



Scalp Acupuncture

頭皮針

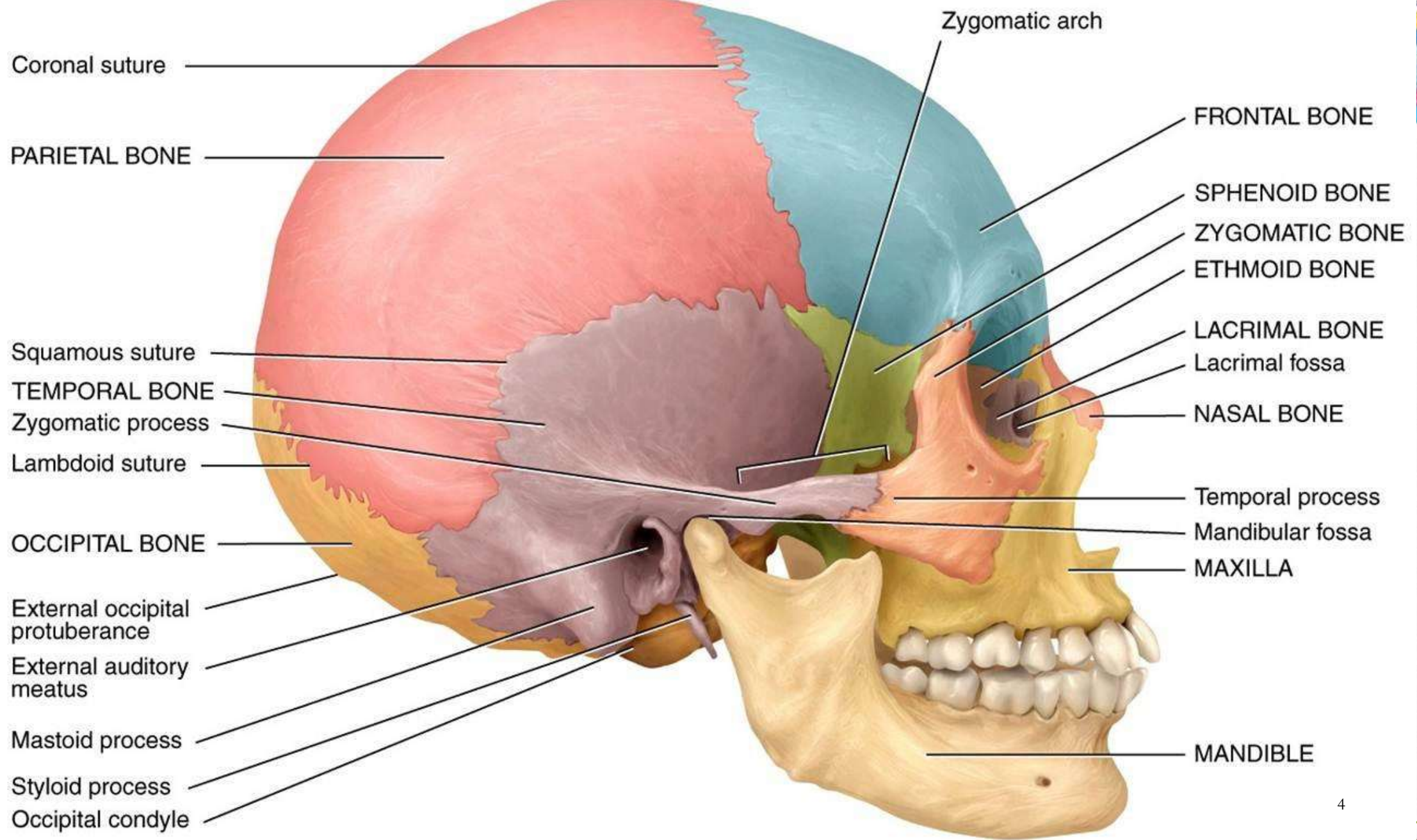


Structure of the Skull

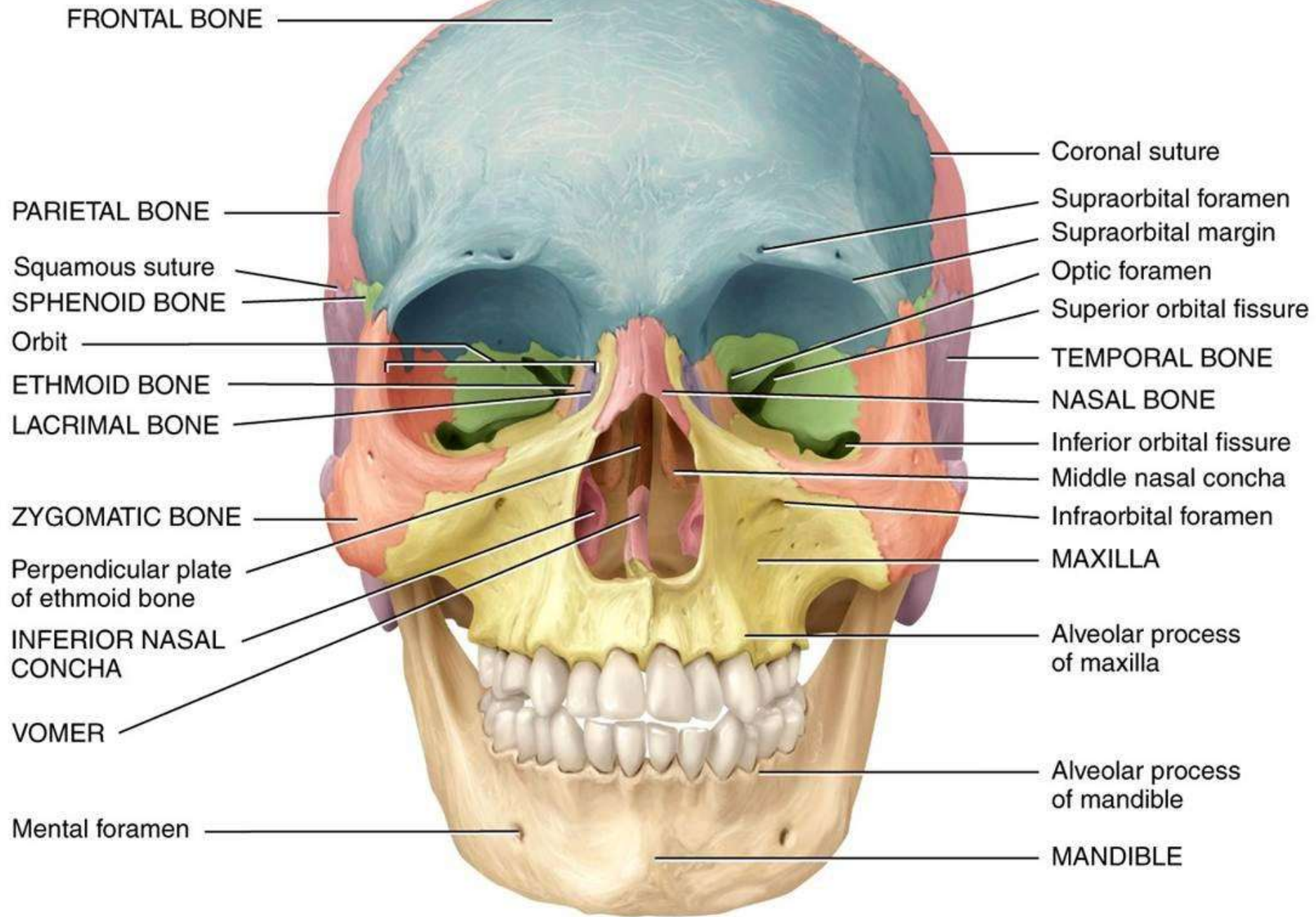


BONES:

- 1. Frontal bone: anterior to the calvaria “skull”; unpaired
- 2. Parietal bones: posterior to the frontal bone; paired
- 3. Occipital bone: posterior to the parietal bones; unpaired
- 4. Temporal bones: on the sides of the skull; paired
- 5. Sphenoid bone: anterior to the temporal bones and base of the occipital bone traversing from the left to right sides of the skull; unpaired



Right lateral view

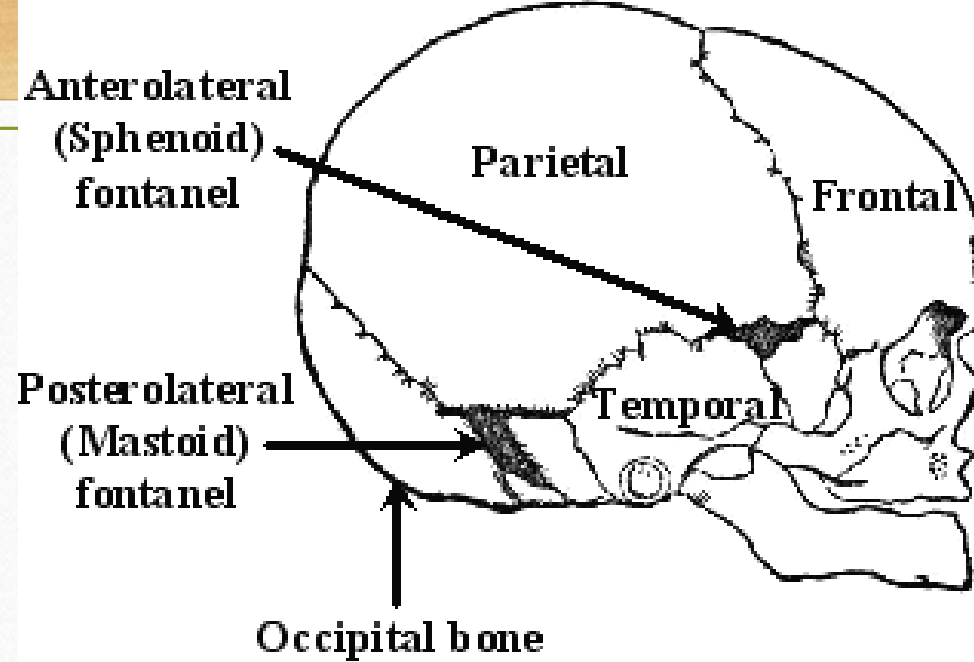
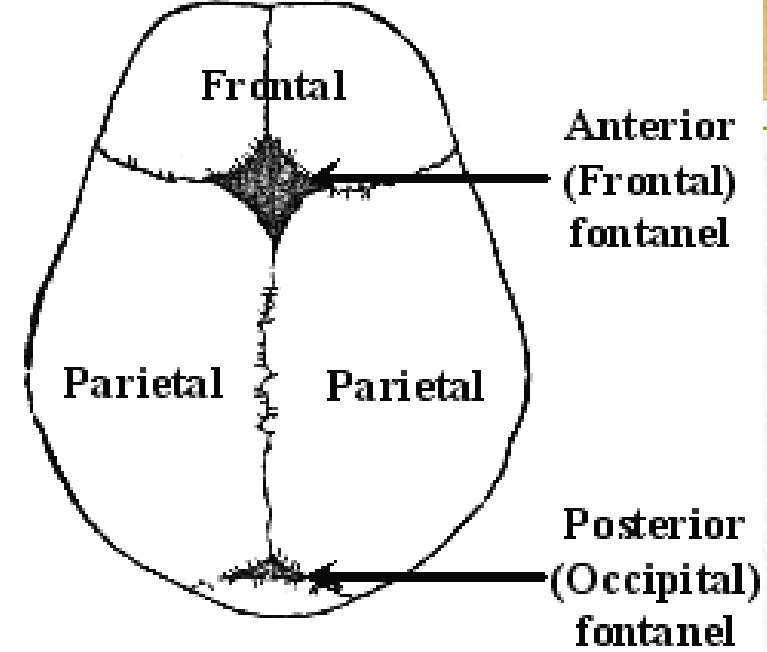
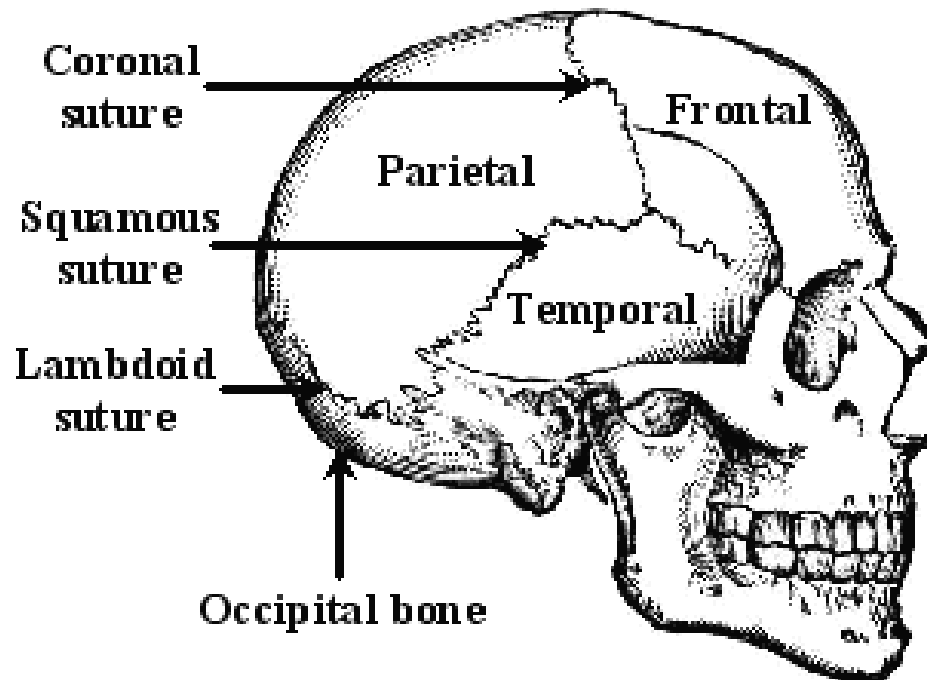
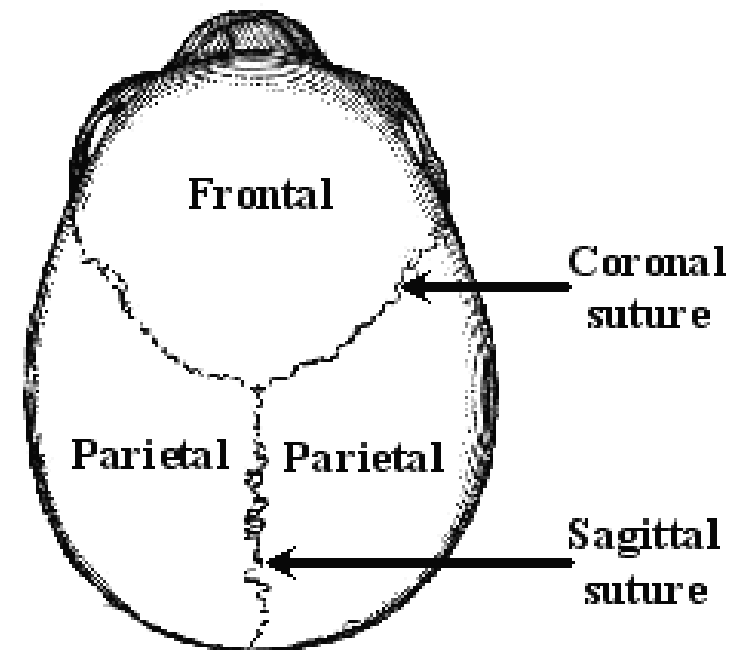


Anterior view



SUTURES:

- 1. Coronal suture: the suture between the frontal bone and the two parietal bones
- 2. Sagittal suture: the suture between the two parietal bones
- 3. Lambdoid suture: the suture between the two parietal bones and the occipital bone
- 4. Squamosal suture: the suture between the temporal and parietal bones

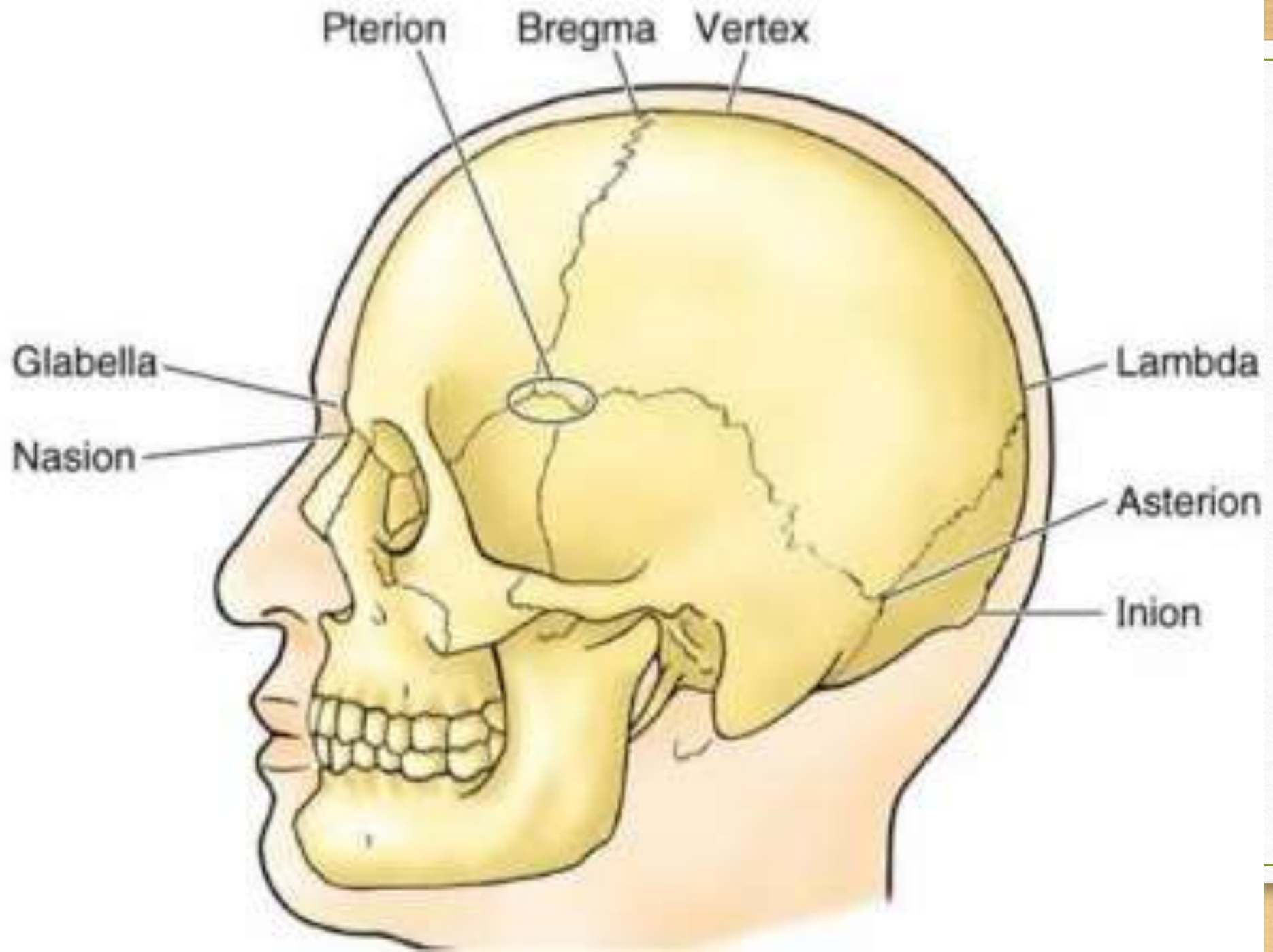


NOTE: Skulls are not to scale



JUNCTION AREAS:

