮前傾或後屈, 陰門腫痛, 肩凝症

Feng chao location



Feng chao pathomechanism

- The Phoenix refers to the innate fire of the human body. The phoenix is an image of fire.
- Think of the 4 cardinal deities, the vermillion bird 朱雀 belongs to the fire phase. Also think of associated Tung points that are associated with the Phoenix such as 雙鳳 Shuang Feng/DT.05 double phoenix. This relates to the fire element.
- The phoenix connotes the image of the fire in the blood. So Feng Chao returns this fire back into its nest, housed by the liver and Kidney. Note that its in the proximal phalange, imaging with the lower burner.
- Feng chao is purely a gynecological point, unlike Huan Chao. Huan chao is about mobilizing Yuan qi, whereas Feng Chao is the return of Yang and blood into the area. Huan chao is the movement, the return, into the lower burner. But Feng Chao is the end process.
- We use Huan chao more for Liver Kidney qi and blood stagnation, and damp. Feng Chao is similar but more focused on consolidation.

Fu Yuan 復原 11.22 Restore

Three points.

Location: Palmar side, 3 fen internally on the center of the 1st phalange (toward pinky). That is Fu Yuan er. Fu Yuan Yi is 2.5 fen below, and Fu Yuan san is 2.5 above

- Shen jing: Liver and Kidney
- Indications: Sinew swelling and pain, skeletal hypertrophy/ bone swelling, periostitis, vertebral bone spur, sciatica, waist pain
- 筋腫痛、骨骼腫大、骨膜炎、脊椎骨疝板症（骨刺）、坐骨神經痛、腰痛
- Pair Fu Yuan with Wu hu and Shang san huang to treat whole body bone swelling
五虎穴、上三黃穴（天黃、明黃、其黃）治全身骨腫
- Pair with points such as Zheng ji (Correct spine) or Wan shun or Gu and Mu Guan to treat all types of vertebral disorders.

Fu Yuan Location



Fu Yuan Bing Ji

- Primarily treats Liver shen jing. Paired with Wu hu to treat 風濕性關節炎 Rheumatoid arthritis.
- Look for Black reaction areas or blue vein as the standard 烏黑反應及青筋為應用標準
- This point treats Bones through the Liver and San jiao. San jiao is connected to the Kidneys 腎合三焦膀胱 《本藏》
- San jiao is the official of the Center Ditch, waterways come from it 三焦者，中瀆之府也，水道出焉
- Here San jiao fluid is congested around the bone leading to swelling in the bones. The swelling is San jiao fluid, related to liver circulation of lymphatics. Liver governs physical movement, and the sinews. Relationship between liver movement that leads to impairment of fluid in the bones. Liver drains kidney water, so this is excess, such as trauma or liver toxin, such as we see in hormonal or endocrine disorders.

Pian Jian 偏肩 Deviated shoulder

- Location: Palm side, ring finger, center of middle phalange go internally (toward pinky) 5 fen
- Shen jing: Liver and Spleen
- Indications: Chronic hepatitis, shoulder and back pain, 50 year old shoulder, hand and back lateral pain, neck and nape pain
- 慢性肝炎、肩背痛、五十肩、手背外側痛、頸項痛

Often paired with Shi zhen 失枕 (Loss of pillow/ stiff neck) for acute neck pain.

Shi zhen is palm side, on little finger, center of second phlange, internally 2 fen and superior 2 fen.

手掌面小指第二節中央偏內側二分上二分處

Pian Jian location (Shi zhen on the right)



Mu Yan 木炎 Wood blaze 11.20

Location: Palm side of ring finger, center of middle phalange, medially 3 fen is Mu yan er. Mu yan yi is 2.5 below and Mu yan san is 2.5 above

Shenjing: Liver branch shen jing

- Indications: Asthma, all types of hepatitis, liver cirrhosis, ascites, foot cramping, rib pain
- 氣喘、各種肝炎、肝硬化、腹水、腳抽筋、兩脅痛
- Li Guo Zheng comment on Asthma:
 - 手指上治氣喘的穴位不少，有大間、小間、中間、雙喘二穴、定喘三穴，及本穴，筆者認為不拘以上穴位，只要以上穴位有出現烏黑異色點時，就下針，效果一定有

Mu Yan location



Mu yan pathomechanism

- Mu yan primarily treats liver fire exuberance 肝火盛. This pertains to a shaoyang ministerial fire that has caused inflammatory changes in the liver. This is almost a pure excess fire syndrome that has effected the viscera.
Points have a mechanism of Expelling evil or supplementing the righteous 驅邪, 扶正. Some points can expel evil and supplement afterwards and others can supplement and by that expel evil.
- Mu yan is to drain evil. Look for excess liver pulse (floating forceful, mid forceful or deep forceful). These are all liver excess pulses, but their meanings are all different.

