

1. The Lung divergent channel separates from its primary channel at the

- a Shoulder
- b Axilla
- c Hand
- d Anterior Thigh

2. A patient has dribbling after urination and nocturnal emissions without dreams. What is the treatment?

- a BL-23 (shen shu), GV-4 (ming men), KI-3 (tai xi), CV-4 (guan yuan), CV-6 (qi hai)
- b KI-3 (tai xi), KI-6 (zhao hai), CV-4 (guan yuan), KI-10 (yin gu), SP-6 (san yin jiao)
- c BL-23 (shen shu), GV-4 (ming men), KI-3 (tai xi), CV-4 (guan yuan), BL-52 (zhi shi)
- d KI-3 (tai xi), LU-7 (lie que), KI-6 (zhao hai), ST-36 (zu san li), CV-17 (shan zhong)

3. A 36 year-old man complains of tiredness, nausea, dizziness, headaches, thirst, loose stools with an offensive smell, epigastric fullness and a feeling of heaviness in the body. These symptoms started after vacationing in a resort area with hot weather. The tongue is slightly red with sticky and moist yellow coating. The pulse is slippery (hua mai) and fast (shuo mai). What is the treatment plan?

- a. Resolve Dampness, Clear Heat
- b. Regulate Liver, Smooth Qi, Clear Fire, Tonify Spleen Qi
- c. Strengthen Spleen, Tonify Qi
- d. Resolve Exterior, Expel Heat

4. A patient has sudden and violent abdominal pain, constipation, vomiting and deep-wiry pulse. What is the treatment?

- a LR-3 (tai chong), GB-34 (yang ling quan), LR-14 (qi men), GB-24 (ri yu)
- b BL-17 (ge shu), BL-21 (wei shu), BL-25 (da chang shu), BL-18 (dan shu), BL-19 (gan shu)
- c BL-17 (ge shu), SP-10 (xue hai), SP-6 (san yin jiao), SP-8 (di ji), ST-25 (da chang shu)
- d ST-39 (xia ju xu), CV-6 (qi hai), ST-25 (tian shu), SP-6 (san yin jiao)

5. How is bai hu tang modified for pain or swelling of gums, HA, nosebleed, dry mouth, thirst, constipation d/t L heat and S fire

- a increase shi gao
- b add da huang
- c increase shi gao and add da huang
- d add da huang & xuan shen

6. A patient has dry cough, hot sensations in the afternoon, and a peeled red tongue. What is the treatment?

- a LU-9 (tai yuan), BL-43 (gao huang shu), CV-4 (guan yuan), KI-6 (zhao hai), LU-10 (yu ji)
- b CV-9 (shui fen), ST-40 (feng long), CV-17 (shang zhong), LU-5 (chi ze), BL-13 (fei shu)
- c KI-3 (tai xi), LU-7 (lie que), KI-6 (zhao hai), ST-36 (zu san li), CV-17 (shan zhong)
- d LU-9 (tai yuan), ST-36 (zu san li), BL-13 (fei shu), CV-6 (qi hai), GV-12 (shen zhu)

7. Brent is 67 years old, 6 feet 2 inches and weighs 225 pounds. He complains of dizziness. He has smoked all of his life but has no obvious medical problems related to the use of tobacco. The dizziness started three weeks ago. He says that the room spins and that the dizziness is worse on leaning over and on turning his head. He denies feeling faint, weakness or headache when the dizziness occurs. He has no trouble walking, sitting, or standing. The dizziness tends to occur especially early mornings and evenings. In between episodes he is normal. Medical history reveals a 10 year mild case of diabetes mellitus treated with Diabinese. His blood is tested every month but he does not check daily blood sugars. He has no obvious complications of diabetes. He is mildly hypertensive and takes one dyazide cap per day. The neurological exam reveals both medial and lateral nystagmus when testing the cranial nerves. Blood pressure is 155/110 mmHg in both arms. He has moderate bilateral carotid bruits, R > L. He has bilateral femoral bruits and 1+ bilateral pedal pulses with mild dependent rubor of both feet. He has 2+ pitting edema of both ankles. The cardiac exam reveals a grade 2, systolic murmur. His lungs reveal mild coarse rhonchi throughout and slightly decreased breath sounds. What is the most likely diagnosis for the dizziness?

- a Benign positional vertigo
- b Meniere's Disease
- c Temporal lobe brain tumor

d Thalassemia

8. A patient has warts on skin, weakness of joints, muscular atrophy, motor impairment of elbow. What channel would you treat?

- a small intestine primary channel
- b small intestine luo channel
- c small intestine divergent channel
- d small intestine sinew channel

9. A patient has palpitations, feeling cold, cold limbs and deep-weak pulse. What is the treatment?

- a PC-6 (nei guan), PC-4 (xi men), CV-17 (shan zhong), HT-7 (shen men), SP-10 (xue hai)
- b HT-5 (tong li), PC-6 (nei guan), BL-15 (xin shu), GV-14 (da zhui), CV-6 (qi hai)
- c HT-7 (shen men), PC-6 (nei guan), CV-14 (ju que), BL-17 (ge shu), BL-20 (pi shu)
- d HT-7 (shen men), PC-6 (nei guan), CV-4 (guan yuan), SP-6 (san yin jiao), KI-6 (zaho hai)

10. A 32 year-old female has a propensity for catching colds and giddiness. Before becoming ill her pulses were deep-fine with both rear positions weak and her tongue pale-purple and dry. She became ill last week with temperature of 101 degrees F, feelings of heaviness in the body, body aches, headache, and buzzing in the ears. Now since becoming recently sick, she has a constant temperature of 99.5 degrees F, lack of balance and coordination, tinnitus, nystagmus, extreme tiredness, poor sleep, lethargy, feelings of heaviness in the legs, numbness of limbs, and occipital headache. What are the patterns?

- a Stagnant Blood; Excess Damp-Heat; Deficient Yin and Deficient Yang
- b Kidney Yang Xu; Acute Damp-Heat; Liver Wind with steaming damp-heat
- c Wind-Heat; Liver Yang Rising; Deficient Spleen Qi with Damp-Heat
- d Liver and Kidney Yin Xu; Acute attack of Wind-Damp; Spleen Damp-Heat

11. A patient has a cold back, profuse and clear urination, pale tongue, and a deep pulse. What is the treatment?

- a BL-23 (shen shu), GV-4 (ming men), KI-3 (tai xi), CV-4 (guan yuan), CV-6 (qi hai)
- b KI-3 (tai xi), LU-7 (lie que), KI-6 (zhao hai), ST-36 (zu san li), CV-17 (shan zhong)
- c BL-23 (shen shu), BL-28 (pang guang shu), KI-3 (tai xi), CV-3 (zhong ji), BL-52 (zhi shi)
- d KI-3 (tai xi), KI-6 (zhao hai), CV-4 (guan yuan), KI-10 (yin gu), SP-6 (san yin jiao)

12. A patient has dark and clotted menstrual blood, and purple tongue. What is the treatment?

- a GB-24 (ri yue), BL-19 (dan shu), GB-34 (yang ling quan), GV-9 (zhi yang), TB-6 (zhi gou)
- b LR-2 (xing jian), GB-20 (feng chi), LR-3 (tai chong), LI-11 (qu chi), GB-13 (ben shen)
- c GB-34 (yang ling quan), LR-3 (tai chong), BL-17 (ge shu), SP-10 (xue hai), BL-18 (gan shu)
- d GB-34 (yang ling quan), LR-3 (tai chong), PC-6 (nei guan), LR-14 (qi men), TB-6 (zhi gou)

13. A patient has epigastric pain, dry mouth, and peeled tongue in the central part and sometimes rootless coating in the central part. What is the treatment?

- a KI-6 (zhao hai), KI-3 (tai xi), CV-4 (guan yuan), CV-12 (zhong wan), ST-21 (liang men)
- b ST-36 (zu san li), CV-12 (zhong wan), SP-6 (san yin jiao), SP-3 (tai bai), ST-44 (nei ting)
- c CV-12 (zhong wan), ST-36 (zu san li), SP-4 (gong sun), PC-6 (nei guan)
- d BL-20 (pi shu), BL-21 (wei shu), BL-17 (ge shu), SP-6 (san yin jiao), ST-21 (liang men) next question reset

14. Which divergent channel starts at the hand, ascends the arm to the shoulder, travels medially to the spinal column, descends to the thorax, breast, Lung, and Large Intestine, and ascends along the throat?

