



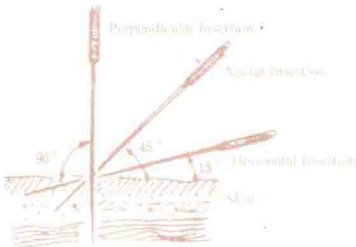
国家出版基金项目
NATIONAL PUBLICATION FOUNDATION

现代农业科技专著大系

Edited by
Liu Zhongjie



Chinese Veterinary Acupuncture and Moxibustion



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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

兽医针灸学：英文/刘钟杰主编. —北京：中国农业出版社，2013.12

(现代农业科技专著大系)

ISBN 978-7-109-18541-8

I. ①兽… II. ①刘… III. ①中兽医—针灸学—英文
IV. ①S853.61

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2013) 第 259427 号

中国农业出版社出版

(北京市朝阳区农展馆北路 2 号)

(邮政编码 100125)

责任编辑 颜景辰 栗 柱

北京通州皇家印刷厂印刷 新华书店北京发行所发行

2013 年 12 月第 1 版 2013 年 12 月北京第 1 次印刷

开本：787mm×1092mm 1/16 印张：19.75

字数：500 千字

定价：80.00 元

(凡本版图书出现印刷、装订错误，请向出版社发行部调换)

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Preface

As an important therapeutic method of traditional Chinese veterinary medicine, acupuncture has been used to treat animal diseases in China for thousands of years, and its effects has been proved by so long a period of veterinary clinical practice. With the rapid dissemination of veterinary acupuncture overseas in the recent few decades, more and more people become interested in learning veterinary acupuncture and using it in clinics. Since most of them learnt acupuncture not in China, they want to see a book on veterinary acupuncture written by Chinese scholars in order to have a full view of veterinary acupuncture in its cradle land. To meet their request, this book was compiled.

This book takes the *Traditional Chinese Veterinary Acupuncture and Moxibustion* written by Yu Chuan et al. , and published in June 1995 by the China Agriculture Press, as its main reference book. On the basis of that book, some contents such as auricular acupuncture method that is seldom used in clinics are eliminated, and some other contents such as experimental acupuncture points of rabbit and rat, as well as the author's experiments on acupuncture treatment of animal disease are added. This book introduces systematically and thoroughly the veterinary acupuncture in China to help the readers to have an understanding of it. I hope this book will be helpful to all readers.

In the compilation of this book, many colleagues offered their suggestions and helped me a lot. Here, I express my heartfelt thanks to them.

Liu Zhongjie

October 24, 2013

In Beijing

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CHAPTER 1 BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF VETERINARY ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION

Acupuncture and moxibustion are important inventions of the ancient Chinese people, which have been used in China for thousands of years and made great contributions to the development of Chinese animal husbandry. Actually, acupuncture and moxibustion are two different therapeutic methods. Acupuncture is the method to treat animal diseases by stimulating certain acupoints with various kinds of needles, while moxibustion is the method to treat animal diseases by stimulating certain acupoints or areas with igniting mugwort or other hot substances. Although they are different, they all belong to external therapy and are usually used together, they are known as acupuncture and moxibustion.

1.1 The Origin of Veterinary Acupuncture and Moxibustion

The origin of the traditional Chinese veterinary acupuncture and moxibustion can be traced back to ancient times. In the primitive society, some wild animals were tamed and became domestic animals meanwhile the medical tools, such as “Bian-shi” (Bian stone), “bone needles” etc. appeared, and at that time the way of making fire was also found (Upper Cave Men who lived about eighteen thousand years ago could make fire). “Bian-shi” was the earliest needle used for acupuncture. In the book *Shuo Wen Jie Zi*, Xu Shen said: “Bian means stone used to treat diseases.” Quan Yuanqi who lived around the 5th-6th century pointed out, “Bian stone is an ancient appliance for external treatment and was known by three names: (1) needle stone, (2) Bian stone, and (3) arrow-headed stone. In fact, they were the same things. Because there was no iron casting in ancient times, the needles were made of stone.” This is correlated with the fact that the stone instruments were extensively used in the primitive society.

