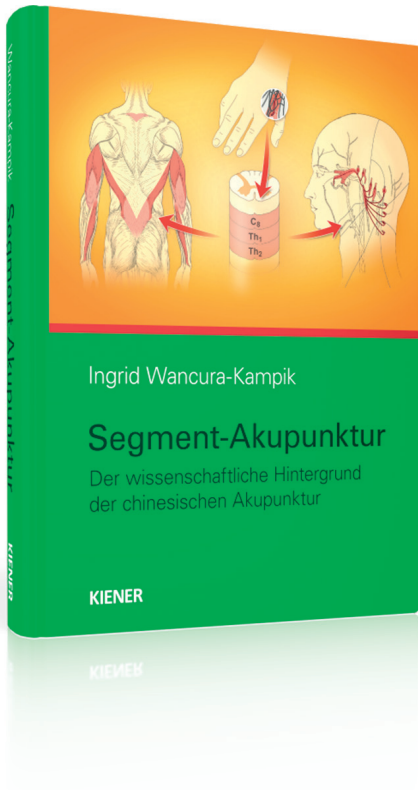


# A groundbreaking achievement in acupuncture



## Why does needle-stimulation on the hand affect an area on the head?

The author, who has a profound knowledge of traditional Chinese medicine and extensive experience in teaching it, succeeds in a most impressive way in discovering scientific explanations for the phenomena described in TCM. This book gives us for the first time a scientific explanation of why acupuncture has worked for millennia and, above all, how it functions.

The book gives us for the first time a scientifically comprehensible explanation of the signal pathways and the modes of action of acupuncture. The author describes the neuro-anatomical connections, which explain these modes of action, with an exceptionally thorough and medically grounded approach. The traditional acupuncture points and principles can be explained by means of the spinal and vegetative nervous systems.

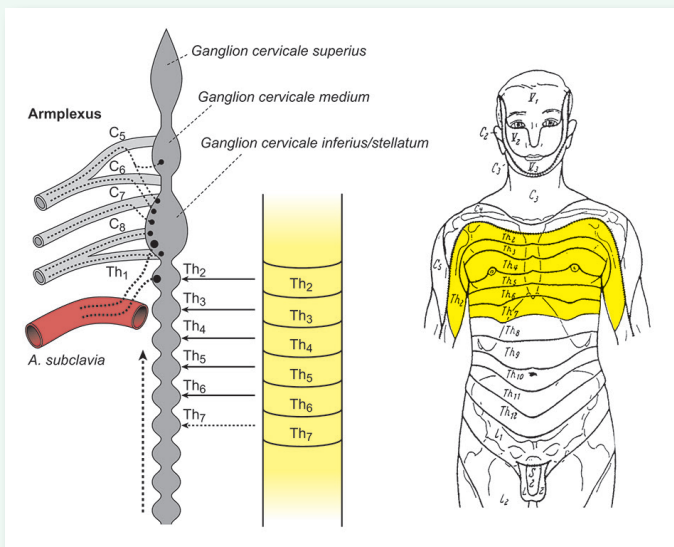
**To answer the question above:** When, for instance, segments of the hand at point LI 4 are stimulated, this corresponds to a stimulation of the pre-ganglionic afference C8-Th1 to the cervical superior ganglion, the post-ganglionic area of which corresponds to the wide spectrum of influence of LI 4.

The author has reduced the large number of acupuncture points to 30–40 points which are used internationally as the basic acupuncture points. In this way the therapeutic method is simplified and optimized.

The clear style and the numerous colour illustrations facilitate the understanding of this “fire work” of connecting networks.

This book gives us the neuro-anatomical information for other therapy methods based on the segmental structures of the body, such as neural and manual therapy, as well.

**A ground-breaking achievement in acupuncture and its therapeutic potential!**



**Question:** Why are BL 13 in acupuncture and thoracic vertebra III in manual therapy recommended not only for the area of the respiratory system but also for the treatment of disorders of the skin and the mucous membranes of the whole of the upper half of the body?

**Answer:** In the case of skin diseases on the upper half of the body the third thoracic vertebra has a special part to play, because the spinal nerve Th3 can influence the skin of the whole of the upper half of the body due to its connection with all three sympathetic ganglia (superior, medium and inferior [stellate] cervical ganglia).

By means of a stimulus of a single point in segment Th3, more precisely where the spinal nerve leaves the intervertebral foramen of the third thoracic vertebra (BL 13), the skin and the mucous membranes from the top of the skull (C2) down to the navel (Th9) can be influenced.

The point BL 13 is rightly described as the “universal point” of the skin, particularly for the upper half of the body.

