

Secretariat 2012 WFAS International Symposium and Workshop on Acupuncture

What is Japanese Acupuncture and Moxibustion therapy

Japan Tokyo

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Introduction

- ❖ Acupuncture and moxibustion (AM) therapy is a therapeutic treatment that originated in China and was later developed in Japan.
- ❖ According to the literature, moxibustion therapy was introduced first as a medical treatment, as verified in the “*Recipes for Fifty-Two Ailments*『五十二病法』”.

Introduction 2

AM therapy spread all over China and later expanded into neighboring countries such as Korea, Taiwan, Vietnam, and Japan. In China, however, AM therapy and Chinese medicinal therapy were not “state medicine” for 132 years between 1822 (Qing dynasty) and 1954 (the People’s Republic of China). As a result, the use of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) within China declined markedly.

Introduction 3

- ❖ The AM therapy practiced in China today is different from what was practiced in the Ming-Qing dynasties. Furthermore, the educational content was temporarily modified as Vietnam underwent structural changes under French occupation, and Korea and Taiwan adopted the Japanese system. Thus, it is not possible to say that these countries continued and passed down the AM therapy that had been practiced since ancient China.

Introduction 4

- ❖ AM therapy that was introduced and developed in Japan, however, has been practiced as “state medicine” for more than 1600 years according to literature dating back to 414 AD. So what is Japanese AM therapy. The AM therapy practiced in Japan will now be introduced.

Main Text

- ❖ *The lineage of doctors 医家* have played an important role in Japanese AM therapy, passing down many skills through the generations.
- ❖ In both acupuncture and moxibustion, they make excellent use of various techniques to address many types of illnesses.



Main Text 2

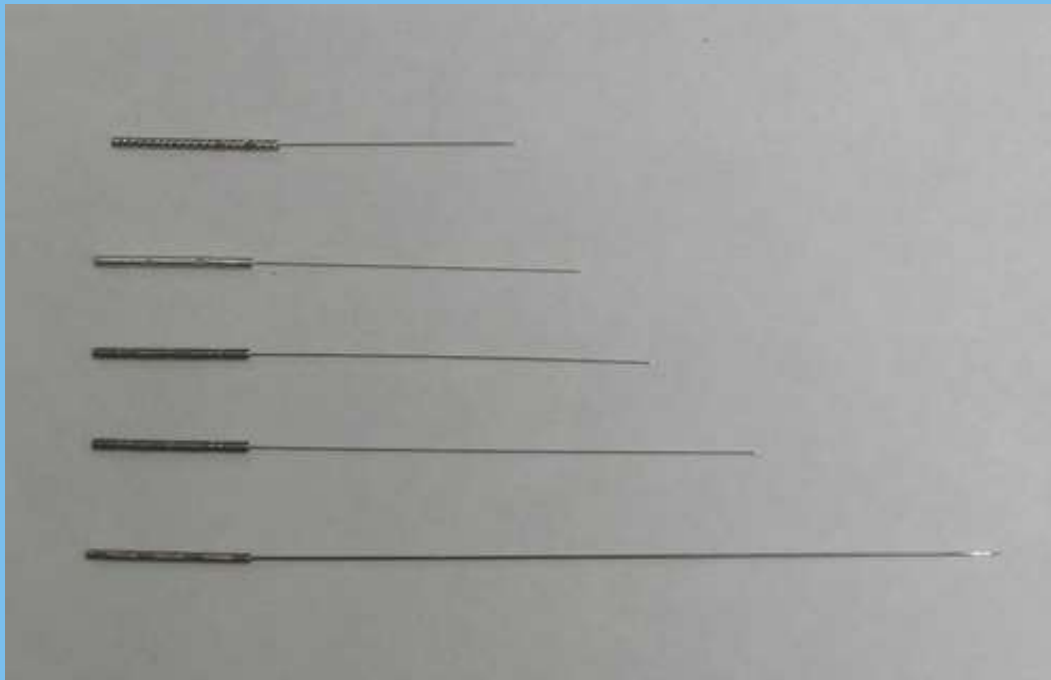
- ❖ Traditional Chinese medicine a therapeutic method developed by the Chinese after 1954, is being used today in many countries around the world. However, this method incorporates many therapeutic treatments used in Japan, with only the names having been changed. Regardless of this, Japanese AM therapy uses many additional techniques.

