

**LU 11 Shàoshāng**

少商

**011**

Shào : immaturity; shang : one of the five sounds, pertaining to metal.

Shao here means less. The lung pertains to metal in the Five Elements and to the shang sound in the Five Sounds. This is the last point of the lung meridian, where the Qi is less.

A : Lu11 Shao-Shang  
(Young tradesman)  
B1 : L11 Shao Shang  
B2 : P11 Shao-shang

F : 11P Chao-chang  
(Moindre marchand)  
J : I11 Shosho  
K : L11 Sosang  
V : I11 Thiều dương



*Points of Large Intestine Meridian*

*Shǒuyángmíng Dàchángjīng Xué*

手陽（阳）明大腸（肠）經（经，經）穴

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**LI 1 Shāngyáng 商陽 (阳) 012**

Shang : one of the Five Sounds, pertaining to metal; yang : Yang of Yin-Yang.

The large intestine pertains to metal and is ascribed to the shang sound. Yang refers to the Yang meridian.

|          |                                |         |              |
|----------|--------------------------------|---------|--------------|
| A : LI1  | Shang-Yang<br>(Tradesman Yang) | F : 1GI | Chang-iang   |
| B1 : LI1 | Shang Yang                     | J : II1 | Shoyo        |
| B2 : IG1 | Shang-yang                     | K : LI1 | Sang-yang    |
|          |                                | V : II1 | Thufng dufng |

**LI 2 Èrjiān 二間 (间) 013**

Er : two, second; jian : clearance.

Jian here means "point". This is the second point of the large intestine meridian.

|          |                              |         |           |
|----------|------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| A : LI2  | Erh-Chien<br>(Two intervals) | F : 2GI | Ei-tsienn |
| B1 : LI2 | Erh Chien                    | J : II2 | Jikan     |
| B2 : IG2 | Erh chien                    | K : LI2 | Igan      |
|          |                              | V : II2 | Nhi gian  |

**LI 3 Sǎnjiǎn** 三間 (间) **014**

San : three, third; jian : clearance.

Jian here means "point". This is the third point of the large intestine meridian.

|          |                                |         |                                |
|----------|--------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| A : LI3  | San-chien<br>(Three intervals) | F : 3GI | Sann-tsienn<br>(3e intervalle) |
| B1 : LI3 | San Chien                      | J : II3 | Sankan                         |
| B2 : IG3 | San-chien                      | K : LI3 | Samgan                         |
|          |                                | V : II3 | Tam gian                       |

**LI 4 Hégu** 合谷 **015**

He : junction; gu : valley.

This point lies between the 1st and the 2nd metacarpal bones. The location of the point is depressed as a valley.

|          |                               |         |                            |
|----------|-------------------------------|---------|----------------------------|
| A : LI4  | Ho-Ku<br>(Connecting valleys) | F : 4GI | Ro-kou<br>(Fond de vallée) |
| B1 : LI4 | Ho Ku                         | J : II4 | Gokoku                     |
| B2 : IG4 | Ho-ku                         | K : LI4 | Hapkok                     |
|          |                               | V : II4 | Hợp cộc                    |

**LI 5 Yángxi** 陽 (阳) 谿 (溪) **016**

Yang : Yang of Yin-Yang; xi : brook.

Yang refers to the Yang meridian. The local depression is like a brook in the mountains.

|          |                            |         |                       |
|----------|----------------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| A : LI5  | Yang-Hsi<br>(Sunny stream) | F : 5GI | Iang-tsi<br>(Iang-Si) |
| B1 : LI5 | Yang Hsi                   | J : II5 | Yokei                 |
| B2 : IG5 | Yang-ch'i<br>(Yang-hsi)    | K : LI5 | Yang-gye              |
|          |                            | V : II5 | Dương Khê             |

**LI 6 Piānlì** 偏歷 (历, 歷) **017**

Pian : divergence; li : passway.

