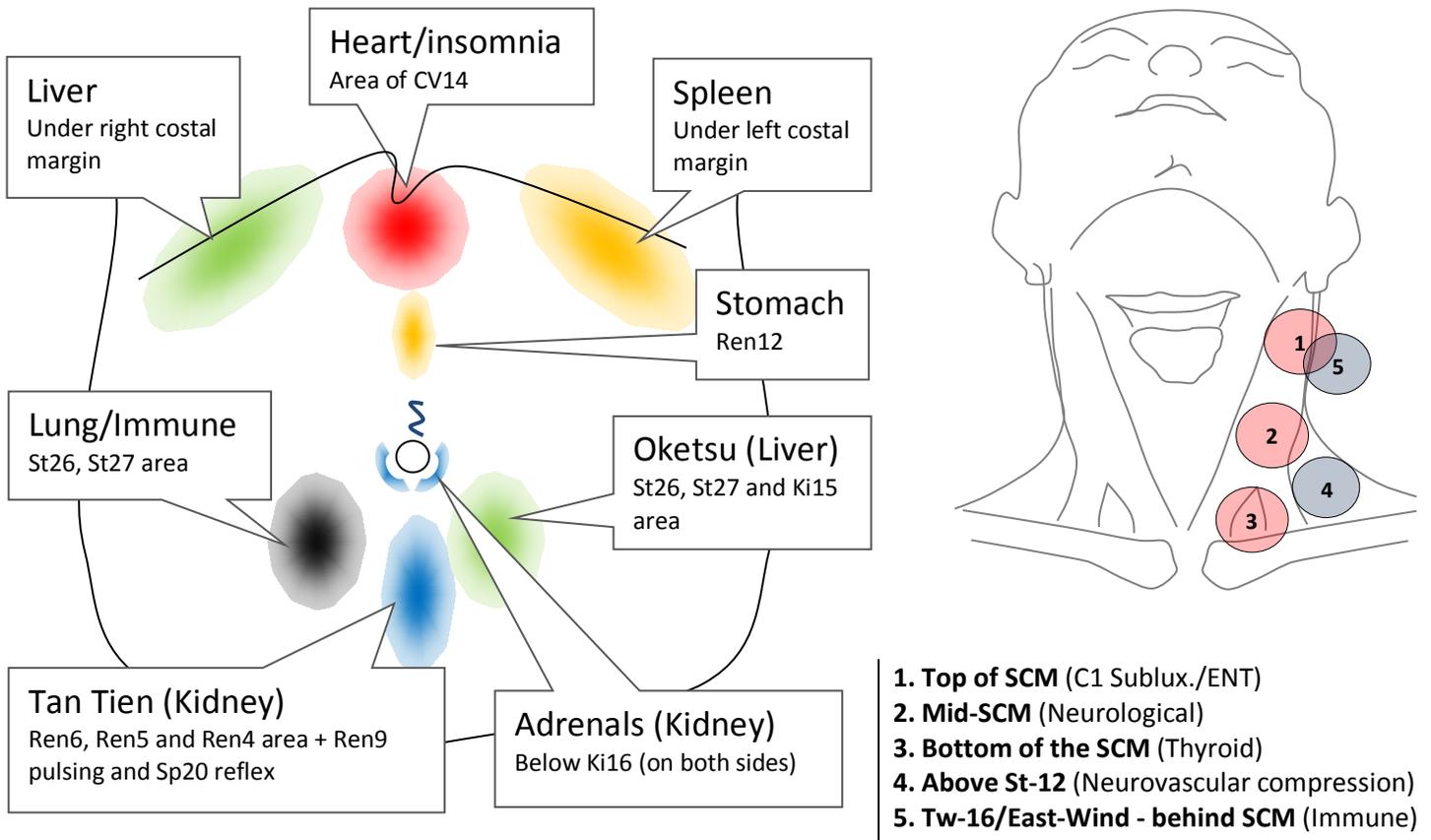


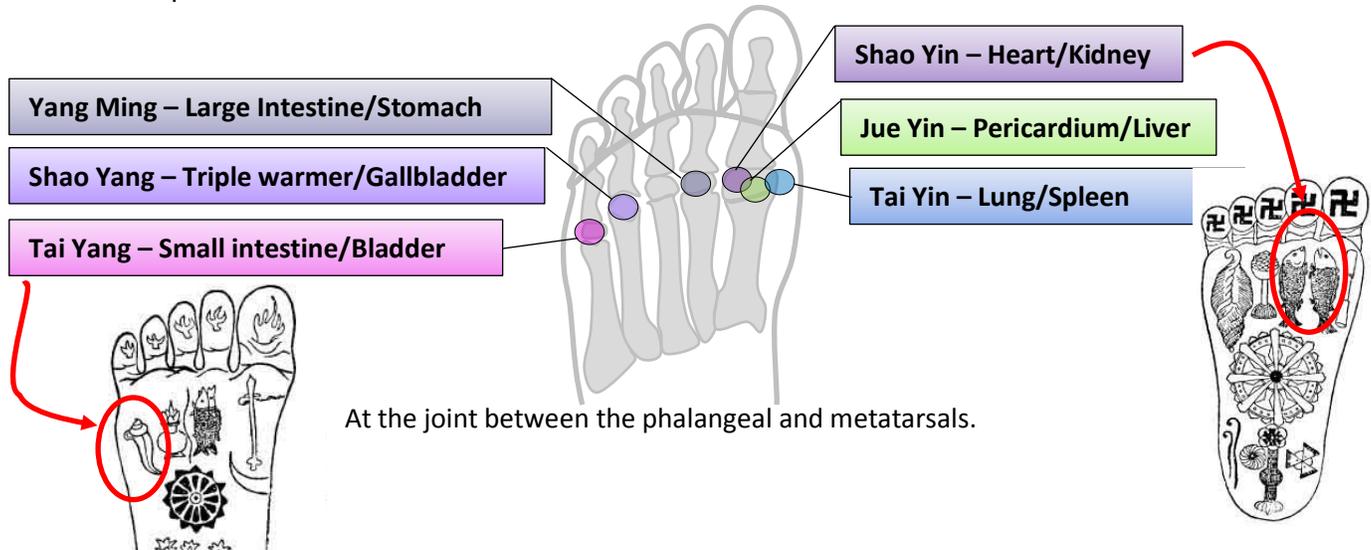
Abdominal and neck reflexes in Kiiko Matsumoto Style (KMS)

For more info see: KIIKO MATSUMOTO'S CLINICAL STRATEGIES VOL. 1 (available on kiikomatsumoto.com)



Jue points on the bottom of the foot (Master Maruyama's points)***

The Jue points on the foot are often used by Kiiko Matsumoto during seminars and therefore this map is provided. For more info please see: KIIKO MATSUMOTO'S CLINICAL STRATEGIES VOL. 2



Dorsolateral Prefrontal Cortex (DLPFC)

The dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) has been the focus of studies that try to understand the brain's role in chronic pain. Thanks to fMRI imaging, this area of the brain has been shown to change in patients with chronic pain – it becomes thinner. Once the pain has been resolved, follow-up imaging studies show that the thickness of cortex in this area of the brain increases thus resembling the DLPFC of healthy individuals.

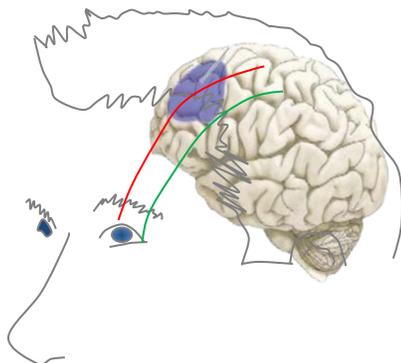
In addition to pain, DLPFC also shows changes in association with emotional and psychological reactions – specifically anxiety, fear and depression. Decrease of dopamine also produces these changes.

