



FANG SCALP ACUPUNCTURE:

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Intro

- Dr. Yun-Peng Fang of Xian, China, invented head imaging scalp acupuncture in 1976.
- He used his clinical experience based on the brain reflex on the scalp area to develop Shanxi Head Imaging Scalp Acupuncture.
- This system is an image of the human body lying on the top of the scalp area.
- This system uses the coronal suture, sagittal suture, and lambdoid suture and corresponds (as prone imaging) to the human body's head, upper arm, body trunk, and leg area.



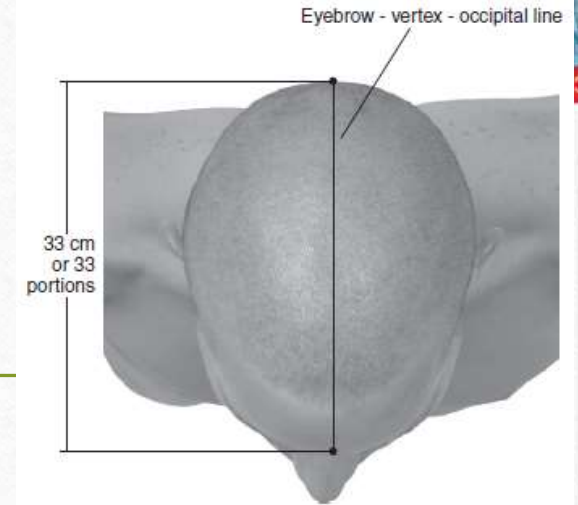
Jiaos, TCM and Western medicine

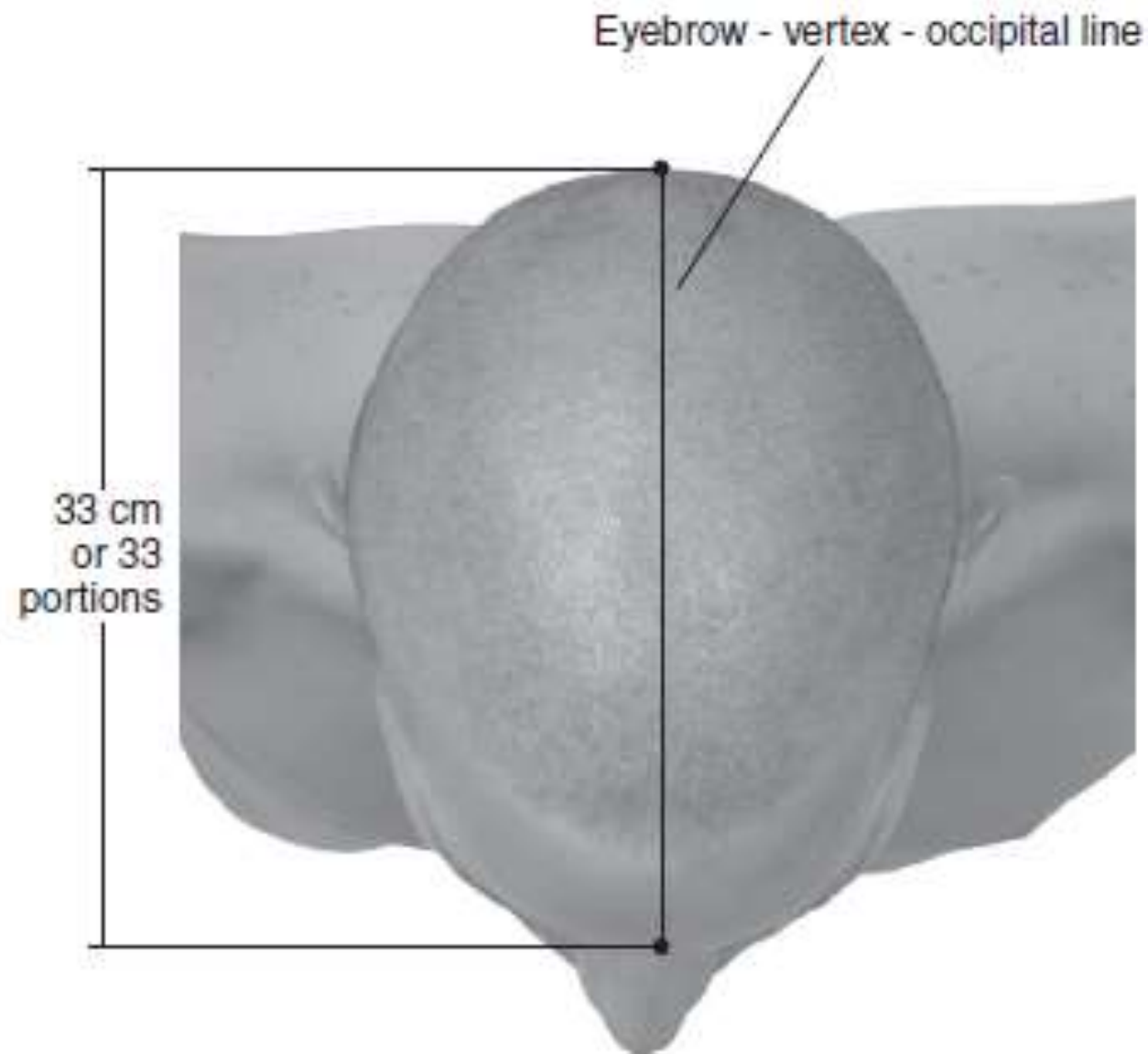
- The middle point of the anterior hairline to the corner of the forehead corresponds to organs of the human body's upper Jiao, middle Jiao, and lower Jiao.
- This system mainly consists of prone imaging, prone organ, inverted imaging, and inverted organ, as well as the cerebral representative area of brain function.
- The scalp acupuncture point name is based on the central nervous system, as well as traditional Chinese medicine holistic theory



STANDARD LINES:

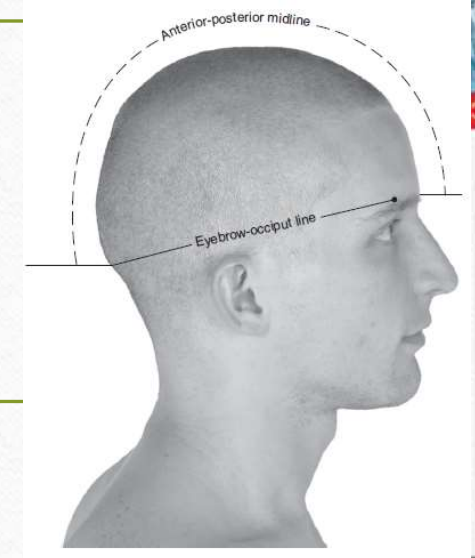
- Eyebrow-vertex-occipital line:
- This line runs along the sagittal suture connecting the midpoint between the two eyebrows, the vertex, and the lower border of the tip of the external occipital protuberance.
- This is a divided line that separates the cerebrum into two parts, left and right. In most adults this line is about 33.0 cm in length and is also called the “33 portions” based on different sexes, ages, and human body size

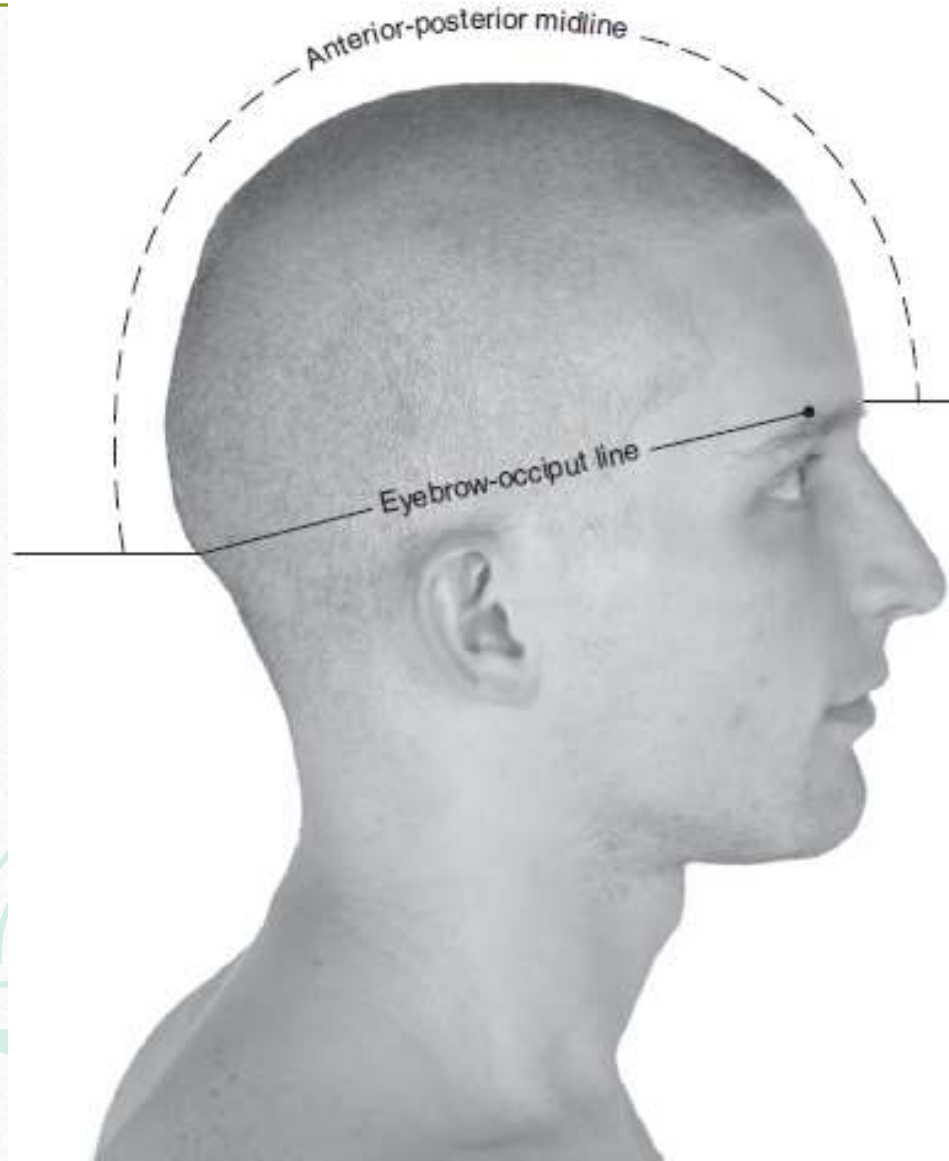




STANDARD LINES:

- Eyebrow-ear-occipital line:
- This line runs 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 cerebrum is located above this line, and the cerebellum is located below this line on the posterior one-third portion.





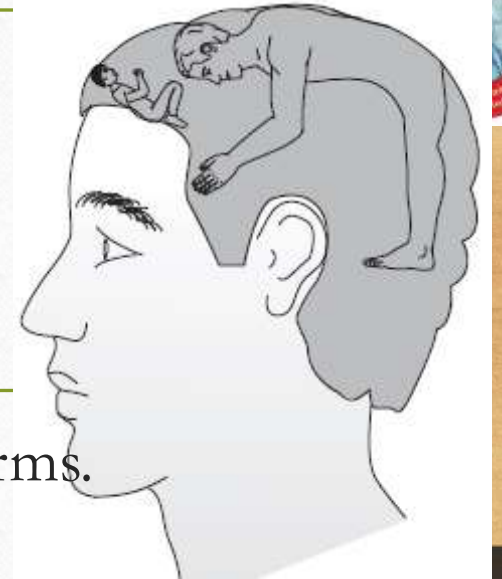


POINT LOCATIONS AND INDICATIONS:

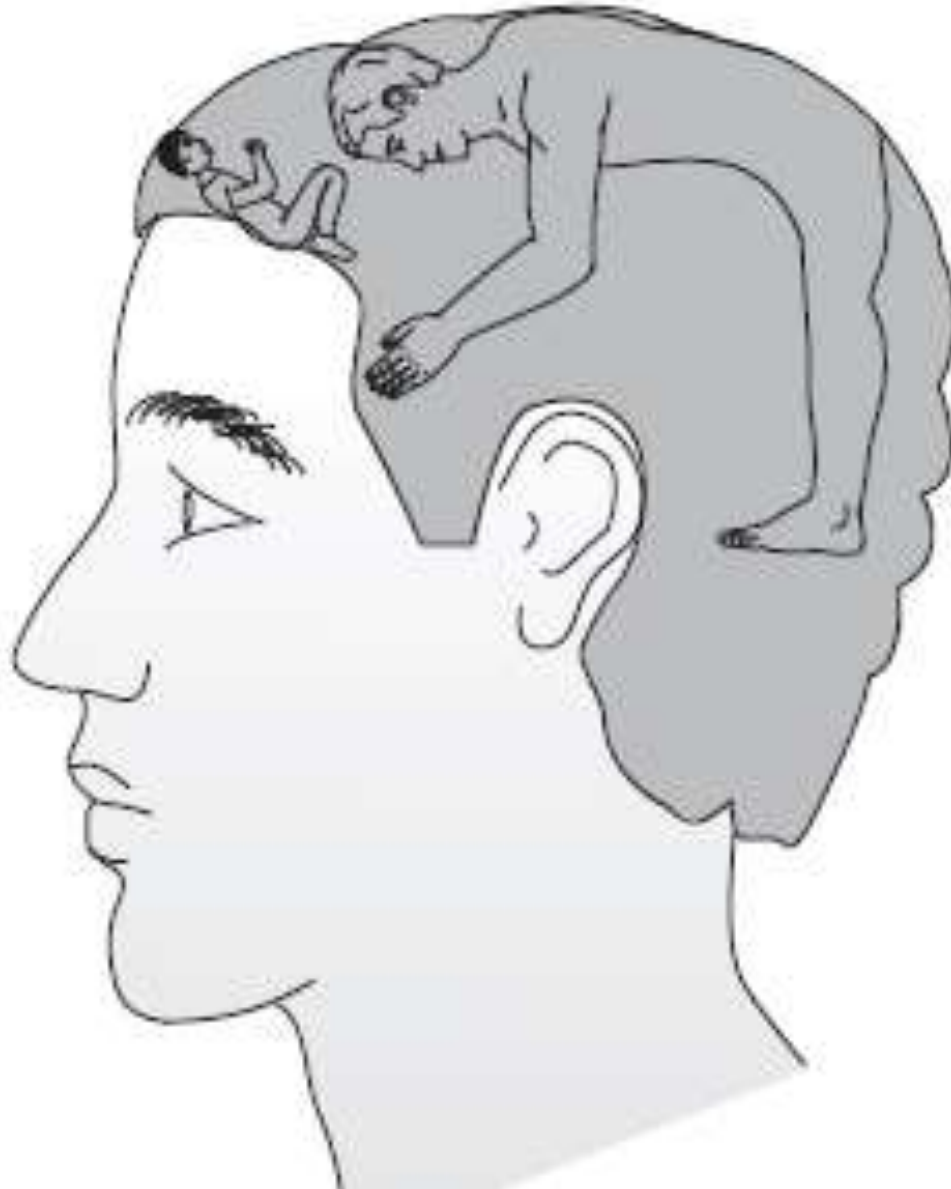
- **Prone imaging:**
- Prone imaging uses scalp landmarks, such as the coronal suture, sagittal suture, lambdoid suture, and bony structures, to create an image of the human body as if it were laid out face down on the top of the head.
- Prone imaging represents the motor nerves of the body, also called the motor center.
- Acupuncture needles are used on this area to treat whole-body disease, especially of the motor system, nervous system, and cardiovascular system.



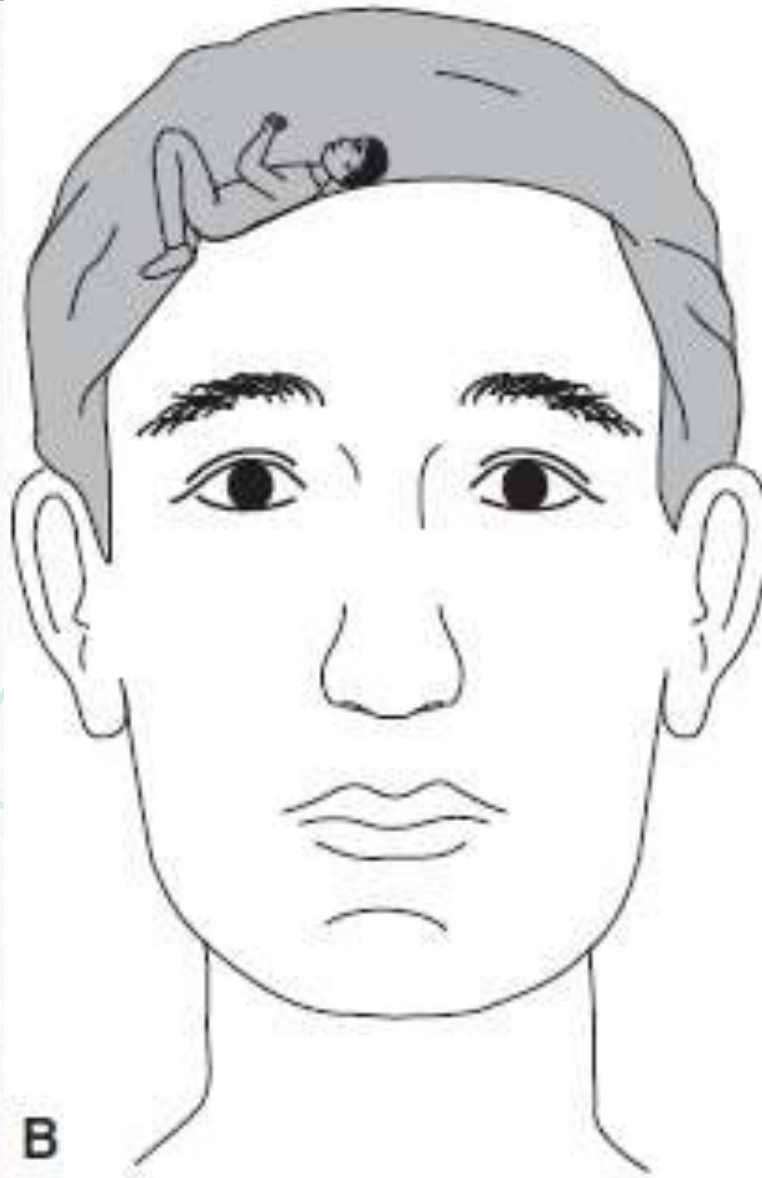
Imaging:



