



BAD ZURZACH⁺
WFAS | 4STC | ICAA 2026



WFAS 2026 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON ACUPUNCTURE-MOXIBUSTION
4TH SCIENTIFIC TCM CONGRESS - 2026 International Conference on Acupuncture for Aesthetics and Longevity (Switzerland)

STU University Building Room 5

Thursday 13 – Friday 14 August 2026 · Bad Zurzach, Switzerland

» THU 13 AUG · 星期四

TIME 时间	PRESENTER 主讲人	TOPIC 主题
14:00–14:40	Keynote Presentation in the Church	
14:40–15:00	Introduction into Case Study session	
15:00–15:20	Nilloofar Nikpour	Classical Chinese Medicine Treatment of Postmenopausal Syndromes: Case Stud
15:20–15:40	Myungseok Ryu	Sequelae of Facial Neurological Disorders: Acupotomological Strategies Focusing on Trigeminal Neuralgia and Facial Pals
15:40–16:00 Coffee Break 咖啡休憩		
16:00–16:20	Wen-Chi Shih	A Follow-up Report on the Impact of Jiao's Head Acupuncture in Paralysis Treatment
16:20–16:40	Shi Lei 石磊	Yanghe Decoction for Chronic Hand Mycobacterium marinum Infection: A Case
16:40–17:00	Hyocheong Chae	Migraine & Trigeminal Neuralgia Improved by Acupotomy & Acupuncture: Nerve Adhesion Release
17:00–17:20	Lori Hsu	Case Series on Integrating Acupuncture with Fascia Manipulation
17:20–17:40	Li Ronggang 李荣刚	The Replicable Revolution of TCM Acupuncture: Breaking Through in the AI Era (Tianyi Needling)
17:40–18:00	Eric Kimbles	Innovative Biological Medicine combined with Chinese Medicine in two Prostate Cancer care patients, Stage II and Stage IV.

» FRI 14 AUG · 星期五

TIME 时间	PRESENTER 主讲人	TOPIC 主题
08:00–08:40	Keynote Presentation in the Church	
08:40–09:00	Introduction into Education session	
09:00–09:20	Ramón María Calduch	Collaboration between TCM Universities & EU Universities in the Internationalization of TCM
09:20–09:40	Wang Hongxing 汪红星	Deeply Rooting TCM in Africa; Demonstrating the Value of the Acupuncture Academic Highland
09:40–10:00	Taulant Muka	Evaluating Expert-Informed AI-based e-Training and Live Expert Training for Medical Education: A Pilot Study
10:00–10:20	Xiping Zhou	The Future of Acupuncture & TCM Universities
10:20–10:40	Christian Ineichen	Building a Clinical Registry for Traditional Chinese Medicine: A Foundation for Real-World Evidence
10:40–11:00 Coffee Break 咖啡休憩		
11:00–11:20	Shabana Hijazi	Needling the Gap: An NHS Case for Traditional Acupuncture in Primary Prevention
11:20–11:40	Shanrong Bi	Constitution & Birth Time in Shenzhen Young/Mid-aged People (Five Phases & Six Climatic Factors)
11:40–12:00	Yen-Lun Kung	Modern Evidence of Meridian Theory: Cohort Study on Plantar Fasciitis & Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms
12:00–12:20	Education Panel Discussion (12:00–12:30)	

ABSTRACTS 摘要

STU University Building · Room 5

» THU 13 AUG · 星期四

15:00–15:20 · Dr NILOO NIKPOUR

Classical Chinese Medicine Treatment of Postmenopausal Syndromes: Case Stud*Five Branches University*

This paper explores the treatment of menopausal symptoms based on modern research on the hypothalamic-pituitary-ovarian (HPO) axis and the regulatory mechanism of classical Chinese Kidney-Tian Gui-Chong-Ren-Uterus reproductive theory.

