

Symptomology of the EV

Flow of the EV and
it characteristics

Diagnosis by symptomology and pathology

Main points of each EV's pathology

(1) Dū Mài or Governing Vessel

It has the strongest Yang factor. A central (CNS) disorder, a deep state of pathology, strong symptoms over the whole body.

(2) Yang Qiao or yang heel vessel

It has the strongest Yang factor after Du Mai. Central (CNS) disorder but a condition more superficial than Du Mai; a more confined disease.

(3) Yang Wei or yang linking vessel

No central (CNS) factor like Du or Yang Qiao, and symptoms are more superficial. Also yang pain in the arms and legs. Symptoms along the GB channel.

(4) Dai Mai or girdle vessel

These symptoms are more Yin and deeper than Yang Wei. Also includes gynecological diseases. In the “Elaborations of Gatherings from Eminent Acupuncturists”, 25 symptoms are listed as indications of GB41. Examining these 25 symptoms, many are symptoms on the GB channel. In the clinic, symptoms on the GB channel indicate a Yang Wei SHO.

(5) Ren or conception vessel

It points to disorders in the lower abdominal region, but it includes many Lung channel symptoms. of For example, respiratory diseases, a skin diseases, etc.

(6) Yin Qiao or yin heel vessel

It points mainly to diseases of the lower warmer. This includes symptoms of the KD channel, and also reactions along the ST channel in the abdominal region, so it also includes many symptoms of ST channel. It is often used for the disorders in the lumbo-sacral region.

(7) Yin Wei or yin linking

Nan Jing Chapter 29 lists "suffering from heart pain" as a symptom of Yin Wei, but this means various heart pain and epigastric pain. Symptoms of the PC channel can also be included. Yin Wei heart pain has a large component of anxiety. In contrast to this, Chong heart pain is more physical pain.

(8) Chong or penetrating

The Nan Jing states "counter flow of Ki is accompanied by urgency on the inside." So manifestations of counter flow of Ki is indicated. The inside refers to the intestines and urgency refers to a spasm. Gatherings from Eminent Acupuncturists lists intense pains of the intestines or in gynecology. Many Spleen channel symptoms are also included.

(9) Leg Yang Ming or yang brightness

Symptomology of the Stomach channel is primary for this EV. It is also in the territory of the Yang Wei and the Dai. It is particularly effective for symptoms of the Yang Ming channels of the legs and arms.

(10) Hand Yang Ming or yang brightness

Primarily symptomology of the LI meridian. These symptoms are originally included in those of Yang Wei. There are conditions in which it is more effective to connect the Yang Ming channels of the legs and arms even though it's in the domain of Yang Wei.

(11) Leg Jue Yin or reverting yin

Includes many symptoms of the LR and GB channels. Also complaints like fullness in the epigastrium, fullness and pain in the flank regions, and liver and pancreatic diseases.

Also used for diseases related to the sinews.

(12) Hand Shao Yin or lesser yin

Use for symptoms of the Heart and PC channels. Also used for liver and gallbladder diseases.

Flow of the Extraordinary Vessels

From Traditional Japanese Acupuncture
“Fundamentals of Meridian Therapy”

(1) Dū Mài or Governing Vessel

Tokumyaku

The governing vessel begins at a point in the lower extremity [of the trunk], ascends the anterior aspect of the spine to GV-16, and then enters the brain, ascends to the vertex of the head, and passes through the forehead to the bridge of the nose. It joins with the sea of yang vessels. (*Elaboration of the Fourteen Meridians*)

