



Microsystems

微針療法



Microsystems Intro

- Micro-acupuncture is a special system of acupuncture that is based on stimulating specific points in specific areas of the human body to treat disease.
- Micro-acupuncture is easy to use, economical, safe, and practical
- . It has a broad spectrum of uses with an overall positive effect; it is used widely in diagnostics, therapeutics, anesthesia, and preventive medicine.
- Micro-acupuncture theory is based on Chinese medicine, Western medicine, and clinical experience; over time it has developed into its own complete system.



Microsystems Intro

- In the past 30 years, micro-acupuncture has become a more fully developed theory based on research and clinical experience.
- The micro-acupuncture system originated from different times, countries, and areas.
- Although there are differences in origin, the common characteristic is groups of points located on specific parts of the body.
- Each of the points reflects information of their internal organs or tissues.



Purpose of Microsystem

Micro-systems are very useful in our fast-paced society.

A micro-system point can easily be incorporated into a traditional acupuncture treatment, and best of all, the patient can often be sent home or allowed to do movement with a micro-system needle still in place.

This provides the acupuncture point with constant stimulation and more opportunity to effect change.



History

- Micro-acupuncture is a special system of acupuncture that is based on stimulating specific points in specific areas of the human body to treat disease.
- In 1973, Yin-Qing Zhang, a Chinese professor from Shan Dong University of China, found a **new group of acupuncture points on the second metacarpal bone**. From this discovery, he developed the bio-holographic theory, which he called *Embryo Containing the Information of the Whole Organism* (ECIWO).



Characteristics Common to All Microsystems

- Common features of microsystem points are: the totality of points comprised in a particular micro- acu-point system (MAPS) constitutes a **functional image** of the whole organism in a clearly defined partial area. The respective microsystem points are representative of particular organs and functions and/or of channels of TCM. In this way, microsystem points function as distant points; they always provide treatment, even if a site of pain or dysfunction is not accessible locally. Effects triggered via specific microsystem points are reproducible effects.



Characteristics Common to All Microsystems

- After several decades of practice and experience, it has become evident that microsystem therapy works differently to TCM. While the meridian points, owing to the non-stop qi circulation, are constantly available for therapy, in microsystem therapy an “on/off” mechanism is obvious. This results in microsystem points being **strictly reactive**.
- They are detectable only in the case of a functional disturbance of the correlated organ. Thus microsystem points show up like **“warning signals.”**
- The activation of microsystem points results in a measurable change of electrical conductivity. This enables bio-electrical point detection. In addition, activated microsystem points are clearly tender to pressure as a rule.



Characteristics Common to All Microsystems

- Experience shows that functional disorders are naturally “signaled” simultaneously to analogous points of all microsystems.
- The degree of point activation, however, may vary from one microsystem to the other.
Treatment can be optimized by not sticking to one microsystem only, but by including analogous points of other microsystems as well.
- As a rule, if an active point of one microsystem has been treated successfully, this results in analogous points of the other microsystems being deactivated—“deleted”—instantly. Analogous points cease to be detectable.
- The “deleting” or “extinguishing” phenomenon indicates a) that a positive therapeutic impulse has been triggered, b) that the choice of points was obviously beneficial, and c) that the patient responds well to acupuncture.



Characteristics Common to All Microsystems

- The synonymous terms microsystems, micro- acu-point systems (MAPS), or somatotopic acupuncture are applicable to each of the following variants:
- Systems offering a basically complete **organotropic representation** of the organism via points or areas of correspondence (e.g. on the auricle, on the soles of the feet).
- Systems offering **mini-scale representations** of the channels depicting every one of the points in a very condensed space (e.g. Korean hand acupuncture).
- Systems offering a **12-point representation** of the 12 main channels (e.g. YNSA “Yamamoto New Scalp Acupuncture”, scalp acupuncture).
- Systems offering punctual representation of the respective coupled channel pairs, that is, of the **five functional networks** (“elements” of TCM), for example, oral acupuncture.



