Treatment of Pain with Acupuncture and Chinese Herbs: How to Make It All Go Away! Part II (Lower Body)

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Course Overview
• Why use Distal Acupuncture?
• Clinical results
• Clearing up the misconception (i.e. mistranslation) of Qi & Mai
• Scientific explanation of how acupuncture works
• Imaging
• Point specific treatments
• Herbal therapies for pain

For the past several years, I have taught a practice management course for eLotus.

The techniques that I taught were all designed to help you build a successful practice.

But without results, none of that matters.
I use a distal method of acupuncture in my clinic. This method is also known as the Balance Method, and was taught to me by Richard Tan, O.M.D, and it has not failed me clinically for over 12 years.

What is unique about my clinic and my knowledge of distal acupuncture is the sheer number of patients we have treated using this method exclusively.

To date, I have treated in excess of 150,000 patient visits.

By any standard, that is an enormous amount of treatments, and this has allowed us to gain tremendous insight into mastering Dr. Tan’s methods.

The reason I am taking my time today to teach you more about this method is that I have seen first-hand the life changing results I have achieved in my clinic, and I want you to be able to provide that same level of patient care and pain relief to your patients as well.

After all, everyone deserves a life free of pain & drugs, and you are just the person to provide it to them!

Acupuncture & Wellness Center, P.S.

Patient Testimonials

I was having cluster headaches. The medication I was prescribed wasn’t stopping the headaches for more than a couple of hours and costing close to $1000 a week. I was at the point where you would try anything to stop the pain. My wife suggested I look into acupuncture.

My first treatment I could feel the difference. I went in with a cluster and they were able to stop the pain and headache. I was taught several different pressure points that I could use to control the clusters.

I have been going through treatments for about a month now and have been headache free for three weeks of that time. They have helped my pain from arthritis in my hands, lower back, neck and knees.

Last but not least is that after smoking for 42 years I am now smoke free and am feeling better than I have for years.

James A., Poulsbo, WA
Acupuncture & Wellness Center, P.S.
Patient Testimonials

Kathy S., Port Orchard, WA

I have suffered from fibromyalgia for 15 years, robbing me of a normal quality of life. For the past 8 years, the pain was increasing, not staying in one area but engulfing every muscle in my body. It was difficult to sit or lay for any period of time.

I hobbled into the wellness clinic searching for relief for my constant body pain. It was the first time I had heard the words "We can help you, all you have to do is follow your treatment plan." I decided to go for it! I stopped taking all my prescribed medicines, which consisted of 9 pain pills daily, an antidepressant, sleeping aids and a new drug released to help fibromyalgia sufferers.

I thank this wonderful team of professionals for introducing me to acupuncture, Chinese herbal medicine and a very important change of diet. Throughout my weekly visits, the staff patiently answered my dietary questions, provided resources and constant encouragement and support.

Six months have passed and I am almost pain free! Words cannot express how much I appreciate this clinic! I am now able to enjoy my grandchildren and be actively involved in their lives! You have given my physical activities back to me!

Gwen P., Poulsbo, WA

I have seen amazing results from acupuncture. It has helped me with chronic pain and migraines. I have tried medication, chiropractic treatments, and physical therapy for my upper back pain. The medication either doesn’t work or leaves me groggy for 2-3 days. It has been extremely frustrating for over 10 years.

Acupuncture treatments have alleviated the pain and brought back vitality and strength to my life. The extra benefit for me is that acupuncture relieves my anxiety from the effects of living with pain. I would recommend acupuncture to anyone who needs relief from pain without the aftereffects of medication.

Jeanne B., Port Orchard, WA

Five months ago I had an opportunity to find out what acupuncture could do for me. I admit I was skeptical about this & really believed nothing could make my back pain go away. Today I can honestly say it has done just that. I have been relieved of 90% of my back pain. In addition through this process & herbs I have also improved my depression, insomnia, acid reflux, headaches and sinus problems.

Rose G., Port Orchard, WA
Acupuncture & Wellness Center, P.S.