Mu Ling 木靈 Wood magic

One of Hu Wen Zhi's 72 resolving/ extinguishing points 董氏七十二絕針之一

- Location: Palm side ring finger, on the horizontal line between proximal and middle phalange, from center go 2.5 fen toward the middle finger.
- Shen Jing: Liver Shen Jing
- Indications: Hepatitis, liver cirrhosis, liver cancer, cholecystitis, biliary roundworms, hemiplegia, wei-atrophy syndrome
- 肝炎、肝硬化、肝癌、膽囊炎、兩脅痛、膽道蛔蟲、半身不遂、痿症
- Mu ling is an essential point to treat liver disease, but it is not a Governing point.
- 木靈穴是治療肝疾的要穴，但非主穴，主穴為上三黃，治療任何一種肝疾，上三黃都是善疾的主穴
- Clinically this makes a good pair with Gan ling/ Liver magic 33.18

Mu ling location



Mu ling pathomechanism

- Mu ling works as an additional accessory point 配副穴, which can be essential 要 in the disease 病 but not the main governing point 主治穴 in the principal disease mechanism 主病機.
- Mu ling exerts its hepatic and gallbladder effect principally through the relationship between San jiao and Liver. San jiao is seen as the formless organ 無形臟 based on being part of the anatomical and visceral spatial layer 軀體和臟腑之間的空腔
- Liver is seen as having a yin body but yang function 肝體陰用陽. Liver is also seen as the organ that 動 moves Yuan qi. Liver is seen as unblocking and diffusing the qi and blood of the whole body 肝負責疏通和宣泄全身氣血

Mu ling pathomechanism continued

- Liver is seen as where Yuan qi deserts. All desertion happens in the Liver.
凡人元氣之脫,皆脫在肝。故人極虛者,其肝風必先動,肝風動即元氣欲脫之兆也
- The sign of liver wind stirring is an omen of Yuan qi wanting to desert.
- Mu Ling while not treating the liver wind that is causing yang to separate from yin, it works on a Liver condition caused by liver yang or ministerial fire in san jiao that has led to inflammatory organic changes in the liver.
- Mu yan works on a liver condition of pure excess, Mu ling works less on the fire of the Wood, and more on regulating the Yuan qi of the phase. Mu yan is in the middle phlange, showcasing Qi exuberance. Mu ling is between Jing and Qi, showcasing an issue with both Yang and Yin, Qi and organ.

Ding Chuan 定喘 Settle wheezing

- Location Palm side, ring finger, center of second phalange, go toward the middle finger 2.5 fen
- Shenjing: Spleen shen jing, lung branch shen jing
- Indications: Bronchial asthma, spleen panting, right heart failure
- 支氣管喘息，脾喘，右心衰竭

Ding chuan location



Ding chuan pathomechanism

- Ding chuan represents too much cold damp Taiyin fluids in san jiao. Right side heart failure tends to have more severe symptoms than left sided failure. Remember that the right side of the heart takes deoxygenated blood that has already been through the heart and pumps it out into the lungs. The lungs then replenish it with oxygen. In right sided heart failure, the right ventricle of the heart is unable to pump enough blood to the lungs.
- This blockage is happening in the exchange in the spaces and cavities (san jiao) of the heart and lungs.
Ding chuan recirculates ministerial fire in the waterways, obstructed by dampness.
- Spleen panting is likely associated with phlegm damp panting. But can be an anatomical spleen pressing onto the diaphragm causing panting.

San Yan 三眼 Three eyes 11.21

- Location: Palm side, ring finger, 1st proximal phlange, go laterally (toward pinky) 3 fen for San yan er. 2.5 fen below is San yan yi, above 2.5 is San yan san.
- Shenjing: Spleen shen jing, accessory liver shen jing
- Indications: Indigestion, pancreatitis, diarrhea, stomach nausea and vomiting, insomnia, similar effect for Zu san li (indigestion)
- 消化不良，胰臟炎，下痢，胃病嘔吐，失眠症，功同足三里
- Special effect for Fatigue

San Yan location



San yan pathomechanism

- Liver is said to be the basis of resistance to fatigue 肝者, 羶極之本
- Spleen is the source of qi and blood transformation 脾為生化氣血之源
- San yan represents the connection between Liver and Spleen in the ability of Wood and earth to synergistically produce, move, and store Qi and blood. This is the connection of Wind ability to affect Spleen's nutritive into the muscles. Liver governs movement, and Spleen governs the muscles.
- When there is Liver constrain, this can tax the Yuan qi. Also Spleen is the main shen jing, this relates that Spleen is the latter root of heaven that Yuan qi relies on.