The area of the scalp directly over the DLPFC contains a number of acupuncture points that, upon close study of the characters used to name them, reveals an interesting connection with the functions of this region of the brain.



DLPFC and GB line on the scalp:

When looking at the GB channel in the hairline, all texts written after the Ming Dynasty (including our modern acupuncture point manuals) describe GB15 0.5 cun inside the hairline and **measured from the center of the pupil (red line in diagram)**. Once we establish the location of GB15 the points that follow are on the same line and 1 cun apart from each other. The center of the patient's pupil, when they are looking straight ahead, creates the reference point for the channel line.



During the Han Dynasty, the GB channel was instead measured from the outer canthus of the eye (**green line in diagram**). Some modern texts describe the location of GB13 on this line, but follow the pupil line for GB15-17.

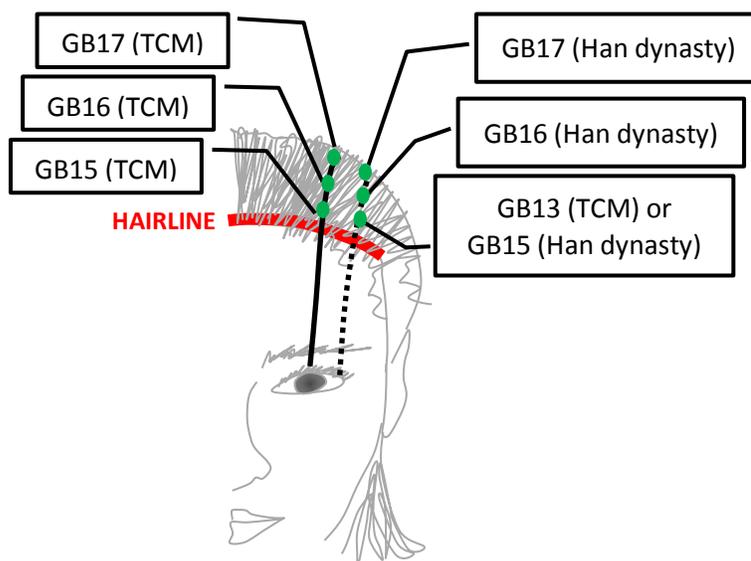
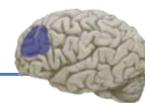
The variation in the channel pathway between the more modern and the Han dynasty lines provides us with an opportunity to test and use points along both areas.

