

NAS tai chi extraordinary vessel treatment

About NAS tai chi extraordinary vessel treatment

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1. Introduction

In ancient times, it was said that acupuncture starts with buxie and end with buxie (consumption and elimination) Great forefathers struggled to make the best of buxie, and thus various special skills and different schools of acupuncture were born. They are advanced skills that are difficult for beginners to reach.

The fundamentals of acupuncture are circulation of the meridian system. Facilitating the circulation of the medial system is called tai chi treatment. It balances mind and body with advancing the concept of meridian system circulation to move vital energy and blood.

NAS tai chi extraordinary vessel treatment evaluates meridian system energy and analyzes the number with PC software to draw up the guidelines for treatment.

Even beginners can make effect of advanced treatment with NAS tai chi extraordinary vessel treatment.

2. Outline of extraordinary vessel treatment

The basic way of NAS tai chi extraordinary vessel and the main channel treatment is using vessels as a spillway to drain too much qi (electricity and ion) in the main channel. IP is able to move qi that overflow. When IP is used, it deals with not only the eight extraordinary vessels but also xiangu-hegu for yangming and shaoyin and jueyin's tongli or wuming-taichong. In this treatment, you decide the combination of acupuncture points according to the analysis that the PC software provides. Buxie is done with IP to improve meridian system circulation.

3. How to use

Prepare stainless needles. The IP ion pump that Dr. Manaka invented is used for buxie. (On meridian system, a weak current passes on average 500na. It's not myoelectric.) NAS measuring instrument has a measuring instrument tester that measures a point between two points near jin point to avoid other electrical interferences. Type the number it shows you on the PC software to make it calculate and put a short needle on the acupuncture point that the program chose. Then use IP with a conversion switch there and make ion on meridian system move from a sick meridian to another meridian. Put a needle on the same acupuncture points on the healthy side of body to give the right and left pressure (advocated by Dr. Manaka) to improve effect. You can give your patients advanced treatment thorough choosing right acupuncture points.

First of all, put a probe into an antiseptic solution (ex. Osvan) to check the turning on electricity. (It turns on electricity up to 3 to 5 micro ampere.) Then wipe extra water on it. Before measuring, put the probe on the skin of your own arm to test it, and then put it on 2 to 3 mm from a nail horn of a patient and start to measure. If you put it too close to their nail, the number will be high, so make sure to put it on the same point with the same pressure every time.

Foot-jin point measuring points



Spleen meridian Yinbai (SP1)



Liver meridian Dadun (LR1)



Stomach meridian Lidui (ST45)



Gall bladder meridian Zuqiaoyin (GB44)



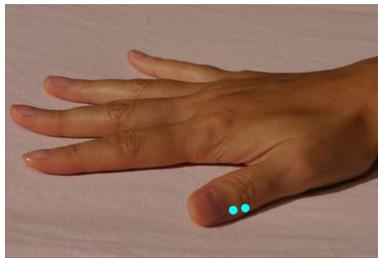
Kidney meridian KI1+1

Urinary bladder meridian Zhiyin (BL67)

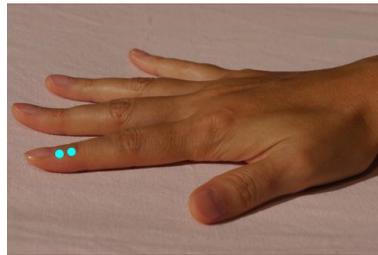


Hand-jin point measuring points

Lung meridian Shaoshang (LU11)



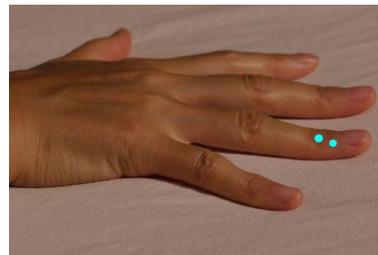
Large intestine meridian Shangyang (LI1)



