

ICS 11.020
CCS C 05



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 21709.8-2008

**Standardized manipulations of acupuncture and moxibustion -
Part 8: Intradermal needling**

针灸技术操作规范 第8部分：皮内针

Issued on: April 23, 2008

Implemented on: July 1, 2008

**Issued by: General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and
Quarantine;
Standardization Administration of the PRC**

Table of Contents

- 1 Scope
- 2 Terms and definitions
- 3 Procedure and Requirements
 - 3.1 Preoperative preparation facilities
 - 3.1.5 Disinfection
 - 3.2 Method treatments
 - 3.2.1 Needle

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. acupoint application;
- Part 10. catgut embedding;
- Part 11. EA;
- Part 12. Fire needle;
- Part 13. Mount needle; ?

1 Scope

China's national standardised manipulation for intradermal needling. It is Part 8 of GB/T 21709 and specifies the terms and definitions, the procedures and requirements, the precautions and the contraindications. The intradermal needle is a very small needle - the

grain-shaped type laid flat along the skin, or the thumbtack type pressed in perpendicular - which is inserted shallowly into the dermis and left in place, held by a small adhesive patch, for hours or days. That is what distinguishes the technique: the stimulus is continuous rather than delivered in a session, and the patient carries it away and presses on it periodically, which extends the effect between treatments. It is used where a sustained low-level stimulus is wanted, and in ear acupuncture as the standard means of retention. Leaving a needle in a person for days changes what has to be controlled, and the standard is built around that. Infection is the first concern, since the needle is a permanent breach of the skin for the whole retention period and the site may be washed, sweated on and rubbed by clothing; so the disinfection, the dressing and the instruction to the patient are specified, along with the sites that must not be used because they are subject to friction or contamination. The retention time is limited and is shortened in hot weather, when sweating both loosens the dressing and raises the infection risk. And the standard covers the insertion depth and angle, which must keep the needle within the dermis, the fixing, what the patient is told to do and to watch for, the removal, and the handling of a needle that has migrated or that the site has reacted to. Issued on 23 April 2008 and in force since 1 July 2008.

This section GB/T 21709 specifies the terms and definitions intradermal needle, the procedure and requirements, precautions and contraindications. This section applies to intradermal needle technical operations.

2 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply

GB/T 21709 in this section.

2.1 For intradermal needle buried.

2.2 Pintail oval granular intradermal needle, also known as grain type intradermal needle.

2.3 Pintail annular body and perpendicular to the needle intradermal needle, also known as a pin-type intradermal needle.

3.1 Preoperative preparation facilities

3.1.1 Needle selection Choose different diseases and the operation according to the corresponding parts of the intradermal needle.

3.1.2 site selection Should choose easy-to-fixed and without prejudice to the activities of acupoints.

3.1.3 Select position Select the appropriate patient comfort, ease of doctors who treat orthostatic operation.

3.1.4 Environmental Requirements It should pay attention to environmental hygiene, to avoid contamination.

3.1.5 Disinfection

3.1.5.1 needle disinfection Should choose a high-pressure steam sterilization. Appropriate use of disposable intradermal needle.

3.1.5.2 parts disinfection Suitably 75% ethanol or 1% to 2% povidone-iodine in the application of surgical site disinfection.

3.1.5.3 doctor disinfection Doctor hands should be washed with soapy water, then 75% alcohol cotton ball wipe.

3.2.1 Needle

3.2.1.1 granular intradermal needle Acupoints in one hand and the skin relaxation to both sides, and the other hand holding forceps needle piercing the flat tail acupoints skin.