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NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

GB/T 21709.12-2009

Standardized manipulations of acupuncture and moxibustion - Part 12: Fire needling

针灸技术操作规范 第12部分：火针

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Table of Contents

Foreword

GB/T 21709 "acupuncture practices" is divided into 21 parts.

--- Part 1. moxibustion;

--- Part 2. scalp;

--- Part 3. Ear;

--- Part 4. Needle;

--- Part 5. Cupping;

--- Part 6. Point Injection;

--- Part 7. cutaneous needle;

--- Part 8. intradermal needle;

--- Part 9. Point Application;

--- Part 10. catgut embedding;

--- Part 11. EA;

--- Part 12. Fire needle;

--- Part 13. Mount needle;

1 Scope

China's national standardised manipulation for fire needling. It is Part 12 of GB/T 21709 and specifies the terms and definitions, the instruments, the operating procedure, the indications, the contraindications and the precautions for the fire needling technique. Fire

needling is the oldest of the modified acupuncture methods and among the most hazardous: a needle of heat-resistant material is heated in a flame until red and inserted into the point, then withdrawn immediately. What distinguishes it from ordinary acupuncture is not the point selection but the thermal injury deliberately produced at the site, and the technique is used for conditions in which that is the intended effect. The whole document is written around the fact that the margin between technique and injury is narrow and depends entirely on the operator. The needle must be brought to the correct degree of heat - too cool and it does not penetrate cleanly and drags the tissue, too hot and the damage exceeds what was intended. It must be inserted and withdrawn with a speed measured in fractions of a second, to a depth chosen for the site, and the point must be one where that depth is safe. So the standard fixes the needle material and gauge and how it is heated, the preparation and disinfection of the site, the insertion depth and dwell for different applications, the aftercare of the wound, and the contraindications, which include the sites, conditions and patients for which the method must not be used. Standardising a traditional technique in this way is what allows it to be taught uniformly, practised within defined limits and taken seriously outside its own tradition. Issued on 6 February 2009 and in force since 1 August 2009.

GB/T 21709 in the provisions of this part of the fire and the fire acupuncture needle operating terms and definitions, requirements and procedures, and precautions Taboo. This section applies to the technical operation of the fire needling.

2 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply

GB/T 21709 in this section.

2.1 Withstand high temperatures and with no harm to the human body as a metal material used for the red-hot needle.

2.2 Burning fire needle body, according to a certain method of acupuncture needling quickly penetrate the body selected site.

3.1.1 Needle selection

3.1.1.1 fire needle needle selection Round tip should benefit, no barbs; the needle should be smooth, no rust; the needle shaft and the needle wound should be firm, not loose. Fire needle structure, material, size See Appendix A.

3.1.1.2 firing pin tool selection Lit alcohol lamp for heating the needle body; or other secure way heated needle.

3.1.2 site selection According to indications of the condition can be selected acupoints, blood contact, body surface lesion or lesions around the other parts, and are marked on the

selected puncture site, In order to ensure the accuracy of acupuncture. Fire acupuncture indications, see Appendix B.

3.1.3 Select position According to the disease and the puncture site, choose comfort and safety of the patient, the doctor easy to position operations.

3.1.4 Environmental Requirements Treatment should be clean environment, away from combustibles, shelter and attention.

3.1.5 Disinfection

3.1.5.1 doctor disinfection Doctor hands should be cleaned with soap and water clean, and then 75% ethanol wipe.

3.1.5.2 puncture site disinfection Available 75% ethanol or 0.5% to 1% povidone-iodine disinfection tampons at the puncture site.

3.1.5.3 Fire needle disinfection Alcohol lamp lit, red-hot from the continuous movement of needles along the needle body to the tip of the needle Shi preoperative disinfection.

3.2 Method treatments

3.2.1 heated needle Alcohol lamp red-hot needle tip and body, according to the depth of needling, decided to red-hot needle length.