Characteristics Common to All Microsystems

- Incomplete micro-point systems specialized in a **selection of indications** (e.g. nasal reflex zones, Chinese hand acupuncture).
- Interestingly, **the back shu points, which are representative of the 12 channels**, also meet these conditions. In this way, they form a link between TCM and microsystem acupuncture.
- The therapeutic effects of acupuncture have been scientifically proven. This applies in particular to pain management achieved by pain research in recent decades.
- Modulation mechanisms involving endorphin and transmitter activation explain the analgesic effect of both meridian and microsystem acupuncture points.
- Moreover, spasmolytic, anti phlogistic, sedative, and immuno-modulating effects indicate involvement of the autonomic nervous system.



Characteristics Common to All Microsystems

- According to Bossy, a neuro-anatomist at the University of Nîmes, France, it is the reticular formation, where the afferent activities from the organ in question meet the microsystem point stimuli.
- In clinical studies conducted by universities, microsystem points have proved to be superior, particularly on account of their immediate effect, especially in treating locomotor disorders “refers to body movements that move the body from one place to another”.
- Phenomena as seen in microsystem acupuncture may be interpreted in terms of cybernetics “communication and control” and system theory; this applies particularly to mutual networking as well as to the “deleting” phenomenon.



Microsystems List

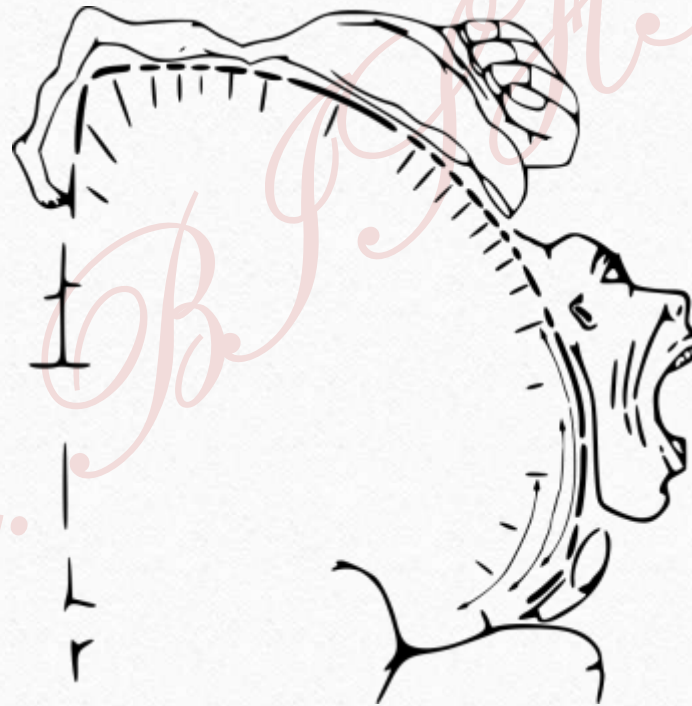
- Although there have been **18 Microsystems identified**, many more exist, perhaps many microsystems in every cell of our bodies.
- In the course, we will be learning Microsystem for Ear (Auriculotherapy) (Chinese and Western), Scalp (Looking at 10 different styles, learning 4 in-depth), Nose, Philtrum, Mount, Tongue, Face, Neck, Back Shu, Jia Ji, Spinal, Chest, Abdominal, Hand, Foot, Wrist/Ankle, and Holographic.



Homunculus

- A **motor homunculus** represents a map of brain areas dedicated to motor processing for different anatomical divisions of the body. The primary motor cortex is located in the precentral gyrus, and handles signals coming from the premotor area of the frontal lobes.[1]
- A **sensory homunculus** represents a map of brain areas dedicated to sensory processing for different anatomical divisions of the body. The primary sensory cortex is located in the postcentral gyrus, and handles signals coming from the thalamus.[1]
- These signals are transmitted on from the gyri to the brain stem and spinal cord via corresponding nerves.

Homunculus



Homunculus





Acupuncture Microsystems & Reflections on the Holographic Body

- Microsystems used in Acupuncture
- In mathematics and information science, the property of fractality (study of extremely irregular line or surface) inherent in living forms is referred to as “self-similarity”. Just as the twigs of a tree are similar to the tree’s branches, microsystems of acupuncture points mirror the whole system of acupoints found in the body.
- In a microsystem, the whole body is reflected in just one of its organs, such as the ear or the hand. Conditions of the body, wherever they might be, from head to toe, can be treated by using points in one microsystem.



