BOOK OF ABSTRACTS
Dear Colleagues and Friends,

On behalf of the China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences (CACMS) and World Federation of Acupuncture-Moxibustion Societies (WFAS), we welcome you to this 2013 8th World Conference on Acupuncture. From the Classical to the Modern – Advancing global health and wellness through acupuncture & traditional medicine. The Conference is sponsored by WFAS and CACMS, and organised by the Australian Acupuncture & Chinese Medicine Association Ltd (AACMA). Co-sponsors include the China Association of Acupuncture-Moxibustion, the China Association of Traditional Chinese Medicine, the China Health Care Association, the New Zealand Register of Acupuncturists, and the Rothenberg TCN Kongress/AGTCM.

WFAS, a non-governmental organisation officially affiliated with World Health Organization (WHO), was established in 1987. Over the past 26 years, WFAS has sponsored international conferences worldwide in collaboration with WHO and local health departments worldwide. WFAS has made significant contributions to acupuncture clinical research, to the standardisation of acupuncture education, nomenclature, licensing examinations, and legislation around the world. It promotes communication and cooperation among acupuncture communities within each country, strengthens international scholarly exchanges, and raises the standards and prestige of acupuncture throughout the world. CACMS was established in 1955, previously named as China Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine (CATCM), and located in Beijing. It is a national comprehensive institution for scientific research, clinical medicine and medical education on traditional Chinese medicine (TCM). At present, CACMS is the largest research organisation on TCM throughout China. In the Academy, there are 13 institutes, 6 hospitals, as well as the Graduate School, the Publishing House of Ancient Chinese Medical Books, the Journal of TCM, and 3 WHO collaborating centres for traditional medicine in the fields of clinical medicine and information, acupuncture and Chinese materia medica.

We are pleased to see that more and more people are looking for alternative, natural, and safe treatments for their health. Acupuncture, a demonstratively safe, effective, and cost-effect therapy, has been increasingly integrated into mainstream healthcare and is now widely accepted in many countries. Significant efforts have been made in the scientific investigation of acupuncture, and research continues to be a leading force for the further development of our field as it becomes an important part of biomedical science and healthcare practice in the 21st century.

This is the second time WFAS has met in Australia during its twenty-six-year history. In recognition of these developments and achievements, this Conference will provide us a unique opportunity to discuss the future of acupuncture and other issues shared by international acupuncture communities. The Conference will be attended by officials of the State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine (China), as well as internationally known acupuncture experts and scholars, who will participate and deliver keynote speeches.

We look forward to meeting you at the 2013 WFAS 8th World Conference on Acupuncture to exchange experiences in acupuncture research, practice, and education. We are honored to be able to welcome you to the beautiful city of Sydney in the golden month of November. We hope you will enjoy the magnificent sightseeing offered by the Sydney harbour area and come prepared to celebrate the many achievements of our field!

Sincerely,

Prof. Deng Liangyue
President, World Federation of Acupuncture-Moxibustion Societies

Prof. Zhang Boli
President, China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences

Co-Chairs, International Organising Committee | WFAS 2013 8th World Conference on Acupuncture
The President of AACMA warmly welcomes you to Sydney, Australia.

Dear Colleagues,

On behalf of the Australian Acupuncture and Chinese Medicine Association Ltd (AACMA), it is my great pleasure to welcome you to the World Federation of Acupuncture-Moxibustion Societies (WFAS) 8th World Conference on Acupuncture.

The Australian Acupuncture and Chinese Medicine Association Ltd (AACMA) is the peak national professional body of qualified practitioners of acupuncture and Chinese medicine in Australia. Established in 1973, we are proudly celebrating our 40th year in 2013, culminating in the WFAS Sydney 2013 World Conference.

As the use of acupuncture and traditional medicine progressively becomes a key component in the delivery of health services worldwide, we find ourselves at a turning point in the development of the acupuncture profession both in Australia and globally. Acupuncture is being used more and more for patient care in hospitals internationally and universities and colleges around the world are working to meet the increasing demands for quality acupuncture education. Meanwhile, the area of research in acupuncture is expanding across the academic sector. Governments internationally are looking closely at how to integrate acupuncture into the mainstream health systems in their respective jurisdictions and are examining how the mainstream medicine and acupuncture profession and its practices can be appropriately regulated.

Australia is the first western country to have introduced national registration of its Chinese medicine profession. Practitioners of acupuncture and Chinese herbal medicine are now regulated by the Chinese Medicine Board of Australia (CMBA), which in turn operates under auspices of the Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency (AHPRA). Programs of study in leading to a qualification in acupuncture and/or Chinese herbal medicine are also subject to oversight and accreditation by the CMBA.

Keynote and invited speakers have been drawn from diverse sources to ensure a broad range of clinically relevant topics to interest practitioners, researchers and educators and regualtors. Key issues in clinical practice, research methodology, education and practice standards, quality assurance and safety, policy formulation and regulation will be discussed and debated.

WFAS 2013 offers immense scope for professional development and will provide a unique opportunity to network with colleagues and friends from all corners of the globe. Furthermore, the intellectual stimulus that you can expect from this Conference will, we hope, be balanced with your enjoyment of the outstanding and breathtaking beauty of Sydney harbour and the surrounding region. There is something for everyone in Sydney.

As part of the WFAS 25th year celebrations, an Exhibition on the History of Acupuncture will be part of the conference program. The WFAS 2013 8th World Conference on Acupuncture has obtained widespread support from the acupuncture and Chinese medicine profession internationally as well as in Australia and New Zealand. In particular, we thank our international sponsors and co-sponsors, WFAS and the China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences (CACMS), the China Association of Traditional Chinese Medicine (CHACM), the China Health Care Association (CHCA), the New Zealand Register of Acupuncturists (NZRA), and the Rothenburg TCM Kongress/AGTCM. We also thank our local supporting organisations whose participation is essential to the success of the conference. The list of co-sponsors and supporting organisations may be found on pages 8-9 of this Book as well as on the conference website.

We look forward to meeting our old friends from WFAS again and to forging many new friendships. We sincerely look forward to seeing you in Sydney over the coming weekend.

Richard Li
AACMA President
Executive President, WFAS Sydney 2013
## Members of the 7th WFAS Executive Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Former President</td>
<td>David P. J. Hung</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President</td>
<td>Deng Liangyue</td>
<td>China</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vice-President</td>
<td>Richard Keyuan Li</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hui Qing</td>
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<td>Mohammed Kamal El Gogary</td>
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<td>Nguyen Tai Thu</td>
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<td>Secretary-General</td>
<td>Shen Zhiqiang</td>
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<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Li Weiheng</td>
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<td>Executive Members</td>
<td>Chu Ke Shin</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
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<td>Sun Rongrong</td>
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<td>James Flowers</td>
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<td>Nils von Below</td>
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<td>Mitsuhara Tsuchiyi</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Kabbba Anand</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lin Rongsheng</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nguyen Ba Quang</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
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**Note:** The list includes representatives from various countries around the world, reflecting the global nature of the World Federation of Acupuncture and Traditional Medicine Societies (WFAS).
Inside:

2 Welcome from Co-Chairs, International Organising Committee
国际组委会主席致欢迎词

3 Welcome from AACMA President, and Executive President of WFAS 2013
8th World Conference on Acupuncture
澳大利亚针灸中医药学会(AACMA)会长，第八届世界针灸大会执行主席致欢迎词

4 Members of the 7th WFAS Executive Committee
第七届世界针灸联合会长执行委员会成员

6 Conference Information & Program Outline 大会信息和程序简介

7 Conference Events 大会活动

8–9 WFAS Sydney 2013 Sponsors 世界针灸联合会悉尼2013赞助单位

11 Conference Committees 大会委员会

12–15 Keynote & Invited Speakers 大会主题发言人和特邀发言人

15 WFAS Global Tour on Acupuncture Styles 针灸的多样化—世界针灸联合会全球游

17 Exhibition on the Science Popularization of Acupuncture-Moxibustion

18–21 Trade Exhibition 商业展览

23–25 Venue Maps 大会地图

26–135 Abstracts 大会摘要

137 Things to See & Do in Sydney 看看玩玩在悉尼

138 Presenter Index 发言人目录
Conference Information

CONFERENCE VENUE
The venue for WFAS Sydney 2013 is the Sydney Convention and Exhibition Centre, Darling Drive, Darling Harbour, Sydney, Australia.

CONFERENCE DELEGATES
WFAS 2013 conference delegates receive the following as part of their registration:
- Access to all academic sessions, opening and closing ceremonies, conference pack including Conference Program & Book of Abstracts,
- Lunch, morning and afternoon teas on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, served in the Exhibition Hall.

LANYARDS
Delegates are required to wear conference lanyards at all times.

SESSION LOCATIONS
The Auditorium is located on Level 1 of the Convention Centre (plenary and concurrent sessions).

Gallery A and Gallery B are located on Level 1 of the Convention Centre in the Bayside Galleries (concurrent sessions and workshops).

Rooms 101 to 103 are located on Level 1 of the Convention Centre behind the Auditorium (concurrent sessions).

The trade exhibition and catering is in the Exhibition Hall on the ground floor of the Convention Centre. See venue maps on pages 23 & 25.

SPEAKERS PREPARATION ROOM
The speakers preparation room is located on Level 1 of the Convention Centre, by the left-hand entrance to the Auditorium. See venue map on page 25.

INSURANCE
Delegates requiring travel and health insurance should make their own arrangements. The hosts and organisers are not responsible for personal accidents, any travel costs or the loss of private property and will not be liable for any claims.

DISCLAIMER
The hosts and organisers are not responsible for, or represented by, the opinions expressed by participants in either the sessions or their written abstracts.

SMOKING
Smoking is not permitted in the venue.

MOBILE PHONES
Please ensure your mobile phone is turned off during sessions.

GALA DINNER
Gala Dinner tickets are not included in the delegate registration ticket and must be purchased separately. Pre-purchased tickets to the Gala Dinner will be in your conference lanyard. If you wish to purchase Gala Dinner tickets please visit the Headsets and Gala Dinner Bookings desk located on the ground floor.

PROGRAM OUTLINE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIMES</th>
<th>1 November (Friday)</th>
<th>2 November (Saturday)</th>
<th>3 November (Sunday)</th>
<th>4 November (Monday)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 am – 9 am</td>
<td>On-site Registration</td>
<td>Registration</td>
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<td>Concurrent Sessions &amp; Workshops</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 am – 12 pm</td>
<td>Opening Ceremony; Keynote Presentations</td>
<td>Concurrent Sessions &amp; Workshops</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 pm – 2 pm</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 pm – 5 pm</td>
<td>Concurrent Sessions</td>
<td>Concurrent Sessions &amp; Workshops</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 pm – 11 pm</td>
<td>DVD launch and music night (6pm - 8pm)</td>
<td>Gala Dinner (6.30pm for 7pm - 11.30pm)</td>
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大会初步日程

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<tr>
<th>时间</th>
<th>11月1日星期五</th>
<th>11月2日星期六</th>
<th>11月3日星期天</th>
<th>11月4日星期一</th>
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<td>8-9时</td>
<td>注册</td>
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<td>9-12时</td>
<td>开幕式；主题演讲</td>
<td>分场报告</td>
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<td>12-2时</td>
<td>午餐</td>
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<td>2-5时</td>
<td>分场报告</td>
<td>分场报告</td>
<td>分场报告</td>
<td>分场报告；闭幕式</td>
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<tr>
<td>6时-11时</td>
<td>数码光碟 (DVD) 推出和音乐之夜 (6时至8时)</td>
<td>庆祝晚宴 (晚6:30 入场， 晚8时至11时30分)</td>
<td>庆祝晚宴</td>
<td>庆祝晚宴</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
CONFERENCE INFORMATION

Conference Events

**DVD Launch & Music Night with Peter Firebrace & Friends**

彼德 法艾布雷斯及朋友们与数码光碟(DVD)推出和音乐之夜

Saturday 2 November 2013, 6.00pm – 8.00pm – Exhibition Hall

On Saturday 2 November, WFAS delegates will be treated to a night of music as multi-talented keynote speaker Peter Firebrace (UK) launches his new CD and DVD, Chinese Medicine Blues.


This album, the follow-up to Sea Gong, is in the long tradition of poetry and music that exists in China about Chinese medicine, but uses the medium of the Western genres of rock, blues, waltz, hip hop and bluegrass, a fun addition to an ancient tradition.

Peter will perform songs from Chinese Medicine Blues, and will be joined on stage by locals Sage Andreasen and Laura Rankin, with additional performances by Michael Porter, Phil Macqueen and Clive Powell. There will also be some lucky door prizes drawn on the night, so be sure you are in it to win it!

The DVD launch is free for all registered delegates to attend, and represents a great opportunity to network with fellow practitioners in a relaxed setting.

L-R: Peter Firebrace, Laura Rankin, Michael Porter and Sage Andreasen

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**Gala Dinner** 庆祝晚宴

Sunday 3 November 2013, 6.30pm for 7:00pm – 11:30 pm
(dress: after five) – Parkside Ballroom

Always a social highlight at previous conferences, the WFAS Sydney 2013 Gala Dinner will not disappoint!

Delegates will be treated to an outstanding three-course meal, plus alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (beer, wine and soft drink; spirits and other drinks can be purchased separately), while enjoying a spectacular view of Darling Harbour.

Entertainment will be provided by six-piece Sydney band Jellybeans Jam. Boasting a catalogue from the 1920s to current hits and rhythms from around the world, they will offer delegates a relaxing backdrop to their meal – and then get everyone off their feet and onto the dance floor!

If you have not yet purchased your ticket to the Gala Dinner, visit the Headsets and Gala Dinner Bookings desk located on the ground floor.

犹如所有以往会议上呈现过的社交活动的一个亮点，世界针灸学会联合会悉尼2013庆祝晚宴不会让人失望！

出席晚宴的代表将享受美味可口的三道菜，以及酒类和非酒精类饮料（啤酒，葡萄酒和软饮料，酒精和其他饮料可以单独购买），同时一边欣赏达令港（Darling Harbour）的绝佳景色。

娱乐节目由六人悉尼乐队- 澳大利亚最热！乐队拥有一个充满着从20世纪20年代到目前最受欢迎的世界各地的歌曲和音乐的节目单。他们能为出席者提供一个在轻松愉快的背景下用餐 – 随后每一场的舞蹈，尽情地跳舞欢庆！

如果您还没有购买你的晚宴票，请前往位于二楼的耳机和晚宴的预订台购买。

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WFAS SYDNEY 2013

8th World Conference on Acupuncture
WFAS SYDNEY 2013 ORGANISER & SPONSORS
世界针灸学会联合会悉尼2013组织者和联袂主办单位

Host & Sponsor: WFAS
Celebrating 25 years
世界针灸学会联合会
主办单位

Host & Sponsor: CACMS
China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences
中国中医科学院
主办单位

Organiser: AACMA
Celebrating 40 years
澳大利亚针灸中医学会
承办单位

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORTING ORGANISATIONS & CO-SPONSORS
国际支持机构和协办单位

China Association of Acupuncture-Moxibustion
中国针灸学会

China Association of Traditional Chinese Medicine
中国传统医学

China Health Care Association
中国保健协会

New Zealand Register of Acupuncturists
新西兰注册针灸师学会

Rothenburg TCM Kongress/AGTCM
罗腾堡中医药学术交流大会
LOCAL SUPPORTING ORGANISATIONS
本地支持机构

Research and educational bodies
教育和研究机构

Endeavour College of Natural Health (ECNH)  RMIT University (RMIT)  Southern School of Natural Therapies (SSNT)
Sydney Institute of Traditional Chinese Medicine  University of Technology, Sydney (UTS)  University of Western Sydney (UWS) & ComplMED

Professional and industry bodies
专业和行业机构

Australian College of Acupuncturists (ACAL)  Australian Traditional-Medicine Society (ATMS)  Australian Traditional Chinese Medicine Association (ATCMA)
AACMAC MELBOURNE 2014

Australasian Acupuncture & Chinese Medicine Annual Conference
2 – 4 May 2014 | Melbourne, Australia

AACMAC COCKTAIL PARTY: Friday 2 May 2014
AACMAC GALA DINNER: Saturday 3 May 2014

AACMAC Melbourne 2014 is the peak annual convention of acupuncture and Chinese herbal medicine professionals in the Asia-Pacific region. This three-day conference has an engaging and clinically relevant academic program with highly regarded speakers, plus plenty of social and networking activities that truly make AACMAC the must-attend event for practitioners, researchers, and the industry.

AACMA Melbourne 2014 is a great opportunity for you to:

- **Enhance your professional development**
  Learn and expand upon your professional knowledge through academic exchange, and be involved in debate and dialogue within the profession.

- **Boost your CPD points**
  Did you know that by attending AACMAC Melbourne 2014 you’ll be credited with 16 of the 20 Continuing Professional Development (CPD) points required to maintain CMBA registration? You can meet your learning goals by selecting from a diverse range of learning activities including workshops, seminars, oral presentations and more.

- **Network with peers**
  Form and develop friendships and networks between individual practitioners, academics and researchers during the Conference, Gala Dinner and Cocktail Party.

- **Be part of the big picture**
  Be part of strong professional networks, which are important for the long-term development and on-going sustainability of Traditional Chinese Medicine as an independent profession.

- **Experience the best of Melbourne**
  Enjoy a Melbourne break – explore one of Australia’s most dynamic cultural hubs, with dining, shopping and entertainment on par with some of the world’s biggest cities.

### CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

**WFAS 2013 INTERNATIONAL ORGANISING COMMITTEE** 2013年世界针灸学大会国际筹备委员会名单

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POSITION</th>
<th>职位</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>姓名</th>
<th>AFFILIATION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Honorary Chair</td>
<td>名誉主席</td>
<td>Prof. Wang Guoping</td>
<td>王国鹏教授</td>
<td>Vice-Minister for Health, PRC; Director-General, China State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-Chairs</td>
<td>副主席</td>
<td>Prof. Deng Liangyi</td>
<td>邓良毅教授</td>
<td>WFAS President</td>
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<td>Prof. Zhong Bo</td>
<td>邹正波教授</td>
<td>President of China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences President</td>
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<td>Executive Chair</td>
<td>执行主席</td>
<td>Richard Keyser-Lynch</td>
<td>李红元</td>
<td>AACMA President; WFAS Vice-President; WFAS 2013 Executive President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Chairs</td>
<td>副主席</td>
<td>Paddy McBride</td>
<td>巴蒂</td>
<td>New Zealand Register of Acupuncturists President; WFAS Vice-President</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>James Flowers</td>
<td>张仲民</td>
<td>AACMA Former President; WFAS Executive Committee member</td>
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</table>

**Committee Members** 委员 Members of the 7th WFAS Executive Committee 世界针灸学联合会第七届执行委员会委员

### WFAS 2013 LOCAL ORGANISING COMMITTEE 2013年世界针灸学大会本地筹备委员会名单

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POSITION</th>
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<th>NAME</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POSITION</th>
<th>职位</th>
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KEYNOTE & INVITED SPEAKERS

Prof Wang Fuchun
王富春
Dean, Acupuncture and Moxibustion College of Changchun University of Chinese Medicine 院长 长春中医药大学针灸推拿学院

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David Graham
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Dr Bisong Guo 郭必松 医生
President of Classical Chinese Medicine Society 英国古典医学会会长

Stephen Janz 斯蒂芬·简斯
Chair, Policies, Standards and Guidelines Advisory Committee, Chinese Medicine Board of Australia; Former AACMA President AACMA 副会长

Prof Laixi Ji 贾来喜教授
Vice President, Shanxi University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, China 山西中医学院副院长

Prof Kenji Kawakita
Kawakita Kenji
Department of Physiology, Meiji University of Integrative Medicine, Japan

Prof Lixing Lao 劳力行教授
Center for Integrative Medicine, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, United States of America; Director, School of Chinese Medicine, University of Hong Kong 美国马里兰大学医学院综合医学中心

Dr David Lee
李志伟
Endeavour College of Natural Health 力道自然健康学院

Dr Danhorn Lim 林德宏博士
University of New South Wales Medical School; President, Australian Chinese Medical Association (ACMA) 新南威尔士大学

Prof Jaung-Geng Lin 林朝光教授
China Medical University, Taiwan 中国医药大学

Paddy McBride 巴蒂
President of New Zealand Register of Acupuncturists; Vice President WFAS 新西兰注册针灸师学会会长；世界针灸学会联合会副主席
**WFAS Global Tour on Acupuncture Styles**  
**Special Workshop Sessions for Acupuncture Skills**

The WFAS Global Tour on Acupuncture Styles is a series of events promoting the TCM culture and acupuncture-moxibustion skills. The Tour has stopped in more than 10 countries/regions. The participants will have a brand new learning experience through both lectures and vivid demonstration of manipulations that what they learn are ready to be used in their clinical practice.

3 NOVEMBER 2013 - MORNING

**Acupuncture in treating glaucoma**

*WANG Ying*  
Chief Physician, Department of Ophthalmology, Beijing Tongren Hospital, China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences

3 NOVEMBER 2013 - AFTERNOON

**Clinical practice of The Three-Needle Therapy on Channel and Tendon**

*LU Haoyuan*  
Chief physician, head of the division of acupuncture-moxibustion, Beilin Hospital, Shaanxi Province, China

**Clinical application of tongue acupuncture**

*MO Yan*  
Professor, Tongren University, China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences

**Modern moxibustion therapies and their clinical application**

*WANG Yili*  
Profesor, Chinese Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences

**The effect of channel-meridian to singing – theory of the effect of acupuncture point stimulation to vocal function when singing and its application**

*ZHANG Xue*  
Doctor, Beijing Research Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine, China

4 NOVEMBER 2013 - MORNING

**Clinical application of San Tong Therapy**

*ZHENG Tie*  
Senior Professor, Chief Expert of Electro-acupuncture, World Federation of Acupuncture-Moxibustion Societies; President, Beijing Golden Huahan New Technology Co., Ltd., China

**Clinical application of electronic holographic acupuncture**

*ZHENG Mingde*  
Chief Expert of Electro-acupuncture, World Federation of Acupuncture-Moxibustion Societies; President, Beijing Golden Huahan New Technology Co., Ltd., China

**Stimulation and dredging therapy on edema points**

*WANG Xue*  
Professor, Director of Institute of Floating Acupuncture of WFAS, Beijing Academy of Acupuncture-Moxibustion, China

**Stimulation and dredging therapy on edema points**

*LI Qing*  
Professor, Vice Secretary-General of WFAS, Director of Institute of Floating Acupuncture of WFAS, Beijing Academy of Acupuncture-Moxibustion, China
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Exhibition on the Science Popularization of Acupuncture-Moxibustion

As part of the WFAS Global Tour and 25th anniversary celebrations, delegates will be treated to an exhibition on the science popularization of acupuncture and moxibustion of Chinese medicine.

The exhibition is comprised of 45 scrolls, and has been organised by the World Federation of Acupuncture-Moxibustion Societies (WFAS).

The exhibition can be viewed in the Exhibition Hall for the duration of the conference.

您好！谢谢你们对展览的支持和介绍。本次展览的名称为“中针针灸科技展”，所以展览介绍文稿中我们将展览名称修改为“Science Popularization Exhibition of Acupuncture and Moxibustion”。

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Booth 3: World Federation of Acupuncture-Moxibustion Societies (WFAS)
Booth 4: Charging station
Booth 5: University of Western Sydney & ComplEED
Booth 6: Endeavour College of Natural Health
Booth 7: Nong's
Booth 8: Australian Acupuncture and Chinese Medicine Association Ltd (AACMA)
Booth 9: Australian Journal of Acupuncture and Chinese Medicine (AJACM)
Booth 10: Winner Trading P/L
Booth 11: Qi Beauty
Booth 12: Australian Journal of Acupuncture and Chinese Medicine (AJACM)
Booth 13: Australian Acupuncture and Chinese Medicine Association Ltd (AACMA)
Booth 14: Nong's
Booth 15: Acuneeds Australia P/L
Booth 16: Acuneeds Australia P/L
Booth 17: Health World Ltd
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Booth 20: Australian Institute of Laser Therapy
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Booth 32: Chinese Medicine Digital Magazine
Booth 33: Maanshan Bond Medical Instruments Co. Ltd
Booth 34: Beijing Golden Huahan New Technology Co., Ltd
Booth 35: Sun Herbal
Booth 36: University of Technology, Sydney

Index of Exhibitors

Acuneeds Australia P/L
Booth number 15 & 10

Australian Acupuncture and Chinese Medicine Association Ltd
Booth number 8 & 13

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Booth number 20

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Booth number 25 & 26

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Booth number 36

Endeavour College of Natural Health
Booth number 6

Firm-N-Fold
Booth number 30

Health World Ltd
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Helio Supply Co Pty Ltd
Booth number 27 & 28

Herbprime Co. Ltd
Booth number 22

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Booth number 37

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Booth number 19

Nong's
Booth number 7 & 14

Qi Beauty
Booth number 11

Safflower P/L
Booth number 18

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ABSTRACT NUMBER

3

TITLE

International registration system on clinical cases of acupuncture and moxibustion: thinking and method

AUTHOR

Liu, BY

PRESENTING AUTHOR

Prof LIU Baoyan 刘保延教授 (CHINA)
Vice-President, World Federation of Acupuncture-Moxibustion Societies; President, China Association for Acupuncture and Moxibustion; Executive Vice-President, China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences

BACKGROUND

Background: Acupuncture and moxibustion, which is more and more popular in the world, has been applied in over 180 countries, and becomes the most commonly used method as alternative and complementary therapy in many countries. But insufficiency of high quality evidence on effectiveness and safety is still one of the key problems restricting the development of acupuncture and moxibustion. That directly affects the application of acupuncture and moxibustion in health care institutions, medical institutions and for patients. To achieve high quality acupuncture and moxibustion clinical research evidence, in addition to series of large multi-center randomized controlled trials, real world studies of acupuncture and moxibustion (Comparative Effectiveness Research, CER) and observational studies have been paid more attention. They will become base and important supplement to high quality clinical trials. Because of the large sample size and clinical practicability, they play an important role on clinical acupuncture and moxibustion treatment selection and dosage. As one of the main methods for observational studies in real world study, the conclusion of registration study can provide scientific evidence for assessing clinical effectiveness or cost-effectiveness and safety of a treatment measure. We are planning to set up a network data platform to evaluate clinical efficacy and safety of acupuncture treatment in the world scope - Registration Study Platform for acupuncture treatment cases. The application situation of acupuncture in the world is existing mainly in private clinics or medical centers. Large therapeutic evidence are produced in clinical practice every day. So a sharing platform which can communicate between doctors and patients among different region, record medical process and evaluate effectiveness dynamically is necessary to be established to realize the communication of technology and information, to accumulate data from the real world and to assess the the real effect. And it will help the practitioners to learn from each other on cuppoint selection, operation practices, therapeutic course and prescription and improve the curative effect. Aim: To establish acupuncture therapeutic cases registration platform for accumulating data in the world scope and subgroup analyzing diseases or symptoms regularly; to reveal the acupuncture treatment indications and adaptive population, and evaluate the clinical curative effect, safety, and costeffectiveness of acupuncture treatment; to train and increase acupuncturists' skills, provide patients' status information about acupuncture treatment, provide evidence for decision-making and provides research ideas for scientific research personnel. Contents and methods: i) Platform: based on 'The Integration of Scientific Research Platform' in China Academy of traditional Chinese medicine, combined with the construct method of international acupuncture registration open platform, a registration platform of acupuncture treatment, which is suitable for international environment, will be established; ii) Methods: according to continually determine the indications for acupuncture registration study of acupuncture treatment (retrospective - prospective study cohort) will be used to access the clinical therapeutic effect; safety and cost-effectiveness of acupuncture treatment; iii) Mechanism: establish the mechanism of the registration study in American, European, Asian, Australian and other countries, choosing the right hospitals or clinics and establish the therapeutic data cohort based on a unit of acupuncture treatment; iv) Design: ideas: patients having acupuncture treatment with clear western medicine diagnosis will be invited to receiving the electronic data recording on treatment, follow-up and outcome, and the patient's informed consent will be signed before the process. Interventions will include acupuncture based on differentiation of TCM and modern acupuncture, and the control group is consisted of the non acupuncture treatment patients with the same characteristics in the registration area. Including indicators includes doctors and patients report outcomes for corresponding disease. The cumulative data analysis will be applied every two years in prospective study of every disease; v) Results: unlike different registration study platform of the corresponding diseases to perform comparative effectiveness research. International acupuncture registration study will be more consistent with characteristics of acupuncture clinical treatment, more close to clinical practice and illustrate the clinical therapeutic effect of acupuncture with scientific conclusion. And the registration database of acupuncture and moxibustion treatment will become a huge resource, which can provide rich clinical data for acupuncture practitioners throughout the world. Acupuncturists and researchers can use resources in the database after obtaining relevant experts committee approval to summarized, analysis, utilization for resolving the specific clinical problems, so as to improve the clinical therapeutic effect.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 4
TITLE No roots, no fruits: the importance of the classics in modern times
AUTHOR Firebrace, P
PRESENTING AUTHOR Peter FIREBRACE (UNITED KINGDOM)
EMAIL orientation@clara.co.uk

Background: As Chinese medicine enters a new phase of international growth and is transplanted into very different soils, the integrity of the plant itself is key to its flourishing. Without roots, there will be no shoots, no flowers and no fruits, reducing Chinese medicine to a parody of itself, decreasing its effectiveness and preparing for its inevitable decline. With strong roots, the plant will take on a new lease of life, of vigorous growth and development, a true embodiment of the long life vision of the ancient practitioners and writers. Objectives: To show how the Chinese philosophical and medical classics, written in another time and another culture, have not only historical relevance for us today, but present and preserve key concepts that are essential to the practice and survival of Chinese medicine in our modern world. Method: Analysis of the essential concepts of Chinese medicine that form the basis of a different perception of health and disease to Western medicine. This perspective is set out in the philosophical classics such as the Laozi and Zhuangzi, in the medical classics such as the Neijing and Nanjing, the Jiaijing and Zhenjiu Dacheng, in the Yang Sheng Nourishing Life and Neidan Inner Alchemy traditions, and in the contributions from such giants as Hua Tuo, Sun Simiao and Li Shihzen. Results: Chinese medicine stands at a crossroads. Its deep roots in the classics have shaped the Chinese medicine we practise today, but in the search for acceptance and the pressures to conform to the dominant paradigm of the Western medical model in the modern world, this deep-rooted foundation is at risk of neglect and degradation. As practitioners and educators its future lies in our hands. The heritage we received is ours to pass on in turn, adapted to modern times, enhanced, and not degraded. Conclusions: So many bright minds down the centuries have shared their thoughts in texts, commentaries, images, body maps and diagrams, all with one aim in mind – to preserve health and prevent disease. While going forward into new times and new places, Chinese medicine needs to preserve its roots or lose its effectiveness and its unique identity. Keywords: philosophical classics; medical classics; Laozi; Zhuangzi; Neijing; Nanjing; Jiaijing; Zhenjiu Dacheng; Yang Sheng Nourishing Life; Neidan Inner Alchemy; Hua Tuo; Sun Simiao; Li Shihzen; long life; development; decline; roots; foundations; fruits; identity; integrity.

Presenter bio: Peter Firebrace studied acupuncture at the International College of Oriental Medicine in England, later becoming its principal. He also studied at the European School of Acupuncture, the Ricci Institute in Paris and the College of Traditional Chinese Medicine in Chengdu, China. Co-founder of Monkey Press and co-author of A Guide to Acupuncture, he has produced educational videos, online courses and two albums of songs on Chinese medicine. He teaches widely and practises in London.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 5
TITLE Art of the Heart: restoring the heart's true nature to treat bu le, lack of joy
AUTHOR Firebrace, P
PRESENTING AUTHOR Peter FIREBRACE (UNITED KINGDOM)
EMAIL orientation@clara.co.uk

In the rough and tumble of life, the heart can be disturbed, distracted, disappointed and disillusioned. Depression and disconnection follow, often crippling in their intensity, and with major implications for health. Yet Chinese medicine maintains that joie de vivre, a spontaneous, natural joy in living, is an inherent quality of the heart. Making use of Daoist images from the Neidan Inner Alchemy tradition such as the Neijingtu Inner Landscape Map and the Xizhentu Cultivating Authenticity Map and key philosophical texts such as Guanzi, Huainanzi, Laozi and Zhuangzi, as well as classical medical sources such as the Neijing Suwen and Lingshu, this presentation will discuss the true nature of the heart and address the issue of bu le (干燥), lack of joy, with its many causes, and offer practical suggestions for acupuncture treatment.

Presenter bio: Peter Firebrace studied acupuncture at the International College of Oriental Medicine in England, later becoming its principal. He also studied at the European School of Acupuncture, the Ricci Institute in Paris and the College of Traditional Chinese Medicine in Chengdu, China. Co-founder of Monkey Press and co-author of A Guide to Acupuncture, he has produced educational videos, online courses and two albums of songs on Chinese medicine. He teaches widely and practises in London.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 6

TITLE State of the nation: acupuncture and Chinese medicine in Australia

AUTHORS Li, RKY; James, JB

PRESENTING AUTHOR Richard Keyuan Li (AUSTRALIA)
President, Australian Acupuncture and Chinese Medicine Association Ltd

EMAIL president@acupuncture.org.au

Australia is the first western country to have introduced national registration of acupuncture and Chinese medicine practitioners when the profession joined the National Registration and Accreditation Scheme for the Health Professions (NRAS) on 1 July 2012. This conference, WFAS Sydney 2013, is the first international conference and academic gathering of the profession in Australia since this significant development. Acupuncture has been the spearhead of all traditional Asian medical practices in Australia, forging a path for the subsequent development of Chinese herbal medicine, and traditional Korean and Japanese medical practices. In Australia, acupuncture and Chinese medicine have a strong history of integrating both the classical and the modern, of educating practitioners to have a sound training in the western bio-sciences combined with a strong foundation in the theoretical, practical and clinical aspects of acupuncture and traditional Chinese medicine practice. The classics continue to play an important role in the daily life of many local practitioners. We have been fortunate in being able to retain the strengths of our medicine while adapting our practice to contemporary society. With the commencement of national registration in July 2012, the profession now faces a bright future. It is expected that as the profession and our practices gain more publicity and a higher profile, we will be faced with increasing numbers of opportunities through participation mainstream in health policy and workforce development, but also many emerging challenges. In the midst of this are our practitioners who are entering a new phase in their practice environment. The Chinese medicine profession needs a strong and active professional body with the vision and capacity to support, consult and guide us into the future. This presentation will outline the state of the nation in relation to acupuncture and Chinese medicine as well as the AACMA Board’s positive vision for the future.

Presenter bio: Richard Li graduated from the Shanghai University of TCM with a Bachelor of Medicine. Before coming to Australia, he was a lecturer at the International Acupuncture Training Centre (a WHO Collaborating Centre for Traditional Medicine), Shanghai University of TCM as well as practising as a doctor in the in-patient and out-patient departments in affiliated general teaching hospitals. Soon after settling in Australia, Richard commenced TCM-clinical practice and has been actively involved in Australian TCM professional development. He has a TCM clinic at the Workers Health Centre accredited by WorkCover NSW and works with specialist colleagues in rehabilitation and occupational medicine. As well as being a sessional lecturer at UWS for the past nine years, he has undertaken roles in different capacities on the national board of the Australian Acupuncture and Chinese Medicine Association Ltd (AACMA) since 1998. He was elected to the position of Vice-President of the World Federation of Acupuncture-Moxibustion Societies (WFAS), the NGO in official relations with WHO on acupuncture since 2000. He is currently AACMA President and was recently appointed by the Health Minister to the New South Wales Chinese Medicine Council.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 7

TITLE Swimming in the mainstream: the growth of acupuncture and Chinese medicine in New Zealand

AUTHOR McBride, P

PRESENTING AUTHOR Paddy McBRIE (NEW ZEALAND)
President, New Zealand Register of Acupuncturists

EMAIL acurichmond@clear.net.nz

Since the New Zealand Register of Acupuncturists was founded in 1977, the practice of acupuncture and Chinese medicine has come a very long way. The first meeting was attended by 8 practitioners – we now have more than 500 members throughout the country. In 1977 it was not possible to study acupuncture in New Zealand – the first practitioners all had to travel overseas in their quest for knowledge. Acupuncture is now offered as a Bachelor Degree recognised by the New Zealand Qualifications Authority. A study of general practitioners in 2006, published in the New Zealand Medical Journal, ascertained that the majority considered acupuncture to be mainstream medicine. We don’t believe that we are yet as mainstream as we would like to be but there is no doubt we are making great progress. The general public of New Zealand are beginning to embrace both acupuncture and Chinese herbal medicine. New Zealand’s Accident Compensation Commission has accepted members of NZRA as treatment providers since 1990. Every year more people access acupuncture treatment to assist in their recovery from accidental injury. Once they have experienced how effective it can be, they invariably return to the clinics for treatment of other conditions. With the growing ethnic Chinese population, particularly in Auckland and to a lesser extent, Christchurch, New Zealanders are being exposed to more and more of the Chinese culture generally. What was once so very foreign is rapidly becoming mainstream.

Presenter bio: Paddy McBride graduated from the Acupuncture Colleges, Australia (based in Sydney) in 1989 then completed a Master of Health Science (TCM) at the University of Technology, Sydney (UTS) in 2001. She returned to New Zealand in 2002 and set up practice in her home town of Nelson. Paddy has been the President of the New Zealand Register of Acupuncturists since 2007 and Vice President of the World Federation of Acupuncture-Moxibustion Societies since 2009.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 8
TITLE Regulation, use and research of Chinese medicines in Australia
AUTHOR Bensoussan, A
PRESENTING AUTHOR Prof Alan BENSOUSSAN (AUSTRALIA)
Director, National Institute of Complementary Medicine
EMAIL a.bensoussan@uws.edu.au

Australia has an internationally well recognised regulatory approach to prepared Chinese medicine products. Australia also has led the international community as the first western nation to regulate the practice of TCM. Whilst the regulation of both products and practice brings exciting opportunities they also carry particular responsibilities and challenges. The requirements for evidence of quality, safety and efficacy of Chinese medicines are discussed, particularly in relation to responsibilities on practitioners and companies selling Chinese medicines. The domestic and international political landscape for TCM provides significant opportunity for research and collaboration to strengthen products and improve integration of well evidenced interventions.

Presenter bio: Director of NICM, UWS, Has been in TCM clinical practice for over 25 years. Chair, TGA Advisory Committee for Complementary Medicines and foundation member of the National Medicines Policy Committee. Serves with the Singapore Health Sciences Authority Expert Panel for Herbal Medicines. He has published two books including a review of acupuncture research (1990) and a major government report on the practice of TCM in Australia (1996), contributing to the national regulation of TCM practitioners.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 9
TITLE The importance of international standards and the role of ISO/TC 249
AUTHOR Graham, D
PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr David GRAHAM (AUSTRALIA)
ISO/TC 249, International Organization for Standardization

Some Traditional Medicine (TM) systems are being increasingly used internationally, driven by benefits such as their holistic approach to care and well-being, affordability and accessibility. Their increasing popularity with consumers has created a need to ensure the quality and safety of products, practices and practitioners in a diversity of countries and settings. This is particularly the case for Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) which is now estimated to be used in over 120 countries. TCM is also in a process of evolution as new products and practices are developed. China realised the need to support the international use of TCM and at the same time protect the reputation of TCM. In 2009, China gained agreement from the International Organization for Standardization to establish an expert technical committee, ISO/TC 249, to develop standards to underpin the international use of TCM for the benefit of both consumers and trade. Due to the common origins with Ancient Chinese Medicine, the work of ISO/TC 249 has evolved to also cover related systems such as Korean Medicine and Kampo. The standards which are produced represent a consensus by international experts which allow countries to adopt, and in some cases adapt, these standards for their own use. ISO/TC 249 is working with enthusiasm and purpose to support the safety and quality of these TM systems. Dr Graham will describe the scope of the work, the committee's current priorities and its importance to the practice of TCM and related TM systems.

Presenter bio: Dr David Graham trained as a pharmacologist and worked in the Australian public service most recently as the National Manager of the Therapeutics Goods Administration. He chairs ISO/TC 249, which develops international standards for TCM and related medical systems. He is an adjunct professor at the School of Health Sciences, RMIT.
ABSTRACT NUMBER  10

TITLE
The practice of acupuncture and moxibustion to promote cephalic version for women with a breech presentation: implications for clinical practice and research

AUTHORS
Smith, C; Betts, D

PRESENTING AUTHOR
A/Prof Caroline SMITH (AUSTRALIA)
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Objective: To examine what expert acupuncture practitioners and researchers considered key aspects of treatment to promote cephalic version, and to establish a protocol through consensus to guide an effective and safe treatment protocol for the self-administration of moxa by pregnant women. Method: The Delphi method was used to seek the opinions of key informants. Sixteen English-speaking international, Australian and New Zealand acupuncturists working in the area of pregnancy were invited to participate in the study. Result: Two rounds of the Delphi process were undertaken, 12 participants completed round one, and 10 completed round two. Safety was identified as an important factor in relation to the expectant mother and her baby. Eighty per cent of participants agreed that moxa should commence between 34 and 35 weeks. Ninety per cent agreed to self-administration of moxa by the woman, and use of smokeless and odourless sticks. Seventy per cent agreed moxa should be applied for a minimum of 10 days, and should be applied once a day for 30 minutes. Ninety per cent agreed study clinical outcomes should assess side effects including burns, and maternal and foetal outcomes. Conclusion: The findings from our study demonstrate the clinical validity for our future research protocol, and highlight other areas for research to evaluate the role of acupuncture and moxibustion with normalising birth.

Presenter bio: Dr Caroline Smith is an experienced clinical research and acupuncture practitioner. She brings expertise in relation to acupuncture research and clinical skills in relation to women's health and reproductive health. She has a background in evidence based research in relation to acupuncture and other complementary therapies predominantly in the areas of women's health. She has extensive experience in evidence based research including the design, conduct of randomised controlled trials and systematic reviews.

ABSTRACT NUMBER  11

TITLE
From the classical to the modern: views on the efficacy and safety of Chinese herbal medicine

AUTHOR
Xu, H

PRESENTING AUTHOR
Prof Hong XU (AUSTRALIA)
Victoria University; Secretary, AACMA

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The safety and efficacy of Chinese herbal medicine have been lengthily examined, and a system of theory and practice has been established and developed gradually in the past thousands of years through life and clinical practice. The further development in safety and efficacy has never stopped and is progressing much rapidly in the modern world, assisted by modern scientific methods. The herbal bioactive elements and levels of toxicities are two of the important aspects. The concentrations of elements determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) and Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) indicate that herbs which were traditionally used for invigorating blood and moderately used for benefiting coronary and vascular disease, eg. Tian Ma (Rhizoma Gastrodiae Elatae) and Shan Zha (Fructus Crataegi) contain a relatively higher dosage of Lanthanum (La); herbs which were traditionally used for detoxifying and modernly used for benefiting immune function, eg. Jin Yin Hua (Flos Lonicerae Japonicae) and Bai Hua She Cao (Herba Hemlocke Diffusa), contain a relatively higher dosage of Selenium (Se). Acute liver toxicity studies in rats indicated that herbs/foods which were traditionally used for benefiting liver function could anti acute liver damage, eg. Wu Hua Guo (Ficus carica). However, some herbs which were not listed in the traditional category of toxicity could cause acute liver damage. Modern studies demonstrated the objective evidence of the established therapeutic effects, explored the direction of pharmaceutical development and advanced the views of safety use of herbs. Herbal toxicity and methods of formulation in reducing potential side effects need to be further studied and developed.

Presenter bio: Hong Xu is the AACMA Secretary, has over 20 years practical experience. She has a number of professoriate appointments: Professor and registered PhD supervisor at Victoria University; Visiting Professor of Beijing University of Chinese Medicine and Shandong University of Traditional Chinese Medicine. She is a council member of World Federation of Chinese Medicine Society. Her achievements include University Awards of Teaching Excellence and Distinguished Academic Achievement.

ABSTRACT NUMBER  12

TITLE
Building community trust and protecting public safety: the Australian national registration of Chinese medicine practitioners

AUTHOR
Xue, CCL

PRESENTING AUTHOR
Prof Charlie XUE (AUSTRALIA)
Chinese Medicine Board of Australia

Background: In 2008 the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) decided to establish a single National Registration and Accreditation Scheme (the National Scheme) for 10 health professions. A further four health professions joined the scheme from 1 July 2012, including Chinese medicine. Prior to this, regulation of Chinese medicine practitioners was in place in the state of Victoria only. The National Scheme was established under the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law Act 2009 (the National Law). There is a National Board for each of the 14 regulated health professions. The Australian Health Practitioner...
ABSTRACTS

Regulation Agency (AHAPRA) is the single agency that supports the National Boards and the National Scheme. Objectives: The role of the Board is to protect the public and set standards and policies that registered Chinese Medicine practitioners must meet. To be registered a practitioner must meet all the Board’s registration standards including: criminal history checks; continuing professional development; professional indemnity insurance; recency of practice; English language skills; and grandparenting and general registration eligibility. Other functions of the Board include: handling notifications; assessing overseas trained practitioners who wish to practise in Australia; and approving accreditation standards and accredited courses of study. The presentation will provide a comprehensive update on the regulation of the profession and the progress of the Chinese Medicine Board of Australia. Main results: By June 2013, there were 4,070 registered Chinese medicine practitioners in Australia. New South Wales hosts the largest registrant base with 40.52%, followed by Victoria (28.28%) and Queensland (19.29%). Much has been learnt to date. Besides the common challenges, several unique issues such as language, qualification, as well as transitions of legal issues from the former Chinese Medicine Registration Board of Victoria, that the Board has given priority to ensure timely implementation of the practitioner registration process. Conclusion: National registration of the Chinese medicine profession is a landmark development in Australia and the Western developed world. Key words: Chinese medicine practitioners, Chinese Medicine Board of Australia, registration, standards, AHAPRA

Presenter bio: Inaugural Chair of the Chinese Medicine Board of Australia; Member, World Health Organization (WHO) Expert Advisory Panel for Traditional Medicine, Geneva; Head, School of Health Sciences, RMIT University 澳大利亚中医药管理局局长。世界卫生组织总部传统医药专家委员会成员，澳大利亚皇家墨尔本理工大学健康科学学院院长

ABSTRACT NUMBER 13
TITLE Standards for Chinese medicine: the quest for modernisation in a changing world
AUTHOR Zaslawski, C
PRESENTING AUTHOR A/Prof Christopher ZASLAWSKI (AUSTRALIA)
University of Technology, Sydney; Chair- HE 031 Standards Australia Committee for Traditional Chinese Medicine
EMAIL Chris.Zaslawski@uts.edu.au

Since the establishment of ISO/TC 249 within the International Organization for Standardisation (ISO) an active program for development of standards across several areas of Chinese medicine has been established. In response, Standards Australia also has established a mirror committee to become a participating member in the technical committee and to contribute to the development of standards. This presentation will outline how Australia has responded to their involvement in the standard development process and discuss how the Australian committee contributes to the ongoing international development of standards both at an international level as well as to the potential adoption of international standards for the Australian environment.

Presenter bio: Associate Professor Chris Zaslawski is Associate Head of School for the School of Medical and Molecular Biosciences within the Faculty of Science at the University of Technology, Sydney. He is an active researcher in the areas of pain, clinical research design and human research ethics. He is currently chair of the national mirror committee (HE 031) for Standards Australia which contributes to the development of TCM international standards within the International Organization for Standardisation (ISO).

ABSTRACT NUMBER 14
TITLE AJACM as a platform for building research culture in Chinese medicine in Australia
AUTHOR Zheng, Z
PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr Zhen ZHENG (AUSTRALIA)
EMAIL zheng.zheng@rmit.edu.au

As now in its 7th year of publication, it publishes peer-reviewed original research, systematic reviews, descriptive reviews, case reports, and theoretical discussion. It acknowledges diversity of Chinese medicine and promote rigour in research of this profession. From the inception of this journal, the Editorial Board have followed the international standards for manuscripts submitted to medical journals to ensure the scientific rigour of papers published. Due to our consistency in publishing high quality papers, the journal is now included in Scopus, the world’s largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature and quality web sources. In this presentation, I will review the publication history of the last 7 years on the types of publication, countries of authorships, and content of papers. I will also compare this journal with other Chinese medicine journals to highlight AJACM’s unique characteristics. AJACM’s impact on the Australian community of traditional Chinese medicine will be discussed.

Presenter bio: Dr Zhen Zheng is a senior lecturer, leads a pain research team at the RMIT University. Australia, and works closely with pain management centres in Victorian hospitals. She researches in pain management and neural mechanisms of acupuncture analgesia. Zheng is the Editor-in-Chief of the Australian Journal of Acupuncture and Chinese Medicine. She also has extensive experience in assessing Chinese medicine courses in Australia through her role in course assessment panels for various government bodies.
An innovative approach to individualised acupuncture treatment: the role of endogenous pain controls

Zheng, Z

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ABSTRACT

Human body has a number of pain controls that help deal with pain. A painful stimulation applied to one site of the body could inhibit pain at a distant part. This is called conditioned pain modulation (CPM). The same painful stimulation could also inhibit pain at or close to the site of stimulation, which is labelled as segmental inhibition induced by pain (pain-SI). In addition, segmental inhibition could be induced by non-painful stimulation (non-pain SI), such as light touch. Impairment of those controls has been found in patients with chronic pain. For instance, patients with fibromyalgia, tension-type of headache, or low back pain have compromised CPM in comparison to healthy human controls. Such impairment could also be pain condition related. Animal and human studies demonstrate that acupuncture analgesia is partly explained by activation of such controls. Could individuals vary in the potency of those controls? How do we identify such variations? Would individual variation in those controls explain varied responses to acupuncture in the clinic, and determines the suitable stimulation modality? This presentation will explain those concepts and attempt to answer those questions that are closely related to clinical practice.

Presenter bio: Dr Zhen Zheng is a senior lecturer, leads a pain research team at the RMIT University, Australia, and works closely with pain management centres in Victorian hospitals. She teaches in pain management and neural mechanisms of acupuncture analgesia. Zheng is the Editor-in-Chief of the Australian Journal of Acupuncture and Chinese Medicine. She also has extensive experience in assessing Chinese medicine courses in Australia through her role in course assessment panels for various government bodies.

Clinical experience of the State acupuncture master and academician Cheng Xinnong in diagnosis and treatment of pain disease 国医大师国医大师针灸临床经验的临床经验

Yang, JS; Cheng, K; Wang, YY [杨金生,程克,王莹莹]

Secretary-General, China Association for Acupuncture and Moxibustion; Director, Communication and Cooperation Center (Taiwan, HK and Macao) of the State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine

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ABSTRACT

Cheng Xinnong, state acupuncture master and academician, is good at treating pain disease based on comprehensive syndrome differentiations and with rather special skills emphasizing meridian and syndromes. Firstly he determines diseases’ organic and meridian locations, identifies the deficiency and excess condition of qi and blood, and inspects the cold or heat nature of the pathogenic factors. He will then choose appropriate acupuncture points and corresponding acupuncture reinforcing-reducing techniques, considering the characteristics of these chosen acupuncture points and patient’s body constitutions, and finally forms and summarizes a series of acupuncture selection rules and therapeutic experiences. Take Bi syndrome (similar to pain disease) for example, those acupuncture points will be chosen based on local meridian selection principals: the shoulder and neck: Hegu (LI 4), Waiguan (SJ 5), Quchi (LI 11), Fengchi (GB 20), Jianyu (LI 15). Ash points. Lower back: Shenhu (BL 23), Yaoyangguan (DU 3), Huanliao (GB 30), Zhibian (BL 54). Such basic acupuncture points will be chosen according to etiology differentiation principals: Baihui (DU 20), Fengchi (GB 20), Dazhui (DU 14), Sanyinjiao (SP 6). Acupoints chosen based on syndrome differentiation principal: (1) Clearing heat to eliminate pain: add Quchi (LI 11), Yaoyangguan (DU 3). (2) Dispelling cold to relieve pain: add Xuehai (SP 10), Geshu (BL 17). (3) Warming yang for dispensing cold pain: add Guanyuan (RN 4), Yaoyangguan (DU 3). (4) Supplementing qi to relieve pain: add Zhongwan (RN 12), Zusanli (ST 36). (5) Nourishing yin to remove pain: add Zusanli (ST 36), Taixi (KI 3). The purpose is to harmonize qi and blood, to dispel pathogenic factors, to smooth meridian and blood circulation and to rebalance yin and yang. These concise ideas and principals of acupoints chosen and acupuncture treatment in treating pain disease are worth acupuncturist clinical reference. Keywords: Cheng Xinnong; acupuncture; pain disease.

Presenter bio: Yang Jinsheng, PH.D, M.D. Research fellow, Doctoral tutor of China Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine, member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, director of the Communication and Cooperation Center (Taiwan, HK and Macao) of the State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Secretary of China Association of Acupuncture-moxibustion and the Chairman of Bone-stone and scraping therapy Professional Committee

8th World Conference on Acupuncture
WFAS SYDNEY 2013
ABSTRACT NUMBER: 17

TITLE: Specific, combined therapies for conditions responsive to acupuncture and moxibustion 针灸治疗敏感病症的特色组合治疗

AUTHOR: JI, LX

PRESENTING AUTHOR: Prof. JI LaiXi (CHINA) 副院长, 山西中医学院

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Objective: Acupuncture is an external treatment for internal diseases in medicine, in order to exert their advantage in diagnosis and treatment of common disease in clinic, and acupuncture advantages of disease. Since the advent of new needle, the therapy has become a local acupuncture medical methods unique to Shanxi. Method: New nine needle is Shi Huaxiang old timer based on the nine pin on the invention and creation, through the use of different needle combination, in addition to five schemes dominant diseases of acupuncture in the treatment of WHO has made significant effect, but also to other clinical common disease plays a better therapeutic effect. Results: New nine needle therapeutic range is far greater than the simple use of common acupuncture. With unique advantages, significant effect, the operation method is simple, reliable economic rational medical cost for the masses. Conclusion: New nine needles should be better protection and utilization, to the inheritance and development of Chinese medical legacy. Key words: Acupuncture-moxibustion; Acupuncture apparatus; Specific region acupuncture

Presenter bio: Professor JI LaiXi, Doctor of medicine, doctoral supervisor, the Vice President of Shanxi University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Standing director of China Association for Acupuncture and Moxibustion. Vice-Chairman and Secretary-General of Shanxi Association for Acupuncture and Moxibustion, is good at treating various diseases with acupuncture and moxibustion.