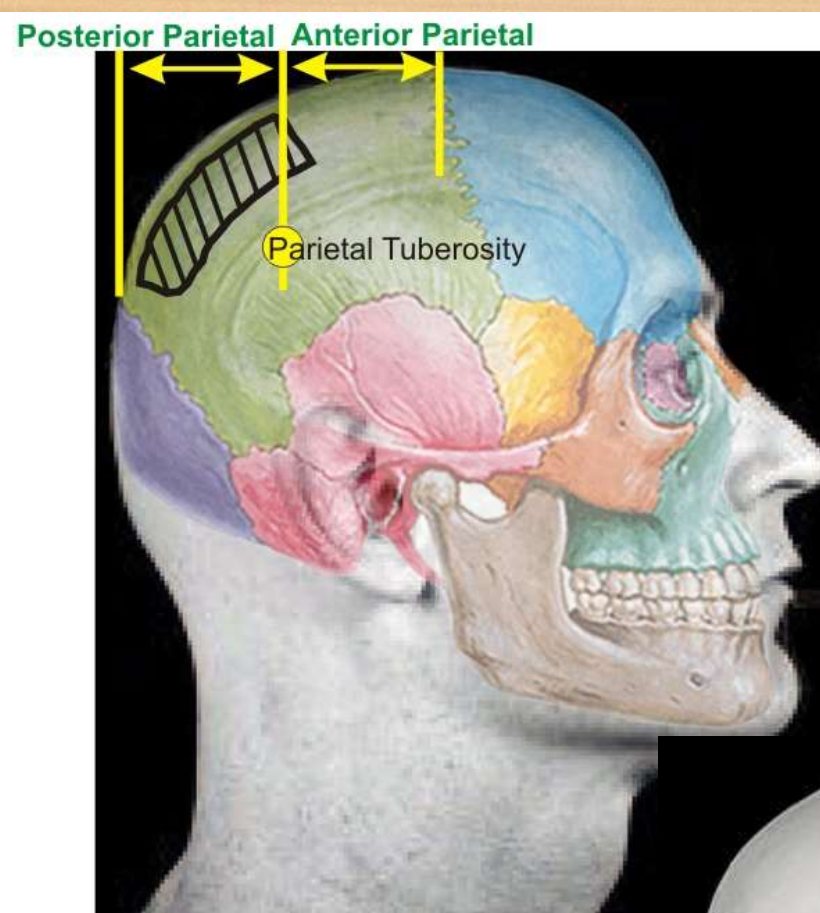
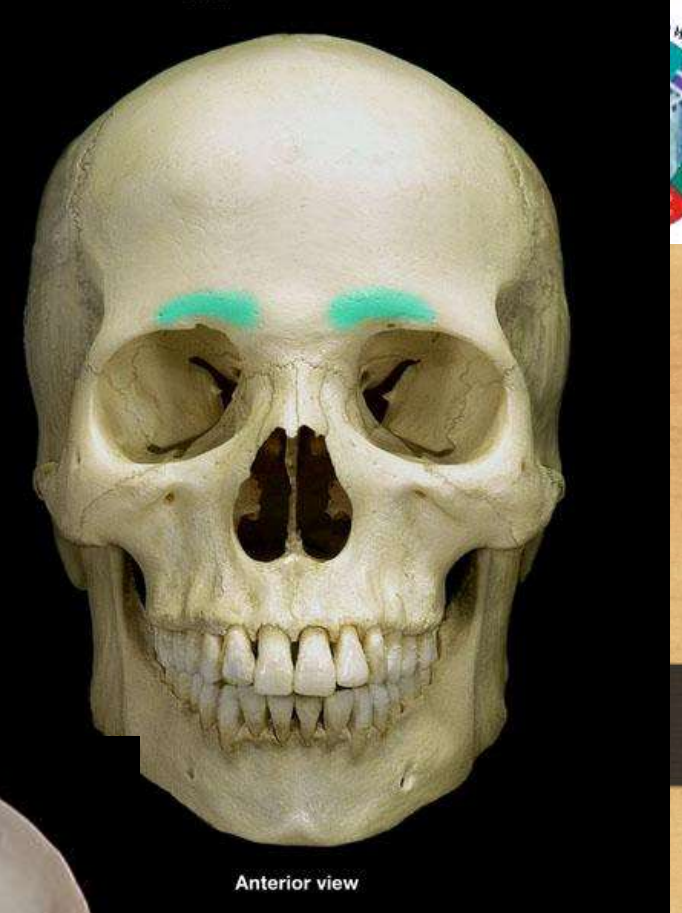
- **1. Bregma:** junction of the coronal and sagittal sutures
- **2. Lambda:** junction of the sagittal and lambdoid sutures
- **3. Pterion:** junction of the frontal, parietal, sphenoid, and temporal bones





Skeletal Surface Landmarks

- **FRONTAL TUBEROSITY:** Located 3.0 cm above the midpoint of each supraorbital margin.
- **PARIETAL TUBEROSITY:** Superior, posterior part of the parietal bone, where there is a prominence.
- **SUPERCILIARY ARCH:** A ridge located below the frontal tuberosity above the supraorbital margin.
- **GLABELLA:** Between the two superciliary arches. It is the area used to measure the size of the skull.



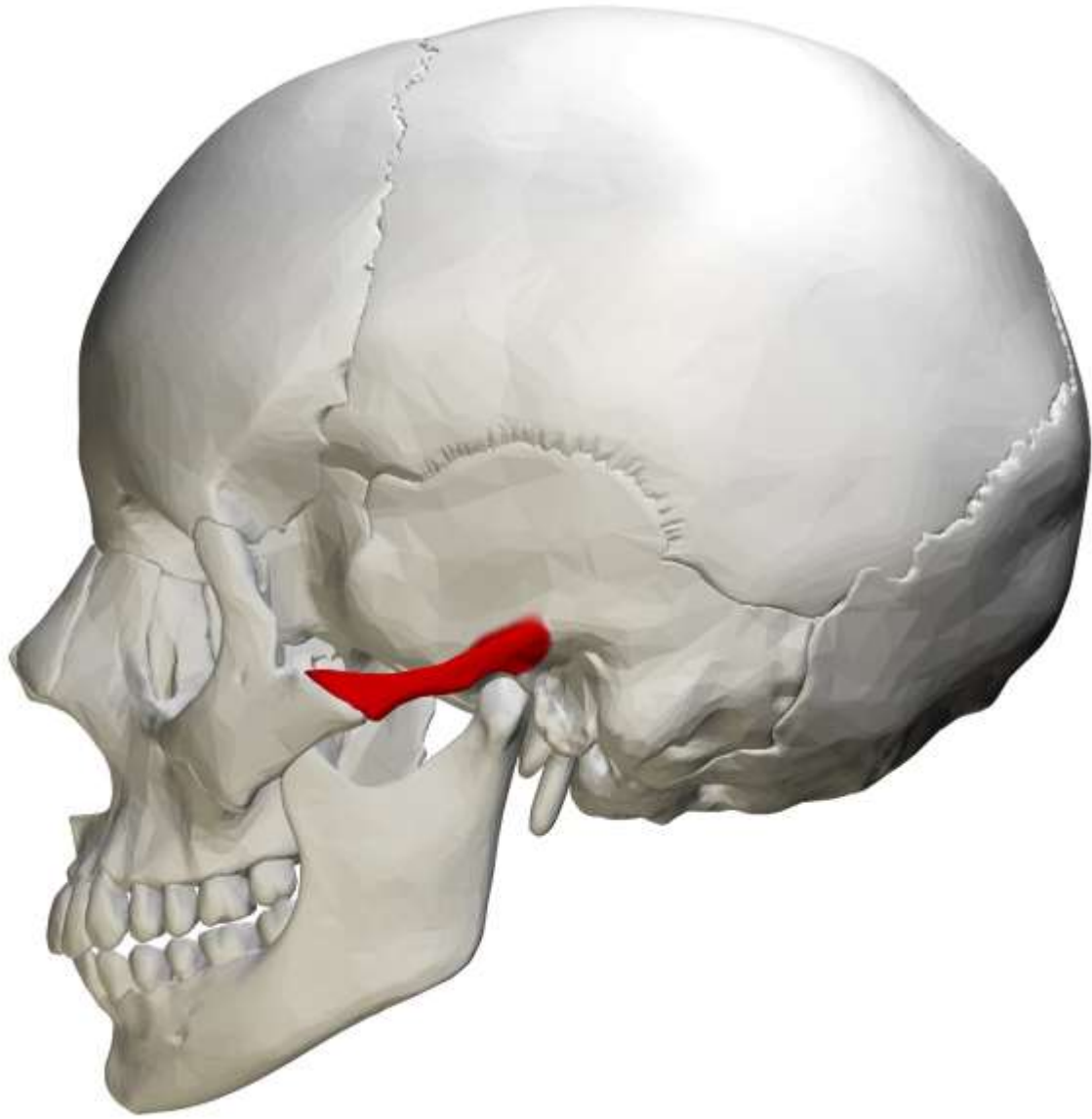
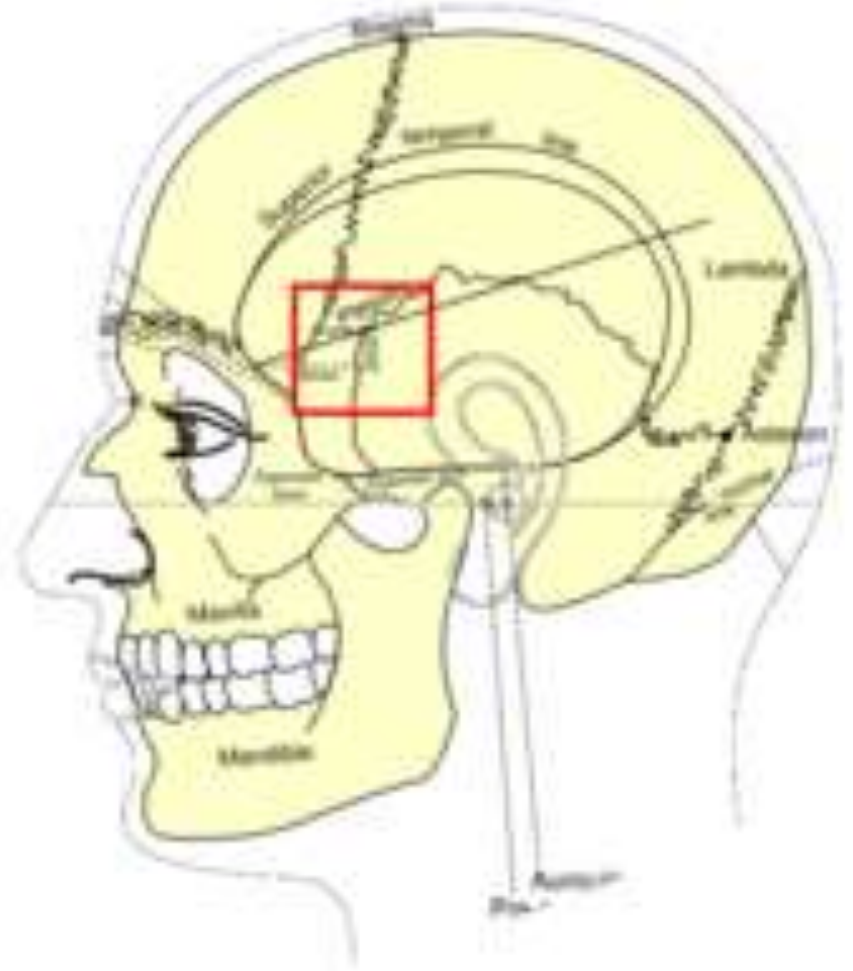
Anterior view





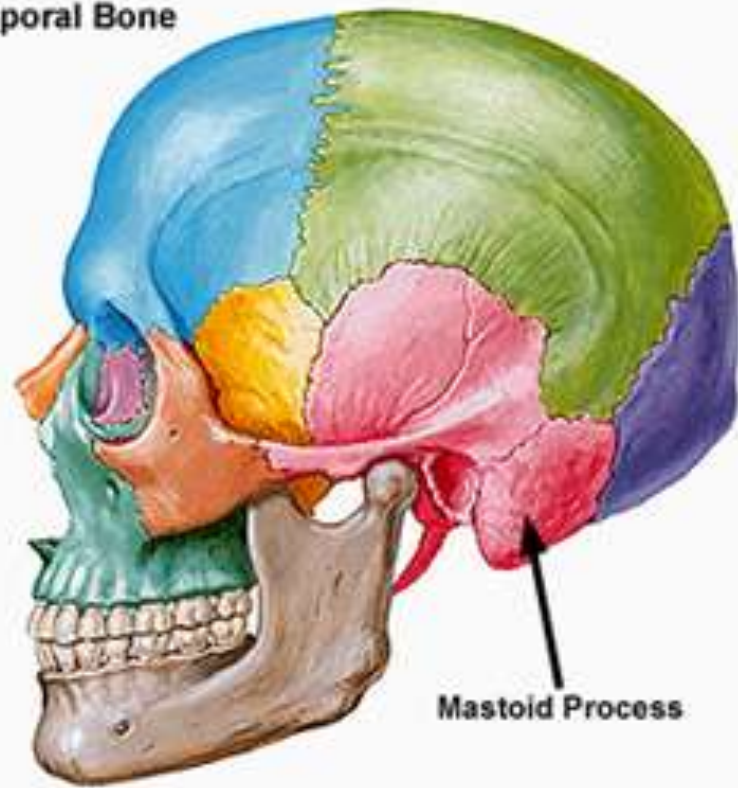
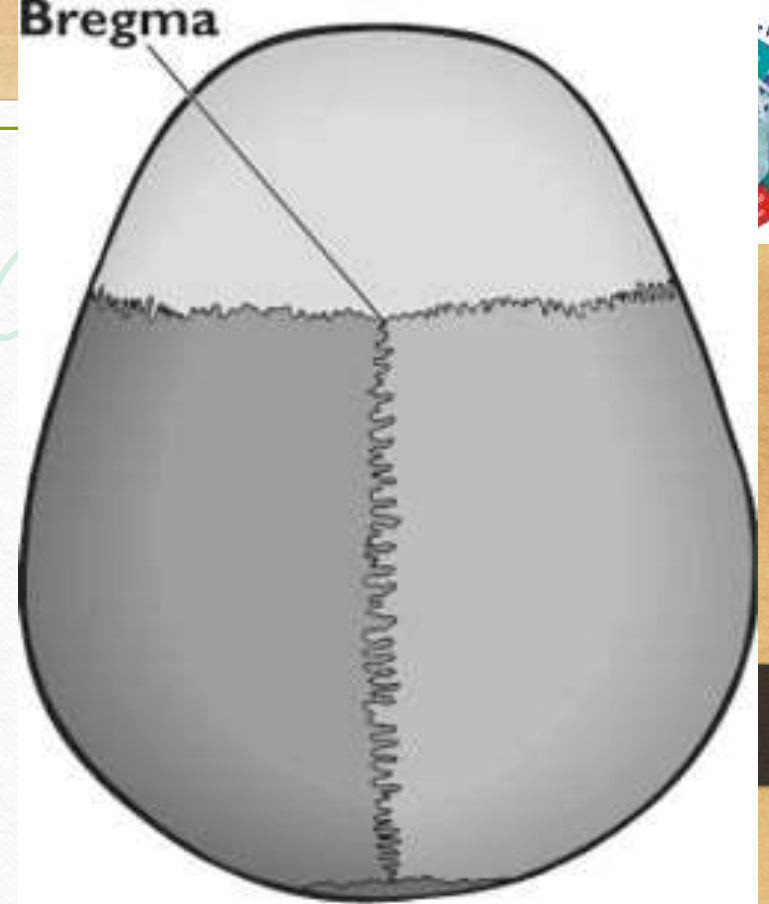
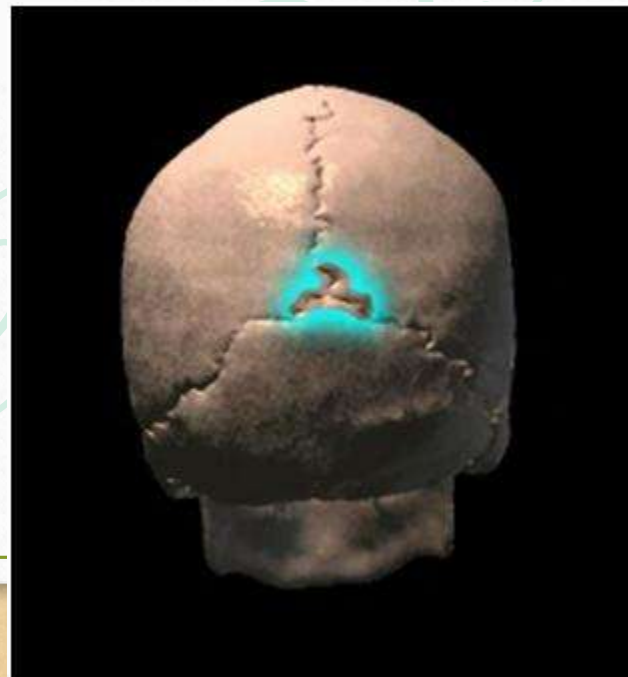
ZYGOMATIC ARCH & PTERION

- **ZYGOMATIC ARCH:** Located at the lateral side of the face, anterior to the external auditory meatus. The zygomatic arch is the meeting area of the temporal process of the zygomatic bone and the zygomatic process of the temporal bone.
- **PTERION:** Located 3.8 cm above the midpoint of the zygomatic arch where the frontal, parietal, sphenoid, and temporal bones all come together. The anterior branch of the **superficial temporal artery** is located in this area. *It is the most fragile area of the skull.*





-
- **MASTOID PROCESS OF THE TEMPORAL BONE:** A round process located posterior and inferior to the ear.
 - **EXTERNAL OCCIPITAL PROTUBERANCE:** The midline ridge on the posterior and inferior part of the occipital bone.
 - **BREGMA:** A connecting area between the frontal bone and the parietal bones. It is an intersection point of the coronal suture and the sagittal suture. It is the site of the anterior fontanelle.
 - **LAMBDA:** Located at the junction of the sagittal and lambdoid sutures. It is the site of the posterior fontanelle, 6.0 cm above the external occipital protuberance.