- a Spleen
- b Lung
- c Large Intestine
- d Stomach

15. A patient has dry stools which are difficult to pass and dryness in the throat and mouth. What is the treatment?

- a ST-25 (tian shu), TB-6 (zhi gou), BL-25 (da chang shu), LI-4 (he gu)
- b ST-36 (zu san li), CV-6 (qi hai), TB-6 (zhi gou), BL-25 (da chang shu)

c LI-11 (qu chi), LI-4 (he gu), CV-4 (guan yuan), CV-12 (zhong wan),
d ST-36 (zu san li), SP-6 (san yin jiao), KI-6 (zhao hai), CV-4 (guan yuan)

16. A patient has burning urination, difficult urination, and dark urine. What is the treatment?

- a SP-9 (yin ling quan), SP-6 (san yin jiao), GV-9 (zhi yang), LI-11 (qu chi), BL-28 (pang guang shu)
- b SP-6 (san yin jiao), SP-9 (yin ling quan), BL-22 (san jiao shu), BL-28 (pang guang shu), CV-3 (zhong ji)
- c BL-28 (pang guang shu), CV-6 (qi hai), CV-4 (guan yuan), KI-3 (tai xi), BL-23 (shen shu)
- d SP-6 (san yin jiao), BL-23 (shen shu), BL-28 (pang guang shu), CV-4 (guan yuan), SP-9 (yin ling quan),

17. A patient has dizziness, loose stools, scanty menses, and pale tongue. What is the treatment?

- a GV-20 (bai hui), GB-20 (feng chi), extra point yin tang, LR-3 (tai chong), BL-18 (gan shu)
- b ST-36 (zu san li), BL-20 (pi shu), SP-6 (san yin jiao), BL-18 (gan shu), BL-17 (ge shu)
- c BL-17 (ge shu), BL-18 (gan shu), SP-10 (xue hai), LR-3 (tai chong), GB-34 (yang ling quan)
- d BL-18 (gan shu), BL-13 (fei shu), BL-17 (ge shu), ST-36 (zu san li), SP-6 (san yin jiao)

18. Which of the following points is needled obliquely upward?

- a GV-9 (zhi yang)
- b GV-8 (jin suo)
- c GV-7 (zhong shu)
- d GV-6 (ji zhong)

19. Which dermatomes are associated with the male genitalia?

- a S3, S4
- b S2, S3
- c L5, S1
- d S1, S2

20. A patient has stuffy epigastrium, hypochondriac distention, and thick greasy yellow coating. What is the treatment?

- a LR-3 (tai chong), LR-2 (xing jian), GB-34 (yang ling quan), BL-18 (gan shu), BL-19 (dan shu)
- b CV-12 (zhong wan), LR-13 (zhang men), GB-24 (ri yue), BL-20 (pi shu), SP-3 (tai bai)
- c CV-12 (zhong wan), ST-40 (feng long), CV-9 (shui fen), SP-6 (san yin jiao), SP-9 (yin ling quan)
- d ST-36 (zu san li), CV-12 (zhong wan), CV-6 (qi hai), BL-20 (pi shu), SP-6 (san yin jiao)

21. How is chai ge jie ji tang (bupleurum and kudzu to release the muscle layer) modified when there are no chills or headache?

- a Remove shi gao (gypsum) and chai hu (radix bupleuri)
- b Remove huang qin (radix scutellariae baicalensis)
- c Remove qiang huo (rhizoma notopterygii) and bai zhi (radix angelicae dahuricae)
- d Remove ge gen (radix puerariae)

22. Cupping combined with blood letting is used in all of the following EXCEPT

- a Soft tissue injury
- b Neurodermatitis, pruritus
- c High fever and convulsions
- d Neurasthenia, gastrointestinal nervous problems

23. The Yin divergent channels provide a pathway for the Yin primary channel to

- a connect with the sinew channel
- b connect with the zang organs
- c circulate Qi and Blood to the chest and abdomen
- d circulate Qi and Blood to the head and face

24. How is yin qiao san (honeysuckle and forsythia powder) modified when there is severe sore throat?

- a Add ma bo (fructificatio lasiosphaerae seu calvatiae) and xuan shen

- b Add ju hua (flos chrysanthemi) and ge gen (radix puerariae)
- c Increase lian qiao (fructus forsythiae suspensae) and add jin yin hua (flox lonicerae japonicae)
- d Add she gan (rhizoma bellamcadae) and huang qin (radix scutellariae)

25. Billy is four years old. He wakes up one morning at 3 AM with a sore throat. His mother keeps him home. The next day he is not better. His mom keeps him well hydrated and gives him baby aspirin for his fever. On the third day he is not better and he is taken to see the doctor. He is diagnosed with acute pharyngitis and tonsillitis. The streptococcus test is negative. A throat culture is taken and the results will be known in three days. Billy is given oral penicillin VK suspension. The following day, Billy's sore throat is worse. He is drooling from the mouth and his breathing creates a honking sound. What should the mother do?

- a Take him to the hospital
- b Acupuncture and herb treatment
- c Take him to pediatrician for new prescription
- d Bed rest

26. Javier is a 44 year old longshoreman with a history of daily alcohol for 35 years. He has never complained of any symptoms and has never missed any days of work in 20 years. After a drinking binge over the weekend, he feels nauseated while on the job. He rushes to the bathroom and vomits blood. What would you do?

- a Take his pulse
- b Open his airway
- c Stop the bleeding
- d Call 911

27. The motor and sensory area in the scalp, the sensation of position, vibration, and fine touch pass directly into the posterior columns of the cord and travel upward to what level before crossing over to the opposite side and arriving in the parietal lobe?

- a Medulla
- b Pyramids
- c Midbrain
- d Basal ganglia

28. You prescribed these herbs to a patient; shi gao, zhi mu, zhi gan cao, and geng mi. What would you add to them if your patient also had wasting & thirsting, heat severely injuring fluids, and insatiable hunger?

- a tian hua fen, mai men dong
- b tian hua fen, lu gen
- c tian hua fen, lu gen, mai men dong
- d tian hua fen, lu gen, xuan shen

29. In needling LI-13 (shou wu li) one needs to avoid injuring the

- a Posterior circumflex artery
- b Radial recurrent artery and vein
- c Radial collateral artery
- d Suprascapular artery

30. A patient has dizziness as the main complaint. There is dizziness, heavy feeling in head, palpitations, possible shivering and trembling, cold limbs, loose stool, unsteady appearance, tongue pale, swollen, scalloped with smooth white coating, pulse deep, weak, thin. What is the best treatment?

- a zhen wu tang (true warrior decoction)
- b xiao chai hu tang (minor bupleurum decoction)
- c si jun zi tang (four-gentleman decoction) combined with er chen tang (two-cured decoction)
- d bu zhong yi qi tang (tonify the middle and augment the qi decoction)

31. A patient has night sweats as the main complaint. There are night sweats, hot spells, five centers heat, possible low-grade fever, thirst, insomnia, dizziness, nocturnal fever that recedes in the morning, emaciation, tongue red with thin coating, pulse thin, rapid. What is the treatment?

- a shi quan da bu tang (all-inclusive great tonifying decoction)

- b qing hao bie jia tang (artemisia annua and soft-shelled turtle shell decoction)
- c jin gui shen qi wan (kidney qi pill from the Golden Cabinet)
- d liu wei di huang wan (six-ingredient pill with rehmannia) combined with zhi mu and huang bai

32. A patient has these symptoms: breathlessness, labored breathing, loud wheezing, coughing with copious thick yellow sputum, possible chills and fever, tongue red with greasy yellow coating, pulse slippery, rapid. What is the treatment?

- a ma xing shi gan tang (ephedra, apricot kernel, gypsum, and licorice decoction)
- b ma huang tang (ephedra decoction)
- c ding chuan tang (arrest wheezing decoction)
- d bai hu tang (white tiger decoction)

33. A patient has headache as the main complaint. There is headache, accompanied by dizziness and nausea; fever, restlessness, body heaviness, thirst, vomiting after drinking, difficult urination, tongue coating white, pulse floating, slippery. What is the treatment?

- a si ni san (frigid extremities powder)
- b xue fu zhu yu tang (drive out stasis in the mansion of blood decoction)
- c ban xia bai zhu tian ma tang (pinellia, atractylodes macrocephala, and gastrodia decoction)
- d wu ling san (five-ingredient powder with poria)

34. A patient has abdominal pain as the main complaint. There is dull vague abdominal pain, dizziness, palpitations, pale complexion, pulse thin, weak; patient has history of profuse bleeding, may be due to menstruation. What is the best treatment?

- a si wu tang (four-substance decoction)
- b zhen wu tang (true warrior decoction)
- c li zhong wan (regulate the middle pill)
- d si ni tang (frigid extremities decoction)

35. A patient has night sweats as the main complaint. There are brief night sweats, alternating chills and fever, hypochondriac fullness and distension, nausea, bitter taste in mouth, tongue coating thin, pulse wiry, rapid. What is the treatment?

- a xiao chai hu tang (minor bupleurum decoction)
- b liu wei di huang wan (six-ingredient pill with rehmannia) combined with zhi mu and huang bai
- c si wu tang (four-substance decoction)
- d ping wei san (calm the stomach powder) combined with wu ling san (five-ingredient powder with poria)

36. A patient has abdominal pain as the main complaint. There is abdominal distension and pain with diarrhea or vomiting, heaviness of body, scanty urination, tongue coating thick white, pulse slippery. What is the best treatment?

- a si ni san (frigid extremities powder)
- b wu ling san combined with ping wei san
- c yue ju wan (escape restraint pill)
- d da jian zhong tang (major construct the middle decoction)

37. A patient has insomnia as the main complaint. There is restless dream-disturbed sleep, dizziness, irritability, hypochondriac pain and fullness, headache, bitter taste in the mouth, tongue red with yellow coating, pulse rapid, also wiry. What is the treatment?

- a long dan xie gan tang (gentiana longdancao decoction to drain the liver)
- b wen dan tang (warm the gallbladder decoction) combined with huang lian
- c xue fu zhu yu tang (drive out the stasis in the mansion of blood decoction)
- d bao he wan (preserve harmony pill)

38. A pregnant female patient has abdominal pain as the main complaint. There is lower abdominal pain with feeling of cold, irregular menstruation, dysmenorrhea or amenorrhea, tongue dusky with white coating and pulse rough and wiry. What is the best treatment?

- a. huo xiang zheng qi san (agastache powder to rectify the qi)
- b. si ni san (frigid extremities powder)

- c. da jian zhong tang (major construct the middle decoction)
- d. gui zhi fu ling wan (cinnamon twig and poria pill)

39. A patient has fatigues as the main complaint. There is fatigue, shortness of breath, spontaneous sweating, chronic cough with scanty sputum, difficult expectoration, a dry mouth and tongue, tongue pale, dry pulse empty, thin. What is the treatment?