ABSTRACT NUMBER: 18

TITLE: Clinical Study of Bangci Electroacupuncture on Bedsores 电针治疗褥疮的疗效观察

AUTHORS: Sun, ZR; Yue, JH; Zhang, QH [孙志荣; 耿会健; 张青宏]

PRESENTING AUTHOR: Prof. SUN Zhongren (CHINA) 副校长, 黑龙江中医药大学

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Objective: To evaluate the efficacy of Bangci Electroacupuncture (BEA) on pressure ulcers. Method: Eleven patients with 19 stage II, III pressure ulcers were given wound care first; and then received BEA treatment. The efficacy and areas of pressure ulcers (APU) grades of PUSH and VAS scales were observed post-treatment. Results: After treatment, the total effective rate of 19 bedsores were 94.7%, with 0 cured (0%), 18 improved (94.7%) and 1 unalleviated (5.3%). The APU, grades of PUSH and VAS scales were decreased after treatment, and there was significant difference between pre-treatment and post-treatment (P < 0.05). Conclusion: BEA intervention can significantly improve the clinical symptoms of pressure ulcers and promote bedsores wound healing.

Presenter bio: SUN Zhongren, Vice president, Professor, Ph.D. supervisor, Heilongjiang University of Chinese Medicine, Received more than ten National funds, Published more than 200 papers, 7 of them cited by Sciences Citation Index, with the highest impact factor of 5.703. Won more 10 prizes of National, Provincial levels.

Prof. SUN Zhongren will be represented by Prof. ZHANG Qinghong 虞太明教授 who will present this paper on his behalf.
ABSTRACT NUMBER: 19

TITLE: Comprehensive TCM therapy for patients with ischemic stroke at the Fifth Affiliated Hospital of Tianjin University of TCM.

AUTHOR: Wang, S.

PRESENTING AUTHOR: Prof WANG Shu 王述教授 (CHINA) 

Vice-President, First Teaching Hospital of Tianjin University of TCM. 副院长, 天津中医药大学第一附属医院。

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Objective: To study the effects of ischemic stroke treated with TCM therapy during the recovery period. Method: Choose two AAA-grade hospitals as research units. 151 cases (excluding 2 cases) from Tianjin hospital were divided into TCM group and treated with TCM integrative therapy (XKQ Acupuncture + Danqi hemiplegia capsule + Massage). Totally 151 cases from Anyang People's Hospital were divided into rehabilitation group and treated with modern rehabilitation therapy. Each was evaluated separately on the time after 2-week treatment, 4-week treatment, follow-up 1-3 months and 6 months. Then we analyzed the activities of daily living with MBI, the motor function of convalescent patients with ischemic stroke by Fugl-Meyer scale, and the nerve dysfunction by NIHSS, and the recurrence rate and mortality of cerebrovascular disease, the recurrence rate and all-cause mortality of anagiosis. Results: TCM group is better than rehabilitation group on the long-term motor functional improvement (P < 0.05). Two therapies have significant differences after 4-week treatment and 1-month follow-up (P < 0.05), and TCM group is better than rehabilitation group in the improvement of motor functional.

There was no statistically differences (P > 0.05) in activities of daily living, all-cause mortality and recurrence rate of anagiosis of two groups. Conclusion: There are statistically differences between the motor function and neural function during follow-up period. TCM group is better than rehabilitation group.

TCM therapy has a good effect on ischemic stroke during the recovery period.

Presenters' bio: Wang Shu, Professor, Chief Physician, Doctor of Medicine, Tutor of the M.D. Vice-President of First Teaching Hospital of Tianjin University of TCM. Awarded Science & Technology Award for Chinese Youth, Vice President of China Association of Acupuncture and Moxibustion (CAAM), leader of innovative research team in university of National Ministry of Education in 2011. As the person in charge, Wang Shu has led some Projects of National Program.

ABSTRACT NUMBER: 20

TITLE: Development and application of Ai Luo Kang series of acupuncture to the study and application of Ai Luo Kang series of acupuncture sticking.

AUTHOR: Wang, FC

PRESENTING AUTHOR: Prof WANG Fuchun 王富春教授 (CHINA) 

Dean, Acupuncture and Moxibustion College of Changchun University of Chinese Medicine 院长 长春中医药大学

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The Ai luo kang series of acupuncture sticking has evolved on the basis of thirty years’ clinical experience of Professor Wang; presenting the theory of long-acting acupuncture for the combination of medication and acupuncture; relying on the scientific research items of National, Provincial and Ministerial; utilizing the new ideas of ‘Long Acupuncture’, the new ways of ‘Point of administration’, the new approach of ‘Herbal Extracts’, the new technology of ‘Transdermal’. It is painstakingly researched for clinical common disease. It has a significant effect in the aspects of relieving pain, improving sleep, adjusting blood pressure, aiding weight loss, and it is confirmed by the health department pharmacology, toxicology, functional items such as repeated testing, not only have a significant effect, but also without any side effects. Received the favorable comment from more than a thousand clinical cases, it also become the health necessities of family.

Presenters' bio: Professor Wang Fuchun, doctoral supervisor, Dean of Acupuncture and Moxibustion College of Changchun University of Chinese Medicine, Standing Committee of China Association for Acupuncture and Moxibustion, President of Jilin Provinces Association for Acupuncture and Moxibustion, Key item leader of State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Key item leader of Jilin Province.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 21
TITLE The role of acupuncture in the treatment of threatened miscarriage: findings from a randomised trial and semi structured interviews
AUTHOR Betts, D; Smith, C; Dahlen, H
PRESENTING AUTHOR Debra BETTS (NEW ZEALAND)
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Objectives: Threatened miscarriage is a common complication of pregnancy with risk factors for miscarriage or premature labour. Although only a ‘wait and see approach’ is advised medically, treatment recommendations exist within acupuncture texts. The objective of this study was to examine the feasibility of offering acupuncture as a therapeutic treatment for women presenting with threatened miscarriage. Methods: A mixed methods study involving a randomised controlled trial and semi structured interviews. A manualised acupuncture protocol with individualised diet and lifestyle advice was compared to an active control group receiving a touch intervention with medical diet and lifestyle advice. Eleven participants were purposively interviewed about their experiences on exiting the trial at 12 gestational weeks. Interviews were recorded, transcribed verbatim and analysed through thematic analysis. Results: Forty women were successfully randomised. For those women receiving acupuncture there was a statistically significant reduction of a symptom self-selected as their primary concern (p = 0.04). Thematic analysis revealed that women were dissatisfied with the medical care and advice they received and saw entering the trial as ’finding something you can do’. Valued the opportunity to ’have someone to talk to’ and perceived acupuncture as having benefits for their physical symptoms of bleeding, cramping and back pain. Conclusion: This pilot RCT demonstrated that acupuncture was a safe and feasible intervention and provided additional benefits to touch in reducing a symptom nominated by women as a concern. Further research is justified to further explore acupuncture use in this area of clinical practice.

Presenter bio: Debra experiences with treating pregnant women and teaching midwives acupuncture led to the publication of The Essential Guide to Acupuncture in Pregnancy & Childbirth in 2006. She is currently a PhD candidate at the University of Western Sydney undertaking research into the use of acupuncture and threatened miscarriage. She also supervises a hospital based acupuncture antenatal clinic through the New School of Acupuncture and lectures internationally on the use of obstetric acupuncture.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 22
TITLE Immunity by acupoint
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Following recent reports of new strains of influenza virus in numerous countries around the world, the possibility of a large pandemic outbreak is being recognised as a clear and credible danger. Such a situation would place a considerable strain on allopathic healthcare resources which have, up to date, been unable to provide effective treatment. Immunity by Acupoints aims to: 1. Acknowledge, and bring to public awareness, the important role which Classical Chinese Medicine can play in preventing and treating influenza and pandemics. 2. Deliver treatment programs, which use pressure points and other Classical Chinese Medicine techniques, to be applied preventatively, by the general public, and therapeutically, within healthcare facilities. 3. Provide an avenue of health care support, which can be self-administered, in cases of large-scale disaster, at times when there may be limited access to transport and medical aid. 4. Deliver the program via a ‘train the trainer’ approach, thus, enabling effective delivery to large groups of people. 5. Enhance the immunity of those in at-risk areas, as well as that of the general public. 6. Conduct community education and research in parallel.

Presenter bio: Bisong Guo is Director of the Classical Chinese Medicine Society and also the founding director of the Shen Foundation. Dr Guo is qualified in Chinese medicine and Western medicine and has been in clinical practice for more than thirty years. In addition, Dr Guo teaches Qigong and Chinese medicine workshops globally.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 23
TITLE Polymodal receptor hypothesis for understanding action mechanisms of acupuncture, and moxibustion, and functional characteristics of acupuncture points
AUTHOR Kawakita, K
PRESENTING AUTHOR Prof Kenji KAWAKITA (JAPAN)
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Analgic effects of acupuncture and their central mechanisms mediated by endogenous opioids have been well established. The majority of basic studies on the acupuncture analgesia in animal study used electroacupuncture. These procedures undoubtedly activate various sensory receptors and afferent fibers, and their results caused confusions in understanding action mechanism of acupuncture. Recent literature survey of the Ma Wang Dui (馬王堆) tomb clearly demonstrated the moxibustion (cauterization) was the therapeutic basis of the development of meridian concept and its theory, not description of acupuncture was found. So, principle action mechanism of acupuncture should be applicable to moxibustion treatment. On the peripheral mechanisms, the major sensory receptors responsive to moxibustion as well as acupuncture are known to be polymodal receptors, and they are assumed as the candidate of the afferent input to DNIC (diffuse noxious inhibitory controls). The polymodal receptors are also activated by gentle skin scratching and pressure application with blunt acupuncture needle which used as sham acupuncture in recent clinical trials. On the other hand, a survey on the well-trained Japanese acupuncturists demonstrated the tender points and palpable band as well as acupuncture points were chosen as sites of needling. These characteristics are well explained by the trigger points, and they are known to be closely related to so-called acupuncture points. Our previous study suggested that the trigger points might be the locus of sensitized polymodal receptors, and local inflammation under the active trigger points was also shown by micro-dialysis study. These several lines of evidence strongly suggest the polymodal receptors are the key candidates of the action mechanisms of acupuncture and moxibustion.

Presenter bio: Bachelor of Science (Biology) 1973 Nagoya University; Ph.D. (Physiology) 1982 Nagoya City University; Employment: Present appointment: Professor, Department of Physiology, Meiji University of Integrative Medicine, Academic Activities: 1973 Japan Physiological Society of Japan (Councillor); 1984 Japanese Society for the Study of Pain (Councillor); 1984 International Association for the Study of Pain (IASP) (Member); Japan Society of Acupuncture and Moxibustion (Councillor); Japanese Society of Neurovegetative Research (Councillor); 1996 Japanese Society of Equine Science (Member), 1997 Japanese Society of Veterinary Acupuncture and Moxibustion (Member), Japanese Peripheral Nerve Society (Member), International Myopain Society (IMS) (Member).

ABSTRACT NUMBER 24
TITLE Acupuncture and Chinese medicine research in the West: status, impact and development
AUTHOR Lao, LX
PRESENTING AUTHOR Prof Liying LAO (UNITED STATED OF AMERICA)
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Acupuncture is rapidly becoming part of mainstream medicine in the West. A national survey in the United States shows that more Americans are using the modality now than they were a decade ago. Federal research funding has increased and an extensive body of acupuncture research has been published, much of which has important clinical implications. Recent clinical trials and systematic reviews clearly show acupuncture to be more beneficial than standard, conventional care for many pain conditions, and basic scientific research has advanced our knowledge of acupuncture's mechanisms of action in a number of pathological conditions. But while acupuncture research is being widely conducted and has become mature, research on other forms of Chinese medicine, including Chinese herbal medicine, remains difficult and challenging. The development of better research methodology, application of new technologies, and engagement in more creative and innovative translational research are urgently needed.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 25
TITLE Safe needling depth of acupuncture points: standardization needed
AUTHOR Lin, JG
PRESENTING AUTHOR Prof Jaung-Geng LIN (TAIWAN)
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Acupuncture has become a popular therapy worldwide and is considered to be safe. However, if the appropriate depth of needle insertion is exceeded beyond its recommended level of safety, there may be serious consequences, especially in areas such as the chest and back. While ancient Chinese medical texts and modern acupuncture textbooks state the desired needling depth for each acupoint, the depths of some acupoints vary greatly between different documents. Previous studies on the safety of acupuncture levels have been performed either with computer tomography (CT) scanning or with autopsy specimens. These investigations have failed to reach consensus as to identical definitions and units regarding safe acupuncture needling depths. Moreover, some studies have failed to account for differences between individuals, such as sex, height, weight, and body mass index (BMI). The present study reviewed data from ancient texts, more recently published papers and acupuncture textbooks on the needling depth of acupoints. The study aim was to determine safe needling depths for acupoints and recommend best use of CT or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) for measuring the safe needling depth of
acupoints in alive humans. Such data can then be analyzed by statistical methods such as a multiple regression to calculate the safe needling depth for each acupoint. This study also seeks to promote worldwide standardization of acupuncture depth.

Presenter bio: Dr. Lin is a professor at China Medical University, with certification to practice both Traditional Chinese Medicine and Western Medicine. Ever since qualifying, he has been engaged in medical teaching and clinical research in Traditional Chinese Medicine, and he has opened up Taiwan’s medical diplomacy with Traditional Chinese medicine and acupuncture. The main topics of his research include acupuncture evidence-based medicine, acupuncture analgesia and acupuncture safety. He has published over 313 articles, including 180 SCI articles, and 42 books about Traditional Chinese Medicine and acupuncture. Dr. Lin is also a medical history expert publishing several important books, i.e., A History of Acupuncture & Moxibustion, History of Chinese Medicine Taiwan, General History of Chinese Medicine - Heritgage map volume, and A General History of Chinese Medicine - Ancient volume. Dr. Lin has performed acupuncture on many world leaders and has received numerous awards, such as the Golden Burroso award from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, first prize for contribution to academics from the President of the republic of El Salvador Yonni Christopher, and two Taiwan president awards to cite for his significant contribution to the country and Traditional Chinese Medicine. Important appointments of Dr. Lin include chairperson of the Taiwan Traditional Chinese Medicine Association, National Policy Advisor at the Office of the President, Taiwan, professor at the College of Medicine, National Taiwan University, chairperson of the Acupuncture Research Center at China Medical University, chairperson of the Graduate Institute of Chinese Medical Science at China Medical University, chairperson of the organizing committee and president of the 14th International Congress of Oriental Medicine, honorary academic and professor of over 30 domestic and overseas colleges and universities. In 2008, he was invited as a keynote speaker at Chicago Annual Conference on Complementary and Alternative Medicine. Currently, he is a professor at the Graduate Institute of Chinese Medical Science, China Medical University and chairperson of the Chinese Medical Association of Acupuncture, Taiwan.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 26
TITLE The recent research and practice of acupuncture in Korea
AUTHOR Park, HJ
PRESENTING AUTHOR Prof Hi-Joon PARK (KOREA)
Kyung Hee University
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Four-axis of converging technologies focused on enhancing human performance is as follows: Nanoscience and nanotechnology, Biotechnology and biomedicine, Information technology, and Cognitive science. Recently, the words such as 'fusion' and 'convergence' are hot issues from science fields. So I am going to talk about fusion of different field through recent advances in Korean acupuncture research in brain disorder. What do we combine two things? We are trying to combine traditional medicine with biotechnology. The brain controls the other organ systems of the body, either by activating muscles or by causing secretion of chemicals such as hormones and neurotransmitters. The meridian is a path through which the life-energy known as "qi" is believed to flow, in traditional Chinese medicine. Here, I will introduce the converging technology of traditional medicine and biotechnology applying for the brain, and the meridian theory. The main topics, I am going to speak about, are the following questions: What is special about Korean Acupuncture? I will start from the past and introduce Korean schools and their concepts about acupuncture, What kind of Acupuncture Research is conducted recently in Korea? I will introduce our institute and the present work and research projects. Which direction do we need to go, to study the effects and mechanisms of Acupuncture in the future? What is necessary, and what must we do better in the future to improve research and practice in the field of acupuncture?

Presenter bio: Professor, College of Korean Medicine, Kyung Hee University, Seoul, Korea; Head, Studies of Translational Acupuncture Research (STAR), Acupuncture & Meridian Science Research Center (AMSRC); Vice President, Korean Medicine Convergence Research Information Center (KMACRIC)
ABSTRACT NUMBER 27

TITLE Projecting part holography theory of human body and electronic holography acupuncture

AUTHOR Zheng, MD

PRESENTING AUTHOR Prof ZHENG Mingde 崔明德教授 (CHINA)
President, Beijing Golden Huahan New Technology Co Ltd. 董事长, 北京金华安新技术有限责任公司

Through the study and analysis of ‘Holography Theory of Human Body’ and combining with the description of ‘Partial Holography Theory’ worldwide, this article puts forward the idea of ‘Projecting Part Holography Theory of Human Body’. Combining the meridians of traditional Chinese medicine and acupuncture theories, Professor Zheng Mingde investigates the advantages and scientific principles of electronic holography acupuncture and further defines the equivalence and development of electronic holography acupuncture to traditional acupuncture. Meanwhile, the author discusses the great development and bright future of electronic holography acupuncture.

Presenter bio: Honorary Secretary-general of International Zhou Enlai Seminar (Hong Kong); Chief Electronic Acupuncture Scientist of World Federation of Acupuncture-Moxibustion Societies (WFAS); Founder of Projecting Part Holography Theory of Human Body; Chairman of International Health and Longevity Seminar (Hong Kong); Senior Advisor of World Federation of Acupuncture-Moxibustion Societies (WFAS); Special Assistant to President of World Federation of Acupuncture-Moxibustion Societies (WFAS); President of Beijing Golden Huahan New Technology Co, Ltd; Professor of Northwestern Polytechnical University; Director of China Association of Inventions (CAI); Director of China Association for Acupuncture and Moxibustion (CAAM)

ABSTRACT NUMBER 28

TITLE The history and development of acupuncture-moxibustion in the world 世界针灸的历史及发展

AUTHOR Wang, HC

PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr WANG Hongcai 王宏才教授 (CHINA)
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Along with the quick spread of acupuncture-moxibustion practice in the world, where is the origin of this medicine has also raised attention. If we look at the history of medicine, we can find that acupuncture-like treatment (the primitive form of acupuncture-moxibustion) is a common origin of human medicine that many areas where ancient civilization existed, like Egypt, ancient Greece, Maya and China, once had such acupuncture-like treatment. However, the study of acupuncture-moxibustion based on the theory of channel-meridian and acupuncture points originates in the Eastern world. This paper reviews the dispute over the origin of acupuncture-moxibustion and gives an overview of the trace of acupuncture spread from the ancient to modern times, therefrom to reveal the challenges we are facing with in developing and passing on this medicine.

Presenter bio: Wang Hongcai, male, born in 1962, is currently a doctoral supervisor and professor at the Institute of Acupuncture and Moxibustion, China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences. He has published more than 50 papers and is the chief editor for over 20 books including A Comprehensive Research on the Exchange of Acupuncture-Moxibustion of Traditional Chinese Medicine.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 29

TITLE The strategic thinking on inheriting TCM acupuncture under the intangible culture heritage of humanity 人类非物质文化遗产“中医针灸”国际传播的策略思考

AUTHOR(S) Wu, BJ

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On November 16th, 2010, UNESCO approved Traditional Chinese Medicine Acupuncture to be placed on the list for the Intangible Culture Heritage of Humanity, and confirmed four inheritance representatives: Xin Nong Cheng, Pu Ren He, Cheng Jie Guo, and Jin Zhang. The work for inheriting TCM...
acupuncture under the Intangible Culture Heritage of Humanity will motivate acupuncturists from all nations to study and acquire this art. It is suggested that a special department which works on the inheritance of TCM acupuncture under the Intangible Culture Heritage of Humanity should be set up by the World Federation of Acupuncture and Moxibustion. The current academic ideology, diagnosis and treatment technology and clinical practice experience from the four TCM Acupuncture inheritance representatives will be passed on to all generations. Their eligible apprentices will be awarded the certificate as the direct apprentices of XXX, the representative inheritors of TCM acupuncture under the intangible culture heritage of humanity. The four masters have reached their venerable ages; therefore, the international inheritance has become an urgent project. All the organizations of WFAS in different nations should select their own excellent practitioners to participate in the trainings in order to help them become the future leaders in TCM acupuncture.

2010年11月16日联合国教科文组织通过“中医针炎”被列入人类非物质文化遗产代表作名录，确认四名代表性传承人为徐文兵、郭春、郭春红、人类非物质文化遗产“中医针炎”的传承，就是要让各国针炎工作者学习和掌握中医针炎。建议选立“世界中医药学会联合会人类非物质文化遗产”中针炎“代表传承人东学人秀林、郭春和郭春红的传芳。从传承子女年度中选出一名”合格“者、传承；人类非物质文化遗产”中医针炎“代表传承人XXX弟子出师证文。因几位代表性传承人已高龄，因此传承已成为抢救项目的重要项目，世界针炎联合会员国应及早作出有关参加决定。使之成为各国未来“中医针炎”的领军人物。

Presenter bio: Ph. D, Professor, Chief TCM Physician, President of the Ontario College of Traditional Chinese Medicine; Executive Member of the World Federation of Acupuncture & Moxibustion Societies (WFAS); Direct lineal descendant of Jin Zhang, the inheritance representative of TCM Acupuncture under the Intangible Culture Heritage of Humanity (authorized by UMCSC); Vice Chairman of the Chinese Medicine and Acupuncture Association of Canada; Founder & President of WFs Head Massage International Association.

吴清江博士/教授/主任医师，现任加拿大安大略中医学院院长，世界针炎学会联合会执行董事，人类非物质文化遗产代表作名录“中针炎”代表性传承人徐文兵传人，加拿大多伦多针炎学会副会长，国际艾氏头部指压疗法研究会会长/创始人。

ABSTRACT NUMBER
31

TITLE
TCM pattern differentiation for hepatitis C virus within a small sample group

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Background: In 2010 an estimated 224,000 people lived in Australia with chronic HCV, with another anticipated 9,700 new infections expected annually. Pattern diagnosis, an integral aspect of Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) differentiates biomedical diseases into patterns, based upon the patient’s symptoms/signs. Pattern differentiation (PD) is used to diagnose, direct the treatment principle and determine treatment protocol. Methods: Possible hepatitis TCM patterns and associated symptoms/signs were identified from TCM literature. Sixteen HCV study participant’s TCM patterns were differentiated at baseline and on completion (week 12) using an innovative TCM PD methodology. The aim of the randomised (participant-blinded) controlled pilot study was to determine whether acupuncture could improve health outcomes of people with HCV. Results: Seventeen patterns were identified; 13 represented organ specific patterns and four represented general dysfunction. Data revealed that participants expressed both different and multiple patterns. All participants showed some expression of the following six patterns; Liver yin vacuity group aggregate mean percentage expression of 47.16, Liver Kidney yin vacuity 46.92%, binding depression of Liver qi 46.87%, Liver qi invading Spleen 31.18%, Phlegm nodulation 29.37% and cold dampness encumbering the Spleen internally 20.83%. Further sub-category gender grouping for the three major patterns revealed that pattern changed among genders; Liver yin vacuity (male = 43.4%, female = 51.92%), Liver Kidney yin vacuity male = 46.15%, female = 47.96% and binding depression of Liver qi (male = 50%, female = 42.85%). Conclusion: The quantification of presenting symptoms/signs of a small HCV sample group allowed the identification of TCM patterns and showed that pattern varied between genders.

Presenter bio: Christine has worked in private practice for 35 years, however since completing a M.Sc. (Research) also works as a research assistant at UTS. Currently Christine is the Vice President of the Chinese Medicine Council of NSW but over the years has held several senior positions on several associations including being a former Vice-President of WFAS (1990-1993) and President of AESCO (1997-1991). Presently Christine peer reviews for four international journals and has three peer reviewed published articles.

ABSTRACT NUMBER
32

TITLE
From apprenticeship to the classroom: the teaching of TCM hand skills

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The transformation of Chinese medicine education in the last century has been from a set of knowledge and skills transmitted by senior experienced doctors to a small number of students or apprentices, who observe and participate in their clinical practice, to a classroom based university setting graduating multiple doctors to service a different and demanding health care system. It would be expected that manual or hand skills would suffer most in these changes as the opportunity for observation and daily practice is more limited. There has been little examination of what teaching methods are used in TCM classrooms for transmitting hand skills nor of the impact of classroom based teaching on student skill levels. A research project that begins this examination was undertaken in 2013. Observation was undertaken of classroom teaching of hand skills in relation to pulse diagnosis and acupuncture needle manipulation in three Chinese TCM universities. The resulting videos were analysed for teaching methods used and a textual analysis done of the teacher's contribution to the class. The results will be contrasted with contemporary teaching in Western TCM educational institutions. Future research could include more comparative data on actual skills in the TCM trained Chinese and Western students; the balance of skills training that happens in clinical settings compared to classrooms (and whether this matters); and perhaps a contrast of the apprenticeship trained practitioners with their classroom trained peers.
Body evidence refers to the external body's abnormal signs which in turn indicates the internal organs pathological change. This can be seen in different forms such as skin discoloration or deformation, variation of blood vessels in shape and colour, soft tissue tenderness, small scars, papules and nodules and full or hollow findings on palpation. The Ling Shu chapter 47 states: 'Examine the external abnormal change of the body in order to know the body's inner organs. Thus you will know which is diseased.' 虚盈或瘦，以知其内病，则知所病矣。《内经心法》说：‘欲知其内者，当以观外者；诊于外者，斯为知其内。’ There are several ways to find the evidence of pathological change in the body and what it indicates. Upon inspection look for discoloration. For example redness may indicate acute conditions or patterns of heat. White spots or paleness indicates a chronic or deficient condition. Gray (cool) areas indicate stasis of qi and/or blood, possibly also an old injury. Black indicates blood stasis. Blue vessel indicates cold and pain condition. Discovering deformation such as moles, skin tags, hard or soft swelling and palpation of meridians and acupuncture points, often bring findings of soft tissue tenderness, the shape of a tubercle, nodules, a cord or ‘ball’ like feeling that’s either hard or soft. The treatment principle is to use specific techniques and needle the areas of the body showing positive signs of evidence according to the yin and yang principle mentioned in the Su Wen Chapter 5: ‘Diagnose whether the disease belongs to Yin or Yang to determine the treatment principle. For Yang condition treat the Yin and treat the Yang for Yin condition.... A proficient Acupuncturist must understand the principle of Yin and Yang; treat Yin to conduct the Yang, treat the Yang to conduct the Yin. Treat the left when the disease is in the right, Treat the right when disease is in the left; 《素问·阴阳应象大论》曰：‘阴者阳之守也，阳者阴之使也。阳得阴助之乃能化，阴得阳升之乃能制。’ This information is aimed at summarizing the many years of extremely valuable clinical observation and refined acupuncture treatments by Daniel Deng on the body's internal pathological changes and how they manifest externally, giving vital clues as to both the pathological mechanism and treatment itself. This clear and concise information will help hone the skills of practitioners and enable the achievement of stronger clinical results.

Presenter bio: Daniel has lectured at Western Sydney University, Sydney Institute of TCM and conducts regular master classes, seminars and workshops throughout Australia. Daniels vast clinical experience, interest in classical theories and 30 year practice of Qi Gong andDao philosophy all contribute to his innovative, clinically effective techniques (such as ‘Mirror X’ Therapy and the ‘Back to the Base’ Series). Daniel strives to ensure all participants of his classes and workshops continue to advance their skills to gain the best possible clinical results. Daniel was awarded Best Paper on Clinical Practice at the AACMAC Sydney 2008 Conference.

Over the last one hundred years, the global dominance of bio-scientific medicine has changed traditional medicines worldwide. Complex social–historical factors, including modernisation and biomedicisation, have dramatically altered Chinese medicine's traditional epistemic methods, and the paper raises some issues concerning the transmission of Chinese medicine into the contemporary West. In the health care professions today, research guides best clinical practice. Yet the methodological constraints required by the two main branches of research into Chinese medicine—bio-scientific and socio-historical—rarely assist Chinese medicine students and professionals with issues of clinical practice. A great deal of bio-scientific research assumes that it must be possible to utilise and test Chinese medicine from within a biomedical framework. However, by isolating therapeutic techniques and substances and standardising treatment protocols, bi-scientific research removes Chinese medicine's inbuilt flexibility and responsiveness to clinical instances and changes. While researchers in the historical and social sciences can reveal the sophisticated discourses built around Chinese medicine's distinctive approach to knowledge of the world and the body—person, they normally do not discuss the implications of their work for contemporary clinical practice. The paper advocates a synthetic approach using multidisciplinary research within and adjacent to the field of Chinese medicine. Multidisciplinary researchers contest the simplified and biomedicalised version of Chinese medicine generally available in English speaking countries today. They can assist English speakers to approach Chinese medicine's traditional perspectives, demonstrate their relevance for contemporary clinical practice and help restore the traditional connectedness between Chinese medicine's theoretical concepts and its treatment methods.

Presenter bio: Mary Garvey has been practicing Chinese medicine since 1985 and lecturing in the TCM degree program at the University of Technology, Sydney since 1994. She has studied Chinese medicine in Sydney, Nanjing, Shanghai and Beijing, and in 2011 completed her PhD in International Studies and TCM at UTS.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 35

TITLE The Chinese Medicine Board of Australia's policy on infection prevention and control for acupuncture practice

AUTHOR Janz, S.

PRESENTING AUTHOR Stephen JANZ (AUSTRALIA)
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Background: The prevention and control of infection is a key professional responsibility of the acupuncture practitioner. In keeping with its primary objective of protecting public health and safety the Chinese Medicine Board of Australia (the Board) has developed Infection prevention and control guidelines for acupuncture practice (the Guidelines). The guidelines are in addition to the NHMRC Australian guidelines for prevention and control of infection in healthcare (the Australian guidelines) which the Board has adopted. The Board's guidelines highlight key features of the Australian guidelines; clarify acupuncture specific areas which are not clearly addressed in the Australian guidelines; and provide emphasis and clarification specific to controlling the risk of infection in acupuncture practice. Aim: The CMBA Guidelines aim to identify specific requirements for the prevention and control of infections in acupuncture practice that are not covered in the Australian Guidelines. The development of the CMBA guidelines take a risk management approach consistent with Australian guidelines and are based upon the best available evidence. Method: The Australian guidelines were examined by the Board to identify areas which required further acupuncture specific guidance. A literature search was then conducted using the State Library of Queensland online search tool and Google using the keywords 'acupuncture' 'infection' 'prevention' 'control'. Limited acupuncture specific infection control literature was identified and one evidence based set of guidelines was found. A further search was conducted for evidence based guidelines for established procedures with a similar procedural risk profile to acupuncture. NHMRC immunisation guidelines and WHO guide to best practice for injections and related procedures were identified. Draft guidelines were developed by the Policies, Standards and Guidelines Advisory Committee (the Policy Committee) based upon the identified evidence based guidelines, revised and approved by the Board for stakeholder consultation. Stakeholder feedback was reviewed prior to finalising the document. Results: Additional guidelines have been developed concerning hand hygiene and the use of alcohol based hand rub; single use of critical items such as acupuncture needles and bamboo cups; appropriate use of gloves; routine skin preparation and post treatment procedures; non-sharp waste disposal; and the prevention and management of sharps injuries. Conclusion: The Guidelines are published on the Chinese Medicine Board of Australia website (www.chinesemedicineboard.com.au) and apply to all Chinese medicine practitioners registered in the division of acupuncture. The Guidelines may be of interest to other health professionals, educators, and regulators concerned with acupuncture practice. Keywords: acupuncture, infection prevention, cups, gloves

Presenter bio: Mr Janz is a former president of the AACMA. He was project manager for the National Competency Standard for Acupuncture (1995) and the inaugural chair of the National Academic Standards Committee for TCM. He developed the Code of Ethics for the AACMA in 2006, as well as developing proposed guidelines on informed consent. Mr Janz is currently the practitioner member for Queensland to the CMBA where he chairs the policy, codes and guidelines committee.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 36

TITLE Acupuncture treatment of PCOS: the latest evidence from RCTs

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Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is a heterogeneous syndrome characterised by excess androgen secretion manifested by hirsutism, ovarian dysfunction with or without polycystic ovaries. Stein and Leventhal first described it in 1935. Evidence suggests that women with PCOS display hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis (HPA axis) abnormalities and anovulation is a result of disturbed feedback from the ovarian hormones to hypothalamus and pituitary gland. Then it results in gonadotrophin releasing hormone (GnRH) pulsatility disturbance with subsequent increase in LH to FSH release. Several pilot and observational studies showed acupuncture significantly increased β-endorphin levels for 24 hours after treatment. Further, β-endorphin levels were associated with stress evidenced by high levels of sympathetic markers (corticotrophin-releasing factor and endothelin-1). Based on this finding, increased β-endorphin level secondary to acupuncture affects the HPA axis through promoting the release of ACTH by stimulation of its precursor pro-opiomelanocortin synthesis. Another suggested mechanism is that acupuncture reduces stress and anxiety thus, decreases the HPA axis activity with subsequent increase in ovarian sympathetic tone to improve reproductive functions. This paper aims to provide the latest evidence on evaluating the efficacy of acupuncture therapy in the treatment of Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome (PCOS) by reviewing currently known three randomized clinical trials in the world up to date. Author will be presenting his acupuncture RCT on PCOS as well as discussing about the other 2 studies that have been published in the area.

Presenter bio: Dr Lim has dually registered in both Western and Chinese medicine. He is also the president of Australian Chinese Medical Association and Council member of NWH Chinese Medicine Council. He is the clinical researcher in the UNSW Medicine and has performed the first acupuncture RCT on PCOS in Australia. He is the lead author for the Cochrane title of acupuncture on PCOS.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 37

TITLE The effects of acupuncture on mucosal immunity in perennial allergic rhinitis: a randomised, subject-and-assessor
blinded, sham-controlled clinical trial

AUTHORS McDonald, J; Cripps, A; Smith, P; Smith, C; Xue, C; Golianu, B

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Between 2009 and 2012, 148 adults with perennial allergic rhinitis were recruited and randomised into three groups: real acupuncture, sham acupuncture and no acupuncture. Objectives: The primary objective of the trial was to measure any changes in mucosal immunity after acupuncture, specifically any modulation of pro-inflammatory neuropeptides (SP, VIP & CGRP), any modulation of neurotrophins (NGF & BDNF), and any shift in Th1/Th2 cytokine balance. Secondary outcomes included clinical measures and self-assessment tools such as the Mini rhinoconjunctivitis quality of life questionnaire [MiniRQLQ]. Methods: The real and sham acupuncture groups received acupuncture treatments twice weekly for eight weeks. All groups were assessed by an allergy specialist at baseline and at one and four weeks follow-up. Peripheral venous blood was collected at baseline and four weeks follow-up, and saliva samples were collected at several time-points. Data are presented as mean and standard error of mean. Results: No significant differences were seen in levels of SP, VIP, CGRP, NGF, BDNF or cytokines four weeks after acupuncture treatment. However significant down-regulation in salivary SP was seen 18 to 24 hours after acupuncture (101.09±26.49 pg/ml) compared to pre-treatment (157.95±38.56 pg/ml) (p = 0.040). Significant improvements in clinical symptom scores were seen in the real acupuncture group after the first two weeks of acupuncture treatment (Week 1 = 23.27±2.68; Week 3 = 20.33±2.98) (p = 0.023) and these improvements persisted for four weeks after treatment (Week 12 = 17.60±3.37) (p = 0.003). Conclusions: Acupuncture is effective in alleviating symptoms of allergic rhinitis however modulation of neurotrophins, pro-inflammatory neuropeptides and cytokines does not appear to account for this clinical improvement.

Presenter bio: John McDonald is an adjunct-Senior Lecturer and PhD candidate in the School of Medicine, and a member of the Microbiology and Immunology Research Group at Griffith University, Gold Coast, Queensland. John has been involved in acupuncture practice and acupuncture education for more than four decades, and is currently lecturing at Endeavour College of Natural Health and practicing at Southport Acupuncture Clinic.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 38

TITLE Acupuncture protocol for pre-birth preparation and childbirth

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The objectives of this paper are to discuss the therapeutic impact of Acupuncture treatment on pre-birth preparation the Bishops Score and child birth. The Bishops Score (BS), commonly utilised by conventional medicine to decide on whether an assisted birth or natural birth would ensue, is an important measurement and therapeutic devise for Acupuncturists also. It appears that Acupuncture treatment administered at the correct time may have a beneficial therapeutic impact that could improve the BS and allow for a natural birth instead of an induced or assisted birth in pregnant women. The induction of labour is one of the fastest growing medical procedures in the United States. There are a series of orthodox medical methods, including prostaglandins, membrane stripping and oxytocin that are used to induce labour. With oxytocin in childbirth it has been established that there is marked unpredictability, variability and some adverse uterine response to its use. Acupuncture being drug free and relatively pain free is in theory, ideal for childbirth and birth preparation. This paper aims to equip practitioners with safe treatment strategies that lead to less inductive intervention and better birthing outcome.

Presenter bio: Philip Vanderzeil has been in clinical practice for the past 30 years in Brisbane, Australia. In the past he has been the President of the Australian Acupuncture & Chinese Medicine Association and also a board member. He has lectured at various tertiary institutions and has completed a Masters in Acupuncture at the University of Western Sydney, and has previously presented at WFAS and AACMA national conferences.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 39

TITLE Ear-acupressure for smoking cessation: updates of latest clinical evidence

AUTHORS Zhang, T; Di, Y; May, B; Worsnop, C; Da Costa, C; Xue, C

PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr Tony ZHANG (AUSTRALIA)
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Smoking is the largest preventable cause of death and disease worldwide. This randomised, participant and assessor blind study investigates the feasibility and safety of ear-acupressure (EAP) as a stand-alone intervention for smoking cessation. Methods: Adult smokers were randomised to receive EAP specific for smoking cessation (SEASEP) and relief of nicotine withdrawal symptoms (NWS) or a non-specific EAP (NSEEAP) intervention not typically used for smoking cessation. Participants were treated weekly for 8 weeks and were requested to press the five pellets that were taped to one ear at least three times daily. Participants were followed up for three months. Primary outcome measures were 7 day point prevalence cessation rate confirmed by exhaled carbon monoxide and NWS. Secondary outcomes were nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) usage, cigarette consumption, change in body weight and quality of life. Intention-to-treat analysis was applied. Results: Forty-three adult smokers were randomly assigned to the SEASEP (n = 20) or the NSEEAP (n = 23) groups. NRT was used by only one participant who did not quit. The dropout
rate was high with 19 participants completing the treatments and 12 remaining at follow-up. One participant from the SSEAP group had confirmed cessation at week 8 and at end of follow-up but no difference was found between groups for NWS. Adverse events were few and minor. Conclusion: EAP was well tolerated in adult smokers and there was 5% confirmed cessation rate. Future studies should also investigate the 6-month cessation rate.

**Presenters bio:** Dr. Tony Zhang graduated from the Guangxi Traditional Medical University, China with a Bachelor of Medicine degree and received his Master of Public Health (MPH) from the University of New South Wales (Sydney) and a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) degree from the RMIT University (Melbourne). Dr Zhang is currently Head of Discipline of Chinese Medicine, RMIT University, Australia. He has published more than 40 research papers.

**ABSTRACT NUMBER** 40  
**TITLE** Exploring roles of Chinese medicine in cancer care in Australia  
**AUTHORS** Zhu, XS; Cochrane, S  
**PRESENTING AUTHOR** Dr Xiaoshu ZHU (AUSTRALIA)  
**University of Western Sydney**  
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Cancer is a common disease worldwide; it affects 1 in 2 Australians in their lifetime by the age of 85 and it is a leading cause of death in Australia. Although the life expectancy for many patients has been increasing because of improvements in early diagnosis and treatment, in turn, this has led to specific problems encountered by patients who experience adverse effects from conventional treatments and long-term cancer survivors face relapse and metastases. Many turn to complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) including Chinese medicine (CM) for answers. Attempts to achieve integrative oncology approaches have been made in many countries; this includes government funded medical schemes allowing access to acupuncture and herbal medicine in public hospitals in China; and acupuncture is made available for public access in prestigious medical oncology centres in America. Despite the fact that there has been tremendous public interest in and use of CM, acceptance from the medical professionals and access for patients to quality service with integrative care in Australia is limited. The research initiative reported here aims to explore an integrated model of health-care provision in effective cancer care in Australia through conducting various research activities and projects. Under this research theme, the goal of research activities is to establish formal dialogue between medical oncologists in Australia and integrative oncologists in China. The purposes of research projects are to investigate potential effectiveness and safety of CM for managing treatment related side effects; and to understand the perceptions of patients and CM practitioners who treat cancer patients in Australia.

**Presenters bio:** Dr. Zhus is academic, practitioner and researcher of Chinese medicine with roles of Director of TCM Academic Program at University of Western Sydney; Practitioner Member for NSW, Chinese Medicine Board of Australia; Working Editor of Menstrual Disorders and Subfertility Group, the Cochrane Collaboration.

**ABSTRACT NUMBER** 41  
**TITLE** Problems of RCTs in testing acupuncture treatments  
**AUTHOR** Lee, D  
**PRESENTING AUTHOR** Dr David LEE (AUSTRALIA)  
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Randomised Control Trials (RCTs) are regarded as the golden standard of research in medical science. The first published RCT was in 1948 entitled 'Streptomycin treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis' (Streptomycin in Tuberculosis Trials Committee, 1948). In order to gain recognition in the west, Chinese Medicine faculties have been trying to provide scientific evidence that certain acupuncture treatments are effective and successful. However, many outcomes of the RCT in acupuncture treatments are either inclusive, or of poor research quality. Since Chinese acupuncture treatments have been employed successfully in China for thousands of years, the focus is then shifted to the RCT itself. Is it really a golden standard of research in testing acupuncture treatments? There are intrinsic problems with RCTs on acupuncture treatments. The most concerning one is the control of placebo effects. The methods employed in RCTs in testing acupuncture treatments have been found to be inadequate in the control of placebo effects. The other more concerning issues is that many RCTs on acupuncture treatments have a set of acupuncture points for certain complaints without looking into the underlying causes of the problem. Such an approach is against the Chinese medicine treatment principle. This paper therefore argues for employing other research methodologies in studying acupuncture treatments such as case studies.

**Presenters bio:** Dr David Lee has been an academic in tertiary sector for more than 20 years. He is now the Program Leader of the Chinese Medicine Department at the Endeavour College of Natural Health. Dr Lee has a Master in Applied Science (Acupuncture) with Distinction, PhD, Master of Education, Bachelor of Education Registered general Nurse and Registered Psychiatric mental health nurse.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 42
TITLE An integrated approach to the treatment of cervical disc protrusion
AUTHOR D'Angelo, T
PRESENTING AUTHOR Tino D'ANGELO (AUSTRALIA)
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This practical workshop aims to combine a structural musculoskeletal approach with a more traditional acupuncture treatment for cervical disc protrusion. The dual approach begins from the assessment of the patient and is carried out throughout the treatment. Dysfunctional or injured spinal segments result in muscle spasms surrounding the joint, and a compensatory mechanism that extends to neighbouring joints and soft tissues. The stagnation of Qi and blood in the channels frequently overlaps the more structural dysfunction of the underlying tissues and must therefore be treated accordingly, in a more holistic manner to achieve optimal results. Treatment of the channel pathology through needling acupuncture points alone may be insufficient, especially where trigger points are part of the overall symptom picture. By combining traditional acupuncture to address the channel pathology together with structural needling to disperse the trigger points will often produce the optimal results sought by both patient and practitioner.

Presenters bio: Tino D’Angelo is an acupuncturist, herbalist and musculoskeletal therapist. He initially gained an Advanced Diploma of Acupuncture at ACNM, achieved two bachelor degrees in Acupuncture and Musculoskeletal Therapy respectively, and finally went on to complete a Master of Chinese Herbal Medicine at RMIT. Tino has been teaching for the past 13 years and is now the Program Manager of the Chinese medicine department at the Southern School of Natural Therapies. He has many interests within the field of Chinese medicine, and is especially committed to the treatment of musculoskeletal pain and dysfunction.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 43
TITLE A personal view on the future translational development of traditional Chinese medicine in healthcare
AUTHOR Chan, K
PRESENTING AUTHOR Prof Kelvin CHAN (AUSTRALIA)
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Present practice in TCM, considered the most widely used complementary and alternative medicine world-wide (1), is experiencing moderate share in the complementary health in Australia and some other EU countries when compared with other complementary medicine (2). Several questions can be asked of such progress of TCM in conventional healthcare: is there any encouragement to link TCM and conventional medicine in the communities outside China? Is TCM difficult to be integrated into conventional healthcare? Is there research finding to support TCM integration in conventional healthcare? Is there lack of curricular in the basic training catered for integrative healthcare? Advances in medical research in biomedical, chemical and computational technology exist to provide multidisciplinary approaches to investigate evidence-based aspects of TCM practice (3). However to achieve these objectives an integrative approach is crucial to connect the multiplicity of expertise, scientific innovation and investigations that link practice of TCM to the maintenance of good health and treatment of diseases. Future translational development will focus on key areas that may provide directions by adopting the translational medicine approaches in: DNA/chemical fingerprinting techniques for GACP of Chinese materia media (CCM) and proprietary Chinese medicines (PCM) for assurance of quality; Chemometrics and bioactivities integration to provide niche R&D for PCM; TCM pattern differentiation for stratifying patient grouping before RCT of PCM; TCM QOL instrument for patient reported outcomes (PRO) linking with biomarkers/biomedical indices for evidence-based assessment in TCM practice and PCM development. (4) References: [1] TCM Overview 2010-2015-2025; www.hkc22.com; [2] The Way Forward for Chinese Medicine, 2002; Taylor & Francis. [3] JEP, 2012; 140:634-642; [4] J AcuChinMed 2005, 33: 897-902.

Presenters bio: Professor Kelvin Chan, PhD DSc FCP FRPS FRSM, is currently the Joint Chair in Traditional Chinese Medicine at The University of Sydney and University of Western Sydney. He, trained in the UK, has taught Medical Pharmacology in both orthodox medicine and TCM and related Pharmacy disciplines in the UK, UAE and Hong Kong. He has expertise and experience with 236 CSI papers towards integration of TCM with modern approaches in GACP, GLP, GMP and GCTP.
ABSTRACT NUMBER: 44

TITLE: Work health and safety: a national approach

AUTHOR: Burgess, M

PRESENTING AUTHOR: Ms Michelle BURGESS (AUSTRALIA)  
Chief Executive Officer, Industrial Health and Research Foundation T/as Workers Health Centre

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The model Work Health and Safety (WHS) Act, model work health and safety Regulations, and model codes of practice came into effect for all businesses on 1 January 2012. 'Model' refers to Safe Work Australia's model WHS framework, which includes an act, regulations and codes of practice, to be adopted by each jurisdiction. Each state and territory will enact their own laws to mirror these model laws. The new laws are designed to provide: A consistent level of safety for all workers in Australia; reduced compliance and regulatory burdens for businesses operating across state and territory boundaries; Workers with licences or permits issued by state work health and safety regulators the ability to move easily between jurisdictions; larger resource of health and safety information, which will help deliver clear and consistent information to all Australians. Under the model WHS Act, the changes include: An employer will become known as a 'person conducting a business or undertaking', or PCBU. Certain volunteers will be included as a worker. Health and safety representatives (HSRs) will replace occupational health and safety (OHS) representatives. An HSR, after completing training, will be able to issue provisional improvement notices (PINs) and direct that unsafe work cease. An employee representative body can apply to the relevant authority for a WHS entry permit, allowing the permit holder to enter a workplace under certain circumstances. A PCBU is an employer, corporation, association, partnership, sole trader and certain volunteer organisations. The primary duty of a PCBU, as set out in the model WHS Act is to ensure the health and safety of workers, customers and visitors by eliminating or minimising risks at the workplace. A sole trader who is a PCBU and carries out work for another business is considered a worker for that PCBU. Importantly in a sole trader setting this includes the health and safety of clients, customers and visitors. Clients, customers and visitors at a workplace have WHS responsibilities also notably: caring for their own health and safety; taking reasonable care not to adversely affect the health and safety of others; complying with any reasonable instruction given by the PCBU. In this changed environment it is imperative for business owners and operators to review and revise your business's WHS policy and procedure to ensure not only compliance but best practice.
Natural medicine, sadly, has a very high attrition rate of practitioners. Only a small percentage of graduates ever have a successful career, despite the ever increasing demand for our services. After 27 years in full-time practice I have come to some conclusions as to what separates the successful practitioners from the failures. Most people who fail in practice tend to make the same mistakes and those mistakes are easily identifiable. This will be especially useful for new practitioners or those who have not yet made the leap into practice. This workshop will encourage audience interaction and participation.

Presenter bio: Clive Powell has been in full-time practice as an Acupuncturist since August 1986. Also trained in and uses Naturopathy and Homeopathy.

Method: Method and Result: 1 Use open field test, the measurement of body mass, sugar preference experiments to evaluate the model of depression. The Number of horizontal movement, vertical movement frequency, the amount of increase in body mass, the proportion of sugar preferences in model group, which are lower than blank control group (P < 0.01). This also shows the model of depression is made successfully. The treatment groups are higher than model group. 2 Nissl hippocampal neurons staining to evaluate the model of depression replication is succeeding. Model control group’s number of neurons is significantly lower than the blank control group. Fluoxetine, pulse electro-acupuncture, music electro-acupuncture can improve chronic stress stimulation and singly housed rat hippocampal neurons damage, has a protective effect on hippocampal neurons. 3 Immunohistochemical method to detect positive neurons in hippocampal BDNF average optical density, Elisa assay, BDNF, e-PA and PAI in serum. Electro-acupuncture is superior to fluoxetine and pulse electro-acupuncture, to improve the serum BDNF levels. Compared with the control group, model control group and Electro-acupuncture’s t-PA/PAI-1 significantly lower (P < 0.01). Compared with the model group, fluoxetine group and pulse electro-acupuncture group and the music EA group t-PA/PAI-1 significantly increased (P < 0.05). 4 Immunohistochemical methods detect the average optical density of GFAP positive cells, hippocampal GFAP, EAAT1 and EAAT2 mRNA by RT-PCR method. Compared with the control group, model control group average optical density of GFAP-positive cells was significantly lower than the flow electro-acupuncture group (P < 0.05). Music EA group average optical density of GFAP positive cells above the pulse electro-acupuncture group but not statistically significant (P > 0.05), significant difference (P < 0.05) higher than the fluoxetine group. 5 High Performance Liquid Chromatography hippocampus Glu content was detected by RT-PCR method method hippocampal Glur1, Glur2 Subunit in NR1 and NR2B mRNA content. Hippocampus of chronic stress model of depression in the control group Glu content increased significantly, there is a significant difference (P < 0.01) compared with the control group. Compared with the model group, fluoxetine group, pulse electro-acupuncture group, music EA group and EA pre-stimulation group Glu content decreased, resulting in a significant difference (P < 0.01). 6 Conclusion: Behaviour results suggest the beneficial modelling. Fluoxetine and two kinds of electro-acupuncture can improve behavioural performance. 2 The music electro-acupuncture for the protective effect of chronic stress depression hippocampal CA1 neurons, compared with pulse electro-acupuncture, but no significant difference to fluoxetine. 3 Chronic stress stimulation combined the singly housed cause hippocampal CA1 region and serum BDNF levels decreased, fluoxetine, pulse electro-acupuncture and music EA able to reverse the changes. In improving the brain BDNF content, Music electro-acupuncture is superior to fluoxetine and pulse electro-acupuncture. In improving the BDNF levels, music electro-acupuncture is superior to fluoxetine, and pulse electro-acupuncture treatment. 4 In improving GFAP and EAAT1, EAAT2 mRNA, pulse electro-acupuncture and music EA are superior to fluoxetine. 5 The three intervention can reduce the contents of Glu increased Glur1 Glur2 mRNA reduce NR1 and NR2B mRNA. Key words: Astrocyte, Depression, Glu, Music electro-acupuncture
ABSTRACTS

Studies on cell cycle regulation and the role of tyrosine-phosphorylation in the PC-3 prostate cancer cells. Lowering the expression of phosphorylated active forms of the small GTPase Ras in human prostate cancer cells results in a reduced proliferation rate and induction of apoptosis. The Ras pathway plays a crucial role in the regulation of cell growth and differentiation, and its dysregulation is associated with several human diseases, including cancer. The objective of this study was to investigate the expression and function of phosphorylated Ras in PC-3 prostate cancer cells.

The results of the study demonstrated that the expression of phosphorylated Ras was significantly increased in PC-3 cells compared to normal prostate epithelial cells. The increased phosphorylation of Ras was associated with a higher proliferation rate and decreased apoptosis in PC-3 cells. These findings suggest that targeting the Ras pathway may be a promising strategy for the treatment of prostate cancer.

In conclusion, the study provides new insights into the role of phosphorylated Ras in prostate cancer and highlights the potential of targeting the Ras pathway for cancer therapy. Further research is needed to elucidate the mechanisms underlying the increased expression of phosphorylated Ras in prostate cancer cells and to develop effective therapeutic strategies.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 54
TITLE Alternative treatment for facial palsy
AUTHORS Luzina-Chju, L; Luzina, K
PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr Lily LUZINA-CHJU (RUSSIA)
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General description/objectives: Facial nerve neuritis is a widely spread pathology of the peripheral nervous system. Common medication treatment therapies consist of resolvents, decongestants, antispasmodics, vasodilators, analgesics. However some patients may have contraindications to these conventional methods. Allergies and side-effects should be taken into consideration. The situation is especially complicated in pregnant women since many commonly used preparations are potentially dangerous to the unborn baby. As far as we can see, there is a need for research into alternative treatment for facial palsy. Methods: We suggest combining Western and TCM diagnostic methods to monitor patients’ condition on all the stages of the treatment. We apply classic and auricular acupuncture accompanied by moxibustion on the same points, Guo Sha on the spine, SuJok. This complex therapy strengthens the Yin-Yang energy, stimulates its circulation, removes pathogenic Cold and Dampness, relieves stagnation, releases muscle tension, alleviates pain and improves the person’s appearance. Results: Our results are encouraging for the use of complex therapy for treating facial palsy. We are going to present a case of successful treatment of facial palsy in a pregnant patient. Conclusion: Our clinical practice shows that complex therapy based on the TCM can be applied as an alternative or as a complement of the medication treatment. It offers a possible cure for many patients suffering from facial palsy, especially when there are contraindications for conventional treatment.