Ten different scalp acupuncture systems exist:

- 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
- 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**)



International Standard of Nomenclature for Scalp Acupuncture (ISNSA)

17



Intro

- The International Standard of Nomenclature for Scalp Acupuncture (ISNSA) was adopted in 1984 and reconfirmed in 1989 by the World Health Organization for the purpose of international academic exchange along with growth, improvement, and development of acupuncture.
- This standard designated *4 original regions and 14 original lines.*



According to traditional Chinese medicine, the standard lines of scalp acupuncture are based on the following principles of point selection:

- 1. Select points from the area you wish to treat.
- 2. Draw a line from point to point.
- 3. Determine the meridian this line is on.



STANDARD LINES, LOCATIONS, AND INDICATIONS:

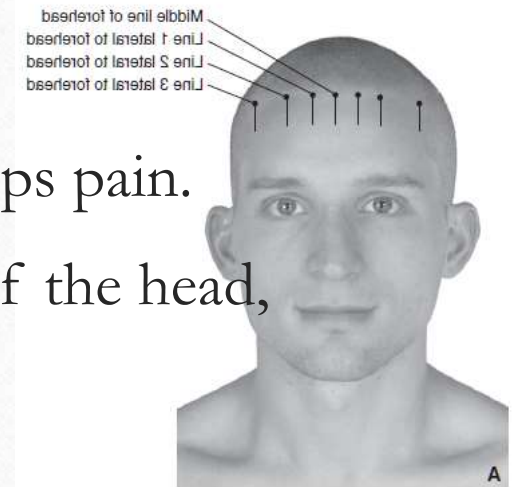
Frontal region



Line MS1: Middle line of forehead

額中線(E Zhong Xian)

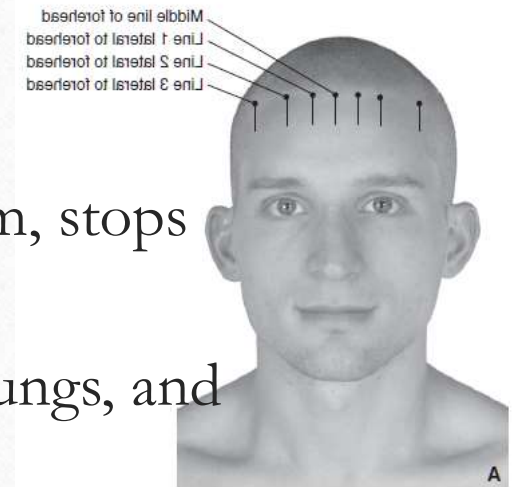
- Location: Starting at Du 24 (Shen Ting), which is 0.5 cun directly above the midpoint of the anterior hairline, and extending 1 cun anterior.
- Meridians: Du meridian.
- Functions: Opens orifices, revives Shen, expels wind, and stops pain.
- Indications: Neuropsychiatric disorders, epilepsy, problems of the head, nose, tongue, and throat, headache, and insomnia.





Line MS2: Line 1 Lateral to Forehead 額旁一線(E Pang Xian I)

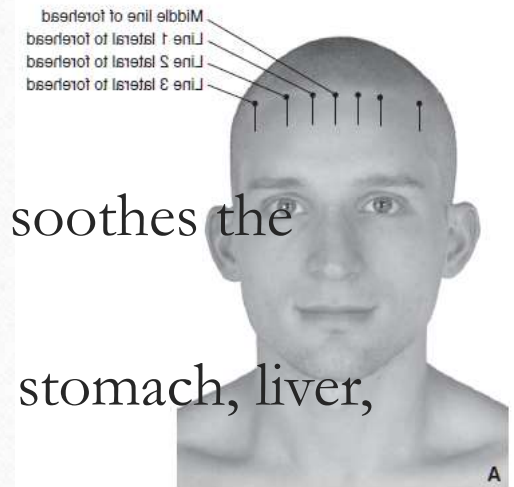
- Location: Lateral to MS1 and superior to the inner canthus, starting at UB 3 (Mei Chong), which is 0.5 cun within the anterior hairline, and extending 1 cun anterior.
- Meridians: Urinary Bladder meridian.
- Functions: Opens the lungs, stops asthma, transforms phlegm, stops coughing, and revives Shen.
- Indications: Upper Jiao disorders and diseases of the heart, lungs, and bronchi.





Line MS3: Line 2 Lateral to Forehead 額旁二線 (E Pang Xian II)

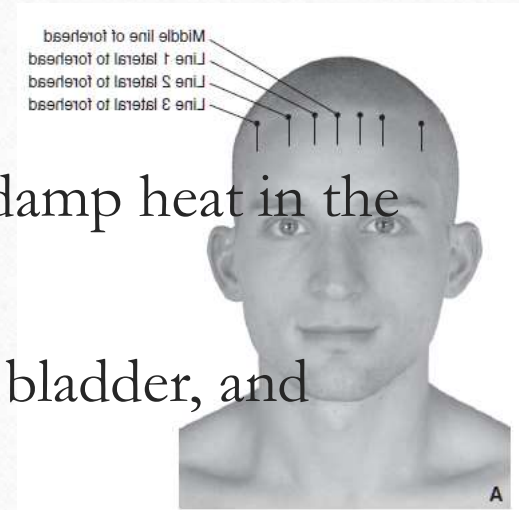
- Location: Lateral to MS2 and directly above the pupil, starting at GB 15 (Tou Lin Qi), which is 0.5 cun within the anterior hairline, and extending 1 cun anterior.
- Meridians: Gallbladder meridian.
- Functions: Tonifies the spleen, harmonizes the stomach, and soothes the liver.
- Indications: Middle Jiao disorders and diseases of the spleen, stomach, liver, and gallbladder.

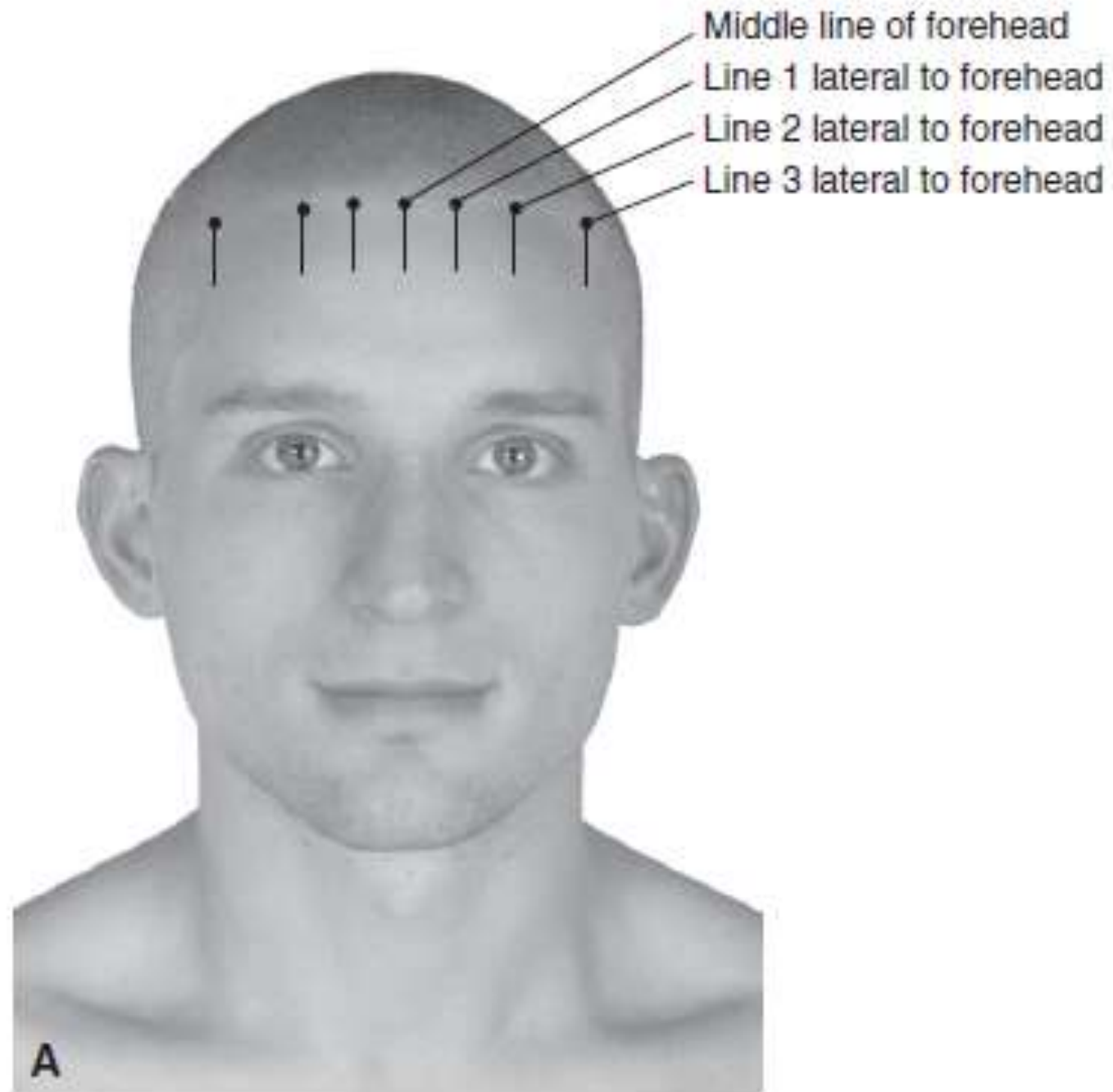




Line MS4: Line 3 Lateral to Forehead 額旁三線 (E Pang Xian III)

- Location: Lateral to MS3 and directly above the outer canthus, starting 0.75 cun medial to ST 8 (Tou Wei) and extending 1 cun anterior.
- Meridians: Gallbladder and Stomach meridians.
- Functions: Tonifies the kidney, stabilizes essence, and clears damp heat in the lower Jiao.
- Indications: Lower Jiao disorders and diseases of the kidney, bladder, and reproductive system.







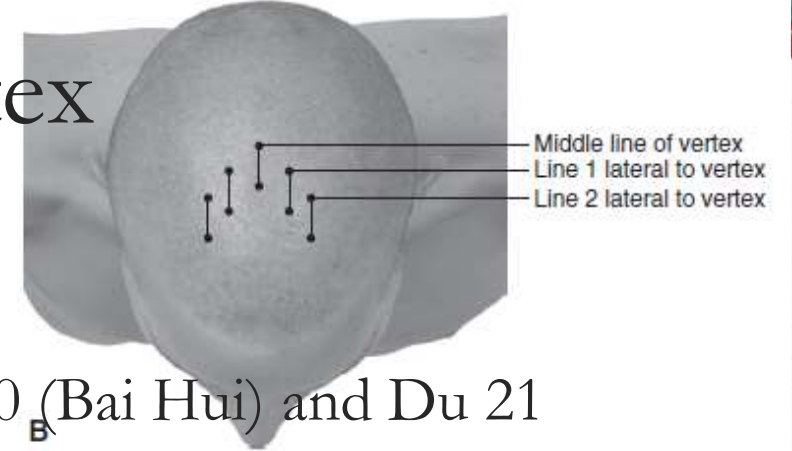
STANDARD LINES, LOCATIONS, AND INDICATIONS:

Vertex region



Line MS5: Middle Line of Vertex

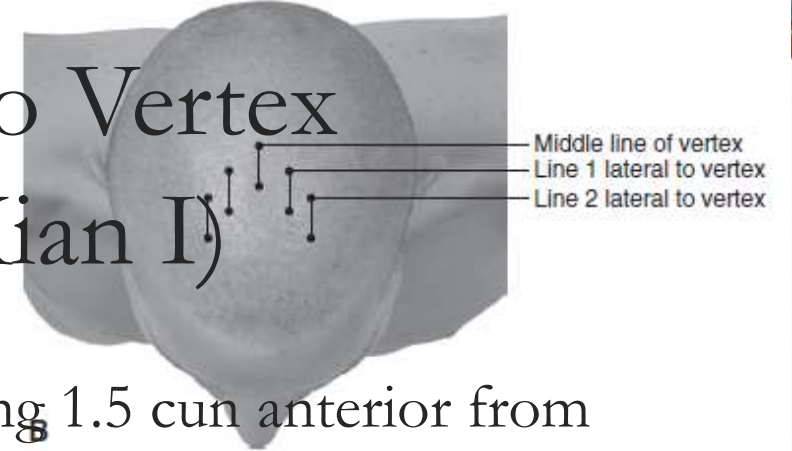
頂中線 (Ding Zhong Xian)



- Location: On the midline of the head between Du 20 (Bai Hui) and Du 21 (Qian Ding) about 1.5 cun in length.
- Meridians: Du meridian.
- Functions: Opens the meridian, raises Yang, benefits the Qi, soothes the liver, and extinguishes wind.
- Indications: Nocturia, anal prolapse, hypertension, pain at the vertex of the head, and problems of the sacral and lumbar vertebrae, low back, legs, and feet, such as pain, numbness, or paralysis of the lower limbs.



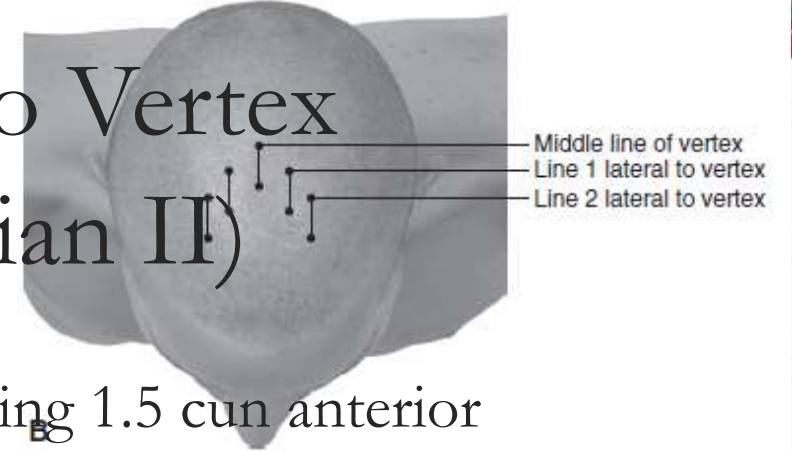
Line MS8: Line 1 Lateral to Vertex 頂旁一線 (Ding Pang Xian I)



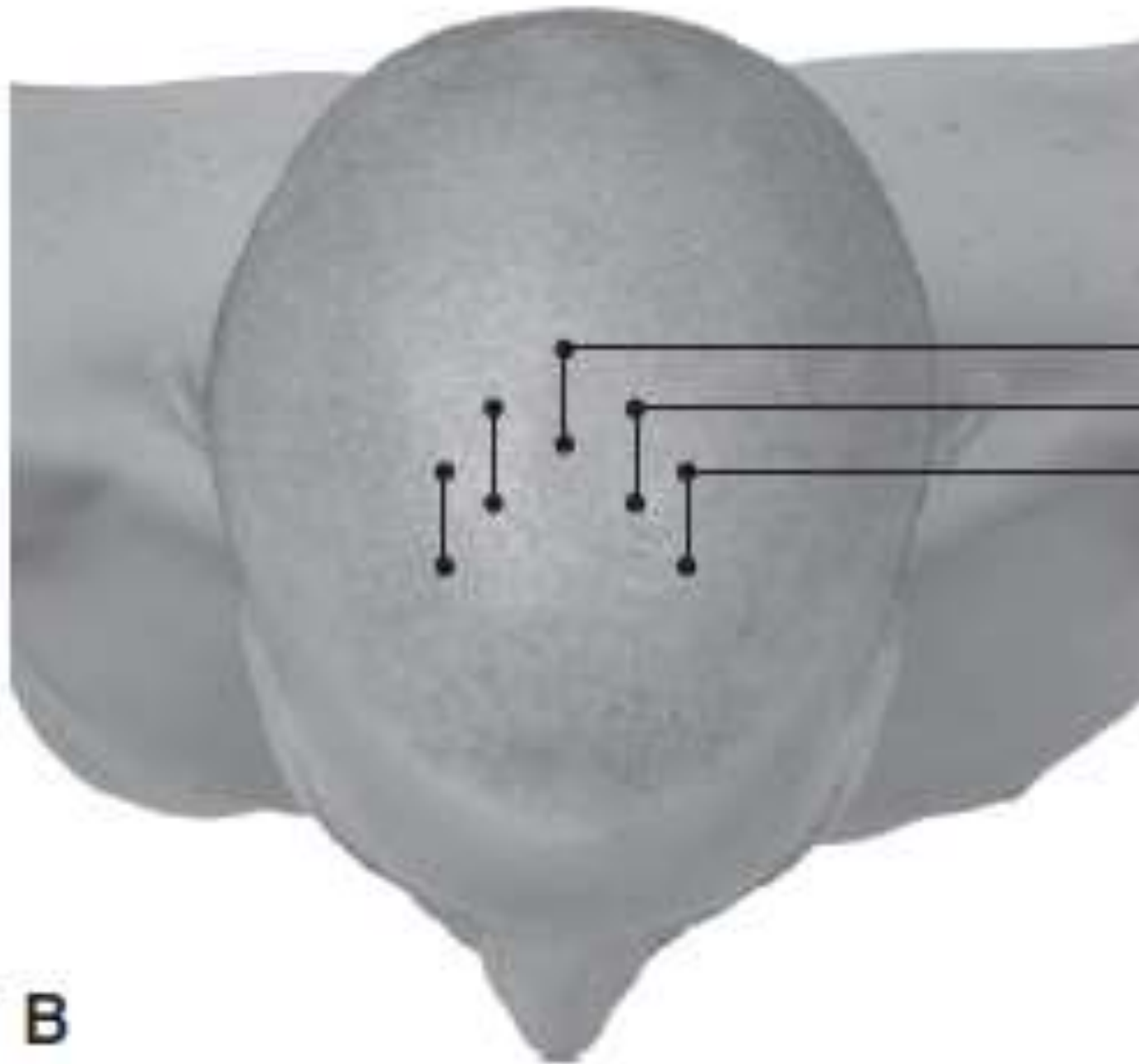
- Location: 1.5 cun lateral and parallel to MS5 extending 1.5 cun anterior from UB 7 (Tong Tian).
- Meridians: Urinary Bladder meridian.
- Functions: Opens the meridian and stops pain.
- Indications: Low back pain, leg pain, and foot problems, such as numbness and paralysis.