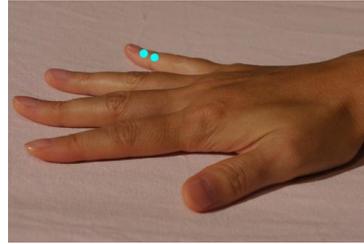
Pericardium meridian Zhongchong (PC9)



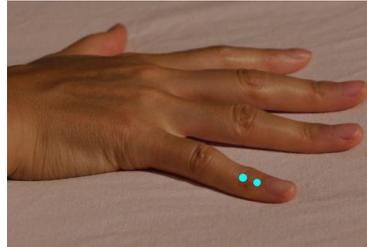
San jiao meridian Guanchong (TE1)



Heart meridian Shaochong (HT9)



Small intestine meridian Shaoze(SI1)



4 is time, we will use IP that Dr. Manaka invented. When examining the electricity of the main meridian, you measure a current nano-ampere on the hypothesis that the qi flowing on the main meridians as a circulation of ion at NAS taiji extraordinary vessel treatment. Put a probe for a tester on each jin point and ascertain the truth of the capacity of energy on meridians according to current of nano-ampere.

You can suppose that jin points that have a big amount of current are sick meridians. This treatment is so simple that electric energy that has nowhere to go move to another side to adjust the balance.

For example, the right jin point is highest in jin points of lever meridians you put the probe, decide yin heel vessel as a main vessel and the right lieqian that corresponds to the right zhaohai of conception vessel as a sub vessel. Ion pumping brings out homeostasis effect and adjusts the extra electric energy on the mail meridian naturally. The meridians that are adjusted this time are kidney, pericardium, san jiao, gall bladder and liver. To improve the effect, do ion pumping on another side as well and switch IP to the opposite direction. The meridians that are adjusted this time are lung, large intestine, stomach, spleen, heart, small intestine, urinary bladder and kidney.

4. For example, when a currAbout IP (germanium diode with a conversion switch) In thent (800na) flows on jin point of the right kidney meridian the most, put IP to make electric energy that fills in meridians move to the right lieqian from the right zhaohai. (One side with a sticker should be put on the lower stream and the switch should be laid on the same side.) On another side, knot IP to make electric energy move from the left lieqian to zhaohai. (One side with a sticker should be put on the lower stream and the switch should be laid on the same side, and it should be knotted to cross top and

bottom.) Shake meridians to improve the circulation and adjust it using the differences between top and bottom, and right and left. This method is recommended by Dr.

Manaka and it is very effective at a clinical situation. It's so comfortable that most patients fall asleep within 5 minutes.

In addition, Dr. Irie who established Irie FT School said that most patients fall asleep within 5 minutes if IP works, so it doesn't work if a patient opens their eyes. In this case, choose acupuncture points again and adjust the direction of IP. (As for sleepiness, it is thought that sympathetic nerves are suppressed and serotonin was secreted, then it changes melatonin and then people get sleepy.)

5. Property and direction of IP

In principle, IP with a conversion switch should be laid from the main acupuncture point to sub acupuncture point. (A current mainly flow from main point to sub point.)

NAS style IP with a conversion switch uses germanium diode. The property of germanium is that weak electric current (about 300na) can flow both directions. (It depends on the room temperature.)

The direction of IP is an important factor of treatment, but there are some currents that flow opposite direction even if the direction of IP (germanium diode), so you can expect good effect if you take a time and you don't need to be too nervous about it. But of course, you can expect good sharp effect in a short time if the direction of IP is correct.

The seesaw effect makes the function stronger at a symmetry treatment. You can adjust it with putting a bronze rivet on a jin point as well. In this case, the direction of wiring is opposite when it is skin wiring, so please refer to the attached instruction. (Put a drop of silver ion water on a point of contact between skin and bronze then.)

6. Acupuncture points locations

-SI4

[location] On the ulnar side of the palm in a depression between the base of the 5th metacarpal joint and the hamate bone.