- a sheng mai san (generate the pulse powder)
- b li zhong tang (regulate the middle pill)
- c bu zhong yi qi tang (tonify the middle and augment the qi decoction) combined with yu ping feng san (jade windscreen powder)
- d si ni tang (frigid extremities decoction)

40. A patient has fatigues as the main complaint. There is fatigue worse in the afternoon, feels better from movement or exercise, depression, irritability, hypochondriac pain and distension, breast distension, PMS, nausea, belching, poor appetite, abdominal distension, tongue coating greasy and dusky, pulse wiry, slippery. What is the treatment?

- a yue ju wan (escape restraint pill)
- b wen dan tang (warm the gallbladder decoction)
- c xiao yao san (rambling powder)
- d er chen tang (two-cured decoction)

41. A patient has fatigues as the main complaint. There is fatigue worse in the afternoon, feels better from movement or exercise, depression, irritability, hypochondriac pain and distension, breast distension, PMS, epigastric or abdominal pain with diarrhea, cold extremities (fingers and toes only), tongue dusky, pulse wiry. What is the treatment?

- a huo xiang zheng qi tang (agastache powder to rectify the qi)
- b xiao yao san (rambling powder)
- c si ni san (frigid extremities powder)
- d yue ju wan (escape restraint pill)

42. A patient has abdominal pain as the main complaint. There is epigastric and abdominal pain relieved by warmth, fullness and distension in chest and epigastric region, nausea, vomiting, cold extremities, diarrhea, possible chills and fever, tongue pale with moist coating, pulse floating and slippery. What is the best treatment?

- a gui zhi fu ling wan (cinnamon twig and poria pill)
- b li zhong wan (regulate the middle pill)
- c da cheng qi tang (major order of qi decoction)
- d huo xiang zheng qi san (agastache powder to rectify the qi)

43. A patient has emotional issues as the main complaint. There is anxiety, insomnia, mental restlessness, dizziness and vertigo, palpitations, chest distension, bitter taste in mouth, tongue red, pulse wiry, rapid. What is the treatment?

- a wen dan tang (warm the gallbladder decoction)
- b long dan xie gan tang (gentiana longdancao decoction to drain the liver)
- c xue fu zhu yu tang (drive out stasis in the mansion of blood decoction)
- d xiao yao san (rambling powder)

44. A patient has abdominal pain as the main complaint. There is chronic abdominal pain relieved by pressure or warmth, caused by hunger or exertion, weak digestion, loose stool, abdominal distension, poor appetite, nausea or vomiting, tongue pale with thin white coating, pulse deep, weak. What is the best treatment?

- a si ni tang (frigid extremities decoction)
- b si wu tang (four-substance decoction)
- c li zhong wan (regulate the middle pill)
- d bu zhong yi qi tang (tonify the middle and augment the qi decoction)

45. A patient has insomnia as the main complaint. There is inability to sleep with severe agitation and anxiety, emotional instability, irritability, palpitations, fever at night, possible fixed pain, purplish lips, tongue purple with lateral spots, pulse rough, wiry. What is the treatment?

- a bao he wan (preserve harmony pill)
- b wen dan tang (warm the gallbladder decoction) combined with huang lian

c long dan xie gan tang (gentiana longdancao decoction to drain the liver)
d xue fu zhu yu tang (drive out the stasis in the mansion of blood decoction)

46. A patient has abdominal pain as the main complaint. There is severe epigastric and abdominal pain. The patient cannot tolerate being touched. There is a strong feeling of cold; vomiting, inability to eat; cold limbs, tongue pale with smooth white coating, pulse tight and wiry or slow and wiry. What is the best treatment?

a si ni san (frigid extremities powder)
b yue ju wan (escape restraint pill)
c huo xiang zheng qi san (agastache powder to rectify the qi)
d da jian zhong tang (major construct the middle decoction)

47. How is wen jing tang modified for chronic endometritis?

a san qi, e zhu
b ru xiang, mo yao
c ru xiang, san qi
d san qi, mo yao

48. A patient has palpitations, mental restlessness, feeling of heat, malar flush, and a peeled red tongue with a deep crack in the middle. What is the treatment?

a HT-7 (shen men), PC-6 (nei guan), CV-14 (ju que), BL-17 (ge shu), BL-20 (pi shu)
b HT-7 (shen men), PC-6 (nei guan), CV-4 (guan yuan), SP-6 (san yin jiao), KI-6 (zhao hai)
c PC-6 (nei guan), PC-4 (xi men), CV-17 (shan zhong), HT-7 (shen men), SP-10 (xue hai)
d HT-5 (tong li), PC-6 (nei guan), BL-15 (xin shu), GV-14 (da zhui), CV-6 (qi hai)

49. A patient has abdominal pain improved with heat, borborygmus, and diarrhea. What is the treatment?

a CV-6 (qi hai), ST-25 (tian shu), ST-39 (xia ju xu), BL-20 (pi shu), ST-36 (zu san li)
b LR-3 (tai chong), SP-4 (gong sun), PC-6 (nei guan), GB-34 (yang ling quan), BL-21 (wei shu)
c ST-44 (nei ting), CV-12 (zhong wan), LI-11 (qu chi), ST-25 (tian shu), ST-21 (liang men)
d LI-4 (he gu), TB-6 (zhi gou), ST-25 (tian shu), BL-25 (da chang shu), CV-12 (zhong wan)

50. A patient has hypochondriac and chest distention, depression, moodiness, and wiry pulse. What is the treatment?

a GB-34 (yang ling quan), LR-3 (tai chong), BL-17 (ge shu), SP-10 (xue hai), BL-18 (gan shu)
b GB-34 (yang ling quan), LR-3 (tai chong), PC-6 (nei guan), LR-14 (qi men), TB-6 (zhi gou)
c LR-2 (xing jian), GB-20 (feng chi), LR-3 (tai chong), LI-11 (qu chi), GB-13 (ben shen)
d GB-24 (ri yue), BL-19 (dan shu), GB-34 (yang ling quan), GV-9 (zhi yang), TB-6 (zhi gou)

51. A patient has headache as the main complaint. There is a dull, heavy headache, frequent attacks, worse from cloudy or rainy weather; nausea, sputum expectoration, oppressive feeling in chest, pulse slippery. What is the treatment?

a ban xia bai zhu tian ma tang (pinellia, atractylodes macrocephala, and gastrodia decoction)
b wu ling san (five-ingredient powder with poria)
c xue fu zhu yu tang (drive out stasis in the mansion of blood decoction)
d si ni san (frigid extremities powder)

52. Roger is a 43 year-old CPA. He smokes two packs of cigarettes per day. He has no history of heart disease, diabetes, or blood pressure problems. He now complains about back pain which is going to his left shoulder, causing pain which lasts 3-4 minutes. The pain is intense and there is no pain in his arm. He has been working 16 hour days and is very stressed. During the acupuncture treatment the shoulder pain returns and he asks to be repositioned but the pain is not relieved. He says that the pain is getting worse and is making him sweat. What is the presumptive diagnosis?

a Acute myocardial infarction
b Ventricular tachycardia
c Fever of unknown origin
d Hysteria

53. Talia is a 32 year-old African American college professor. She has noted a firm lump in her right breast for the past

two months. She has never had a mammogram because of her age. The exam reveals moderately severe fibrocystic disease of both breasts, with a firm 2cm mass in the upper outer quadrant of the right breast. It feels rubbery and is freely movable. Both axillae are clear with no palpable lymph nodes. Blood pressure is 150/95. What is the presumptive diagnosis?

- a Fibrocystic disease of right breast
- b Cellulitis of right breast
- c Lymphadenopathy of right breast
- d Fibroadenoma of right breast

54. Bill recently returned from a trip to Guatemala. While there he was treated for bloody diarrhea which was identified as *Salmonella typhosa* (typhoid fever). He responded well to treatment. Now, back in the US he has developed bloody diarrhea again with fever, cramping, and abdominal pain. Stool culture is negative. CBC blood test indicates low-grade anemia with a hemoglobin of 10.0 gms and a leukocytosis with WBC of 15,000. He is having 6-8 bowel movements per day. Physical exam reveals a mild tenderness on abdominal palpation of all quadrants, slightly increased in the left lower quadrant. During the exam he is afebrile. What other serious disease is he at risk for in the future?

- a Colon cancer
- b Inflammatory bowel disease
- c Prostate cancer
- d Anemia

55. Joan has moved to the US from the UK. She complains of diarrhea. She has 5-6 stools per day. The stools are soft but not watery, foul-smelling, and floating. She has a vague abdominal discomfort with the diarrhea. She attributes her diarrhea to a diet change. In the UK she ate a diet of fruits, veggies, and meat. In the US she now mainly eats fast food, pasta, and bread. The physical exam is normal. She is overweight, BMI 28, but not obese. BP is 130/92 and pulse is 104 and regular. Abdominal exam reveals mild generalized guarding with no masses, tenderness, or rebound. Bowel sounds are mildly hyperactive. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- a Celiac disease
- b Cushing's disease
- c Addison's disease
- d Hookworm disease

56. A patient has insomnia as the main complaint. There is restless dream-disturbed sleep, dizziness, nausea, profuse phlegm, palpitations, red face, bitter taste in the mouth, tongue red with yellow coating, pulse rapid, also slippery. What is the treatment?