From the Yangshao ruins of neolithic period found in Henan Province, China, numerous bones of domestic animals (pigs, sheep and horses etc.), stone-knives, bone needles and earthenware were unearthed. Especially, from the neolithic ruin in Toudaowa of Duolun County of Inner Mongolia, China, a “Bian-shi” (Fig. 1-1) was discovered. The “Bian-shi” is a piece of 4, 5 cm long quadrilateral pyramidal stone. One end of it is sharp

and pointed, and the other end forms a sharp arc-shaped edge with a width of 0.4 cm. The middle portion is somewhat flat, and may be held by two fingers. After appraising “Bian-shi” had two functions, one was to cut boils and the other was to stimulate some body loci. The fact directly proves that acupuncture or “Bian-shi” (stone needle) originated in primitive society. When animal husbandry appeared, the weapons for conquest of nature, such as fire, polished stone and bone implement, were used to fight against animal diseases for increasing animal product gradually. And this brought about the development of veterinary acupuncture and the development of the surgical and warm therapy.



Fig. 1-1 Stone Needle “Bian-shi” of Neolithic Period.

1.2 The Development and Accomplishments of Veterinary Acupuncture and Moxibustion in Ancient China

During Xia Dynasty (21st-16th century B. C.) some special slaves called “Mushu” who were engaged in animal husbandry appeared. It marked the further development of the animal husbandry at that time. From archaeological findings it can be seen that during Shang Dynasty (16th-11th century B. C.) metallic knives and bronze needles were used. During the same period many kinds of livestock were reared including not only sheep, pig, dog and chicken but also donkey, elephant and deer etc. In the book *Zhou Li*, it was recorded that in the Western Zhou Dynasty (about 1066 - 771 B. C.) there were professional veterinarians who were in charge of the treatment of both internal diseases and surgical diseases of domestic animals.

According to the legend, Zao Fu, a famous specialist of animal husbandry and veterinary medicine, had performed blood-letting on the necks of horses during Zhou Mu Emperor’s time (974-928 B. C.), and Sun Yang (Fig. 1-2), alias Bole who was a famous specialist of animal husbandry and veterinary medicine, wrote *Bo Le Zhen Jing* (Bole’s Canon of Veterinary Acupuncture and Moxibustion) (Fig. 1-3), which is the earliest book of veterinary acupuncture and moxibustion.

A “Bian-shi” used in the Spring and Autumn and Warring States periods (770-221 B. C.), was unearthed in the ruins of Zheng-han ancient city. The “Bian-shi” had some characteristic of “Nine Needles”. In 1978, a bronze needle was unearthed at Dalate Banner



Fig. 1-2 Sun Yang, alias Bole

in Inner Mongolia, China. It was believed to be a kind of tools in the time between Warring States and Qin-Han periods (475 B. C. -220 A. D.). In 1973, a book named *Jing Mai Pian* (Chapter of Meridians) copied on silk, which was written during Warring States, was unearthed in No. 3 Tomb of Ma Wang Dui in Changsha city. It recorded transportation of meridians, symptoms of diseases and 11 main meridians of foot and hand, and Yin Yang etc. The most fundamental text on human and animal acupuncture is the *Huang Di Nei Jing* (The Yellow Emperor's Canon of Internal Medicine). It was written during the 3rd century B. C. On the other hand, in the Qin and Han periods (221 B. C. - 220 A. D.), a set of nine iron needles were developed and needles made of gold or silver were common. During the same period, using a combination of acupuncture and Chinese herbal medicines to treat animal diseases was described in a book called *Lie Xian Zhuan* (The Legend of Immortals).

During the Western Jin Dynasty (265 - 317 A. D.), Huangfu Mi wrote *Zhen Jiu Jia Yi Jing* (Systematic Classic of Acupuncture and Moxibustion). This 12 volume book expounded Zangfu, qi and blood, meridians and collaterals, acupuncture points, manipulation techniques of acupuncture and moxibustion, as well as pathogenesis, diagnosis and treatments of diseases. It exerted critical influence on the future direction of acupunctural development. During the same period, Ge Hong wrote *Zhou Hou Bei Ji Fang* (A Pocket Book for Emergency Therapies) which listed treatment of heatstroke by blood letting from the acupoint Weijian and other points on horse. *Qi Min Yao Shu* (Basic Techniques for Farmers), a famous ancient agricultural book, written in the 6th century, listed many acupoints and therapies for treatment of animal diseases, such as acupoint Chanwan for injured hoof, acupoint Houshu for severe throat infection, and cauterization for hoof-rot in donkey. *Ma Jing Kong Xue Tu* (Atlas of Equine Meridians and Acupoints) was published in the Sui Dynasty (581 - 618 A. D.), which may be one of the earliest works on veterinary acupuncture.