Presenter bio: Dr Lily Luzina-Chju has more than 20-year experience of traditional Chinese medicine practice. She is General Director and Head Doctor of the Centre of Chinese Medicine Sin-Ya-Chju, Moscow, Russia. She has taken part in many professional conferences and congresses in Russia and abroad. She has published 120 articles in Russian and in English, 3 tutorials and a monograph.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 55
TITLE The typologies: clinical diagnostic and therapeutics from Nei-Jing chapter 57
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The research study has been done for several years on many clinical patients, this general and typological study consists of five biotypes as described in the Nei Jing chapter 57, in which are described five types of human beings with general physical and psychic characteristics. Also features psychic typologies that match the physical shapes of the body, hands, face, expressiveness and corporeal nature, all of this is represented in each of the typologies, and this will give us an idea of the most frequent possible pathologies that our patient might develop, therefore we will have another means of diagnosis which will let us see an overall idea of the physical and the psyche of our patients and their most frequent illnesses according to their human typology. During the lecture we expand on diverse physical characteristics in another level when in addition to those 5 basic typologies, we found the 6 typologies according to the energy unitary channels. In each of them their physical constitution, character in relation to the environment, blood and energy level, and the most frequent morbid situations are studied. Additionally, the text gives us very clear therapeutic suggestions in each of the six levels of energy. To conclude this excerpt, I would like to emphasize how important and of great help is this ancient diagnostic method, which represents a whole discovery, not only as a general diagnostic but also as a therapeutic, curative and preventive tool.

Presenter bio: Medical doctor Complutens University – Madrid Biology and Sport medicin at Limoges – France, Acupuncture professor in Spain, Sweden and America Latina Nei-Jing’s Foundation director at Venezuela International AHAA Beijing 84 delegate from Venezuela WFAS’ Scient Committee staff member

ABSTRACT NUMBER 56
TITLE Investigating the reliability of Contemorary Chinese Pulse Diagnosis
AUTHORS Bilton, K; Smith, N; Zaslavski, C; Hammer, L
PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr Karen BILTON (AUSTRALIA)
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Few studies have evaluated pulse diagnosis reliability despite its significance to Chinese medicine diagnostics. This study evaluated in-rater and inter-rater reliability of practitioners using Contemporary Chinese Pulse Diagnosis™ (CCPD) to assess the radial pulse of subjects. Methodology: 15 subjects and 6 testers skilled in CCPD were recruited. Design included a real-life practical test and retest (28 days apart) with data collected according to CCPD procedures. For each subject test and retest the same testers evaluated 34 pulse categories. Intra-rater reliability compared individual tester results on day 1 with day 2; inter-rater reliability compared all testers across both days. Pulse rate analysis used ANOVA; remaining data Cohen’s kappa coefficient. Pulse quality reliability cross referenced %agreement with opposite kappa results. Results: Rate variables showed no significant difference between testers; 67% intra and 44.1% inter-rater calculations exhibited excellent-good agreement (K ≥ 0.60). Poor agreement (K ≤ 0.40) 14.3% intra-rater and 30.5% inter-rater calculations correlated to 3 positions and subjects; lower comparable reliability of 5 qualities related to location, volume and sensation complexity. Conclusions: Results confirmed
favourable reliability for CCPD. Poor reliability demonstrated for pulse positions and qualities indicated imprecise operational definitions contributed to variance of testers' techniques; while for subject corresponded to anomalous vasculature. Revision of the relevant CCPD definitions was recommended; if variance continues following review the clinical usefulness of these positions/qualities be reconsidered.

Presenter bio: Koren has been practising Chinese medicine for 20 years. She worked in the USA for 15 years and studied Contemporary Chinese Pulse Diagnosis (CCPD) under Leon Hamer, MD for 12 years. She has completed doctoral studies evaluating the reliability of practitioners applying this method of pulse diagnosis clinically, co-authored a recent book on pulse diagnosis, presented at conferences in Australia and New Zealand, published in peer review journals, and is one of 16 worldwide instructors certified to teach CCPD. Currently she continues her teaching, writing and clinical practice in Sydney.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 58
TITLE Treatment of functional TMJ syndromes with acupuncture points
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PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr Kevin Ryan (AUSTRALIA)
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TMJ syndromes are a common presentation to acupuncture practitioners. Differential diagnosis in a western medicine sense often leads to successful treatment. Many cases will be degenerative in nature as injury, age and predisposition do not exclude the TMJ. Degenerative joint disease (DJD) changes involve the progressive loss of protective cartilage. This typically results in aching pain during and following rest and with time there may be aching at rest. The pain commonly responds to NSAIDs but not pirofencitin. Other presentations may be biomechanical in origin. They may result from overuse, excessive time in full open position, yawning, clenching the teeth and injury. Dental issues include dental treatment and chewing pattern alteration due to painful or missing teeth. Signs and symptoms of biomechanical TMJ dysfunction include localized pain or crepitus on use, reduced ROM in any direction and an extreme case, locking in open or closed position. These symptoms and signs are not dissimilar to that of a further complication to DJD in looseness of the joint that results in crepitation, restricted ROM and locking. The common TMCM pattern diagnoses that may lead the practitioner to successful acupuncture treatment may include, trauma, Heat painful obstruction, Windstroke, Damp painful obstruction. Some practitioners have their trusted point prescriptions while others will dread the TMJ patient. The presentation will look at a new and simple technique to assist very many cases of TMJ syndrome. The technique may be applied using needles or light pressure applied at the finger tips to 5 acupuncture points.

Presenter bio: Kevin Ryan is Registered to practice Acupuncture and Osteopathy in Geelong, Victoria. He has been in practice for 38 years. He has particular interests in the treatment of compromised fertility, depression and musculo-skeletal conditions. He is a chair of the program advisory committee in Osteopathy at RMIT University in Melbourne.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 59
TITLE Effects of Acupuncture on Expression of HSP70 and TNF-α in Peripheral Serum of Cerebral Ischemic-Reperfusion Injured Rats 针对大脑缺血再灌注损伤大鼠外周血中HSP70、TNF-α表达的影响
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Objective: To explore the effects of acupuncture at DU20 and ST36 on peripheral serum expression of heat shock protein 70 (HSP70) and tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) in cerebral ischemia reperfusion injury (CIRI) rats. Method: SD rats were randomly divided into operated group and non-operated group, operated group included model (M) group and acupuncture (A) group, non-operated group included sham-operated (S) group and normal (N) group, except normal group, each group further divided into 12h, 24h, 48h, 72h, 96h and 144h six time-points according to the reperfusion time, 8 rats in each time-point and normal (N) group. CIRI model was established using right middle cerebral artery occlusion and reperfusion. Acupuncture group was treated by electroacupuncture at DU20 and ST36 in required time after successful operation. Enzyme-linked immuno sorbent assay (ELISA) was to detect the expression of HSP70 and TNF-α in peripheral serum. Results: The expression of HSP70 in peripheral serum of experimental groups were higher than the normal control group, the peak time in both model group and sham-operated group were at 12h, the peak time in acupuncture group was at 24h, it declined to the base line at 72h, and the expression level was lower than the model group and sham-operated group (p < 0.05). The expression of TNF-α in peripheral serum of experimental groups exhibited a single-peak, the peak time in both model group and acupuncture group were at 24h, but the expression of acupuncture group was lower than model group, the expression of TNF-α in all experimental groups were higher than normal control group (p < 0.05). Conclusion: Acupuncture at DU20 and ST36 in CIRI rats can adjust the expression of HSP70 and TNF-α in peripheral serum, which might be one of the mechanisms for acupuncture to adjust cerebral ischemia injury. Key words: acupuncture, ischemia cerebral reperfusion injury, HSP70, TNF-α

目的：观察针刺疗法，是三里穴对大脑缺血再灌注损伤（cerebral ischemia reperfusion injury, CIRI）大鼠外周血中HSP70、TNF-α表达的影响。方法：SD大鼠随机分为模型组和正常组，模型组分为模型组和针刺组，非模型组分为假手术组和空白组。假手术组、模型组及针刺组按照模型后再灌注时间分别为12h，24h，48h，72h，96h和144h 6个时间点，每个时间点8只大鼠及空白对照组（8只）。模型组大鼠遵循成功的无特殊处理，假手术组未插入线路之外，其他处理同模型组，针刺组按照每个时间点对大鼠叩击，是三里穴进行针刺治疗，大鼠按照规定时间等量肝心 vein取血。ELISA法检测各组大鼠外周血中HSP70、TNF-α表达的水平。结果：(1) HSP70在各组大鼠外周血中的表达均显著升高，模型组及假手术组在12h时的峰值值分别为24h，72h后超出了正常水平，且表达量低于模型组和假手术组。 (2) TNF-α在各组大鼠外周血中HSP70、TNF-α表达的峰值值分别为24h，但针刺组在各时间点表达受模型组、各组的TNF-α表达峰高于正常对照组。结论：针刺脑缺血再灌注损伤大鼠百会、是三里穴对调节外周血中HSP70、TNF-α表达，这可能是针刺对脑缺血的调节机制之一。
61

 TITLE
 Acupuncture for chemotherapy and radiotherapy side effects: protocols and precautions

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 This presentation will cover the common side effects faced by patients undergoing chemotherapy and radiotherapy and include my acupuncture treatment protocols I have developed after treating cancer patients for the last 2.5 years. These symptoms include, nausea, abdominal pain, insomnia, hot flushes and fatigue. I will present issue and concerns as identified from the oncologist and a Western medicine point of view. To help you and your patients to help alleviate the oncologist concerns to develop an integrative or consultative environment for care of the patient.

 Presenter bio: Chris McKeon has been in private practice since 2003 with an Adv Dip Acupuncture AIAAS (Brisbane) and a Registered Nurse with over 20 years' experience. Chief Investigator of pilot study: Electroacupuncture for Chemotherapy Induced Nausea and Vomiting MATER Adult hospital Brisbane. Chris has commenced a trial of service of acupuncture for cancer patients for symptom control at the Mater Adults Hospital Chris is enrolled in Master of Science (Hons) research at University of Western Sydney.

 62

 TITLE
 Acupuncture treatment for primary hypertension

 AUTHOR
 Braun, T

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 An update of the review of 2010, new findings in basic research (AkuData/AkuData) and exemplary case reports it had been represented in previous years, that acupuncture is a treatment method appropriate for treating hypertension. If primary hypertension is not adequately brought under control by general measures such as exercise, low-salt diets, weight loss, etc., usually a daily medication is needed, as in the sense of western medicine it has to be lowered each and every day (in most cases in order to reduce its statistically risks. Geoffrey Rose [1971]: "Hypertension should be considered as the defined blood pressure levels, from which diagnosis and treatment for the patients benefit."). Hypertension is an epidemiologically relevant worldwide spread topic. In experimental animal acupuncture studies physiological changes were found, which are likely to give explanations for the reduction of increased blood pressure in terms of Western medicine. These changes varied significantly between the "Verum"- and "Sham"- acupuncture. For the effect of acupuncture on blood pressure many publicly accessible studies of sufficient quality have been published in recent years. In most studies significant benefits of the acupuncture group compared to the respective control groups were found. The expected reduce of hypertension by acupuncture varies from 5 to 20 mmHg (systolic). About the cost-effectiveness of acupuncture in treatment of hypertension no statement can be made yet, because reliable studies do not exist until now. The costs of the material however, are low, their use regardless of the economic situation of a country worldwide easily possible. To include acupuncture in the WHO guideline: "Clinical Guidelines for the Management of Hypertension" is therefore appropriate.

 Presenter bio: Thomas Braun, Neunburgerstr. 22, D-94444 RA, Medizin - specialist for general, internal and sports medicine born in 10.03.1962 in Munich Nov 1987 finishing medical university (TU) Munich and receiving of the license to practice medicine from the Bavarian ministry of the interior (M.D.) May 1995 doctorate in medicine (Dr. med.) Ludwigs-Maximilians-Universität München 1999 2001 Acupuncture full training in Germany (A+B-Diplom) Feb 2009 finishing TCM university (Li Shi Zhen) in Vienna (B. AC) Until now Medical director of a clinic in the holiday resort Bavarian Forest (AKC)

 63

 TITLE
 Effects of acupuncture on plasma neuron specific enolase in septic rats

 AUTHOR
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 PRESENTING AUTHOR
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 Objective: To investigate the effects of acupuncture at Zusanli (ST36) points on plasma neuron specific enolase in septic rats. Method: 30 SD rats were used to develop the sepsis model by cecal ligation and puncture (CLP), and randomly divided into 3 groups (each, n = 10): sepsis model group, sepsis model +EA group, sepsis model +shame EA group. Rats in sepsis model +EA group received constant EA at the ST36 points for 30min immediately after CLP surgery, those in sepsis model +SEA group received EA at sham points with the same frequency and intensity of stimulation as EA group for 30min, and those in sepsis model group received no treatment. 6h after CLP surgery, systemic blood was drawn by abdominal aorta puncture to measure the levels of neuron specific enolase (NSE). Results: Compared to the sepsis model and sepsis model +SEA groups, EA ST36 successfully maintained low plasma NSE levels compared to the CLP and SEA groups 6h after CLP surgery (P < 0.05). Conclusion: EA ST36 has a protective effect on decreasing the levels of plasma NSE. Key words: Sepsis, Acupuncture, Zusanli, Rat, Neuron Specific Enolase
ABSTRACT NUMBER | 64  
TITLE | Clinical observation on treating peripheral facial paralysis by facial point-through-point electroacupuncture combined with mild moxibustion  
AUTHOR | Wu, XP  
PRESENTING AUTHOR | Prof WU Xuping 首席研究员 (CHINA)  
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Objective: To observe the curative effect of facial point-through-point electroacupuncture combined with mild moxibustion for peripheral facial paralysis.  
Method: 116 cases were randomly divided into the observation group and the control group with fifty-eight patients in each. The cases of observation group were treated with facial point-through-point electroacupuncture combined with mild moxibustion, while those of control group with traditional acupuncture treatment method. Results: The cure rate of observation group was 87.9% and the total effective rate was 98.3%, while the cure rate of control group was 72.4% and the total effective rate was 93.1%. There are significant differences between the cure rates of the two groups with P < 0.01. Conclusion: The clinical curative effect of observation group was better than that of control group. The treatment method is worthy of being widely applied in clinical. Key words: Peripheral facial paralysis, Facial point-through-point acupuncture, Electroacupuncture, Mild moxibustion.

ABSTRACT NUMBER | 65  
TITLE | Relating phlegm and gastric carcinoma and treatment  
AUTHORS | Cheung, C; Cheung, J  
PRESENTING AUTHOR | Prf Cedric K.T CHEUNG (CANADA)  
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This paper will discuss phlegm and gastric carcinoma, and how to treat the condition with acupuncture and herbal prescription. The frequent clinical manifestation of gastric carcinoma includes abdominal pain, abdominal distention, poor appetite, nausea, vomiting, phlegm and saliva, emaciation, wiry and slippery pulse and a yellow or white grimy coating on the tongue. The four etiopathology and pathogenesis of phlegm which cause gastric carcinoma are emotional disorders, the consumption of too much alcohol and hot fried foods, external pathology and pathogenic factors, and internal retention of blood stasis. The easy accumulation of phlegm resembles the appearance of gastric carcinoma as a swollen mass or enlargement of the lymph node. Conventional methods to treat gastric carcinoma, such as chemotherapy and radiation can be minimized by combining Chinese herbal remedies, acupuncture and by leading a healthy lifestyle. The relationship between phlegm and gastric carcinoma in Traditional Chinese Medicine is that eructation can generate phlegm, and as it accumulates into a mass, it blocks the upper jiao and narrows the channel. The result is dysphagia, and according to the different symptoms of gastric carcinoma, dysphagia is categorized as such. By combining the use of acupuncture with the prescription of herbs that have a suppressive effect on tumours, those that have been broadly applied to the treatment of different types of tumours including gastric carcinoma, the dissolving of the phlegm is achieved, which disperses the mass and prevents the metastasis of the tumour. Key Words: phlegm, gastric carcinoma, acupuncture, herbal prescription, chemotherapy, radiation.

Presenter bio: Prof. Cedric K.T Cheung is the Founding President of the Chinese Medicine and Acupuncture Association of Canada (CMAC). He is a member of the transitional Council of the College of Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners and Acupuncturists of Ontario, the regulatory body in Ontario, Canada. Prof. Cheung has been the leading voice in Ontario and across Canada for the regulation of traditional Chinese medicine and acupuncture. Jane Cheung is the English Secretary of the Chinese Medicine and Acupuncture Association of Canada (CMAC). She runs a successful acupuncture and traditional Chinese medicine practice in Oshawa, Ontario.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 66
TITLE Researching the location of rat’s Weiwanxiashu (EX-B3) 大鼠“胃下俞”取穴的探讨
AUTHOR Li, R
PRESENTING AUTHOR Prof Li Rui 李瑞教授 (CHINA)
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Abstract: Diabetes ranks third in the diseases that seriously damage the human health. While Weiwanxiashu (EX-B3) is the experimental point to treat diabetes. Research about the curative effect and the mechanism of needling Weiwanxiashu to treat diabetes also attracts more and more attention. Rat is commonly used in the experiment, so the points’ accurate location is very important for the acupoint experimental research. This article firstly explains the rat’s spine anatomical features, then illustrates the locating methods of Weiwanxiashu, expecting it can give some guidance for acupoint experimental research. Keywords: Rats; Spine anatomical features; Weiwanxiashu (EX-B3); locating.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 67
TITLE Influence of different methods of acupuncture and moxibustion on the rate of post herpes zoster neuralgia 不同针灸方法对带状疱疹后遗神经痛发生率的影响
AUTHOR Su, W
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Objective: To compare the influence of different methods of acupuncture and moxibustion on the rate of post herpes zoster neuralgia. Methods: Adopting large sample, mixcenter, randomized controlled trial. 189 cases were randomly divided into 5 groups: A group were treated with basic acupuncture, B group were treated with cotton spread moxibustion before basic acupuncture, C group were treated with fire needle before basic acupuncture, D group were treated with 2 times moxibustion and cupping after basic acupuncture, E group were treated with routine western medicine. To compare the rate of post herpes zoster neuralgia at 30d, 60d, 90d of follow-up visit. Results: There were no significant difference on the rate of post herpes zoster neuralgia at 30d, 60d, 90d of follow-up visit between the four methods of acupuncture and moxibustion. But there were no significant differences on the rate of post herpes zoster neuralgia at 30d, 60d, 90d of follow-up visit in the acupuncture group when compared with the control group. Conclusion: Acupuncture and moxibustion can significantly decrease the rate of post herpes zoster neuralgia. Key words: Herpes zoster; Acupuncture and moxibustion.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 68
TITLE The tyranny of the systematic review: a close look at 'Acupuncture for peripheral joint osteoarthritis' by Mannheimer et al. (2010)
AUTHOR Reid, T
PRESENTING AUTHOR Tony Reid (AUSTRALIA)
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This recent systematic review (SR) of 16 trials involving 3,498 subjects with peripheral joint osteoarthritis (literature search carried out through to early 2008) concluded that the benefits of acupuncture are minimal at best. However, a close examination of the trials included in the review revealed that in trials where the treatment dose was relatively low, i.e. less than 2 treatments per week and less than 10 total treatments, the outcomes were either negative, equivocal, or showed minimal clinical significance; while studies with 10 or more treatments, treatment period of 5 weeks or more, and 2 or more treatments per week showed positive results. It is apparent from published peer reviewed trials involving acupuncture that there is a pressing need for a definition of what is acceptable as a course of acupuncture treatment. The profession needs to develop specific standards for this so that trials failing to meet these standards
maybe excluded from publication at the peer review stage. In addition, the promotion of such standards could contribute towards increasing the pool of good quality acupuncture trials for selection in future SRs.

Presenter info: Tony Reid Macu, MTCM (UWS), Adv. Dip TCM (SITCM). Tony Reid is a co-founder of Sun Herbal, and is director of education, research and development. Tony has contributed articles to The Lantern, The Journal of Chinese Medicine, the European Journal of Oriental Medicine, and The Chinese Medicine Times. He has also contributed to the final peer review of the WHO International Standard Terminologies on Traditional Medicine in the Western Pacific Region (2007).

ABSTRACT NUMBER 69

TITLE Comparison on therapeuetic effects of different methods of acupuncture and moxibustion on herpes zoster (acute stage) differences of outcome of therapeutic acupuncture

AUTHOR Huang, GF

PRESENTING AUTHOR Prof HUANG Guofo

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Objective: To compare therapeutic effects of different methods of acupuncture and moxibustion on herpes zoster (acute stage). Method: Adopting multicenter and clinical randomized controlled trial, 189 cases of herpes zoster on acute stage were randomly divided into 5 groups: basic acupuncture group, cotton spread moxibustion group, five needle group, knock acupuncture and cupping group, western medicine group. To compare the change of herpes including time of blister alleviating, scab and decrustation, pain degree, clinical general therapeutic effect one course (10d) after different methods of acupuncture and moxibustion. Results: There were no significant difference on the time of blister alleviating, scab and decrustation, clinical general therapeutic effect between the four methods of acupuncture and moxibustion as well as the control group (P > 0.05). There was no significant difference from 1d to 6d and significant difference after 7d on pain degree in the five groups. There was no statistical significance on the difference in the five groups and statistical significance in each group before and after treatment. There was no statistical significance on the time pain beginning to relieve and time of pain persisting. There was statistical significance on instant analgesic effect from 5d to 9d and no statistical significance on the time of analgesic effect persisting. Conclusion: There were no significant differences on the time of blister alleviating, scab and decrustation, clinical general therapeutic effect adopting acupuncture and moxibustion compared with western medicine. But acupuncture & moxibustion display better analgesic effect after 7d of treatment on herpes zoster (acute stage) when compared with western medicine. Key words: Herpes zoster; Acupuncture and moxibustion

ABSTRACT NUMBER 70

TITLE Effects of nitric oxide synthase inhibition on cutaneous vasodilatation in response to acupucture stimulation in humans

AUTHORS Kimura, K; Takeuchi, H; Yuri, K; Wakayama, I

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Objectives: The aim of the present study was to elucidate the mechanism of cutaneous vasodilatation following acupuncture stimulation by investigating the roles of nitric oxide (NO) and axon reflex vasodilatation. Methods: The subjects were 17 healthy male volunteers. The role of NO was investigated by administering NG-nitro-L-arginine methyl ester hydrochloride (L-NAME, 20 mM), an NO synthase inhibitor or Ringer's solution (control site), via intradermal microdialysis (protocol 1; n = 7). The role of axon reflex vasodilatation by local sensory neuron was investigated by comparing vasodilatation at sites treated with "eutectic mixture of local anesthetics" (EMLA) cream (2.5% lidocaine and 2.5% prilocaine) with untreated sites (control site) (protocol 2; n = 10). After 5 min of baseline recording, acupuncture was applied to PC4 and a control site in proximity to PC4 for 10 min and scanning was performed for 60 min after acupuncture stimulation. Skin blood flow (SBF) was evaluated by laser Doppler perfusion imaging. Cutaneous vascular conductance (CVC) was calculated from the ratio of SBF to mean arterial blood pressure. Results: In the first protocol, sites administered L-NAME showed significant reductions in CVC responses following acupuncture stimulation compared to control sites (administered Ringer's solution) (p < 0.05). In the second protocol, changes in CVC responses after acupuncture stimulation did not differ significantly between treated sites with EMLA cream and untreated sites (p > 0.05). Conclusions: These data suggest that cutaneous vasodilatation in response to acupuncture stimulation may not occur through an axon reflex as previously reported, rather, NO mechanisms appear to contribute to the vasodilator response.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 72
TITLE Clinical thinking of improving the efficacy of depression-related disorders treated by acupuncture
ABSTRACT: To improve the clinical efficacy of acupuncture for depression-related disorders. Method: Study, collate and summarize information on acupuncture for depression-related disorders in books, articles and research. Results: The morbidity of depression-related disorders is rising, and there is a close relationship between depression and pain, which is one of the acupuncture dominant diseases. Acupuncture has an accurate efficacy for moderate and mild depression-related disorders. How to improve the efficacy of acupuncture for it is the priority task. Conclusion: 1. Depression has a close relationship with the disorder of movement of Qi in Five Zang Organs, and its basis etiology in Chinese medicine is the liver Qi stagnation. 2. The application of mental scale is not only the evidence for classification and diagnosis of depression, but also one of the guidance of therapeutic methods. 3. In order to improve the efficacy of depression treatment, it is essential to summarize and master the laws of acupuncture methods. 4. The emphasis on the relationship between Five zang organs and Five-emotion is also crucial to improve efficacy of depression in acupuncture clinic. 5. To improve the clinical efficacy, the integrative acupuncture therapy is an important measure. 6. Application of evidence-based acupuncture (of the depression disorders field) is the guarantee of good clinical effects. 7. The treatments for the associated syndromes of depression are indispensable for improving the efficacy. Key words: acupuncture; depression-related disorder; integrative acupuncture; acupuncture and moxibustion

ABSTRACT NUMBER 73
TITLE Using extra acupoints of the four limbs to treat S10 Wounded in the '5.12' earthquake who felt painful of the chest, back and waist 四肢奇穴治疗“5.12”地震伤员胸腹腰背痛510例
ABSTRACT: Objective: To summarize the clinic effect of using acupuncture to treat the wounded of ‘5·12’ earthquake who felt painful of the chest , back and waist. Method: All the 510 patients were accepted the acupuncture treatment. We chose the acupoints on the distal parts of the four limbs, extra acupoints and experienced acupoints, such as Chiqiu, Chengda, Qixu, Weizhong, Yaotong, and so on. Every course of the treatment includes three times treatment. Results: 439 cases are cured, it’s 86.1% of the total; 68 cases are better than before, it’s 13.3% of the total; 3 cases were not affected, it’s 0.6% of the total; the total affected cases is 99.4 percent. Conclusion: Using acupuncture method to treat the wounded of earthquake who felt painful of the chest, back and waist is easy to operate, and can take effect quickly, and have a good effect on relieving the pain. This method is very important in the beginning of the earthquake when it was the lack of medicine, it can relieve the pain of the patients, it is a powerful supplement for earthquake disaster area of medical and health care resources. Key words: acupuncture, extra acupoint, earthquake, wounded, pain of the chest back and waist

ABSTRACT NUMBER 74
TITLE Experimental research on rehabilitation training combined electro-acupuncture treatment to adjust the stroke limb spasticity rats expressing γ-aminobutyric acid interneurons 康复训练结合电针对脑卒中肢体痉挛大鼠γ-氨基丁酸中间神经元表达的影响
ABSTRACT: Objective: To observe rehabilitation, electro-acupuncture and rehabilitation combined with electro-acupuncture treatment affect the neural function, muscle tension, the Calbindin-D28k (CD) and Parvalbumin (PV) of stroke limb spams rats. Methods: 75 SD rats were randomly divided into five groups. Model group,
ABSTRACTS

ABSTRACT NUMBER 75

TITLE The evolution and reflection of Deqi: '得气' 概念的演变与思考

AUTHOR Xie, JP

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Objective: Through sorting out the concept of Deqi from NeiJing period to modern times to clear up the connotation of Deqi, it is helpful to understand the clinical application and phenomenon of Deqi. Method: By collecting the ancient and contemporary literatures of Deqi, analyzing the evolution of it and the writer’s opinions putting forward. Results: 1. The unification of the concepts of Deqi, ‘arrival of qi’, and ‘needling sensation’ has its developing history, which experienced a process from pulse manifestation to sensation beneath the needle of the acupuncturist, then to sensation beneath the needle of the acupunctureists and patients. 2. Owing to the multi-level of channels and collaterals such as channels, collaterals, cutaneous regions, channel sinews, the multi-level of pathogenic factors such as skin, muscle, pulse, sinew, bone and the illnesses of cold and heat, exterior and interior, deficiency and excess, zang and fu are different, the requirement to puncturing depth is different either, as a result, the requirement to the types of needling sensation according to different diseases is not the same. Therefore, the concept of Deqi nowadays can’t generalize to all the levels of needling. Key words: deqi; arrival of qi; needling sensation.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 76

TITLE Rehabilitation group, electro-acupuncture group and rehabilitation combined with electro-acupuncture treatment group, using the suture method to establish focal cerebral ischemia animal models, blank group without any treatment. Each treatment group were treated once a day. Six days later, detect the neural function, muscle tension, PV and CB expression. Method: 73 SD rats were randomly divided into five groups. Model group, rehabilitation group, electro-acupuncture group and rehabilitation combined with electro-acupuncture treatment group, using the suture method to establish focal cerebral ischemia animal models, blank group without any treatment. Each treatment group were treated once a day. Six days later, detect the neural function, muscle tension, PV and CB expression. Results: After 6 days of treatment, the rehabilitation group, electro-acupuncture group and rehabilitation integrated group neurological deficit score was significantly lower than the model group (P<0.05), the integrated group is most obviously, comparison between groups was statistically significant (P<0.05). Muscle tension of each treatment group were lower (P<0.05), statistically significant (P<0.05), the integrated group is most obviously, comparison between groups was statistically significant (P<0.05). Each treatment group CB and PV optical density values were rising, there was statistically significant (P<0.05), an integrated group increased the most obviously, comparison between groups was statistically significant (P<0.05). Conclusion: Rehabilitation, electro-acupuncture and rehabilitation combined with electro-acupuncture can all improve stroke limb spasticity rat nerve function, muscle tension, and can raise the expression of CB and PV. In which three treatment methods, rehabilitation combined with electro-acupuncture was the best. Key words: y-aminobutyric acid, interneuron, stroke, spasm
We all know the anatomical location of acupuncture points very well. Yet, no one really knows what is the constructed entity, anatomically, as the reality of acupuncture points. In other words, no investigator, so far, is able to identify or pinpoint an histological structure as the fact of the point. Meanwhile, we neither know the identity of trigger points. It was frequently reported in medical and scientific publications that acupuncture points and trigger points are two different names to designate an identical functional entity in our body. From actual dissection of numerous cadavers and over 20 years clinical observations, we suggest that acupuncture and trigger points are identical in their anatomical locations. They may not have a particular structural entity to represent their histological existence, however, there are many anatomical features to create where they are located. These anatomical features will be described in this presentation. Authors noticed every acupuncture point could converting into trigger point once our body sustains of pain, in an orderly and predictable pattern. Therefore, quantifying trigger points becomes possible. An quantification method of trigger points will be demonstrated during the presentation. One clinical significance in quantifying trigger points is that the pain management becomes predictable. Pain in patients with a higher number of trigger points is harder to manage than identical pain in patients with less number of the points. There is also a noticeable relation between the chronicity of pain and the number of trigger points detectable in the body.

Presenter bio: Houchi Dung, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Anatomy in the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, USA (retired in 2002) and an acupuncturist, published numerous papers related to acupuncture from an anatomical perspective. One of his books, “Anatomical Acupuncture” was translated into Chinese and published in China in 2000. The Third Edition of the book will be published in a near future. Qiang Chen, BHlthSc(TCM), an acupuncturist at Chilink Natural Therapies Centre, Sydney, studied with Dr Dung in 2001 and practiced Trigger Points Quantification over a decade.

Background: Anorexia nervosa is a serious illness with significant morbidity. The evidence base for existing psychological and pharmacological interventions to manage anorexia nervosa is not strong, and use of new adjunctive therapies that improve the effectiveness of existing treatments and improve mental health outcomes is highly desirable. This study investigates the views of patients with anorexia nervosa receiving an acupuncture or acupressure intervention. Method: A randomised controlled trial was conducted in Sydney, Australia. Twenty-six patients with anorexia nervosa were randomized to a six week intervention of acupuncture or acupressure with light massage. Treatment was administered twice weekly for three weeks, then weekly for three weeks. A post treatment questionnaire was administered to explore participant views of the study interventions and consultations. Questions examined important aspects of the clinical encounter including the patient’s perception of the practitioners’ relational empathy (CARE), treatment perceptions and the therapeutic relationship. Results: Participants highly valued the therapeutic encounter and in particular the characteristics of empathy, positive regard and acceptance, non-judgmental responses and trust. Having someone to talk to, feeling less stressed, more relaxed and connected with the study staff were also perceived to be important to the participants. Participants in both groups scored highly on the CARE scale assessing empathy, with similar mean scores obtained for acupuncture (50.5 SD = 0.00) and acupressure (49.1 SD = 0.885). Conclusion: Study participants perceived the therapeutic relationship and empathy as an important part of the acupuncture or acupressure intervention as an adjunct therapy for the treatment of anorexia nervosa.

Presenter bio: Dr Sarah Fogarty graduated with her PhD in Oct 2011. Her thesis topic was Understanding and Treating Eating Disorders from Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) Perspective. She has continued that work with the Centre for Complementary Medicine (UWS). She has presented her findings at both Eating Disorder and TCM conferences internationally (New Zealand, London, Porto) and nationally (Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide). In 2006 she was awarded an honourable mention for her paper at the AACMA 2006 conference.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 78
TITLE Objective research progression about acupuncture Deqi 针刺得气的客观化研究进展
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Objective: review objective research progression about acupuncture De-Qi in recent years. Method: by reading and analyzing related literatures from CNKI and PUBMED, the review focused on describing recent researches about acupuncture De-Qi, according to two aspects, traditional Chinese medicine and modern western medicine. Results: as recorded in ancient medical classics, the implication of De-Qi was both qualitative and quantitative. Especially, the De-Qi mainly contained the number and depth of acupuncture De-Qi. Modern western medicine took study on physiological structure and functional activities of organism to explore the essence of acupuncture De-Qi, especially researches to brain, the highest level. Conclusion: emphasizing the importance of TCM thoughts, while borrowing scientific achievement and sophisticated equipment from modern medicine to serve for the former, is the principle of exploring De-Qi. Key words: objective research, acupuncture, De-Qi

ABSTRACT NUMBER 79
TITLE Acupuncture emergencier before hospital
AUTHOR Ma, BY
PRESENTING AUTHOR Prof Bo-Ying MA (UNITED KINGDOM)
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What are the emergency illnesses which an acupuncturist could help? Non-professional people often think it is a risk to use acupuncture for the treatment of emergency illnesses, but the fact is that acupuncture can help to reduce risk in serious cases and relieve the pain or some symptoms first before arrival at hospital. This paper gives personal experience of some illnesses that had occurred when travelling by air, car or walking. The author also gives some suggestions for emergency cases such as heart attack, stroke, coma or collapse, etc. before arrival at hospital.

Presenter bio: Professor Dr. Bo-Ying Ma is the Chairman of FTCPM and an expert of Chinese and Western medicine, professor at many universities in China and overseas as well as Kingston University. Life Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine and a co-operator of Dr. Joseph Needham (1900-1995) for the TCM volume in Science and Civilisation in China, Dr. Ma specialises in the treatment of difficult cases and researching medicine and medical history. He has published more than 10 books and 300 articles: the new 2 volume book A History of Medicine in Chinese Culture was published in 2010.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 80
TITLE Apex ear bleeding and dietary counselling in patients with anxiety treated with auricular acupuncture: A double blind study
AUTHOR Huang, WL
PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr Wei Ling HUANG (BRAZIL)
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Introduction: Most Chinese acupuncture books do not mention bleeding the ear to treat anxiety. Each type of food can also cause an energy imbalance. Aim: A retrospective and prospective double blind study to observe the difference among anxiety patients treated with Auricular Acupuncture (AA) with or without Apex Ear Bleeding (AEB) associated or not with Chinese Dietary Counseling (CDC). Methods: 1500 records of AA patients were studied by the clinic’s secretary noting the name and phone of 97 (6.5%) with anxiety. Another person contacted the patients to fill a questionnaire by phone, including a Hospital Anxiety & Depression Scale (HADS) test. Results: Improvement: 80% - first month Previous treatment: No; 21 (60%) Yes – neurologist; 6 (17%) Yes – psychiatrist; 8 (22%) AEB: Yes; 20 (57%) No; 15 (43%) CDC: Yes; 28 (80%) No; 7 (20%) No dainry: Yes; 28 (80%) No; 7 (20%) HADS – before AA; Normal: 8 (23%) Borderline: 7 (20%) Anxiety: 20 (57%) HADS – after AA: Normal: 22 (63%) Borderline: 6 (17%) Anxiety: 7 (20%) HADS regarding: AEB: 6 (17.14%) Anxiety to normal after AA No AEB: 3 (8.57%) Anxiety to normal after AA AEB: 10 (27.08%) From Anxiety to normal after AA No CDC: 2 (5.71%) From Anxiety to normal after AA Cured: 2 (5.71%) Not cured: 3 (8.57%) Improvement: 30 (85.71%) Recommend AA: Yes: 35 (100%) Conclusions: AEB and CDC showed importance in the treatment of anxiety compared to those who did not undergo AEB (17.14% opposed to 8.57%) and CDC (20% opposed to 5.71%)

Presenter bio: Dr. Huang Wei Ling is a Taiwan-born (immigrated to Brazil at the age of 1), Brazilian doctor (GP- graduated in Brazil in 1992), specialized in infectology, Enteral and Parenteral Nutrition, Acupuncture and Pain Management, Chinese Phytotherapy, Chinese Dietary Nutrition, Experience with Acupuncture and Traditional Chinese Medicine since 1997. Works nowadays in her own medical acupuncture and pain management clinic and is a researcher at the University of Sao Paulo of the area of acupuncture.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 81

TITLE Medication, apex ear bleeding, and diet in patients with depression treated with auricular acupuncture: a double blind study

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Introduction: The chronic use of controlled medication (CM) may cause energy disturbances as also happens with the inadequate consumption of food. The use of Apex Ear Bleeding (AEB) is not routinely applied. Aim: A retrospective and prospective double blind study observing the difference among depressive patients treated with Auricular Acupuncture (AA) with or without AEB/Chinese Dietary Counseling (CDC)/CM, and prevalence of energy disturbances. Methods: 1500 records of AA patients were studied by the clinic's secretary noting name and phone of 25 (1.67%) with depression. Another person contacted them filling a questionnaire by phone, including a Hospital Depression Evaluation Scale (HDES) test. Results: Before treatment After treatment Stopped CM Continued CM Depression Expression 1 4 Normal 2 0 AEB: 11 (73%) ~ Yes (7 or 47%) improved and 4 or 29% did not 4 (29%) ~ No HDES normal borderline depression before AA 2 (14%) 3 (20%) 10 (67%) after AA 7 (47%) 3 (20%) 5 (33%) HDES patients with: Depression to normal after AA AEB: Yes: 3 (20%) No: 0 (0%) CDC: Yes: 3 (20%) No: 0 (0%) Energy disturbances: Deficiency Heat retention ~ Yin Yang 2 (13.33%) Qi Blood Conclusions: AEB and CDC showed importance in treatment of depression compared to whom did not undergo AEB (20% opposed to 0%) and CDC (20% opposed to 0%). The continuation of CM during AA was a factor that maintained depression. The main energy disturbances were Deficiencies of Blood, Qi, Yang or Yin (with Heat Retention).

Presenter bio: Dr. Huang Wei Ling is a Taiwan-born (immigrated to Brazil at the age of 1), Brazilian doctor (GP - graduated in Brazil in 1992), specialized in Infectology, Enteral and Parenteral Nutrition, Acupuncture and Pain Management, Chinese Phytotherapy, Chinese Dietary Nutrition, Experience with Acupuncture and Traditional Chinese Medicine since 1997. Works nowadays in her own medical acupuncture and pain management clinic and is a researcher at the University of Sao Paulo in the area of acupuncture.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 82

TITLE Study on the biomolecule of acupuncture anti-asthmatic effect based on systems biology

AUTHOR Wang, Y

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Objective: Acupuncture is an effective method for clinical treatment of asthma, but the material basis and the molecular mechanism of acupuncture anti-asthmatic effect is not clear. This study used systems biology approach to investigate the possible regulatory mechanism and biological pathways in treating asthma. Method: Based on the rat model of asthma, analysis of acupuncture anti-asthmatic effect of material by systems biology techniques and methods, and gene and protein function verification has been done. Results: Although the regulation of adrenal cortical hormone participated in acupuncture process, but acupuncture treatment of allergic asthma is not dependent on the adrenal cortex hormone, there is non-corticosteroids effect material. The biological processes involving MAPK signaling pathway, T cell receptor signalling pathway, Focal adhesion pathway signal pathway. Conclusion: Acupuncture treatment of asthma has a biological basis, the key node may be a potential therapeutic target for asthma. Key words: acupuncture, asthma, bioinformatics, material basis.

目的：针灸是临床治疗哮喘的一种有效方法，但其抗哮喘效应的物质基础和分子机制尚不明确。本研究利用系统生物学方法，探讨针刺抗哮喘可能调控机制和生物信息传导途径。方法：基于大鼠哮喘模型，采用系统生物学技术和方法，筛选、分析针刺抗哮喘效应物质，并进行基因与蛋白功能验证。结果：尽管肾上腺皮质激素参与针刺效应的调节，但针刺治疗过敏性哮喘不依赖肾上腺皮质激素，存在非皮质激素类效应物质，生物信息过程涉及MAPK信号通路，T细胞受体信号通路，粘着斑信号通路。结论：初步揭示了针灸治疗哮喘的生物学基础，其中关键节点可能是哮喘的治病根点。关键词：针刺；哮喘；生物信息学；物质基础

ABSTRACT NUMBER 83

TITLE 'Does it really matter?': students' perception of the Huang Di Neijing Suwen

AUTHOR Roberts, K

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Purpose: Discussion of the Neijing Suwen (Yellow Emperors Classic) has formed part of the NZSATCM BHSCI (Acup) 4th year curriculum since its inception in 2008. Discussion tutorials based on selected chapters form the basis of delivery for this subject. This paper aims to investigate students’ perception of the relevance of this classic to clinical practice and to gauge their understanding of the concepts included within the text. Methods: Email questionnaires were sent to the 2013 and 2012 cohort of fourth year students to gauge interest in discussing the topic area and to ascertain any initial themes for discussion.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 85

TITLE The evaluation of the effect on optimum primary blepharospasm by acupuncture of ‘strengthen spleen and distributing liver’ method “健脾疏肝”针刺治疗良性原发性眼睑痉挛的疗效评估

AUTHOR Chen, LQ

PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr CHEN Luquan 旅游泉生活医生 (CHINA)
Beijing Tongren Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing 首都医科大学附属北京同仁医院，北京

Objective: Under the guide by ‘strengthen spleen and distributing liver’, to observe and compare the clinical effect of treating optimum primary blepharospasm by acupuncture and injection with Botulinum toxin type A. Methods: Treating 40 cases by acupuncture and 40 cases by Botulinum toxin type A. Results: The total effective rate of acupuncture was 95%, which is better than injection with Botulinum toxin type A. It proved the therapy for optimum primary blepharospasm by acupuncture of ‘strengthen spleen and distributing liver’ method has a better result than injection with Botulinum toxin type A. Keywords: blepharospasm; optimum; primary; acupuncture; evaluation of the effect

ABSTRACT NUMBER 86

TITLE From clinical practice to clinical trial: the development of a clinical trial protocol for period pain

AUTHOR Armour, M

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Objectives: Many clinical trials of acupuncture do not capture the complexity of how traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) is practised in the community. We aimed to use the knowledge of experienced clinical practitioners to develop a clinical trial protocol for treating period pain that reflects a balance between research and practice. Methods: An online and postal survey of all registered acupuncture practitioners in Australia and New Zealand was undertaken to provide broad information on the scope of clinical practice. European and Chinese trained practitioners from NZ and Australia who either identified as experienced practitioners in the women’s health survey, or were identified due to their clinical experience in women’s health, were invited to take part in focus groups and interviews. Written data on pattern discrimination and point usage was also collected. Data was analysed using quantitative methods and thematic analysis to provide a rich data set. Results: Nineteen practitioners (11 New Zealand, eight Australian) contributed information on important treatment components (such as lifestyle advice, treatment timing, treatment frequency and needle stimulation), important acupuncture points and key patterns of disharmony for period pain. Conclusions: Community based, clinically experienced practitioners provided a diverse perspective on key aspects of clinical treatment of period pain with acupuncture. This information was used to develop a manualised acupuncture protocol for an upcoming randomised controlled trial on acupuncture for period pain.

Presenter bio: Mike Armour is a PhD Candidate at the Centre for Complementary Medicine Research, University of Western Sydney. His research focus is on the treatment of primary dysmenorrhea with acupuncture and the effect of changing treatment parameters on the clinical outcomes.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 88
TITLE TCM diagnosis: standardising diagnostic description with the traditional Chinese medicine diagnostic descriptor, or TCMDI
AUTHORS Popplewell, M; Reizes, J; Meier, P; Zaslawski, C
PRESENTING AUTHOR Michael POPPLEWELL (AUSTRALIA)
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Objective: Reliability of diagnosis is the cornerstone of any successful therapy. Without solid diagnostic foundations it is virtually impossible to evaluate or treat patients effectively. Unfortunately, there is significant variation in the terms used to define TCM health, which make comparison of research difficult. Our aim was to identify the diagnostic descriptors that when appropriately combined, define all accepted TCM pathologies. Design: A review of the literature shows great variation of the number of pathogenic conditions recognised in TCM. As no standard definition of diseases exist, problems will invariably arise comparing research or patient records. The Diagnostic System of Oriental Medicine (DSOM) developed by Professor Lee of Dong-eui University, Korea and was initially evaluated as an adequate descriptor of TCM pathology in Australia. The DSOM was used to attempt to define 60,000+ diagnostic records collected at UTS student clinic from 1998 to 2012. The DSOM was found lacking in certain minor areas, prompting us to make some adjustments to the DSOM’s descriptors, leading to the TCMDI presented below. Result: TCM diagnostic descriptors of the TCMDI: organs, perverse energies, substances: heart cold Qi, Deficiency liver heat blood Deficiency kidney damp yin Deficiency lung wind yang Deficiency spleen qi Stagnation blood Stagnation Appropriate combinations of the TCMDI’s descriptors, where each descriptor is allocated a 0-5 scale of pathogenic absence or presence, provide an accurate and convenient TCM health snapshot of the patient. Conclusions and recommendations: It is proposed that the TCMDI described in this paper be employed as a ‘standard’ in diagnosis in our profession, to overcome the problem of many differing diagnostic categories encountered.

Presenter bio: Michael Popplewell is a PhD Student at UTS. Sydney. Michael graduated from UTS in 1996, and completed a Masters in Electrical Engineering at USyd in 2004. He has 17 years’ experience as a practitioner in private practice.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 89
TITLE TCM diagnosis: inter rater reliability and the effects of normalisation
AUTHORS Popplewell, M; Reizes, J; Zaslawski, C; Smith, N
PRESENTING AUTHOR Michael POPPLEWELL (AUSTRALIA)
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Background: Inter-rater reliability of diagnosis is a cornerstone of any successful therapy. Without solid diagnostic agreement it is virtually impossible to evaluate or treat patients effectively. Unfortunately, there is significant evidence of less than satisfactory agreement in TCM and the health professions generally. Objectives: The aim of this study is to explore ways diagnostic agreement could be improved. Setting: Data was collected at UTS student clinic. Design: Five experienced practitioners each defined the health of 43 subjects using fourteen TCM diagnostic descriptors and a Likert scale of 0-5. Methods: Two normalisations: where the practitioners’ scores were scaled up or down according to each practitioner’s scoring propensity, were applied to the data to attempt to remove bias from the practitioner’s results. This allowed comparison of each practitioner’s ‘True Score’. Percentage agreement and Gwet’s AC1 is reported in raw and normalized cases. asymptomatic data was next removed from the data and further analysis is reported. Results: Normalisation did not greatly improve agreement across all data, but the removal of asymptomatic cases from the data, led to an important observation; normalisation drastically increased agreement by 400–200% in un-well subjects. Conclusions and Recommendations: Normalisation dramatically improved inter-rater agreement in pathogenic diagnosis of unwell subjects. Training practitioners to remove scoring bias theoretically could have the same effect, and may therefore significantly improve diagnostic agreement. It is recommended that if further investigations confirm the indications of this preliminary study, a ‘true score’ training program be employed from the ‘top down’ in our profession; to improve agreement between researchers, teaching staff, practitioners and students.

Presenter bio: Michael Popplewell is a PhD Student at UTS, Sydney. Michael graduated from UTS in 1996, and completed a Masters in Electrical Engineering at USyd in 2004. He has 17 years’ experience as a practitioner in private practice.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 90
TITLE The spread of Chengjiang acupuncture school abroad
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Abstract: Chengjiang acupuncture and moxibustion school was created by Cheng Dan-an, who was a department member of the Chinese academy of sciences. The school is not only focused on academic study and spread of acupuncture and moxibustion, but also plays an important role in promoting academic revival in China and world-wide spread of acupuncture and moxibustion in recent 100 years. At the same time, it is the most important academic school of acupuncture and moxibustion in recent 100 years. This paper emphatically introduces the school's main representative inheritor and inheritance
**ABSTRACT NUMBER**

91

**TITLE**

TCM diagnosis: choosing the correct inter-rater statistic is vital

**AUTHORS**

Popplewell, M; Reizes, J; Zaslavsky, C; Smith, N

**PRESENTING AUTHOR**

Michael POPPLEWELL (AUSTRALIA)
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**Background:** Without the use of the correct statistics it is virtually impossible to evaluate diagnostic effectiveness. Unfortunately, there is evidence that incorrect statistics to measure agreement in the health professions, leading to distorted results being reported. Objective: To report the correct statistical methods for most inter-rater agreement analysis cases. Discussion: Fleiss’ Kappa is the fashionable statistic for reporting agreement between raters in the health sciences. Unfortunately it is often overlooked that the data used with Fleiss’ Kappa must meet criteria that are rarely met in clinical settings. Data collected for multi-rater studies can be divided into two kinds: fixed and free marginal. Fixed marginal data requires an equal number of each choice be present, whereas free marginal data does not. Fleiss’ Kappa is designed for use with fixed marginal data. Since raters in most diagnostic research generally do not know in advance the number of cases that will occur in their data, a free marginal inter-rater statistic is most appropriate. In most inter-rater agreement investigations it is impossible to allocate a pre-determined number of cases to each category. It follows that Fleiss’ Kappa should not be used in these cases. Conclusions and recommendations: Gwet’s AC1 or Paladino’s Free Marginal Kappa are two examples of a free marginal Kappa, and should be the primary statistic to report agreement between raters employing free marginal data.

**Presenter bio:** Michael Popplewell is a PhD Student at UTS, Sydney. Michael graduated from UTS in 1996, and completed a Masters in Electrical Engineering at USyd in 2004. He has 17 years’ experience as a practitioner in private practice.

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**ABSTRACT NUMBER**

92

**TITLE**

Old ideas meet new ideas on weight loss: integrating medicine

**AUTHOR**

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Old ideas of taking the main (largest) meal in the middle of the day may have many far reaching benefits to health including weight loss. Another idea that may be relevant to weight loss is the ancient concept of the TCM Chinese clock. When food is taken according to specific organ peak energy times weight loss may be the result. It turns out that many of the concepts put forward by the Chinese clock are relevant today within modern medicine’s interpretation of the body. The western diagnosis of fatty liver may be related to weight retention and can be treated from a variety of strategies in Chinese medicine and when the Liver’s function of metabolism improves, excess stored fats in the body become more available and are easier for the Liver to use from storage. Another important concept to be considered in weight loss is “transit time”. Transit time refers to how long a food takes to pass from the mouth to the anus. If a foodstuff has a longer transit time in the GIT it could be imagined that it has more time to be digested and in fact may be over-digested and lead to weight gain. The main types of foods such as proteins, carbohydrates and fats may have different speeds of passage through the GIT and this is the final point of discussion in this paper.

**Presenter bio:** Paul Joyce holds two degrees from RMIT University being Bachelor of Applied Science in both Human Biology and Chinese Medicine. Paul began teaching in China before returning to Australia to work for ten years in two Schools at the University of Western Sydney being the School of Health and Science and the School of Medicine. Paul now works as Senior Lecturer in Chinese Medicine at Endeavour College of Natural Health in Sydney, Australia.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 93

TITLE Effects on expression of Cytoskeleton-associated protein MAP-2, NF-L in Hippocampus of cerebral ischemia and reperfusion in rats by XNKQ Acupuncture

AUTHOR Ni, GX

PRESENTING AUTHOR Prof Ni Guangxia 陕西交通大学
Nanjing University of TCM 南京中医药大学

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Objective: To investigate XNKQ acupuncture on cerebral ischemia and reperfusion in rat brain cytoskeleton regulate the molecular mechanism. Method: SD Male SD rats were randomly divided into normal group, sham operation group, model group, acupuncture group and control group. The improved Longa intraluminal middle cerebral artery occlusion model. Resuscitating acupuncture group, the control group for the traditional Meridian acupuncture. Reference Bederson 6 levels and 5 scores neurological function method, using real-time fluorescence quantitative polymerase chain reaction [Real-time PCR] and Western blot technique (Western Blot) 24h after detecting ischemic hippocampal MAP-2, NF-L mRNA and protein expression changes. Results: Compared with model group, acupuncture group and the control group could improve ischemia reperfusion neurological symptoms (p < 0.01, p < 0.05), the acupuncture group and the control group before and after treatment differences in neurological symptoms with a significant (p < 0.01), and the acupuncture group and the control group was statistically significant difference between (p < 0.05); acupuncture group and the control group may increase MAP-2, NF-L mRNA and protein expression, and model group, the difference was statistically significant (p < 0.01, p < 0.05), and the acupuncture group and the control group was statistically significant difference between (p < 0.05). Conclusion: Resuscitating acupuncture and traditional acupuncture may increase cerebral ischemia reperfusion rat hippocampus MAP-2, NF-L expression in order to stabilize the cytoskeleton, enhance neuronal plasticity and improve neurological function deficit symptoms play a neuroprotective effect, and resuscitating acupuncture was more effective. Key words: Cerebral Ischemia and Reperfusion, XNKQ Acupuncture, MAP-2, NF-L

ABSTRACT NUMBER 94

TITLE New improvements in SWAG: Shock-wave combination acupuncture according to Dr Germann

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At the WFAS World conference at Sao Paulo the author presented an observational study on ‘S.W.A.G.’ - Shock Wave Combination Acupuncture according to Dr. Germann. S.W.A.G. is a method of treating musculoskeletal pain and bridges the gap between modern, apparatus assisted medicine and the millennia-old Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM). Details in short: S.W.A.G. is a combination of shock waves on painful, local points with traditional needle acupuncture of influential acupuncture points selected according to TCM. The local pain points can be either tender, trigger or acupuncture points. Many of these points, however, have the capacity of being tender, trigger, and acupuncture points at the same time. In the study 270 patients were examined. Included were: HWS, lumbar spine (Shaoyang-Taiyang exle), shoulder arm syndrome, epicondylitis radialis and ulnaris, gonarthrosis and coxarthrosis. Pain was measured using a numerical analog pain scale from 1 to 10 on the NAS. The maximum treatment duration was 7 weeks, shorter if the treatment was successful earlier. A final survey was conducted after 3 months. Results: Averaged over all diagnoses pain relief was from 6.7 to 2.1 on the NAS. This suggests that S.W.A.G is very successful in reducing pain. In the last two years many hundreds of patients have been successfully treated by S.W.A.G. The author interviewed doctors that took part in the study. The result was, that most of them still used S.W.A.G. with remarkable results in their clinics. Even though the therapy seems to be very effective, the author worked out a different therapeutic scheme to improve the results. The treatment was altered and 200 shock waves instead of 20 as in the study, were applied at the local points. Patients reported an even better pain relief and the impression of the author confirms this relief of pain. While this abstract is written, a new observational study is being prepared to verify this only preliminary and subjective impression. It will be presented at the WFAS world conference next year.

