Acupuncture: New and Old Concept for Healthcare



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What is Acupuncture





- is one of the key components of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM)
- is a family of procedures to stimulate points on the body (acupoints)—most commonly is the insertion of thin, solid metallic needles.
- is intended to remove blockages in the flow of energy ("Qi"), restore and maintain health
- is with thousands of years' history

Types of Acupuncture



Classical <u>acupunc</u>ture



Electroacupuncture



Laser acupuncture



Cupping



Acupoint injection





Moxibustion



Acupuncture: A New Concept for HealthCare in US

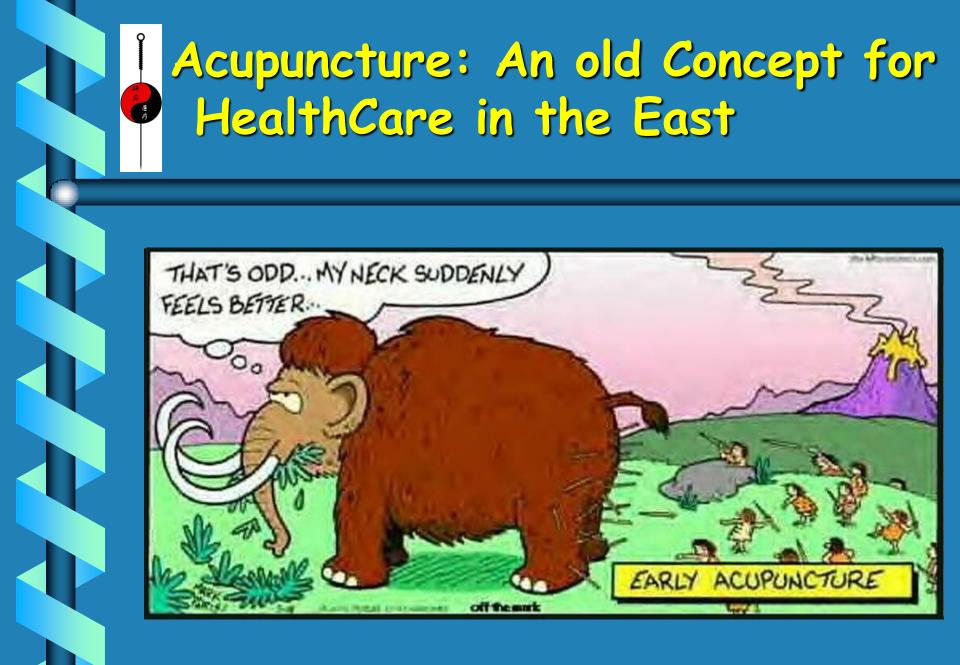
Current health care: "mainstream" medicine— Conventional or Western Medicine

- Prevention: vaccination, isolation... no acupuncture
- **Diagnosis**: Not use TCM method



Acupuncture?

- Treatment: Not include as a routine method
- Healing: Not include as a routine method
- **Insurance:** No cover for prevention, no cover for acupuncture





How Old Is Acupuncture?

"Bian" Stone and Bone needles

骨针 砭石 新石器时期 约10000年 - 4000年前

The bone needles and Bian-stone

The New-Stone Age(about 10, 000-4, 000 years ago)

New Stone Age 5000BC

Bone needles

New Stone Age 5000BC

6



Acupuncture: An old Concept

Ancient Needles



Modern Needles



Even smaller than a sewing needle...



medical syringe 29mm

sewing needle 1mm

acupuncture needle .25mm

Acupuncture: An old Concept for HealthCare in the East

- Acupuncture is a key component of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM)
- TCM had been a main healthcare system for thousands of years before western medicine introduced
 - **Prevention:** Diet, herbal remedies, gigong, acupuncture, TuiNa...
 - Diagnosis: Use all TCM methods: yin-yang, tongue, pulse, Meridian, five elements...
 - Treatment: Acupuncture, moxibustion, herbal remedies, TuiNa, Diet, gigong ...
 - Healing: All TCM modalities including acupuncture
 - Insurance: Cover All TCM modalities including acupuncture

What Is <u>Traditional</u> <u>Chinese</u> <u>Medicine</u> (TCM)

A whole medical system that originated in China. It is based on the concept that disease results from disruption in the flow of qi and imbalance in the forces of yin and yang. Practices including acupuncture, herbs, meditation, massage, and diet seek to aid healing by restoring the yin-yang balance and the flow of qi. --NCCAM

- A medical system with 3,000⁺ year's history for prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of illness
- Holistic perception of mind, body, health and
- diseases
 Unique terminology and medical theories
- Individualized (personalized) medicine
- Comprehensive plan for healthcare

Comparison of East & West

East **N** Empirical Observations over Thousands of Years a Art of Medicine **A Holistic View** S Circular Logic Ω Energetic
 Ω

West a Scientific Method & Case-Based Medicine a Jechnology of Medicine S Molecular and Organ View a Linear Logic S Mechanistic

Modalities of TCM

a Acupuncture, moxibustion and cupping **a** Chinese Materia Medica and Prescription: 1. Botanical Sources -Herbology (root, stem, bark, leaf, flower, fruit and seeds) 2. Zoological sources (antilope/buffalo horn, chicken gizzard membrane, musk, turtle shell, oyster shell etc.) 3. Mineral- (Gypsum, mirabilite, borneol, cinnabar, etc.) Ω Tui Na/Body manipulation (massage, acupressure,
 corrective manipulation) A Qigong/Tai'Chi Ω Diet/nutrition

Traditional Chinese Medicine





Guang Ci Tang® 'Pian' (Tablets) 200 tablets per bottle

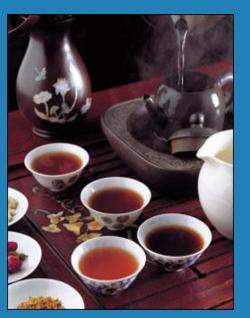


Guang Ci Tang® 'Wan' (Pills) 200 pills per bottle



天然冰片

Alimentotherapy





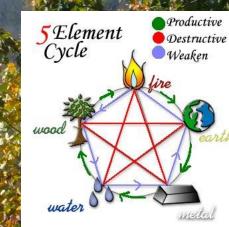






Basic Principles of TCM

- **Ying-Yang**
- Qi, Xue (blood), Jing (Essence), Ye (body fluid)
- Zang-Fu (Internal Organ)
- Maridian (Channel)
- Five element



Yin-Yang

The Tao of Universe
The principle of all matters
The parentage of all change
The origin of birth and death
--Su Wen

The Tao is the One, From the One come Yin and **Yang**; From these two, creative energy; From energy, ten thousand things; The forms of all creation.

All life embodies the yin And embraces the yang, Through their union Achieving harmony.

