

BOOK CHAPTERS
2008-2009 ACADEMIC YEAR – 2010-2011 ACADEMIC YEAR

1. Egan JT. Infectious Disease. In: Haneline M, Meeker W, eds. Introduction to Public Health for Chiropractors. Sudbury, MA: Jones & Bartlett Publishers, 2010:118-213.

Description: *Antibiotic resistance, healthcare-acquired infection, pandemic influenza, emerging infectious diseases, and bioterrorism are five of the great public health challenges that face humanity in the coming century. Chiropractors should understand the importance of these themes, become informed using credible sources, and enter the public health conversation. This chapter provides a (far from exhaustive) overview of many of these issues, and gives encouragement and information to assist chiropractors as they join the public health effort to improve the health of communities and populations related to infectious disease.*

2. Ergil K. Diagnosis in Chinese Medicine. In: Ergil M, Ergil K, eds. Pocket Atlas of Chinese Medicine. Stuttgart, Germany: Thieme Publications, 2009:98-157.

Description: *This chapter addresses TCM diagnostics, providing an overview of the fundamentals and the clinical approach of Chinese medical diagnosis using the concepts of disease localization with the eight principles, differential diagnosis of evils and organs, pattern identification and disease diagnosis. This chapter is the first to engage the three case studies that are presented in several of the chapters and discussed in terms of the technique or theory covered in that chapter.*

3. Ergil K. Fundamental Theory of Chinese Medicine. In: Ergil M, Ergil K, eds. Pocket Atlas of Chinese Medicine. Stuttgart, Germany: Thieme Publications, 2009:54-97.

Description: *This chapter presents the core ideas of Chinese medicine: yin and yang, the five phases, the bodily substances (qi, blood, essence and fluids), spirit, the channels the viscera and bowels, the extraordinary organs, the triple burner and the causes of disease. The Chinese medicine understanding of an embodied mind is discussed as well. These ideas are essential to understanding all aspect of Chinese medicine diagnosis and treatment. The photos, tables and charts included in this chapter are unique and extremely useful for understanding the fundamental theory of Chinese medicine.*

4. Ergil K, McCarthy M. Tui Na. In: Ergil M, Ergil K, eds. Pocket Atlas of Chinese Medicine. Stuttgart, Germany: Thieme Publications, 2009:206-21.

Description: *Chinese therapeutic bodywork or massage is typically referred to as tui na (推拿), literally meaning “pushing and grasping.” Tui Na is distinguished by its hard and forceful deep tissue movements and manipulations. The term tui na refers to all aspects of Chinese therapeutic bodywork and bodywork techniques, including massage, manual stimulation of acupuncture points, and manipulations of bones, joints, and soft tissue. This chapter explores the basic tui na manipulations*

as well as certain conditions that are effectively treated using tui na. The photos included in this chapter help to demonstrate the techniques.

5. Ergil M. Acupuncture. In: Ergil M, Ergil K, eds. Pocket Atlas of Chinese Medicine. Stuttgart, Germany: Thieme Publications, 2009:158-205.

Description: This chapter is a discussion of the theory of the channels and networks that inform the practice of acupuncture. Most of the standard diagrams depicting the acupuncture channels show only the most superficial aspect of the channels (those areas where the points are located) and neglect the deeper, internal pathways as well as the various branches of the channels. This chapter explores all of these aspects of the channels (the regular channels, the channel sinews, the channel divergences, the cutaneous channels and the network vessels). With this deeper understanding of the channel system, the chapter then discusses the complex process of point selection in relation to three case studies presented earlier in the text.

6. Ergil M. History of Chinese Medicine. In: Ergil M, Ergil K, eds. Pocket Atlas of Chinese Medicine. Stuttgart, Germany: Thieme Publications, 2009:2-50.

Description: The history of Chinese medicine is a history of China. This chapter is a brief yet thorough overview of the history of Chinese medicine as it developed within the culture of China. Beginning with the legendary origins and founders, Fu Xi, Shen Nong, and Huang Di, the chapter covers such diverse topics as the introduction of formal educational standards and examinations, the very old debate surrounding the theory of Chinese medicine in relation to the practice of acupuncture and herbs as well as modern issues such as the impact of the Communist Revolution on Chinese medicine and the creation of a modern, standardized curriculum.