Main Text 3

- ❖ Key elements that support these techniques are the treatment tools that originated in Japan. Japan has the technology to make very thin acupuncture needles and fine moxa. Significantly, many techniques were introduced that developed from this technology. At the same time, numerous therapeutic treatments to treat different type of illnesses have been developed.

Characteristics of acupuncture therapy practiced in Japan

- ❖ 1. Used fine needles to minimize pain from the procedure.



Characteristics of acupuncture therapy practiced in Japan 2

- ❖ 2. Developed treatment procedures that sense changes in the body with both hands as well as use of *the pressing hand* 押手 to further minimize pain.



Characteristics of acupuncture therapy practiced in Japan 3

- ❖ 3. Introduced a procedure that uses needle *guide tube* 鍼管 to help reduce the pain sensation. This also helped in providing consistency in treatment procedures.



Characteristics of acupuncture therapy practiced in Japan 4

- ❖ 4. Developed acupuncture techniques with fine needles that provide the same effect as when using thicker needles
- ❖ (e.g.,
- ❖ *needle retention technique* 置鍼術,
- ❖ *pecking sparrow technique* 雀啄術, etc.).

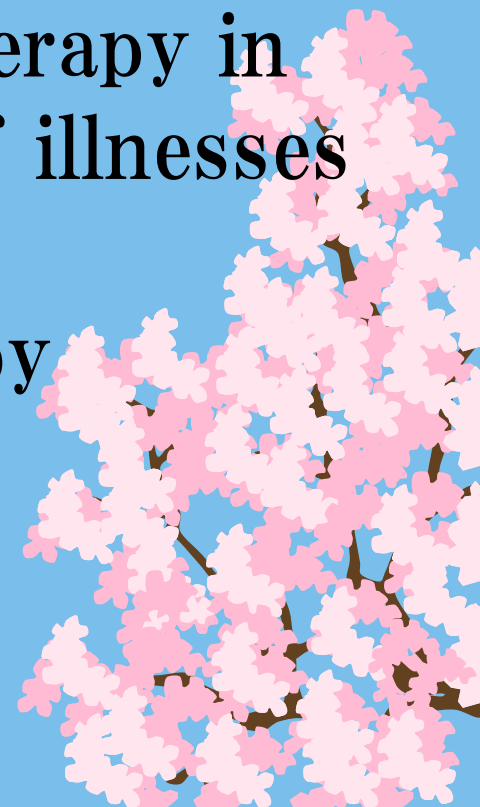
Characteristics of acupuncture therapy practiced in Japan 5

- ❖ 5. Developed various treatment tools to treat different types of illnesses and different body constitutions (e.g., infant *needle* 小児はり, *intradermal needles* 皮内鍼, *press-tack needles* 円皮鍼).



Characteristics of moxibustion therapy practiced in Japan

- ❖ The following describes the characteristics of moxibustion therapy in Japan. To treat different types of illnesses and patients with different body constitutions, moxibustion therapy



Characteristics of moxibustion therapy practiced in Japan 2

- ❖ 1.Introduced the use of fine moxa.
- ❖ 2.Used different varieties of moxa.
- ❖ 3.Varied the size and hardness of the moxa.



Characteristics of moxibustion therapy practiced in Japan 3

- ❖ 4. Varied the heat produced by the moxibustion treatment
- ❖ (e.g., *cauterization method* 焼灼灸, *cone moxibustion* 知熱灸, etc.).