--Tao Te Ching, C42



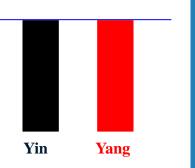


Yin-Yang

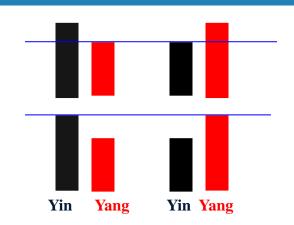
- Concept describing how things function in relation to each other and to the universe
- complementary opposites as parts of whole

Yin-Yang balance

Yin-Yang imbalance







Yin-Yang relationship:

- Opposition
- Interdependence
- Mutual consumption
- Inter-transformation

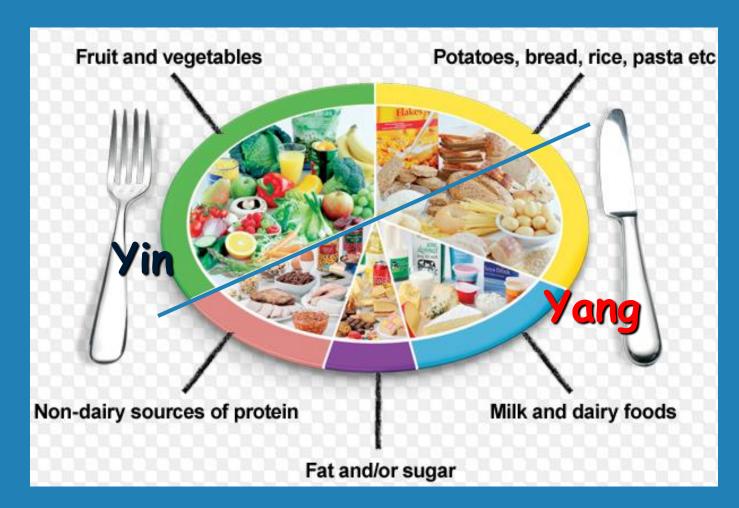




		YIN	YANG			
•Structure of human body		front, interior	back, exterior			
•Physiology		structure	function			
•Pathology		hypo-function	hyper-function			
•Diagnosis	exterio	r, heat, excess int	neat, excess interior, cold, deficiency			
•Chinese medicine	cold/cool, sour, salty, bitter hot/warm, pungent, sweet					
•Treatment	replenish Yin/Yang deficiency, reducing excessive heat or fire with cold drug; treating excessive cold with warm drug					



Application of Yin-Yang Eat balanced





Application of Yin-Yang Keep fit physically and mentally



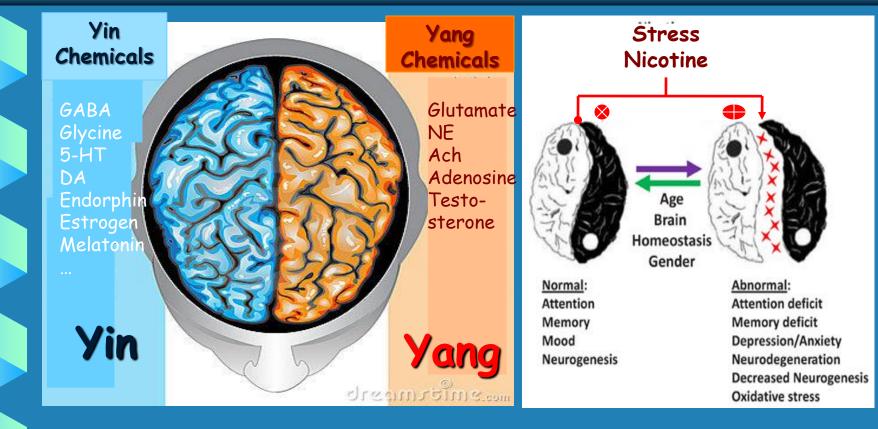
Yang





Brain Yin-Yang





Sleep/memory Yin-Yang

Balanced

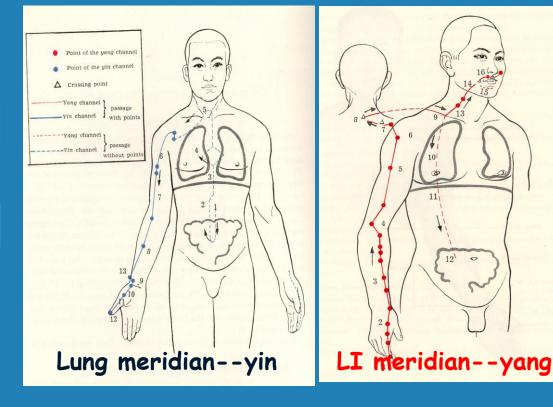
Imbalanced

Qi (Chi 气)



Qi --life energy, moving force (Yang) Types of Qi: Origin: Yuan Qi (prenatal-parents), Zong Qi (postnatal-breathing), Ying Qi (nourishing Qi-food) Wei Qi (defending Qi-food) Structure: Zang-Fu Qi (Qi of internal organ) Meridian Qi Function of Qi: Promoting, defending, warming, consolidating and governing, "Qi Hua" (metabolizing and transforming)

Meridian Systems--Pathways for "Qi" Flow & Links of All Systems



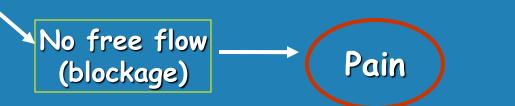
- •14 regular meridians
- All acupoints distribute along meridians
- Bridge in and out of the body
- ·Reflect patho-
- physiology of the inside.
- Guide the treatment



Meridians

Where there is no free flow (blockage), there is pain.

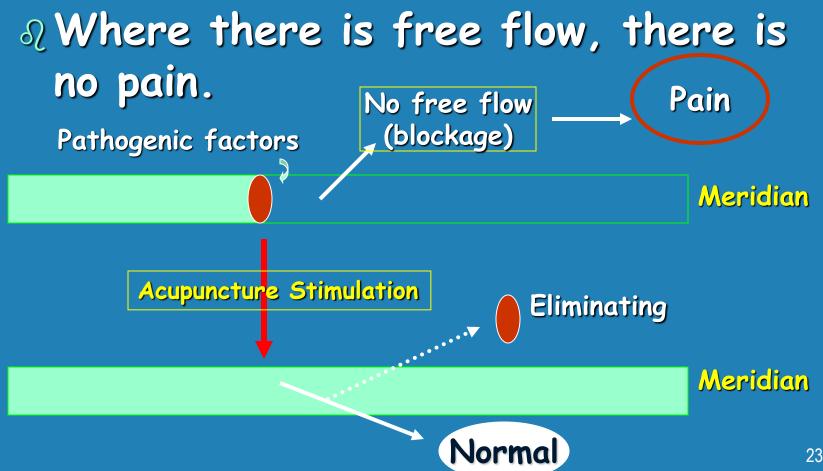
Pathogenic factors



Meridian



Meridians



Zang-Fu (脏腑)--Internal Organs

Functional systems, not pure anatomical ones

Five Zang Six Fu

Extraordinary (Yin organs) (Yang organs) Organs

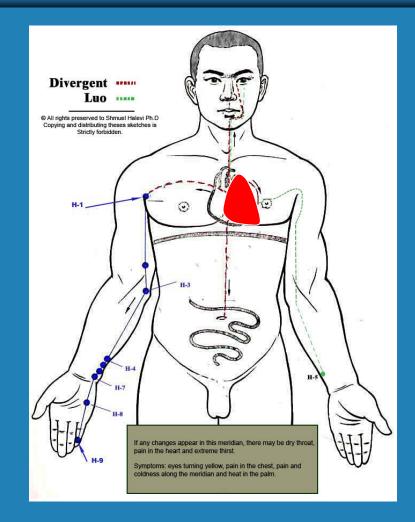
Heart (Xin)