Method: Four patients were treated for post-menopausal symptoms using acupuncture and/or Chinese Herbal Medicine (CHM). Each patient was treated by individualized pattern differentiation as well as the Kidney-Tian Gui-Chong-Ren-Uterus axis protocol. Acupuncture sessions were administered once a week for four months. Each patient completed three self-reporting questionnaires, assessed at the initial visit, the 8th visit, and again after the 16th visit to quantify treatment progress.

Results: All four cases exhibited nearly complete resolution of VMS and GSM conditions. All patients reported diminished psycho-emotional mood swings, improved anxiety, enhanced energy levels, and reduced reliance on pharmaceutical drugs. Two patients showed substantial recovery in comorbidities, specifically liver enzymes and rheumatoid factors. All four exhibited significant improvements on the Menopause Specific Quality of Life questionnaire.

Discussion: Combining modern research on the neuro-endocrine-reproductive axis with Classical Chinese Gynecology, this paper highlights the functional connections between the HPO axis and the psycho-hormonal roles of Kidney-Tian Gui-Chong-Ren-Uterus theory, offering new insights for further exploration, clinical diagnosis, and application.

KEYWORDS Menopause; Vasomotor Symptoms; Genitourinary Symptoms; HPO Axis; Traditional Chinese Gynecology; Extraordinary Channels; CHM

15:20–15:40 · Dr Myungseok Ryu

Sequelae of Facial Neurological Disorders: Acupotomological Strategies Focusing on Trigeminal Neuralgia and Facial Palsy*Korean Medical Society of Acupotomology*

This study presents clinical experiences and therapeutic strategies using acupotomy for sequelae of trigeminal neuralgia (TN) and facial palsy (FP). Conventional medical interventions face limitations due to sub-optimal efficacy and cumulative complications, while FP often leaves persistent distress including synkinesis and facial contracture.

Method: A retrospective case analysis was conducted on patients with sequelae of TN and FP. Acupotomy was utilized to incise and dissect primary adhesion sites along anatomical nerve pathways. Outcomes were evaluated using NRS, HBGS, and SFGS.

Results: Following acupotomy treatment, significant improvements in both TN and FP sequelae were observed, evidenced by reduced NRS scores and enhanced patient satisfaction. Symptom control was achieved without invasive surgical procedures or neurodestructive interventions.

Discussion: Unlike conventional filiform needles, the acupotome's flat, blade-like tip allows direct incision and dissection of adhered or fibrotic tissues, inducing tissue regeneration. This mechanism offers an effective alternative for chronic tissue degeneration. Further large-scale RCTs are required to validate these therapeutic effects.

KEYWORDS Trigeminal Neuralgia; Facial Palsy; Sequelae; Synkinesis; Facial Contracture; Acupotomy; Combined Korean Medicine Treatment

16:00–16:20 · WEN-CHI SHIH

Clinical Follow-Up Report: Application of Jiao's Scalp Acupuncture Combined with Traditional Chinese Acupuncture in Cervical Spinal Cord Injury Treatment*New York College of Traditional Chinese Medicine*

Cervical spinal cord injury (SCI) often results in severe motor impairment, paralysis, and long-term disability. Functional recovery in chronic SCI remains limited despite surgery and rehabilitation. Jiao's Scalp Acupuncture has been increasingly applied in neurological rehabilitation; however, evidence for its effectiveness in chronic cervical SCI is still limited. This report describes the clinical recovery of

a 48-year-old male with traumatic cervical SCI and quadriplegia who received Jiao's Scalp Acupuncture combined with traditional Chinese acupuncture after minimal improvement following three years of conventional management.

Method: Treatment focused primarily on the Motor Zone and Tremor Control Zone of Jiao's Scalp Acupuncture, supplemented with auricular therapy and traditional body acupuncture. Sessions were administered once weekly for approximately 50 minutes over six months.

Results: Progressive neurological and functional improvements were observed. Tremors and spasms decreased after 2–3 treatments. By sessions 6–8, the patient was able to ambulate without assistive devices; independent walking under supervision was documented after the 12th session. Quadriceps and tibialis anterior strength improved from 1/5 to 4/5 on the MRC grading scale.

