REPORT
OF THE WORKING GROUP
ON
AURICULAR ACUPUNCTURE
NOMENCLATURE

Lyon, France, 28-30 November 1990

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON AURICULAR ACUPUNCTURE NOMENCLATURE

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1. INTRODUCTION

Beginning in 1982, the World Health Organization (WHO) has been making concerted efforts to achieve international agreement on a common acupuncture language as a means to facilitate the teaching, research, and clinical practice of acupuncture, i.e., a standardized acupuncture nomenclature. These efforts have included working groups and regional consultations convened by the WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific, and the meeting of a WHO Scientific Group.* This last activity resulted in the unanimous adoption of a proposed standard acupuncture nomenclature for international use. The main features of the recommended nomenclature are the use of the English translation of the name of each meridian and an alphanumeric code derived from the English names, and the use of the Chinese phonetic alphabet (Pinyin) names and the Han character names of the meridians and acupuncture points.

One of the recommendations made by the Scientific Group was the completion of the standardization of the auricular acupuncture points of proven therapeutic value, the location of which is generally accepted. This was the basis for organizing this Working Group meeting. Auricular acupuncture is a rapidly evolving therapy, one that generates new knowledge that is being widely disseminated throughout the world. As with the introduction of any new body of knowledge, there is likely to be some confusion or misunderstanding at the outset. This was an additional consideration for organizing the meeting.

The Groupe lyonnais d'Etudes médicales and the Municipal Council of the City of Lyon acted as hosts for the meeting.

2. AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKING GROUP

2.1 Aim

The overall aim of the Working Group was to consider a standard international auricular acupuncture nomenclature.

2.2 Objectives

The objectives of the Working Group were:

(i) to review progress on the standardization of auricular acupuncture nomenclature;
(ii) to finalize the discussions already begun on other auricular points;
(iii) to consider other items for review and discussion; and
(iv) to recommend future activities in acupuncture for the consideration of WHO.

3. PROCEEDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 Opening session

The meeting was opened by Dr. R. Nogier, who welcomed the participants on behalf of the Groupe lyonnais d'Etudes médicales and the City of Lyon, the joint hosts of this meeting. He stated that he was especially pleased to see the meeting of the Working Group take place in Lyon, for it was from this city that many outstanding and renowned scientists came (see Annex 1).

Dr. Nogier's welcoming remarks were followed by an address delivered by Dr. O. Akerela, Programme Manager of WHO's Traditional Medicine Programme. He stressed the importance not only of producing a standardized international nomenclature but of promoting its use so that it can be assessed and revised in the light of experience through usage. He then set out the four objectives of the meeting, and reminded the members of the Working Group that they were participating in the meeting in their own personal capacity and on the basis of their expertise in auricular acupuncture (see Annex 2).

The participants and observers were then invited to introduce themselves (see Annex 3). The following officers were nominated: Dr. R. Nogier - Chairman; and Dr. T. Tsiang - Rapporteur.

The proposed agenda was then adopted (see Annex 4).

3.2 Addresses by Dr. H. Nakajima and Dr. P. Nogier

On the afternoon of the second day of the meeting, Dr. Hiroshi Nakajima, Director-General of the World Health Organization, addressed the Working Group. In his remarks, Dr. Nakajima acknowledged the role that Dr. Paul Nogier had played in developing the theory and clinical application of auricular therapy. He also reiterated the efforts of WHO, through its Programme on Traditional Medicine, to promote and recommend for international use a standardized auricular acupuncture nomenclature to facilitate research, teaching, and the clinical application of auricular therapy (see Annex 5).

In response, Dr. Paul Nogier addressed the gathering and highlighted some of the changes that have taken place during his long career in medicine, particularly the spectacular technological advances in health care as well as the emerging popularity of natural medicine, including the growing importance of auricular acupuncture and auricular medicine. He fully agreed with the need for developing a standardized nomenclature and welcomed the contribution this would make for the recognition of the points of the ear and for teaching and research, the results of which would lead to better and more effective health care for everybody (see Annex 6).

3.3 Progress report on the Standardization of Auricular Acupuncture Nomenclature

Dr. T. Tsiang traced the involvement of the World Health Organization since 1982 in efforts to standardize acupuncture nomenclature, and the achievements that have resulted from those efforts. Dr. Tsiang also outlined to the Group the particularity of auricular points that are not encountered in classical acupuncture (see Annex 7).

