

Tung acupuncture and stroke treatment

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Historical understanding of stroke

- In the Han dynasty, stroke was seen as caused by wind. This is made clear by the term for stroke, 中風. This is not to be confused with Wind strike, which is also 中風. We see Zhang Zhong Jing mention various types of stroke. Wind strike appears as a result of Shang han and Wind stroke pertains to Jin gui (which is interior caused)
- 1. Luo stroke--- characterized by numbness
- 2. Jing (channel stroke)– heavy unwieldy limbs
- 3. Bowel stroke– Inability to recognize people
- 4. Zang stroke– Tongue with difficult speech, and mouth drooling
- What we think of acute stroke often pertains to Bowel stroke, but actually the preceding two strokes are often precursors.



Classical text disease names

1. Great reversal 大厥

2. Wind stroke 中風

3. Hemiplegia 偏枯

4. Sudden collapse 暴仆

5. True headache 真頭痛

6. Wind disablement 風痺

Neijing pathomechanism

- Chapter 72 of the Neijing states “When the blood together with the qi, both go toward the upper, then this is Great Jue/ Reversal, Jue causes sudden death, if the qi comes back then there’s life, if it does not return then death”《黃帝內經素問·調經論篇》雲：「血之與氣，並走於上，則為大厥，厥則暴死，氣復返則生，不返則死
- This establishes the pathomechanism that later doctors will pinpoint to stroke, as one where blood is rushing upward to the brain
- Great qi collapse (Non-diseased person suddenly dying). Zhang Xi Chun later ascribed this to Zong qi collapse
- 雷公曰：人不病卒死，何以知之？黃帝曰：大氣入于藏府者，不病而卒死矣。

19 line pathomechanism

- 19 Lines of Suwen 74
- All wind, with shaking and dizziness is ascribed to the liver 諸風掉眩，皆屬於肝
- All counterflow and surging upward is ascribed to fire 諸逆衝上，皆屬於火
- All clenching, shuddering and chattering, as if loss of the spirit is ascribed to fire 諸禁鼓慄，如喪神守，皆屬於火
- Liver and Heart are going to be at the core of Five zang discussion. However, just because these are affected, it doesn't mean they are the cause. They are just producing the symptoms.

Han dynasty

- Linked to exterior wind doctrine as primary 外風學說為主
- Zhang Zhong Jing believes when the Luo mai were empty vacuous, wind evil takes advantage of the vacuous person and strikes, moreover according to the depth of the evil's strike, the disease condition and severity therefore was divided into Stroke of the Luo, Stroke of the Jing, Stroke of the Fu, Stroke of the Zang ‘絡脈空虛，風邪乘虛入中，並以邪中淺深，病情輕重而分為中絡中經、中腑中臟’
- After the Tang, especially in the Jin and Yuan dynasty , (1115-1368) we have the idea of 內風 interior wind emerging

Exterior wind

- Wind is said to affect the 9 orifices 九竅, the treatise wind mentions diseases such as Eye wind, Brain wind, also in the 門戶 gates and door of the 5 zang and six fu, leading to hemilateral wind 偏風.
- Opening the orifices 開竅 according to Taiwanese Dr. Lee Cheng Yu can be broadly interpreted as opening up transportation across membranes at the cellular level. The 9 orifices can be seen as innervating the nervous system, i.e. CNS, PNS, ANS and even the sub-arachnoid space. Lee Cheng Yu describes the 9 orifices as the respiratory and vasomotor centers in the brain stem
- The mechanism of this is described by the legendary physician Li Ke:
- “Wind-cold attacks the exterior, causing the sweat pores to close and blocking the outward flow of qi and blood, leading to counterflow. The point of entry of external pathogens is also its exit. Once the exterior opens up, the external pathogen could be dispelled outward, lung qi could diffuse, the waterways were regulated and urine was disinhibited, thus intracranial pressure can be relieved... It is important to realize that (for Li Ke) the path of entry of external pathogens is also its exit. The greater yang channel governs construction and defense qi and connects the surface of the body to the interior viscera and bowels...the Neijing states, “masters of treatment, treat the exterior” and masters of yore have advised to “release the exterior first in all diseases”, opening the door to expel the enemy...For, in deep, intractable interior cold diseases wherein external pathogens have inwardly invaded and become deep-lying cold, promoting sweat is the only way to achieve resolution” (Will Ceuvels translation in Xiao Xu Ming Tang and the Battle over Wind-like Strike in 20th and Early 21st Century Chinese Medicine).

Blood obstruction

- In the Jin gui, precursor to stroke is Blood obstruction 血痺 (Xue bi)
- This is Luo symptomatology and characterized by numbness.

Neijing states Wind is the Chief of the Hundred illness, the Beginning of the Hundred illnesses.

Wind is to subsequently damage Protective/ Wei qi 風則傷衛.

When Wei qi does not move, then becomes numbness 衛氣不行，則為不仁

Wei qi

According to Huang Long Xiang, Wei qi is the Wei of Ying (i.e. Wei qi is the functional aspect of the vessels) 衛營(脈)之氣, i.e. Protective of Nutritive 營之衛. This is opposed to 衛之衛 Protective of Protective, which is the protective as we are often taught

Wind causes sweating. Since Heart governs sweat per the Neijing., this ultimately means Wind is destroying Wei qi ability to consolidate the heart blood (all visceral spirits are stored in visceral blood), vessel function, and also the heart membrane (xin bao), since Ying is stored in the Xin bao.

Wei qi is the Lung. Ying qi is Xin bao. Wind causes disharmony between Ying and Wei.

Wei qi is the Yang qi of the exterior, in the body is this demarcated by the Space of the Flesh space 分肉之間, separating exterior and interior. Wei qi thus circulates in the Skin, in the Cou li (interstices), in the Fen cou (interstices space), and the Flesh space

Sun Si Miao

- In the Tang Dynasty, Sun Si Miao continued with the idea of Exterior wind causing stroke among other conditions. He quotes Qi bo stating there are 4 major types, there is Hemilateral withering, Wind disablement, Wind choking, Wind obstruction. And he describes them all in detail. 論雜風狀第一

岐伯曰：中風大法有四，一曰偏枯，二曰風痲，三曰風懿，四曰風痺。夫諸急猝病多是風，初得輕微，人所不悟，宜速與續命湯，依腧穴灸之。夫風者百病之長，岐伯所言四者說，其最重也。

偏枯者，半身不遂，肌肉偏不用而痛，言不變智不亂，病在分腠之間。溫臥取汗，益其不足，損其有餘，乃可復也。（《甲乙經》云：溫臥取汗則巨取之。）

風痲者，身無痛，四肢不收，智亂不甚。言微可知，則可治。甚則不能言，不可治。

風懿者，奄勿不知人，咽中塞窒窒然。（巢源作噫噫然有聲。）舌強不能言，病在臟腑，先入陰，後入陽。治之先補於陰，後瀉於陽。發其汗身轉軟者生，汗不出身直者七日死。（巢源作眼下及鼻人中左右白者可治，一黑一赤吐沫者不可治。）

風痺、濕痺、周痺、筋痺、脈痺、肌痺、皮痺、骨痺、胞痺，各有證候。形如風狀，得脈別也，脈微澀，其證身體不仁

4 wind differentiation

- Wind choke is characterized by sudden clouding with inability to recognize people. Stiff tongue preventing speaking, blockage of throat sometimes attended by a “ee ee” sound It falls within the scope of visceral stroke.
- Wind disablement is no generalized pain, the limbs contract, the cognitive faculties are not seriously confused, and speech is faint. This condition can be treated.
- Hemilateral withering is paralysis of one side of the body. And when the hemilateral muscles and flesh are not used, there is pain. The speech has not changed, the cognitive faculties are not confused, the disease is the space of the Fen cou 病在分腠之間 (division of the interstices).