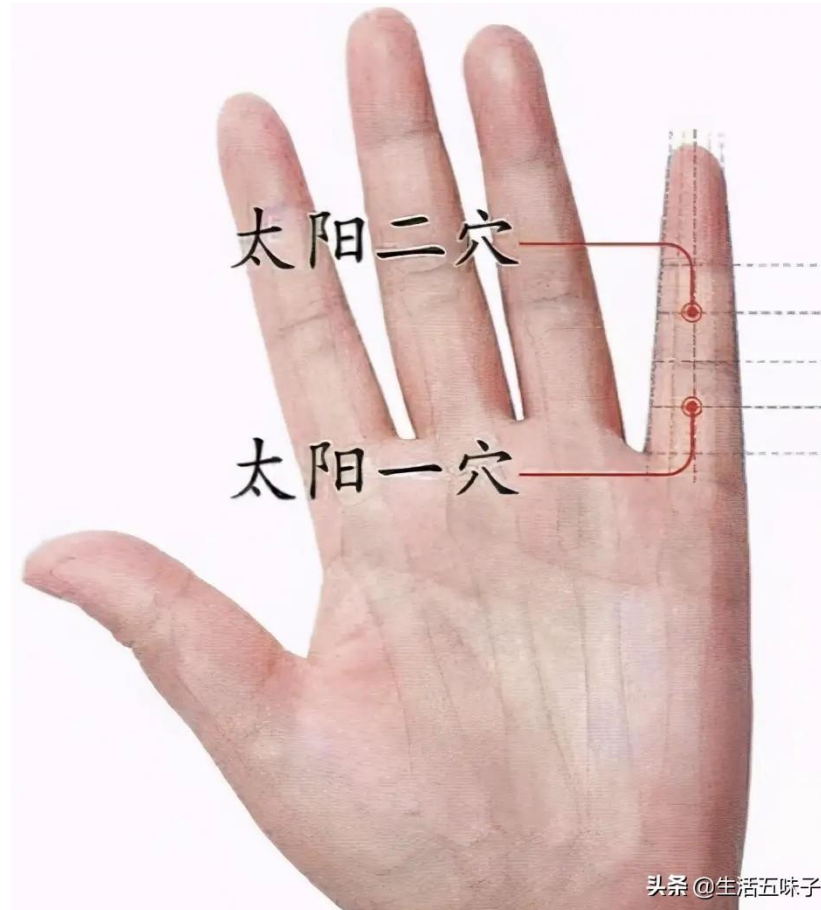
Taiyang 太陽 Greater Yang

- Originally this point is related to Yan huang 11.23 眼黃/ Eye Yellow
- Location: Palm side of small finger, center of proximal phalange is Tai yang Yi. Center of Second phalange is Tai yang er
- Shen Jing: Liver Gallbladder shen jing

Indications: Taiyang headache, migraine, dizziness, eyebrow pain, trigeminal neuralgia, finger pain, jaundice

- 太陽頭痛、偏頭痛、頭昏、眉稜骨痛、三叉神經痛、手指痛、黃疸病
- For Excess syndrome migraine, can pair with bleeding the Facial Taiyang point
- 實證偏頭痛配合臉部太陽穴點刺放血，效果更佳

Taiyang location



Taiyang bing ji

- Taiyang focuses on liver and gallbladder, and its in between the channels of small intestine and heart.
- One prime symptom of Heart visceral illness in Lingshu 10 is eye yellowing 是主心所生病者，目黃. As we know also the small intestine is very important for treating jaundice (think of Gan men and Chang men which are in the small intestinal channel).
- Taiyang point showcases the relationship between the lower burner and the liver/ gallbladder since the little finger represents the kidney and also the lower burner. This point while can be used for expelling wind evils and descending the turbid 祛風，降濁 similar to the extra point Taiyang xue in the sides of the temple, this point has the added effect of chronic wood constraint that is affecting shaoyin (heart, kidney) and begins to affect the blood and fluid separation (small intestine).