3.4 Standardization of the anatomy of the ear

In relation to standardization of the auricular anatomy, the Working Group reached consensus on the anatomical areas and proposed the following using the alphabetic code MA (derived from "micro-system" and "auricular point").
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alphabetic code</th>
<th>Anatomical area of the ear</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MA-HX</td>
<td>Helix¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-SF</td>
<td>Scaphoid fossa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-AH</td>
<td>Antihelix¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-TF</td>
<td>Triangular fossa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-TG</td>
<td>Tragus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-AT</td>
<td>Antitragus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-IC</td>
<td>Inferior concha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-SC</td>
<td>Superior concha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-LO</td>
<td>Lobule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-IT</td>
<td>Intertragal notch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-Pp²</td>
<td>Posterior-Peripheral part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-Pl²</td>
<td>Posterior-Intermediate part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-Pc²</td>
<td>Posterior-Central part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-Pl²</td>
<td>Posterior-Lobular part</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Helix and Antihelix are further divided into various segments, but for coding purposes, the segments were not named.
² After some discussion it was concluded that the posterior surface of the external ear should be divided into four parts (Fig. 1).

3.5 Standardization of the Nomenclature of Auricular Points

A standard nomenclature was adopted, according to three (3) main criteria:

(i) Points that had international and common names in use.

(ii) Points whose therapeutic values were well proven.

(iii) Points whose location in the auricular area appeared to be generally accepted.

3.6 Standard Nomenclature of Auricular Points

The following 39 auricular points were discussed and adopted by the Working Group. All items marked with an asterisk (*) are Traditional Chinese Medicine terms that do not necessarily represent an anatomical site as understood in modern medicine.
FIG. 1. POSTERIOR SURFACE OF THE EXTERNAL EAR

PP - Posterior-Peripheral
PI - Posterior-Intermediate
PC - Posterior-Central
PL - Posterior-Lobular
Helix

| MA-HX1 | Erzhōng | 耳中 | Ear Centre |
| MA-HX2 | Niādòdò | 尿道 | Urethra |
| MA-HX3 | Wàishēngzhīqí | 外生殖器 | External Genitalia |
| MA-HX4 | Gāngmén | 肛门 | Anus |
| MA-HX5 | Ērjiān | 耳尖 | Ear Apex |

Scaphoid Fossa

| MA-SF1 | Zhǐ | 指 | Fingers |
| MA-SF2 | Wān | 腕 | Wrist |
| MA-SF3 | Zhēn | 肘 | Elbow |
| MA-SF4 | Jiān | 肩 | Shoulder Girdle |

Antihelix

<p>| MA-AH1 | Gēn | 跟 | Heel |
| MA-AH2 | Huǒ | 踝 | Ankle |
| MA-AH3 | Xī | 膝 | Knee |
| MA-AH4 | Tún Kuān | 臀 髻 | Pelvic Girdle |
| MA-AH5 | Zuògū Shēnjīng | 坐骨神经 | Sciatic Point |
| MA-AH6 | Jiānóng | 交感 | Autonomic Point |
| MA-AH7 | Jīngzhúihuí | 颈椎 | Cervical Spine |
| MA-AH8 | Xīōngzhúihuí | 胸椎 | Thoracic Spine |
| MA-AH9 | Jīng | 颈 | Neck |
| MA-AH10 | Xīōng | 胸 | Thorax |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MA-TF1</th>
<th>Ėrshēnmén</th>
<th>耳神門</th>
<th>Ear Shenmen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Tragus**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MA-TG1</th>
<th>Wěibí</th>
<th>外鼻</th>
<th>External Nose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MA-TG2</td>
<td>Píngjiān</td>
<td>屏尖</td>
<td>Apex of Tragus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-TG3</td>
<td>Yānhòu</td>
<td>咽喉</td>
<td>Pharynx and Larynx</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Inferior Concha**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MA-IC1</th>
<th>Fèi</th>
<th>肺</th>
<th>Lung</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MA-IC2</td>
<td>Qíguān</td>
<td>气管</td>
<td>Trachea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-IC3</td>
<td>Nàìfènmí</td>
<td>内分泌</td>
<td>Hypothalamo-Hypophyseal Axis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-IC4</td>
<td>Sānjiāo</td>
<td>三焦</td>
<td>Triple Energizer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-IC5</td>
<td>Kǒu</td>
<td>口</td>
<td>Mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-IC6</td>
<td>Shídào</td>
<td>食道</td>
<td>Esophagus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-IC7</td>
<td>Bēnmén</td>
<td>贵门</td>
<td>Cardia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.7 Nomenclature of Auricular Points not yet considered