Conclusion: This case suggests that Jiao's Scalp Acupuncture combined with traditional Chinese acupuncture may support motor recovery, tremor reduction, and functional rehabilitation in chronic cervical SCI. Further controlled studies are needed.

KEYWORDS *Jiao's Scalp Acupuncture; Cervical Spinal Cord Injury; Quadriplegia; Neurorehabilitation; Motor Recovery*

16:20–16:40 · SHI LEI 石磊

Yanghe Decoction for Chronic Hand Infection Caused by *Mycobacterium marinum*: A Case Report

Shanghai Pudong New Area Zhangjiang Community Health Service Center

Mycobacterium marinum hand infection is insidious and easily misdiagnosed. Some patients remain refractory to antibiotics and surgical intervention, necessitating exploration of adjunctive traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) therapies.

Method: This article reports a 71-year-old female who presented with a four-month infection of the left hand following a fish spine puncture. Diagnosis of *M. marinum* was confirmed by metagenomic next-generation sequencing (mNGS). Despite triple antibiotic therapy (clarithromycin, ethambutol, and rifampicin) combined with surgical drainage, the patient still exhibited darkened skin, swelling, decreased local temperature, and thin purulent discharge. TCM pattern differentiation identified yang deficiency with cold congelation, classified as "yin-type carbuncle" (yinju). Yanghe Decoction was administered orally for two months, with biweekly modifications.

Results: At week 2, granulation tissue appeared and swelling diminished. At week 4, skin color normalized and local temperature recovered. At week 8, swelling and wounds had completely healed, and joint mobility significantly improved. No recurrence was observed during the three-month follow-up.

Conclusion: Yanghe Decoction, which warms yang, disperses cold, tonifies blood, and unblocks stagnation, effectively reversed the local cold-congelation state, promoted wound healing, and restored hand function, suggesting clinical value for *M. marinum* infections presenting with yin-type carbuncle features.

KEYWORDS *Mycobacterium marinum; hand infection; Yanghe Decoction; traditional Chinese medicine; case report*

16:40–17:00 · Prof HYOCHONG CHAE

Occipito-Cervical Acupotomy for Headache, Cervicogenic Dizziness, and Cognitive Dysfunction: A Suboccipital Release and Upper Cervical Decompression Approach

Daejeon University, College of Korean Medicine

Tension in the suboccipital muscles and upper cervical dysfunction have been implicated in various neurological symptoms including headache, cervicogenic dizziness, and cognitive dysfunction. Suboccipital release through acupotomy can alleviate these conditions by reducing neural compression and improving cerebral blood flow. This presentation explores the anatomical basis and therapeutic mechanisms of occipito-cervical acupotomy treatment.

Method: We performed acupotomy targeting the suboccipital muscles and upper cervical region in patients with headache, cervicogenic dizziness, and cognitive dysfunction. Treatment involved precise insertion into the suboccipital muscles and peri-facet tissues of the upper cervical spine, followed by mechanical stimulation to release adhesions, reduce muscular tension, and decompress adjacent neural structures.

Results: Patients with severe headache demonstrated significant improvement, confirmed through NRS (Numeric Rating Scale) and relevant clinical assessment indices. Patients with cognitive dysfunction showed improvement in multiple evaluation parameters including MoCA (Montreal Cognitive Assessment) scores.

Discussion/Conclusion: Acupotomy targeting the occipito-cervical region provides an effective therapeutic approach for multiple neurological disorders, addressing the common pathophysiological mechanism underlying headache, dizziness, and cognitive symptoms. Further research with larger patient populations is warranted.

KEYWORDS *Acupotomy; Suboccipital release; Headache; Cervicogenic dizziness; Cognitive dysfunction; Upper cervical decompression*

17:00–17:20 · Dr LORI HSU

Integrating Acupuncture with Fascial Manipulation: A Case Series and Clinical Framework

Five Branches University

Chronic musculoskeletal pain is often treated by addressing either structural dysfunction or systemic imbalance, yet these approaches are frequently viewed as separate clinical models. This presentation proposes that Fascial Manipulation® (FM) provides a biomechanical assessment framework that complements, rather than replaces, traditional acupuncture theory. Integrating movement analysis with acupuncture may improve clinical reasoning by helping practitioners identify the primary mechanical drivers of pain while remaining consistent with classical Chinese medicine principles.

