Upper gastrointestinal bleeding, leading to blood and energy deficiency of small intestine and stomach meridians

Yu-Chiang Hung, Ying-Jung Tseng and Wen-Long Hu
Chang Gung University College of Medicine, Taiwan

Objective: To investigate the relationship between the electrical resistance of the skin at BAPs on the main meridians and upper gastrointestinal bleeding (UGIB).

Methods: Electrical resistance to direct current at 20 BAPs on the fingers and toes of 100 patients with (38 men, 12 women; 58.20±19.62 years) and without (27 men, 23 women; 49.54±12.12 years) UGIB were measured through EDS. Data were compared through ANOVA, receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis, and logistic regression.

Results: The initial readings were lower in the UGIB group. Indicator drop values were observed significantly at 9 BAPs (p<0.05) on the bilateral small intestine, bilateral stomach, bilateral circulation, bilateral fibroid degeneration, and right lymph meridians. The area under the ROC curve values of the BAPs on the bilateral small intestine and stomach meridians were larger than 0.5. Logistic regression analysis revealed, when the indicator drop of the BAP on the left stomach meridian increased by one score, the risk of UGIB increased by about 1.545–3.523 times.

Discussion & Conclusion: We found significantly different values of UGIB for the BAPs on the stomach and small intestine meridians. The more indicator drop values, the more risk of UGIB. The change in the electrical resistance of the skin measured by EDS at the BAPs on the bilateral small intestine and stomach meridians provides specific information as energy deficiency on UGIB.

Biography
Yu-Chiang Hung has completed his PhD from Graduate Institute of Clinical Medical Sciences, Chang Gung University. He is the Director of the Department of Chinese Medicine, Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital. He is specialized in Chinese Medicine and has published about 21 papers in reputed journals.

hungyuchiang@gmail.com

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