The Working Group decided that the following 36 points listed below do not meet the three main criteria, as agreed upon and therefore were not discussed and adopted. All items marked with an asterisk (*) are Traditional Chinese Medicine terms that do not necessarily represent an anatomical site as understood in modern medicine.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fēngxī</td>
<td>Fengxi</td>
<td>Wind Stream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zúzhī</td>
<td>Zuizi</td>
<td>Toe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yàodízhui</td>
<td>Yaodi</td>
<td>Lumbosacral Spine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fù</td>
<td>Fù</td>
<td>Abdomen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fēnqiāng</td>
<td>Fenqiang</td>
<td>Pelvis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiǔwōzhōng</td>
<td>Jiuzhong</td>
<td>Middle Triangular Fossa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nèishāngshìqì</td>
<td>Neshangshiqi</td>
<td>Internal Genitalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiǔwōzhāng</td>
<td>Jiuzhang</td>
<td>Superior Triangular Fossa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shènshāngxiàn</td>
<td>Shenshangxian</td>
<td>Adrenal Gland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duōpíngjiān</td>
<td>Duopingjian</td>
<td>Apex of Antitragus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuánzhōng</td>
<td>Yuanzhong</td>
<td>Central Rim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhēn</td>
<td>Zhen</td>
<td>Occiput</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niè</td>
<td>Nie</td>
<td>Temple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ė</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Forehead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xīn</td>
<td>Xin</td>
<td>Heart*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pǐ</td>
<td>Pi</td>
<td>Spleen*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wèi</td>
<td>Wei</td>
<td>Stomach*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shèn</td>
<td>Shen</td>
<td>Kidney*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yíngjiǎo</td>
<td>Yingjiao</td>
<td>Angle of Superior Concha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yá</td>
<td>Ya</td>
<td>Tooth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Nomenclature of Auricular Points Not Yet Considered (continued)

|  
| --- |
| Shé | 舌 | Tongue |
| Hé | 颌 | Jaw |
| Chuīqiàn | 耳前 | Anterior Ear Lobe |
| Yǎn | 眼 | Eye |
| Nèi'ěr | 内耳 | Internal Ear |
| Miànjǐa | 面颊 | Cheek |
| Bǐнntǎoštǐ | 扁桃体 | Tonsil |
| Shàngèrěn | 上耳根 | Upper Ear Root |
| Ėrmiūtān | 耳迷根 | Root of Ear Vagus |
| Xiàèrěn | 下耳根 | Lower Ear Root |
| Ėrduōdū | 耳背沟 | Groove of Posterior Surface |
| Ėrduōxīn | 耳背心 | Heart* of Posterior Surface |
| Ėrduōpí | 耳背脾 | Spleen* of Posterior Surface |
| Ėrduōgān | 耳背肝 | Liver* of Posterior Surface |
| Ėrduōfēi | 耳背肺 | Lung* of Posterior Surface |
| Ėrduōshèn | 耳背肾 | Kidney* of Posterior Surface |
3.8 Auricular acupuncture charts

The Working Group considered that the drawing in the Auricular Acupuncture Chart (B) on page 37/38, Annex 8 of the Report of the Third WHO Regional Working Group, contained many points, the localization of which are open to debate. Therefore, after discussion, the Group decided that this chart would not be used for purposes of further reference to localization of auricular points.

The Working Group also decided that the drawing in the Auricular Acupuncture Chart (A) on page 35/36, Annex 7 of the same report, is not to be used in view of the changes in the standardization of the anatomy of the areas of the ear that had just been agreed upon.

4. FUTURE PLANS

During the course of the discussions, many divergent points of view emerged concerning both localization and terminology of auricular points. On the basis of this free exchange of ideas and opinions, the Working Group agreed that as a priority a future activity should be the development of a standard reference chart of the ear, for use in auricular acupuncture. This chart should cover the following:

(1) Correct anatomical illustration of the ear.

(11) An appropriate anatomical mapping of topographical areas, to be decided upon in consultation with experts in anatomy and auricular acupuncture.

(iii) Illustrations of correct zones, in relation to auricular acupuncture and research.

(iv) Actual delineation and localization of points, where possible.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

Because of the importance and urgent need to develop a standardized and internationally accepted auricular acupuncture nomenclature to facilitate teaching, research, and practice, the Working Group made the following recommendations:

(1) WHO should give urgent consideration to the organization of a subcommittee to study the anatomical mapping of the external ear, with a view to naming the zones and points, in relation to auricular acupuncture.