Liver (Gan) Gallbladder Brian Small intestine Medulla Spleen (Pi) Stomach Bone Lungs (Fei) Large intestine Vessel Kidneys (Shen) **Bladder** Gallbladder **Three warmers Uterus** Mind-body connection

Heart (心): The monarch of all organs

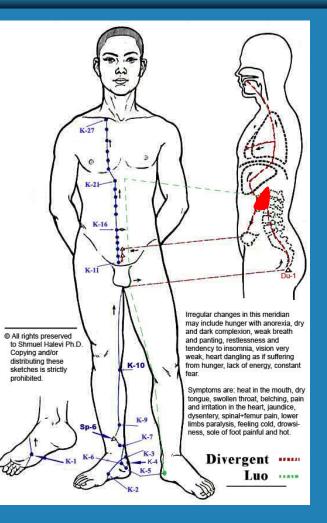
- Controls blood and vessels
- Houses mind and governs mental activity
- Controls sweat
- Opens into tongue
- Manifests in complexion





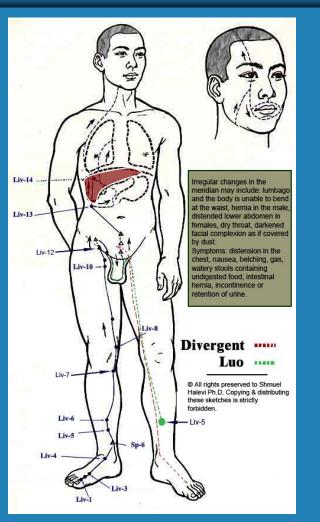
Kidneys (肾): Root of life, Root of Yuan Qi

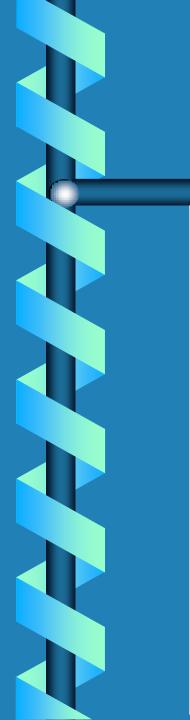
- Store Essence and govern birth, growth, reproduction and development
- Produce marrow, fill up brain and control bones
- Govern water
- Control reception of Qi
- House Will power,
- Open into ears and manifest in hair



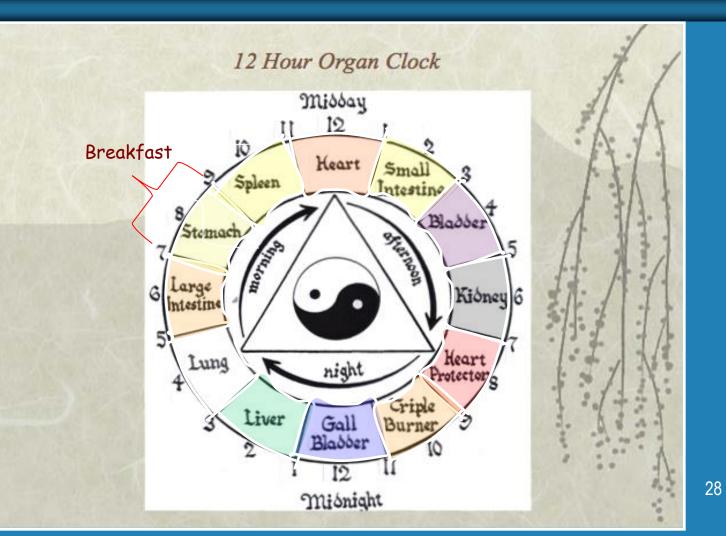
Liver(肝): The general of organs from whom the strategy is derived

Stores blood,
Ensures smooth flow of Qi and blood
Houses Ethereal Soul
Regulating mind and mood
Promoting digestion and absorption
Controls sinew
Opens into eyes
Manifests in nails.



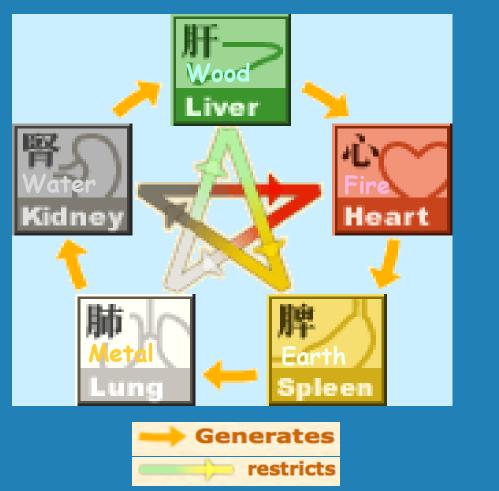


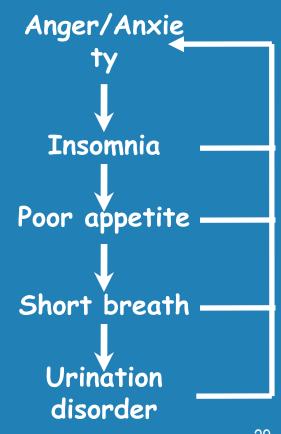
Peak time for each organ





Five Elements





Five Elements



	Wood	Fire	Earth	Metal	Water
Yin Organ	Liver	Heart	Spleen	Lung	Kidney
Yang Organ	Gall Bladder	Small Intestine	Stomach	Large Intestine	Bladder
Emotions	Anger	Joy	Pensiveness	Grief	Fear
Taste	Sour	Bitter	Sweet	Pungent	Salty
Season	Spring	Summer	Late Summer	Autumn	Winter

Acupuncture: What Conditions Commonly Treated

- Health maintenance and promotion
- Prevention—boost immune function, anti-aging, anti-oxidation...
- Complement to western medicine
- Therapeutic—
 - -- Chronic pain (headaches, joints, back, neck, sciatica, TGN, TMJ, arthritis pain...)
 - -- Emotional/mental conditions (stress, anxiety, depression, insomnia)
 - --PMS, dysmenorrhea; menopausal syndromes; fertility
 - --GI dysfunction
 - --Cardiovascular conditions
 - --Respiratory ailment (sinus allergy, asthma)
 - --immunological/endocrinological conditions
 - Others—sport injury, military use, cosmetic

Acupuncture: What Conditions Commonly Treated

WHO: recognizes acupuncture's common use in treating over 100 conditions.