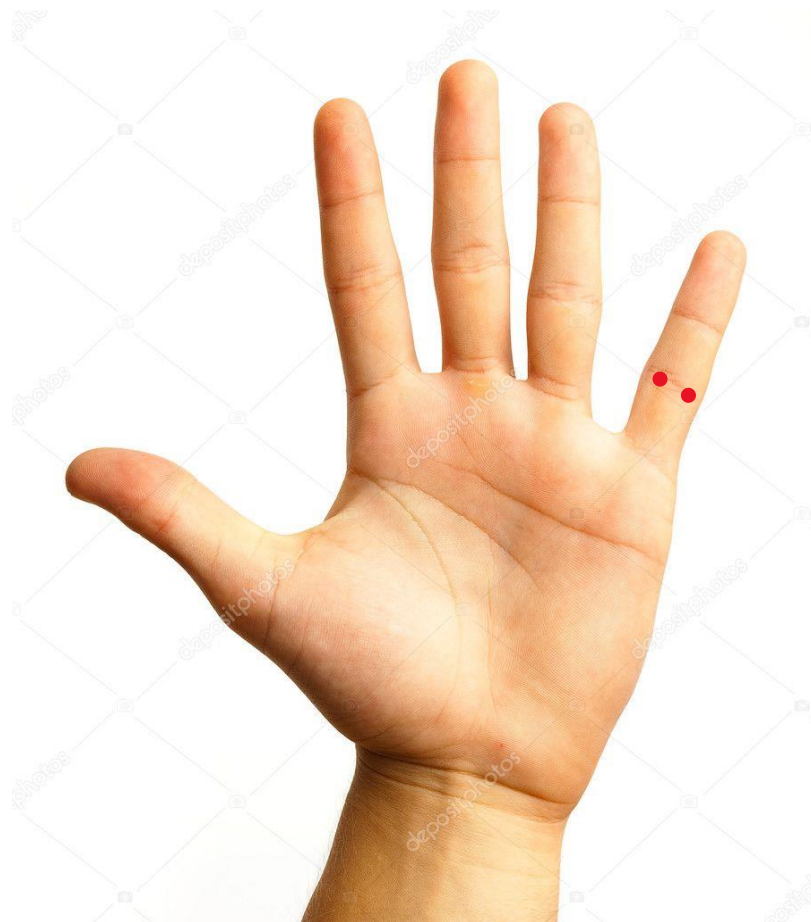
Tong Gu 通骨 Penetrate bone

- Set of two points
- Location: Palm side on little finger. On the horizontal line between proximal and middle phalange. Tong Gu Yi is 3 fen medially and Tong Gu Er is 3 fen laterally
- Shengjing: Kidney shen jing

Indications: Sciatica, waist pain, spondylitis, vertebral bone spur

- 主治: 坐骨神經痛、腰痛、脊椎炎、脊椎長骨刺。

Tong Gu location

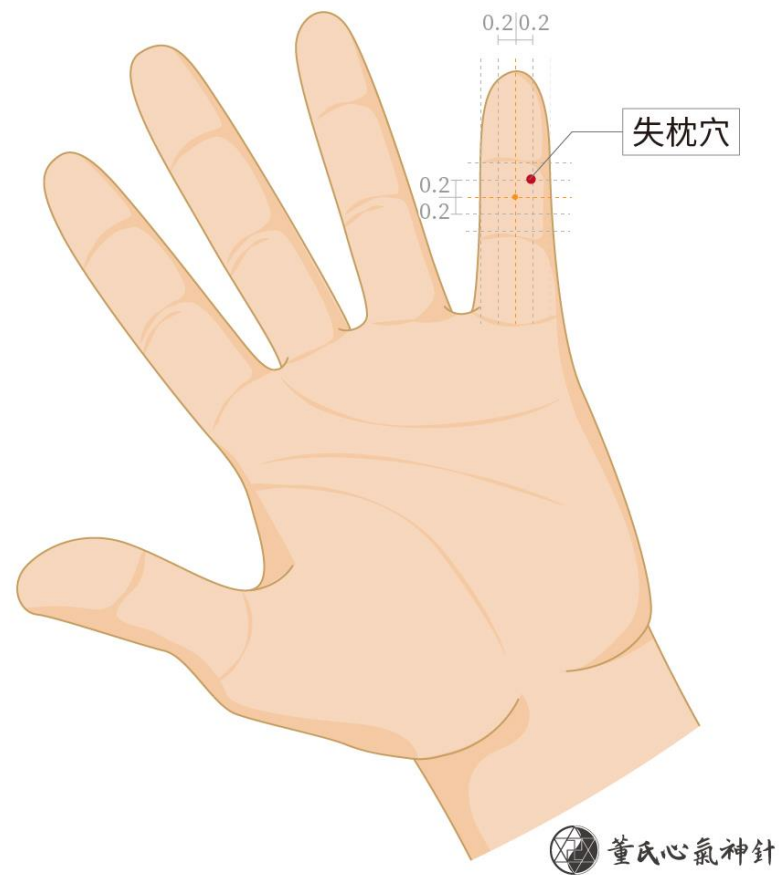


Shi zhen 失枕/ Stiff neck

- Can be rendered as Crick in the neck.
- This often is an acute condition, an actual disease in Chinese Medicine. Often the cause is from Cold