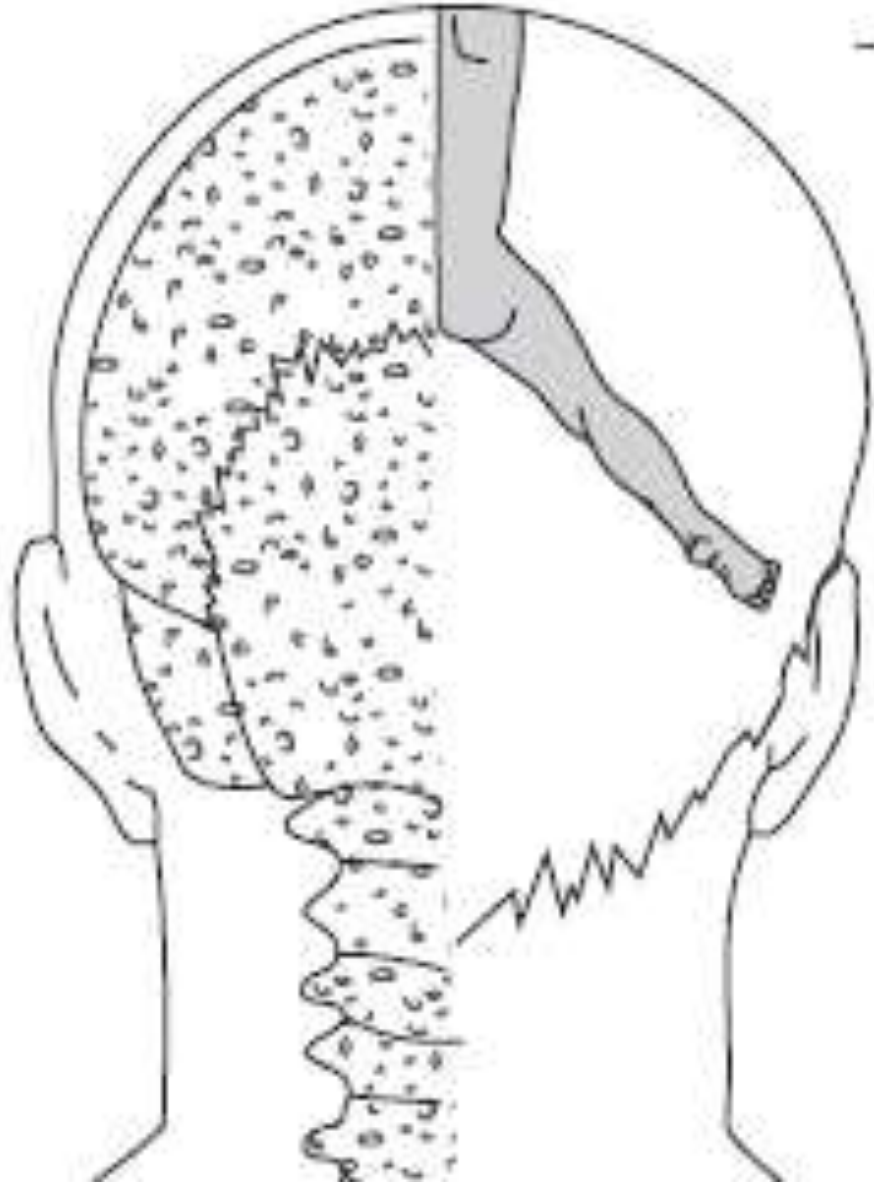
- Coronal suture imaging corresponds to the left and right upper arms.
- Sagittal suture imaging corresponds to the trunk area.
- Lambdoid suture imaging corresponds to the left and right legs.
- Bregma corresponds to the area between the neck and cervical vertebrae.
- The anterior part of the bregma corresponds to the neck and head area of the human body.
- The lambda area corresponds to the sacral tip area of the human body.



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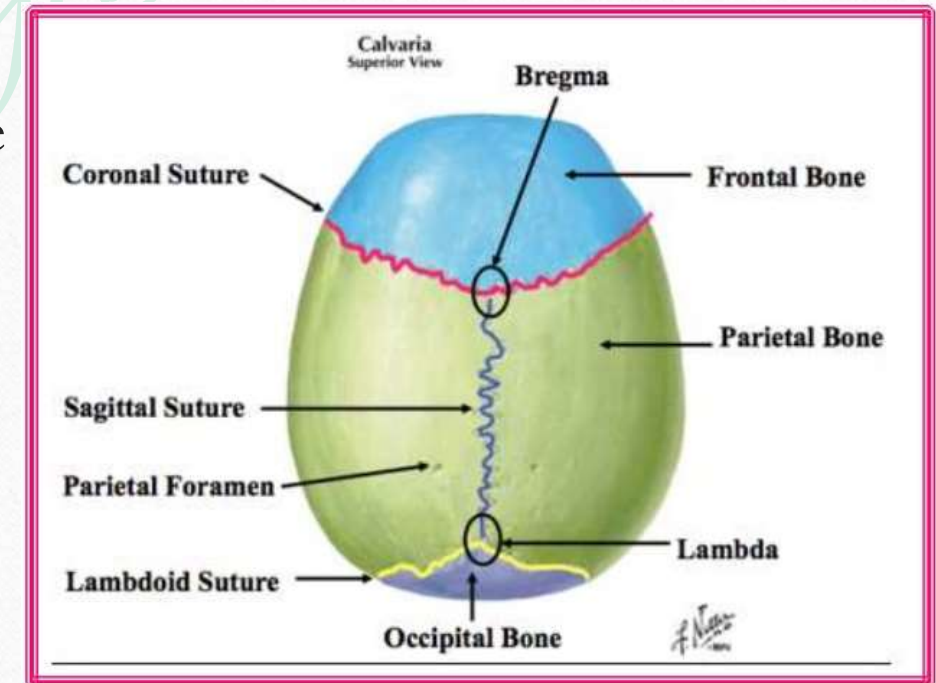




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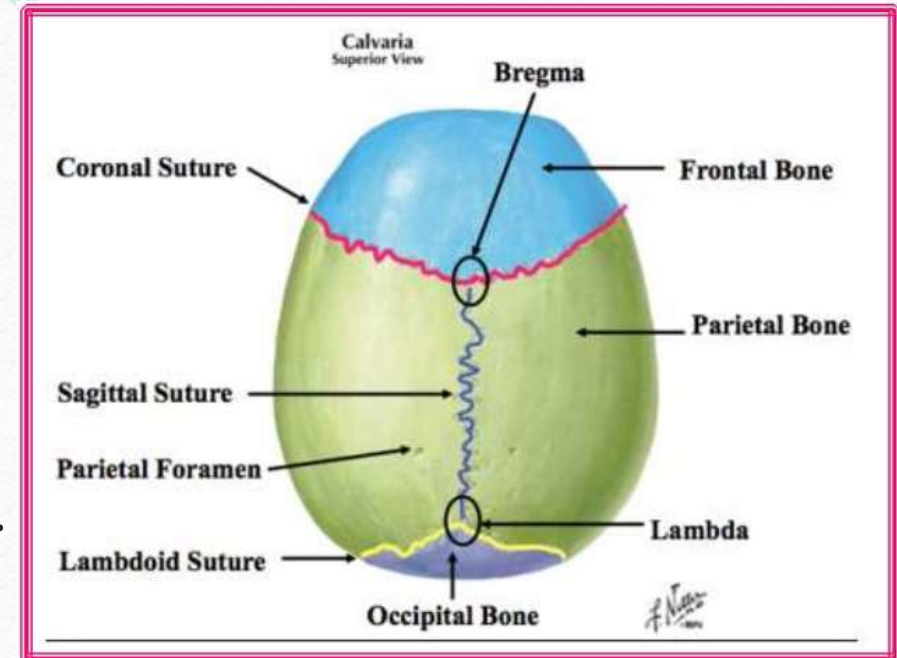
Measurements:

- **Point location:**
- The head and neck are 3.0 cm anterior to the bregma area.
- • The head is 2.0 cm wide on both sides, and the neck is 1.0 cm wide on both sides.



Measurements:

- From bregma to the upper border of the greater wing of the sphenoid bone is the upper arm.
- The neck to the shoulder is 2.0 cm long.
- The shoulder to the elbow is 3.5 cm long.
- The elbow to the wrist is 3.5 cm long.
- The wrist to the tip of the hand is 2.0 cm long.





Measurements:

From bregma to lambda is the body's trunk, which includes the back, lumbar, and buttocks.

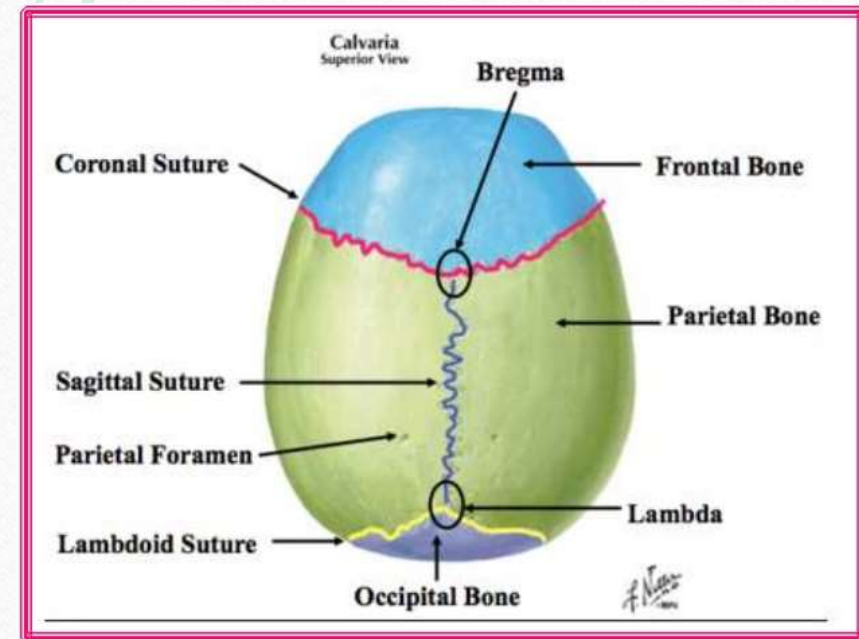
- The back area is divided into three 2.0 cm long portions called the upper, middle, and lower back.
- The lumbar is divided into two 2.0 cm long portions called the upper and lower lumbar.
- The buttocks are divided into two 2.0 cm long portions called the upper and lower buttocks.
- On this entire vertical line, the upper back, which is between the shoulders is 4.0 cm wide; the middle and lower back, which is the chest area, is 3.0 cm wide; the lumbar is 2.0 cm wide; and the buttocks are 3.0 cm wide.



Measurements:

From lambda to the superior border of the mastoid process are the legs.

- Lambda to the hip is 1.5 cm long.
- The hip to the knee is 3.0 cm long.
- The knee to the ankle is 3.0 cm long.
- The ankle to the toes is 1.5 cm long.





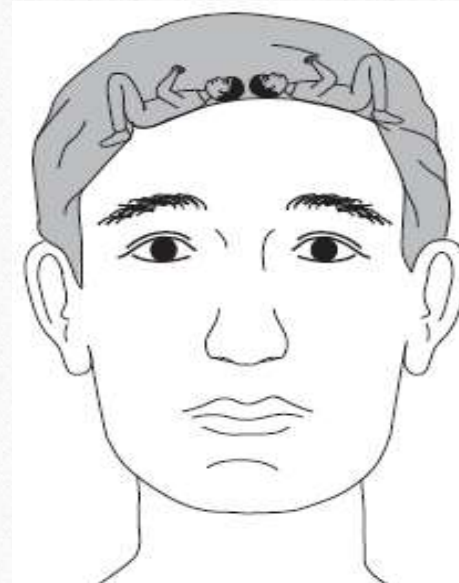
Prone organ:

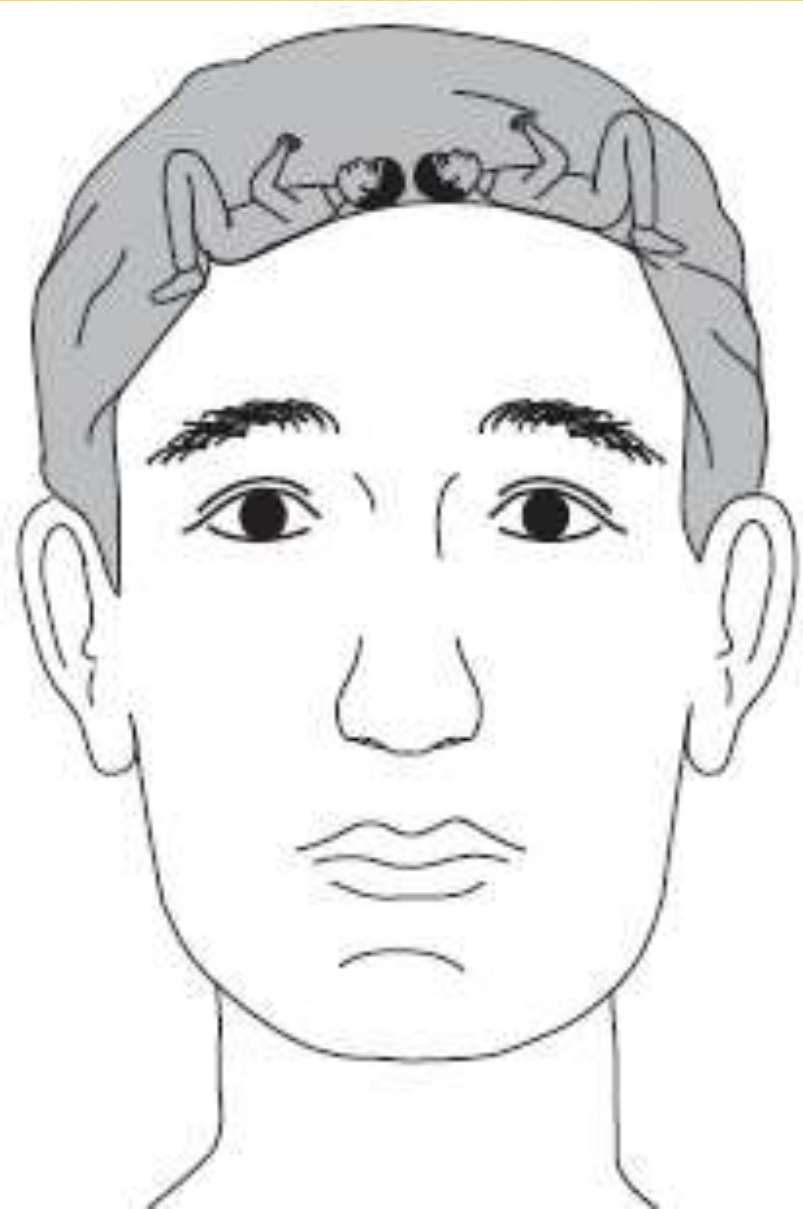
- Prone organ reflects the sensory nerves of the human body, also called the sensory center.
- It is mainly used to treat the internal organs or skin and muscle sensory disorders, such as pain, touch, cold, heat, numbness, or itching.



Area:

- The area from the anterior midline along the anterior hairline to the corner of the forehead is divided into three parts, the upper Jiao, middle Jiao, and lower Jiao, for a total of 6.5 cm.







Upper Jiao:

- Upper Jiao refers to internal organs above the diaphragm. It also includes the sensory area of the arms and chest, as well as the thoughts of the brain. Its total length is 3.0 cm.
- Head and neck: first two-thirds of the upper Jiao area 0.5 cm from the anterior hairline extending downward and 1.0 cm extending upward.



Upper Jiao:

- Upper arm:
- a) Point A—2.0 cm lateral from the anterior midline and 2.0 cm extending upward from the anterior hairline.
- b) Point B—1.0 cm lateral from the anterior-posterior midline and 3.5 cm extending upward from the anterior hairline.
- c) The line from point A to point B is the arm, divided 0.5 cm each for the upper arm, forearm, and hands.



Middle Jiao:

- Middle Jiao refers to internal organs between the diaphragm and umbilicus.
- It also includes the sensory area of the trunk.
- Its total length is 1.5 cm.



Lower Jiao:

- Lower Jiao refers to the internal organs below the umbilicus.
- It also includes the sensory area of the abdomen and legs, as well as the urogenital system.
- Its total length is 2.0 cm.



Lower Jiao:

Lower abdomen, buttocks, hip, and upper leg area: It is 1.5 cm long and is located at the anterior portion of the lower Jiao area.

- It extends 0.5 cm downward and 1.5 cm extending upward from the anterior hairline.

Knee, lower leg, and ankle area: It is 0.5 cm long and is located at the posterior portion of the lower Jiao area.

- It extends 1.0 cm downward and 2.0 cm extending upward from the anterior hairline.

Feet: 0.5 cm posterior to the lower Jiao area.

- It extends 1.0 cm downward and 0.5 cm posterior.