Back shu

- Sun Si Miao stated Wind often follows the back's 5 shu and entering, the various viscera contract disease 凡風多從背五臟俞入諸臟受病
- Following the Neijing premise of 5 viscera differentiation, he differentiates Lung wind, Heart wind, Liver wind, Spleen wind, Kidney wind
- The treatment method is to moxa for prolonged time (recommending a 100 cones) at the afflicted back shu viscera. Sun Si Miao formula the recommends is Xu ming tang 續命湯 (Xiao Xu Ming Tang)
- Xin shu/ Heart shu is especially is important if there is inability to speak

Jin Yuan

- Onward from the Jin yuan dynasty, a shift to interior causes became prominent. For example, the first of the great masters, Liu Wan Su attributed it to fire. Particularly to heart fire extremely tumultuous 心火暴甚”, often from kidney water not controlling it. He referred to stroke as “the arrival of great wind 大風之至”. This a type of Yin xu, with Yang exuberance
- Li Dong Yuan attributed to Zheng qi spontaneous vacuity 正氣自虛
- Zhu Dan Xi attributed it chiefly to phlegm, damp phlegm engendering heat, 濕痰生熱, but often complicated with blood and qi vacuity.

ZDX also differentiated stroke on different sides of the body (left side pertain to death blood and static blood) and right side to phlegm heat and qi vacuity.

Ming dynasty to Contemporary times

- Zhang Jing Yue believed it was due to True yin damage of the Five visceral. As True yin depletes in the past, then yang detriments in the future. Yin sinks in the lower, and yang lacks in the upper, with the result that yin yang loses mutually separate. Essence qi does not coalesce. Therefore suddenly clouding and fretting, abruptly collapsing and falling” “先傷五臟之真陰.....陰虧於前而陽損於後，陰陷於下而陽乏於上，以致陰陽相失，精氣不交，所以忽爾昏憤，卒然僕倒《景岳全書非風》
- Zhang Jing Yue believed this depletion was due to lifestyle (excessive food, alcohol, sex, and emotions)

Wang Qing Ren

- Wang Qing Ren is known for redefining theories on blood circulation
- He primarily believed in Yuan qi debilitation and qi and blood stasis 元氣虧損，氣血瘀滯
- If qi is vacuous, then Qi cannot command blood, leading to diminishing ability to push the blood along its course.
- 夫元氣藏於氣管之內，分佈周身，左右各得其半。……若十分元氣，虧五成剩五成，每半身只剩二成半，此時雖未病半身不遂，已有氣虧之症，因不痛不癢，人自不覺。；左半身二成半，歸併於右，則左半身無氣，無氣則不能動，不能動，名曰半身不遂，不遂者，不遂人所用也
- He will use high doses of Huang qi, a taiyin medicine, to restore yang of Spleen and Lung. Spleen engenders Qi and Lung commands Qi

Zhang Xi Chun

- Scholar physician Zhang Xi Chun 張錫純 is a leading representative of the Current of convergence and assimilation 匯通學派, a 19th century CM movement where Western medicine was integrated into Chinese medicine.
- He talked in depth on the treatment of Cerebral hemorrhage 腦充血證, linking CM pathomechanism to Western understanding.

Zhang Xi Chun on Desertion

肝主脫學 Liver governs desertion doctrine

His 3 methods to treat desertion:

1. Raise the spleen, descend the stomach. Center palace strategy.

見肝之病，知肝傳脾...肝虛則用此法，實則不在用之。

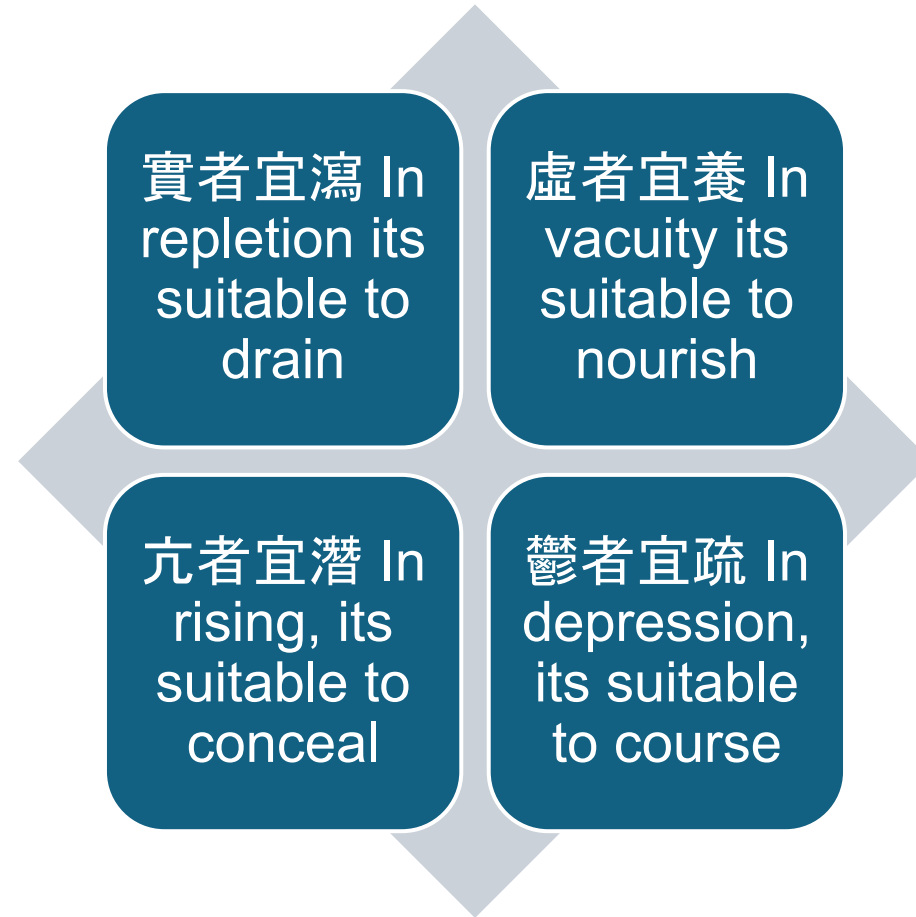
2. Yuan qi desertion, astringe the liver 酸斂 (subdues the liver and conceal yang) 鎮肝潛陽

元氣虛極欲脫者，急需斂肝。張錫純認為：“凡人元氣之脫，皆脫在肝。故人虛極者，其肝風必先動，肝風動，即元氣欲脫之兆也”

3. Principle of Using metal to control wood 取金能制木之理



Liver strategies





Zhang Xi Chun on Cranial nerves 腦氣筋

- Nao qi jin 腦氣筋 “brain qi tendon”, aka cranial nerves

“Without exception, fright epilepsy, withdrawal and mania, dizziness fainting, brain hemorrhage, are all symptoms which Westerners designate cranial nerve (related), all have liver channel involvement. People’s cranial nerves originate in the kidneys and allocated to the Governing vessel” 舉凡驚癇、癲狂、眩暈、腦充血諸證西人所謂腦氣筋者，皆與肝經有涉。蓋人之腦氣筋源於腎，而分派於督脈

Zhang Xi Chun Stroke pulses

- Wiry Long forceful pulse, extending beyond the cun and weak in the chi.
“Excessive gushing upward of qi, leading to congestion of blood in the brain”
- Very rapid pulse.

Also pay attention to Left guan, the wiryness will often extend to the heart.