Acupuncture: review and analysis of reports on controlled clinical trials

(WHO: http://www.who.int/iris/handle/10665/42414 , 2002)



Randomized controlled trial studies

ClinicalTrials.gov A service of the U.S. National Institutes of Health		Example: "Heart attack" AND "Los Angeles" Search for studies: Search Advanced Search Help Studies by Topic Glossary				
Find Studie	s About Clinical Studies Submit St	tudies Resources About This Site				
Home > Find	Studies > Search Results	Text Size 🔻				
527 studies found for: acupuncture Modify this search How to Use Search Results						
Completed	Efficacy of Acupuncture in the Treatment of Fibromy Condition: Fibromyalgia Intervention: Procedure: Acupuncture Funder Type: NIH Study Completion: July 2002 First Received: February 2, 2001	Recruiting Acupuncture for the Treatment of Insomnia Condition: Primary Insomnia Intervention: Other: Acupuncture Funder Type: Other / NIH Study Completion: February 2013 First Received: March 2, 2009				
Completed	Acupuncture in the Treatment of Depression Conditions: Depressive Disorders; De Intervention: Procedure: Acupuncture Funder Type: NIH Study Completion: April 2002 First Received: February 2, 2001	Recruiting Acupuncture in Menopause Condition: Vasomotor Symptoms Intervention: Procedure: Acupuncture Funder Type: Other / NIH Study Completion:				
Completed	Randomized Controlled Trial of Acupuncture for Dysmenorrhea Condition: Dysmenorrhea	First Received: January 11, 2011 Recruiting Brain Mechanisms of Acupuncture Treatment in Chronic Low Back Pain Conditions: Chronic Low Back Pain; Low Back Pain; Back				
	Interventions: Procedure: acupuncture; Procedure: o	Intervention: Procedure: Acupuncture				

Individualized Treatment with Acupuncture/TCM

Insomnia

YIN

Patterns: Symptoms:

Heart/Spleen deficiency

Excessive dream, hard to
stay asleep, fatigue, poor
memory, dizziness, pale
tongue with thin coating,
fine and weak pulse

YANG

Liver-qi stagnation

Excessive dream, hard to fall asleep, irritation, bitter taste, headache, impatience, red tongue with yellow coating, string-pulse

Treatment: Replenish heart and spleen Promote liver qi

Patterns:Yin deficiencySymptoms:Excessive dream, hard to
stay asleep, fatigue, poor
memory, dizziness, red
tongue, weak thin pulseTreatment:replenish Yin

Liver-fire

Excessive dream, hard to fall asleep, irritation, bitter taste, headache, impatience, thin/yellow, coating, rapid string-like pulse Clear up liver fire



How Does Acupuncture Work?

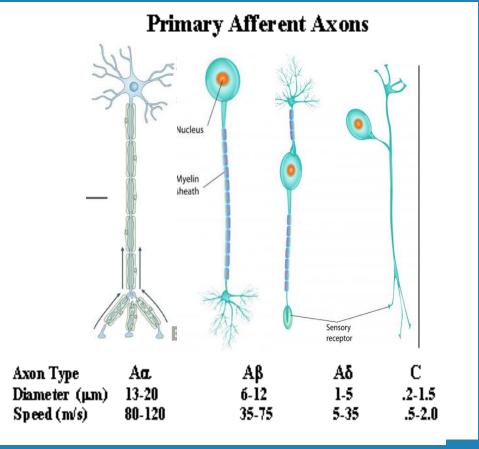
From TCM perspective:

- Unblock meridian
- •Enhance "Qi"
- •Modulate "Zang-Fu"
- •Optimize "In" and "out"
- •Balance "Yin-Yang"

From biomedical perspective:

Improve local condition
Regulate nervous system
Modulate neurotransmission
Enhance immune function
Regulate endocrine activity
And more...

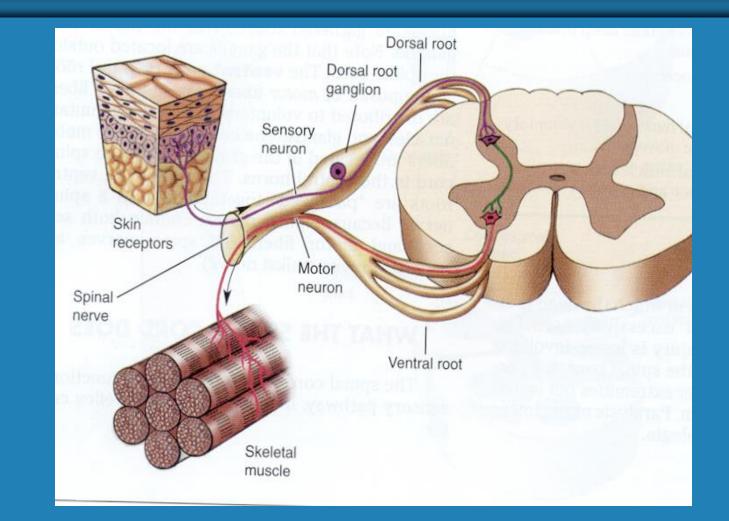
Overview of Acupuncture Action --Peripheral Nervous system



- A-delta fibers smaller, fast transmitting, myelinated fibers that transmit sharp pain
 - Mechanoreceptors -Triggered by strong mechanical pressure and intense temperature
- C-fibers smallest, slow transmitting unmyelinated nerve fibers that transmit dull or aching pain.
 - Mechanoreceptors -Mechanical & Thermal
 - Chemoreceptors Triggered by chemicals released during inflammation

 A-alpha/beta fibers – large diameter, fast transmitting, myelinated sensory fibers

Overview of Acupuncture Action --Central Nervous system



Overview of Acupuncture Action --Central Nervous system

Thalamus:

•The sensory switchboard of the brain Located in the middle of the brain

Somatosensory Cortex:

Receives all info on touch and pain. Somatotopically organized

© 1998 Sinauer Accoriate

Primary Motor Cortex Primary Somatosensory Cortex Wernicke's Area

Pons

Medulla Oblongata

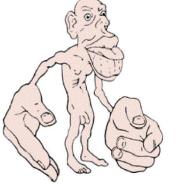
Corpus Callosum

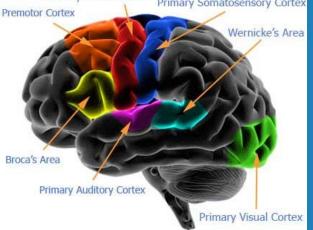
Pituitary Gland

Mammillary Body

Thalamus

othalamus



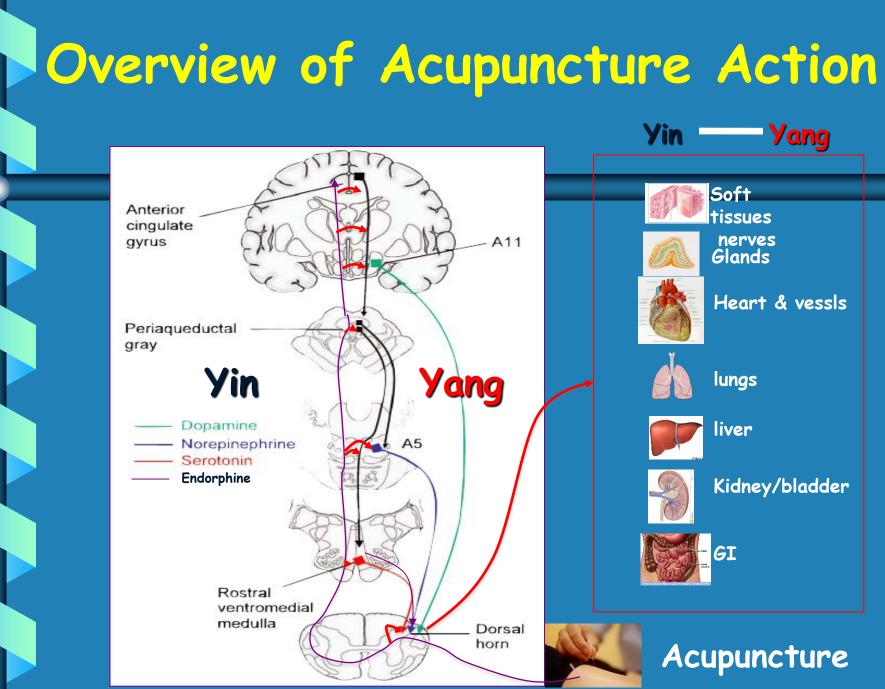


www.BrainHealthandPuzzles.com

MidBrain

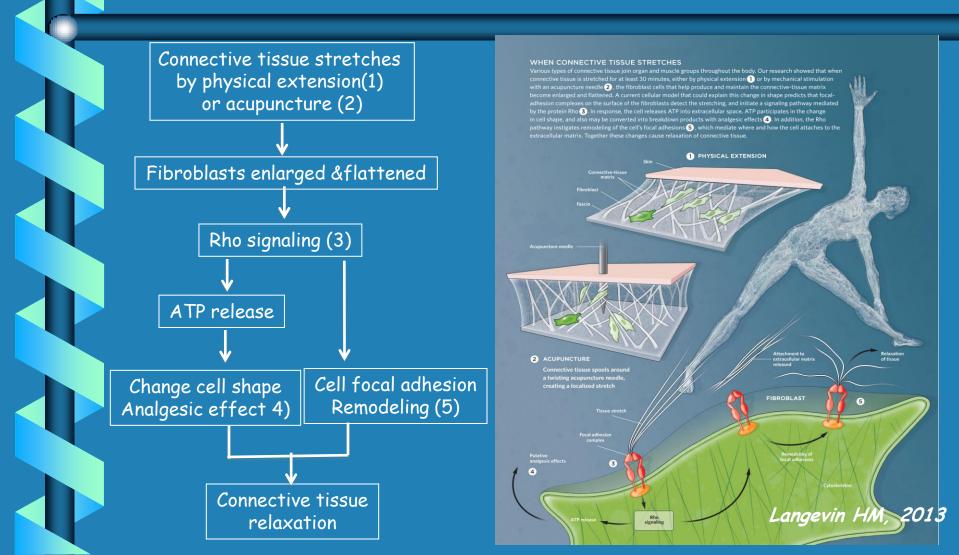
Cerebellum

Cord

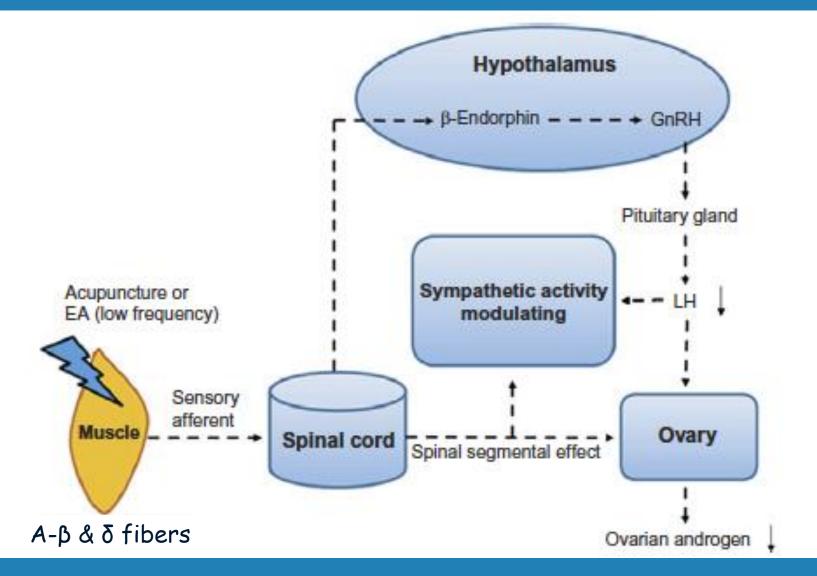


Adapted from Benarroch 2008

At the tip of a needle—local improvement

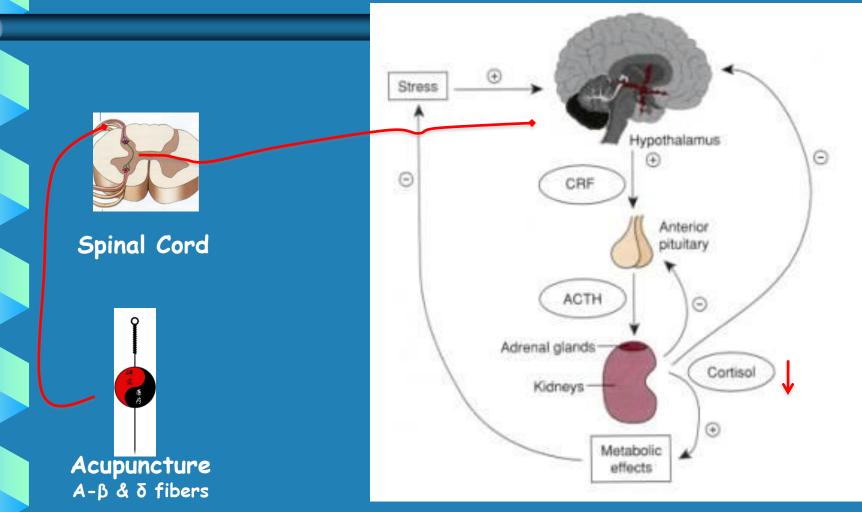


Acupuncture modulation on HPO/HPA axis



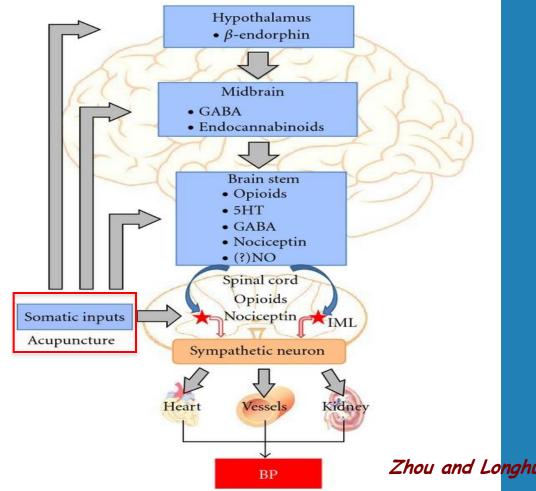
Yu JS et al: International Review of Neurobiology, 2013