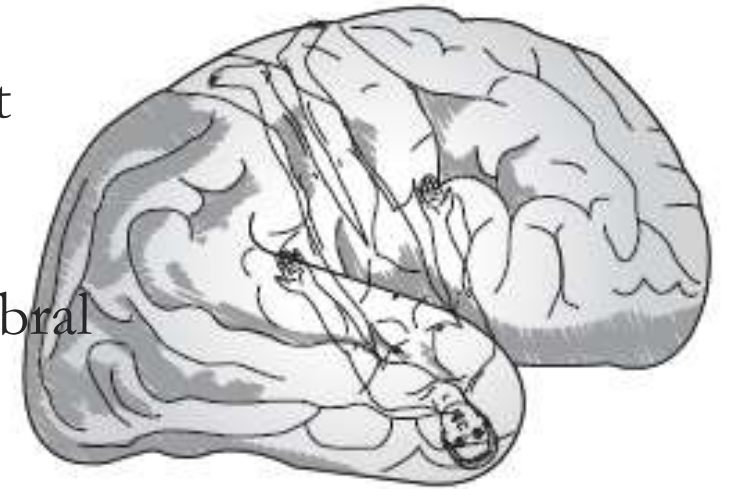
Brain Areas

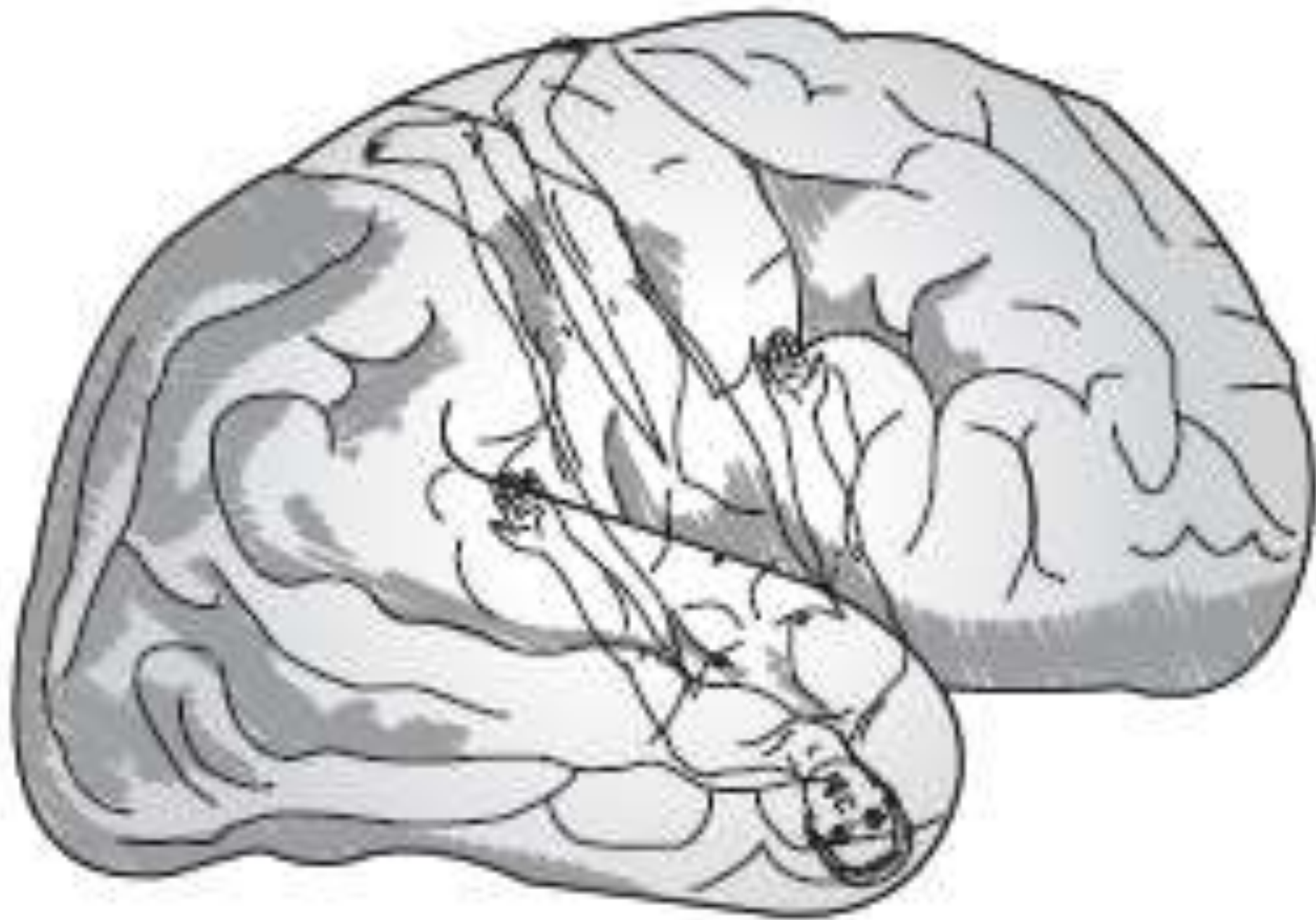
- In *Fang scalp acupuncture*, the head is down and from bottom to top is the head, neck, hand, upper arm, trunk, lower leg, and foot, in that order.
- This is called *inverted imaging* and inverted organ because the image of the fetus is upside-down.



Inverted imaging and inverted organ:

- Inverted imaging and inverted organ are an important part of Fang scalp acupuncture.
- They are based on the functional location of the cerebral cortex associated with the motor and sensory areas.
- The precentral gyrus of the frontal lobe and the postcentral gyrus of the parietal lobe reflect an image onto the scalp.







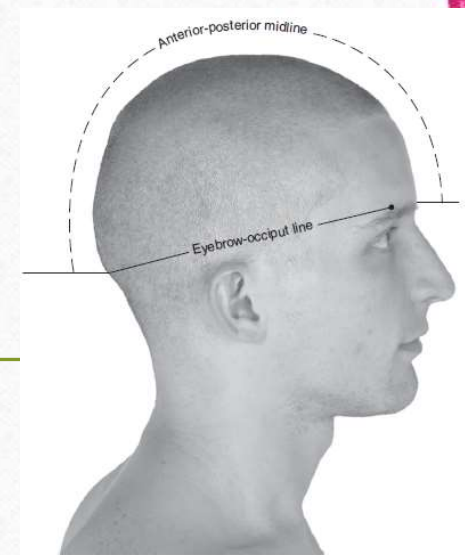
Inverted imaging (motor region):

Anatomical motor center: Located on the precentral gyrus of the frontal lobe.



Scalp location:

- Point A is located 1.25 cm posterior to the midpoint of the eyebrow-vertex-occipital line.
- Point B is located by finding the point 1.25 cm anterior to the midpoint of the eyebrow-ear-occipital line and drawing a vertical line 4.0 cm in length superiorly; point B is at the end of this line.
- Connect points A and B to locate the central sulcus. The inverted imaging of the motor region is located 0.75 cm anterior to the central sulcus.





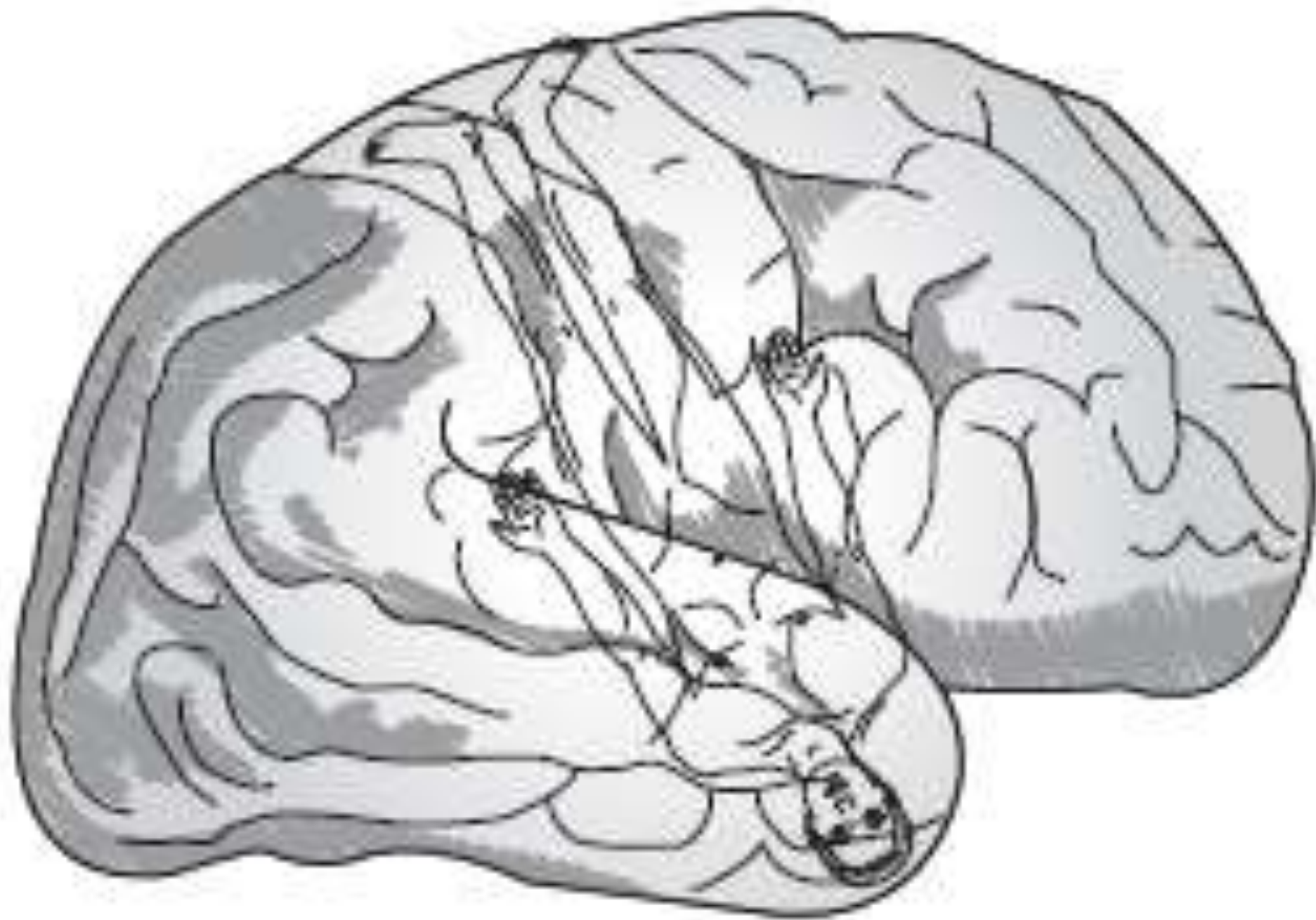
This line is divided into three portions:

- The first portion is the bottom one-third and includes the throat, tongue, jaw, eyes, head, and neck, in that order.
- The second portion is the middle one-third and includes the fingers, wrist, elbows, and shoulders, in that order.
- The third portion is the upper one-third and includes the upper, middle, and lower back, hip, and leg, in that order.



Indications:

- Contralateral motor function disorders of the trunk, arms, and legs, such as paralysis, motor aphasia, wryneck, sprained ligament, peri arthritis of the shoulder, concussion, sequelae of brain injury, Bell's palsy, and seizures.





Inverted organ (sensory region):

Anatomical sensory center: Located on the postcentral gyrus of the parietal lobe.



Scalp location:

- **0.75 cm posterior to the central sulcus and parallel to the inverted imaging area.**
- Point A is located 1.25 cm posterior to the midpoint of the eyebrow-vertex-occipital line.
- Point B is located by finding the point 1.25 cm anterior to the midpoint of the eyebrow-ear-occipital line and drawing a vertical line 4.0 cm in length superiorly; point B is at the end of this line.
- Connect points A and B to locate the central sulcus.



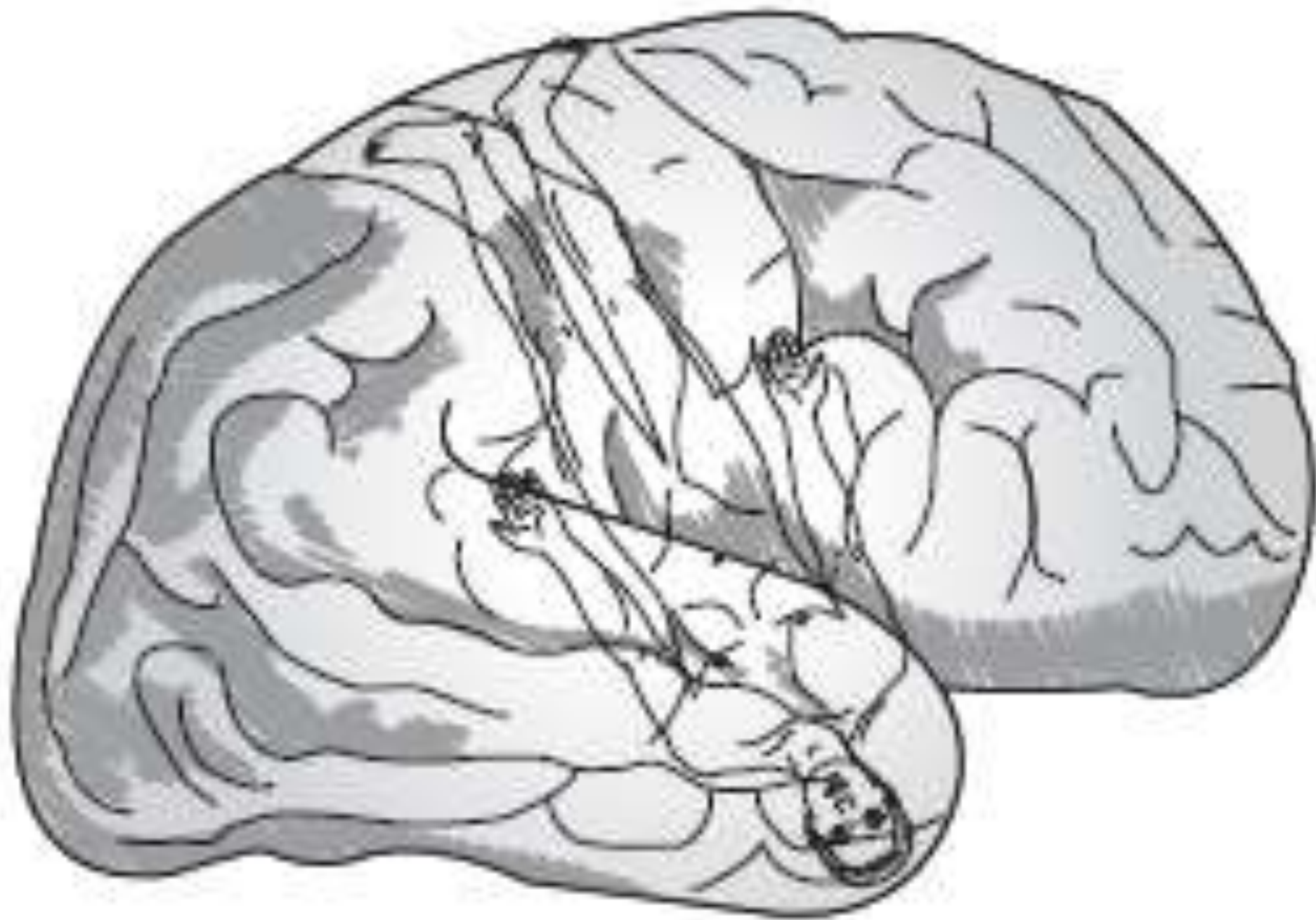
This line is divided into three portions:

- The first portion is the lower one-third and is called the upper Jiao, which includes the internal organs above the diaphragm, teeth, tongue, throat, eyes, and head.
- The second portion is the middle one-third and is called the middle Jiao, which includes the internal organs between the diaphragm and umbilicus, as well as the thumb, fingers, and the arm, in that order.
- The third portion is the upper one-third and is called the lower Jiao, which includes the internal organs below the umbilicus, as well as the back, hip, and leg, in that order.



Indications:

- Internal organs and body contralateral sensory disorders such as pain, temperature, touch, and itching, which include coronary heart disease, arrhythmia, palpitations, salivation, migraine headaches, edema, eczema, hives, stomach pain, diabetes, dysentery, dysmenorrhea, spontaneous sweating, deafness, polyneuritis, and sciatica.

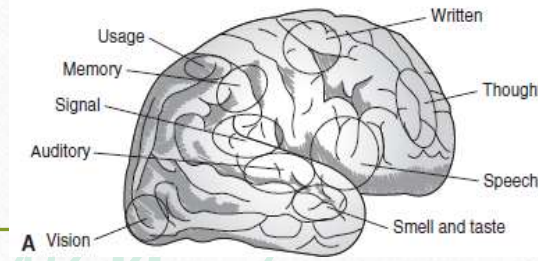
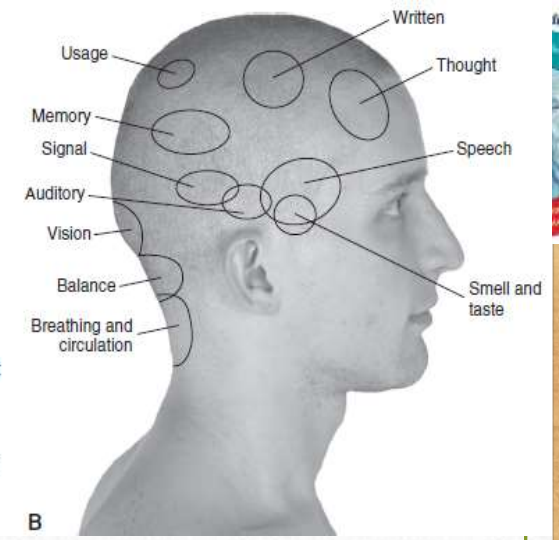




