

POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN ACUPUNCTURE (PGDACP)

Term-End Examination

June, 2010

PGDACP-03 : TREATMENT OF COMMON DISEASES/EAR & SCALP ACUPUNCTURE

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

Note :

- (i) There are multiple choice type of questions in this examination which are to be answered in **OMR Answer Sheets**.
- (ii) All questions are **compulsory**.
- (iii) Each question has four options and only one of them is correct. Answers have to be marked in figures in the appropriate rectangular boxes corresponding to what is the correct answer and then blacken the circle for the same number in that column by using **HB** or lead pencil. **DO NOT USE INK OR BALL PEN in OMR Answer Sheets.**
- (iv) If you mark more than one option it will be taken as the wrong answer and no mark will be awarded for this.
- (v) Erase completely any error or unintended marks.
- (vi) There are **70** questions in this paper and each question carries one mark.
- (vii) There is no negative marking for wrong answers.
- (viii) No candidate shall leave the examination hall at least for one hour after the commencement of the examination.

1. In treating a toothache due to a deficiency of the kidney, the points selected are mainly on ().
 - (1) the channel of Hand-Yangming
 - (2) the channel of Foot-Yangming
 - (3) both (1) and (2)
 - (4) neither (1) nor (2)

2. The prescription used in treating insomnia caused by the disharmony of the heart and kidney would be ().
 - (1) Xinshu (UB.15), Shenshu (UB.23), Taixi (K.3)
 - (2) Pishu (UB.20), Xingshu (UB.15), Yinbai (Sp.1)
 - (3) both (1) and (2)
 - (4) neither (1) nor (2)

3. The prescription used in treating insomnia caused by deficiency of the spleen and blood would be ().
 - (1) Xinshu (UB.15), Shenshu (UB.23), Taixi (K.3)
 - (2) Pishu (UB.20), Xingshu (UB.15), Yinbai (Sp.1)
 - (3) both (1) and (2)
 - (4) neither (1) nor (2)

4. In treating hyperhydrosis or anhydrosis ().
 - (1) Hegu (LI.4) is selected
 - (2) Lieque (Lu.7) is selected
 - (3) both (1) and (2)
 - (4) neither (1) nor (2)

Following questions may have one or more answers. Write the alphabets of all the correct answers.

5. Which of the following points should be selected to treat a patient with the following signs and symptoms: profuse, thin and light-red menses in shortened cycle, lassitude, palpitation, shortness of breath, pale tongue with a thin coating, and a weak pulse (Xu mai) ? ().
 - (1) Xuehai (Sp.10), Quchi (LI.11)
 - (2) Qihai (Ren.6), Zhongwan (Ren. 12)
 - (3) Xingjian (Liv.2), Zhongji (Ren. 13)
 - (4) Sanyinjiao (Sp.6), Zusanli (S.36), Qihai (Ren.6)

6. Which of the following points can be selected to treat pain at the maxillary region? ().
- (1) Sibai (S.2), Quanliao (SI.18)
 - (2) Yangbai (G.14), Zanzhu (B.2)
 - (3) Quchi (LI.11), Jiexi (St.41)
 - (4) Jiache (S.6), Jiachengjiang (Extra 8)
7. Which of the following points are selected to treat a patient with the following signs and symptoms: impotence, bitter taste in the mouth, desire for fluids, hot and dark-red urine, a yellow, sticky tongue coating, and a soft, rapid pulse (shuo and ruo mai)? ().
- (1) Guanyuan (Ren.4), Mingmen (Du. 4)
 - (2) Zhongji (Ren.3), Sanyinjiao (Sp.6), Yinlingquan (Sp.9)
 - (3) Shenshu (B.23), Taixi (K.3)
 - (4) Tianshu (St.25), Taibai (Sp.3)
8. Which of the following pairs of points would you select to treat a patient with the following signs and symptoms: intermittent dull abdominal pain which may be relieved by warmth or pressure and is aggravated by cold, hunger, and fatigue, lassitude, aversion to cold, thin, white tongue coating and a deep, thready pulse (chen and xi mai)? ().
- (1) Pishu (B.20), Weishu (B.21)
 - (2) Jianshi (P.5), Guanyuan (Ren.4)
 - (3) Ququan (Liv.8), Neiting (St.44)
 - (4) Neiguan (P.6), Taichong (Liv.3)
9. Which of the following points can be used to treat a patient with the following signs and symptoms: short and rapid breathing, feeble voice, a cough with weak and low sound, sweating upon exertion, a pale tongue and a deficient pulse (xu mai)? ().
- (1) Fengmen (BL.12)
 - (2) Taiyuan (L.9)
 - (3) Jiexi (St.41)
 - (4) Taichong (Liv.3)
10. Which of the following points can be used to treat a patient with the following signs and symptoms: cough, profuse, white and sticky sputum, stiffness and depressed feeling of the chest, lack of appetite, a white, sticky tongue coating with a rolling pulse (hua mai)? ().
- (1) Feishu (B. 13), Zhongwan (Ren. 12)
 - (2) Taiyuan (Lu.9)
 - (3) Jiexi (St.41), Neiting (St.44)
 - (4) Zhaohai (K. 6)