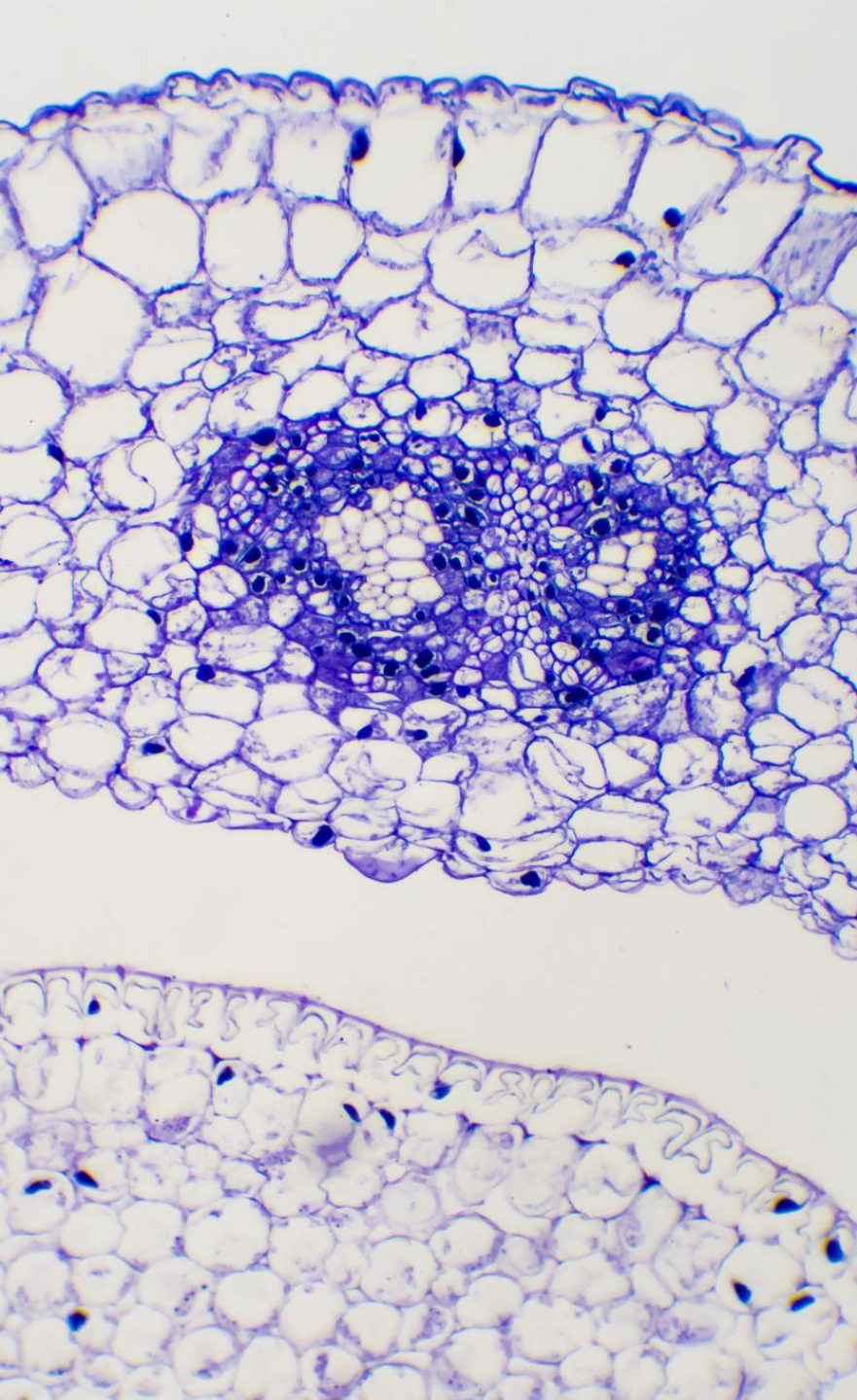
Jing fang stroke pulse: Right cun floating slippery big (yangming pulse)

Liu Wan Su, since he is looking at Heart fire. We are looking for a big surging left cun, and weak chi.



Zhang Xi Chun impending symptoms

- Frequent sensations of dizziness, confusion, forgetfulness, headache, deafness, distention of eyes
- Occasional upward-rushing sensation in the epigastrium, or food unable to move downward, or qi gushing upward from the lower burner, manifesting as hiccup
- Frequent sensations of irritability and restless in the heart, heat in the heart. Or the ethereal soul drifting away from sleep.
- In the Six liujing diagnostic paradigm, this all ties to Shaoyang, Yangming, or Jueyin



Liu jing discussion

When Yangming is diseased, the stomach domain is replete
陽明之為病，胃家實也

When Shaoyang is diseased, there is bitter taste, dry throat,
and eye dizziness 少陽之病，口苦、咽乾、目眩也。

In shaoyang wind strike, the two ears are without hearing,
the eyes red, the chest fullness and vexed 少陽中風，兩耳無所
聞，目赤，胸中滿而煩者

When Jueyin is diseased, there is wasting thirst, qi
ascending and striking the heart, painful heat in the heart 厥
陰之為病，消渴，氣上撞心，心中疼熱...

Taiyang

We already discussed the idea in the Han dynasty that Exterior wind was seen as the main etiology of Stroke. The most exterior is what we call Taiyang, this is the most periphery circulation of Wei qi dynamic

Ling shu 10 illustrates Taiyang relationship to the brain

- The vessels of the foot greater yang of the urinary bladder, emerging from the eye's inner canthus, ascending at the forehead and cross at the skull. Another branch, following the vertex of the head, to the corner of the eyes, another branch follows the vertex and enters to net with the brain
膀胱足太陽之脈，起於目內眥，上額，交巔；其支者，從巔至耳上角；其直者，從巔入絡腦

Pulse prognosis

Neijing style acupuncturist, Chen Xiao Hui, states that in those with stroke caused by High blood pressure, Kun lun and Wei zhong often have tenderness and pulsation. For Wei zhong, we will often bleed the deep vein in the popliteal fossa, not the superficial luo that appear. Often the pulse at the side of stagnation (especially in the chi) will be greater than the other side of pulse.

The occipital artery at Jade pillow, Bladder 9, often has a pulsation when there is exterior contraction.

Pulsation of Ren ying/ Stomach 9, if three times stronger than Cun kou, this is yang repletion, and if 4 times more exuberant, moreover big and rapid, this is called Spillage of Yang. Spillage of Yang is External barrier 人迎四盛, 且大且數, 名曰溢陽, 溢陽為外格 (essentially yang unable to return to the exterior)

For determining life and death, one uses the pulse of Xu li/ Empty mile and Shen que/ Ren 8.

Xu li

The pulsation of Xu Li

The heartbeat of the left ventricle, which can be felt in the fifth intercostal space, was called Xu Li in Suwen, which is another name for the Great Luo of the Stomach. This channel penetrates through the diaphragm and the lungs and exits below the left breast producing the heartbeat. It is also said to be the area where the Gathering Qi (Zong Qi) converges. This is synonymous with the apical pulse.

- In Xu li we can diagnosed how strongly the Great qi is damaged, lung and heart debilitation, stomach qi defeat.
- If one strongly presses, and there is no beat, this is Qi vacuity.
- If one lightly presses, and this surging and big, but with strong pressure vacuous and thin, this is blood vacuity
- If Xu li is has shape and stirring, this is indication of accumulation and gatherings (in the chest), think tumor
- If in children, Xu li is very stirring, one cannot attack, this is the image of Prenatal insufficiency.