(2) WHO should establish contacts with appropriate associations, research groups, institutions, etc. in countries such as the People's Republic of China and in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that have been involved in the education and practice of auricular acupuncture; and take steps to summarize and translate selected works that they have produced, which is often unavailable to others. This information would be disseminated to interested societies, etc. involved in teaching, research, and practice of acupuncture.

(3) For the purpose of making up-to-date information on auricular acupuncture nomenclature accessible, the report of the Working Group should be produced and disseminated widely to acupuncture and auricular therapy societies everywhere.
OPENING ADDRESS

by

Dr Raphaël Nogier
Le Group Lyonnais d'Etudes médicales

Your Excellency, Councillor, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Working Group.

One of the best known authors in the world, Antoine de St. Exupéry, was born in Lyon in 1900. The book he wrote, "The Little Prince", was highly acclaimed throughout the world. He was a wondrous boy, fallen from a star. Arriving on earth he sets out on the quest for a secret, which he hopes to discover. He then comes across a snake: "It is only with the heart that you can see properly", says the reptile; "what is essential is invisible to the eyes".

And today, in these magnificent premises, what is essential is invisible to our eyes, despite all we can see; the rich silk curtains, the tapestries, the beautiful candelabra. What is essential is elsewhere. And that is what we are going to talk about throughout this meeting; something that will be echoed in the years to come, for the benefit of medicine worldwide.

We are working for the 166 Member States of the World Health Organization and for people everywhere in the world who are expecting to be comforted, to be cured, as well as to be maintained in a state of perfect health.

It is with great pride and immense pleasure that I welcome here in Lyon so many outstanding medical personalities who have come from all over the world. All of you here have, through your work and your publications, contributed to the development of a technique that was born 40 years ago, auriculotherapy. Together, we shall continue to propose a standardized acupuncture nomenclature, so that physicians of every country may speak the same scientific language.

This meeting is being held in Lyon, a town where many new techniques have flourished and where several renowned research scientists were born. Montgolfier was the first to challenge the laws of gravity. Ampère discovered the laws of electrodynamics, which are the basis of modern inventions. The Lumière brothers invented the movies. Claude Bernard was the creator of experimental medicine. Grignard and Carrel were both Nobel Prize winners in medicine, not to mention many others. This shows how appropriate it was to have chosen this city for a meeting such as ours.

This Working Group was brought together by the World Health Organization, thanks to Dr Akerele, who is both a diplomat and the Programme Manager of WHO's Traditional Medicine Programme. It is owing to his dedication, his competence, and his ebullient personality that we have been able to hold this meeting.

The organizational and material aspects of the meeting are the result of close cooperation between Geneva and Lyon, with the financial participation of the City of Lyon, the General Council, and the Group Lyonnais des Etudes médicales. The latter is an association that brings together approximately 400 physicians and dental surgeons in Metropolitan France and overseas. Everything has been planned so that the Working Group will be able to effectively carry out their work in these pleasant surroundings.

Your Excellency, Councillor, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Working Group and Observers, who have come from Africa, Australia, China, Japan, Korea, South America, New Zealand, North America, the Middle East, and from Europe, I wish you all a pleasant stay in our city. In spite of the work that awaits you, in spite of jet lag, and in spite of the fact that you are far from your families, I hope that you will find time for yourselves, to discover the most charming features of the city we call Lugdunum.
OPENING REMARKS

by

Olayiwola Akerele, M.D.
Programme Manager, Traditional Medicine
World Health Organization
Geneva

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a pleasure for me, on behalf of WHO, to welcome all of you to Lyon and to the meeting of the Working Group on Auricular Acupuncture. Dr Hiroshi Nakajima, Director-General of the World Health Organization, regrets that he is unable to be with us today because of a previous commitment. However, I am pleased to inform you that he intends to join us tomorrow afternoon.

I would like to take this opportunity to express our collective gratitude to the authorities of the City of Lyon for their collaboration and support and for the fine arrangements that they have made for our meeting.

The gratitude and appreciation of the World Health Organization also go to Le Groupe lyonnais d’Etudes médicales for their generous donation towards the preparation of this Working Group meeting.

Special thanks must go to Dr Raphaël Nogier for his personal efforts and contribution to the organization of our meeting.

The unanimous adoption of the proposed standard acupuncture nomenclature for international use by the WHO Scientific Group that met in Geneva last year was a triumph for international cooperation in acupuncture.