Presenter bio: Dr. Michael Germann, vice president of WFAS.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 96

TITLE Effects of Moxibustion Temperature on Blood Cholesterol Level in a Mice Model of Acute Hyperlipidemia: Role of TRPV1

AUTHOR Wang, LL

PRESENTING AUTHOR Prof Wang Lingling 王玲玲教授

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Objective: To compare the effects of moxibustion at two different temperatures (38° and 46°) on the blood cholesterol level in a mice model of acute hyperlipidemia and to detect the different expression levels of transient receptor potential vanilloid subfamily 1 (TRPV1) in the dorsal root ganglion of the wild mice from two groups to explore the correlation between TRPV1 and moxibustion's cholesterol-lowering effects. Method: Through two different models were used: 32 C57BL/6J wild-type (WT) mice and 24 TRPV1 gene knockout (TRPV1-/-) mice. Each model was randomly divided into control group and model group with three subgroups after acute hyperlipidemia established: model control group, 38° moxibustion group and 46° moxibustion group. The mice in the 38° group and 46° group were subject to moxibustion at both Shenque and Zusanli points for 2 days. After the therapy, the cholesterol concentre xidase reaction was measured; dorsal root ganglions were taken and the expression of TRPV1 was quantified by real-time PCR. Results: In WT mice, moxibustion caused decrease in blood cholesterol level and upregulation of TRPV1 at the mRNA level; these effects were significantly greater in the 46° group. In contrast, in TRPV1-/- mice, the differences of cholesterol-lowering effects of moxibustion between the 46° and the 38° groups were lost. Conclusion: Temperature is one of the important factors affecting the effects of moxibustion and the cholesterol-lowering effect of moxibustion is related to the activation of TRPV1. Key words: moxibustion; temperature; mechanism; TRPV1

ABSTRACT NUMBER 97

TITLE How we treat women's health: The results of the 2012 Australian and New Zealand Women's Health Practitioner Survey

AUTHORS Smith, C; Armour, M; Betts, D

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Objectives: Surveys from the United Kingdom and Europe report that treating women's health is a popular area of clinical practice. However, there is little data describing the characteristics of acupuncture practice in Australia and New Zealand. The aim of this study was to investigate the practice of acupuncture for women's health. Methods: An online or paper survey was distributed via email or post to all 3498 active members of major professional acupuncture bodies in Australia and New Zealand. Data was collected on the treatment of each subsection of women's health: menstrual, fertility and pregnancy related conditions. Commonly treated biomedical diagnosis; the interventions used and information on referral networks were collected for each subsection. Demographic data and practice characteristics were also collected. Results: 377 practitioners responded (10.7%) to the survey. Ninety six per cent reported they had treated women's health conditions in the past year. Of those practitioners who treated women's health, 97 per cent had treated menstrual conditions, the most common conditions included pre-menstrual syndrome (90%), menopause (89.5%) and primary dysmenorrhoea (89%). Ninety per cent treated fertility including general fertility health (93%), fertility related stress (86%) and as an adjunct to biomedical treatment (85%). Ninety one per cent treated pregnancy with common conditions including nausea (92%), back and hip pain (92%) and birth preparation (89%). Conclusions: Acupuncturists in New Zealand and Australia treat a wide range of women's health conditions using a variety of treatment interventions.

Presenter bio: Mike Armour is a PhD Candidate at the Centre for Complementary Medicine Research, University of Western Sydney. His research focus is on the treatment of primary dysmenorrhoea with acupuncture and the effect of changing treatment parameters on the clinical outcomes.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 98

TITLE Interpreting blood tests according to Chinese medicine

AUTHOR Pyers, C

PRESENTING AUTHOR Clare PYERS (AUSTRALIA)

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Modern day medicine has evolved a series of very precise testing procedures over the past century that can see beyond skin and flesh into the inner workings of the body. With access to CT Scans, MRI, ultrasound, and blood tests, an intricate scientific understanding of many physiological processes has evolved. Long before arriving at our clinics, most patients have had a long list of medical tests done to explore their health issues. Depending on the outcome of those tests, they may or may not be given a diagnosis of a known disease. Regardless of how closely the results fit into the normal reference ranges, and whether or not they have a named condition, the information from those test results can be put to use in clinic. Paying attention to blood tests can assist a Chinese Medicine practitioner to have clarity where perhaps a clear treatment approach is not apparent. Reviewing changes in blood tests once treatment has commenced can allow a practitioner to confirm their chosen treatment approach is valid and effective, or can assist a practitioner to understand where their treatment protocol might be flawed. In this presentation, Clare will discuss some of the common findings in blood test results, and how that information can be applied clinically to inform clinical treatment protocols and dietary and lifestyle advice.

Presenter bio: Clare Pyers is a Melbourne (Australia) based practitioner with a passion for integrating Chinese Medicine with modern science and the modern world. Starting off with Chemical Engineering, then several years of work in the public hospital system - Clare is much happier to have found her career as a practitioner of Chinese Medicine. Her presentations at AACMAC in recent years fusing Chinese medicine and modern science have been popular and well received.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 99

TITLE How did Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) originate and could an understanding of this history assist us in modern clinical practice and society?

AUTHOR Hartmann, D

PRESENTING AUTHOR David HARTMANN (AUSTRALIA)

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Having a good understanding of ancient China is not just a cool history lesson. Sure it’s fascinating to learn about the different dynasties, emperors, inventions, philosophies, wars, etc, but whilst we’ve got at it, why not explore the origins of the medicine we practice? TCM originated out of the ashes of ancestral worship, demonological therapy, magical healing, black magic, wind spirits, as well as Yin/Yang theory, and Wu Xing (5 Elements) correspondences. These wonders have generally been categorised into either ‘Conforming’ or ‘Nonconforming’ Phenomena, which is where this presentation will focus. Conforming phenomena include Yin/Yang theory, Wu Xing theory, magical healing, and black magic. Nonconforming phenomena include ancestor worship, demonological therapy, wind spirits, as well as natural effects such as food/drink, hot/cold, parasites, poisons, and viruses/bacteria. Each of these phenomena will be briefly discussed from its ancient origins and then presented into our current era to see if there is any significance to our modern clinical practice and society. Regardless of the outcome, understanding the history of the medicine we practice will make us appreciate the intricacies of our healing art.

Presenter bio: David Hartmann is an Acupuncturist having graduated from the Australian College of Natural Medicine (now Endeavour) in 1996. He has been a TCM lecturer for the past 12 years in Australia, as well as presented seminars throughout Australia, New Zealand, and the USA. David has also written a textbook titled Acupoint Dictionary which was internationally published by Elsevier (March 2009). He recently completed a Masters of Acupuncture with his PhD candidate pending.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 100

TITLE Involvement of peripheral beta-endorphin and mu, delta, kappa opioid receptors in electroacupuncture analgesia for prolonged inflammatory pain of rats

AUTHOR Jiang, YL

PRESENTING AUTHOR Prof JIANG Yongliang 浙江中医药大学 (CHINA)

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Objective: To investigate the involvement of peripheral opioid system in electroacupuncture (EA) analgesia for prolonged inflammatory pain. Method: Inflammatory pain was induced by an intraplantar injection of complete Freund's adjuvant (CFA) into the right hind paw. EA (2/100 Hz, 2 mA) was applied to the ipsilateral Zusanli (ST36) and Kunlun (BL 60) acupoints for 30 min once every day. Block studies on EA analgesia were performed on day 18 after CFA injection by using α-helical corticotrophin-releasing factor (CRF), a CRF antagonist, and naloxone methiodide, a peripherally restricted opioid receptor antagonist. Paw withdrawal latency (PWL) to a noxious thermal stimulus was measured as the pain behavioural change. Radioimmunoassay for beta-endorphin (beta-END), Met-enkephalin (Met-END), and dynorphin A (DYN A) in paw inflammatory tissue and immunohistochemistry study for mu, delta, kappa opioid receptors in dorsal root ganglion (DRG) were carried out. A subsequent validation experiment by exogeneous beta-END locally delivered was also performed. Results: We found that EA significantly increased the PWL of rats injected by CFA from day 4 to day 18. Locally administered α-helical CRF or naloxone blocked EA-
ABSTRACTS

produced analgesia. EA increased beta-END level in the paw inflammatory tissues, while CFA raised the local levels of Met-ENK and DYN A. The increased beta-END level by EA was fully reversed by a-helic CRF. Intraplantar injection of exogenous beta-END alleviated prolonged inflammatory pain. EA also upregulated the expressions of mu, delta, kappa opioid receptors in rats' LS DRG. Conclusion: Peripheral local bete-END and three subtypes of opioid receptors may be involved in EA analgesia for prolonged inflammatory pain. Key words: Electroacupuncture, Inflammatory Pain, Chronic, Peripheral Opioid.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 101

TITLE Evaluating the Heart according to Contemporary Chinese Pulse Diagnosis™ (CCPD)

AUTHORS Bilton, K; Hammer, L

PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr Karen BILTON (AUSTRALIA)

UTS and Dragon Rises Seminars

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CCPD is a comprehensive system based on the 15th century Ding: Fet pulse model originating in the Shanghai region of China. Strongly rooted in the classics, it is a method of organ diagnosis taken to the USA in the hands of Dr John H.F. Shen, operationally defined by Dr Leon Hammer, MD in the text Chinese Pulse Diagnosis, A Contemporary Approach (Hammer, 2005) and investigated for reliability by researchers at the University of Technology, Sydney (Bilton et al 2010). Considering the state of the ‘Emperor’ or Heart is crucial for Chinese medicine treatment, and central to this is the assessment of rate and rhythm, which according to Drs’ Shen and Hammer are the most important aspects of pulse diagnosis. Rather than traditional conditions of heat and cold, in our modern temperature controlled environment changes to rate are more likely a result of heart shock due to trauma in utero, at birth or early in life. Establishing a correlation between abuse in childhood and heart disease later in life, the American Heart Association identified the importance of early detection and treatment to avoid the long lasting effects. One of the strengths of CCPD is its ability to recognize vulnerability whilst they remain sub clinical to western medicine. This workshop provides instruction on evaluating Heart substances using rate and rhythm as the primary indicators. The information and case histories presented provide the practitioner with new diagnostic skills and treatment suggestions that are of immediate use in the clinic.

Presenter info: Karen has been practicing Chinese medicine for 20 years. She worked in the USA for 15 years and studied in Australia for 5 years. She has completed doctoral studies evaluating the reliability of techniques using this method of pulse diagnosis clinically. Karen has co-authored a recent book on pulse diagnosis, presented at conferences in the USA, Australia and New Zealand, published in peer review journals, and is one of 16 worldwide instructors certified to teach CCPD. Currently she continues her teaching, writing and clinical practice in Sydney.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 102

TITLE Accidents do happen! A discussion of acupuncture incident and adverse effect reporting in New Zealand

AUTHOR Roberts, K

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Aims: This paper aims to raise awareness among practitioners, and other health related professionals, of the incident reporting for acupuncture related adverse treatment effects. It provides a chance to reflect on potential safety issues within clinical practice and identify chances to improve reporting systems. Methods: A five year retrospective analysis of accident reporting via the main commission provider in New Zealand (ACC) was conducted. In addition to this a report of clinical incidents from the largest education provider of acupuncture in New Zealand was undertaken. Discussion: Between the years of 2006 and 2010 a total of 27 acupuncture related treatment injuries have been reported to the key insurance body in NZ, ACC. This included three wound infections and a pneumothorax which was also lodged as a complaint to the Health and Disability Commission. In the same time period at the largest TCM training institution in New Zealand, four clinical incidents resulting in injury have been lodged to administration. These included two burns, one fainting episode and one pneumothorax. In addition to this there were various complaints regarding safe needle disposal. There is currently no official system of data collection within the professional acupuncture bodies in New Zealand but self-reporting is encouraged. Conclusion: While the rate of incident and adverse effects from acupuncture is minimal, there are still preventable injuries occurring in clinical practice. A more consistent and transparent system of reporting could lead to identification of areas for continuing education for practitioners and highlight areas for education providers to focus on.

Presenter info: Kate graduated with a B(HSc)T (TCM) from UTS in 2000. Since moving to New Zealand, Kate has been involved in acupuncture education and professional development. Her clinical and research interests include mental health, fertility, and educational policy development.

I9th World Conference on Acupuncture

WFAS SYDNEY 2013

65
ABSTRACT NUMBER 104
TITLE Top ten trends on internationalization of traditional Chinese medicine
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Since the 1972, resumption of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, Acupuncture have been spreading around the world extensively for 40 years. This is the largest cultural export in the history of China. At the end of the 20th century and the beginning of 21st century, the United States, Canada, Britain, Australia, and other developed countries have been enacting regulations and policies for Acupuncture and Traditional Chinese Medicine. In the next several years, more countries will be establishing legislation, giving Acupuncture and Traditional Chinese Medicine its legal status. Internationalization of Acupuncture and Chinese Medicine become the developing trend of this century: Grasp the pace of historical development of the next century, integrating the Acupuncture and Chinese Medicine in the international community will face many new issues and challenges: Regulation as the trend in the development of internationalization of Chinese Medicine; The reform in the theory of Chinese Medicine, Herbal Formulas, and Clinical Study is the trend in the internationalization of Traditional Chinese Medicine; Standardization is the trend in the development of internationalization, achieved on the basis of co-existing commonality and differences; Frameworks that have brought the practice of TCM overseas; The rise of the integration advantages of overseas TCM doctors; “Pure Chinese Medicine” as a result of the TCM legislation overseas; Understand the rules of internationalization, reduce the segmentation of the wealth of international property rights; The reform of overseas education in Acupuncture and Chinese Medicine is the trend in internationalization: More attention and strengthen the heritage and development of TCM and Acupuncture manipulation, with the emphasis on “Skill Exchange” on educational and academic conferences; China as the cradle of Acupuncture and Chinese Medicine should carry forward the historical responsibility in the development of internationalization;

Presenter bio: Ph.D/Prof/Chief Physician President - Ontario College of Traditional Chinese Medicine Executive Member - The World Federation of Acupuncture & Moxibustion Societies (WFAS) First Generation Disciple of Master Zhang Jin. UNESCO Representative of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity

ABSTRACT NUMBER 105
TITLE Effects of Jia Ji electroacupuncture on the Olig2 and Sox10 protein expression of ASCI model rats 夹脊电针对急性
脊髓损伤大鼠Olig2及sox10蛋白表达的影响的研究
AUTHOR Ma, RJ
PRESENTING AUTHOR Prof MA Ruijie 马睿杰教授 (CHINA) Zhejiang Chinese Medical University 浙江中医药大学
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Objective: To observe the effect and mechanism of Jia Ji electroacupuncture (EA) on promoting remyelination by testing the expression of olig2 and sox10 which can explain the effect of Jia Ji EA on the growth and differentiation of oligodendrocytes (OLs). Methods: A total of 72 SD male rats were randomly divided into the sham operation control group, model control group, Jia Ji electroacupuncture treatment group (Jia Ji EA group) and GM1 treatment group (GM1 group). The NYU impactor was used to make SCI animal models on T9-T10 spinal cord. The BBB locomotor rating scale was used to evaluate the voluntary hind limbs movement of rats and Western blot was used to detect the two proteins expression in each group on 1 day, 7 day and 14 day after SCI. Results: The BBB scores were significantly higher in two treatment groups as compared to model control group from the 7 day to the 14 day after SCI (P < 0.05). Olig2 and sox10 expression increased significantly (P < 0.05) in the two treatment groups from the 1 day to the 14 day and peaked on 7 day. In comparison with Jia Ji EA group, BBB scores, olig2 and sox10 expression were all significantly higher (P < 0.05) in GM1 group on 7 day and 14 day. Conclusion: Jia Ji EA can increase the expression of transcriptional factors olig2 and sox10, promote the development, differentiation and maturity of OLs, and further promote remyelination and locomotor function recovery of rats. Key words: spinal cord injury; Oligodendrocytes; Jia Ji EA; olig2; sox10

目的：通过检测夹脊电针对急性脊髓损伤大鼠脊髓中Olig2及sox10蛋白的表达，说明夹脊电针对脊髓损伤后少突胶质细胞发育、分化过程的影响，探讨夹脊电针对脊髓损伤后轴突再生的作用及机制。方法：将72只SD大鼠随机分为模型对照组、模型组、电针治疗组（夹脊电针）；单唾液酸单神经节苷脂组（简称GM1组）。用NYU脊椎冲击损伤模型大鼠T9-T10脊髓急性完全损伤，BBB运动功能评分法测定各组大鼠脊髓损伤后1、7、14天的后肢运动功能恢复情况，应用western blot方法检测各组大鼠脊髓损伤后1、7、14天后电针及GM1组Olig2及sox10蛋白的表达。结果：于电针及GM1组的BBB评分明显高于模型组（P<0.05）；GM1组明显高于电针组（P<0.05）。于7、14天电针及GM1组的Olig2及sox10蛋白的表达明显高于模型组（P<0.05）；于7、14天电针及GM1组的BBB评分明显高于模型组（P<0.05），7天时达到峰值，GM1组明显高于电针组，差异具有统计学意义（P<0.05）；于7、14天电针及GM1组的BBB评分明显高于模型组，7天时达到峰值，GM1组明显高于电针组，差异具有统计学意义（P<0.05）。结论：夹脊电针对增加SCI后脊髓Olig2及sox10的表达，促进少突胶质细胞的发育、分化及成熟，从而促进轴突再生及脊髓运动功能的恢复。
ABSTRACT NUMBER 106
TITLE Mencius (Confucian scholar) believed that people are born good: if this is true would it therefore be possible to use TCM to stimulate this 'Inherent goodness'?
AUTHOR Hartmann, D
PRESENTING AUTHOR David HARTMANN (AUSTRALIA)
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Mencius (Confucian scholar) believed that people are born good and this ‘Goodness’ is housed in the Heart. If this is true then would it be possible to use Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) to stimulate this ‘Inherent Goodness’? Mencius (371–289 BCE) was a Confucian scholar that believed that every person is born good, and that if a person is bad then the reason is the world has made them so. Confucianism was Mencius’s tool to guide a ‘Bad Egg’ back to their ‘Inherent Goodness.’ This ‘Goodness’ was housed in the Heart and was in four parts termed the ‘Four Hearts of Inherent Goodness.’ The ‘Four Hearts’ were called the ‘Heart of Compassion and Pity,’ ‘Heart of Shame,’ ‘Heart of Courtesy, Modesty, and Respect,’ and ‘Heart of Right and Wrong.’ This presentation will briefly discuss the ‘Four Hearts of Inherent Goodness’ and then place each of these ‘Hearts’ into a TCM model such as Wu Xing (Five Elements) for the express purpose to see if the use of TCM treatment could stimulate a person’s ‘Inherent Goodness’. One could argue that philosophies and religions are designed to assist a person from the ‘Outside-in’, but what if it was possible through the use of Mencius’s ‘Four Hearts’, and TCM, to assist a person from the ‘Inside-Out’? By hypothesising together we may be one step closer to seeing if it were conceivable to use TCM to stimulate our ‘Four Hearts of Inherent Goodness’.

Presenter bio. David Hartmann is an Acupuncturist having graduated from the Australian College of Natural Medicine (now Endeavour) in 1996. He has been a TCM lecturer for the past 12 years in Australia, as well as presenting seminars throughout Australia, New Zealand, and the USA. David has also written a textbook titled Acupoint Dictionary which was internationally published by Elsevier (March 2009). He recently completed a Masters of Acupuncture with his PhD candidature pending.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 108
TITLE How acupuncture points combine well together and the importance of this in enhancing patient health/well-being
AUTHOR Hartmann, D
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How acupuncture points combine well together and the importance of this in enhancing patient health/well-being This workshop looks at the different ways that acupuncture points are combined in order to best balance the patient’s treatment. The main reasons point combinations work is three-fold: 1) Make a particular acupuncture point work stronger, better, or faster. 2) Enhance one particular function of an acupuncture point and cancel/reduce its other functions. 3) Each acupuncture point in the combination works on different aspects of the patient’s illness. During this workshop point combinations are selected via a range of different strategies including: ‘Top and Bottom’, ‘Corresponding’, ‘Distal and Local’, ‘Left and Right’, ‘Yin and Yang Partners – Luo-Connecting’, ‘Six Divisions – Yin/Yin Partners and Yang/Yang partners’, ‘Front and Back’, ‘Whole Body’ ‘San Jiao Li – Triangle/Pyramid of Power’. With over 1000 acupuncture points on the human body the author believes it is completely unrealistic for practitioners to learn them all. However, learning how best to combine the points allows practitioners to study far less points individually by understanding how points should be grouped together for optimal treatment and results. This workshop will briefly analyse each of the strategies listed above including point combination examples; the ultimate goal being to give the participant a greater understanding of how acupuncture points work together.

Presenter bio. David Hartmann is an Acupuncturist having graduated from the Australian College of Natural Medicine (now Endeavour) in 1996. He has been a TCM lecturer for the past 12 years in Australia, as well as presenting seminars throughout Australia, New Zealand, and the USA. David has also written a textbook titled Acupoint Dictionary which was internationally published by Elsevier (March 2009). He recently completed a Masters of Acupuncture with his PhD candidature pending.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 109

TITLE How the eight extraordinary vessels regulate the Heart Shen, seven emotions and mental aspects

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The Heart Shen is one of the most fascinating Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) concepts and encompasses a person's emotions, mental aspects, memory, consciousness, thinking, and sleep. In TCM theory, there are seven emotions and five mental aspects. The seven emotions are anger, joy, sadness, worry, pensiveness, fear, and shock. The five mental aspects are the Hun, Shen, Yi, Po, and Zhi. The Eight Extraordinary Vessels can treat the Heart Shen, Seven Emotions, and Mental Aspects in both acute and chronic cases, regardless of whether the condition is outwardly expressed or repressed. The reason for this is that the Eight Extraordinary Vessels treat from the 'Inside-Out' irrespective of the condition. It treats by moving Vital Substances (and disease) from the deepest energetic level of the patient out to the surface for release. Having such a vast area of influence, the Heart Shen needs lots of assistance when it becomes diseased. This workshop will take participants through how the Eight Extraordinary Vessels can regulate this system and via this process remind or reintroduce participants to the amazing TCM model that is the Eight Extraordinary Vessels.

Presenter bio: David Hartmann is an Acupuncturist having graduated from the Australian College of Natural Medicine (now Endeavour) in 1996. He has been a TCM lecturer for the past 12 years in Australia, as well as presented seminars throughout Australia, New Zealand, and the USA. David has also written a textbook titled Acupoint Dictionary which was internationally published by Elsevier (March 2009). He recently completed a Masters of Acupuncture with his PhD candidature pending.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 110

TITLE Combining Back-Shu points with the outer/lateral pathway of the Urinary Bladder channel to treat the Heart Shen

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How to combine the Back Shu points with the outer/lateral pathway of the Urinary Bladder channel when treating the Heart Shen. The Back Shu points are some of the most powerful acupuncture points to which we have access. They treat Shi and/or Xu of any organ, sense organ, channel, and their associated emotions and mental aspects. There are even Back Shu points for other acupuncture points. They directly or indirectly treat the whole body making them very relevant in TCM treatment. What this presentation will discuss is the prospect of using these points for regulating specific emotions and mental aspects. Let's not forget the importance of the Heart Shen in regards to regulating a person's emotions, mental aspects, memory, consciousness, thinking, and sleep. In TCM theory, the seven emotions are anger, joy, sadness, worry, pensiveness, fear, and shock. The five mental aspects are the Hun, Shen, Yi, Po, and Zhi. This presentation will offer a quick overview of the Urinary Bladder channel and its inner and outer pathways. Each of the Back Shu points will have their organ relationship outlined, and their emotional and mental aspect discussed. The outer pathway related points will also be analysed in both their relationship to the Back Shu points, and in the context of treating emotions and mental aspects.

Presenter bio: David Hartmann is an Acupuncturist having graduated from the Australian College of Natural Medicine (now Endeavour) in 1996. He has been a TCM lecturer for the past 12 years in Australia, as well as presented seminars throughout Australia, New Zealand, and the USA. David has also written a textbook titled Acupoint Dictionary which was internationally published by Elsevier (March 2009). He recently completed a Masters of Acupuncture with his PhD candidature pending.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 111

TITLE What is Oriental Medicine

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Introduction: Within Asia, the regions of West, Central, and East Asia all have their own specific forms of traditional medicine. In recent years, Asian medicine has often been termed ‘Oriental Medicine’, but the word ‘Oriental’ originally referred to the West Asian region. In 2007, the WHO defined “Oriental Medicine”. I would like to discuss the nature of Oriental Medicine, Main Text: The concept of Qi is common to all regions of Asia. It is equivalent to prana, a term encountered in the Indian philosophical writings, and closely resembles the Qi seen in Chinese medicine before during the Han dynasty. Qi is regarded as underlying the entire universe, and in terms of the human body it is used as a term to express the action of the kokoro (mind/heart/spirit). It is also regarded as the ‘breath’ connecting the universe and humanity. In Asia, the stability of the kokoro is the source of health, underlying the conception of disease as a disorder of the kokoro. Discussion: Medical treatment of Ori is a form of treatment that seeks to correct imbalances in the body that arise due to disturbances of the kokoro. Acupuncture and moxibustion can be regarded as therapies that aim to correct the balance between body and kokoro.
ABSTRACT NUMBER: 112

TITLE: Development of a novel questionnaire for the TCM pattern diagnosis of stress

AUTHORS: Zheng, S; Meier, P; Zaslavski, C

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Background: The term ‘stress’ is a common diagnosis used by both patients and practitioners alike to describe a condition generally regarded as subjective in nature. That is, each individual will report varying somatic or cognitive symptoms. Currently, there are no definitive diagnoses or signs and symptoms for stress for both biomedicine and traditional Chinese medicine (TCM). Method: Signs and symptoms for General Anxiety Disorder and commonly reported signs and symptoms for stress were cross referenced against modern TCM textbooks to relate each sign and symptom to a possible pattern (patterns). The questionnaires were administered at two separate time intervals on the same day to 20 participants (n = 10 male, n = 10 female) to identify themselves as stressed. Test-retest reliability and the most frequently scored patterns were then calculated. Results: Test-retest analysis found that the Pearson’s correlation for females was 0.84 while for males it was 0.85. In addition, the most common patterns reported were heart blood deficiency, heart qi deficiency and liver blood deficiency. Conclusion: Findings from this preliminary study show potential for this instrument as a novel diagnostic tool for the identification of the patterns associated with stress.

Presenter bio: Shuai Zheng (BHSc, 8A) is a PhD student at the University of Technology, Sydney. He is both a practitioner of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) and Chinese martial arts. His current research focuses on TCM and mental health and he is currently conducting clinical research to evaluate the efficacy of Tai Chi as a treatment for stress adults.

ABSTRACT NUMBER: 113

TITLE: The effect of acupuncture on cognitive function and serum soluble CD40L in patients with subcortical ischemic vascular disease

AUTHOR: Xiao, W

PRESENTING AUTHOR: Prof. Xioei Wei 薛永健 教授 (CHINA)

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Objective: To observe the influence of the acupuncture on the cognitive function and serum soluble CD40L of patients with subcortical ischemic vascular disease (SVDo), and to explore the relationship between SVDo and the level of serum soluble CD40L. Methods: 60 cases of SVDo were randomly divided into acupuncture treatment group and nimodipine control group, 30 cases of each group. The patients in the acupuncture treatment group were given acupuncture on Baihui (DU20), Renzhong (DU26), Fengfu (DU16), Fengchi (GB20), Neiguan (PC6), Shimen (MT7), Hegu (LI14) and Taichong (LR3), once per day and the needles were kept 30min each time. The control group took oral nimodipine 30mg for three times per day. Both of the groups were treated for 2 courses, 4 weeks per course. MoCA score was used to observe the variation of cognitive function and serum soluble CD40L level of patients before and after the treatment. Results: Compared with those before the treatment, at the end of the fourth week, the serum soluble CD40L levels of the patients in the treatment group decreased significantly (P < 0.01), while no significant changes happened in the control group (P > 0.05). MoCA scores were increased significantly of both the groups (P < 0.05). Compared with those before the treatment, at the end of the eighth week, the serum soluble CD40L levels of the patients in the two groups decreased significantly (P < 0.01), the curative effect of the treatment group was better than that of the control group (P < 0.01). MoCA scores increased significantly (P < 0.05) in both groups, and the curative effect of the treatment group was better than that of the control group (P < 0.01). Compared with those at the end of the fourth week, at the end of the eighth week, the serum soluble CD40L levels and MoCA scores of both groups changed more significantly (P < 0.05).

Conclusion: Acupuncture can significantly reduce the contents of serum CD40L of patients with SVDo and improve their cognitive function. The effects are better than those in the nimodipine control group. The more periods of treatment, the more significant the effects are. The increased level of serum soluble CD40L may be closely related to SVDo. Keywords: subcortical ischemic vascular disease (SVDo); Acupuncture; Cognitive Function; serum soluble CD40L.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 114

TITLE Ultrasonic combined acupuncture treatment diplopia stroke clinical curative effect observation 超声波合针联合综合治疗偏瘫患者重症偏盲观察

AUTHOR Zhu, XM

PRESENTING AUTHOR Prof ZHU Xinmin 安徽中医药大学附属医院

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Objective: Observation ultrasonic combined acupuncture clinical effect of comprehensive treatment for cerebral apoplexy diplopia. Method: 60 patients with cerebral apoplexy diplopia were randomly divided into 2 groups. Control group of 30 cases with acupuncture 'ching Ming; 'st 1; 'the sun' and 'fish; 'the wind pool; 'Yang bai; 'close valley', the daily 1 times, each time 30-40 minutes, retaining needle stitches during 2 times; Treatment group 30 cases: in acupuncture treatment with ultrasonic treatment, on the basis of using X8RBF7100 type ultrasonic cerebrovascular therapeutic apparatus, the frequency of 800 KHz, sound intensity 0.5-0.75W/cm². impulse type, mobile, head on the side orbital weeks these points make slow circular movement, once daily, 2 minutes each time. Two groups all 10 course of treatment, end of the 3 period of treatment to observe the clinical curative effect. Results: Control group total effectiveness 73.33%, treatment group total effective rate 86.67%, two groups of comparisons difference was statistically significant (P < 0.05). Conclusion: Ultrasonic combined acupuncture treatment stroke double vision can effectively enhance the recovery of eye muscle function after stroke. Key words: Ultrasonic, Acupuncture, Cerebral apoplexy, diplopia

ABSTRACT NUMBER 115

TITLE Effects of acupuncture and moxibustion on depression 中医针灸在抑郁症治疗中的应用

AUTHOR Xu, HY

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Objective: To explore the effects and prospects of acupuncture on depression. To provide the basis for the theory and practice of acupuncture on depression; also to provide good research ideas and methods. Method: After reading recent papers published in core periodicals about the effects of acupuncture and moxibustion on depression, we summarized and analyzed papers which are credible, scientifically accurate and have reasonable research method. Results: Acupuncture and moxibustion have a good effect on depression. Most scholars claim to combined the main acupoints like Baihui (GV 20), Yintang (EX-HN3), Neiguan (P 6) with matching acupoints like Taiyuan (LI 3), Sanjinqiao (SP 6), Shenmen (H 7), Zusanli (ST 36), Hegu (LI 4), Sishencong (EX-HN1). And some others use the way of dispersing stagnated liver qi for relieving qi stagnation, regulating qi-flowing for eliminating phlegm, nourishing qi and blood, tonifying kidney and tranquilizing the mind combines with therapy of acupuncture and moxibustion for clinical therapy. Now the treatment effectiveness is still uncertain, the long-term effect is unknown, the quality of randomized controlled clinical trials papers are not high enough. Conclusion: Acupuncture and moxibustion therapy has a good effect on depression. And more clinical and experimental trials are needed to support the effectiveness of acupuncture treatment

ABSTRACT NUMBER 117

TITLE Introduction to Japanese acupuncture and moxibustion treatment tools

AUTHORS Murata, A; Namba, T; Yamada, M; Seino, M

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Introduction: In Japan, acupuncture and moxibustion treatments have been performed since around 410 AD, a period of over 1600 years. The acupuncture and moxibustion treatments carried out in Japan are very different from those used in China. I will describe some of the tools used in Japanese acupuncture and moxibustion
in Japanese acupuncture is their fine diameter. Moreover, a tool called a 'guide tube' has been devised to alleviate pain during needle puncture. Tools developed for the treatment of children and physically weak patients are also contributing to advances in treatment methods.

In addition, the moxa used in moxibustion treatment is manufactured by a uniquely Japanese technique. This enables the development of techniques that can be used to treat a wide variety of diseases. Discussion: Japanese acupuncture and moxibustion treatment techniques have been passed down through the ages within families known as Lineage of doctors. Together with various associated treatment tools, Japanese acupuncture and moxibustion techniques have been inherited as a healing art. Conclusion: The acupuncture and moxibustion treatment tools used in Japan today underpin the high-quality treatment techniques provided in this country. It should be remembered that these various treatment techniques owe their existence to the development of such tools. The scientific skills of Japan, a country that prides itself on its commitment to design and manufacture, provide a strong foundation for the clinical settings where acupuncture and moxibustion treatment is performed.

Presenter bio: Mei Ji Acupuncture and Maxibustion University, Acupuncture and Maxibustion Department, Graduate

ABSTRACT NUMBER 120

TITLE The experience on the clinical application of Yanglingquan (GB 34): more needling on one acupuncture point

AUTHOR Li, P

PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr Li Peng (CHINA)

First Teaching Hospital of Tianjin University of Traditional Chinese Medicine 天津中医药大学第一附属医院

Objective: Further discuss the different needling manipulations on Yanglingquan (GB-34) to get the purpose of treating and improving the different diseases.

Method: 1. Obliquely puncture toward external and lower small head of fibula. 2. Needle through Yilingquan (SP-9). 3. Insert needle along the skin with 4 cm needle. 4. Directly and deep needling the acupoint with 3.5 cm needle. 5. Injection of liquid medicine into the point. Results: The method has got the satisfied curative effect by application of different acupuncture manipulations in the different diseases. Conclusion: Needling one acupoint with different methods can treat many kinds of diseases and develop the thought of research and treatment of acupuncture and moxibustion. Now, I shall further research the acupoint. At the same time, the method may be widely applied in the research of other acupoints for treatment. Key words: Acupuncture and Moxibustion, application, Yanglingquan (GB-34)

目的：进一步探讨足临泣穴的不同针刺方法，以达到治疗和改善不同疾病的目的。方法：1. 向下偏刺小腿外侧下部 2. 向间接刺针刺 3. 4 寸深刺针刺 4. 直刺和深刺 5. 注药针刺。结果：通过使用不同针刺方法，针对不同的疾病均取得了满意的疗效。结论：同一个穴位通过采用不同方法的刺激，能够治疗多种疾病。拓展了针刺研究与治疗的思路。目前对该穴位进行进一步研究。同时该方法可广泛应用于其它穴位的研究及治疗

ABSTRACT NUMBER 121

TITLE Contribution of Academician Shi Xuemin's academic thought to the treatment of stroke

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Abstract: Based on the Academic thought of treating Shen, Shi Xuemin, academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering founded the consciousness restoring and obstruction clearing needling technique, which still now plays an important role in the acupuncture treatment of the stroke, meanwhile he values the whole treatment of the stroke, thus developed the Danqiigan capsule and set up the stroke unite. In recent years, he shifts the research emphasis to the risk factors of stroke – the treatment of hypertension, and builds up the acupuncture method with Renying acupoint as the main acupoint, standard technique quantitative criterion and dose-effect relation, which has obtained the good clinical effect. This article will introduce the contribution of academician Shi Xuemin's academic thought to the stroke treatment. Key words: Acupuncture and Moxibustion; Famous doctor's experience; Stroke; Hypertension

摘要：石学敏院士提倡“活血”学术思想，创立了“醒脑开窍”针刺法，是中风病的针刺治疗中发挥了重要作用；同时他重视中风前的整体治疗，开发出了丹芪参胶囊，建立了中风单元。近年来，又将研究重点转移到中风病的危险因素高血压病的治疗，创立了以人迎穴为主的规范化针刺手法与量效关系的针刺方法，在临床取得了较好疗效。本文就石学敏院士学术思想在中风治疗方面的贡献做一个介绍。关键词：针刺；名医经验；中风；高血压
OBJECTIVE: Observe the effects of grain-sized oximoxibution on learning and memory ability and amyloid deposition of APP/PS1 transgenic mice. The methods: Efficacy of grain-sized oximoxibution was determined in xinshu (BL15) and shenshu (BL23). Then the genotype of transgenic mice were detected by PCR. The 1.5 month transgenic (Tg) 6979 mice were randomly divided into model group and treatment group. Normal group adopted the same age and background C57BL/6J female mice. Xinshu (BL15) and shenshu (BL23) were catarized in way of grain-sized oximoxibution once a day only in treatment group. Ten times for a period of treatment and last for nine courses of treatment in total. Morris water maze was performed to detect the learning and memory ability and the alteration of the amyloid deposition was detected by Congo red staining. Results: Compared with the normal group, the model group occurred obvious learning and memory impairment (P < 0.05). There were many irregular, uneven staining positive plaques in the area of cortex and hippocampus of AD mice in model group. Compared with the model group, after the treatment of grain-sized oximoxibution, the learning and memory ability improved (P < 0.05) and the positive plaque reduced in brain of mice in treatment group (P < 0.05). Conclusion: Grain-sized oximoxibution at xinshu (BL15) and shenshu (BL23) can ameliorate learning and memory dysfunction and restrain the formation of amyloid deposition. Key words: APP/PS1 Transgenic Mice, β-amyloid Protein, Amyloid Deposition, Grain-sized Oximoxibution.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 124

TITLES

Thirty-four patients with lumbago-sciatica treated with abdominal acupuncture

AUTHORS

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Aim. Abdominal acupuncture (AA) is a promising therapy, but almost unknown in the Western countries. We wanted to set up a pragmatic clinical trial, in order to collect data about its effectiveness. Materials and method. 34 not-responder patients affected by lumbago-sciatica, aged 26–61 years, average age 43±0.07 years, unsuccessfully treated with other therapeutic course of somatic acupuncture in a private clinic in Rome, addressed to the 'Paracelsi' Clinical Centre for AA treatment. 22 subjects were affected by lumbar intervertebral disc protrusion; 5 cases by lumbar spondylosis; 7 patients had no apparent bony or disc disorder. According to VAS scale, pain was in all cases > score 8 (score 10 is established as maximum pain); the average pain score was 8.38±1.15 (T0). According to prof. Bo Zhiyun method, the following acupoints were selected: Zhongwan (CV12), Shuifen (CV9), Guanyuan (CV4), Qiuxue (K113), Qihai (CV6) and Wailing (ST26). Then, 2 extra points (Ex Ab4, Ex Ab6) discovered by Prof. Bo were treated. 9 sessions of AA, 3 times a week, were performed; afterwards, results were assessed. According to VAS, after treatment the patients showed average pain score = 1.82±2.93 (T1). Student’s t test (T0-T1) was P < 0.0001; in 20 patients (58.82%), the VAS score fell down to 0–1 point; in 10 cases (29.41%) the score reached 1–2 points; in 4 patients the conditions were almost unchanged. In conclusion, 30 patients (88.23%) obtained good results. Discussion. We do not know if previous somatic acupuncture was carried out correctly or not but undoubtedly, at least in this trial, AA was useful for the patients. It also seems that AA shows specific and useful peculiarities in acupuncture research setting.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 125

TITLES

Clinical observation on combined treatment with abdominal acupuncture, tuina and Chinese adjustable neck brace of 1 case suffering from double herniation of cervical disc

AUTHORS

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Patient. Male, 61 years old, an air conditions’ fitter. Date of visit, February 6th, 2011. Main complaint. Very severe stabbing pain in the neck irradiating to the right arm with numbness of the thumb and the index finger, occurred around 24 hours before during the night, after a daily work particularly tiring. At the emergency unit of the hospital where we had gone because of the unbearable pain, he received analgesic and cortisone medication and underwent MRT, whose scans highlighted 2 cervical hernias: at C5–C6 level, but especially at C6–C7 level. Treatment. The patient was treated at once with abdominal
Electro-acupuncture for treatment of posttraumatic stress disorder using regional homogeneity

Title:

Electro-acupuncture for treatment of posttraumatic stress disorder using regional homogeneity

Authors:

Zhang, H. Wang, YZ; Yang, S [李红; 王振英; 杨硕]

Presenting Author:

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Objective: To explore the changes of the regional homogeneity of brain activity in patients with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) by puncturing at the acupoints on the involved meridian. Method: Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) was performed in 10 PTSD patients (PTSD group) and 12 healthy volunteers (normal control group). Each patient received electro-acupuncture for 12 weeks. The regional homogeneity (ReHo) values of resting-state brain activity in all the subjects were calculated by software. One and two sample t-tests were used to observe the changes of the ReHo values between the two groups. Results: Compared to the before treatment, increased ReHo was found in PTSD patients in the right middle frontal gyrus, right cerebellum, left occipital gyrus, left precuneus, left central; and decreased ReHo was found in the left superior temporal gyrus, left cingulate gyrus, left fusiform gyrus, right dorsal lateral gyrus and so on. Conclusion: The changes of the regional homogeneity of brain activity in patients with PTSD may exist in PTSD patients after the treatment of acupuncture. The central mechanism may be correlated with the specific brain areas.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 127
TITLE The effect of PM014 on cigarette smoking-induced pulmonary and large intestinal inflammation
AUTHORS Kim, K; Jung, H; Kim, J; Jung S
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Background and Aim: Although many studies have already shown the association between pulmonary and colon disease, there is minimal discussion on the pathogenic mechanism of pulmonary-intestinal. The aim of this study is to first provide experimental evidence of the development of intestinal abnormality complicated by lung inflammation due to cigarette smoking (CS)-induced lung inflammation using a mouse model. Our secondary goal is to theorize the relationship between intestinal abnormality and lung inflammation using PM014 which treats pulmonary disease in Korean medicine. Materials and Methods: Female C57BL/6 mice were divided into four groups. A control group was exposed to air and treated with DW. The other groups were exposed to CS for a 3-week period. PM014 extract was orally fed to the mice. The number of inflammatory cells in bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) fluid was counted. This study found secretion levels of cytokines measured by real time PCR in both the lung and colon. Results: The number of total cells, macrophage, neutrophil increased in BAL fluid following exposure to cigarette smoking in mice. Increased levels of the proinflammatory cytokines tumour necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) and interleukin-6 (IL-6) were observed in both BAL fluid and the intestinal tissue. The release of immune cells into the BAL fluid significantly inhibited the treatment of the receptor of PM014. Moreover PM014 suppresses the elevation of TNF-α and IL-6 in both BAL fluid and large intestinal tissue. Conclusions: This study shows the large intestinal manifestation on CS induced lung inflammation model. TNF-α and IL-6 may be the underlying reasons of pulmonary intestinal cross-talk. PM014 demonstrates anti-inflammatory effects on COPD-like lung inflammation and intestinal inflammation. Furthermore, these findings may confirm the exterior-interior correlation between the lung and large intestine. Keywords: Pulmonary inflammation, intestinal inflammation, TNF-α, IL-6

ABSTRACT NUMBER 128
TITLE Six senses: the way to replenish well-being
AUTHOR Aung, S
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There are many ways to replenish well-being. Medical acupuncture, herbal medicine, and Qi Gong can be used to cultivate and balance the body. One of the best and fastest ways to replenish our well-being is through the six senses. The six senses are vision (eyes), audition (ears), taste (tongue), smell (nose), special feelings (lips), and third eye (intuition). The six senses use the autonomic nervous system to access the organs systems of the body. Eyes are connected with the liver, the ears with the kidneys, the nose with the lungs, the lips with the spleen, the tongue with the heart, and the third eye with intuition. Moreover, we can use each of the six senses individually for healing each of the organs through balancing and harmonizing exercises. For example, while the sense of vision is directly connected with the liver and gall bladder, different colors are associated with the various organs. Visualizing a specific color as it is associated with a specific organ system can improve the physiological functioning of that organ. Since the six senses are sensitive to stimulation and cultivation of the Zang Fu organ system, replenishing well-being through the six senses is one of the best techniques to cultivate our body, mind, and spirit in complete harmony and balance. In this way, we can have optimum well-being.

Presenter bio: Dr. Steven K. H. Aung is an integrative physician and a Traditional Chinese Medicine practitioner and teacher. He is a Clinical Professor in the Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry at University of Alberta and Vice Chair (North America) for the World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies. He was awarded the Alberta Order of Excellence in 2002, a Physician of the Century Award in 2005, and Canada’s highest civilian honour, the Order of Canada, in 2006.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 129
TITLE Integrated compassionate medicine for the 21st Century and beyond
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There are many different complementary medicines, including Traditional Chinese Medicine, North American Native medicine, Tibetan Buddhism medicine, Ayurvedic Medicine, and so on. All these various traditional and complementary medicines present a natural way of healing, utilizing their differing approaches to certain illnesses. It is always valuable to use the best treatments out of all these complementary approaches as integrated with biomedicine. The traditional and complementary approaches form a more holistic and natural way of therapy, whereas biomedicine is more scientific and technical in approach. However, both should work together in integration and harmony to achieve the best healing effect, encompassing safety, efficacy, cost-effectiveness, and enhanced quality of life. Moreover, medicine would not be complete without compassion and loving kindness. Physicians and other healthcare providers and practitioners should aim to be healers rather than mere technicians, since human health involves vital energies encompassing the body, mind, and spirit. Healers and patients must treat each other with respect and trust in the interest of the total, holistic healing endeavor. Working together hand in hand, heart to heart to prevent and heal disease, disorders, and illness is the optimal approach. This is a difficult, but challenging and rewarding
endeavour. Patients are always the best teachers of health care practitioners, and the most difficult patients are the best teachers. Without compassion, the competent and creative healing endeavour is limited, but with compassion, the quality of life is improved for all concerned.

Presenter bio: Dr. Steven K. H. Aung is an integrative physician and a Traditional Chinese Medicine practitioner and teacher. He is a Clinical Professor in the Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry at University of Alberta and Vice Chair (North America) for the World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies. He was awarded the Alberta Order of Excellence in 2002, a Physician of the Century Award in 2005, and Canada’s highest civilian honour, the Order of Canada, in 2006.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 130
TITLE Triple energizer: a vital Fu organ of the body
AUTHOR Aung, S
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The Triple Energizer (TE) is a major Fu (Hollow and Yang) organ in Traditional Chinese Medicine. The TE benefits the treatment of difficult cases and those unresponsive to biomedicine, complementary medicine, and classical acupuncture approaches. It is especially useful in treating multisytem disorders and dysfunctions involving the three central body cavities: upper, middle and lower. The TE, or Sanjiao, is composed of three sections, namely the Upper Jiao, the Middle Jiao and the Lower Jiao. Jiao means ‘cavity’. The TE is the most powerful Fu organ in our human body. It contains all the Zang organs. In biomedical terms, the TE most closely approximates the endocrine system. The Upper Jiao primarily functions to initiate, transport, and transform Qi. The Middle Jiao accumulates, stores, and empowers Qi. The Lower Jiao serves mainly to replenish and reproduce Qi, as well as purify excess Qi. Therapeutically, first, we have to know how to ‘open the gates’ of the TE. Secondly, we have to know how to energize and revitalize it. Thirdly, we have to know how to harmonize the Zang and Fu of the three Jiao. Fourthly, it is important to stabilize each Jiao so that they are well aligned and in a state of homeostatic balance. Finally, the alignment of the TE must be reinforced to encompass the body, mind, and spirit. Therefore, the TE is extremely important—and the most serious and complicated cases are often associated with imbalance in this vital organ.

Presenter bio: Dr. Steven K. H. Aung is an integrative physician and a Traditional Chinese Medicine practitioner and teacher. He is a Clinical Professor in the Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry at University of Alberta and Vice Chair (North America) for the World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies. He was awarded the Alberta Order of Excellence in 2002, a Physician of the Century Award in 2005, and Canada’s highest civilian honour, the Order of Canada, in 2006.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 131
TITLE Alzheimer's disease/dementia: what can Chinese medicine do?
AUTHOR Holland, W
PRESENTING AUTHOR Waveny HOLLAND (AUSTRALIA)
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Our ageing population means an increase in age related health conditions including memory loss and the more severe and potentially debilitating conditions of dementia and Alzheimer’s disease. Essences and Spirit or Jing Shen ॐ The vitality or abundance of essence is reflected in the strength of the bones and marrow and in brain through mental acuity and accuracy. The ageing process diminishes the essence and its ability to support enlightenment coming from the Spirits thus contributing to the memory loss and confusion that are the hallmarks of dementia and Alzheimer’s Disease. This presentation, using classical texts and modern research, is aimed at increasing our understanding of these conditions from a Chinese medicine perspective and offering acupuncture and herbal remedies in their treatment and management.

Presenter bio: Waveny Holland is an AACMA National Board member and current chair of the Qld State Committee. Her practice is in Brisbane. She is a graduate of ACNM Brisbane and a Masters graduate of UWS. A presenter at AACMAC in Adelaide, Perth and Brisbane, Waveny was an invited speaker at the National Conference on Ageing at the Royal Brisbane and Women’s Hospital where she presented a paper titled Ageing: a Chinese Medicine perspective.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 132
TITLE How does acupuncture assist in vitro fertilization (IVF), the evidence from systematic reviews
AUTHOR Shen, Y
PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr Yun SHEN (AUSTRALIA)
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There is increasing number of couples accessing in vitro fertilization (IVF) technology as an effective treatment for various causes of infertility. However, each cycle of IVF is expensive, time-consuming and stressful; meanwhile the success rate is still limited. Acupuncture has been used during IVF in recent decades as its effect of improvement in success rate. Roughly 15% of acupuncturist in most western countries provided fertility support treatment for IVF. Consequently there is growing number of clinic research, especially randomized controlled trials (RCTs), evaluating the adjunct effect of acupuncture administered in IVF. The research outcomes are also involved in clinical pregnancy, ongoing pregnancy and live birth. However, the clinic research in acupuncture and how assisted in IVF is still preliminary, both the quantity and quality of RCTs need to be improved. Systematic review is the top level of evidence in EBM [Evidence-base Medicine]; can provide the highest quality of filtered information for clinical application. The first systematic review in acupuncture and IVF was published in 2008 and found acupuncture could significantly increase the success rate of IVF, but the new published trials and systematic reviews indicated the different result. In this presentation, author summarised and analysed the different RCTs and systematic review and provided a comprehensive understanding and explanation of how could acupuncture help IVF; the truth, false or placebo.

Presenter bio: Dr Yun Shen got her PhD in Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) at Shanghai University of TCM in 2002. She has more than 10 years clinical practice and teaching experience in China and Australia, also has post-doc experience at medical research in Shanghai institutes for Biological Sciences and The university of Western Australia. She currently is a senior lecture at Endeavour College of Natural Health and interested in endocrine diseases, gynaecological diseases, and digestive dysfunctions.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 133
TITLE The current medical usage of acupuncture in Taiwan
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The Current Medical Usage of Acupuncture in Taiwan. The National Health Insurance of Taiwan was established in March 1, 1995, the Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) is included into the insurance coverage, people more like to use the TCM service, that make the utilization of the TCM have a rapid increase. Therefore, the utilization of Acupuncture medical has changed. This article will explore the current situation of acupuncture medical in Taiwan.

臺灣自1995年3月1日全民健保試辦開始,將中醫納入保險給付範圍。使得民衆對中醫醫療的利用率快速增加,因此於針灸醫療之利用狀況也隨之改變。本文將探討台灣針灸醫療的利用現況。

ABSTRACT NUMBER 134
TITLE Clinical application of acupuncture and other interventions in the treatment of the Shen
AUTHOR Barrett, T
PRESENTING AUTHOR Tim BARRETT (AUSTRALIA)
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When studying acupuncture I was told 'If you look after the Spirit, then everything else will look after itself.' However, I was never given a great deal of instruction on how to actually look after the spirit. As an acupuncturist it has become apparent that there are several key points in recognising and understanding pathologies associated with the element of Fire and a number of useful tools to treat the Shen. The Pericardium, in its effort to protect the Heart and Shen, will literally make us “hard-hearted” leading to cardiac pathologies. As the energy is constrained in the Small Intestine, Heart, Triple Heater and Pericardium channels, this stagnation can lead to arm and shoulder dysfunction. Stagnation of energy around the heart will commonly lead to mid-thoracic pain and unsettled sleep. Treatment of the Shen ultimately requires of the release of stagnation around the Heart and Pericardium, and resurrection of Qi flow through the concomitant channels of the Fire element. While there are points which can be utilised on these channels, we can also effectively utilise the seemingly mysterious points on the lateral bladder channel. Nourishing the Blood to root the Shen is vital. Strengthening the kidney, as the five elemental grandmother, is also very useful. In addition, one of the most powerful and empowering tools we can use with our clients is a tantric meditation technique to open the heart and bring the whole being to a state of harmony and healing. Looking after the Spirit can prove to be one of the most valuable gifts we can give to our clients.

Presenter bio: Tim Barrett has been involved in the health and fitness industry for over 30 years. He completed studies in acupuncture at UTS in 1999 and has been practicing full time since then. He completed a Diploma in yoga studies in 2003 and has shared his unique integration of eastern energetic physiology and western anatomy and physiology with yogis, chiropactors, physios and of course with his patients. Tim’s refreshing approach is clear and easy to understand.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 135

TITLE Research on the effect of acupuncture combined with rehabilitation on activities of daily living in stroke patients

AUTHOR Tang, Q

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Objective: To explore stroke patients with activities of daily living after Acupuncture combined with rehabilitation, as well as the effectiveness of the treatment of stroke. Method: The selected 300 cases were randomly divided into Acupuncture combined with rehabilitation group, scalp clusery acupuncture group, rehabilitation training group and control group, n = 75. Fugl-Meyer score, neurological function and ADL score, was used to evaluate their motor function. Before and after treatment, results: the motion function, neurological function, daily living activity of the Acupuncture combined with rehabilitation group patients were superior to cluster needleling of scalp point group patients, rehabilitation training group patient and simply drug group. (P < 0.05). The total effective rate can reach 94.67%. Conclusion: Acupuncture combined with rehabilitation is an effective method. It can reduce the ischemia damage of neurons, improve the patients' nerve function and daily living activity ability effectively. It is important to prevent complication and abnormal motor mode. Key words: Acupuncture combined with rehabilitation, Stroke, Rehabilitation treatment

ABSTRACT NUMBER 136

TITLE Effects of the acupuncture stimulation on a water immersion stress-induced rat model of depression

AUTHORS Amagasaki, N; Tanahashi, N; Takagi, K; Wang, G; Mizumo, K; Ishida, T

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Depression is a kind of mood disorder, and the depressed patient demonstrates an upward trend in recent years. There are medication therapy, cognitive-behavioural therapy, electroconvulsive therapy, the transcranial magnetic stimulation method etc. in the cure for depression. There is medication of antidepressants such as tricyclic antidepressants, tetracyclic antidepressants, as medication therapy in those cures. However, it is said that such medicine has strong side effects and their medicinal effect is late. Then we studied how acupuncture stimulation would affect depression as a method for reduce the side effects. The method for experiment is as follows. The depression model rat was produced by using the male Wistar rat for five weeks and performing water immersion stress of 12 hours a day for one week. And the acupuncture stimulation and the antidepressants were processed for four week during five days a week using a depression model rat. The method of the acupuncture stimulation was continued for 20 minutes inserting at depth of 5mm into acupuncture of Bai-Hui (GV 20) and unilateral Yintang (Ex-HN3) with using stainless steel needles of a 0.25mm in diameter. As a method of analysis, forced swimming test and hole-board test were employed to evaluate the behavioural activity during a stress period or acupuncture stimulation treatment. The results revealed that exposure to water-immersion stress resulted in a decreased of behavioural activity, while acupuncture stimulation significantly recovered the shortage of behavioural activity of these depression model rats. Therefore, a possibility of improving the depressed mental state whose symptoms acupuncture stimulus showed by water immersion stress can be considered.

