



Cupping

Cupping refers to an ancient Chinese practice in which a cup is applied to the skin and the pressure in the cup is reduced (by using change in heat or by suctioning out air), so that the skin and superficial muscle layer is drawn into and held in the cup. In some cases, the cup may be moved while the suction of skin is active, causing a regional pulling of the skin and muscle (the technique is called gliding cupping).

This treatment has some relation to certain massage techniques, such as the rapid skin pinching along the back that is an important aspect of *tuina* (12). In that practice, the skin is pinched, sometimes at specific points (e.g., bladder meridian points), until a redness is generated. Cupping is applied by acupuncturists to certain acupuncture points, as well as to regions of the body that are affected by pain (where the pain is deeper than the tissues to be pulled). When the cups are moved along the surface of the skin, the treatment is somewhat like *guasha* (literally, sand scraping), a folk remedy of southeast Asia which is often carried out by scraping the skin with a coin or other object with the intention of breaking up stagnation. Movement of the cups is a gentler technique than *guasha*, as a lubricant allows the cup to slide without causing as much of the subcutaneous bruising that is an objective of *gua sha*.

Still, a certain amount of bruising is expected both from fixed position cupping (especially at the site of the cup rim) and with movement of the cups.

Traditional cupping, with use of heated cups, also has some similarity to moxibustion therapy. Heating of the cups was the method used to obtain suction: the hot air in the cups has a low density and, as the cups cool with the opening sealed by the skin, the pressure within the cups declines, sucking the skin into it. In this case, the cups are hot and have a stimulating effect something like that of burning moxa wool.

In some cases, a small amount of blood letting (*luoci*; vein pricking) is done first, using a pricking needle, and then the cup is applied over the site. The pricking is usually done with a three-edged needle, applied to a vein, and it typically draws 3–4 drops of blood (sometimes the skin on either side is squeezed to aid release of blood). A standard thick-gauge acupuncture needle or plum blossom needle may be used instead. This technique is said to promote blood circulation, remove stasis, and alleviate swelling and pain. It is employed especially when there is a toxic heat syndrome and for a variety of acute ailments.

The following report is derived mainly from a survey of reported cupping techniques published in 1989 (1), supplemented by information from acupuncture text books (5–9).

EARLY HISTORY

The earliest use of cupping that is recorded is from the famous Taoist alchemist and herbalist, Ge Hong (281–341 A.D.). The method was described in his book **A Handbook of Prescriptions for Emergencies**

, in which the cups were actually animal horns, used for draining pustules. As a result of using horns, cupping has been known as

jiaofa

, or the horn technique. In a Tang Dynasty book,

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, cupping was prescribed for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis (or a similar disorder).

More recently, Zhao Xuemin, during the Qing Dynasty, wrote

Supplement to Outline of Materia Medica

, including an entire chapter on “fire jar qi” (

huoquan qi

). In it, he emphasized the value of this treatment, using cups made of bamboo or pottery, in alleviating headache of wind-cold type, bi syndrome of wind origin, dizziness, and abdominal pain. The cups could be placed over acupuncture needles for these treatments. One of the traditional indications for cupping is dispelling cold in the channels. This indication is partly the result of applying hot cups. For example, bamboo cups would be boiled in an herbal decoction just prior to applying to the skin (this is one type of

shuiguanfa

, or liquid cupping, so-called because a liquid is incorporated into the treatment). Both liquid cupping and cupping over an acupuncture needle are favored for treatment of arthralgia.

Cupping also is thought to dispel cold by virtue of its ability to release external pathogenic factors, including invasion of wind, damp, and cold.

MODERN CUPPING

During the 20th century, new glass cups were developed . Common drinking glasses have been used for this purpose, but thick glass cupping devices have also been produced and are preferred. The introduction of glass cups helped greatly, since the pottery cups broke very easily and the bamboo cups would deteriorate with repeated heating. Glass cups were easier

to make than the brass or iron cups that were sometimes used as sturdy substitutes for the others; further, one could see the skin within the cup and evaluate the degree of response.

The glass cups are depressurized by providing some fire in the cup to heat up the air within just prior to placement. For example, hold a cotton ball dipped in alcohol with a pincer, ignite it, hold it in the cup, then rapidly apply to the skin; this is called *shanhuofa* (flash-fire cupping). Sometimes, a small amount alcohol is put in the cup and lit; this method is called *dijiufa* (alcohol-fire cupping).