- a wen dan tang (warm the gallbladder decoction) combined with huang lian
- b xue fu zhu yu tang (drive out the stasis in the mansion of blood decoction)
- c bao he wan (preserve harmony pill)
- d long dan xie gan tang (gentiana longdancao decoction to drain the liver)

57. Roger is one year old. His abdomen has become very distended during the night. During the past few hours he has been crying non-stop. His mom had rubella when first pregnant and Roger was born with a cleft palate. Roger cries a lot and when there is a need for a bowel movement. His parents have used glycerine suppositories and enemas to help him. Roger's body temperature is 102 degrees F. Pulse is 140 per minute and feels strong. The abdomen is very distended and when touched Roger cries louder with rebound pain. On auscultation you hear nothing at all for about one minute and then you hear high-pitched tinkles. How sick is Roger on a scale of 1-5?

- a 3 moderate illness
- b 4 serious illness
- c 5 life in imminent danger
- d 2 mild illness

58. A patient has palpitations, insomnia, poor memory and a pale tongue. What is the treatment?

- a PC-6 (nei guan), PC-4 (xi men), CV-17 (shan zhong), HT-7 (shen men), SP-10 (xue hai)
- b HT-5 (tong li), PC-6 (nei guan), BL-15 (xin shu), GV-14 (da zhui), CV-6 (qi hai)
- c HT-7 (shen men), PC-6 (nei guan), CV-14 (ju que), BL-17 (ge shu), BL-20 (pi shu)
- d HT-7 (shen men), PC-6 (nei guan), CV-4 (guan yuan), SP-6 (san yin jiao), KI-6 (zhao hai)

59. Walter is an 18 years old college freshman. He is about to take final exams and his anxiety is increasing. He has

now had one cold after another. The week before the exam he has come down with the flu. He is dizzy, has a headache, a nagging and constant non-productive cough. Walter is unsure if he can take the exam. What is the best diagnosis?

- a Stress induced immune suppression
- b Anxiety neurosis
- c Situational anxiety
- d Immune deficiency

60. Glen is 17 years old with type 1 diabetes. He is on variable amounts of insulin per day. One hot day in July, Glen goes swimming at a hot springs. The next day he develops fever, dizziness, right ear pain, and tinnitus. The doctor gives him amoxicillin for a middle ear infection. The next day he is worse with purulent drainage from his right ear, worsening dizziness, severe headache, and a temperature of 103 degrees F. He is disoriented and somnolent. Is this a serious condition?

- a Yes
- b No

61. The symptom which differentiates Wind-Stroke affecting the internal organs from Wind-Stroke affecting the channels is

- a Numbness
- b Slurred speech
- c Loss of consciousness
- d Hemiplegia

62. Eric is a 53 year-old male construction contractor. He complains of severe headaches which began this past week. He has had excruciating headaches every morning between 2 and 5 AM for the past seven days. The headaches are centered behind his right eye with concurrent blurry vision. During the headaches he becomes unsteady. His wife says that during the headaches his right eye becomes red. Eric denies an aura or premonition that a headache is about to begin. He denies the presence of numbness or weakness. He has no previous history of headaches. His medical history is unremarkable with the exception that he has been stripping an old mansion of all the old paint. He was also struck in the head with a baseball bat as a child and was unconscious for one hour with no further sequelae. He is on no medications. The physical exam reveals a mildly elevated blood pressure, 145/95 mmHg in both arms. He is not a known hypertensive. His heart rate is normal at 80 beats per minute. All of the following should be considered as the cause except?

- a Post-traumatic headache
- b Migraine headache
- c Lead exposure
- d Allergic headache
- e Hypertensive headache

63. Mark is a 43 year-old man who works the midnight shift as stocker at a grocery store. He is a large and muscular man. As of the previous night he has back pain and red and swollen hands making it difficult to do his job. He says that his wife had to quit work and is having surgery next week. They have two teenage daughters and with the wife's medical expense have been having financial difficulties. Mark's medical history is unremarkable. He did say that when he was five years old he was hospitalized for swollen joints and a fever. The problem resolved itself within a month and he has had no joint problems after, until last night. The exam reveals both wrists are red, swollen, hot, and tender to passive and active range of motion. The fingers do not seem to be involved. He has less inflammation in both knees, which are pink and warmer than the rest of his body. His lower back feels warm and tender upon palpation. He cannot bend over and touch his toes which he can usually do. The neurological exam and straight leg-raising test are normal. There are no skin rashes. Vital signs are stable but he has a low-grade fever of 99.8 degrees. It is 9:30 am. All of the following are possible causes of Mark's symptoms except?

- a Scleroderma
- b Herniated disk
- c Acute rheumatoid arthritis
- d Lupus

64. You gave a patient ban xia, ju hong, fu ling, zhi gan cao, sheng jiang, and wu mai. What would you add if there was chronic phlegm in channels & flesh leading to rubbery nodules?

- a hai zao, kun bu, mo yao
- b hai zao, kun bu, mu li, xuan shen
- c hai zao kun bu, mu li, xia ku cao
- d hai zao kun bu, mu li, xuan shen, xia ku cao

65. Which cranial nerve passes along the left and right side of the pituitary gland?

- a Cranial nerve IV
- b Cranial nerve VI
- c Cranial nerve II
- d Cranial nerve III

66. A patient has headache as the main complaint. There is temporal (shao yang) headache, possibly radiating to ear, dizziness, dry throat, nausea, vomiting, possible alternating chills and fever, bitter taste in mouth, hypochondriac pain and distension, pulse wiry. What is the treatment?

- a gui zhi tang (cinnamon twig decoction)
- b xiao chai hu tang (minor bluepeurum decoction)
- c ge gen tang (kudzu decoction)
- d xue fu zhu yu tang (drive out stasis in the mansion of blood decoction)

67. For which of the following conditions would you NOT use bloodletting?

- a Tonsillitis
- b Allergic dermatitis
- c Acute sprain
- d Vascular tumor

68. Marvin is a 45 year-old car salesman. He has had difficulty swallowing for the past three months. When he swallows there is pain in his lower chest. He is 6 feet 4 inches tall and weighs 230 pounds. He reports that due to problems swallowing foods he has lost 15 pounds in the last six months. Marvin is a member of AA and he has been dry for the past two years. Prior he drank 5-6 shots of whiskey every night. He also used to smoke a pack a day for about 20 years. The physical exam is normal except for vague tenderness in the epigastrium with deep palpation. What is the presumptive diagnosis?

- a Liver cancer
- b Cancer of distal esophagus
- c Throat cancer
- d Cirrhosis of liver

69. A 35 year-old female patient has had migraines for 10 years. The location of the headaches are on the top of the head and behind the eyes. They start with a dull pain and proceed to become severe with nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. The headaches improve with the patient lying down. The headaches occur every day. The tongue is thin and pale and the pulse is weak (xu mai) on the right side and wiry (xuan mai) on the left side. What is the treatment plan?

- a. Regulate Liver, Smooth Qi
- b. Nourish Liver Blood, Subdue Liver Yang
- c. Remove Retention of Food, Descend Lung Qi
- d. Tonify Spleen Qi next question reset

70. How is liu wei di huang wan (six-ingredient rehmannia pill) modified for wasting and thirsting disorders?

- a Omit ze xie (rhizoma alismatis) and fu ling (sclerotium poriae)
- b Omit shan yao (radix dioscorae) and fu ling (sclerotium poriae)
- c Omit shu di huang (radix rehmanniae glutinosae) and shan zhu yu (fructus corni officinalis)
- d Omit ze xie (rhizoma alismatis orientalis) and add tian hua fen (radix trichosanthis kirilowii)

71. Roger is a 29 year-old corporal in the special forces. He complains of a low-grade fever and a rash over his entire body and flu-like symptoms. He has just returned from Thailand two days ago. About a week before this he had sex with a Thai bar girl. Roger thinks he has AIDS. Examination reveals stable vital signs and a temperature of 100 degrees. He has palpable lymph nodes in the neck which are slightly tender. There are no other positive signs and his history is unremarkable. What diagnostic work up would confirm the most probable diagnosis?

- a UA, CBC, RPR
- b HIV ELISA
- c Urethral culture
- d Liver and kidney panels

72. A 32 year-old man has had migraines for the past 7 years. The pain is over the whole head, dull but intense in character. The migraines improve while lying down, get worse from stress and exposure to light or cold. With the migraines there is nausea and cold sensations. He has hypochondrial pain which is triggered by eating fatty foods. He has frequent belching and suffers from constipation. The tongue has a normal color and is swollen with a dirty coating. The pulse is wiry (xuan mai) and slow. What is the treatment plan?

- a. Resolve Dampness, Disperse Liver and Gall Bladder, Clear Heat
- b. Move Liver Qi, Eliminate Cold
- c. Sedate Liver, Clear Fire
- d. Tonify Liver, Nourish Blood

73. A 60 year-old woman has an upper respiratory tract infection for three days. Symptoms include dry cough, aversion to cold, a slight temperature, a dry and itchy throat, and headache. The tongue is dry with a thin and slight yellow coating. The pulse is floating (fu mai). What is the treatment plan?

- a. Release Exterior, Moisten Lungs, Descend Lung Qi
- b. Tonify Lung Qi, Warm Kidney Yang
- c. Tonify Lung, Nourish Yin
- d. Resolve Phlegm, Clear Heat, Descend Lung Qi

74. Ben is a 43 year-old tax accountant. He lives with his male partner in Venice, California. Ben complains of pain during swallowing. He has a past history of sore throats and has been treated for allergies which became worse when he moved to California saying that everything smells moldy and damp to him. Last week he coughed a few spots of blood. He enjoys smoking a pipe while working as it relaxes him. When he played baseball for about 10 years as a shortstop he chewed tobacco. He reports that he has unintentionally lost 10 pounds over the past three months and attributes it to his regular workouts. All of the following diagnostic tests help to establish diagnosis except?