Line MS9: Line 2 Lateral to Vertex 頂旁二線 (Ding Pang Xian II)



- Location: 0.75 cun lateral and parallel to MS8 extending 1.5 cun anterior from GB 17 (Zhen Ying).
- Meridians: Gallbladder meridian.
- Functions: Opens the meridian and stops pain.
- Indications: Pain, numbness, and paralysis of the shoulder, arm, and hands.



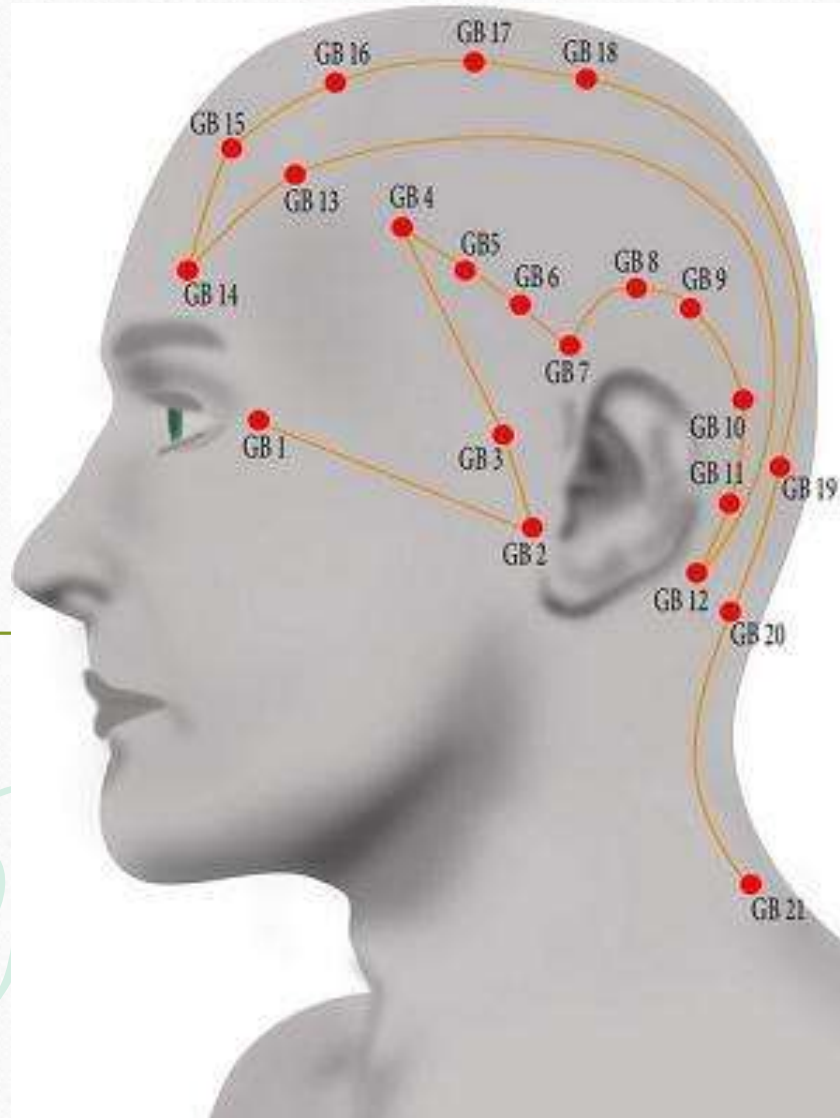
Middle line of vertex
Line 1 lateral to vertex
Line 2 lateral to vertex

B



STANDARD LINES, LOCATIONS, AND INDICATIONS:

Temporal region

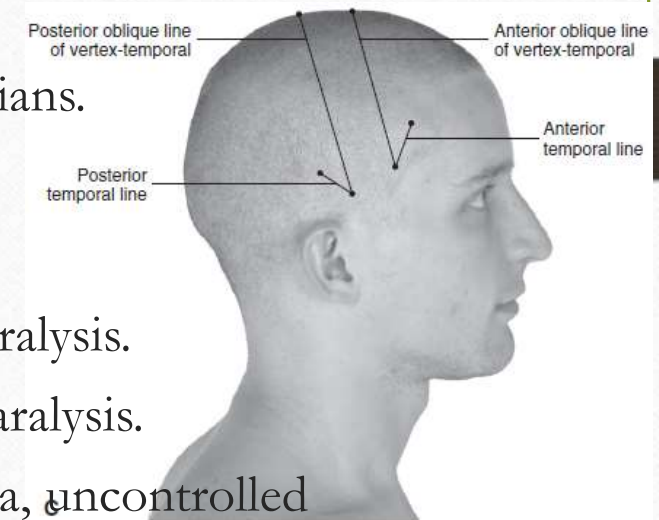




Line MS6: Anterior Oblique Line of Vertex Temporal

頂顳前斜線(Ding Nie Qian Xie Xian)

- Location: On the lateral side of the head, extending from Du 21 (Qian Ding) to GB 6 (Xuan Li); separate this distance into three equal parts.
- Meridians: Connects the Du, Gallbladder, and Urinary Bladder meridians.
- Functions: Opens the meridian and stops pain.
- Indications: Treats motor disorders.
- Upper third: Lower limb problems, including pain, numbness, and paralysis.
- Middle third: Upper limb problems, including pain, numbness, and paralysis.
- Lower third: Upper motor neuron paralysis of the face, motor aphasia, uncontrolled salivation, impaired speech, and cerebral arterial stenosis.

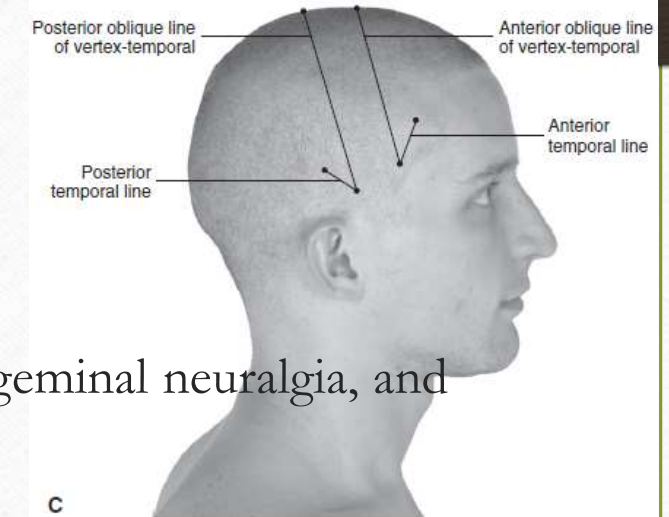




Line MS7: Posterior Oblique Line of Vertex-Temporal

頂顳後斜線(Ding Nie Hou Xie Xian)

- Location: On the lateral side of the head 1.5 cun parallel and posterior to MS6; extending from Du 20 (Bai Hui) to GB 7 (Qu Bin); separate the distance into three equal parts.
- Meridians: Connects the Du, Urinary Bladder, and Gallbladder meridians.
- Functions: Opens the meridian and stops pain.
- Indications: Treats sensory disorders.
- Upper third: Low back pain, numbness, and sensory disorders.
- Middle third: Pain and numbness of the upper limbs.
- Lower third: Pain and numbness of the face, migraine headaches, trigeminal neuralgia, and toothaches.

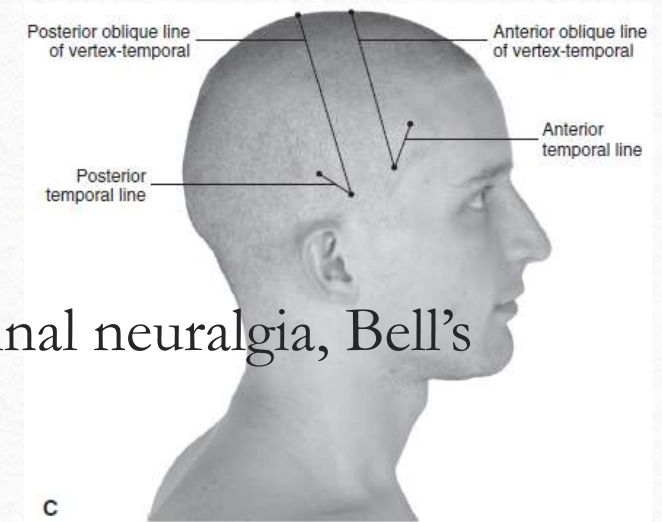




LineMS10: Anterior Temporal Line

顳前線 (Nie Qian Xian)

- Location: Within the hairline of the temporal region, from GB 4 (He Yan) to GB 6 (Xuan Li).
- Meridians: Gallbladder meridian.
- Functions: Opens the meridian and stops pain.
- Indications: Migraine headaches, motor aphasia, trigeminal neuralgia, Bell's palsy, and toothaches.

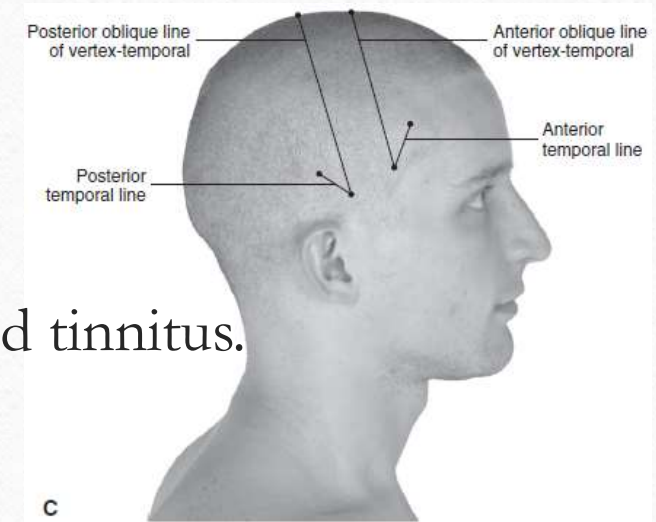




LineMS11: Posterior Temporal Line

顳後線(Nie Hou Xian)

- Location: On the lateral side of the head superior to the apex of the auricle from GB 8 (Shuai Gu) to GB 7 (Qu Bin).
- Meridians: Gallbladder meridian.
- Functions: Opens the meridian and stops pain.
- Indications: Migraine headaches, vertigo, deafness, and tinnitus.



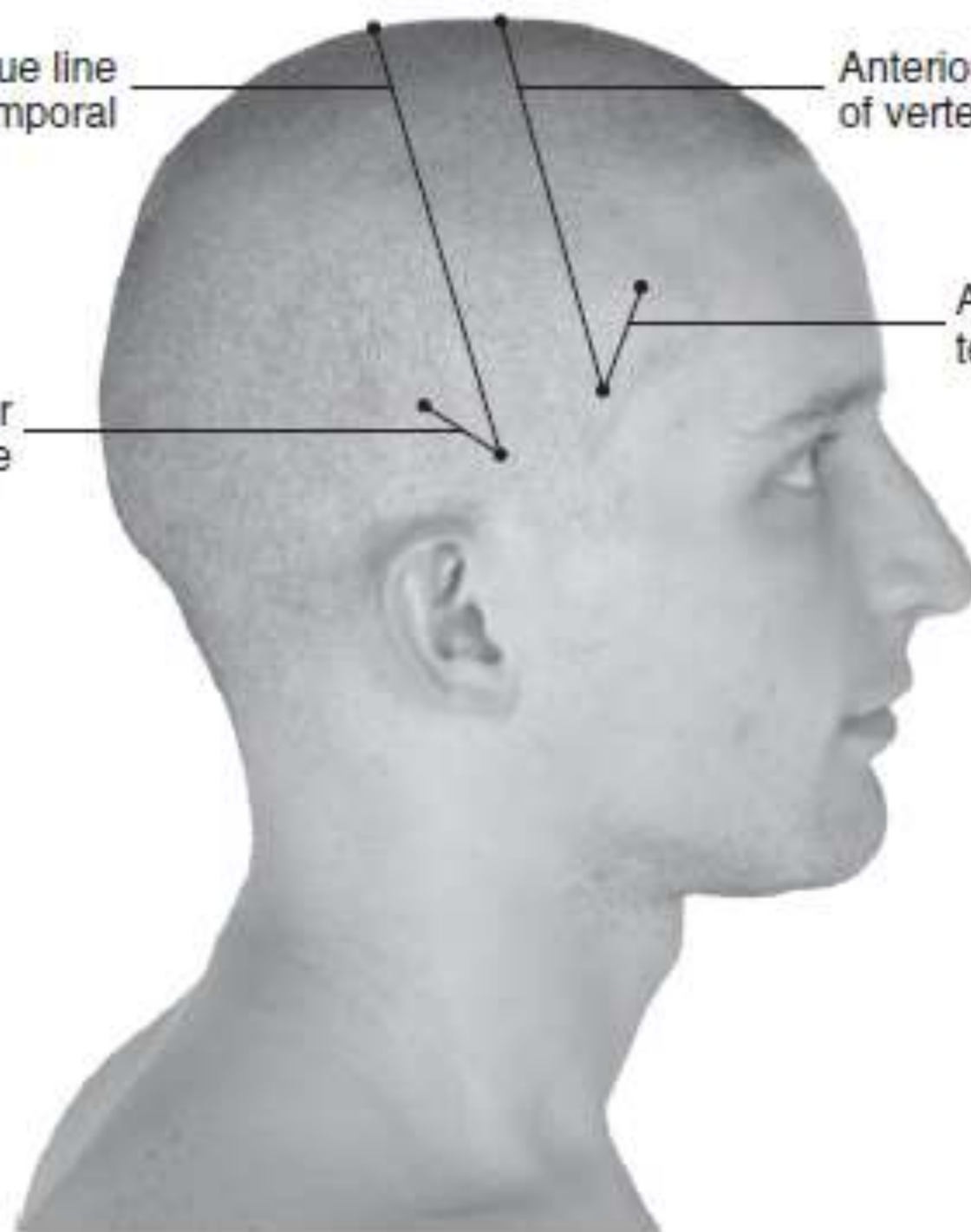


Posterior oblique line
of vertex-temporal

Anterior oblique line
of vertex-temporal

Posterior
temporal line

Anterior
temporal line

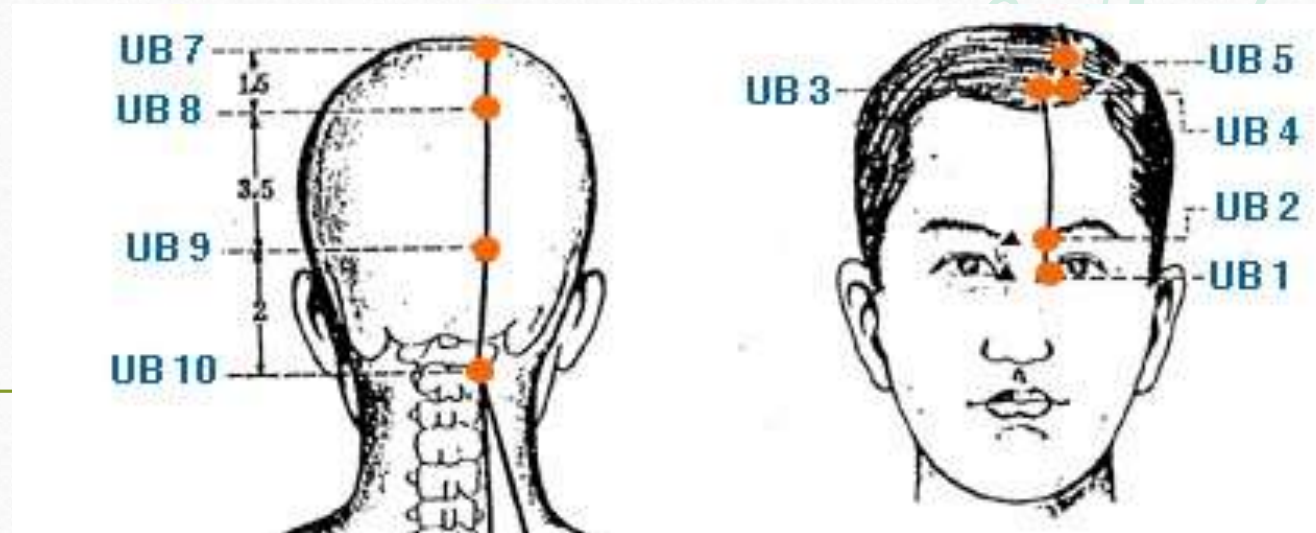


C



STANDARD LINES, LOCATIONS, AND INDICATIONS:

Occipital region

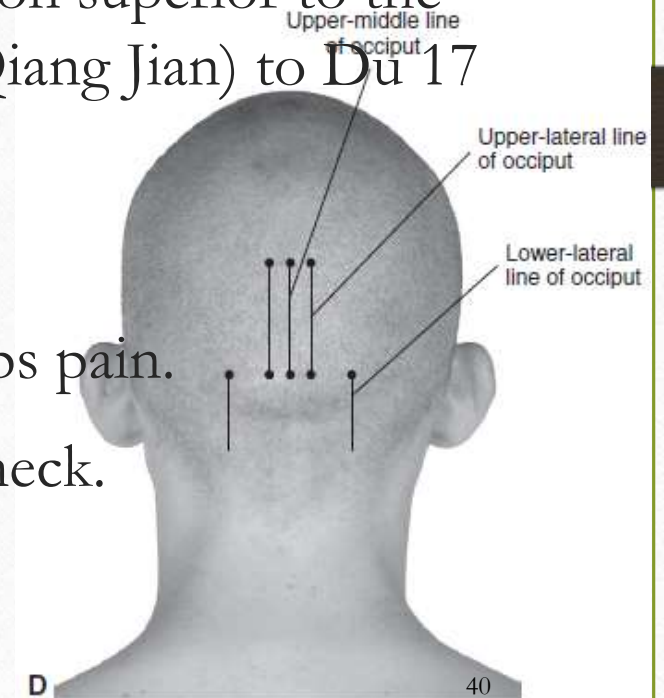




LineMS12: Upper-Middle Line of Occiput

枕上正中線 (Zhen Shang Zheng Zhong Xian)

- Location: On the midline of the head in the occipital region superior to the external occipital protuberance, extending from Du 18 (Qiang Jian) to Du 17 (Nao Hu).
- Meridians: Du meridian.
- Functions: Clears the eyes, benefits the low back, and stops pain.
- Indications: Blurred vision and pain and stiffness of the neck.