Patient Testimonials

I have just walked down the stairs in this building (or any stairs) for the 1st time – alternating feet – with no pain or discomfort – I have not been able to do that in a very long time! It felt awesome! I am improving “baby steps” – but totally felt like a giant leap in a positive direction – thanks to all the wonderful staff!

Cheryl B., Belfair, WA

I had experienced acupuncture long before my experience with AWC. Although I had positive results in the past, it was nothing like the results I have had with AWC.

Adam S., Poulsbo, WA

That was just a small sampling of the hundreds of patient testimonials we have.

Clearly the methods we are using work and I am determined to help teach you how to have the same results in your practice.

Mistranslation of the *Huang Di Nei Jing* and The Scientific Explanation of Acupuncture

- If you cannot confidently explain to your patients how this medicine works, they will never truly believe in the healing power of this medicine.

- Do not sell yourself short and be known as the “energy healer”.
### Current Popular Mythology Regarding Acupuncture

- Chinese medical colleges in the United States teach that Qi means "energy", and that this non-physical energy circulates through non-physical vessels in the body called "meridians".

- According to this theory, the explanation for patient improvement via acupuncture is simply chalked up to the theory that the patient's "energy" is more balanced, thus he or she feels better.

### Current Popular Mythology Regarding Acupuncture

- This concept has no historical basis.

- This concept is not backed up by language experts.

- This concept does not withstand intellectual scrutiny.

### Mistranslation of *Huang Di Nei Jing*

- 3 Main Western Translators
  1. Dr. Willem ten Rhijne (1683)
  2. Soulie de Morant (1939)
  3. Ilza Veith (1949)

- Translations by Dr. Rhijne & Ilza Veith were fairly accurate.

- The translation by de Morant was not, however, yet his is the most common translation used in the West regarding Chinese Medicine.
Mistranslation of *Huang Di Nei Jing*

• The main mistake made by de Morant was his translation of the concept of “Qi” and the concept of the vessel system.
  
  – The total number of possible uses of Qi in a medical sense are: air, breath, vapor, steam, gas, weather, manner, demeanor, temper, force, vital substance (yìng, wei, shénjìng, and qi) and the function of something

  – Soulie de Morant translated Qi as “energy”

Mistranslation of *Huang Di Nei Jing*

• The vessel system or *Jing Mai*, elaborately described in the Neijing, is a description of the major longitudinal blood vessels in the body; three on each arm & leg, totaling 12 in all.

• The word “Jing” means longitudinal and the word “Mai” means vessel. The ancient Chinese word for blood is “Xue”, or “Xue Mai”, meaning blood vessel.

• Soulie de Morant translated these vessel systems as “meridians”; non-physical channels in the body conducting non-physical energy through them.

Mistranslation of *Huang Di Nei Jing*

• This error on the part of de Morant has done great damage to the understanding of Chinese medicine in the west.

• Soulie de Morant took a physical medicine based on post mortem anatomy, just as Western medicine does, and reduced it to a psychic medicine concerned with the flow of energy through the body, rather then the flow of blood, oxygen (Qi), and nutrients.

• He realized in 1955 that it was blood vessels and not meridians that supplied energy to the cells.
How Acupuncture Works

- Chinese medicine
  - Four aspects of a body that need to be functioning well in order to be healthy
  - 
  - 
  - If there is an obstruction in the blood flow to a particular area of the body, that area of the body will be negatively affected, resulting in disease or malfunction.
  - Any area of the body that is damaged due to trauma or an internal disorder will have difficulty recovering if there is a reduction in blood flow to that area.

How Acupuncture Works

- Chinese medicine
  - #1 etiology of TCM: Blood Stasis
  - Vascular functioning decreases as we age
  - Body loses its ability to heal itself because all the healing agents of the body are found in the blood
  - Blood is not circulating sufficiently to the affected area
  - Acupuncture helps increase your vascular functioning
  - Major symptoms will disappear

Scientific Explanation of Acupuncture

- Pain Pathway
  - To feel pain, 2 nerves are involved
    - 1. Sensory Pain Nerves (Nociceptors) – Tells the brain there is pain: “ouch”
      - 
      - 
      - Lissauer → Midbrain
### Scientific Explanation of Acupuncture

