

Practice Exam

1. What is the pathogenesis for a patient who presents with purple scarring acne (Fen Ci), a dark purple tongue and a Wiry (Xuan) pulse?
 - a. Liver Fire
 - b. Toxic Heat
 - c. Blood Stasis
 - d. Stomach Damp Heat
2. Which of the following formulas is best to treat Diarrhea (Xie Xie) due to Damp-Heat?
 - a) Fu Zi Li Zhong Tang (Aconite Middle-Regulating Decoction)
 - b) Huo Xiang Zheng Qi San (Agastache Powder to Rectify the Qi)
 - c) Ge Gen Huang Qin Huang Lian Tang (Kudzu, Scutellaria and Coptis Decoction)
 - d) Shen Ling Bai Zhu San (Ginseng, Poria, and Atractyloides Macrocephala Powder)
3. What is the most likely pulse presentation for a patient with severe acute febrile disease?
 - a) Racing(Ji)
 - b) Soggy(Ru)
 - c) Knotted(jie)
 - d) Hidden(Fu)
4. What is the appropriate needling angle and depth for ST 20 (Chengman)?
 - a) oblique 0.5-0.8 cun
 - b) oblique 1.2-1.5 cun
 - c) Perpendicular 0.5-1 cun
 - d) Perpendicular 1.2-1.5 cun
5. According to Eight Principles Differentiation (Ba Gang Bian Zheng), which of the following patterns best describes a patient who presents with acute wheezing and difficulty breathing? The patient is also experiencing an itchy throat, cough with yellow phlegm, and aversion to wind and thirst. Their tongue has a yellow coating and their pulse is Floating (Fu) and Rapid (Shuo).
 - a) Exterior and interior Heat
 - b) Exterior Heat and interior Cold
 - c) Exterior Cold and interior Heat
 - d) Exterior and interior Cold
6. According to the Five Transporting Points (Wu Shu Xue) theory, which of the following points is the best to treat Fainting/Syncope (Jue Zheng)?
 - a) HT 4 (Lingdao)
 - b) HT 7 (Schenmen)
 - c) HT 8 (Shaofu)
 - d) HT 9 (Shaochong)

7. What acupuncture needling technique is most appropriate to treat accumulation of Phlegm-Heat in the Lung?
 - a) gently twirling in small amplitude
 - b) gentle thrusting with heavy lifting
 - c) cover opening after needle is withdrawn
 - d) insert needle in the direction of Meridian

8. What is the most likely syndrome for a patient with a yellow complexion?
 - a) Sudden collapse of Yang Qi
 - b) Blood Stasis and Cold
 - c) Qi Stagnation and intense pain
 - d) Deficiency and Dampness Accumulation

9. Which of the following prescription medication may create a negative interaction with Dang Gui (Radix Angelicae Sinesis)?
 - a) Antibiotic
 - b) Antifungal
 - c) Antidiabetic
 - d) Anticoagulant

10. For how many years is a practitioner required to keep patient records for a 13-year-old patient?
 - a) 5 years after their last visit
 - b) 7 years after their last visit
 - c) 10 years after they reach legal age
 - d) 15 years in total

11. According to Eight Principles Differentiation (Ba Gang Bian Zheng), which of the following syndromes correspond to a patient with a Deep (Chen), Excess (Shi) and Tight (Jin) pulse?
 - a) Interior Excess Heat
 - b) Exterior Deficiency Heat
 - c) Interior Excess Cold
 - d) Exterior Deficiency Cold

12. Which of the following herbs would be most appropriate to add to Cang Er Zi San (Xanthium Powder) for a patient presenting nasal discharge with copious amounts of pus?
 - a) Qing Dai (Indigo Naturalis)
 - b) Lian Qiao (Fructus Forsythiae)
 - c) Pu Gong Ying (Herba Taraxaci)
 - d) Jin Yin Hua (Floas Loricerae)

