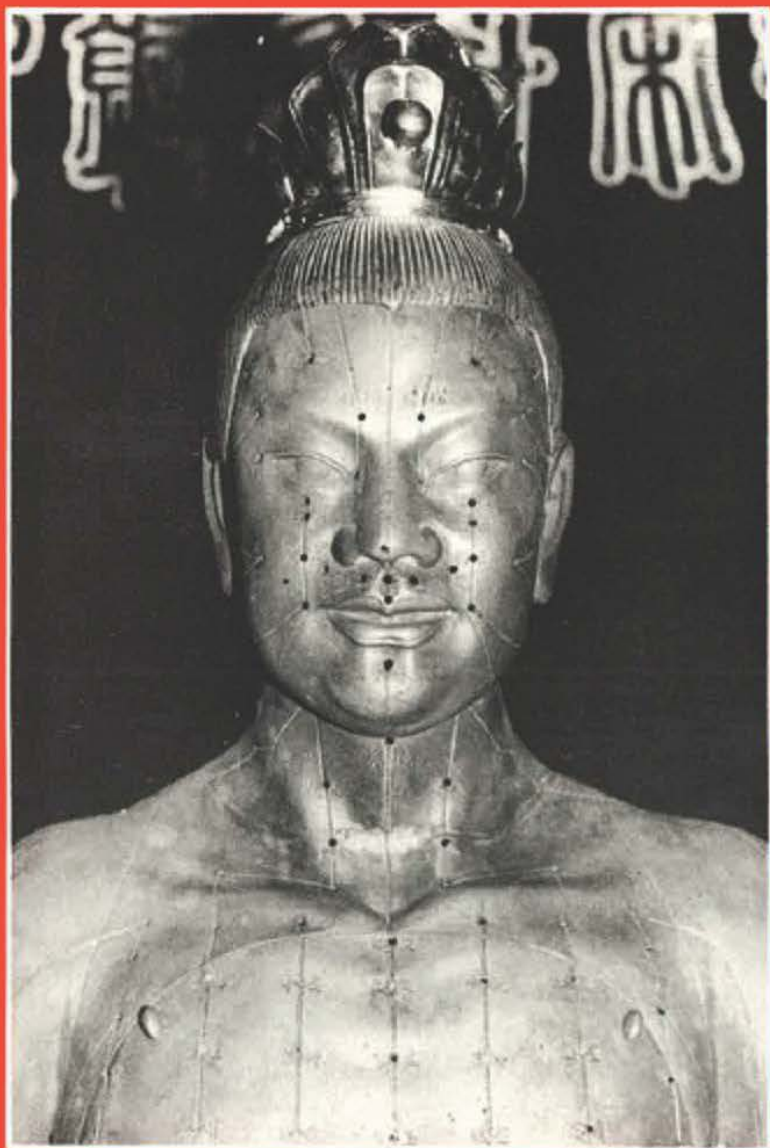


STANDARD ACUPUNCTURE NOMENCLATURE



World Health Organization
Regional Office for the Western Pacific
Manila

**REGIONAL WORKING GROUP ON
THE STANDARDIZATION OF ACUPUNCTURE NOMENCLATURE**

**STANDARD
ACUPUNCTURE NOMENCLATURE**

**World Health Organization
Regional Office for the Western Pacific
Manila**

1984

The standard nomenclature for 361 acupuncture points in this publication was recommended by a WHO Working Group on the Standardization of Acupuncture Nomenclature for universal use. For further information, please contact the World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific, P.O. Box 2932, Manila, Philippines.

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STANDARD ACUPUNCTURE NOMENCLATURE

INTRODUCTION

Acupuncture as a medical science dates back more than 2500 years to the first Chinese dynasties. It has been constantly evolving since that time, particularly during the last 300 years, and more especially since 1950, when acupuncture science came to be widely developed, both in theory and practice.

Because of the vast size of China, with its many dialects, and the fact that acupuncture has developed and evolved not only in China but in neighbouring countries as well, particularly Japan, Korea and Viet Nam, there are many differences in nomenclature which have given rise to various difficulties. For example, certain acupuncture points have a number of different names, while the different ways of pronouncing the same Chinese characters have caused mistakes and misunderstandings.