7. Ergil K, Ergil M. Acupuncture. In: Micozzi MS, ed. Fundamentals of Complementary and Alternative Medicine. 4 ed. St. Louis, Missouri: Saunders Elsevier, 2010:403-37.

Description: This chapter, written for medical students interesting in understanding Complementary medicine looks at acupuncture not simply as a technique but rather as a system of ideas, relationships and practices that inform a clinician about where a needle or needles might be placed. Because many health physicians choose to study acupuncture as a complement to their medical practice, we felt it was important that acupuncture was understood as more than just the insertion of needles. The chapter discusses the complex theory of channels and networks and how this theory allows a clinician to make the most efficient and effective point selections. Because the chapter is designed to be read in conjunction with a chapter on the traditional medicine of China, less of the fundamental theory of Chinese medicine is discussed and more focus is given to that theory that is specific

to the practice of acupuncture and to acupuncture treatment planning. Adjunctive techniques such as cupping, moxibustion, gua sha, tui na and plum blossom needling are also discussed, as are the variety of traditions, schools and acupuncture systems that have developed in China, Japan and Korea and outside, particularly in Europe and the US. The chapter concludes with an in-depth discussion of acupuncture research including the anatomy and physiology of acupuncture effects, the “real” nature of channels, points and qi, the safety of acupuncture and the clinical efficacy of acupuncture.

8. Ergil K. Traditional Medicine of China. In: Micozzi MS, ed. Fundamentals of Complementary and Alternative Medicine. 4 ed. St. Louis, Missouri: Saunders Elsevier, 2010:373-402.

Description: *Written for one of the most authoritative and comprehensive textbooks on Complementary Medicine in use in major medical schools in the United States, this chapter gives an overview of the history and fundamental theory of Chinese medicine. The medicine is explored through the cultural considerations that inform the development of any medical system, discussing how ideas that inform the medicine developed and were incorporated becoming either major theoretical structures or more minor developments. The chapter looks at diagnostics and therapeutic techniques in Chinese medicine as well as how Chinese has developed outside of China, in particular in Korea, Japan, Europe and the United States. Finally, the chapter concludes with an extensive section on current research in the practice of acupuncture, the theory of Chinese medicine, the materia medica and traditional pharmacology and the cultivation of qi.*

9. Killinger LZ, Dougherty PE. Aging, Public Health, and Chiropractors. In: Haneline M, Meeker WC, eds. Introduction to Public Health for Chiropractors. Sudbury, MA: Jones and Bartlett Publishers, 2009:319-36.

Description: *This chapter emphasizes that public health activities related to aging come in all shapes and sizes, from very simple to infinitely complex. There are also opportunities to engage, in a broader sense, in public health efforts at the local, state and national level. As our world “comes of age” and the effects of the “silver tsunami” are felt throughout the healthcare system, it is essential that providers, policy makers and patients all work collaboratively to insure that we will have the opportunity to age well, together.*

10. Ergil K, Micozzi M. Qi in China's Traditional Medicine: the example of tuina. In: Mayor D, Micozzi M, eds. Energy Medicine East and West: A Natural History of Qi. Philadelphia: Churchill Livingstone/Elsevier, 2011:65-72.

Description: *This chapter explores the concept of qi in Chinese medicine. Various translated as vital substance or “finest matter influences” the concept of qi is integral to the concepts and practices of Chinese medicine. This chapter examines traditional understandings of qi.*

11. Ergil K. Tibetan Medicine. In: Micozzi MS, (Author). Vital Healing: Energy, Mind and Spirit in Traditional Medicines of India, Tibet and the Middle East - Middle Asia. Philadelphia: Singing Dragon, 2011:121-44.

Description: *Tibetan medicine or Sorig is a distinctive blend of Buddhist Ayurveda, Unani, and Chinese medical precepts and practices which emerged in the 10th century as a regional medical tradition. By the 15th century this medical system had assumed the form that shapes its practice today. Based on holistic diagnosis and treatment and oriented by a commitment to compassion, this is a unique medical tradition.*