11. Besides Shuigou (Du. 26) and the twelve Jing-Well points, which of the following points would you select first for treating a tense syndrome of wind stroke? ().
- (1) Taichong (Liv.3) (2) Hegu (LI.4)
(3) Quchi (LI.11) (4) Qihai (Ren. 6)
12. Which of the following points is frequently selected for the treatment of fever? ().
- (1) Dazhui (Du. 14) (2) Yangchi (SJ.4)
(3) Pianli (LI.6) (4) Zhigou (SJ.6)
13. Which of the following points would you select first for night sweating? ().
- (1) Dazhui (Du. 14) (2) Wangu (SI.4)
(3) Neiguan (P.6) (4) Yinxi (H.6)
14. According to the principle of selecting the "mother point" for reinforcing and the "son point" for reducing, which of the following points can be needled for a case of fullness in the chest, restlessness, cough, yellow, thick sputum with a rapid, rolling pulse (Shuo and hua mai)? ().
- (1) Taiyuan (L.9) (2) Chize (L.5)
(3) Taibai (Sp.3) (4) Yongquan (K.1)
15. In the eight confluent points of the eight extra meridians, the combination of Waiguan (SJ.5) with Zulinqi (G.41) can be used to treat the disorders of ().
- (1) the heart, chest and stomach
(2) the neck, shoulder, back and inner canthus
(3) the throat, chest and lung
(4) the retroauricle region, cheek and outer canthus
16. Which of the following points is a Luo-connecting point as well as confluent point(s) of the eight extra meridians? ().
- (1) Zhaohai (K.6) (2) Waiguan (SJ.5)
(3) Houxi (SI.3) (4) Quchi (LI.11)
17. Which of the following points is/are Front-Mu point(s) ? ().
- (1) Shangwan (Ren.13) (2) Riyue (G.24)
(3) Qugu (Ren.2) (4) Jianyu (LI.15)

18. Which of the following points is/are often utilized for clearing heat and resuscitation ? ().
- (1) Renzhong (Du.26)
 - (2) Dazhui (Du.14)
 - (3) Quchi (LI.11)
 - (4) The confluent points of the eight extra meridians (or channels)
19. Which of the following points is/are commonly used for soothing the liver and subduing liver yang ? ().
- (1) Huantiao (GB.30)
 - (2) Taichong (Liv.3)
 - (3) Fuliu (K.7)
 - (4) Zhongwan (Ren.12)
20. Pallor, cold limbs, soreness and weakness of the lumbar region, diarrhea at dawn, facial puffiness, edema of the limbs, a pale, swollen and delicate tongue with a thin white coating and a deep weak pulse (chen and ruo mai) indicate ().
- (1) deficiency of spleen and kidney yang
 - (2) deficiency of lung and kidney yin
 - (3) deficiency of lung and kidney qi
 - (4) invasion of the spleen by cold-damp
21. Cough with a small amount of sputum, or blood-tinged sputum, dryness of the mouth and throat, soreness and weakness of the lumbar region and knee joints, tidal fever, malar flush, night sweating, nocturnal emission, a red tongue with little coating and a thready, rapid pulse (xi and shuo mai) indicates ().
- (1) deficiency of the lung and kidney yin
 - (2) deficiency of the lung and kidney Qi
 - (3) imbalance between the liver and spleen
 - (4) invasion of the lung and liver by fire
22. Using a three-edged needle is indicated in the following cases ().
- (1) lumbago due to stagnation of blood
 - (2) high fever
 - (3) sour throat
 - (4) all of the above
23. A trigeminal neuralgia patient suddenly experiences dizziness, nausea, pallor and weak pulse after receiving needling at the point Hegu (LI.4). The appropriate initial management should be ().
- (1) Withdraw the needle and let the patient lay on his/her back
 - (2) Puncture the points Shuigou (Du.26), Neiguan (P.6) and Zusanli (St.36)
 - (3) Apply acupuncture and moxibustion to the points Baihui (Du.20) and Qihai (Ren.6)
 - (4) Apply moxibustion to the points Shenque (Ren.8) and Zusanli (St.36)