Acupuncture modulation on HPA axis

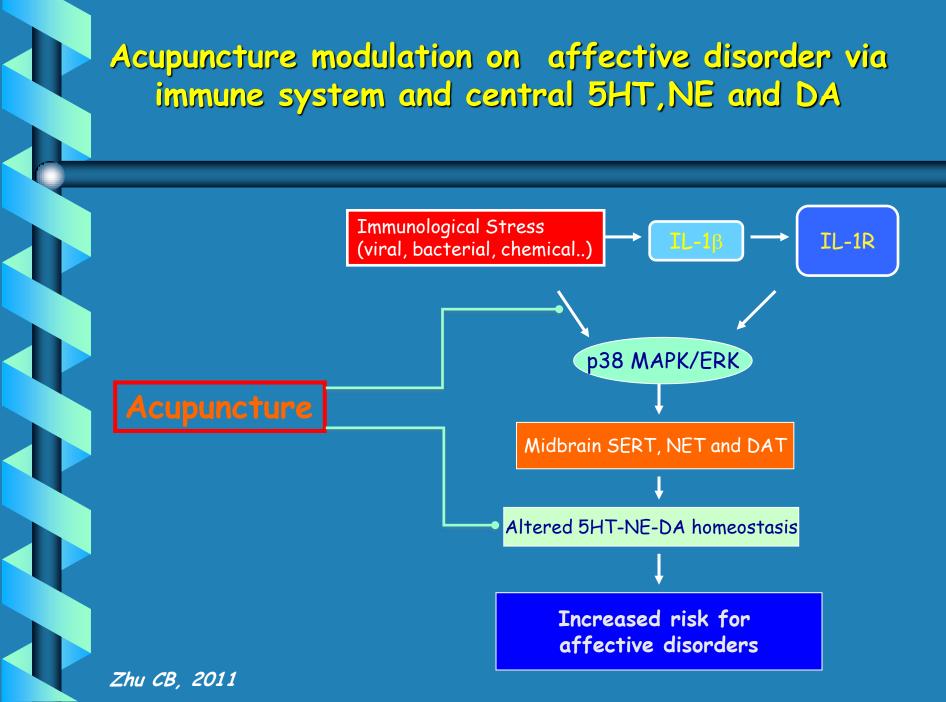


Zhu CB, 2013

Neuroendocrine modulation of blood pressure by acupuncture



Zhou and Longhurst 2012



Acupuncture and Pain Gate Control Theory

Proposed by Melzack and Wall in the 1960's

PAIN

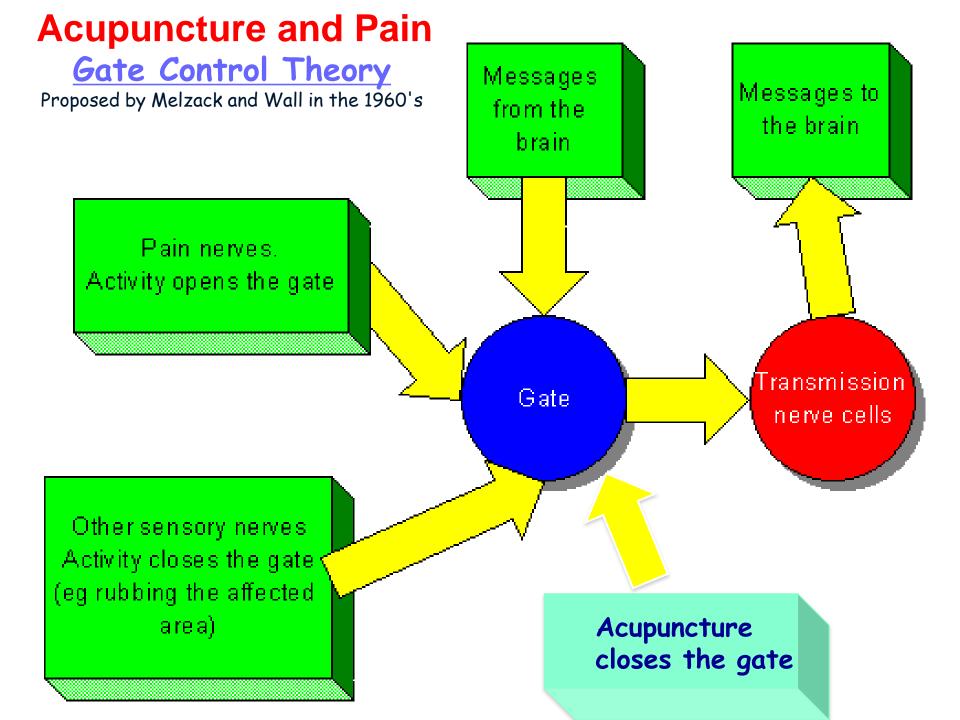
anc

Yin

Acupuncture

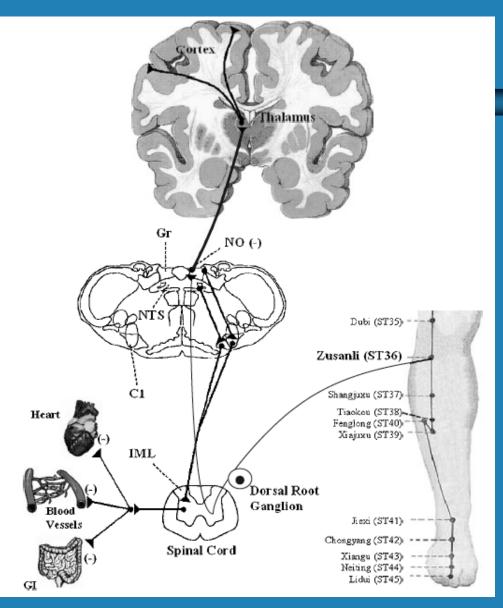
Signal wire

Â



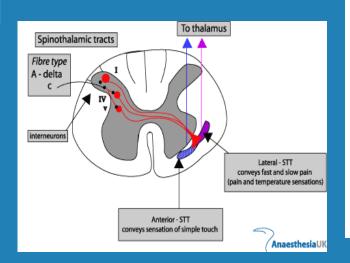
Conditions that open or close the gate

	Conditions that open the gate	Conditions that close the gate
Physical conditions	Extent of the injury	Medication
	Inappropriate activity level	Counter stimulation, eg Acupuncture, massage
Emotional Conditions	Anxiety or worry	Positive emotions
	Tension	Relaxation
	Depression	Rest
Mental conditions	Focusing on the pain	Intense concentration or distraction (meditation)
	Boredom	Involvement and interest in life activities