But we must not become euphoric or allow ourselves to be lulled into a complacency because we have produced an international nomenclature. The nomenclature will only be useful to the extent that it is used. Besides, it is only through widespread use that any flaws in the nomenclature itself can be detected; this will allow us to revise it in the light of experience and use.

There are other additional aspects of the standard international acupuncture nomenclature that remain to be considered, and these will be taken up in due course.

Auricular acupuncture is a rapidly evolving therapy, one that generates new knowledge that is being widely disseminated globally. As with the introduction of any new body of knowledge, there is bound to be some degree of confusion or misunderstanding at the outset.

As most of you are aware, WHO’s efforts to standardize nomenclature for auricular acupuncture points began during the meeting of the Second WHO Regional Working Group on the Standardization of Acupuncture Nomenclature; this group was convened by the WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific, and met in Hong Kong in 1985.

This activity was followed by a meeting of the Third Regional Working Group in Seoul in 1987. It was at that meeting that the 43 auricular acupuncture points of proven therapeutic value, the location of which is generally accepted, were agreed upon.
Annex 2

This brings me to the subject of your deliberations, which is the completion of the standardization of nomenclature for auricular acupuncture points of proven therapeutic value.

The objectives of this meeting are:

(i) to review progress on the standardization of auricular acupuncture nomenclature;

(ii) to finalize the discussions already begun on the other auricular points;

(iii) to consider other items for review and discussion; and

(iv) to recommend future activities in acupuncture for the consideration of WHO.

Your meeting is unique in that it will help to shed some light on all aspects of auricular acupuncture, which is fast gaining popularity throughout the world.

It is appropriate and befitting that the meeting of this Working Group is taking place in this beautiful city of Lyon, and we are privileged to have with us today Dr Paul Nogier. Dr Nogier is an acknowledged pioneer and a leading authority on the study and use of acupuncture in Europe; the driving force in the propagation of auricular acupuncture and auriculotherapy.

I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the positive and valuable contributions of Dr Paul Nogier to the world of medicine.

May I conclude by wishing you fruitful and constructive deliberations, and an enjoyable stay in Lyon. WHO stands ready to examine your recommendations and to implement them as part of our overall efforts to promote acupuncture as an essential tool for attaining the Organization's social goal of "Health for All" by the year 2000.
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Participants:

Dr. J. Bischof, Head, Ludwig Boltzmann Institute, Vienna, Austria

Dr. J. Bossy, Professor, Montpellier-Nimes Faculty of Medicine, Nimes, France

Dr. A. de Sousa, 26 rue de la Gabelle, Carouge, Switzerland

Dr. J.W.G. Gibb, Herne Bay, Auckland, New Zealand

Dr. J. Gleditsch, President, The German Medical Acupuncture Association, Munich, Germany

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Dr. P. Nogier, Lyon, France (Adviser)

Dr. T. Olsson, Assistant Clinical Professor, University of California at Los Angeles, School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA, United States America

Dr. C.T. Tsang, Kew, Victoria, Australia (Rapporteur)

Dr. C.M. Vulliez, President, Lyon Medical Education Group, Lyon, France

Dr. N. Watari, Professor, The First Department of Anatomy, Nagoya University, School of Medicine, Nagoya, Japan

Observers:

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Dr. P.R. Bahr, President, German Academy for Acupuncture and Auricular Medicine, Munich, Germany

Mr. A. Bangrasi, President, Paracelso Institute, Rome, Italy

Dr. B. Bricot, Biotherapy Centre, Marseille, France

Dr. Cao Guoliang, Institute of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Beijing, People's Republic of China

Dr. Choi Tae Sop, Chief, Department of Global Traditional Medicine Research, Academy of Traditional Korean Medicine, Taesong District, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea

* Unable to attend.
Annex 3

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Dr M. Frimat, Vice President, Lyon Medical Education Group, Lyon, France

Dr E. Gaisne, Mutualiste Surgical Clinic, Nantes, France

Dr A. Horviller, Lyon, France

Mrs I. Loras, Lyon Medical Education Group, Lyon, France

Dr M. Marignan, Director of Research, Lyon Medical Education Group, Aubagne, France

Dr V. Martinez Figuereo, President, Medical Education Group for Auricular Medicine and Acupuncture, Tarrasa, Barcelona, Spain

Dr S. Maudarbocus, Quatre Bornes, Mauritius

Dr Nguyen Van Nghi, Director, "French Review of Traditional Chinese Medicine", Marseille, France

Dr J. Niboyet, Marseille Faculty of Medicine, Marseille, France

Mrs F. Petti, Director, Traditional Chinese Medicine Department, Paracelso Institute, Rome, Italy

