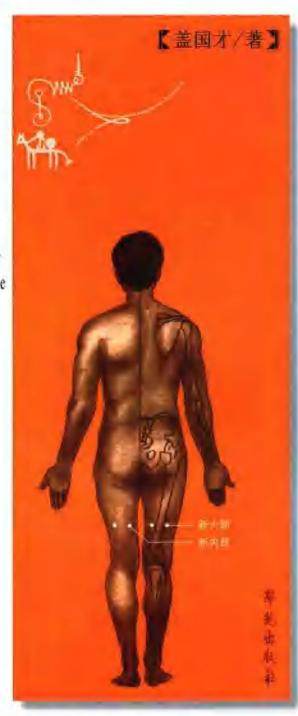
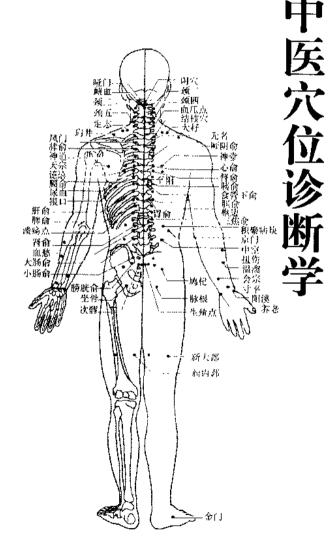
Acu-Point Diagnostics of Modern Chinese Medicine Gai Guocai



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"盖氏穴位诊断法"

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"盖氏穴位诊断法" 唯一继承人 赵志芹





盖氏穴位信息肿瘤诊断机(GAT)

盖氏穴位信息肿瘤诊断机,是运用现代电子技术,结合盖国才教授创立的穴位诊断理论和方法研制成功的一种能够诊断早期肿瘤的新型保健仪器,经国内数十名专家评议,该机医学理论独特,诊断准确率高、适用于肿瘤普查,并可早期发现癌症、具有国际先进水平。

该机是国家科委、北京市科委、解放军卫生部和北京市卫生局自1975年以来,一直十分重视和支持的重大科研成果推广项目、并且得到了国际针灸学术界高度评价和推荐。

该机是盖国才教授依据祖国传统中疾经络学说,经过三十多年临床实践和潜心研究,独创性发现用以诊断良性与恶性肿瘤的新穴位——新大郄穴和新内郄穴。这一发现曹引起国内外医学界广泛重视、国外医学专家将这两个穴位称之为"盖氏穴"。在盖教授穴位诊断理论指导下研制成功的第三代穴位肿瘤诊断机,曹于1984年12月18日通过中国大民解放军卫生部和国家机械电子工业部联合鉴定、经国际检索认定该仪器是我国首创的用检测穴位信息方法早期发现癌症的新仪器(1984年12月19日《人民日报》以《我国首创一种早期发现癌症的新仪器》为题报道)。目前的"盖氏穴位信息肿瘤诊断机"是盖教授经过不断研究改进后,推出的第五代产品、其诊断功能与仪器性能都有了很大程度的提高。

该机可迅速测知受检者有无鼻咽、口腔、纵膈、乳腺、肺、食道、胃、肝、胰腺、肠、膀胱、子宫、前列腺、骨和淋巴等部位的十七种癌症和二十余种良性肿瘤;如测出有肿瘤、还可判明良恶性质以及发病部位,特别是可以发现癌细胞尚未突破基底膜或黏膜下层,肿瘤直径在1cm左右的早期癌症;对于良性肿瘤,也可进一步分析其结核瘤、血管瘤等性质;仪器可通过专家诊断系统软件、直接显示和自动打印记录诊断结果。

该机主要用途:(1)用于大范围人群肿瘤普查及家庭防癌自查、为肿瘤的鉴别诊断、特别是早期诊断癌症、提供一种有价值的辅助手段;(2)可与X光、B超、CT等其他检测手段配合、用于门诊病人的确诊;(3)恶性肿瘤术后及采用保守疗法时、跟踪现察治疗效果。

该机经过中国医学科学院肿瘤医院,北京市肿瘤防治所,解放军307(肿瘤)医院,解放军总医院,解放军304医院,中国中医研究院广安门医院、北京医科大学附属人民医院、铁道部铁路总医院,北京中医院,上海第二军医大学附属医院、西安第四军医大学附属医院,黑龙江省中医研究院,湖北省松滋县医院等数十家医院临床使用和对社会六万余人次肿瘤普查,诊断准确率达85%左右。全套仪器由探极、模数转换器、计算机数据处理系统组成。主要技术指标:(1)探穴、测阻抗为∞~15 kΩ;(2)测温:单温20°C~40.47°C,温差:-9.99°C~+9.99°C;(3)供电条件,220V±10%。

