



Issue 49 • Summer • 2022

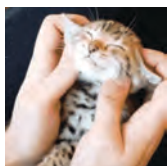
TCVM Newsletter



Summer heat typically leads to sweat, but for not for horses with anhidrosis.

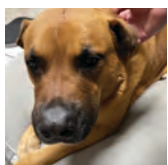
This 9-year-old gelding was recently treated at Chi Animal Hospital in Florida with electro-acupuncture, aqua-acupuncture (using B-12), and herbal formula *New Xiang Ru San* (Dr. Xie's Jing Tang Herbal).

IN THIS ISSUE:



LEAD ARTICLE

Feline *Tui-na*:
Techniques for Cats
[page 1](#)



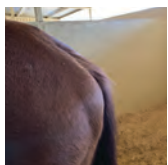
WATCVM UPDATES

IVM-GO Visits and
TCVM Webinars
[page 5](#)



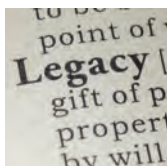
CASE REPORT

Food Therapy for
a Dog with Heart
Disease, Deafness
[page 6](#)



CASE REPORT

Acupuncture for
Horse Tail Atrophy
[page 8](#)



COMMENTARY

The Gift That
Keeps on Giving
[page 10](#)

Feline *Tui-na*: Techniques for Cats

Cindy West DVM, CVA, CVTP
Alternative Veterinary Medicine | Havana, FL USA



Domestic felines represent some of the most challenging patients presented to veterinarians for treatment. From simple restraint for in-office procedures to the administration of oral medications they can be the most problematic patients encountered in our practices, even without aggression issues. By implementing some safe and simple *tui-na* techniques, veterinarians and caretakers of feline patients can utilize powerful tools to augment the healing of our feline companions.

With the exception of some breeds specifically created to behave more like a dog—Ragdolls, Sphynxes, Munchkins, Scottish folds, and some Maine Coons—our domestic felines still retain many of their wild characteristics. They don't really need us to survive and sometime seem to remain with humans only to reap the convenient benefit of our providing for their comfort, entertainment, and food.

We are always “making a deal” with our feline patients and searching for balance when utilizing Traditional Chinese Veterinary Medicine (TCVM) protocols for these particular patients. We aim to balance the benefit of more frequent treatments versus the stress of the visits. This is one reason that *tui-na*, with techniques readily taught to clients to be applied at home, can be especially useful to have in our TCVM treatment repertoire.

Tui-na-An-mo is a Chinese manual therapy used for disease prevention and treatment.¹ It is one of the Five Branches of TCM (Traditional Chinese Medicine).¹ *Tui-na* (push-pull or push-lift), *tui* (push)-*na* (pull or lift) is comprised of several pushing and lifting manipulating techniques.¹ *An-mo* (press-touch), *an* (press)-*mo* (touch) is a regional variation of *tui-na* including acupressure, massage and other manipulations.¹

Equine Acupuncture Deep Dive

22 Hours

Grow your understanding of acupuncture and how to effectively treat your equine patients

Watch Dr. Xie demonstrate how to locate each of the **256** acupoints in detail on a live horse

Confidently locate **208** transpositional and **48** classical equine acupuncture points

4 top equine acupuncturists share how to holistically approach an equine patient

Gain in-depth analysis of real live animal demos and case studies

Receive free lifetime case consultations

New course
beginning
7/20/22!

Register today!
Visit: chiu.edu



CHI | UNIVERSITY

Canine Acupuncture Deep Dive

Solidify your grasp of acupuncture points and become more confident in treating your patients with acupuncture

- » Confidently locate **127** transpositional and **28** classical canine acupuncture points
- » Use and alternate between different acupuncture techniques more fluidly
- » Practice veterinary acupuncture more effectively and efficiently
- » Get in-depth analysis of real live animal demos and case studies
- » Receive free lifetime case consultations

Class starts
11/15/22!

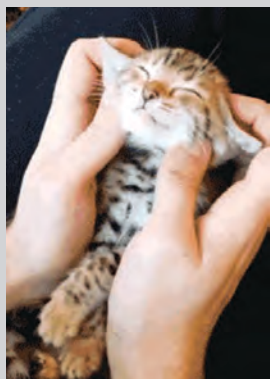
Register today!
Visit: chiu.edu



CHI | UNIVERSITY

Tui-na is a complete TCVM bodywork system applied to acupoints, channels and trigger points which includes massage, acupressure, physiotherapy and osseous manipulation techniques.² *Tui-na* encompasses more than Western bodywork systems due to its incorporation of *Qigong* and *Bian Zheng* (Pattern Differentiation).^{1,2}