- a Endoscopy
- b Laryngoscopy and biopsy of suspicious lesions
- c MRI of lungs
- d X-ray, posterior-anterior and lateral chest

75. Three years ago a 55 year-old woman had a kidney infection. Her diagnosis was pyelonephritis. Since then she has had headaches. The head pain is on the back of the neck, top of head, and eyes. She tends to be constipated. The urine is dark and scanty. She has night sweats and back pain. The tongue is a little red with a very thick-yellow coating at the root. The pulse is thin and slightly wiry (xuan mai) in both the rear positions. What is the treatment plan?

- a. Nourish Kidney Yin, Resolve Dampness, Clear Heat
- b. Tonify Kidney Qi
- c. First Resolve Damp-Heat then Nourish Kidney Yin
- d. Nourish Kidney Yin, Subdue Empty Fire

76. A 7 year-old boy has an upper respiratory infection. He is being treated with antibiotics but is not improving. There is no temperature. Symptoms include a barking cough with expectoration of yellow phlegm. He has restlessness. The front part of the tongue is red. The pulse is slightly slippery (hua mai). What is the treatment plan?

- a. Release Exterior, Resolve Dampness, Descend Lung Qi, Open Water Passages
- b. Resolve Phlegm, Clear Lung Heat, Descend Lung Qi, Stop Cough
- c. Release Exterior, Clear Heat, Stop Cough
- d. Resolve Phlegm, Transform Dampness, Descend Lung Qi, Stop Cough

77. A 25 year-old man has had asthma since he was 6 years old. He uses an inhaler every day. The asthma worsens at night and after exposure to cold. It is also triggered by animal dander. He has seasonal allergies. He generally feels coldness in the hands. The tongue is pale. The pulse is slow (chi mai) and weak (xu mai). What is the treatment plan?

- a. Sedate Liver, Expel Cold
- b. Tonify Spleen Qi, Warm Yang

- c. Release Exterior, Expel Cold
- d. Tonify Lung Qi, Descend Lung Qi, Tonify Kidney Yang

78. What point is located 7 cun directly superior to BL-60 (kun lun)?

- a GB-35 (yang jiao)
- b GB-36 (wai qiu)
- c BL-59 (fu yang)
- d BL-58 (fei yang)

79. What point is located on the midline of the back, in a depression below the spinous process of the 11th thoracic vertebra?

- a GV-8 (jin suo)
- b GV-9 (zhi yang)
- c GV-6 (ji zhong)
- d GV-7 (zhong shu)

80. A 40 year-old female complains of fatigue, feeling of oppression in the chest, hypochondrial distention, and dull pain behind the eyes with blurry vision. She feels hot in the evening and has restless sleep with many dreams. She has late painful periods with breast distention and dark clotted blood. She feels she has no direction in life. The tongue is red without coating. The pulse is floating (fu mai), empty (xu mai) and slightly wiry (xuan mai) on the left. What is the treatment plan?

- a. Nourish Liver Yin, Move Liver Qi, Move Liver Blood
- b. Nourish Yin, Strengthen Heart, Regulate Liver, Smooth Qi
- c. Nourish Kidney and Heart Yin, Clear Empty Fire, Regulate Liver, Smooth Qi
- d. Regulate Liver, Move Qi, Clear Fire

81. A 69 year-old man complains of extreme tiredness and poor appetite. The tongue is normal with a reddish tinge on the sides. The pulse is wiry (xuan mai) and full (shi mai)

- a. Tonify Spleen Qi
- b. Clear Stomach Heat, Descend Stomach Qi
- c. Remove Food Retention, Descend Stomach Qi
- d. Soothe the Liver Qi

82. A 36 year-old man complains of tiredness, nausea, dizziness, headaches, thirst, loose stools with an offensive smell, epigastric fullness and a feeling of heaviness in the body. These symptoms started after vacationing in a resort area with hot weather. The tongue is slightly red with sticky and moist yellow coating. The pulse is slippery (hua mai) and fast (shuo mai). What is the treatment plan?

- a. Resolve Dampness, Clear Heat
- b. Regulate Liver, Smooth Qi, Clear Fire, Tonify Spleen Qi
- c. Strengthen Spleen, Tonify Qi
- d. Resolve Exterior, Expel Heat

83. A 27 year-old man's main complaint is fatigue for the past three years. Additional symptoms include whole body tension. He easily catches colds and has a history of mononucleosis and coughing. He says he feels cold and has low sexual energy. He has feelings of frustration and despair. The tongue is normal and swollen on the right side. The pulse is wiry on the left side and weak on the right front side. What is the treatment plan?

- a. Disperse Liver, Smooth Qi, Tonify Lung Qi
- b. First Smooth Liver Qi and then Tonify Kidney Qi
- c. Tonify Heart and Gall Bladder, Calm the Mind
- d. Tonify Kidney Qi and Smooth Liver Qi

84. Edward is a 67-year old building inspector. He complains of repeated falls. He is being treated for high blood pressure with a diuretic and alpha blocker. He reports that he drinks 5-6 shots of tequila every night and has been doing so for four years. The physical examination shows a BP of 140/88 in both arms while lying down and 115/80 when standing. He reports that he feels dizzy when he stands up but quickly clears away. There is a liver edge 3 FBs down which is tender. There is normal liver percussion. There are no ascites or telangiectases or other signs of liver failure. The neurological exam is normal. Who would you refer this patient to?

- a Neurologist
- b General surgeon
- c Internist/Hepatologist
- d Internist/Cardiologist

85. True heart pain is characterized by all of the following except

- a Purplish tongue
- b Belching
- c Cold sweating
- d Knotted pulse

86. A 45 year-old patient is having an acute asthma attack with wheezing, breathlessness, a feeling of tightness in the chest, a little chilliness, sweating, and a pale face. The pulse is slow and tight. What is the treatment plan?

- a Release Exterior, Expel Wind-Cold, Stop Asthma
- b Release Exterior, Expel Wind-Heat, Stop Asthma
- c Release Exterior, Harmonize Nutritive (ying qi) and Defensive Qi (wei qi), Stop Asthma
- d Release Exterior, Stimulate Kidney function to receive Qi, Stimulate Lung descending function

87. Ramon is a 10 year-old with difficulty breathing at night. He reports that his chest becomes tight and that he has difficulty breathing out. His mother reports mild cases of hay fever for the past three years. He also has heat rashes in the summer. He avoids strawberries as they make him break out in rashes. They live in a historic 100 year old home which still has old carpets. The exam shows a normal chest and spine, with no kyphosis or scoliosis. ENT exam is normal. The diaphragms move equally with deep inspiration. Auscultation reveals normal breath sounds with no bronchophony or rales. Cardiac exam is normal. What is the presumptive diagnosis?

- a Asthma
- b COPD
- c Bronchitis
- d Pneumonia

88. A 37 year-old woman has had epigastric pain for several months. The pain is dull and improves with pressure and heat. She has poor appetite and easily feels tired and cold. The tongue is very pale and swollen. The pulse is deep and weak. What is the treatment plan?

- a Tonify Qi and Blood
- b Smooth Qi and Regulate Stomach
- c Strengthen Spleen and Kidney Yang
- d Warm the Center, Strengthen Stomach and Spleen

89. A 45 year-old man has turbid urine like rice soup and difficulty urinating. The tongue has sticky-yellow coating. The pulse is full, slippery and fast. What is the treatment plan?

- a Tonify Spleen, Drain Dampness, Transform Phlegm, Clear Heat
- b Strengthen Bladder Qi, Open the Water Passages
- c Tonify Qi, Strengthen the Kidneys, Separate the clear from turbid, Open Water Passages
- d Drain Dampness, Clear Heat, Separate the clear from turbid, Open Water Passages

90. A patient has chronic bleeding in the urine with pale blood and sore back. She is depressed and has tinnitus. The tongue is pale and swollen. The pulse is weak. What is the treatment plan?

- a Nourish Kidney Yin, Cool Blood, Stop Bleeding
- b Nourish Liver and Kidney Yin, Stop Bleeding
- c Tonify the Spleen to control Blood, Stop Bleeding
- d Tonify Kidney Yang, Stop Bleeding

91. The joint pain of an elderly patient which worsens in cold-damp weather indicates

- a External, Full, Cold, Yin
- b Internal, Empty, Cold, Yin
- c External, Empty, Cold, Yin

d External, Full, Cold, Yang

92. A patient with Painful Obstruction Syndrome (bi syndrome) should be advised to do what type of exercise?

- a Weight lifting
- b Jogging
- c Yoga
- d Aerobic

93. The late stage of Multiple Sclerosis is characterized by

- a Liver Wind
- b Dampness
- c Liver Yang Rising
- d Kidney and Liver Yin Deficiency

94. A 32 year-old patient has tiredness, pale complexion, depression, sweating with exertion, pale tongue, and a weak pulse on the left front position. What is the treatment plan?

- a Tonify Qi and Blood
- b Strengthen the Heart, Tonify Qi
- c Strengthen the Lung, Tonify Qi
- d Strengthen the Liver, Tonify Blood

95. A patient has thirst, irritability, sour acid-reflux, and burning pain in the epigastrium. The tongue is dry with a yellow coating. The pulse is slightly fast. What should this patient avoid?