Acupuncture Microsystems & Reflections on the Holographic Body

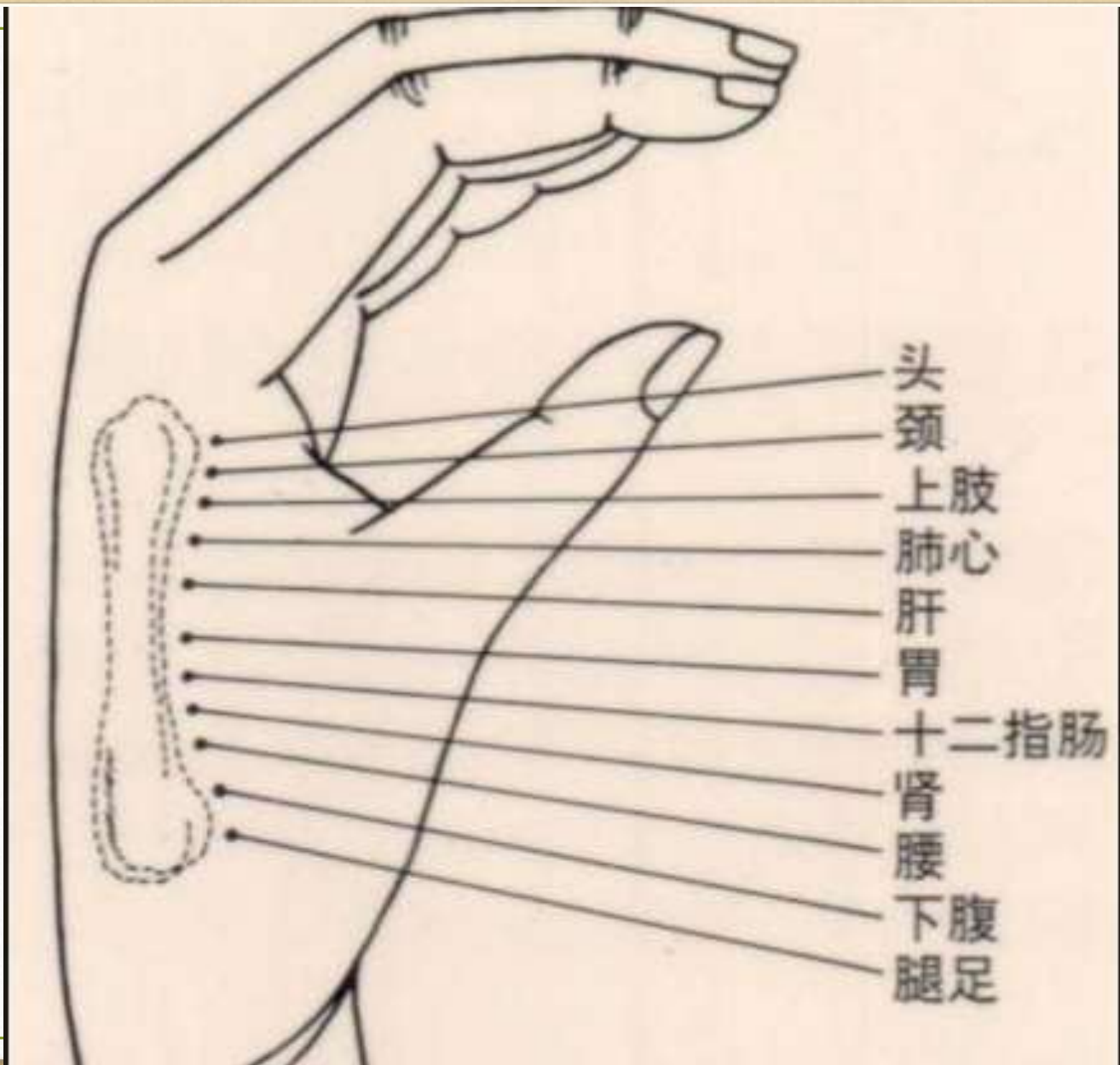
- Nature likes to re-use its finest designs over and over, something called “redundancy” in information science. In terms of acupuncture, redundancy shows the resiliency of the system of acupuncture meridians, and it demonstrates that there are many ways to access the body’s “qi channels”.