According to TCM the mechanisms of action of *tui-na* are that it moves Qi and Blood to relieve Stagnation (pain), it regulates internal *Zang-fu* organ functions, and it restores proper balance of



// Always use the correct amount of force appropriate for the energy, age, and size of patient being treated. //

Yin and Yang.¹ When the acupoints and Channels are stimulated by *tui-na* techniques, Qi and Blood

circulation is improved which relieves Stagnation, restoring injured tissues, alleviating muscle tension and potentially correcting minor malposition of bones and soft tissues.¹

Tui-na particularly lends itself to the treatment of musculoskeletal and neurologic disorders including osteoarthritis, tendonitis, paresis and paralysis. However, its techniques are also applicable to internal medicine conditions affecting the respiratory, gastrointestinal, cardiovascular and immune systems.¹

Tui-na increases endorphins, dynorphins, serotonin (the happy neurotransmitter) and dopamine hormones which produce a sense of well-being and reduce anxiety.³⁻⁵ Endorphins (the feel-good neurotransmitter) is increased at higher levels than during exercise.³⁻⁵ Cortisol levels are decreased, which has stress-alleviating effects and induces an autonomic state of relaxation.³⁻⁵

There are several individually described *tui-na* techniques which are modified as suitable for the species, individual size, Constitution and receptiveness of the patient.¹

Tui-na may be used as an adjunctive therapy to enhance other modalities or as a primary or stand-alone treatment. Therefore, it is particularly useful for patients in which acupuncture or Chinese herbal medicines are unavailable or inappropriate for various reasons. Additionally, many *tui-na* techniques can be taught to clients to be applied at home between acupuncture treatments and visits to the office which also benefits the human-animal bond relationship.

Remember, particularly for our feline companions, that treatment (quality and quantity) with direct human touch will need to be tailored to the individual. Each patient's Constitution, lifestyle, and preference for human interaction must be taken into consideration (*Table 1*). Cats typically have an opinion about how they will and will not be handled and will make it quite clear what that opinion is.

For professional, in-office practitioner treatments, balance is the key to using *tui-na* successfully. Consider more time between appointments to balance the benefit of treatment sessions with the potential stress of frequent office visits. This will vary significantly for each feline patient.

Techniques that may be helpful for feline patients include *Mo-fa* (touching skin and muscle; including with a brush) to invigorate the Channels while gently dematting, *Rou-fa* (rotary kneading) to relieve Qi and Blood Stagnation and harmonize the *tui-na* systems and gentle *An-fa* (pressing) and *Tui-fa* (pushing) to relieve Stagnation.

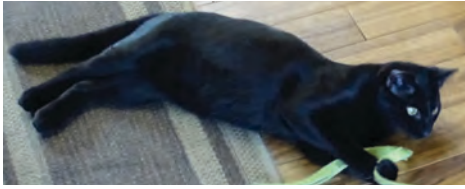
Geriatric animals, in particular, may benefit from compassionate, gentle touch by their human companion or a skilled body work practitioner. Conditions especially amenable to *tui-na* or touch in geriatric patients often include Kidney Deficiencies with loss of *Jing*, Qi, Yin and Yang due to aging.^{1,2} These patients may present with suboptimal nutritional and hydration statuses related to less frequent trips to the feeding area due to decreased mobility. The loss of the ability to self-groom nails and coat is often secondary to Qi/Blood Stagnation (pain).

Table 1: Feline Constitutions & Typical *Tui-na* Responses

WOOD	• Can be cooperative if balanced • Recommend to ask their permission
FIRE	• May need to increase time between treatment visits • Forgives you almost every time • Many Fire cats really enjoy a good massage • May not have the patience to stay in one place long enough to relax into the treatment
EARTH	• Many Earth cats usually love a massage • Generally cooperative patients, but they <i>are</i> cats
METAL	• Typically follow the rules but it may be their rules and they may not respect yours • May hiss but usually cooperative
WATER	• Usually acquiesces but hide their heads • May doze during treatment

Case Example

A 6-month-old, intact male, domestic short hair cat presented with an acute onset of vomiting, diarrhea, anorexia and lethargy of approximately 3 hours duration. He had vomited undigested food (consumed 9 hours earlier) twice within 90 minutes and had 2 episodes of formed “cow patty” like stool in the same time frame.



Differential diagnoses included dietary indiscretion, food intolerance, viral, bacterial or parasitic infection.

On examination the kitten was depressed, normothermic, euhydrated and normal on abdominal palpation. The remainder of the physical examination was unremarkable. His tongue was slightly pale in the center and dry. His pulses were slightly deep. A cold front had moved through the region earlier that morning.

Conventional diagnostics were not done due to the acute nature of the problem, late time of day and otherwise stable appearance of the patient. Had he failed to have a rapid recovery, CBC blood counts, chemistry profile, radiographs and fecal parasite testing would have been performed.