**Pain Pathway**
- To feel pain, 2 nerves are involved
  - 2. Proprioceptive Nerve Fibers
    - **location** of the pain: where the "ouch" is at
    - Fires continuously at the affected area ➔ Sends signals up the back of the spine ➔ Midbrain

**Midbrain releases endorphins / enkephalins** that bind to pain receptors along the spine and the capillary beds where the pain exists in order to reduce pain

**Patients with chronic pain**
- Proprioceptive neural threshold is too low
- Signal to midbrain is weak

### Scientific Explanation of Acupuncture/Needle Therapy

- Minute tissue trauma activates blood coagulation system to produce bradykinnin and plasmin
- Bradykinnin triggers local pain sensory fibers and corresponding proprioceptive nerves
- Plasmin activates C3 triggering the immune complement system to sustain vasodilatory phase by histamine, leukotrienes, prostaglandins, and kink protease which sustains needling response
- Inactivation phase breaks down histamine, releases cortisol, promotes tissue healing
Scientific Explanation of Acupuncture/Needle Therapy

- Acupuncture creates a strong stimulation and "re-boots" the proprioceptive nerve pathway
  - The sensation created by the needles 'jumps' the neural signal threshold and stimulates the brain to release endorphins/enkephalins
  - After a few hours, the signal gets weak again
  - The next day, needle the patient and stimulate the signal again
    - REMEMBERS and RE-ESTABLISHES the normal threshold to signal the brain

Distal Needling

- Distal needling technique is also called the Balance Method or I Ching
  - Treat arms/hands/legs/feet based on mirroring/imaging, so patient does not need to disrobe for treatment (time efficiency)
  - Needles are not inserted directly into the area of pain
  - Reduction of pain generally begins within 5-10 seconds of needle insertion

Distal Needling vs. Local Needling

- Which approach is better?
  - Pros
  - Cons
The Chinese discovered the relationship between major neural pathways in the body:

- The lateral vessels of the arms are related to the lateral vessels of the opposite leg and vice versa.
- The medial vessels of the arms are related to the medial vessels of the opposite leg and vice versa.
- In addition, the lateral vessels of the arms are related to the medial vessels of the opposite arm and vice versa.
- Also, the lateral vessels of the legs are related to the medial vessels of the opposite leg and vice versa.

Imaging: Mirroring Concept

- Shoulder = Hip
- Upper Arm = Thigh
- Elbow = Knee
- Forearm = Lower Leg
- Wrist = Ankle
- Hand = Foot
- Finger = Toe

The medial vessels on the arms are related to the lateral vessels on the opposite arm and vice versa. The same relationship is true for the legs.
Therefore, if you want to treat pain on the medial side of the arm you can apply pressure on the medial side of the opposite leg or the lateral side of the opposite arm.

Reverse Mirroring Concept

Shoulder = Ankle
Upper Arm = Lower Leg
Elbow = Knee
Forearm = Thigh
Wrist = Hip Joint
Vest = Hip

If you want to treat pain on the lateral side of the arm you apply pressure on the lateral side of the opposite leg, or the medial side of the opposite arm.
Therefore:

• The medial side of the arm treats the medial side of the opposite leg or the lateral side of the opposite arm.

• The lateral side of the arm treats the lateral side of the opposite leg and the medial side of the opposite arm.

The reverse is also true:

• The medial side of the leg treats the medial side of the opposite arm or the lateral side of the opposite leg.

• The lateral side of the leg treats the lateral side of the opposite arm or the medial side of the opposite leg.
### Reverse Imaging: Limbs to Head & Trunk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Upper Limb</th>
<th>Head &amp; Trunk Image</th>
<th>Lower Limb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Finger</td>
<td>Top of head</td>
<td>Toe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>Head, base of skull</td>
<td>Foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrist</td>
<td>Neck</td>
<td>Ankle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forearm</td>
<td>Chest, mid-upper back</td>
<td>Lower leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elbow</td>
<td>Umbilicus, waist, L2</td>
<td>Knee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper arm</td>
<td>Lower abs, lower back</td>
<td>Upper leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoulder</td>
<td>Sacrum, genital, coccyx</td>
<td>Hip joint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top of shoulder</td>
<td>Navel, anus</td>
<td>Top of hip</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Imaging: Limbs to Head