Acupuncture specialists in other countries have translated the Chinese names given to the acupuncture points, and the resultant transliterations and different pronunciations have further added to the discrepancies.

The need for acupuncture nomenclature to be internationalized and standardized is now recognized by acupuncture specialists. The resulting uniformity is expected to greatly facilitate understanding between acupuncture specialists with respect to both the papers they write and the lectures they present at seminars and congresses. It will facilitate both the teaching and understanding of published research materials and also permit more accurate description and location of points.

Efforts have been made in Japan and in China to develop a uniform nomenclature. In 1965, a Japan Meridian and Points Committee was established, which recommended a tentative standard Japanese name and international numbering system for each acupuncture point. In China, the All China Acupuncture and Moxibustion Society established a nomenclature committee, composed of members from all over the country, which has developed a standard nomenclature. Since then, several other countries have formed their own national nomenclature committee. However, differences exist, of course, between the various nomenclatures.

In October 1980, Dr Andrée Nakajima visited China as a WHO temporary adviser to review the existing nomenclature with a view to developing a standard acupuncture nomenclature. Preliminary meetings were arranged between the Chinese and the Japanese, who met five times in 1981 and 1982 in attempts to formulate policy guidelines on the standardization of acupuncture nomenclature. However, complete agreement on a standard nomenclature could not be reached.

With a view to establishing a standard acupuncture nomenclature in the Western Pacific Region, which contains the majority of acupuncturists in the world, the World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific organized a Working Group on the Standardization of Acupuncture Nomenclature, which met in Manila from 14 to 20 December 1982. This Working Group, after careful consideration, proposed that the standard nomenclature should consist of three essential elements, namely, an alphameric code, the Chinese phonetic alphabet (Pinyin) name and the Han characters of the meridian and the acupuncture point.

The alphameric code would facilitate international exchange but lacks meaning from a therapeutic point of view and can lead to ambiguity, as exemplified by the meridian code of H, which can stand for both heart and liver (hepar), depending on the different sources. Nonetheless, the Working Group, noting that international exchange in acupuncture, at least in the Western Pacific Region, is mainly carried on through the medium of the English language, recommended that the alphameric code should be derived from the English language translation of the meridian names.

The (Chinese) Han character is widely used in oriental medicine in China, Japan, Korea, Singapore and Hong Kong, and gives the meridian and the acupuncture point name a meaning of therapeutic value which often defies translation. It should therefore be an essential element of the standard acupuncture nomenclature.

However, as Han characters are very difficult for non-Han using persons to use, it is important that the meaning be translated into other languages. As the Chinese phonetic alphabet (Pinyin) name of the meridians and acupuncture points would allow such non-Han using people to accurately pronounce the Han character names of meridians and acupuncture points, and as a full explanation would be given for the Pinyin names, thereby making Pinyin meaningful, it should form another essential element of the standard acupuncture nomenclature. Further, the Pinyin name would facilitate the formation of an alphabetic index and thus simplify the study of acupuncture, especially the meaning of the Han character, by non-Han using persons.

The Working Group, after careful consideration, agreed that the English language name of the 14 meridians and their alphabetic codes should be as follows:

1. Lung Meridian	L
2. Large Intestine Meridian	LI
3. Stomach Meridian	S
4. Spleen Meridian	Sp
5. Heart Meridian	H
6. Small Intestine Meridian	SI
7. Bladder Meridian	B
8. Kidney Meridian	K
9. Pericardium Meridian	P
10. Triple Energizer Meridian	TE
11. Gallbladder Meridian	G
12. Liver Meridian	Liv
13. Governor Vessel Meridian	GV
14. Conception Vessel Meridian	CV

In the nomenclature set out below, the alphameric code is shown in the left hand column, the Chinese alphabet (Pinyin) name in the middle, while the original form of the Han character of the acupuncture point is shown in the right hand column, the simplified form of the character being given in parentheses. The Annex lists the equivalent alphabetic codes of meridian names used previously. Although some of the alphabetic codes shown in the Annex have already been discarded, they may still have been used in older documents and books, and these have therefore been included.