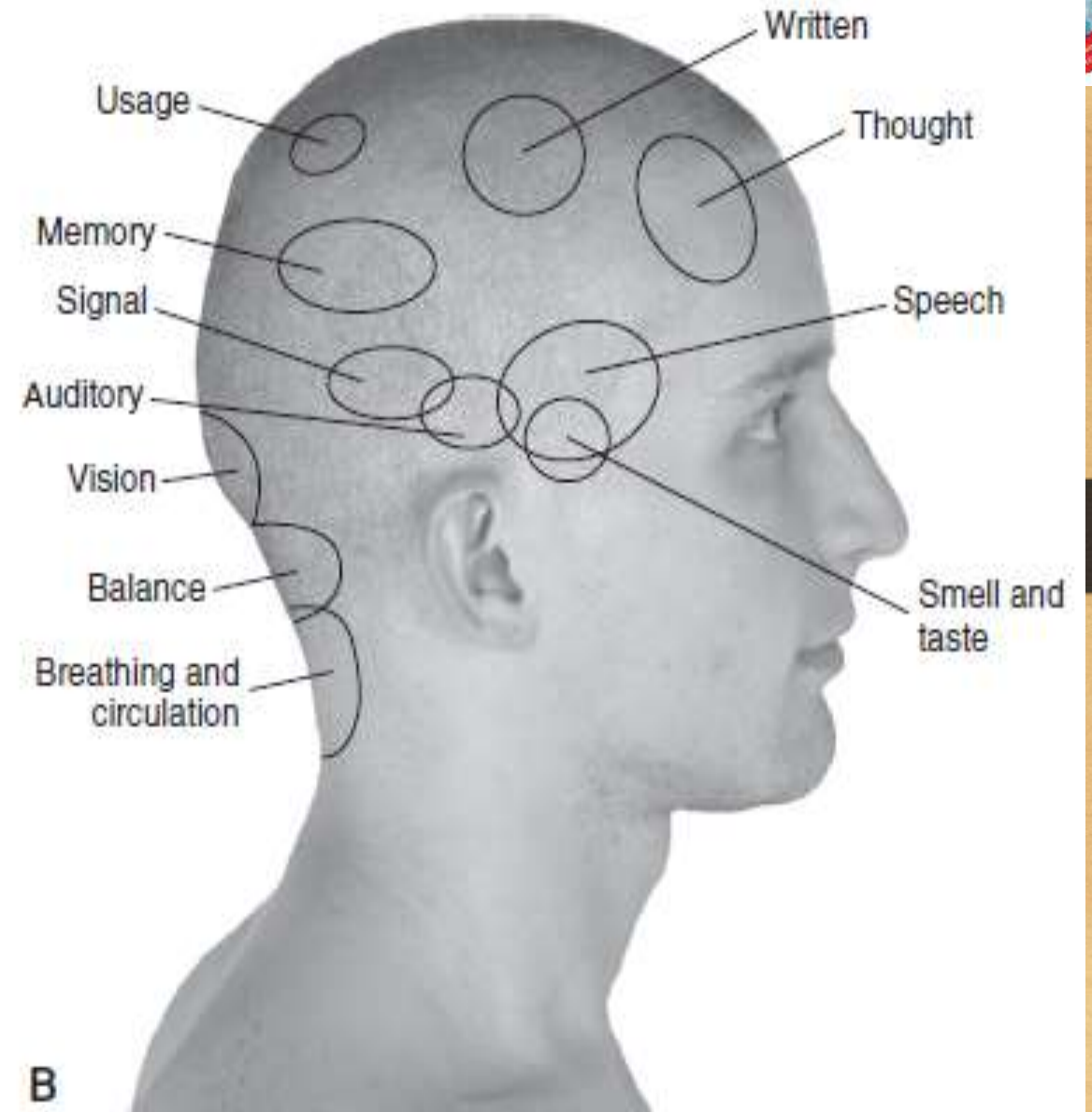
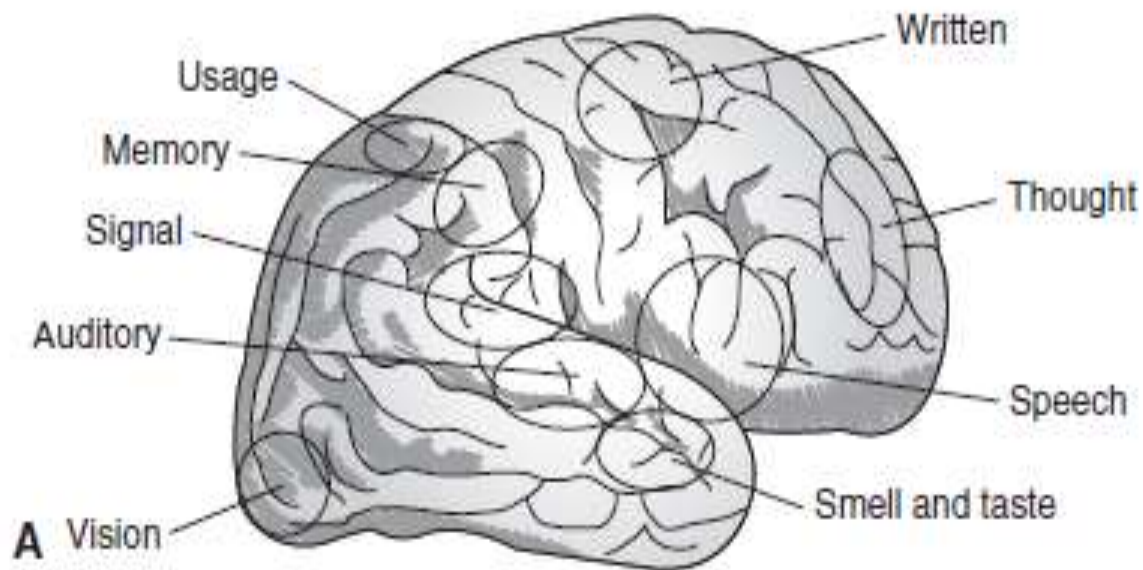
Functional regions imaging:

- The cerebral cortex is the adjusting center, and its functions include the control and management of other organs and tissues of the human body.
- In addition to the motor and sensory centers, there are other functional centers distributed to different areas of the cerebral cortex, and each one is in charge of different functions and activities of the human body.
- Based on these functional center distribution areas, scalp acupuncture developed many stimulation areas that are used for acupuncture manipulation

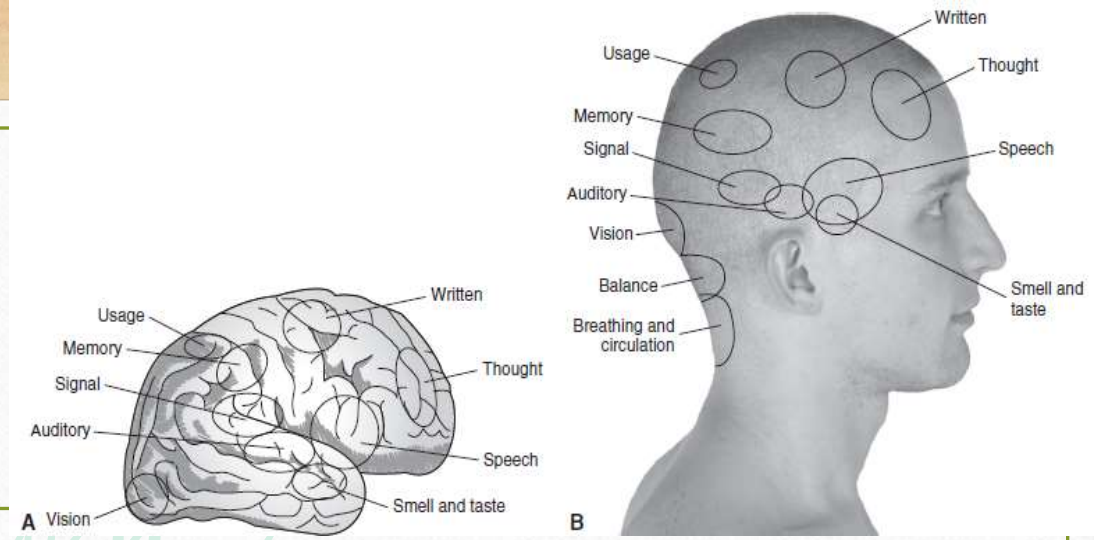
Thought:



- *Anatomical location:* At the anterior portion of the frontal lobe.
- *Scalp location:* Between the frontal eminences, 3.0 cm above the Yin Tang point.
- *Indications:* This area controls the functions for intellect, complex learning abilities, and personality. It is necessary for the production of abstract ideas, judgment, reasoning, persistence, planning, and concern for others. Use for patients with mental deficiency or poor intellectual development, Down's syndrome, ataxia, hysteria, schizophrenia, hypertension, and insomnia.

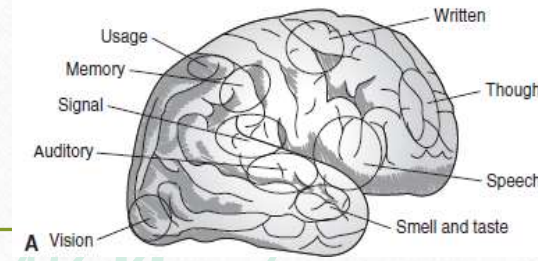
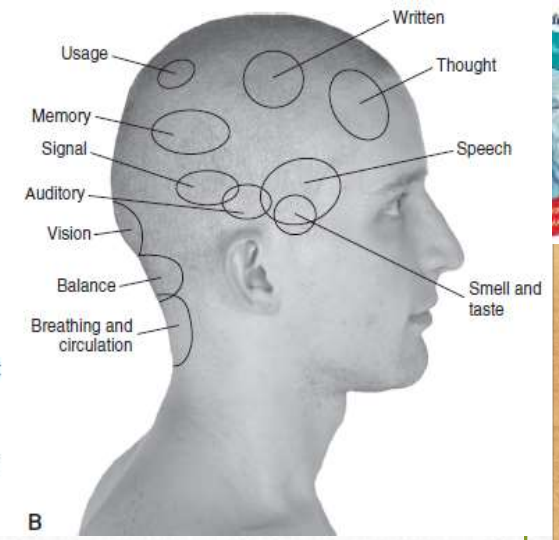


Speech



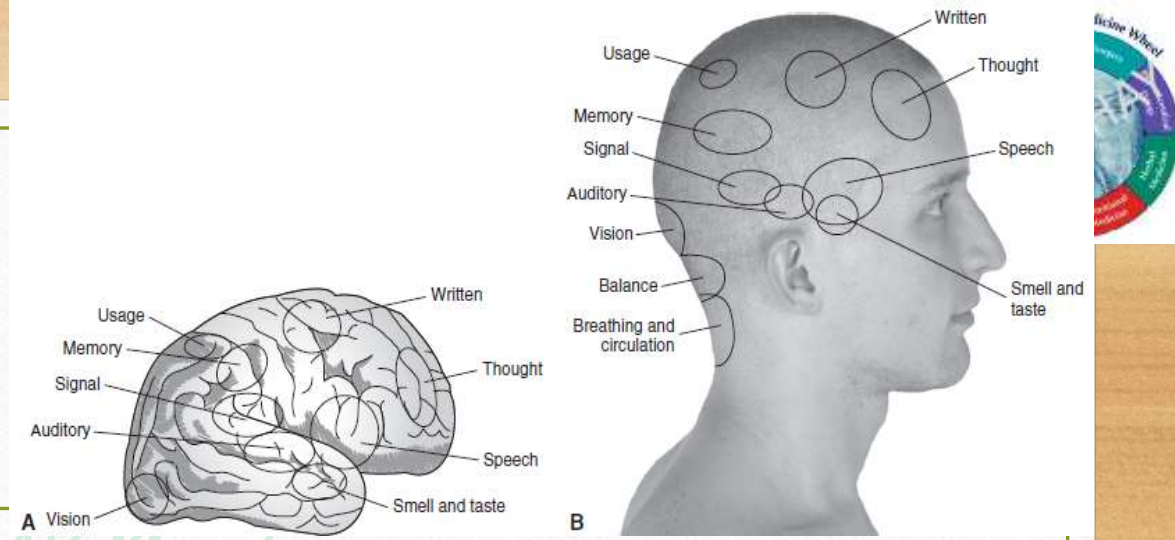
- *Anatomical location:* Located on the inferior and anterior part of the precentral gyrus and opercular part “which together cover the insula”, triangular part, and orbital part of the inferior frontal gyrus. It can be found at the greater wing of the sphenoid bone. It occurs on the left side for people who use their right hand but on the right side for people who use their left hand. For some people it occurs on both sides.
- *Scalp location:* At the midpoint between the eyebrow and the apex of the ear.
- *Indications:* The function is to direct the muscles of the tongue, throat, and lips. It can treat motor aphasia, dysphonia, and tremulous tongue.

Signal



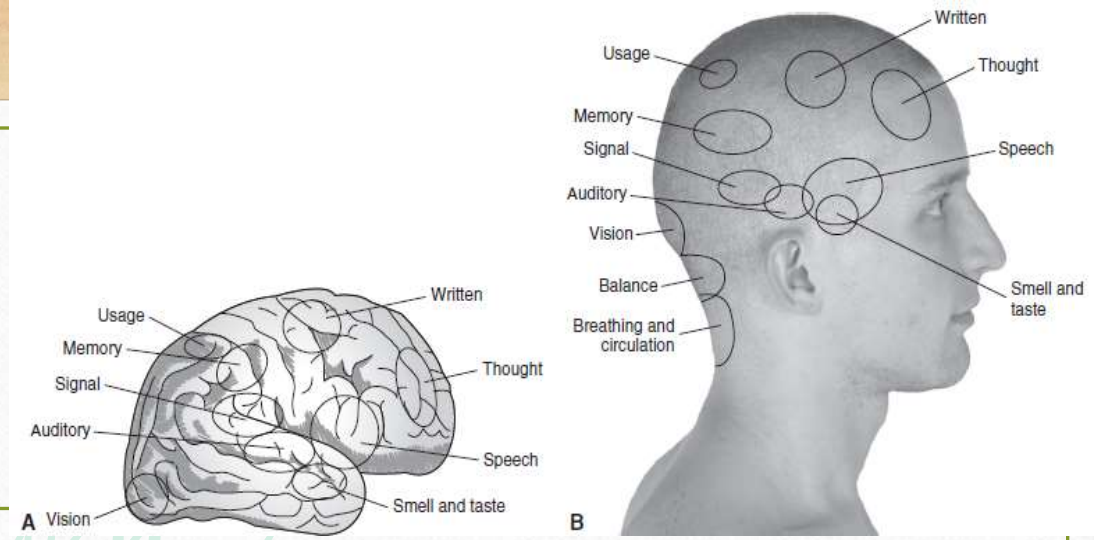
- *Anatomical Location:* Located at the posterior one-third of the superior temporal gyrus of the temporal lobe abutting the lateral sulcus closer to the auditory association area. Hearing and memories of sounds heard in the past appear to be stored here.
- *Scalp location:* A point is located 3.0 cm above the external occipital protuberance. Connect this point and the ear apex and the signal area is found at the midpoint of this line.
- *Indications:* Nominal aphasia, epilepsia, insomnia, and maldevelopment of the brain.

Written



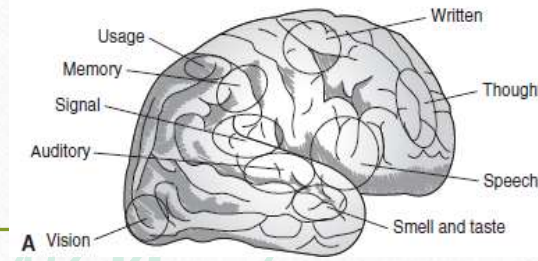
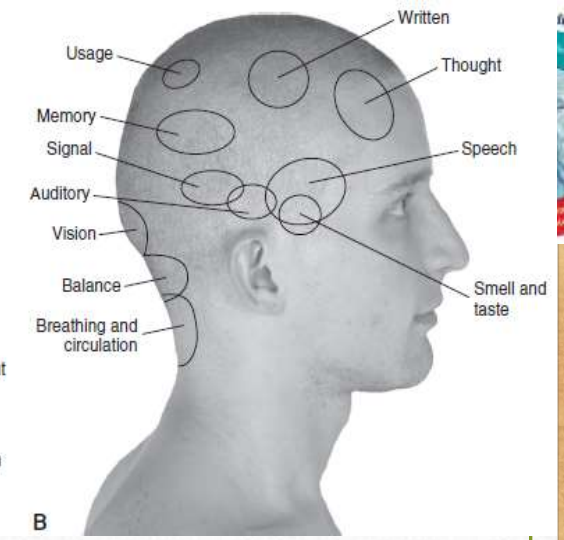
- *Anatomical location:* At the posterior part of the superior frontal gyrus, middle frontal gyrus, and upper part of the precentral gyrus. The functions include controlling learned motor skills of a repetitious or patterned nature and it is the memory bank for skilled motor activities.
- *Scalp location:* It can be located on the scalp by starting at bregma and drawing a line backward at a 45-degree angle with the sagittal suture on both sides. It is 3.0 cm from bregma.
- *Indications:* Dysfunction of writing, hypertension, and tremulous hands.

Memory



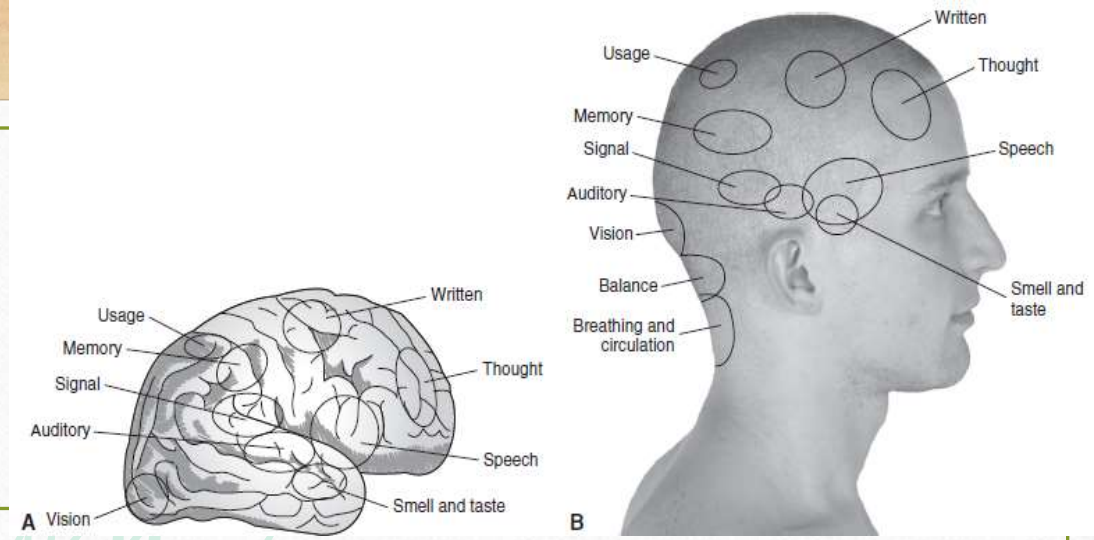
- *Anatomical location:* The memory center is located on the angular gyrus of the inferior parietal lobule.
- *Scalp location:* It is located on the scalp by drawing a line from lambda in the anterior-inferior direction on the left and right side at a 60-degree angle with the sagittal suture. The point is 7.0 cm from lambda on both sides of the line.
- *Indications:* Dizziness, decreased memory, and sequelae of cerebritis.

Auditory



- *Anatomical location:* Located in the superior margin of the temporal lobe abutting the lateral sulcus closer to the primary auditory area.
- *Scalp location:* It can be located on the scalp 1.5 cm directly above the ear apex.
- *Indications:* Nerve deafness, tinnitus, and abdominal distension.