- a Sugar
- b Salads
- c Beef
- d Salt

96. Excess eating of sweet foods and sugar have an effect on the Spleen's function of

- a Controlling the raising of Qi
- b Housing thought
- c Controlling Blood
- d Transformation and transportation

97. Which of the following conditions does not show on the root of the tongue?

- a Retention of food
- b Deficiency of Qi and Yin of the Stomach and Intestines
- c Damp-Heat in Intestines
- d Stagnation of Qi in Intestines

98. Which divergent channel starts at the axilla, connects with the Heart, ascends along the throat and connects with the inner canthus and Small Intestine channel?

- a Bladder
- b Heart
- c Spleen
- d Small Intestine

99. GV-2 (yao shu) is needled

- a Obliquely downward
- b Subcutaneously
- c Perpendicularly
- d Obliquely upward

100. What formula would you add to bai hu tang if there was subcutaneous blotches warm febrile, & heat toxin?

- a huang lian jie du tang
- b xiao yao san
- c long dan xie gan tang
- d yin qiao san

101. A patient has phlegm in the chest, a productive cough, and tired limbs. What is your assessment?

- a Wood insulting Metal
- b Fire overacting on Metal
- c Earth not generating Metal
- d Metal overacting on Wood

102. Touching a patient's skin and feeling heat and by further maintaining pressure the heat is no longer felt indicates

- a Wind-Heat
- b Full Heat
- c Heat in the Middle Burner
- d Empty Heat

103. A 72 year-old patient has difficulty staying awake, lethargy, tiredness, lack of initiative, and chilliness. He is depressed about his condition. The tongue is pale. The pulse is deep and weak. What is the treatment plan?

- a Tonify Heart Yang
- b Tonify Heart and Gall Bladder, Calm the Mind
- c Tonify Kidney Yang, Nourish Sea of Marrow, Stimulate the rising of Qi
- d Nourish Kidney Essence

104. Which cranial nerve provides motor input to the sternocleidomastoid and upper portion of the trapezius?

- a Cranial nerve IX
- b Cranial nerve VII
- c Cranial nerve X
- d Cranial nerve XI

105. For which of the following conditions can the plum blossom needle be used?

- a Acute abdominal disorders
- b Areas of traumatic injury
- c Infectious disease
- d Intercostal neuralgia

106. Tremors of an eyelid are indicative of

- a Wind
- b Non-substantial Phlegm
- c Alternation between stagnant Qi and free-flow Qi
- d Deficient Blood

107. Slight bleeding from the gums, mental restlessness, loose teeth, red tongue without coating, and a floating-empty pulse indicate

- a Stomach Yin Deficiency with Empty-Heat
- b Kidney Yin Deficiency
- c Kidney and Heart Yin Deficiency
- d Stomach Fire

108. A pulse without a wave in both front positions indicates

- a Lack of will
- b Anger
- c Fear
- d Sadness

109. A 43 year-old man has had epigastric pain for ten years. The pain shoots from the point CV-12 (zhong wan) to the rib area. The pain is worse at night and better after eating. There is frequent belching. He has fatigue. His stools are dry and his throat is dry. He has thirst but just drinks small sips. The tongue is red on the sides, stiff, and has rootless coating. The pulse is thin and weak at the deep level and floating-weak-wiry at the superficial level. What is the diagnosis?

- a Stagnant Liver Qi Invading Spleen
- b Stagnant Liver Qi Invading Stomach and Injuring Stomach Yin
- c Deficient Spleen Qi with Rebellious Stomach Qi
- d Deficient Stomach Yin

110. The face color reflects the state of Qi and Blood and is closely related to the condition of the

- a Heart
- b Lungs
- c Mind
- d Liver

111. A 40 year-old woman has had heavy menstrual bleeding for the past year. The blood is bright-red with small clots. She has a painful period with feelings of cold. Other symptoms include prolapsed uterus, back pain, and frequent urination. The tongue is pale and swollen. The pulse is deep and weak. What is the diagnosis?

- a Deficient Spleen and Kidney Yang with Internal Cold in the Uterus
- b Spleen not Holding Blood, Cold in the Uterus
- c Deficient Kidney Yang, Stagnant Blood
- d Cold Invades Uterus

112. A patient who has a darkish face, is tall and slender, has broad shoulders, has strong bones and sinews, and has a strong and straight back is a

- a Wood type
- b Fire type
- c Metal type
- d Water type

113. Chronic anger very often manifests with what type of tongue?

- a Red tip
- b Cracked tongue
- c Red dots
- d Red sides

114. Slight sweating, slight aches, slight headache, slight aversion to cold and a floating pulse indicate

- a Attack of Wind-Heat
- b Attack of Wind-Dryness
- c Attack of Wind
- d Attack of Wind-Cold

115. A patient has sinusitis with thick-purulent-yellow nasal discharge and bloodshot eyes. The pulse is slippery and fast. What is the treatment plan?

- a Clear Heat, Resolve Dampness, Harmonize Stomach, Tonify Spleen
- b Clear Liver and Gall Bladder Fire, Restore Descending of Lung Qi
- c Release Exterior, Expel Wind-Heat, Transform Phlegm, Restore Dispersing and Descending of Lung Qi
- d Clear Lung Heat, Restore Dispersing and Descending of Lung Qi

116. A 32 year-old male patient has inability to walk because he can't lift his foot properly, dry throat, dry cough, hoarse voice, a constant low-grade fever which does not improve with sweating and gets worse in the afternoon, exhaustion, breathlessness, night sweating, cloudy and scanty-dark urine with fresh blood, mental restlessness, bitter taste, insomnia, feeling of heaviness in body, feeling of heat in the feet, edema of the legs, and tongue ulcers. The tongue is red at the tip with no coating. The rest of the tongue has yellow-sticky coating. There are red spots on the root of the tongue. The pulse is thin, fast and slippery. What are the patterns?

- a Lung Yin Deficiency; Invasion of Damp-Heat; Bladder-Heat
- b Deficient Lung Qi; Accumulation of Dampness; Liver Yin Deficiency with Empty Fire
- c Heart Fire Blazing; Spleen Damp-Heat; Lung Yin Deficiency
- d Hyperactive Liver Yang; Bladder Damp-Heat; Lung Qi Deficient

117. Aldosterone is produced by the _____ gland and it causes reabsorption of _____.

- a thyroid, sodium
- b adrenal, sodium
- c pituitary, water
- d thymus, white blood cells

118. Flexion of the lumbar spine's principal muscle group includes all of the following EXCEPT?

- a Sacrospinalis
- b rectus abdominus
- c Psoas major & minor
- d Internal and external abdominal obliques

119. A 32 year-old female just recently has had a bout of cough with blood-tinged sputum, nosebleed, with a dry mouth and nose. She has a history of abdominal pain that comes in bursts and improves with rest. She also has severe dizziness not improved with lying down. Other symptoms include loose stools, tinnitus, aversion to cold, reddish tinge in her face, a desire for warm drinks, migraines, depression, and slight breathlessness. The tongue has a red tinge on the sides with the rest being slightly pale. The front part of the tongue is dry. The pulse is fast, wiry, and gives in when pressed. What are the patterns?

- a Deficient Spleen Yang; Liver Yang Rising; Wind Dry-Heat
- b Deficient Spleen and Kidney Yang; Liver Fire Invading Lungs
- c Deficient Liver and Kidney Yin; Deficient Spleen Yang
- d Blood Heat; Deficient Kidney Yang; Stagnant Liver Qi

120. A 47 year-old female has fibroids, lymph node swelling, and swelling of the nerve ganglia. She has lumps under her skin, red skin eruptions, dry mouth, mental depression, a bearing down sensation in her lower abdomen, a prolapsed uterus. The tongue is red. The pulse is empty and fast. What are the patterns?

- a Sinking Qi; Blood Heat; Non-substantial Phlegm
- b Blood Heat; Congealed Phlegm; Deficient Qi
- c Congealed Phlegm; Qi Stagnation; Deficient Qi
- d Qi Stagnation; Sinking Qi; Excess Internal Heat

121. A patient has hypochondriac pain, bitter taste, and thick-greasy yellow coating on the right side. What is the treatment?

- a GB-24 (ri yue), BL-19 (dan shu), GB-34 (yang ling quan), GV-9 (zhi yang), TB-6 (zhi gou)
- b CV-12 (zhong wan), LR-13 (zhang men), GB-24 (ri yue), BL-20 (pi shu), SP-3 (tai bai)
- c ST-36 (zu san li), CV-12 (zhong wan), CV-6 (qi hai), BL-20 (pi shu), SP-6 (san yin jiao)
- d CV-12 (zhong wan), ST-40 (feng long), CV-9 (shui fen), SP-6 (san yin jiao), SP-9 (yin ling quan)

122. What is a cautio sheng mai san?

- a profuse urination
- b spontaneous sweating
- c high fever
- d dry mouth

123. A 42 year-old female has numbness in legs, irritability, and asthma with a barking cough. She coughs up yellow sputum. She has constipation that alternates with loose stools. She has flatulence, poor appetite, and abdominal distention. She has scanty menses. She has shortness of breath and stuffy sensation in the chest. She complains that sometimes her eyelids spontaneously flicker. She complains of tiredness. The tongue is pale with thick-sticky yellow coating. The pulse is choppy, slippery, and wiry. What are the patterns?