Lung Meridian, L.
Shǒutàiyīn Fèijīng xué

手太陰(阴)肺經(經, 经)

L 1	Zhōngfǔ	中府	L 7	Lièquē	列缺
L 2	Yúnmén	雲(云)門(门)	L 8	Jīngqú	經(經, 经)渠
L 3	Tiānfǔ	天府	L 9	Tàiyuān	太淵(渊)
L 4	Xiáobái	俠(侠)白	L 10	Yújì	魚(鱼)際(际)
L 5	Chǐzé	尺澤(沢, 泽)	L 11	Shǎoshāng	少商
L 6	Kǒngzui	孔最			

Large Intestine Meridian, LI.
Shǒuyángmíng Dàcháng- Jīng xué

手陽(阳)明大腸(肠)經(經, 经)

LI 1	Shāngyáng	商陽(阳)	LI 11	Qūchí	曲池
LI 2	Èrjiān	二間(间)	LI 12	Zhōuliáo	肘髎
LI 3	Sānjiān	三間(间)	LI 13	Shǒuwǔlǐ	手五里
LI 4	Hégǔ	合谷	LI 14	Bìnào	臂臑
LI 5	Yángxī	陽(阳)谿(溪)	LI 15	Jiānyú	肩髃
LI 6	Piānlì	偏歷(歷, 历)	LI 16	Jǔgǔ	巨骨(骨)
LI 7	Wēnliú	溫(温)溜	LI 17	Tiāndǐng	天鼎
LI 8	Xīalián	下廉	LI 18	Fútū	扶突
LI 9	Shànglián	上廉	LI 19	Kǒuhéliáo	禾髎
LI 10	Shǒusānlǐ	手三里	LI 20	Yíngxiāng	迎(迎)香

Stomach Meridian, S.
Zúyángmíng Wèijīng xué

足陽(阳)明胃經(經, 经)

S 1	Chéngqì	承泣	S 4	Dìcāng	地倉(仓)
S 2	Sìbái	四白	S 5	Dàiyíng	大迎
S 3	Jùlǐáo	巨髎	S 6	Jiáchē	頰(頰)車(车)

S 7	Xiàguān	下關(關, 关)	S 27	Dàjù	大巨
S 8	Tóuwéi	頭(头)維(维)	S 28	Shuǐdào	水道(道)
S 9	Rényíng	人迎	S 29	Guīlái	歸(帰, 归)來(来)
S 10	Shuǐtū	水突	S 30	Qìchōng	氣(气, 气)衝(冲)
S 11	Qìshè	氣(气, 气)舍(舍)	S 31	Bìguān	髀(髀)關(關, 关)
S 12	Quēpén	缺盆	S 32	Fútù	伏兔(兔)
S 13	Qìhù	氣(气, 气)戶	S 33	Yīnshì	陰(阴)市
S 14	Kūfáng	庫(库)房	S 34	Liángqiū	梁丘
S 15	Wūyì	屋翳	S 35	Dǔbí	犢(犊)鼻
S 16	Yíngchuāng	膺窓(窗)	S 36	Zú sān lǐ	足三里
S 17	Rǔzhōng	乳中	S 37	Shàngjùxū	上巨虛(虛)
S 18	Rǔgēn	乳根	S 38	Tiáokǒu	條(条)口
S 19	Bùróng	不容	S 39	Xiàjùxū	下巨虛(虛)
S 20	Chéngmǎn	承滿(滿, 满)	S 40	Fēnglóng	豐(丰)隆
S 21	Liángmén	梁門(門)	S 41	Jiěxī	解谿(溪)
S 22	Guānmén	關(關, 关)門(門)	S 42	Chōngyáng	衝(冲)陽(阳)
S 23	Tàiyì	太乙	S 43	Xiàngǔ	陷(陷)谷
S 24	Huáròumén	滑(滑)肉門(門)	S 44	Nèitíng	內庭
S 25	Tiānshū	天樞(樞)	S 45	Lìdù	厲(厉)兌(兌)
S 26	Wàilíng	外陵			

Spleen Meridian, Sp.