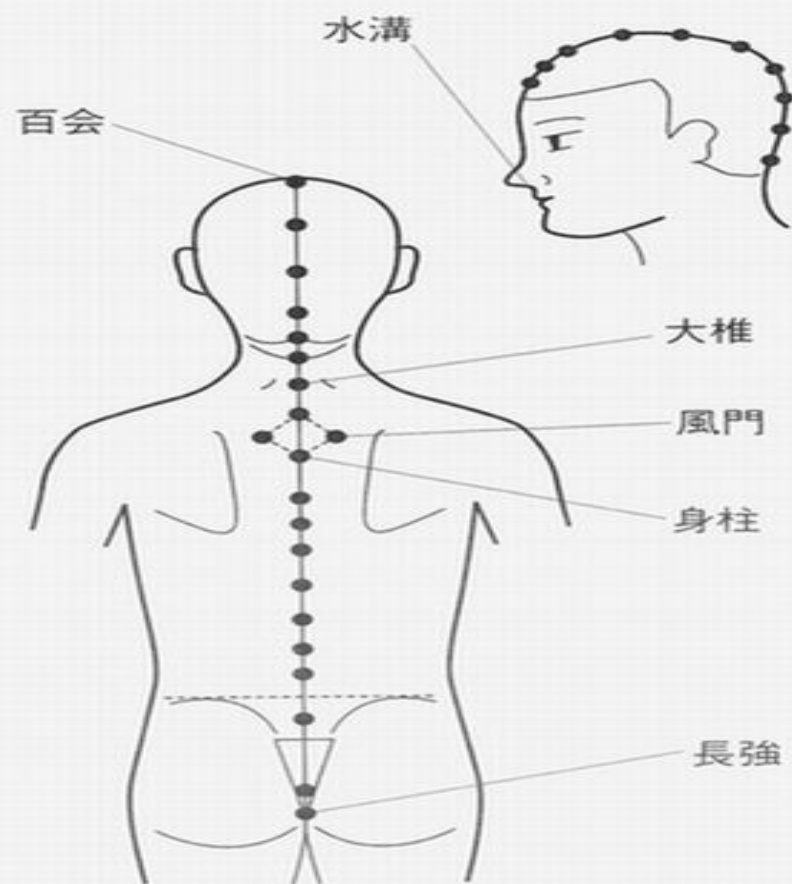
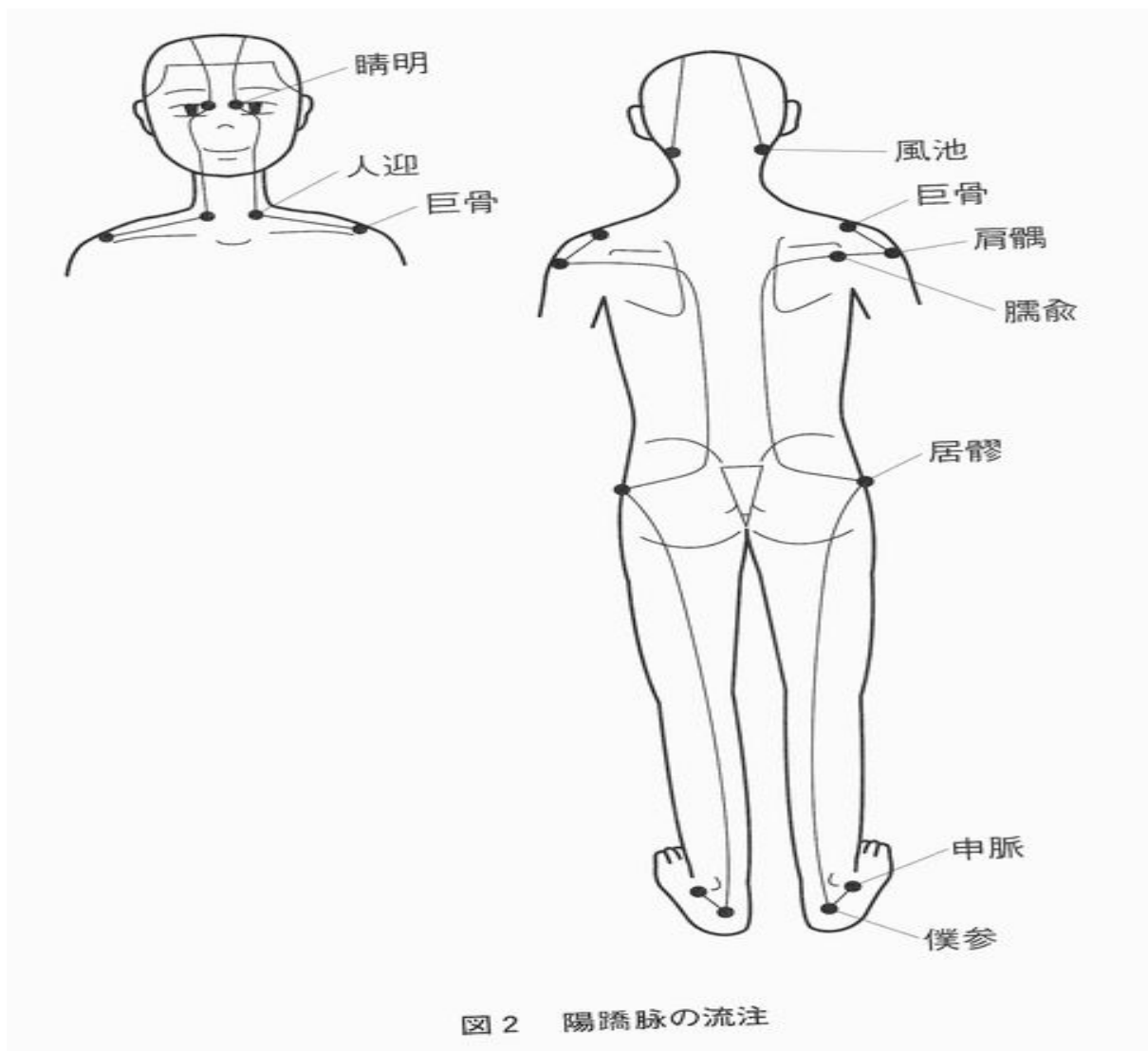


