

Performing Conversion

Now, after placing the points, we could proceed to the principle of conversion. Conversion means that the energetic insight of one meridian will flow within another meridian. This brings them into balance, bringing the flow of Qi between them into balance. This principle begins with the understanding that the insertion of a needle in any of the points, represented in the hexagram, changes the picture of the hexagram according to the following principle –

Yang line or a long line plus a needle = broken line (or *Yin* line)



Yin line or a broken line plus a needle = long line (or *Yang* line)



Therefore, the process of implementation of the point selection is a comparison of the hexagram pictures.

For example, let us make a conversion of the liver meridian into the large intestine meridian.

The liver hexagram comprises of six lines of *Yin* and the large intestine meridian makes of a picture of *Yang Yin Yin Yang Yin Yin*.

	LIV		LI		
LIV 8	██████	██████	██████	██████	LI 11
LIV 5	██████	██████	██████	██████	LI 5
LIV 4	██████	██████	██████████████		LI 4
LIV 3	██████	██████	██████	██████	LI 3
LIV 2	██████	██████	██████	██████	LI 2
LIV 1	██████	██████	██████████████		LI 1

We can see that the differences between the two meridians are in the first and fourth lines. Therefore, should we wish to convert the liver meridian into the large intestine meridian, we should needle the points that are represented on the first line and on the fourth line or actually – LIV1+LIV4. If we seek to convert the large intestine meridian into the liver meridian, we should needle the points that are represented on the first and fourth lines. Only that this time we will make it on the large intestine meridian or actually – LI1+LI4, The idea behind the conversion is to put one meridian energy into another meridian in order to balance the movement between them.

Conversion of the meridians is actually a technique of point selection and, as known, the selection of points is the third stage in the Balance Method.

Now our Balance Method looks like that-

1. Diagnosis of sick meridian/s involved in the disease.
2. Balancing the sick meridian/s, this stage divides into two options –
 - a. Under the assumption of local mechanism – choosing balancing meridian/s .
 - b. Under the assumption that the mechanism is global – Global Balance – constructing a structure of meridians according to the Dynamic Principle and the Static Principle out of the twelve structures.
3. Point selection.
 - a. Mirroring.
 - b. Imaging.
 - c. Smart choice – functions of points and indications.
 - d. Conversion of meridians.

As stated, the choosing of meridians, described herein, takes place only after the diagnosis and after reaching the conclusion that the Global Balance is required. Thereafter, we chose the structure of four meridians, creating a Global Balance. Only then, we can use the notion of conversion of meridians.

But, how could we know which meridian out of the four should be converted into which meridian?

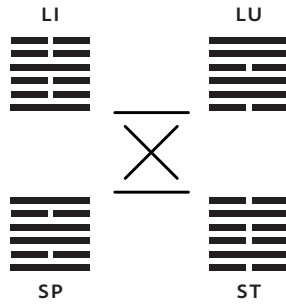
In this matter, there is a very simple principle. We will convert the hand meridian into the foot meridian and the foot meridian into the hand meridian. In addition, the *Yin* meridian will be converted into the *Yang* meridian, while the *Yang* meridian will be converted into the *Yin* meridian.

For example, Let us take the structure of the *Tai Yin Yang Ming*

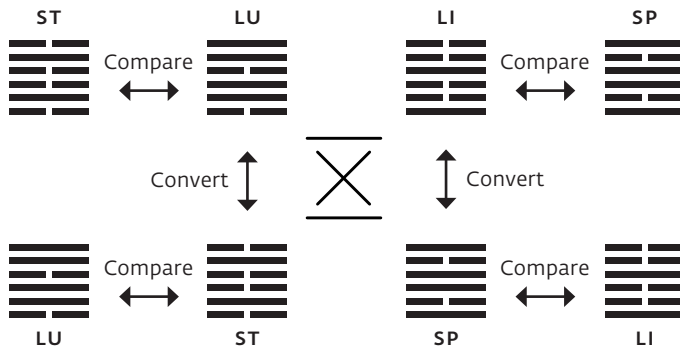
We will convert the stomach meridian into the lung meridian and vice versa. The spleen meridian will be converted into the large intestine meridian and vice versa. (In this manner, we maintain the principle of hand to foot, foot to hand, *Yin* to *Yang* and *Yang* to *Yin*).

