

## **Scalp Acupuncture for Pan Canadian (adapted from the Pan Canadian Blueprint)**

**Technique:** once need is placed on scalp there is no need to lift or thrust. Twirl up 200 times per minute.

**If one-sided presentation:** needle the contralateral side

**If bi-lateral presentation:** needle bilaterally

**If an internal or systemic disease:** needle bilaterally

**Systemic definition:** Affecting the entire body. A systemic disease such as diabetes can affect the whole body. Systemic chemotherapy employs drugs that travel through the bloodstream and reach and affect cells all over the body.

**Location for Pan Canadian Scalp Lines are in CUN not cm.**

**MS1 Ezhongxian** (Middle Line of the Forehead): 1 cun long from GV24 Shenting. Straight down along the meridian

**Uses:** Epilepsy, mental disorders, rhinopathy

**MS2 Epanxian** (Lateral Line 1 of the Forehead): 1 cun long from BL3 Meichong straight down along the meridian

**Uses:** bronchial asthma, coronary heart disease, bronchitis, insomnia, nasal congestion

**MS3 Epangxian II** (Lateral Line 2 of the Forehead): 1 cun long from Gb15 toulinqi straight down along the meridian

**Use:** chronic and acute gastritis, gastric and duodenal ulcers, gallbladder diseases

**MS4 Epangxian III** (Lateral Line 3 of the Forehead): 1 cun long from the point 0.75 cun medial to ST8 Touwei straight down

**Uses:** Uterine bleeding, impotence, seminal emission, uterine prolapse, urinary frequency and urgency

**MS5 Dingzhongxian** (Middle Line of Vertex): from GV20 Baihui to GV21 Qinding along the midline of the head

**Uses:** low back, legs, breast disorders, paralysis, pain, uterine prolapse, enuresis, hypertension, vertebral pain

**MS6 Dingnie Qianxiexian** (Anterior Oblique Line of Vertex-Temporal): from Qianshenchong (Sishenchong) 1 cun anterior to GV20 Baihui obliquely to GB6 Xuanli

**Uses:** **Upper 1/5:** paralysis on the contralateral lower limb and trunk; **Middle 2/5:** paralysis of the upper limbs; **Lower 2/5:** central facial palsy, ataxic, aphasia, salivation, cerebral arteriosclerosis (**testing:** think Wind Stroke)

**MS7 Dingnie Houxiexian** (Posterior Oblique Line of Vertex-temporal from GV20 Baihui obliquely to GB7 Qubin

**Uses:** **Upper 1/5:** paresthesia in the contralateral lower limb and trunk; **middle 2/5:** paresthesia in the upper limb; **lower 2/5:** paresthesia on the head and face.

**MS8 Dingpangxian I (Lateral Line 1 of Vertex):** 1.5 cun lateral to Middle Line of Vertex, 1.5 cun long from BL6 Chengguang backward along the meridian

**Uses:** disorders of the lower legs such as paralysis, paraesthesia and pain.

**MS9 Diangpangxian II (Lateral Vertex Line 2):** 2.25 cun lateral to Middle Line of Vertex, 1.5 cun long from Gb17 Zhengying backward along the meridian

**Uses:** Impairment of the shoulders, arms and hands such as paralysis, numbness or pain

**MS10 Nieqianxian (Anterior Temporal Line):** From Gb4 Hanyan to GB6 Xuanli

**Uses:** Migraine, aphasia, ataxic, peripheral facial palsy, oral diseases

**MS11 Niehouxian (Posterior Temporal Line)** from GB8 Shuaigu to GB7 Qubin

**Uses:** Vertigo, auditory, migraine, tinnitus, deafness, hearing loss, dizziness, aphasia

**MS12 Zhenshang Zhengzhongxian (Upper Middle Line of Occiput)** Occipital area from GV18 (Qiangjian) to GV17 (Naohu), 1.5 cun in length.

**Uses:** Eye diseases, foot ringworms

**MS13 Zhengshang Pangxian (Upper Lateral Line of Occiput):** Occipital area, 0.5 cun lateral and parallel to Upper-Middle Line of Occiput

**Uses:** Cortical visual disorders, cataracts, myopia

**MS14 Zhenxia Pangxian (Lower Lateral Line of Occiput):** 2 cun long from BL19 Yuzhen straight down

**Uses:** Balance disturbances resulting from diseases of the cerebellum, occipital pain