病名。多因睡眠時頭頸姿勢不良或頸部受寒所致。主要症狀是頸部痠痛、轉動不靈活。也作「落枕」

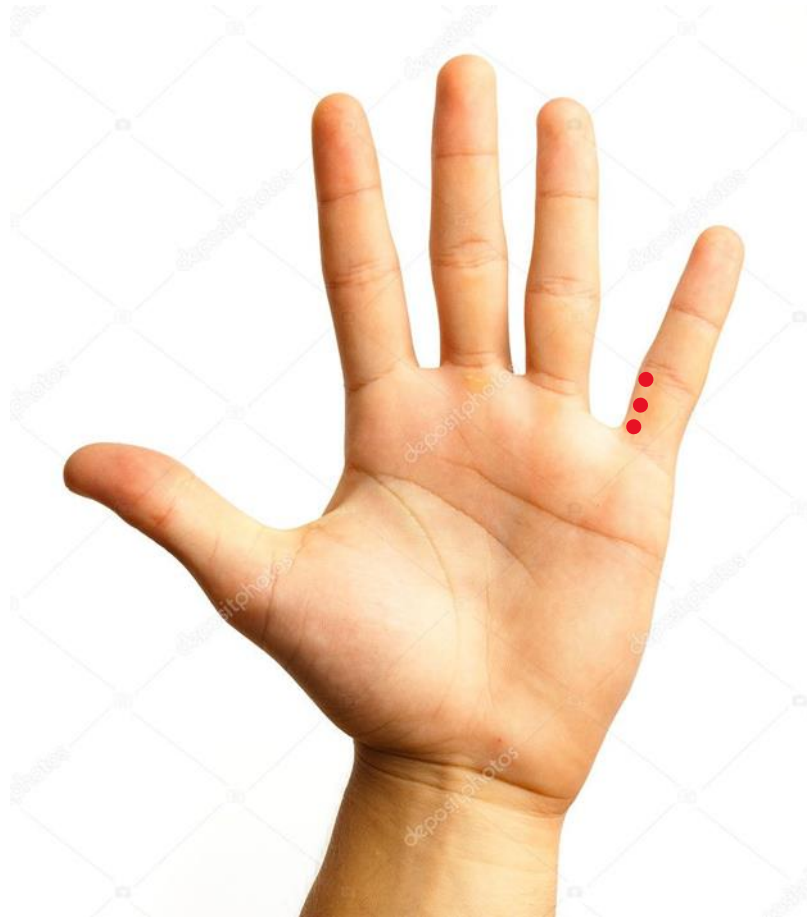
Shi zhen location



分水 Fen shui/ Divide water

- Location: On palm side of little finger. On center of first phalange go medially 3 fen is Fen shui er. Fen shui yi is 2.5 below and Fen shui san is 2.5 above.
- Shenjing: Kidney
- Indications: Sciatica, waist pain, nephritis edema, tinnitus, deafness, vertebral bone spurs (lumbar) 坐骨神經痛, 腰痛, 腎炎水腫, 耳鳴, 耳聾, 腰脊椎 (骨刺)

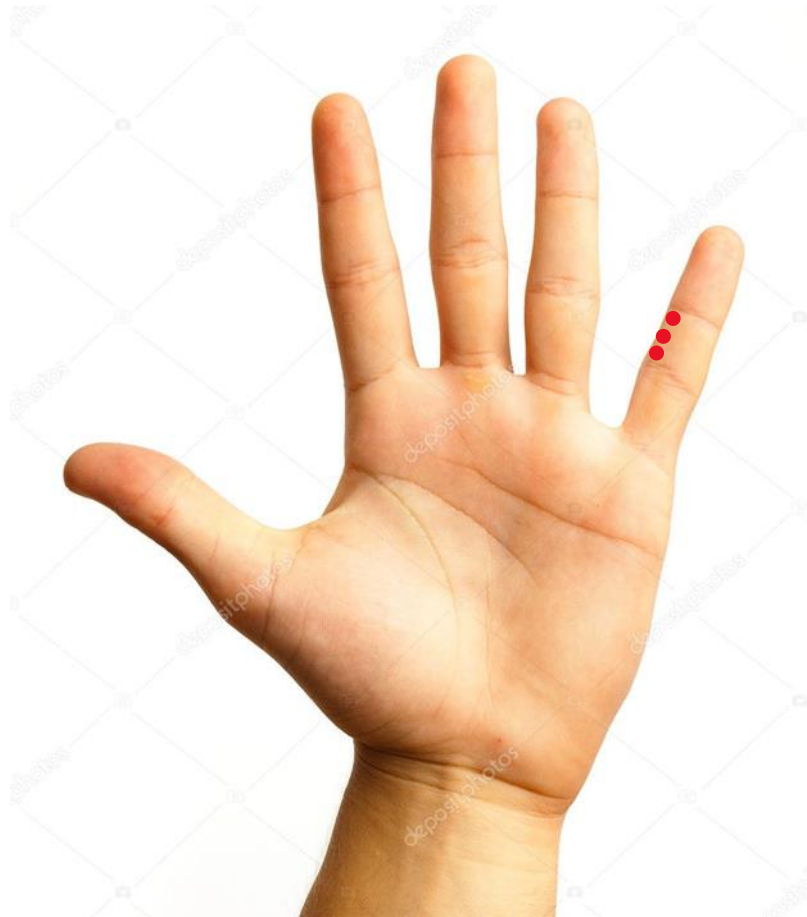
Fen Shui location



Shui Qing 水清 Water clarity

- Location: Palm side of little finger, center of middle phalange, go medially 3 fen. This is Shui qing er. Shui qing yi is 2.5 below and Shui qing san is 2.5 above.
- Shenjing: Kidney
- Indications: Testitis, nephritis edema, urethritis, cystitis, migraine, waist pain, hip pain
- 睪丸炎、腎炎水腫、尿道炎、膀胱炎、偏頭痛、腰痛、腿痛