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前言

"穴位诊断学"是根据人体经络穴位功能异常反应和形态改变(病理信息),对疾病进行诊断的学说和方法。这种诊断方法散见于我国古代医学著作中,一直未形成一门系统学科。

盖国才教授 1938 年 11 岁始便在部队中从事医务工作,1948 年毕业于华北医科大学。新中国成立后,又学习针灸学,在临床实践中常发现患者未察知的穴位存在着的客观压痛现象:当针刺时发现其针感强而且疗效好,从而引起他的兴趣。从 1958 年开始潜心研究穴位反应与内脏疾病的关系,通过大量实践他发现:经络是内脏的反应带,穴位是疾病的反应点。基于这种认识,从 1970 年开始,以现代科学技术明确诊断的病例为对象,探索现代病与中医穴位的对应关



系。经700例病人、计78400个穴次普查结果、进行研究、整 理、归纳、分类、筛选,分别从十二经中选出俞穴、募穴、郄 穴、每经取3个穴、共计36个穴位。做为基础穴、用于病位 分经、临床特效穴和经外奇穴用于辨病诊断、总结了一套比较 完整的"定位穴"与"定性穴"。以后几年时间为了验证穴位 诊断法的实际效果,在中国人民解放军总医院、三零四医院、 空军总医院、海军总医院、空军466 医院、日坛医院、北医人 民医院、铁路总医院、云南个旧人民医院、北京二龙路医院肛 肠科等单位的大力协助下,对消化系统、肝胆系统、心血管系 统、呼吸系统、神经系统、内分泌系统、五官科、外科等 39 个病种、完成了 1308 例病人验证工作、验证的结果、穴位诊 断符合率较高,同时经过这样的临床实验,还证实了现有的全 部针灸治疗穴中, 约有 15% 的穴位具有诊断的效果, 从而证 实了内脏疾病可以通过经络反应在体表上的正确性。这些穴位 在病理情况下,组织结构及理化特性可能有一定的改变、从穴 位病理信息的"量变"程度可以反映内脏器官功能状态、炎 性变化、器质性改变,能断定潜伏期、发病期、症状期、好 转、痊愈等过程。从此盖教授把所筛选出来的穴位规定为诊断 穴,赋于它们与治疗穴位完全不同的新概念。

盖教授在筛选和验证诊断穴位过程中,由于全部以西医确 诊的典型病例为对象,结果就改变了原来中医穴位与中医症候 诊断的关系,形成了断型的中医穴位与西医疾病的诊断关系, 即穴位诊断出的结果也是西医得出来的诊断结果。如通过检测 肺俞穴、中腑穴、孔最穴,可确定呼吸系统疾病,再加五里穴 就能诊断为肺炎。通过这样的研究和临床筛选,盖教授终于在 人体穴位中确定 195 种常见病的诊断配穴表。创立了穴位诊断 法("盖氏穴位诊断法")。

作为一种新型诊新体系, 穴位诊断法的首要价值在于早期 诊断疾病。在临床观察中,盖教授发现穴位信息一般在人体发 病的潜伏期就可以出现。因此发病初期穴位上就会出现明显的 信息反应。检测这些穴位信息便能够把病人尚无自觉症状的早 期疾病诊断出来。在早期诊断疾病的价值推动下、盖教推要求 尽快解决癌症早期诊断这一世界难题。众所周知,在针灸治疗 中没有治疗癌症的专用穴位、在治疗穴位基础上筛选出来诊断 穴中, 自然也就没有诊断癌症的穴位了。因此, 要通过穴位诊 新发现早期癌症,首先要求能够找出诊新癌症的相关穴位。既 然经络是内脏疾病的反应带, 穴位是疾病的反应点, 那么有病 必有点。基于这样的认识,于是值找到"病理证实"为癌症 的病人并以值们为对象对照健康人,做人体寻经探查。经过 2000 多例测试,他终于在人的足太阳膀胱经上发现了两组穴 位:一对是反映全身恶性肿瘤信息的穴位,他命名为"断大 郄穴",该穴位于太胱后侧承扶穴与委中穴连线中点,外开 5 分下5分(同身寸)处;另一对反映全身良性肿瘤信息的穴 位命名为"新内郄穴",位于承扶穴与委中穴连线中点,内开 5分、下5分(同身寸)处。目前国内外—些医学专家称誉这 两组穴为"盖氏穴"。肿病诊断穴位的发现、便癌症的早期发 现成为可能。断穴的发现也为没有治疗穴参照情况下,寻找并 发现新的诊新穴位提供了断经验,同时进一步充实、完善了盖 氏穴位诊断学。在三十多年的科研实践中,盖教授不仅取得了 临床的可喜成果,而且在 20 世纪 70 年代完成专著《穴位诊断 法》一书,由中国科技文献出版社出版,一版再版行销国内 外。20 世纪 80 年代,日本医道出版社全文翻译出版,台湾企