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Upper Limb</th>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Lower Limb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shoulder joint</td>
<td>Top of head</td>
<td>Hip joint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper arm</td>
<td>Forehead</td>
<td>Upper leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elbow</td>
<td>Eye, ear</td>
<td>Knee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forearm</td>
<td>Nose level</td>
<td>Lower leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrist and hand</td>
<td>Mouth level</td>
<td>Ankle and foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fingers</td>
<td>Chin level</td>
<td>Toes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reverse Imaging: Limbs to Head

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Upper Limb</th>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Lower Limb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fingers</td>
<td>Top of head</td>
<td>Toe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrist and hand</td>
<td>Neck top of head and forehand</td>
<td>Ankle and foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forearm</td>
<td>Forehead</td>
<td>Lower leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Shoulder</td>
<td>Mouth level</td>
<td>Hip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoulder joint</td>
<td>Chin level</td>
<td>Hip joint</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How to choose your areas:

Imaging techniques

- The hand treats the opposite foot, the opposite hand, and the head area.
- The foot treats the opposite hand, the opposite foot, and the head area.
- The forearm treats the opposite lower leg and the opposite lower arm and vice versa.
- The upper arm treats the opposite upper leg and the opposite upper arm and vice versa.
- The wrist treats the opposite ankle and vice versa.
- The elbow treats the opposite knee and vice versa.
- The shoulder treats the opposite hip and vice versa.

How do we treat the neck?

- The hands and the feet both treat the neck:
  - The dorsal side of either the hand or the foot treats the lateral and dorsal side of the opposite neck.
  - The ventral side of the hand or foot treats the same side of the neck including the anterior neck.

How do we treat the back?

- The whole arm represents the whole back with the hand as the head and neck, the wrist as the upper back from T1 to T3.
- The wrist crease represents the T1 area and the thenar eminence on the thumb represents the C1-C2 area of the neck.
- The elbow treats the T12 area of the back opposite the diaphragm.
- Once again, pushing on the right arm treats the left side of the back and the left arm treats the right side of the back.
Treating the back continued:

• The upper arm treats the lower back from T12 to the sacral area. T12 is represented, once again, by the elbow.
• The shoulder treats the sacral area.
• Between the shoulder and the elbow treats the area between the sacrum and T12.
• The right upper arm treats the left side of the back and the left upper arm treats the right side of the back.
• If the pain is directly on the spine then needle/push on the abdomen directly opposite the pain on the spine.

Reverse Imaging

• You can treat the entire back with just the area of the arm from the elbow to the hand.
  – In this case, the elbow to the hand represents the upper back to the head starting from T12 or it can represent the lower back from the sacrum to T12.
  – In this way you only have to stimulate the lower arm and hand to treat the entire back from the neck to the sacrum.

The lower leg can also treat the entire back from the neck to the sacrum. In this case:

• The foot treats either the neck or the sacrum.
• The ankle treats either T1 or L5.
• The knee represents the T12 area.
• Between the elbow and the foot is either the area of the back from T12 to the neck or the area of the back from T12 to the sacrum.
  – Remember, the right leg treats the left side of the spine and the left leg treats the right side of the spine.
How do we treat the abdomen?

- The navel to the pubic symphysis is represented from the elbow to the wrist crease or from the knee to the ankle crease.
- The right arm or leg treats the left side of the midline of the abdomen and the left arm or leg treats the right side of the midline of the abdomen.
- If you have pain or discomfort exactly on the midline, then push on the spine exactly opposite from the pain on the abdomen.

