

# Brief Introduction of Chinese Important Acupuncture and Moxibustion Books in History

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**Abstract:**The author selected fourteen important acupuncture and moxibustion books in history, briefly introduced the author and written time the of the book, the main contents of the book and its contribution to acupuncture and moxibustion. In the end , six parts were summarized according to the main contents of the books. This paper can make the readers quickly know the development history and great achievements of Chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.

**Keywords:** Important acupuncture and moxibustion books in history; Brief introduction; Epilogue

China is the birthplace of acupuncture and moxibustion (acu-moxibustion). There are more than 200 hundred of acu-moxibustion monographs or books on acu-moxibustion through the ages. Most of the monographs or books have been lost because of time immemorial. Now we select existing books and introduce them briefly as follows.

## 1. Yellow Emperor's Canon Internal Medicine(Huangdi Neijing)

Yellow Emperor's Canon Internal Medicine is a masterpiece during the Spring and Autumn and Warring States Periods (from 700 B.C to 300 A.D). It includes two parts:“Plain Questions”(Su Wen) and “Miraculous Pivot”(Ling Shu). “Miraculous Pivot”has eighty-one chapters and most of which are about acu-moxibustion therapy. There are many theoretical analyses on acu-moxibustion in this book, such as meridians, acupoints, acupuncture needle manipulations and acupoint recipes, etc. It is the classic work of acu-moxibustion in traditional Chinese medicine and is much richer in content. It is a must read for all acu-moxibustion learners.

Yellow Emperor's Canon Internal Medicine has the following contributions to acu-moxibustion academy.

A. It established the theory of meridians and collaterals (Jing Luo). Many discussions have been made in detail in this book, such as the meridians circulation, distribution, length, indication, six pairs of exterior-interior relations between three Yin meridians and three Yang meridians, functions of tendons distributed along the meridians and branches of the twelve meridians, etc.

B. It specified the name and location of acupoints. It has recorded that there are 365 acupoints on human body(but only 160 acupoint names left), including 25 single acupoints and 135 double acupoints.

C. In this book, the nine kinds of needles are invented. The shapes, functions and manipulations of the nine kinds of needles are detailedly introduced. It shows that the variety of acupuncture needles has diversified more 2000 years ago.

D. Clinical indications of acupoints were affirmed in this book. Acupuncture prescriptions and manipulations of different acupoints selected according to the state of clinical conditions can be seen in chapter On Treating Malaria with Acupuncture, Acupuncture for Treating the Febrile Diseases of the Viscera and On Bi-disease, etc.

E. It has stated in detail that certain acupoints can not be acupunctured arbitrarily in chapter The Forbidden Position in Pricking.

## 2. Canon of Difficult Problems (Nan Jing)

According to legend, this book was written by Bian Que who was a famous physician in the Warring States period. It is also called Canon of Eighty-one Difficult Problems. Meridians and collaterals are discussed from Chapter 23 to Chapter 29. Reinforcing and reducing methods of acupuncture are discussed from Chapter 62 to Chapter 68. Such questions as physiology, anatomy and pathology are discussed in other chapters.

It is an important masterpiece explaining Nei Jing's theories. Xu Lingtai, a famous physician in Qing Dynasty valued the book highly. He praised that it was the complement and development of Nei Jing and was also known as Nei Jing in history.

## 3. A-B Canon of Acupuncture and Moxibustion (Zhenjiu Jiayi Jing)

It is the earliest exclusive and systematized work on acupuncture and moxibustion, written by Huangfu Mi in 282 A.D., which contains 12 volumes and 128 chapters. With reference to Yellow Emperor's Canon Internal Medicine (Nei Jing) and Essentials of Mingtang's Acupuncture Points(Mingtang Kongxue Zhenjiu Zhiyao), the author expounded the theory of viscera and the theory

of meridians and, according to the arrangement of the head, face, thorax, abdomen, back and four limbs, determined the exact 349 acupoints, the locations and indications of each acupoint. He also introduced the manipulation, the appropriate condition and prohibition of acupuncture and moxibustion, and the treatment of common diseases by acupuncture and moxibustion. He established the legitimate position of the school of Mingtang acupuncture and moxibustion of Huangdi, which had great influence upon the development of the theory of acupuncture and moxibustion ever since.

