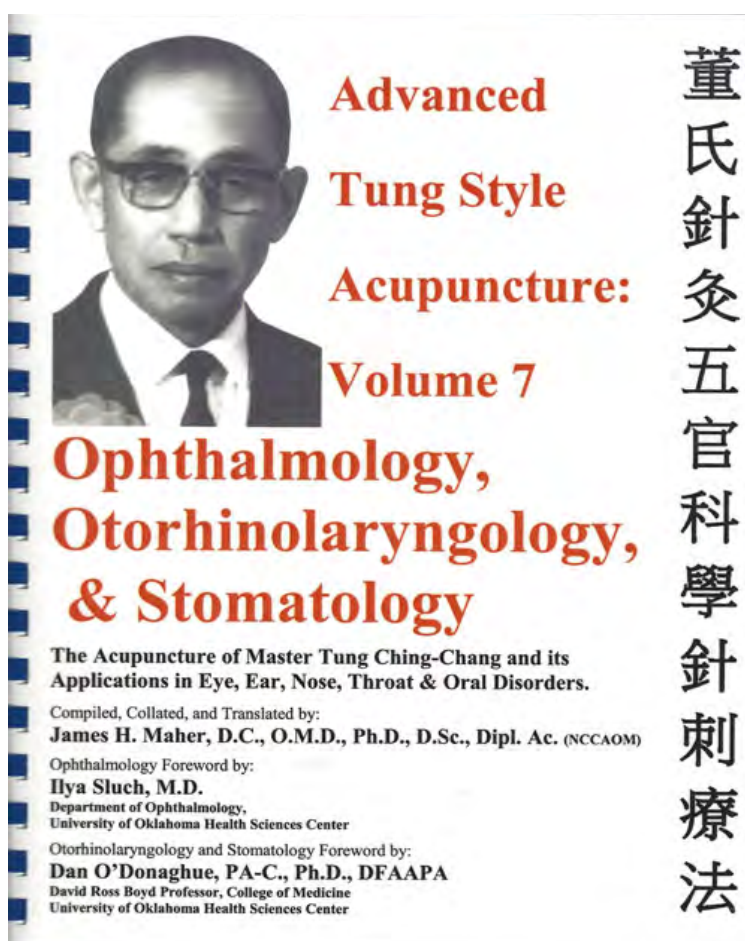




Maher, J. H. Advanced Tung Style Acupuncture Vol 7: Ophthalmology



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董氏針灸五官科學針刺療法



**Advanced
Tung Style
Acupuncture:
Volume 7**

**Ophthalmology,
Otorhinolaryngology,
& Stomatology**

**The Acupuncture of Master Tung Ching-Chang and its
Applications in Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat & Oral Disorders.**

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Foreword

Medicine is an art. There are many ways to approach the same disease whose pathophysiology we understand. However, when faced with conditions labeled as "idiopathic," our understanding of them is so limited, the number of ways to treat them grows exponentially because no great solution exists. In the world of eye disease, the two most common ocular conditions with suboptimal treatment and understanding are dry eye and eye pain.

We know the ocular surface is "dry" and the natural balance of the tear film is disturbed, but are unsure as to the cause and attribute it to aging. That perfect formula for making tears with which we were born gets muddled over time as we age, and we are left with chronic discomfort and decreased vision. Artificial tears have become vastly available in an attempt to solve this problem, but only temporally mask it with no permanent solution. However, what if there was a way to guide the body back to its roots and help it find the original mixture that worked so well?

An even more frustrating condition to treat, is ocular pain of unknown etiology. Modern medicine is very apt at treating pain due to elevated pressure, infection, and inflammation, but we are left dumbfounded when the cause of the pain cannot be identified. The eye is an exquisitely innervated structure that externalizes in excruciating pain when those nerve endings are stimulated. Particularly, if the nerves sustain damage and misfire, the patient suffers a devastating blow to his/her quality of life and may even require enucleation in hopes of relieving the pain. In extreme cases, the pain persists even after the eye has been removed, further torturing the patient.

Dr. Maher has been fascinated with acupuncture from an early age and has spent many years living in Taiwan learning the art and the Chinese language in order to bring this knowledge to the Western world. He has dedicated his life to the translation and proliferation of Master Tung's style of acupuncture by tirelessly and diligently converting the lifelong work of a great acupuncturist into the English language, accompanying the art with clear-cut diagrams. This work greatly adds to our knowledge of acupuncture and strengthens our armamentarium against disease. This 7th volume in the series introduces the English-speaking world to the acupuncture points used by Master Tung and his family over generations to treat a wide variety of eye conditions.