Characteristics of moxibustion therapy practiced in Japan 4

- ❖ 5. Developed a variety of different treatment tools (e.g., *Kamayamini*
- ❖ (moxibustion with moxa tube)カマヤミニ, *Sennen moxibustion*(gentle moxibustion)千年灸, *moxa burner*温灸器, etc.).



Characteristics of acupuncture and moxibustion therapy practiced in Japan

- ❖ Additionally, in Japan, both acupuncture and moxibustion therapies are performed on the same patient at the same time.



Characteristics of acupuncture and moxibustion therapy practiced in Japan 2

- ❖ Consequently, the following can be said:
 - ❖ 1. A therapeutic method was developed that combined both acupuncture and moxibustion: (e.g., *needle moxa technique* 灸頭鍼, etc.).



Characteristics of acupuncture and moxibustion therapy practiced in Japan 3

- ❖ 2. Whether to use acupuncture or moxibustion at the acupuncture point is decided for each therapy's effective point, and the decision depends on the efficacy of treating various types of illnesses and patients with different body constitutions.

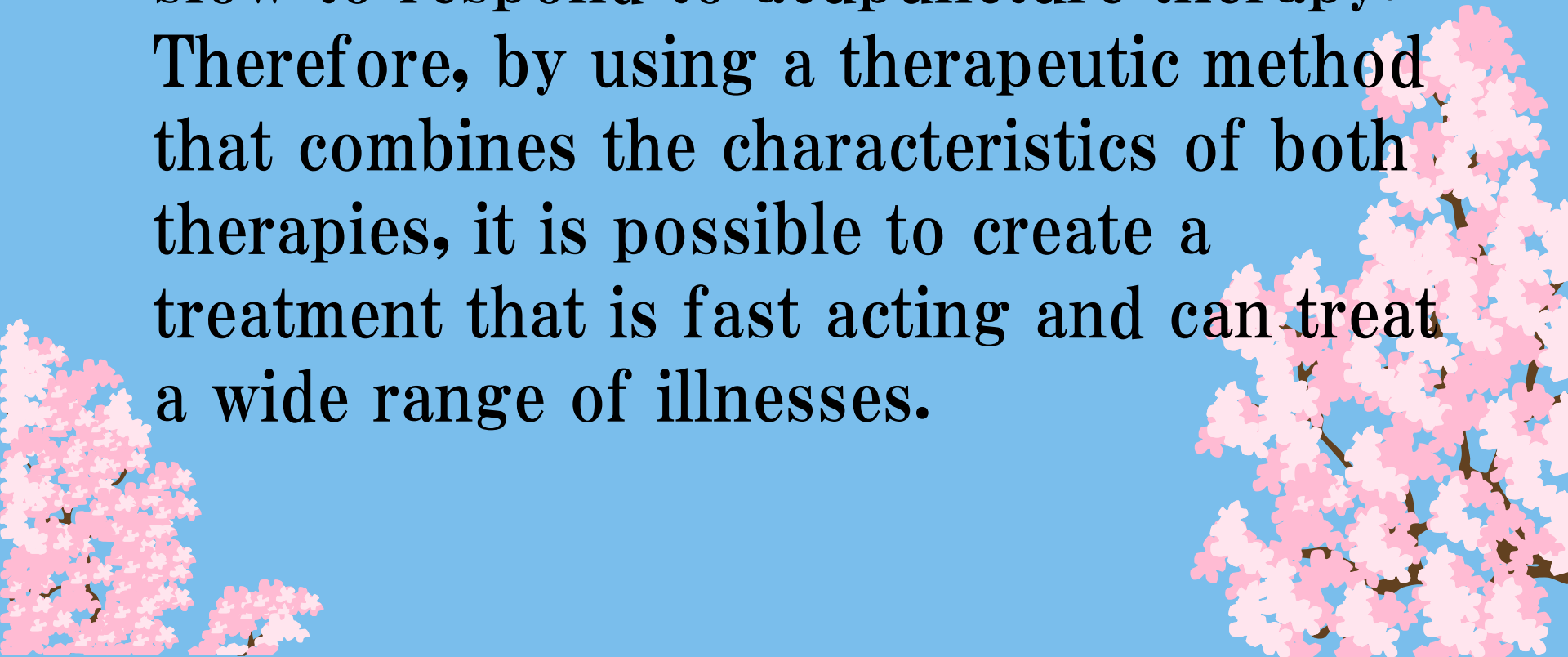
What is Acupuncture therapy

- ❖ Both acupuncture therapy and moxibustion therapy can be used as treatments for numerous illnesses.
- ❖ Acupuncture therapy is a highly versatile treatment method that has a fast response and can be used in a wide range of areas.