Shen que/ Spirit gateway

- Shen que is the method to diagnose the Stirring qi between the kidneys. With three fingers covering densely, press deep into Shen que/ Ren 8.
- If with pressure, if its forceless, loose, and without elasticity, this is scattered and this is the Kidney root already lost. This is excluding the separation of rectus abdominis muscle after delivery
- If you touch the pulse and can move it to the left and right, this is a death symptom
- If the abdomen is hard like leather and emaciated, and the abdominal pulse stirs rapid, agitated, and urgently, out of the ordinary, moreover moving upward and crossing Zhong wan/ Ren 12, this is death. Chen Xiao Huo states many patients with advanced cancer have this pulse.

Tung treatment of Cambodian President

- Arguably what cemented Master Tung's legacy is his treatment of Lon Nol, who Master Tung treated for a total of 22-23 days from 11/03/1971 – 11/26/1971. This is a case record, 1st generation disciple Wang Chuan Min has released for analysis. Lon Nol suffered from left sided hemiplegia.
- While the entire case is too lengthy to analyze completely, on the first day Master Tung gives his diagnosis and starts treatment.

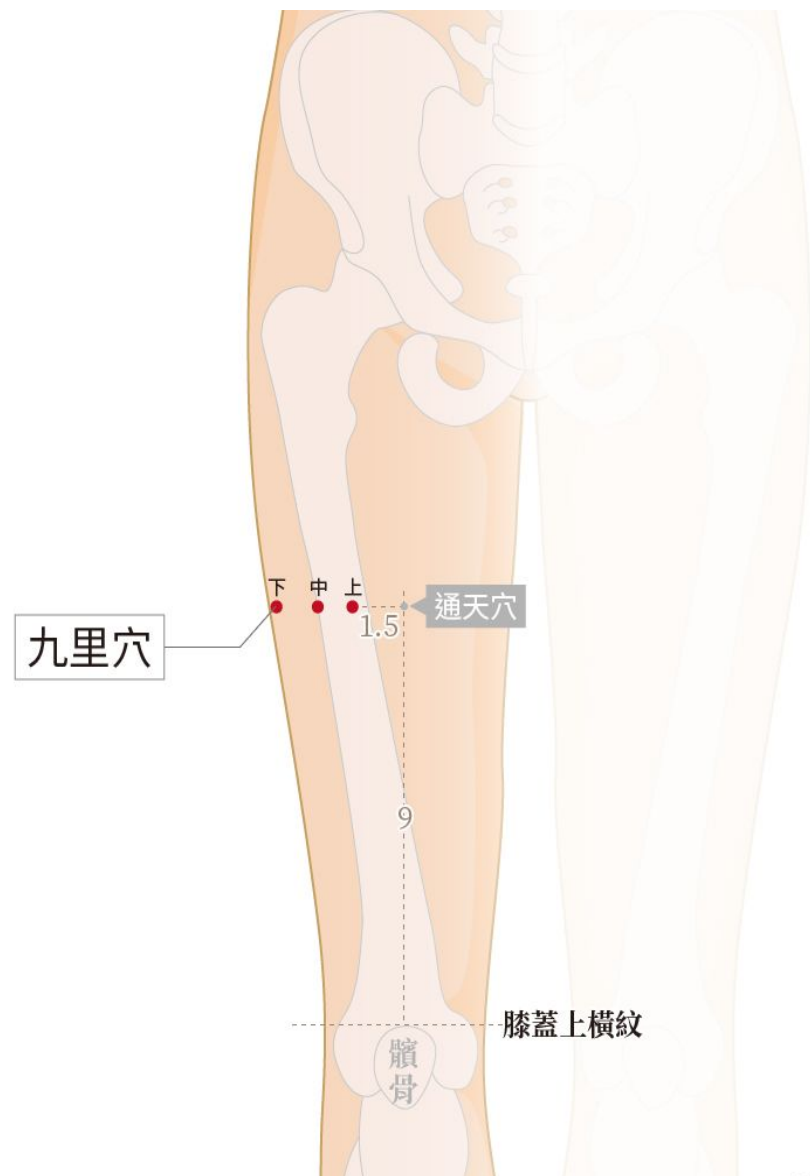
Master Tung's diagnosis was 診斷: Lung channel numbness, Kidney depletion, spleen slight debilitation, liver debilitation, heart channel without disease 肺經神經麻痺, 腎虧, 脾稍衰, 肝衰, 心經無病

Master Tung 1st treatment

- The first treatment consisted of Xia san huang (Lower three emperors 77.17-77.21) and Tong Shen (88.09) retained for minutes. And also Ling gu da bai (22.04-22.05) inserted quickly.
- Ling gu da bai tonifies lung qi, Lung governs qi. According to Yu Sheng Tze, left sided hemiplegia relates to blood aspect disease. Right side would be Qi related. Quick insertion of Ling gu da bai is to lightly tonify the lung qi 輕微補肺氣. Kidney depletion and the Liver debilitation are closer to the root.
- Ling gu (not always including Da bai) per Chuan Min Wang was the most used point by Master Tung in the case, used a total of 11 times. As a dao ma he used Ling gu da bai a total of 9 times.
- The biggest Dao ma group he used for hemiplegia is Jiu Li 88.25-88.27

Da Bai 大白 point location notes

- Da Bai (Great White) is said to be-- at the End of the tiger's mouth. The point is 5 fen to the Left side (left hand is the standard) 虎口底左側五分是穴(左手為準) 。
- Tiger's mouth is an alternate name for He gu (Large intestine 4)
- Large intestine 4 is one of the twelve Ma Dan Yang points to Revive yang and Rescue counterflow 回陽救逆. It is located in Hand yangming, and the hand yangming vessels circulates into the face (including disease of the brain, think Stomach 8, Tou wei 頭維) This Hand yangming area (LI4-L5) area in the Mawangdui was recorded as the Tooth vessel 馬王堆出土帛書《陰陽十一脈灸經》手陽明記作, 齒脈
- Hand yangming for acute brain disease, Foot yangming for post-stroke. Stomach 44, Stomach 43 and Stomach 40.
- According to Liu Yi, In Master Tung acupuncture, Fu chang 77.12 area, Si hua wai 77.14, and Men jin 66.05 purges the brain. Bloodletting to mimic Tao he cheng qi tang method for blood stasis and static heat in the brain, or needled for Da cheng qi method (replete heat in the brain from fu-bowel disease). I would add in Fu chang VT.05 臍巢二十三穴) as a method to treat the Mu-accumulation points/ Mu-membrane points 募穴、膜穴, which treats The six fi nerve 六腑神經。Treats yangming organ symptoms 主治: 腸癌、絞腸痧(特效)、腸炎、子宮炎、腎炎、臍痛。Umbilical pain means it affecting the peritoneum.
- 77.05-77.07 (San zhong) and Ce san li (77.22-77.23) can also affect the face and brain. Used for serious diseases 急危重症 and latent evils 伏邪. Long-term stroke becomes a complicated/ knotty disease 疑難病



