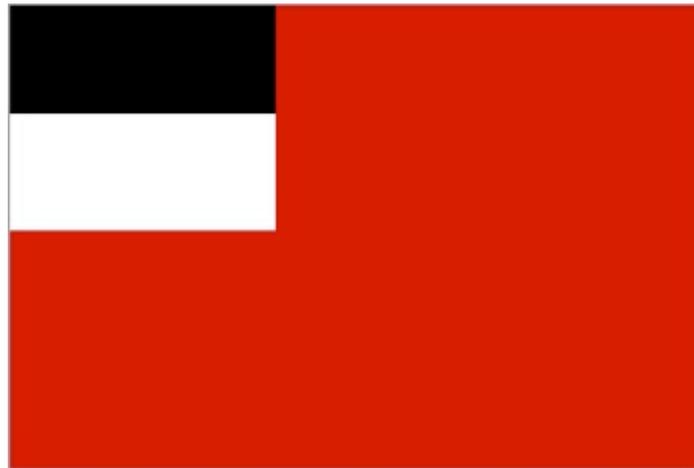


ICMART LEXICON of Medical Acupuncture

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NATIONAL/REGIONAL ACUPUNCTURE PRACTICES

A. Type(s) of Medical Acupuncture most commonly practiced:

1. TCM
 - TCM acupuncture is defined as a type of acupuncture which is based on the basic knowledge of Traditional Chinese Medicine theories.
2. Corporal Acupuncture
 - Corporal Acupuncture is defined as a type of Acupuncture, which is based on the system of channels and collaterals.
3. Ear Acupuncture
 - Ear Acupuncture, also known as Auricular Therapy is based on the principles of Traditional Chinese Medicine, that ear is not a separate organ but closely connected with channels and collaterals and zang-fu organs and is a part of the body as an organic whole.
4. Yamamoto New Scalp-acupuncture
 - Yamamoto New Scalp-acupuncture is a complete Acupuncture Microsystem system on the head before and behind the ears representing the entire body in small size.
5. Su-Jok Acupuncture
 - Su-Jok Acupuncture is a system of therapy using only the Hands and feet to effect the same results as body acupuncture. It is a complete correspondence system representing the whole body, on the hands and the feet.



B. Education/Training Requirements

Medical Acupuncture Modality	Theoretical Hours	Clinical Hours	Proficiency Testing	Preliminary Practice
TCM Acupuncture	300	300	Y	Y
Corporal Acupuncture	200	100	Y	N
Ear Acupuncture	30	30	N	N
Scalp Acupuncture	30	30	N	N
Su-Jok Acupuncture	100	100	N	N

CORE CURRICULUM

TCM Acupuncture

The educational programmer includes courses in the history and philosophy of Chinese medicine, introduction to Chinese classic texts and modern scientific studies on the mechanism and action of acupuncture. The basic knowledge of Traditional Chinese Medicine includes the theories of Ying-Yang, The five elements, Zang-Fu, Channels and Collaterals, Qi, Blood and Body Fluids, Etiology, Methods of Diagnosis, and Differentiation of Syndromes. Identification of a syndrome entails making further analysis and synthesis of the clinical data obtained by applying the four diagnostic methods in order to determine the stage to which the disease has developed, its location and the degree of opposing force between body resistance and pathogenic factors. Training in diagnoses and treatment includes importance of integrative methods, specific courses dedicated to teaching the tongue- and pulse-diagnostic. Correct differentiation is requisite to applying correct therapeutic methods and attaining the anticipated clinical results, knowledge of differentiation methods: 1. Differentiation of syndromes according to eight principles, 2. Differentiation of syndromes according to the theory zang-fu, 3. Differentiation of syndromes according to the theory of channels and collaterals.



Clinical training progresses in observation a practitioner at work, gaining valuable experience in the many varied diagnostic skills in Traditional Chinese Medicine, mentioned above. Clinical training is reinforced practical days, where a patient is seen within small groups which enables the student to put the diagnostic skills taught into practice and take on more responsibility in the treatment of a patient. Clinical training is further reinforced for each individual student to take added responsibility for the patients' diagnostic and treatment in common illnesses of internal medicine, pediatrics, dermatology, ENT, ophthalmology, obstetrics and gynecology, trauma under the guidance of senior experienced doctors of TCM.

The goal of the training outlined above is correctly diagnose by integrative methods: classical and traditional, to interpret classical diagnose into the traditional energetic diagnose, which requires much more time and greater number of hours.

Corporal Acupuncture

The educational programmer includes courses in twelve regular channels, the eight extra channels and fifteen collaterals. The twelve regular channels, together the Ren Channel and the Du Channel of the eight extra channels, form the fourteen channels, along each of which are points for applying Acupuncture and Moxibution, extraordinary points, ashi points, specific and trigger points. Detail information about methods of locating points: according to anatomical landmarks, proportional measurement, finger measurement, neurological location by dermatome, myotome and sklerotome. Regional anatomy, vasculature and innervation of points, method of puncturing. The needles and how to use them: manipulation of the filiform needle. Other acupuncture methods: The three edged needle, the cutaneous or tapping needle, the intradermal or imbedding needle. The educational programmer includes the methods of combination acupuncture points according five elements treatment, empiric rules of points combination and detail information and practical skills of moxibution. Clinical training progresses to put the theoretical aspects into practice and take on more responsibility in the treatment of a patient.



Ear Acupuncture

The educational programmer includes history of auricular therapy, ear anatomy, vasculature and innervation. Particularities of ear anatomy parts and difficulties of points locating in these cases. Ear zones by Nogier and location of BAT for each zones.

Durinyan ear system for individual ear.

Principles of choosing and combination of ear BAT. The principles of using various auricular needles, electrical devices, laser devices, magnets, beads and pallets.

Yamamoto New Scalp-acupuncture

The educational programmer includes YNSA indications and contraindications, location of two categories of scalp points: basic points and Ypsilon points. YNSA Special Points. Needling Techniques and YNSA points Selection. YNSA Neck and abdomen Diagnosis Points. YNSA Treatment Protocol and practice.

Su-Jok Acupuncture

The educational programmer includes Hand and foot acupuncture from Korea. Su-Jok acupuncture levels according the types of su-jok therapy:

Correspondence Therapy: macro-mini-, insect.

Six-Ki therapy,

Acupuncture points in traditional Chinese medicine and in Korean su jok acupuncture –

Bell meridians,

Auricular Therapy,

M-Particle Therapy,

Chakra types and treatment principles.



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