Based on examination, his TCVM diagnosis was acute Spleen Qi Deficiency or Large Intestine Deficiency (diarrhea) with rebellious Stomach Qi (vomiting) or Spleen/Stomach Disharmony with failure of Stomach Qi to descend and Spleen Qi to ascend.

Tui-na treatment (Table 2) was begun immediately by the caretaker (also a TCVM practitioner) with *Mo-fa* (touching skin and muscle) of the medial and lateral Bladder Channels transitioning into *Tui-fa* (pushing) from BL-18 to BL-25 and *Zhi-rou-fa* (rotary kneading with a finger)/*An-fa* (pressing) at BL-20/21/25 and GV-5 (*Tian-ping*). *An-fa* was performed at right PC-6/TH-5 for 10 repetitions using 30/60/90 pressure holding 5 seconds at each level. *Tui-fa*/*An-fa* was applied at

right ST-36. The right limb points were used as these were the accessible limbs while the kitten was resting and being very receptive to the treatment.

The kitten was slightly brighter 90 minutes later when the treatment was repeated. Two hours after the second treatment, the kitten was much brighter and drinking water. He began resuming normal activity a few minutes later and ate a small amount of bland food when offered. One hour later, he was demanding food and eating canned kitten diet eagerly.

If further TCVM treatment was indicated for this kitten, AP may have included dry needle treatment at GV-20 (directed cranially to raise Spleen Qi), GV-5 (*Tian-ping*) (for Spleen/Stomach Disharmony), CV-12, BL-20/21, ST-36, LI-10 and PC-6.⁶ Herbal medicines also would have been included in the treatment plan had he not continued to make a full recovery. Those considered included slippery elm, *Ping Wei San*^a (Calm the Stomach Powder or Magnolia and Ginger Formula) or Happy Earth^a indicated for Spleen/Stomach Disharmony with Stagnation of food and or Damp.⁷ However, further treatment was not necessary due to his rapid recovery following the *tui-na* sessions.

Four hours after the second *tui-na* treatment, the kitten appeared to have made a complete recovery from his acute gastrointestinal episode. He returned to his usual routines including playing with toys, stalking his canine housemates, and eagerly demanding his usual bedtime treats.

Conclusion

Tui-na is a versatile tool to promote and re-establish health and restore injured tissues. It may be used as a primary treatment modality or an adjunctive treatment for most TCVM disharmonies. *Tui-na* may be learned and applied professionally by mindful Qigong practitioners and you always have your tools (hands) with you. Some *tui-na* techniques, even those as simple as focused brushing and petting, may be taught to and applied by caretakers to the benefit of both themselves and their animal companion.

The feline patient, more than many other species, dictates and selects the specific techniques of which they approve. Awareness, tissue feedback signals, mindfulness and respectful application of techniques are required for successful feline body work. Cats often respond well to *tui-na* and although initially they may not like the “doing unto” aspect of hands-on therapy, they often become willing and even demanding participants in a therapeutic bodywork program tailored to their individual Constitution and Disharmony once it has their paw of approval.

Table 2: *Tui-na* techniques used to treat a 6-month-old kitten with acute vomiting and diarrhea²

Technique	Actions
<i>Mo-fa</i> (touching skin and muscle)	Harmonizes the Middle <i>Jiao</i> and regulates <i>Qi</i>
<i>Tui-fa</i> (pushing)	Improves circulation and invigorates collaterals
<i>Zhi-rou-fa</i> (rotary kneading with finger)	Regulates <i>Ying</i> , <i>Wei</i> and global <i>Qi</i> , tonifies Deficiency, eliminates food retention, relieves pain, harmonizes the other <i>tui-na</i> techniques
<i>An-fa</i> (pressing)	Invigorates Blood and <i>Qi</i> and unblocks obstructions

About the Author

Dr. Cynthia West graduated from the University of Florida College of Veterinary Medicine in 1987. After completing an 18-month internship at Hollywood Animal Hospital in Hollywood Florida, she owned, managed and practiced at a busy, four-doctor, small animal and exotic, conventional medicine practice in Plantation, Florida for 19 years.

Dr. West has been a student of TCVM since 2005. She continues her TCVM studies primarily at Chi University where she has completed acupuncture, topographic acupuncture, herbal medicine, food therapy, tui-na, and advanced TCVM studies. She is currently completing research in the area of applying TCVM for the treatment of canine cruciate injuries for her Masters in TCVM at Chi University.