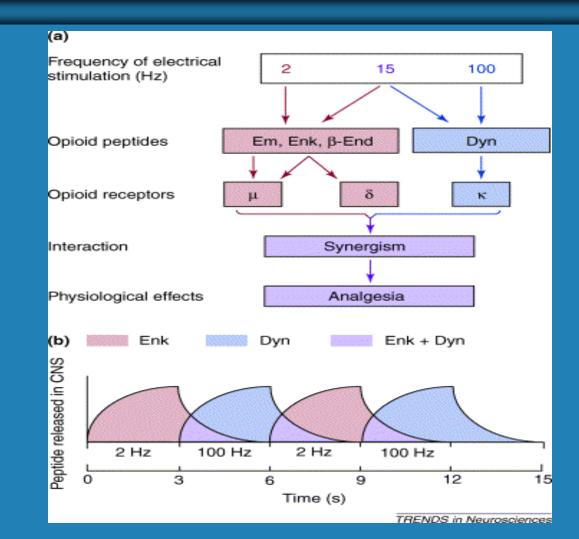
Molecules involved:

endogenous opioid
CCK
5-HT
DA
NE
IL-1
GABA



Evid Based Complement Alternat Med. Jun 2004; 1(1): 41-47.

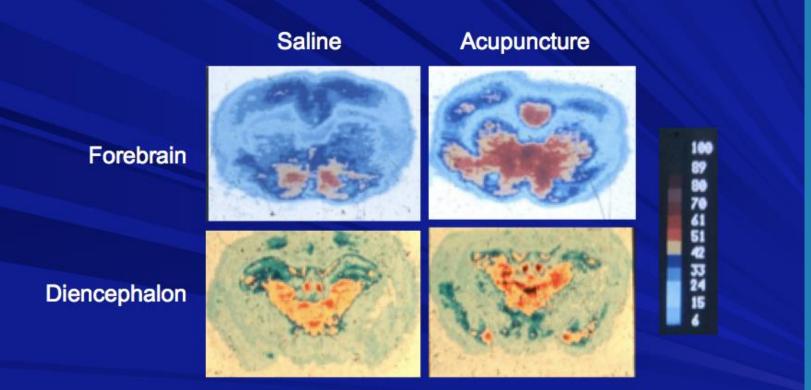
Opioidergic Mechanisms for Analgesic Effect of Acupuncture



Han JS, 2003



Acupuncture up-regulates opioid receptor





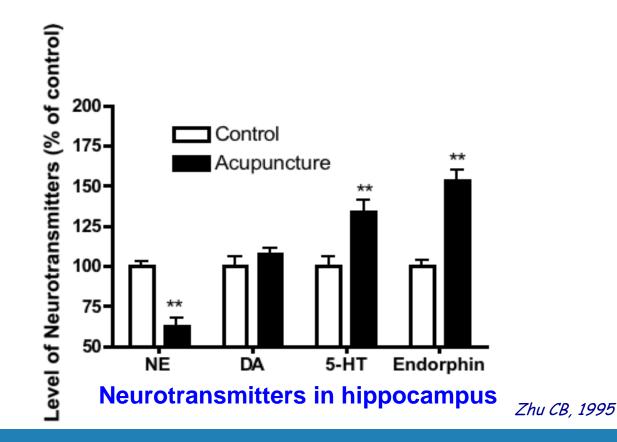


Acupuncture Analgesia

- Enkephalins & Dynorphins I Spinal
 Cord (Substantia Gelatinosa)
- Endorphins 🗵 Brainstem (Periaqueductal Gray Matter)
- 5HT 🗵 Brainstem (Raphe Nuclei)

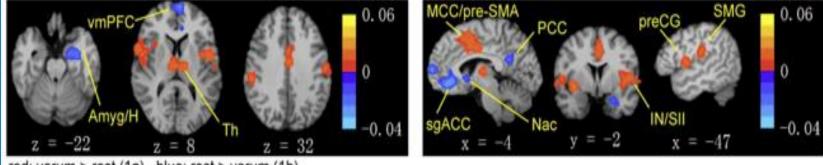


Effect of Acupuncture on Brain Neurotransmitters



Imaging Studies on Acupuncture Systematic review and meta-analysis

A. Brain response to verum acupuncture stimuli relative to rest



red: verum > rest (1a) , blue: rest > verum (1b)

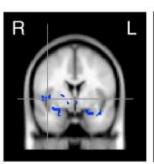
Activation: information processing and control centers-supramarginal gyrus (language center), SII, pre-supplementary motor area (pre-SMA), middle cigulate gyrus, insula, thalamus, precentral gyrus

Deactivation: limbic system—amygdala, hippocampus, vmPFC, posterior cingulate cortex (PCC).

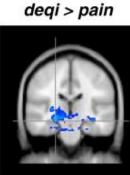
Huang et al. 2012

Imaging Studies on Acupuncture

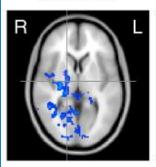
"Degi" deactivation of brain



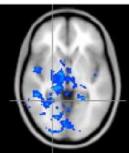
Insula (44, 0, 0; 59%)



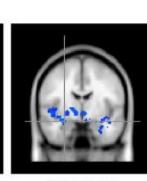
Hippocampus (24, -22, -12; 54%)



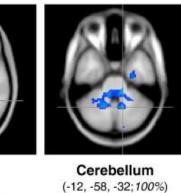
Thalamus (18, -12, 4; 36%)



Posterior Cingulate (24, -48, -2; 9%)



Amygdala (28, -6, -16; 78%)



(-12, -58, -32;*100%*) Z value -5.5 -2.3

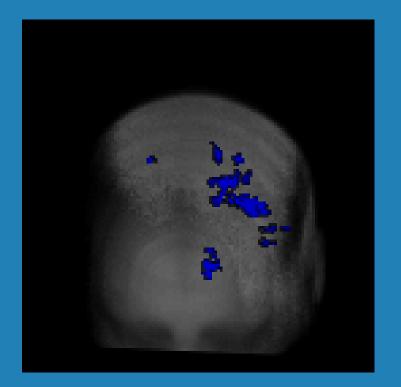
Asghar, MacPherson et al. Brair Res 315(2010)111-118



