CMAC111

Acupuncture Channel Theory

Session 11

Circulation of Qi

6 Divisions

Channels & Collaterals of the Stomach

Chinese Medicine Department

All channel diagrams used with permission.

Circulation of Qi through Channels
Flow of Qi through the Channels

Diurnal flow is the uninterrupted flow of qi through all of the main meridians.

- Starts: Lung channel
- Progresses: through all 12 main channels
- Last: Liver Channel
### Pathway of Channels on the Limbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hand Yin</th>
<th>Chest to Hand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hand Yang</td>
<td>Hand to Head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foot Yang</td>
<td>Head to Foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foot Yin</td>
<td>Foot to Chest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Diurnal Flow

- Lungs
- Large Intestine
- Stomach
- Spleen
- Heart
- Small Intestine
- Bladder
- Kidneys
- Pericardium
- Triple Energizer
- Gall Bladder
- Liver
6 Divisions
# Nomenclature of Channels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hand Yin</th>
<th>Hand Yang</th>
<th>Foot Yang</th>
<th>Foot Yin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lung Channel of Hand Tai Yin</td>
<td>Large Intestine Channel of Hand Yang Ming</td>
<td>Stomach Channel of Foot Yang Ming</td>
<td>Spleen Channel of Foot Tai Yin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pericardium Channel of Hand Jue Yin</td>
<td>Triple Energizer Channel of Hand Shao Yang</td>
<td>Gallbladder Channel of Foot Shao Yang</td>
<td>Liver Channel of Foot Jue Yin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart Channel of Hand Shao Yin</td>
<td>Small Intestine Channel of Hand Tai Yang</td>
<td>Bladder Channel of Foot Tai Yang</td>
<td>Kidney Channel of Foot Shao Yin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6 Division Pairs

• Often target similar problem areas of the body
• Can be used to treat problems of the other channel
  ○ Eg.
  ○ Stomach Channel of foot Yang Ming
  ○ Sometimes used to treat shoulder problems of
  ○ Large Intestine Channel of hand Yang Ming
Class Activity

- Is there any pattern with the grouping of these channels according to their names?

- Looking at an Acupuncture chart or model, is there any pattern you can detect with these two methods of channel classification?
Channels of the Hand & Foot

Lung meridian of Hand Tai Yin
Pericardium meridian of Hand Jue Yin
Heart meridian of Hand Shao Yin

Large Intestine meridian of Hand Yang Ming
Triple Energizer meridian of Hand Shao Yang
Small Intestine meridian of Hand Tai Yang

Stomach meridian of Foot Yang Ming
Gallbladder meridian of Foot Shao Yang
Bladder meridian of Foot Tai Yang

Spleen meridian of Foot Tai Yin
Liver meridian of Foot Jue Yin
Kidney meridian of Foot Shao Yin
Channel Pairings of the 6 Divisions

Lung meridian of Hand Tai Yin
Spleen meridian of Foot Tai Yin

Heart meridian of Hand Shao Yin
Kidney meridian of Foot Shao Yin

Pericardium meridian of Hand Jue Yin
Liver meridian of Foot Jue Yin

Bladder meridian of Foot Tai Yang
Small Intestine meridian of Hand Tai Yang

Large Intestine meridian of Hand Yang Ming
Stomach meridian of Foot Yang Ming

Gallbladder meridian of Foot Shao Yang
Triple Energizer meridian of Hand Shao Yang

Deadman, Al-Khafaji & Baker 2007, p. 158
6 Division Pairs

• Often target similar problem areas of the body

• Can be used to treat problems of the other channel.

Deadman, Al-Khafaji & Baker 2007, p. 158
Group Work
6 Divisions

• Break into 6 groups
• Each group finds one example of using a division pair together.
• You may need to consider
  o Channel actions and indications
  o Channel pathways
  o Organ functions
• Report back to the class as a whole
The Stomach (ST)
Foot Yang Ming
Channels & Collaterals

Stomach (Foot Yang Ming) Channel System

- The Stomach (Foot Yang Ming) Primary channel
  - The Stomach Divergent channel
  - The Stomach Luo-connecting collateral
    - The Stomach Sinew channel
  - The Stomach Cutaneous region
The Stomach (ST) Foot Yang Ming Primary Channel

Regular Points
45 points

Connecting Zang Fu
Stomach  Spleen

Main Channel Connections with other channels
Large Intestine  Bladder  Governor
Gall Bladder  Conception
Pathway of the Stomach Channel

Stomach Channel (Deadman et al., 2007, pp. 125-128)

- ST-1, 4, 5, 6, 8
- ST-11, 12, 18, 19
- St 30, 31
- St 36, 39, 40
- St 41, 45
Internal Pathway of the Stomach Channel

- Deviates from the main channel at ST-12
- Connects with GV14 and the Ren channel
- Connects with the Stomach and Spleen
- A branch from the pyloric orifice descends to rejoin the external pathway at ST-30

Stomach Channel (Deadman et al., 2007, pp. 125-128)
External Pathway of the Stomach Channel

- Begins at the lateral side of the nose at LI-20
- Ascends to the medial canthus BL-1.
- Then descend to ST1

Stomach Channel & ST 1 (Deadman et al., 2007, pp. 125-128)
External Pathway of the Stomach Channel cont’d

- Enters the upper gum
- Curves around the lips meeting GV28, GV26 and CV24.
- Runs across the cheek to ST5
- And (intersecting with the GB channel) arises to the hairline at ST8 and across to GV24.