Shui Qing

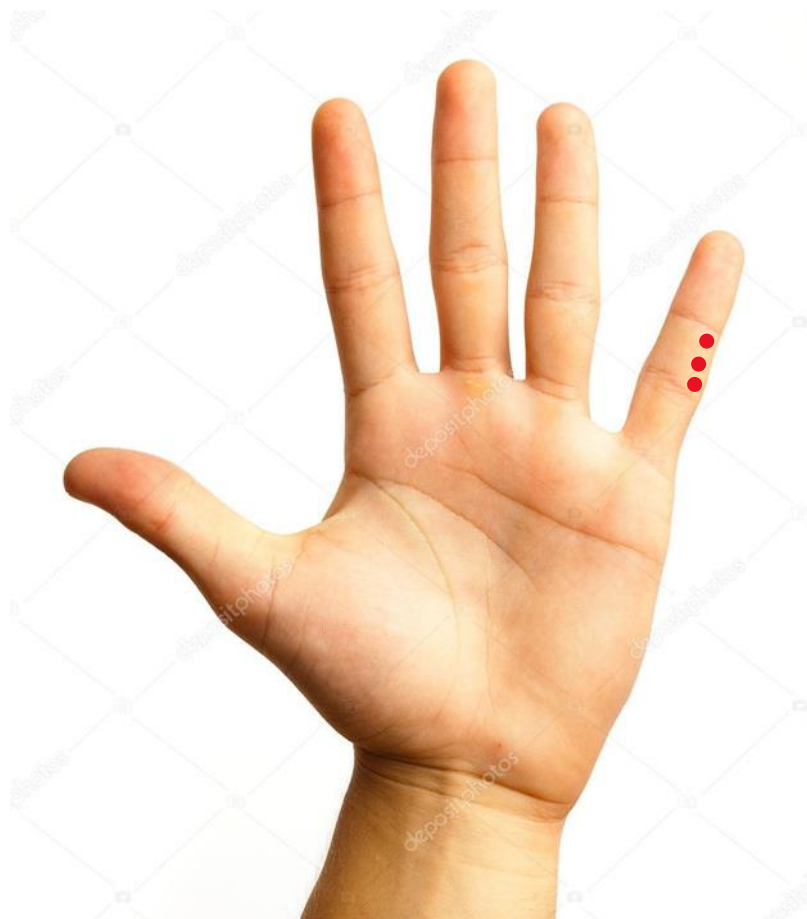


Shui hai 水海 Water Sea

Location: Palm side of little finger. Center of second phalange, go laterally 3 fen for Shui hai er. Shui hai yi is 2.5 below, and Shui hai san is 2.5 above

- Shenjing: Kidney
- Indications: Back of the nape tight pain, back pain, waist pain, sciatica
項緊痛，背痛，腰痛，坐骨神經痛