业出版社全文翻印出版,美国、韩国、巴西等国家当时在报刊 杂志上也做了宣传报道。国际针联 1981 年特邀盖教授参加在 韩国举办的第二次世界针灸学术大会。1978 年在全国针灸学 术大会上,盖教授还就穴位诊断法及其应用做了系统报告。盖 氏穴位诊断法的问世,受到了国内外同行们的高度重视,更受 到中医界的热烈欢迎。盖教报还曾在天津中医学院、上海中医 学院、北京中医研究院讲学。

"盖氏穴位诊断法"的主要特点是:用穴位检查法、检测 穴位的"病理信息"的量变程度,然后进行综合分析。也就 是通过对"定位穴"+"定性穴"的分析做出西医的明确诊 断结果。这种诊断方法对诊断一般常见病、多发病和一些疑难 病等的诊断是一个捷径、它不需要任何特殊设备和高昂的经 费,而且在数分钟内迅速完成诊断,对患者无痛苦、无付作 用,还有点穴治疗作用。准确率比较高,特别是对于肿瘤的诊 断,不仅可以达到早期发现的目的,还可以达到定位、定性的 理想效果。湖北省麻城县肿瘤防治所,应用盖氏穴位诊断法对 当地 16536 名 30 岁以上的成年人进行食速瘤防病普查。穴位 诊断小组检查出 12 例食道贲门癌、西医 X 线小组查出 9 例食 道贲门癌,其中9例两组检查结果一数,经手术证实为中晚期 食道瘤。在穴位诊断多出的3例中,有两例经X线三次造影 未见异常、予以排除。但施行食道拉网术时、发现癌细胞、并 及时实行手术, 结果病理证实 2 例瘤肿分别直径为 0.5cm 和 0.7cm, 属早期食道贲门癌, 第3例系穴位诊断误诊, 实为幽 门不全梗阻。

盖氏穴位诊断法,用指圧法能简便快捷的发现病理信息, 本治适合于中西医各科医师。 盖教授从20世纪80年代初便考虑与电子专家结合首先研制穴位肿瘤诊断仪。1982年 DT-1型探穴测温诊断仪研制成功,经过部级鉴定后很快进入一些医院临床应用。这是在国内外最先采用测量穴位皮肤温度变化进行肿瘤诊断的仪器,1985年在黑龙江林业局医院应用该仪器进行肿瘤普查。普查对象为门诊和住院病人共1000例,年龄10~80岁,男女比例为1:0.690普查方法主要是检测"新大郄穴"和"新内郄穴"的温差指标,结果温差变异133例,这些人患有胃、肺等13个部位的良性或恶性肿瘤。再经病理切片、胃镜、CT、超声波等手段进行验证与检测符合103例,其良性肿瘤42例,恶性肿瘤61例,诊断符合率为77.4%。

1990年,盖国才之子盖华辞去大学教师工作,与其父一道研究和改进肿瘤诊断仪器。是年第五代"GAI 盖氏肿瘤诊断机"问世。经过在三级甲北京医科大学附属人民医院和铁道部北京总医院肿瘤科对300余例病人临床测试和观察,该机对肿瘤定性诊断符合率分别达到87%和89.6%,定位诊断符合率分别达到96%和100%。其中100例无肿瘤病人诊断符合率为100%。该机操作简便、无瘤、无创伤、无辐射等作用。

自 20 世纪 80 年代以来,盖氏穴位肿瘤诊断,曾荣获机械电子工业部科技进步一等奖,解放军科技进步二等奖,第十四届南斯技夫国际发明展览会荣誉奖,中国中医药文化博览会"神农杯"银奖,美国世界传统医学大会金杯奖,并被列为国家级火炬计划项目。

1991年9月1日在中国仪器仪表学会、中华传统医疗仪器学会主持下,组织了以国内著名针灸专家、国际针联主席王雪苔为首的专家论证委员会,对"盖氏穴位诊断法"和GAI

盖氏肿瘤诊断机进行了科学论证。与会专家一致认为:盖国才教授在穴位诊断上的研究成果,不仅是继承了祖国医学遗产,而且开拓了穴位诊断法这个学术领域,为穴位诊断学的发展奠定了良好的基础,为发展祖国医学做出了一大贡献,也为中医诊断学增添了断篇章。他们还认为"GAI 盖氏肿瘤诊断机"在鉴别诊断率上是当代比较先进的仪器之一,是当今最新型的具有国际水平的诊断仪器之一,它可以用于临床,同时为肿瘤早期诊断提供了一种重要技术手段,有利于肿瘤普查筛选工作,有利于瘤症早期诊断。

霍兰云

Preface

Acu-point diagnostics is a diagnostic doctrine and method according to the abnormal reaction and modal change (pathologic information) of meridian and acu-points in the human body. The method can be found scattered in ancient Chinese medical works but has not been formed as a systematic subject all along.