24. Which of the following auricular acu-points is most likely employed to treat fever, hypertension and inflammation? ().
- (1) blood pressure reducing groove (2) hypertension point
(3) ear apex (4) shenmen point
25. A patient has the following signs and symptoms: profuse and continuous vaginal discharge, soreness of the lower back, a cold sensation in the lower abdomen, frequent and excessive urine, loose stools, a pale tongue with a thin coating, and a deep pulse. Which of the following prescriptions would you select for this patient? ().
- (1) Shenshu (B.23), Guanyuan (Ren.4) Dahe (K.12), Daimai (G.26), Fuliu(K.7)
(2) Zhongji (Ren.3), Ciliao (B.32), Sanyinjiao (Sp.6) and Taichong (Liv.3)
(3) Daimai (B.26), Qihai (Ren.6) Baihuanshu (B.30), Yinlingquan (Sp.9) and Zusanli (S.36)
(4) Shenshu (B.23), Pishu (B.20), Sanyinjiao (Sp.6), Yinlingquan (Sp.9) and Zusanli (S.36)
26. The prescription composed of Jingming (B.1), Fengchi (G.20), Taiyang (Extra), Hegu (LI.4) and Xingjian (Liv.2) is used to treat ().
- (1) Epistaxis
(2) Nasal obstruction
(3) Deafness and tinnitus
(4) Congestion, swelling and pain of the eye
27. All the following points are commonly used to treat tinnitus except ().
- (1) Houxi (SI.3) (2) Yifeng (SJ.17)
(3) Tinghui (G.2) (4) Xiashi (G.34)
28. For the treatment of torticollis, which of the following points are added for inability of flexion and extension? ().
- (1) Kunlun (B.60) and Lieque (L.7)
(2) Zhizheng (SI.7) and Kongzui (L.6)
(3) Hegu (LI.4) and Chize (L.5)
(4) Taiyuan (L.9) and Yifeng (SJ.17)
29. The best prescription for insufficient lactation is ().
- (1) Tanzhong (Ren.17) and Shaoze (SI.1)
(2) Tanzhong (Ren.17) and Zusanli (S.36)
(3) Zulinqi (B.41) and Hegu (LI.4)
(4) Hegu (LI.4) and Zusanli (S.36)

30. In dealing with the malpositioned fetus, which of the following points should you utilize to correct the position? ().
- (1) Diji (Sp.8) (2) Sanyinjiao (Sp.6)
(3) Taixi (K.3) (4) Zhiyin (B.67)
31. Amenorrhea due to blood deficiency is treated by the prescription composed of ().
- (1) Ganshu (B.18), Pishu (B.20), Shenshu (B.23), Zusanli (S.36) and Guanyuan (Ren.4)
(2) Zhongji (Ren.3), Guilai (S.29), Hegu (LI.4), Xuehai (Sp.10) and Sanyinjiao (Sp.6)
(3) Xuehai (Sp.10), Geshu (B.17), Taichong (Liv.3), Xingjian (Liv.2) and Zusanli (S.36)
(4) Pishu (B.20), Mingmen (Du.4), Guanyuan (Ren.4), Sanyinjiao (Sp.3) and Diji (Sp.8)
32. All the following points are commonly used to treat pain in the supraorbital region except ().
- (1) Hegu (LI.4) (2) Yangbai (G.14)
(3) Taiyang (Extra) (4) Zanzhu (B.2)
33. All the following points are commonly used to treat occipital headache due to the invasion of pathogenic wind except ().
- (1) Kunlun (B.60) (2) Neiting (S.44)
(3) Houxi (SI.3) (4) Fengchi (G.20)
34. All the following points may be selected in the treatment of temporal headache except ().
- (1) Taiyan (Extra) (2) Shuaigu (G.8)
(3) Waiguan (SJ.5) (4) Houxi (SI.3)
35. The best prescription selected in treatment of mental depression is ().
- (1) Xinshu (B.15), Ganshu (B.18), Pishu (B.20), Shenmen (H.7), Fenglong (S.40)
(2) Dazhui (Du.14), Shuigou (Du.26), Fengfu (Du.16), Neiguan (P.6), Fenglong (S.40)
(3) Pishu (B.20), Shenshu (B.23), Guanyuan (Ren.4), Zusanli (S.36)
(4) Fengchi (G.20), Ganshu (B.18), Shenshu (B.23), Xingjian (Liv.2), Xiaxi (G.43)
36. Apart from Dachangshu (B.25) , Tianshu (S.25) and Zhigou (SJ.6) which of the following points would you select to treat constipation due to the stagnation of Qi? ().
- (1) Hegu (LI.4) and Quchi (LI.11)
(2) Zhongwan (Ren. 12) and Taichong (Liv.3)
(3) Pishu (B.20) and Taichong (Liv.3)
(4) Qihai (Ren. 6) and Shenque (Ren. 8)