Da bai and Jiu li location note*

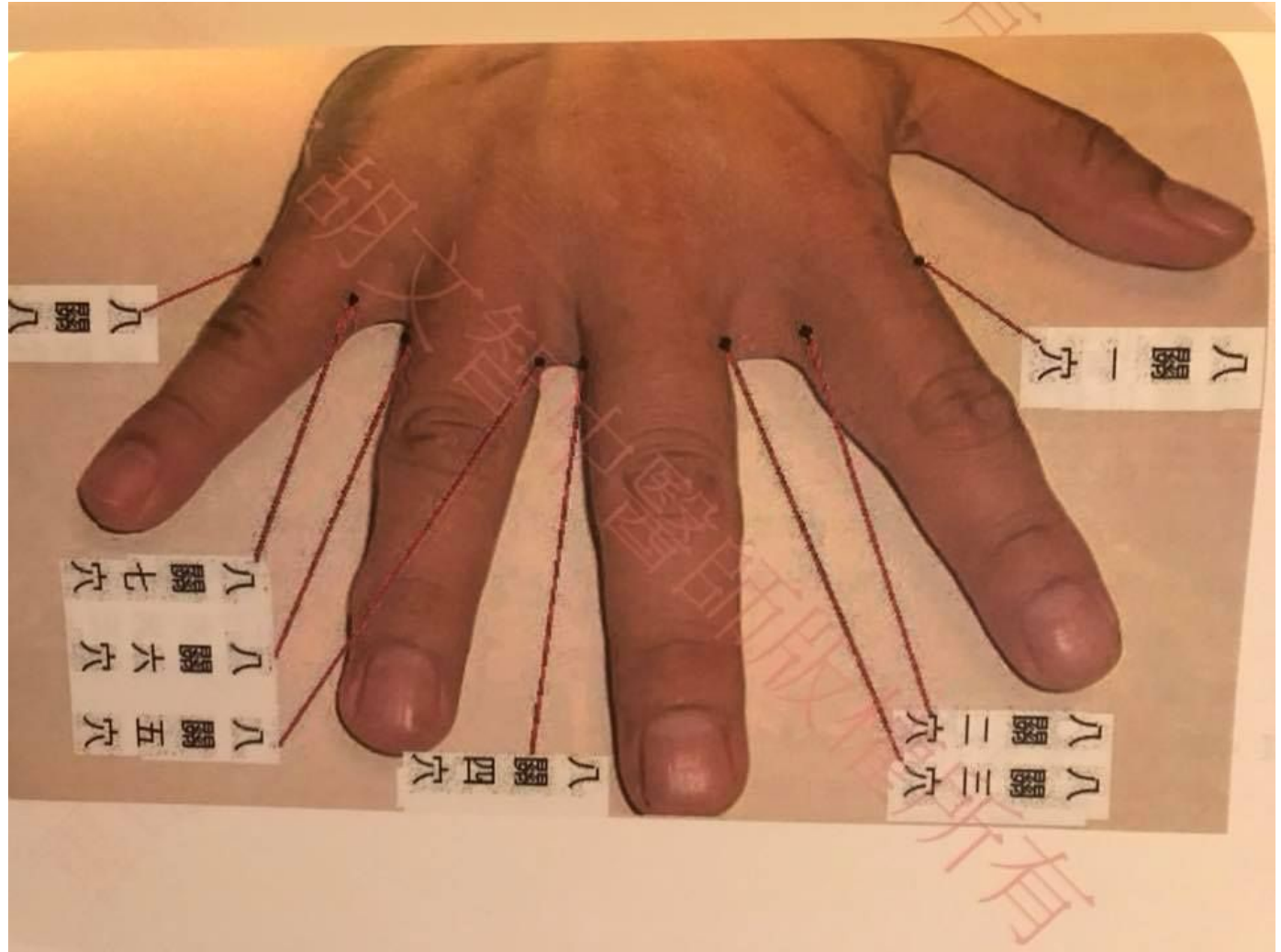
- Note that the Jiu li dao ma location is 9 cun above the knee, often mistaken for 7 cun. The name 9 mile is describing the location.
- Zhong jiu has a Lung area branch nerve 肺之區支神經, and also a flick the force of the 4 limbs nerve 四肢彈力神經
- Shang Jiu li has a Heart Kidney nerve, and Xia jiu li has a Spine and Leg nerve 背神經、腿神經.

Hu Wen Zhi says for hemiplegia Jiu li should be combined with Ba guan 八關 8 gates (one of Tung's 72 extinguishing points 董氏七十二絕針之一) for stroke, hemiplegia, atrophy, even frozen shoulder.

The points are locate at 0.5 cun lateral and medial , and 0.25 cun inferior of each proximal segment of index, middle, ring and little finger. These points can affect the 5 zang, especially the Heart-Kidney. They are inspired by Ba xie 八邪, which in other Medical texts are referred to as the 8 gates 《醫經小學》

Ba xie is said to Expedite the recovery period of upper limb and hand functions in post-stroke patients 加速了腦中風後患者上肢和手部功能的恢復期. We can also think of Ba feng 八風穴

8 gates



Ba xie



Ba xie and Ba feng



Ba xie indications

- Mainly used to treat local diseases, such as swelling and pain on the back of the hand, numbness of the fingers, and finger joint diseases; symptoms of the head and five sense organs, such as headache, nape pain, sore throat, eye pain, toothache, etc.; it can also be used for irritability, malaria, poisonous snake bites, etc.
- 主治局部病症，手背腫痛，手指麻木，手指關節疾患；頭項五官病症，，頭痛、項痛、咽痛、目痛，牙痛等；還可用於煩熱、瘧疾、毒蛇咬傷等

Jing wells

- Many of the points we will be studying for stroke are close the fingertips.
- This is the area that is designated as Jing wells. The well points since ancient times have been implicated to treat Zang 臟 disease. In addition to Lingshu 44 classifying them as related to the circulatory season of Winter. 藏主冬...病在藏者, 取之井. Winter pertains to Winter like-disease, also pertains to the time of day 夜半為冬...夜半人氣入藏, 邪氣獨居於身, 故甚也。In winter time of day (midnight), disease becomes extreme.
- Jing wells as the concept of 出
- Nanjing assigns Jingwells with Wood and Metal qualities on yin and yang channels. And assigns it with an indication of Fullness under the heart.

Lingshu perspective on Jingwells

- In the Lingshu Jingwells were also used to treat the Sun luo 孫絡 “grandchild vessels”. Used when there is Extraordinary evil 奇邪, which refers to the disease not stirring the vessels 不動 “脈”. This is characterized by disease in the luo, as the pulse is not showing disease (no vacuity or repletion, no stirring pulse). The disease is either in the Luo, or there is mild evil and qi and blood haven’t coordinated (against it). The false and true hasn’t separated.
- Extraordinary evil is when there are symptoms without an over the norm pulse, symptoms that come and go, or all the pulses stir, yet its form is unknown.
- One treats using Miu ci/ Cross needling. A needling method involving the needling of one side of the body to treat disease affecting the other side. It differs from Ju ci 巨刺 “Great needling”, another contralateral technique. As Miu ci involves shallow needling of the network vessels (including the Well points)
- The qi here is said to be without a place 無常処