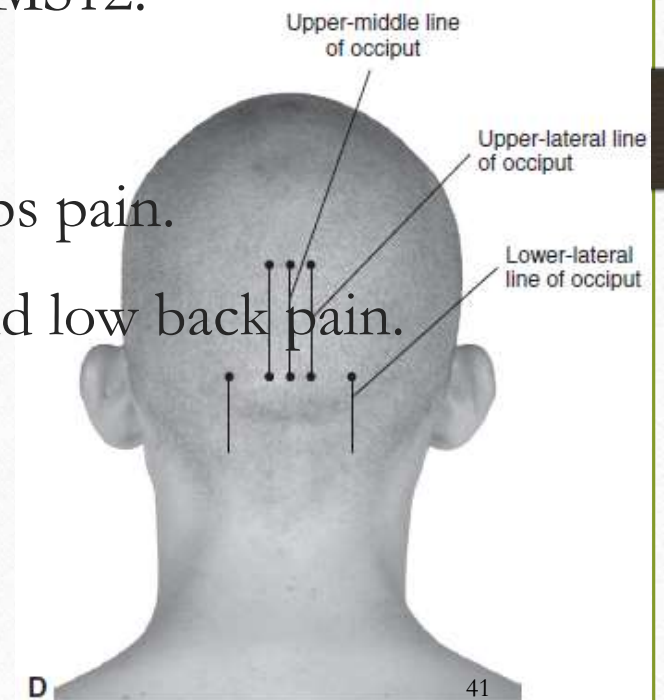




LineMS13: Upper-Lateral Line of Occiput

枕上旁線 (Zheng Shang Pang Xian)

- Location: 0.5 cun lateral to MS12 and the same length as MS12.
- Meridians: Urinary Bladder meridian.
- Functions: Clears the eyes, benefits the low back, and stops pain.
- Indications: Cortical blindness, cataracts, athlete's foot, and low back pain.

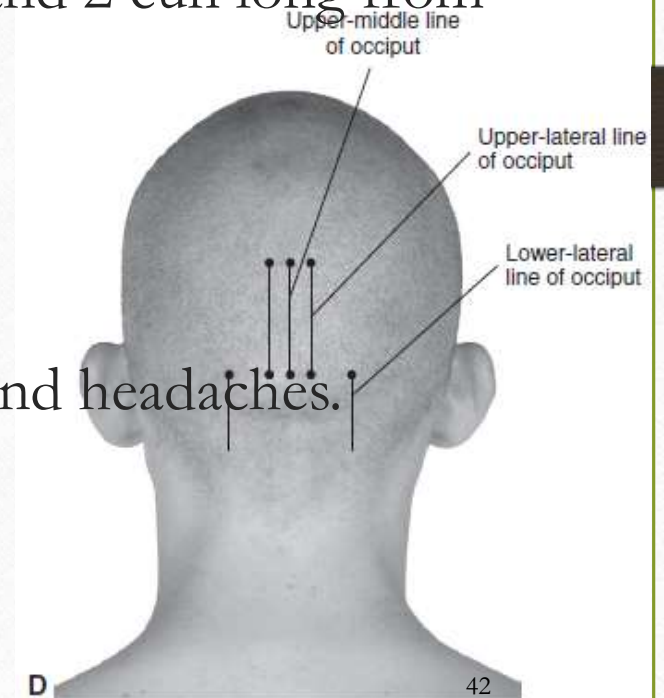


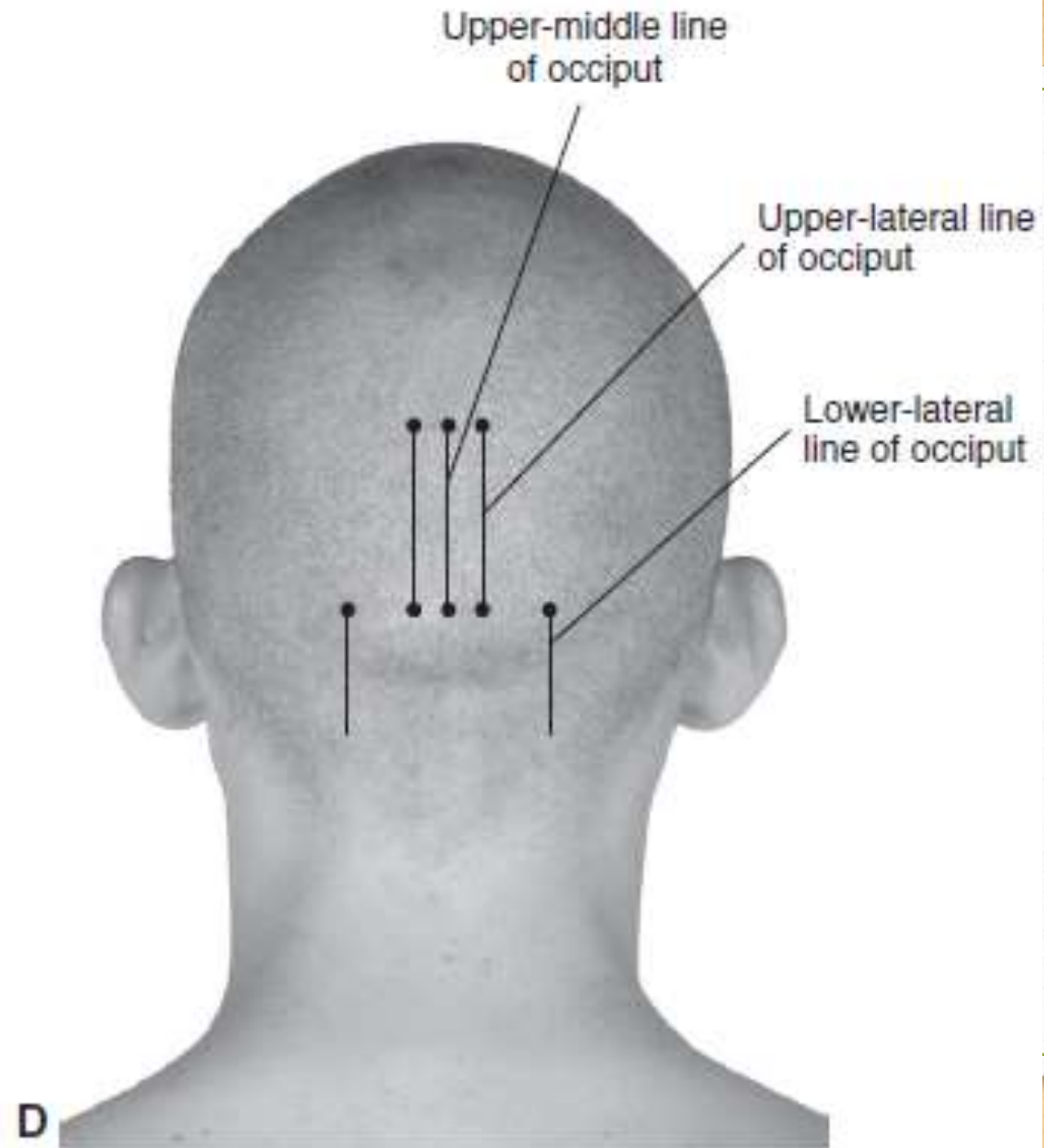


Line MS14: Lower-Lateral Line of Occiput

枕下旁線(Zheng Xia Pang Xian)

- Location: Inferior to the external occipital protuberance and 2 cun long from UB 9 (Yu Zhen) to UB 10 (Tian Zhu).
- Meridians: Urinary Bladder meridian.
- Functions: Opens the meridian and pacifies wind.
- Indications: Loss of balance due to cerebellum disorder and headaches.







JIAO SCALP ACUPUNCTURE



Intro

- The Jiao Scalp Acupuncture system was developed in the 1970s.
- It was invented by Dr. Shun- Fa Jiao at the Scalp Acupuncture Institute of Yun Cheng City in Shanxi, China.
- Dr. Jiao founded this theory, which is based on the relationship between cerebral cortex function and acupuncture needle reaction, conduction, and functions, as well as clinical results.
- **There are 16 stimulation areas on the scalp.**



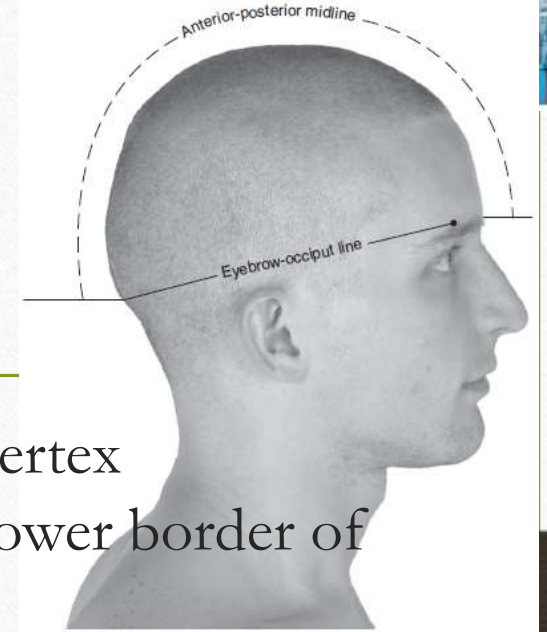
特點

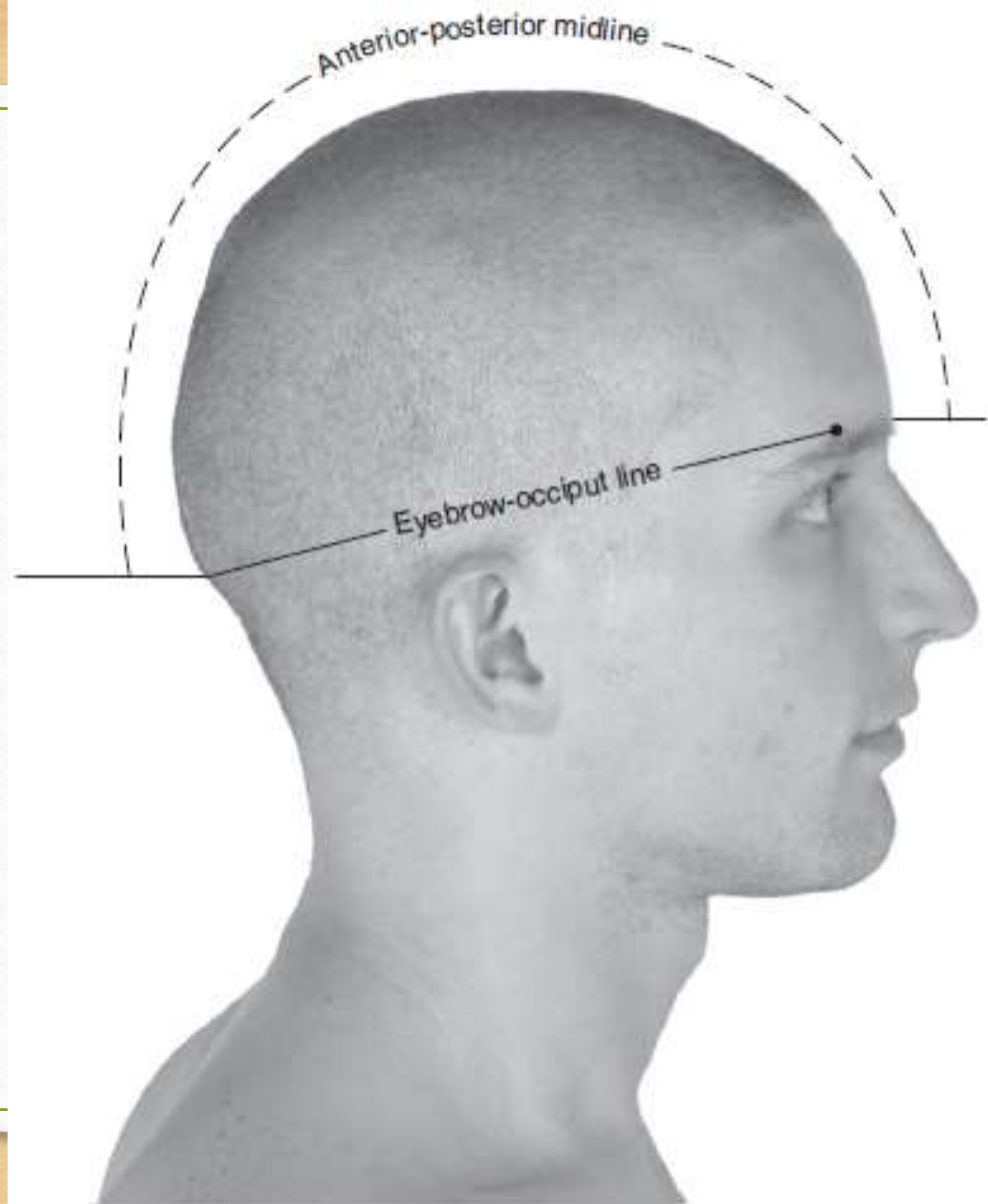
- This method is a combination of traditional Chinese medicine with modern medical knowledge of **cerebral cortex function.**
- The Jiao acupuncture techniques focus on inserting the needle quickly, fast rotation manipulation, and quickly withdrawing the needle
- In the Jiao Scalp Acupuncture system, the side of the head can be viewed as being in the shape of a human body with the head downward and the feet upward.
- Therefore the foot area of the body is located close to the vertex, and the face area of the body is located around the lower temple area of the head

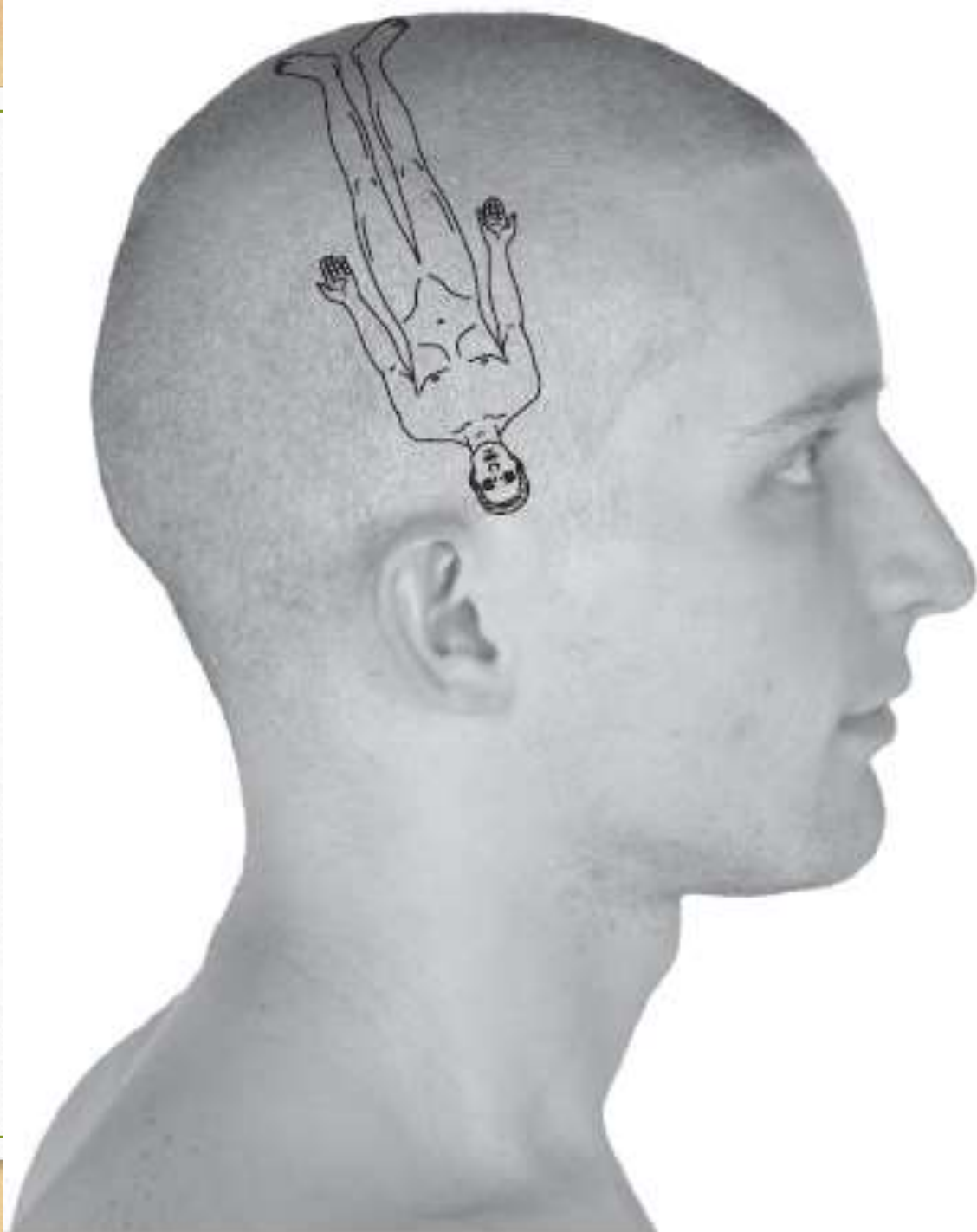


STANDARD LINES:

- **Anterior-posterior midline:** the midline running across the vertex connecting the midpoint between the two eyebrows with the lower border of the tip of the **external occipital protuberance**
- **Eyebrow-occiput line:** the line running horizontally across the lateral side of the head connecting the midpoint of the superior border of the eyebrow with the tip of the **external occipital protuberance**.
- The scalp stimulation area measurements are based on the metric system, which uses centimeters rather than can proportional measurements.