**Question:** What is special about “special acupuncture points”?

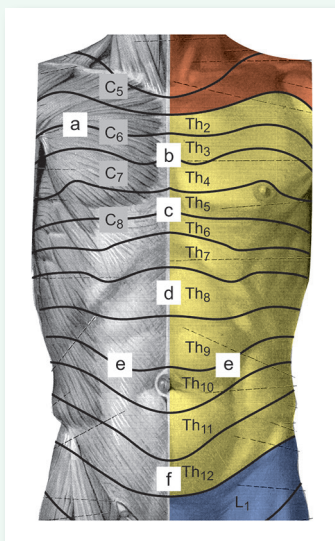
**Answer:** The “special” points are

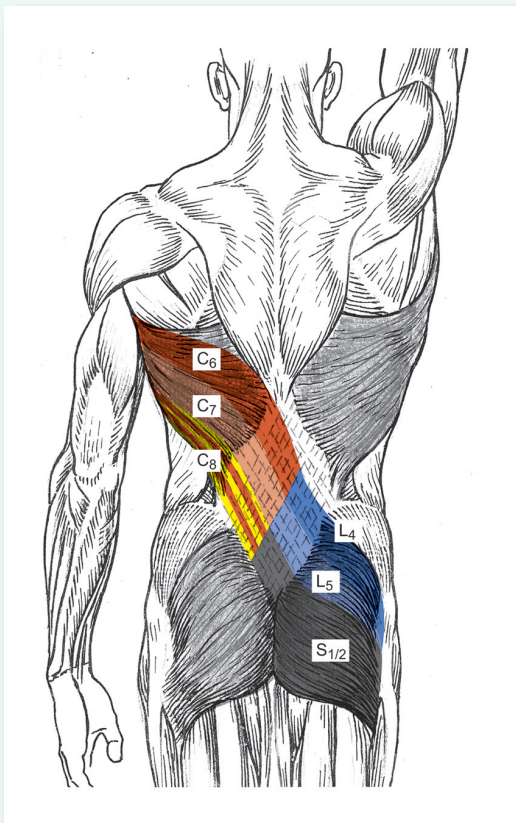
- source and entry-exit points
- front mu and reunion points
- back shu points
- muscle and nerve points
- and the projection areas of the vagal, phrenic and pelvic nerves as well as the Lähr-Sölder projection areas

These points have a special effect on certain internal organs, vegetative functions and their associated areas on the surface of the body.

This is based on the fact that, for example, in areas of points on the trunk dermatomes, myotomes and sclerotomes of different segments are overlaid. So a single deep needle stimulation can affect several innervation areas which are associated with particular internal organs, vegetative functions, surface segments or projections areas.

In this way the effect-spectrum of a “special” point corresponds to the indication-spectrum according to TCM. In other words: The segmental innervation of this kind of point can explain its clinical function.



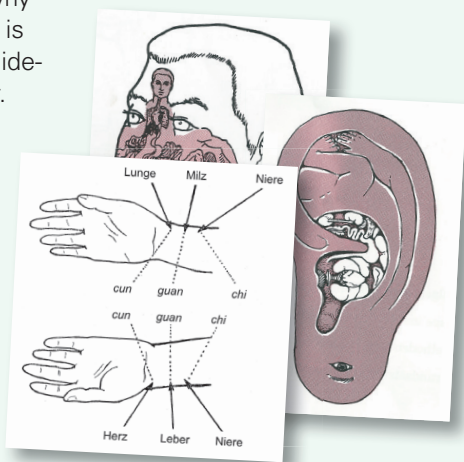


**Question:** Where is an anatomically established point of connection or contact on the trunk for the connections described between upper and lower extremities?

**Answer:** According to the author's research there is a direct point of contact at the sacrum or iliosacral joint, which is where the fascia thoraco-lumbalis is located between the post-axial part of the upper extremity (C7 etc.) and the post-axial part of the lower extremity (S1-S2). In addition the phrenic nerve and the neuro-vascular arterial system are involved in the "Upper-lower relationship" as well as the existing connection in the spinal cord between C2 and the cervical and lumbar segments.

**Question:** According to TCM is it possible to draw diagnostic conclusions about the condition of the thoracic, abdominal and pelvic organs as well as their organically sensitized surface segments from the location and quality of the pulses of the radial artery at the wrist. Does this assertion of TCM have an anatomical explanation?

