

DIAGNOSTIC METHOD IN MANIPULATION AND NEGATIVE PRESSURE THERAPY (BUHANG THERAPY)

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I. Introduction

There are four methods of diagnosis in the oriental medicine. They are inspection, hearing, asking, and palpation. Among them, diagnosis of asking is to ask a patient or his guardian of various affairs to find out pathological condition. Diagnosis of hearing involves listening to the patients voice, heart rhythm and bowel sound, including olfactory sensation. Palpation through pulsation and percussion is most widely used to examine the coldness-febrility¹⁾ and insufficiency-excessiveness.²⁾

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1 The coldness and febrility demonstrate the conditions of diseases, and every pathological development can be classified into either cold symptom or febrile symptom. A patient with cold symptoms demonstrates algidity, no thirst, whitish tongue coating, diarrhea, preference of hotness, a precipitated and slow pulsation whereas one with febrile symptoms sound easy, the reflections of symptoms are complex. They show reversed phenomena and it is difficult to identify the genuineness and falseness of coldness or febrility. In some cases the symptoms are the combination of coldness and febrility.

2 The insufficiency and excessiveness are the criteria which indicate a resistance and the exogenous pathogen. Essentially the insufficiency refers to the insufficiency of the

According to the oldest reference - the *Yellow Emperor Nwi Ching* - diagnosis of inspection has been the most difficult so doctor who had made diagnosis of inspection had been called the divine doctor. Nowadays diagnosis of inspection is modernized and extended to the following areas such as X - Ray, thermography and MRI - CT by using magnetic field. This method through a scientific apparatus has an important role in examining the disease and becomes an useful diagnostic way to differentiate functional diseases from structural ones. Therefore this method is used with the traditional diagnosis of inspection in order to remedy for disease and is applied as a fundamental material to anticipate symptoms.

On the other hand, the principal therapeutic methods in oriental medicine, manipulation(finger pressure therapy) and buhang(cupping therapy) are based on the theory which emphasizes the meridian vessel with which the condition of disease are revealed indirectly. Consequently, manipulation and buhang can be considered as the territories of inspection(color reaction) and palpation(manipulation).

II. Diagnostic Method in Manipulation

II. I Diagnostic Principle

Manipulation is a method of traditional oriental medicine treatment, in which meridian vessels are simulated through physician's thumb, and fist in order to control the internal organs of the patient. Therefore the physician must know the foundation of meridian vessels(meridian points) and also get hold of the theory of meridian vessels concerning

body resistance, and the excessiveness, to that of the pathogen. The clinical practice needs not only the basic distinction of insufficient symptoms and excessive symptoms, but also the analysis of the energy insufficiency or blood insufficiency to further identify genuineness and falseness of insufficiency and excessiveness. Besides, there are complicated cases related to the each other. Therefore, a quantitative determination of the dominant or recessive factor is necessary. This has an important significance in the identification of symptoms and in the determination of the tonification or sedation.

transpiration, response and conduction. Even such diseases as eczema and abscess are not brought on accidentally. They are closely concerned with the problems of the connected meridian vessels. Sometimes there is a case in which there is no visible symptom on the meridian vessels although something is wrong in the related internal organs. In that case, the physician can find out hypersensitive or hyposensitive symptoms, protuberance or depression through the reaction of *Hyel* on the meridian vessels by manipulation.

II. II Reaction Type of Meridian Points

Table I. Reaction Type of Meridian Points

Type of disease	Diagnostic region	Reaction	Symptom during finger pressure
Excessiveness or Acute dis.	Extremities (Limb)	Protuberance, Depression & Atony	Acute pain under the pressure
Insufficiency or Chronic dis.	Leg greater Yang bladder meridian of the back		Dull pain & Pleasure

II. III Diagnostic Method

It is necessary to observe the aspects of pain, skin protuberance, and depression on the points stimulated by finger pressure or massage or detector. As for the pressure, the stimulator has to put it even on the patient.