Professor Gai Guocai had been engaged in medical affair in the army in 1938 when he was only 11 year-old. He graduated from Huabei Medical University in 1948. After new China was established he began to learn acupuncture. He found in

his clinical practice with great interesting that the patient had tenderness at some sealed acu-points. When these points were stimulated the patient would have strong senses and gain good effects. He has begun to study the relationship between acu-points and viscera diseases since 1958 and he found that the meridian was a reactive belt and acu-point was a reactive point. From 1970 he has probed into the corresponding relationship between modern disease and acupoint taking the cases with specific diagnoses by modern scientific technology as his objects. The total of 78400 acupoints from 700 cases were investigated, researched, neatened, induced, sorted and selected. Then three acu-points, which were Shu Point, Mu Point, Xi Point, were chosen in each channel from 12 channels respectively, that were 36 points totally. These 36 points were taken as basic points and applied in disease position affirmance and the clinical specific points and extra-points were applied in differential diagnosis. Finally a suit of "position points" and "natural points" was summed up. In following years he tested these points in 1308 cases with 39 kinds of diseases of the digestive system, liver and gallbladder system, cardiovascular system, respiratory system, nervous system, eudocrine system, and oplithalmic, ENT and surgery diseases under the assistance of many hospitals like the General Hospital of CPLA, 304

Hospital, the General Hospital of the Air Force, the General Hospital of Navy, 466 Hospital of Air Force and so on. The result showed that the acu-point diagnosis had higher coincidental rate. The clinical experiment approved that among all present treatment acu-points 15 percent of them had diagnostic effects, and that viscera disease could be reflected on the body's surface through channel and collateral. These acupoints may have some changes in their structure and physical chemistry characteristics in a pathologic condition. The quantitative changes of pathologic information in acu-points can reflect the functional state, inflammatory change and organic change of internal organs, and determine the incubation period, occurrence, semiotic period, mend period and heal of a disease. Therefore Professor Gai prescribed these selected acu-points as "diagnostic points" and endued them with new concepts.

In the course of selecting and testing diagnostic points Professor Gai took typical cases diagnosed by western medicine as the objects, so the relationship between acu-point and symptom diagnosis of Chinese medicine was changed and a new connection between acu-point of Chinese medicine and disease of western medicine was formed, which means the diagnostic result by acu-point is as the same as that by western medicine. For example, the diseases of the

respiratory system can be determined through examining Feishu (Bl. 13), Zhongfu (Lu. 1) and Kongzui (Lu. 6), and if one more point—Wuli (Lr. 10) plused the pneumonia can be diagnosed. Professor Gai confirmed finally 195 common diagnostic points from all acu-points through clinical study and filtration then found "acn-point diagnosis" (Gai's acu-point diagnosis).

As a new diagnostic system the acu-point diagnosis has the principal value in early diagnosis of a disease. In clinical observation Professor Gai has found that acu-point information can appear in the incubation period of a disease, so obvious reflection at a acu-point can be seen in its early stage. The acu-point information can help to diagnose the disease when the patient has not self-conscious symptoms. Under the enlighten of early diagnostic value of acu-point Professor Gai desired to resolve into the early diagnosis of cancer, the worldwide problem as quickly as possible. As it well know, there are no any special acu-points for cancer in acupuncture treatment, so there are no any diagnostic points for cancer as well among the selected diagnostic points from basic treatment points. The correlative points should be found for cancer diagnosis at first then cancer can be diagnosed early by acu-points. The meridian was a reactive belt of a disease and a acu-point was a reactive point well then cancer must has its special points. In this case Professor Gai took diagnosed cancer patients as the objects controlled with health people to detect the special points. Through the test of 2000 cases he found two groups of points in the Urinary Bladder Channel of Foot-Taivang. One is a pair of points reflecting the information of malignant tumor, named by him as "New Daxi", which is located at the middle point of the line between Chengfu and Weizhong in the back of the thighs. Another one is a pair of points reflecting the information of benign tumor, named by him as "New Neixi", which is located at the middle point of the line between Chengfu and Weizhong, Now many medical experts at home and abroad call these two groups of points as "Gai's points". It has become possible to diagnose cancer early after the find of diagnostic points of cancer. The discovery of the new points also provided experience for finding new diagnostic point without the reference of treatment point, and enrich and perfect Gai's acu-point diagnostics at the same time. In the research practice for more than 30 years, Professor Gai has gained not only delectable fruit in clinic but also written a book named Acu-Point Diagnostics in 1970's. His book was published by China Science and Technology Publishing House and distributed for many editions at home and abroad. In 1980's the whole-length of the book was translated and pub-