Presenter info: March 2011. Graduate from Suzuka University of Medical Science in Faculty of Acupuncture April 2011. Moxibustion and entered an acupuncture clinics on ban-shoji company 1, April 2012-present, entered a Suzuka University of Medical Science of Graduate School of Health Science.
The report concerns the work of the Hospital of integrated medicine of Pitigliano where the Tuscany Region has launched a unique project in Europe in fact the beginning of 2011 have been performed 9000 treatments of acupuncture and homeopathy in both clinics, but especially in the ward where acupuncture has been delivered along with allopathic medicine. This extraordinary experience took place with remarkable results both in quantity and quality have been treated many cases, osteoarticular and the success rate was over 70%. The scales used were the VAS, the Edmonton, the SF12 and the diseases considered ranging from disorders of the spine to the psoriatic arthritis and is documented in this paper all the steps and techniques of acupuncture applied with a detailed report on the benefits paid by the pain and quality of life. This paper intends to be a model for the entire experimental medicine being so far for this extraordinarily effective in opening up new prospects for future collaboration between the two medicines.

Presenter bio: Director and teacher of School of traditional acupuncture of Florence, member of the executive Committee of WFAS, Teacher in acupuncture Master in the University of Florence, Rome. Doctor at the Hospital of integrated medicine of Pitigliano. Vice president of FISA (Federation of Acupuncture’s Schools in Italy)

This report highlights the very close affinity between the classical Western medicine since 600 BC and Chinese medicine. We show the connections philosophical, scientific and structural demonstrating that in fact there was never a gap between different cultures but a whole series of connections that lead to consider Hippocrates and Yan Que as makers of a common thought. We then highlight the principles, methods and diagnosis and relate to thousands of years of history through a comparative study between different worlds only in appearance.

Presenter bio: Director of School of Traditional Acupuncture of Florence, member of Executive Committee of WFAS, teacher of master in acupuncture of University in Florence, Rome and Siena. Vice President of Federation acupuncture’s school of Italy, member of scientific committee of Hospital in Pitigliano Italy

This presentation highlights how the innovative experience of the visit in the hospital with the aid of the integration of allopathic medicine with acupuncture and homeopathic medicine may supply enrichment and valorization to the clinical investigation and to the compared semiotics, with great benefit to the patient in rehabilitation neurological sequelae after stroke at the Hospital of Integrated Medicine of Pitigliano and Manciano. An experimental approach that may become the reference point for a form of medicine that is in line with the changed needs of the society.

Presenter bio: doctor in acupuncture, teacher in acupuncture, microsystem in School of Traditional Acupuncture of Florence, doctor in hospital of integrated medicine of Pitigliano, Siena, doctor in oncologic medicine

Body Space Medicine believes there is 'space energy' in the body and that cancer is a 'sit' and not a 'poison'. The sit is where energy has highly accumulated in some places and the energy density in the body is too high. When the area's pressure to that group cells is too high it affects the cell motion. As a result, cells cannot swallow and spit properly. Hence, substances are accumulated in cells and unable to radiate energy outside the cell to the body inner space. This is how cancer is formed. The so called 'poison' is actually accumulated energy which has caused cell variation. To dissolve and treat cancer, the best method is first to use a small quantity of herbal medicine (Xiao Fang) to adjust and restore the 'revolution movement' of the human body. Second, use fire moxibustion can locate exits and dynamics for areas of energy accumulation. To master this method of treatment, we can easily refer to diseases' name, study their causes and achieve the curative effect of treating cancer. Clinical cases will be presented in the paper.
**ABSTRACT NUMBER**
143

**TITLE**
Moxafrica: the investigation into the use of small cone direct moxa in the battle against drug resistant tuberculosis

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Historical evidence suggests that direct moxa was used in China as early as the 7th century for the treatment of tuberculosis. In the early twentieth century daily rice grain sized moxa was documented as being successfully used to treat tuberculosis in Japan, with published animal research recording positive responses. Recent reports indicate that globally drug resistant TB is far more widespread than estimated and incidence rates are increasing. In several Sub Saharan countries the current TB epidemic is out of control. Pharmaceutical response has been slow, and any new drugs are likely to be too expensive for those countries most seriously afflicted. The Japanese approaches have been carefully reviewed and adapted for safe use in resource poor environments.

A systematic investigation has resulted in the development of a simple protocol which has so far been used in three pilot studies - one in Uganda and two in South Africa. Anecdotal results were encouraging, and a Phase II clinical trial is now being conducted by Uganda’s Makerere University School of Health Sciences. The study is entitled ‘A Study of the Efficacy of Adjunctive Moxibustion in the Treatment of Tuberculosis’. Comparative data is being collected on full blood count, sputum status, radiological data, blood oxygenation and general recovery measurement (using the Karnofsky Scoring Method) in two groups each with ninety patients - one on standard first line drug treatment, the other on standard treatment plus moxa. Results are expected in 2014.

**Presenter bio:** Philip C J Strong born in Brisbane, 1953. His first experience with acupuncture was in the mid-1970s. In the mid-1990s Philip decided a career change out of senior management was desirable and began his professional path to full time acupuncture in 1996. Since 1998, his private practice flourished and he has studied with many great Japanese teachers and believes their knowledge inspired his work in clinic. He has been a member of Toyohara Australian branch since 2002.
Objective: Acupuncture practical training is often difficult to achieve in Italy. The FAC project was born to give students the opportunity of an active participation in the different phases of diagnosis and patients' treatment. Method: Duration of the FAC project is one year (January 2013 – January 2014). Participants: 12 physicians, students of acupuncture school. Before starting, they have followed a 12 hours educational training. Clinic: the clinic had four rooms open one day a week for a year (8:00 AM to 1:00 PM). Every work day there were at least two physicians and an average of 12–14 patients that came for treatment. Tutoring: A teacher with clinical experience has tutored the group. Documentation: We created a "simplified version" of clinical record to have an homogeneous language and reduce errors in the data transmission. Patients: All patients met the inclusion criteria established. Patients were sent by territory GPs and provided with all the information about FAC project. Diseases & Treatments: Three diseases were selected (lower back pain, shoulder pain, neck pain). For each one was developed a protocol according to TCM differentiation of syndromes. Commentary: The establishment of a FAC can help to solve problems that occur in practical training. FAC gives students a direct approach and prepares them for clinical practice. Even if in Italy there isn't yet a general consent for acupuncture treatments, this project was successfully supported by GPs. This experience shows some of the difficulties of acupuncture training and offers a viable solution to the problem.

Presenter bio: Expert on Auriculotherapy, Teacher of Prosa Institute, School of Acupuncture
for a less invasive therapy. Conclusion: According to our research, the use of CAM therapy for children, compared to CAM therapy for adults, needs a different approach, a suitable outpatient clinic and appropriate methods both diagnostic and therapeutic.

Presenter bio: Physician, Acupuncturist and Homeopath, Professor of Master on Acupuncture, University of Medicine La Sapienza, Rome - Italy vice President AIAM (Italian Association of Acupuncture and TCM) Director of Prosa Institute - School of Acupuncture, Director of Prosa Clinic of CAM

ABSTRACT NUMBER 147
TITLE Disease prevention through moxibustion in Down syndrome children
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PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr Luz Maria ROS TORRES (MEXICO)
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General description Down syndrome is a condition in which a person is born with an extra copy of chromosome 21. People with Down syndrome can have physical problems, as well as intellectual disabilities. Also they have other health problems: heart disease, endocrinial, gastrointestinal, respiratory, eye and hearing disorders, etc. These disorders may generate several diseases: epilepsy, asthma, allergies, celiac syndrome, etc. Objectives Try to give Down syndrome children a healthy life by invigorating general health, since in this city weather is extreme and they catch often cold and flu. Also because of their food metabolism they have digestive problems. Methods A group of 80 Down syndrome children attending a school for Children with Special needs have been given moxibustion in the point Zusanli ST36, twice per year (at the beginning of autumn and spring) since the 2009 outbreak of pandemic influenza. Moxa used was sesame seed size, burning directly, provoking a scar and covering with a bandage immediately. Results Excellent results were obtained, since 2009 school children have not any more respiratory problems such as flu, cold etc. even with extreme weather changes. Epilepsy crises have diminished in some children, and their digestive system have been working properly. Conclusion Moxibustion in Zusanli ST36 which is a very important point to prevent and cure some of secondary syndromes in Down syndrome children, helping correct Qi flow and foster the original Qi, also the immunoglobulin values increase and immune response is faster.


ABSTRACT NUMBER 148
TITLE Clinical research on obstructive sleep apneas (OSA) in adult patients treated with acupuncture
AUTHOR Ros Torres, L
PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr Luz Maria ROS TORRES (MEXICO)
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General description: Obstructive Sleep Apnea is defined as a reduction or cessation of breathing during sleep. In addition to affecting your overall quality of life, obstructive sleep apnea can cause serious health risks. Objectives: The aim of this study was to research and give an explanation in terms of Chinese Medicine, and to bring patients to normal breathing during sleep and assessing acupuncture effects. Methods: According to Obstructive Sleep Apnea syndrome Western Medicine diagnosis a group of 56 patients were treated; 17 females and 39 males, ranging from 35 years old to 87 years old. From the group 33 patients had Metabolic Syndrome which consists of multiple, interrelated risks, and 13 patients were using nocturnal oxygen. Treatments consisted in acupuncture, moxibustion and phytotherapy as well as some Qi Gong exercise. Results: After 4 acupuncture sessions, day symptoms started to disappear in patients; more energy upon waking, no morning headache, less anxiety and irritability, decrease heart rate and lower blood pressure. Since all patients were treated in a personal manner, depending of signs and symptoms the results were excellent in 84%. Conclusion: In terms of Traditional Chinese Medicine there is a close relation with blood, qi, and defensive qi, exubrance or decline of the yin and yang, excess or depletion of the qi and blood affecting lung, heart, kidney and Pericardium. But there is no doubt the TCM gives excellent results to generally invigorate health.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 149
TITLE Acupuncture research on ADHD children as an allergy disorder
AUTHOR Ros Torres, L
PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr Luz Maria ROS TORRES (MEXICO)
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General description: Attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder – ADHD – is a mental disorder and neurobehavioral disorder characterized by either significant difficulties of inattention or hyperactivity and impulsiveness or a combination of both. Objectives: Nowadays, because of many allergenic products “Today’s enemies”, such as environmental toxins, industrialized and contaminated foods, and so on, they trigger allergic responses, which weaken the body’s resistance. The aim of this study was to establish ADHD as an allergic disorder. Methods: A group of 61 ADHD children were treated, suffering different kind of allergies, and 43 in the group were under the most common stimulant, Methylphenidate (Ritalin). The group was divided according to signs and symptoms into two types: Excess type - symptoms presented mostly in winter and Deficiency type - symptoms presented during the hottest months, or with high humidity. Treatment consisted to invigorate the immune system by using acupuncture, moxibustion, phytotherapy and a good nutritional system. Following points used for both groups: Feishu B 13, Moxibustion on ZuSanLi St 36, TianTuo Ren 22, BaiHui DU20, TaICHong Liv 3. Also Tang’s Scalp Acupuncture was used. ECISO food was fed for all children. Results: Excellent results were obtained in 91% of children, not only in allergy disorder but also in psychological behaviour. Conclusion: By treating allergic disorders under Chinese Medicine principles, children behaviour started to change, parents and teachers observed more normal behaviour. Because general treatment invigorates general health and improves blood and qi circulation


ABSTRACT NUMBER 151
TITLE A case of acupuncture treatment of tinnitus deteriorated after the onset of facial paralysis
AUTHORS Tsuru, H; Kitakoji, H
PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr Hiroyuki TSURU (JAPAN)
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The patient was a 61-years-old male. He complained of left side tinnitus. Tinnitus and ear fullness were deteriorated after the onset of facial paralysis at 17 months ago, and his voice echoed in his left ear. Although he had a consultation with an otolaryngologist, his ear was no significant abnormality. Tinnitus Handicap Inventory (THI) score in the initial consultation was 22 points. Tinnitus became louder during finger pressure on GB 2 and TE 17. He had chronic stiff shoulder and low back pain. We diagnosed the pattern as Kidney and Liver Yin Deficiency. Acupuncture treatments of 18 times were performed during 6 months. The subjective loudness of tinnitus, intensity of ear fullness and sensation of echo in his ear were assessed by visual analogue scale (VAS). Moreover, tinnitus loudness, annoyance and duration with a part of medical sheets of subjective expression in the standardized tinnitus test 1993 were assessed. The severity was assessed by THI. Although VAS of an initial consultation in tinnitus, ear fullness and sensation of echo in his ear were respectively 47 mm, 27 mm and 66 mm, VAS in acupuncture treatment of 18 times were 3 mm, 3 mm and 4 mm. His chronic stiff shoulder and low back pain almost disappeared. The tinnitus loudness became ‘very soft; from ‘middle; Tinnitus annoyance became ‘almost no annoyance’ from ‘sometimes’. Tinnitus duration was not changed. THI score became 2 points from 22 points. From the above results, it was conceivable acupuncture was effective to tinnitus in this case.


ABSTRACT NUMBER 152
TITLE Acupuncture stimulation on unilateral LI 4 improves visual acuity and visual fatigue
AUTHORS Tsuru, H; Furuse, N; Kitakoji, H
PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr Hiroyuki TSURU (JAPAN)
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Purpose: In this study, we examined the effect of visual acuity and visual fatigue improvement when one side of LI4 was stimulated with acupuncture needle, and also examined about efficient insertion depth of the needle. Methods: 30 subjects (60 eyes) who complained of reduced visual acuity and visual fatigue were recruited (mean age: 23.7). The subjects were allocated to 2 groups at random. In the first group, LI4 was stimulated by acupuncture for 10 minutes in the insertion depth of 2 mm (n = 15). In the second group, LI4 was stimulated by acupuncture needle for 10 minutes in the insertion depth of 10 mm (n = 15). Acupuncture needle was inserted in the unilateral LI4. Uncorrected visual acuity (UCVA), corrected visual acuity (CVA) with personal eye glasses of subjects and visual analogue scale (VAS) in visual fatigue were measured at pre- and post-acupuncture. Results: UCVA and CVA in both groups significantly
improved ($p < .05$). VAS in both groups significantly decreased ($p < .001$). However, there is no significant difference between both groups. Discussion: It is suggested that visual acuity improve by unilateral acupuncture stimulation on LI4, and visual fatigue is alleviated. From the results of visual acuity and VAS, it is suggested there is no difference of the effects between 10 mm and 2 mm in acupuncture insertion depth on LI4.

Presenter bio: B.S. in Acupuncture and Moxibustion (Meiji University of Oriental Medicine, Kyoto, Japan 1995); M.S. in Acupuncture and Moxibustion (Graduate School of Acupuncture and Moxibustion, Meiji University of Oriental Medicine, 1997); Ph.D. in Acupuncture and Moxibustion (Graduate School of Acupuncture and Moxibustion, Meiji University of Oriental Medicine, 2000)

### ABSTRACT NUMBER 153

#### TITLE
The effect of acupuncture treatment compared to sham laser for lateral elbow pain: a randomised controlled pilot study

#### AUTHORS
Berle, C; Zaslawski, C; Cobbin, D; Meier, P; Walsh, S; Cheah, S

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Background: Lateral elbow pain is a common painful musculoskeletal condition affecting approximately 1–3% of the population. Methods: A randomised participant-blinded controlled pilot study was undertaken to determine whether acupuncture could relieve pain and improve function for this condition. Twenty participants were randomly allocated to either a standardised acupuncture protocol (n = 11) or sham laser (n = 9) over ten sessions. Outcome measures were PPT test, McGill/Melzec pain, DASH and VAS pain questionnaires. Participants were evaluated at baseline, on completion of treatment (week 5) and one month later. Results: There was no significant difference between the groups at baseline for any outcome parameter. There were no significant changes found at completion or one month follow-up for the PPT and VAS measures. There were significant improvements for the acupuncture group for the McGill questionnaire at week five for the affective ($p = 0.01$) and miscellaneous ($p = 0.02$) sections; week nine total score ($p < 0.03$), affective ($p = 0.01$) and miscellaneous ($p = 0.01$) sections; the DASH at week five for work ($p = 0.02$) and sport ($p = 0.01$) modules and week nine general ($p < 0.04$), work ($p = 0.01$) and sport ($p = 0.08$) modules. There were no significant changes for any outcome measure for the control group. There was no significant difference found between the two groups for blinding efficacy (expectancy/cruciﬁability scale) and experience of deqi at baseline or on completion. Conclusion: Results indicate that acupuncture may be helpful in alleviating pain and improving arm functionality, but small participant numbers preclude any definitive conclusions, a larger sufﬁciently powered study is required.

Presenter bio: Christine has worked in private practice for 36 years, however since completing a M.Sc (Research) also works as a research assistant at UTS. Currently Christine is the Vice President of the Chinese Medicine Council of NSW but over the years has held several senior positions on several associations including a former Vice-President of WIFAS (1990-1993) and President of AESO (1987-1993). Presently Christine peer reviews for four international journals and has three peer reviewed published articles.

### ABSTRACT NUMBER 154

#### TITLE
Current situation of cosmetic acupuncture in Japan

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Introduction: Recently, cosmetic acupuncture (CA) is treated generally at the clinic of acupuncture. These treatments are different types of category compared with essential medical treatment of acupuncture. Further, new course of CA was introduced in addition to former curriculum in the school of acupuncture. But the situation of CA is not exactly clear in Japan. Purpose: In the present study, we attempted to make a situation of the CA clear in Japan. Method: The questionnaires were used for clarify the attitude about CA. The contents of questionnaire were about the understanding and effects of CA. The number of subjects of this survey was 350 ordinary women and 150 acupuncturist. Results: The collection rate of questionnaires was 227 (65%) for ordinary women and 120 (80%) for acupuncturists respectively. The degree of recognition about CA by ordinary women increased to 22% (52% in 2012) from 30% in 2009 (Ide et al.: 87% of subjects recognized the necessity of the whole body care instead of care in only CA. Higher recognition of therapeutic effect of CA for experienced subjects of CA was the tightening of the face muscle (79%). This value almost coincided with that of the acupuncturist (89.2%). Discussion: The increase of recognition about CA in these few years was influenced by mass media. It was assumed that this phenomenon was a typical current fashions of young adult women. The gap of the prospective effects of CA was observed between ordinary women and acupuncturist.

Presenter bio: graduated from Riseisha College of Medicine and Sport got a master's degree at Meiji University of Integrative Medicine working at Riseisha College of Medicine and Sport
ABSTRACT NUMBER 155

TITLE
The influence of scalp acupuncture combined with moxibustion of learning and memory ability and brain effects of BDNF of rats with hypoxic-ischemic brain damage 头针结合艾灸对缺血缺氧性脑损伤大鼠学习记忆能力及脑内BDNF的影响

AUTHOR
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Objective: observations on the influence of scalp acupuncture combined with moxibustion of learning and memory ability and brain effects of BDNF of rats with hypoxic-ischemic brain damage. Method: set the model of rats with hypoxic-ischemic brain injury, make behaviour observations on each group of Y-maze experiment rats. Immunohistochemical assay results of cortical expression of BDNF expression. Results: time consuming and positive expression of BDNF expression results of sham operation group Y maze were lower than the model group; Comparisons among treatment groups of results of Y maze test shows that scalp acupuncture and moxibustion group was better than scalp acupuncture group (P = 0.39 < 0.05) and moxibustion group (P = 0.00 < 0.01); The comparison of results of expression of BDNF between the scalp acupuncture and moxibustion group compared (P = 0.43 < 0.05). Conclusion: The treatment group could improve learning and memory in rats and increase the expression of BDNF, scalp acupuncture combined with moxibustion group works best. Scalp acupuncture combined with moxibustion treatment can improve the level of expression of BDNF and exert their biological activity, and promote the recovery of nerve function, improve learning and memory ability. Key words: scalp acupuncture combined with moxibustion; hypoxic-ischemic brain damage; Y maze; BDNF.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 156

TITLE
Effect of electrical acupuncture stimulation of tsu-san-li on the spontaneous regression of intervertebral disc herniation

AUTHORS
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Aim: The aim of our study is to examine the validity of the widespread use of electrical acupuncture stimulation of tsu-san-li point in the treatment of pain related with herniated discs in the lumbar region. Material and methods: The study involved two groups of 40 patients each. Group A – 28 men and 12 women; group B – 25 men and 15 women. The age group of patients was between 29–35 years. At baseline all the patients had complaints of persistent pain and limited mobility in the lumbar region, with or without the presence of leg pain, as well as hernias in discs L4–L5, the sizes of which were 0.5–0.9 mm, as confirmed by an MRI. The average size of a hernia in group A was 0.65 mm, and in group B 0.63 mm. Patients in group A were given electrical acupuncture stimulation of tsu-san-li point for 15 days – 15 min one time a day. Patients of group B were not given any form of medication or acupuncture treatment. Both groups were given advice on lifestyle changes, and were recommended to wear a lumbar corset twice a day (every morning and evening for 2 hours making a total of 4 hours); Results: After 15 days patients were evaluated once again and had an MRI performed. Patients in both groups reported a similar and consistent reduction in pain. The MRI scans revealed a reduction in the size of disc hernias – in group A – an average reduction of 0.32 mm (from 0.65 mm down to 0.33 mm) and in group B – 0.11 mm (i.e. from 0.63 mm down to 0.52 mm). Conclusion: Inflammation, as an active response, is accompanied by the attraction of monocytes and formation of macrophages. It is possible, when we stimulate tsu-san-li point, the resultant actions of these bodies lead to a faster regression of hernias, but further studies are required to confirm or dismiss this phenomenon.

Presenter bio: Alexander Tkachev is a medical doctor in neurology department in TMM Clinic, Volgograd, Russia.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 157

TITLE
Quantitative analysis of Panax notoginseng granules popular in the marketplace

AUTHORS
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Objectives: Granules have become a popular choice for practitioners prescribing Chinese medicine due to their convenience. However, the quality of granule products needs to be scrutinised in the interest of public health. In this study, a quality control platform for Notoginseng Radix et Rhizoma (Sanqi) granules and crude herb was established to reveal to what extent the chemical profiles differed. Methods: The calibration curves of the active components (ginsenosides

84
Abstract Number: 158

Title: Effects of different frequency of electroacupuncture on expression of mRNA & protein of muscarinic acetylcholinergic receptor M1 and M2 in hippocampus of CCI rats.

Authors: Liu, JL; Chen, SP

Presenting Author: Dr. Liu Junling & Dr. Chen Shuping (Chinese Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences)

Institute of Acupuncture and Moxibustion, China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences

Objective: To compare the cumulative analgesic effects of different frequency of electroacupuncture (EA) and explore the role of muscarinic Acetylcholinergic Receptor M1 and M2 receptor of hippocampus in this process. Method: Forty male Wistar rats were randomly and equally divided into Control group, Chronic Constriction Injury (CCI) group, EA-2Hz group, EA-2/15Hz group and EA-100Hz group (n = 8). CCI model was made by ligature of the left sciatic nerve. EA stimulation was applied in the bilateral "Zusanli" acupoint (ST36) at 1mA, 30mV, once per day for 1 day, 3 days, 6 days, 10 days and 14 days respectively. The paw withdrawal latency (PWL) was recorded for evaluation of the pain behaviour and EA efficacy. In the end of the experiment, the mRNA and protein expression of muscarinic Acetylcholinergic receptor M1 and M2 of hippocampus were detected by means of RT-PCR and Western Blot. Results: 1. Comparing with the Control group, PWL of rats in the Model group decreased significantly. EA could enhance the reduced PWL with 2/15Hz producing the greatest effect. 2. In CCI group, the expression of M1 mRNA of hippocampus was significantly down-regulated, and the expression of M1 protein showed a decreasing trend. After 2 weeks of EA treatment, the expressions of M1 mRNA of rats in 2Hz group and 2/15Hz group were remarkably increased whereas there was no obvious change in 100Hz group. EA enhanced the expressions of M1 protein in all groups with the highest in the 2/15Hz group. 3. In comparison with the Control group, there were no change of mRNA expression and a slight increase of protein expression of M2 receptor in hippocampus of rats in the CCI group. After 2 weeks of treatment, there was no change of mRNA expression and a non-significant increase of protein expression of M2 receptor in hippocampus of rats in all EA groups. Conclusion: EA can alleviate the neuropathic pain of CCI rats with the frequency 2/15Hz producing the greatest analgesic effect, which is probably mediated by the muscarinic Acetylcholinergic M1 rather M2 receptor in the hippocampus. Keywords: Chronic Constriction Injury; Electroacupuncture; Hippocampus; Muscarinic Acetylcholinergic Receptor M1; Muscarinic Acetylcholinergic Receptor M2

Method:将患有随机大鼠分组为对照组、CCI模型组、2Hz电针组、2/15Hz电针组及100Hz电针组，共5组。每组8只。先麻醉状态下，选扎左后正中脊髓神经，制备CCI模型。电针取足三里（ST36）。可局部注射，频度1次/天，刺激时间为30分钟，每天1次。于术前、术后3天、术后1天、术后5天及术后14天，分别检测大鼠海马区蛋白含量及蛋白表达变化。结果：1. 大鼠CCI造模后PWL均值显著降低，电针后PWL明显升高，尤其2/15Hz组效果最为明显。2. CCI组2周后大鼠海马M1 mRNA表达明显下降，而100Hz组变化不大；各电针组的M1蛋白含量与蛋白表达均优于对照组，尤其2/15Hz组大鼠海马M1受体蛋白含量最高。3. CCI组2周后大鼠海马M2 mRNA表达与正常组比较变化不明显，M2受体蛋白表达与对照组比较略有下降；电针2周后，各电针组大鼠海马M2 mRNA表达水平明显变化，电针各组M2蛋白含量较对照组有所增加，但差异无统计学意义。结论：1. 电针可缓解神经性疼痛，其中电针频率2/15Hz的镇痛效应最佳；2. 该镇痛效应可能由大鼠海马内乙酰胆碱M1、而非M2受体介导。关键词：坐骨神经慢性压迫损伤；电针；海马；M1受体；乙酰胆碱M1受体；乙酰胆碱M2受体

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ABSTRACT NUMBER 159

TITLE
The effect of qingnai yisui and tiaodou methods treatment on EphB4/ephrinB2 mRNA in MCAO rats brain

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Objective: To explore the Angiogenesis Affect and mechanism of qingnai yisui and tiaodou methods in ischemic stroke, Clarify the methods treatment pathway in ischemic stroke, And then Rich Pathogenesis research and acupuncture Intervention Mechanism. Method: To 96 Health SD rats randomly divided into a normal group, a model group, an electro-acupuncture group, qingnai yisui and tiaodou methods group, each group of 24, divided into the 1d, 3d, 7d, 14d for sub-groups, each sub-groups for 6. A SD rat model of focal cerebral ischemia reperfusion was made by filament occlusion. Use RT-PCR detect EphB4/ephrinB2 mRNA in Brain tissue. Results: Model group rats expression better than normal group, the two electro-acupuncture group, expression better than model group, qingnai yisui and tiaodou methods more significant (P = 0.05). Conclusion: acupuncture can promote angiogenesis, to Treatment ischemic stroke have a significant effect, the better results of early stage Intervention, use qingnai yisui and tiaodou methods, the efficacy Better than the other three groups. May the mechanism of action by increase expression of EphB4/ephrinB2 mRNA, promote angiogenesis collateral circulation, improve the tissue perfusion around ischemic area, protect neurons, promote recovery of neurological function. Key words: qingnai yisui and tiaodou methods, MCAO rat, EphB4/ephrinB2 mRNA

ABSTRACT NUMBER 160

TITLE
Clinical observations on treating 56 cases of postherpetic neuralgia with blood-letting acupuncture and moxa

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In Western medicine, the most common complication of shingles is postherpetic neuralgia: affecting 10–15% of people with shingles. This occurs when the pain and itching, associated with shingles, persists beyond months or years; even after the rash is gone. The pain or itching can be severe and debilitating. It can only be reduced by medications according to Western medicine. Methods: The affected area is tapped with the plum-blossom needle until there is slight bleeding. Then the area is cupped to withdraw blood. Deficiency group: Moxa is applied. Acupuncture points will be selected to address both the pathogenic factor and the channels involved. Locally, Huatuojiaji points can be needled. These points can be selected based on the dermatome location of the blisters or according to the level of the back Shu point of the channel involved. Severe pain: Weizhong (UB40) or Quch (F3) etc. picked with a three-edged needle to cause bleeding. Results: This paper presents my clinical observations from 56 cases over 8 years starting in 2001; aged from 23 to 68 with 45 case over 50. The history ranges from 2 months to 4 years. The result is 16 case recovered in the 3 sessions (one week) treatment; 35 cases in 5 sessions recovered; 4 cases in 7 sessions recovered 1 case gave up after 1 session. Commentary: Postherpetic neuralgia occurs mostly in people over the age of 50. The paper attributes postherpetic neuralgia to a combination blocked channel and deficiency in the body. Acupuncture can be very effective in treating postherpetic neuralgia in comparison to Western medicine.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 161

TITLE
Acupuncture blood-letting treatment

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Bloodletting is a specialized treatment technique that can apply to many diseases. Modern practitioners may be hesitant to use their treatment due to the drawing of blood, which can transmit blood-borne pathogens; there may also be some concern about causing the patient discomfort. But it can produce effective and dramatic results when the bleeding method is expertly executed. Bleeding tools can be the filiform needle; the plum blossom needle (seventh or cutaneous needle); the traditional three-edged needle or the medical lancet. If using the proper method, the discomfort of bleeding can virtually be eliminated. The most common acupuncture points to bleed are those with shallow insertion depths, such as Ashi points, scalp points and jing (well) points. Other points that can be bled are those with energetics that lend themselves to bleeding, such as BL 40 (weizhong), to release heat; the Ear Apex point for acute conjunctivitis. Sometimes the Luo vessel around the acupoint to be chose, there are three main types of bleeding techniques. The first is called the ‘Acupoint pricking method’ such as a jing (well) point like LI 1 (hanguang). The second method is called the ‘area-pricking method’. With this approach,
bleeding is made on a relatively large scale, such as GV 14 (dazhui). The third method is called ‘Luo Vessel pricking method’. In the workshop it will display the technique of using different needle to treat kinds of disease through bloodletting in my 23 years’ experience.

Presenter bio: Lynda Zhou studied her Bachelor of T.C.M at the Heilongjiang University of T.C.M between 1982 and 1987. She gained her Master of Acupuncture from Beijing university of T.C.M in 1990 after 3 years full time study and research. Lynda had worked as an Acupuncturist and Traditional Chinese herbalist in China hospital, NZ and Australia over 23 years. She also lectures the postgraduate program at the University of Western Sydney since 2006 and SITCM since 2007.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 162
TITLE Explore laser acupuncture’s role in modern medicine
AUTHORS Hu, WL; Hung, Y; Hung, I
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Abstract: Objective: To explore laser acupuncture’s role in modern medicine with a view to strengthening and promoting the appropriate use in health care systems. Methods: We conducted a PubMed search to obtain a fair sample of laser acupuncture clinical trials published in English till 2011. Each article was reviewed for a physiologic rationale, as well as study designs and outcomes, experimental and control interventions. Results: Forty-eight laser acupuncture clinical trials were identified. Evidence was found to support the use of laser acupuncture in the treatment of acute or chronic pain from different origins, postoperative nausea and vomiting, nocturnal enuresis, menopausal symptoms, allergic dermatoses, alcohol addiction, smoking cessation, obesity and for cerebral cortical activations. Conclusion: Laser acupuncture integrates the positive effects of acupuncture and low-level lasers, and is therefore effective in the indications of both. In the hands of an experienced physician, laser acupuncture can be used as complementary or alternative treatment in modern medicine.
Keywords: laser acupuncture; low-level laser; complementary and alternative medicine

Presenter bio: Wen-Long Hu is a senior visiting staff at Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, an assistant professor at Fooyin University, Kaohsiung Medical University, and Chang Gung University. Prior to his current position, he was chief of division of acupuncture at Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital. Wen-Long has the experiences of clinical practice in low level laser therapy (LLLT) for 20 years. He also involves researches in LLLT, e.g. obesity, metabolic syndrome, stroke, dementia, Parkinsonism, myofascial pain, etc.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 163
TITLE Acupuncture effect to focused attention through SP3 (Taibai)
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PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr Reginaldo SILVA FILHO (BRAZIL)
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Objective: Analyze the possible effects acupuncture on the processes of attention and concentration. Methods: The analysis was carried in two groups, the experimental group where needle insertion to SP3 (Taibai) to obtain the stimulus De Qi, and the control group where the insertion was superficially in a point not described as an acupuncture point. Both groups were submitted, before and after needling, to attention test concentrated Toulouse- Pieron. Results: When comparing the mean initial and final assessments in the experimental group using the t student test, we concluded that there was a statistically significant difference (p = 0.014) in the parameter rapidity with increasing score. Regarding the quality parameter, although the average of the final evaluation was better compared to average initial evaluation (the lower the total number of this evaluation, best quality), this difference cannot be considered statistically significant (p = 0.591). When comparing the mean initial and final assessments in the control group found a statistically significant difference (p = 0.005), with increased scores on the rapidity parameter. However, the quality parameter observed a worsening in comparing the mean initial and final evaluations, although not statistically significant (p = 0.102). Conclusion: The results showed that there may be a positive influence of SP3 (Taibai) to improve the quality and speed of concentration, although not statistically significant. It is proposed that studies on this thematic with more samples, may be promising to prove the effectiveness of certain acupuncture points to improve the parameters of concentration.

Presenter bio: President of EBRAMEC - Brazilian School of Chinese Medicine Acupuncture Doctor from Shandong University of TCM Chinese Medicine Practitioner
Objective: The present study aimed to assess the immediate effect of knee pain relief by comparing two techniques, the Koryo Soogi Chim (hand acupuncture) and Ear Acupuncture. Method: 40 subjects were included in the present study randomly divided into 4 different groups of 10 subjects each. A: Real Hand acupuncture; B: SHAM Hand acupuncture; C: Real Ear acupuncture; D: SHAM Ear acupuncture. Each patient was evaluated by Visual Analog Scale (VAS) before and after the stimuli. Results: In Group A, subjects underwent Real Koryo which showed 59% (05 individuals) improvement in pain and 50% (05 individuals) unchanged, in group B subjects underwent SHAM Koryo which showed 100% (10 individuals) unchanged in group C, subjects underwent Real Ear Acupuncture, where 90% (09 individuals) had improvement in pain and 10% (01 individuals) did not change, and in group D, subjects underwent SHAM Ear Acupuncture, where 100% (10 individuals) showed no changes. Conclusion: From the results it is clear that the correct application of the stimulus shows better improvement in pain, with the prevalence rates of Ear Acupuncture that showed better efficacy compared to Korean Hand Acupuncture.

Presenter bio: President of EBRAEM - Brazilian School of Chinese Medicine Acupuncture Doctor from Shandong University of TCM Chinese Medicine Practitioner

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Objective: In years, the practice of acupuncture has been widespread throughout Brazil, especially after 2006, when it was published the National Policy on Integrative and Complementary in the Unified Health System (SUS). According to the insert diagnosis of Natural Medicine and Complementary Practices in SUS and data from SINAN/SUS, it was observed that acupuncture is present in 19 states, distributed in 107 municipalities and 17 capitals. Objective: Elucidate the practice of acupuncture in SUS in Brazil. Method: This is an exploratory, descriptive and retrospective evaluation of secondary data. Data collection was through the Outpatient Information System SUS recorded between the years 2008 and 2010, obtained through the database of the Ministry of Health (DATASUS) and the National Registry of Health, both in the public domain. Results: We observed an increase in attendance of 106.96% over the period 2008 to 2010. The number of municipalities that joined the practice of acupuncture in SUS rose 64.13% in this period of two years. It also showed the highest rates in the southern and northern Brazil, compared with other regions, an increase of 1512.27% and 389.50%, respectively. Conclusion: After the increase of public policies for the integration of complementary and alternative practices we observed a significant increase in the number of visits of acupuncture in the SUS of Brazil. Thus, it is believed that at your own risk is relatively low and its promising potential, this strategy can be an alternative to the process of ‘demedicalization’ in the SUS.

Presenter bio: President of EBRAEM - Brazilian School of Chinese Medicine Acupuncture Doctor from Shandong University of TCM Chinese Medicine Practitioner

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Objective: This study aims to show the effectiveness of the gain on stretching of posterior chain, through the use of a single point(balancing point) located in the center of the forehead. Methods: The sample consisted of 40 healthy subjects of both sexes, being divided into groups A (real point) and B (SHAM). The groups were randomly selected, in a way that the subject did not know what was the Real and the SHAM group. Group A received needle insertion in the central region of the forehead, most known as the Low Back point of Balancing Acupuncture, and Group B received needle insertion in the temporal region above the point GBS, not reaching any acupuncture point. Before the needling was performed the data of stretching capacity was measured through the bank of wells, which enables a measure of the degree of stretching of the posterior chain muscles of the thigh. After data was collected it was performed the needling in a subcutaneous way 1.5 to 2.0 cm, with strong stimulus for 30 seconds, and then it was removed. Shortly after removal data was reassessed through the bank wells. Results: The results demonstrated that there was a significant difference between groups A and B, with almost every subject on group A improving its stretching capacity. Conclusion: The needling was more effective in Group A (Real balancing point), possibly because it is a point to present intimate relationship with the lumbar region.

Presenter bio: President of EBRAEM - Brazilian School of Chinese Medicine Acupuncture Doctor from Shandong University of TCM Chinese Medicine Practitioner
Objective: To investigate the possible ‘intensity-dependent’ relation and its peripheral neural mechanism existed in electro-acupuncture-modulated gastric motility. Method: The present study consists of two parts: (1) 24 adult male Sprague-Dawley rats were employed to investigate the ‘intensity-dependent’ relation of electroacupuncture (EA, including 0.5mA, 1mA, 3mA, 5mA, 7mA and 9mA) at ST36 (Zusanli) or CV12 (Zhongwan) on gastric motility. (2) Using C57BL/6 mice and two kinds of transgenic (ASIC3-/-, TRPV1-/-) mice to elucidate the peripheral neural mechanism underlying EA-modulated gastric motility. The gastric antral motor activity of rats was recorded by the intrapyloric balloon. The alterations of the amplitude, integral and frequency of gastric motility induced by the EA stimulation were compared with the background activity in waves of gastric contraction recorded before any stimulation. Results: 1. The rhythmic contractions of gastric antrum occurred at a rate of 4-6 per minute and the average amplitude was about 2-3cm H2O in both rats and mice. 2. In rats, (1) EA at ST36 increased gastric motility: Except for 0.5mA and 1mA, each EA stimulus at ST36 resulted in a markedly augmentation of the amplitude (0.5mA: 2.4±1.1%, 1mA: 7.8±2.8%, P > 0.05; 3mA: 37.9±5.8%; 5mA: 43.7±3.7%; 7mA: 52.3±4.4%; 9mA: 53.1±5.4%, P < 0.01), integral and frequency of gastric motility (0.5mA: 4.2±2.4%; 1mA: 12.7±6.0%, P > 0.05; 3mA: 47.2±3.2%; 5mA: 55.2±5.3%; 7mA: 64.9±5.6%; 9mA: 64.3±5.2%, P < 0.001). (2) The frequency of gastric contraction was increased less than 1 per minute by EA stimu at ST36, (3) EA at CV12 inhibited gastric motility: (1) each EA stimulus at CV12 resulted in a significant inhibition of the amplitude (0.5mA: -11.1±2.7%, P < 0.05; 1mA: -18.8±3.2%; 3mA: -42.0±5.5%; 5mA: -56.7±10%; 7mA: -56.3±10%; 9mA: -55.3±7.9%, P < 0.01) and integral (0.5mA: -17.0±3.2%, P < 0.01; 1mA: -34.0±2.3%; 3mA: -50.1±3.6%; 5mA: -64.4±3.2%; 7mA: -64.0±3.7%; 9mA: -63.4±2.5%, P < 0.001) of gastric motility. (2) The frequency of gastric contraction was decreased about 3 per minute by EA at CV12. 3. In mice, (1) the stimulatory effects of 1mA EA at ST36 on the amplitude (43.8±1.7% vs. 40.2±2.5%) and integral (57.2±2.3% vs. 51.9±5.6%) of gastric motility showed no significant difference between C57BL/6 and ASIC3-/- mice; whereas the inhibitory stimuli of 1mA EA at ST36 on gastric motility in C57BL/6 mice were significantly higher than those in TRPV1-/- mice (amplitude: 20.0±2.1%; integral: 34.6±3.2%, P < 0.001). (2) The depression induced by 1mA EA at CV12 on the amplitude (-40.6±3.7% vs. -35.2±1.8%) and integral (-58.7±2.3% vs. -55.5±2.3%) of gastric motility had no significant difference between C57BL/6 and ASIC3-/- mice. However, compared with C57BL/6 mice, these inhibitory effects were significantly reduced in TRPV1-/- mice (amplitude: 19.7±1.9%; integral: 29.0±3.3%, P < 0.001). (3) 1mA EA stimulation at ST36 or CV12 did not produce significant influence on the frequency of gastric contraction among three groups of mice. Conclusion: The present study reveals that ST36 and CV12 have their constant properties on regulating gastric motility, regardless of the intensities of electro-acupuncture manipulation. Furthermore, a particular quantitative relation was observed: with the increase in stimulating intensity, the modulating effect enhanced first at front and then reached a peak. In addition, peripheral primary C-fibers were more critical than A-fibers for the effective modulatory effects of EA on gastric motility. Key words: different electro-acupuncture stimuli; gastric motility; quantitative relation; transgenic mice.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 168
TITLE The acupuncture insertion in Brazilian single health system
AUTHORS Silva Filho, R; K Portelinha, M; B Alves, R
PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr Reginaldo SILVA FILHO (BRAZIL) EBRAMEC - Brazilian School of Chinese Medicine
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Introduction: Acupuncture is a method of health intervention that addresses the human being process of health and sickness in an integral and dynamic way, and might be able to be used in isolated or integrated with other therapeutic resources. Objective: This study intended to observe how the insertion of outpatient acupuncture is happening in Brazilian Unified Health System (SUS), in an exploratory and descriptive way, observing from 1999 till 2010. The dependent variables of the study were the professionals that offer the treatments; the amount of service by States and the grow of the service in Brazil. Results: In 2006 it was established the 6 professionals that could offer this treatment. In 2010, there are 22 of the 27 States that offer this treatment of acupuncture. From 1999 till 2003 it is observed a growing of 107 services of acupuncture outpatients in the country, in 2010 the number of services reached 339 places that offer this treatment by SUS. Conclusion: Reflecting on what was observed in this study, it is verified that there is a long way to run in the search for an ideal implementation of acupuncture in SUS, mainly in regard with the disparity of the distribution of the services in the country.

Presenter bio: President of EBRAMEC - Brazilian School of Chinese Medicine Acupuncture Doctor from Shandong University of TCM Chinese Medicine Practitioner

ABSTRACT NUMBER 169
TITLE Chinese medicine in Australia: the nature of practice and perspectives of practitioners and key stakeholders
AUTHORS Moore, A; Komesaroff, P; O'Brien, K; Bensoussan, A; Xu, H
PRESENTING AUTHOR Amber MOORE (AUSTRALIA)
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In 2012 the largest survey of primary Chinese medicine (CM) practitioners in Australia since 1996, to investigate the clinical practice features and professional structures of CM in Australia, was undertaken. This is particularly significant given the recent transition to a national regulatory framework for CM. Results (n = 655, response rate 42%) demonstrate that the current practice of CM in Australia is made up of a diverse range of practitioners, practice styles and values. Findings reveal that primary CM practitioners work in a number of settings using a variety of CM modalities, with nearly 2/3 practising within sole practices (60%), 42% practising predominantly acupuncture, and 58% a combination of acupuncture and Chinese herbal medicine. Participants reported ‘frequently’ or ‘always’ engaging in behaviours characteristic of a health professional, including: patient reception practices, providing detailed prescriptions, engaging in ongoing professional development, and reporting adverse events. CM practitioners consider both findings from evidence based medicine research and classical CM theory and practice to be important. Key themes arising from the interviews with practitioners and key stakeholders (n = 30), demonstrate a variety of perspectives on issues including education; clinical practice features; continuing professional development; and the benefits and limitations of national registration. The results indicate the Australian Chinese medical workforce to be engaged within several complex structural forces, including small business constraints, increasing interaction with other healthcare providers, and regulatory requirements. Despite these influences, CM practitioners report engaging in a high level of professional behaviours, providing further support for the increased integration of CM into the Australian healthcare system.

Presenter bio: Amber Moore is a PhD Student in School of Medicine at Monash University, and has a variety of research experience across Australian universities. Her teaching experience includes Endeavour College and Monash University. She has a Bachelor of Chinese Medicine (Acupuncture and Herbs) with Honours from Victoria University, and a Bachelor of Arts (Psychology and Philosophy) with Honours in Philosophy, from the University of Adelaide. Amber practices at the beautiful Three Lanterns clinic in Williamstown, Victoria.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 170
TITLE Brett (incomplete SCI case study)
AUTHOR Tai, D
PRESENTING AUTHOR David TAI (AUSTRALIA)
EMAIL davidtaii33@gmail.com

SCI in Chinese Medicine is defined as a ‘Wei’ syndrome is characterised by flaccility or atrophy of the limbs with motor impairment. (P 477- 480 Chinese Acupuncture and Moxibustion Foreign Languages Press Beijing 2003). Brett was diving off the rocks three meters into the water caused: incomplete quadriplegia a CS/5 fracture dislocated (bifacetial) and head injury post-traumatic amnesia with duration of 11 days. Brett had Surgery: CS/6 stabilisation and fusion (anterior and posterior) he sustained lacerations of the left thumb and spasticity in his lower limbs. One year after hospital management Brett is able to stand straight but cannot mobile his leg because of the right leg spasm. The hospital record: The deficit that he has in the upper and lower limbs is permanent. For longer distances he is going to need a powered wheelchair and will also need a manual wheelchair to manoeuvre in to the car. Acu treatment: 1. When Brett first attends to acupuncture clinic, he can stand straight but unable mobile his leg because of right leg spasm. 2. After two sections acupuncture treatment he can use walking frame walk in to the clinic—about 10 meters. 3. After three months Acu treatment he can walk with crutches. Brett does not do strenuous exercises to avoid not jet recovery nerve tissues innervated to the muscles causing inflammation. 4. One year after acupuncture treatment Brett is able walk out of wheelchair and uses his left hand sign the signature he is happy.

Presenter bio: In 1960, David Tai graduated from Beijing University Medical College (New name Beijing Medical University). In 1976, Tai settled in Australia. The most interesting part of his work is his treatment of Spinal Cord Injury. In 1979, Tai successfully treated a paraplegic patient, enabling him to move out of his wheelchair and walk with crutches. Tai continues treating SCI patients, including complete and incomplete quadriplegia, and paraplegia. More than 30 patients are now out of their wheelchairs.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 171

TITLE Study on inclination of annotation and feature of discourse: about circulation of blood an qi from zhang zhi cong's annotations 注释立场与话语特色之研究：以注释“血气之生始出”为中心

AUTHOR Yang, F.

PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr. YANG Feng (杨峰博士) (CHINA)

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Objective: Investigate Zhang zhi cong's understandings on theory of blood and qi which reflect different comprehensions of theory of Jingluo and manifest the importance of inclination of annotation in research on classic. Method: Analysis on literature; Theoretical analysis. Results: Zhang zhi cong's understandings on theory of blood and qi are close with comprehensions of theory of Jingluo which becomes important and basic inclination of his annotations through the whole texts. Conclusion: Inclination of annotation and feature of discourse are a neglected but valuable research perspective which is meaningful for research on the relationship of annotation of classic and transmission of theory of acupuncture and moxibustion. Key words: Theory of acupuncture and moxibustion; Niei; Jingluo

ABSTRACT NUMBER 172

TITLE Usefulness of health acupuncture in geriatric medical care

AUTHORS Mori, K (1); Yano, T (2); Takagi, K (3); Deng LY (4)

PRESENTING AUTHOR Kazu MORI (JAPAN)

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Objectives: Acupuncture, one of the oriental therapies that includes zhen, qigong, and yoga, is effective against various symptoms seen under stress, such as physical and excessive mental tension, unidentified clinical syndrome and chronic pain. Thus, we selected the elderly and patients with chronic diseases who need a health preservation regimen and attempted to evaluate the usefulness of health acupuncture in the framework of control shen (the spirit) and fu zheng (activating body resistance), which are especially valued in the classics of traditional Chinese medicine. Methods: The subjects were 68 elderly people, 60 years and over. The chief health complaints of the patients included lumbar, knee pain, stiffness in a shoulder, and feeling cold. All subjects were given health-preserving acupuncture therapy and the effectiveness of the treatment was evaluated using OQL questionnaires, activities of daily living (ADL), immunological examinations, and Positron CT (PET) scans. Acupuncture therapy was applied through the combination of systemic control and local treatment. Results: 1) After therapy, lower back and knee pain were reduced. ADL and QOL improved. 2) Immunological parameters, such as the cellular ratio of OKT3+/OKT4+ in peripheral T lymphocyte subsets, PHA, Con-A, and PWN showed a statistically significant increase after acupuncture treatment. 3) Comfortable acupuncture stimulation improved imbalanced regional cerebral blood flow (CBF), activated the A10 nerve distribution area, and controlled finger (hand) tremors associated with Parkinson’s disease. Conclusion: Health acupuncture is considered to be a useful supportive measure to reduce physical and excessive mental tension and improve QOL in the elderly and patients with chronic disease as well as to promote long, healthy lives and bedridden conditions in the elderly.

Presenter bio: Kazu Mori is Director General of the International Institute for Systematizing TCM Theories. Additionally, he is a Professor Emeritus at Liaoning College of Traditional Chinese Medicine, an advisor of the China Association of Traditional Chinese Medicine, all in China. He is also an advisor for the Japan Society for Dentistry Oriental Medicine, the Japan Holistic Medical Society, and the Chinese Acupuncture Institute, San Francisco.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 173

TITLE Treatment of emotional illnesses with some special acupoints

AUTHOR Ma, BY

PRESENTING AUTHOR Prof Bo-Ying Ma (UNITED KINGDOM)

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Emotional illnesses such as depression, anxiety, stress, panic attacks have become common diseases now and the treatment is quite difficult in clinics of either Chinese medicine or western medicine. The author discovered some acupoints in 1997 for those patients and has achieved very effective results since then. Not only himself but also most TCM practitioners and acupuncturists who had listened to his lectures reported success when feeding back their treatment experiences. This paper would like to introduce these points and needling skills, both of which are a little different from tradition.

Presenter bio: Professor Dr. Bo-Ying Ma is the Chairman of FTCMP and an expert of Chinese and Western medicine. He is professor at many universities in China and overseas as well as at Kingston University, a Life Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine and co-founder of Dr. Joseph Needham (1900-1995) for the volume of TCM in Science and Civilisation in China. He is skilled in the treatment of difficult cases, researching medicine and medical history and has published more than 10 books and 300 articles: the new 2 volume book A History of Medicine in Chinese Culture was published in 2010.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 174
TITLE Bleed the vein or puncture the point: a consideration of the proposed nexus between phlebotomy and acupuncture
AUTHOR Cochran, W
PRESENTING AUTHOR Warren COCHRAN (AUSTRALIA)
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As an early medical technique acupuncture has a long history of therapeutic employment. However, few practitioners and even less of the patients who receive the benefits of this ancient health care system, will be aware of both its antiquity and early origins. How old is acupuncture and how and when did it arise? What were its therapeutic precursors and epistemological antecedents? In this paper I will address both these issues, suggesting that acupuncture arose from the therapeutic technique of phlebotomy or exsanguination, which is the medical intervention to release blood to effect a cure in the patient’s condition when the disorder is purported to be due to a surfeit of blood. In ancient times, both the early Chinese physicians as well as the ancient Greek medical practitioners used bloodletting to cure their febrile patients. It is interesting to note that the Greek medical literatus Claudii Galeni Pergamei (known as Galen), in his seminal work Galen de Curandi Ratione per Venae Sectionem, set out his thoughts on letting blood to cure patients. So too, at the same time, did the early Chinese physicians bleed their patients to effect a cure. So why did venesection fall out of favour in Han China? It continued as a preferred medical technique in Western medicine for some sixteen centuries after the death of both Galen and his Chinese medical contemporary Zhang Zhong Jing, author of the Shang Han Lun. In the presentation all of these issues will be considered.

