

Pulse Diagnosis Style
Ki-Shin Acu-Medicine
Research Society

Elementary-Intermediate
Course Text

Pulse Dx Style Shigo

Introduction はじめに

Pulse Diagnosis Style Shigo Shimpo is an acupuncture method that has an immediate effect on various subjective symptoms, regardless of whether the disease is new or old.

As a result, it is possible to relieve branch symptoms such as “pain”, “aching”, “paralysis”, “numbness” and “tightness” in a short time and gain insight of deficiency and excess of both left and right meridians.

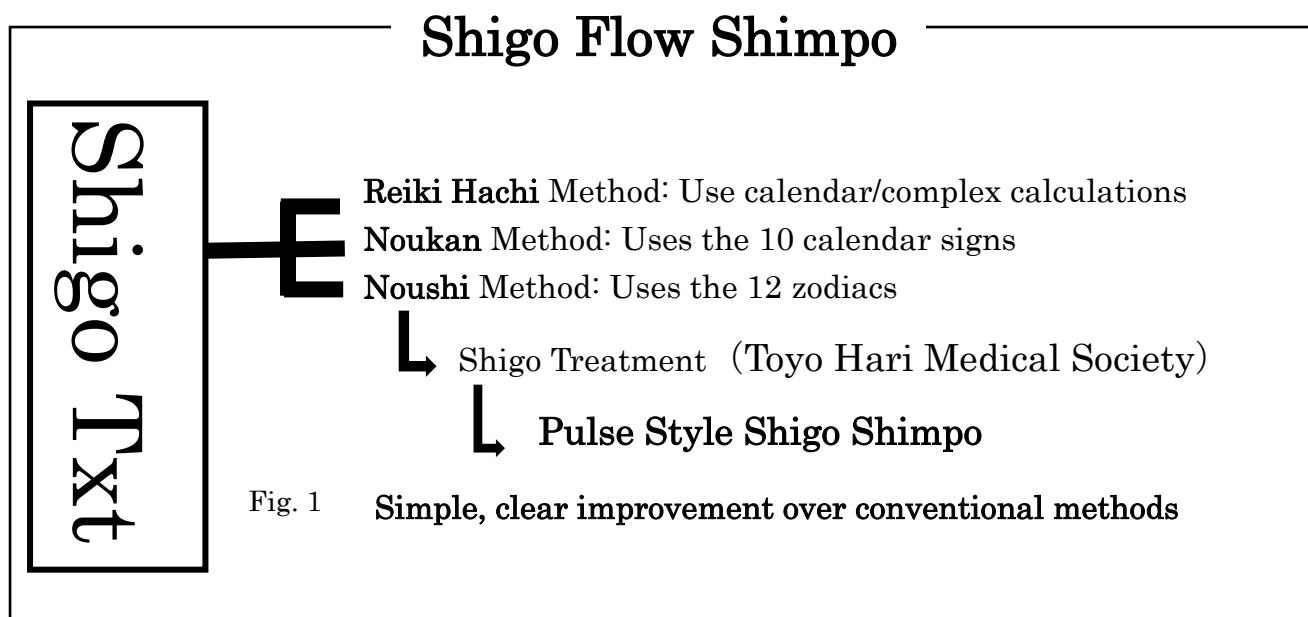
Since it is possible to determine the deficiencies and excess of left and right meridians, it can be used when creating Sho for root treatment which draws a clear line of distinction from conventional Shigo treatment.

Shigo Flow Shimpo (Fig. 1) 子午流注針法

In the past, the elements of fortune telling were strong, however the “Shigo Flow Shimpo” which was developed as a treatment method around the Kingen period is the basis for all Shigo treatment therapies.

There are various Shigo treatment methods, such as the Reiki Hachi method, the Noukan method, and the Noushi methods; all of which use the date, time and zodiacs to determine and treat treatment points. At times, complex calculations were performed also depending on the method.

For that reason, it is also known as “Meridian Time Adjustment Therapy” and is popular in Time Therapy Medicine. Presently, the Shigo method that is used at the Toyo Hari Medical Society is Noushi Method. Our society’s Pulse Diagnosis Shigo Shimpo is a simple and clear improvement to this Shigo treatment.