図1 督脉の流注

(2) Yang Qiao or Yang Heel Vessel *Yōkyōmyaku*

- The heel vessel is 8 chǐ long. It originates at BL-62, and takes BL-59 as its cleft (accumulation) point, and BL-61 as its root. It merges with the foot lesser yang [channel]² at GB-29, merges with the hand yang brightness [channel] at LI-15 and LI-16, merges with the hand and foot greater yang [channels] and the yang linking [vessel] at SI-10, merges with the hand and foot yang brightness [channels] at ST-4, merges again with the hand and foot yang brightness [channels] at ST-3, and merges with the conception vessel and the foot yang brightness [channel] at ST-1. The above-mentioned points are the places where the yang heel vessel surfaces. (*EF*)



(3) Yang Wei or Yang Linking Vessel *Yōimyaku*

The yang linking vessel links the yang. It starts at the meeting [point] of the yang [channels]. Together with the yin linking it links and connects the body. If [the yang linking vessel] cannot link yang and yang, then [one] becomes relaxed to the point that one cannot maintain one's posture. The channel ki emerges at BL-63 and diverges to GB-35, which is a cleft (accumulation) point. [The yang linking vessel] meets the hand and foot greater yang [channels] and the qiāo mài at SI-10, and meets the hand and foot lesser yang [channels] at TW-15 and then again at GB-21. The part [of the channel] that goes to the head meets the foot lesser yang [channel] at GB-14, ascends [through] GB-13 and GB-15, ascends to reach GB-17, passes through GB-19, and then descends to reach GB-20. The places where [the yang linking vessel] meets with the governing vessel are GV-16 and GV-15. The *Nan Jing* says, “[During] a yang linking disease [the patient] suffers from [alternating] chills and fever. The channel ki of the yang linking [vessel] emerges at about 24 points. (EF)