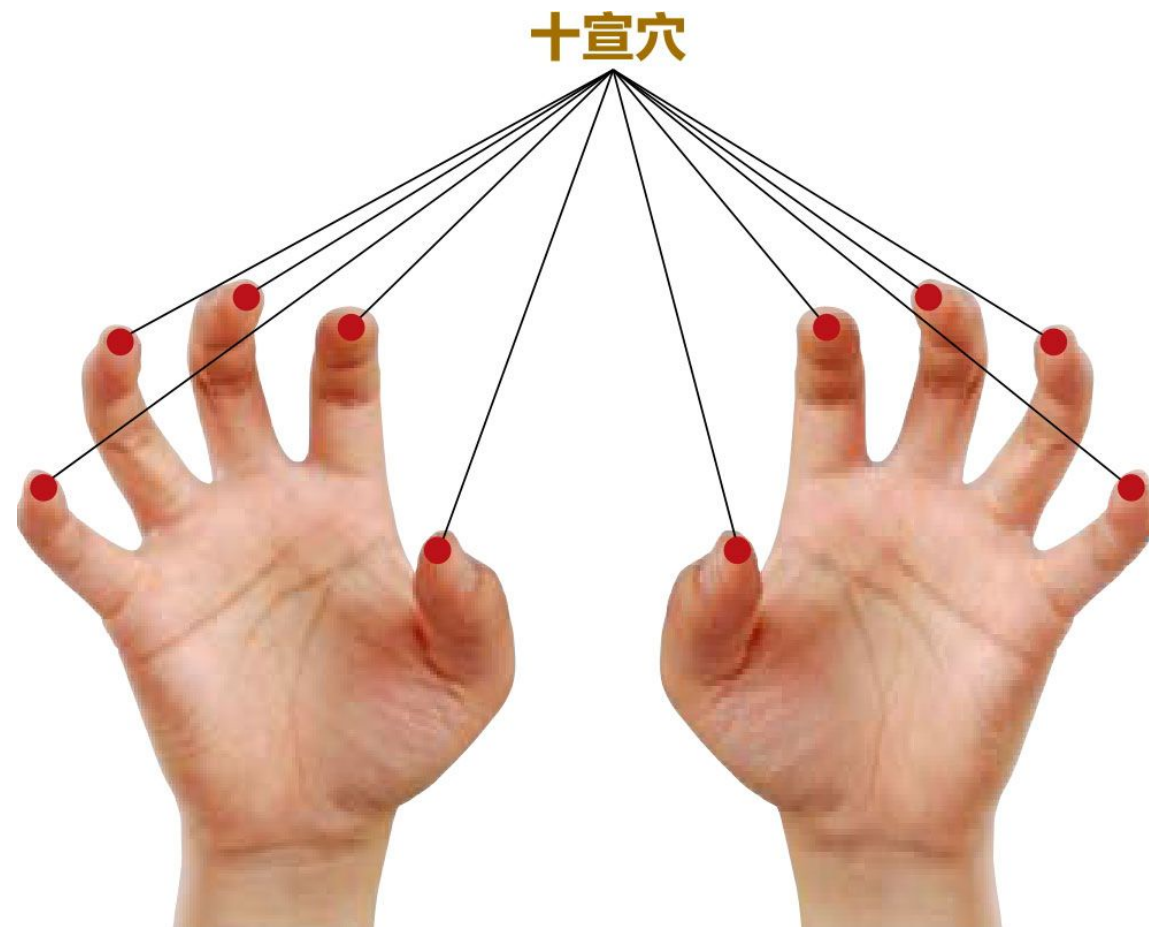
Sudden stroke

- The treatment for sudden stroke is to bleed Shi xuan 十宣

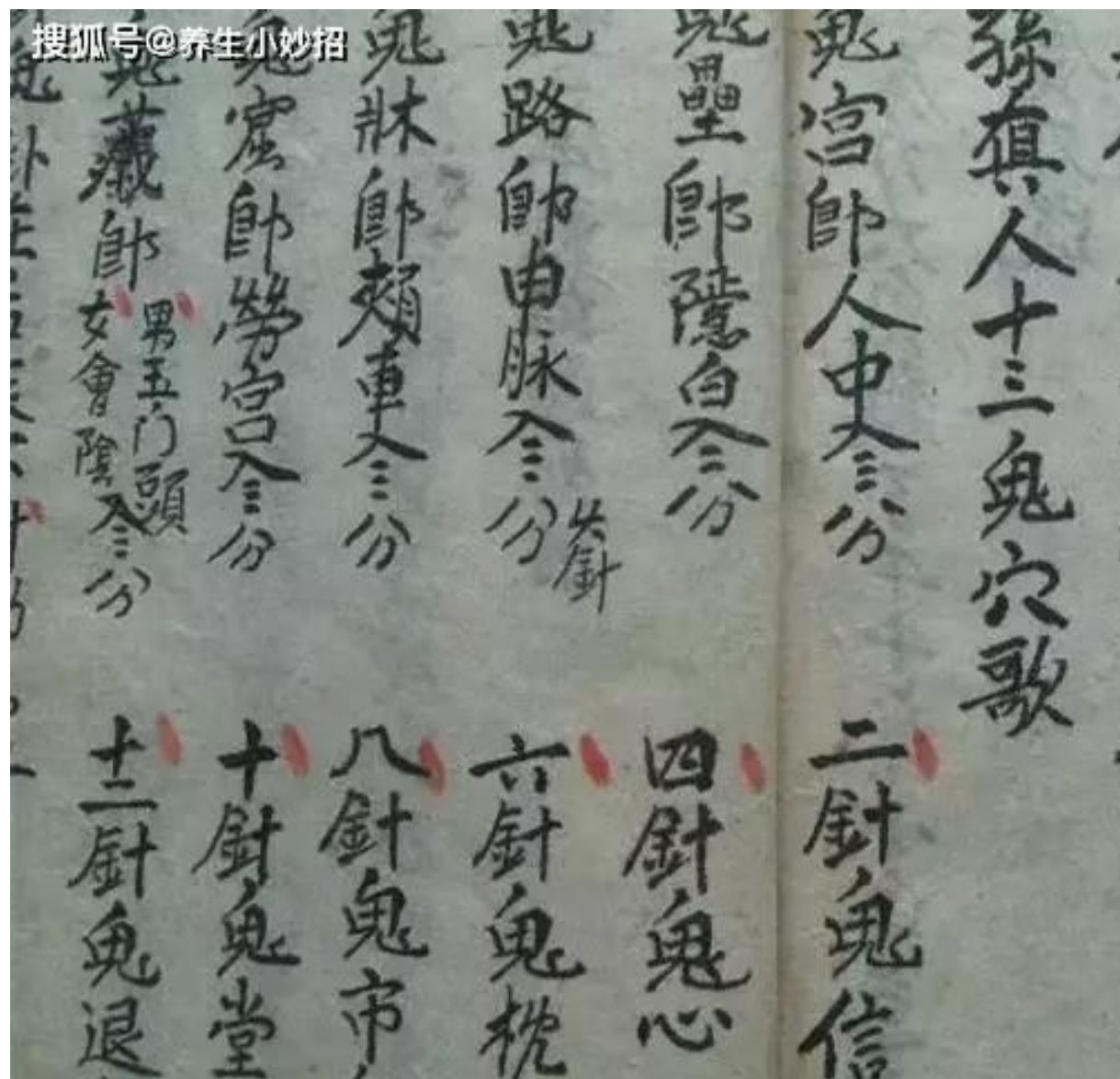
This is an emergency point to treat Stroke 中風急救

Often can combine with Ren zhong/ Du 26 人中, which famous stroke doctor Shi Xue Min 石學敏 uses as his number one stroke point. As it can open the orifices and awaken the brain 开竅醒腦. It is also the first ghost pointed mentioned by Sun Si Miao, as a ghost point it is called Gui gong 鬼宮. Ghost and corpse 尸 disease is the idea of something demonic suddenly striking you, a type of malignant wind, often invading those whose 神/心氣血 is weak.

10 Diffusions/ 十宣



13 ghost points



Blood pressure

- Also a very important factor in stroke is to control the blood pressure.
- Shi Xue Min “blood pressure method”--- Ren ying. He gu, Tai chong, Qu chi, Zu san li.
- 石學敏院士提出高血壓病的主要病機為“氣海失司”，遂確立了活血散風、平肝降逆的針刺降壓方法，取穴治療以人迎為主穴，配以合谷、太衝、曲池、足三里
- In Master Tung acupuncture, we can think of bleeding Hou xin and Wu ling, in addition to San sheng, Huo ying huo zhu, and Zu san huo as primary high blood pressure regions.