Difference between Shigo Shimpo and Conventional Shigo Therapy (Fig. 2)

①Eliminate Time Constraints

The Reiki Hachi Method and Noukan Method are methods that used complicated systems such as the calendar. Needless to say, the traditional Noushi Methods and Shigo Therapy are also very much related to the treatment time.

The Shigo Time Flow Chart in Fig.3 is based on the Shigo Theory with 24 hours allocated to the 12 meridians. We will look at this as a reference.

For example, if there is an issue in the “GB channel”, its allocated time is 11PM to 1AM. Therefore, the opposing HT channel will need treatment at that time. With the Shigo Shimpo, it is possible to treat at any moment by eliminating the punctuality of treatment.

②Established the Concept of Tonify and Disperse

In the conventional Noushi Method, tonifying and dispersing was done depending on situation or treated without thinking at all and methods were not settled either. In addition, there is no concept of tonifying dispersing in Shigo treatment, as late Fukushima Sensei said before “There is no tonifying dispersing in Shigo”. This may be the reason why Shigo is said to “may or may not work”.

However, it was possible to obtain a simple diagnostic method by unifying the procedures and skills as a tonifying method.

③Right illness on the left, left illness on the right

In Shigo treatment, treatment was always done on the opposing shigo meridian of the affected meridian.

However, there is also a “same sided shigo” because it is now possible to determine whether the symptom is deficient or excess due to diagnostic methods for tonifying and dispersion being set.

④Relation to Root Treatment

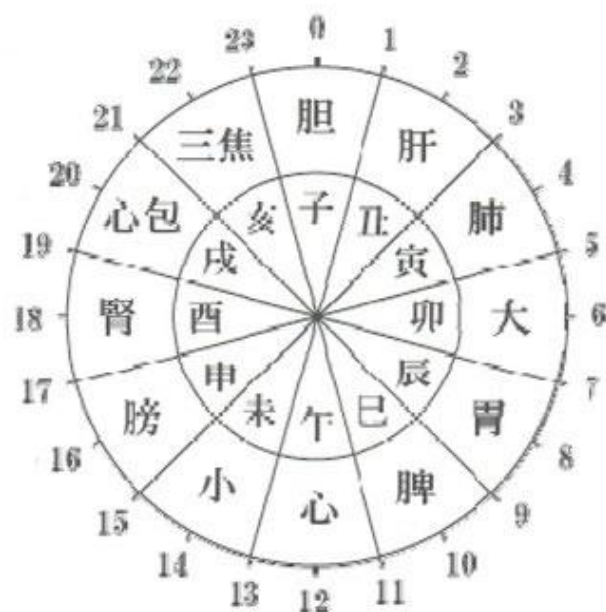
Traditional Shigo Therapy had no relevance to Root Treatment methods or related to Meridian Therapy.

However, by setting dx methods for tonifying and dispersing, it now has a nature as a diagnostic technique for “dx deficient channels”, and this information can be used in creating a Sho in root treatment. Also, the technique used in Shigo Shimpo is the same used in root treatment, so it is the basic of the basics in Ki-Shin Acu-Medicine.

〈Fig.2〉 Difference between Shigo Shimpo and Traditional Shigo Therapy

Traditional Shigo Therapy		Pulse Diagnosis Style Shigo Shimpo
Has time constraints	⇔	Has no time constraints
No concept of tonifying/dispersing	⇔	Tonifying method
Always treats on opposite side of symptom	⇔	Decides by assessing def/exc of meridians
No relation to root treatment	⇔	Part of creating Sho for root treatment

〈Fig. 3〉 Shigo Time Flow Chart. 1



The 4 Basics of Shigo Shimpo 子午鍼法の 4 つの基本

① Shigo Relation (Shigo Opposing Meridians)

Like the name “Shigo” (子午), the treatment involves a combination of “Shi” (子, child) and “Go” (午, noon). ※Please refer to the attached Shigo Time Flow Chart.

In other words, the “child’s (GB) meridian”’s disease is treated with “noon (HT) meridian. The reserve is also true. The meridians that face each other in the Shigo Time Flow Chart are the meridians to be treated.

