

How TCM can complement your practice

Teaching and Learning
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At the end of this presentation, a better understanding of Chinese medicine, conditions treated, and what education is required for an Integrative Practitioner.

What exactly is Chinese Medicine?

A medicine used to bring the body into balance in order to achieve optimum function.

Modalities Include:

- Acupuncture
- Acupressure
- Auricular Acupuncture
- Gua Sha / Scraping
- Cupping
- Tui Na (Chinese manipulative therapy)
- Nutrition Therapy
- Herbal Medicine

Integrating Chinese
medicine and Bio-
medicine can be
beneficial to both
the medical
personnel and the
patients

- . Patients want options
 - o Patients will feel heard
- . Frees up conventional practitioners to focus on emergency cases
- . Clinic expertise says focused and not spread thin

Integrative Medicine:

Approach to care that puts the patient at the center and addresses the full range of physical, emotional, mental, social, spiritual and environmental influences that affect a person's health. (Duke University)

The healthcare system is overwhelmed with chronic disease that can benefit from Integrative modalities

With an open dialogue between practitioners we can help patients take an active role in their own wellness

Empowering them to make better choices about their health.

Integrative medicine is found in almost every country in the world and the demand for its services is increasing.

Proven quality, safety, and efficacy, contributes to the goal of ensuring that all people have access to care

Results as of August 31,2017

2,189 positive recommendations for acupuncture from **1,311**
different publications

1,486 recommendations for the use of acupuncture for **107** pain
indications from around the world

Modern research.

Ancient medicine.

Evidence Based Results.

703 recommendations for the use of acupuncture for **97** non-pain indications from around the world (Birch, Lee, Alraek, & Kim, 2018)

Complementing your practice

Adverse reactions to radiotherapy and/or chemotherapy
Allergic rhinitis (including hay fever)
Biliary colic
Depression (including depressive neurosis and depression following stroke)
Dysentery, acute bacillary
Dysmenorrhoea, primary
Epigastralgia, acute (in peptic ulcer, acute and chronic gastritis, and gastrospasm)
Facial pain (including craniomandibular disorders)
Headache
Hypertension, essential
Hypotension, primary
Induction of labour
Knee pain
Leukopenia

Low back pain
Malposition of fetus, correction of
Morning sickness
Nausea and vomiting
Neck pain
Pain in dentistry (including dental pain and temporomandibular dysfunction)
Periarthritis of shoulder
Postoperative pain
Renal colic
Rheumatoid arthritis
Sciatica
Sprain
Stroke
Tennis elbow

Disease and disorders that can be treated with acupuncture

Abdominal pain (in acute gastroenteritis or due to gastrointestinal spasm)

Acne vulgaris

Alcohol dependence and detoxification

Bell's palsy

Bronchial asthma

Cancer pain

Cardiac neurosis

Cholecystitis, chronic, with acute exacerbation

Cholelithiasis

Competition stress syndrome

Craniocerebral injury, closed

Diabetes mellitus, non-insulin-dependent

Earache

Epidemic hemorrhagic fever

Epistaxis, simple (without generalized or local disease)

Eye pain due to subconjunctival injection

Female infertility

Facial spasm

Female urethral syndrome

Fibromyalgia and fasciitis

Gastrokinetic disturbance

Gouty arthritis

Hepatitis B virus carrier status

Herpes zoster (human (alpha) herpesvirus 3)

Hyperlipaemia

Hypo-ovarianism

Insomnia

Labor pain

Lactation, deficiency

Male sexual dysfunction, non-organic

Disease and disorders that can be treated with acupuncture

Ménière disease
Neuralgia, post-herpetic
Neurodermatitis
Obesity
Opium, cocaine and heroin dependence
Osteoarthritis
Pain due to endoscopic examination
Pain in thromboangiitis obliterans
Polycystic ovary syndrome (Stein–Leventhal syndrome)
Postextubation in children
Postoperative convalescence
Premenstrual syndrome
Prostatitis, chronic
Pruritus
Radicular and pseudoradicular pain syndrome
Raynaud syndrome, primary

Recurrent lower urinary-tract infection
Reflex sympathetic dystrophy
Retention of urine, traumatic
Schizophrenia
Sialism, drug-induced
Sjögren syndrome
Sore throat (including tonsillitis)
Spine pain, acute
Stiff neck
Temporomandibular joint dysfunction
Tietze syndrome
Tobacco dependence
Tourette syndrome
Ulcerative colitis, chronic
Urolithiasis
Vascular dementia
Whooping cough (pertussis)

Disease and disorders that can be treated with acupuncture

Chloasma

Choroidopathy, central serous

Color blindness

Deafness

Hypophrenia

Irritable colon syndrome

Neuropathic bladder in spinal cord injury

Pulmonary heart disease, chronic

Breathlessness in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Coma

Convulsions in infants

Coronary heart disease (angina pectoris)