A comprehensive Chinese veterinary education system was established in the Tang Dynasty (618 - 907 A. D.). The system attracted many foreign scholars to China including Naka Kuni Taira from Japan. *Si Mu An Ji Ji* (A Collection of Ways to Care and Treat Horses) by Li Shi was published during the same period. The book includes "Bole's Canon of Veterinary Acupuncture", "Diagrams of Acupoints", "Bole's Diagram of

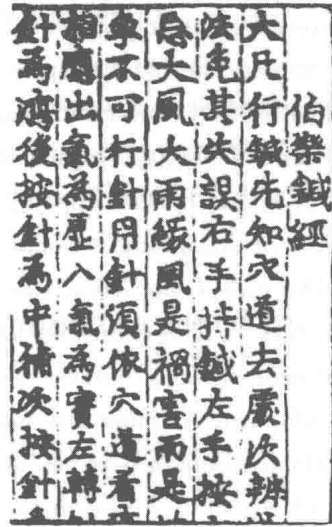


Fig. 1-3 A Page of "Bole Zhen Jing"

Cauterization”, “Rhymes for Cauterization Diagrams” and “Methods of Blood-letting”. In the chapter “72 Serious Diseases”, the pathophysiology of diseases was discussed and both acupuncture and herbal therapies were recommended. It seems that a matured veterinary service system had evolved in China during this period. *Fan Mu Zuan Yan Fang* (Proven Prescriptions of Nomad Origin) was written by Wang Yu during the Song Dynasty (960 - 1279 A. D.) that had an appendix on techniques of veterinary acupuncture. *Ming Tang Jiu Ma Jing* (Mingtang’s Canon of Equine Moxibustion) was published during the same period. *Quan Ji Tong Xuan Lun* (A Dissertation on the Treatment of Sick Horses) by Bian Bao was published during the Yuan Dynasty (1279 - 1368 A. D.). The book described the treatment of sick horses with acupuncture and moxibustion. *Zhen Jiu Da Cheng* (Compendium of Acupuncture and Moxibustion) by Yang Jizhou was published in 1601. This landmark human text has been an important reference on veterinary acupuncture.

In 1608, one of the most significant veterinary writings, *Yuan Heng Liao Ma Ji* (Yuan and Heng’s Therapeutic Treatise of Horses) (Fig. 1 - 4) by the Yu brothers — Yu Benyuan and Yu Benheng was published. The book covered many aspects of equine medicine and discusses the usages of veterinary acupuncture, moxibustion and herbal medicines for treatments. In addition, the Yu brothers published two more treatises on oxen and camels. Earlier, *Ma Shu* (The Book of Horses) which had a chapter on veterinary acupuncture, was edited by Yang Shiqiao in 1594. Before the Opium War in the Qing Dynasty (1644 - 1840 A. D.), *Yuan Heng Liao Ma Ji* was reinterpreted and annotated. In 1800, *Yang Geng Ji* (Anthology of Husbandry and Agriculture) by Fu Shufeng was published. The book has detailed information about acupuncture and moxibustion of oxen. It identified 40 bovine acupoints. In 1815, other bovine acupuncture text *Niu Yi Jin Jian* (Golden Guide for Bovine Veterinarians) which listed 35 bovine acupoints was published.

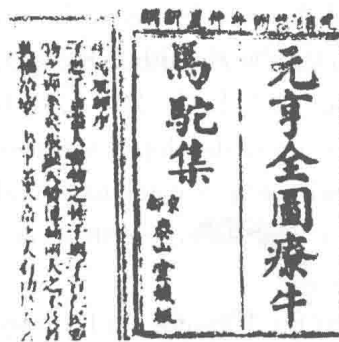


Fig. 1 - 4 A Cover of *Yuan Heng Liao Ma Niu Tuo Ji*, published in the Qing Dynasty.

1.3 The Decline of Veterinary Acupuncture and Moxibustion in Modern Times

During 1840 - 1949, the progress of veterinary acupuncture and moxibustion stagnated under the controls of the semi-feudal and semi-colonial society of China, and only very few books including veterinary acupuncture and moxibustion were published. *Huo Shou Ci*

Zhou (Humane Care of Animals) written by Li Nanhui and published in 1873, included a segment of veterinary acupuncture, but the text is mostly on herbal medicine. During late Qing Dynasty, *Da Wu Jing* (Cattle Classic) was written, in which 36 bovine acupoints were recorded. In 1904, Bei Yang Army Veterinary School was established. At the same time, western veterinary medicine was first introduced systematically to China. From that time, both traditional Chinese veterinary medicine and western veterinary medicine have been existed in China, but both of them were not developed rapidly under that historical condition.