13. Which of the following ingredients in the formula Bao He Wan (preserve Harmony Pill) has the Assistant function of Harmonizing the Stomach to stop nausea and vomiting?
- Shan Zha (Fructus Crataegi)
 - Lai Fu Zi (Semen Raphani)
 - Fu Ling (Poria)
 - Chen Pi (Pericarpium Citri Reticulatae)
14. Which of the following acupuncture points is located on the anterior border of the sternocleidomastoid (SCM) muscle?
- ST 10 (Shuitu)
 - TE 16 (Tianyou)
 - LI 17 (Tianding)
 - SI 16 (Tiangchuang)
15. According to Pathogenic Factors Differentiation (Bing Yin Bian Zheng), which of the following pathogens is associated with slight headache, aversion to cold, absence of sweat, cough with little sputum, as well as dry nose, throat and lips. The patient has a pale and dry tongue and Floating (Fu) pulse.
- Fire
 - Dryness
 - Dampness
 - Summer-Heat
16. How many grams of Huang Lian (Rhizoma Coptidis) in Bai Tou Weng Tang (Pulstilla Decoction) is required for a 50kg (110 lb) child?
- 1-3
 - 5-7
 - 9-12
 - 15-18
17. Which of the following types of information is a requirement for herbal dispensing records?
- origin of herb
 - payment amount
 - name of dispenser
 - date the prescription was written
18. What device or material is appropriate to prevent diseases transmitted by droplets?
- Gloves
 - Googles
 - Air ventilator
 - Chemical hand sanitizers

19. Which of the following patient situations is herbal treatment contraindicated?
- a) Chronic renal conditions
 - b) First trimester pregnancy
 - c) Infants under one year of age
 - d) Taking multiple prescription medication
20. Which of the following symptoms is most suitable to be treated with warm-Needling method?
- a) Fever
 - b) Hives
 - c) Cold limbs
 - d) Muscles spasms
21. Which of following Chinese Manipulation Therapy (Tui Na) techniques is best to treat patients with Frozen Shoulder?
- a) Kneading (Rou)
 - b) Plucking (Tanbo)
 - c) Traction (Bashen)
 - d) Circular Rubbing (Mo)
22. Which of the following herbs is prohibited to use in Canada?
- a) Shi Di (Calyx Kaki)
 - b) Gui Ban (Plastrum Testudinis)
 - c) Xiao Ji (Herba Cephalanoloris)
 - d) Chuang Xiong (Rhizoma Liguistici Chuanxiong)
23. What is terminology given when a practitioner engages in a sexual relationship with a current patient?
- a) Harassment
 - b) Sexual abuse/misconduct
 - c) Sexual exploitation
 - d) Consensual relationship
24. Which of the following patient situations is acupuncture treatment contraindicated?
- a) Pregnancy
 - b) Malignant tumor
 - c) Bleeding disorders
 - d) Ingestion of poison

25. Which of the following formulas is the best to treat a 56-year-old patient who has a firm lump on the front of his neck accompanied with a distending sensation, pain on pressure, excessive phlegm in throat, a greasy yellow tongue coating, and Wiry (Xuan) and Slippery (Hua) pulse?
- Hai Zao Yu Hu Tang (Seaweed Jade Pot Decoction)
 - Chai Hu Shu Gan San (Bupleurum Liver-Easing Powder)
 - Huang Lian Jie Du Tang (Coptis Decoction to Relieve Toxicity)
 - Wu Wei Xiao Du Yin (Five Ingredient Decoction to Eliminate Toxin)
26. Which of the following signs and symptoms indicate that needles can be kept in the point?
- Itch at needling site
 - Nausea and palm sweat
 - Dizziness and light headedness
 - Warm tingling sensation at the needling site
27. Which of the following situation would be acceptable for a practitioner to terminate their therapeutic relationship with a patient?
- Patient has a strong body odour
 - Practitioner finds the patient attractive
 - Patient is repeatedly abusive toward front desk staff
 - Practitioner discovers the patient lives in their neighborhood
28. Which of the following spices should patients avoid when taking Ding Xiang (Flos Caryophylls)?
- Ginger
 - Pepper
 - Turmeric
 - Cinnamon
29. Which of the following auricular points is indicated hypotension?
- Heart
 - Sub cortex
 - Adrenal Gland
 - Anterior Intertragic Notch
30. Which blood test is used to diagnose anemia?
- Ferritin
 - Hemoglobin
 - Vitamin B12
 - White blood cells