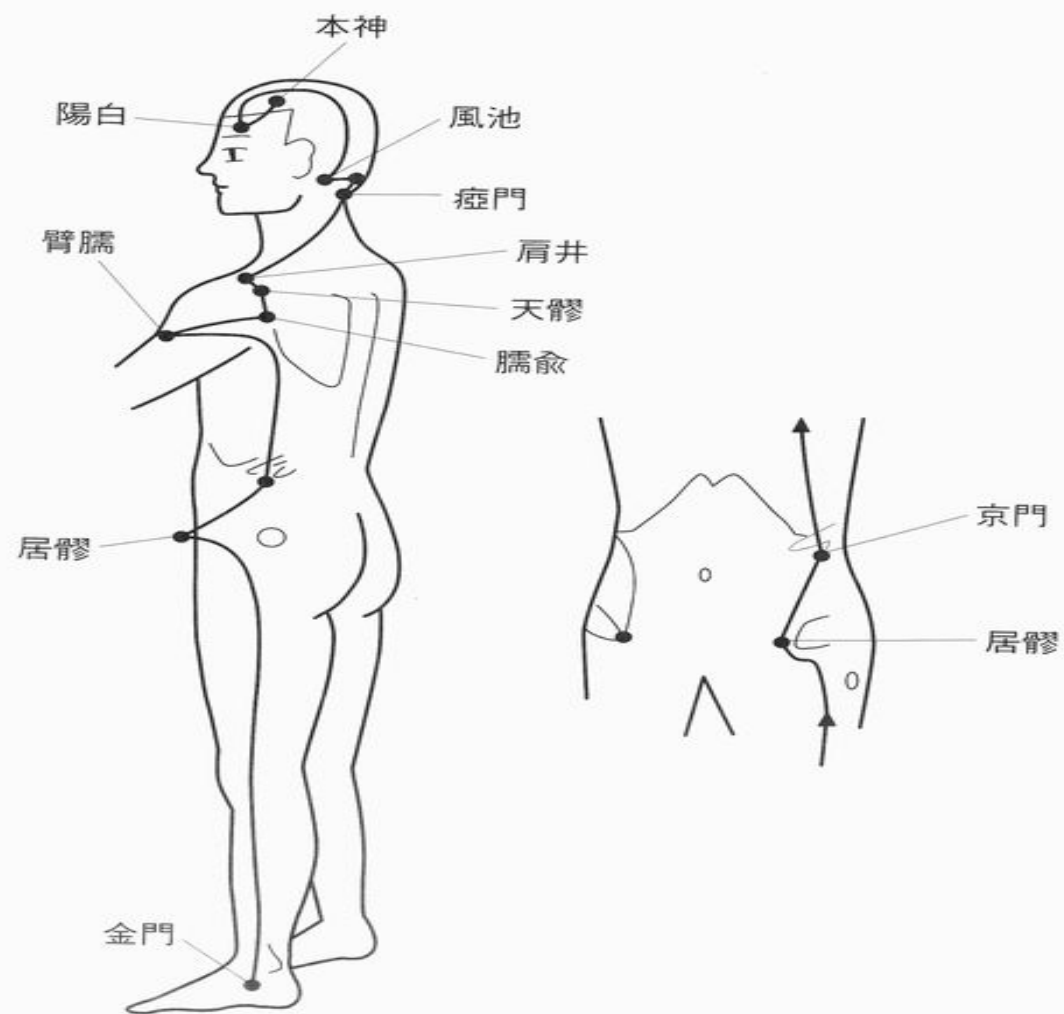


図3 陽維脉の流注

(4) Dai Mai or Girdle Vessel *Taimyaku*

- The girdling vessel starts at the free ribs and encircles the body. (*Nan Jing*, chapter 28)
- The girdling vessel starts at the free ribs and encircles the body. [During] an illness of the girdling vessel the lumbar and abdominal [regions] become so slack as to resemble a water sack. The area where the channel ki [of the girdling vessel] emerges is one cun eight fēn inferior to the free ribs. It is aptly called the girdle vessel since it circles around the body like a girdle. Moreover, it meets the foot lesser yang [channel] at GB-28. The girdling vessel emerges at about four points. That is, they become bloated like a water sack that is full of water. (*EF*)

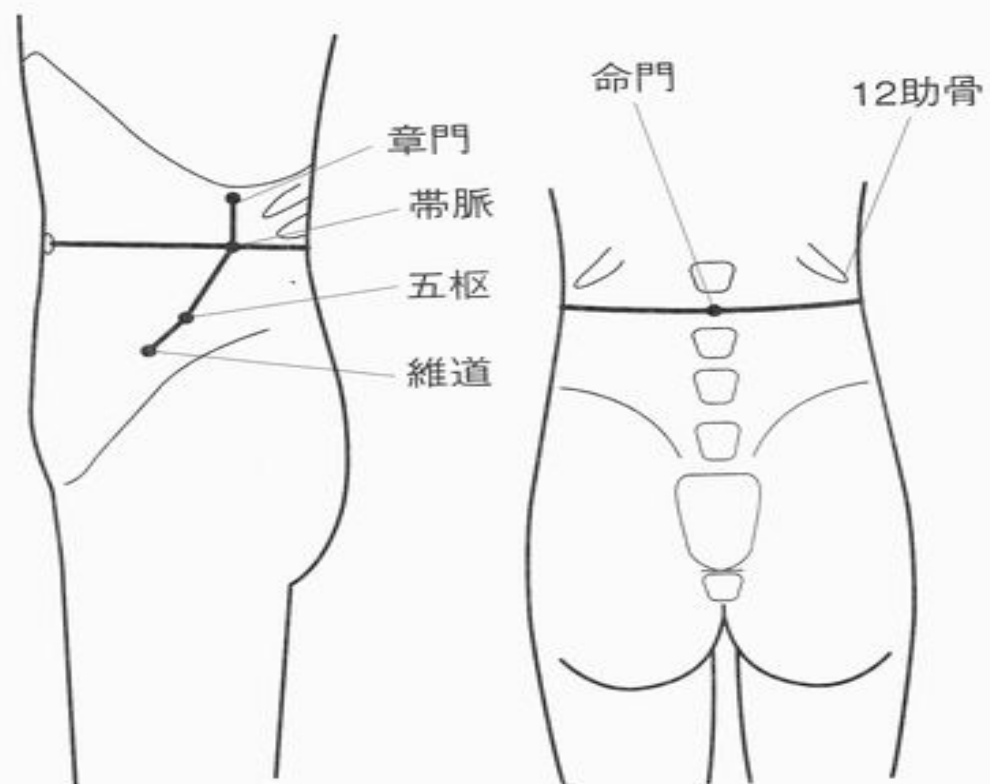


図4 帯脈の流注

(5) Ren or Conception Vessel

Ninmyaku

- Conception vessel starts below CV3 and ascends toward the [pubic] hairline, passes through the inside of abdomen, ascends through CV4, and up to the throat. (*NJ*, Chp 28)
- Connecting vessel of the conception vessel is called Tail Shadow [CV15]. It starts at CV15 and descends to disperse in the abdomen. (*LS*, Chp 10)
- Conception vessel starts below CV3 and ascends toward the [pubic] hairline, passes through the inside of the abdomen, ascends through CV4, and up to the throat. It ascends the chin, passes through the face, and enters the eyes. (*SW*, Chp 60)
- Connecting vessel of the uterus is connected to the Kidney. (*SW*, Chp 47)

