# Alternative Therapies

Mike J. Smith, D.V.M.

## Acupuncture:

What is Acupuncture?

Medical procedure which evaluates body organ systems and with treatment of specific points to harmonize/balance the body.

Body meridian (channel) systems are superficial and evaluate internal organ function

Types of Acupuncture

Acupressure

Acupuncture (dry needles)

Aquapuncture (injection)

Hemopuncture (blood letting)

Electrostimulation

Moxibustion

Gold implants

Lacer

Herbal

-Combinations of various Acupuncture Types are utilized in most cases for treatment.

-Monitoring pulse, tongue character and body surface measurements identify treatment response.

### Acupuncture Technique

- 1. Patient history/complaint
- 2. Western medical physical examination
- 3. Acupuncture assessment meridian/channel point reactivity
  - Identify internal organs
  - Identify musculoskeletal
- 4. Treatment plan
  - Local points
  - Distal points
  - Master points 3 front/3 hind
  - Association points
  - Based on Chinese Theory: What one factor resulted in the complaint?
  - 8 Principle questions:
    - 1. Interior vs. Exterior
    - 2. Hot vs. Cold
    - Excess vs. Deficiency
    - 4. Yin vs Yang
- 5. Follow up assessment to identify treatment response.

## <u>Terminology</u>

- 1. Alternative therapy means something to still be chosen or decided
- 2. Traditional therapy means acceptable practice, i.e. Western medicine
- 3. Eastern medicine is TCVM Traditional Chinese Vet Medicine extrapolated from 3000 years of Chinese Human Medicine

4.	Western	٧s	Eastern Medicine	
Pain Medicine			No drugs	
Anti-inflammatory medication			Organ system evaluations	
Joint injections			Limb mechanics Immediate treatment	
Radiographs				
Laboratory reports			Natural anti-inflammatory Q1 and blood	
Side effects/ adverse reactions				
Withdrawal times			No Side effects	
		I	No withdrawal times	

Yin	VS	<u>Yang</u>
 ♀ / night		♂ / day
Chronic		Acute
Slow/weak		Quick on set
Degenerative		Inflammatory
Moist		Dry

Q1 (Chee) – Life's energy

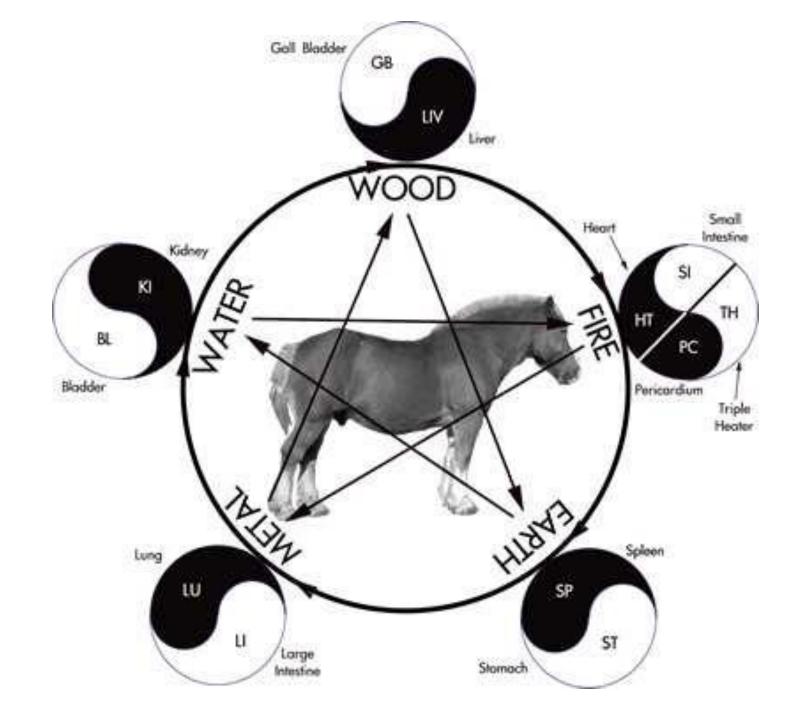
carried by blood and made up of Yin and Yang

Chinese Metaphor – Figure of speech which one object is like to

another object.

5.

6.



### Acupuncture Points

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Reactive
Powerful
Ah Shi – painful points
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### **Specific Points:**

Bai Hai – hind end/ lumbosacral
Yan Chi – arthritis
Jing Ya – colic
Q1 Hai Shu – energy/ poor performance
Xuefu – blood/ovary

### When is Acupuncture used?

- We all have used it pressure applied to injury (local point)
- For me in Equine practice every horse I examine, additional tool to utilize for whole body examination:
  - Musculoskeletal concerns acute/ chronic
  - Poor performance
  - Injuries eye/ EIPH/ Non sweater with heat stroke /lacerations
  - Post op healing
  - Race prep balance body systems
  - Other:
    - GIT colic/gastric ulcers
    - Ophthalmic conditions
    - Respiratory disease (upper– DDSP; lower pneumonia/ EIPH)
    - Cardiovascular laminitis
    - Dermatologic hives, itching, sarcoid, wounds
    - Neurologic behavior, EPM, facial paralysis
    - Dental TMJ
    - Reproduction cystic ovaries, mastitis
    - Cancer sarcoid, melanoma
    - Geriatric stable pony
    - Analgesia to speed fracture healing

#### Acupuncture expected results:

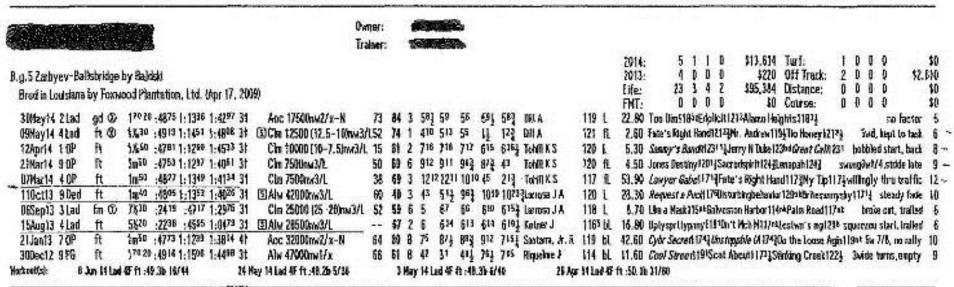
- 1. <u>IT DEPENDS</u> on condition being treated
  - Acute vs Chronic
  - Reoccurring
- 2. <u>Peel the Onion</u> Chinese metaphor
- 3. Majority of racehorses: Musculoskeletal problems

#### What Acupuncture is Not!

- Injection of talent
- Short cut for medical problems
- Fix all
- Block pain

#### • Comments:

- Training and Certification
- Racing Commission
- Examples
- Heart 9



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