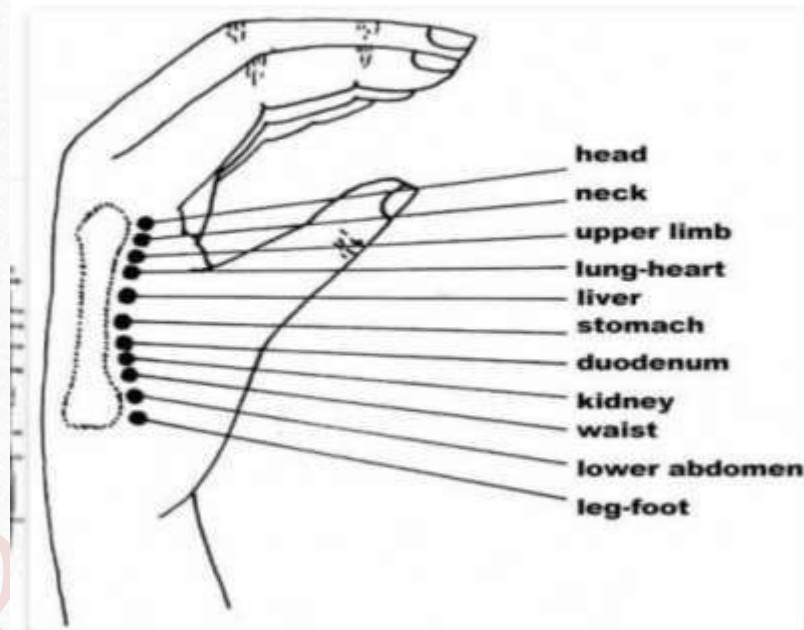
R. Bishay



Bio-Holographic

- In living systems, fractalization leads to organisms creating a number of quantum copies of themselves. These replicas seem to provide information exchange between the inner organs and the environment.
- In terms of cybernetics, therefore, microacupuncture systems are homeostats.
- The biological significance of these multiple copies is to guarantee greater internal stability and regulation resources.







Bio-Holographic

- Bio-holographic theory comes from the idea of holographic photographic technology, in which each part of the holographic film contains an image of the whole object that was photographed.
- The bioholographic theory has developed very rapidly, not only in biologic fields, but also in biomedicine, which includes holographic unit theory, holographic physiology and pathology and point rule, and holographic diagnosis and treatment



Theory

- The theory states, all biological bodies are made from many holographic units, each with their own characteristics and development.
- The human body consists of many holographic units, each having two characteristics.
- One of the characteristics relates to the individual unit's development and the other relates to the whole body's development.