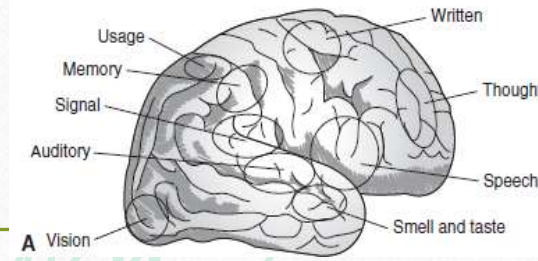
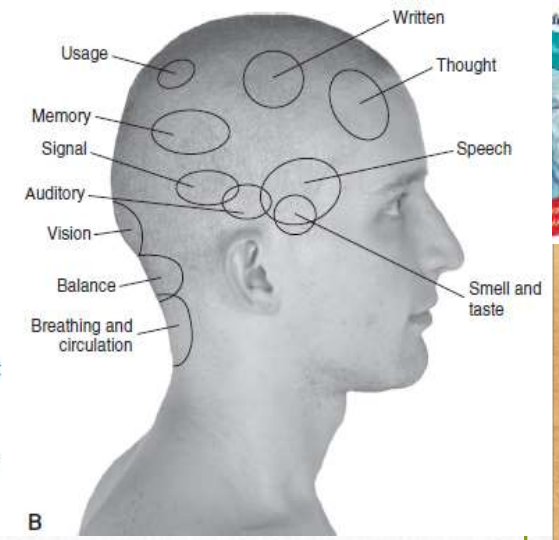
Smell and taste



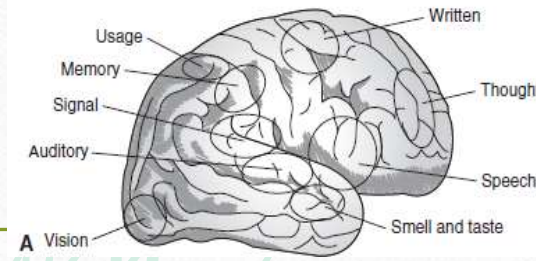
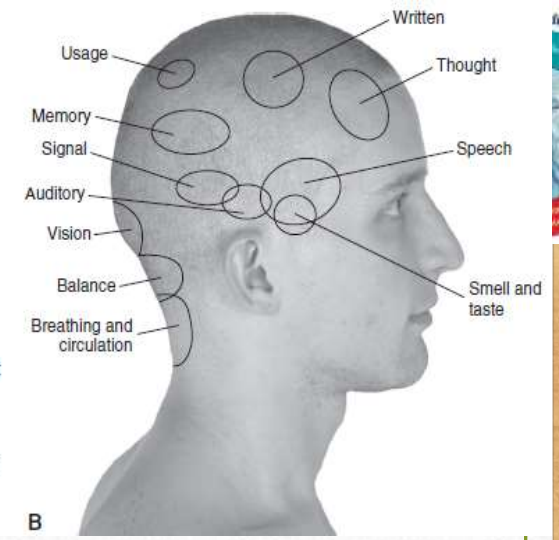
- *Anatomical location:* Smell is located at the hippocampus and dentate gyrus of the limbic lobe. Taste is located at the hippocampus of the limbic lobe and the lower part of the postcentral gyrus.
- *Scalp location:* It is located on the scalp directly above the ear apex 3.0 cm anterior to the ear apex.
- *Indications:* Decrease or loss of taste and smell and acute or chronic sinusitis.

Balance

- *Anatomical location:* At the cerebellum, immediately below the occipital lobe.
- *Scalp location:* It is located on the scalp 2.0 cm below the external occipital protuberance and 3.5 cm lateral from the midline.
- *Indications:* Dizziness, ataxia, and nystagmus.



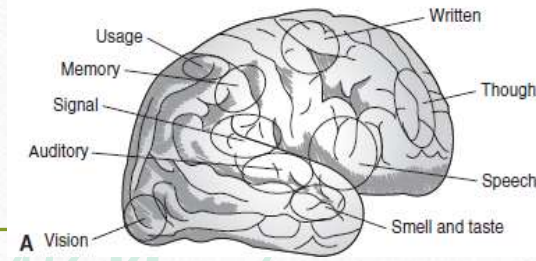
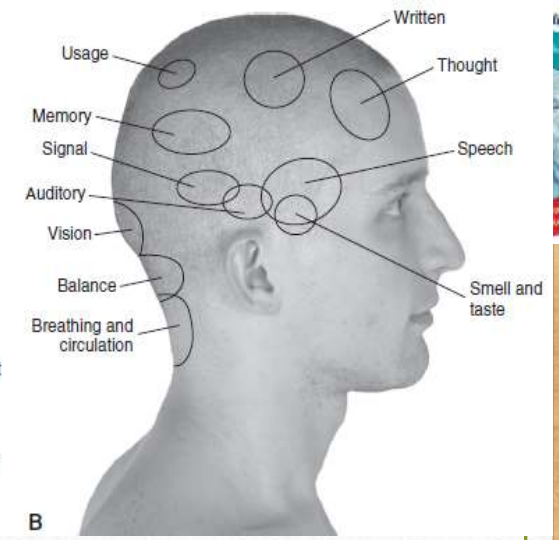
Usage



- *Anatomical location:* On the superior parietal lobe.
- *Scalp location:* It can be located on the scalp by starting at the lambda area and drawing a line anterior to the left and right with a 30-degree angle to the lambdoidal suture and 5.0 cm from lambda.
- *Indications:* Apraxia and ataxia.

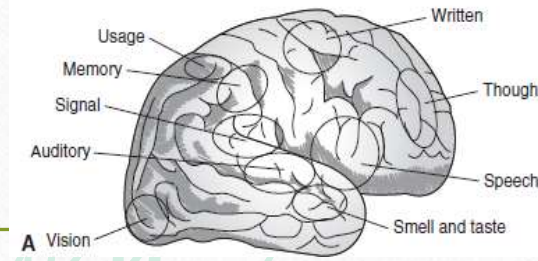
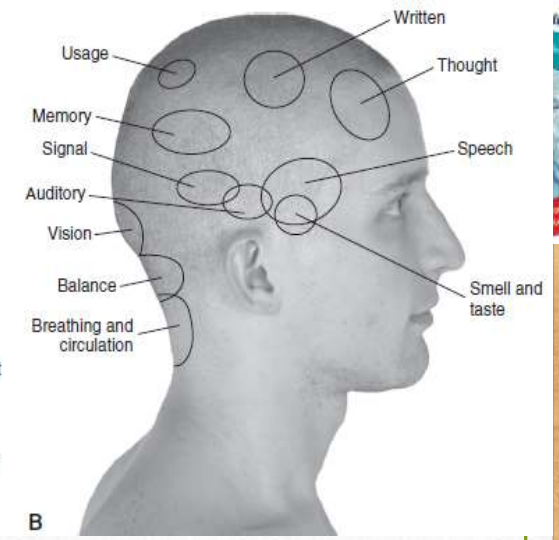
Breathing and Circulation

- *Anatomical location:* At the medulla oblongata.
- *Scalp location:* It is 5.0 cm below and 4.0 cm lateral to the external occipital protuberance.
- *Indications:* Arrhythmia, rheumatoid heart disease, coronary heart disease, asthma, and hypertension.



Vision

- *Anatomical location:* At the posterior tip of the occipital pole. The right half of the visual space is represented on the left visual cortex, and the left half is on the right cortex.
- *Scalp location:* It is located on the scalp 2.0 cm above the external occipital protuberance and 1.0 cm lateral.
- *Indications:* Visual disturbances, cortical blindness, and papilledema.





Therapeutic Zone Scalp Acupuncture

ZHU SCALP ACUPUNCTURE:

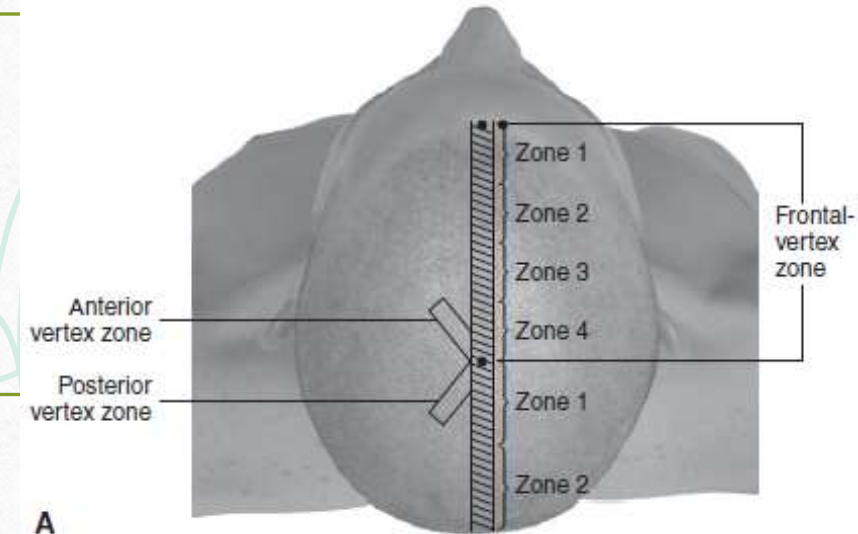


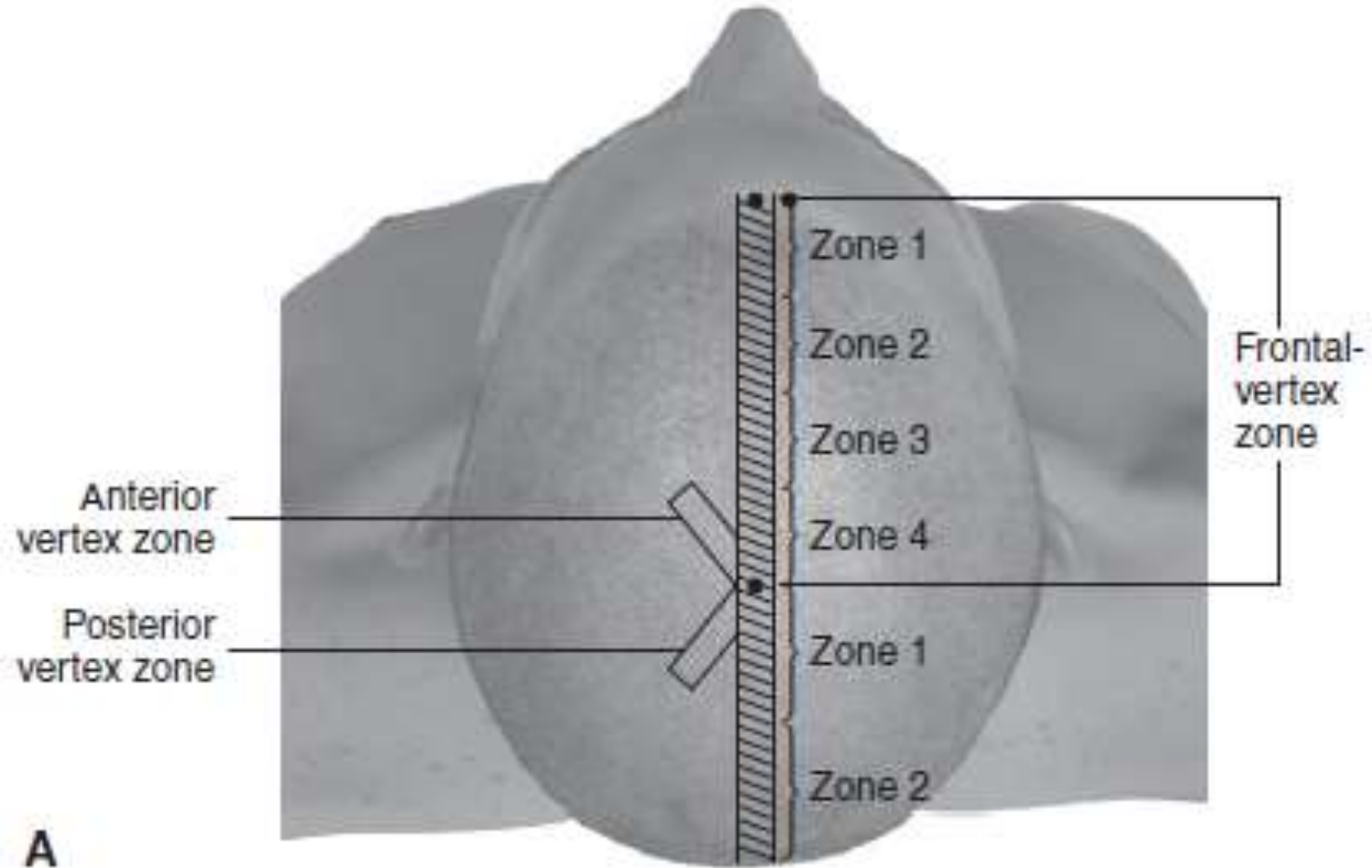
ZHU SCALP ACUPUNCTURE:

- Therapeutic zone scalp acupuncture was developed and based on the Zang Fu meridian theory of traditional Chinese medicine, as well as clinical experience.
- It was invented by Dr. Ming-Qin Zhu at the Acupuncture and Orthopedic Therapy Institute of Beijing, China. There are eight therapeutic scalp zones.
- This system uses Du 20 (Bai Hui) as the main point.
- The Du meridian is the central line for all of the zone distributions.
- The needling technique focuses on stimulation with forceful thrusting and forceful lifting.

Frontal-vertex zone

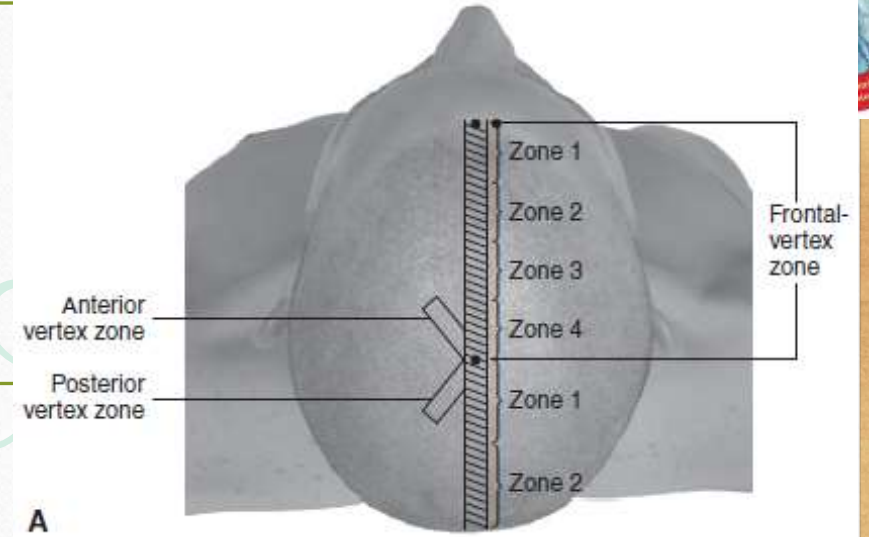
- This zone runs along the Du meridian. It covers a narrow band from Du 24 (Shen Ting) to Du 20 (Bai Hu).
- The width is 1 cun.
- The frontal-vertex zone governs the Yin side of the body and is used to treat diseases of the face, chest, and abdomen.
- This zone is divided into four regions.
- It belongs to the Du and the foot Taiyang (BL) meridians.





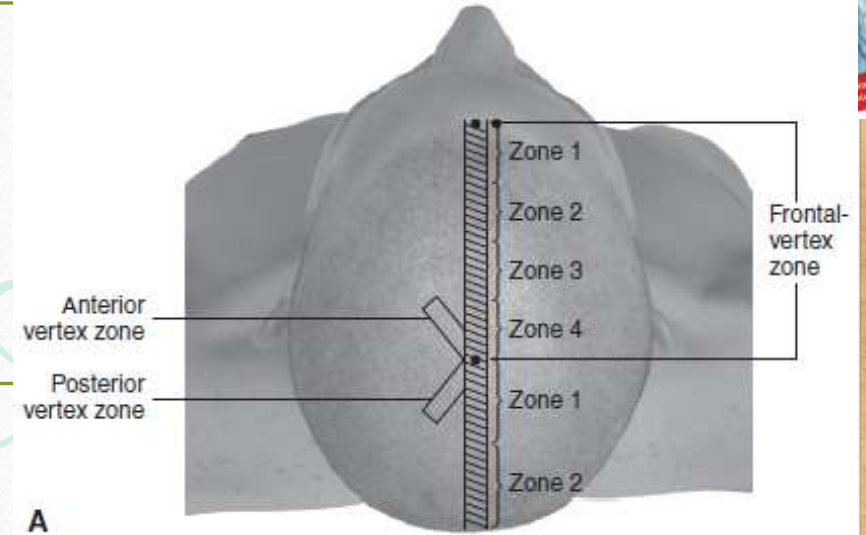
Frontal-vertex zone 1

- *Location:* The first quarter of the zone starting at Du 24 (Shen Ting).
- *Function:* Calms the spirit, opens the orifices, brightens the eyes, and benefits the throat.
- *Indications:* Use to treat diseases of the head, face, throat, and tongue.



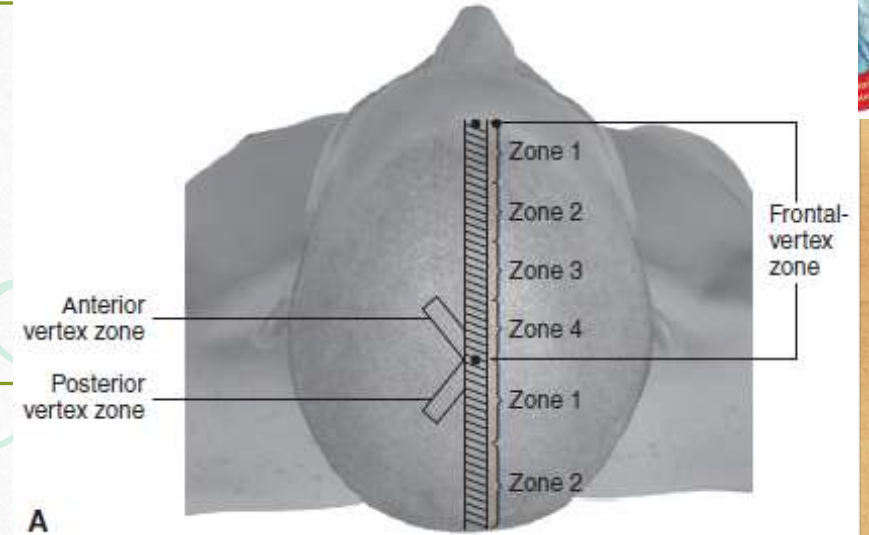
Frontal-vertex zone 2

- *Location:* The second quarter of the zone.
- *Function:* Opens the chest, regulates Qi, calms the spirit, and stops wheezing.
- *Indications:* Primarily used to treat disorders of the chest region, such as chest pain, fullness of the chest, palpitations, cough, asthma, and spasm of the diaphragm.