She began teaching acupuncture at Chi University in 2007 and continues to lecture for several courses there including acupuncture, tui-na, herbal medicine, and food therapy. Currently Dr. West has a small TCVM private practice in Havana, Florida where her academic studies are applied to patients daily in a clinical setting.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to acknowledge and thank Dr. Huisheng Xie, Yanru Zhao, Dr. Bruce Ferguson, Suzanne Hughes and all of her instructors, mentors and colleagues at Chi University for their support and for sharing their knowledge and wisdom of TCVM. In addition, the author thanks the WATCVM, Dr. Mushtaq Memon, Dr. Judy Saik, and Belea Keeney for allowing her this opportunity to help spread the knowledge of TCVM and its healing arts to fellow veterinarians, students and animal caretakers around the world.

Footnotes

a. Dr Xie's Jing Tang Herbal, Ocala, Florida USA

References

1. Xie H, Ferguson B. Chapter 1 an introduction to Tui-na-An-mo. Application of Tui-na in Veterinary Medicine 2nd Ed. Ortiz-Umpierre C (ed). Tianjin, China: Tianjin Jincal Arts Printing Co., Ltd. 2008:1-3,7.
2. Xie H, Ferguson B, Deng X. Application of Tui-na in Veterinary Medicine 2nd Ed. Ortiz-Umpierre C (ed). Tianjin, China: Tianjin Jincal Arts Printing Co., Ltd. 2008: 199, 168, 167, 168, 155-161, 172-173.
3. The Physiological Effects of Massage on the Body. <https://www.sensemassage.co.uk/blog/75-the-physiological-effects-of-massage-on-the-body#>.
4. Fritz S. Fundamentals of Therapeutic Massage. St. Louis, MO: Mosby 2008.
5. Yates J. A Physician's Guide to Therapeutic Massage 3rd Ed. Ontario, Canada: Curties-Overzet Publications, Inc. 2004.
6. Xie H, Preast V. Xie's Veterinary Acupuncture. Ames, IA: Blackwell Publishing 2007:198-199,195,203,164,164,148,139-140,175-176.
7. Xie H. Chinese Veterinary Herbal Handbook, 2nd Edition. Reddick, FL: Chi Institute of Chinese Medicine 2008:197,195.

WATCVM UPDATES

IVM-GO Visits



Behr Doodle

Integrative VetMed Grassroots Outreach (IVM-GO) has continued its outreach and TCVM visits and treatments. This locally-focused pet assistance program utilizes volunteer WATCVM members to provide TCVM treatment for pets in shelters, rescues, and other non-profits at no cost to the organizations.

Dr. Suzanne Brannan, the representative for Ocala, FL, treated two canine patients at the Humane Society of Marion County in February. Behr Doodle and Cannoli both received acupuncture sessions, and both seemed to enjoy the sessions, even looking sleepy! Visit watcvm.org/ivm-go for more information and case details.



Cannoli

TCVM Webinars

The World Association of Traditional Chinese Veterinary Medicine (WATCVM) is proud to host monthly Zoom webinars covering TCVM cases with a Q&A session with the presenter. This is a great networking opportunity to meet other TCVM veterinarians from around the world and a great way to gain in depth TCVM knowledge. New webinars to come soon. For more information and to enroll please visit watcvm.org/events.

- » "What a beautifully prepared presentation with fabulous notes! Dr Todd lives up to his sparkling reputation!" (Dr. Todd Presentation)
- » "Great lecture topic and information presented. Speaker was knowledgeable about the subject and presentation was interesting and fun to attend. Good question and answer session after the lecture!" (Dr. Saik Presentation)
- » "I was surprised by not only the very thorough and well presented herbal information Dr. Lankenau taught us but the unexpected heartfelt magnitude of her love and devotion towards her patient was quite emotional for me!" (Dr. Lankenau Presentation)

**VISIT WATCVM.ORG/EVENTS
TO ENROLL FOR THE
NEXT WEBINAR!**



CASE REPORT

Food Therapy for a Dog with Heart Disease and Deafness

Judith Lombardi VMD, CVA, CVFT

Corner Animal Hospital | Setauket, NY



History

A 10-year-old, female, spayed King Charles Cavalier Spaniel presented for evaluation. When she was 4 years old, she had two events characterized by collapse, muscle rigidity, and tremors, and was diagnosed with Episodic Falling Syndrome (EFS) by a DNA blood test. Subsequently, she experienced several seizure-like episodes that seemed to occur after excitement. Bloodwork results were normal. No neurology consult or brain imaging was pursued since the episodes occurred infrequently. Two years previous, she was also diagnosed with mitral valve regurgitation heart disease and recently started additional heart medication—enalapril and pimobenda.^a Her Western physical was normal except for mild heart enlargement on thoracic radiographs and a grade 3/6 murmur.