The main contributions of A-B Canon of Acupuncture and Moxibustion are as follows.

A. It determined the names and locations of acupoints on human body, according to the arrangement of twelve regular meridians. Twelve regular meridians include three yin meridians of hand, three yang meridians of hand, three yang meridians of foot and three yin meridians of foot, which were arranged through the head, face, thorax, abdomen, back and four limbs by drawing meridians lines.

B. It stipulated the manipulation methods of acupuncture and moxibustion, such as depth of needle insertion, reinforcing and reducing methods, moxa congs adjusting in moxibustion.

C. Treatment prescriptions of acupuncture and moxibustion were firstly appeared in this book. Main acupoints and adjuvant acupoints were used according to different symptoms.

D. It has influenced foreign countries very big. It is listed as a required course by Hanghuang Medicine of Japan. French medical community is also further studying and researching it.

#### **4. Essential Prescriptions Worth A thousand Gold for Emergencies (Beiji Qianjin Yaofang)**

A Supplement to the Prescriptions Worth A thousand Gold (Qianjin Yifang)

These two books were compiled by SUN Si-miao of the Tang Dynasty. Essential Prescriptions Worth A thousand Gold for Emergencies was compiled in 650~652 A.D. in 30 volumes. Volumes 26~30 deal with acupuncture and moxibustion. It was given the title “Classic of acupuncture and moxibustion” by the author himself. A Supplement to the Prescriptions Worth A thousand Gold was compiled in 682 A.D. in 30 volumes. Volumes 26~28 deal with acupuncture and moxibustion, and the stress is placed on moxibustion. It was the title “Classic of moxibustion” by the author himself.

The outstanding contributions of these two books on acupuncture and moxibustion are as follows.

A. SUN Si-miao invented the body equivalent unit method of locating points, such as middle finger measurement and four-finger measurement.

B. He affirmed the medical function of Ashi Points. The Ashi Points are tender spots or sensitive spots present in certain diseases. They have neither definite locations nor names.

C. He encouraged to prevent diseases by applying moxibustion.

D. He drew colored Mingtang Sanren Tu (A Chart of Acupoints Shown on Three Human Figures). He drew the twelve regular meridians with dark black and the eight extra meridians with green. This was relatively early direct teaching method.

#### **5. Medical Secret of An official (Waitai Miyao)**

This book was compiled by Wang Tao, a famous medical specialist of the Tang Dynasty. It has 40 volumes which collected abundant data about moxibustion therapy from many experts before the Tang Dynasty and thus an important document for studying this therapy. In regard to the reinforcing and reducing methods of moxibustion, he made rather far-reaching explanations about the theory. Additionally, he also made a detailed regulation about the size of moxa-cones, quantity of moxibustion treatment, etc. He thought highly of the relative position-correlation between meridian and the acupoint, drew up color charts of acupoints and 12 large size of color hanging charts about the 12 regular meridians.

#### **6. Illustrated Manual of Acupuncture Points of the Bronze Figure (Tongren Shuxue Zhenjiu Tujing)**

WANG Wei-yi was a famous acupuncturist of the Northern Song Dynasty. In the 4<sup>th</sup> year of Tiansheng Age of the Northern Song Dynasty (1026 A.D.), WANG Wei-yi wrote book Illustrated Manual of Acupuncture Points of the Bronze Figure (Tongren Shuxue Zhenjiu Tujing) with 3 volumes in which the Mingtang acupoints were re-verified and revised, their locations and the pertained meridians were unified. Moreover, clinical indications of the acupoints were supplemented. Afterwards, the Song Dynasty government issued an order to take this book as a national teaching material, and simultaneously, to carve it onto a stone tablet for people to view and read. In the 5<sup>th</sup> year of Tiansheng Age (1027 A.D.), WANG Wei-yi received the imperial order to cast two bronze statues, Tiansheng Acupuncture Bronze Statue—the earliest bronze statue on acupuncture used for demonstration in teaching practice.