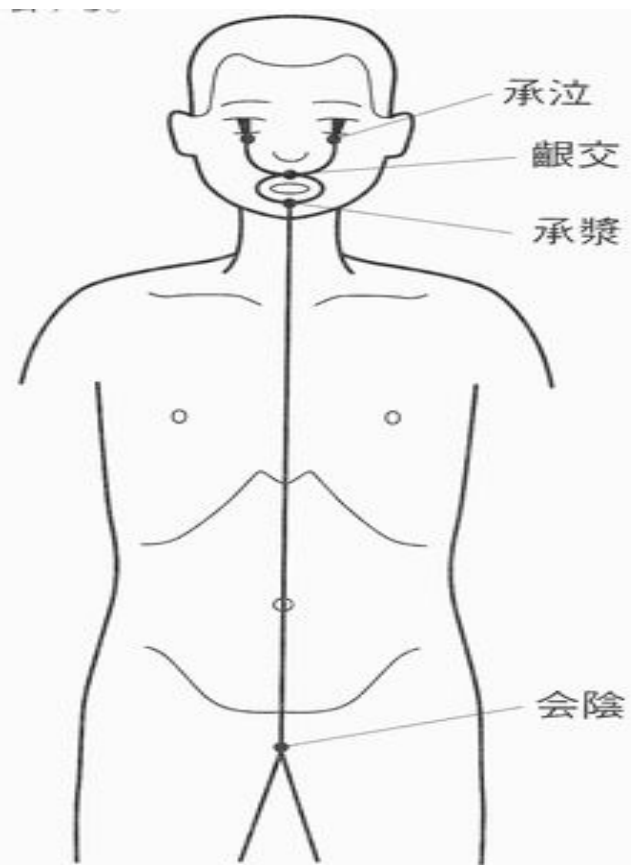


図5 任脈の流注

(6) Yin Qiao or Yin Heel Vessel *Inkyōmyaku*

- Heel vessel diverges at the connecting [vessel] of the lesser yin [channel] posterior to KI2 and ascends above the medial malleolus. It ascends directly, passing through the inner thigh and enters the groin. It ascends through the inside of the chest and emerges at ST12. Then it ascends anterior to ST9 and enters the nose. It connects to the inner canthus of the eye and merges with the greater yang [channel]. In women the [yin heel vessel] is the primary channel, and in men it is the network vessel. The qiāo mài [heel vessel] of each foot is 8 chǐ long. However, the cleft (accumulation) point of the yin heel [vessel] is KD8. (EF)

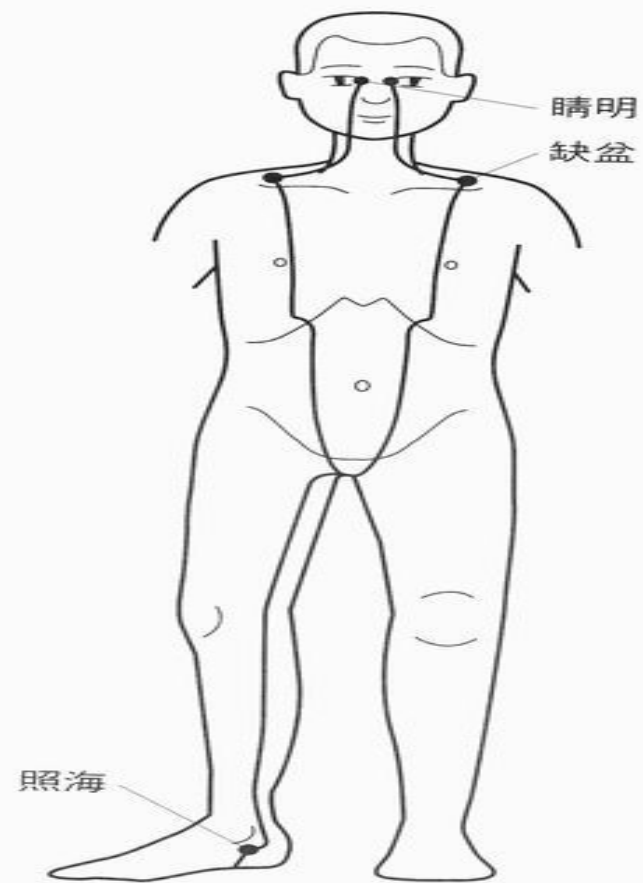


図 6 陰跷脉の流注

(7) Yin Wei or Yin Linking *Inkimyaku*

- Yin linking [vessel] links the yin. Channel starts at the crossing [point] of the yin [channels]. If [the yin linking vessel] cannot link yin and yin, then [one] loses [his/her] will in a state of stupefaction. The place where the channel ki emerges is the cleft (accumulation) point of the yin linking [vessel]. It is called “*Guest House*” (KI9). [Yin linking vessel] meets the foot greater yin [channel] at SP16 and SP15. It again meets the foot greater yin [channel] and reverting yin [channel] at SP13 and LR14, and meets the conception vessel at CV22 and CV23. *Nan Jing* says, “[During] a yin linking disease [the patient] suffers from heart pain. The channel ki of the yin linking [vessel] emerges at about 20 points. (EF)