② Tonifying Methods

Treatment is performed by finding **pressure pain/deficiency** around the Luo/Xi-cleft/Yuan point and touching the skin lightly with a gold or stainless needle or using a tonifying method that is slightly distant in contact.

This method used in Shigo Shimpo is basically the basic of Ki Shin Acu-Medicine and it does not change in any other diagnostic method or root treatment. It is simple but very important and profound.

The oshide is especially important as the effect of the treatment changes completely depending on whether the oshide is good or bad.

③ Right disease seeks left, left disease seeks right

As a basis, treatment is done on the opposing shigo meridian on the opposite side to the symptom. This is because it is assumed that the symptom is an excess pain. If it is deficient pain, the treatment will be successful when addressing the same side as symptom. This is **same side shigo**.

④ Obtain tightness in Pulse

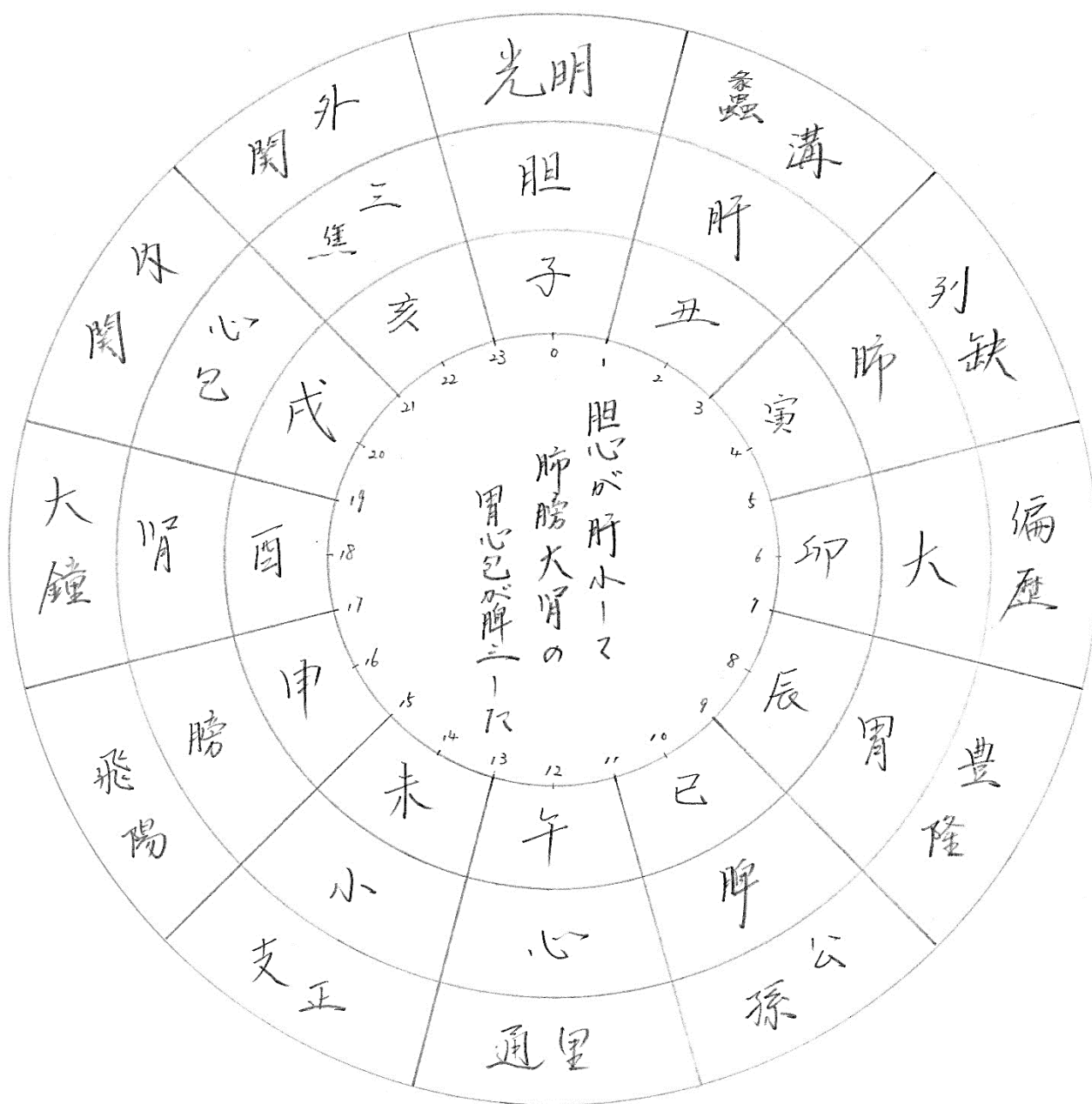
Whether or not the treatment is successful will be judged by obtaining tightening of the pulse. This applies not only to the Shigo Shimpo but also to all Ki-Shin Acu-Medicine diagnosis and treatment.