Stomach Channel (Deadman et al., 2007, pp. 125-128)
External Pathway of the Stomach Channel

Stomach Points (Deadman et al., 2007, pp. 125-128)

ST-4

ST-5

ST-6

ST-8

ST Channel Human Head (Lian, Chen Hammes & Kolster, 2005, p. 51)
External Pathway of the Stomach Channel

- A branch separates at **ST5**
- Descends the SCM muscle to **ST-11 & ST12** in the supraclavicular fossa.

ST Channel & Points (Deadman et al., 2007, pp. 125-128)
External Pathway of the Stomach Channel

- The channel descends 4 cun from the midline
  - To ST-18 in the 5th intercostal space
- Then connects with ST-19, 2 cun from the midline and descends the abdomen to ST-30

ST 18 & 30 (Deadman et al., 2007)
External Pathway of the Stomach Channel (cont’d)

ST Channel Human Chest & Abdo. (Lian et al., 2005, p. 51)
External Pathway of the Stomach Channel (cont’d)

- Traverses the antero-lateral aspect of the thigh, through ST-31

- Travelling on the straight line from ASIS to latero-superior border of patella

Stomach Channel (Deadman et al., 2007)
External Pathway of the Stomach Channel (cont)

- Descends alongside the lateral margin of the tibia, to the dorsum of the foot

Stomach Points (Deadman et al., 2007)
External Pathway of the Stomach Channel (cont’d)

Terminates at the lateral side of the tip of the second toe at ST-45.

Stomach Channel & Points (Deadman et al., 2007)
External Pathway of the Stomach Channel (cont’d)

A further branch
- Separates from the main channel at **ST-36**, and terminates at the lateral aspect of the middle toe.

A further branch
- Separates on the dorsum of the foot at **ST-42** and terminates at the medial side of the tip of the big toe at **SP-1**.

Stomach Channel (Deadman et al., 2007)
External Pathway of the Stomach Channel

ST Channel Human Leg (Lian et al., 2005, p. 51)
Actions & Indications of the Stomach Channel

- Gastrointestinal disorders
- Disorders of the head, face, eye, nose, mouth and teeth
- Febrile diseases and mania
- Disorders along the channel region
Luo-Connecting Channel of the Stomach

- Originates at **ST-40** on the lateral side of the lower leg
- Travels to the medial aspect of the lower leg to join with the Spleen channel
- Ascends the leg and trunk to the neck and head
- Travels internally to terminate at the throat.

Stomach Luo (Deadman et al., 2007)
Indications of the Luo-connecting channel of the Stomach

- Sore throat, loss of voice
- Mania
- Weakness and muscle atrophy of the lower leg
Divergent Channel of the Stomach

- From the thigh
- Ascends and enters
  - Abdomen
  - Stomach
  - Disperses in Spleen
  - Heart
- Ascends
  - Alongside the oesophagus
  - Mouth & bridge of the nose
  - Infraorbital region, eye and brain
- Reunites with primary Stomach channel

Stomach Divergent (Deadman et al., 2007)
Sinew Channel of the Stomach

Begins at the middle three toes and binds on the dorsum of the foot

Ascends the lateral aspect of the tibia and binds at the lateral aspect of the knee

Passes through the lower ribs into the spine

Binds at the hip joint

Connects with the GB channel sinew at the knee

 Begins at the middle three toes and binds on the dorsum of the foot

Stomach Sinew (Deadman et al., 2007)
A sub branch Separates at the jaw and binds in front of the ear.

Ascends the neck to the jaw, mouth & side of nose. Binds below the nose.

Ascends the abdomen and chest and binds at ST-12.

Ascend the thigh & binds in the pelvic region above the genitals.

A branch Runs along the tibia and binds at the knee.

Joins the BL sinew channel to form a muscular net around the eye, known as the ‘lower net. (the BL sinew channel forms the ‘upper net’)

Stomach Sinew (Deadman et al., 2007)
Indications of Stomach Sinew Channel

- Strained middle toe
- Cramping of the lower leg
- Spasmodic twitching and hardness of the muscles of the leg, spasm of the thigh
- Swelling or hernia of the anterior inguinal region
- Abdominal spasm that extends to the supraclavicular fossa region and cheek
- Sudden deviation of the mouth
Cutaneous Regions of the Yang Ming

Yangming Cutaneous (Deadman et al., 2007)
Primary Channel Case Study

Alex has had sore red eyes for 1 day. He says it is due to recurrent allergy to pollen.

He is using over the counter eye drops suggested by his G.P. but finds acupuncture helps give faster improvement.
Primary Channel Case Study

• Develop a list of channels that reach the eye.

• Select two channels you would use to treat Alex.

• Give a reason/s for your selection.

• Report back to the class.
Vanessa has felt nauseous and had occasional vomiting for the past week. She has a positive home pregnancy test, but has not visited her G.P. yet.

- Suggest three channels you would use to help Vanessa.
- Give reasons for your selection.
- What other advice would you give to Vanessa.
Sinew Channel Case Study

A 25 year old man presents with what he describes as pain and stiffness in his “pecs”.

- Diagnose affected channel sinews.
- You may wish to view the following link in your own time.

Group Work
Divide into groups of 2

- Palpate sinew channels diagnosed in the case study. Note any ashi points.
- Using a chinagraph pencil or eyeliner, locate the pathway of the Stomach channel using main points as landmarks.
- Locate the abdominal and chest sections of pathway of Spleen, Kidney and Conception Channels.
- Observe where these sit in relation to Stomach channel and each other.
References


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