TCVM Examination and Diagnosis

The patient presented for evaluation because she seemed to be deaf, and her owner was interested in food therapy for her progressive heart disease and overall health. Her *Shen* was good. She was a Fire personality with Earth qualities who got excited and barked to greet visitors. She was very tolerant during the exam. Her tongue was pale pink and moist. Her pulses were deep and weaker on the left. Her head was warm to touch, and she showed sensitivity over her hips. She preferred to sleep on the floor and liked to drink cool water.

There were no gastrointestinal issues and the dog had a good appetite. She was fed a prescription kibble dog food^b (Royal Canin Veterinary Diet Selected Protein PW dry dog food with whitefish and potato; and Purina ProPlan Focus Adult Sensitive Skin and Stomach salmon and rice). These were mixed with a variety of canned dog foods. Her treats were chicken jerky, small biscuits, celery, and peanut butter.

The TCVM Pattern diagnoses included Heart Qi-Yin Deficiency due to the heart murmur, chronic disease, and cool-seeking behavior; Kidney *Jing* Deficiency due to her breed predilection for heart disease and history of collapsing episodes; Kidney Qi Deficiency due to her deafness and pale,

moist tongue; and Kidney Yin Deficiency due to her pulse weaker on the left, warm head and ears, and sensitivity over the hips. The treatment goals were to tonify Heart Qi, tonify Heart Yin, calm *Shen*, nourish Kidney *Jing*, and tonify Kidney Qi and Yin.¹

TCVM Treatment

Acupuncture with dry needles was attempted but the patient shook the needles out. Instead, the owner elected to try acupressure at home.

In addition, the owner was also interested in improving the patient's diet. Her body weight was 20 pounds (9 kg) with a good body condition score (5/9). Daily calories for maintenance were calculated at approximately 550 calories. The owner was willing to top dress the present diet with the goal of eliminating dry kibble since it was generally warming and should be avoided in Yin Deficient patients. Cooling to neutral foods to tonify Kidney Qi and Heart Qi were recommended, such as beef, brown rice, and sweet potato, which are Qi tonics.²

Several diets were created for this patient using a variety of ingredients. Proteins such as beef, chicken, eggs, salmon, tuna, and turkey; grains barley, brown rice, and quinoa; black beans and green beans; and vegetables such as asparagus, broccoli, carrots, celery, peas, spinach, and sweet potato. One diet used roasted chicken thighs, cooked quinoa, boiled carrots, and celery. This diet was 611 calories with 33% protein, 35% fat, and carbohydrate 32%. Boiled chicken hearts were also added. Organ meats support the *Jing*, and chicken hearts are a Heart Qi tonic. Quinoa tonifies Yin. Carrots and celery clear Heat.

Another diet used included tuna, turkey, quinoa, broccoli, carrots, green beans and flax seed oil. This diet provided 636 calories consisting of protein 32%, fat 34%, and carbohydrate 34%. Turkey is neutral to cool and tonifies Yin. Quinoa tonifies Qi and Yin. Broccoli is cool and tonifies Yin as do green beans. Carrots are neutral and clear Heat. Flax seed oil is cool and tonifies Yin.²



The goal of food therapy was to tonify Heart Qi to prevent congestive heart failure. Fire constitutions are prone to excess Heat and Yin deficiency. Avoiding overly processed dry foods was also recommended. Since the Spleen is the source of post-natal *Jing*, Spleen Qi tonics and *Jing* tonics nourish the *Jing*.

Organ meats, eggs, black beans, and goji berries are *Jing* tonics. Blueberries are cooling, antioxidants, and are good for the Heart and *Shen*. Peanut butter was discontinued as a treat as Damp foods can cause Phlegm and damage *Shen*. Yogurt was recommended instead as it is cool and tonifies Qi.²

Conclusion

This patient has been treated for 5 months and continues her treatment. The owner is pleased with her progress and provides monthly reports and rotates several diets. True to her Fire constitution, the dog doesn't like needles but enjoys acupuncture at home. This case is a good example of how food is medicine. By transitioning from a kibble dog food to a home-cooked diet, specific foods were used to treat deficiencies of her Heart, Kidney, *Jing*, Qi, and *Yin*. Although her health issues may not be cured, food therapy is a good choice as a lifelong therapy for deafness and heart disease in this Fire dog.

Acknowledgements

This case was submitted to Chi University, Reddick, Florida as part of the requirements to become a Certified Veterinary Food Therapist. Due to limited space in this newsletter, this case report was shortened. For additional details on this case, contact Dr. Judith Lombardi at jldvmd32@gmail.com.

Footnotes

- a. Enalapril and pimobenda, generic, several sources available in USA
- b. Royal Canin, Mars, St. Charles, MO, USA

References

1. Xie H, Wedemeyer L, Chrisman C, Trevisanetto L. Practical Guide to Chinese Veterinary Medicine. Reddick, FL: Chi Institute Press 2014: 88-89, 488-490.
2. Fowler M, Xie H. Integrative and Traditional Chinese Veterinary Food Therapy: Small Animal and Equine. Reddick, FL: Chi University Press 2020: 218-222, 348-349, 648.