Imaging Studies on Acupuncture

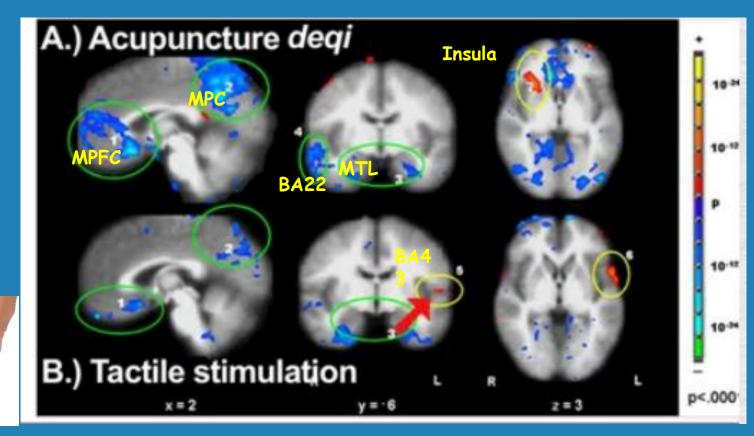
Activation on Deqi

Deactivation on Deqi



MacPherson et al. 2006

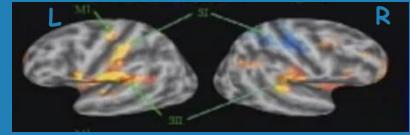
Imaging Studies on Acupuncture "Degi" deactivation of brain



Acupoint (Liv3)

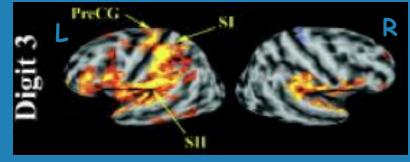
Hui KS, Napadow V, Kwong K et al. 2010, JOVE Monitoring Acupuncture Effects on Human Brain by fMRI

Imaging Studies on Acupuncture carpal tunnel syndrome (CTS) treated by acupuncture

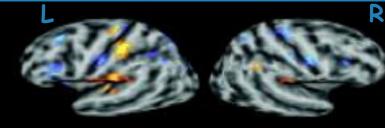


Healthy control

Napadow, V, et al.,Neuroimaging, 2005



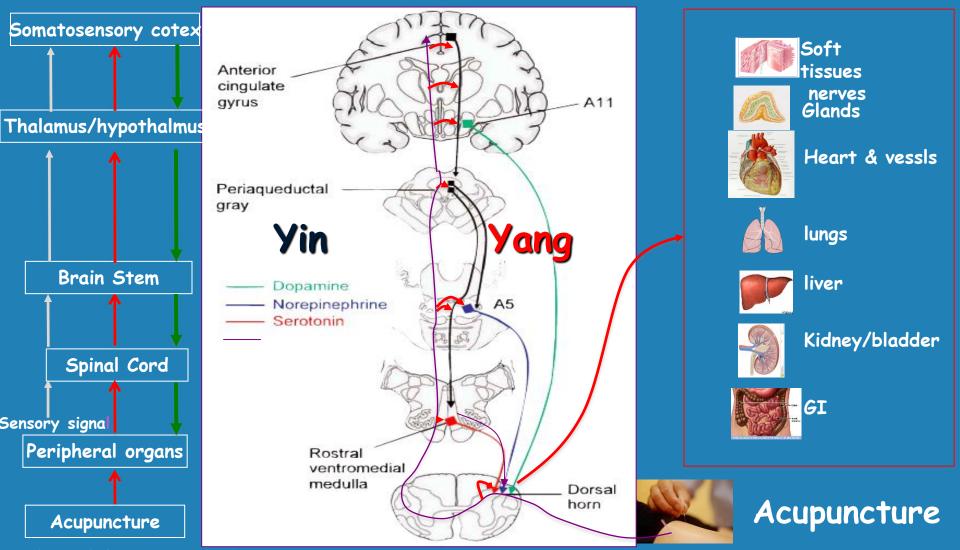
CTS: Baseline



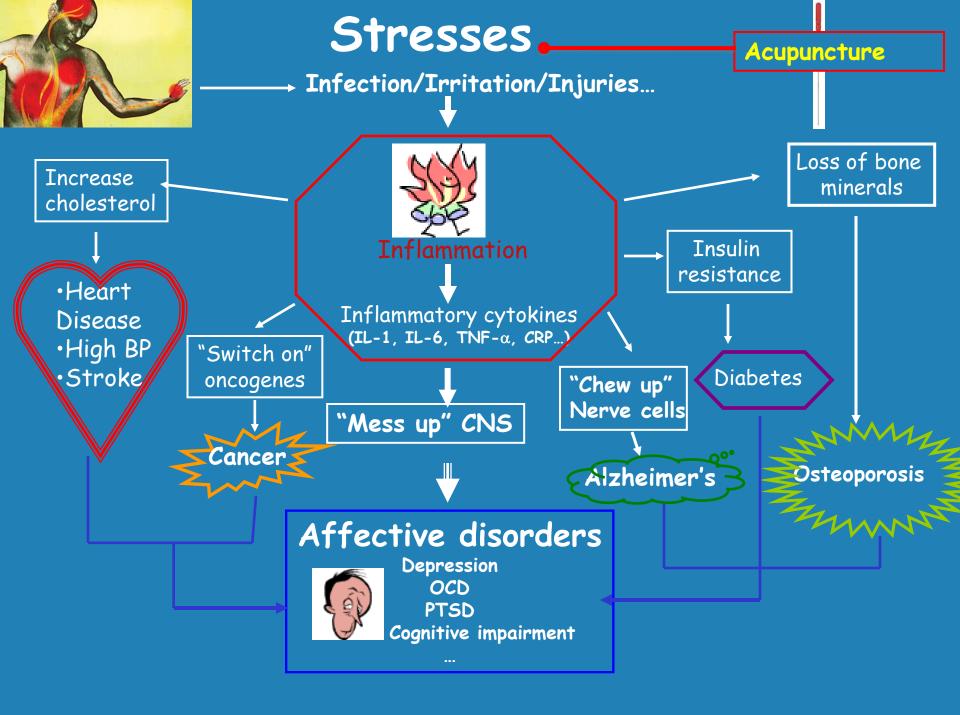
CTS: Post-Acupuncture

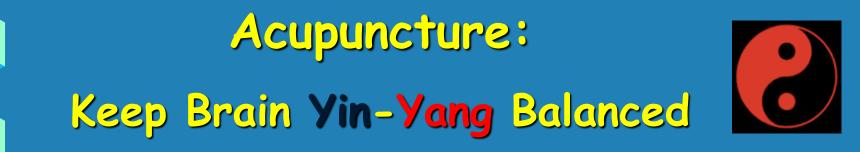
Human Brain Mapping; 28:159-131, 2006

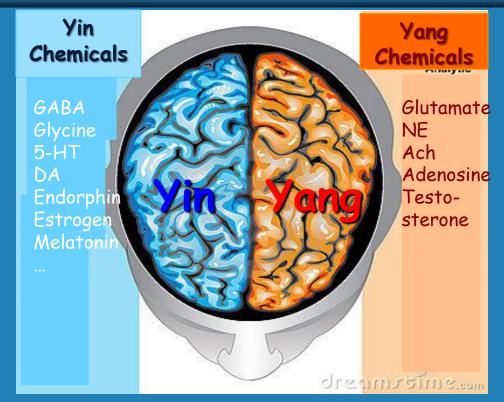
Summary on how acupuncture works



Adapted from Benarroch 2008







Keep free flow of energy Keep body healthy Keep life quality