II. IV The Twelve Main Meridians and the Related Internal Organs

Table II. The meridian Points and the Related Organs

Name of meridians	Meridian Point	Related Organs
Leg sunlight stomach	Choksamni(S. 36)	Stomach
Leg greater Yin spleen	Chigi(Sp. 8)	Spleen
Leg lesser Yin kidney	Youngch'on(K. 1)	Kidney
Leg lesser Yang gall bladder	Kuho(G. 40)	Gall bladder
Leg absolute Yin liver	T'aech'ung(Liv. 3)	Liver

Name of meridians	Meridian Point	Related Organs
Leg greater Yang bladder	Chishil(B. 52)	Bladder
Leg greater Yang bladder	Shinsu(B. 23)	Kidney
Leg greater Yang bladder	Samch'osu(B. 22)	Triple energizer
Leg greater Yang bladder	Wisu(B. 21)	Stomach
Leg greater Yang bladder	Pisu(B. 20)	Spleen
Leg greater Yang bladder	Kansu(B. 18)	Liver
Leg greater Yang bladder	Ch'onju(B. 10)	C. N. S.
Leg greater Yang bladder	Kollyun(B. 60)	Bladder
Arm greater Yin lung	Thumb & Kongch'oe(L. 6)	Lung
Arm sunlight large intestine	2nd finger & Hapkok(Li. 4)	Large intestine
Arm lesser Yin heart	5nd finger	Heart(C. N. S.)
Arm absolute Yin pericardium	3nd finger	Heart(Cir. S.)
Arm lesser Yang triple energizer	4nd finger	Triple energizer (Endo. s. & Gen. S.)

S 36. *Zusanli*(Choksamni 足三里) Sea point, Earth point

Identification : located on the anterior surface of the leg, 1 ch'on lateral to the lateral border of the tibia, 3 ch'om below the patella.

Depth of needle insertion : 5-10 mm.

Direct mox : 3-10 rice-sized pieces.

Warm mox : 5-20 minutes.

Muscles : M.tibialis anterior.

Blood supply : anterior tibial a.

Nerves : deep peroneal n., lateral sural cutaneous n..

Symptoms : digestive organ diseases, hemiplegia, abortin, beri-beri, disturbance of menstruation, knee joint pain, paralysis of the lower extremities, hypertention, gastric ulcer, appendicitis, pain control, sciatica, apoplexy.

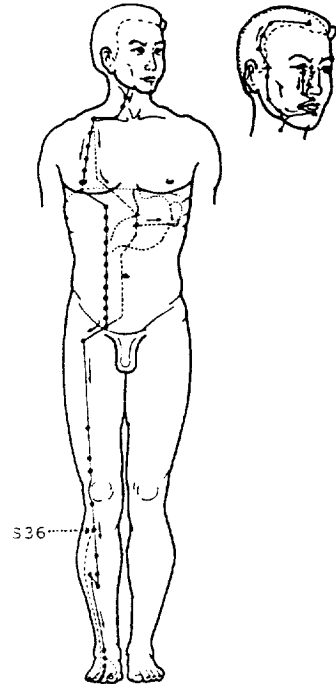


Figure 1. Pathway of Stomach Meridian.

Sp8. Diji(Chigi地機) Cracked Point

Identification : located on the medial surface of the leg, 5 ch'on below *Yinlingquan*(Sp 9) or the articular flexure of the knee, 8 ch'on above the medial malleolus.

Depth of needle insertion : 5-8 mm.

Direct mox : 3-7 rice-sized pieces.

Warm mox : 5-20 minutes.

Muscles : M.gastrocnemius.

Blood supply : posterior tibial a..

Nerves : tibial n., saphenous n..

Symptoms : lower extremities paralysis, diabets, disturbance of menstruation, disease of uterus, leucorrhea, ischuria, dyspepsia.