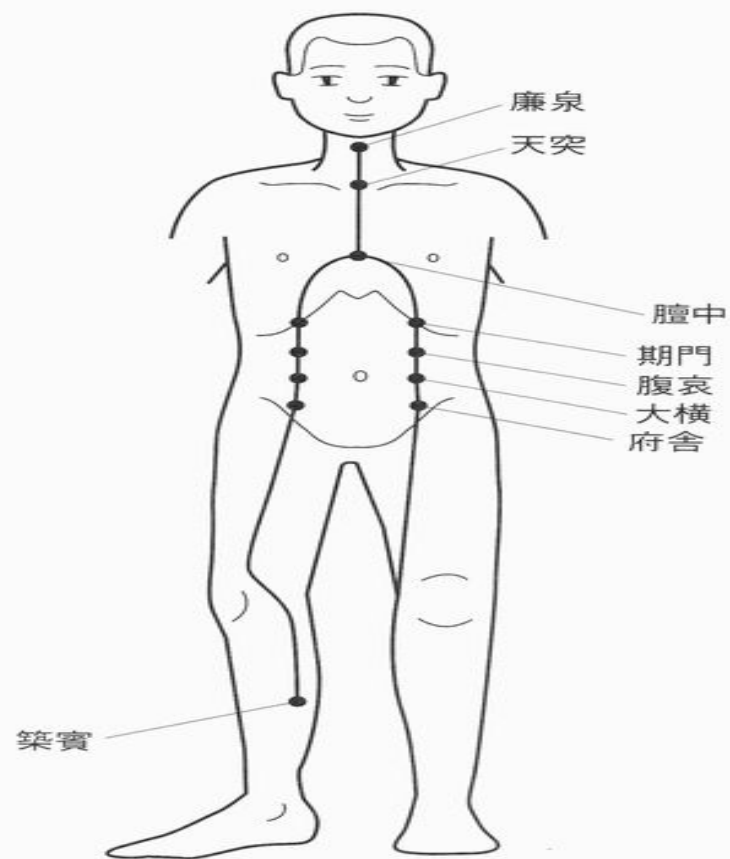


図 7 陰維脉の流注

(8) Chong or Penetrating Vessel *Shōmyaku*

- Penetrating v. and conception v. both start from the uterus and ascend along the visceral side of the spine, becoming the sea of the meridians. The [branches] that float up to the surface pass through the abdomen, ascend and meet at the throat, and then diverge to encircle the mouth. Thus it is said: Penetrating v. starts at ST30, parallels the foot lesser yin ch., passes along the side of the navel, and ascends to the chest, where it disperses. Diseases [of the penetrating v.] cause people to have abdominal cramping with counter-flowing ki. *Nan Jing* says: “[Penetrating v.] parallels the foot yang brightness ch.. [However,] if one thinks about the points, [it is like this]: Foot yang brightness [chs.] ascend two cun from both sides of the navel. Foot lesser yin [chs.] ascend 5 fēn from both sides of the navel.” According to the acupuncture classic the penetrating v. starts along with the governing v. at CV1 and passes through the following 22 points on the abdomen: KI21, KI20, KI19, KI18, KI17, KI16, KI15, KI14, KI13, KI12, and KI11. These all belong to the foot lesser yin [ch.]. Therefore it is clear that penetrating v. parallels the foot lesser yin ch. (EF)