However, you may judge by assessing changes of pulse with the improvement of symptoms/pain with movement before you are used to judging this way. At this time, it is important to grasp the change in pulse or more so, the “tightening pulse” with the improvement.

※Obtaining tightness in pulse means...

- Wide pulse becomes thinner and consolidated (wide->shrink)
- Hard pulse becomes softer (hard->soft)
- Noisy pulse becomes quiet (noise->quiet)
- Slow/Fast pulse becomes average (slow/fast->flat)

Shigo Time Flow Chart



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Pulse Dx Style EV Shimpō

Introduction はじめに

Pulse Diagnosis Style EV Shimpo is an acupuncture method that is immediately effective for the treatment of various symptoms and EV symptoms although there are many differences from conventional EV treatment.

This makes it possible to determine the deficiencies and excess of meridians while improving symptoms in a short time when the treatment is correct.

Since it is possible to determine the deficiencies and excess of the meridians, it functions as a diagnostic technique that can objectively diagnose sho for root treatment. It becomes possible to face a more accurate root treatment by being consistent with diagnostic techniques such as Shigo diagnosis and Abdominal Ki Diagnosis.

EV Treatment (Fig.1) 奇経治療 (図1)

When evil ki comes from inside and outside, there is a war against the said evil ki. And when this overflows into the primary meridians, the EV stabilize these primary meridians by drawing the jaki in.

There are some descriptions in the classics of EV as treatment methods, but there seems to be no fixed method.

Currently, the location of disease is differentiated between the upper and lower parts of the body centering on the umbilicus. The confluent points of EV close to the affected site are the master points, and the confluent point corresponding to the master point is the couple point. The points are treated with PM pellets or gold/silver needles.

The combinations used are mainly the combinations taught at acupuncture school and Fukushima sensei.

EV Confluent Points and Fukushima Style EV (From Meridian Therapy Guideline)

I . Du Mai (SI3)	——	Yang Qiao Mai (BL62)	
II . Ren Mai (LU7)	——	Yin Qiao Mai (KD6)	
III.Chong Mai (SP4)	——	Yin Wei Mai (PC6)	
IV. Dai Mai (GB41)	——	Yang Wei Mai (TW5)	
Fukushima Style EV			
V. Foot Jue Yin (LV3)	——	Shao Yin HT (HT5)	
VI. Foot Yang Ming (ST43)	——	Hand Yang Ming (LI4)	(Fig.1)

Differences between EV Shimpo and Conventional EV Therapy

Because there are many differences between EV Shimpo and conventional EV treatment, it is necessary to have a different mindset from the conventional. The common points and differences are as follows.

① **Common:** Uses two pts of the hands+feet from upper/lower regions for txt

② **Unlike the conventional EV, master and couple points are reversed.**

In regular EV treatment, gold/silver needles, PM pellets, stainless needles are inserted and retained. In the EV Hari method, care is required because the master point and the couple point are reversed because it applies an original pellet (non-insertion needle) for treatment.

③ **EV Shimpo is a dispersing method.**

EV treatment is performed with retaining needles so it does not particular about tonifying or dispersing. However, because EV Hari Method has the quality of determining deficiencies and excess, it carries the concept of tonifying/dispersion and it is a dispersing method.

④ **Involved in creating Sho in conjunction w/ Shigo Dx and Abdominal Ki Dx**

EV treatment itself is an independent treatment.