NOTE: These bronze statues, engraved with meridians and acupoints at the body surface and with Zang- and Fu-organs in the interior, were used as the demonstration material for teaching, medical treatment and examination of acu-moxibustion. This macroscopic teaching model is a great invention of entity image teaching method, a great pioneering work in medical education of the past dynasties, and has a far-reaching impact on the development of acu-moxibustion teaching.

In the 8<sup>th</sup> year of Zhengtong Age of the Ming Dynasty (1443), the acupoint locations on the Tiansheng Bronze Statue had been difficult to identified. So, Emperor Yingzong ordered to duplicate a new bronze statue in accordance with Tiansheng Bronze Statue which is called as “Ming Zhengtong Bronze Statue”. Thereafter, Tiansheng Bronze Statue disappeared unexpectedly, which arose multiple conjectures.

#### **7. The Amplified Classic of Acupuncture and Moxibustion (Zhenjiu Zisheng Jing)**

WANG Zhi-zhong, styled Shuquan, was a famous acupuncturist in the Southern Song Dynasty. Referring to the content of A-B Canon of Acupuncture and Moxibustion (Zhenjiu Jiayi Jing), Essential Prescriptions Worth A thousand Gold for Emergencies (Beiji Qianjin Yaofang), Medical Secret of An official (Waitai Miyao), Illustrated Manual of Acupuncture Points of the Bronze Figure

(Tongren Shuxue Zhenjiu Tujing), he compiled The Amplified Classic of Acupuncture and Moxibustion (Zhenjiu Zisheng Jing) with seven volumes in 1220 A.D.. This book focuses on clinical therapeutics on acupoint combinations, needling and moxibustion techniques and herbal application. It made an important contribution to the development of acu-moxibustion medicine of the later generations. The main content of the book is as follows.

Volumes 1 deal with acupoints locations, indications and acu-moxibustion method. It recorded 360 acupoints, attached with 46 charts of meridians and acupoints, which were arranged through the head, face, shoulder, back, neck, chest, axillary, abdomen, rib and four limbs by drawing meridians lines (three yin meridians of hand, three yang meridians of hand, three yang meridians of foot and three yin meridians of foot). Volumes 2 deal with such acu-moxibustion methods as acu-moxibustion with herbs, taboo of acupuncture, deciding the hairline, measuring of the body equivalent unit. Volumes 3~7 deal with methods of locating acupoints and prescriptions of acu-moxibustion therapy to treat 193 kinds of diseases, such as vacuity detriment, consumption, kidney vacuity, wasting-thirst disease, etc.. This book has discussed some of the medical literatures since the Song Dynasty, give complement to expound the acu-moxibustion theory with individual clinical practice experience and add some effective prescriptions. The author corrected the acupoint Puhu, Dazhui Jugu, studied and revised Zusanli. He also recorded to search the ache point when locating the acupoint and pay attention to posture of the patient. This book is rich in content with many unique opinions and is of great reference value.

The Amplified Classic of Acupuncture and Moxibustion is a clinical acu-moxibustion monograph which select acupoints according to the disease pattern. This had never been seen before the Song Dynasty. WANG Zhi-zhong attached importance to the practice and chose the right course and followed it. He denied in principle that some points could not be punctured as recorded in book Illustrated Manual of Acupuncture Points of the Bronze Figure. Certain disease is suitable for acupuncture or not, or should be treated with comprehensive treatment. Those are all pointed out in the book.

## **8. Moxibustion for Emergencies (Beiji Jiufa)**

WENREN Qi-nian was an acupuncturist of the Southern Song Dynasty. He wrote Moxibustion for Emergencies (Beiji Jiufa) in 1226A.D. This book inherits GE Hong and SUN Si-miao's academic thoughts about treating emergencies with moxibustion and contains WENREN's own clinical experience. It expounds 22 types of moxibustion approaches for emergencies and summarizes some practical rescuing methods for some common and serious conditions. WENREN Qi-nian advocated that in the treatment emergencies, earlier diagnosis, earlier moxibustion application, enough moxibustion quantity, fewer and suitable acupoint locations should be stressed. This book has 11 illustrations showing the acupoint locations and the related indications, being convenient and practicable in clinical practice.