Methods: Two patients with chronic movement-related musculoskeletal pain were evaluated using the Fascial Manipulation assessment protocol, including movement verification, functional testing, and palpatory assessment for fascial densification. Treatment used acupuncture needles applied to selected Centers of Coordination and Centers of Fusion in place of manual friction techniques, over four weekly treatments plus a one-month follow-up.

Results: Both patients demonstrated complete resolution of their primary pain complaints within four treatments. Improvements in pain, movement quality, and physical function were maintained at one-month follow-up. The movement-based assessment consistently identified treatment targets that differed from the location of perceived pain.

Discussion/Conclusion: This case series illustrates how Fascial Manipulation can enhance acupuncture practice, offering a practical framework for improving treatment precision while providing a contemporary anatomical explanation for classical acupuncture concepts such as distal treatment and channel relationships.

KEYWORDS *Acupuncture; Fascial Manipulation; Fascia; Myofascial Pain; Movement Assessment; Integrative Medicine*

17:20–17:40 · Prof RONG-GANG LI 李榮剛

The Replication Revolution of Acupuncture in TCM: A Breakthrough Path in the AI Era — Centred on the Tianyi Acupuncture System

UTCM Acupuncture Research & Education College, Vancouver, Canada

Traditional Chinese acupuncture has long faced difficulties in scaling, primarily due to reliance on experiential knowledge, lack of standardised diagnostic procedures, and insufficient quantification of clinical outcomes, which make replication and dissemination challenging. Without standardisation, large-scale implementation is not feasible; without dataisation, entry into the AI era is impossible.

Method: The Tianyi Acupuncture Methodology proposes an upgrade from experience-based technique to a systematic framework, constructed through standardised diagnostic modules, treatment protocols, operational SOPs, and outcome evaluation systems. Artificial intelligence is integrated across symptom data collection, syndrome differentiation, outcome tracking, and therapeutic recommendation, with standardised inputs and structured outputs as the key requirement.

Results: On this basis, acupuncture is transformed into a reproducible engineering system in which AI supports diagnostic assistance, clinical training, and operational optimisation, enabling the codification and amplification of expert clinical experience rather than its replacement.

Discussion/Conclusion: The ultimate goal is to promote the evolution of acupuncture from experiential medicine toward data-driven and system-based medicine, achieving scalable replication and intelligent upgrading.

KEYWORDS *Tianyi Acupuncture Methodology; diagnostic system; standardisation; artificial intelligence; systematisation*

17:40–18:00 · ERIC KIMBLES, N.D., BSC PSYCHOLOGY

Innovative Biological Medicine Combined with Chinese Medicine in Two Prostate Cancer Care Patients, Stage II and Stage IV

Paracelsus Clinic · Paracelsus Academy

Cancer is a complex systemic disease that affects not only the body and one person, but our families, communities, and connectedness as a whole. While conventional oncology has achieved major advances through surgery, chemotherapy, radiation, and immunotherapy, growing evidence suggests that truly effective cancer care requires an individualized and integrative approach that addresses both the tumor and the patient's internal biological environment.

This presentation explores the concept of Biological Medicine and Chinese Medicine's Meridian Theory in the care of two men, Stage II and Stage IV, with prostate cancer.

The core focus is to firstly utilize the "rules" of "Bio-logical" healing principles — first to support biological self-healing pathways, second, do as little harm as possible to these innate pathways, and third, to remain a medical detective until the end in uncovering the potential causes of the cancer.

When applied in combination with the Meridian Empirical Relationships between our teeth and organs, cancer care options can be expanded beyond Standard Medical Oncology — a true win-win for patients as a whole.