37. Which of the following prescriptions would be your first choice to treat a patient complaining of nocturnal enuresis? ().
- (1) Pishu (B.20), Shenshu (B.23), Shuifen (Ren.9), Guanyuan (Ren.4)
 - (2) Shenshu (B.23), Pangguangshu (B.28), Zhongji (Ren.3), Sanyinjiao (Sp.6)
 - (3) Fulu (K.7), Taixi (K.3), Shenshu (B.23), Pangguangshu (B.28)
 - (4) Lieque (L.7), Feishu (B.13), Hegu (LI.4), Weiyang (B.39)
38. Zhongwan (Ren.12) combined with Zusanli (S.36) and Tianshu (S.25) combined with Shangjuxu (S.37) are both combinations of ().
- (1) Back-Shu point and Front-Mu point
 - (2) Front-Mu point and Lower He-sea point
 - (3) Yuan-Primary point and Luo-Connecting point
 - (4) "mother" point and "son" point
39. The best prescription for the treatment of acute diarrhea is ().
- (1) Tianshu (S.25), Zhongwan (Ren.12), Zusanli (S.36), Yinlingquan (Sp.9)
 - (2) Pishu (B.20), Zhongwan (Ren.12), Zhangmen (Liv.13), Zusanli (S.36)
 - (3) Zusanli (S.36), Tianshu (S.25), Mingmen (Du.4), Guanyuan (Ren.4)
 - (4) Pishu (B.20), Shenshu (B.23), Zhangmen (Liv.13), Mingmen (Du.4)
40. All the following points are principal points for the treatment of vomiting except ().
- (1) Zhongwan (Ren.12)
 - (2) Zusanli (Ren. 36)
 - (3) Neiguan (P.6)
 - (4) Taichong (Liv.3)
41. A young patient has the following signs and symptoms: distending pain in the epigastrium which is aggravated on pressure or after meals, belching with fetid odour, anorexia, a thick, sticky tongue coating, and a deep forceful pulse. The best prescription at this time is ().
- (1) Qimen (Liv.14), Zhongwan (Ren.12), Neiguan (P.6), Zusanli (S.36)
 - (2) Jianli (Ren.11), Neiguan (P.6), Zusanli (S.36), Inner-Neiting (Extra)
 - (3) Zhongwan (Ren.12), Qihai (Ren.6), Pishu (B.20), Zusanli (S.36)
 - (4) Neiguan (P.6), Gongsun (Sp.4), Zhongwan (Ren.12), Pishu (B.20)