A collateral of the large intestine meridian separates from here and diverges to the lung meridian.

|          |                                 |         |                                   |
|----------|---------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| A : LI6  | P'ien-Li<br>(Isolated hashness) | F : 6GI | Pienn-li<br>(Succession latérale) |
| B1 : LI6 | P'ien Li                        | J : II6 | Henreki                           |
| B2 : IG6 | P'ien li                        | K : LI6 | P'yŏllyŏk                         |
|          |                                 | V : II6 | Thiên lịch                        |

**LI 7 Wēnliū**      溫 (温) 溜      **018**

Wen : to warm; liu : circulation.

This point is able to warm the meridian and promote its circulation, and is good for treating cold pain of the elbow and arm.

|          |                 |         |           |
|----------|-----------------|---------|-----------|
| A : LI7  | Wen-Liu         | F : 7GI | Oénn-leou |
|          | (Warm stagnant) | J : II7 | Onryu     |
| B1 : LI7 | Wen Liu         | K : LI7 | Onnyu     |
| B2 : IG7 | Wen-liu         | V : II7 | ôn lưu    |

**LI 8 Xiàlián**      下廉      **019**

Xia : inferior; lian : edge.

The point is inferior to Shanglian (LI9) at the dorsal side of the forearm, close to the radial aspect.

|          |                |         |           |
|----------|----------------|---------|-----------|
| A : LI8  | Hsia-Lien      | F : 8GI | Sia-lienn |
|          | (Lower screen) | J : II8 | Geren     |
| B1 : LI8 | Hsia Lien      | K : LI8 | Haryǒm    |
| B2 : IG8 | Hsia-lien      | V : II8 | Hạ liêm   |

**LI 9 Shànglián**      上廉      **020**

Shang : superior; lian : edge.

The point is superior to Xialian (LI8) at the dorsal side of the forearm, close to the radial aspect.

|          |                |         |             |
|----------|----------------|---------|-------------|
| A : LI9  | Shang-Lien     | F : 9GI | Chang-lienn |
|          | (Upper screen) | J : II9 | Joren       |
| B1 : LI9 | Shang Lien     | K : LI9 | Sangnyǒm    |
| B2 : IG9 | Shang-lien     | V : II9 | Thượng liêm |

**LI 10 Shǒusānlǐ**      手三里      **021**

Shou : arm; san : three; li : taken as cun in ancient times.

The point is on the forearm. With the arm stretched, the point is 3 cun below Quchi (LI11).

|           |             |          |                 |
|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------------|
| A : LI10  | San-Li      | F : 10GI | Sann-li du bras |
|           | (Three Li)  |          | (3c village)    |
| B1 : LI10 | Shou San Li | J : II10 | Te no sanri     |
| B2 : IG10 | San-li      | K : LI10 | Susamni         |
|           |             | V : II10 | Thủ tam lý      |

**LI 11 Qūchí** 曲池 **022**

Qu : crooked; chi : pond.

When the arm is bent, the depression at the elbow is like a pool and this point is inside it.

|           |                           |          |                               |
|-----------|---------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|
| A : LI11  | Ch'ü-Ch'ih<br>(Bent pond) | F : 11GI | Tsiou-tchre<br>(Etang courbe) |
| B1 : LI11 | Ch'ü Ch'ih                | J : II11 | Kyokuchi                      |
| B2 : IG11 | Ch'u-ch'ih                | K : LI11 | Kokchi                        |
|           |                           | V : II11 | Khúc trì                      |

**LI 12 Zhǒuliáo** 肘髎 (髎) **023**

Zhou : elbow; liao : foramen.

The point is at the elbow and close to the foramen.

|           |                           |          |                               |
|-----------|---------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|
| A : LI12  | Chou-Liao<br>(Elbow bone) | F : 12GI | Tcheou-tsiao<br>(Tcheou-liao) |
| B1 : LI12 | Chou Liao                 | J : II12 | Churyo                        |
| B2 : IG12 | Chou-chiao<br>(Chou-liao) | K : LI12 | Churyo                        |
|           |                           | V : II12 | Trửu liêu                     |

**LI 13 Shǒuwǔlǐ** 手五里 **024**

Shou : arm; wu : five; li: taken as cun in ancient times.