What is Moxibustion therapy

- ❖ Moxibustion therapy is effective in treating highly refractory diseases that are slow to respond to acupuncture therapy. Therefore, by using a therapeutic method that combines the characteristics of both therapies, it is possible to create a treatment that is fast acting and can treat a wide range of illnesses.



Japanese acupuncture and moxibustion therapy

- ❖ In other words, Japanese AM therapy is a therapeutic treatment created by the delicate and sensitive Japanese to meet the delicate and esthetically conscious expectations of the Japanese people. This is a major factor that differentiates Japanese AM therapy from AM therapy of other countries.

Discussion

- ❖ According to the literature, while originating in China, many techniques were lost in China even before AM therapy ceased to exist in that country in 1822. One of the main reasons for this demise is the loss of the *lineage of doctors* 医家.

Discussion 2

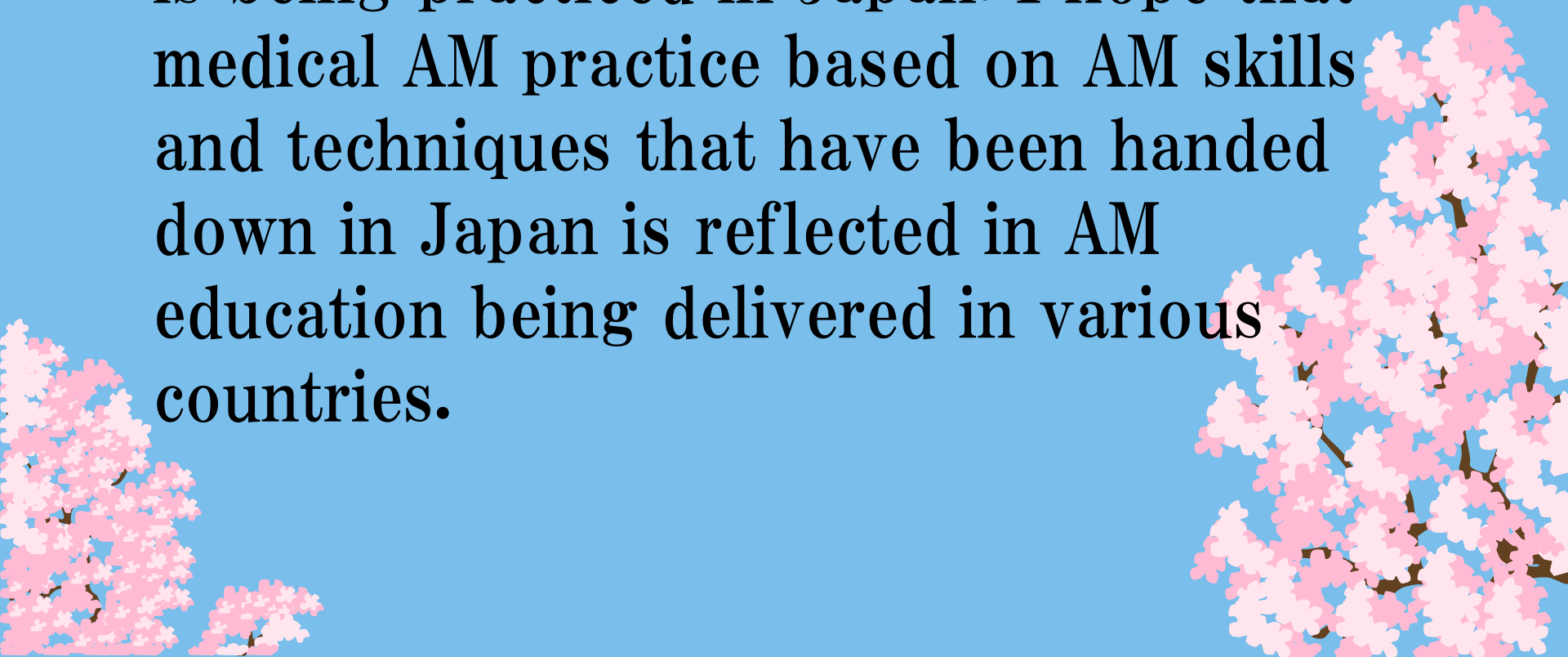
- ❖ On the other hand, AM skills and techniques in Japan continued to be passed on because *the lineage of doctors* 医家 continued generation after generation. The background of this long existence is thought to be as follows. While male-line succession is common in Japan, when a doctor had no male offspring, there was a tradition where the most competent male apprentice married a daughter of the patriarch's doctor . In this way, the apprentice married into the family and sustained the practice.