Diarrhea in infants and young children

Encephalitis, viral, in children, late stage

Paralysis, progressive bulbar and pseudobulbar



Accreditation Commission for
Acupuncture & Oriental Medicine

- Comprehensive Standards and Criteria
- Recognized by the United States Department of Education (USDE) Comprehensive Standards and Criteria for Accreditation

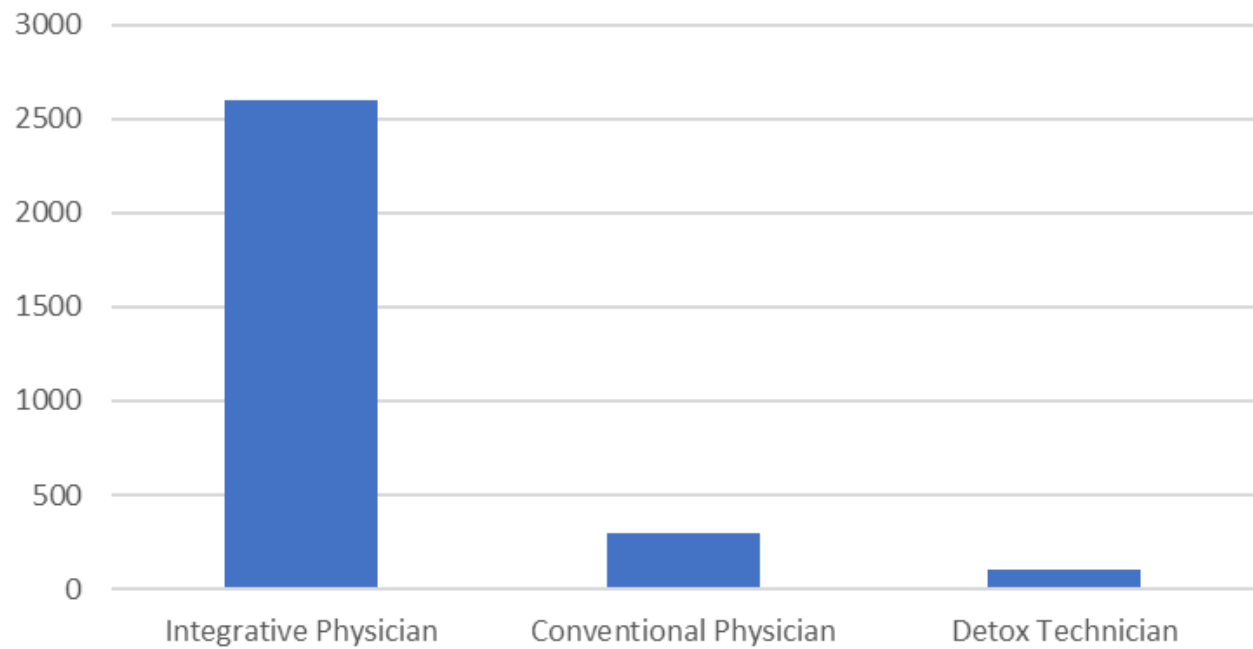
Know Your Practitioner

Master's-level degree or diploma program: a graduate-level program that provides knowledge and skills necessary for professional recognition, credentialing, or licensure required to practice professionally in the fields of acupuncture and/or Oriental medicine (AOM)

Professional doctorate degree program (DAcOM): a graduate-level program, leading to a doctoral-level degree, that provides additional and expanded knowledge and skills necessary for professional recognition, credentialing, or licensure required to practice in the fields of acupuncture and/or Oriental medicine. These programs may have academic tracks that enable master's-level graduates to earn the DAcOM degree

Contact hours in Acupuncture education	Practitioner Title	Application
<p>Minimum of 2,565 hours for acupuncture; 3-4 years</p> <p>Post-graduate Doctoral</p>	<p>Typically, a Licensed Acupuncturist (LAc) who has obtained a Master's level degree from an ACAOM-accredited college and has passed the national exam.</p> <p>Postgraduate doctorate - minimum of 1200 hours of advanced training at the doctoral level (including 650 hours of advanced clinical training)</p>	<p>A broad range of health issues, including chronic disease, pain, internal medicine, rehabilitation, and prevention.</p>
<p>300 hours or less in acupuncture</p>	<p>Typically, a medical doctor, osteopath, naturopath, or chiropractor who uses acupuncture as an adjunctive technique. The World Health Organization recommends that medical doctors have a minimum of 200 hours of training to know when to refer to a more full-trained Acupuncturist or Oriental medicine practitioner.</p>	<p>Pain, basic ailments</p>
<p>100 hours or less in acupuncture</p>	<p>Typically, a detox/auricular acupuncture technician or chiropractor (detox techs are generally limited to 5 points on the ear)</p>	<p>Pain and addiction</p>

Educational Hours



How to find and contact a local practitioner

The NCCAOM lists all certified diplomates of Acupuncture and Oriental medicine

<http://www.nccaom.org/find-a-practitioner-directory/>



National Certification Commission
for Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine

References

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