“My 11 yo American Bulldog was suffering from shooting pains almost daily. He’s on supplements and acupuncture but after changing to the Water Diet, his pain episodes have almost stopped. The team at Chi Dog are extremely helpful.”

-K. Sanders



*Food Therapy,
Delivered*

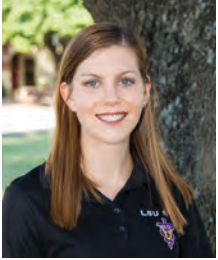
www.chidog.com

CASE REPORT

Acupuncture for Horse Tail Atrophy

Cara Edwards Bankson DVM, CVA

Pittsburg Veterinary Clinic | Pittsburg, TX



History

A 16-year-old Quarter horse mare had a colic episode about a year prior to presentation. After she had recovered, the owner noticed she was unable to lift the tail appropriately with atrophy of croup musculature present. Radiographs

were taken of the caudal vertebrae; some abnormalities were found of the caudal sacral dorsal spinous processes but the patient wasn't sensitive to the area on palpation. The owner wanted to sell her, but didn't feel it appropriate because the mare wouldn't be a breeding candidate with feces and urine constantly coming into contact with the vulvar region, increasing the risks for infection.

Western Exam

The patient was bright, alert, and responsive with good hydration status. She had a normal conventional physical, neurological and orthopedic exam. It was assumed that the patient broke her tail sometime during the colic episode, perhaps while rolling. No Western treatments were available to help this patient; therefore, the owner sought out integrative therapies.

TCVM Exam

When observed, the mare was friendly, would accept physical touch readily but didn't seek it out, and was fairly calm; she had a characteristic Earth constitution. Her appetite was good, and the owner reported she sometimes had increased thirst but not urination. The tongue was pale lavender and moist. The pulses were deep, strong, and slightly wiry, being slightly weaker on the right.

TCVM Diagnosis and Treatment Plan

Based on her exam and history, the root of the problem for this mare was Kidney Qi deficiency with Blood Stagnation in addition to Bony Bi syndrome of the caudal vertebrae. Her tongue being more than normal thickness and pale, with wet white coating indicated Qi deficiency.¹⁻³ Dry needle acupuncture (DNAP) and electro-acupuncture (EAP) was planned for every 7 days for 3 weeks, progressing to every other week, then once a month.

The first treatment consisted of DNAP at *Bai-hui*, *Shen-shu*, *Shen-peng*, *Shen-jiao*, and GV-1. For EAP^a, local points lining the croup on either side (4 on each side just cranial to tail head) allowed for stimulation to the local nerves and musculature. Three-inch needles were used in the larger muscular groups, with the machine set to the frequency of 80-120 Hz. The mare was moderately sensitive at acupoints BL-23 and BL-24. During this treatment session, the patient raised her tail to pass gas and defecate normally. It was the first time the patient had been able to perform these normal clinical functions in about a year.

The second treatment consisted of the same DNAP and EAP, with the addition of EAP BL-23 to BL-24, with added EAP of caudal *Bai-jiao* to *Bai-jiao*¹ points (BL-33 to BL-33 and BL-34 to BL-34). Aqua-acupuncture (AA) using 3 ml of vitamin B12 *An-shen* was given bilaterally. The mare was less sensitive to



acupoints BL-23 and BL-24, and the owner reported she was able to continue to lift her tail a small amount, enough to defecate without getting manure in her tail. During EAP at this session, the patient lifted her tail even further to pass manure. Because she was more agitated for this treatment, Aqua-AP *An-shen* was performed prior to EAP of other points listed.

At the third treatment, the same acupoints were used along with the addition of DNAP GV-1, GV-3, BL-60 + KD-3 bilateral, and KD-1 bilateral. After DNAP and EAP, Aqua-AP was performed on the *Bai-jiao* points. No additional lifting of tail was noted during electric stimulation for this treatment, but the patient was very sensitive to the *Bai-jiao* points on either side of the abnormal sacral vertebrae as well as GV-3.

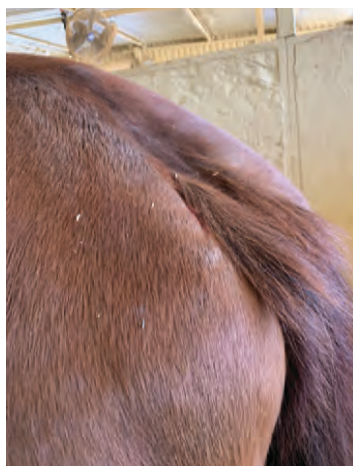
After this session, an AP treatment was planned for every other week for two additional treatments. If continued improvements were observed, treatment frequency would be decreased to monthly. Sessions took place over a two-month period total; at the final AP session, the patient was able to lift her tail horizontally straight out. The owners have seen continued improvement three months after finishing the AP treatments with tail raising when defecating and urinating.