At the end of the 20th century, another method of suction was developed in which a valve was constructed at the top of the jar and a small hand-operated pump is attached so that the practitioner could suction out air without relying on fire (thus avoiding some hazards and having greater control over the amount of suction). Both glass and plastic cups were developed, though the plastic ones are not very well suited to moving along the skin once in place, as the edges are not entirely smooth and the strength of the cups is limited. The modern name for cupping is *baguanfa* (suction cup therapy).

In order to allow easy movement of the glass cups along the skin, some oil is applied. Medicated massage oils (with extracts of herbs) are particularly useful for this purpose. Since the cups are applied at room temperature, the indication of removing cold from the channels is no longer as applicable, at least to stationary cups. There is some friction generated with moving cups, so that there is a small but significant amount of heat applied by that method, especially if a warming oil is used as lubricant.

Generally, the cup is left in place for about 10 minutes (typical range is 5–15 minutes). The skin becomes reddened due to the congestion of blood flow. The cup is removed by pressing the skin along side it to allow some outside air to leak into it, thus equalizing the pressure and releasing it. Some bruising along the site of the rim of the cup is expected.

Today, cupping is mainly recommended for the treatment of pain, gastro-intestinal disorders, lung diseases (especially chronic cough and asthma), and paralysis, though it can be used for

other disorders as well. The areas of the body that are fleshy are preferred sites for cupping. Contraindications for cupping include: areas of skin that are inflamed; cases of high fever, convulsions or cramping, or easy bleeding (i.e., pathological level of low platelets); or the abdominal area or lower back during pregnancy. Movement of the cups is limited to fleshy areas: the movement should not cross bony ridges, such as the spine. Following are some of the recommended treatment sites for various disorders.

Respiratory Diseases

- · For chronic bronchitis and asthma, one can apply cupping at the following points: *dingchuan*, *dazhui* (GV-14), *shenzhu* (GV-12), *geshu* (BL-17), *xinshu* (BL-15), *jueyinshu* (BL-14), *feishu* (BL-13), *fengmen* (BL-12), *dashu* (BL-11), *tiantu* (CV-22), *shanzhong* (CV-17), *huagai* (CV-20), and *zhongfu* (LU-1). [see: *Acupuncture treatment of asthma* for more information about several of these treatment sites].

- · For pediatric bronchitis: blood letting followed by cupping at *dazhui* (GV-14).
- · For pediatric acute bronchitis: *feishu* (BL-13), *shenchang* (KI-25), *lingxu* (KI-24).

Digestive Diseases

- · For dysentery, early morning diarrhea, and acute and chronic gastritis, perform cupping in the following areas: around the navel; at the bladder meridian *shu* points; or these stomach meridian points:

burong
(ST-19),
guanmen
(ST-22),
huaroumen
(ST-24),
tianshu
(ST-25).

- · Pediatric indigestion: *dachangshu* (BL-25).

Pain Syndromes

- · Shoulder blade: *jianwaishu* (SI-14) and *tianzhong* (SI-11).
- · Loins: *shenshu* (BL-23), *qihai* (BL-24), *guanyuanshu* (BL-26).
- · Head: *taiyang* and *yintang* for refractory headaches and migraines; *dazhui* (GV-14)

and
baihui
(GV-20) for parietal and occipital headaches; for trigeminal neuralgia:

qihu
(ST-13),
fengchi
(GB-20),
sizhukong
(TB-23),
jiache

(ST-6); for toothache:

dashu
(BL-11), with acupuncture, massage, and cupping at
yifeng
(TB-17),
jiache
(ST-6),
xiaguan
(ST-7), and
hegu
(LI-4).

- · Soft tissue injury: treat local pressure pain points and area of swelling; use plum

blossom needling followed by cupping; additionally or alternatively use points above or below the site of injury along the channels that pass through the injury.

Gynecological Disorders

- · Infertility and irregular menstruation: *shenshu* (BL-23) with movement of cup downward (treat with acupuncture first, then do cupping).
- · Leukorrhea: *yaoyan* (extra point under the 3rd lumbar vertebra) and around *baliao* (BL-31 through BL-34).
- · Uterine cramps: needle *zusanli* (ST-36) and *guanyuan* (CV-4) and do cupping at *guanyuan* (CV-4).