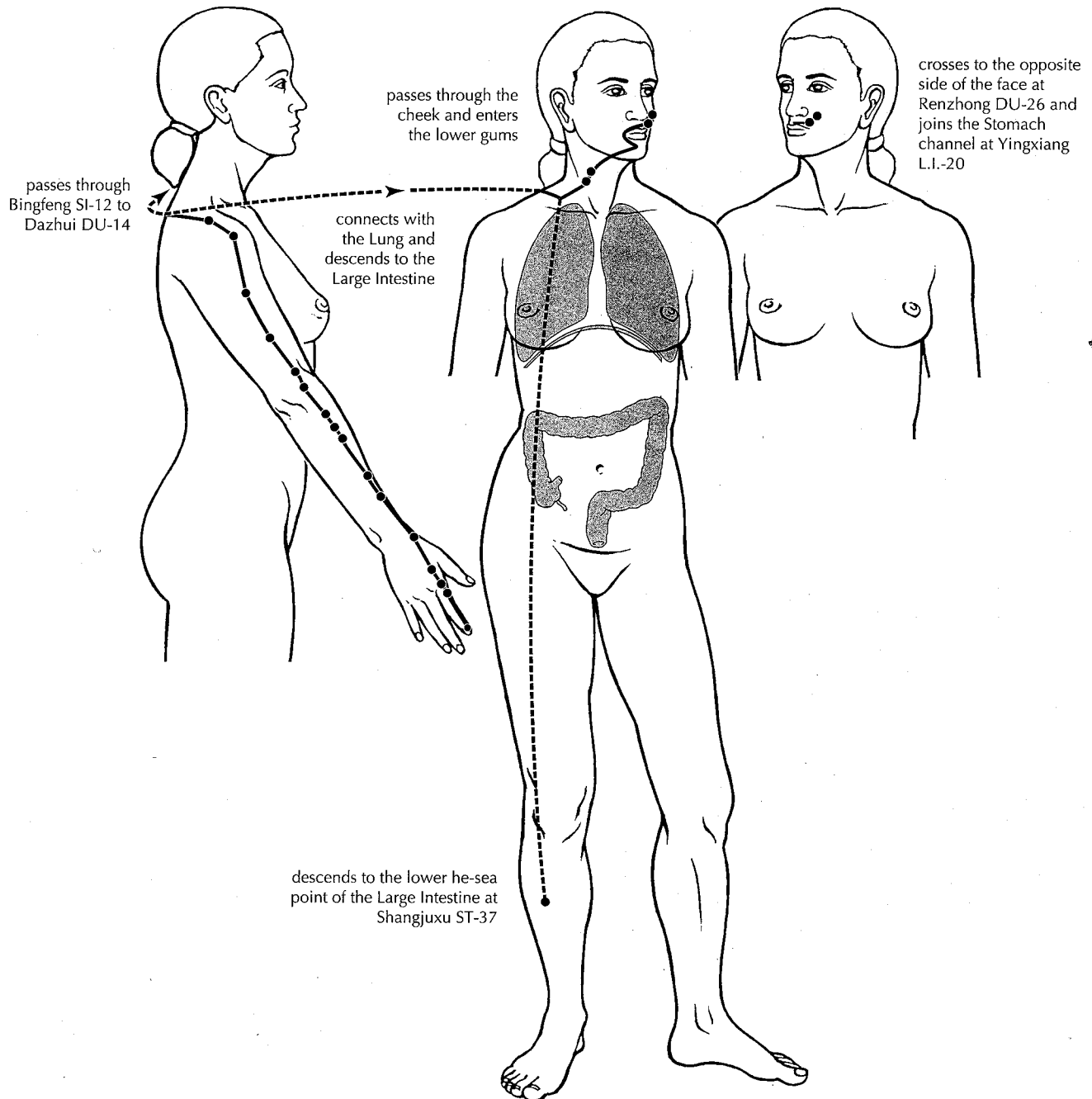


THE LARGE INTESTINE CHANNEL OF HAND YANGMING



The Large Intestine primary channel

THE LARGE INTESTINE PRIMARY CHANNEL

- begins at the radial side of the tip of the index finger,
- runs proximally along the radial side of the index finger and passes through the interspace between the first and second metacarpal bones at Hegu L.I.-4,
- reaches the depression between the tendons of extensor pollicis longus and brevis (anatomical snuff-box) where Yangxi L.I.-5 is situated,
- continues along the lateral aspect of the forearm to the lateral aspect of the elbow at Quchi L.I.-11,
- rises along the lateral aspect of the upper arm to the shoulder joint at Jianyu L.I.-15,
- crosses behind the shoulder to the depression between the scapular spine and the lateral extremity of the clavicle (Jugu L.I.-16),
- travels in a medial direction, passing through Bingfeng SI-12 (in the centre of the suprascapular fossa) to Dazhui DU-14 (just below the spinous process of the vertebra of C7) where it meets with the other five yang channels of the hand and foot,
- from Dazhui DU-14 it enters the supraclavicular fossa in the region of Quepen ST-12 and connects with the Lung before descending through the diaphragm to join with the Large Intestine,
- another branch ascends from the supraclavicular fossa along the lateral aspect of the neck, passes through the cheek, and enters the lower gums,