42. Using moxibustion, which of the following points have proved effective in the treatment of persistent asthma? ().
- (1) Taiyuan (L.9) and Lieque (L.7)
 - (2) Taixi (K.3) and Shenshu (B.23)
 - (3) Tanzhong (Ren.17) and Qihai (Ren.6)
 - (4) Shen-zhu (Du.12) and Gaohuangshu (B.43)
43. Shaoshang (L.11) can be selected as a supplementary point to treat a cough accompanied by ().
- (1) fever
 - (2) aversion to cold
 - (3) pain and swelling of the throat
 - (4) headache
44. The prescription formed by Zhongji (Ren.3), Guilai (S.29), Xuehai (Sp.10), Taichong (Liv.3), Hegu (LI.4) and Sanyinjiao (Sp.6) is most appropriate to treat ().
- (1) Dysmenorrhea of the excess type
 - (2) Dysmenorrhea of the deficient type
 - (3) Irregular menstruation
 - (4) Amenorrhea caused by blood stagnation
45. The best points for the treatment of insomnia are ().
- (1) Pishu (B. 20), Xinshu (B.15) and Yinbai (Sp.1)
 - (2) Xinshu (B.15), Shenshu (B.23) and Taixi (K.3)
 - (3) Ganshu (B.18), Danshu (B.19) and Wangu (G. 12)
 - (4) Shenmen (H.7), Sanyinjiao (Sp.6) and Anmian (Extra)
46. In addition to the main points such as Shenshu (B.23), Yaoyangguan (Du.3) and Weizhong (B.40), which of the following points would you use to treat lower back pain due to traumatic injury? ().
- (1) Taixi (K.3)
 - (2) Mingmen (Du.4)
 - (3) Renmizhong (Du.26)
 - (4) Fuli (K.7)
47. An elderly patient has the following signs and symptoms: constipation, lassitude, shortness of breath, dizziness, palpitation, pale and lusterless complexion, lips and nails, a pale tongue with a thin coating, and a thready and weak pulse. Which of the following methods would you use to treat this case? ().
- (1) Eliminating heat
 - (2) Moistening the intestines
 - (3) Removing the Qi stagnation
 - (4) Reinforcing the Qi and blood

48. Apart from the main points such as Dachangshu (B.25), Tianshu (S.25) and Zhigou (SJ.6), which of the following points would you use to treat constipation? ().
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Zhaohai (K.6) | (2) Pishu (B.20) |
| (3) Weishu (B.21) | (4) Taixi (K.3) |
49. The best prescription for dizziness caused by hyperactivity of liver yang is ().
- | |
|--|
| (1) Pishu (B.20), Shenshu (B.23), Guanyuan (Ren.4) and Zusanli (S.36) |
| (2) Baihui (Du.20), Qihai (Ren.6), Xuehai (Sp.10) and Neiguan (P.6) |
| (3) Ganshu (B.18), Shensu (B.23), Xingjian (Liv.2) and Fengchi (G.20) |
| (4) Sanyinjiao (Sp.6), Zusanli (S.36), Neiguan (P.6) and Fenglong (S.40) |
50. A patient has the following signs and symptoms: dribbling urination, attenuation in the force of the urine discharge, listlessness, a cold feeling below the waist, and weakness of the loins and knees. Examination shows a pale tongue and a deep, thready pulse weak at the Chiregion. The prescription of choice at this stage is ().
- | |
|--|
| (1) Pannanguangshu (B.28), Yinlingquan (Sp.9), Zhongji (Ren.3), Weiyang (B.39) |
| (2) Sanyinjiao (Sp.6), Yinlingquan (Sp.9), Zhongji (Ren.3), Zusanli (S.36) |
| (3) Mingmen (Du.4), Shenshu (B.23), Guanyuan (Ren.4), Baihui (Du.20) |
| (4) Zhongji (Ren.3), Dahe (K.12), Qugu (Ren.2), Shuiquan (K.5) |
51. The prescription composed of Zhongwan (Ren.12), Zusanli (St.36), Neiguan (P.6), Gongsun (Sp.4) and Taichong (Liv.3) is commonly used to treat vomiting caused by ().
- | |
|--|
| (1) pathogenic heat in the stomach |
| (2) obstruction of food |
| (3) pathogenic dampness in the stomach |
| (4) the stomach being attacked by liver Qi |
52. Which of the following points is the best selection for treating diarrhea caused by the deficiency of kidney yang? ().
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) Sanyinjiao (Sp.6) | (2) Tianshu (S.25) |
| (3) Mingmen (Du.4) | (4) Zusanli (St.36) |
53. Which of the following prescriptions is the best for treating a patient suffering from a common cold of the wind-heat type? ().
- | |
|--|
| (1) Fengfu (Du.16), Fengmen (B.12), Fengchi (G.20), Lieque (L.7) |
| (2) Hegu (LI.4), Lieque (L.7), Fenglong (S.40), Neiguan (P.6) |
| (3) Taiyuan (L.9), Zhongfu (L.1), Feishu (B.13), Lieque (L.7) |
| (4) Dazhui (Du.14), Quchi (LI.11), Hegu (LI.4), Yuji (L.10), Shaoshang (L.11) |