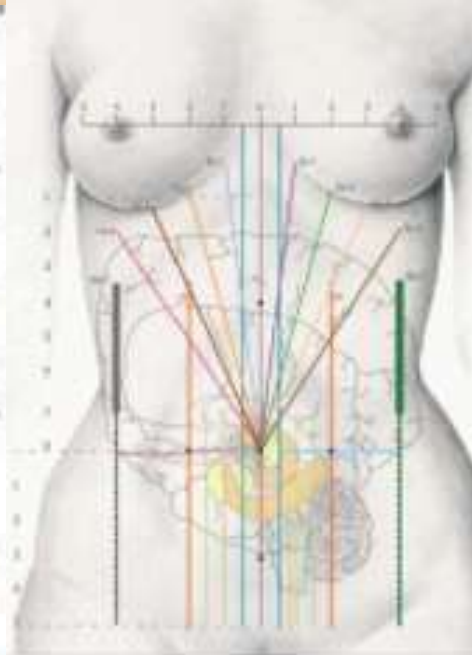
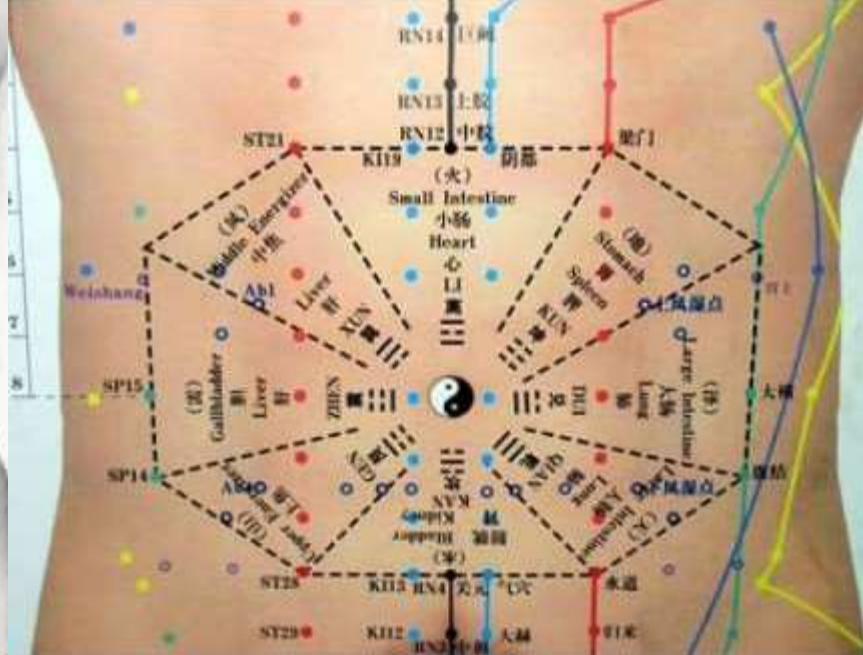
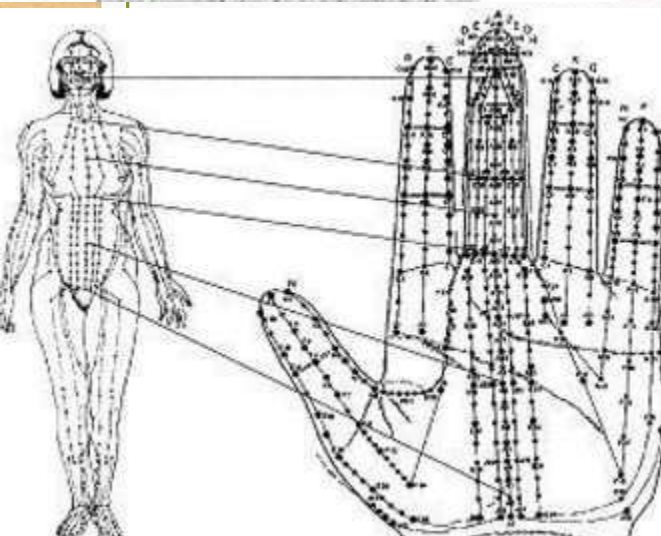
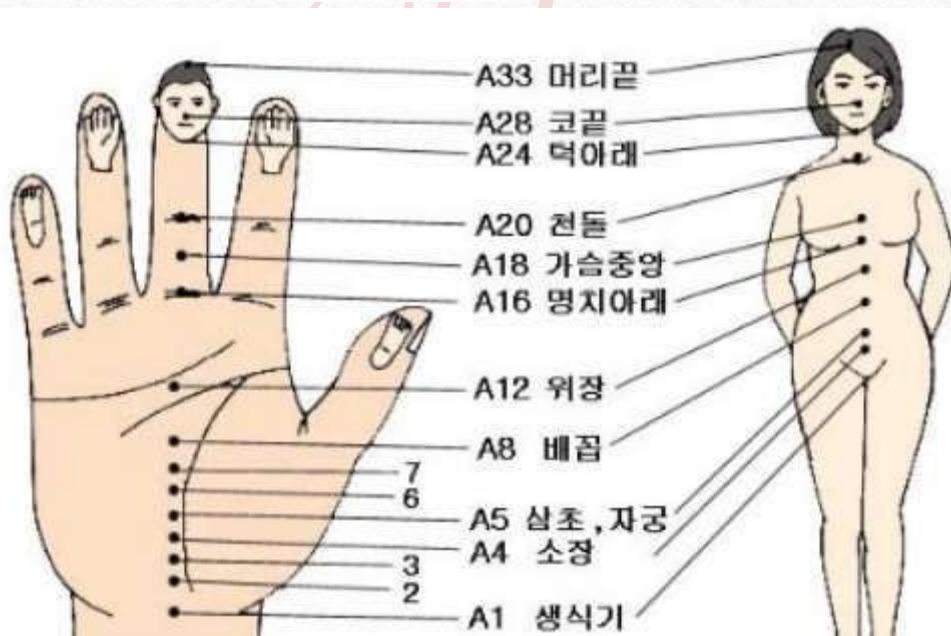
Bioholographic

- Each unit is not only a part of the body's structure, but it also plays a role in the body's development.
- The energy signal is transmitted from the skin to the corresponding body organs.
- *In other words, each part of the small units might assimilate energetic signals from specific associated parts of the human body.*



Micro- and Macro-Acupuncture Systems

- The macro-acupuncture system indicates the traditional meridian and point system, which is distributed over the whole body, including the 12 meridians, 15 Luo meridians, and 8 extraordinary meridians.
- The micro-acupuncture system indicates a point system in a specific part of the body.