## **9. An Elaboration on the Fourteen Meridians(Shisi Jing Fahui)**

HUA Shou was a famous medical specialist between the late Yuan Dynasty and the early Ming dynasty. He wrote An Elaboration on the Fourteen Meridians (Shisi Jing Fahui) with 3 volumes and published in 1341 A.D. In this book, he systematically investigated and revised the extant acupoints at that time, and made detailed explanation about them. He paid particular attention to the Conception and Governor vessels, and put forward a doctrine of 14 meridians (12 regular meridians and Conception and Governor vessels). Additionally, in his book Shisi Jing Fahui, he made the meridian distribution and arrangement sequence of the acupoints and the running direction and pathways of meridians link closely, and gave a detailed annotation on the running routes of the 14 meridians in the human body. He established a classification and arrangement style of acupoints by taking the 14 meridians as the leading lines. This book, a monograph on meridians, brought about far-reaching influence on the acupoint learning of the later generations.

## **10. A Collection of Gems in Acu-moxibustion (Zhenjiu Juying)**

This book was written by GAO Wu, a famous acupuncturist of the Ming Dynasty. It was first published in the 16<sup>th</sup> year of Jiaping Age in the Ming Dynasty with 4 volumes. Volume 1 is about meridians and collaterals and acupoints. Volume 2 is about acupoints selection and therapy of the diseases. Volume 3 is about acupuncture techniques and moxibustion therapeutic techniques respectively. Volume 4 is about songs and verses of acu-moxibustion treatment of various doctrines. This book includes acu-moxibustion theory of different schools. The most influence on later generations lies in volume 1, the part of "the cluster acupoints on hip meridians". Extensively searching Plain Questions, Essential Prescriptions Worth A thousand Gold for Emergencies, the Amplified Classic of Acupuncture and Moxibustion, and the Essence Collection of Acupuncture Experience, he complemented and compiled it. This is another systematic acupoints literatures collation work since the acupoint's main treatments were first summarized in the book Mingtang Jing, which was wrote by the medical specialists of the Ming Dynasty. It has made great contribution to the development of acupoint theory and has a deeply influence on the acu-moxibustion development of the later age. The acu-moxibustion verses which are still very popular today, such as Poems of Jade Dragon (Yulong Fu), A Hand Book of Prescriptions Song for Emergencies (Zhouhou Ge), Verse of the Acupoint Combinations for Multiple Symptoms (Baizheng Fu), etc. are firstly recorded in this book. In addition, many of the writer's unique opinions still has clinical guiding significance to the contemporary development of acu-moxibustion.

## **11. Great Compendium on Acu-moxibustion (Zhenjiu Dacheng)**

This book was written by YANG Ji-zhou, a famous acupuncturist of the Ming Dynasty in 1602A.D. Yang Ji-zhou was born in a medical aristocratic family. He was a highly qualified doctor of King Chu's mansion and a physician of the imperial physicians' institute. He was famous in and outside the imperial court due to curing ZHAO Wenbing's(the imperial circuit censor of Shanxi) flaccidity arthralgia successfully with 3 acupuncture needles. He compiled Great Compendium on Acu-moxibustion (Zhenjiu Dacheng) containing 10 volumes which was handed down for generations and regarded as an acupuncture classic by the medical field both at home and abroad. This book is rich in content, not only imbibing essentials of acu-moxibustion before the Ming Dynasty

but also containing many popular therapeutic methods in the folk at that time and supplementing verses. It is a monograph on acu-moxibustion, and has been reprinted most and spread most widely in China. It plays an extremely far-reaching impact on acu-moxibustion of the later generations. It is another conclusive work after the book *Miraculous Pivot* (Ling Shu) and the book *A-B Canon of Acupuncture and Moxibustion* (Zhenjiu Jiayi Jing). The main contents of the book are as follows.

