



Disclaimer; Please don't use this information to replace veterinary diagnosis.

More;

Charts, books and course info can be found here;

<http://horse-acupuncture.com/>

FAQ;

How long and how often?

1 minute on each point is good. And each day if possible.

How to do the acupressure using Tui Na technique?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pbMlxT0MEkQ&index=45&list=PLF7F3694153D583D6>

These videos may also give you a better idea of the methods available;

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLGIVvJJxynL--LK6T4CDDmaZZyqmVxwo>

Charts info;

Abscess - a toxic, very painful lump in the hoof mainly but may be anywhere in the body. It is said in 90% cases lameness in one limb is due to hoof abscess. This method draws the toxin out and allows easier release of the abscess.

Anemia-pernicious

Veterinary term

Anxiety –general

This may be at or prior to events or sudden life changes.

May occur in a variety of bizarre behaviors and physical manifestations. They may become hyperactive, frightened, or have obsessive repetitive behaviors such as weaving, stall walking or cribbing.

Bleeder's –to prevent; This method is only to prevent bleeding for example; nose bleed from strenuous exercise.

Bleeding-to stop; This method helps stop bleeding no matter where it is, even internally.

Bolting; horse charges off and cannot be stopped.

Camped Under; horse stands with legs too far under, both fore and hind.

Chronic Lumbar Pain; includes flinching on touch in muscles of lumbar area. May be arthritis there. Most horses over 10 tend have this.

Clipping-back legs; hind legs strike each other as they pass.

Clipping; front legs hit when moving

Cold-backed: mild back pain; they can show sensitivity to touch, *back* dropping when saddle put on. Often comes from cold washing when hot.

Colds; sneezing, cough, nose blocked and running:, headache, stiff neck, temperature, pain in joints, dislike of wind, weak limbs.

Colic : (always consult vet); when due to food; severe pains in abdomen; characterized by pawing, rolling, and sometimes the inability to defecate. Continue often till food passes.

Conjunctivitis: gunky eye, redness or swelling.

COPD;Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) refers to a group of lung diseases that block airflow and make breathing difficult. Includes chronic bronchitis and emphysema; method is an aid only.

Cough; Method helps any kind of cough. Loosens up phlegm and clears chest.

Difficulty bending; horse will tend to hold head off to side in activity and not like to go in one direction. Muscles are imbalanced in hind, shoulders and neck. In this case to near side.

Disuniting; horse wants to change rein on canter. Hind end and front end do not seem to be coordinating.

Dropped Hip; due to fall at young age or later, point of hip seems lower on one side and may give pain on movement due to arthritic changes.

Ear Problems; inner ear infections or loss of balance or some hearing loss;

Emergency ; Unconsciousness; for example after surgery.

Ewe neck; a horse's neck of which the upper outline curves downwards and is concave rather than upwards.

Facial palsy; is loss of facial movement because of nerve damage. Your facial muscles droop or become weak. It usually happens on just one side of the face.

Facial sensitivity; arises from damage or blockage from one of the trigeminal nerves.

Fertility; Mare has difficulty to come into season and to conceive. Results are excellent.

Fever; to help bring temperature down;

Foaling; difficulty in birthing or after birth.

Forging; back legs strike back of front legs, during movement.

Founder with laminitis; clears accumulation of food, and fire from hoofs.

Fungal Problems; helps reduce fungal issues no matter where they are. Use of moxa is recommended.

General well being; combination of points useful to keep in top shape.

Girth Sore; pain and touchiness in area of girth;

Heart conditions; to help ease the heart , chest and breathing.

Hives; A condition characterized by the sudden appearance of raised areas on the skin red or pale that may itch. Caused by wind and heat or damp in Blood(in TCM terms).

Hormone balance; useful for cranky mares.

Hunters Bump; bones and muscles appear raised in area of croup like a hump.

Itch and Rainscald; this does work; heat and dampness have entered blood(TCM term)

Kidney conditions; this improves kidney function . (does not replace veterinary).

Lameness prevention; 1 minute small circles on each point around coronet band (ting points). Before and after events.

Looking back; horse tends to not be focused forward and always has consciousness on what is happening behind them. Can be used in case of horse moved to new area suffering separation anxiety.

Lumbar pain- acute; horse has recent severe pain in back possibly due to fall or flipping. Will drop on touch or pressure.

Mare on heat; mare cycles for too long and cycle may be painful and she may be cranky or have ovarian cysts or issues.

Narrow Chest; horse has forelegs too close together and looks narrow from the front.

Neck problems, jaw and poll. Horses love this and need it a lot.

Nonsweating; in hot weather or with strenuous exercise horse does not sweat. Usually occurs in moist heat and tropical weathers.

Ovarian ; May give rise to unpredictable behavior. May be indicated by tenderness on palpation in front of high point of hip bone. Warmth of hand gives relief. May give rise to unpredictable behavior.

To help passing over; when its near time to be 'put down' this combination keeps them relaxed .

Performance; improves performance for speed endurance or agility and pre event nervousness. (butterflies).

Possession; horse appears demonic and dangerous. Usually due to trauma of some kind or PTSD.

Roach Back; lumbar area of back is raised up .

Sacroiliac Muscle Imbalance; muscles on bot sides of hips are out of balance; Hip appears from back to be more on one side.

Sciatica; Sciatica in horses often manifests itself at first with an inability of the horse to collect, especially at the canter. In some horses, the hind legs even seem to interfere with each other. Lead changes can be difficult, and the horse also drags his feet and stumbles at times. If the horse's motion is too crooked, the rider will often feel as though the stirrups are uneven regardless of how much they are adjusted. The horse also has trouble in traveling downhill and sometimes has wobbly hocks.

Seedy toe; hoof canker; due to fungus; use moxa daily.

Shock (due to trauma) ; if in shock horse may appear dull eyed or have recurring digestive issues or lung problems. Sometimes they forget what they have learned. Shock may be hidden and surface at later stage especially change of season or home.

Short Stepping in back end: horse may not stretch out in movement (dolly steps)

Shoulder problems; front, middle, back or inner.

Sinusitis; blockage of nose

Skinniness/Overweight; Both can arise from same cause what is called Central Qi deficiency.

Spinal curvature; Looking from back along topline spine has a S – shape.

Stifle and Patella; stifle may be locked, have upward fixation, arthritis or tendonitis with swelling and discomfort. May be floppy due to muscle weakness.

Suspected Ulcers; a broad range of digestive conditions give appearance as possible ulcers.

Sway Back; (dropped back,lordosis) saddle area tends to look U-shaped.

Thick coat: coat is long and falls out late in season. Useful in Cushings with moxa.

Tight Jaw; there may be gritting, and grinding of teeth, swelling in jawline unwillingness to hold the bit and tension in poll. A flow through effect occurs to rest of body.

Toothache; May be sensitive teeth, tooth abscess clearing and prevention, pain in upper or lower teeth.

Tying up; obstruction of lungs inhibits breathing, kidneys accumulate toxin which on exercise overflows into muscles and muscles go into spasm and knots.

Weaving; horse moves from side to side in stall usually from boredom or separation anxiety and loneliness.

Withers; may be dropped or raised or twisted.

Assumption of Risk:

This information is for educational purposes only

Those engaging in horse acupuncture acknowledge that working with horses involves an obvious and inherent risk due to dangers associated with working with large animals and the author is released from any liability for personal accidents etc which may occur during the use of this information.