Ear System

- The *Huang Di Nei Jing* describes the relationship, including the physiology and pathology, between the ear and the human body meridians and internal organs in great detail. The *Nei Jing* describes meridians in the body as having a specific route through the body.



Yang and Yin meridians

- The six Yang meridians either run **directly** into the ear, or **around** the side of the ear.
- The six Yin meridians connect with the ear directly or indirectly by other divergent meridians and connect with the Yang meridians.



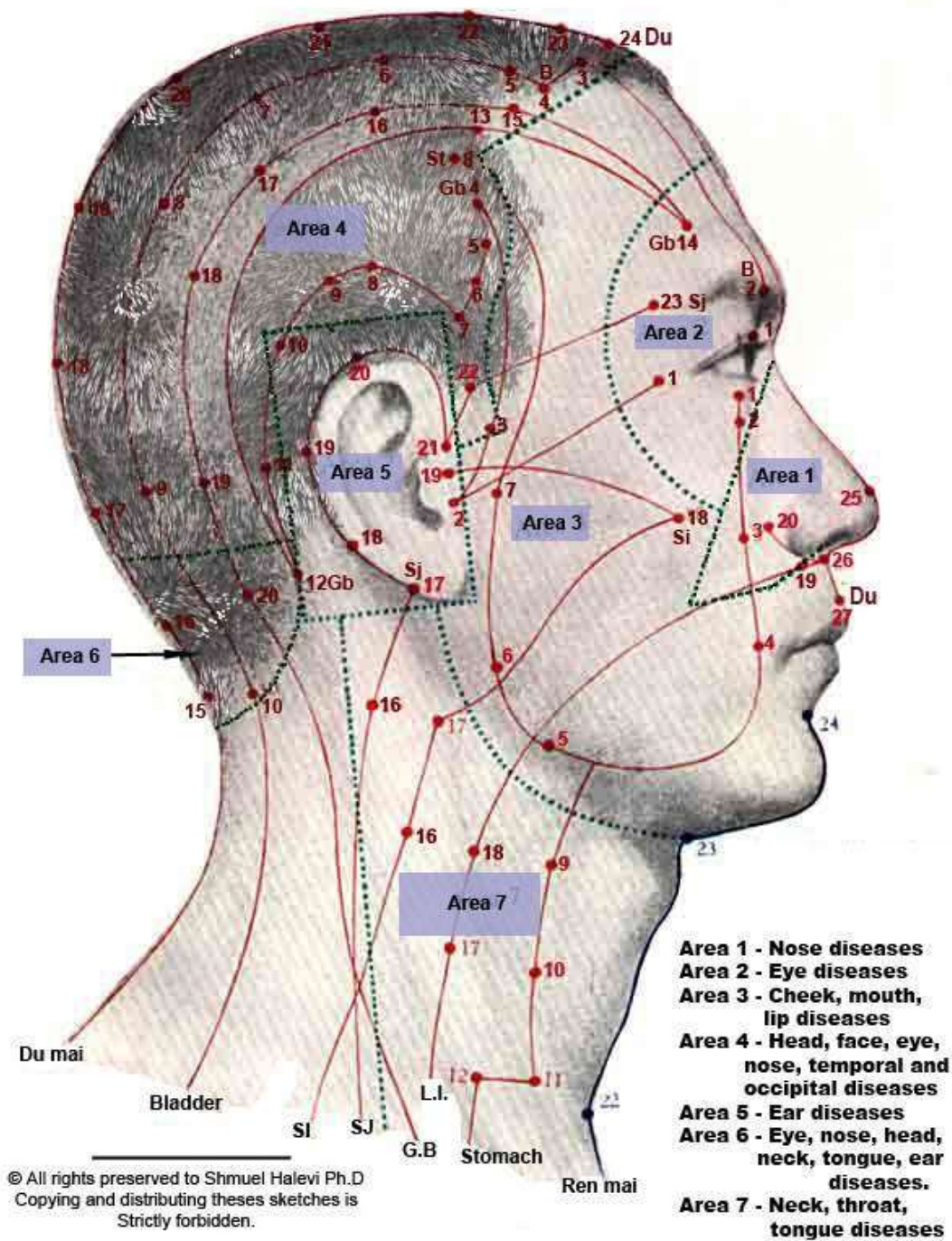
Yang and Yin meridians

- For example, the Luo meridians of the hand Taiyin lung, foot Taiyin spleen, and foot Yangming stomach directly connect to the ear.
- All the blood goes to the face and head, and the essence goes to the eye, thereby sending energy to the ear.
- This theory was adapted and developed over thousands of years and continues to be developed today.



Auricular Acupuncture

- Using the microsystem of auricular acupuncture, you can treat the whole body merely by treating points on the external ear, or auricle. In other words, the whole body is projected onto the auricle. Another way of putting it is that the ear “mirrors” the whole body, or reflects an image of it.
- In some acupuncture textbooks, there is an illustration of an inverted near-term fetus projected onto the auricle. While comparing this illustration to a map of auricular acupoints, it immediately becomes clear that the classic Chinese acupuncture points on the ear are in a similar position to the various anatomical areas of the fetus.
- The head acupuncture points, for example, are located on the ear lobe. All the major organs of the fetus are located in the “well” or concha of the ear, and the lower limbs of the fetus are positioned at the top of the ear, as are the acupuncture points for the knees, toes, etc.





Ear System

- In 1956, research published in the Shan Dong province of China indicated that ear acupuncture can treat acute tonsillitis.
- In 1957, French and German scientists (P. Nogier, L. R. Boundig, and F. Bahr) developed the first ear acupuncture points chart with the picture of the **upside-down fetus** on the ear and 50 auricular micro-system points.