We place the hexagram of the stomach meridian opposite the hexagram of the lung meridian and vice versa. We place the hexagram of the spleen meridian opposite the hexagram of the large intestine meridian, and naturally also vice versa.

Tai Yin Yang Ming

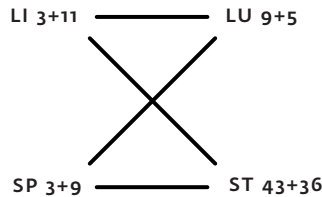


Tai Yin Tang Ming



We can observe, that the difference is in the third and sixth lines on both sides. Therefore, we should needle points represented on the third and sixth lines in all four meridians using the meridian hexagram point table. Ultimately, our treatment will look like that –

Tai Yin Tang Ming 3:6

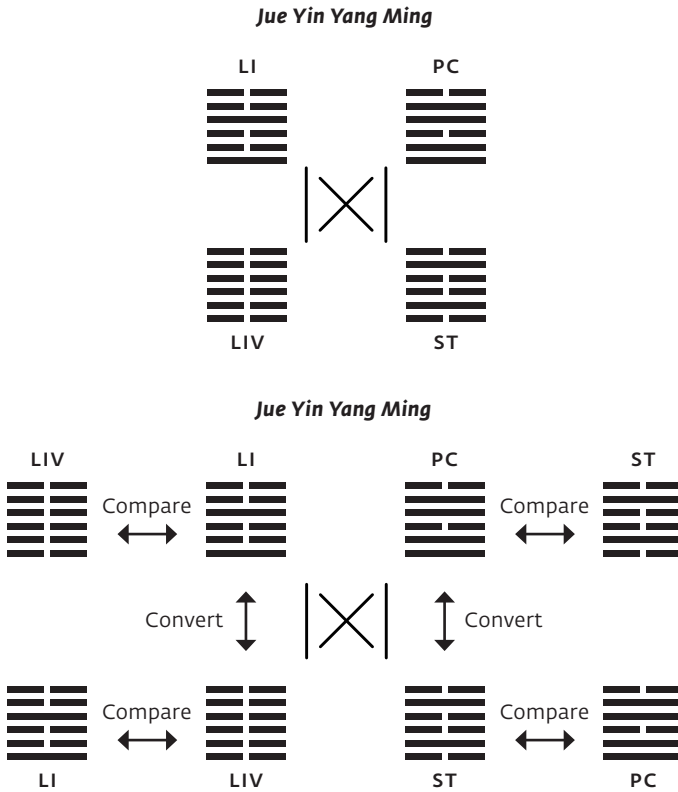


This treatment is also referred to as: Balance – *Tai Yin Yang Ming 3:6*

Left	Right
LI3+11	LU5+9
SP3+9	ST36+43

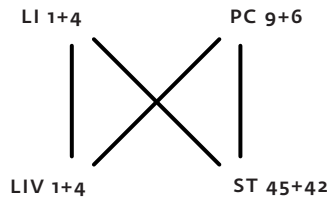
Let us practice once again, this time we will take the structure of the *Jue Yin Yang Ming*. We will convert the stomach meridian into the pericardium meridian and vice versa, and the liver meridian into the large intestine meridian and vice versa. (In this manner, we maintain the principle of hand to foot, foot to hand, Yin to Yang and Yang to Yin).

Actually, we place the hexagram of the stomach meridian opposite the hexagram of the pericardium meridian and vice versa and the hexagram of the liver meridian opposite the hexagram of the large intestine meridian and naturally vice versa.



It can be observed, that the difference is in the first and fourth line from both sides. Therefore, the points represented on the first and fourth lines, according to the meridian hexagram point table, should be needed in all four meridians. Eventually, our treatment looks like this –

Jue Yin Yang Ming 1:4



This treatment is also referred to as: Balance – *Jue Yin Yang Ming 1:4*

Left	Right
PC9+6	LI1+4
ST45+42	LIV1+4

It ought to be indicated, that there are structures, where one side comes out 3:6 and the other side would come out 1:4, therefore it should be examined meticulously.