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

GB/Z 40893.3-2021

**Specification for operation technologies of traditional Chinese
medicine - Pediatrics - Part 3:Acupuncture and moxibustion**

中医技术操作规范 儿科 第3部分：小儿针灸疗法

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Foreword

This document is in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Guidelines for Standardization Work Part

1. Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents" Drafting. This document is the third part of GB /Z 40893 "Technical Practice of Traditional Chinese Medicine Pediatrics". GB /Z 40893 has released the following part.

1. Internal medicine and administration methods for children;
2. Commonly used external therapy in children;
3. Pediatric acupuncture and moxibustion therapy;

4. Pediatric massage therapy;

5. Pediatric cupping therapy;

6. Children's lighting method. Please note that some of the contents of this document may involve patents. The issuing agency of this document is not responsible for identifying patents. This document was proposed by the State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine. This document is under the jurisdiction of the National Standardization Technical Committee of Traditional Chinese Medicine (SAC/TC478). Drafting organizations of this document. Nanjing University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Chinese Society of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Yancheng Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine. The main drafters of this document. Zhao Xia, Wang Shouchuan, Chen Zhengguang, Dai Qigang, Xu Shan, Wang Mingming, Li Jiangquan, Han Xinmin, Su Xiangfei, Xu Ling, Ni Guangxia, Yang Jiang, Huang Zhengguang, Shen Guangsheng, Wang Lei, You Yunnan.

The technical operation of TCM pediatrics covers a lot of content. In order to meet the urgent clinical needs, it is also the need for the modernization and internationalization of TCM pediatrics. To guide clinical practice with standardization and standardization, after multiple rounds of demonstration and research, select the treatment and operation techniques that have the characteristics of traditional Chinese medicine and commonly used in pediatrics. According to the form and characteristics of technical operation, it is divided into 6 parts. GB /Z 40893 "Traditional Chinese Medicine Technical Code of Practice for Pediatrics" involves Chinese medicine children The technical methods commonly used in clinical medicine mainly include the following 6 parts.

1. Internal medicine and administration methods for children;

2. Commonly used external therapy in children;

3. Pediatric acupuncture and moxibustion therapy;

4. Pediatric massage therapy;

5. Pediatric cupping therapy;

1 Scope

GB/Z 40893.3-2021 is the Chinese national standard on specification for operation technologies of traditional chinese medicine - pediatrics - part 3: acupuncture and moxibustion, in the field of health care technology. The /Z suffix marks it as a guiding technical document: it does not prescribe requirements that can be certified against, but sets out the technique, the method or the state of the art that the standards bodies recommend following. It was issued on 26 November 2021 by the State Administration for Market Regulation; Standardization Administration of China. As a guiding technical document it carries no separate date of entry into force: it applies from publication. Classification: ICS 11.020, CCS C04. This page is published from the official record of the

standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

This document specifies the operation steps and requirements of pediatric acupuncture method, pediatric three-sided needle therapy, pricking four stitch therapy, and pediatric moxibustion, and gives Precautions and taboos. This document is suitable for the operation of pediatric centripetal acupuncture, pediatric three-sided needle therapy, pricking four stitch therapy, and pediatric moxibustion.

2 Normative references

The content of the following documents constitutes an indispensable clause of this document through normative references in the text. Among them, dated quotations Only the version corresponding to the date is applicable to this document; for undated reference documents, the latest version (including all amendments) is applicable to This document.

GB/T 12346 Names and Locations of Acupoints

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 Filiformneedlingforchildren Penetrate a certain part (acupoints) of the child with a filiform needle, and use various techniques to adjust the yin and yang and prevent and treat diseases.

3.2 Getting qi After the filiform needle is pierced into the acupoints to a certain depth, a certain acupuncture technique is applied to induce the meridian-qi induced by the acupuncture site.

3.3 Acupuncturesyncope The child fainted during acupuncture treatment.

Note. Mild cases manifest as sudden dizziness, pale complexion, nausea and vomiting, sweating, palpitation, cold limbs, drop in blood pressure, etc., severe cases appear mentally coma, fall Symptoms such as nausea, blue lip nails, incontinence of the second stool, profuse sweating, extremity of the limbs, and weak pulse.

3.4 Three-edged needle Made of stainless steel, the needle handle is slightly thicker and cylindrical, the needle body is triangular, the tip is bladed on three sides, and the needle tip is sharp.

Note. There are three types of triangular needles. large, medium and small.

3.5 Three-edgedneedlepricking A method in which a triangular needle is quickly inserted into a specific superficial part of the patient and then the needle is quickly removed.

3.6 Colateral pricking with a three-edged needle A method of puncturing the blood network of a specific part of the patient with a triangular needle to release an appropriate amount of blood.

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