**Answer:** In view of the segmental innervation of the doubly innervated arteries, we gain knowledge of the mutual effects and connections of the large sympathetic ganglia and their vasomotor distribution. This gives, according to the author's research, the empirically evaluated pulse diagnosis a scientifically plausible explanation. This is because impulses from the thoracic and abdominal organs can reach the pulse locations on the distal radial artery via the stellate ganglion, impulses from the pelvic organs can reach the pulse locations on the proximal pulse location on the radial artery via the lumbar part of the diaphragm (C5). Conclusions can be drawn about the condition of these organs depending on the quality of the pulse. The microsystems, for instance of the ear and the face, can be explained as projection phenomena of the spinal trigeminal nuclear complex in which vagal, trigeminal and C2 fibres, among others, meet. The body areas on the arms and legs, which are connected to C2 can in this way project to the C2-innervated areas of the ear (helical groove), the vagus-innervated areas project to the concha, the areas innervated by the first trigeminal branch to the C3-innervated area of the ear. This is why the homunculus is represented upside-down on the ear.



## **1 Segments C2 to S2 in cranio-caudal order analogous to the acupuncture meridians**

A description of all the segments and the corresponding spinal nerves, their connection to the cranial nerves and the sympathetic ganglions, explanation of signal pathways of local and distant points

## **2 Segmental analysis of the acupuncture points and the principles of acupuncture**

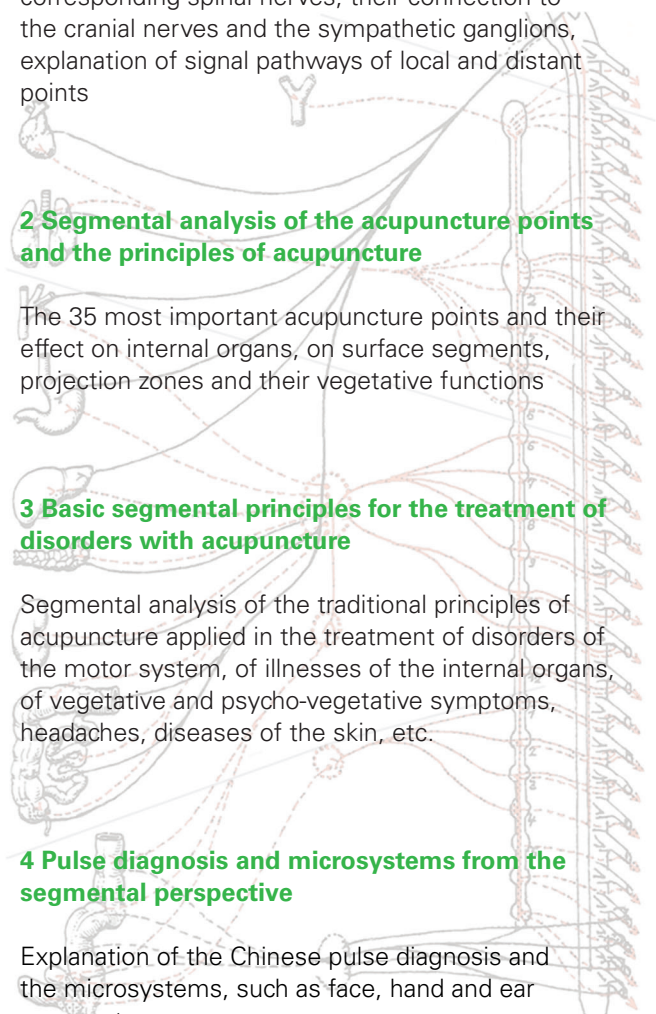
The 35 most important acupuncture points and their effect on internal organs, on surface segments, projection zones and their vegetative functions

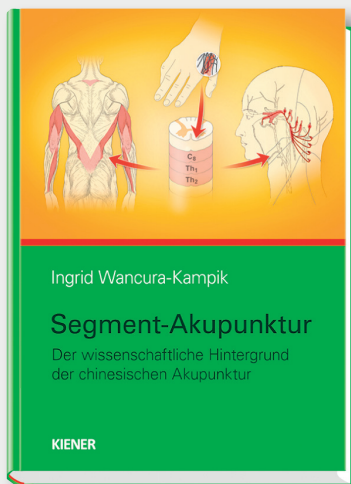
## **3 Basic segmental principles for the treatment of disorders with acupuncture**

Segmental analysis of the traditional principles of acupuncture applied in the treatment of disorders of the motor system, of illnesses of the internal organs, of vegetative and psycho-vegetative symptoms, headaches, diseases of the skin, etc.

## **4 Pulse diagnosis and microsystems from the segmental perspective**

Explanation of the Chinese pulse diagnosis and the microsystems, such as face, hand and ear acupuncture





Ingrid Wancura-Kampik  
**Segment-Akupunktur**  
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