- They provided detailed information to diagnose and treat diseases using the ear. After Nogier's work, Chinese acupuncturists proposed an international standard for auricular nomenclature to the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1987, and Er Zhong point was included in that standard.



Copyright



Scalp System



Main Systems

- 頭皮針穴名國際化標準方案
- 焦順發頭針
- 方雲鵬頭針
- 朱明清頭針
- 湯頌延頭針
- 林學儉頭針
- 于致順頭針
- 頭針運動療法
- 劉炳權八卦頭針

1. International Standard of Nomenclature for Scalp Acupuncture (ISNSA)
2. Stimulation areas of the cerebral cortex (Jiao)
3. Head imaging scalp acupuncture (Fang)
4. Therapeutic zone scalp acupuncture (Zhu)
5. Yin-Yang scalp acupuncture (Tang)
6. New stimulation area for cerebral cortex functions (Lin)
7. Experimental scalp acupuncture
8. Ba Gua scalp acupuncture (Liu)
9. Japanese scalp acupuncture (Yamamoto)
10. Head meridians and points



Clinical application

- Successful treatment of phantom limb pain and phantom limb sensation in the traumatic amputation using scalp acupuncture
- <http://www.acupuncturetoday.com/mpacms/at/article.php?id=30431>
- <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4145449/>



Eye Acupuncture



Eye acupuncture

- With eye acupuncture, the eyes are used for both the diagnosis and the treatment of disease.
- To treat disease, select points along the orbital margin of the eye for stimulation.
- Eye acupuncture is different from other acupuncture micro-systems in that the changes in the vessels of the bulbar conjunctiva are observed for diagnosis.
- Point selection and treatment principles are based on these findings.



Eye Acupuncture

- Eye acupuncture therapy is based on the theory of the *Nei Jing*, and the famous Hua Tuo, who observed the eyes to formulate his diagnosis.
- Doctor Jing-Shan Peng 彭靜山 developed eye acupuncture theory in the early 1970s.
- His ideas came from classic Chinese medical sources; he used these ideas clinically, and through much research invented this acupuncture therapy to treat diseases of the body. The theory was recognized in 1986 and has since spread around the world.
- Other lineages Dr. Gou-Zhen Li 李國政道家眼針