Mu huo 木火 11.10

- This was an added point in Tung's 1973 revision. This point was discovered by Master Tung himself, not attributed to his family lineage!
- It acts on the hand pericardium jueyin vessel. Directly opening the fire of the pericardium jueyin vessel. As well as 調動 mobilizing liver qi 肝氣, therefore treating Cold lower limbs 下肢冰冷.

In Master Tung experiential records, 董氏針灸奇穴經驗錄 this was a new point discovered during treatment of hemiplegia for Cambodian General Lon Nol 龍諾. During treatment, Lon Nol limbs were cold and without strength, and very painful. Master Tung discovered this point his diagnosis and treatment. Finding a black reactive point 反應, that when pricked 扎之, in an instant the lower limbs felt hot, and also comparatively stronger. Lon Nol very much praise Master Tung's miraculous needle ability. His private French Western Medicine admired Master Tung's skill

Mu Huo continued

- Select this point is appropriate when:

The patient's lower limbs are in fact cold. Mu huo area presents a black or purplish black appearing reactive point, then use it.

Because this point provokes power is excessive, Mu huo function mobilizes the body's yuan qi. Master Tung warned over and over again, not to use this excessively. And progressively for shorter time use the point.

Hu Wen Zhi also put Mu huo in each of the fingers.

Original Mu
huo
location



木火穴

(通经络、活气血、调元气)

定位：中指第三节横纹中央点是穴，皮下针从桡骨侧缘向外小指方向横刺。

主治：半身不遂、四肢寒凉。

注意：第一次限用五分钟，五日后限用三分钟，又五日后限用一分钟。时间及次数均不可多！

Hu Wen Zhi location



Zheng hui/ Bai hui 1010.01

- One of the most used points during Master Tung stroke treatment.
- Possesses the brain commanding nerve, and directly treating brain disease, which include many neurological indications, which Master Tung also highlights as Every type of Wind syndrome 各種風症 (四肢顫抖...身體虛弱、小兒驚風、眼斜嘴歪、半身不遂、神經失靈、中風不語)
- Since the time of Bian Que 扁鵲, the ancestor of Zhen jiu 針灸之祖, this point was hailed to treat Corpse Jue/ Reversal 尸厥"症. As seen in cases recorded in his biography in the Records of the Grand Historian/ Shiji 在《史記. 扁鵲列傳》The particular story is the sudden death of the Prince of Guo.
- Ever since the Prince was saved/ resurrected, this point has been given the ability to Arise the dead and return life 起死回生

Di zong 44.09

- Di zong/ Earth ancestor

This point in Tung has a Heart branch nerve, some disciples include also the Lung. The qi of the Heart and Lung is referred to as the Zong qi. The Zong here is relating to the upper jiao qi of the chest. Zong qi according to Lingshu os saod to accumulate in the chest, emerge out to the throat, to connect with the heart vessel and engaged in breathing 故宗氣積於胸中，出於喉嚨，以貫心脈，而行呼吸焉。 The Zong qi theory is about the integrative fusion of the pneumo-cardiac system.

Di Zong according to Master Tung's own words, can in critical Yang syndromes Raise the Dead and bring back to life, heart disease and atherosclerosis 能使陽症起死回生，心臟病及血管硬化. Wang Chuan Min states to needle 1 cun for mild condition, and 2 cun bilaterally for severe condition.

This point is known as a first aid point, similar to a Si ni tang or a Sheng mai san. It is widely used for widely used for acute cerebral hemorrhage, heart attack , sudden shortness of breath, acute myocardial infarction, angina, coma with loss of consciousness. as well as insomnia and depression.

Shi Xue Min uses “Ji quan 極泉 Heart 1” in a similar fashion.

Di zong combos per Li Guo Zheng

For cerebral hemorrhage, bleeding Mu Huo and Zhi Wu first, then needling Di zong

For first aid on Heart , add Xin Ling points and Tong Guan/ Shan / Tian.

For first aid on poisoning: add Shou Jie.

For aphasia with stiffness of the tongue :Add Mu Dou/ Mu Liu and San Zhong.

For scapular , Shoulder and chest pain: add Zhong Zi , Zhong Xian and Qi Hu points.

For weak or painful limbs: add Shen Guan and Si Zhi .

Ren ying 人迎

Stomach 9

- Ren ying according to Classical acupuncturist, Chen Xiao Hui, treats Great counterflow 大逆. Treating the 臟 Fu bowels.
- Cun kou/ Lung 9 area is better for Zang 臟 disease

This point on the carotid artery and in orthodox acupuncture is one of the Strongest points to regulate blood pressure. Often the cuns would be rolling up showcasing yang exuberance.

Its also often used for Yang nature illnesses affecting the cranium and maxillofacial region, such as in other illnesses like Trigeminal neuralgia, cluster headache, acute toothache, etc. Some of the major diseases it treats are: High blood pressure, hyperthyroidism, hysteria, primary trigeminal nerve pain, knee pain...

Deep to the carotid artery is a sympathetic nerve branch, thus has a great effect on heart rhythm and pulmonary volume. Used to regulate heart rate, and elevated systolic blood pressure (less so diastolic)

Stomach channel is abundant in qi and blood, its Jing bie ascends to penetrate the heart, and the heart governs consciousness. This point can stimulate the Shen and clear the brain.

Ren zhong 人中

- Du 26

This point has various alternative names: 又名. Water ditch, irrigation ditch, longevity hall, child courtyard 水溝穴”、“溝洫”、“壽堂”、“子庭”

This point is the first ghost point mentioned by Sun Simiao called Ghost palace 鬼宮/ Gui gong.

It should be juxtaposed to Feng fu/ Du 16. Both these points treat Wind, both treat Wind in the brain. Feng fu treats Wind from the Yang aspect and Ren zhong treats the Yin aspect.

Many classical indications for Ren zhong involve some type of neurological component, such as Fright wind, Closed wind stroke, sudden death, loss of consciousness, etc. Also Ren zhong has more of a proclivity for Opening the orifices, awakening the Shen, raising yang “開竅, 醒神, 升陽”

Feng fu for exterior wind, and Ren zhong for interior wind. Ren zhong can be seen as a Jing well of the Du mai.

DT area

- The dorsal area as described personally to me by second generation Tung disciple, Yu Sheng Tze,

This area represents the principle of “from Yang we guide Yin 從陽引陰”

All the 5 zang transport are all in the Yang, in Yin disease move the Yang 五臟輸皆在陽者；陰病行陽..

Tung extraordinary points and five zang connection.

In Knotty disease, 疑難雜症 with Qi vacuity 氣虛, use Fu zheng/ Supporting the Right as Primary 以扶正為主

Tung Acupuncture, always Takes Supporting the Right as primary, and expelling evil as secondary 以扶正為主，祛邪為輔. DT are symbolizes this principle.

The VT area on the other hand represents the method of From Yin we guide Yang 從陰引陽, and also Expelling evil is Primary, and Assisting the Right is secondary 祛邪為主，扶正為輔

DT.04 and DT.05

- The two most important Dao ma regions in the back for stroke are Wu ling/ 5 Mountain Ridges (DT.04 and Hou xin/ Back of the heart (DT.04). Both are in Foot Taiyang Bladder channel. Taiyang governs the exterior, Taiyang is abundant in Blood and Scant in Qi. Hence Master Tung proclivity to bleed it. Blood is seen as a type of sweat 血汗. Heart governs blood and sweat. Method of sweating and regulating Protective and Nutritive.
- Wu Ling represents the Lung and Heart
- Hou Xin for the Heart only.