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Foreword

**There are more things in heaven and earth...
Than are dreamt of in your philosophy.**

Line from Hamlet, by W. Shakespeare

By western standards, acupuncture is mysterious and mystical. Seemingly beginning in the United States sometime in the 1970s, acupuncture has been on a steady rise with ever increasing acceptance. At first, mainly found on the fringe and disparaged as some crazy practice by older Chinese practitioners, now acupuncture is employed in major medical centers of the west as an adjuvant to our current modern medical therapeutics. Acupuncture has made limited, if not insignificant, inroads into our medical education systems with schools of acupuncture sporadically located across the country.

Now, contrast this with the practice of acupuncture in China: Acupuncture is integral, as not just an element of cultural intrigue, but woven into the fabric of Asian life as it has been handed down from master to student over three to four millennia. What seems strange and fanciful to the west, is normal, even essential, as a modality to treat a wide range of common maladies. In the west, it is nearly the treatment of last resort; in the east, it is the first line before resorting to newer and evolving concepts of western medicine.

James Maher brings together classical western scientific training and profound respect and expertise in the art of acupuncture. Dr. Maher is a consummate anatomist with doctoral training in the anatomy of the central nervous system. He is able to relate to western colleagues on a deep level. At the same time, he is steeped in Asian culture, and reads, writes, and is fluent in Mandarin Chinese.

This book represents the 7th Volume and covers such topics as the eyes, the head, and the neck. Dr. Maher has drawn from his own clinical expertise and has translated the works of multiple primary sources to communicate the principles and practices that can make this style of acupuncture accessible to myriad of westerners. Dr. Maher' in depth understanding is obvious from the well-illustrated and easy to understand descriptions used to pin point (pun intended) significant treatment placements. This book is obviously meant to be used at the work site as western learners are newly discovering these ancient truths. It is not designed to collect dust on some ornate book shelf, and his translation of classic Chinese texts is sure to become a classic in its own right.

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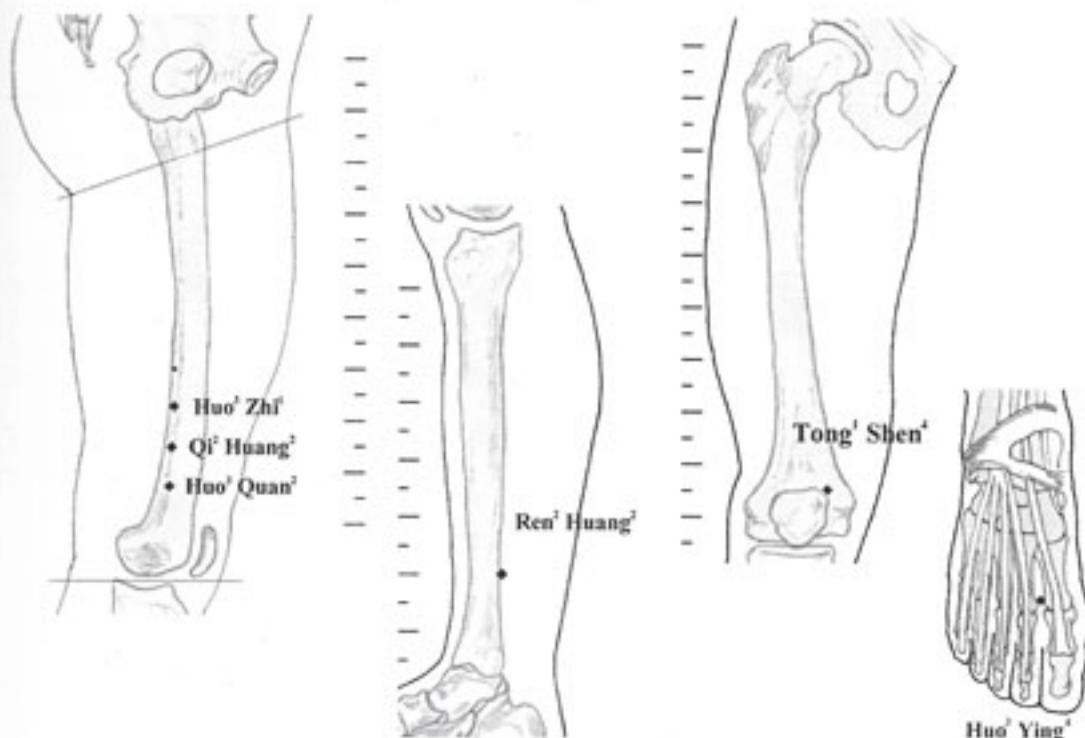
Amblyopia (HPC)