Discussion

Colic itself is treated successfully daily in the equine industry. This patient had a very unusual sequela from a colic episode that could only be treated with non-traditional methods. The treatments made tremendous improvements made in the patient's everyday life. The mare is currently enjoying living life in the pasture, and occasionally being ridden.



Before Treatment



After Treatment

Acknowledgements

This case was submitted to Chi University, Reddick, Florida as a part of the requirements to become a Certified Veterinary Tui-na Practitioner. Due to limited space in the newsletter, this case report was shortened. For additional details on the case, please contact Dr. Cara Bankson at cbanksondvm@gmail.com.

Footnotes

a. Model JM-3A Electro-acupuncture stimulator. Wuxi Jiajian Medical Instrument, Inc., Wuxi, China

References

1. Xie H, Preast V. Xie's Veterinary Acupuncture. Ames, IA: Blackwell Publishing; 2007:101, 102, 247, 249, 253, 288,289.
2. Xie H, Wedemeyer L, Christman C, et al. Practical Guide to Traditional Chinese Veterinary Medicine 2nd edition. Reddick, FL: Chi Institute Press 2019: 69-91.
3. Xie H, Preast V. Traditional Chinese Veterinary Medicine. Reddick, FL: Chi Institute 2007: 97,329,331,388.

NEW PRODUCT!

NutriHerb Supplements

Formulated by Dr. Xie and Top
Veterinary Herbal Specialists

**NutriHerb -
Heart Support**
Promotes Heart Health



**NutriHerb -
Joints**
Promotes Joint Health



**NutriHerb -
Bright Mind**
Promotes Brain &
Mind Health



Promote health in your patients with the
combined power of Western Nutraceuticals
and Chinese Herbal Medicine



Sunlight
Herbal Inc.

DR XIE'S

JING TANG

HERBAL INC

COMMENTARY

The Gift that Keeps on Giving: Legacy Donations to WATCVM*

Gregory Todd DVM, CVA

Animal Hospital of Dunedin, FL USA



The World Association of Traditional Chinese Veterinary Medicine (WATCVM) is actively involved in improving the lives of people and pets through promoting traditional Chinese veterinary medicine (TCVM). We use a multifaceted approach. We promote TCVM through education

to individuals and academic institutions by providing scholarships and information, supporting TCVM student clubs, and training potential instructors in TCVM. WATCVM promotes and sponsors research, provides evolving standards for curriculums in acupuncture, Chinese Herbal Medicine, Tui-na and Food Therapy. We also aid people and pets by providing TCVM modalities in local shelters with donated care by TCVM veterinarians and supplies provided by WATCVM in the Integrative Veterinary Medicine-GO (IVM-GO) program. All require support in the form of practitioner time and WATCVM finances.

Members have been exceptionally giving of their skills and time to provide this service, but what of the financial support required? Money is energy that is directed in a specific direction. No organization can operate without it, and an organization's financial challenges may limit its ability to grow and achieve its goals. As with other forms of energy, finances must constantly be replenished. One way to do so is from donations made by generous veterinary clients.

As TCVM veterinarians, each of us have improved the lives of pets. Pet parents whose four-legged family have enjoyed these benefits are frequently looking for a way to help support TCVM. After a successful outcome with TCVM treatment, many clients ask, "How can we help?" Some, however, are not even aware of our needs, so a first step is to make them aware of the need. A conversation regarding the AJTCVM journal or newsletter is a great first step to showcase some of the contributions of WATCVM. Then let them know that their help is needed.

A donation of any amount is welcome and appreciated. Members can remind the clients about the power of donations through the Amazon Smile program, which donates a portion of all purchases to charity. Simply make purchases online as

usual, and designate WATCVM as their charity using Amazon Smile instead of Amazon.com.

Some donors will be interested in a more structured, tax-exempt approach to their donations. The best vehicle for these contributions really depends on the needs and wants of the individual donor. Structuring large or annual donations is best done with the help of a financial advisor, but the first and crucial step is making our clients aware that their help is needed and this is a way they can help us help pets with TCVM.

In the United States, one way to make a tax-exempt, structured contribution is through planned donations. Planned donations can include donations made from an Individual Retirement Account (IRA) or as a legacy donation.