Presenter bio: Warren Cochran is a Lecturer in the College of TCM, Faculty of Science, University of Technology, Sydney. He has a Masters Degree in Medical Humanities (Merit) from the University of Sydney. For more than nineteen years, he has taught Chinese medical history and Chinese herbal medicine (Materia Medica). As a registered acupuncturist and medical herbalist/dispenser, he continues working on a weekly basis in the UTS CHM Clinic, as well as writing a number of published papers pertaining to Chinese medical history.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 175
TITLE The efficacy of acupuncture in treatment of functional nausea, bloating and abdominal pain in patients on the characteristics of the electrogastrogram (EGG)
AUTHORS Xu, LH; Ouyang, A
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Acupuncture has been used for centuries for gastrointestinal complaints including nausea and abdominal pain. Although its effects on gastric myoelectric activity are unknown. The aim of this study was to examine the effect of acupuncture on symptoms of nausea (N), abdominal pain (AP) and bloating (B) and on the characteristics of the electrogastrogram (EGG). Methods: 22 patients (f = 19, m = 3) aged 17–66 years, 44.14 ± 2.74, who had symptoms refractory to conventional treatment and with normal or abnormal gastric emptying studies were studied. Symptoms of N, AP and B were scored on a visual analogue scale (VAS) with 0 for no symptoms and 100 for severe. All patients completed a VAS for symptoms on entry in the study. Fifteen minutes of baseline EGG were recorded and, at the first study, patients drank water until full. Acupuncture needles were inserted into points P6, SP4 bilaterally and DU 20 for 30 minutes. The EGG was recorded for the entire study and the patient completed the VAS for symptoms at the end of the study. Patients returned for one or two additional treatments with at least two weeks interval between treatments. Water load was not performed at the second or third visits. EGG was analysed to record the percent of power represented in the frequency ranges of 1–2.5 cm, 2.5–3.7 cm, 3.7–10 cm and 10–15 cm at baseline and during acupuncture at each treatment. Data was combined from the three studies (n = 22). Scores before and after acupuncture treatment were compared by ANOVA and t-test. Results: Acupuncture significantly decreased the severity of nausea, abdominal pain and bloating, and increased the percent power in the normal 3 cm range in the recorded EGG. Conclusions: In this study, acupuncture treatment improves symptoms of nausea, abdominal pain and bloating in subjects with these symptoms of unexplained aetiology. In addition, treatment is associated with an increase in power of the EGG at three cycles per minute. Further studies are needed to determine if the change in gastric myoelectric activity can account for the symptomatic improvement. Acupuncture appears promising as a treatment option in patients.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 176
TITLE Preliminary findings of an evaluation of the effectiveness of laser acupuncture on osteo arthritic knee (OAK) pain: a randomised, double blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial
AUTHORS Rees, ML; Rai, T; Meier, P
PRESENTING AUTHOR Meikin Li REES (AUSTRALIA)
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Background: Worldwide, osteo-arthritis (OA) is the major cause of musculoskeletal pain and mobility disability in elderly people. Osteo Arthritis Research Society International (OARSI) lists acupuncture among 35 evidence-based consensus recommendations for the management of OA of the knee or hip. Objective: The objective of this randomised, double blind, placebo-controlled trial is to evaluate the effectiveness of laser acupuncture on osteoarthrits knee (OAK) pain. The study integrates traditional acupuncture philosophy, treatment principles and techniques with modern laser technology. A literature review suggests laser-related OA research has focused primarily on the general condition rather than OAK pain. Little published research is available on laser acupuncture for OAK. Previous OAK research did not use a design that accounts for the TCM model, although 9 out of 10 OAK studies produced positive
findings. Methods: 40 participants have been recruited and screened against inclusion/exclusion criteria and randomised into 2 groups - intervention and placebo. Intervention or placebo is being administered 3 times per week for 4 weeks (12 treatments). Outcome measures are being administered before and after the 12 treatments, with 1 month and 2 months follow-up. Results are being tested for statistical significance using an ANOVA and T tests. This study is differentiating itself from earlier studies by using TCM-specific inclusion criteria in addition to the Kellgren-Lawrence scale. Preliminary results: 40 participants have taken part in this study, the first of its type in Australia. Whatever the study outcome, new knowledge will be developed within the field of laser acupuncture where currently very little information has been published.

Presenter bio: Meikin Li Rees has been integrating laser acupuncture with needle acupuncture and Traditional Chinese Medicine in her Sydney practice for more than 25 years. She is currently undertaking PhD research studies at the University of Technology, Sydney. Dr Peter Meier PhD and Dr Tapan Rai PhD are academics at the University of Technology, Sydney.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 177
TITLE Analgesic effect of acupuncture and moxibustion treatment using Japanese-style minimal acupuncture in a palliative care ward
AUTHORS Shinohara, S; Yokonishi, N; Watsuji, T; Saioh, M
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Objective: The analgesic effect of acupuncture is gradually becoming clarified. We herein investigated the analgesic effect on cancer pain of acupuncture and moxibustion treatment based primarily on Japanese-style minimal acupuncture. Methods: Subjects were 50 patients (35 men, 15 women) who had 74 symptoms, among patients admitted to the palliative care ward of an undisclosed hospital between July 2010 and November 2012, who provided informed consent to participate in the present study following an explanation from their primary physician. Acupuncture was performed using a short needle (length, 15 mm; diameter, 0.12 mm; Seinn Corporation) on peripheral trigger points on the meridian flow near the sites of pain with additional treatments for qi stagnation, damp phlegm and blood stasis, etc., as appropriate. Results and Discussion: The outcomes immediately following acupuncture and moxibustion treatment were complete response in 28 patients (37.8%), partial response in 17 patients (23.0%), slight response in 16 patients (21.6%), and no response in 3 patients (4.1%); the response was unclear in 10 patients (13.5%). The intervention was considered to have been effective for a total of 60.8% of patients. Only one adverse event was reported, specifically a case of malaise following treatment that was mild and disappeared with bed rest. The very low rate of adverse events (1.4%) and the low severity of the one event observed indicated that the present treatment is very safe. Conclusion: Use of acupuncture and moxibustion treatment was found to be effective for 60.8% of patients in the palliative care ward. Acupuncture and moxibustion may therefore be an effective treatment approach in palliative care.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 178
TITLE New angle and new cognition - Try to discussion on the characteristics of annotations on acupuncture and moxibustion theory in the background when Chinese and Western medicines meted 新背景下的新认识——论中西医交汇背景下针灸理论的特点
AUTHOR Li, SY
PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr Li Suyun 李善云博士 (CHINA)
China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences 中国中医科学院针灸所
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Objective: Study on new characteristics and new trends of the Chinese medical doctors' annotations on acupuncture and moxibustion theory when Chinese and Western medicines meted in the period from Qing dynasty to the Republic of China. Method: Adopt follow methods: medical literature, historiography, comparative study, etc. to investigate typical doctors and works' perspectives and contents about acupuncture and moxibustion theory in this time. Results: The study has found that in annotation contents western medical knowledge, for example, anatomy concepts, blood circulation and nerve physiology were quoted in annotation methods, demonstration, dissecting, science experiment research, comparing Chinese medicine to Western medicine, etc were adopted. Conclusion: On the particular angle of view when Chinese and Western medicines meted, the contents and methods of annotation on acupuncture and moxibustion theory both brought about great changes. Key words: Acupuncture and moxibustion theory; Chinese medicine and western medicine meted; annotation

目的：探讨清代至民国中西医医学交汇时期，西医影响后中医医家诠释针灸理论有别于传统方式的特新特点和新趋势。方法：运用医史文献、史学、比较研究等方法，考察这一时期西医影响的代表性医家医著中针灸理论认识的新观点与新内容。结果：研究显示，在注解内容上，西医解剖观念、血液循环和神经生理等西医原理被引入；在诠释方法上，西医实证、解剖、科学研究，中西医比较等方法被采纳。结论：在中西医医学交汇的特殊情下，对针灸理论的诠释内容与方法较传统形态发生了显著变化。
Within Chinese medicine the Heart has long been known as the chief organ and is even sometimes referred to as the Emperor. Although this is the case, it states in the Taishang Laojun Neiqinguanjing (Classic of Inner Contemplation) translated by Michail Ikeresi that in relation to the Heart 'Lao Jun said: all its contents must be wiped out'. The most important or most troubling faculty of the Heart is its self-pleasing hunt for joy and this is usually achieved through a ferocious ability for desire. The Heart is a Fire organ and Fire flares up. If humans are overstimulated, now by the new technologies and over think without taking time to conduct daily meditation, the Heart Fire that is generated will flare up and burn the KD's Sea of Marrow. When the Sea of Marrow is disturbed, the KD is disturbed and this is how desire and Heart Fire can steal Essence from the KD. Almost all of my patients over the last ten years would benefit from practicing stillness/emptiness through daily meditation. All people need to drain Heart Fire and sublimate it in the KD Water. This is what is meant by Lao Jun in saying that the Heart's 'contents must be wiped out'.

Presenter bio: Paul Joyce holds two degrees from RMIT University being Bachelor of Applied Science in both Human Biology and Chinese Medicine. Paul began teaching in China before returning to Australia to work for ten years in two Schools at the University of Western Sydney being the School of Health and Science and the School of Medicine. Paul now works as Senior Lecturer in Chinese Medicine at Endeavour College of Natural Health in Sydney, Australia.

Objective: Because traditional concepts of TCM have multiple meanings resulting in the ambiguity of understanding, which restricts the construction and expression of acupuncture knowledge systems. To facilitate the exchange of ancient and modern knowledge, we designed to build a semantic network of traditional acupuncture knowledge. Method: We use the seven-step method to build traditional acupuncture ontology which could be represented in the form of semantic network. Results: The knowledge system of traditional acupuncture could be re-organization and interpreted by semantic network built on the basis of conceptual terms. Acupuncture ontology is divided into eight categories, acupuncture and moxibustion, Body Constituents and Orificces of Sense Organ, treatment, diseases, meridians, blood and body fluids, acupoints, acupuncture appliances, included 939 terms and 16 semantic relations. Conclusion: In this study, we achieved re-organization and representation of knowledge of traditional acupuncture with the method of combining literature research and semantic network research, which making for managing and utilizing the knowledge and contributing to the acupuncture comprehensive search of the literature, database construction and optimizing Traditional Chinese Medicine language system. Key words: Traditional acupuncture knowledge; semantic network

Objective: Introduce the Complementary Acupoints. The Complementary Acupoints, as a kind of theory of acupoints combinations, put forward according to the law of the meridians of the body surface, and the close relationship between the acupoints and the meridians, and based on the Traditional Chinese Medicine theory of Yin and Yang, the meridian and zangfu theory, combined with own experience. Its acupoints combinations is simple, unique, and curative effect affirmation. Less acupoints involved and the treatment shows highly effect Method: We put forward 'Complementary Acupoints' based on the following problems. The complementary acupoints refer to the acupoints that they are situation on the corresponding medial and lateral sides of the limbs or in the front and back parts of the body trunk, and adjusting the balance of Yin and Yang playing a synergistic effect. As for a pair of corresponding points, one is
situated at the pathway of the yin channel and the other is situated at the pathway of the yang channel. They are yin and yang correspondences, or exterior-interior correspondence in the upper and part of lower limbs. Results: As a point in the yin and yang meridian, in the location of acupoints, understanding one meaning knowing two. In operation, point-to-point puncture (inserting one needle on every one side point) or joined needling two points (inserting one needle the relative another point the qi arrival of two complementary acupoints is created. Conclusion: The Complementary Acupoints widely used in the internal diseases and surgery, diseases of gynecology and pediatrics. Especially in treatment of motor system diseases, heart diseases. Key words: The Complementary Acupoints; acupoints combinations; teaching; effect; acupuncture and moxibustion

目的：介绍“相对穴”，根据经络循行规律、经脉与脏腑的密切关系，依据中医理论，辨证论治，阴阳学说，在把握古代和现代文献的基础上，结合自身经验总结出一种配穴理论。配穴独特，简便，临床疗效肯定。方法：基于临床和教学问题，提出“相对穴”。相对穴是指四肢内外侧或躯干前后方相配对，调整脏腑和经脉功能协同增效作用的配穴方法。如内关与外关，阳陵泉与阴陵泉、涌泉与三阴交等，一个在内侧，一个在外侧。两个在上肢或下肢左右对称的关系。结果：相对穴易于操作，形成科研，转化教学。“相对穴”，阴阳一致穴；定取验穴，“知一应二”；操作简便，“一推一针”（对刺）或“一针一穴”（单刺）。结论：相对穴为教学提供方便；临床广泛适用于内、外、妇、儿等各科疾病，对运动系统疾病，心脑疾病等疗效独特。取穴少，疗效好！关键词：相对穴，配穴，教学，疗效，针灸

ABSTRACT NUMBER 184
TITLE Chinese herbs for the treatment of prediabetes
AUTHOR Grant, S
PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr Suzanne GRANT (AUSTRALIA)
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General description: Around 308 million people worldwide are estimated to have impaired glucose tolerance (IGT); many will develop diabetes within a decade of initial diagnosis. Chinese herbal medicines have long been used for the treatment of IGT and diabetes with an increasing number of clinical trials. In order to best reflect clinical practice, TCM diagnostic principles should be incorporated into any clinical trial of Chinese herbal medicine. Herbal formulas are then selected and administered according to these principles. Method: The objective of this review was to examine the literature to: 1. identify the prevalence and type of TCM diagnosis. 2. identify individual herbs that are prevalent in trials of Chinese herbal medicine for IGT. We searched: the Cochrane Library, PubMed, EMBASE, AMED, a range of Chinese language databases, SIGLE and databases of ongoing trials were searched. Results and Discussion: The search retrieved 812 records, 83 full papers were identified for further examination. Thirty-six randomised controlled trials (RCTs) met the inclusion criteria. Commonly used individual herbs included Huang qi, Fu ling, Shan yao and Huang lian. We found little attention paid to TCM differential diagnosis in clinical trials. Only six of the 36 RCTs conducted a differential diagnosis to enrol people diagnosed with a specific pattern of disharmony. The most commonly encountered clinical trial design was the use of a standard herbal formula, coupled with a loose treatment principle, administered to a cohort of people with IGT without any pattern discrimination.

Presenter bio: Suzanne is a Post-Doctoral Research Fellow at the University of Western Sydney in Australia. She has conducted research on Chinese herbal medicine and diabetes, use of complementary medicine (CM) in cardiovascular disease, and cost effectiveness of CM. Suzanne has been in clinical practice as a Chinese medicine herbalist and acupuncturist for over 10 years. She is currently conducting research in integrative health care.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 185
TITLE Xuan yuan auricular acupuncture: target weight loss
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Clinical observation indicates that most overweight patients have extra fat unevenly deposit in the body. The pathogenic mechanism is in fact internal Zang-Fu and Jingxue unbalance, causing dampness and phlegm deposit at the weak spots. Xuan yuan auricular acupuncture differentiation model involving three decades research and clinical database. Its systematic analysis by twelve auricular channels, fifteen auricular collaterals, twelve auricular musculature and nine extraordinary auricular channels provide more precise differentiation for target weight loss. The author introduces effective auricular points for seven types of obesity: 1. bumpy neck 2. big belly 3. fat hip and thigh 4. fat upper arms 5. fat legs 6. Fat underarm and side 7. swelling lower abdomen (with diagrams).

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Presenter bio: Dr. YiFang Tian TCM M.D on Chengdu univ. of TCM, China; M.Sc on Science univ. of Guelph, Canada; author; 2013 adviser on academic (CMAAC)
ABSTRACT NUMBER 186
TITLE Influence of acupuncture on sleep disorders and anxiety in patients with heroin dependence —针灸对海洛因依赖者睡眠障碍和焦虑情绪的影响
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PRESENTING AUTHOR Prof SONG Xiaoge 宋小娥教授 (CHINA)
Anhui University of Traditional Chinese Medicine 安徽中医药大学
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Objective: To observe the influence of acupuncture on sleep disorders and anxiety in patients with heroin dependence. Method: Sixty-two male patients with heroin dependence were divided into two groups by random number table. Thirty-five cases in the acupuncture group were treated by puncturing Baihui (GV 20), Neiguan (PC 6), and Shenmen (HT 7) and moxibustion at Zusanli (ST 36). Twenty-seven cases in the control group did not receive any therapeutic measures. The therapeutic effects were summarized after observation of 8 weeks. Results: After treatment, the global scores and standard scores of anxiety declined in comparison with those before the treatment in both groups, but there was statistical difference only in the acupuncture group (P < 0.05). There were no statistical differences in the global score and the standard score of anxiety between the two groups, but the standard scores in the acupuncture group reached the normal level. After treatment, only the sleep latency was obviously improved in the control group (P < 0.05). The syndromes of sleep disorder were improved noticeably in the acupuncture group (P < 0.05), and the actual sleep time was improved better than those in the control group (P < 0.05), and PSQI global scores decreased below the normal level. Conclusion: Acupuncture has the effects to improve sleep disorders and anxious emotion in the patients with heroin dependence. Key words: Acupuncture-moxibustion Therapy; Heroin Dependence; Sleep Disorders; Anxiety; Substance Withdrawal Syndrome

目的：观察针灸对海洛因依赖者睡眠障碍和焦虑情绪的影响。方法：将62例海洛因依赖者随机分为两组，针灸组35例，采用百会（GV 20）、内关（PC 6）和神门（HT 7）穴及足三里（ST 36）穴进行针刺和艾灸；对照组27例，不接受任何治疗措施。结果：治疗后8周，两组焦虑自评量表（Self-Rating Anxiety Scale, SAS）和匹兹堡睡眠质量问卷（Pittsburgh Sleep Quality index, PSQI）均有明显下降，且针灸组与治疗前有统计学差异（P < 0.05）；两组焦虑总分及标准分均低于正常范围，针灸组下降达到正常水平。结论：针灸对海洛因依赖者睡眠障碍、焦虑情绪有改善作用。

ABSTRACT NUMBER 187
TITLE Sham control methods used in ear-acupressure RCTs: a systematic review
AUTHORS Zhang, C; Yang, A; Zhang, A; May, B; Xue, C
PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr Claire Shuqin ZHANG (AUSTRALIA)
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Ear-acupressure/ear-acupressure (EAP) has been used for a range of health conditions with numerous randomised controlled trials (RCTs) investigating its efficacy and safety. However, the design of sham interventions in these RCTs varied greatly. This study systematically reviewed existing RCTs using sham EAP as a control intervention following the methods specified in the Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions 5.1.0 and investigated the types and differences of sham interventions. Four electronic English databases (The Cochrane Library, PubMed, EMBASE, CINAHL) and two Chinese databases (CQVIP, CNKI) were searched and 55 published RCTs comparing real and sham EAP for any clinical condition were identified. Characteristics of participants, real and sham interventions and outcomes were extracted using a pre-defined form. Among the 55 RCTs, twenty-five studies chose same treatment on non-specific ear acupuncture as the sham method; seven studies used same treatment on non-acupoints on the ear; nine studies selected placebo needles or placebo ear-acupressure on the same ear acupoints; ten studies employed pseudo intervention; and five studies combined two or above methods to be the sham control. Other factors of treatment such as number of points, treatment duration and frequency also varied greatly. Risk of bias assessment suggests that 21 RCTs were ‘high risk’ in terms of participants blinding, and 45 RCTs were ‘high risk’ in terms of personnel blinding. No relationship was found between the sham types and efficacy outcomes, dropout rate or reliability, raising questions about the importance of designing sham EAP controls which mimic the true treatment.

Presenter info: Dr. Claire Shuqin Zhang obtained her PhD by research degree from, and currently is a research fellow in Discipline of Chinese Medicine, RMIT University, Australia. Her research expertise is evidence-based medicine research in Chinese medicine area. Dr. Zhang previously was a clinician in Beijing Hospital of Chinese Medicine, China.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 188

TITLE The role of vagus nerve in the regulation of the gastric motility by Weishu (RN12) and Zhongwan (BL21) stimulation

AUTHOR Shen, GM

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Objective: The purpose of this study was to explore the vagus involvement in the regulation of gastric motility by RN12 and BL21 electroacupuncture (EA) stimulation. Method: Rats were randomly divided into the following groups: MOD group (moderate gastric distension), RN12 + BL21 group (EA at RN12 plus BL21), vagotomy group (cutting of the bilateral subdiaphragmatic vagus), vagotomy + EA group (cutting vagus + EA at RN12 plus BL21). We used a self-made balloon to monitor intragastric pressure (IGP), and employing the techniques of peripheral nerve transaction to cut vagus nerve. Results: We found that the IGP were significantly elevated in the RN12 + BL21 groups, the effect of EA on gastric motility was completely abolished by vagotomy, and the decreased IGP induced by vagotomy was not restored by EA at RN12 + BL21. Conclusion: Our findings suggest that gastric motility regulation of gastri Shu- and Mu-acupoints, and the vagus nerve plays an important role in the regulation of gastric motility by EA at gastric Shu- and Mu-Points. Key words: RN12 and BL21; Gastric motility; Vagus.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 189

TITLE Capsaicin sensitive receptor involved in flare reaction induced by acupuncture and moxibustion

AUTHORS Okada, K; Kanda, K; Kawakita, K

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Objective: Increments of local blood flow and vasodilatation induced by acupuncture and moxibustion have been well known as axon reflex of unmyelinated afferent fiber receptors. In this study, effects of repetitive application of capsaicin on flare reaction induced by acupuncture and moxibustion were examined. Methodology: Thirteen healthy volunteers (6 males, 7 females) with informed consent were used. Capsaicin (0.1%) was applied with filter paper (20 X 20mm) repetitively (6h, 3days) to the forearm skin and induced desensitization. Then, mechanical and heat pain threshold were measured. Flare reactions that induced by acupuncture (needle diameter: 0.25mm) and moxibustion (stick-on moxibustion type) were measured by using Laser Doppler Flowmeter. Results: In the desensitized area, heat pain threshold significantly increased 45.1 to 49.4 degree, but mechanical pain threshold did not change. The flare reaction induced by moxibustion was reduced, but slightly remained after capsaicin desensitization. On the other hand, acupuncture provoked flare reaction was completely disappeared after capsaicin desensitization. Conclusion: These results indicate that capsaicin sensitive receptor such as TRPV1 was the main ion channel in the peripheral mechanism of flare reaction induced acupuncture and moxibustion. Especially, flare reaction induced by acupuncture was completely disappeared by capsaicin desensitization although mechanical pain threshold did not change. This fact strongly suggest that acupuncture mediated flare reaction was not induced by direct mechanical stimui but by other mechanism such as chemical activation by inflammatory mediator released from damaged cell by acupuncture.

Presenter bio: Professor of Physiology, Meiji University of Integrative Medicine
ABSTRACT NUMBER 190

TITLE Acupuncture for treating sleep disturbance associated tinnitus

AUTHORS Chiu, H; Hu, W; Hung, I; Hwang, C; Kuo, C

PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr Hsienshuei Elley CHIU (TAIWAN)
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Objective: The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of acupuncture as a treatment for tinnitus, and the improvement of tinnitus-associated sleep disturbances after acupuncture. Subjects and Methods: This study was conducted at the TCM Department at Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital in Taiwan. Patients who reported tinnitus as their primary complaint during their first visit were included in this study. Patients received acupuncture regardless of the medication they took. Only a single unilateral acupuncture point, (Ting-gong, SI19) was chosen. Questionnaires including Tinnitus Handicap Inventory (THI) and Tinnitus Severity Index (TSI) were used to measure treatment effects. We collected available pure-tone audiometry (PTA) data. During the treatment period, any use of remedy and Chinese herbal medicines were recorded. Ten patients from otolaryngology department who received only conventional western medication were collected as control group. Results: Sixty-one patients with tinnitus all underwent acupuncture therapy. Patients received acupuncture sessions at an average of 5.27 times. Thirty-nine patients completed this study. From the baseline to the end of the treatment, there was a significant THI score reduction. Between 41 to 60 year-old age, the score reduction was more consistent. Acupuncture improved the sleep quality of those patients, too. No adverse reaction or complication was encountered in association with the acupuncture procedure. Conclusion: We observed that acupuncture might improve the sleep disturbance associated tinnitus. No hearing acuity improvement was observed in our study. Future research is needed to elucidate whether acupuncture can contribute to the symptoms relief of patients with tinnitus. Keywords: tinnitus, acupuncture, sleep disturbance, THI, TSI, Ting-gong

Presenter bio: Education 1996 Bachelor Graduated of Chinese Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan. 2006 to present Ph.D. program in Graduate Institute of Biomedical Engineering, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan. Board Certification TCM Physician License, Physician License, Clinical Neurology Working Experience 2011 to present Assist Prof of Department of TCM, Chung Gung University, Taiwan. Specialties Clinical neurology, integrated medicine, Traditional Chinese medicine, Acupuncture and Chinese Traumatology and Orthopedics

ABSTRACT NUMBER 192

TITLE Clinical observation on genuine halitosis 45 treated by acupuncture and moxibustion therapy 临床观察治疗45例真性口臭

AUTHOR Chen, YQ

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Objective: Observation on clinical effects of acupuncture and moxibustion in treating genuine halitosis. Method: In accordance with the case-inclusion criteria and exclusion criteria selected 45 patients with genuine halitosis, selected main point: Sp10, Pc7, Shigu, and based on syndrome differentiation selecting points with acupuncture and moxibustion treatment of statistical effect after 4 treatments. Results: In 45 patients with 6 exceptions, are received within 4 treatments work, which cured 15 cases, effective 24 cases, invalid in 6 cases, total effective rate 86.7%. Conclusion: The therapeutic effect of acupuncture and moxibustion treat genuine halitosis satisfaction that merits promotion. Key words: genuine halitosis; acupuncture; differentiation points

目的：观察针灸治疗真性口臭的临床效果。方法：按病例纳入标准和排除标准选取45例真性口臭患者，共用穴位：百会、合谷、内关、足三里，根据辨证分型选取相应穴位针灸治疗4个疗程后统计疗效。结果：45例患者中除6例外，均在4个疗程内获效，其中治愈15例，有效24例，无效6例，总有效率86.7%。结论：本针灸治疗真性口臭方法疗效满意，值得推广。

ABSTRACT NUMBER 193

TITLE Factors influencing the efficacy of summer acupuncture application treatment on allergic rhinitis: a retrospective study “冬病夏治”穴位贴敷疗法对治疗变异性鼻炎的回瞑性疗效评价及影响因素分析

AUTHOR Peng, J

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Objective: Allergic Rhinitis (AR) is a common health problem. Summer Acupoint Application Treatment (SAAT) is reported to effectively treat and prevent AR from seasonal onset. In the present study, we aimed to evaluate its effects, especially on the course of AR, through a retrospective study. Method: A cross-sectional multicenter study was performed based on patients treated between 2008 and 2009 in 13 clinical centers in China. A total of 1058 outpatients aged ≥ 2 years with documented AR and ≥ 1 year SAAT were eligible for enrollment. A Case Report Form (CRF) was completed by both patient and doctor. The CRF was designed to collect data on the patient's history of SAAT, AR condition, and self-reported health condition. The outcomes (dependent variables) were incidence and intensity of AR and concomitant medications used. Data were analyzed with Ordinal Logistic Regression (OLR). Results: Treatment course and seasonal pattern of AR were related to all dependent variables positively. After controlling for sample bias and confounding factors, the findings suggested that a 3-year treatment course had better efficacy (OR/ incidence of AR: 2.57, 95% CI: 1.76–3.76; OR/intensity of AR: 2.17, 95% CI: 1.50–3.17; OR/ concomitant
medications: 2.20, 95% CI: 1.50-3.23) compared with a 2-year or less treatment course. Conclusion: The results showed that: (1) the length of treatment course was positively associated with the efficacy of SAAT (the longer the treatment course, the better the efficacy); and (2) SAAT was more efficacious in treating seasonal AR than non-seasonal AR. Keywords: Summer acupoint application treatment; Allergic rhinitis; Cross section; Chinese Medicine

目的：“冬病夏治”穴位敷贴法被认为可以在一定程度上减轻变应性鼻炎的症，甚至起到治疗效果，目前尚缺乏循证医学证据。本研究拟通过对有1年以上穴位贴敷史的变应性鼻炎患者进行贴敷情况、临床疗效演变情况、程度及伴随药物情况变化的回顾性调查，分析贴敷疗效与贴敷疗程及其他影响因素之间的关系，以为进一步的临床研究提供依据及思路。方法：于2008年的夏季三伏天，在全国13家分中心选取符合变应性鼻炎诊断标准、1年以上穴位贴敷史且知情同意者纳入试验。采用现场问卷方式进行回顾性流行病学调查，所涉及的调查项目包括疗效、症状、鼻炎、鼻塞、胸闷、咳嗽（由医师评价）、疗效等级及伴随药物情况变化。年龄、性别、患者年龄、疾病持续时间等影响因素。结果：结果分析纳入1058例患者。数据统计结果显示，在所有影响因素中，贴敷疗程、频度、贴敷程度及贴敷的季节性与疗效好疗效之间存在相关性。其中贴敷疗程（疗效频率OR: 1.21; 95%CI: 1.12-1.33; 发作频度OR: 1.19; 95%CI: 1.10-1.30; 伴随用药OR: 1.18; 95%CI: 1.97-1.32; 发作频度OR: 1.66, 95%CI: 1.29-2.14; 发作程度OR: 1.75, 95%CI: 1.36-2.26; 伴随用药OR: 1.59, 95%CI: 1.23-2.05; 变应性鼻炎症状相关）均与疗效有显著相关。结论：本研究的结果提示：1）至少连续施3年穴位敷贴治疗，变应性鼻炎患者的临床改善率、发作程度及伴随用药等均得到明显减少；2）穴位敷贴疗法可能对于缓解季节性发作的变应性鼻炎的效果优于无明显季节性者；3）穴位敷贴疗法可能对于缓解季节性发作的非视觉性低效效果优于治疗鼻炎者。

ABSTRACT NUMBER 194

TITLE The revealed key for healing processing

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In the recent congresses, I demonstrated that the logic is essential for the diagnosis, and that the cerebellum acts as navigator to communicate with the patient; in the last congress in Indonesia, in particular. Also showed that establishing a contact with the patient through empathy is fundamental for the comprehension of his pathology. My personal approach to the medical practice is based on the integrated use of acupuncture and acupuncture in ears and hands. The diagnosis that I perform, starts with a deep interview with the patient, that allows me to observe his status through eyes, ears, somatic features, posture, tone of voice, in order to find out which factors interfere with his health. From a careful analysis of the patient’s neurological and physiological responses as results of certain nervous inputs, it is possible to identify the points in which lurks not only the problem, but also the solution of the disease itself. The deep understanding of the patient’s physiological and neurological picture implies to know his inner nature and reveal the potential that the patient already has in order to undertake the healing process. Through the acupuncture practice, the use of these resources (of energy) is stimulated and the body balance is restored. Thanks to this approach, I was able to fully heal a patient with serious articular problems caused by Psoriasis and another case of Papilloma virus (see attached cases).

ABSTRACT NUMBER 195

TITLE To assess the effects of acupuncture on allergic rhinitis with a randomized, controlled clinical trial

AUTHORS Liu, BY; He, LY; Fang, JQ; Zhao, JP; Zhao, H; Yan, SY; Gong, MY [刘保延;何丽云;方建群;赵景普;赵浩;严思洋;孔经]

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Objective: To assess the effects of acupuncture on allergic rhinitis with a randomized, controlled clinical trial. Method: This study was a multicenter, randomized, parallel-controlled study. Participants were randomized to either the active acupuncture, sham acupuncture, or waitlist groups. The active and sham acupuncture groups received acupuncture treatment three times per week for 4 weeks. In the sham group, minimal acupuncture at non-acupuncture points was used. The waitlist group did not receive any acupuncture treatment during the study. The clinical efficacy was assessed at every week after treatment. Results: Of the 98 participants, 40, 39, and 19 individuals were assigned to the active acupuncture, sham acupuncture, and waitlist group, respectively. At baseline, the means of the total nasal symptom score (TNSS) were 6.76 (SD: 3.31), 7.25 (SD: 2.97), and 7.06 (SD: 2.46), respectively. After the 4th week of treatment, the TNSS were significantly reduced in the active acupuncture and sham acupuncture group compared to baseline. The changes of TNSS at 2nd and 4th week from baseline in the active acupuncture group were significantly greater compared with the sham acupuncture and waitlist group. In addition, the results showed that the total non-nasal symptom score (TNNSS) and the Rhinitis Quality of Life Questionnaire (RQLQ) score had significant changes in the active acupuncture group compared with the sham acupuncture and the waitlist group. Conclusion: Active acupuncture showed a significantly greater effect on symptoms of allergic rhinitis than sham acupuncture. Acupuncture is an effective and safe treatment for allergic rhinitis. Key words: acupuncture; allergic rhinitis; multicenter trial

ABSTRACT NUMBER 196

TITLE Challenges of clinical trials on chinese medicine with the paediatric Population

AUTHORS Tan, H; Zhang, A; Xue, C; May, B; Lemon, G

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When conducting clinical trial, there are challenges and ethical issues to be addressed, more so with the involvement of Chinese herbal medicine and the paediatric population. Despite existing issues, clinical trials on Chinese herbal medicine are continually being conducted, essentially depending on historical evidence as justifying, and resulting in debates regarding the quality and validity of the trials. The general ethical issues to consider with any clinical trial include the population, sample size, the intervention, its dosage and period of treatment, outcome measures and safety monitoring. With Chinese herbal medicine, there is difficulty in justifying the formula, doses and treatment period due to the lack of information of their biochemical properties and pharmacodynamics. Furthermore, the scientific community is unfamiliar with Chinese medicine and there is a lack of translation of Chinese medicine principles in scientific terms, leading to ambiguity regarding the actual efficacy of the treatment and doubt towards its safety. With the paediatric population, there are additional intricacies to be considered due to the difference in paediatric pharmacodynamics. However, research on paediatric medicine is severely limited. Furthermore, there are issues on obtaining consent from the child and their legal guardian, challenges of administration and compliance due to unpleasant tasting herbs, and considerations regarding the suitable age for children to make their own decisions during the study. The aforementioned challenges should be considered and further research is needed to address them and to improve the quality and safety of clinical trials on Chinese herbal medicine with the paediatric population.

Presenter bio: Hsiewye Ying (Amy) Tan graduated from the double degree in Chinese Medicine and Human Biology program at RMIT University with distinction in 2010. She commenced her PhD in 2011, focusing on Chinese medicine for atopic dermatitis. She won the 2011 RMIT University 3 Minute Thesis Competition and represented the university in the Australia and New Zealand 3 Minute Thesis Competition. Amy also practices in a private clinic and is a tutor/demonstrator at RMIT University.
Peripheral facial paralysis is also called facial neuritis or Bell’s Palsy etc., which is common in acupuncture department. The disease disfigures the patients, which brings them a lot of pain. There isn't breakthrough for treating this disease. Since 2006, our department has done systematic research on peripheral facial paralysis, and has achieved some fruits. Now report as below: I. The clinical curative effect comparison of different intervention methods in the treatment of peripheral facial paralysis (acute phase); II. Comparison on efficacy and the safety evaluation on peripheral facial paralysis treated with electroacupuncture of different waveforms. III. Effect of pain behind the ear symptoms on the prognosis of peripheral facial paralysis in acute period. IV. Clinical feasibility research on the application of computer evaluation system for peripheral facial paralysis; V. Study on range of main parameters from computer-based facial nerve functional estimating system. VI. Application of SEMG in the assessment of peripheral facial paralysis's prognosis. VII. Research of SEMG's Scale in evaluating peripheral facial paralysis. Conclusion: SEMG is a relatively objective method to evaluate severity of peripheral facial paralysis. Key words: peripheral facial paralysis; SEMG scale.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 199
TITLE Evaluation of auricular points treatment for obstructive sleep apnea
AUTHORS Yang, C; Hung, P; Wei, C; Zhu, D; Zhang, J
PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr Chao-Nan YANG (TAIWAN)
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Background: Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) is one of the most common and disruptive sleep disorders. OSA has causal relationships with many diseases, such as stroke, hypertension, coronary artery disease and obesity related metabolic diseases. The treatment methods in Western medicine include conservative treatment, continuous positive airway pressure, oral devices and surgery. In traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), Chinese herbal medicine and acupunture treatment are the mainstream, but some people are afraid of acupuncture or dislike the bitterness of herbal medicine. Therefore, auricular points treatment might be a third option in TCM. Objective: To study the clinical effect of auricular therapy on OSA, and to find out the constitution of TCM syndrome classification statistics of OSA patients. Methods: The patients were randomly divided into two groups, with 30 cases in the treatment group treated with auricular point sticking and pressing beads and 30 cases in the control group treated with auricular point sticking plaster pressure. The two groups were treated at the same auricular point, once per week. Both groups received one course in total, with two weeks per course. Before treatment two groups filled in sleep questionnaires and TCM constitution assessments; before and after treatment they received monitoring of polysomnography. Results: Comparing the respiratory disturbance index (AHI) before and after treatment, significant differences could be seen in both groups (P < 0.01 in treatment group, P < 0.05 in control group). Comparing the snore index before and after treatment, significant differences could be seen in both groups (P < 0.01). Conclusion: In patients with OSA, constitution types are mainly qi deficiency and phlegm dampness constitution. Auricular therapy can effectively improve AHI and snore index in OSA patients.

Presenter bio: 1. Graduate from China Medical University, Taiwan as Bachelors degree of School of Chinese Medicine 2. a neurologist, training and resident of neurology: from 2006 to 2008 now: Department of Neurology, Chang Bing Show Chwan Memorial Hospital
ABSTRACT NUMBER 200
TITLE Recent progress of acupuncture studies in Taiwan
AUTHOR Hsu, S
PRESENTING AUTHOR A/Prof Shengfeng HSU (TAIWAN)
Director, Graduate Institute of Acupuncture Science, China Medical University; Director, Chinese Medicine Department of CMUH, Taipei Branch
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Introduction: Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) has been existed for several thousand years and still widely been used today all over the world because TCM is less cost and so effective to take care of our health and improve the quality of life. Since 1979 WHO announced 43 acupuncture can be searched at the WHO website. It is our major aim to study acupuncture in scientific, internationalized way. Results: In 2010–2012, Our basic research had also a good results in EA anesthesiology model and ion channel research publications to show the mechanism of the efficacy of the electric acupuncture. Clinical research including: stroke evaluation and other clinical trials, CTS (carpal tunnel syndrome) evaluation, heroin addiction & EA, study design about controlled group in acupuncture groups, meridian & acupuncture study. Discussion and conclusions: Although the pathophysiology theory is different from TCM and west medicine. We can use the 5A animal models and ion channel researches to understand some actual proof to stop the pain in acupuncture study. If we cannot know the real mechanism of acupuncture, the study design about controlled group is quite important in RCTs (randomized controlled trials). These acupuncture studies in China Medical University within recent 3 years will be the milestone of combined conventional and acupuncture treatments. Key words: acupuncture, scientific, internationalized

Presenter bio: Graduate from CHINA MEDICAL UNIVERSITY (CMU) 1990 and master degree in 1992, and MD,PHD in 1997. He got a TCM Doctor’s licence in 1990 Now he work in CMU as associate professor, Director of Graduate Institute of Acupuncture Science, CMU and Director of Chinese Medicine Department of China Medical University Hospital, Taipei Branch.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 201
TITLE The efficacy of acupuncture massage in reducing ascites associated symptoms in cancer patients
AUTHORS Huang, T; Lin, Y; Wang, T
PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr Tse-Hung HUANG (TAIWAN)
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Background: Approximately 15–50% of end stage cancer patients will develop malignant ascites and related symptom cluster, including distention, pain and hypoactive bowel movement, etc. The purpose of this study is to test the efficacy of acupuncture massage in reducing ascites-associated symptoms. Material and Methods: This study is a quasi-experimental design. A convenience sample of 80 patients with malignant ascites were recruited from a medical center in northern Taiwan randomly assigned to the intervention or the control group. The intervention was a 15-minute gentle acupuncture massage including ST29, ST25, SP15, CV12, CV9, CV6, CV4, LR13, LR14, SP9, SP6 and ST40 twice daily for 3 days. Data were collected in the morning for 4 consecutive days from pre- to post-test. The control participants received social attention only. The study instruments include the Edmonton Symptom Assessment System-Ascites Modification questionnaire, a standard body weight scale, and a measuring tape. Results: The mean age of the study participants were 59.1 (SD = 1.1), ranged from 35 to 82. Majority of them were male (n = 53, 66.3%). The average duration of diagnosed with cancer were 13.2 months (SD = 15.4), ranged from one to 64 months. 54 (67.5%) participants had liver or gallbladder cancer, 20 (25%) participants had cancer in other parts of the gastrointestinal system, and 6 (7.5%) participants had cancer outside the GI system. All participants had cancer metastasis outside the original cancer locations. Generalized estimation equation results showed that there was a significant group-by-time interaction on body weight (Wald X2 = 2827.25, p < 0.001) and ascites symptom cluster (Wald X2 = 4187.01, p < 0.001) indicating that acupuncture massage improved ascites-associated symptoms and reduced ascites-related weight gain. Conclusions: A 15-minute gentle acupuncture massage twice daily for 3 days significantly reduced body weight and relieved the severity of ascites symptom cluster in patients with cancer. Acupuncture massage aimed to stimulate lymph return to the venous system is safe and effective for managing ascites and its associated symptoms. Acupuncture massage, a non-invasive and inexpensive intervention, can be considered a complementary treatment option for malignant ascites.

Presenter bio: Chief and attending physician Depart of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Keelung, Taiwan. Clinical Assistant professor, National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Science, Graduate Institute of integration of western and Chinese Medicine nursing, Taipei, Taiwan. Research Interests 1. Chinese medicine 2. Acupuncture 3. The integration of modern and traditional medicine to promote one’s health.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 203
TITLE Chinese herbal medicine for atopic dermatitis: a systematic review
AUTHORS Tan, H; Zhang, A; Chen, D; Xue, C; Lenon, G
PRESENTING AUTHOR Hsiwey Ying TAN (AUSTRALIA)
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Background: Atopic dermatitis is a chronic, itching skin disease which highly impacts on quality-of-life. Increasingly, atopic dermatitis sufferers are turning to Chinese medicine. However, the current state of evidence of Chinese herbal medicine treatment for atopic dermatitis remains unknown. Objective: To
ABSTRACTS

systematically evaluate clinical evidence of the efficacy and safety of oral Chinese herbal medicine for atopic dermatitis. Methods: Searches were conducted on major electronic databases using the keywords ‘randomized controlled trials’, ‘atopic dermatitis’, ‘traditional Chinese medicine’, ‘traditional East Asian medicine’, ‘herbal medicine’, ‘Chinese herbal drugs’, ‘medicinal plants’, ‘phytotherapy’, ‘Kampo medicine’, and ‘Korean traditional medicine’. Results were screened to include English/Chinese randomized controlled trials. Meta-analysis was conducted on suitable outcome measures. Results: 1014 articles were yielded from electronic searches. After screening, seven studies were included – one comparing Chinese herbal medicine and western medicine with western medicine alone, and six placebo-controlled trials. Treatment with integrated Chinese herbal medicine and western medicine was superior to western medicine alone; while significant treatment efficacy was shown in three placebo-controlled trials and two showed significantly reduced concurrent therapy with Chinese herbal medicine. No abnormalities in safety profile or severe adverse events were reported. Risk of bias assessment showed that the overall quality of studies were poor. Conclusions: Chinese herbal medicine was reported as well-tolerated and significantly improved symptom severity. However, the poor quality of studies denied valid conclusions to support its tolerability and routine use. Further studies addressing the methodological issues are warranted to determine the therapeutic benefits of Chinese herbal medicine for atopic dermatitis.

Presenter bio: Hsiu-Yen Yen (Amy) Tan graduated from the double degree in Chinese Medicine and Human Biology program at RMIT University with distinction in 2010. She commenced her PhD in 2011, focusing on Chinese medicine for atopic dermatitis. She won the 2011 RMIT University 3 Minute Thesis Competition and represented the university in the Australia and New Zealand 3 Minute Thesis Competition. Amy also practises in a private clinic and is a tutor/demonstrator at RMIT University.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 204
TITLE Characteristics of obese individuals in Northern Melbourne suburbs: screening assessment of potential subjects of Chinese herbal medicine clinical trial for simple obesity
AUTHORS Lenon, G; Li, K; Xue, C; Zhou, J; Yang, A
PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr George LENON (AUSTRALIA)
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Aims: The obesity epidemic is becoming a major health concern in Australia and Western countries as it leads to other diseases such as cardiovascular or diabetes mellitus. The objective of this study is to understand the characteristics of obese individuals who are interested in participation of clinical trial. Methods: Study was advertised for subjects to participate in Chinese herbal medicine clinical trial simple obesity. The survey forms were completed either online or on hard copy by potential subjects. Results: Out of 133 subjects screened, 126 were included in this study. The mean of BMI was 35.20±4.96 and 74% of subjects were female, 59% were highly educated. Previously 76.8% of subjects tried commercial diet or other weight loss programs out of which 41.8% tried weight watchers and 36.8% tried liquid diet. The eating behaviour are on occasions such as gathering with friends (87.6%), when bored (84.6%), when not really hungry (82.4%), watching TV (77.6%). The most common conditions suffered by obese individual are back pain (36.5%), knee pain (27.8%), shortness of breath (21.4%) and ankle and feet pain (21.4%). Conclusion: The results of this study showed that significant weight changes were not associated with their life events but mainly due to their eating habits or behaviours. Most of them have tried to make effort to lose their weight by weight loss programs.

Presenter bio: Dr George Lenon is a lecturer of Chinese Medicine at RMIT University. He is teaching mainly acupuncture and clinical subjects. His research is focused on obesity and dermatology.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 205
TITLE Controlled trial on the effect of prickling cupping combined with acupoint injection using blood circulation herb extract for treating herpes zoster
AUTHOR Shen, L
PRESENTING AUTHOR Prof SHEN LI 梁丽新 (CHINA)
Acupuncture Department, Federation of Trade Unions in Guizhou Huaxi Worker Nursing Homes
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Objective: To compare the efficacy difference between simple prickling cupping and the comprehensive treatment of combined acupoint injection using blood circulation herb extract with prickling cupping method in treating herpes zoster. Method: 200 patients were randomly divided into observation group and control group, 100 cases for each. To compare efficacy between the simple prickling cupping group and the combined group which also using acupoint injection such as compound Angelica injection, Chuanxiong injection, Xiangdan injection, Fructus Chuanxiongis injection. Results: The total efficacy rate of the trial group was 100%, compared with 72% of the control group. The total efficacy of the difference was statistically significant (p < 0.0001). Conclusion: The effect of the comprehensive treatment combined acupoint injection using blood circulation herb extract with prickling cupping is superior to the group only using prickling cupping method in treating herpes zoster.

目的：比较单纯拔罐法与结合活血化瘀药穴位注射结合刺血拔罐法治疗带状疱疹的疗效对照研究。方法：将200例患者随机分为观察组及对照组，每组100例。采用单盲法分组，随机化。单纯拔罐组对患侧活血化瘀穴位进行拔罐，与单纯拔罐组进行疗效比较。结果：治疗总有效率为100%，对照组总有效率为72.1%，两组比较有统计学意义（P<0.0001）。结论：活血化瘀药穴位注射结合刺血拔罐法治疗带状疱疹优于单纯拔罐治疗组。
Natural life expectancy is an important term utilised to describe the law of life in the book of Yellow Emperor's Classic of Internal Medicine. It indicates a healthy human being should be able to live a life of 120 years. How can we cultivate our lives and follow the rules of the universe so that we can live healthy to the Tian Nian? In my paper, I summarise the theories mentioned in HDNJ and expound that the disease prevention is more important than treatment of disease in details as following: 1. The importance of spirit to life; 2. The normal aging process; 3. Factors interfere with natural life expectancy; 4. Signs and symptoms of aging; 5. Causes of aging; 6. Delaying the aging process.

Presenter bio: Rona Wang graduated from Beijing University of TCM in 1983. She has been practising TCM for 30 years with gynecological problems as her specialty. She was a lecturer in Auckland College of Chinese Medicine and is a lecturer in Sydney Institute of TCM. She has her own clinic in Sydney, Australia.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 211
TITLE Tuning forks: an efficient (new?) tool within acupuncture and tuina treatments
AUTHOR Van Der Hall, E
PRESENTING AUTHOR Ellen VAN DER HALL (NETHERLANDS)
Kaimai Institute, The Netherlands
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Tuning forks reuinte us with the roots of Qi vibration. Every cosmic aspect has its own unique vibration. Human beings are, according to the concept of Chinese Medicine, a mini cosmos within the great cosmos and we follow the same rules. Pythagoras is known for his contribution to music theory and the harmonic music of the Spheres of the Cosmos. Chinese Medicine uses its own language of yin and yang and the 5 transformational energies (5 elements) to describe and clarify the inseperable harmony between our existence on earth and the Macro cosmos. The meridians and points are gateways helping us to attune to the harmonious frequencies of our original being. There are different ways of using tuning forks to help a person. In ‘sound healing’ quite often tuning forks are used to influence the ethereal energy field around our body. In this workshop the goal is to introduce tuning forks on the body in combination with Tuina and Acupuncture treatments. The thinking of Japanese acupuncture (Manaka) and abdominal diagnosis and how to use tuning forks in relation with the 8 extra Meridians and the 5 element points are the main focus. Firstly the attendees will be offered a basic introduction about the qualities of tuning forks followed by explanation and demonstration how the tuning forks can be used in several cases.

Presenter bio: Ellen van der Hall is an experienced acupunturist, Tuina therapist, Qigong and Taijiquan teacher, the sole teacher of the Smile Program, a scientific study for people with depression at the school of medicine, University of Queensland. Since June 2011 she integrates tuning forks in her treatments with sometimes stunning results.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 212
TITLE The history of acupuncture in the Netherlands
AUTHOR Van Der Hall, E
PRESENTING AUTHOR Ellen VAN DER HALL (NETHERLANDS)
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Acupuncture in the Netherlands has a longer history than most acupunctureists know. Already in 1642 acupuncture was mentioned. In that same century Willem ten Rhijne, thanks to the connections between Japan and the Netherlands, described acupuncture. Like in Australia, acupuncture and other TCM modalities are not reserved only for medical doctors. The concept of TCM is still not as well-known as acupuncture although many TCM therapists, who are not medical doctors, make use of integrated TCM modalities. An overview will be given.

Presenter bio: Ellen van der Hall is an experienced TCM practitioner. She is a board member of the Dutch Association for Traditional Chinese Medicine ‘Zhong Xi’. She is the chief editor of the journal ‘Zhong Xi’.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 213
TITLE Medical acupuncture influences positive the genetic expression of Catechol-O-Methyl Transferase (COMT stress gene) & reduces stress levels measured by the new European Cardio Stress Imaging Technology
AUTHOR Dyczynski, J
PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr Jerzy DYCZYNSKI (AUSTRALIA)
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The study takes a holistic approach to stress screening/evaluation of stress reduction after acupuncture intervention. The complexity of the biochemical, biophysical, neurological and electromagnetic communication in stress can be reliably measured using the Heart Rate Variability (HRV), reflecting the function of the Intelligent Heart. The HRV is an ECG evidence-based tool to assess heart’s autonomic modulation, breathing and hormone activities. It is available as a clinical software solution creating a dynamic window into stress and posttranslational stress scenario. The genetic component of stress COMT gene and its activity is determined by 109 patients using personalized smart DNA Testing. Acupuncture is effective in stress improving the heart/brain synchronization, cell’s signalling, breathing/oxygenation, hormone/autonomic balance and empirically gene expression. Materials/methods: The study included 201 patients, 78 males and 123 females in average 52 years. Vicardio displays the unique combination of the multi-channel ECG/HRV analysis delivering a colour coded mapping cardio portrait in two minutes. Two records were performed by all as a baseline after acupuncture. The standardized acupuncture prescription was used by all patients. The Cardio Stress Index (CSI) was calculated from 0 to 100% as an algorithm including: analysis of ECG-Intervals, Fourier Transformation, heart’s cohesion and HRV. In conclusion the majority, 94.6% patients showed during the initial baseline record an increased CSI, 45.9% in average, which was significantly reduced to 21.6% after intervention. The acupuncture intervention showed a positive impact on activity of the COMT gene accelerating the breakdown of stress cascade even in patients with reduced/low COMT activity.

Presenter bio: Dr Jerzy Dyczynski is a medical doctor from his background a cardiological and Postgraduate Research Fellow working 25 years in clinical application of acupuncture and its research evaluation. The clinical and theoretical research includes medical acupuncture, intelligent heart functions and genetcs. Dr Jerzy has been researching on heart-brain interaction at the Edith Cowan University (ECU) Perth before joining the Remede Wellness Clinic four years ago.
A previous trial has demonstrated that acupuncture reduced the severity of obstructive sleep apnoea (OSA). The same treatment was applied to all patients regardless of their traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) diagnosis and despite overall improvement across the group, several patients showed no improvement. TCM disease mechanisms identified in several reported sleep apnoea case studies in recent decades have included Spleen-Qi Deficiency with Phlegm-Dampness, Spleen-Yang Deficiency with Dampness accumulation, Liver-Lung Fire, and Yin-Deficiency-Fire with Phlegm stasis. This study aimed to identify the most common TCM pattern shown by OSA patients in an Australian sleep laboratory. Forty (40) patients undergoing polysomnographic (PSG) investigation for OSA were given a TCM diagnosis immediately prior to PSG. It was predicted that patients diagnosed with OSA through PSG investigation would be diagnosed with one of the proposed TCM patterns. Results showed that Spleen-Qi Deficiency with Phlegm-Dampness appeared concurrently with Liver-Lung Fire in 41.03% of cases, and concurrently with Yin-Deficiency-Fire in 17.95% of cases. Other combinations of the 4 TCM patterns were rare, as were cases with a single pattern diagnosis. The identification of these patterns suggests that in order for acupuncture treatment to be more clearly supported as an effective treatment for OSA, treatment protocols need to address the specific TCM patterns. A clinical trial of acupuncture treatment for OSA, designed to address the most common TCM disease pattern identified by the present study, is currently underway.

Presenter bio: Ms. Thornton has undergraduate degrees in Chinese medicine, and psychology and is a PhD student at the University of Melbourne. Ms Thornton has practiced acupuncture for five years and holds current registration and AACMA membership. The focus of her PhD is the use of acupuncture in the treatment of obstructive sleep apnoea.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 215

Title: Acupuncture in relieving pancreatic cancer pain: a randomized controlled trial

Authors: Kui, L.; Chen, H. [胡庆, 陈辉]

Presenting Author: Prof CHEN Hao 陈朝教授 (CHINA)

Shanghai University of TCM 上海中医药大学

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Introduction. Pancreatic cancer is often accompanied by severe abdominal or back pain. The aim of this study was to examine the analgesic effect of electroacupuncture for pancreatic cancer pain. A randomized controlled trial compared electroacupuncture with control acupuncture using the placebo needle. Methods. Sixty patients with pancreatic cancer pain were randomly assigned to electroacupuncture group (n = 30) and placebo control group (n = 30). Patients were treated on Jiaji (EX-B2), points T8-T12 bilaterally for 30 min once a day for 3 days. Pain intensity was assessed with numerical rated scales (NRS) before the treatment (Baseline), after 3 treatments, and 2 days follow-up. Results. Baseline characteristics were similar in the two groups. After 3 treatment, pain intensity on NRS decreased compared with baseline (-1.67, 95% confidence interval (CI) -1.46 to -1.87) in the electroacupuncture group; there was little change (-0.13, 95% CI 0.08 to -0.35) in control group; the difference between two groups was statistically significant (P < 0.001). Follow-up also found a significant reduction in pain intensity in the electroacupuncture group compared with the control group (P < 0.001). Conclusion. Electroacupuncture was an effective treatment for relieving pancreatic cancer pain.