HOW TO TREAT PAIN:
Lower Body: (all bilateral points)

Front of the Body
### Abdomen

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Vessels to Treat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal or External Oblique</td>
<td>GB, LV, HT, and SJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rectus or Iliacus</td>
<td>ST, SP, P, and LI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gluteus Medius or Minimus</td>
<td>GB, LV, HT, and SJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tensor Fascia Latae</td>
<td>GB, LV, HT, and SJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iliobial Tract</td>
<td>GB, LV, HT, or SJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biceps Femoris (short head)</td>
<td>GB, LV, HT, and SJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peroneus Tertius, Extensor Digitorum Brev or 4th Dorsal Interosseous</td>
<td>GB, LV, HT, and SJ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Groin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Vessels to Treat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pectineus or Satorius</td>
<td>LU, SP, ST, SJ, HT, and SI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gracillis or Pubococcygeus</td>
<td>LV, GB, P, LU, LI, and SI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Psoas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Vessels to Treat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Psoas</td>
<td>ST, SP, P, and LI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Front and Side of Legs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Vessels to Treat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vastus Intermedius and Lateralis and Rectus Femorus</td>
<td>ST, SP, P, and LU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tibialis Anterior</td>
<td>ST, SP, P, and LU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extensor Digitorum Longus or Extensor Hallucis Brevis</td>
<td>ST, SP, P, and LU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd or 3rd Dorsal Interosseous</td>
<td>ST, SP, P, and LU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vastus Medius</td>
<td>ST, SP, HT, LU, SJ, and SI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tibialis Posterior or Flexor Digitorum Longus or Abductor Hallucis</td>
<td>ST, SP, HT, LU, SI, and SI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extensor Hallucis Longus or 1st Dorsal Interosseous</td>
<td>LV, GB, P, LU, LI, and SI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Back of the Body

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Vessels to Treat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latissimus Dorsi</td>
<td>UB, K, SI, and LU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piriformis, Gemellus Superior, Obturator Internus, Genellus Inferior, Quadratus Femorus</td>
<td>UB, K, SI, and LU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serratus Posterior Inferior, Iliocostalis Lumbar or Gluteus Maximus</td>
<td>UB, K, SI, and LU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intertransversarii (C1 to Sacrum)</td>
<td>K, UB, HT, P, LI, and SJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quadratus Lumbarum</td>
<td>K, UB, HT, P, LI, and SJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multifidus</td>
<td>K, UB, HT, P, LI, and SJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coccygeus or Iliococcygeus</td>
<td>K, UB, HT, P, LI, and SJ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Back of the Leg

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Vessels to Treat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adductor Longus or Simimembranosus</td>
<td>K, UB, HT, P, LI, and SJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adductor Brevis or Adductor Magnus</td>
<td>K, UB, HT, P, LI, and SJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medial Gastrocnemius or Medial Soleus</td>
<td>K, UB, HT, P, LI, and SJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Head Bloeps Femoris or Semitendinosus</td>
<td>UB, K, SI, and LU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lateral Gastrocnemius</td>
<td>UB, K, SI, and LU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peroneus Longus, Peroneus Brevis, Flexor Digit Minimi Brevis, or Abductor Digit Minimi</td>
<td>UB, K, SI, and LU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantaris, Popliteus, or Lateral Soleus</td>
<td>UB, K, SI, and LU</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In order to know where to treat the above vessels just draw a line from where the pain is and where that line intersects the arms when the patient is standing or lying. That is exactly where you should needle the appropriate vessel. That area on the arm should then be transferred to the leg and those vessels should be needled in that area.

Always remember to spread the image and to use needles in pairs and triplets. Also layer the images and the vessels for best results.
Foot Taiyang
Urinary Bladder
Posterior Lateral
Foot

足太陽

Hand Taiyang
Small Intestine
Posterior Lateral
Hand

手太陽

Foot Shaoyang
Gallbladder
Lateral
Foot

足少陽

**Please find enlarged versions of muscle images at the end of the lecture notes.**
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To read articles by today's speaker, watch online videos, or to see his/her complete seminar/webinar schedule for this year, please visit www.elotus.org

More information on the classic single herbs mentioned in this seminar/webinar can be found in the Chinese Medical Herbolgy and Pharmacology

More information on the classic formulas can be found in the Chinese Herbal Formulas and Applications

Collection formulas can be found in the Lotus Clinical Manual of Oriental Medicine

All the above texts are available through www.elotus.org
- Herbs mentioned in this seminar/webinar, are available through our sponsor Evergreen Herbs & Medical Supplies. Please contact them for a catalog and pricing information.

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