Donations made from an IRA are known as Qualified Charitable Distributions. When account holders of an IRA reach the age of 70 ½, they're required to withdraw funds from the account, a distribution. If these distributions are donated to a 501(c)(3) (qualified non-profit) organization, they are tax exempt. More and more people reach retirement age without children. Often these individuals are interested in ways to help animals. A Qualified Charitable Distribution to WATCVM is a great fit for many.

A legacy donation is defined as "...a planned donation that designates a part of an individual's estate to a chosen charity. Legacy gifts are most often made through wills and trusts, by denoting the organization that should receive the gift."¹

A donation can also be made through a Whole Life insurance policy. (When using insurance policies as vehicles for charitable contributions, the appropriate organization can listed as a beneficiary of the policy.) Donors can also donate a lump sum from their estates by designating the amount in their will. If the donors create a charitable trust or a revocable family trust, a portion of the value of the trust can be designated as a donation to qualified 501(c)(3) organizations such as WATCVM.

For more information, please contact the WATCVM office. Remember, the most important aspect of fundraising is to let people know there is a need. Please start a conversation with your clients today to help the veterinarians, pets, and clients of tomorrow.

*This article is not intended to provide specific details on financial vehicles or plans. It is intended only to provide some general information on donation forms that may be explored with trained and licensed financial specialists of the readers choosing.

References

1. Why charities should focus on legacy giving. <https://charitydigital.org.uk/topics/topics/why-legacy...>

MASTER'S PROGRAMS

TAKE YOUR MASTERY OF INTEGRATIVE VETERINARY MEDICINE
MODALITIES TO THE NEXT LEVEL



Master's in TCVM

Study fundamental principles of TCVM, acupuncture points and techniques, Chinese herbal materia medica and formulations, food therapy, and *Tui-na*.



Master's in IVM - Canine

Study acupuncture points and techniques, canine veterinary manipulation, canine rehabilitation, and integrative medical approaches in dogs for internal medicine and pain management.



Master's in IVM - Equine

Study acupuncture points and techniques, equine veterinary manipulation, equine rehabilitation, and integrative medical approaches in horses for internal medicine and ophthalmology.

Students can earn up to **25%** of total required credit hours towards a Master's program through experiential credits. The following certifications from Chi or equivalent institutions may be used:

CVMMMP-EQ

up to 4.5 credit hrs

CVMMMP-K9

up to 6 credit hrs

CVA

up to 9 credit hrs

CERPv

up to 4 credit hrs

CCRV

up to 7 credit hrs

Register at chiu.edu



CHI | UNIVERSITY



WATCVM NEWSLETTER TEAM

Editor-in-Chief and WATCVM Executive Director

Mushtaq Memon BVSc, PhD, CVA

WATCVM Coordinator

Nabby Rivera

Science Editor

Judy Saik DVM, CVA, CVFT, CVCH, DACVP

Editor

Belea T. Keeney MA

Graphic Design & Layout

Rachel Hardginski

PUBLISHED BY THE WORLD ASSOCIATION OF TCVM

1-844-422-8286 | watcvm.org | office@watcvm.org



World Association of TCVM

PO Box 141324

Gainesville, FL 32614



IN-PERSON OR VIRTUAL

24TH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TCVM

SEPTEMBER 15-18, 2022 | REDDICK, FLORIDA

2 LECTURE TRACKS:
SMALL ANIMAL & EQUINE

5 OPTIONAL WORKSHOPS

REGISTER EARLY & SAVE!
watcvm.org OR chiu.edu



JOIN OR RENEW YOUR WATCVM MEMBERSHIP!

BENEFITS OF BECOMING A MEMBER



AMERICAN JOURNAL OF
TCVM SUBSCRIPTION



DISCOUNT ON ANNUAL
TCVM CONFERENCE



CASE CONSULTATION
FORUM



ACCESS TO TCVM
ELECTRONIC LIBRARY



TCVM EDUCATIONAL
MATERIALS



RESEARCH & GRANT
ASSISTANCE

AND MORE!

HOW TO JOIN/RENEW

1. Go to watcvm.org/membership.
2. Click the [Click to Join/Renew](#) button at the top.
3. Click the [Sign Up](#) button and complete the full form.
4. Click [Process](#) button at the bottom to be redirected to the Paypal website for payment.

A Paypal account is not needed for debit or credit card payments. A Paypal account is needed to submit payment via a bank account. Payments can also be accepted via check.

With questions or for more options, contact office@watcvm.org



LIKE US ON FACEBOOK

facebook.com/watcvm



READ OUR MONTHLY BLOG

watcvm.org/watcvm-blog



FOLLOW US ON INSTAGRAM

instagram.com/watcvm

The World Association of Traditional Chinese Veterinary Medicine is a non-profit group that supports the education, research, and practice of TCVM worldwide by providing educational scholarships, funding research, assisting developing countries to implement TCVM programs, and more.