1. Needle **Huo³ Quan²**, **Qi² Huang²**, **Huo³ Zhi¹**, **Ren² Huang²**, **Tong¹ Shen⁴**, and **Huo³ Ying⁴** (HPC):

- **Huo³ Quan²**: This point is located 1.5 *cun* distal to **Qi² Huang²**; Needle 1.5 to 2.0 *cun*. {Liver, Gallbladder, Heart Branch, and Vertebral Reaction Areas} [This point is located on the coronal plane of the medial aspect of the thigh, 4.5 *cun* distal to **Ming² Huang²**; **Ming² Huang²** is located in the exact proximal-to-distal center of the coronal plane on the medial aspect of the thigh.]
- **Qi² Huang²**: This point is located 3.0 *cun* immediately distal to **Ming² Huang²**; Needle 1.5 to 2.0 *cun*. {General Gallbladder, Heart Branch, and Liver Branch Reaction Areas} [**Ming² Huang²** is located at the exact proximal-to-distal center of the coronal plane on the medial aspect of the thigh.]
- **Huo³ Zhi¹**: This point is located 1.5 *cun* proximal to **Qi² Huang²**; Needle 1.5 to 2.0 *cun*. {Liver, Gallbladder, and Heart Branch Reaction Areas} [This point is located on the medial aspect of the thigh, midway between **Qi² Huang²** and **Ming² Huang²**.]
- **Ren² Huang²**: This point is located 3.0 *cun* proximal to the medial malleolus along the medial border of the tibia; Needle 0.6 to 1.2 *cun*. {Kidney Branch Reaction Area}

CONTRAINDICATED IN PREGNANCY.

- **Tong¹ Shen⁴**: This point is located in the depression found at the superomedial angle of the patella; Needle 0.3 to 0.5 *cun*. {Kidney Reaction Area}
- **Huo³ Ying⁴**: This point is located on the dorsum of the foot between the 1st and 2nd metatarsal bones, 0.5 *cun* proximal to the metatarsophalangeal joints; Needle 0.3 to 0.5 *cun*. CONTRAINDICATED DURING PREGNANCY; MOXA PROHIBITED. {Heart Organ Branch and Liver Auxiliary Reaction Areas}



POINT INDEX:

Auricular point 'External Ear': 279.

Auricular point 'Eye': 27, 32, 33, 104, 155, 159, 215.

Auricular point 'Eye Disorder 1' (Mu 1): 27, 87, 94, 104, 155, 191, 215.

Auricular point 'Eye Disorder 2' (Mu 2): 27, 87, 94, 104, 155, 191, 215.

Auricular point 'Eye Disorder 3' (Mu 3): 155.

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Auricular point 'Kidney': 32, 33, 159, 220.

Auricular point 'Liver': 27, 32, 33, 104, 159, 215, 220.

Ba¹ Guan¹ Ba¹ [八關八穴]:
LLHC: 284.

Ba¹ Guan¹ Er⁴ [八關二穴]:
LLHC: 285.

Ba¹ Guan¹ Liu⁴ [八關六穴]:
LLHC: 284.

Ba¹ Guan¹ Qi¹ [八關七穴]:
LLHC: 284.

Ba¹ Guan¹ San¹ [八關三穴]:
LLHC: 285.

Ba¹ Guan¹ Si⁴ [八關四穴]:
LLHC: 285.

Ba¹ Guan¹ Wu³ [八關五穴]:
LLHC: 284.

Ba¹ Guan¹ Yi¹ [八關一穴]:
LLHC: 285.

Bei⁴ Mian⁴ [背面]:
MC: 408.

Bi² Yi⁴ [鼻翼穴]:
HPC: 319, 350.
HSH: 336, 340.

LCH: 7, 51, 179, 381, 437, 498, 506.
LKC: 302, 303, 314, 316, 324, 352, 355.
MC: 182, 183, 209, 443, 507.