KEYWORDS *Biological Medicine; Meridian Theory; Prostate Cancer; Integrative Oncology; Dental-Organ Relationships*

09:00–09:20 · DR. RAMÓN MARÍA CALDUCH

Collaboration between Traditional Chinese Medicine Universities and European Union Universities in the Internationalization Process of Traditional Chinese Medicine

European Foundation of Traditional Complementary and Integrative Medicine

The internationalization of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) has become an important process in global health, requiring not only clinical expansion but also strong academic cooperation. Universities play a key role in promoting scientific exchange, intercultural dialogue, and the development of shared knowledge between China and Europe.

Method: This paper presents a qualitative analysis of academic collaboration between TCM universities in China and universities within the European Union. It examines joint educational programs, collaborative research, scientific publications, faculty and student exchanges, and initiatives supporting clinical integration, while identifying the main challenges affecting these partnerships.

Results: The analysis shows that university cooperation has significantly contributed to improving the scientific credibility and international recognition of TCM. Academic partnerships have facilitated knowledge transfer, intercultural understanding, and institutional cooperation. However, important obstacles remain, including regulatory differences across European countries, contrasting scientific paradigms, and the need to preserve the cultural identity of TCM during international adaptation.

Discussion/Conclusion: Collaboration between Chinese and European universities represents a strategic instrument for the sustainable internationalization of TCM. Strengthening these partnerships promotes scientific rigor, mutual trust, and intercultural dialogue while supporting more integrative and patient-centered healthcare models. Spain and the Ibero-American region are well positioned to contribute through future academic and research cooperation.

KEYWORDS *Traditional Chinese Medicine; Internationalization; Higher Education; Academic Cooperation; European Union; Global Health*

10:00–10:20 · DR. XIPING ZHOU, PRESIDENT, MDOM, LAC, LMT

The Future of Acupuncture & TCM University

The American Academy of Health and Wellness

Acupuncture and TCM education in Western countries should move beyond the stand-alone school model. This paper proposes a university-scale center that preserves traditional medicine while meeting modern expectations for evidence, safety, regulation, interprofessional collaboration, and public service.

Method: Two source documents were reviewed and synthesized, focusing on institutional mission, academic structure, research agenda, clinical services, innovation, campus design, governance, and long-term implementation. This model has been implemented in part at the American Academy of Health and Wellness, East-West Healing Arts Institute, and Dr. Zhou's Acupuncture and Pain Clinic, but needs further research.

Results: The proposed model integrates five colleges — Acupuncture and East Asian Medicine; Herbal and Integrative Medicine; Tui Na, Massage, Acupressure, and Shiatsu; Tai Chi, Qi Gong, Yoga, Martial Arts, and Therapeutic Fitness; and Culinary Arts, Nutrition, and Food Therapy — sharing research, clinics, governance, and community mission. The campus vision includes classrooms, laboratories, clinics, teaching kitchens, organic gardens, and herbal cultivation with regulatory compliance.

Discussion/Conclusion: A future acupuncture and TCM university can become a world-class integrative medicine institution if built with academic rigor, clinical excellence, research credibility, cultural respect, and phased long-term development, supported by educators, researchers, clinicians, and financial and organizational investment.

KEYWORDS *Acupuncture; Traditional Chinese Medicine; integrative medicine; education; research; clinical care; community health*

11:00–11:20 · DR SHABANA HIJAZI, MBCHB, MRCP, MRCGP, MPHIL, PG DIP ACUPUNCTURE

Needling the Gap: An NHS GP's Case for Traditional Acupuncture in Primary Prevention

NHS Primary Care, Manchester, UK

The UK National Health Service's Fit for the Future: 10 Year Health Plan (July 2025) commits to three structural shifts — hospital to community, analogue to digital, and sickness to prevention. Yet NHS-funded acupuncture remains largely confined to specific pathways, particularly chronic pain management under NICE guidance, a potential mismatch with prevention ambitions, emerging mechanistic research, and evolving models of integrated care. The UK also lacks statutory regulation of acupuncture, unlike several European countries.