Both Wu Ling and Hou Xin can treat the exterior. Heart is Left cun, and Lung is Right cun. Cuns represent the exterior. Left cun is Shang han, Right cun is Wen bing. Both can cause stroke.

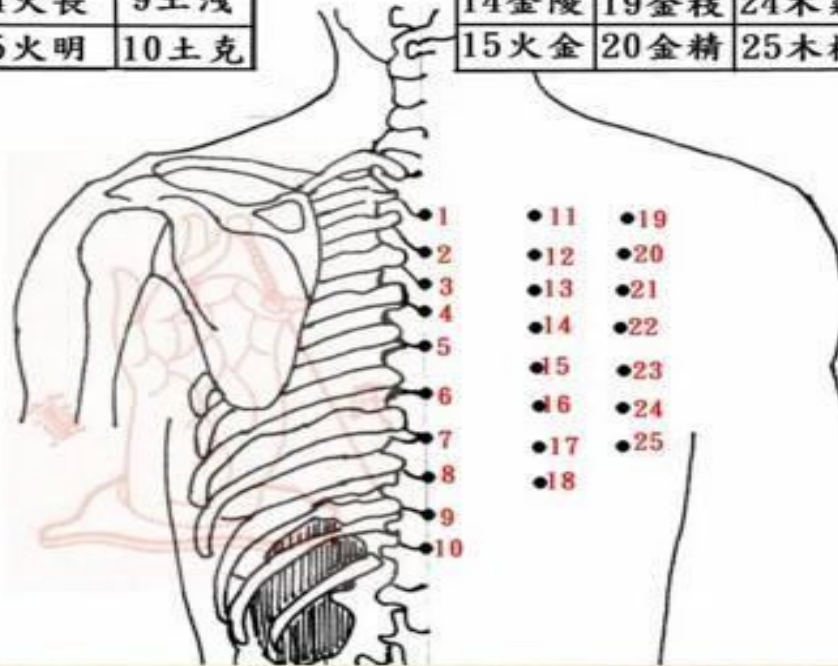
If Left cun is involved, use Hou xin. If both cun are involved, use Wu ling.

We can also bleed DT.03 Qi xing (Seven stars) for summer heat stroke, and fever with convulsive spasm, especially used in pediatric vomiting.

If there is skin eruptions, bleed DT. 06 which treats Monkey Sha 猴痧 (a consequence of Shang han and Huo luan/sudden turmoil disease). The right cun will be rapid.

Five mountain ridges DT.04

1江口	6火校	11金北	16木東	21金神
2火曲	7火門	12金斗	17木杜	22木原
3火雲	8土月	13金吉	18木梅	23木太
4火長	9土洩	14金陵	19金枝	24木菊
5火明	10土克	15火金	20金精	25木松



定位	
主治	血壓高、重感冒、發高燒、發冷；突然間引起之頭暈、頭痛；高血壓引起之手足麻痺、半身不遂；陰霍亂、陽霍亂、嘔吐及各種痧症；血管硬化之腰痛；肝霍亂、陰陽霍亂、急性胃痛、胸痛、胸悶、心臟擴大；產後風症、背痛、血液循環不良、臟腑功能失調、動靜脈硬化症；並可作為平時全身保健之常用放血穴位，可預防中風、高血壓等慢性疾病。
針法與應用	用三稜針扎出血。五嶺穴中少數穴道與十四經重複，然其主治功能與原穴不同，因此另立穴道名稱區分之。董公數十年臨床經驗指示：“痛症必有瘀、久病必有瘀、怪病必有瘀、重病必有瘀”。故在實際臨床治療時，即可先在該病症有關之背部臟腑反應穴放血，再取穴扎針治療，必可獲極佳的療效。

Sharing part of the case record for your study!

- The following is to be studied and dissected, not all of the treatments are included due to length and respect to not publishing everything. However, Wang Chuan-Min has published many Master Tung cases to study. Cases that are often only held within the lineage, available to all first-generation disciples.
- Remember to study Master Tung case studies as the method to directly learn from the Master.

General Lon Nol post-stroke progress

By Dong Jingchang

Date: Nov 5th to 26th , 1971

Nov 5th , 1971

- Palm diagnose : Lung N paralysis, Kidney failure , Spleen and Liver deficiency , Heart is normal .
- Tx : 7717, 7719, 7721, 8809. 20mins
- Quick needling 2204 and 2205
- Waking is more relaxed after taking out needles .

Nov 6th, 1971

- Morning: A02, A03, A04 San Cha and Wu Ming (unpublished) for 20 mins .
- Sciatica pain relieved after needling, numbness reduced on both limbs , patient was happy about the treatment this morning.
- Afternoon: 1010.09, 1010.10 for 30mins , 2204 and 2205 for 60mins.
- Left foot getting warmer after 5 mins needling. Patient haven't feeling like this for over 8 months. He said he realized his left leg still there .

Nov 7th , 1971

- Morning : 1010.01 for 30mins , 2204 and 2205 for 35 mins
- Feet relaxed after get up. Low energy.
- Afternoon: A02, A03, A04 San Cha for 30 mins , Vice President told me that patient has feelings on lower limbs.
- All symptoms are obviously improved but energy still very low. Next step will focus on boost up his Qi. Herbal pills increase to 7 pills each time.

Case record part 2

Nov 8th , 1971

- Morning : 7718 and 7720 for 45 mins
 - Nei San Guan (unpublished) for 20 mins
 - 2205 bilateral quick needling .
 - Patient can lifting up ball while manipulating point of Nei San Guan .
 - Afternoon : 1010.19, 1010.20 for 40mins
 - 2204 and 2205 for 20mins
 - Result same as this morning. No difference .
-
- Nov 9th, 1971
 - Morning :Nei San Guan for 30 mins
 - Middle finger tip bleeding (should be 11.10)
 - Dao Ma needling 8825 to 8827.
 - No more shaking when lifting ball after acupuncture , people are amazed by treatment results.
 - Afternoon : 2206 , 2207 for 30 mins
 - 2204 and 2205 for 20 mins
 - Result same as this morning .

Case record part 3

- Nov 10th , 1971
- 7709 , 7711 for 30 mins without improvements
- Afternoon: Nei San Guan for 30 mins , Dao Ma 8825, 8826 and 8827.
- ROM of left arm improved ,
- Afternoon: patient catch cold around 7pm, so change protocol to relieve cold symptoms.
- Bleeding on back points, 8807 and 8808 for 20 mins.
- Fever reduced and congestion was gone after acupuncture .(sinusitis history)
- Nov 11th, 1971
- Due to cold symptom, patient requested stop acupuncture today and will be treated by Doctor from France.
- Nov 12th, 1971
- 2204 and 2205 for 30 mins
- Symptoms improved and patient is able to sitting up by himself .
- Nov 13, 1971
- 1010.19 and 1010.20 for 20 mins
- 2204 and 2205 for 30 mins
- Afternoon: 3308 20 mins , Wu Ming point 20 mins .
- 3308 not working too much , but patient has feelings on left leg after Wu Ming point needling .
- Patient suddenly sitting up without any helps. He satisfied on treatment today.

Case record 4...

- Nov 14, 1971
- Morning : 1010.19 and 1010.20 for 30 mins
- 2204 and 2205 for 30 mins
- No obvious improvement today.
- Nov 15th, 1971
- Morning : 8825 to 8827 for 30 mins
- 7718 bilateral 30 mins
- Flexibility of left arm improved ,(stiffness aggravated last night due to eating shrimp)
- Afternoon: 2206 and 2207 for 30 mins
- Bleeding on left foot, dorsal side .
- No obvious improvement.
- (keep updating soon)