- a Phlegm Obstruct Lungs; Deficient Spleen Qi; Liver Blood Xu

- b Deficient Spleen Qi; Liver Qi Stagnation; Lungs Obstructed by Phlegm
- c Liver Insults Lungs; Deficient Spleen Qi with Accumulation of Damp-Phlegm
- d Liver Blood Xu Stirs Wind; Liver Invades Spleen; Lung Phlegm-Heat

124. A 82 year-old female has night sweats, insomnia, palpitations, shortness of breath, sneezing, stuffed nose, weak and shallow breathing, profuse sweating, cold limbs, bluish lips, itchy throat during the day and dry throat at night, sore low back, dry stools, scanty dark urine, very tired, and malar flush. She has body aches and an occipital headache. The tongue is very pale with a bluish-purple tinge. The tongue is cracked with a red tip. The pulse is hidden, minute, and empty. What are the patterns?

- a True Cold False Heat; External Cold; Internal Deficiency
- b Deficient Kidney Xu Empty Fire; Heart Yang Collapse; Wind-Cold Invades Lungs
- c Deficient Heart Yin and Yang; Wind-Cold invades Exterior
- d Deficient Heart Yang; Deficient Kidney Yin and Yang; Wind-Dry Invades Lungs

125. A 32 year-old woman has had epilepsy since the age of 15. She has severe convulsions with loss of consciousness and foaming at the mouth. She has a history of migraines, tinnitus, and irritability. The pulse is fine, fast, and a little wiry. The tongue is red and with redder sides, stiff and with thick-sticky yellow coating. What are the patterns?

- a Liver Wind; Phlegm; Spleen Qi Xu; Liver Blood Xu
- b Liver Fire Blazing; Phlegm-Wind; Deficient Blood
- c Liver Yang Rising; Phlegm Misting the Mind
- d Deficient Liver Blood and Yin; Excess Internal Phlegm-Wind

126. A 34 year-old male has a sore back, weak and cold knees and a sensation of fullness over the bladder with pain radiating to the scrotum and testis. The back pain and genital pain improve with warmth. He has a poor appetite and nausea with difficulty digesting fats. Urination sometimes alternates between scanty-clear and scanty dark. He has no desire to drink. He says that his wife wants to have more sex than he wants. Palpation of the anterior lower rib cage has tenderness as well as the lower back. He sometimes complains of feverish sensations. The tongue is pale and swollen and wet. The coating is thick-yellow on one side and thin-white on the other. The pulse is wiry, slippery, weak, and slow. What are the patterns?

- a Kidney Qi Deficiency with stagnation of Excess Cold; Stomach Fire
- b Spleen Damp-Heat; Kidney Yang Deficiency; Bladder Damp-Cold
- c Kidney Yang Deficiency; Damp-Heat in Liver and Gall Bladder
- d Kidney Yang Deficiency; Liver Channel Cold; Gall Bladder Damp-Heat

127. A 42 year-old female has had severe abdominal and hypogastric pain for three months. During the pain she had a slight fever and the pain was so severe she doubled up from the spasms. After each attack the stools were loose and she felt weak. Now the abdominal pain is sometimes triggered after exertion and worse from pressure. She also has vaginal discharges, poor appetite, weak legs, and general exhaustion. Recently she has had bleeding between periods and edema of the ankles. Her voice is weak and withdrawn. The tongue is peeled except for a thin yellow coat at the center. The tongue body is thin with cracks on the root. The pulse is fast, slippery, and floating-empty. What are the patterns?

- a Spleen Damp-Heat; Deficient Qi; Deficient Stomach Yin
- b Deficient Kidney Yang; Deficient Stomach Yin; Damp-Heat
- c Spleen Qi Deficiency; Kidney Yin Deficiency; Damp-Heat
- d Deficient Kidney Yin; Deficient Spleen and Stomach Qi

128. A 62 year old male African-American has difficult urination, sagging pain in the perineal area, dragging feeling in the hypogastrium, and slight hematuria. Physical examination shows no edema. PSA levels are 6.5 ng/mL. Pulse is weak and the tongue is pale with thin white coating. What is your prescription?

- a jin gui shen qi wan + Zhi ke, sheng ma, chai hu; BL-23, CV-4, KI-3, SP-9, SP-6
- b wu pi san + lai fu zi, hou po; SP-6, SP-9, CV-3, BL-28, LR-1
- c wu ling san + qiang huo; BL-28, CV-3, BL-39, SP-9, SP-10
- d bu zhong yi qi tang + fu ling, zhu ling; SP-9, CV-3, ST-36, CV-6, SP-10

129. A 58 years old white male patient has a diagnosis of paroxysmal atrial tachycardia. Digoxin 0.5 mg PO qd brought relief for six months then the tachycardia returned even on maximum dose. Physical examination reveals a heart rate of 96/min, blood pressure 140/85. He has no pathological murmur. Blood chemistry is normal. Chest x-ray finding is

negative. ECG reveals paroxysmal atrial tachycardia (4:1 atrioventricular block). He has a history of insomnia and amnesia. He complains of irritability, restlessness, chest oppression, dizziness, poor appetite, and nightmares. Palpitations worsen with emotional stress. Tongue inspection shows a red tip with yellow sticky tongue coating. The pulse is rapid and slippery. What is your prescription?

- a xue fu zhu yu tang plus huang lian and zhu ru; BL-15, HT-7, SP-10, BL-17, ST-40
- b wen dan tang; BL-15 HT-7, PC-5, GB-40, ST-40
- c tian ma gou teng yin plus zhi ban xia and xia du cao; BL-15, PC-6, ST-40, LR-3, KI-3
- d long dan xie gan tang; BL-15, PC-6, BL-18, BL-19, LR-2

130. A 37 year-old female has the diagnosis of clinical depression. The MRI of her brain is normal, EEG is normal, basic metabolic test is normal, and the Zung depression scale is positive. She is currently taking Lexapro 20mg daily. She was given the prescription xiao yao san (rambling powder). She showed mild improvement. However, she showed marked improvement after the following acupuncture prescription: CV-13 (shang wan), TB-6 (zhi gou), GB-34 (yang ling quan), LR-2 (xing jian), GB-43 (xia xi). Which formula would you now prescribe?

- a wen dan tang + huang lian
- b xiao yao san and increase cang zhu, + huang bai
- c si ni san + suan zao ren, ye jiao teng
- d yue ju wan and subtract cang zhu, + bai shao, add mu dan pi

131. A 27 years old white female patient complains of persistent nausea for the past two weeks. She has been self-medicating with Pepto-Bismol. Lab tests show that AST is 550 u/L and ALT is 1000 u/L, normal Bilirubin, positive anti-HBs, positive HbsAG, positive HbeAG, and alk.phos. is 150 u/L. The tongue is red with slimy, yellow coating. The pulse is fast, slippery, and wiry. What is your prescription?

- a si jun zi tang + huang qin, huang lian, sha ren, hou po; SP-9, ST-36, DU-9, BL-20, BL-18
- b xiao yao san + ban xia, chen pi, zhi zi, dan pi; ST-40, LR-3, CV-12, BL-20, BL-18
- c xiao chai hu tang + huang lian, zi su ye, chen pi; LR-3, BL-18, BL-19, GB-34, PC-6
- d long dan xie gan tang + zhu ru, chen pi; GB-34, LR-3, DU-9, SP-9, CV-12

132. A 37 years old white female has a history of headaches and dizziness. Her current medication includes Imitrex prn up to 200mg per 24 hours. The tongue is red with a yellow-sticky coating. Her headaches improved with the point prescription of ST-40 (feng long), SP-9 (yin ling quan), DU-20 (bai hui), LR-3 (tai chong), GB-20 (feng chi). Based on this prescription which herbal prescription would you consider?

- a ban xia bai zhu tian ma tang + huang qin, dan nan xing
- b long dan xie gan tang + wu ling san
- c xiao chai hu tang + bai zhu, ban xia
- d ban xia bai zhu tian ma tang + tian ma gou teng yin

133. A 39 year-old female has severe pain and heaviness in the lumbar region that radiates down the lateral aspect of the left leg with numbness. Her problem started three months ago. Deep tendon reflexes are +1/4 for the left quadriceps, and +2/4 for the right quadriceps, 0/4 for the left Achilles, and +2/4 for the right Achilles. There is a positive Lasegue's at 40 degrees on the left, negative on the right. There is a positive Patrick sign on the right and negative on the left. Sensory deficiency to pin prick is found on the left 4th and 5th digits of the foot. The right foot sensory is normal. The circumference 10 cm above the patella is 43.3 cm on the left and 43 cm on the right. The 10 cm below the patella the circumference is 20 cm on the left and 20.5 cm on the right. Flexeril 10 mg bid, Motrin 800 mg tid. Her lumbar and leg pain worsen with changes in weather. The tongue coating is thin and white. What is your prescription?

- a wu pi san + fang feng, zi su ye, jing jie, bai zhi
- b qiang huo, du huo, gao ben, fang feng, chuan xiong, man jing zi, huang bai, guang fang ji, yi yi ren
- c wu ling san + qiang huo
- d du huo ji sheng tang + bai hua she, di long, hong hua

134. What point is located 4 cun above LR-8 in the cleft between m. vastus medialis and m. sartorius?

- a ST-33 (yin shi)
- b LR-10 (zu wu li)
- c SP-10 (xue hai)
- d LR-9 (yin bao)

135. A 32 year old male has periodontal disease for the past two years. He has a history of dyspepsia, peptic ulcer, belching, and vague abdominal pain. His hemoglobin is 12.1 g/dl, hematocrit is 39%, RBC is 4.5 million cells/mm³, WBC is 12,500 cells/mm³. Body temperature is 98.8 degrees. His gums are red, swollen and bleed fresh colored blood. On inspecting his gums there is severe halitosis and the tongue has a thick yellow coating. During consultation he frequently drinks an iced coffee. Which of the following would you use?