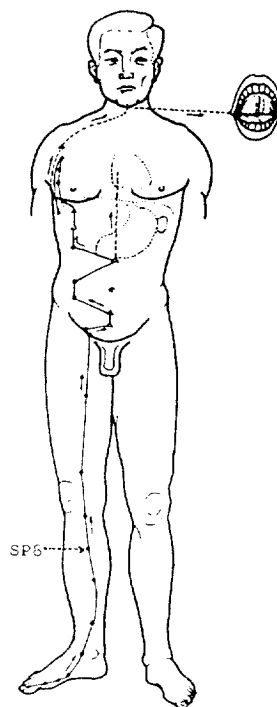


Figure 2. Pathway of Spleen Meridian

K1. Yongquan(Yongch'ön湧泉) Well Point, Wood Point

Identification : located on the sole of the foot at the V-shaped crease formed between the 2nd and the 3rd metatarsal bone when the toes are bent.

Depth of needle indertion : 3-5 mm.

Direct mox : 3-7 rice-sized pieces.

Warm mox : 5-15 minutes.

Muscles : plantar aponeurosis, Mm. lumbricales, tendon of M. flexor digitorumbrevis.

Blood supply : medial plantar a..

Nerves : medial plantar n..

Symptoms : emergency care, fainting, shock, nervous headache, syncope, hypertension, cerebral hemorrhage, convulsion in children, dizziness, lumbago, pharyngitis, aphasia, hot sensation in the sole of the foot.

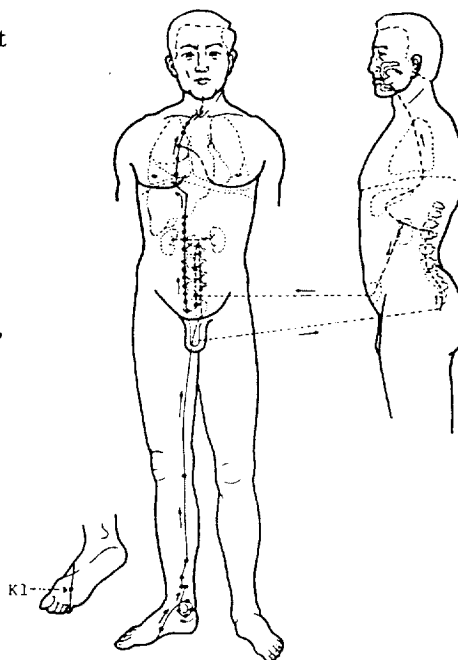


Figure 3. Pathway of Kidney Meridian.

G40. Qiuxu(Kuhō丘墟) Sour Point

Identification : located on the dorsum of the foot, 1 ch'on in front of the lateral malleolus, at the hollow point between the tibia, and fibula, on the flexure gold of the ankle.

Depth of needle insertion : 5-7 mm.

Direct mox : 3-5 rice-sized pieces.

Warm mox : 5-25 minutes.

Muscles : tendon of M. extensor digitorum longus, M. extensor digitorum brevis, Lig. cruciatum cruris.

Blood supply : anterior lateral malleolar artery.

Nerves : superficial peroneal n.

Symptoms : headache, cholecystitis, intercostal neuralgia, chillness, sciatica, cerebral hyperemia, foot pain, paralysis of the lower extremities, neck pain, hordeolum.