Conclusion

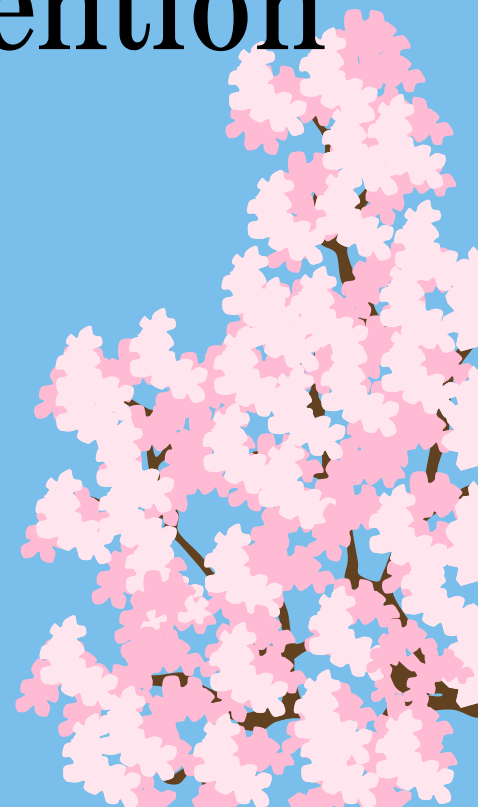
- ❖ Japan is the only country in the world has been practiced as “state medicine” that has continued to pass on the ancient Chinese ideology and techniques of AM to the present day without interruption. Japanese AM therapy is a therapeutic treatment that excels in treating illnesses that cannot be effectively treated by modern medicine.

Conclusion 2

- ❖ A fast-acting, therapeutic treatment that can be used for a wide range of illnesses is being practiced in Japan. I hope that medical AM practice based on AM skills and techniques that have been handed down in Japan is reflected in AM education being delivered in various countries.



Thank you for your attention







**1.twirling the moxa with the hands and placing
pieces directly onto the skin ...
cauterizing moxa, heat perception moxa, etc**



2.Placing certain materials between the skin and the moxa ...