31. What is the most likely biomedical impression for a 6-year old patient experiencing skin eruptions that are bumpy, red, itchy, various sizes, and filled with lucid liquid over the entire body? The child also has a fever, is tired, and has a runny nose.
- Flu
 - Measles
 - Chickenpox
 - Allergic dermatitis
32. According to Four Levels Differentiation (Wei Qi Ying Xue Bian Zheng), which level is the syndrome at for a patient experiencing severe fever at night, irritability, delirium, a crimson tongue, a Thread (Xi) and Rapid (Shou) pulse?
- Defense (Wei)
 - Qi
 - Nutrient (Ying)
 - Blood
33. What sequence of the Five Element (Wu Xing) differentiation describes a patient experiencing continuous and long lasting painful diarrhea with pale-colored and foul-smelling stool, burning sensation around the anus after defecation, abdominal distention, pale-colored mouth sores, fatigue, lack of strength and emaciation? The patient has an enlarged tongue with white slimy coating and Wiry (Xuan) pulse.
- Earth Insulting Wood
 - Fire Controlling Wood
 - Fire Overact on Earth
 - Wood Overacting on Earth
34. According to Triple Energizer Differentiation (San Jiao Bian Zheng), what is the pattern for a patient with a low fever that gets worse in the afternoon and is temporarily relieved by sweating? Their body feels heavy with distension and fullness in the chest and epigastrium. Their tongue has a yellow greasy coating, and Soggy (Ru) and Rapid (Shuo) Pulse.
- Upper Jiao
 - Middle Jiao
 - Lower Jiao
 - Upper Jiao Directly effecting Lower Jiao
35. Imbalance of which of the following Vital Substances would lead to dizziness, vomiting, sticky sputum, greasy tongue coating and a Slippery (Hua) pulse?
- Qi
 - Blood (Xue)
 - Bloody Fluid (jin Ye)
 - Essence (Jing)

36. What a symptom might a patient experience if they were having an adverse reaction to acetaminophen?
- a) Fever
 - b) Nausea
 - c) Constipation
 - d) High blood pressure
37. According to Qi, Blood (Xue), Body Fluid (Jin Ye) Differentiation, what Qi pattern corresponds to a patient experiencing mental fatigue, lack of strength, dizziness and spontaneous sweating? All the symptoms are aggravated with exertion. They have a pale tongue and complexion. Their pulse is Weak (Ruo) and Deficient (Xu).
- a) Sinking
 - b) Deficient
 - c) Stagnation
 - d) Counter flow
38. What is the most likely biomedical impression for a patient experiencing an acute onset of aching sensation in the left arm, heart burn, nausea, shortness of breath, and sudden dizziness?
- a) Stroke
 - b) Aneurysm
 - c) Heart attack
 - d) Heart failure
39. What is the syndrome differentiation for a patient complaining of aches and weakness of the lumbar and knees? The patient also experiences dizziness, tinnitus, premature greying of hair, frequent clear urination, nocturia, and a red tongue with peeled coating.
- A.) Damp Cold in Bladder
 - B.) Kidney Yang Deficiency
 - C.) Insufficient Kidney Essence
 - D.) Bladder Deficiency and Cold
39. According to Six Stages Differentiation (Liu Jing Bian Zheng), which of the following stages corresponds to a patient experiencing abdominal fullness with occasional pain, vomiting, diarrhea, loss of appetite, no thirst, cold limbs, white coating on their tongue, and Weak (Ruo) pulse?
- a) Taiyin
 - b) Shayon
 - c) Yangming
 - d) Shao yang

Use the following information to answer questions 41 to 45:

A following 45-year-old patient complaints of itch and of silvery skin patches on their legs. The onset was during a stressful work period one year ago.

Patient information:

- Multiple skin lesions below the knees on the lateral side of both legs
- Skin appeared thick and reddish with superficial silvery-white scales with blood underneath
- Scanty yellow urine
- Tongue : red with dark spots and yellow, greasy coating
- Pulse : Deep (Chen), Thready (Xi) and Weak (Ruo)

41. What is this patient's TCM diagnosis?

- Acne (Fen Ci)
- Psoriasis (Bai Bi)
- Vitiligo (Bai Bo Feng)
- Contact Dermatitis (Jie Chu Xing Pi Yan)

42. Select three of the following syndrome differentiations that applies to this patient (Select 3)

- Qi Deficiency
- Qi Uprising
- Yin Deficiency
- Yang Deficiency
- Blood Deficiency
- Blood Stagnation

43. Re-order the following herbs to match their action for treating this patient.

- Remove Toxins
- Eliminate Dampness
- Invigorate blood
- Cool blood

↕ Mu Dan Pi (Cortex Moutan Radicis)

↕ Jiang Can (Bombyx Batryticatus)

↕ Ku Shen (Radix Sophorae Flavescens)

↕ Dan Shen (Radix Condonopsis Pilosulae)

44. Which of the following acupuncture point is a Connecting (Luo) Point that is *best* to treat this patient's lower leg condition ?