Zútàiyīn Píjīng xué

足太陰(阴)脾經(經, 经)

Sp 1	Yínbái	隱(隱)白	Sp 12	Chōngmén	衝(冲)門(門)
Sp 2	Dādū	大都	Sp 13	Fǔshè	府舍(舍)
Sp 3	Tàibái	太白	Sp 14	Fùjié	腹結
Sp 4	Gōngsūn	公孫(孙)	Sp 15	Dàhéng	大橫
Sp 5	Shāngqiū	商丘	Sp 16	Fù'ài	腹哀
Sp 6	Sānyīnjiāo	三陰(阴)交	Sp 17	Shídòu	食竇(竇)
Sp 7	Lòugǔ	漏谷	Sp 18	Tiānxi	天谿(溪)
Sp 8	Dìjī	地機(机)	Sp 19	Xiōngxiāng	胸鄉(乡)
Sp 9	Yīnlíngquán	陰(阴)陵泉	Sp 20	Zhōuróng	周榮(榮, 荣)
Sp 10	Xuèhǎi	血海(海)	Sp 21	Dàbāo	大包(包)
Sp 11	Jīmén	箕門(門)			

Heart Meridian, H.

Shǒushàoyīn Xīnjīng xué

手少陰(阴)心經(經, 经)

H 1	Jíquán	極(极)泉	H 6	Yīnxi	陰(阴)郄
H 2	Qīnglíng	青(青)靈(靈, 灵)	H 7	Shénmén	神(神)門(门)
H 3	Shǎohǎi	少海(海)	H 8	Shǎofǔ	少府
H 4	Língdào	靈(靈, 灵)道(道)	H 9	Shǎochōng	少衝(冲)
H 5	Tōnglǐ	通(通)里			

Small Intestine Meridian, SI.

Shǒutàiyáng Xiǎochángjīng xué

手太陽(阳)小腸(肠)經(經, 经)

SI 1	Shǎozé	少澤(沢, 泽)	SI 11	Tiānzōng	天宗
SI 2	Qiángǔ	前谷	SI 12	Bīngfēng	乘風(风)
SI 3	Hòuxī	後(后)谿(溪)	SI 13	Qūyuán	曲垣
SI 4	Wàngǔ	腕骨(骨)	SI 14	Jiǎnwàishū	肩外俞
SI 5	Yángǔ	陽(阳)谷	SI 15	Jiǎnzhōngshū	肩中俞
SI 6	Yǎnglǎo	養(养)老	SI 16	Tiānchuāng	天窗(窗)
SI 7	Zhīzhèng	支正	SI 17	Tiānróng	天容
SI 8	Xiǎohǎi	小海(海)	SI 18	Quánliáo	顛(顛)髎
SI 9	Jiǎnzhen	肩貞(贞)	SI 19	Tīnggōng	聽(聽, 听)宮(宫)
SI 10	Nàoshū	臑俞			

Bladder Meridian, B.

Zútàiyáng pángguāngjīng xué

足太陽(阳)膀胱經(經, 经)

B 1	Jīngmíng	睛(睛)明	B 8	Luòquè	絡(络)郄(却)
B 2	Cuānzhú(Zǎnzhú)	攢(攢)竹	B 9	Yùzhěn	玉枕
B 3	Méichōng	眉衝(冲)	B 10	Tiānzhù	天柱
B 4	Qūchā(Qūchāi)	曲差	B 11	Dàzhù	大杼
B 5	Wǔchù	五處(処, 处)	B 12	Fēngmén	風(风)門(门)
B 6	Chéngguāng	承光	B 13	Fèishū	肺俞
B 7	Tōngtiān	通(通)天	B 14	Juēyīnshū	厥陰(阴)俞