Dr P.J. Pontinen, Chief Physician, Kankaanpää Rehabilitation Centre, Kankaanpää, Finland

Dr M. Rios, Bogota, Colombia

Dr Y. Rouxville, Lorient, France

Dr M. Sanchez Araujo, Chairman, Venezuela Institute of Integral Health and Therapeutics, La Mercedes, Caracas, Venezuela

Dr V. Schjelderup, Tønsberg, Norway

Dr H. Tiik, Tampere, Finland

Dr K. Yamada, Lecturer, Chuwa School of Oriental Medicine, Inazawa, Japan

WHO Secretariat:

Dr O. Akerele, Programme Manager, Traditional Medicine Programme, Division of Drug Management and Policies, WHO, Geneva, Switzerland (Secretary)

Miss Y. Maruyama, Associate Professional Officer, Traditional Medicine Programme, Division of Drug Management and Policies, WHO, Geneva, Switzerland

Miss E.A. Paloscia Riccard, Consultant, Traditional Medicine Programme, Division of Drug Management and Policies, WHO, Geneva, Switzerland
### November 27, Tuesday

**Arrival at Lyon**

### November 28, Wednesday

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09:00</td>
<td>Opening of the Meeting;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Addresses of welcome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45</td>
<td>Introduction of participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Nomination of officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:30</td>
<td>Adoption of the agenda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:30</td>
<td>Group photograph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45</td>
<td>Refreshment break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45 - 12:00</td>
<td>Progress report on the standardization of auricular acupuncture nomenclature; discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 - 14:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:30 - 15:30</td>
<td>Discussion on the standardization of the anatomy of the areas of the ear</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:30 - 17:00</td>
<td>Discussion continued</td>
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### November 29, Thursday

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09:00</td>
<td>Discussion on standard nomenclature of auricular points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Refreshment break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30 - 12:00</td>
<td>Continuation of discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:30</td>
<td>Continuation of discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:30 - 15:15</td>
<td>Arrival of Dr H. Nakajima, Director-General, WHO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:15 - 17:00</td>
<td>Address by Dr H. Nakajima</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Address by Dr P. Nogier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### November 30, Friday

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09:00</td>
<td>Summary and adoption of the draft report and acceptance of recommendations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Closing of the meeting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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ADDRESS

by

Dr Hiroshi Nakajima, Director-General
World Health Organization

Mr Chairman, Dr Paul Nogier, distinguished members of the Working Group, Ladies and Gentlemen.

First, may I say how sorry I am that I was not able to join you yesterday for the official opening of this meeting. It is a real pleasure for me to be with you today.

I would like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to the City of Lyon and to its Mayor, Monsieur Michel Noir, for their generosity in providing the World Health Organization with these excellent facilities in such a beautiful and cultured environment.

May I also extend my appreciation and gratitude to Le Groupe lyonnais d’Etudes médicales for its very generous gift towards the organization of this Working Group on Auricular Acupuncture.

As you know, the efforts of the World Health Organization in standardizing auricular acupuncture points began as part of the deliberations of the Third Working Group on the Standardization of Acupuncture Nomenclature, which met in Seoul in 1987. Auricular acupuncture is probably the most developed and the best documented, scientifically, of all the microsystems of acupuncture; it is also the most practical and widely used. Ear acupuncture is mentioned now and then in some Chinese acupuncture classics, but no extensive or in-depth deliberations are recorded. Obviously, it was not considered to be part of the main body of classical acupuncture. Unlike classical acupuncture, which is almost entirely derived from ancient China, auricular acupuncture is, to a large extent, a more recent development that has received considerable contributions from the West.

This is why we are privileged to have with us today Dr Paul Nogier. As you know, Dr Nogier has devoted a considerable part of his career to the study and use of acupuncture in Europe, and especially to the theory and clinical application of auricular therapy.

His suggestion that there is a relationship between the fetal position and the adult ear contributed to the development of auricular acupuncture and, later, auricular medicine.

Essentially on the basis of his work, ear charts have been published in many countries throughout the world. While they show varying degrees of differences, they all have as their basis the same fetal configuration described by Dr Nogier.

It is WHO’s intention to promote and recommend for international use a complete standardized auricular acupuncture nomenclature. We expect that this will facilitate serious research into auricular therapy by allowing for replication of scientific studies and for comparability of research results.

In closing, may I take this opportunity to acknowledge with great pleasure the debt of honour that modern medicine owes to Dr Paul Nogier, a distinguished son of Lyon.