- BL 58 (Feiyang)
- SP 4 (Gongsun)
- ST 40 (Fenglong)
- GB 37 (Guangming)

45. Select *three* acupuncture points from the list below that are *best* to address the syndrome differentiation for this patient. **(Select 3)**

- SP 6 (Sanyinjiao)
- BL 13 (Feishu)
- BL 61 (Pucan/Pushen)
- KI 3 (Taixi)
- KI 8 (Jiaoxin)
- GB 31 (Fengshi)

Use the following information to answer questions 46 to 48 :

Four days ago, a 62-year-old patient woke up with numbness in the left side of their face accompanied with deviated mouth.

Patient information:

- Patient likes to keep window open for fresh air while sleeping at night
- Unable to close left eyelid
- Unable to close left corner of mouth when blowing outwards
- Tongue : red spots on tip with a white greasy coating
- Pulse : Thready (Xi), Xhobby (Se), and Weak (Ruo)

46. What is *most likely* biomedical impression for this patient ?

- a. Bell's Palsy
- b. Lyme disease
- c. Neurofibromatosis
- d. Ramsay-Hunt syndrome

47. Which of the following descriptions is the *most* appropriate to clearly explain this patient's pathogenesis to other healthcare practitioners ?

- a. facial Meridian Blockage due to external Evils
- b. insufficient Energy and Blood causing Blood Obstruction
- c. pathogenic Wind attacking the face causing flaccid Sinews
- d. dysfunction of the facial nerves caused by environmental factors.

48. Which of the following continuous care statement(s) are correct ?

1. Instruct the patient on how to self-message the affected area to prevent muscle atrophy.
2. the patient should wear facial covering to prevent further exopathogenic invasions.
 - a. Both statements are true.
 - b. Both statements are false

- c. The first statement is true, the second is false
- d. The first statement is false, the second is true.

Use the following information to answer questions 49 to 53 :

A patient complains of shoulder pain and generalized body aches.

Patient information :

- Shoulder pain
- Finger stiffness
- Lower extremities swelling
- Heavy sensation in the back
- Reduced range of motion in joints
- Fever and thirst
- Scanty dark urine
- Tongue : yellow greasy coating

49. Select *two* pathogenic factors that are obstructing the Channels in this patient. (Select 2)

- Cold
- Heat
- Dry
- Damp

50. Rearrange the acupuncture points to treat this patient's symptoms.

- Fever
- Shoulder pain
- Finger stiffness
- Lower extremity swelling

- ↕ TE 4 (Yangchi)
- ↕ SP 9 (Yinlingquan)
- ↕ GV 14 (Dazhui)
- ↕ M-UE-22 (Baxie)

51. Rearrange the acupuncture points to treat this patient's symptoms.

- Fever
- Shoulder pain
- Finger stiffness
- Lower extremity swelling

- ↕ GV 14 (Dazhui)
- ↕ TE 4 (Yangchi)
- ↕ M-UE-22 (Baxie)
- ↕ SP 9 (Yinlingquan)

52. Rearrange the following herbs to match their functions for treating this patient.

- Relieve pain
- Invigorate blood
- Breaks up blood stasis
- Unblock Qi stagnation

- ↕ Ru Xiang (Olibanum)
- ↕ Qiang Huo (Rhizoma seu Radix Notopterygii)
- ↕ Mu Xiang (Radix Aucklandiae)
- ↕ Dang Gui (Radix Angelicae Sinesis)

53. The practitioner decided to offer granules to the patient for easier administration. The granules are concentrated to a 5:1 ratio. If the formula requires 10g of Dang Gui (Radix Angelicae Sinensis), how many grams of granules are needed ?

- a. 2
- b. 10
- c. 25
- d. 50

Use the following information to answer questions 54 to 56 :

A patient was diagnosed with Raynaud's Disease (Lei Nuo Bing) due to Kidney Yang deficiency, Blood stagnation, and Cold accumulation.

54. In terms that are understood by other healthcare professionals, what is the cause of this patient's condition ?

- a. Vasoconstriction
- b. Kidney deficiency
- c. Blood coagulation
- d. External cold factors

55. In terms that are easily understood by other healthcare professionals, what is the appropriate treatment principle for this patient ?