B 15	Xīnshū	心俞	B 42	Pòhù	魄戶
B 16	Dūshū	督俞	B 43	Gāohuāng	膏肓
B 17	Gēshū	膈俞	B 44	Shéntáng	神(神)堂
B 18	Gānshū	肝俞	B 45	Yìxì	譏(譏)譎(譎)
B 19	Dǎnshū	膽(胆)俞	B 46	Géguān	膈關(關, 关)
B 20	Píshū	脾俞	B 47	Húnmén	魂門(門)
B 21	Wèishū	胃俞	B 48	Yánggāng	陽(陽)綱(綱)
B 22	Sānjiāoshū	三焦俞	B 49	Yìshè	意舍(舍)
B 23	Shènshū	腎(腎)俞	B 50	Wèicāng	胃倉(倉)
B 24	Qìhǎishū	氣(氣, 气)海(海)俞	B 51	Huāngmén	盲門(門)
B 25	Dàchángshū	大腸(腸)俞	B 52	Zhìshì	志室
B 26	Guānyuánshū	關(關, 关)元俞	B 53	Bāohuāng	胞(胞)盲
B 27	Xiǎochángshū	小腸(腸)俞	B 54	Zhìbiān	秩邊(邊)
B 28	Pángguāngshū	膀胱俞	B 55	Héyáng	合陽(陽)
B 29	Zhōnglǚshū	中膂俞	B 56	Chéngjīn	承筋
B 30	Báihuánshū	白環(環)俞	B 57	Chéngshān	承山
B 31	Shàngliáo	上膠(膠)	B 58	Fēiyáng	飛(飛)揚(揚)
B 32	Cìliáo	次膠(膠)	B 59	Fùyáng	附陽(陽)
B 33	Zhōngliáo	中膠(膠)	B 60	Kūnlún	崑(崑)崙(崙, 仑)
B 34	Xiàliáo	下膠(膠)	B 61	Pūcān(Pūshēn)	僕(仆)參(參)
B 35	Huīyáng	會(會)陽(陽)	B 62	Shēnmài	申脈(脈)
B 36	Chéngfú	承扶	B 63	Jīnmén	金門(門)
B 37	Yīnmén	殷門(門)	B 64	Jīngǔ	京骨(骨)
B 38	Fúxī	浮郤	B 65	Shùgǔ	束骨(骨)
B 39	Wēiyáng	委陽(陽)	B 66	Zútōnggǔ	足通(通)谷
B 40	Wēizhōng	委中	B 67	Zhīyīn	至陰(陰)
B 41	Fùfēn	附分			

Kidney Meridian, K.

Zúshāoyīn Shènjīng xué

足少陰(陰)腎(腎)經(經, 经)

K 1	Yǒngquán	湧(涌)泉	K 8	Jiāoxiàn	交信
K 2	Rángxǔ	然谷	K 9	Zhūbin	築(築)賓(賓)
K 3	Tàixī	太谿(溪)	K 10	Yīngǔ	陰(陰)谷
K 4	Dàzhōng	大鍾(鐘)	K 11	Hénggǔ	橫骨(骨)
K 5	Shuǐquán	水泉	K 12	Dàhè	大赫
K 6	Zhàohǎi	照海(海)	K 13	Qìxué	氣(氣, 气)穴
K 7	Fùliú	復(復)溜	K 14	Sīmǎn	四滿(滿, 満)

K 15	Zhōngzhù	中注	K 22	Bùláng	步廊
K 16	Huāngshū	盲俞	K 23	Shénfēng	神(神)封
K 17	Shānqū	商曲	K 24	Língxū	靈(靈, 灵)墟
K 18	Shígūān	石關(關, 关)	K 25	Shéncáng	神(神)藏(藏)
K 19	Yīndū	陰(阴)都	K 26	Yùzhōng	彖中
K 20	Fùtōnggǔ	腹通(通)谷	K 27	Shǔfǔ	俞府
K 21	Yōumén	幽門(门)			

Pericardium Meridian, P.

Shǒujuéyīn Xīnbāojīng xué

手厥陰(阴)心包經(經, 经)

P 1	Tiānchí	天池	P 6	Nèiguān	內關(關, 关)
P 2	Tiānquǎn	天泉	P 7	Dǎnlíng	大陵
P 3	Qūshē	曲澤(沢, 泽)	P 8	Láogōng	勞(劳, 劳)宮(官)
P 4	Ximén	郄門(门)	P 9	Zhōngchōng	中衝(冲)
P 5	Jiānshǐ	間(间)使			

Triple Energizer Meridian, TE.