Indirect moxibustion



3. Attaching moxa to the head of needles

Moxa-needling



The application of moxa needling

Picture 2

1



2



3



4

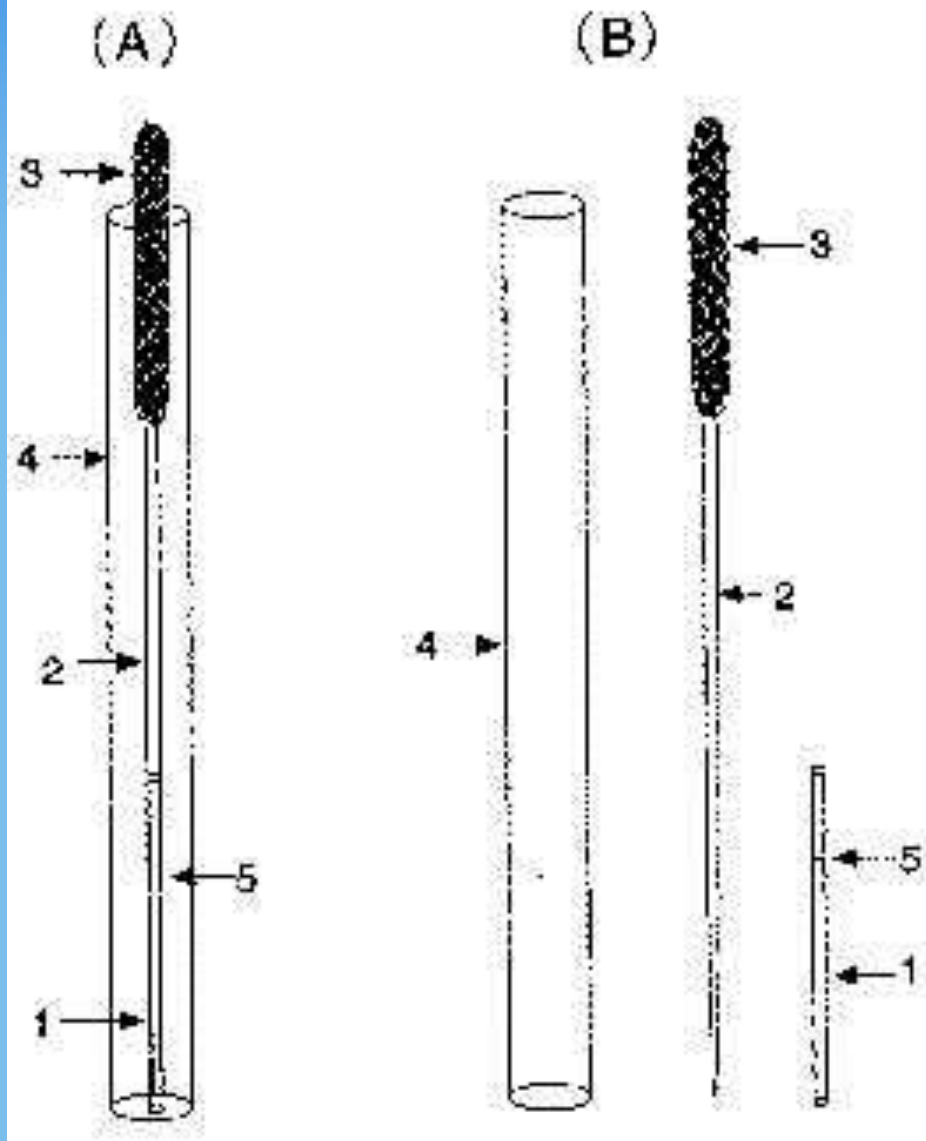


鍼灸 事故防止マニュアル

清野充典 著



興仁舎



(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a therapeutic acupuncture needle which can be punctured into a body in the sterilized state without directly touching an acupuncture needle body while fixing the acupuncture needle by the fingers regarding the shape of the therapeutic acupuncture needle.

SOLUTION: The acupuncture needle can be punctured into the body in the sterilized state without directly touching the acupuncture needle body while fixing the acupuncture needle by the fingers by mounting an outer cylinder (microtubule) 1 on the acupuncture needle body 2.

(11)Publication number : 2006-026341

(43)Date of publication of application : 02.02.2006

(51)Int.Cl. *A61H 39/08 (2006.01)*

(21)Application number : 2004-231675

(22)Date of filing : 12.07.2004

(71)Applicant : IMAI KENJI

(72)Inventor : IMAI KENJI

(54) THERAPEUTIC ASEPTIC MANIPULATION
ACUPUNCTURE NEEDLE