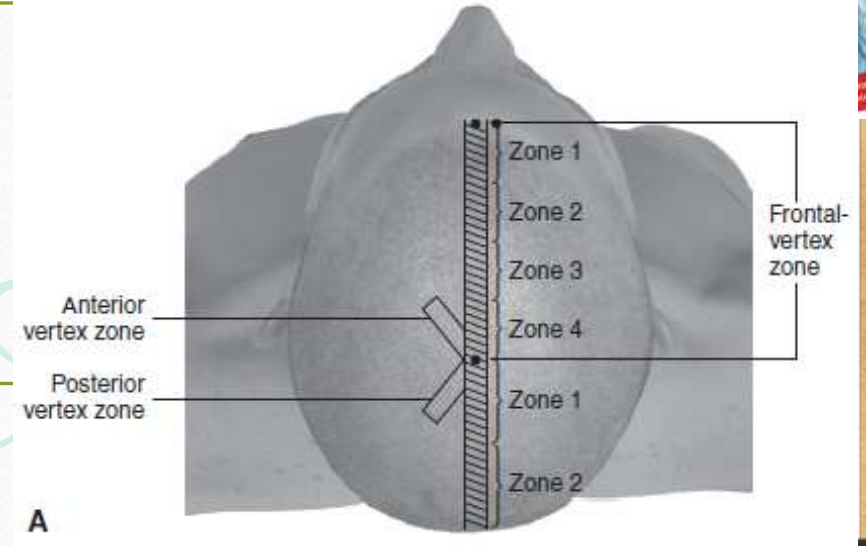
Frontal-vertex zone 3

- *Location:* The third quarter of the zone.
- *Function:* Regulates the liver Qi, harmonizes the stomach, drains damp heat, and stops vomiting and diarrhea.
- *Indications:* Use to treat disorders of the middle burner (liver, gallbladder, spleen, pancreas, and stomach), such as abdominal pain, gastritis, stomach ulcers, and dysfunction of the digestive system.



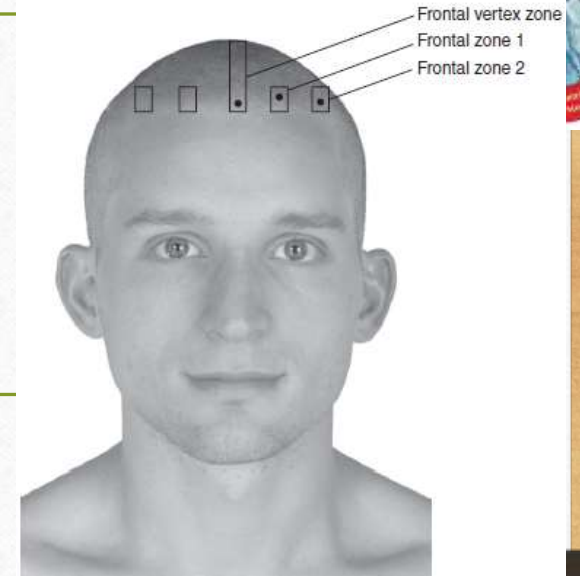
Frontal-vertex zone 4

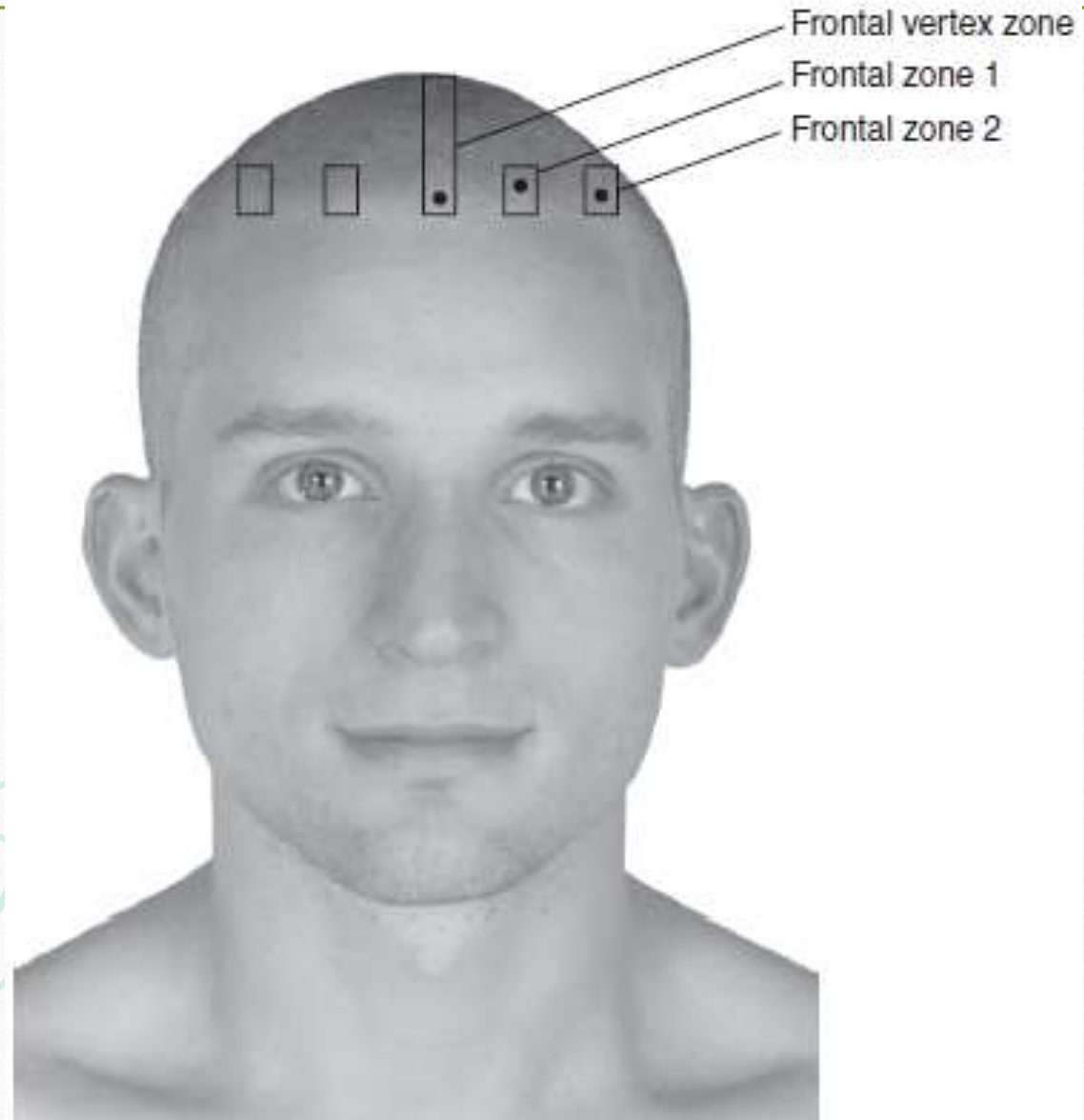
- *Location:* The last quarter of the zone ending at Du 20 (Bai Hui).
- *Function:* Regulates the menses, strengthens the kidneys, promotes urination, and raises Yang.
- *Indications:* Use to treat lower limb and lower burner diseases (urinary bladder, perineum, and reproductive system), such as kidney stones, incontinence, and prostatitis.



Frontal Zone

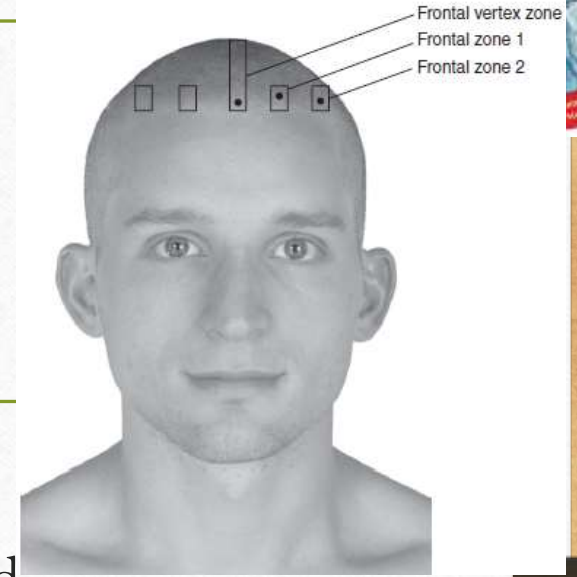
- This zone consists of short and narrow segments running from the top of the forehead into the hair.
- This mapping of the body originates from the centerline Du meridian and runs laterally to the side progressing from the head to the middle Jiao to the lower Jiao.
- It belongs to the foot Shaoyang (GB) meridian.





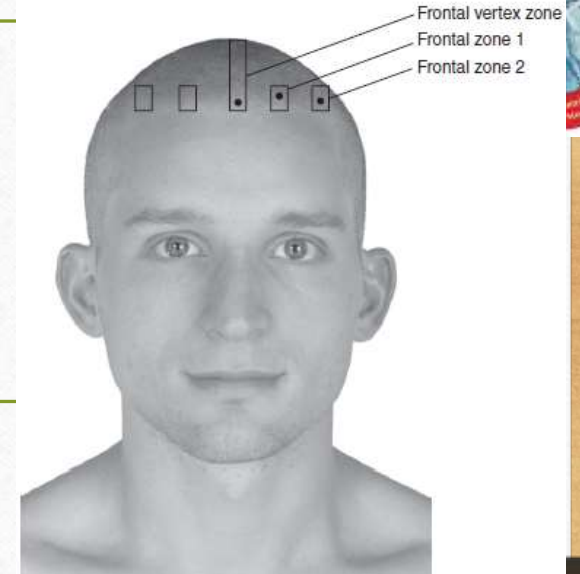
Frontal zone 1

- *Location:* 0.5 cun anterior and posterior from GB 15 (Tou Lin Qi). It is 0.5 cun wide and located bilaterally on the forehead.
- *Function:* Regulates the liver Qi, harmonizes the stomach, and drains damp heat.
- *Indications:* Use to treat diseases of the middle Jiao such as diseases located in the spleen, stomach, liver, and gallbladder.
- ***N.B.: GB15 On the forehead, directly above GB-14 Yangbai, 0.5 cun within the anterior hairline midway between DU-24 Shenting and ST-8 Touwei***



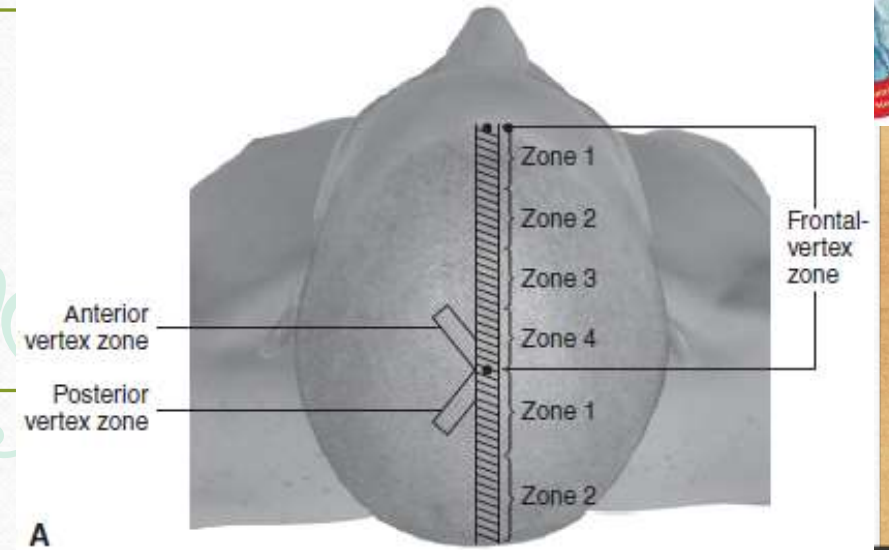
Frontal zone 2

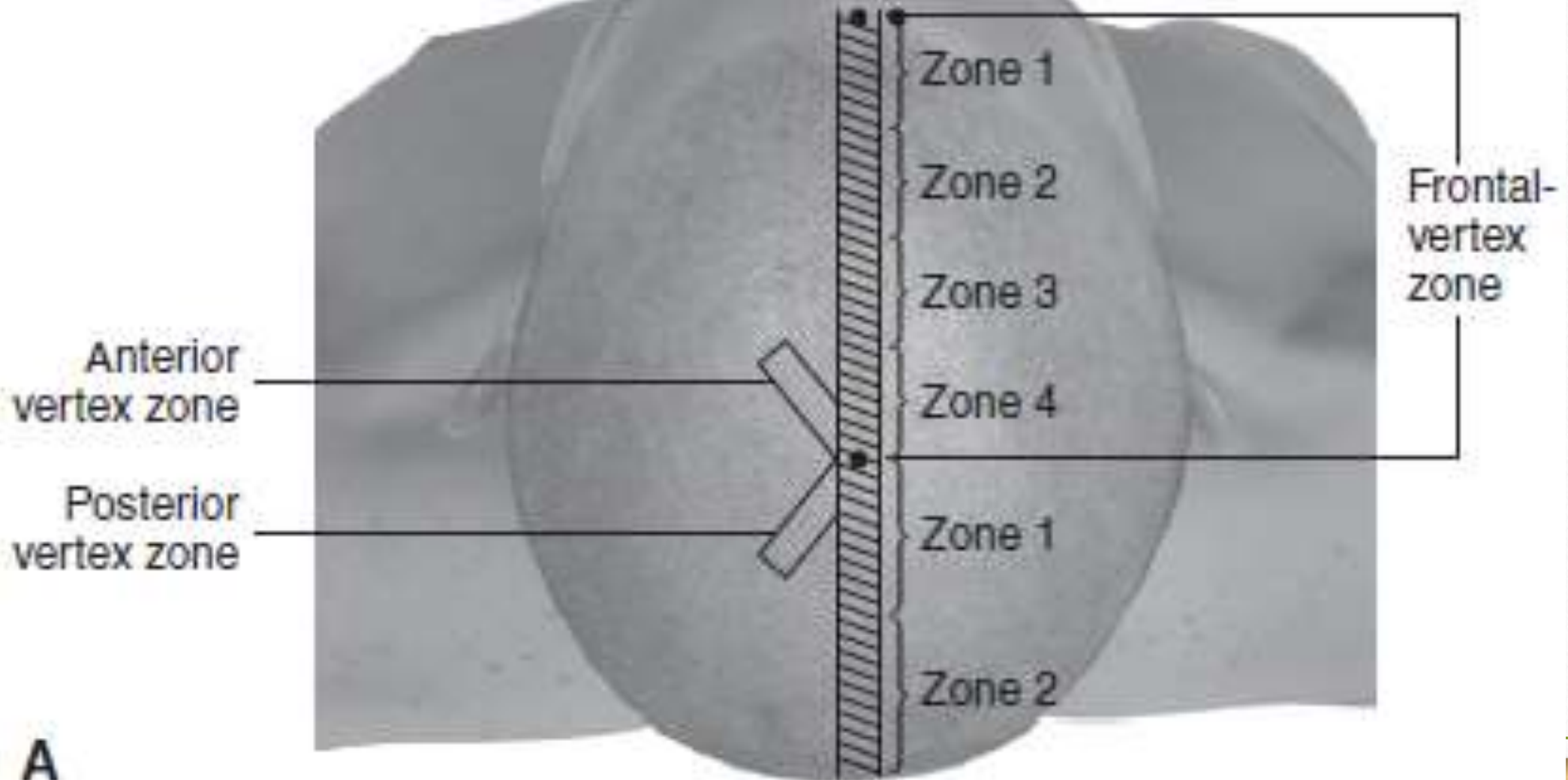
- *Location:* 0.25 cun lateral from GB 13 (Ben Shen) with 0.5 cun anterior and posterior to this point. It is 0.5 cun wide and located bilaterally on the forehead.
- *Function:* Regulates menstruation, promotes urination, and benefits the kidneys.
- *Indications:* Use to treat diseases of the lower Jiao and diseases located in the kidneys, urinary bladder, and reproductive system.