- from the gums the channel passes through Dicang ST-4, curves around the upper lip and crosses to the opposite side of the body at Renzhong DU-26, at the philtrum,
- from Renzhong DU-26, the left channel travels to the right and the right channel travels to the left to terminate either side of the nose at Yingxiang L.I.-20,
- at Yingxiang L.I.-20 the Large Intestine channel joins with the Stomach channel.
- According to the *Spiritual Pivot*¹ a branch of the Large Intestine primary channel descends to Shangjuxu ST-37.

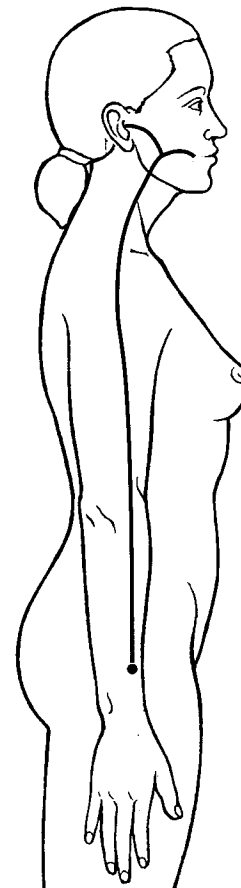
The Large Intestine primary channel connects with the following zangfu: Large Intestine, Lung.

The Large Intestine primary channel meets with other channels at the following points: Dicang ST-4, Quepen ST-12, Bingfeng SI-12, Dazhui DU-14, Renzhong DU-26, Chengjiang REN-24. Note that although Xuanlu GB-5, Xuanli GB-6 and Yangbai GB-14 are classically listed as meeting points with the Large Intestine channel, illustrations of the channel do not normally show these connections.

Note: i. According to descriptions of the Lung primary channel pathway, a branch of the channel runs from Lieque LU-7 to Shangyang L.I.-1. This latter point however is not classified as a meeting point of the Large Intestine and Lung channels. ii. Chengjiang REN-24 is classified as a meeting point of the Conception vessel with the Large Intestine channel. This connection is not conventionally mentioned however, in descriptions of the pathway of the Large Intestine primary channel.