[how to find]

- (1) Slide the ulnar side of the 5th metacarpal joint and find an apophysis on the bas-fond.
- (2) Pass through the apophysis and find a pitting. Check the deepest one.
- (3) Find the point between red and white flech



(4)

-BL62

[location] In the depression directly below the external malleolus.

[how to find]

- (1) Find a tendon from the behind and the bottom to behind and bottom way of malleolus lateralis. It's easy to find it if you bend an ankle joint.
- (2) Slide your finger along posterior margin of the tendon and then find a tarsal bone.
- (3) Find the point at the point that the posterior margin of the tendon and the tarsal bone



(4)

-TE5

[location] Above about 6.06 cm of TE4. On the articulation radioulnaris distills behind of the forearm. It is the other side of PC6.

[how to find]

- (1) Find a tendon that moves when bend the middle finger on the behind of the elbow joint.
- (2) Slide your finger along the border of ulna of the tendon and find a hard, high point. (This point is easy to move because of pronation of the front arm, so make sure to make the palm down and put the elbow joint on the bed.)



(3)

-GB41

[location] About 6.06 cm backward of GB43, on the outer edge of the 4th ossametarsalia, a front part of a tarsal bone.

[how to find]

- (1) Find a tendon that is from behind and inside of the 5th metatarsophalangeal joint to the inside of it.
- (2) Slide your finger to the back along the outer edge of the tendon.
- (3) Find the point at the place that the 4th ossametarsalia and the tendon cross.



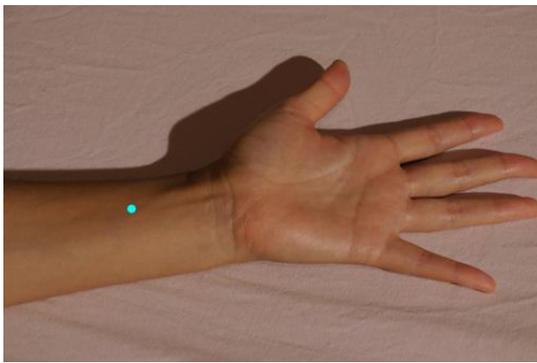
(4)

-PC6

[location] About 6.06cm above PC7. This point is the other side of TE5. On the center of palm side of a fore arm. Find this point according to the reaction of superior margin of distal radioulnar joint.

[how to find]

- (1) Find a tendon that move on the palm side of the elbow joint when the middle finger bends.
- (2) Slide your finger to about 6.06 cm up along the ulnar edge of the tendon and find a point that reacts.



(3)

NOTICE: Pronation shifts your finger from the point easily, so make sure to put the back side of the elbow on the bed.

-SP4

[location] On the proximal to the head of the 1st metatarsal bone.

[how to find]

- (1) Find musculus abductor hallucis behind the pars tuberalis of 1st metatarsal bone.
- (2) Slide your finger about 3.03cm back along the agger of the muscle.
- (3) Stop your finger at the bottom of the agger.
- (4) Find a point that has a reaction near the bottom of the agger.



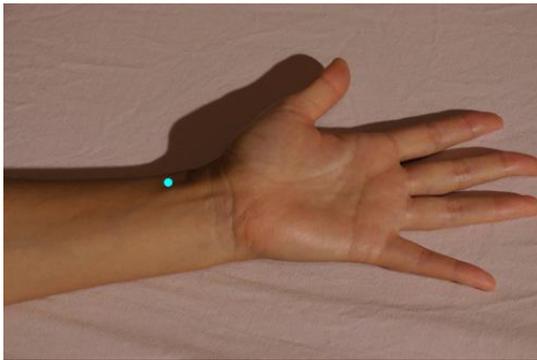
(5)

-LU7

[location] About 0.303cm above LU8. On arteriaradailis.