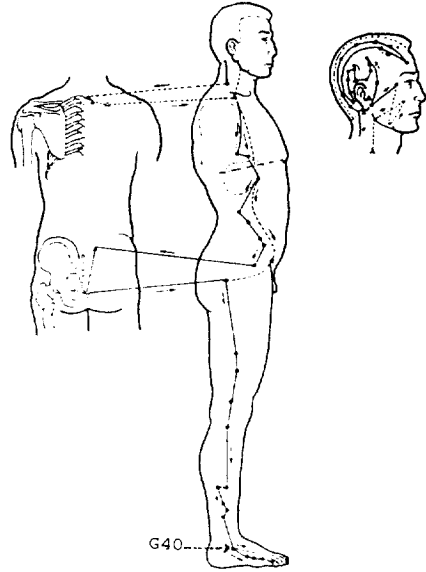


Figure 4. Pathway of Gall Bladder Meridian

Liv3. Taichong(T'aech'ung太衝) Stream Point, Source

Point, Earth Point

Identification : located upon the dorsal surface of the foot, at the angle between the 1st and the 2nd toe metatarsal bone

Depth of needle insertion : 5-10 mm.

Direct mox : 3-5 rice-sized pieces.

Warm mox : 3-7 minutes.

Muscles : Mm. interossei dorsales, M. extensor hallucis brevis.

Blood supply : dorsal pedis a.

Nerves : deep peroneal n.

Symptoms : gastritis, uterine hemorrhage, colic mastitis, headache, enteritis, liver disease, dyspepsia, distortion of mouth and eyes, muscle spasm, foot pain, eye trouble.

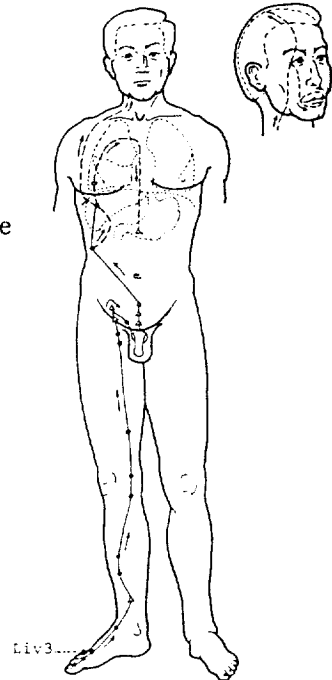


Figure 5. Pathway of Liver Meridian.

B52. Zhishi(chishil志室)

Identification : located 3 ch'on on either side of *Mingmen*(GV 4), which is located between the 2nd and the 3rd lumbar vertebra, of the governor vessel meridian on the median line of the back, 1.5ch'on lateral to *Shenshu*(B 23).

Depth of needle insertion : 5-10 mm.

Direct mox : 7-15 rice-sized pieces.

Warm mox : 10-30 minutes.

Muscles : M. latissimus dorsi.

Blood supply : lumbar a..

Nerves : posterior cutaneous rami of lumbar nn., thoracodorsal n..

Symptoms : lumbago, nephritis, hyposexuality, nocturnal emission, prostatitis, urethritis, spermatorrhea (nocturnal emission), dysuria.

B23. Shenshu(Shinsu腎俞) Kidney

Transporting Point

Identification : located 1.5 ch'on on either side of *Minemen*(GV 4), which is located between the 2nd and the 3rd lumbar vertebra, of the governor vessel meridian on the median line of the back.

Depth of needle insertion : 5-10 mm.

Direct mox : 5-15 rice-sized pieces.

Warm mox : 10-25 minutes.

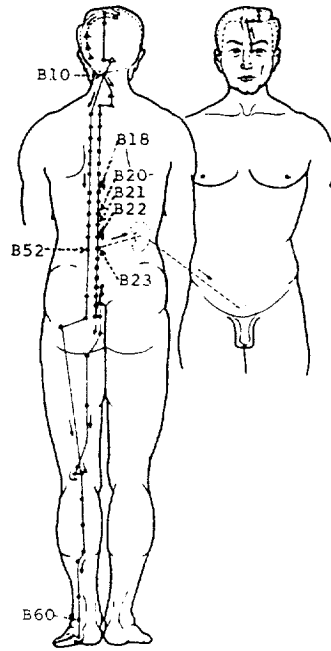


Figure 6. Pathway of Bladder Meridian.

Muscles : Fascia lumbodorsalis.

Blood supply : lumbar a..

