



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

Technique: once needle 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):

Location: 1 cun long from GV24 Shenting. Straight down along the meridian

Uses: Epilepsy, mental disorders, rhinopathy, psycho-emotional, nasal disorders

MS2 Epangxian I (Lateral Line 1 of the Forehead):

Location: 1 cun long from BL3 Meichong straight down along the meridian

Uses: bronchial asthma, coronary heart disease, bronchitis, insomnia, nasal congestion
Disorders of upper Jiao; nose

MS3 Epangxian II (Lateral Line 2 of the Forehead):

Location: 1 cun long from GB15 toulinqi straight down along the meridian

Use: chronic and acute gastritis, gastric and duodenal ulcers, gallbladder diseases
Disorders of middle- Jiao; eyes

MS4 Epangxian III (Lateral Line 3 of the Forehead):

Location: 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;

Disorders of lower-Jiao; gynecological, male reproductive, urinary, Eye disorders

MS5 Dingzhongxian (Middle Line of Vertex):

Location: from GV20 Baihui to GV21 Qianding along the midline of the head

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

Disease in region below waist, Mental disorders and emotional diseases,
Prolapsed rectum and uterus, Local pain in vertex



MS6 Dingnie Qianxiexian (Anterior Oblique Line of Vertex-Temporal):

Location: from Qianshencong (Sishenchong/ EX-HN1) 1 cun anterior to GV20 Baihui obliquely to GB6 Xuanli

Uses: Mobility impairment - Upper 1/5: paralysis on the contralateral lower limb and trunk; paralysis, dyskinesia in trunk and lower limb

Middle 2/5: paralysis of the upper limbs; dyskinesia in upper limbs

Lower 2/5: central facial palsy, ataxic, aphasia, salivation, cerebral atherosclerosis (**testing:** think Wind Stroke); dyskinesia in head/ face, control facial paralysis, aphemia, anaudia, salivation, central arteriosclerosis

MS7 Dingnie Houxiexian (Posterior Oblique Line of Vertex-temporal):

Location: from GV20 Baihui obliquely to GB7 Qubin

Uses: Sensational impairment - Upper 1/5: paresthesia in the contralateral lower limb and trunk; paresthesia and sensory disturbance in trunk and lower limbs

Middle 2/5: paresthesia in the upper limb; sensory impairment of upper limbs

Lower 2/5: paresthesia on the head and face; sensory impairment in head/ face

MS8 Dingpangxian I (Lateral Line 1 of Vertex):

Location: 1.5 cun lateral to Middle Line of Vertex, 1.5 cun long from BL7 Tong Tian backward along the meridian

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

Disease and symptoms of waist, legs, such as paralysis, numbness, pain

MS9 Dingpangxian II (Lateral Vertex Line 2):

Location: 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

Disease and symptoms of shoulders, arms and hands such as paralysis, numbness

MS10 Nieqianxian (Anterior Temporal Line):

Location: From GB4 Hanyan to GB6 Xuanli

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

Disorders of head, face and neck

MS11 Niehouxian (Posterior Temporal Line):

Location: from GB8 Shuaigu to GB7 Qubin

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

Dizziness, vertigo, ear disorders



MS12 Zhenshang Zhengzhongxian (Upper Middle Line of Occiput):

Location: Occipital area from GV18 (Qiangjian) to GV17 (Naohu), 1.5 cun in length.

Uses: Eye diseases, foot ringworms

Eye diseases like inflammations, keratitis and conjunctivitis

MS13 Zhenshang Pangxian (Upper Lateral Line of Occiput):

Location: Occipital area, 0.5 cun lateral and parallel to upper-middle line of occiput

Uses: Cortical visual disorders, cataracts, myopia

Cortical visual disturbance

MS14 Zhenxia Pangxian (Lower Lateral Line of Occiput):

Location: 2 cun long from BL9 Yuzhen straight down

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

Cerebellar diseases; pain in occiput and nape