Method: This presentation synthesises published economic evaluations, mechanistic and neuroanatomical research, and comparative health policy analysis across the UK, Europe, and Canada, alongside the NHS prevention policy landscape and a real-world GP-led community acupuncture clinic.

Results: Published cost-per-QALY estimates for acupuncture (£2,500–£15,000) fall within NICE thresholds (£20,000–£30,000). A 2021 Nature study identified PROKR2-marked sensory neurons linking acupuncture points including ST36 and LI10 to vagal–adrenal anti-inflammatory pathways, relevant to inflammaging. Multiple European and Canadian systems demonstrate alternative regulation and commissioning models.

Discussion/Conclusion: The challenge for wider NHS integration is how evidence, regulation, workforce standards, and commissioning pathways align. A phased roadmap is proposed, and acupuncture should be considered part of a broader discussion around regulated, evidence-informed preventative healthcare.

KEYWORDS *Acupuncture; primary prevention; inflammaging; NHS primary care; neuroimmune pathways; health policy*

11:20–11:40 • Dr SHANRONG BI

Study on the Relationship Between Zang-Fu Deficiency-Excess and Heavenly Qi Timing in Shenzhen Population Based on the Meridian Theory of Emei Medicine

Macau University of Science and Technology

Based on the unique meridian theoretical system of Emei Medicine, this study explores the internal correlation between the deficiency-excess status of zang-fu viscera among Shenzhen residents and the seasonal rhythms of the Five Movements and Six Qi, to reveal the influence of celestial climatic rhythms on qi-blood and zang-fu deficiency-excess bias.

Method: A retrospective study was conducted on clinical meridian examination data from the Preventive Treatment Center of a TCM hospital in Shenzhen, using independent samples t-test and one-way ANOVA.

Results: A total of 513 valid meridian examination records were enrolled. Under different luck years of Gengzi, Xinchou, and Renyin, there were statistically significant differences ($P < 0.05$) in meridian detection values of several channels. Meridian values also differed significantly between dog days and non-dog days ($P < 0.05$).

Discussion/Conclusion: Heavenly luck factors, including year transports and dog days, can disturb the circulation of qi and blood in human meridians and trigger pathological deficiency or excess bias in zang-fu viscera. Integrating seasonal rhythms with meridian differentiation of Emei Medicine bears important clinical guiding value for the Shenzhen population.

KEYWORDS *Emei Medicine; Treatment in Accordance with Seasons; Five Movements and Six Qi; Zang-Fu Viscera; Meridians*

11:40–12:00 • YEN-LUN KUNG

Modern Evidence of Meridian Theory: A Nationwide Cohort Study on the Association Between Plantar Fasciitis and Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms

Department of Chinese Medicine, Hualien Tzu Chi General Hospital / Tzu Chi University, Hualien, Taiwan

Plantar fasciitis (PF) is rarely considered to be associated with lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS). However, PF and LUTS are closely connected within the theory of traditional Chinese medicine and the myofascial meridian system. This study explored the association between PF and LUTS.

Method: We conducted a retrospective population-based cohort study using the Taiwan National Health Insurance Research Database, enrolling a propensity-matched (1:1) non-PF comparison group by age, gender, and prior lack of LUTS history.

Results: Multivariate Cox regression revealed that patients with PF had an increased risk of LUTS (adjusted HR = 1.35; 95% CI, 1.23–1.47). Kaplan–Meier analysis showed significantly higher cumulative LUTS incidence in the PF group ($P \leq .001$), with PF an independent risk factor across sex, age, and follow-up subgroups.

Discussion/Conclusion: This is the first study demonstrating that patients diagnosed with PF have an increased risk of subsequently developing LUTS. Further research is needed to clarify the causal relationship between PF and LUTS.

KEYWORDS *cohort study; lower urinary tract symptom; meridian; plantar fasciitis; traditional Chinese medicine*

Abstracts above are shown for the presentations for which a submission was provided. No abstract was on file for Myungseok Ryu (template not completed), Wang Hongxing (confirmation letter only), Taulant Muka, or Christian Ineichen. For the full Room 5 session line-up, see the programme on the preceding page.