Nerves : posterior cutaneous rami of lumbar nn..

Symptoms : lumbago, nephritis, disturbance of the menstruation, leucorrhea, nocturnal enuresis, vomiting, nocturnal emission, premature ejaculation, sciatica, dyspepsia, dysmenorrhea.

B22. Sanjiaoshu(Samch'osu三焦俞) Triple Energizer Transporting Point

Identification : located 1.5 ch'on on ei-

ther side of *Xuanshu*(GV 5), which is located between the 1st and the 2nd lumbar vertebra, of governor vessel meridian on the median line of the back.

Depth of needle insertion : 5-7 mm.

Direct mox : 3-7 rice-sized pieces.

Warm mox : 20-30 minutes.

Muscles : Fascia lumbodorsalis.

Blood supply : lumbar a..

Nerves : posterior cutaneous rami of lumbar nn.

Symptoms : lumbago, impotence, spasm of the stomach and intestine, dyspepsia, diabets, nocturnal enuresis, vomiting, nephritis.

B21. *Weishu*(Wisu胃俞) Stomach Transporting Point

Identification : located 1.5 ch'on lateral to the median line of the back between the 12th thoracic vertebra and the 1st lumbar vertebra.

Depth of needle insertion : 5-7 mm.

Direct mox : 3-7 rice sized pieces.

Warm mox : 20-30 minutes.

Muscles : Fascia lumbodorsalis.

Blood supply : intercostal a..

Nerves : posterior cutaneous rami of thoracic nn..

Symptoms : enteritis, gastritis, hyper-

acidity, gastric ulcer, gastric spasm, colitis, vomiting.

B20. *Pishu* (Pisu 脾俞) Spleen Transporting Point

Identification : located 1.5 ch'on either side of *Jizhong*(GV 6), which is located between the 11th and the 12th thoracic vertebra, of governor vessel meridian on the median line of the back.

Depth of needle insertion : 3-5 mm.

Direct mox : 3-7 rice-sized pieces.

Warm mox : 20-30 minutes.

Muscles : Fascia lumbodorsalis, M. latissimus dorsi.

Blood supply : intercostal a..

Nerves : posterior cutaneous rami of thoracic nn..

Symptoms : dyspepsia, chronic gastritis, jaundice, chronic enteritis, amnesia, gastroptosis, vomiting, malfunction of the spleen, diabets.

B18. *Ganshu* (Kansu 肝俞) Liver Transporting Point

Identification : located 1.5 ch'on on either side of *Jinsuo*(GV 8), which is located between the 9th and the 10th thoracic

vertebra, of the governor vessel meridian on the median line of the back.

Depth of needle insertion : 3-5 mm.

Direct mox : 3-7 rice-sized pieces.

Warm mox : 20-30 minutes.

Muscles : M. trapezius, Fascia lumbodorsalis.

Blood supply : intercostal a..

Nerves : thoracic spinal n., subscapular n., posterior cutaneous rami of thoracic nn., accessory n.

Symptoms : polio, bitter taste in the mouth, hemiplegia, jaundice, hepatitis, mental disorder, vertigo, night blindness, intercostal neuralgia, hematemesis.

B10. *Tianzhu*(Ch'ōnju天柱)

Identification : located 1.5 ch'on on either side of *Yamen*(GV 15), which is located on the median line of the nape below the external occipital protuberance.

Depth of needle insertion : 3-5 mm.

Direct mox : 3-5 rice-sized pieces.

Warm mox : 5-15 minutes.

Muscles : M. trapezius.

Blood supply : occipital a..

Nerves : greater occipital n..

Symptoms : hemiplegia, headache, stiff-neck, hypertension, apoplexy, neuralgia of

the shoulder & scapula, mental disorder, occipital neuralgia, migraine, fever diarrhea, loss of control of internal organ function.