BL-2^{WHO}: 34, 35, 161, 222.

BL-18^{WHO}: 121.

BL-36^{WHO}: 376.

BL-40^{WHO}: 249, 352, 354, 355.

BL-43^{WHO}: 325.

BL-54^{WHO}: 376.

Bo² Qiu² [博球穴]:
LCH: 308.
LKC: 310.
MC: 312.

Ce⁴ Jian⁴ [側間穴]:
LKC: 116, 454.
LLHC: 118, 461.

Ce⁴ San¹ Li³ [側三里穴]:
HPC: 241, 267, 358, 378, 387, 389, 411, 433, 436, 448, 449, 473, 506, 512, 513, 539.
LCH: 389, 514, 537.
LKC: 46, 242, 248, 250, 268, 378, 399, 404, 412, 415, 419, 423, 518, 519.
MC: 47, 305, 357, 507, 521, 522, 529, 537.

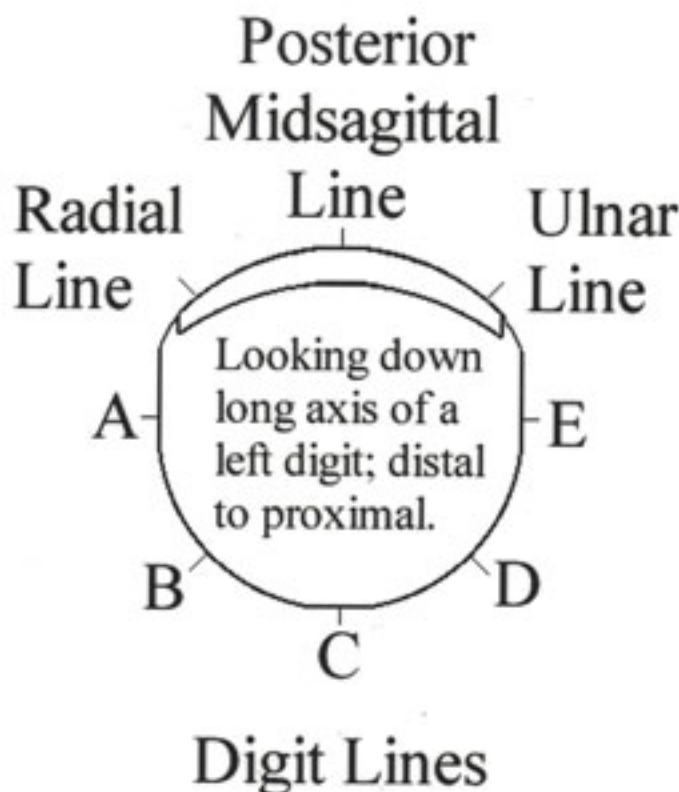
Ce⁴ Xia⁴ San¹ Li³ [側下三里穴]:
HPC: 433, 448, 449.
LCH: 389, 514, 537.
LKC: 46, 242, 248, 250, 268, 399, 404, 412, 415, 419, 245, 518, 519.
MC: 47, 521, 522, 529, 537.

Chang² Men² [腸門穴]:
LCH: 6, 50.

Chong² Xian¹ [重仙穴]:
LLHC: 427.

Chong² Zi³ [重子穴]:
LLHC: 427.

Da⁴ Bai² [大白穴]:
HPC: 300, 317, 473.
HSH: 334, 336, 340, 362, 395.



A depiction of the digit lines used to locate the points in Region One - One. The viewing reference is down the long axis of a digit on the left hand, from distal to proximal. The reader is reminded that the lines are reversed on the right hand; remember that the 'Radial Line' and 'Digit Line A' are both located on the radial side of the digit, and that all other lines are located with reference to this fact.

'Digit Lines A' (radial) and 'E' (ulnar) are located at the demarcation of the ventral and dorsal surfaces ('red and white skin'). 'Digit line C' is along the ventral midsagittal plane and the 'Posterior Midsagittal Line' is of course along the dorsal midsagittal plane. 'Digit Line B' (radial) is located midway between 'Digit Line A' and 'Digit Line C'; 'Digit Line D' (ulnar) is located midway between 'Digit Line E' and 'Digit Line C'. The 'Radial Line' is located midway between 'Digit Line A' and the 'Posterior Midsagittal Line'; the 'Ulnar Line' is located midway between 'Digit Line E' and the 'Posterior Midsagittal Line'.

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