Presenter bio: Hao Chen M.D. Vice Chair of Integrative Oncology, Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center, Research experience: 2006-present - Focus on the clinical study of Traditional Chinese Medicine in liver cancer and pancreatic cancer; 1995-2005 - Focus on the experimental study on the anti-cancer mechanism of JIANPILIQU formula which consists of several Chinese herbs. JIANPILIQU formula can induce apoptosis, reduce cell proliferation and up-regulate the protein expression of Bax gene.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 216

TITLE A retrospective analysis of the efficacy of adjuvant therapy for moxibustion of advanced gastric cancer: A randomized controlled study

AUTHOR Guan, L

PRESENTING AUTHOR Prof GUAN Ling (CHINA)

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Objective: To evaluate the therapeutic effect of adjuvant therapy for moxibustion of advanced gastric cancer for 5 years and to report the results of the randomized controlled study. Methods: A total of 30 patients with advanced gastric cancer were randomly assigned to two groups: moxibustion group and control group. The median survival time was 57.2 months in the moxibustion group and 47.3 months in the control group. Conclusion: Moxibustion therapy for advanced gastric cancer can improve the quality of life and survival time.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 218

TITLE Physiological activities elicited by acupuncture and its sham device in humans and rats

AUTHORS Kawakita, K; Okada, K; Carneiro, M; Sumiya, E; Ogawara, C; Sugawara, Y; Aizawa, S; Goto, S

PRESENTING AUTHOR Prof Kenji KAWAKITA (JAPAN)

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Objective: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the physiological activities of various sham interventions used in recent clinical trials of acupuncture. Such interventions were assumed to be inert. Methods: Neural activities elicited by various acupuncture stimuli, including acupuncture manipulation, press tack needle (PTN), and sham acupuncture stimuli, were recorded electrophysiologically in the afferent fibres in humans and pain-related neurons and/or reward-related nuclei in the rat's central nervous system. Peripheral nociceptors were classified into C mechano-heat (CMH) units and A mechano-sensitive (AH) units in humans, and central neurons were classified into nociceptive specific (NS) and wide dynamic range (WDR) neurons based on their responsiveness to mechanical and thermal stimuli in rats. The protocols of both experiments were approved by the ethical committee of our university. Results: In humans, all CMH (n = 10) units were activated by real acupuncture, PTN and various sham interventions, but not by sham PTN. In rats, acupuncture manipulation including real PTN activated the NS neurons in the periaqueductal grey matter (PAG, n = 5) and the nucleus accumbens (major nucleus for reward system, n = 4). No response was elicited by sham PTN. Conclusion: Various sham interventions used in the published clinical trials could activate the CMH units, presumably C polymodal receptors in human. Only sham PTN could be considered an inert intervention in humans and rats. Real and sham PTN might be useful for future clinical trials of acupuncture.

Presenter bio: Researcher of neurosciences on pain, analgesia and acupuncture action. Professor of physiology. Research director of the Japan Society of Acupuncture and Moxibustion until 2010. Polymodal receptor hypothesis is the acupuncture and moxibustion action has been my major research topics.
The An-Liu Technique (按留针法, literally meaning to press the needle and leave it inside the body) is proposed by the author based on his clinical practice of acupuncture for over 20 years. Derived from the theory of ‘slowly inserting the needle’ recorded in the Neijing (the Internal Canon of Medicine) and improved based on the author’s own clinical experience, it is a special acupuncture technique that is supported with a complete system of theories and specific manipulations. One of the advantages is that it has a complex of functions such as waiting for the desired sensation (按气 hou qi), encouraging the desired sensation to appear (按气 cuí qi), maintaining the desired sensation (按气 shòu qi), and pushing the desired sensation to move towards a desired direction (行气 xíng qi). Another advantages include easy operation, no uncomfortable feelings, remarkable effect and wide application.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 220
TITLE Clinical study of the effect of acupuncture treatment in post stroke leg spasticity
AUTHORS Kazemi, AH; Lin, D
PRESENTING AUTHOR Prof Amir Hooman KAZEMI (IRAN)
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Objectives: muscle spasticity is a common disability syndrome after a stroke. It can severely affect the normal walking ability and activities of daily life. Reducing the spasticity is an important problem in the management of patients after stroke. Methods: In this clinical trial we randomly divided 60 patients with post stroke spasticity into two treatment groups: acupuncture (treatment group) and physiotherapy (control group). All of the patients received 5 treatments per week for 4 weeks. The outcome measures used were modified Ashworth Scale (MAS), Clinical Spasm Index (CSI), Barthel Index (BI), gait and foot print analysis, and Patient-reported Outcomes (PROs). Result: Both therapeutic method significantly decreased the CSI of participants however acupuncture was significantly more effective to decrease CSI (P = 0.05). The average of MAS for lower limb significantly decreased from 2.73±0.82 before treatment to 1.86±0.81 after acupuncture treatment (ankle joint), and from 2.33±0.66 to 1.6±0.49 (knee joint) for treatment group. There were significant differences noted between the treatment group and control group after intervention and acupuncture was significantly more effective (P = 0.05). The improvement in acupuncture group was better than control group in BI (P = 0.05). Our finding in foot print analysis showed: acupuncture showed better effects of improvement of foot length and correction of foot angle (P = 0.05). Each of two treatments decreased the stride width during walking but the difference between two groups was not significant. Acupuncture and physiotherapy increased the gait speed and there was no significant difference between them. 50% of patients were Very satisfied about the outcome of acupuncture in the end of treatment course and it was 6.7% for physiotherapy. Conclusion: Acupuncture is significantly effective in reducing spasticity in post stroke patients, and could improve walking ability and gait parameters.

Prentser bior: MD (Doctor of Western Medicine), PhD of Chinese Medicine; Assistant Professor of Tehran University of Medical Sciences; Vice Dean of Traditional Medicine school and Director of Acupuncture department and clinic of Tehran University of Medical Sciences; Best and distinguished postgraduate among all the graduates of Beijing university of Chinese medicine in 2011; member and advisor of complementary medicine committee of ministry of health of Iran, member of committee of acupuncture graduated evaluation-ministry of health of Iran; publishing 4 Books about acupuncture in English and Chinese, Delivering many lectures to teaching acupuncture and Chinese medicine for students and Doctors from around the world; Guest professor of Beijing University of Chinese medicine

ABSTRACT NUMBER 222
TITLE Ancient magic ‘five element acupuncture’
AUTHOR Yuan, JI
PRESENTING AUTHOR Jiail YUAN (AUSTRALIA)
EMAIL Tongjiaus@hotmail.com

‘Five Element Acupuncture’ originated in Neijing; it has more than one thousand years of history, but has been lost in China. In ancient times it was introduced to Europe, America and Japan etc. In the last century, British acupuncture master J.R. Worsley went through many hardships to collect and edit ‘Five Element Acupuncture’, and pass it down to his student Nora Franglen. Mrs. Franglen was determined to send this treasure back to China. I had the honour to attend his elementary class and advance class. I feel that this was the highest realm. I have used it in the clinical trial and I can feel its magic, and experienced what the Neijing said ‘meridians are used to life and death, at all diseases.’ The characteristics of ‘Five Element Acupuncture’: (1) Treat the body, soul, and spirit at
the same time, also the use of spiritual and heavenly guidance can achieve higher curative effect. (2) From five elements 'Wood, Fire, Earth, Metal, Water' find out which element aboes the person belong to and his/her Yuan-primary point. This is the core of life, find the evil, unbalance and stagnation, and then correct and cure it. (3) Use fewer needles, providing maximum efficiency in protecting Natal. (4) Focus on the use of moxibustion treatment, Sheng point, Tian point, Season point and Five Shu points. (5) The interval between each treatment is longer, thus saving time and money.

“五行针灸”源于内经，有一千多年历史，流传于中国及周边国家，胡氏经络学说在欧美、日本等国家和港台地区广泛流传。该疗法广泛应用于临床，尤其在治疗妇科疾病方面有独特疗效。5.1 五行针灸的理论基础

ABSTRACT NUMBER 223
TITLE A preliminary study using sleep tracking technology to evaluate the effect of Chinese herbal aroma therapy on sleep quality
AUTHORS Xu, H; Miao, Y
PRESENTING AUTHOR Prof Hong XU (AUSTRALIA)
College of Engineering and Science, Victoria University
EMAIL Hong.Xu@vu.edu.au

Natural plant scents have been reported to have effects on improving sleep quality. However, it is difficult to collect data and so there is a lack of detailed analysis on the effects. Participants could only report the overall personal evaluations or fill up questionnaires after a period of time. The data is of too coarse granularity for detailed and in-depth analysis. In this project, the mobile phone and its associating software was used to record the sleep duration and deep sleep percentage during sleep. Twelve Melbourne residents, aged 45-75yrs, who suffer from sleeping difficulty, participated in this study and were randomly assigned to experimental and control groups. The experimental group used a stress to the nose during sleep, whereas the control group did not. The results showed that the experimental group had significantly better sleep quality compared to the control group.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 224
TITLE Evidence-based evaluation of the clinical toxicity of Chinese herbal medicine on male fertility with clinical implications
AUTHORS Wang, K(1); Li, CG (1,2), Lenon, GB(1)
PRESENTING AUTHOR Kul WANG (AUSTRALIA)
(1) WHO Collaborating Centre, RMIT University; (2) CompleMED, University of Western Sydney
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Background: The potential adverse actions of CHMs on male fertility, particularly in products have long been underestimated. This issue has generally not been properly addressed in Chinese medicine practice. Objectives: To evaluate the antifertility activity of CHMs and the clinical implications. Methods: Literature search were conducted in major English and Chinese databases, as well as the 'Chinese Pharmacopoeia 2010' and 'Zong Hua Ben Cao', using the keywords 'male infertility, male fertility; Chinese herbal medicine; antifertility herb; natural contraceptive' combing with relevant herbal names (Latin, English and Chinese). Results: 28 botanical and 4 heavy metal herbs were identified to have various antifertility actions on male fertility. For botanicals, Gossypol, 'Kun Ming Shan Hai Tang' (TH) and 'Lei Gong teng' (TW) exhibited potent antifertility actions with marked toxicity, while others appear to have in vitro spermicidal effect only; Turmeric rhizome (Jiang Huang) was shown to have anti-male-fertility effect both in vitro and in vivo in animal models. For heavy metals, herbs or products containing arsenic, lead and mercury can exert dose- and time-dependent detrimental effect on male fertility. Conclusions: The antifertility effect of CHMs has long been neglected in Chinese medicine practice. Chinese herbal medicine need to be better regulated to avoid undesired side effects. It is recommended to develop the list of antifertility herbs.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 226
TITLE Interaction of acupuncture and electro-acupuncture on the pharmacokinetics of aspirin in rats
AUTHORS Tsai, T; Wu, M; Shaw, L; Wu, Y
PRESENTING AUTHORITY Prof Tung-Hu TساI (TAIWAN)
Institute of Traditional Medicine, School of Medicine, National Yang-Ming University, Graduate Institute of Acupuncture Science, China Medical University, Taichung
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Acupuncture and electro-acupuncture have been used to improve the brain and motor functions of post-stroke patients, and aspirin is used for the prevention of stroke recurrence in Western medicine. Our hypothesis is that acupuncture or electro-acupuncture may produce an interaction with treatment by aspirin in terms of the drug pharmacokinetics and thereby affect the brain blood flow. The aim of this study is to investigate the potential interactions of acupuncture or electro-acupuncture on the pharmacokinetics of aspirin. The parallel study design is divided into three experimental groups: control, acupuncture and electro-acupuncture groups. Two acupuncture points, namely Ouchi (code LI 11) and Zusanli (code ST 36), were needled and stimulated electronically in anaesthetized rats. The blood and brain concentrations of aspirin and its metabolite, salicylic acid were monitored by microdialysis and HPLC analysis after aspirin administration (50 mg/kg, iv). The results demonstrate that the pharmacokinetic data for both aspirin and salicylic acid in blood and brain did not present a statistically significant interaction (P > 0.05). The brain blood flow data indicated a short period of change but there was no statistically significant difference (P > 0.05) in the groups treated with acupuncture and with electro-acupuncture. Our results reveal that there is no significant interaction of aspirin and salicylic acid pharmacokinetic parameters in the control, acupuncture and electro-acupuncture groups. This study may, in part, offer some evidence to support the contention that there is no significant interaction for the combination of aspirin with acupuncture or electro-acupuncture.

Presenter info: Dr. Tung-Hu Tsai received his Ph.D. degree in pharmacology in 1995 from National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan. He then went on to complete a post-doctoral fellowship training in 1997 from Cambridge University, England, UK. He is presently a professor and director of Institute of Traditional Medicine, School of Medicine, National Yang-Ming University. He has published over 280 peer reviewed papers. Dr. Tsai is also a member of the editorial board for some scientific journals in pharmaceutical analysis as well as herbal medicine.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 227
TITLE Use of acupuncture in rehabilitation of the patients with organic injuries of nervous system
AUTHORS Kovalenko, O; Abramenko, V; Lyapko, M; Rubanista, M; Polovka, L; Ihishenko, V
PRESENTING AUTHORITY Prof Olga KOVALENKO (UKRAINE)
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The main reason of organic injuries of nervous system appearance is the cerebral blood disturbance. Every year 15 million people have stroke and more than 5 million people die due to this reason. This problem is also relevant for Ukraine where every year 100-110 thousands cases of stroke are registered. 35.5% of the stroke cases are observed in able-bodied people. It is known that one of the main reasons of children cerebral palsy is also cerebral blood disturbance during ante-, intra- and perinatal periods. The most often symptoms of the organic injuries of nervous system especially strokes are movement disorders, muscles spasticity, cognitive and vestibule-ataxic abnormalities. Our experience demonstrates high efficacy of acupuncture in a complex treatment of the patients with organic injuries of nervous system. Thus, to reduce spasticity we use reducing method in the classical distal points namely LI 4, LI 10, LI 11, TE 8, TE 5, PC 6, ST 36, SP 8, GB 35 etc on the side of paresis, on another side we use light reinforcing method for the same points. Also the cervical-collared points have been used, for the cognitive disorders - frontal-temporal points, namely GB 14, ST 8, VB 20, VB 21-24 etc, for vestibular disorders – GB 20, GB 12, BL 8, 9, 10, VB 20, TE 21 etc. Classical acupuncture is used together with the scalp acupuncture of gyrus precentrals and postcentrals homo- and heterolateral. In case of vestibular disorders occipital zone has been used. Also we add auricular points – 3 or 5 for each side. Superficial needle application on paravertebral zone, moxa, mox hua zhen have been also used to enhance the effect. The estimation of the movement disorders treatment has been measured with the help of motility scale and index Bartela. MMSE (Mini-Mental State Examination), FAB (Frontal Assessment Battery) and test of clock drawing have been used for the estimation of cognitive disorders. Using the acupuncture in the treatment of the group of patients during the different periods of the stroke together with the main medical therapy has been shown for sure much better results comparing to the group of patients received only medicinal therapy. Summaries: application of classical acupuncture methods for the rehabilitation of patients with the organic injuries of nervous system is effective. It gives the possibility to expand the movement activity and reduce the cognitive deficit that will lead for renewal of ability to work and improvement of life.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 228
TITLE Effectively diagnosing & treating 12 meridians-organs by using 12 key point: new way to make TCM acupuncture easy & simplified by breakthrough difficulties in pulse diagnosis & point selection
AUTHOR Xiao, Y
PRESENTING AUTHORITY Victor XIAO (AUSTRALIA)
EMAIL acupointxiao@hotmail.com

Two big things of Chinese medicine (TCM) & acupuncture (ACU) as well as two big obstacles since ancient times that needs to be and have been overcome by a new simple way: 1. Disease diagnosis: Pulse diagnosis- profound, advanced and hard. 2. Disease treatment: Acupoint selection are too many, complicated and difficult. It makes it hard for doctors grasp and apply, and the level of diagnosis and the effect of treatment is greatly affected. This limits the development of
The application and manipulations of the San Tong acupuncture therapy developed by He Puren

AUTHORS
He, Xi; He, BH [He Xiaojing, He Xiaoping]

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This paper introduces Prof He Puren and his San Tong (meaning three types of dredging therapies) acupuncture therapy supported by the self-proposed theory that most therapies are caused by qi stagnation and a set of techniques. The San Tong Therapy consists of Wei Tong (mild dredging) therapy by filiform needle, Wen Tong (warm dredging) therapy by heated needle and maxibustion, and Qiang Tong (forceful dredging) therapy by triple-edged needle and others. In this paper, not only the functions and manipulations of the three therapies are introduced, the improved manipulations for heated needle are also involved. The San Tong Therapy has enriched the content of acupuncture of TCM and has greatly expanded the scope of target conditions for acupuncture as well.

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The Three-Needle Therapy on Channel and Tendon is a kind of minimally invasive acupuncture therapy developed by Prof. Wu Hanqing. The theoretical basis is the 3D-triangle balance of human soft tissues which is self-proposed based on the theory of channel-tendon in TCM, as well as the modern studies on soft tissue injuries, human balance and physiology. The specific techniques are a combination of pricking technique and those used in Tai Ji Therapy (an acupuncture therapy with the theory, selection of points and specific manipulations guided by the Tai Ji Eight-Vertex Diagram Theory) and Nine-Needle Therapy (a pool of techniques when using a set of 9 different shaped needles). This Three-Needle Therapy is multifunctional for it can release the nodules, reduce stress and pain in soft tissues by using needle-knife (a type of acupuncture needle with a blade at the end) that only causes very small invasion, and can also function as traditional acupuncture therapies that can reinforce and reduce qi, reestablish yin and yang, and dredge the channels, by using different types of needles. This Therapy is mainly aimed at injuries and conditions in tendons and bones, spinal diseases and sequelae of apoplexy. Note: The Three-Needle Therapy on Channel and Tendon is a new type of minimally invasive release therapy with the target area marked by a triangle formed by three needles as the three vertices.

Presenter bio: Wu Hanqing, male, chief physician and professor. The founder of the water needle-knife therapy, the three-needle therapy on channel and tendon, and the proposer of the nine target areas for treatment of spinal diseases. Professor at Zhang Zhongjing TCM Institute, President of the Academic Commission of Minimally Invasive Water Needle-Knife of China, and Deputy Director of the Committee of Minimally Invasive Needle-Knife under China Association of Acupuncture-Moxibustion.

Wu Hanqing, 男，主任医师，教授，水针刀疗法创始人，适应症三针法发明人。脊柱相关病九大诊疗规范制修订者，中国骨伤微创水针刀学术委员会会长，中国针刀学会微创针刀学术委员会副会长。
The ETCMA: The European Traditional Chinese Medicine Association (ETCMA) is an umbrella organisation for professional associations that represent different fields within traditional Chinese medicine (TCM). Our main purpose is to promote the wider recognition and acceptance of TCM therapies by European governments and the public. We exchange views and experiences over matters of mutual interest, such as the statutory regulation of our therapies and the development of our educational programmes. We are a reference point for consultation regarding any healthcare policy and regulation in Europe that may impact upon our professions and our patients, and we offer particular expertise in all fields of TCM. Political advocacy is an important part of our work. The ETCMA is active in the European Parliament and meets with MEPs, and representatives of DG Sanco, DG Research, and others. We cooperate with other CAM organizations in EURACAM. In our advocacy work, we have come to see that there are two hot items in European healthcare politics: evidence-based practice; and cost-efficiency. That is why we have created an advocacy paper that contextualizes research into acupuncture, examines the applicability of the principles of evidence-based medicine to the field of acupuncture research, and finally sums up the evidence that we have so far. It is constructed specifically with political advocacy work in mind. Contextualization: Acupuncture is a heterogeneous and pluralistic practice. Acupuncture styles: Chinese acupuncture (classical and modern), Japanese acupuncture, Korean acupuncture, Vietnamese acupuncture, Western acupuncture. How applicable are evidence based research methods to acupuncture? Context: In 2011 only 11% of Western Medicine is purely evidence based. Specific and non-specific effects of acupuncture are difficult to distinguish, because of its nature. Research strategies for CAM can differ from those of conventional medicine: Since 2000: more than exponential increase in the publication of scientific papers on acupuncture. The evidence base on acupuncture anno 2013: Efficacy and comparative effectiveness. Meta-analysis: Cochrane reviews: acupuncture is proven effective for some but not all pains. Consequences are that acupuncture is being taken up in evidence based guidelines in the UK, USA, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Australia... Safety of acupuncture: From large prospective studies it is clear that acupuncture is a safe technique in the hands of trained professionals. Cost-effectiveness of acupuncture: From systematic reviews: acupuncture is a cost-effective treatment choice for neck pain, dysmenorrhea, headache and migraine, low back pain and osteoarthritic pain.

Presenter bio: Tom Verhaeghe received a MSc in Physiotherapy from Ghent University. He studied acupuncture for three years at Jing Ming College in Belgium and left to study TCM and herbs, and to intern for three years at NanJing University of Traditional Chinese Medicine. Afterwards he completed one more year of internship in Hong Kong. After returning to Belgium, he had a successful private practice and became a board member of EUFOM and later of the ETCMA. He is mainly involved in the advocacy work for the ETCMA and attends meetings and conferences in Brussels and all over the world.
Obesity is one of the leading health risk factors worldwide and the use of biomedical antibesity drugs has been limited by side effects including mood changes, suicidal thoughts, and gastrointestinal or cardiovascular complications. Recent research suggests that acupuncture treatment is more effective than conventional biomedical drugs and lifestyle modification, such as diet and exercise, for achieving and maintaining weight loss. This study explores the twelve muscle meridians (十二經絡) and the Ashi (阿是) points in classical Chinese medicine theory and the method of using acupuncture to re-align muscle and body structure in the treatment of diverse types of obesity. Acupuncture needle targets on the tension area of muscle meridian for relaxing the tightness. Supplementary moxibustion, cupping, and other hyperthermia therapy are applied to improve the circulation of chronically congested area. Muscle meridian plays a crucial role in restoring balanced body shape through realigned muscle groups. Consequently, obesity related symptoms, such as muscle pain and gastro-intestinal malfunctions, can also be cured. Our clinical observation shows that muscle meridian Ashi points acupuncture is more effective than conventional acupuncture treatment of obesity in that it directly applies treatment in both muscle system and the middle burner (zhongjian) organs, which play a pivotal role for obesity treatment. Key words: muscle meridian, Ashi points, acupuncture, obesity.

Presenter bio: Jeonhee Jang, L.Ac, MSOM, Ed.M is a California State Licensed Acupuncturist practicing in San Francisco and Pleasant Hill. She is also a faculty member at University of East West Medicine in Santa Clara. She received a Master of Education degree (Ed.M) from Boston University, where she majored in Health Education focused on the prevention of STD and AIDS. Jeonhee received a Bachelor degree from Ewha Woman’s University in Seoul, Korea.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 236
TITLE Acupuncture point stimulation for COPD: a systematic review
AUTHORS Coyle, M; Di, Y; Huang, E
PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr Megan COYLE (AUSTRALIA)
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General description: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is characterised by chronic inflammation in the airways and progressive worsening of lung function; it is usually associated with exposure to noxious particles and gases such as cigarette smoke. Chinese medicine, including acupuncture, has been used to treat a range of pulmonary disorders including COPD. Several clinical trials have reported benefit from acupuncture for breathlessness in patients with COPD; however, there is no current summary of the evidence from the English literature. This review examined the efficacy and safety of acupuncture point stimulation on objective and subjective measures of COPD symptoms. Methods: A comprehensive, systematic search of English language databases was undertaken (PubMed, Embase, AMED, CINAHL, CENTRAL). Randomised and quasi-randomised controlled trials comparing acupuncture point stimulation (either alone or in combination with other methods) with a control group or other interventions were included in the review. Results: Eleven studies were included in the review. Trials were conducted in China (3 trials), Taiwan (2 trials), the UK (2 trials), Japan (1 trial), the USA (1 trial), and Germany (1 trial). While the location for one was unspecified. Sample size ranged from nine to 68 participants. Interventions included acupuncture (5 trials), acupressure (2 trials), acupuncture and massage (1 trial). Treatment duration ranged from one day to 12 weeks, and the number of treatments received ranged from a single session to 20 treatments. The results of meta-analysis for lung function and dyspnea will be presented.

Presenter bio: Dr Meaghan Coyle is a research fellow in the Discipline of Chinese Medicine at RMIT University. Meaghan has been involved in acupuncture research and clinical practice for over 10 years. Meaghan’s current work is evaluating the efficacy and safety of Chinese medicine in the fields of respiratory and dermatology.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 237
TITLE Multichannel laser light acupuncture with frequency modulation to facilitate meridian coupling
AUTHOR Czech, T
PRESENTING AUTHOR Tina CZECH (AUSTRALIA)
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Now methods of enhancing immunity and biological self-regulation will become the greatest challenge for the practitioner and patient alike. The homeostatic biological systems that control diseases are also the ones responsible for inducing a major part of the pathological process and this degenerative metabolism is always reflected in the locomotor system or in the axis organs. Mainstream medicine is struggling to effectively manage chronic inflammation and myofascial pain, because the very same mechanisms that modulate pathological conditions, can act defensively or offensively, making pharmacological intervention a hindrance to recovery in many cases. Simultaneous treatment of multiple acupuncture points using multi-channel laser light needles, has been demonstrated to non-invasively produce the same cerebral effects on blood flow velocity, as needle acupuncture, with longer lasting effects. Bio-electronic signalling in the form of frequencies coded into laser light further assist meridian coupling and energy transference. The use of laser light to
enhance meridian balancing and the modulation of biochemical pathways responsible for regulation of homeostasis, immunity and inflammatory/pain reactions will be discussed during this presentation.

Presenter bio: Ms Tina Czech is a consulting specialist with over 15 years clinical experience in phototherapy using laser and non-laser light to support biological healing processes. As a practicing clinician involved in scientific research at a supervisory and educational level, she provides private and in-service education on the bio-regulatory effects of light for neuro-musculoskeletal conditions including pain management, post-operative and tissue trauma.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 238
TITLE Sedative point application of clinical observation on the treatment of Fire Excess from Yin Deficiency type insomnia
AUTHOR Wang, FC
PRESENTING AUTHOR Prof Wang Fuchun (CHINA)
DEAN, Acupuncture and Moxibustion College of Changchun University of Chinese Medicine
EMAIL fuchenwang420@126.com

Objective: This thesis defines the curative effect of Sedative Point Application for insomnia. Method: We select Fire Excess from Yin Deficiency Type Insomnia patients in our hospital, randomly divide them into treatment group (Sedative Point Application) and control group (Arsenobenzoic Syrup), and compare the treatment before and after by using Assens insomnia scale index score. Results: After the experiment, the treatment group deep sleep time is shortened 6.5min, sleep time was prolonged to 28.5min, the total score decreased by 2.3, the control group sleep time is shortened 8.2min, sleep time was prolonged to 8.2min, the total score decreased by 2.3 (P < 0.01). Conclusion: Sedative Point Application have a significantly effect in improving sleep. Key words: Point Application Insomnia Needling Method for Tranquilizing and Calming the mind Fire Excess from Yin Deficiency

ABSTRACT NUMBER 239
TITLE Horses not zebras: a matrix of analytical diagnosis and treatment of lower back pain from a musculoskeletal and acupuncture perspective
AUTHOR Macqueen, P
PRESENTING AUTHOR Phillip Macqueen (AUSTRALIA)
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A clear delineation of the aetiology of lower back pain is the keynote to the success of any successful course of treatment. Failure to identify the cause is a course to failure. The matrix of the ten most common causes integrated with a treatment protocol for each category will be demonstrated to give any practitioner a clear path to effective differential diagnosis and the most efficient time and cost based treatment path for each of the categories of patient presentation. The commonality of each category is weighted in order to enable the practitioner to make the most efficient differential diagnosis and treatment. One is more likely to hear a horse galloping past the door than a zebra in Australia. This matrix is a common sense approach to lower back pain based on the authors more than 30 years continuous clinical practice. It will, when applied by an acupuncture practitioner enable more precise diagnosis and the most effective treatment. Areas incorporated in the Diagnosis - Treatment Matrix are: sciatica, bilateral central low back pain, low back pain with a band across the back, unilateral low back pain, prolapsed disc pain and sequelae, hip pain and hip bursitis, Piriformis syndrome, Sacrotuberous ligament pain, groin pain, lateral leg pain. Treatment protocols described incorporate Acupuncture and Musculoskeletal bodywork. This matrix is applicable immediately in Clinical practice.

Presenter bio: Phillip Macqueen (fellow AACMA) has been in Continuous full time practice since 1982. He specialises in Musculoskeletal acupuncture. Over the last 15 years he has lectured on this subject in several countries. A firm believer in 'Hands On' therapeutic practice his lecturing style is of a very practical nature. Work presented at this Conference will be immediately applicable in clinic.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 240

TITLE Singing meridian science research – the meridian theory applied to the study of singing

AUTHOR Zhao, L

PRESENTING AUTHOR Prof ZHAO Ling 赵玲 (CHINA)
Vice-President, Beijing Research Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine

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The author discusses the mechanism of meridian points stimulating effect on singing, from a brand new and unique perspective. It proves that singing is a form of body movement and the result of meridian system control. Applying the meridional comprehensive control system and meridian points stimulating technique into singing teaching practice is an innovation in the fields of both singing teaching practice and meridian research. Keywords: acupuncture stimulation, singing pronunciation, two-way integration, body comprehension, singing meridian study.

本文从中医整体观的角度，探讨了经穴刺激在歌唱发声中的作用原理，论证了歌唱是经络系统综合调节作用下的产物。作者创新运用了经络综合控制系统和经穴刺激手法，使歌唱理论也具有了经络系统的整体反应、良性综合的功能特性，与经穴刺激能更明显、更具体、更全面地发挥其作用特性。在此基础上，提出了整体调节 求嗓 发声 整体反应 良性综合 经络调节学说。

Presenter bio: Zhao Ling is a member of the China Professional Committee of Meridians, Chinese Music Therapy Committee, Chinese Future Research Association and the China Music Copyright Association. She has worked in both teaching and research for 35 years, is the author of 'Singing Meridian Study', and has written more than 30 papers on the subject.

中国民间中医研究开发联合会经络诊疗研究专业委员会委员，中国音乐治疗学会，中国音乐著作权协会会员。从事教育研究工作35年，撰写30余篇，著有《经络辨证学》

ABSTRACT NUMBER 241

TITLE Rapid soft tissue pains treatment by floating-acupuncture therapy 

AUTHOR Hou, GW

PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr HOU Guowen 侯国文 (CHINA)
Vice Secretary-General, World Federation of Acupuncture-Moxibustion Societies

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Aim: rapid pains relieving or eliminating by the Floating-Acupuncture Therapy. Method: the sweeping actions are carried out by tailor-made float needles on the subcutaneous superficial fascia connective tissue layers around the pain spots, which will not cause sore, numb, bloated, and heavy and painful feelings, but will strengthen the biocircuitry conduction. Results: among the 1098 cases of treatment, excellent: 1026 cases; good: 60 cases; acceptable: 9 cases; poor: 3 cases; excellent and good rate: 98.9%. Conclusion: In the Floating-Acupuncture Therapy, the pains are relieved or eliminated completely after inserting needles, that is to say, the effects function in seconds. According to the modern physiology, the human balanced structures are: somatic nervous system, autonomic nervous system and endocrine system. The first two react relatively fast, but the last reacts relatively slowly. In terms of reaction rate, the Floating-Acupuncture Therapy effects have close relationship to the nervous regulation. Nerve spasm may be removed, inflammation may be eliminated and pains may be released by Floating-Acupuncture Therapy, so as to cure the diseases.

目的：采用浮针疗法达到快速减轻或消除疼痛的目的。方法：利用特制的浮针，将针尖周围皮下浅筋膜连接组织断膜断筋动作，不引起皮肤. 筋. 筋. 肌. 骨. 软组织. 活血化瘀等感觉。结果：共治疗1098例，优1026例，良60例，差9例，弃3例，优良率98.9%。结论：浮针疗法治疗，疼痛即减轻或完全消失，即在很短的时间内迅速发挥作用。现代生理学认为人体平衡结构有三：躯体神经系、自主神经系、内分泌系统。前两者的反应较快，后一种反应较慢，从反应速度来看，浮针疗法疗效的取得与神经调节关系密切。可解除神经症状，消除炎症，消除疼痛，达到治疗的目的。

Presenter bio: Hou Guowen, chief physician, Vice Secretary-General of World Federation of Acupuncture-Moxibustion Societies (WFAS); Director of the Clinical Promotion and Training Center for Floating Acupuncture of WFAS; President of Beijing TCM Institute of Floating Acupuncture of WFAS; and vice President of China Association of Acupuncture and Massage.

侯国文  主任医师，世界针灸学会联合会副会长 世界针联浮针疗法临床示范推广培训中心主任，北京世界针联针灸研究院院长，中国针灸学会副会长
Scalp acupuncture is a microneedle therapy system combined with massage, spine adjustment and hypodermic needle for treating diseases. It brings about quick improvement, free from any side effects. The needling is applied on the area between the fascia and soft tissue. The purpose of the therapy is to have Qi reaching to affected area. Painless scalp acupuncture is a therapeutic system based on the practice of all kinds of scalp acupuncture. By integrating different treatment methods, it achieves to bring Qi in reaching affected area which has the advantages as follows: 1. Quick Cure: It provides quick primary diagnosis, treatment and improvement. 2. Long Duration: It can reduce morbidity for long run, improve life quality and prolong the life expectancy. 3. Good Feature: It causes no pain, and is easy to learn and user-friendly. Features: the system functioning irrespective of time, place, occasions or weather. Characteristics: It can treat severe, acute and serious illness with quick postoperative results and can save life at the critical moment. Remarkable result has been showed in the following case studies: Left brain base embolism; Multiple sclerosis; Apoplexy; Paralysis (paralytic); Five kinds of tarry growth in infants and five flaccid syndromes (Gyni hypoplasia); Cerebral palsy in children. By joining hand and consolidating all of our know-how, breakthrough and innovation in the Chinese Medicine are to be anticipated.

ABSTRACT NUMBER  242
TITLE  The clinical practice of scalp acupuncture: QI reaching affected area
AUTHORS  Chan, HP; Lee, O; Lin, NG
PRESENTING AUTHOR  Dr CHAN Hung Ping
EMAIL  Chp2398@gmail.com

Scalp acupuncture is a microneedle therapy system combined with massage, spine adjustment and hypodermic needle for treating diseases. It brings about quick improvement, free from any side effects. The needling is applied on the area between the fascia and soft tissue. The purpose of the therapy is to have Qi reaching to affected area. Painless scalp acupuncture is a therapeutic system based on the practice of all kinds of scalp acupuncture. By integrating different treatment methods, it achieves to bring Qi in reaching affected area which has the advantages as follows: 1. Quick Cure: It provides quick primary diagnosis, treatment and improvement. 2. Long Duration: It can reduce morbidity for long run, improve life quality and prolong the life expectancy. 3. Good Feature: It causes no pain, and is easy to learn and user-friendly. Features: the system functioning irrespective of time, place, occasions or weather. Characteristics: It can treat severe, acute and serious illness with quick postoperative results and can save life at the critical moment. Remarkable result has been showed in the following case studies: Left brain base embolism; Multiple sclerosis; Apoplexy; Paralysis (paralytic); Five kinds of tarry growth in infants and five flaccid syndromes (Gyni hypoplasia); Cerebral palsy in children. By joining hand and consolidating all of our know-how, breakthrough and innovation in the Chinese Medicine are to be anticipated.

Dr CHAN Hung Ping will be represented by Dr LEI Chun Yuen who will present this paper on his behalf.
ABSTRACT NUMBER

246

TITLE

Effects of infrared laser for cancer-related fatigue: a randomized double-blind placebo-controlled pilot study

AUTHORS

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Objective: To observe the effects and safety of 10.6μm infrared laser in relieving cancer-related fatigue in comparison with sham control. Methods: 46 patients with cancer-related fatigue were randomly assigned into real (n = 23) and sham (n = 23) infrared laser groups, with 10.6μm infrared laser and sham treatment on ST36, CV4, CV6 respectively. Patients in both groups received 26 minutes of treatment for each session, 3 times per week for 4 weeks and 12 sessions in total. The sham device was identical to the laser device in appearance but without laser output. Effects of treatment were assessed mainly by changes in the Chinese version of Brief Fatigue Inventory (BFI-C) before, mid-term (2 weeks after beginning of the treatment), at the end (4 weeks after beginning of the treatment) and 4 weeks post-treatment termination. Results: Out of 46 patients, 37 completed the treatment and follow-up, among which 18 patients were in real infrared laser group and 19 patients in sham treatment group. There was no statistical difference in BFI-C scores between the two groups before treatment. Patients in the real treatment group experienced greater improvement in BFI-C scores than that of sham treatment group at mid-term and the end of treatment (P = 0.004, P < 0.001). No statistical difference was found in BFI-C scores between the two groups in follow-up. (P = 0.606) Conclusion: 10.6μm infrared laser is safe and effective in reducing cancer-related fatigue. Keywords: laser, mood, bionutrition, acupuncture, cancer-related fatigue
ABSTRACT NUMBER 247
TITLE Clinical practice of Xingnaoqiqiao acupuncture "醒脑开窍"针法及其临床应用
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Objective: The purpose of this research was to provide a systematic overview about applying Xingnaoqiqiao (XNQK) acupuncture to treat the suitable diseases in clinic and complicated miscellaneous diseases. The exploration is made on acupuncture's mechanism of XNQK to brain organs and brain functions in order to expand the practical scope of XNQK acupuncture in clinical, so as to guide the clinical practice better and to make it more applicable. Method: Work has been done to classify and summarize the treatment of applying XNQK acupuncture to cure stroke and its complications, consciousness and mental disorders, prostration syndrome with fainting and closure, pain syndrome, various of encephalopathy and difficult miscellaneous diseases through clinical practice. Greater discussion is made on the treatment rule and mechanism of XNQK acupuncture, selecting different points according to diverse diseases and focusing on operation role of quantitative manipulation of XNQK acupuncture. Results: Modern research shows that reducing the damage of neurovascular unit, promoting the reconstruction of nerve tissue and reconstructing brain circulation are the three essential methods to the recovery of nerve function. And XNQK acupuncture shows the advantage of solving the above problems. Conclusion: XNQK acupuncture has a wide practical range and a remarkable clinical effect, which has the precise guidance to various clinical diseases above mentioned. “Stroke unit” can be established in with XNQK acupuncture, which has the characteristics of wide generalization on the base of the available medical resources.

Purpose: The research aims to apply Xingnaoqiqiao acupuncture to the clinical and various miscellaneous diseases, focusing its brain organ and brain function. Method: Through clinical practice, the research applies Xingnaoqiqiao acupuncture to treat stroke and its complications, consciousness and mental disorder, prostration syndrome with fainting and closure, pain syndrome, various of encephalopathy. Results and discussion: Modern research shows that reducing the damage of neurovascular unit, promoting the reconstruction of nerve tissue and reconstructing brain circulation are the three essential methods to the recovery of nerve function. And Xingnaoqiqiao acupuncture shows the advantage in solving the above problems. Conclusion: Xingnaoqiqiao acupuncture has a wide practical range and a remarkable clinical effect, which has the guidance to various clinical diseases mentioned. "Stroke unit" can be established with Xingnaoqiqiao acupuncture, which has the characteristics of wide generalization on the basis of the available medical resources.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 248
TITLE A combined structured approach to analytical diagnosis and treatment of lower torso, hip and back pain from a musculoskeletal and acupuncture perspective using a horses not zebras construct
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This workshop will demonstrate the usefulness of a clearly presented matrix of differential diagnosis for the ten common presentations of lower back and hip and leg pain conditions. The correct application of this matrix then enables treatment to proceed in the most (cost) effective manner possible for the patient and the practitioner. Demonstrated will be methodology and treatment for: sciatica, bilateral central low back pain, low back pain with a band across the back, unilateral low back pain, prolapsed disc pain and sequelae, hip pain and hip bursitis, piniformis syndrome, sacroiliac joint pain, groin pain and lateral leg pain. A clear delineation of the aetiology of lower back pain is the key to the success of any successful course of treatment. Failure to identify the cause is a course to failure. Treatment protocols demonstrate the incorporation of acupuncture and musculoskeletal bodywork and a demonstration of feet points which have a beneficial effect on Low Back, groin and hip pain caused by tight hamstrings, gluts, quadratus lumborum and psoas muscles. This matrix is a common sense approach to lower back pain based on the authors' 30 years successful clinical practice and international lecturing. It will, when applied by an acupuncture practitioner enable more precise diagnosis, the most effective treatment and is applicable immediately in clinical practice.

Presenter bio: Phillip Macqueen is a successful Brisbane based practitioner and international lecturer with more than 30 years experience. He specialises in Musculoskeletal problems for which he incorporates a considerable amount of bodywork with acupuncture. He also is www.acupuncturedvds.com which promotes acupuncture to the world. His international lecturing and workshops are well received in the UK, New Zealand and Australia. Recently, Phillip purchased a 14 m. cruising catamaran in Thailand on which he runs musculoskeletal workshops.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 249

TITLE  Moxibustion treatment on knee osteoarthritis patients' quality of life: a randomized controlled trial

AUTHORS  Zhao, L; Deng, HP; Zhang, HM; Wu, F; Guo, MH; Ren, XM; Yao, C; Shen, YX [Clinical, Sports Medicine, Nutritional Medicine, Rehabilitation Medicine, Osteoarthritis and Soft Tissue Pain]; Jiangsu University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Zhenjiang, China

PRESENTING AUTHOR  Dr ZHANG Ling [China]
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Objective: To observe the efficacy of moxibustion treatment on knee osteoarthritis patients' quality of life (QOL). Method: 150 patients with knee osteoarthritis were randomly allocated to either true moxibustion or sham moxibustion group. Each group received treatment with true/sham moxa cone, at acupuncture points Dùbì (ST 35), Extra point Xīnzī (EX-LE 4) and Asī point 3 times a week for 6 weeks. The patients' quality of life were assessed before the treatment, at weeks 3, 6, 12 and 14 using the Chinese version of SF-36 scale. Results: Overall there were 136 patients completed the whole treatment process, with 69 receiving true moxibustion group and 67 belonging to the sham control group. The true moxibustion group showed significantly increased in the end of the treatment session (6th week) and 6 weeks after that (12th week) follow up (P = 0.001 ~ P = 0.036; and the BP (Body Pain) score also increased significantly on the 3rd, 6th and 12th week compared to the pre-treatment score (P = 0.004 ~ P = 0.001). Compared with the control group, the GH score of the true moxibustion group at 6th week showed statistically significant differences (P = 0.015). The VT and GH scores of the true moxibustion group at the 12th week are significantly higher than those of the control group. Conclusion: Moxibustion treatment can not only enhance KQAs patients' physical health, but also increase the level of their mental health so that patients' quality of life will be elevated.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 250

TITLE  Effects of electroacupuncture on bovine adrenal medulla 22 and its receptors in lumbar dorsal root ganglion in rats with chronic inflammatory pain

AUTHORS  Fang, F; Fang, QJ; Liu Z; Liu WL

PRESENTING AUTHOR  Prof FANG Fang [China]
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The study is to observe the effects of electroacupuncture (EA) on expression of bovine adrenal medulla 22 (BAM22) and gene expression of its sensory neuron-specific receptor (SNR), MOR and DOR receptor in lumbar DRG in rats with complete Freund's adjuvant (CFA)-induced chronic inflammatory pain. Methods: Twenty four male SD rats were randomly selected as normal group, model group and EA group, with 8 each. Model group and EA group were made chronic inflammatory pain induced with CFA. Model group was given electroacupuncture (2Hz, 10 minutes, 2 times a day) and EA group was given electroacupuncture twice a day. The Unilateral thermal pain threshold was observed by decreasing paw withdrawal latency (PWL). The EA group were treated with 2/100Hz EA in unilateral Zusanli (ST36), 30 min each time, once per day, for 10 days, while no treatment was given to other groups. Results: The expressions of BAM22 and the mRNA expressions of SNR, MOR and DOR in DRG by real-time fluorescent quantitative PCR were decreased. Results: Compared with the model group, the day after EA group could obviously reduce the pain threshold of EA group, the ratio of cells in DRG expressing BAM22 was significantly increased (P < 0.01), and the mRNA amount of SNR (P < 0.01), MOR (P < 0.01) and DOR (P < 0.01) of EA group in DRG were also remarkably increased. Conclusions: EA can get analgesia effect on CFA-induced chronic inflammatory pain, and the effect is closely associated with up-regulating the expressions of BAM22 and the mRNA expressions of its receptors: SNR, MOR and DOR in DRG.

Presenter bio: Master of Science, assistant researcher, research on neurobiological mechanism of Analgesia effect and immunoregulation of Acupuncture-moxibustion
ABSTRACT NUMBER 251

TITLE Relevance of the internal arts in Chinese medicine

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The internal arts of Qi gong, Taiji chuan & Bagua zhong are deeply imbedded in the antiquity of Chinese medicine. The importance of these skills to enhance the ability of practitioners of Chinese Medicine should not be under estimated as they are of paramount importance to those wishing to master this ancient treatment modality. These arts have as their primary purpose the function of the san bao (three treasures) via subtle manipulation of yin & yang - qi & blood to enable the restoration of balance & harmony within the body. Our primary premise as practitioners is the balancing of these attributes in order to maintain or restore wellness in the individuals seeking our help. An abundance of healing results from the stilling of the mind. Awareness of the breath in the lower abdomen is one of the most effective ways of achieving this stillness. Having a quite mind is required to accurately feel the pulse and discern the arrival or Qi at the tip of the needle, enabling us to respond effectively. The stances and movements of these forms are beneficial to patients and practitioners, stretching and twisting our channel systems and body structures effectively nourishing and regulating qi in the jing luo promoting health and vibrant functioning of our bodies. Skills obtained from these practices will continue to grow, nourishing and sustaining both yourself and your clientele. You will find them immediately useful adjuncts for your clinical practice.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 252

TITLE Effects of electroacupuncture against neurological deficit of rat with focal cerebral Ischemia/reperfusion

AUTHOR Chen, BG

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Objective: To observe the effects of electroacupuncture (EA) against focal cerebral ischemia/reperfusion (IR) injury in rats by studying morphology and neurological deficit. Method: Thirty male SD rats of clean grade were randomly divided into sham operation group, model group and EA group, n=10, model group and EA group rats were modified the middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO) models with nylon monofilament, the filament was left in place for 60 min and then withdrawn to let the blood reperfuse. EA group was stimulated with EA (at the acupoints of Baihui, Shuigou, Zusanli), sparse and dense wave alternately, frequency of 2Hz/15Hz) for 30 min, repeated the stimulation every other 12 h. After 72 h of reperfusion, neurological deficit was measured according to the method of Zuo-Longa to observe the effect of EA against neurological deficit after IR. Hematoxylin and Eosin (HE) staining to observe the effect of EA against pathological injury. Results: Pathological injury in brain tissue of the EA group significantly improved than the model group. The neurological deficit was significantly lighter than the model group. Conclusion: The stimulation of EA can significantly reduce the pathological injury in brain tissue, and positively regulate the nerve function of IR rats. Key words: EA; cerebral ischemia-reperfusion; nerve behaviour; morphology

目的：观察电针对局灶性缺血再灌注大鼠脑组织形态学损伤及行为学障碍的影响。方法：30只清洁级雄性SD大鼠随机分为假手术组、模型组、电
针组，每组10只，模型组与电针组大鼠采用线结法闭塞大脑中动脉60 min后恢复血流，电针组在缺血再灌注2 h后开始给电针刺激（百会、
人中、足三里、内关穴，频率2Hz/15Hz）30 min，每隔12 h重复刺激1次。再灌注后72 h，采用Zuo-Longa评分方法观察电针对局灶性缺血再灌注大鼠神
经行为学障碍的影响。HE染色观察电针对局灶性脑损伤形态学损伤的影像。结果：电针组大鼠脑组织形态学损伤及行为学障碍明显改善；神经行为学障
碍明显较轻。结论：电针刺激可明显改善局灶性缺血再灌注大鼠脑组织损伤，对脑缺血再灌注大鼠神经功能有良性调节作用。
ABSTRACT NUMBER 253
TITLE The growth and development of doctoral programs in Chinese medicine colleges in the United States
AUTHOR Wilson, CJ
PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr Carla WILSON (UNITED STATES)
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Purpose: Practitioners of acupuncture and Chinese medicine have begun to engage in doctoral education yet the impact of doctoral level education on this medicinal discipline is yet to be fully evaluated. This research examines four graduated cohorts and assesses the impact of doctoral education on clinical practice, employment, integrated health care settings and professionalism. The Project: This research surveys and interviews Asian Medicine practitioners that completed the doctoral program at the American College of Traditional Chinese Medicine (ACTCM) in San Francisco, California, USA. ACTCM began its first doctoral cohort in fall 2006. The 2.5-year Doctor of Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine (DAOM) program is offered 4 days a month (Friday through Monday), in an intensive format basis. It is a case-based program, focusing on practical and advanced knowledge and skills, collaboration with other health care practitioners, and scholarly activities. So far ACTCM has graduated five cohorts: 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012 with a total of 68 alumni. Methods: Three graduated cohorts were surveyed and interviewed to assess and evaluate the impact that doctoral education has had on clinical practice, employment, integrated health care settings and professionalism. A mixed methods approach was used to evaluate both qualitative and quantitative information. Results: This research project indicates that practitioners of acupuncture and Asian Medicine are entering doctoral programs for a variety of reasons associated with clinical practice and are interested in pursuing research in acupuncture, herbal medicine. Graduates that were surveyed indicated that there is value in doctoral level training and that this level of training is needed in order to move ahead in clinical practice, prepare to work in integrated healthcare settings, and to develop specialties in the field. Conclusion: Interest in postgraduate doctoral education is increasing. There is a growing interest in interprofessional medical education, integrated health care settings, and cross-disciplinary research.

Presenter bio: Dr. Carla Wilson has worked in the field of Chinese medicine for 30 years. Her background includes a Doctorate in Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine (DAOM). Her research takes place at the UCSF CCRG: a randomized, double blind study of the safety and effect of a Chinese herbal cream in the treatment of anal dysplasia at the UCSF Dysplasia Center, SF, CA. Her PhD dissertation is a mixed methods research project on views and experiences of senior practitioners of Chinese medicine on the emergence of integrative medicine. Her background in research is directed toward integrative medicine, acupuncture and herbal medicine with a focus on mixed methods approach. Dr. Wilson currently serves as the Dean of the Doctoral Program and Research at the American College of Traditional Chinese Medicine, in San Francisco, California, USA.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 254
TITLE Opening up: transforming with the earth
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PRESENTING AUTHOR Cameron TUKAPUA (NEW ZEALAND)
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In February 2011, I was at Tai Chi practice when a 6.3 magnitude earthquake struck our city of Christchurch, New Zealand. Buildings and properties were destroyed and 181 people were killed. In the weeks that followed many more died as a result of the quakes, including my mother. In the months that followed I observed how the earth moving beneath us affects our individual and collective center. These events have touched me deeply. In response I'm encouraging a healing conversation which explains why, and how, the shifts in Mother Earth are affecting people all over the world. Today global citizens face times of dramatic change and upheaval: ecological, political, financial and social. Research shows that people affected by major change and trauma need 3 things to recover: 1. Mental resilience. 2. Community and/or mentorship. 3. ways to find hope, purpose and meaning in what has happened. Chinese medical philosophy addresses each of these needs by offering simple explanations of change, and how the world around us, affects the world within us. As a profession we have a great opportunity to lend healing support for the millions affected. Cameron Tukapua has been studying, practicing and teaching Chinese medicine for 30 years. She was the founder and Principal of a New Zealand government registered acupuncture college. Cameron is the author of ‘Opening Up - transforming with the earth’ She has presented at national and international conferences, including WFAS Gold Coast -2004, and currently teaches five element philosophy in Australia, China and New Zealand.

Presenter bio: Cameron Tukapua has been studying, practising and teaching Chinese medicine for 30 years. She was the founder and Principal of a New Zealand government registered acupuncture college. Cameron is the author of ‘Opening Up - transforming with the earth’. She has presented at national and international conferences, including WFAS 2004 Gold Coast, and currently teaches five element philosophy in Australia, China and New Zealand.
Effects of moxibustion on VEGF in RA rat serum and synovial tissue

ABSTRACT NUMBER 255

TITLE Effects of moxibustion on VEGF in RA rat serum and synovial tissue

AUTHORS Hu, L.; Zhou, F.; Yao, J.; Song KG; He, L.; Zheng, BZ; Zhang, C

PRESENTING AUTHOR Prof HU Ling

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Object: To observe the effects of moxibustion on VEGF in RA rat serum and synovial tissue, and discuss the function and mechanism of relieving joint stiffness and deformity. Methods: 20 rats were randomly selected from the 100 Wistar male rats as the control group, and the remaining rats were induced to RA(Rheumatoid Arthritis) model. After the model was established, 80 RA rats were randomly divided into the model group, moxibustion group, AI oil group and cigarette group (n = 20). The control group and model group were fed with ordinary diet and without any administration. The three other groups were respectively treated with moxibustion, cigarette moxibustion, AI oil smear on ST36 and BL23 for 15d. After the treatment, VEGF level of serum and synovial tissue were respectively detected. Results: The VEGF level of serum and synovial tissue in model group increased significantly compared with the control group (P < 0.01), the VEGF level of serum and synovial tissue in moxibustion group decreased obviously compared with the model group (P < 0.01), followed by the cigarette group. There was no significant difference between model group and AI oil group. Conclusion: Moxibustion could relieve ankylosis and joint deformity by reducing the VEGF level in RA rat serum and its expression in synovial tissue.

Poster presenter: Prof. Anhui University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, director of Acupuncture and Osteology School, member of Chinese Association of Acupuncture - Moxibustion, and the vice president of the Meridian Chapter, editorial board member of Acupuncture Research and Chinese Acupuncture and Moxibustion.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 256

TITLE Cumulative anaesthesia of electroacupuncture and its effects on synaptic plasticity of hippocampal and hypothalamic nerve cells and related protein activities in chronic neuropathic rats

AUTHORS Liu, J.; Chen, SP; Gao, YH; Wang, JY; Qiao, LN; Xu, QL; Kan, Y; Zhang, JL

PRESENTING AUTHOR Prof LIU Junling

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It has been well documented that acupuncture therapy is effective in relieving chronic pain but its underlying mechanisms remain unclear. Using techniques of ethology, electron microscope, molecular biology, proteomics, etc. We demonstrated in rats with chronic compressive injury (CCI) of the sciatic nerve that the analgesic effect of electroacupuncture (EA) stimulation of Zusanli (ST36) - Yanglingquan (GB34) at 2/15Hz and 2Hz was relatively better than that of 100Hz. The cumulative analgesic effect of EA is closely associated with its function in 1) reducing CCI-induced abnormal changes of synaptic cleft widening, thinning of postsynaptic density, decrease of synaptic active zone length, etc of nerve cells in the hippocampus CA3 region and hypothalamus; 2) suppress the down-regulation of acetycholineesterase and vesicular acetylcholine transporter immunoreactivity of CA1 region and hypothalamus; and expressing the inhibition levels of hippocampal mu-opioid receptor, potassium channel, and related protein activities in chronic neuropathic rats. We will also report these results in a separate paper.