A. It summarized the acu-moxibustion academic experience before the Ming Dynasty and collected many acu-moxibustion verses for clinical reference.

B. It elaborated the acu-moxibustion manipulations of the previous dynasties, such as reinforcing and reducing methods (includes tonification or purgation in cooperation with the patient's respiration and tonification or purgation by different ways of lifting or thrusting the needle, etc.), moxibustion therapy of the Gaohuang Point and Luoli Point.

C. It set force that different symptoms need to use different acupoint prescriptions. For example, certain disease should be cure by using some main acupoints and some adjuvant acupoints.

D. It recorded some acu-moxibustion experienced cases of the previous dynasties. Except that the experienced cases of the previous dynasties were put together, the writer made explanations combined with his own clinical experience.

E. It examined and corrected the acupoint's locations and names. Methods of acupoint location and the same acupoint with different names are all examined and corrected in the book.

F. It compiled infantile massage techniques attached in the chapter *Infantile Massage Classic*. It combined massage therapy with acu-moxibustion therapy to enhance the curative effect.

## **12. Golden Mirror of Medicine: Essentials of Acupuncture and Moxibustion in Verse (Yizong Jinjian: Cijiu Xinfu Yaojue)**

The book *Golden Mirror of Medicine* was a medical textbook compiled by Wu Qian, a physician of the imperial physicians' institute in the 4<sup>th</sup> year Qianlong Age (1739A.D.) of the Ching Dynasty. It is a comprehensive medical book. The elaboration on acu-moxibustion is concentrated in book *Essentials of Acupuncture and Moxibustion in Verse*, involving meridian-collaterals, acupoints, clinical indications and treatment, and needling-moxibustion in combination with rhymed formulas, illustrations and related legends. It is practicable in the contents and is a rudiment book on acu-moxibustion for the beginner.

All the important knowledge on acu-moxibustion before the Ching Dynasty are searched and collected in this book. The most adopted literatures and legends are from the book *Illustrated Supplementary to the classified Canon* (Leijing Tuyi), others are from the book *Great Compendium on Acu-moxibustion* (Zhenjiu Dacheng) and *Elementary Medicine* (Yixue Rumen). Seven-eighths of rhymed formulas and related legends are about meridians and acupoints. In addition, it demonstrates acu-moxibustion development level of the Ching Dynasty on three aspects. First, it illustrated 145 important acupoints according to the arrangement of the head, chest, abdomen, back and four limbs. Second, it illustrated to cure 22 kinds of disease with 22 acupoints. Third, it set forth the main clinical indications of the 22 common used acupoints. From the above three aspects, we can see the acupoints with wide range of treatment, good curative effect and low risk are paid more attention to application in the Ching Dynasty. Meanwhile, the treatment of dangerous emergencies and stubborn disease in internal medicine, gynecology and surgery with acu-moxibustion therapy is also paid more attention. It also proposed to cure infectious diseases with moxibustion therapy.

This book had ever been a textbook for acu-moxibustion learners. It played an active role to the acu-moxibustion education and popularization. It is a representative work that can embody the characteristic development of the Ching Dynasty.

## **13. The Source of Acu-moxibustion (Zhenjiu Fengyuan)**

Li Xue-chuan was a distinguished acupuncturist in the Ching Dynasty. In the 20<sup>th</sup> year of Jiaqing Age (1815 A.D.) of the Ching Dynasty, he carefully studied the similarities and differences in textual descriptions about meridians and acupoints in *Miraculous Pivot* (Ling Shu) and *Plain Questions* (Su Wen) and *A-B Canon of Acupuncture and Moxibustion* (Zhenjiu Jiayi Jing). Combining his own clinical experience, he wrote *The Source of Acu-moxibustion* (Zhenjiu Fengyuan) with 6 volumes which summarized the theories and clinical experience on acu-moxibustion learning cumulated in various periods prior to the middle age of the Ching Dynasty. It first records 361 acupoints which are still in use today. This book is rich in the contents and incisive in the discourse, eliminates shortcomings of various medical books, inducing a certain impact on the development of acu-moxibustion medicine in the later generations.