B60. *Kunlun*(Kollyun崑崙) River Point, Fire Point

Identification : located on the lateral surface of the ankle between the lateral malleolus and the Achilles tendon, above the superior edge of calcaneus on the peroneal artery, 0.5 ch'on behind the lateral malleolus.

Depth of needle insertion : 5-6 mm.

Direct mox : 3-7 rice-sized pieces.

Warm mox : 5-20 minutes.

Muscles : tendon of Mm. peroneus longus & brevis.

Blood supply : lateral posterior malleolar a..

Nerves : sural n..

Symptoms : lumbago, sciatica, periarthritis, beri-beri, sterility, hypertension, headache, pain control, stiff neck.

L6. Kongzui(Kongch'oe孔最) Cracked Point

Identification : located on the anterior surface of the forearm, 3 ch'on below the elbow joint toward the wrist, 7 ch'on from the anterior flexure of the wrist joint toward the elbow joint.

Depth of needle insertion : 3-15 mm.

Direct mox : 3-5 rice-sized pieces.

Warm mox : 3-5 minutes.

Muscles : M. brachioradialis.

Blood supply : radl a..

Nerves : radial n., lateral antebrachial cutaneous n..

Symptoms : bronchitis, elbow joint arthritis, hemorrhoid, tonsillitis, migraine, headache, pleuritis, respiratory disease.

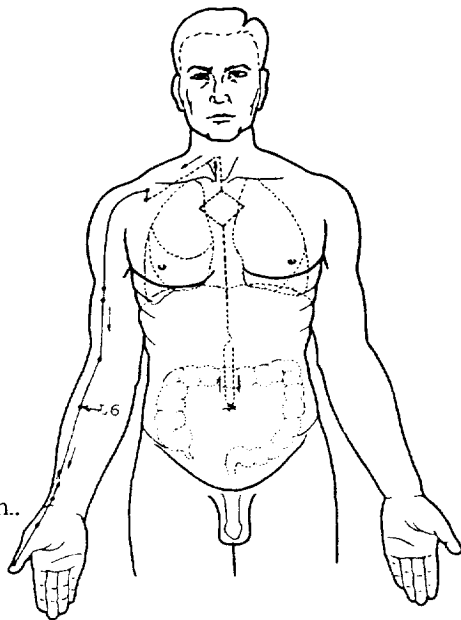


Figure 7. Pathway of Lung Meridian.

LI4. Hegu((hapkok合谷) Source Point

Identification : located on the dosal surface of the hand, at the angle pit between the thumb and index finger.

Depth of needle insertion : 5-10 mm.

direct mox : 3-5 rice-sized pieces.

Muscles : Mm. interossei dosales, M. adductor pollicis.

Blood supply : radial a., dosal metacarpal a..

Nerves : superficial radial n..

Symptoms : pain contoral, quadriplegia, dyspnea, toothache, tonsillitis, acute and chronic gastritis, facial nerve paralysis, headache, nasal bleeding, anemia, epilepsy, neurasthenia, hemiplegia

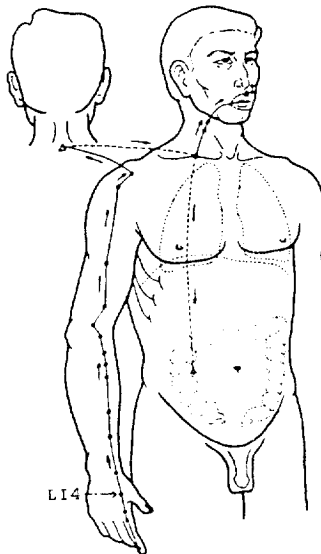


Figure 8. Pathway of Large Intestine Meridian.