THE LARGE INTESTINE LUO-CONNECTING CHANNEL

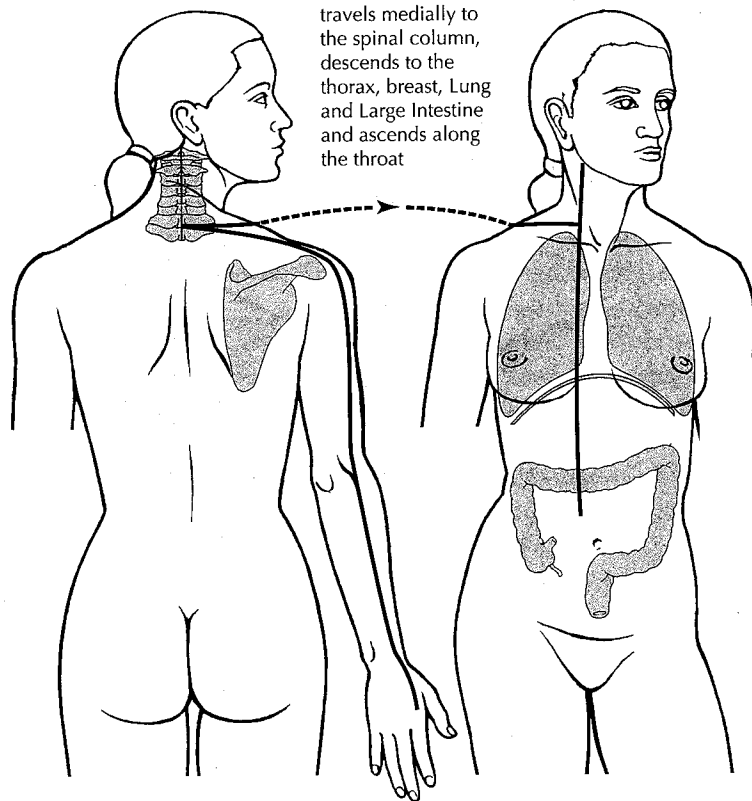
- begins at Pianli L.I.-6,
- joins with its interiorly-exteriorly associated Lung channel three cun above the wrist,
- ascends the arm through Jianyu L.I.-15 to the jaw and cheek, where it divides, one branch connecting with the teeth, the other entering the ear to join the 'zong mai' (where the channels of the Large Intestine, Stomach, Small Intestine, Gall Bladder and Sanjiao gather and collect at the ear).



divides on the cheek, one branch entering the ear and the other branch connecting with the teeth

separates from the primary channel at Pianli L.I.-6 and joins the Lung channel

The Large Intestine luo-connecting channel



The Large Intestine Divergent channel

THE LARGE INTESTINE DIVERGENT CHANNEL

- separates from the Large Intestine primary channel on the hand,
- ascends the arm to the shoulder at Jianyu L.I.-15,
- travels medially to the spinal column,
- crosses to the supraclavicular fossa and descends to the thorax, breast, Lung and Large Intestine,
- a branch ascends from the supraclavicular fossa along the throat and unites with the Large Intestine primary channel.

LARGE INTESTINE

HAND	DEADMAN	CAM
Large Intestine 1	On the dorsal aspect of the index finger at the junction of lines drawn along the radial border of the nail and the base of the nail approximately 0.1 cun from the corner of the nail.	<i>On the radial side of the index finger, about 0.1 cun posterior to the corner of the nail.</i>
Large Intestine 2	On the radial border of the index finger, in a depression just distal to the metacarpo-phalangeal joint (Index finger relaxed in slightly flexed position).	<i>In the depression of the radial side of the index finger, distal to the 2nd metacarpal-phalangeal joint. The point is located with the finger slightly flexed.</i>
Large Intestine 3	On the radial side of the index finger, in the substantial depression proximal to the head of the second metacarpal bone (Hand made into a loose fist)	<i>When a loose fist is made, the point is on the radial side of the index finger, in a depression proximal to the head of the second metacarpal bone.</i>
Large Intestine 4	On the dorsum of the hand, between the first and second metacarpal bones, at the midpoint of the second metacarpal bone and close to its radial border	<i>On the dorsum of the hand, between the 1st and 2nd metacarpal bones, approximately in the middle of the 2nd metacarpal bone on the radial side.</i>

WRIST

Large Intestine 5	On the radial side of the wrist, in the centre of the hollow formed by the tendons of extensor pollicis longus and brevis (anatomical snuffbox).	<i>On the radial side of the wrist. When the thumb is tilted upward, it is in the depression between the tendons of m. extensor pollicis longus and brevis.</i>
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FOREARM