54. Which of the following prescriptions is the best for treating abdominal pain caused by the accumulation of cold? ().
- (1) Zhongwan (Ren.12), Qihai (Ren.6), Zhangmen (Liv.13), Zusanli (S.36)
 - (2) Zhongwan (Ren.12), Shenque (Ren.8), Zusanli (S.36), Gongsun (Sp.4)
 - (3) Zhongwan (Ren.12), Pishu (B.20), Weishu (B.21), Zusanli (S.36)
 - (4) Zhongwan (Ren.12), Tainshu (S.25), Inner-Neiting (Extra), Zusanli (S.36)
55. The influential point of Zang organs is ().
- (1) Zhongwan (Ren.12)
 - (2) Zhangmen (Liv.13)
 - (3) Tanzhong (Ren.17)
 - (4) Dazhu (B.11)
56. All the following points are the Luo-Connecting points except ().
- (1) Pianli (LI.6)
 - (2) Lougu (SP.7)
 - (3) Fenglong (S.40)
 - (4) Feiyang (B.58)
57. According to the principle of reducing the "son" point for an excess syndrome, which of the following points is the best selection for treating an excess syndrome of the heart? ().
- (1) Shaochong (H.9)
 - (2) Shaofu (H.8)
 - (3) Shenmen (H.7)
 - (4) Lingdao (H.4)
58. According to the principle of reinforcing the "mother" point for a deficiency syndrome, which of the following points is the best selection for treating a deficient syndrome of the liver? ().
- (1) Sanyinjiao (Sp.6)
 - (2) Taixi (K.3)
 - (3) Yingu (K.10)
 - (4) Dadu (S.2)
59. All the following points are lower He-Sea points except ().
- (1) Shangjuxu (S.37)
 - (2) Yanglingquan (G.34)
 - (3) Weizhong (B.40)
 - (4) Qiuxu (G.40)
60. Shenmai (B.62) is the eight confluent point of ().
- (1) The Du channel
 - (2) The Dai channel
 - (3) The Yangqiao channel
 - (4) The Yangwei channel
61. The influential point for Qi is ().
- (1) Qihu (S.13)
 - (2) Qihai (Ren.6)
 - (3) Qishi (S.11)
 - (4) None of the above

62. Which of the following points is the Xi-Cleft point for the Yangqiao channel?().
 (1) Jiaoxin (K.8) (2) Gongsun (SP.4)
 (3) Shuiquan (K.5) (4) Fuyang (B.59)
63. Each of the following points is the Xi-Cleft point except ().
 (1) Gongsun (SP.4) (2) Kongzui (L.6)
 (3) Ximen (P.4) (4) Zhongdu (Liv.6)
64. According to the principle of reducing the "son point" for excess syndrome, which of the following points would you select to treat the excess syndrome of the heart? ()
 (1) Shaohai (H.3) (2) Lingdao (H.4)
 (3) Shenmen (H.7) (4) Shaofu (H.8)
65. According to the Five-Shu points corresponding to the Five Elements, which of the following points belongs to the metal ? ()
 (1) Zuqiaoyi (G 44) (2) Erjian (LI 2)
 (3) Shaoshang (L 11) (4) Taiyuan (L9)
66. The lower He-Sea points include ().
 (1) the He points of the three Yang channels of the hand
 (2) the He points of the three Yang channels of both hand and foot
 (3) the He points of the three yin channels of both hand and foot
 (4) the He points of the three yang channels of the foot
67. Channel(s) distributing to the tongue include(s) ().
 (1) the liver channel (2) the spleen channel
 (3) the stomach channel (4) the urinary bladder channel
68. Congested and sore throat can be seen in syndrome(s) of ().
 (1) the lung channel (2) the liver channel
 (3) the spleen channel (4) the urinary bladder channel
69. Insomnia caused by a failure of the blood to nourish the heart and deficiency of both the heart and spleen is often accompanied by ().
 (1) mental restlessness (2) vomiting
 (3) gastric discomfort (4) palpitation
70. Chest pain indicates the pathologic changes of ().
 (1) the heart (2) the spleen
 (3) the large intestine (4) the kidney