Shǒushàoyáng Sānjiāojīng xué

手少陽(阳)三焦經(經, 经)

TE 1	Guānchōng	關(關, 关)衝(冲)	TE 13	Nàohuì	臑會(会)
TE 2	Yèmén	液門(门)	TE 14	Jiānliáo	肩髃
TE 3	Zhōngzhǔ	中渚(渚)	TE 15	Tiānliáo	天髃
TE 4	Yángchí	陽(阳)池	TE 16	Tiānyóu	天膷
TE 5	Wàiguān	外關(關, 关)	TE 17	Yìfēng	翳風(风)
TE 6	Zhīgōu	支溝(沟)	TE 18	Chīmài(Qīmài)	瘻脈(脉)
TE 7	Huìzōng	會(会)宗	TE 19	Lúxì	顛(颠)息
TE 8	Sānyángluò	三陽(阳)絡(络)	TE 20	Jiǎosūn	角孫(孙)
TE 9	Sìdú	四瀆(渎)	TE 21	Ērmén	耳門(门)
TE 10	Tiānjǐng	天井	TE 22	Ērhéliáo	和髎
TE 11	Qīnglěngyuān	清(清)冷(令)淵(渊)	TE 23	Sìzhúkōng	絲(丝)竹空
TE 12	Xiāoluò	消灑(洒)			

Gallbladder Meridian, G.

Zúshàoyáng Dǎnjīng xué

足少陽(阳)胆經(經, 经)

G 1	Tóngziliáo	瞳子慄	G 23	Zhējīn	輒(輓)筋
G 2	Tīnghuì	聽(聽, 听)會(会)	G 24	Rìyuè	日月
G 3	Shàngguān	上關(關, 关)	G 25	Jīngmén	京門(门)
G 4	Hànyǎn	頷(頷)厭(厌)	G 26	Dàimài	帶(带, 带)脈(脉)
G 5	Xuánlú	懸(懸)顛(顛)	G 27	Wǔshū	五樞(樞)
G 6	Xuánlí	懸(懸)釐(厘)	G 28	Wéidào	維(维)道(道)
G 7	Qūbìn	曲髀(髀)	G 29	Jūliáo	居髀(髀)
G 8	Shuàigǔ	率谷	G 30	Huántiào	環(环)跳
G 9	Tiānchōng	天衝(冲)	G 31	Fēngshì	風(风)市
G 10	Fúhái	浮白	G 32	Zhōngdú	中瀆(瀆)
G 11	Tóuqiàoyīn	頭(头)竅(窍)陰(阴)	G 33	Xiyángguān	足(膝)陽(阳)關(關, 关)
G 12	Wángǔ	完骨(骨)	G 34	Yánglíngquán	陽(阳)陵泉
G 13	Běnnshén	本神(神)	G 35	Yángjiāo	陽(阳)交
G 14	Yángbái	陽(阳)白	G 36	Wàiqiū	外丘(邱)
G 15	Tóulínqì	頭(头)臨(臨)泣	G 37	Guāngmíng	光明
G 16	Mùchuāng	目窓(窗)	G 38	Yángfǔ	陽(阳)輔(輔)
G 17	Zhèngyíng	正營(营, 营)	G 39	Xuánzhōng	懸(懸)鍾(钟)
G 18	Chénglíng	承靈(靈, 灵)	G 40	Qǐuxū	丘(丘)墟(墟)
G 19	Nǎokōng	腦(腦, 脑)空	G 41	Zúlínqì	足臨(臨)泣
G 20	Fēngchí	風(风)池	G 42	Dìwúhuì	地五會(会)
G 21	Jiǎnjīng	肩井	G 43	Xiǎxī	俠(俠)谿(溪)
G 22	Yuányè	淵(淵)腋	G 44	Zúqiàoyīn	足竅(窍)陰(阴)

Liver Meridian, Liv.

Zújuéyīn Gānjīng xué

足厥陰(阴)肝經(經, 经)

Liv 1	Dàdūn	大敦	Liv 8	Qūquán	曲泉
Liv 2	Xíngjiān	行間(间)	Liv 9	Yīnbāo	陰(阴)包(包)
Liv 3	Tàichōng	太衝(冲)	Liv 10	Zúwǔlǐ	足五里
Liv 4	Zhōngfēng	中封	Liv 11	Yīnlián	陰(阴)廉
Liv 5	Lígōu	蠡溝(沟)	Liv 12	Jímài	急脈(脉)
Liv 6	Zhōngdū	中都	Liv 13	Zhāngmén	章門(门)
Liv 7	Xiguān	膝關(關, 关)	Liv 14	Qīmén	期門(门)

Governor Vessel Meridian, GV.