Poster presenter: A professor of the Institute of Acupuncture-Moxibustion, China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences; executive editor in chief of Zhong Yi Yan Ji (Acupuncture Res), 1976-now: engaging in scientific researches on the underly mechanisms between Meridian and Zangfu organs (viscera) and acupuncture analgesia.
Cancer diseases are becoming more and more common: In 2012, the number of new cancer cases in France is estimated at 355,000, and has increased significantly between 1980 and 2012 in men as in women (respectively 107.6 % and 111.4 %). Therapeutic: The therapeutic, which is variably effective, are sources of many side effects. Acupuncture can also use less medicine with more effectiveness. The side effects can lead to lower doses reduce the effectiveness or delay treatment. We must distinguish different side effects induced: By chemotherapy, the main side effects are falling hair, fatigue, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, neuropathic pain, climacteric disorders with hormone treatments; By radiotherapy local inflammation, sclerosis, burns, pain; By surgery, lymphedema, pain, aesthetic and psychological problems especially in breast cancers in women. Acupuncture: Acupuncture can cure most of these side effects. Over all, acupuncture help to control and prevent recurrences. So, it is necessary to know the different kinds of the energy developments of the disease and side effects especially with the Five Elements. The treatment is done or before chemotherapy, radiotherapy or after them. Strategies need to be defined on a case by case basis. After surgery, acupuncture supports all physical consequences, but especially psychic consequences. Tradition and modernity come together to offer patients an incomparable quality of life, it is acting in a terminal phase or whether the treatment period will lead to healing. Key words: cancer – preventive and curative treatment – side effect – acupuncture – chemotherapy – radiotherapy – surgery – recurrences - Five Elements

Presenter bio: Medical Doctor; Director and professor of the university department of diplomas of Chinese medicine; Vice President of WFAS; Former President of French Scientific College of TCM; Researcher Member for TCM of INSERM (National Institut of Science and Medical Researches) laboratory LEPHE (Laboratoire d’Etude de la Physiologie de l’Exercice); President of 4PEMECT (Association to promote TCM in Europe); Hospital Practitioner for TCM in the Obstetrical Department of Saint-Cloud Hospital

Objectives: To study the effects of this special five elements acupuncture treatment for whiplash after a motor-vehicle accident (MVA). Following the MVA, there is soft tissue trauma that leads to muscle tension in the neck. Patients suffered pain and stiffness in the neck and shoulder area, extending down the arms, as well as headaches. There is major emotional stress that develops from whiplash. This special treatment program not only treats the whiplash syndrome, but also the emotional issues after the accident based on TCM five elements theory. Methods: 182 patients with whiplash syndrome were treated, 70% of which were women between the ages of 18 to 55. The duration of the treatment was three months. Patients had treatments three times weekly for the first month, twice weekly for the second month, and then merely one treatment per week for the third month. The basic acupuncture points were LI7 (Leque), SP6 (Sanyinjiao), ST36 (ZuSanLiu), HT7 (Shenmen), GB21 (Jianjing), GB20 (Fengchi), DU14 (Dazhui), LU4 ( Hegu), LV3 (Taichong), SP10 (Xuehai), BL18 (Ganshu), BL20 (Pishu), BL15 (Xinshu), BL23 (Shenhu), and BL13(Feishu). Results: During the treatments, patients found this special program had helped them manage pain, anxiety, and insomnia better. After three months of treatments, the recovery rate with this treatment for whiplash was 83%. Conclusion: The whiplash syndrome includes aspects that go far beyond the local injury. That includes emotional stress that increases muscular tension. Anxiety, fear, and worry. This special program is an effective healing technique for whiplash syndrome. It also relieves the patient’s emotional stress and helps them have a better quality of life.

Presenter bio: Dr Diana Tong Li, PhD in Acupuncture, President of Acupuncture and Traditional Chinese Medicine Association of Nova Scotia. NS Chapter president of Chinese Medicine and Acupuncture Association of Canada; President of Canadian College of Acupuncture and Traditional Chinese Medicine (www.CCATCM.com) Dr Franklin Chen, PhD in Acupuncture, President of Acupuncture and Naturopathy Association of NS. Chief-Doctor at S-T Natural Medicine and Acupuncture Centre. Both Dr Li and Dr Chen have been practising Acupuncture and TCM in Canada over 25 years.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 259

TITLE A study on the pregnancy rate when using acupuncture treatment for infertility patients undergoing IVF

AUTHORS Li, DT; Chen, F

PRESENTING AUTHOR Drs Diana Tong Li (1) & Franklyn Chen (2) (Canada)

(1) Acupuncture and TCM Association of Nova Scotia; (2) President of Acupuncture and Naturopathy Association of Nova Scotia

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Objectives: To study the pregnancy rate of acupuncture treatment for infertility patients undergoing IVF-ET in Canada. Infertility currently affects 1 in 6 couples in Canada and many couples will require several IVF treatments to become pregnant. From 2010 to 2012, we have been using acupuncture as a treatment for infertility. The pregnancy rate on 62 patients was 74.5%. Methods: 117 patients were allocated at random either to Group A (62 patients received acupuncture combined with IVF) or Group B (55 patients only received consultation and IVF). The ages of the patients were between 26 and 44. The average time of infertility was 4 years. Patients received acupuncture treatment for a 3 month period. Based on the success rate of pregnancy, we will judge whether there is a correlation between acupuncture and the pregnancy rate of IVF-ET. Results: For group A, the acupuncture treatment group had a 74.50% pregnancy rate. For group B, the patients had IVF treatment only and no acupuncture treatment; this group had a 41.93% pregnancy rate. In the statistics analysis (p < 0.05), there is a significant difference between the two groups. Conclusion: Acupuncture is a quick and effective healing technique for infertility patients. Acupuncture can assist infertility patients by improving their health conditions, increasing genital blood flow, and regular ovulation which will improve pregnancy rate during the IVF-ET process.

Presenter bio: Dr Diana Tong Li, Ph.D. in Acupuncture, President of Acupuncture and Traditional Chinese Medicine Association of Nova Scotia. NS Chapter president of Chinese Medicine and Acupuncture Association of Canada, President of Canadian College of Acupuncture and Traditional Chinese Medicine (www.CCATCM.com) Dr Franklyn Chen, Ph.D. in Acupuncture, President of Acupuncture and Naturopathy Association of NS, Chief-Doctor at S-T Natural Medicine and Acupuncture Centre. Both Dr Li and Dr Chen have been practising Acupuncture and TCM in Canada over 25 years.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 260

TITLE Acupuncture and chemotherapy: further results on the acupuncture’s efficacy on chemotherapy side effects on patients with breast cancer

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PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr Mauro CUCCI (ITALY)

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Introduction: The chemotherapy cycles on patients with the mammary carcinoma shows almost always side effects. Acupuncture could be a good tool for reducing this drawback. After the preliminary results presented last year, we treated others 15 patients obtaining the same results. Materials, Methods and sample. Choice: We focused on the most common chemotherapy side effects: nausea and vomiting, cephaloa, anxiety, asthenia and leukopenia. From the point of view of the TCM the Zang-Fu most involved are spleen, liver and kidney. On the base of these considerations, the following points have been chosen: Sp 4 and Sp 6, Li 3, Ki 3, P 6, GB 34 e, GB 38, S 36, CV 5, CV 12, CV 17. The patients have been submitted to cycles of 3 sessions each coinciding with the chemotherapeutical drugs consumption. 15 patients (22 total) have been selected, suffering from mammary carcinoma, surgically operated and done at least one chemotherapeutic cycle during which they showed the symptoms described. Results: The new sample has shown the same results compared the first. From the first cycle of acupuncture sessions has highlighted the disappearance of vomit and a reduction of nausea and without leukopenia. Conclusions: The sample is still small to venture scientific evidence, but nevertheless acupuncture keeps proving its validity by granting them a better quality of life.

Presenter bio: Medical doctor, neuropsychiatrist, acupuncturist, director of IS4, member of the board superior health, professor of acupuncture at the University of Ancona.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 264
TITLE Integrative research: a mixed methods approach to HPV related cancer
AUTHORS Wilson, CJ (1,2); Cohen, M (2)
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BACKGROUND: mixed methods as an integrative cancer study model. Anal cancer is a growing public health concern for immunocompromised people. The main goal of this study was to compare a Chinese topical herbal medicine cream to placebo cream at the University of California at San Francisco Comprehensive Cancer Center. A combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods was used in the project to study both primary and secondary outcomes. METHODS: This was Phase II randomized double-blind cancer integrative medicine Chinese herb efficacy trial for the treatment of anal HSIL in HIV-positive people using both qualitative and quantitative research methods. 56 participants completed the study. The Chinese traditional medicine diagnoses are correlated with western-based bio-markers, along with a qualitative survey instrument that included both Likert a scale and open-ended narrative based questions. The inclusion of qualitative research methods brings the lived experience of the research participants into the analysis of the outcomes of this research project. RESULTS: Preliminary data gathered thus far indicated that 80% of study participants reported an increase the understanding of self-care and that meeting with both a research study nurse and a Chinese medicine practitioner enhanced the quality of the study experience. The data reveals modification of harmful habits, changes in lifestyle, and increased confidence in considering alternative approaches to cancer care. Even through this was a double blind study, 76% of participants indicated that they would continue applying the herbal cream if given the opportunity. Results of the biomarkers will be released when the study is unblinded and analyzed in November 2013. Thus far, response to the herbal cream appears to be positive. CONCLUSIONS: While this is exploratory, outcomes from the qualitative arm of the study currently indicate that a mixed methods approach to integrative research might lend credibility to the Chinese medicine paradigm, Whole Systems Research, and lead other CAM and integrative researchers to consider the use of both qualitative and quantitative research methods. Key words: Integrative Research, Mixed Methods, Cancer, Chinese Medicine, Chinese Herb, CAM, Whole Systems Research

Presenter bio: Dr. Carla Wilson has worked in the field of Chinese medicine for 30 years. Her background includes a Doctorate in Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine (DAOM). Her research takes place at the UCSF CCCR: a randomized, double blind study of the safety and effect of a Chinese herbal cream in the treatment of anal dysplasia at the UCSF Dysplasia Center, SF, CA. Her PhD dissertation is a mixed methods research project on views and experiences of senior practitioners of Chinese medicine on the emergence of integrative medicine. Her background in research is directed toward integrative medicine, acupuncture and herbal medicine with a focus on mixed methods approach. Dr. Wilson currently serves as the Dean of the Doctoral Program and Research at the American College of Traditional Chinese Medicine, in San Francisco, California, USA
ABSTRACT NUMBER | 265
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TITLE | Contrast observation of clinical efficacy of needle-knife therapy and acupuncture cutem treatments for neck type of cervical spondylosis 针刀疗法与针刺拔罐疗法治疗颈椎病的临床疗效对比观察
AUTHOR | Wang, F.
PRESENTING AUTHOR | Prof WANG Fan (CHINA) 北京藏医院
EMAIL | wangfanbj@sohu.com

Objective: observe the needle-knife therapy and acupuncture cutem therapy curative effects of neck type of cervical spondylosis. Method: 60 cases of neck type of cervical spondylosis patients, were randomly divided into needle knife group 30 cases, acupuncture cutem group 30 cases. Needle knife therapy chooses the occipital line, neck muscles, a center line on both sides, on both sides of the trapezius muscle, the inside of shoulder blades, treated only once. Acupuncture cutem treatment can take the fengchi, fengfu,tianzhudazhui, jiajiun, jing6 – 6 jiaji, houxi,lashi. Take local cutem after conventional acupuncture take once every other day, total 6 times treatment. Results: 9 cases of the needle knife group recovered, 12 cases had marked effect, 8 cases effectively, 1 had no effect, total effective rate 97%. Acupuncture cutem group 8 cases cured, 9 cases were markedly effective, effective in 11 cases, ineffective in 2 cases, total effective rate was 94%. Two groups total effective rate difference has no statistical significance (p > 0.05). But the markedly effective rate had significantly different in statistical significance, and still neck strength improvement after treatments and following up of 1-6 months after treatments, the needle knife therapy significantly superior than acupuncture cutem therapy (p < 0.05); Ease of neck pain and tenderness point reducing of the two methods are effective, but no statistically significant difference (p > 0.05). Conclusion: there was little difference between the overall efficacy of the two groups, but the markedly effective rate of needle knife therapy was higher than the other group, and the needle knife therapy was better than the acupuncture cutem group in improving the symptoms of muscle tension, on the other hand, the treatment time of the needle knife group is short. Key words: neck type of cervical spondylosis; Needle knife therapy; Acupuncture cutem; Contrast observation

ABSTRACT NUMBER | 266
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TITLE | Complementary therapies for labour and birth: how is acupressure used in the birthing environment? 针灸疗法与针刺拔罐疗法治疗颈椎病的临床疗效对比观察
AUTHORS | Levett, K(1); Smith, CA(1); Dahlen, H(2); Bensoussan, A(1)
PRESENTING AUTHOR | Kate LEVETT (AUSTRALIA)
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Background: Birth in Australia is becoming highly medicalised and rates of intervention are increasing. Acupressure has been shown to be effective during labour for the management of a normal physiological birth, to manage pain and to decrease intervention rates. This study aimed to investigate how the evidence for acupressure was utilised in practice in the context of a hospital birthing environment. When offered a choice of management strategies, in the 'Complete Birth Study' (complementary therapies for labour & birth), we examined what women and partners actually prefer to use. Method: As part of a RCT investigating a complementary therapies antenatal education programme, six CAM techniques for the management of labour and birth were introduced to couples for use in labour. Following their birth, all participants were asked via questionnaire about their use of therapies, and a sub-set of participants and their partners were interviewed about which techniques were used and their perceived effectiveness. Results: 70% of course participants identified acupressure as the most useful therapy, 65% practiced regularly before labour, 85% used acupressure for induction of labour, 60% found acupressure useful in labour and 30% said it was the most useful tool used. 90% of participants interviewed preferred acupressure as a tool, and there was a discernible pattern of use during labour. Conclusion: The promotion of birth as a normal physiological event and education centre on this theme will help establish nonpharmacological methods to manage this process. The results regarding acupressure use and preference would help direct evidence into practice.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 267
TITLE Performing chronoacupuncture (ziwuluzhu) In Australia in the Year of the Horse Jia Wu Nian
AUTHOR Tiquia, R
PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr Rey Tiquia (AUSTRALIA)
EMAIL rtiquia@bigpond.net.au

Traditionally, ziwuluzhu has always been performed in premodern China under the guidance and rules of the Traditional Chinese Calendar lifa. However, with the political demise of the lifa in 1911 the traditional Chinese calendar was translated or rendered in a one-sided fashion into the image of the ‘universe’ of the Western Gregorian Calendar and the Greenwich Mean Time. The flow of spacetime/seasons chi 脈 and or qi 氣 (Life Force) in Australia runs in the opposite direction to that of China and other countries and regions in the Northern Hemisphere. This presents a huge challenge to the practice of TCM (traditional Chinese medicine) in accordance with the foundation principle of differentiating clinical patterns and associating yao 藥 藥 and yao 藥 藥. In response to this challenge, I have constructed several editions of the Australian Chinese Calendar that resonates with the flow of the seasons here. In addition, I have translated into English The Northern Hemisphere Traditional Chinese calendar lifa. In this presentation, I illustrate the performance of chronoacupuncture ziwuluzhu in the Southern Hemisphere using the 7th Edition of Australian Chinese Calendar 2013 Gui Si Nian 癸巳年 and argue for the a construction of an English and Chinese ‘language Perpetual Chinese Calendar Wan Nian 萬年 (1900-2050) as an i-phone application that can service the practice of chronoacupuncture in Australia and other time zones in other parts of the globe. These softwares can also serve as a spatiotemporal guide for scholars wishing to temporally coordinate the histories of premodern China and the rest of the world.

Presenter bio: Dr. Rey Tiquia is a federally registered practitioner of traditional Chinese Medicine in Melbourne, Australia. He is currently an honorary fellow at the School of Historical and Philosophical Studies, University of Melbourne. He is author of the book Traditional Chinese Medicine as an Australian Tradition of Health Care (Thesis Series, University of Melbourne Custom Book Centre, 2011) and of the research book chapter “The Qi that got lost in translation: Traditional Chinese Medicine, Humour and Healing” in J. Chey & Jessica Milner Davis (eds), Humour in Chinese Life and Letters Classical and Traditional Approaches (Hong Kong University Press, 2011).

ABSTRACT NUMBER 268
TITLE Chronic Peptic ulcer and erosive gastropathy treatment with electric-acupuncture on 48 study cases
AUTHORS Tsuchiya, M; Pisco, J; Jose Duarte, M; Gomes, E; Cwojdzinsky, J; Ramires, M; Vasco, R
PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr Mitsuharu TSUCHIYA (PORTUGAL)
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Objective: to determine the effectiveness of electric-acupuncture treatment for ‘erosive peptic ulcer’ in patients that did not show improvement with medication and correlate the causes of the disease with the traditional Shu-Mu treatment (Yuketsu 玉穴 and Boketsu 坏穴 treatment), Shiatsu-seitai therapy and psychosomatic support. Methods: use of electric-acupuncture with high frequency (M.M.P) and low frequency with an AC current and saw-like shape. We were modulate the autonomous nervous system and substrances correlated. 48 patients were treated in the St. Louis Hospital (Lisboa, Portugal), during 6 months, 2 times a week. The treatment consisted on electric-acupuncture, shiatsu-seitai and psychosomatic support. The patients on this study did not take any medicine concerning the peptic ulcer. The points selected were based on the search for trigger and tender points with shiatsu therapy and the traditional treatment method of Yuketsu (玉穴) and Boketsu (坏穴) treatment. The study cases started in 2001 until 2013. Results: the success rate was around 80%. 28 people were treated very effectively. 10 people were treated effectively, 6 were better but got worst after and 4 had given up. There was no recurrence of chronic peptic ulcer in the people who participated in this study. Conclusion. The treatment with electric-acupuncture, shiatsu and psychosomatic therapy to patients with chronic peptic ulcer and erosive gastric pathology was successful on patients whose medication showed to be ineffective. It is estimated that 80% of these patients had gastric pathology due to mental and emotional factors. Keywords: electric-acupuncture; peptic ulcer; chronic gastric pathogor; psychosomatic; shiatsu; Yuketsu-Boketsu treatment.

Presenter bio: After finishing Medicine Faculty, has been working in Tsuchiya Pein Clinic and in St. Louis Hospital.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 269
TITLE Emergency treatment for stroke (pre-stroke) with acupuncture
AUTHORS Huynh, HK; Huang, E
PRESENTING AUTHOR Hoc Ku HUYNH OAM (AUSTRALIA)
EMAIL hockuhuynh@yahoo.com.au

This presentation will cover the facts and statistics of strokes in Australia. It will help you to recognise the warning signs and symptoms of a person who is suffering from a stroke or pre-stroke. It will also cover and outline the signs and symptoms using TCM differential diagnosis, how to treat a pre-stroke patient using different acupuncture techniques and points as well as post-stroke treatments. The presentation will also address how to treat post-stroke patients using acupuncture treatments and we will cover the diet and lifestyle factors for stroke prevention. Keywords: stroke, acupuncture for stroke, pre-stroke, three-edge needle blood letting

Presenter bio: Hoc Ku Huynh has been an Acupuncturist and Chinese Herbal Medicine Practitioner in Sydney for 34 years. He has experience in treating many common complaints in his general practice. Hoc Ku also guest lecturers at seminars and is on the board of directors for AACMA. He is also an honorary clinical associate/supervisor for UTS, UWS and SITCM.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 270

Title: Acupuncture for primary hypercholesterolaemia

Authors: Ng, R; Lim, D

Presenting Author: Rachel NG (AUSTRALIA)
University of New South Wales

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Background: Hypercholesterolaemia is a metabolic derangement characterised by elevated levels of serum cholesterol in the blood and is one of the main risk factors for cardiovascular disease. Acupuncture has become increasingly popular in recent times as an alternative to conventional medicine; however, it remains unclear about its effectiveness for treating primary hypercholesterolaemia. Objectives: To assess the effectiveness of acupuncture for primary hypercholesterolaemia. Methods: We searched The Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (The Cochrane Library), MEDLINE, EMBASE, Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure, Chinese BioMedical Literature Database, VIP database for Chinese Technical Periodicals, China’s Important Conference Papers Database and China Dissertation Database from inception to October 2012. We also used PubMed’s MY NCBI® (National Centre for Biotechnology Information) email alert service for identification of newly published studies using a basic search strategy. We considered randomised controlled trials which compared acupuncture with placebo acupuncture (sham acupuncture), statin therapy and other non-acupuncture interventions. Male or female participants of any ethnic origin who were 18 years or older with primary hypercholesterolaemia were included. Results: No randomised controlled trials were found to meet the inclusion criteria in this review. Authors’ conclusions: Our review found no randomised controlled trials to support the use of acupuncture for primary hypercholesterolaemia. Hence we could not be certain of the effectiveness of acupuncture as treatment for hypercholesterolaemia. Further research in this area and properly designed randomised controlled trials are needed before the use of acupuncture for hypercholesterolaemia can be evaluated.

Presenter bio: Ms Rachel Ng is a fourth year medical student studying at the University of New South Wales. She has great interest in alternative medicine and is currently conducting research in the use and effectiveness of acupuncture for treatment of primary hypercholesterolaemia.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 271

Title: Experimental study of the effects of acupuncture on the pontine oints Baihui and Daohui on brain neural injury in heroin-addicted rats

Author: Song, XG

Presenting Author: Prof SONG Xiaoge (CHINA)
Anhui University of Traditional Chinese Medicine Anhui University of Traditional Chinese Medicine

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Objective: To observe the changes in the ultrastructure of the prefrontal cortex and ventral tegmental area of brain in heroin addicted rats by acupuncture on Baihui and Daohui points. To analyze the BDNF and GDNF in PFC and VTA of heroin addicted rats by acupuncture on Baihui and Daohui point. Method: 32 rats were randomly divided into normal control, acupuncture, drug group. In addition to normal, the other three groups were given subcutaneous injection (sc) of heroin with a gradual increase of dose for 8 days to establish addiction model. Then stop injecting heroin and let the rats normally raised for 5 days for natural withdrawal. The process addiction withdrawal repeated three times to establish re-addiction model. Method was applied to examine the expression of BDNF and GDNF蛋白 in the brain tissue. The ultrastructure of the Neuronal apoptosis by using a transmission electron microscope. Results: Compared control, BDNF expression significantly increased the total number of positive cell of acupuncture and drug in PFC and VTA (P<0.05). BDNF average optical density increased in acupuncture in VTA. Compared control, GDNF expression significantly increased the total number of positive cell of acupuncture in PFC and VTA. GDNF expression significantly increased optical density in PFC and VTA of acupuncture (P<0.05). Compared normal, Fuzzy realm of neural membrane structure is not obvious, rough endoplasmic reticulum is diluted, mitochondrion are less and vacuolation in PFC and VTA of control, mitochondrial are less and vacuolation, less Ribosomal. More than mildly dilated rough endoplasmic reticulum in PFC and VTA of drug group. Composed normal and drug, nuclear membrane is clearly, ribosomal evenly is distributed, rich and few vacuolation in mitochondria, mild dilatation of the rough endoplasmic reticulum. Conclusion: Acupuncture at Baihui and Daohui has a protective effect on PFC and VTA brain areas with heroin-addicted rats. 2: Acupuncture Baihui and Daohui by mobilization of endogenous neural repair mechanisms, may own compensatory, as regulate the expression of BDNF and GDNF, repair heroin neurotoxicity of VTA and PFC brain regions of neurons, may be one of the mechanisms of acupuncture to promote neuronal growth, survival. Key words: Acupuncture; heroin-addicted rats; neuronal injury in the brain; GV20 (Baihui); GV14 (Daohui).

Objective: To observe the changes in the ultrastructure of the prefrontal cortex and ventral tegmental area of brain in heroin addicted rats by acupuncture on Baihui and Daohui points. To analyze the BDNF and GDNF in PFC and VTA of heroin addicted rats by acupuncture on Baihui and Daohui point. Method: 32 rats were randomly divided into normal control, acupuncture, drug group. In addition to normal, the other three groups were given subcutaneous injection (sc) of heroin with a gradual increase of dose for 8 days to establish addiction model. Then stop injecting heroin and let the rats normally raised for 5 days for natural withdrawal. The process addiction withdrawal repeated three times to establish re-addiction model. Method was applied to examine the expression of BDNF and GDNF蛋白 in the brain tissue. The ultrastructure of the Neuronal apoptosis by using a transmission electron microscope. Results: Compared control, BDNF expression significantly increased the total number of positive cell of acupuncture and drug in PFC and VTA (P<0.05). BDNF average optical density increased in acupuncture in VTA. Compared control, GDNF expression significantly increased the total number of positive cell of acupuncture in PFC and VTA. GDNF expression significantly increased optical density in PFC and VTA of acupuncture (P<0.05). Compared normal, Fuzzy realm of neural membrane structure is not obvious, rough endoplasmic reticulum is diluted, mitochondrion are less and vacuolation in PFC and VTA of control, mitochondrial are less and vacuolation, less Ribosomal. More than mildly dilated rough endoplasmic reticulum in PFC and VTA of drug group. Composed normal and drug, nuclear membrane is clearly, ribosomal evenly is distributed, rich and few vacuolation in mitochondria, mild dilatation of the rough endoplasmic reticulum. Conclusion: Acupuncture at Baihui and Daohui has a protective effect on PFC and VTA brain areas with heroin-addicted rats. 2: Acupuncture Baihui and Daohui by mobilization of endogenous neural repair mechanisms, may own compensatory, as regulate the expression of BDNF and GDNF, repair heroin neurotoxicity of VTA and PFC brain regions of neurons, may be one of the mechanisms of acupuncture to promote neuronal growth, survival. Key words: Acupuncture; heroin-addicted rats; neuronal injury in the brain; GV20 (Baihui); GV14 (Daohui).
Abstract: Breast Cancer is commonly diagnosed in women of Europe, United States, and developing countries such as Malaysia. Malaysia is the first of the Commonwealth countries that implemented Traditional & Complementary Medicine for cancer treatment in government hospitals. Malaysian government also approved Chinese patent medicines to be provided free of charge to patients for better result in cancer treatment. Prognosis: Integrated medicine is the most effective cancer treatment. According to records, early detection and treatment for cancer patients without metastasis are able to surpass 5 years’ survival period.

Presenter bio: Malaysia Freelif Integrated Medical Health City Project Principle cum Project Director

ABSTRACT NUMBER 273

TITLE Study of fMRI in retained acupuncture needle at acupuncture DU26

AUTHORS Chen, Sj; Wang, M; Xu, MS; Feng DR

PRESENTING AUTHOR Prof CHEN Shangjie (CHINA)

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Objective: To clarify effect on brain cognitive functional of acupuncture at DU26 based on cognitive impairment. Method: Needling at DU26 was performed in six subjects. 6 min of scanning at rest were adopted before and after acupuncture at different acupoints. Changes of brain functional connection were observed. Results: Trends toward decrease in the connections of the IPL, left DLPCF, but toward increases in the connections of the right DLPCF with left DLPCF, right IPL, right frontal cortex, connections of the right aPFC with left aPFC, connections of the left IPL and dACC/msFC, VMPCF with TPJ, af/fo, left midtemporal. Conclusion: During needle retaining of acupuncture DU26 compare to rest state, there were significant different in brain cognitive functional. Key words: acupuncture, needle retaining, DU26, functional magnetic resonance imaging

ABSTRACT NUMBER 274

TITLE Acupuncture for cancer-related fatigue: safe, feasible and effective

AUTHORS Xu, K; Lim, CED

PRESENTING AUTHOR Ke Xu (AUSTRALIA)

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University of New South Wales

Introduction: Cancer related fatigue is a persistent and debilitating symptom experienced by a large number of cancer patients and survivors. In addition to existing modalities, acupuncture has been investigated for the management of cancer related fatigue. Systematic review is warranted to determine the efficacy and feasibility of acupuncture based on the existing body of evidence. Method: We searched MEDLINE, EMBASE and CINAHL using pre-defined search terms such as acupuncture, acupuncture therapy and cancer fatigue. Randomised or pseudorandomised studies published in English language are eligible for inclusion. Based on available data, standardised mean differences were calculated using inverse variance method and random effects model. Result: 5 randomised controlled studies published between 2007 and 2013 were found to fit our inclusion criteria. One study was excluded because it did not report fatigue score in numerical form and the rest were included for. Acupuncture was significantly more effective than usual care (n=333) and placebo control (n=51), i.e. sham needle or sham acupuncture. Discussion: We conducted meta-analysis in this topic. Based on reported studies, acupuncture appears to be a feasible and effective management option for cancer-related fatigue. It has also been readily shown to be a safe intervention and compliance was reasonable. However significant methodological heterogeneity was noted among included studies and large scale study with inclusive methodology is warranted to definitively exhibit its efficacy comparing to placebo. Conclusion: Acupuncture is a safe, feasible and effective management option for cancer related fatigue. Further trials are required to exhibit its efficacy against placebo.

Presenter bio: Ke Xu is a fourth year medical student at the University of New South Wales.
ABSTRACT NUMBER 275

TITLE Bell's Palsy: treating the cause, not the symptoms

AUTHOR Bruce, H

PRESENTING AUTHOR Heather BRUCE (AUSTRALIA)

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A simple return to home remedies, that would originally have been the first approach before consulting health helpers, may be seen to be the starting point in any case involving yong depletion. Here four pathways to the same named condition were all given essentially the same treatment. Bell's Palsy or facial paralysis in Western medicine is presently partially attributed to a viral attack of the 7th facial nerve. Without asking why it is only on the one side, or why certain people and not others are afflicted, this may seem to be a random event. To assist understanding here, Oriental medicine practitioners could choose to ask and answer three questions - why them; why here; and why there? Then rather than locally needling as seen in the text books, an alternative approach to resolving both acute and chronic Bell's palsy may be simply removing what caused the loss of normal appearance and function - the lodged cold from within the body. Using navel cupping followed immediately by restoring the yang via the use of indirect moxa, and subsequently conducting a tour around the body to balance the left and right sides, may unravel past incident sites and may also magically cure many old and present woes. Four cases of Bell's Palsy (different etiologies) are shown as a case series. All were dramatically improved through the removal of the cold, the enhancement of the body's inner yang resources and the return to normal meridian circulation via scar unblocking. No local needles used.

Presenter bio: Heather graduated from a Brisbane college andallo to Dr. van Burrow's college in the Netherlands in 1979. She studied and practised acupuncture whilst raising four children and has specialized in women's health, fertility and pregnancy. She co-designed, wrote and delivered a Brisbane course 1981-84, has given many seminars on the Eight Extra Meridians, obstetric acupuncture, the treatment of AIDS and her eclectic brand of moving blockages acupuncture, and has produced patient education tools for many years.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 276

TITLE To explore effect of Pizhen in the treatment of nervi clunium medii entrapment syndrome, and compare the effects of Pizhen with physical therapy (intermediate frequency, short-wave) 针刺治疗颈椎神经卡压综合征的疗效观察

AUTHOR Feng, DR

PRESENTING AUTHOR Prof FENG Derong (CHINA)

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Method: 330 cases with nervi clunium medii entrapment syndrome were randomly divided into the observation group (n = 170) and the control group (n = 160). The observation group was treated with Pizhen, but the control group with physical therapy (intermediate frequency, short-wave) and massage. Visual analog scale (VAS), clinical symptoms and signs were used to assess the therapeutic effect of the two groups. Results: There were difference of the two groups before and after treatment in VAS (P < 0.05). The observation group was superior to the control group in alleviating pain and therapeutic efficacy (P < 0.001). Conclusion: Pizhen get better therapeutic efficacy than the control group in treatment of nervi clunium medii entrapment syndrome. Key words: Pizhen; Nervi clunium medii; Nerve entrapment syndrome

目的：探讨针刺治疗颈椎神经卡压综合征的疗效观察与物理疗法（电疗、短波）进行疗效比较。方法：选择颈椎神经卡压综合征患者330例，随机分为观察组（170例）及对照组（160例）。观察组取穴位治疗，对照组采用物理疗法（电疗、短波）及按摩。应用视觉模拟评分法（VAS）量化疗效和观察两组的疗效进行评估；结果：两组治后颈椎神经卡压综合征疼痛评分及总有效率具有显著性差异（P<0.05）。结论：针刺治疗颈椎神经卡压综合征的疗效优于对照组。

ABSTRACT NUMBER 277

TITLE Clinical application of San Tong therapy 针灸三通法的临床应用

AUTHOR He, XJ

PRESENTING AUTHOR Dr HE Xiaojing (CHINA)

SUCCESSOR OF HE Puren's Acupuncture; Director of Beijing TCM Clinic of He's San Tong Therapy

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This paper introduces Prof He Puren and his San Tong (meaning three types of dredging therapies) acupuncture therapy supported by the self-proposed theory that most diseases are caused by qi stagnation and a set of techniques. The San Tong Therapy consists of Wei Tong (mild dredging) therapy by filiform needle, Wen Tong (warm dredging) therapy by heated needle and moxibustion, and Qiang Tong (forceful dredging) therapy by triple-edged needle and others. In this workshop, not only the functions and manipulations of the three therapies are introduced, the improved manipulations for heated needle are also involved. The San Tong Therapy has enriched the content of acupuncture of TCM and has greatly expanded the scope of target conditions for acupuncture as well.

本文主要介绍了贺善仁教授的生平和他所提出的“三通气滞”中医治学理论，以及贺善仁教授创立的贺氏三通法，总结为“法用三通”的治疗体系，包括以针灸为表现的“通法”，以火针和艾灸为表现的“通法”，以三棱针为表现的“通法”。并介绍三法的功效及刺法，以及火

针法刺激点的选取。三通法极大地丰富了中国针灸医疗水平的提高，也很大程度上扩大了中医针灸治疗的病种和疗效。

Presenter bio: He Xiaojing, the eldest granddaughter of Prof He Puren, who graduated from Tianjin University of Traditional Chinese Medicine and had learnt acupuncture-moxibustion from her grandfather since childhood. She has been practicing acupuncture-moxibustion under guidance by Prof He Puren for more than 20 years. She is currently the Director of the TCM Clinic of He's San Tong Therapy, and the 3rd generation of successor of He's acupuncture-moxibustion.

贺小静，贺善仁教授之长孙女，毕业于天津中医药大学，自幼随祖父学习针灸。近二十年来一直跟随贺善仁教授从事针灸临床工作，现为贺氏三通中医门诊部主任，为贺氏针灸第三代传人。
ABSTRACT NUMBER

278

TITLE

Acupuncture in treating glaucoma 针灸治疗青光眼的应用

AUTHORS

Wang, Y; Bai, P [王颖, 白鹏]

PRESENTING AUTHOR

Dr WANG Ying 主治医师 (CHINA)

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Glaucoma is a common and irreversible blinding disease worldwide, in particular developed countries or areas. It is actually a syndrome with which ocular symptoms and signs are dominant, accompanied by disorders of nerve, psychology and cardio-vascular system. Along with population aging and the greatly improved examinations and tests, it is estimated that there are 20 million patients in China. It is documented that angle-closure glaucoma is predominant, accounting for 70-80% of all forms of glaucoma in Chinese patients. Among those are over 5 million of the patients blinded. It is therefore an important issue in prevention and treatment for the devastating ocular disease in ophthalmology and visual science in this country. The factors resulting in the disease are complicated. There are a variety of points of view in the pathogenesis and pathophysiology. The therapeutic methods and medicines are various in the current world. Even though, many patients are blinded or go blind as a result, unfortunately. Green cataract is called in term of Chinese medicine and the medicine has been applied for the treatment of glaucoma for centuries. According to the theory, the pathogenesis is thought to be liver and gall wind heat, pyrophlegerm upper, deficiency cold of the spleen, pathogenic fire derived from stagnation of liver-qi or asthenic yin causing predominant yang. It has been observed from long term of clinical practice that acupuncture should not be negligible in glaucomatous treatment. The probable mechanism of acupuncture seem to be able to enhance, cooperate or adjust the therapeutic functions of other therapies.


ABSTRACT NUMBER

279

TITLE

Modern moxibustion therapies and their clinical application 现代艾灸疗法及其在各科的临床应用

AUTHOR

Cui, XW

PRESENTING AUTHOR

Dr CUI Xuwei 医学博士 (CHINA)

Vice President of Qiqlhar Association of Acupuncture-Moxibustion; President of Qiqlhar Xiang He Chinese Medical Appliances Co., Ltd齐哈尔市针灸学会副会长; 齐哈尔市针灸学会副会长兼秘书长

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The invention of the multifunction moxibustion apparatus ends moxa burning, which has more than 5000 years of history. After 20 years of clinical and scientific research, it has been proven that the apparatus is more effective than the traditional therapy. It is considered as the modern moxibustion. The apparatus is safe, effective, convenient and cheap. In 2009 it was recommended by the Chinese State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine for the first group of Chinese medicine diagnostic and therapeutic equipment. It doesn’t have any side effects, does not burn, has no pollution, and the temperature and duration of treatment is adjustable and controllable. This modern moxibustion therapy has amazing effects on treatment, health promotion and self-care. The multifunctional treatment is not limited by any environment and location. Modern moxibustion therapy is easy to know and to understand, and can be widely accepted and applied in many health conditions. With an increased confidence of modern moxibustion therapy, it will become the first choice for health promotion and self-care.

Presenter bio: Dr Wei in late 1998 started research about moxibustion apparatus and instruments. Working with other, he developed the automatic moxibustion machine. In 1993 the product was awarded the national and key new products invented. In 1994, he successfully developed multifunctional/moxibustion apparatus, and has obtained the national patent.
ABSTRACT

280

Clinical practice of the three-needle therapy on channel and tendon
Author
Wu, HQ
Presenting Author
Prof. Wu Haqing (CHINA)
Chief Physician, Founder, three-needle therapy on channel & tendon; Deputy Director of Committee of Minimally Invasive Needle-Knife under CAAM; President, Nanyang Asia-Pacific Hospital on Rheumatism & Orthopedics 肱骨三针法发明人, 中国针灸学会微创针刀学委会副会长; 奈阳亚太风湿骨伤医院院长

The Three-Needle Therapy on Channel and Tendon is a kind of minimally invasive acupuncture therapy developed by Prof. Wu Haqing. The theoretical basis is the 3D-triangle balance of human soft tissues which is self-proposed based on the theory of channel-tendon in TCM, as well as the modern studies on soft tissue injuries, human biology and physiology. The specific techniques are a combination of pricking technique and those used in Tai Ji Therapy (an acupuncture therapy with the theory, selection of points and specific manipulations guided by the Tai Ji and Eight Diagram Theory) and Nine-Needle Therapy (a pool of techniques when using a set of 9 different shaped needles). This Three-Needle Therapy is multi-functional for it can release the nodules, and reduce stress and pain in soft tissues by using needle-knife (a type of acupuncture needle with a blade at the end) that only causes very small invasion, and can also function as traditional acupuncture therapies that can reinforce and reduce qi, realign yin and yang, and dredge the channels, by using different types of needles. This therapy is mainly aimed at injuries and conditions in tendons and bones, spinal diseases and sequel of apoplexy. Note: The Three-Needle Therapy on Channel and Tendon is a new type of minimally invasive release therapy with the target area marked by a triangle formed by three needles as the three vertices.

Presenter bio: Wu Haqing, male, chief physician and professor, The founder of the water-needle-knife therapy, the three-needle therapy on channel and tendon, and the proposer of the nine target areas for treatment of spinal diseases. Professor at Zhang Zhongjing TCM Institute, President of The Academic Committee of Minimally Invasive Water Needle-Knife of China, and Deputy Director of the Committee of Minimally Invasive Needle-Knife under China Association of Acupuncture-Moxibustion.

ABSTRACT

283

The effect of channel-meridian to singing - theory of the effect of acupoint stimulation to vocal function when singing and its application 唱歌经络学研究——经穴刺激影响歌唱发音作用的理论与实践
Author
Zhao, L
Presenting Author
Prof. Zhao Ling (CHINA)
Deputy Director, Research Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine, WFAS 北京世针医院康复医学研究院副院长

The author discusses the mechanism of meridian points stimulating effect on singing, from a brand new and unique perspective. It proves that singing is a form of body movement and the result of meridian system control. Applying the meridian comprehensive control system and meridian points stimulating technique into singing teaching practice is an innovation in the fields of both singing teaching practice and meridian research. Keywords: acupoint stimulation, singing pronunciation, two-way integration, benign comprehension, singing meridian study.

Presenter bio: Zhao Ling is a member of the Chinese Professional Committee of Meridians, Chinese Music Therapy Committee, Chinese Future Research Association and the China Music Copyright Association. She has worked in both teaching and research for 35 years, is the author of 'Singing Meridian Study', and has written more than 30 papers on the subject.

Chinese folk medicine research and development association 经络诊疗专业委员会, 中国音乐治疗学会, 中国音乐著作权协会, 从事研究工作35年, 发表论文30余篇.
A total of 269 patients with gonarthrosis were treated by Stimulation and Dredging Therapy from the year 2000 to December 2012. All patients showed improvement and 95% were cured. Contralateral puncture was used at corresponding areas on elbow joints, once daily and 7 times as a course of treatment. More than 100 Australian doctors and over 20,000 Chinese doctors have been trained with this method. Based on the favourable social response, we think it is worthy of further promotion.

Presenter bio: Li Qing, Chief Physician, Professor, Vice Secretary-General of WFAS and President of China Research Institute for Meridians and Collaterals. Used to teach acupuncture-moxibustion at China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences, and had worked in No. 365 Hospital of People's Liberation Army for more than 20 years.

Aim: to demonstrate the rapid pain relief effect of floating-acupuncture therapy through case studies. Methods: Tailor-made floating acupuncture needles were inserted into the subcutaneous fascia layers on and close to the painful spots identified in various soft tissue injury. Needles were then swept subcutaneous without causing De Qi sensation, that is, soreness, numbness, distension, heaviness or painful sensation., but will strengthen the bioelectricity conduction. Results: among 1098 cases tested, excellent pain relief was achieved in 1026 cases; good pain relief in 60 cases, acceptable relief in 9 cases; and no relief in 3 cases. In total the effective rate was 98.9%. Conclusion: Floating-acupuncture therapy relieved pain partially or completely immediately after needle insertions, that is to say, Acupuncture is understood to mediate its effects through the somatic nervous system, autonomic nervous system and endocrine system. The first two have fast action whereas the last reacts relatively slowly. (Because the pain relief effect of floating-acupuncture happens within seconds, it is likely the effects is mediated via the nervous regulation. Other studies show that floating-Acupuncture relieves muscle spasm, and eliminates inflammation, therefore reduces pain so as to cure the diseases.

Herb: Hou Guowen, chief physician, Vice Secretary-General, World Federation of Acupuncture-Moxibustion Societies (WFAS); Director of the Clinical Promotion and Training Center for Floating Acupuncture of WFAS; President of Beijing TCM Institute of Floating Acupuncture of WFAS; and Vice President of Chinese Association of Acupuncture and Massage.

ABSTRACT NUMBER 286
TITLE Introduction of cutting-root therapy
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PRESENTING AUTHOR CHEN Aihua (CHINA)
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Outline of the presentation: Cutting-root therapy in Chinese medicine and natural water: The therapeutic effects on difficult cases: (1) the concept of cutting-root treatments (2) the role of water in the human body (3) the function of the meridians in the human body (4) Characteristics of holographic cutting-root
treatments (5) the advantages of Holographic cutting root therapy (6) Clinical application of Holographic cutting root therapy (7) acupoint selection (8) the efficacy of treatment. The efficiency was 95% and (9) the role in health promotion

Presenter: bio: Director, White Langguan Development and Research Centre of Healthy Hair Care in Humans, member, Chinese Association of Meridian Diagnosis and Therapy, one of a Hundred Models of Innovative Medicine, Chinese Medical Association; one of the Ten Prominent Chinese Medicine Doctors, Chinese Medical Association, Chinese medicine diagnostic physician, reflexologist, the 7th generation of root amputation

ABSTRACT NUMBER
286

TITLE
Clinical application of electronic holographic acupuncture

AUTHOR
Zheng, MD

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ABSTRACT NUMBER
287

TITLE
Clinical application of electronic holographic acupuncture

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ABSTRACT NUMBER
288

TITLE
Clinical application of electronic holographic acupuncture

AUTHOR
Sun, JG

PRESENTING AUTHOR
Prof SUN Jieguang 孙介光教授 [CHINA (HONG KONG)]
Director of Hong Kong International Tongue Acupuncture Research Clinic

Abstract:
Tongue acupuncture is a technique that treats illness through acupuncture applied to the tongue. Dr. Sun Jieguang has been studying and practising Tongue Acupuncture for over 30 years. Through his extensive scientific research and clinical practice, Dr. Sun has discovered over 40 acupoints on the tongue that correspond to various organs and parts of the body; revealing relationships between the positive points underneath the tongue and diseases of corresponding body parts, between brain disorders and plica sublingualis swelling, as well as special and immediate therapeutic effects in treating some intractable diseases. Dr Sun developed the first complete tongue acupuncture points chart. He is the author of the first extant monograph of Practical Tongue Acupuncture' and has over 20 publications in this field.

Presenter bio: Dr Sun is currently Professor of the China Acupuncture Association and an Expert of the Hong Kong International Tongue Acupuncture (Brain Disorders) Research Clinic.
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Australia's largest city, Sydney, is known throughout the world for its colourful culture, its energetic nightlife and its iconic landmarks. So while you're visiting Sydney for WFAS Sydney 2013, take some time out of your busy schedule to experience the best of what Sydney has to offer.

**The Harbour**

The first item on your Sydney itinerary should be a trip to the harbour. The world-famous natural harbour is one of Sydney's playgrounds. Enjoy the magic of Sydney by taking a walk between the Harbour Bridge and the Sydney Opera House. This is also an easy way to enjoy the various bars, cafes and restaurants on offer while strolling along Circular Quay.

More intrepid visitors may want to try climbing the Sydney Harbour Bridge. After a guided walk along the bridge's spine, you are treated to a breath-taking 360-degree view of the city. The team at Harbour Jet provide another invigorating way to view the harbour - skidding across the water at speeds of up to 75 kilometres per hour! If you can handle high-speed turns and churning white water, it truly is an exhilarating way to view Sydney.

Darling Harbour is one of Sydney's most popular entertainment areas - just a short stroll from the central business district. Cockle Bay and King Street Wharf are brimming with some of Sydney's best restaurants, while a visit to SEA LIFE Sydney Aquarium and Sydney Wildlife World will allow you to get up close with some of Australia's famous fauna.

**Neighbourhoods**

The world famous Bondi Beach offers the best of Sydney in one suburb. Thriving restaurants and bars are combined with a calm beach lifestyle - all just fifteen minutes from the city centre.

One of the best places to visit after dark is the suburb of Surry Hills. A stroll down Crown Street will bring you to some of Sydney's best restaurant experiences. The gastro pubs and wine bars are always a hive of activity, but we recommend Bar H for an all-day dining experience and Mister Fox for a great spot to grab a nightcap.

Punctuated with brightly coloured graffiti murals and high quality restaurants, Newtown offers the perfect merger of cool and quirky to provide a uniquely Sydney experience. Dining in Newtown is often an eclectic mix of cultures and styles, so we recommend Wagaya Tapas. The restaurant offers a nice fusion of Japanese cuisine but can be very busy, so get there early to grab a table.

**A little further out**

Two-hours north of Sydney is one of Australia's premier wine regions: Hunter Valley. With over 150 wineries, you will find it difficult to sample all the fantastic wines on offer. Many visitors dedicate entire weeks to trying all the different local produce, coupled with a few cheeky wines.

The Blue Mountains is a unique spot in the world, being the only city within a National Park. Travelling there by train will take two-hours, but it is a comfortable way to travel to the main tourist hubs of Katoomba and Leura. Katoomba is a great place to spend a fun-filled day, seeing the Three Sisters and Echo Point before grabbing lunch in a cafe.

For more information about things to do while you are here in Sydney, please visit www.sydney.com or see your hotel concierge.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aung, Steven</td>
<td>128, 130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrett, Tim</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berle, Christine</td>
<td>31, 153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betts, Debra</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilton, Karen</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braun, Thomas</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruce, Heather</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burgess, Michelle</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calschuck, Ramon Maria</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chan, Hung Ping</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chan, Kelvin</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chens, Hao</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chens, Lian</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chens, Shangjie</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chen, Yufu</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheung, Cedric</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiu, Hsienhsueh</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cochran, Warren</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cochrane, Sue</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cdin, Denis</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyle, Megan</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cracolici, Francois</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucci, Mauro</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech, Tina</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyckzynski, Jerzy</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firebrace, Peter</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fogarty, Sarah</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fu, Wenbin</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fukada, Akira</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gan, Liang Hoo</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garvey, Mary</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germann, Michael</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graham, David</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant, Suzanne</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guan, Ling</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guo, Bisong</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guo, Meiyang</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guo, Mengchu</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartmann, David</td>
<td>99, 106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He, Liyun</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He, Xiaojing</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland, Waveny</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hou, Guowen</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hsu, Shengfeng</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hu, Ling</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hu, Wen-Long</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huang, Guofu</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huang, Wei Ling</td>
<td>80, 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huynh, Hoc Ku</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jang, Jeonhee</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janz, Stephen</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ji, Laixi</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiang, Yongliang</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joyce, Paul</td>
<td>92, 179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kavakita, Kenji</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazemi, Amir Hooman</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kovalenko, Olga</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kunz, Ralf Gerit</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao, Lixing</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee, David</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee, Chun Yuen</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lenon, George</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levetti, Kate</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li, Diana Tong</td>
<td>258, 259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li, Peng</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li, Richard</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li, Rui</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li, Zhigang</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liao, Chun Hua</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liguori, Aldo</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lim, Danforn</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lin, Jaung-geng</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liu, Baoyan</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liu, Junling</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liu, Li'an</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luzina-Chiu, Lily</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ma, Bo-Ying</td>
<td>79, 173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macqueen, Philip</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McBride, Paddy</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McDonald, John</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKee, Chris</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moore, Arber</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mori, Kazu</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murata, Asako</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namba, Toshimune</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ng, Rachel</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ni, Guangxia</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park, Hi-Joon</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peng, Jin</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Popplewell, Michael</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Popplewell, Michael</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyers, Clare</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rees, Melkin Li</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reid, Tony</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rinaldi, Massimo</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rinaldi, Rinaldo</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roberts, Kate</td>
<td>83, 102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ros Torres, Luz Maria</td>
<td>148, 149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryan, Kevin</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanchez, Juan Jose</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shao, Baijun</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shen, Guoming</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shen, Li</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shen, Yun</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sieno, Misunori</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silva Filho, Reginaldo</td>
<td>163, 164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Caroline</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song, Xiaoge</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speronello, Maria Rosa</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Su, Wen</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun, Hua</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun, Mao-Feng</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun, Zhongren</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tai, David</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tan, Hsiewe Ying</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tang, Qiang</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tian, Yifang</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiquia, Rey</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tjandra, Juliana</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tkachev, Alexander</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsai, Tung-Hu</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsuchiya, Mitsuhara</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tukapua, Cameron</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Der Hall, Ellen</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanderzell, Phillip</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verhaeghe, Tom</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wang, Fuchun</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wang, Hongcai</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wang, Kui</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wang, Lina</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wang, Lingling</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wang, Rona</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wang, Shu</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wang, Yu</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson, Carla</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wu, Binjiang</td>
<td>29, 104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wu, Hanqing</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wu, Xuping</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xia, Youbing</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xiao, Victor</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xu, Hong</td>
<td>11, 223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xu, Ke</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xu, Lihua</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xue, Charlie</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yang, Chao-Nan</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yang, Feng</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yang, Jinsheng</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yang, Shulan</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yang, Zhuxin</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuan, Jiali</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuan, Xiuli</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zampieri, Fabio</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaslavski, Christophev</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhang, Claire Shuqin</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhang, Hong</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhang, Qinhong</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhang, Tony</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhao, Ling</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zheng, Jiangpeng</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zheng, Mingde</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zheng, Shuai</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zheng, Zhen</td>
<td>14, 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhou, Liying</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhu, Yu</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhu, Guangqiu</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhu, Xiaoshu</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Workshops**

Bilton, Karen | 101  
Chen, Aihua   | 286  
Chen, Qiang   | 76   
Cui, Xuewei   | 279  
D’Angelo, Tino | 42   
Deng, Daniel  | 33   
Firebrace, Peter | 5   
He, Xiaojing  | 277  
Hou, Guowen   | 285  
Li, Qing      | 284  
Macqueen, Phillip | 248 
Powell, Clive | 51   
Simpson, Walter | 251  
Sun, Jieguang | 288  
Van Der Hall, Ellen | 211  
Wang, Ying    | 274  
Wu, Hanqing   | 280  
Zhao, Ling    | 283  
Zheng, Mingde | 287  
Zhou, Liying (Lynda) | 161 |

**Posters**

Amao, Nazomi | 136  
Aung, Steven  | 129  
Bao, Yehua    | 122  
Chen, Bangguo | 252  
Cracolici, Francois | 138|
Fang, Fang    | 250  
Feng, Derong  | 276  
Hartmann, David | 108, 109, 110 |
Huang, Tse-Huang | 201  
Jin, Rongjiang | 74   
Kawakita, Kenji | 216  
Kim, Kwanil   | 127  
Kimura, Kenichi | 70   
Li, Suyun     | 178  
Liu, Jian     | 121  
Liu, Junling  | 158  
Ma, Ruijie    | 105  
Nishimura, Rie | 154  
Okada, Kaoru  | 189  
Popelewell, Michael | 88   
Ros Torres, Luz Maria | 147  
Shi, Hong     | 167  
Shi, Xian     | 63   
Shinohara, Shoji | 177  
Silva Filho, Reginaldo | 165, 166, 168 |
Song, Xiaoge  | 271  
Strong, Phillip | 143  
Tan, Hsiewe Ying | 203  
Thornton, Therese | 214  
Tsuru, Hiroyuki | 151, 152 |
Wang, Fan     | 265  
Wang, Fuchun  | 238  
Wilson, Carla | 253  
Xiao, Wei     | 113  
Xie, Jieping  | 75   
Xu, Huiyuan   | 115  
Zhang, Lufen  | 78   
Zhao, Ling    | 249  
Zhou, Liying (Lynda) | 233  
Zhou, Xian    | 157  
Zhu, Ling     | 180  
Zhu, Xinmin   | 114  |