Anterior vertex zone

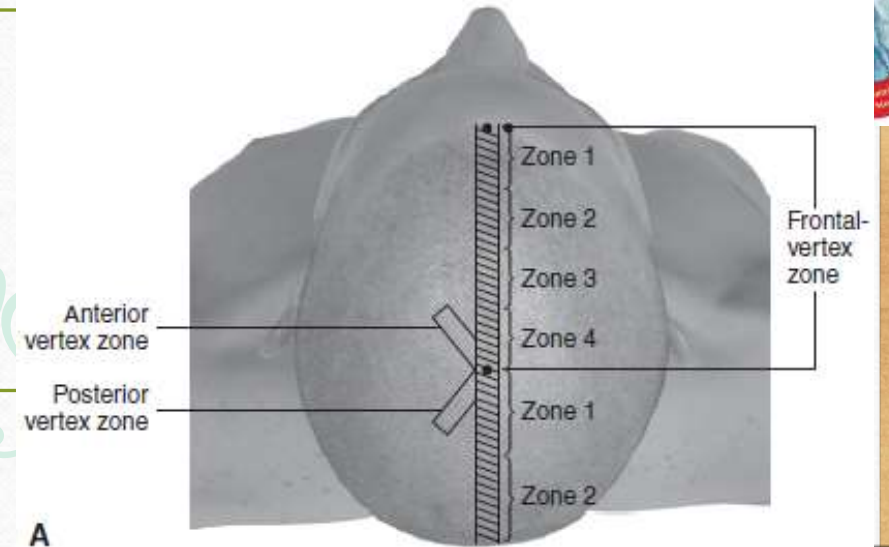
- *Location:* This zone is located on a 0.5 cun wide line from Du 20 (Bai Hui) to UB 7 (Tong Tian) point. It belongs to the Du and foot Taiyang meridians.
- *Function:* Opens the meridians and stops pain.
- *Indications:* Use to treat problems in the hip and inguinal area, sciatic nerve pain, and buttock pain.
- N.B: UB7 (1.5 cun posterior to Chengguang (UB 6), 1.5 cun lateral to the Du Meridian)

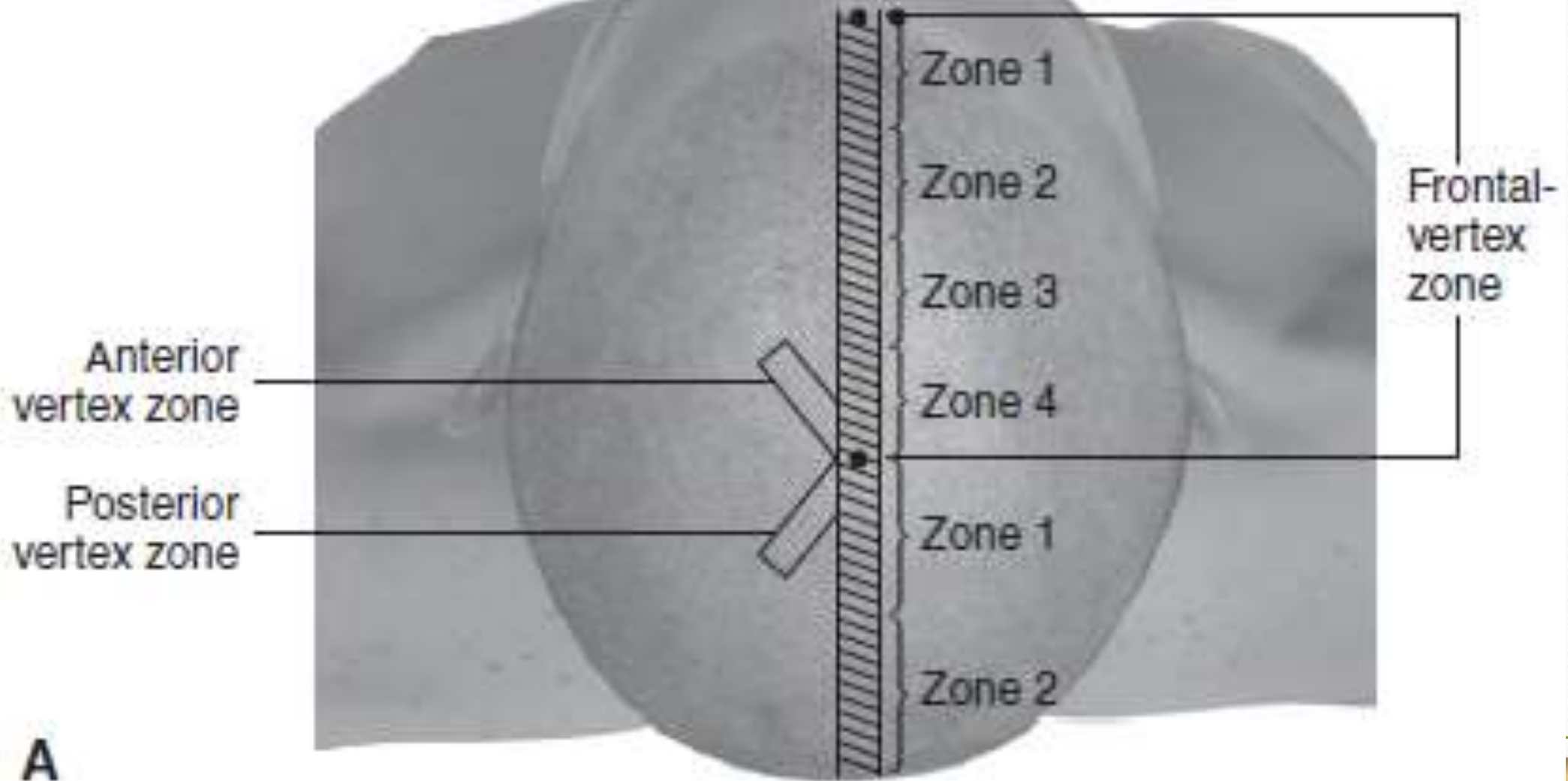




Posterior vertex zone

- *Location:* This zone is located on a 0.5 cun wide line from Du 20 (Bai Hui) to UB 8 (Luo Que) point. It belongs to the Du and foot Taiyang meridians.
- *Function:* Opens the meridians and stops pain.
- *Indications:* Use to treat problems of the shoulder and neck, above the scapula, and the upper trapezius region.

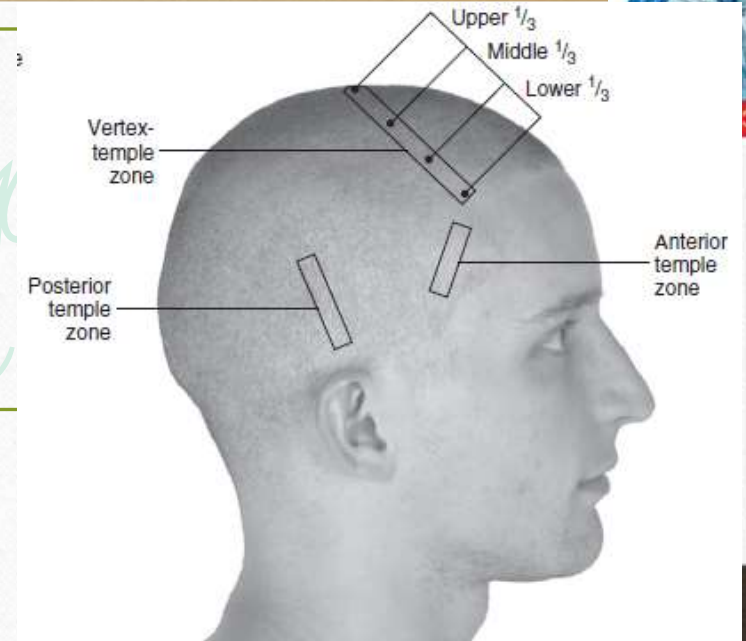


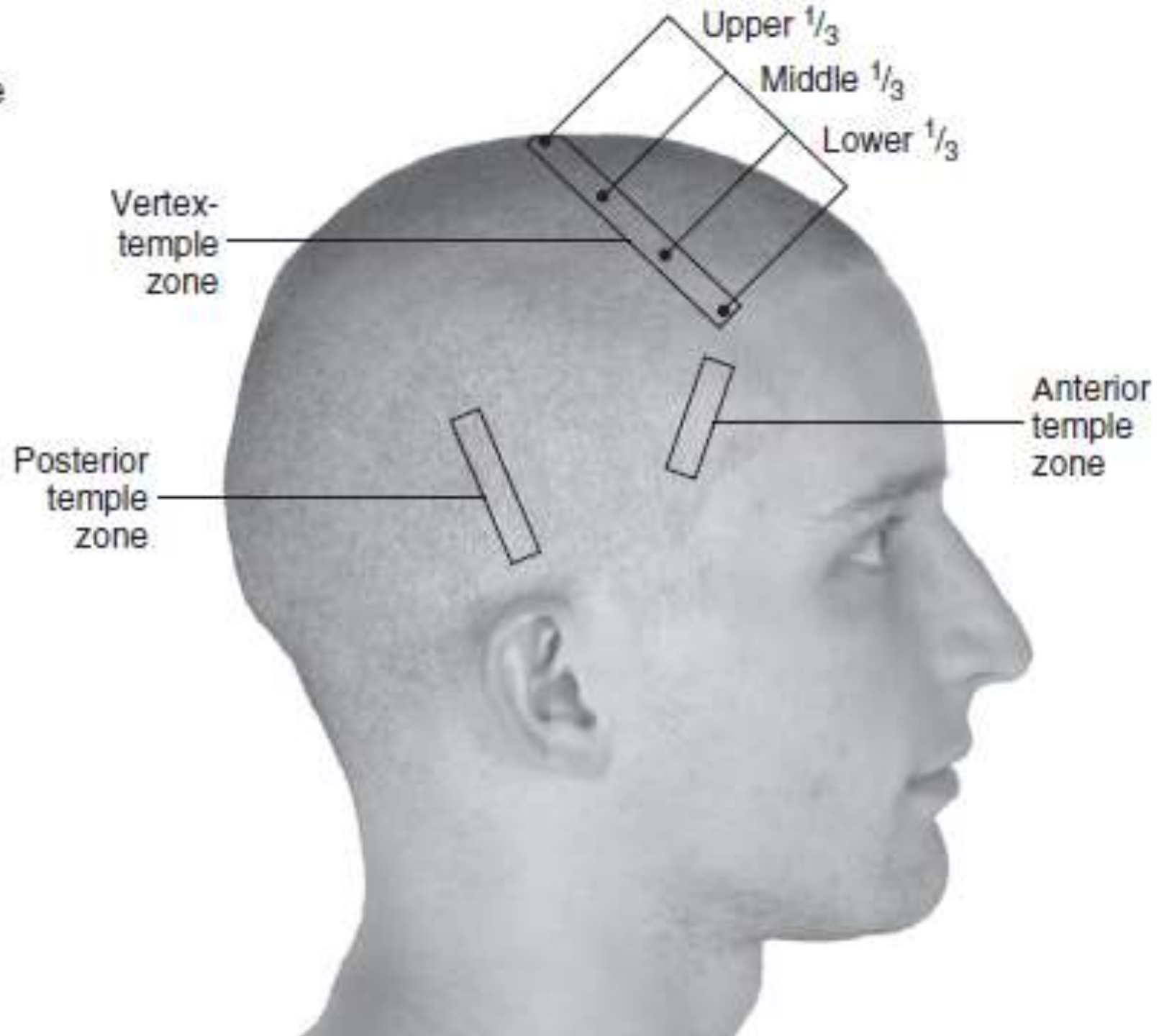


A

Vertex-temple zone

- *Location:* The vertex-temple zone runs at an angle from the vertex of the head toward the face. It is located on a 1 cun wide line from Du 21 (Qian Ding) to St 8 (Tou Wei) point. It can be divided into three equal parts. It belongs to the Du, the foot Shaoyang (GB), and the foot Taiyang(BL) meridians.
- *Function:* Opens the meridians and stops pain.
- *Indications:* Use to treat motor and sensory disorders, especially central nervous system disorders.

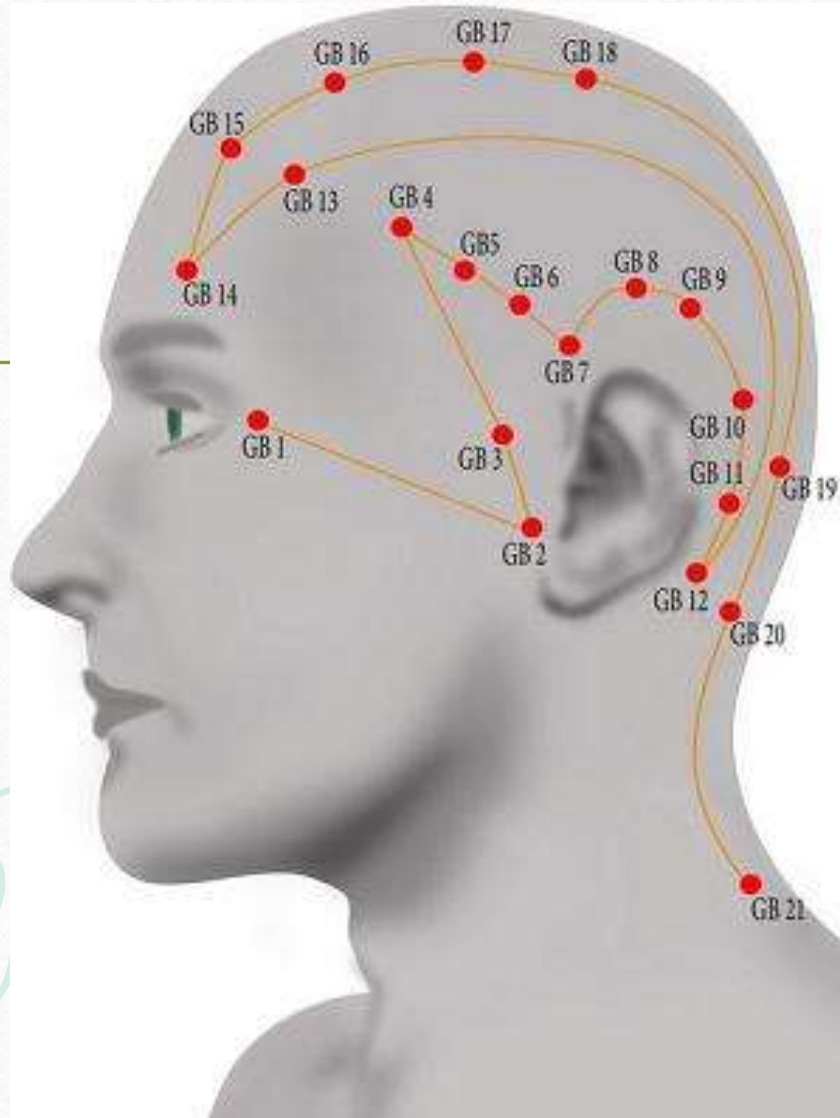






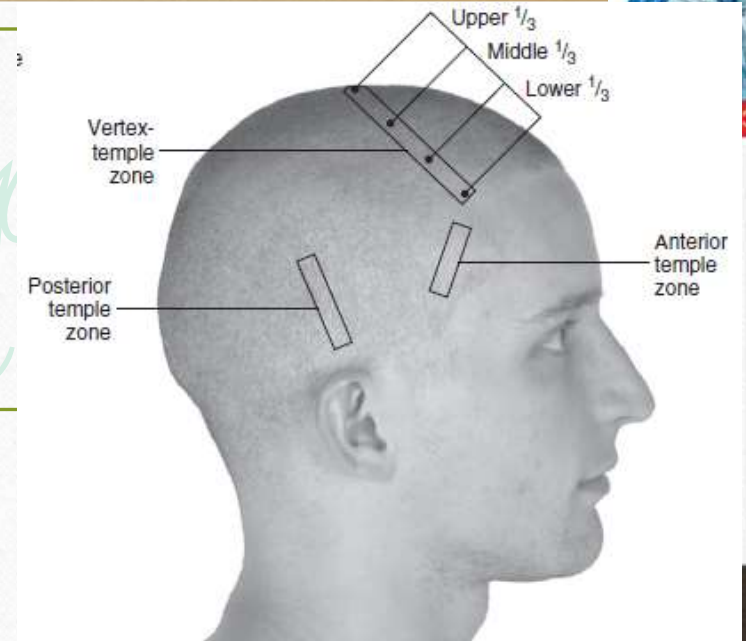
Vertex-temple zone

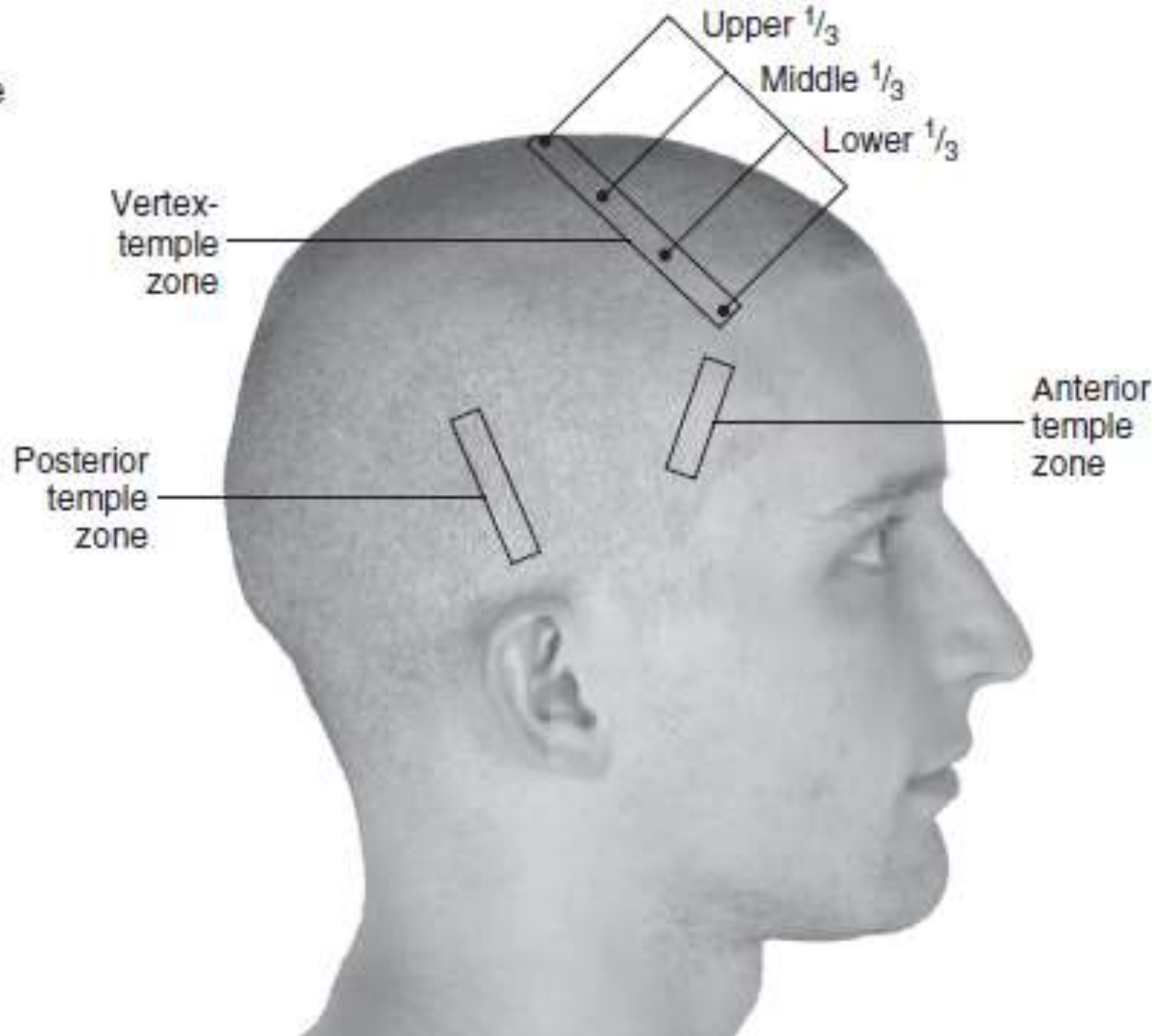
- *Upper one-third:* Governs the lower limbs.
- *Middle one-third:* Governs the upper limbs.
- *Lower one-third:* Governs the head and face.