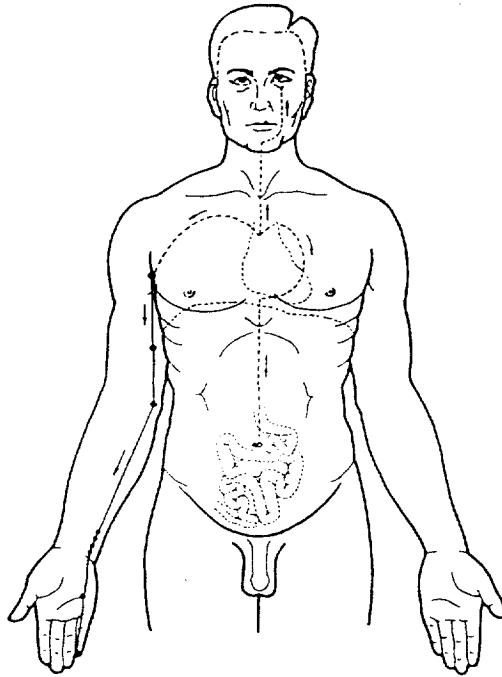


Figure 9. Pathway of Heart Meridian.

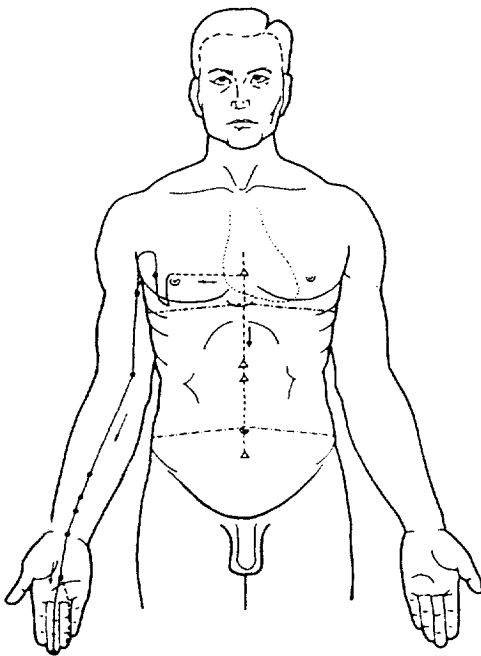


Figure 10. Pathway of Pericardium Meridian.

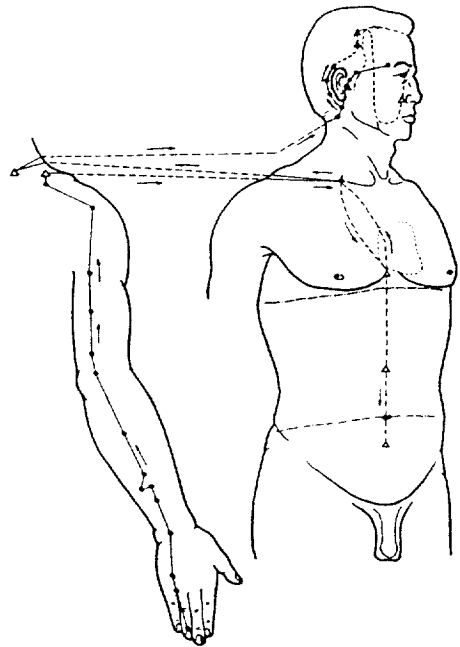


Figure 11. Pathway of Triple Energizer Meridian.

III. Diagnostic Method through Color Reaction of Buhang Therapy

III. I The Principle of Buhang Therapy

Buhang therapy is a treatment to remove phlegm the end congestion physically, working on the meridian points and vessel. Generally this therapy is divided into the ways of blood letting and extravasation. This treatment belongs to the negative therapy³⁾ by using the negative pressure.

III. II Color Reaction

This refers to the color of the skin when the Buhang therapy is practised. The color reaction is regarded as the material of diagnosing the degree of disease and as the data of anticipating the process of treatment.