On the other hand, EV Shimpo is not only a single treatment, but is linked with subjective diagnosis such as Shigo Dx and Abdominal Ki Dx (Abdominal diagnosis unique to Ki-Shin Acu-Medicine) to ensure consistency as an objective diagnosis. It connects to create a more precise Sho,

⑤ **Can be applied to EV Shimpo**

By combining the traditional EV confluent points with the acupuncture points of the Fukushima Style EV, it can be applied to EV Shimpo and used in conjunction with the opposing shigo meridians in creating sho.

In addition, EV Hari Shimpo is indispensable for Sho decision for HT def sho and PC def sho. Ki-Shin Acu-Medicine recognizes that HT def sho/PC def sho exists.

$$\text{Ex)} \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{ST43} - \text{LI4} \\ \text{GB41} - \text{LI4} \end{array} \right] \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{TW5} - \text{GB41} \\ \text{TW5} - \text{ST43} \end{array} \right]$$

EV Diagnosis Points

BL ch: BL62

LU ch: LU7

TW ch: TW5

SP ch: SP4

GB ch: GB41

HT ch: HT5

ST ch: ST43

PC ch: PC6

SI ch: SI3

LV ch: LV3

LI ch: LI4

KD ch: KD3

One example of Combinations

BL62 — [SI3
TW5

ST43 — [LI4
SI3

TW5 — [ST43
GB41
LV3
KD3

GB41 — [LI4
SI3
SI3 — [BL62
KD3

Shigo EV Linked Dx Method

Shigo Diagnosis Shimpo

Tonify/Disperse: Tonifying methods

Needles used: Gold/stainless needles

Methods: txt utilizing Shigo and koshi (exception: same side)

Characteristics: **Dx-** determine def./exc. of right and left channels

Txt- Alleviation of sym w/ txt to def. ch.

Ex) Bending laterally creates pain along R GB ch,

R GB channel symptoms

↓ (Txt with Shigo Shimpo)

Sym. better w/ txt to



By using Shigo Dx Shimpo, we now know that

is sym.

is

EV Diagnosis Shimpo

Tonify/Disperse: Dispersing methods

Needles used: Flat needle/pellets

Methods: Txt using 2 points on the hands/feet, main pt, couple pt

Characteristics: **Dx-** determine def./exc. of ch. objectively

Txt- Alleviation of sym w/ txt to exc. txt



→ According to Shigo Dx. Shimpo,

has symptoms

↓ (Txt using EV Shimpo)

Master pt

Couple pt

Is chosen.

Root Treatment

Tonify/Disperse: Tonifying to Yin channels

Needles used: Stainless/Gold needles etc.

Methods: Treatment based on Nan Jing Difficult Question 69

※Tonify the def. ch. itself first, then tonify the mother.

For excess ch., disperse the jia,

if not enough, disperse the child's jia as well.

Thinking from EV Shimo to establish Sho...

→ **Note 1:**

Yang ch. are converted into opposing Shiao ch, whereas yin ch.

Will remain as themselves

R BL62 (yang/BL ch.) — R SI3 (yang/SI ch.)

↓ (convert to opposing Shiao ch.)

Note 2:

If the combination of Yin channels becomes child and mother as a result of creating Sho from EV, the Sho is child ch. def w/ overacting ch. excess sho.

Explanation of Note 2

Note 2: When determining Sho from EV and the Yin ch. combo becomes child/mother

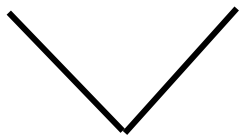
Ex) L TW5 — L GB41

↓ (Convert to opposing ch in Shigo)

R SP — R HT

Child ch.

Mother ch.



When child and mother ch. are deficient, based on Nan Jing #69, the Sho is Child ch. def. sho.

In other words, it is a SP def sho.

The adjustment of the controlling cycle for SP def sho is controlling excess, so secondary sho is KD excess.

In addition, since in the way Nan Jing #69 handles excess, the existence between KD excess and its child is to be considered. Thus, the Sho is SP def/KD+LV excess sho.

Let's try and create Sho from the following EVs.

TW5—ST43

BL62—TW5

GB41—SI3

ST43—SI3

LI4—BL62

SI3—KD6

MEMO

MEMO2

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