Thank you very much.
ADDRESS

by

Dr Paul Nogier

Director-General, dear colleagues, ladies and gentlemen, it is unusual to have an opportunity to address such an eminent audience and I thank the World Health Organization and its distinguished representatives for their welcome.

This Working Group meeting on the nomenclature of auricular acupuncture gives me an opportunity to look back over my medical career. I have been practising medicine for over 50 years, in the course of which I have seen a great many changes. I was trained by teachers who spent the best part of their time questioning their patients, observing them, palpating them, and auscultating them in order to arrive at a diagnosis and to prescribe a treatment. Virtually the whole examination took place at the bedside, and laboratory or radiological examinations were few and far between.

With the passing years the far-reaching changes in medical science have given priority to the host of technical investigations we now know in modern medicine. The patient is mainly examined in specialist laboratories and in the hospital. In the face of these countless investigative procedures, the examination as it used to be performed often takes second place. The doctor no longer has confidence in his own judgement and the patient is seen in terms of figures, measurements, and images.

These technological advances are certainly a good thing and it would be churlish of me to say otherwise, but the results are obtained at the cost of a considerable financial outlay that only rich countries can readily afford. This new and more scientific approach to medicine all too often deprives the patient of the human contact that is necessary if we want the patient to understand his doctor's viewpoint and follow the advice he is given. In spite of the publicity lavished on medical discoveries and their prestigious results, the clients in our countries are showing signs of a need to go back to simpler therapeutic methods.

For some time now we have been hearing a lot about natural medicines; people are resorting to personal hygiene, to techniques originating in the Far East, and acupuncture is becoming more and more popular. If our rich countries are tempted by "natural" medicines, these methods are all the more suitable for countries that cannot afford advanced medical techniques. There is quite obviously room in the world for simple and economical methods, as we have seen in recent years in China when the auriculotherapy of the "barefoot doctors" became very popular.

The nomenclature work you are engaged in comes at the right time when we are experiencing population explosion. Your efforts in this regard are contributing to complementary medicine that can always bring relief and can often cure. The results are all the more beneficial because patients are less poisoned than we ourselves are by modern medicine and life-styles.

As regards auricular acupuncture, we all know that the studies by Dr J.E.H. Milboyet have proved that the ear points, like the acupuncture points, can be detected electrically. We also know from the studies by Professor Durinian of the USSR that the auricle, by virtue of its short nerve links with the brain, permits rapid therapeutic action that cannot otherwise be explained.
Annex 6

It is for these scientific reasons and many other reasons that you are looking into the nomenclature of the points of the ear. The time has come to identify each major reflex site in the auricule, and I know that some of you are busy on this. This identification seems to me to be essential so that there can be a common language in all countries for the recognition of the points. It is also essential for university teaching purposes. Such teaching should be backed up by research to identify the reflex action of each major point.

In conclusion, I should like to say that with the completion of your work auricular acupuncture can look forward to a very bright future. Pending the results of the research that we all want, your work seems to me a step towards a better humanism, and I am convinced that it will soon lead to the cure and comfort of those who had hitherto lost hope of relief.
PROGRESS REPORT ON THE STANDARDIZATION OF AURICULAR
ACUPUNCTURE NOMENCLATURE

by

Dr T. Tsang

It was in 1982 that the World Health Organization (WHO) began to convene working
groups for the purpose of standardizing acupuncture nomenclature. The first Regional
Working Group was organized by WHO's Regional Office for the Western Pacific, in Manila.
By 1985, the meeting of the Second WHO Regional Working Group, held in Hong Kong, agreed
that since most of the meridians and acupoints had been identified and named, it was now
time to consider other aspects of acupuncture; one of these was auricular points.

It soon became apparent to the Working Group that auricular points present a special
situation; one that is not met with in the standardization of meridian points. These
are as follows:

(1) Meridians and acupoints have been in use over the centuries and, with minor
variations, are generally accepted by most acupuncture practitioners.
Auricular points, on the other hand, although mentioned in some classics, are
largely something new. As in any new discipline, there are many different
schools of thought.

(2) Classical acupuncture is almost entirely Chinese in origin and therefore it is
relatively easy to look for a source of reference. Auricular points, as
mentioned before, are relatively new and have different sources of
information; some in China, some in Europe, in particular France.

(3) There are fundamental differences in the practice of auricular therapy.