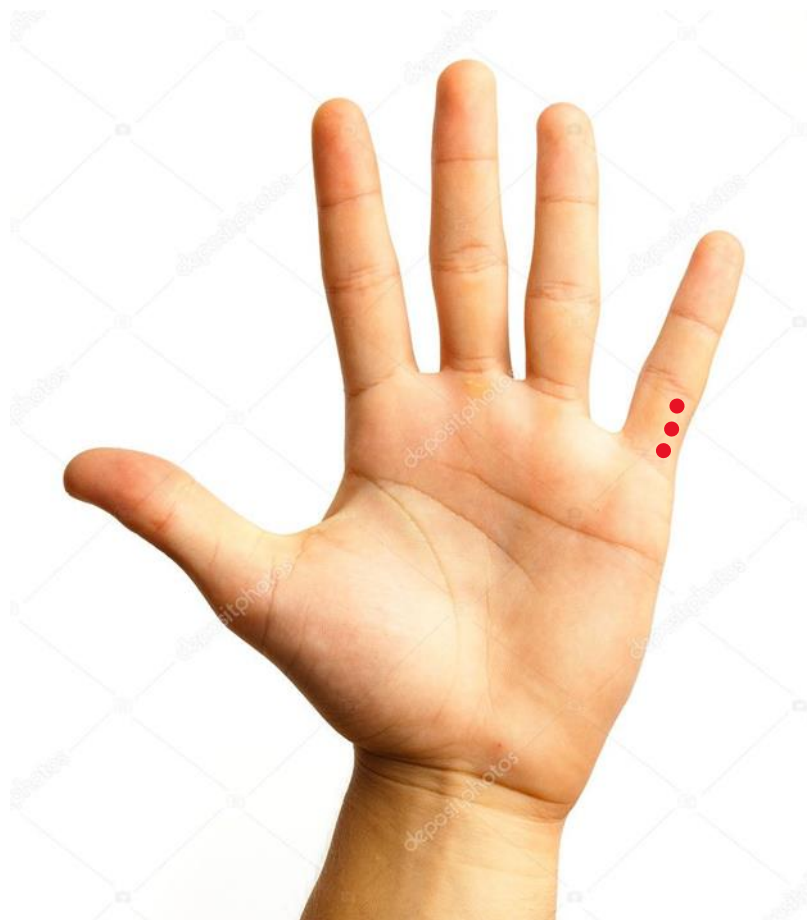
Shui hai location



Shui Yuan 水源 Water Source

- Location: Palm side of little finger. Center of 1st phlange go laterally 3 fen is Shui Yuan Er. Shui Yuan Yi is 2.5 below and Shui Yuan Er is 2.5 above
- Shenjing: Kidney
- Indications: Cervical osteophyte, hand numbness, abdominal pain 頸椎骨骨刺，手麻，腹痛

Shui Yuan location



Pathomechanism of Shui group

- Shui yuan, Fen shui, Shui hai, Shui qing can all be seen through almost the same lens.
- They are using shaoyin fire and guiding to taiyang (heart and small intestine connection) to strengthen the kidney in different regions of the body.

Wu hu 五虎 5 tigers 11.27

Location: On the first joint of the thumb with the palm facing upward. From the center line go laterally 5 fen. From the horizontal line all the way from the second joint horizontal line, each Wu hu point is 2 fen apart.

掌心向上，當大拇指第一節中線外側五分，從掌指橫紋起，每上二分一穴至第二節橫紋止，計有五穴，故名五虎穴

Shenjing: Tung Spleen Shenjing, Hu Wenzhi adds Kidney Shenjing

Indications:

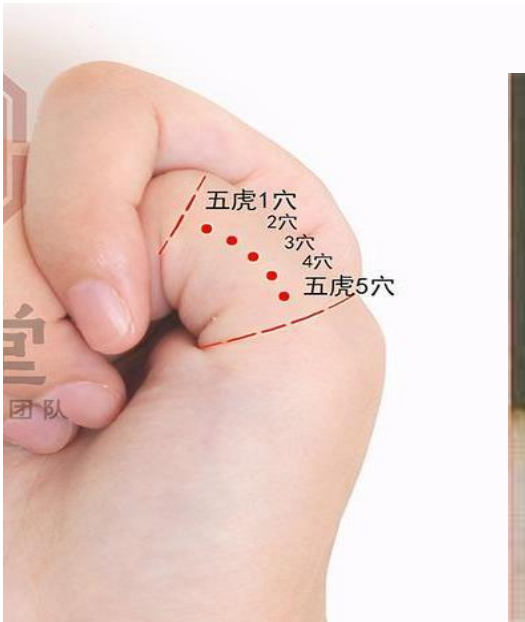
Master Tung: Whole body bone swelling. Huwen Zhi: Whole body bone swelling, pneumonia, bronchitis, neck lymphatic gland nodules, tonsillitis, inner sole foot swelling and pain, liver enlargement, liver cirrhosis

- 董派主治：(董景昌)全身骨腫。(胡文智)全身骨腫、肺炎、支氣管炎、頸淋巴結核、扁桃腺炎、腳掌內側部份腫痛、肝腫大、肝硬化。

Kidney governs water and bones. Now when water qi has tendency for disease in the bones, its treatment lies in fire (foot taiyang and foot shaoyin, type of joint illness)

- 主治解秘：1、腎屬水腎又主骨，今水氣偏見病在骨時，其治在火，故可治全身骨腫等屬水(足太陽、足少陰)之病等關節之病變

Wu Hu location



Bing ji

The point tells us the reasoning behind the function. Its located in Hand Taiyin/ lung. Taiyin metal relates to the third earthly branch 寅, which relates to the animal of Tiger

- 穴名解：本穴位居大拇指手太陰位，氣旺於寅時，十二生肖定位屬虎，故稱虎穴

This point addresses Water qi disease when kidney does not ascend and spleen does not ascend

- 水氣偏見 $\Rightarrow$ 水生病(水不升 $\Rightarrow$ 腎不升、脾不升)
- Analyzing of the five-element movement diagram of the fingers on the palm of the right hand, the five tiger acupoints are at the fire position and can treat water positional diseases.
- 從右手掌面手指五行運轉圖分析，五虎穴位居火位，可治水位之病