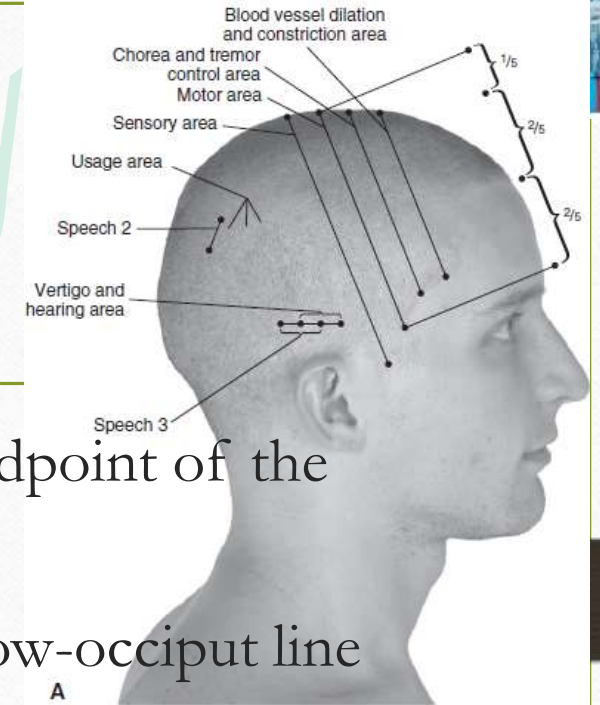






Motor area

- Location: Locate the upper point **0.5 cm** posterior to the midpoint of the anterior-posterior midline.
- Then locate the lower point at the intersection of the eyebrow-occiput line with the anterior temporal hairline.
- The line connecting the upper and lower points is the motor area.
- This line is divided into five equal portions.





Lower limb and trunk area

- Location: The upper fifth of the motor area.
- Indications: Contralateral paralysis of the lower limbs.



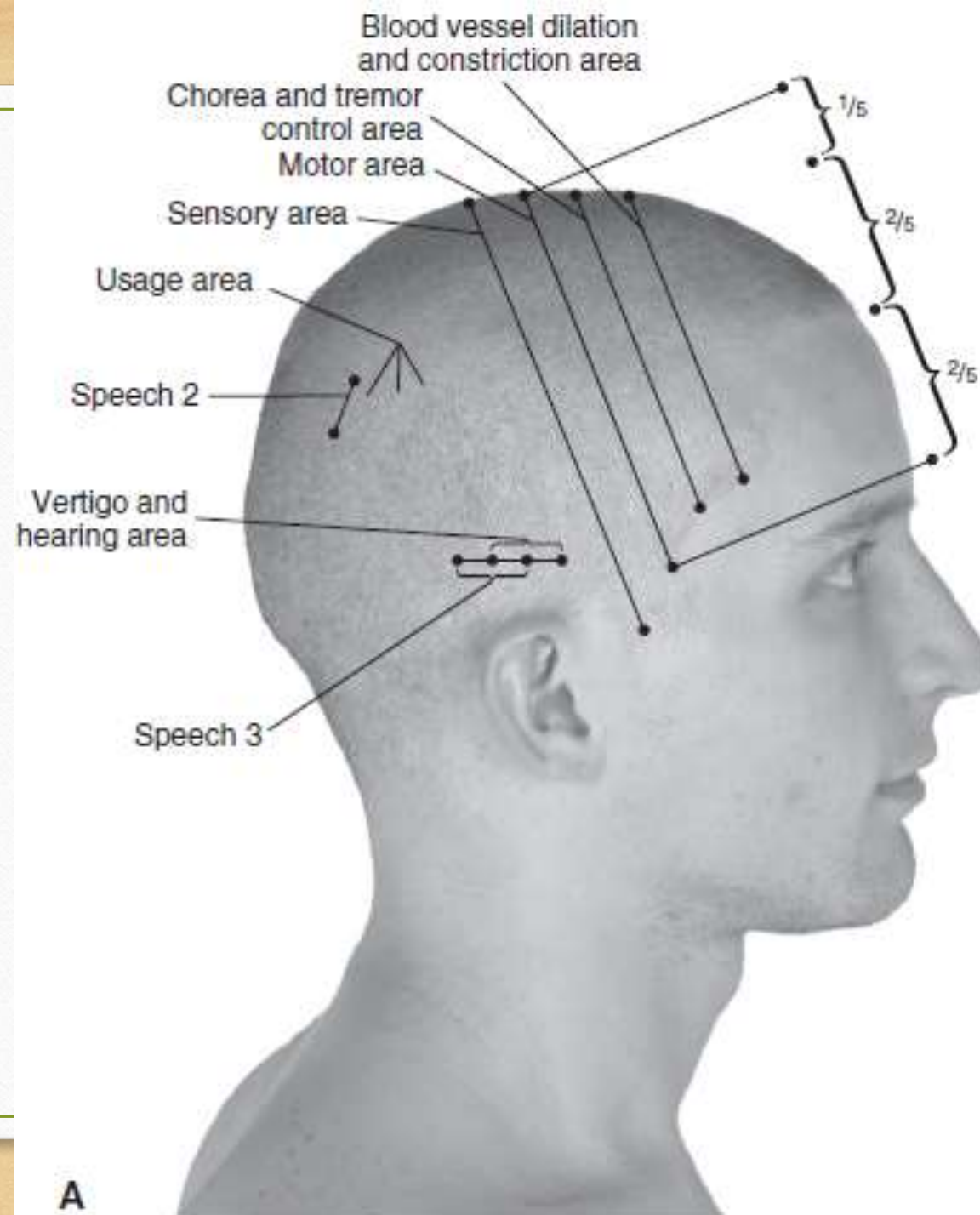
Upper limb area

- Location: The middle two-fifths, consisting of the second and third fifths of the motor area.
- Indications: Paralysis of the upper limbs.



Facial area

- Location: The lower two-fifths, consisting of the fourth and fifth fifths of the motor area.
- Indications: Facial paralysis, motor aphasia, salivation, impaired speech, and dysphonia.

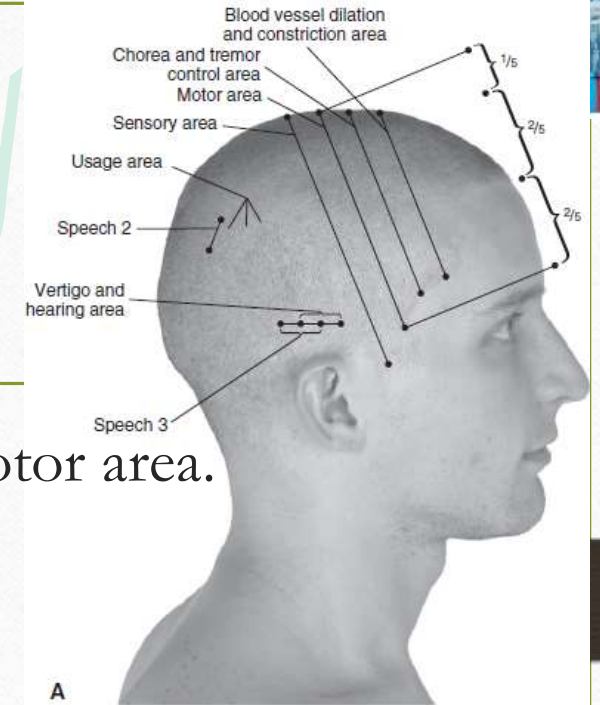


A



Sensory area

- Location: The line parallel to and **1.5 cm** posterior to the motor area.
- Divide this line into five equal portions.





Lower limb, head, and trunk area

- Location: The upper fifth of the sensory area.
- Indications: Contralateral lumbar pain, leg pain, numbness, paresthesia, occipital headache, neck pain, and tinnitus.



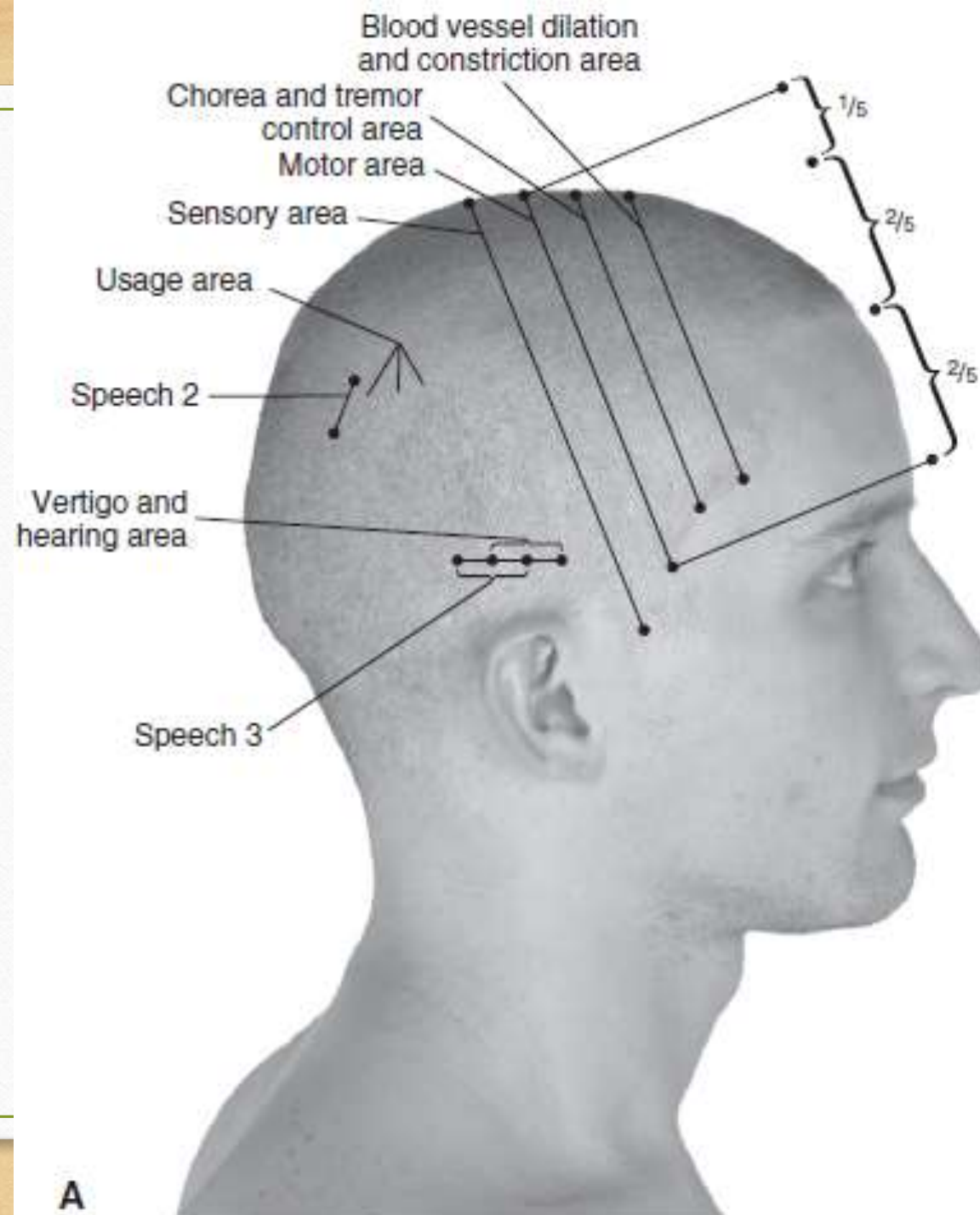
Upper limb area

- Location: The middle two-fifths, consisting of the second and third fifths, of the sensory area.
- Indications: Upper limb pain, numbness, and paresthesia.



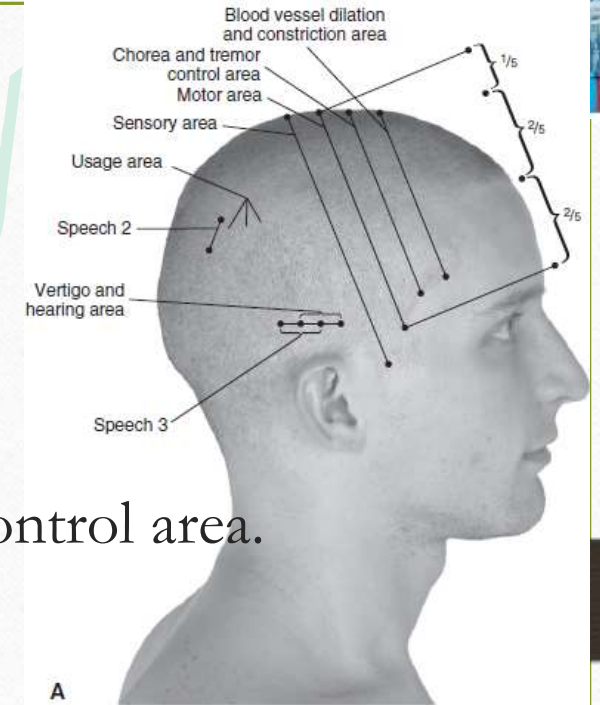
Facial area

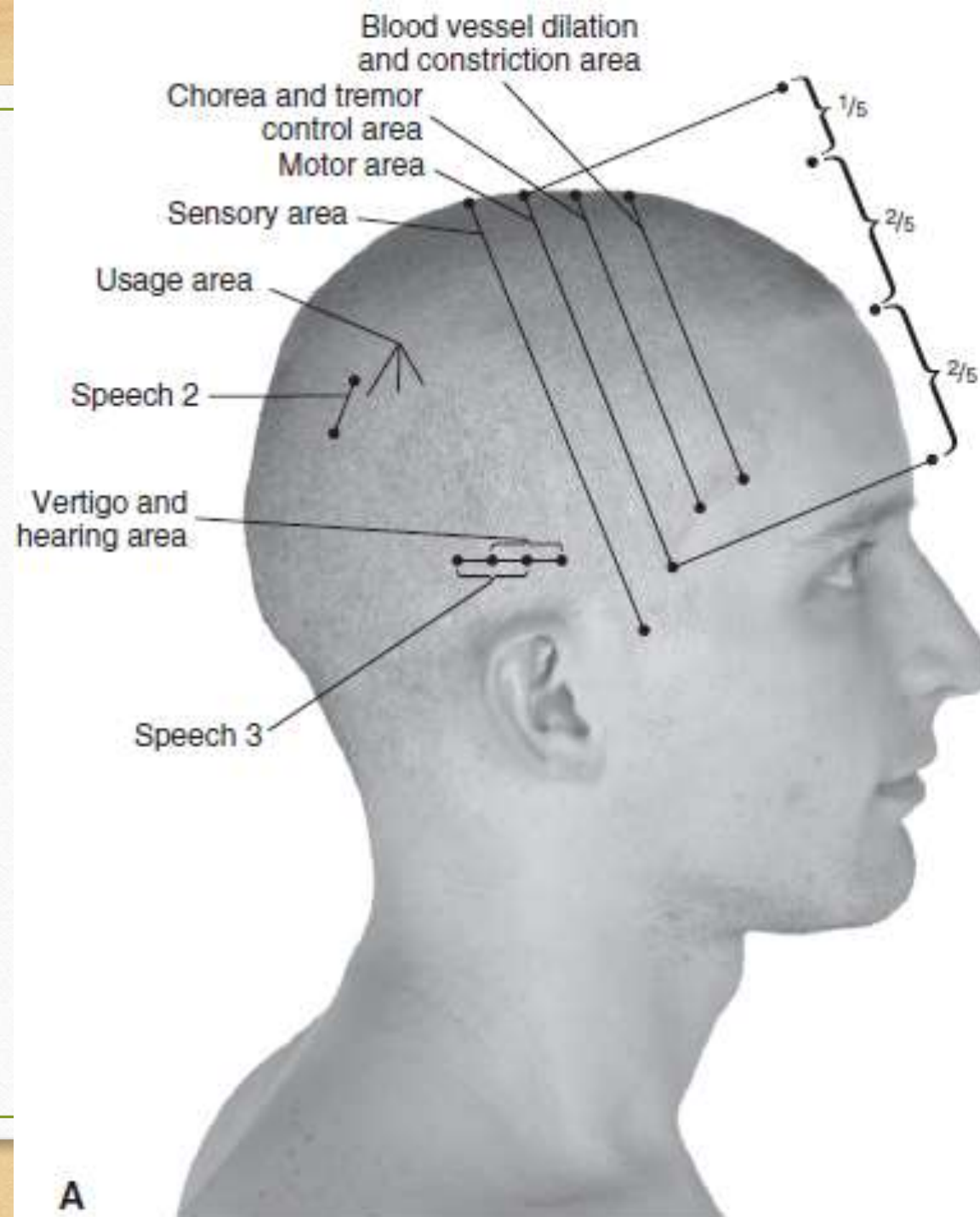
- Location: The lower two-fifths, consisting of the fourth and fifth fifths, of the sensory area.
- Indications: Facial numbness, migraine, trigeminal neuralgia, toothache, and temporomandibular arthritis.





- **Chorea and tremor control area**
- *Location:* Parallel and **1.5 cm** anterior to the motor area.
- *Indications:* Chorea and Parkinson's disease.
- **Blood vessel dilation and constriction area**
- *Location:* Parallel and **1.5 cm** anterior to the chorea and tremor control area.
- *Indications:* Superficial edema and hypertension.
- **Vertigo and hearing area**
- *Location:* A horizontal line **1.5 cm** above the apex of the ear and 2.0 cm anterior and 2.0 cm posterior with a total of 4.0 cm in length.
- *Indications:* Tinnitus, vertigo, diminished hearing, and Meniere's syndrome.







