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医学硕士，现任广州中医药大学第二附属医院（广东省中医院）传统疗法中心副主任、广东省中医院腹针研究所副所长。

致力于针灸治疗中医脑病和痛证的研究，擅长中风偏瘫、帕金森氏病等神经系统疾病、颈肩腰腿痛、头痛等各类痛证。发表学术论文 20 多篇，主编专著 3 部，副主编共 3 部，参编专著 4 部。

演讲题目：

《刺血疗法防治血淤型膝关节退行性关节炎》

提纲：

膝痹一证，多以“不通则痛”、“风寒湿三气杂至，合而为痹”为病因病机。经络受邪，邪气阻滞，导致营卫气血的运行不畅，气血瘀滞，闭阻经络，久之则“不通则痛”。膝关节局部瘀络点刺放血，依据瘀络出现的皮部随症加减。太阳皮部则重用委中，委阳；阳明皮部则重用梁丘，膝眼；少阳皮部重用阳陵泉、膝阳关；太阴皮部多用阴陵泉、血海；少阴皮部重用阴谷；厥阴皮部重用膝、曲泉等；充分发挥“宁失其穴，莫失其经”，可以在瘀络出现的皮部经络区域行刺血，或火罐相助以拔血。

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Presentation topic: Treatment of blood stasis type of the knee osteoarthritis with bloodletting therapy

The etiology and pathogenesis of the impediment syndrome of the Knee is “Wind, Cold and Dampness block the meridian so as to cause the pain”.

When the pathogenic factors such as Wind, Cold and Dampness attack the body, they will impair the circulate of qi and blood in Ying & Wei level, causing blood stasis and blockage in the meridians, and lead to pain over the time.

Treatment: Bloodletting method on local area where blood stasis in the collateral is visible around the knee joint. Points can be selected according to the location of the blood stasis. E.g. for Tai Yang cutaneous region , Weizhong (BL 40) and Weiyang (BL 39); Yanglinquan (GB 34) and Xiyangguan (GB 33) for Shao Yang cutaneous region ; Yinlinquan (SP 9) and Xuehai (SP 10) for Tai Yin cutaneous region; Yin Gu (KD 10) for Shao Yin cutaneous region and Ququan (LV 8) for Jue Yin cutaneous region . Based on the theory of: rather missing the acupoint than missing the meridian”, bloodletting method can be applied on the area where blood stasis is apparent along the meridian, cupping can be added to enhance the effect.