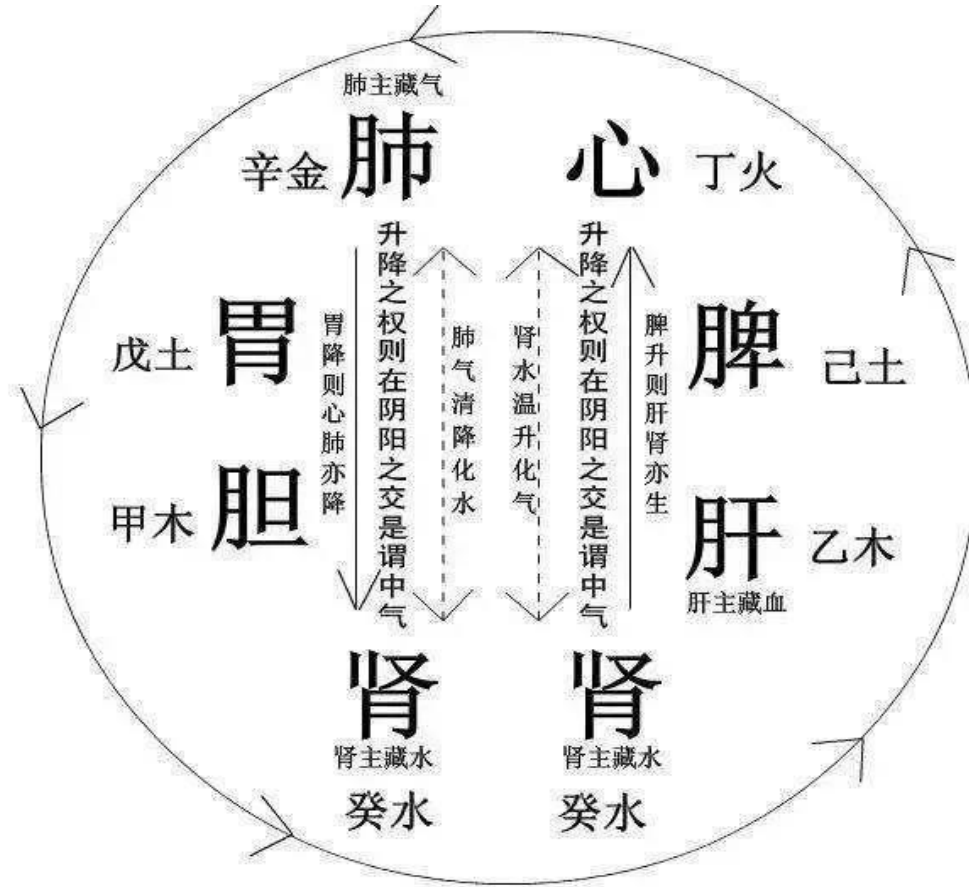
Wu hu continued

- Kidney water pertains to yin not enclosed enough, [kidney] only fears insufficiency, when its insufficient bones do not get nourished, engendering the disease transmutation of bony swelling. But only bony swelling, but other things like neuralgia. Nerve relates to the kidney. Also can treat dental illness, since teeth are seen as bones. This would be a kidney vacuity giving rise to tooth pain. In point comparison, Wu hu is similar to Tai xi (Kidney 3), and can be combined with it.
- 腎水屬陰不閒多、只怕不足，不足骨不得養，產生骨腫之病變，其實症狀不只單一骨腫，而是還可能產生其它骨相關病，例如神經痛(神經系統屬腎)，因此本穴可治手足關節疼痛，可由此類推腎主骨骨之餘入牙，說明腎虛自然牙齒易生病變(例如牙周病)，也說明本穴也可治因腎虛引起之牙痛，依穴性分析：五虎穴≡太谿穴

Wu hu principles summation

- Since its Hand taiyin, can treat inflammatory lung symptoms such as tonsillitis, lymphatic swellings, bronchitis.
- Since its disease lies in the water position, but its treatment lies in fire, therefore it can treat Taiyang symptoms, such as stiff neck or headache. In other words, Taiyang wind cold, which is a trigger for rheumatic factor for example.
- Due to hand foot correspondence, can treat the inner side of Taiyin, especially swelling.
- Three pathological Wu hu pulses.
Weak or absent left chi= Weak kidney yang, this is the pulse of bony pain, bony swelling, tooth pain (water unable to ascend because its weak in function)
- Floating left chi show cases exuberant kidney yang, and kidney yin vacuity. (Kidney tai guo). Fire unable to descend and kidney suffers weakness. There's pain in the limbs and legs.
- Long left chi indicating that Taiyang is in excess. Fire is not descending causing obstruction in Taiyang leading to headache, neck tightness, shoulder, back waist pain

5 phase connection



中气衰则升降窒，（盖足太阴脾左旋主升，足阳明胃右转主降）
 肾水下寒则精病，（盖胃不降则心亦不降，火不降则水下寒）
 心火上炎则神病，（盖脾不升则肝肾亦不升，水不升则火上热）
 肝木左郁则血病，（盖脾不升则木郁，而肝藏血，乙木郁故血病）
 肺金右滞则气病。（盖胃不降则肺亦不降，而肺藏气，辛金滞故气病）

THANK YOU

- Thank you to GLOBAL BRANCHES for Hosting this series