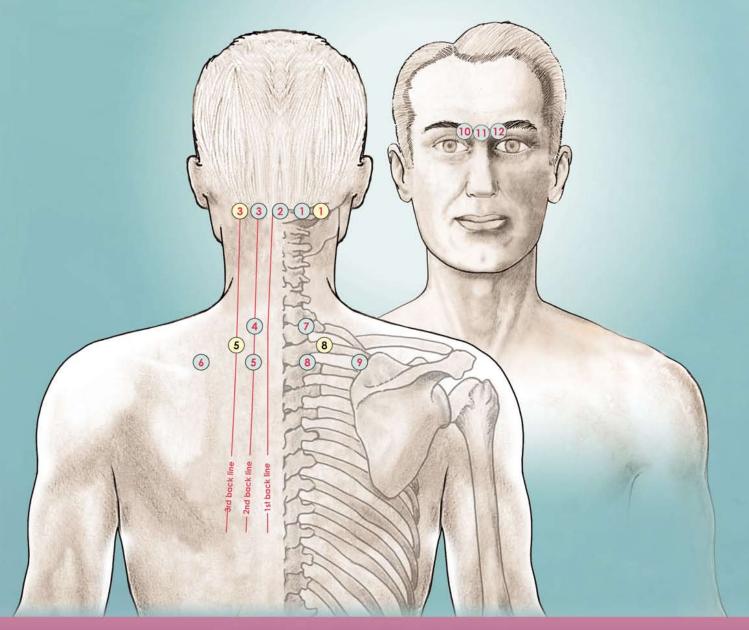
# THAI ACUPRESSURE

## **For Orthopedic Disorders**

As instructed by the Wat Po School, Bangkok



A Step-By-Step Guide

## Traditional Thai Acupressure Points

## THE ANATOMICAL ATLAS

#### Scapula Line

This line runs through 8 landmarks:

- 1. Above the midpoint of the spine of the scapula
- Above the spine of the scapula just lateral to its medial end
- 3. The upper angle of the scapula
- 4. The lower angle of scapula
- 5. Below the lateral end of the spine of the scapula, directly above the axillary crease
- 6. Inferior to the spine of the scapula just lateral to its medial border
- 7. Above the lower angle of the scapula
- 8. The center of the scapula
- This line begins at a depression above the midpoint of the spine of the scapula.
- It travels inward just reaching lateral to the medial border of the scapular spine.
- It turns upward to the upper angle of the scapula.
- It turns down and runs along the medial border of the scapula reaching its lower edge.
- It then turns up again running along the lateral border of the scapula.
- It passes medial to the posterior axillary crease going up and reaching the inferior border of the spine of the scapula (Scapula-13).
- It then turns inward running along the inferior edge of the spine of the scapula turning downward at the lateral edge of the medial border of the scapula (Scapula-14).
- It runs I finger lateral to the medial border of the scapula.
- It reaches a depression above the lower tip of the scapula in a V-like bony angle (Scapula-16).
- It turns upward again, ending in the center of the scapula (Scapula-17).

### **Middle Finger Line**

This line runs through 4 landmarks:

- 1. The middle finger
- The radial edge of the lateral epicondyle (head of the radius)
- 3. At the posterolateral aspect of the arm bone 3 fingers above the olecranon
- 4. The depression inferior and posterior to the tip of the acromion when the arm is raised sidewards
- The line starts at the midpoint of the dorsal crease of the wrist, in line with the middle finger in a depression inferior to the meeting point of the head of the ulna and distal (far) end of the radius on the lunate bone.
- It runs up the outer forearm in a depression between the ulna and the radius
- It continues on the radius on the extensor digitorum and then between the muscles extensor digitorum and extensor carpi radialis.
- It reaches the elbow crease at its lateral end when the

- elbow is flexed, radial to the lateral epicondile (head of the radius).
- It starts again at the posterolateral edge of the arm bone 3 fingers above the olecranon.
- It runs upwards on the posterolateral edge of the humerus.
- It continues in a groove between the median and posterior deltoids.
- It then ends posterior and inferior to the lateral tip of the acromion in a depression formed when the arm is raised sidewards.

#### **Ring Fnger Line**

This line runs through 4 landmarks:

- 1. The ring finger
- 2. The lateral epicondyle (head of the radius)
- 3. The depression superior to the olecranon
- 4. The superior end of the axillary crease when the arm hangs in the adducted position
- This line begins at the dorsal crease of the wrist in a depression inferior to the head of the ulna, in line with the ring finger between the tendons of carpi ulnaris and digiti minimi.
- It travels on extensor carpi ulnaris up to the neck of the head of the radius (lateral epicondyle).
- It starts again in the depression superior to the
- It runs up the midline of the triceps to the superior end of the axillary crease when the arm hangs in the adducted position.