The point is on the upper arm, 5 cun below Tianfu. (LU3)

|           |                       |          |               |
|-----------|-----------------------|----------|---------------|
| A : LI13  | Wu-Li<br>(Five Li)    | F : 13GI | Ou-li du bras |
| B1 : LI13 | Shou Wu Li<br>(Wu Li) | J : II13 | Te no gori    |
| B2 : IG13 | Wu-li                 | K : LI13 | Suori         |
|           |                       | V : II13 | Thủ ngũ lý    |

**LI 14 Bìnào** 臂臑 **025**

Bi : arm; nao : muscle prominence of the arm.

The point is at the muscle prominence of the arm.

|           |                          |          |        |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------|--------|
| A : LI14  | Pi-Jiao<br>(Elbow joint) | F : 14GI | Pi-nao |
| B1 : LI14 | Pi Nao                   | J : II14 | Hiju   |
| B2 : IG14 | Pei-nao                  | K : LI14 | Pino   |
|           |                          | V : II14 | Tỷ nhũ |

**LI 15 Jiānyú**

肩髃 (髃)

**026**

Jian : shoulder; yu : corner.

The point is at the corner of the shoulder.

A : LI15 Chien-Yü  
(Shoulder bone)  
B1 : LI15 Chien Yü  
B2 : IG15 Chien-yü

F : 15GI Tsienn-ü  
(Pointe d'épaule)  
J : II15 Kengu  
K : LI15 Kyōnu  
V : II15 Kiên ngung

**LI 16 Jùgǔ**

巨骨 (骨)

**027**

Ju : huge; gu : bone.

The clavicle was called Jugu in ancient times. The point is close to its acromial end.

A : LI16 Chū-Ku  
(Huge bone)  
B1 : LI16 Chū Ku  
B2 : IG16 Chū-ku

F : 16GI Tsiu-kou  
J : II16 Kokotsu  
K : LI16 Kōgol  
V : II16 Cự cốt

**LI 17 Tiāndǐng**

天鼎

**028**

Tian : heaven; ding : an ancient cooking vessel with two loop handles.

Tian means "upper". The head looks like a Ding. The point is below the ear at the neck.

A : LI17 T'ien-Ting  
(Heavenly vessel)  
B1 : LI17 T'ien Ting  
B2 : IG17 T'ien-ting

F : 17GI Tienn-ting  
J : II17 Tentei  
K : LI17 Ch'ōnjōng  
(Kyōng-ch'ōn jōng)  
V : II17 Thiên đình

**LI 18 Fútū**

扶突

**029**

Fu : side; tu : prominence.

Tu refers to the laryngeal prominence. The point is beside the Adam's apple.

A : LI18 Fu-Tu  
(Supporting prominence)  
B1 : LI18 Fu T'u  
B2 : IG18 Fu-t'u

F : 18GI Fou-trou  
J : II18 Hutotsu  
K : LI18 Pudol  
V : II18 Phù đột

**LI 19 Kǒuhéliáo**

口禾髎 (髎)

**030**

Kou : mouth; he : grain; liao: foramen.

The grain enters the stomach through the mouth. The point is in the foramen beside the mouth.

A : LI19 Ho-Liao  
(Stalk bone)  
B1 : LI19 Kou Ho Liao  
B2 : IG19 Ho-chiao  
(Ho-liao)

F : 19GI Ro-tsiao  
(Ro-liao)  
J : II19 Karyo  
K : LI19 Hwaryo  
(Pi-hwaryo)  
V : II19 Hoà liêu

**ST****Points of Stomach Meridian***Zúyángmíng Wèijīng Xué*

足陽 (阳) 明胃經 (经, 經) 穴

**LI 20 Yíngxiāng**

迎 (迎) 香

**031**

Ying : to meet; xiang : fragrance.

This point is on either side of the nose and is used to treat disorders of the nose, to improve the sense of smell and enable the nose to sense fragrance.

A : LI20 Ying-Hsiang  
(Welcome fragrance)  
B1 : LI20 Ying Hsiang  
B2 : IG20 Ying-hsiang

F : 20GI Ing-siang  
J : II20 Geiko  
K : LI20 Yǒnghyang  
V : 1120 Nghénh hương