## **14. Categorized Collection of Literatures on Chinese Meridians and Collaterals (Zhongguo Jingluo Wenxian Tongjian)**

**Categorized Collection of Literatures on Chinese Acupoints (Zhongguo Zhenjiu Xuewei Tongjian)**

**Acupuncture Treatment Categorized Collection of Literatures on Chinese Acupuncture and Moxibustion Techniques (Zhongguo Zhenjiu Cijufu Tongjian)**

**Categorized Collection of Literatures on Chinese Acupuncture Treatment (Zhongguo Zhenjiu Zhengzhi Tongjian)**

**Illustrated Handbook on Chinese Acupuncture and Moxibustion History (Zhongguo Zhenjiushi Tujian)**

*Categorized Collection of Literatures on Chinese Meridians and Collaterals (Zhongguo Jingluo Wenxian Tongjian)* was edited by Deng Liang-yue and published by Qingdao Press in 1993. This book was compiled by national concerned experts, who are organized by Meridian Research Institute of China Association for Acupuncture and Moxibustion and Institute of Acupuncture and Moxibustion of China Academy of TCM. This book collected all the meridians and collaterals contents from more than one hundred TCM classic works, the meridians and collaterals monographs and the chapters of ancient famous TCM works, which are from Mawangdui Tomb's silk-book to the later Ching Dynasty and the Republic of China. The compiler searched the meridians and collaterals knowledge extensively and arranged them in logical order. It is an important foundation and component of national meridians and collaterals

standardization work.

Categorized Collection of Literatures on Chinese Acupoints (Zhongguo Zhenjiu Xuewei Tongjian) was edited by Wang De-shen and published by Qingdao Press in 1994. In this book, all the acupoints appeared in the representative acu-moxibustion medical books of the past dynasties are categorized chronologically. So readers can see their succession and development tracks. It served the academic society of acu-moxibustion at home and abroad with only carrying this book can they see all the acupoints appeared in the acu-moxibustion medical books of the past dynasties.

Acupuncture Treatment Categorized Collection of Literatures on Chinese Acupuncture and Moxibustion Techniques (Zhongguo Zhenjiu Cijiufa Tongjian) was edited by Huang Long-xiang and published by Qingdao Press in 1996. This book was divided into four parts: Pandect, Acupuncture Chapter, Moxibustion Chapter and Appendix. In pandect part, it concisely discussed the formulation and evolution of acupuncture and moxibustion manipulation, and included relative kinds of needles, the common principle and suitable diseases of acupuncture, recuperation after acupuncture therapy, acupoint location and the relations between acupuncture, moxibustion and traditional Chinese medicine. The detailed acu-moxibustion manipulations are in Acupuncture Chapter and Moxibustion Chapter. In addition, modern acupuncture manipulations are also introduced in Acupuncture Chapter. Appendix chapter include the ancient acu-moxibustion manipulation verses and major bibliography. This book is informative and referable.

Categorized Collection of Literatures on Chinese Acupuncture Treatment (Zhongguo Zhenjiu Zhengzhi Tongjian) was edited by Deng Liang-yue and Huang Long-xiang and published by Qingdao Press in 1995. This book discussed the acupoints' clinical indications and main function of the prescriptions. It seek the original sources of acu-moxibustion and correct the errors. It systematically summarized and verified the abundant clinical experience of both ancient and modern doctors. It is a scholarly work with high level.

Illustrated Handbook on Chinese Acupuncture and Moxibustion History (Zhongguo Zhenjiushi Tujian) was edited by Huang Long-xiang and published by Qingdao Press in 2003. The full book are divided into the following parts: "Interiors and Exteriors: Ancient Anatomy" "the Mingtang legend and Meridians and Collaterals: Acupoints of Acupuncture and Moxibustion" "Appliances and Techniques: Techniques of Acupuncture and Moxibustion" "Prescriptions and Acupoints Location: Acupuncture and Moxibustion Therapy" "Massage and Chinese physical and Breathing Exercises: Continuation of Acupuncture and Moxibustion Therapy" "Doctor, Medical Book and Medical Science: Academic Spreading" "Others" and "Appendix". This book is not only pictures collection. It is a complete series of pictures which constitutes a lively Chinese acu-moxibustion development history. This book has important historical research value and academic value.