Clinical application:

Consider treating the DLPFC area in the following cases:

- Chronic pain patients and those with Complex Regional Pain Syndrome (CRPS) diagnosis.
- Patients with signs of Shen disturbance including anxiety, depression, hysteria, PTSD, substance abuse and, in general, for patients that tend to be overwhelmed by chronic stress
- Patients with a history of injury to the area of DU20 through GB18
- Patients with stubborn pressure pain along the right side ST26-28 area with digestive disorders (Crohn's, colitis, IBS, etc.)
- "Sympathetic-dominance-type" or "constantly-worrying-type" – rapid pulse, Ren-9 pulsing and/or Sp20 pain, adrenal reflexes. Treating the DLPFC helps calm the Ren-9 area pulse much faster than St-24(R) + Gb26(L) combo

Gallbladder points in the DLPFC



Gallbladder 13 (běn shén)

本神

- On the head, there are only two points that contain the “shen” character in their name – GB13 & DU24
- The name of this point is translated as “Root of Shen”
- TCM location: 0.5 cun inside the hairline above the outer canthus. Han dynasty location: 0.5 cun into the hairline and 1.5 cun lateral to UB3.

Gallbladder 15 (tóu lín qì)

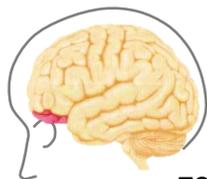
頭臨泣

- The name of this point is translated as “expecting to cry”. Three characters make up the name with the first one translated as “head”. GB41 (足臨泣) has the same two characters that follow the character for “feet”. GB41 is part of a Master/Couple combination of points and represents the only time in the Master/Couple pairs that name is shared between points. This provides a potential opportunity to test either GB41 and/or GB15 for patients where TH5 is used.
- Important indications:
 - Use for post-operative, unhealed scars
- TCM location: 0.5 cun inside the hairline above the center of the pupil when patient is looking straight ahead. Han dynasty location: 0.5 cun inside the hairline above the outer canthus.

Gallbladder 16 (mù chuāng)

目窗

窓



- The name of this point is translated as “window” + “eye” or “eye” + “window”
- Important indications:
 - Use for patients that have had injuries to the eye region (the bone around the eye is an important region that effects the Orbitofrontal Cortex, OFC. Think of the injury as damaging the window frame – vision itself might not be affected in these cases).
 - Headaches during menopause that present with pain at the eyebrows or below
 - OFC area is also related to sugar imbalance and fat metabolism. Use this point for patients that present with IBS and/or are diabetic and/or have high cholesterol.
- TCM location: 1 cun away from GB15 on the line measured from center of the pupil. Han dynasty location: same as above but on the line from the outer canthus.



Gallbladder 17 (zhèng yíng)**正營**

- The name of this point can be translated to mean “freak out”. It is made up of two characters. Separately they mean “correct” and “nourish” but have a very different meaning when put together – something that indicates a severe form of fear (not a minor fright, but rather a very severe shock/fear one feels when threatened)
- TCM location: 2 cun away from GB15 on the line from center of pupil. Han dynasty: same as above but on the line from outer canthus.

How to check and needle:

- When checking these points, always palpate the areas above the pupil + above the outer canthus of the eye.
- Left side is most important for chronic pain presentations.
- Palpate for dents, warmth or a “mushy” feeling and needle the appropriate points – this should change the patient’s abdominal reflexes as well as pain if present at the time of treatment.
- Many patients that area good candidates for this treatment will present with heat/warmth radiating from this area.
- Needle using a #1 Japanese (0.16 x 30mm) or smaller (0.14 x 30mm) needle.
- Needle away from the face in an oblique/transverse angle to the scalp, “threading” from one point toward the other.
- THE PATIENT SHOULD NOT FEEL THE NEEDLE. When the needling is comfortable, and not felt by the patient, the effect of these points is much greater!

The above mentioned treatment strategies combine well with other ANS and Sympathetic dominance treatments discussed in KMS acupuncture. These include:

- Tan Tien treatments, adrenal treatments, trochanter treatments and Shao Yang (ANS treatments) – including the following two scalp-area points:

Triple Warmer 19 (lú xī)**顱**

- The character for this point can be translated as “rest the skull”
- Important indications:
 - Insomnia, nightmares
- Han Dynasty location: “hole behind ear”; “between the cyan connecting vessel behind ear”; hole is located close to ear, in upper third portion”. Location note: look for point while ear is folded back.

Triple Warmer 18 (chì mài)**瘖脈**

- The character for this point can be translated as “crazy vessel”
- Important indications:
 - Sensitivity – both physical and emotional, anxiety, spasm (including epilepsy). Over reactive reaction to palpation of the Du channel.
- Han Dynasty location: “base of the ear”; “at cyan connecting vessels that resemble chicken’s foot”. Location note: look for spongy or puffy area when ear is folded back.