The Second Working Group, therefore, did not produce any standardization, but
suggested further preparation. The Group also suggested that the benefit of the
knowledge of Dr Paul Nogier should be sought. Dr Nogier's contribution in this
particular field is acclaimed throughout the world.

In 1987, the Third WHO Regional Working Group was convened in Seoul, and
Dr Raphael Nogier, son of Dr Paul Nogier, was present and made a valuable contribution to
the discussion of auricular points.

Once again, divergent views surfaced, in particular with regard to the localization
of points. For example, the well-known Ershèmèn, at the apex of the triangular fossa
and scaphoid fossa occupies the same area as the hip point - the so-called phase 1 of
Dr Nogier's somatology. It would be almost impossible to decide which point of view is
correct.

However, it was pointed out to the Working Group at that time, and maybe it is
appropriate to mention it here, that the main purpose of a standardized nomenclature is
to create a common language to facilitate communication and exchange of information. The
localization or existence of a disputed point is of no consequence in the long run, as
long as these points meet the criteria set by the Working Group members:

(1) Points that have international and common names in use.

(2) Points with proven clinical efficacy.

(3) Points whose localization in the auricular area are generally accepted.
Annex 7

Therefore, the example I have quoted - Ershénmén - can be in an area known as hip, as long as everyone understands that we are talking about the same area.

The Working Group reached consensus by selecting 43 points as having met the stated criteria, and 38 other points that did not.

These are contained in the accompanying documents for your consideration.
WHO/TRM/91.2

ANNEX 8

CLOSING REMARKS

by

Olayiwola Akerele, M.D.
Programme Manager, Traditional Medicine
World Health Organization
Geneva

Mr Chairman,
Mr Rapporteur,
Members of the Working Group and Observers,
Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen.

Before I officially close this meeting, I should like to express, on behalf of
Dr Hiroshi Nakajima, Director-General of the World Health Organization, our collective
appreciation for the fine work that has been performed by this group.

My renewed thanks also go to the Groupe lyonnais d’Etudes médicales and the
Municipal Council of the City of Lyon, who acted as hosts for this meeting of the Working
Group and who gave generously of their time and financial assistance to organize and
provide the excellent facilities.

Dr Nakajima was particularly pleased to attend yesterday’s meeting and to have had
the opportunity to address you on a subject that is of particular concern and interest to
him and the Organization. Your conscientious and productive work over the past few days
was another expression of your continued collaborative efforts in further developing the
standardization of acupuncture nomenclature.

Your discussions and deliberations during the meetings, as well as your work outside
the conference room, have all contributed to the achievements we have been able to make
during the course of these few days.

I think we can all be very pleased that our meeting has been fruitful and
successful, and that the objectives have been met. To the extent possible, your meeting
has fulfilled its stated objectives in that you have been able to review progress made by
previous working groups to standardize auricular acupuncture nomenclature. You have
succeeded in bringing to a conclusion the discussion already begun on other auricular
points. You have brought some important and valid topics for review and discussion in
the future. I assure you that the recommendations that you have prepared will receive
favourable consideration by the World Health Organization.

Congratulations are in order to each of you for all these achievements. I am aware
that consensus on a subject as difficult and complex as this one is not at all easy. It
requires a lot of give and take, on the part of each one of you, and a fair share of
mutual understanding and patience - an excellent example of international cooperation.

I should like to reiterate my thanks to Dr Raphael Nogier for his untiring work to
make the meeting of this group a reality. I should also like to thank Dr Tom Tsiang, our
rapporteur, for his usual careful and accurate reporting of events.

We were privileged and greatly honoured to have the wise counsel and guidance of
Dr Paul Nogier. I wish to thank him on behalf of all of us for the time and effort that
he has dedicated to our cause.
Annex 8

To everyone who has, in one way or another, contributed to the successful work of our group, my sincere appreciation and gratitude. I am certain that you would agree with me that very little could have been accomplished without you. I would like to single out the Working Group Secretariat, led by Madame Herment, and my colleagues from the Organization, Miss Maruyama and Miss Riccard. The excellent contribution of the interpreters is duly acknowledged. They have maintained a very high professional standard that greatly facilitated our discussions. To those that I have omitted to mention by name, I would like to express a sincere thank you to each one of you.

Let me end by wishing all of you a very pleasant and safe journey home to your loved ones.

Thank you.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The World Health Organization was ably assisted in this undertaking by the Groupe lyonnais d'Études médicales and the Municipal Council of the City of Lyon, who acted as hosts for the meeting, and who gave generously of their time and assistance to organize and provide the excellent facilities for this meeting of the Working Group.