

Volcano / Tornado Point

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Areas where the spot is state of excess tension (Volcano/Tornado) can become most effective treatment points as well-formed induration.

First, You search for areas that have increased skin tension and dryness compared to when the condition is healthy. In addition, You will select the points where there is a well-formed induration deep under the surface, or for example where discomfort upon palpation is particularly strong, or in other words where the patient feels “that is the spot”

It must has a condition in which between the skin and the internal induration there is continuity of tension. It is not that the skin is initially in tense state, but rather the tension from the internal induration is expressing itself on the surface.

When that spot is gently rubbed, the skin only moves a little bit. In an area where there is no continuity of tension, the skin will move relatively easily by rubbing with the same force, and areas where the skin is loose will move even more. This is how you can differentiate the area.

Areas where the skin is loose are not location for effective treatment point (alive point).

The normal level of tension will differ depending on the area of the body. For example, the skin of the shins is always tight. On the other hand, the skin on the olecranon is extremely loose. So there are some area where it is normal to be tight, and others where it is normal to be loose. The level of tension depending on the person's age, body frame, and gender will differ according location, so it comes down to whether it is tighter or looser.

It is at the stage where as if it is asking to be treated at that spot. As time goes on it then sinks inside. In situation when surface tension disappears and the diseased condition slowly worsens, the pathogenic Ki has gathered at the base of the body, and the skin become loose.

In that case, the area is no longer suitable for treatment.

At time Instead of that area you would use a different spot that is less loose.

The easiest way to discern it is to rub the area lightly.

The skin tension is not like a vertical divide that suddenly appears, but rather more like a mound, so you look for the spot with the most tension. For example, if an area about size of your palm is in excess tension, the spot with the most tension is not necessarily at the center. There are often cases where it is actually to one side or the other, so you use your fingertips to determine this.

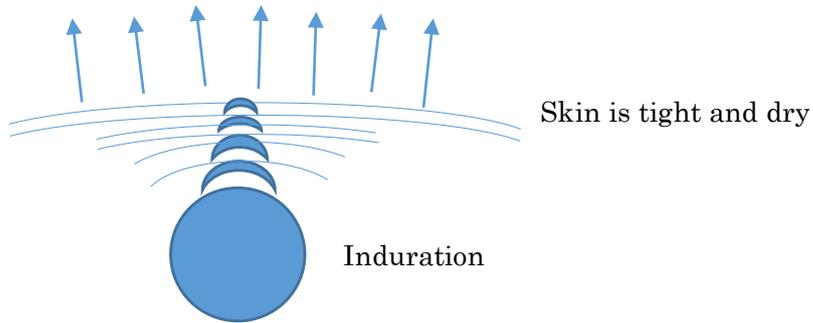
The skin is only about 1mm thick, although in some areas it may 2-3mm. You want to use an amount of pressure that will not exceed that depth. If you apply too much pressure, although your intention may be to examine the skin you will actually be examining the subcutaneous tissue or muscular layer.

In the border area between reactive spots and normal spots your finger will suddenly stop, and this will always be in excess tension. Normal areas are slightly slippery, while in an area in excess tension the fingers will get slightly stuck and stop. The easiest way to understand this is to rub with extremely light force as if touching peach fuzz, and at the spot of excess tension the fingertip will stop.

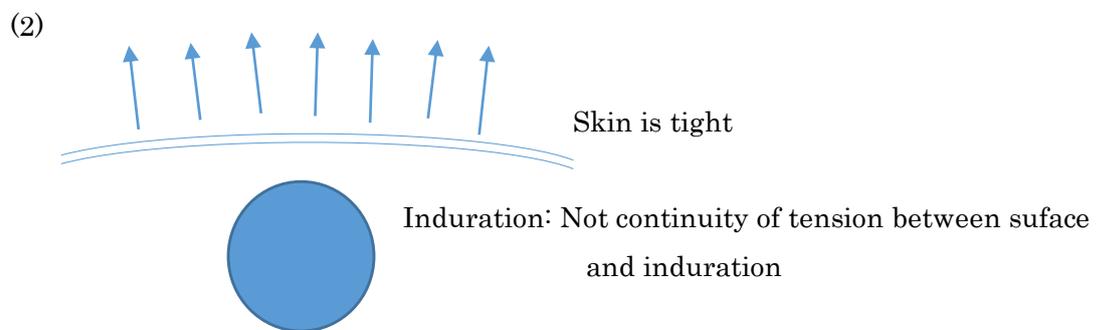
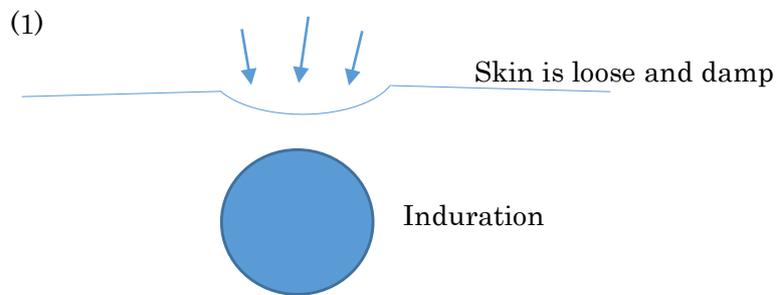
If there is no induration or Volcano point, the treatment effect will be minimal. If a spot on the skin with excess tension but no induration underneath is treated, the patient will express some relief, but it will have minimal effect on the entire body. However if underneath there is a well-formed induration that is, an induration with over saturation of body fluid treatment that is a single spot can have an effect on the entire body. Du-12 is an extremely good example. Treating a single spot acupoint can completely change the entire body.

If there is damp-qi and a soft induration, treating that acupoint with moxibustion will allow the moxibustion heat to travel deep into the body and provide relief to the shoulder and head.

A) Sites for treatment (well-formed induration)



B) Sites not to be treat



Appropriate treatment method with induration

Bloodletting	Hard induration + pressure pain	Dry
Filiform needle	Induration average hardness	Medium
Moxibustion	Soft induration	Moist