- a. Thrombectomy
- b. Increase blood flow
- c. Increase kidney function
- d. Diffuse external cold elements

56. The patient requested a letter explaining their treatment for their insurance company. How should the practitioner explain the purpose for their TCM treatment so it is understood by the insurance company ?
- Unblock Channels
 - Aid kidney function
 - Warm the extremities
 - Raynaud's disease treatment

Use the following information to answer questions 57-62 :

A 38-year-old patient complaints of Impotence (Yang Wei) and he has been unable to achieve an erection for the last three months.

Patient information :

- Abdominal distention and pain
- Borborygmi and diarrhea
- Distention and pain in the sides and flanks
- Fullness in the chest
- Tendency to sigh, melancholy, depression
- Irritable and angers easily
- Tongue : red, enlarged sides with greasy coating
- Pulse : Slippery (Hua) and Wiry (Xuan)

57. What is the *best* syndrome differentiation for this patient ?

- Kidney Jing Deficiency
- Coldness in the Liver Channel
- Damp-Heat in Middle and Lower Jiao
- Rebellious Liver Qi invading the Spleen

58. Impotence (Yang Wei) may be associated with which underlying biomedical conditions ?

(Select 2)

- Gastritis
- Hypertension
- Peptic ulcer
- Multiple sclerosis

59. After working long hours, this patient travels two hours to attend his appointments. He would like to continue treatments, but is stressed about the time factor. To help ease this patient's stress, what is the *most* appropriate treatment plan that the practitioner can offer ?

- Suggest acupuncture and herbal treatments once a month
- Convince the patient he will find time because his health is very important
- End the session unless the patient agrees to weekly acupuncture sessions

- d. Recommend acupuncture treatments three times a week, for two weeks for quicker results.
60. Select *four* acupuncture points, including a Front (Mu) point, that best treat this patient. **(select 4).**
- SP 6 (Sanyinjiao)
 - SP 15 (Daheng)
 - BL 31 (Shangliao)
 - GB 24 (Riyue)
 - GB 25 (Jingmen)
 - LR 8 (Ququan)
 - LR 13 (Zhangmen)
 - CV 14 (Juque)
61. Which of the following is *best* to treat this patient's syndrome differentiation ?
- a. Si Ni San (Frigid Extremities Powder)
 - b. Nuan Gan Jian (Liver-Warming Decoction)
 - c. Zuo Gui Wan (Restore the Left [Kidney] Pill)
 - d. You Gui Wan (Restore the Right [Kidney] Pill)
62. This patient is taking Ren Shen (Radix Ginseng), which was suggested by a friend. The patient is also taking anti-diabetic medication, which was prescribed by his family doctor. What advice should the practitioner offer the patient ?
- a. Discontinue Ren Shen
 - b. Increase dosage of Ren Shen
 - c. Discontinue anti-diabetic medication
 - d. Increase dosage off anti-diabetic medication

Use the following information to answer questions 63-65 :

A patient seeks TCM treatment for their headache from a newly registered practitioner. During the consultation, the practitioner learns that the patient has a genetic blood disorder where the patient is lacking a key blood clotting protein.

63. In terms of safety, which of the following treatment methods is *best* for this patient ?
- a. Cupping (Ba Guan)
 - b. Warming Needling (Wen Zhen)
 - c. Three-Edged Needling (San Leng Zhen)
 - d. Chinese Manipulation Therapy (Tui Na)
64. During the consultation, the patient requests the practitioners to help them change their blood-soaked dressing on their finger for a wound that has not healed in for the past four days. What protective measure should the practitioner use ?
- a. Gown

- b. Gloves
- c. Facial mask
- d. Eye protection

65. The patient should immediately contact the practitioner if they develop which *two* symptoms after taking Xiao Qing Long Tang (Minor Blue-green Dragon Decoction) ?
(Select 2)
- Skin rash
 - Weight gain
 - Increased sweating
 - Increased blood pressure

Use the following information to answer questions 66 to 71

A 19-year-old patient was diagnosed with Common Warts (You) on both hands due to constitutional Liver Blood Dryness and attack of pathogenic Wind-Damp Toxin. The patient is irritable and impatient. The patient has a history of insomnia and familial genetic diseases.