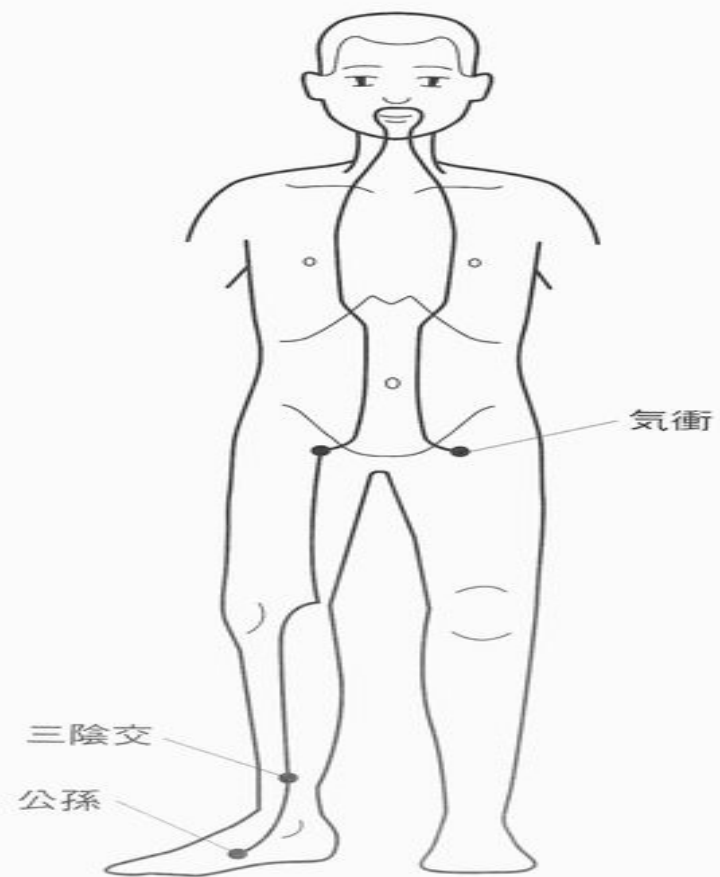


図 8 衝脈の流注

(9) Hand Yang Ming or yang brightness

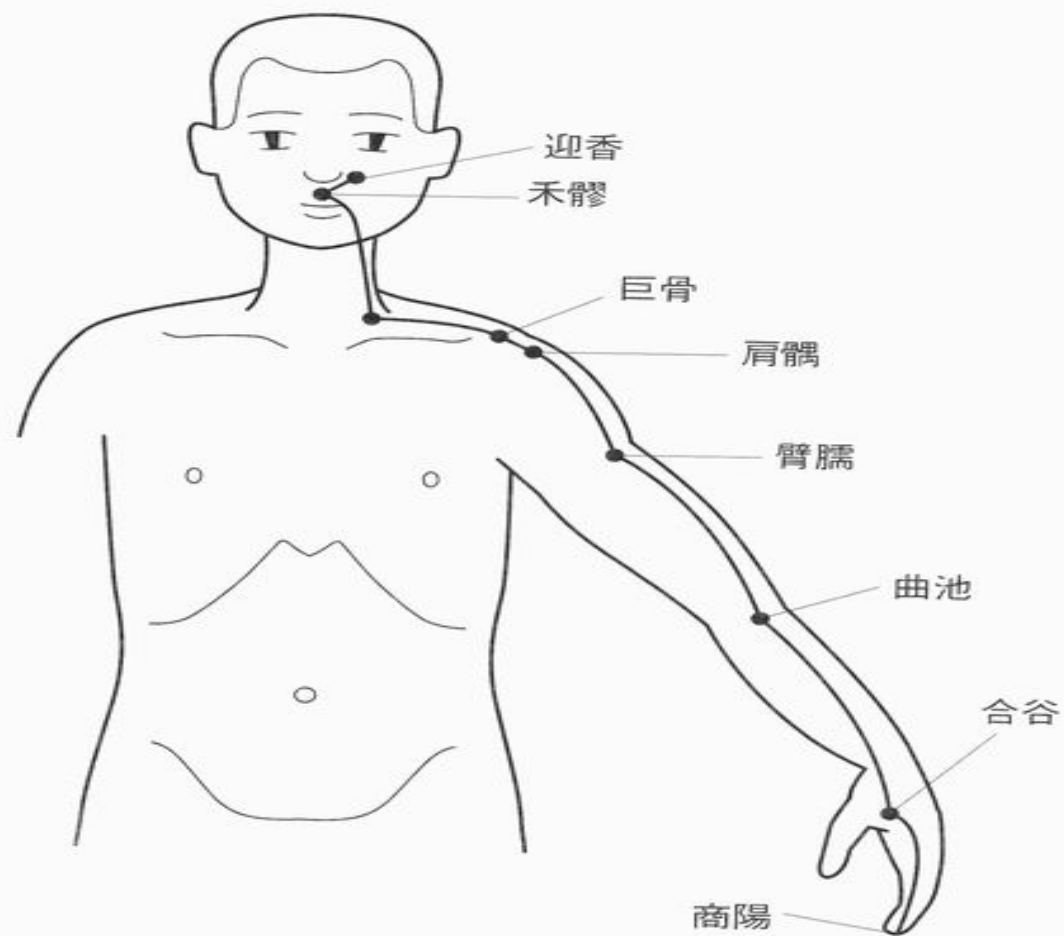


図9 大腸経の流注

(10) Leg Yang Ming or yang brightness