Anterior temple zone

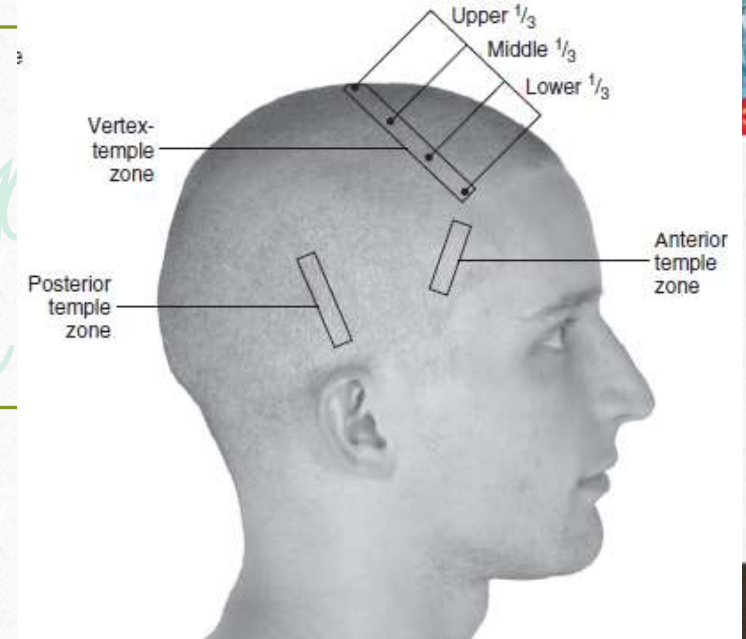
- *Location:* This zone is located on a 1.0 cun wide line from GB 4 (Han Yan) to GB 6 (Xuan Li), and it belongs to the foot Shaoyang meridian.
- *Function:* Opens the Shaoyang meridian and stops pain.
- *Indications:* Use to treat Shaoyang disorders and problems of the side of the face, as well as menstrual-related migraines.

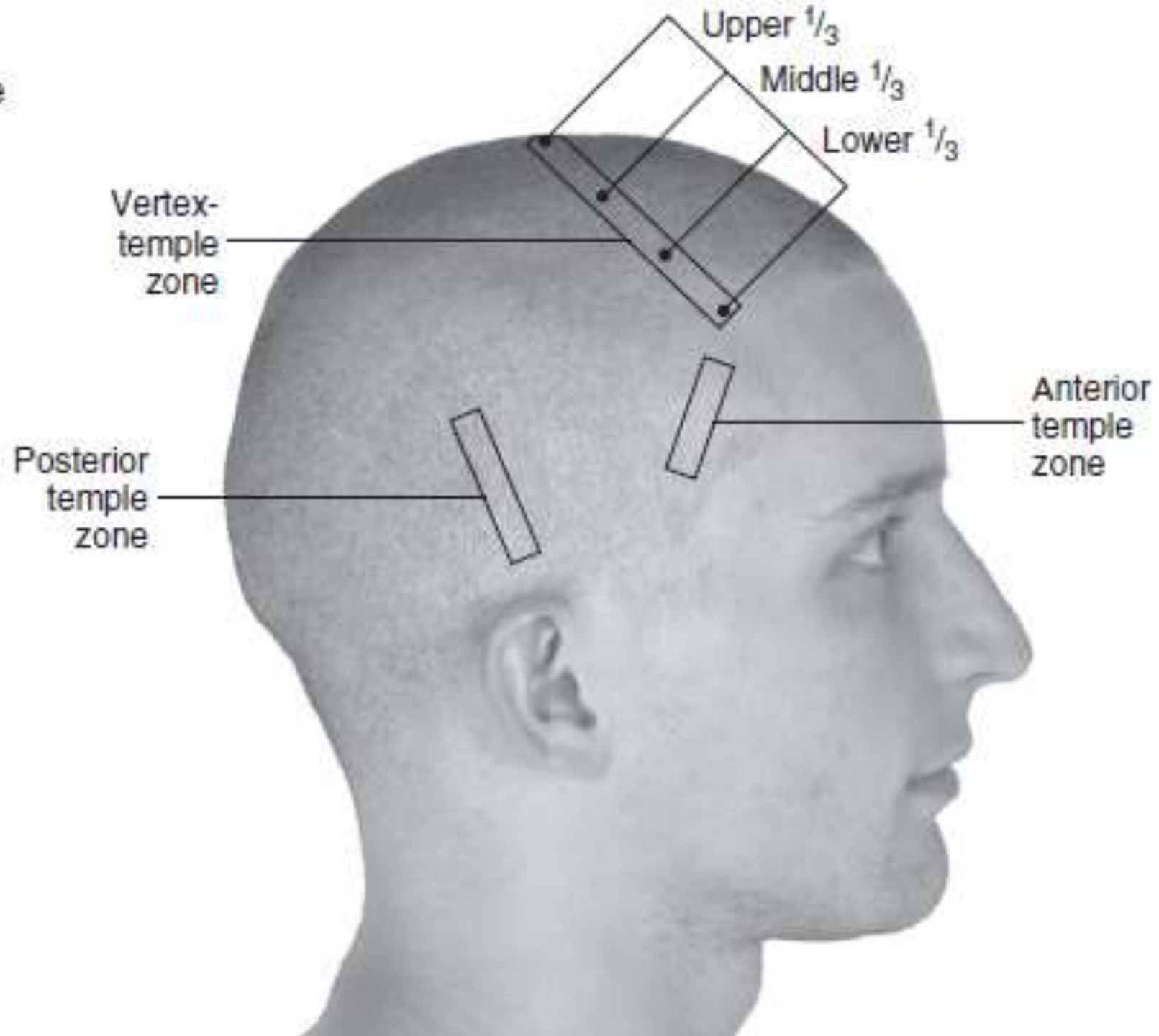




Posterior temple zone

- *Location:* This zone is located on a 1.0 cun wide line from GB 9 (Tian Chong) to SJ 20 (Jiao Sun) and belongs to the hand (SJ) and foot (GB) Shaoyang meridians.
- *Function:* Opens the Shaoyang meridian, clears the ear, and stops dizziness.
- *Indications:* Mainly use to treat diseases of the ear, migraines, dizziness, deafness, and tinnitus.







Yin-Yang Scalp Acupuncture

TANG SCALP ACUPUNCTURE:



TANG SCALP ACUPUNCTURE:

- Yin-Yang scalp acupuncture was invented by Dr. Song-Yan Tang of Shanghai, China, in the 1960s.
- This system was developed based on the Zang Fu and meridian theory of traditional Chinese medicine.
- It is believed that the whole body can be mapped out on the forehead and scalp areas, and by using these images on the head, diseases throughout the entire body can be treated.



TANG SCALP ACUPUNCTURE:

- This system is set up with a Yin-Yang point on the top of the head, and from that point the human body is divided into two parts, anterior and posterior.
- The **anterior part of the head belongs to Yin**, which reflects an image of a person lying in the face-up position.
- This area corresponds with the human body's face, upper Jiao, middle Jiao, and lower Jiao, as well as the front part of the arms and the medial part of the legs.

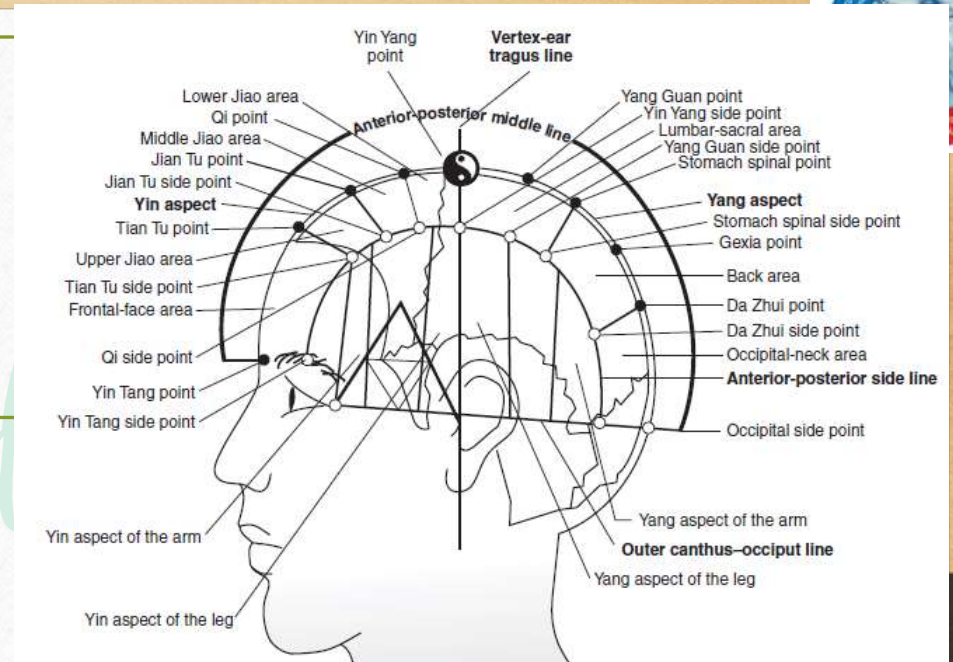


TANG SCALP ACUPUNCTURE:

- The **posterior part of the head belongs to Yang**, which reflects an image of a person lying in the face-down position.
- This area corresponds with the human body's occipital area, neck, back, lateral part of the arms, and lateral part of the legs.
- This technique is more effective with multiple needles that are short and shallowly inserted with longer retention time

STANDARD POINTS, LINES AND ASPECTS:

- **Diametral orbit:** This is the distance from the inner canthus to the outer canthus of the eye. It is used for measurement.
- **Anterior-posterior midline** This is the line running across the vertex connecting the midpoint between the two eyebrows with the lower border of the tip of the external occipital protuberance.
- **Anterior-posterior side line** This line is located using the diametral orbit. It is one diametral orbit unit lateral to the anterior-posterior midline and runs parallel to the anterior-posterior midline. All the area locations between the anterior-posterior midline and the anterior-posterior side line use the diametral orbit as the unit of measurement. The distance from the anterior-posterior midline and the anterior-posterior side line is equal to one diametral orbit.



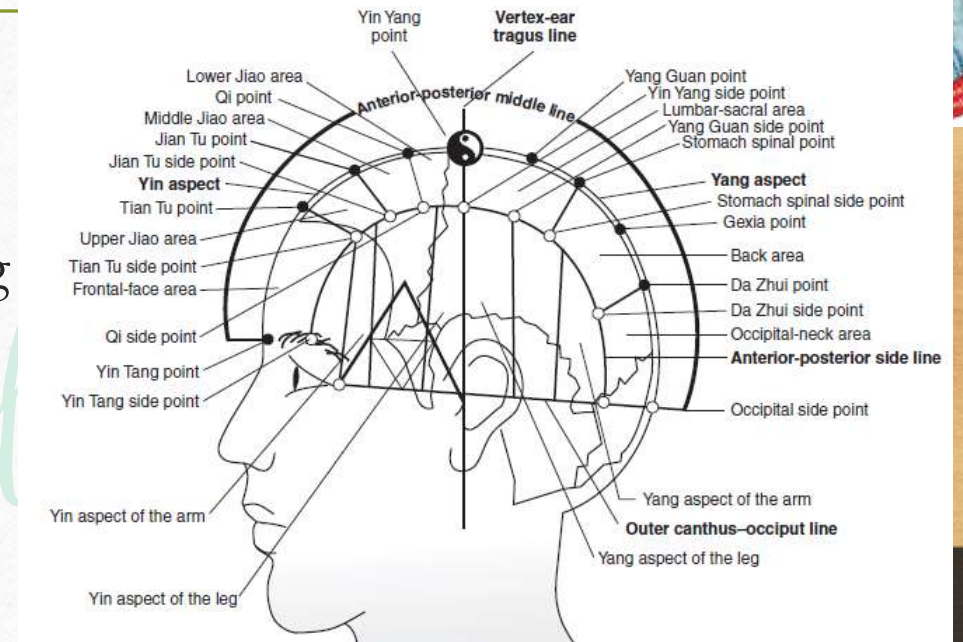


- **Vertex-ear tragus line** This is the line connecting the Yin- Yang point with the tragus.
- **Outer canthus-occiput line** This is the line connecting the outer canthus with the tip of the external occipital protuberance.

The vertex-ear tragus line divides this line into two parts.

The line between the outer canthus and the vertex-ear tragus line is called the canthus-ear line. The line between the vertex-ear tragus line and the external occipital protuberance is called the ear-occipital line.

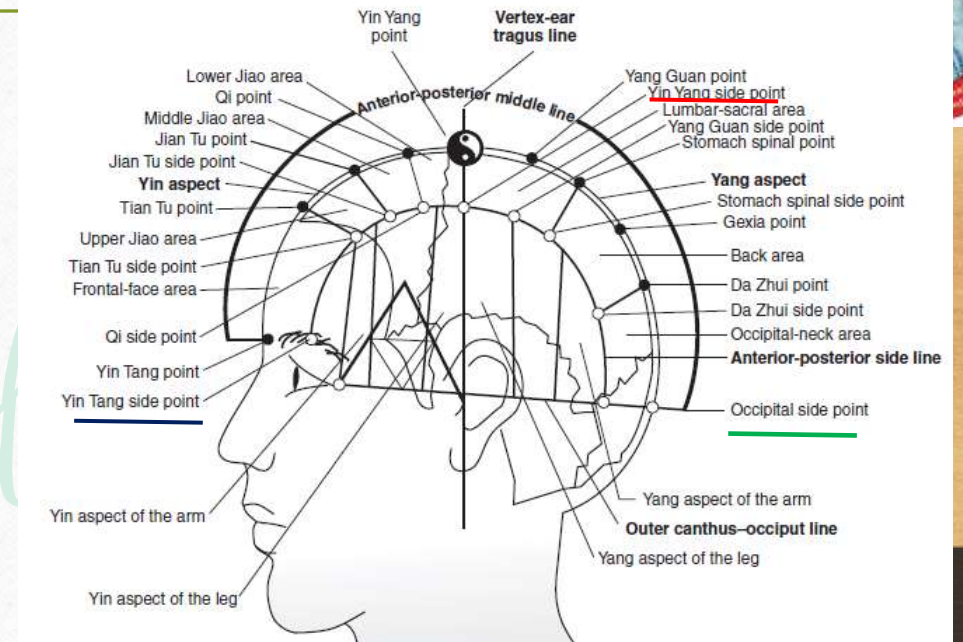
- **Yin Yang point** This is the midpoint of the anterior-posterior midline.

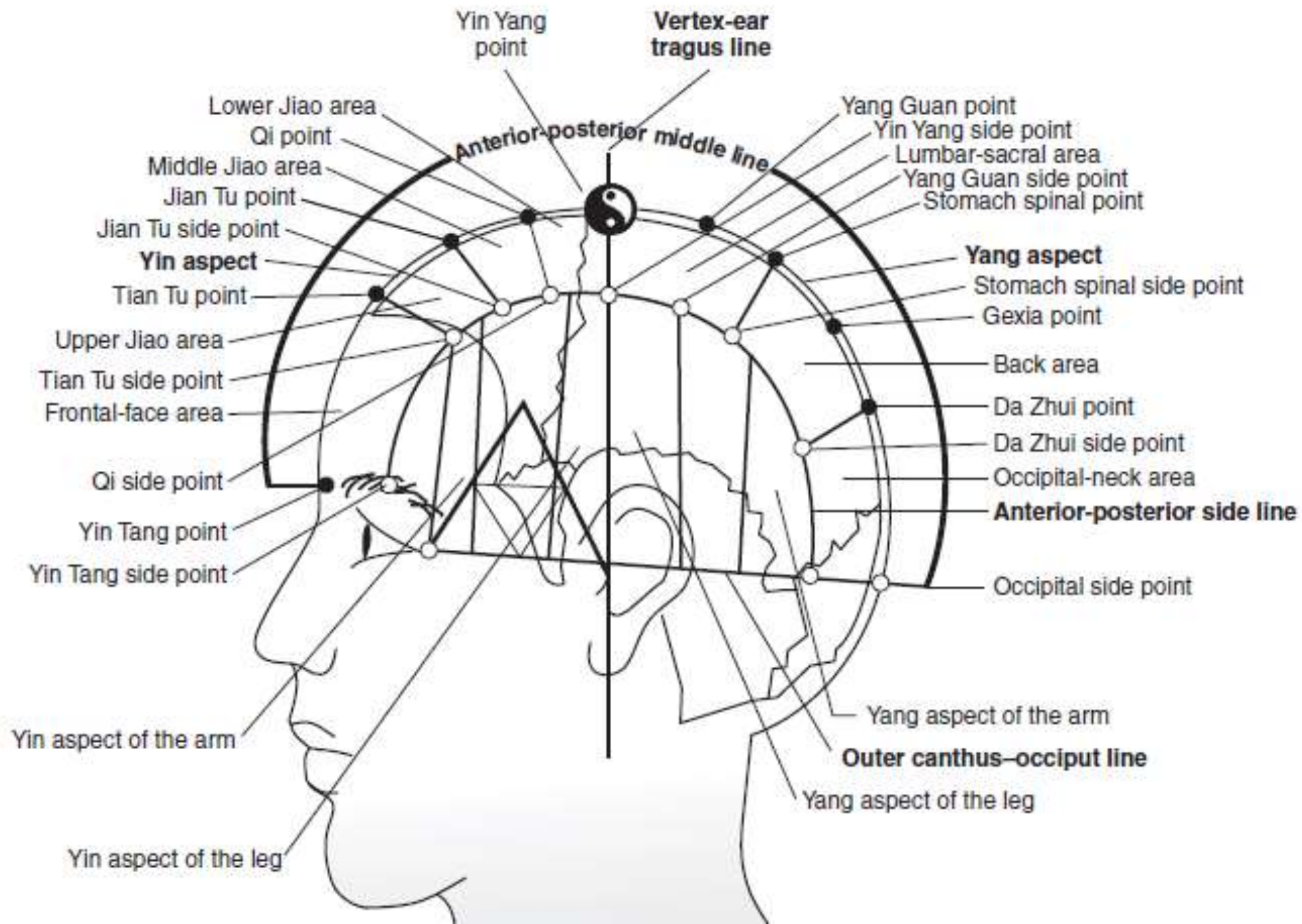




- **Yin Yang side point** This is the intersecting point of the anterior- posterior side line with the vertex-ear tragus line.

- **Yin Tang side point** This is the intersection point
- between the line extending laterally from the Yin Tang point with the anterior- posterior side line.
- **Occiput side point** This is the intersection point between the anterior-posterior side line and the outer canthus-occiput line.
- **Yin Yang aspect** These are the two areas separated by the vertex-ear tragus line. The anterior aspect is the Yin area, and the posterior aspect is the Yang area.





POINTS, LINES, AND ZONES ON THE YIN ASPECT:

- **Tian Tu point** This is the point 0.5 cun directly above the midpoint of the anterior hairline.
- **Tian Tu side point** Draw a line running along the side of the head connecting the Tian Tu point with the lower border of the external occipital protuberance. The Tian Tu side point is located at the intersection of this line with the anterior-posterior side line.