66. Select three Warts (You) characteristics that are expected to be seen on this patient.
(Select 3)
- Levelled
 - Raised
 - Smooth
 - Rough
 - Small sized
 - Large sized
67. Select two pulse presentations that would *best* correspond to this patient. **(Select 2)**
- Wiry (Xuan)
 - Rapid (Shuo)
 - Tight (Jin)
 - Floating (Fu)
68. Which of the following Source (Yuan) points is best to treat this patient ?
- a. LI 4 (Hegu)
 - b. BL 64 (Jinggu)
 - c. TE 4 (Yangchi)
 - d. ST 42 (Chongyang)

69. Re-order the following herbs to correspond to their therapeutic effects for this patient.

- Clear Heat
- Eliminate dampness
- Soften hardness
- Calm the mind

↕ Yu Jin (Radix Curcumae)

↕ Yi Yi Ren (Seman Coicis)

↕ Ban Lan Gen (Radix Isatidis)

↕ Xia Ku Cao (Spica Prunellae)

70. Which of the following moxibustion methods is *best* to treat this patient ?

- Indirect with garlic on the warts
- Indirect with ginger around the warts
- Direct Moxa until there is redness
- Direct with warm needle on the warts

71. While in the clinic, the patient started experiencing intense sweating, shortness of breath, jaw pain, and dizziness. What should the practitioner do ?

- Request emergency care
- Offer to modify treatment plan
- Request they calm down immediately
- Offer a discount for their next treatment

Use the following information to answer questions 72 to 74 :

A patient was prescribed Chai Ge Jie Ji Tang (Bupleurum and Pueraria Muscle-Releasing Decoction) for their flu with sever chills and without sweating.

72. Which of the following *three* pieces of information are required on the written herbal prescription for this patient ? **(Select 3)**

- Dosage
- Part of herb used
- Cost of herb used
- Method of preparation
- Common name of each herb
- Dispenser who purchased the herbs

73. Which of the following herbs is the *most* appropriate substitute for Huang Qin (Radix Scutellariae) in order to primarily treat severe chills without sweating ?

- Ma Huang (Herba Ephedrae)
- Huang Lian (Rhizoma Coptidis)
- Huang Jing (Rhizoma Polygonati)
- Huang Qi (Radix Astragali)

74. At the second session, this patient reports that they developed slight nausea after taking the given herbal formula. The practitioner decides to add Xuan Fu Hua (Flos Inulae) to the formula. What is the reason to wrap the herb in cheesecloth for decoction ?
- Avoid irritation to the throat
 - Reuse in multiple decoction
 - Prevent loss of the very small sized herb
 - Decoct separately then add to formula

Use the following information to answer questions 75-80

A 25-year-old patient complains of localized redness and sharp ankle pain, after landing on her foot incorrectly while playing basketball two days ago.

Patient information :

- Ankles are swollen and bruised and has restricted joint movement
- Tongue : red with thin white coating
- Pulse : Waxy (Xuan)

75. What is the syndrome for this patient ?

- Qi Hyperactivity
- Blood deficiency
- Qi and Blood Deficiency
- Qi and Blood Stagnation

76. Rearrange the following perpendicular needling depths to match acupuncture point appropriate to treat this patient.

- ST 45 (Lidui)
- BL 59 (Fuyang)
- BL 61 (Pucan)

↕ 0.1 cun

↕ 0.4 cun

↕ 0.8 cun

77. Which of the following acupuncture stimulation techniques is most appropriate to treat this patient ?

- Slow insertion and fast withdrawal
- Gentle thrusting and forceful lifting
- Guiding the needle tip in the direction of the channel flow
- Insert when patient exhales and withdraw when patient inhales

78. Based on TCM Classic history, who standardized acupuncture points that are used to treat this patient ?
- Zhang Zhong Jing (150-219 AD)
 - Huang Fu Mi (215-282 AD)
 - Tao Hong Jing (456-536 AD)
 - Sun Si Miao (581-682 AD)
79. In addition to the Ankle point, select *two* auricular points that are best to treat this patient. **(Select 2)**
- Shenmen
 - Liver (Gan)
 - Subcortex (Pizhixia)
 - Lower Ear Root (Xiaergen)
80. Select *two* of the following muscles to directly apply Chinese Manipulation Therapy (Tui Na) that are best to treat this patient's lateral ankle sprain. **(Select 2)**
- Gastrocnemius
 - Extensor digitorum longus
 - Flexor digitorum longus
 - Flexor digitorum brevis