Dūmài xué

督脈(脉)經(經, 经)

GV 1	Chángqiáng	長(长)強	GV 15	Yǎmén	瘖(哑)門(门)
GV 2	Yāoshū	腰俞	GV 16	Fēngfǔ	風(风)府
GV 3	Yāoyángguān	腰陽(阳)關(関, 关)	GV 17	Nǎohù	腦(脑, 脑)戶
GV 4	Mìngmén	命門(门)	GV 18	Qiángjiān	強間(间)
GV 5	Xuánshū	懸(悬)樞(枢)	GV 19	Hòudǐng	後(后)頂(顶)
GV 6	Jìzhōng	脊中	GV 20	Bǎihuì	百會(会)
GV 7	Zhōngshù	中樞(枢)	GV 21	Qiándǐng	前頂(顶)
GV 8	Jīnsuō	筋縮(缩)	GV 22	Xīnhuì	顛(凶)會(会)
GV 9	Zhìyáng	至陽(阳)	GV 23	Shàngxīng	上星
GV 10	Língtái	靈(靈, 灵)臺(台)	GV 24	Shéntíng	神(神)庭
GV 11	Shéndào	神(神)道(道)	GV 25	Sùliáo	素膠
GV 12	Shēnzhū	身柱	GV 26	Shuǐgōu	水溝(沟)
GV 13	Táodào	陶道(道)	GV 27	Duǎnduān	兌端
GV 14	Dàzhū	大椎	GV 28	Yínjiāo	顛(顛)交

Conception Vessel Meridian, CV.

Rénmài xué

任脈(脉)經(經, 经)

CV 1	Huìyīn	會(会)陰(阴)	CV 14	Jùquē	巨闕(阙)
CV 2	Qūgǔ	曲骨(骨)	CV 15	Jiūwěi	鳩(鳩)尾
CV 3	Zhōngjí	中極	CV 16	Zhōngtíng	中庭
CV 4	Guānyuán	關(関, 关)元	CV 17	Tánzhōng	膻中
CV 5	Shímén	石門(门)		(Shāozhōng)	
CV 6	Qìhǎi	氣(气, 气)海(海)	CV 18	Yùtáng	玉堂
CV 7	Yīnjiāo	陰(阴)交	CV 19	Zǐgōng	紫宮(宫)
CV 8	Shénquē	神(神)闕(阙)	CV 20	Huāgāi	華(华)蓋(盖)
CV 9	Shuǐfēn	水分	CV 21	Xuánjī	璇璣(玑)
CV 10	Xiàwǎn	下腕	CV 22	Tiāntū	天突
CV 11	Jiànli	建里	CV 23	Liánquán	廉泉
CV 12	Zhōngwǎn	中腕	CV 24	Chéngjiāng	承漿(浆)
CV 13	Shàngwǎn	上腕			

LIST OF EQUIVALENT ALPHABETIC CODES OF MERIDIAN NAMES

Meridian	Standard code*	Other alphabetic codes used ⁺
1. Lung Meridian	L	I F LU Lu P
2. large Intestine Meridian	LI	II CO Co Dch DI Di GI IC IG Li
3. Stomach Meridian	S	III E Est M Ma ST St V W
4. Spleen Meridian	Sp	IV B BP LP MP P RP RT Rt SP
5. Heart Meridian	H	V C HE He HT Ht X
6. Small Intestine Meridian	SI	VI Dii ID IG IT Si Xch
7. Bladder Meridian	B	VII BL B1 PG UB V VU
8. Kidney Meridian	K	VIII KI Ki N NI Ni R RN Rn Sh
9. Pericardium Meridian	P	IX CS CX ECs EH HC Hc KS MC MdH PC Pe XB
10. Triple Energizer Meridian	TE	X DE T TB TH TR TW SC SJ 3E 3H
11. Gallbladder Meridian	G	XI D GB Go VB VF
12. Liver Meridian	Liv	XII F G H LE Le LIV LV Lv
13. Governor Vessel Meridian	GV	XIII DM DU Du GG Go Gv LG Lg T TM VG Vg
14. Conception Vessel Meridian	CV	XIV Co Cv J JM KG Kg REN Ren RM VC Vc

*This is part of the alphameric code element of the standard acupuncture nomenclature proposed by the WHO Regional Working Group on the Standardization of Acupuncture Nomenclature.

⁺Some of the alphabetic codes shown here have already been discarded but may still have been used in older documents. They have therefore been included in this list.

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