- **Speech 2**

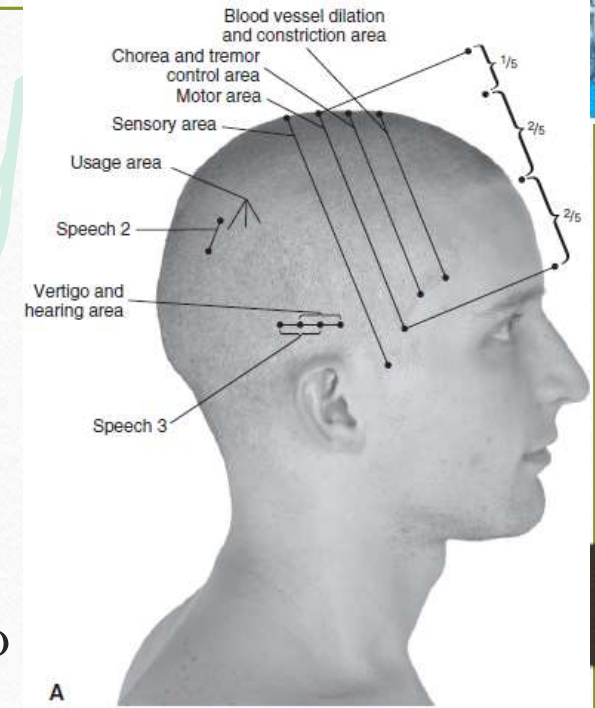
- *Location:* A vertical line **2.0 cm** posterior and inferior to the parietal tubercle 3.0 cm in length.

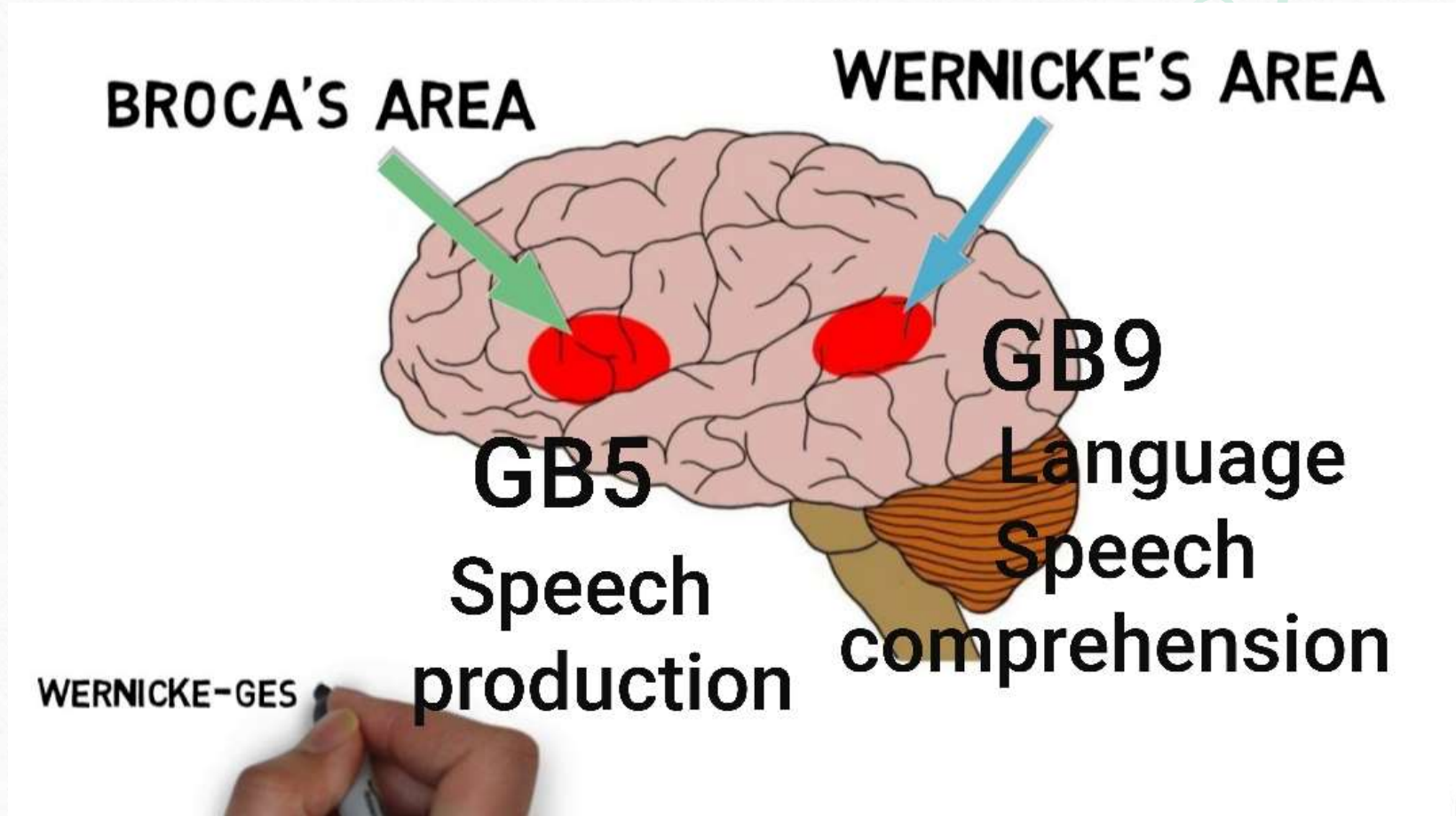
- *Indications:* Nominal aphasia.

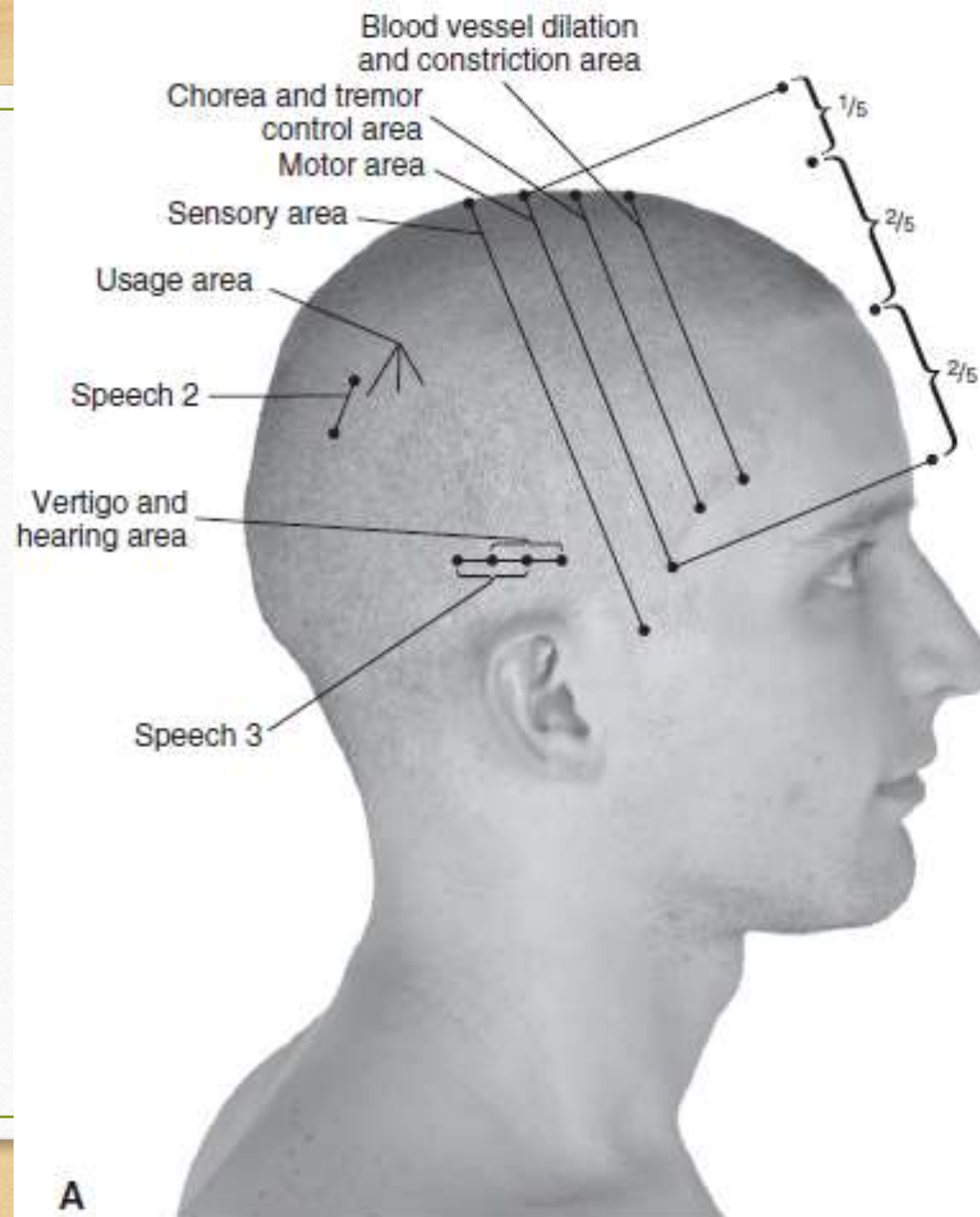
- **Speech 3**

- *Location:* A horizontal line starting at the midpoint of the vertigo and hearing area and running posteriorly 4.0 cm in length.

- *Indications:* Sensory aphasia.







A



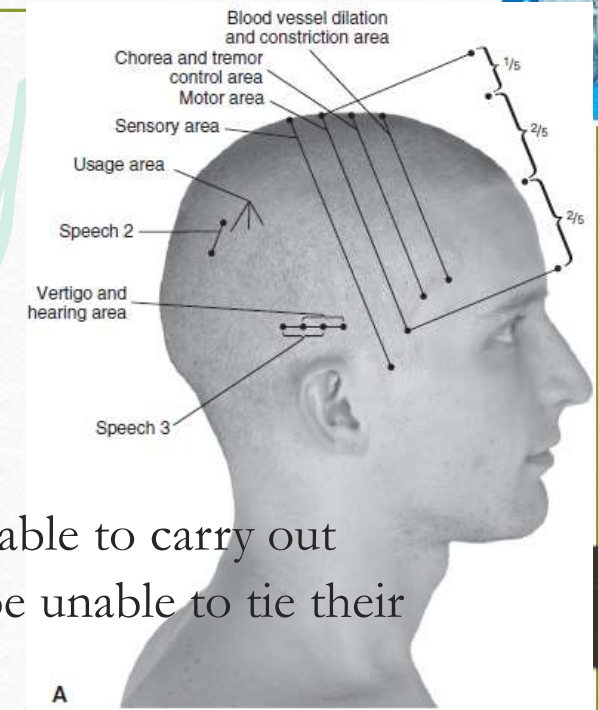
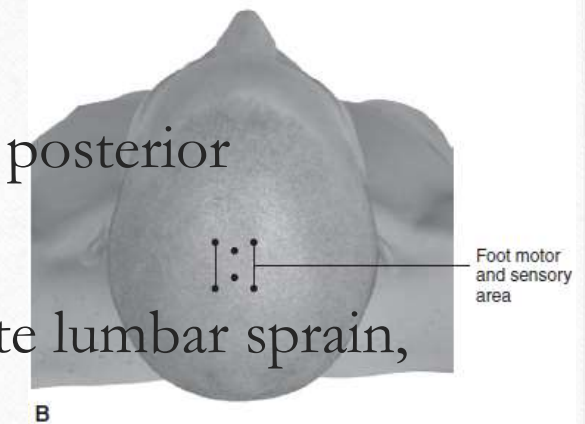
- **Usage area**

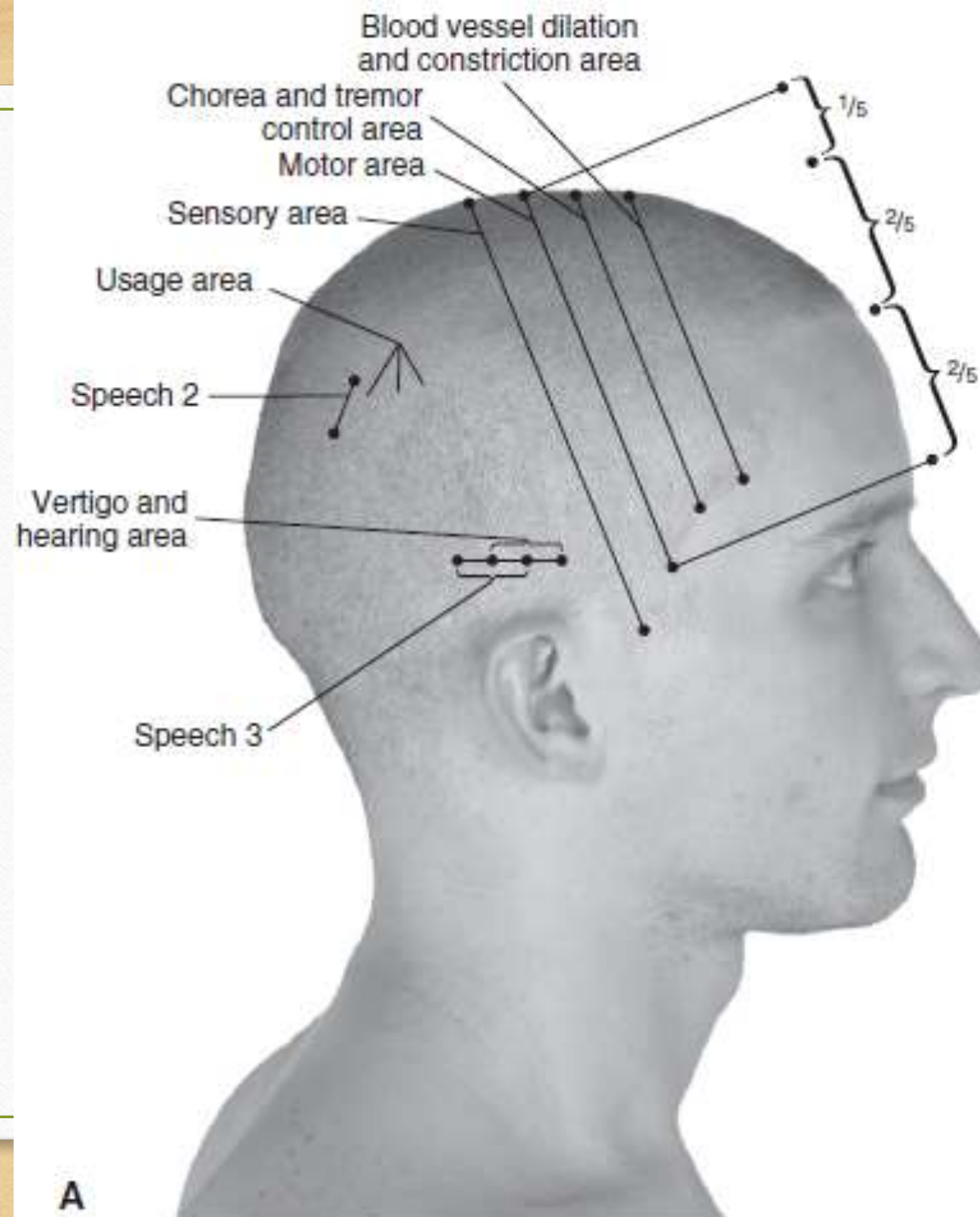
- *Location:* At the parietal tubercle origin, three lines run inferiorly, anteriorly, and posteriorly to a length of 3.0 cm each and a 40° angle between each of the lines.

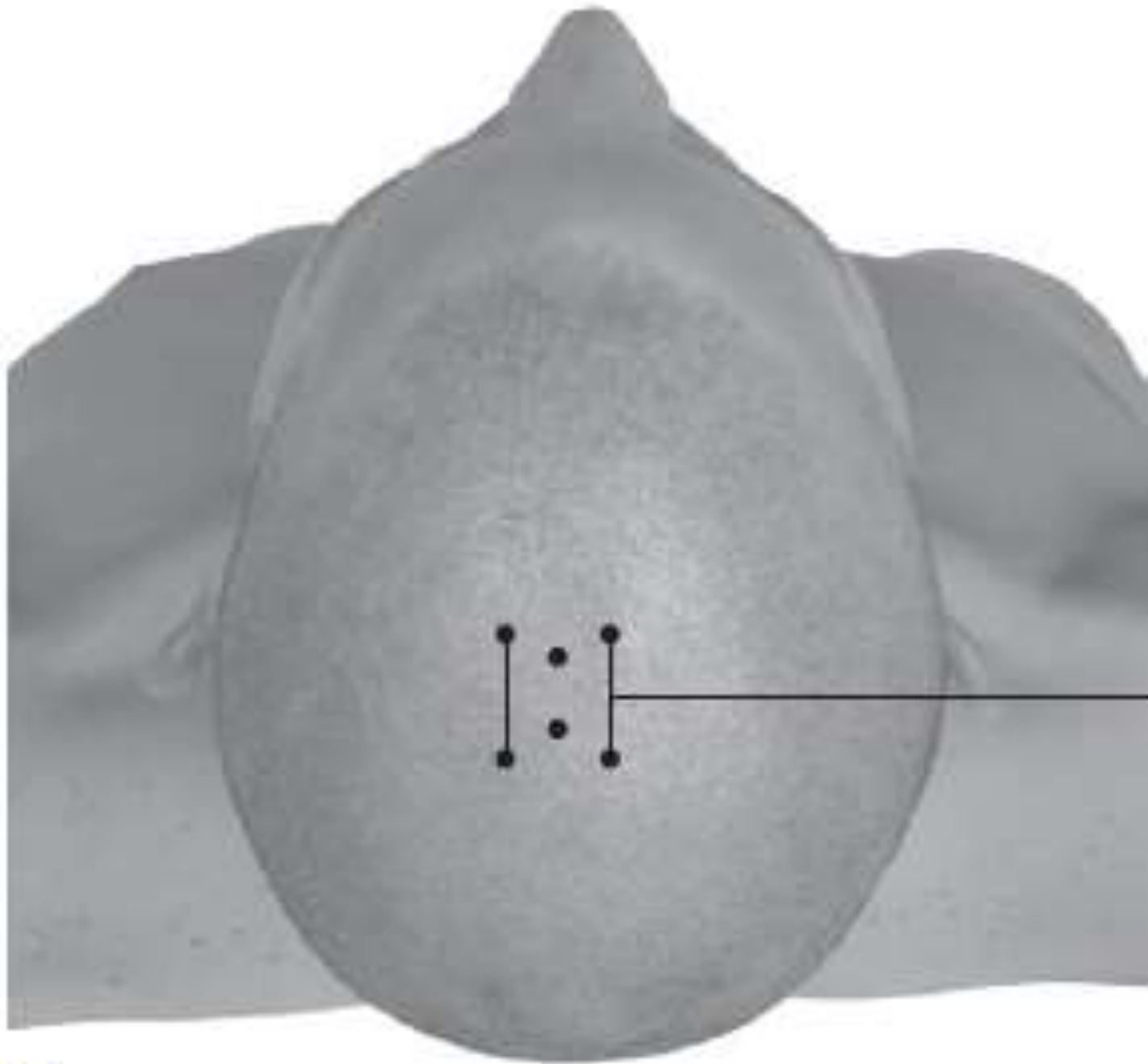
- *Indications:* Apraxia. is an effect of neurological disease. It makes people unable to carry out everyday movements and gestures, For example, a person with apraxia may be unable to tie their shoelaces or button up a shirt

- **Foot motor and sensory area**

- *Location:* Two lines 1.0 cm lateral to the midpoint of the anterior- posterior midline 3.0 cm in length posterior and parallel to the midline.
- *Indications:* Contralateral lower limb pain, numbness, paralysis, acute lumbar sprain, nocturia, and uterine prolapse.