[how to find]

- (1) Put your finger on jingqu on arteriaradailis.
- (2) Slide your finger along the artery and stop it at the deepest part.
- (3) Feel the outer edge of the artery.
- (4) Find the point a bit inside of the edge



(5)

-KI6

This point is the other side of BL62

[location] About 3.03cm behind and below medial malleolus.

[how to find]

- (1) Find a tendon that is from the back and bottom part of medial malleolus running down and behind of it. Dilation of the ankle joint let you find it easily.
- (2) Slide your finger bellow along the margo posterior of the tendon.
- (3) Find the point at a deep part. Do not push here strongly because it causes a pain on pressure



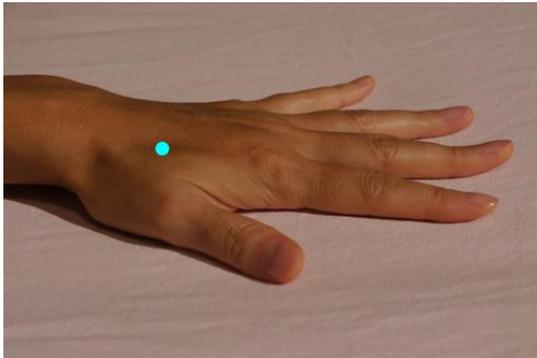
(4)

-LI4

[location] On the 2nd metacarpal bone on the radial side, on the adductor muscle of thumb on the bottom side.

[how to find]

- (1) Slide your finger from the middle of the 2nd metacarpal bone on the radial side to behind.
- (2) Find the point at a little deep part. There is a gradual ascent behind it. It is the landmark to find the point.



(3)

-ST43

[location] On the junction of the 2nd and 3rd metatarsal bones. In front of the ossa tarsi.

[how to find]

- (1) Find a tendon that is between the 2nd and 3rd metatarsal bones running from the 3rd metatarsal bone to the 2nd metatarsal bone. It's easy to find it if bend toes.
- (2) Slide your finger to the back along the outer edge of the tendon.
- (3) Find the point at the closest part to the outer edge of the 2nd metatarsal bone. It is a little bit outside of the outer edge.



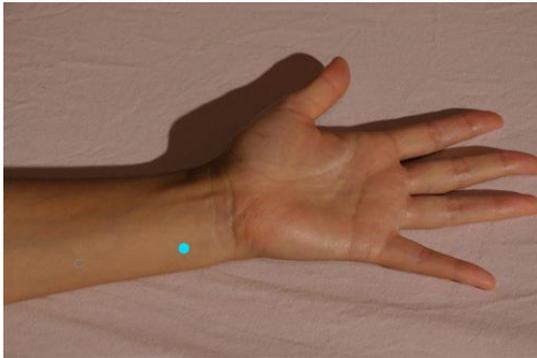
(4)

-HT5

[location] On the stration of the wrist joint on ulnar and palm side, on the upper edge of ospisiforme and ulnar flexor muscle of wrist on radius side.

[how to find]

- (1) Find shenmen on thestration of the wrist joint on ulnar and palm side and the upper edge of ospisiforme and ulnar flexor muscle of wrist on radius side.
- (2) Slide your finger from shenmen along ulnar flexor muscle of wrist on radius side and find the point above the shenmen 2 fingers away.



(3)

-LR3

[location] About 3.03cm back from the rear of the pollex basipod, on the outer edge of a tendon.

[how to find]

- (1) Find a tendon at the rear of pollex basipod.
- (2) Put your finger on the outer edge of the tendon. It's easy to do it by banding the pollex.
- (3) Slide your finger behind along the tendon and find the points behind the deepest part on the outer edge of the tendon.



(4)

8.

8.How to use it without a needle, with rivet

There are many patients who afraid of needles. You should explain about this new meridian treatment to such patients in order to give them meridian treatment.

You can control it with putting the bronze rivet on jin point. In this case, the direction of wiring is opposite when it is skin wiring, so please refer to the attached instruction. (Put a drop of silver ion water on a point of contact between skin and bronze then.)