

Three Methods of Bleeding

- 1) slowly penetrating straight in and straight out – most frequently used.
- 2) with the vessel, considering the direction of gravity.
- 3) pricking bleeding (leopard), 7 Star bleeding (ropey vessels).
Also used for balding.

Avoid large vessels, too much volume, you can only seven star them, but to heal these veins, not to bleed them. (Talk about Pam's case - hair loss and network of varicosities at Shen Guan).

Personally, I would add one more style of bleeding, and that is:

- 4) superficial bleeding with a very sharp, large tipped needle using a “plant the tip and flip” technique. This gives a greater diameter to the puncture, but a superficial or shallow one. This style is appropriate for areas where no vessel is visible; where a deeper needle may not produce. Most Tung's Points found on the dorsal trunk are bled this way.

Bleeding is used to treat more than 300 diseases:

Infections

Circulatory

Endocrine

Nervous System disorders

Digestive

Urinary

Emotional

Injuries

Gynecological

Pediatrics

Facial issues

Cancer – extends life, slows progression, stops pain

Never bleed tumors or cancer, or any kind of tissue that you do not recognize. Often we are the ones to discover it. Refer them for a western diagnosis.

Suitable for:

Febrile diseases, boils, injuries, arthritis pain, swelling, ascites, psychoses, liver/gallbladder diseases, heart and lung diseases, stomach, bronchials, thyroid, jaw and teeth, rhinitis, loss of voice, any kind of pain or swelling, severe headaches.

Headaches – bleed GB2

Backache and wheezing – bleed KD channel

Entire Back to head, head not clear, looks like they could fall down – bleed UB channel

Toxicity or poison in the blood or body, abdominal distention, overall sick feeling – bleed KD2, look for artery, any small amount of blood is fine.

Heart disease – bleed liver or spleen channels, in Tung's use Four Flower line, or stomach channel.

Lung disease, especially heat – bleed lung or lg. intestine channels, again a small amount is fine.

Liver disease with flank pain from excess or stagnation – bleed liver and gall bladder meridians

Gallbladder disease with nausea/vomiting, bitter mouth, excessive sighing, fear, afraid of being caught = GB evil with rebellious stomach qi – tonify ST36 to descend the qi, then bleed GB channel, to treat both excess and deficiency.

Bei Syndromes, wind conditions, the evil is in the kidneys, wind dampness, losing control of the limbs, numbness – bleed KD1 and UB60. Get as much blood as possible.

Mania – bleed lung, lg. intestine, spleen, stomach, until dark blood changes color.

High fever, hallucinations, whole body hot, crazy talking – bleed stomach channel

Throat swollen, cannot swallow, eat or talk – bleed KD2, opp. side
Swollen gums – bleed colon channel or points associated with the particular teeth involved.

Any kind of pain or heat condition – bleed

Internal conditions, for which we commonly bled:

Asthma, brain issues, hypertension, gallstones, indigestion, chronic kidney infections, facial paralysis, trigeminal neuralgia, psychoses

External conditions, for which we commonly bled:

Swellings and pain, mastitis, diabetic lesions, swollen glands, snake bites, arthritis, UB stones, injuries and broken bones

Also good for:

Gynecological issues, infertility, menstrual pain,
pediatrics, brain infections, bei syndromes, bedwetting,
eye diseases, sinus infections, inner ear issues, tinnitus,
swollen glands, esophageal cancer

DO NOT BLEED:

- 1) never bleed arteries
- 2) when people are alcoholics or insomniacs, or those who are
“out of sorts,”
ie: extremely angry
tired
hungry
thirsty
scorched
intoxicated by drugs or alcohol
severely depressed
- 3) menstruating women, pregnant women, those who habitually miscarry, or after giving birth
- 4) if there has been a large blood loss, injury, or hemorrhage
- 5) large ropy blood vessels
- 6) skin infections
- 7) serious conditions or organ failures
- 8) blood diseases - leukemia, ITP (idiopathic thrombocytopenia purpura), etc.

USE CAUTION WITH:

- 1) weakness or anemia
- 2) low blood pressure
- 3) hunger
- 4) tiredness
- 5) nervousness

Ask the patient to eat, rest and relax first.