Foot motor
and sensory
area

B



- **Vision area**

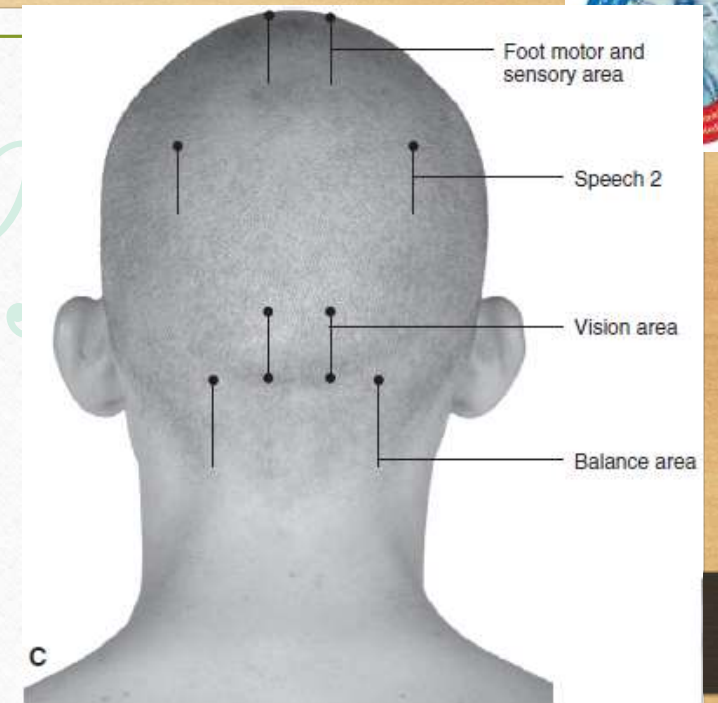
- *Location:* Two lines 1.0 cm lateral to the midpoint of the external occipital protuberance, parallel to the anterior-posterior midline, and 4.0 cm in length extending superiorly.

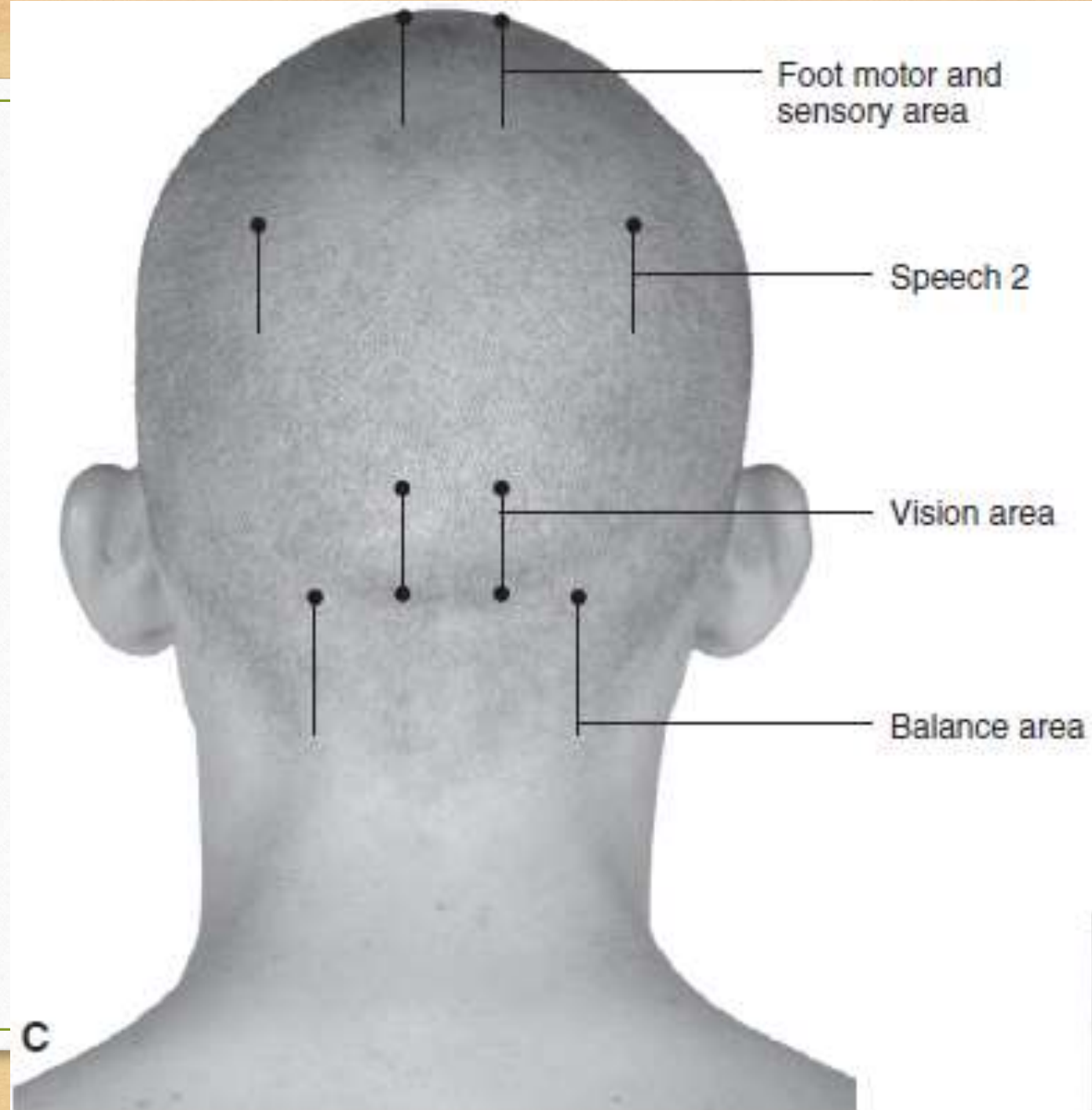
- *Indications:* Visual disturbances and cortical blindness.

- **Balance area**

- *Location:* Two lines 3.5 cm lateral to the midpoint of the external occipital protuberance, parallel to the anterior-posterior midline, and 4.0 cm in length extending inferiorly.

- *Indications:* Loss of balance due to cerebellar disorders and dizziness.







- **Stomach area**

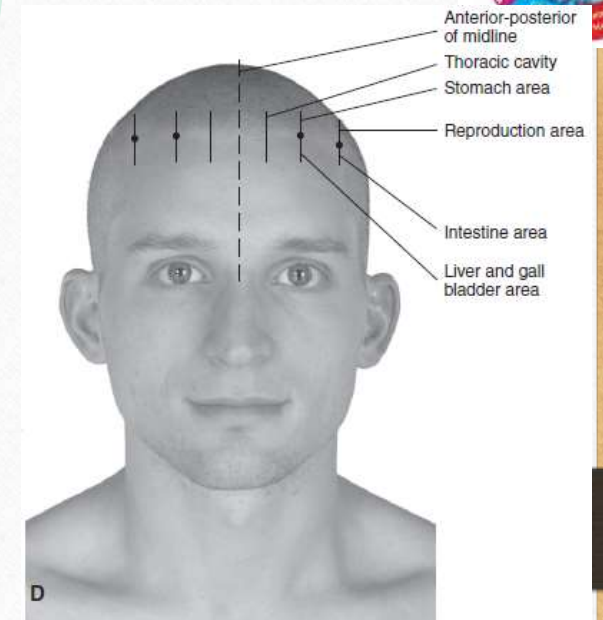
- *Location:* Beginning at the hairline directly superior to the pupil of the eye, parallel with the anterior-posterior midline, and 2.0 cm in length bilaterally extending posteriorly.

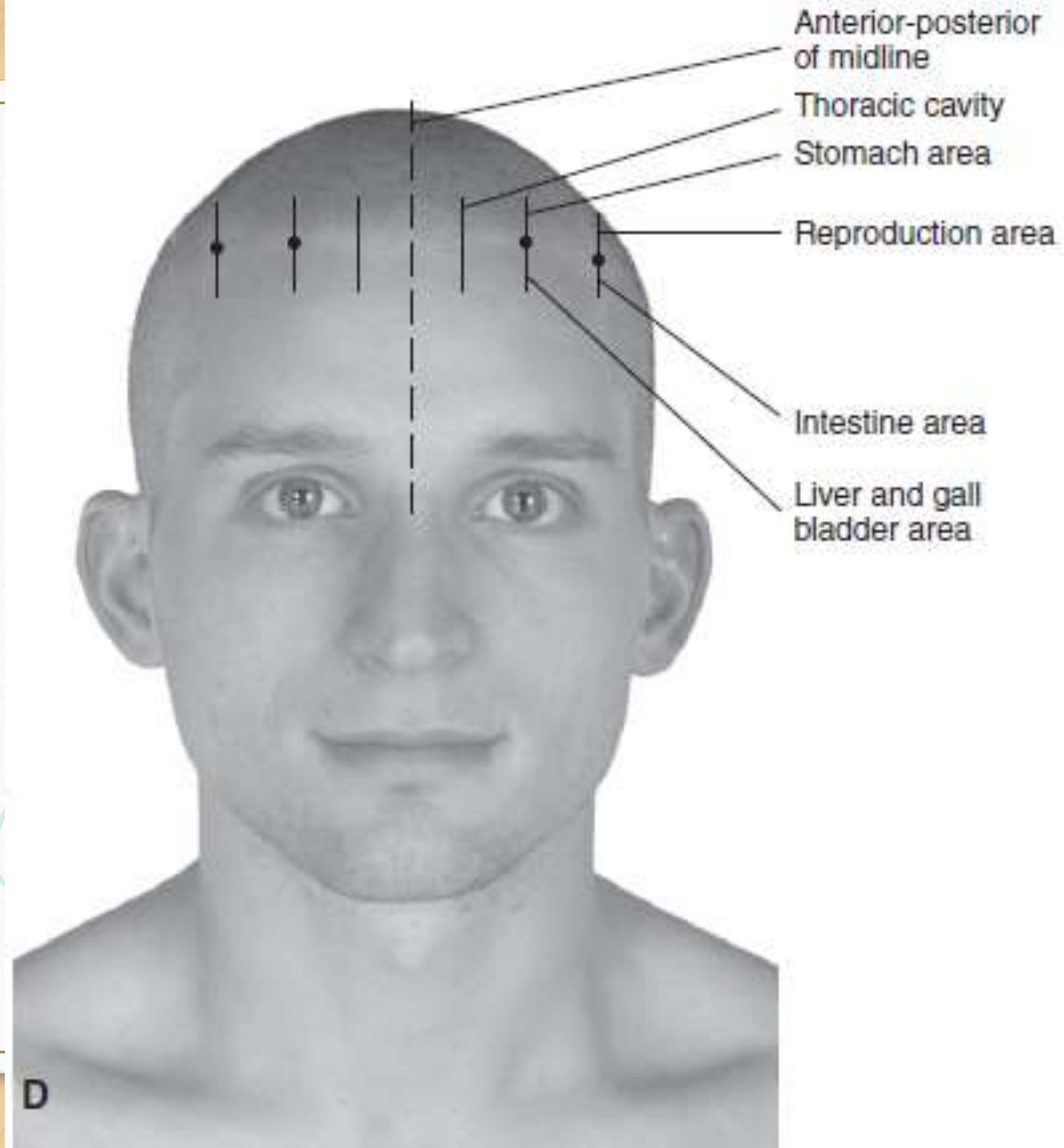
- *Indications:* Stomach pain and epigastric discomfort.

- **Thoracic cavity**

- *Location:* Beginning 2.0 cm below the hairline, midway between and parallel to the stomach area and the anteriorposterior midline, and 4.0 cm in length bilaterally extending superiorly.

- *Indications:* Chest pain, palpitations, coronary heart disease, asthma, and hiccups.

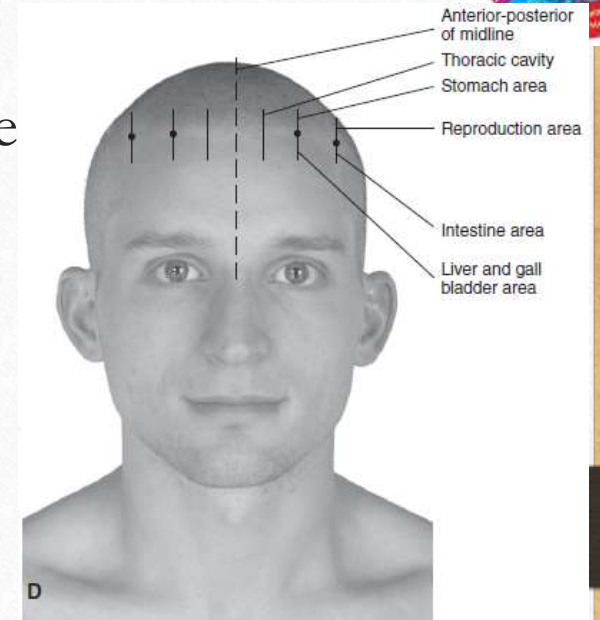






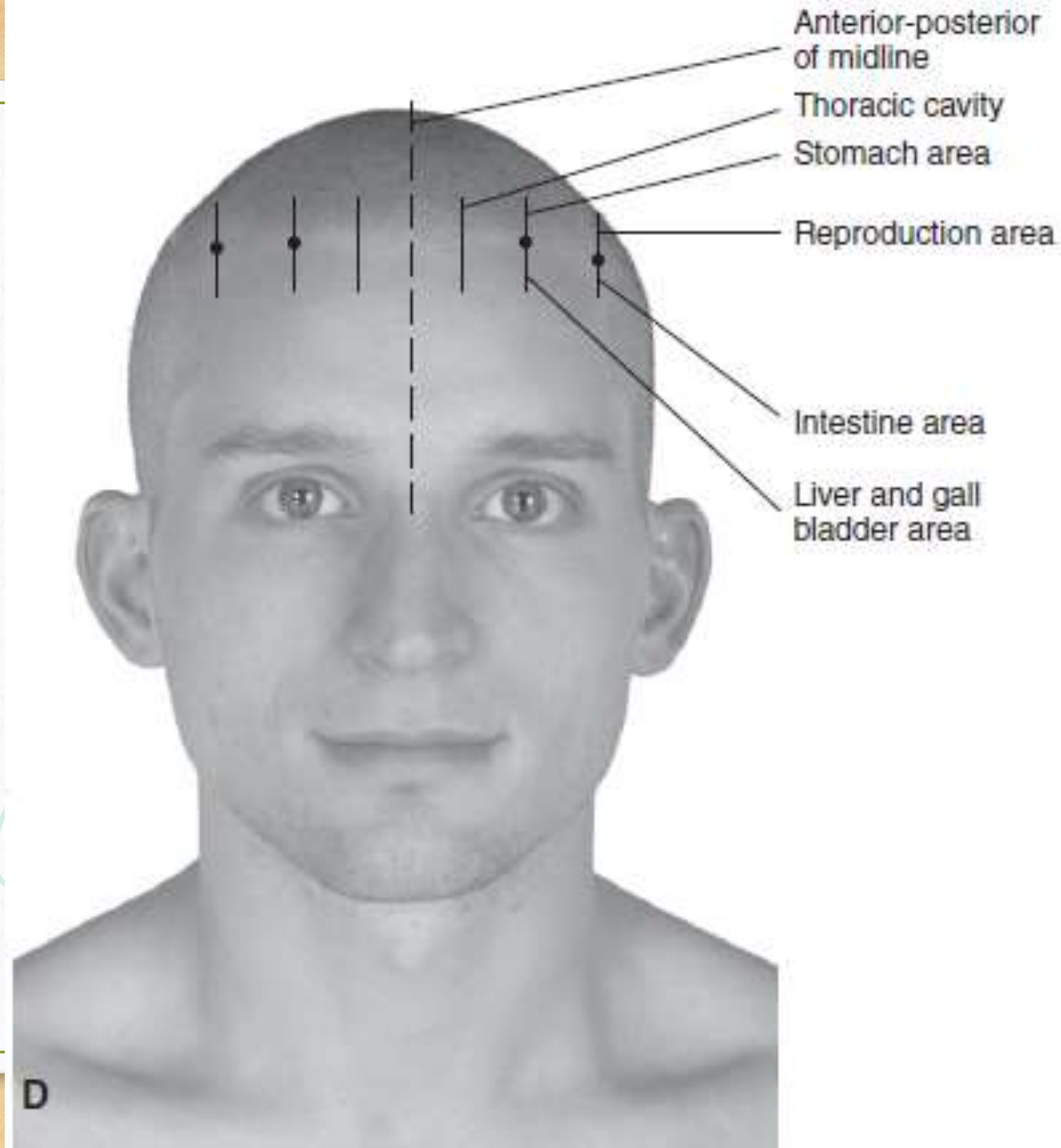
- **Reproduction area**

- *Location:* Beginning at the hairline, a line 2.0 cm in length from the frontal angle extending posteriorly and parallel to the anterior-posterior midline.
- *Indications:* Functional uterine bleeding, pelvic inflammation, leukorrhea, and uterine prolapse.



- **Liver and gallbladder area**

- *Location:* Beginning at the hairline, a line 2.0 cm in length from the stomach area extending inferiorly.
- *Indications:* Upper right quadrant abdominal pain, chronic hepatitis, and abdominal pain due to liver and gallbladder disease.





- **Intestine area**
- *Location:* Beginning at the hairline, a line 2.0 cm in length from the reproduction area extending *inferiorly*.
- *Indications:* Lower abdominal pain.