The above five books not only supplied the original abundant and systematic data of ancient meridians, collaterals and acupoints literatures for scholars at home and abroad, but also filled up domestic and overseas blank on acu-moxibustion literatures research. They adapted to the urgent need of meridians and collaterals theory research at home and abroad. It is very important to establish and keep China predominance on meridians and collaterals research internationally, and has significant scientific value and important social benefits. It is a set of great academic works of acupuncture and moxibustion after the founding of P.R.C with epoch-making significance.

Then NPC vice chairman Wu Jieping, then Health Minister Cui Yueli, Zhang Wenkang and contemporary famous acu-moxibustion specialists Wang Xuetai, Yang Jiasan, Cheng Shennong, He Puren, Zheng Kuishan, Zhang Jin, Shi Xuemin, they all spoke highly of the publication of the above five books.

#### Epilogue

The main contents of the above important acu-moxibustion monographs can be summarized into the following six parts.

A. The meridians and collaterals part: Miraculous Pivot (Ling Shu), An Elaboration on the Fourteen Meridians (Shisi Jing Fahui) , Categorized Collection of Literatures on Chinese Meridians and Collaterals (Zhongguo Jingluo Wenxian Tongjian), such books recorded some contents about meridians and collaterals.

B. The acupoints part: Yellow Emperor's Canon Internal Medicine (Huangdi Neijing) , A-B Canon of Acupuncture and Moxibustion (Zhenjiu Jiayi Jing), Illustrated Manual of Acupuncture Points of the bronze Figure (Tongren Shuxue Zhenjiu Tujing), Great Compendium on Acu-moxibustion (Zhenjiu Dacheng), Categorized Collection of Literatures on Chinese Acupoints (Zhongguo Zhenjiu Xuewei Tongjian), such books recorded some contents about acupoints.

C. The acupuncture and moxibustion techniques part: Yellow Emperor's Canon Internal Medicine (Huangdi Neijing) , A Supplement to the Prescriptions Worth A thousand Gold (Qianjin Yifang), Medical Secret of An official (Waitai Miyao), The Amplified Classic of Acupuncture and Moxibustion (Zhenjiu Zisheng Jing), Moxibustion for Emergencies (Beiji Jiufa), A Collection of Gems in Acu-moxibustion (Zhenjiu Juying), Great Compendium on Acu-moxibustion (Zhenjiu Dacheng), Acupuncture Treatment Categorized Collection of Literatures on Chinese Acupuncture and Moxibustion Techniques (Zhongguo Zhenjiu Cijiufa Tongjian), such books recorded some contents about acupuncture and moxibustion techniques.

D. The acu-moxibustion treatment part: Yellow Emperor's Canon Internal Medicine (Huangdi Neijing) , A-B Canon of Acupuncture and Moxibustion (Zhenjiu Jiayi Jing), The Amplified Classic of Acupuncture and Moxibustion (Zhenjiu Zisheng Jing), A Collection of Gems in Acu-moxibustion (Zhenjiu Juying), Great Compendium on Acu-moxibustion (Zhenjiu Dacheng), Categorized Collection of Literatures on Chinese Acupuncture Treatment (Zhongguo Zhenjiu Zhengzhi Tongjian) , such books recorded some contents about acu-moxibustion treatment.

E. The acu-moxibustion cases part: The Amplified Classic of Acupuncture and Moxibustion (Zhenjiu Zisheng Jing), A Collection of Gems in Acu-moxibustion (Zhenjiu Juying), Great Compendium on Acu-moxibustion (Zhenjiu Dacheng), such books recorded some contents about acu-moxibustion cases.

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