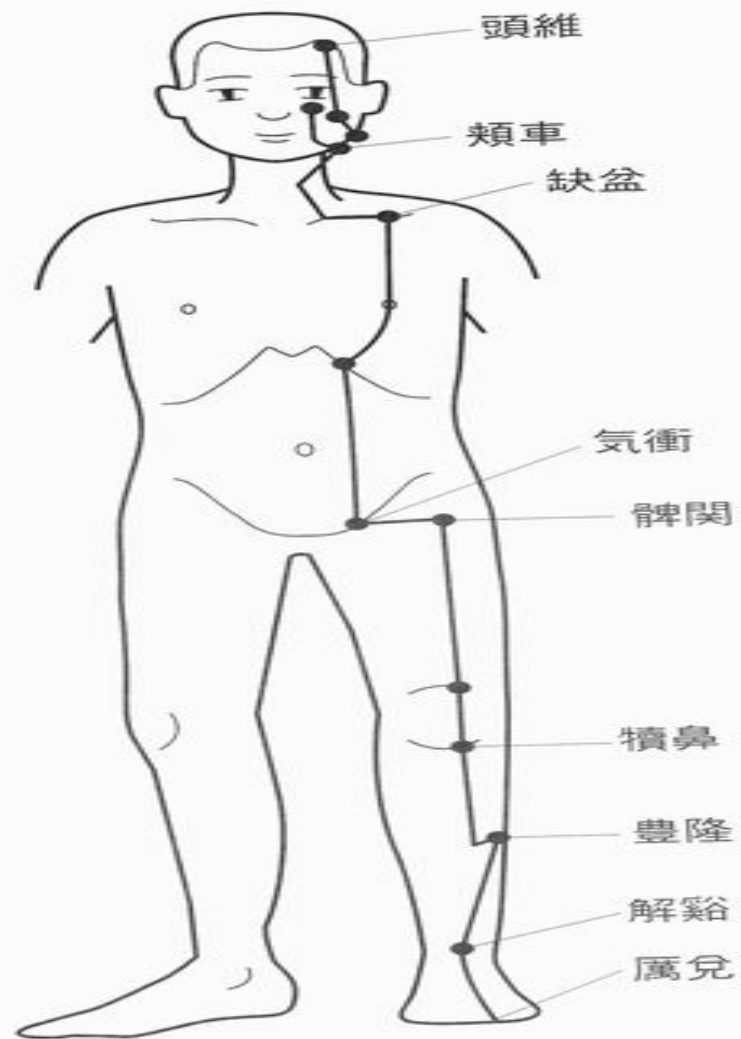


図10 胃経の流注

(11) Hand Shao Yin or lesser yin



(12) Leg Jue Yin or reverting yin

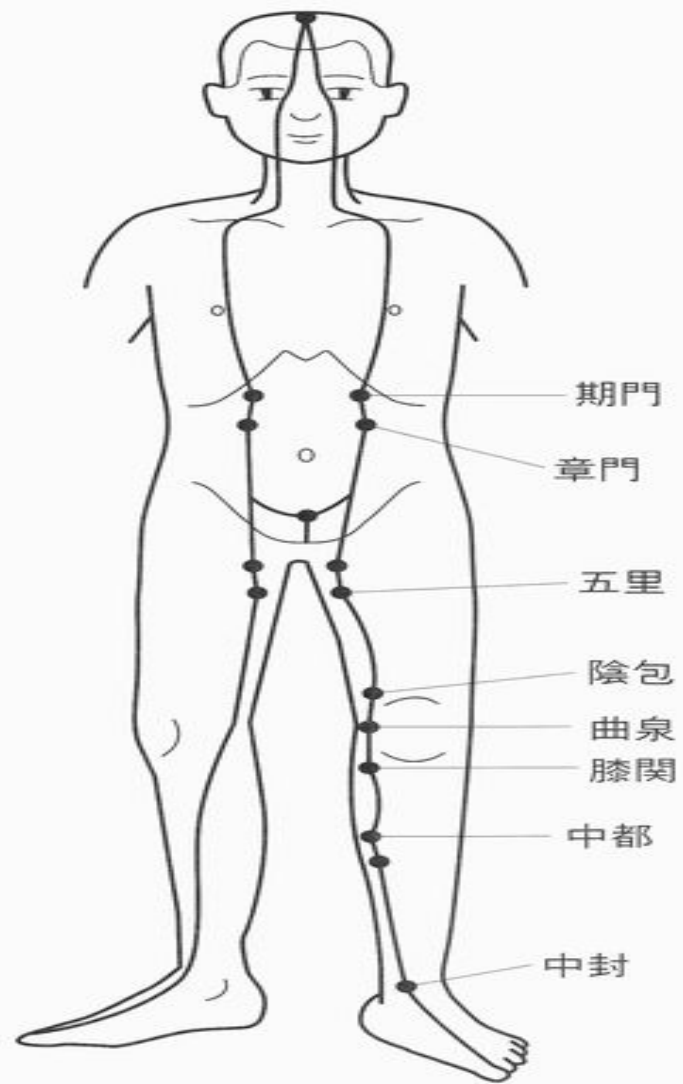


図11 肝経の流注