Large Intestine 6	3 cun proximal to LI 5 on the line connecting LI 5 with LI 11	<i>With the elbow flexed and the radial side of arm upward, the point is on the line joining LI 5 and LI 11, 3 cun above the crease of the wrist.</i>
Large Intestine 7	5 cun proximal to LI 5 on the line connecting LI 5 with LI 11.	<i>With the elbow flexed and the radial side of arm upward, the point is on the line connecting LI 5 and LI 11, 5 cun above the crease of the wrist.</i>
Large Intestine 8	On the radial side of the forearm, 4 cun distal to LI 11, on the line connecting LI 11 with LI 5.	<i>On the line joining LI 5 and LI 11, 4 cun below the cubital crease.</i>

	DEADMAN	CAM
Large Intestine 9	On the radial side of the forearm, 3 cun distal to LI 11, on the line connecting LI 11 with LI 5.	<i>On the line joining LI 5 and LI 11, 3 cun below the cubital crease.</i>
Large Intestine 10	On the radial side of the forearm, 2 cun distal to LI 11, on the line connecting LI 11 with LI 5.	<i>On the line joining LI 5 and LI 11, 2 cun below the cubital crease.</i>

ELBOW

Large Intestine 11	At the elbow, midway between LU 5 and the lateral epicondyle of the humerus, at the lateral end of the transverse cubital crease.	<i>When the elbow is flexed, the point is in the depression at the lateral end of the transverse cubital crease, midway between LU 5 and the lateral epicondyle of the humerus.</i>
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UPPER ARM

Large Intestine 12	When the elbow is flexed, this point is located in the depression 1 cun proximal to and 1 cun lateral to LI 11. (Flex elbow)	<i>When the elbow is flexed, the point is on the lateral side of the upper arm, 1 cun above LI 11, on the border of the humerus.</i>
Large Intestine 13	On the lateral side of the upper arm, 3 cun proximal to LI 11 on the line connecting LI 11 with LI 15.	<i>On the lateral side of the upper arm, on the line connecting LI 11 and LI 15, 3 cun above LI 11.</i>
Large Intestine 14	On the lateral side of the upper arm, in the visible and tender depression formed between the distal insertion of the deltoid muscle and the brachialis muscle, approximately three fifths of the distance along the line drawn between LI 11 and LI 15. (7 cun above LI 11)	<i>On the lateral side of the upper arm, on the line joining LI 11 and LI 15, 7 cun above LI 11, at the insertion of m. deltoideus.</i>

SHOULDER

Large Intestine 15	In the depression which lies anterior and inferior to the acromion, at the origin of the deltoid muscle. (Note: SJ 14 is located in the depression which lies posterior and inferior to the acromion).	<i>Antero-inferior to the acromion, on the upper portion of m. deltoideus. When the arm is in full abduction, the point is in the depression appearing at the anterior border of the acromioclavicular joint.</i>
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	DEADMAN	CAM
Large Intestine 16	On the upper aspect of the shoulder, in the depression medial to the acromion process and between the lateral extremity of the clavicle and the scapular spine.	<i>In the upper aspect of the shoulder, in the depression between the acromial extremity of the clavicle and the scapular spine.</i>

NECK

Large Intestine 17	On the lateral side of the neck, 1 cun inferior to LI 18, on the posterior border of the sternocleidomastoid muscle.	<i>On the lateral side of the neck, at the posterior border of sternocleidomastoid muscle, beside the laryngeal protuberance, at the midpoint of the line connecting LI 18 and ST 12.</i>
Large Intestine 18	On the lateral side of the neck, level with the tip of the laryngeal prominence, between the sternal and clavicular heads of the sternocleidomastoid muscle.	<i>On the lateral side of the neck, level with the tip of Adam's apple, between the sternal head and clavicular head of m. sternocleidomastoideus.</i>

FACE

Large Intestine 19	Below the lateral margin of the nostril, 0.5 cun lateral to DU 26. (DU 26 is above the upper lip on the midline, at the junction of the upper third and lower two thirds of the philtrum). (opposite side)	<i>Right below the lateral margin of the nostril, level with GV 26 (DU 26).</i>
Large Intestine 20	In the naso-labial groove, at the level of the midpoint of the lateral border of the ala nasi. (opposite side)	<i>In the nasolabial groove, at the level of the midpoint of the lateral border of ala nasi.</i>