1.4 The Development of Veterinary Acupuncture and Moxibustion in Current Time

After the People's Republic of China was founded in 1949, traditional Chinese veterinary medicine including acupuncture and moxibustion was rejuvenated. Since 1950s, the experiments of the practitioners of traditional Chinese veterinary medicine have been summed and ancient veterinary works were republished, which greatly promoted the application of veterinary acupuncture and moxibustion. Since 1960s, traditional Chinese veterinary medicine including veterinary acupuncture has put into the teaching curriculum as a required subject for the veterinary students in universities, and in some universities, there were even students with traditional Chinese veterinary medicine as their major. With the support of the government, Chinese veterinarians have enthusiastically engaged in basic research and clinical application of old and new acupuncture and moxibustion methods. Their efforts have elevated this traditional form of medicine to a new level, characterized by the better understanding of mechanisms, improvement of therapies, and advancement of acupuncture technology — from the introduction of the filiform needle to the utilization of high-technical instruments, such as electroacupuncture apparatus and laser apparatus etc. In 1979, the Traditional Chinese Veterinary Medicine Branch of China Association of Animal Science and Veterinary Medicine was founded, which promotes the academic exchanges of traditional Chinese veterinary medicine.

Since late 1980s, with the increase of the amount of pet animals raised in China, acupuncture and moxibustion have been widely used in the treatment of diseases of pet animals. It has made great success in the treatment of nerve paralysis, indigestion, diarrhea, constipation, cough, asthma and infertility, etc. Acupuncture has become an important treatment method in pet animal clinic.

1.5 The Worldwide Dissemination of Veterinary Acupuncture and Moxibustion

In the sixth century, acupuncture and moxibustion were introduced to Korea. The

Emperor Wu of the Liang Dynasty sent medical doctors and craftsmen to Baiji in 541 A. D. Acupuncture and moxibustion was introduced to Japan in around 531 - 571 A. D. In 552 A. D. the Chinese government presented the book *Canon of Acupuncture* to the Mikada. In 804 A. D. Naka Kuni Taira came to China Japan to learn veterinary medicine, and taught veterinary medicine on his return to Japan. In 1399 A. D. two Korean people, Cho Jun and Kim Sahyung, wrote *Xin Bian Ji Cheng Ma Yi Fang Niu Yi Fang* (New Integrated Prescription for Equine and Bovine Diseases) based on Chinese veterinary literature, in which the “Bole’s Canon of Veterinary Acupuncture” and “Diagrams of Acupoints” were collected. The Japanese book *Jia Ming An Ji Ji* (A Collection of Ways to Care and Treat Horses in Japanese) including veterinary acupuncture and moxibustion was published in 1604, which was also based on Chinese veterinary literature.

From 1582 to 1600 A. D. ,Chinese acupuncture and moxibustion began to disseminate to France and other European countries by missionaries. In 1671, Jesuit P. P. Harvieu published the first known work on acupuncture. In 1676, a Dutch people H. Busschof introduced Chinese acupuncture and moxibustion in Landon. In 1683, W. T. Rhyne introduced acupuncture to Europeans. The earliest paper concerning the treatment of canine chorea with acupuncture was first published in 1828 in Great British. In 1830, a veterinarian A. Hayne began to do veterinary acupuncture in Vienna, Austria. Later, veterinary acupuncture was disseminated to Germany, Italy, Sweden and Russia etc. At the beginning of 19th century, veterinary acupuncture and moxibustion was disseminated to the United States of America and Canada.

Although veterinary acupuncture and moxibustion were introduced into Europe and America very early, they did not draw much attention until 1950s. France is one of the European countries that pay attention to veterinary acupuncture and moxibustion. From 1950 to 1960 the Veterinary School in Alfort published five papers about veterinary acupuncture. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States in 1970, more and more Americans have been interested in veterinary acupuncture. In 1974, the National Association of Veterinary Acupuncture (NAVA) was founded in California. In December 1974, the International Veterinary Acupuncture Society (IVAS) was founded in the State of Georgia. The members of IVAS came from the United State, Mexico, Canada and Western European countries. Later, veterinary acupuncture associations or societies were founded in many countries one after another. These associations or societies not only organize academic exchanges, but also provide veterinary acupuncture courses, which greatly promoted the development of veterinary acupuncture in these countries. In 1987, the 1st International Conference on Veterinary Acupuncture was held in Beijing, China. The conference received 116 papers from all over the world. Since 1990s, in some universities in the United States, there have been courses of traditional Chinese veterinary medicine including veterinary acupuncture. For some universities in the