Table III. General Color Reaction

Degree	Color Reaction	Related Disease
Normal	light orange	healthy people
Grade I	orange	initial inflammatory patient or acute dis.
Grade II	red	initial inflammatory patient or acute dis.
Grade III	red purple	bruise, stagnation of blood, or chro. dis., or stress
Grade IV	blackish purple	bruise, stagnation of blood, or chro. dis., or stress

* : Besides, white color may show up for the old and insufficient patient.

III. III The Buhang Therapeutic Method(during diagnosis)

The color reaction on the leg greater Yang baldder meridian points and the governor vessel meridian points of the back help to diagnose the related disease indirectly. For the practise of this method, it is better to regulate the sucking force at 5-60/cmHg, to keep it

3. The therapeutic methods are usually divided into positive therapy and negative one. positive therapy includes hypercalorie diet therapy, injection, acupuncture, moxibustion, a finger pressure therapy and all surgical treatments. Negative therapy involves a starvation cure, yoga motion, buhang therapy, natural diet and psycho therapy.

for a minute, and to examine the color reaction.

III.IV Example of the Color Reaction

The color reaction can be explained as the following. The color reaction appeared on the Taech'u point which is represented as number 10 in the respiratory organs. The color reaction on the Shinju point indicated as number 13 relates to at normality of the heart which stands for the home of the spirit in the oriental medicine. Therefore the disorder of the heart is associated with a mental disease as well as neurosis. 14 is a heart of the Sindo point, it's color reaction reveals something wrong happens to the gall bladder. This reaction is often found out on the patient who has the symptoms of the gall bladder disorder such as insomnia and heartpalpitation. 15 is a part of Kansu point, whose color reaction on the right side usually appears in case of liver trouble, while the reaction on the left indicates a disease of the spleen. 17 belongs to the Ch'okchung point, whose reaction often comes out from stomach trouble. The others represent the following : 20 belongs to a renal gland, 21 to kidney, 22 to a large intestine, 23 to a small intestine, 24 and 25 to a bladder. Therefore according to the color reaction, the condition of the internal organs is diagnosed and the therapeutic points are decided(Fig.12).

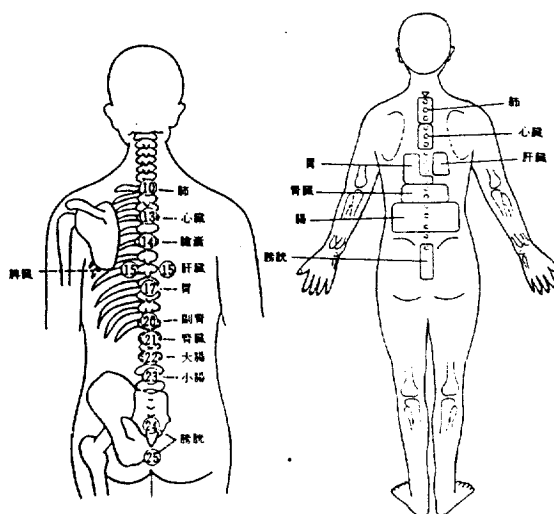


Figure 12. Diagnosis through Color Reaction

IV. Conclusion

It is more important to notice the process of the treatment of the disease to catch the exact time to cure than the diagnostic methods applied. As the therapeutic methods are various and the apparatuses are complex, the therapy is more dependent on the apparatuses and there experimental effects rather than on the synthetic examination of the doctor. but the therapy of the disease doesn't depend on the apparatus or many kinds of material but on the natural diagnostic power of the human being.

Therefore the doctor helps the patient to recover this power for the fundamental cure. The buhang therapy and the manipulation are the clinical thenics in the oriental medicine by using man's hands. These therapeutic method can be used as the efficient ways for the anticipation of the symptoms as well as for diagnosis and therapy, while the diagnostic apparatuses are only used as assiants ones to observe the disease. Accordingly, these ways of therapy, the buhang and the manipulation can be recommended to the clinician, for they help to discover the changes of the internal body, and to keep the ballence of Yin and Yang which consist of the basic foundation in the oriental medicene.