- a huang lian, huang qin, huang bai, shan zhi zi
- b shi gao, zhi mu, shu di huang, niu xi
- c huang lian, mu dan pi, sheng ma, dang gui sheng di huang
- d shi gao, zhi mu, jing mi, zhi gan cao

136. Which of the following symptoms differentiate Liver Fire Blazing from Liver Yang Rising?

- a Tinnitus
- b Insomnia
- c Bitter taste
- d Red tongue body with redder sides with no coating

137. A 45 year old female patient is taking zhi ke (fructus citri aurantii immaturus), jing jie sui (herba seu flos schizonepeae), ce bai ye (cacumen biotae), and huai hua mi (flos sopharae japonicae). Which acupuncture treatment would complement the herbs?

- a ST-25 (tian shu), ST-37 (shang ju xu), LI-11 (qu chi)
- b CV-3 (zhong ji), BL-63 (jin men), SP-10 (xue hai)
- c BL-30 (bai huan shu), GV-1 (chang qiang), BL-57 (cheng shan)
- d SP-1 (yin bai), SP-6 (san yin jiao), CV-4 (guan yuan)

138. A 17 year old male is prescribed the herbs ding xiang (flos caryophilli), shi di (calyx diospyri), ren shen (radix panax ginseng), sheng jiang (rhizoma zingiberis recens). Which acupuncture treatment would complement the herbs?

- a CV-22 (tian tu), BL-17 (ge shu), PC-6 (nei guan)
- b PC-6 (nei guan), CV-17 (tan zhong), BL-13 (fei shu)
- c CV-4 (guan yuan), CV-6 (qi hai), ST-36 (zu san li)
- d ST-25 (tian shu), BL-25 (da chang shu), ST-37 (shan ju xu)

139. Which hormone affects blood pressure by directly influencing sodium concentration in the blood?

- a parathormone
- b antidiuretic hormone
- c aldosterone
- d glucagon

140. How would you modify ba zheng san for stomatitis?

- a dan zhe ye, sheng di
- b sheng di, dan dou chi
- c dan dou chi, dan zhe ye
- d sheng di, bai zhu

141. What is the location of the meeting point of marrow of the foot shao-yang meridian?

- a 3 cun above the tip of the external malleolus in the depression between the posterior border of the fibula and the tendons of m. peroneus longus and brevis
- b Anterior and inferior to the external malleolus in the depression on the lateral side of the tendon of m. extensor digitorum longus
- c 2 cun above the tip of the external malleolus in the depression between the posterior border of the fibula and the tendons of m. peroneus longus and brevis
- d 4 cun above the tip of the external malleolus in the depression between the posterior border of the fibula and the tendons of m. peroneus longus and brevis

142. Which divergent channel starts at the popliteal fossa, ascends to the sacrum, winds around the anus, then ascends along the spine, and disperses in the cardiac region, and then emerges on the neck?

- a Kidney
- b Liver
- c Gall Bladder
- d Bladder

143. What point is located on the radial side of the tendon of flexor carpi ulnaris, 1 cun proximal to the wrist crease of the wrist?

- a metal point of the hand shao-yin meridian
- b earth point of the hand shao-yin meridian
- c luo-connecting point of the hand shao-yin meridian
- d xi-cleft point of the hand shao-yin meridian

144. What is the location of the xi-cleft point of the yang motility vessel?

- a Directly inferior the belly of m. gastrocnemius on the line connecting bladder 40 and tendo calcaneus about 8 cun inferior Bladder 40
- b 7 cun directly superior to Bladder 60 on the posterior border of the fibula
- c 3 cun directly superior to Bladder 60
- d Midway between Bladder 55 and Bladder 57 in the center of the belly of m. gastrocnemius

145. What point is located 3 cun above the superior border of the patella on a line drawn from the anterior superior iliac spine and the lateral border of the patella?

- a ST-32 (fu tu)
- b ST-34 (liang qu)
- c ST-31 (bi buan)
- d ST-33 (yin shi)

146. What point is located 4 cun within the anterior hairline and 1.5 cun lateral to the midline?

- a BL-7 (tong tian)
- b BL-6 (cheng guang)
- c GB-15 (tou lin qi)
- d BL-5 (wu chu)

147. What are the indications for the point located 3 cun proximal to the transverse wrist crease between the tendons of palmaris longus and flexor carpi radialis?

- a Cardiac pain, palpitation, swelling of the axilla
- b Cardiac pain, palpitation, hematemesis
- c Cardiac pain, palpitation, tremor of the hand and arm
- d Cardiac pain, palpitation, insomnia

148. What is the location of the metal point of the foot tai-yang meridian?

- a On the lateral side of the small toe about 0.1 cun posterior to the corner of the nail
- b On the lateral side of the dorsum of the foot below the tuberosity of the 5th metatarsal bone at the junction of the red and white skin
- c On the lateral side of the dorsum of the foot posterior and inferior to the head of the 5th metatarsal bone at the junction of the red and white skin
- d On the medial side of the small toe about 0.1 cun posterior to the corner of the nail

149. A 22 year-old female's main complaint is nervousness and fear. She feels insecure and worries a lot. The nervousness at times leads to shaking of the hands. She has dry mouth, shortness of breath, sweats easily with exertion, palpitations, feels tired, and wakes up during the night feeling hot. The tongue is slightly swollen. She has a moving pulse (dong mai) which feels like a bean vibrating. What is the treatment plan?

- a. Subdue Liver Yang, Tonify Yin
- b. Tonify Liver Blood, Clear Empty Fire
- c. Clear the Heart, Pacify the Mind
- d. Tonify Qi and Yin of Lungs and Heart, Nourish and Calm the Mind

150. A 32 year-old woman has had asthma since her late teens. The asthma started after a relationship break up. She also has copious, thick and yellow nasal discharge. She often feels stressed with her hands becoming cold and unable to cope with life. She has PMS with breast and abdominal distention. She has scanty dark urine. The tongue is red with a redder tip and sides. The pulse is wiry (xuan mai). What is the treatment plan?

- a. Resolve Phlegm, Descend Lung Qi
- b. Resolve Dampness, Clear Heat
- c. Move Liver Qi, Clear Liver Fire, Descend Lung Qi, Calm the Mind
- d. Regulate Liver, Smooth Qi

151. What point is located on the cubital crease of the elbow, in the depression at the radial side of the tendon of biceps brachii?

- a. water point of the hand jue-yin meridian
- b. metal point of the hand-tai yin meridian
- c. he-sea point of the hand tai-yin meridian
- d. he-sea point of the hand shao-yin meridian

152. A patient prone to abdominal pain should avoid

- a. Salty foods
- b. Lamb
- c. Cold drinks
- d. Alcohol

153. An 82 year-old patient has a cough with white, very watery, and frothy sputum, breathlessness and splashing sounds in the chest. The tongue is pale with sticky-white coating. The pulse is thin and slippery. What is your assessment?

- a. Phlegm-Fluids Obstructing Lungs
- b. Wind-Water Invades Lungs
- c. Damp-Phlegm Obstructing Lungs
- d. Phlegm-Heat Obstructing Lungs

154. Antidiuretic hormone and oxytocin are stored and released by the

- a. posterior pituitary gland
- b. adrenal gland
- c. anterior pituitary gland
- d. thyroid gland

155. CV-24 (cheng jiang) is needled

- a. Obliquely upward
- b. Perpendicularly
- c. Obliquely lateral or medial
- d. Obliquely downward

156. Which of the following vitamins can be synthesized by the bacteria in the intestines?

- a. Vitamin B1
- b. Vitamin K
- c. Vitamin D
- d. Folic acid

157. A 38 year old female presents to you with joint clicking on the right side of the jaw. Upon palpation, you are able to palpate crepitus as well as hear the clicking. This may be due to all of the following except?

- a. Meniscal tear
- b. Synovial swelling
- c. Poor occlusion
- d. Sinusitis

158. Which of the following points can injure the liver if punctured deeply?

- a KI-20 (fu tong gu)
- b KI-21 (you men)
- c KI-19 (yin du)
- d KI-23 (shen feng)

159. Which of the following arthritic musculoskeletal conditions are usually symmetric?

- a Rheumatoid arthritis
- b Septic arthritis
- c Gout
- d Acute trauma

160. A patient has irritability, red face, red eyes, and red tongue with yellow coating. What is the treatment?

- a GB-34 (yang ling quan), LR-3 (tai chong), BL-17 (ge shu), SP-10 (xue hai), BL-18 (gan shu)
- b LR-2 (xing jian), GB-20 (feng chi), LR-3 (tai chong), LI-11 (qu chi), GB-13 (ben shen)
- c GB-24 (ri yue), BL-19 (dan shu), GB-34 (yang ling quan), GV-9 (zhi yang), TB-6 (zhi gou)
- d GB-34 (yang ling quan), LR-3 (tai chong), PC-6 (nei guan), LR-14 (qi men), TB-6 (zhi gou)

161. A patient has coldness in foot, paralysis of lower limbs, inability to stand erect, fainting. What channel would you treat?

- a liver luo channel
- b liver divergent channel
- c gall bladder luo channel
- d gall bladder divergent channel

162. Which cranial nerves are specialized for special sensory functions?

- a Cranial nerves III, IV, and VI
- b Cranial nerves I, II, VIII
- c Cranial nerves VII, IX
- d Cranial nerves IV, V, VI

163. How would you modify ba zheng san for bloody painful urinary dysfunction?

- a Add jin qiao cao, hai jin sha, bai mao gen
- b Add dan zhu ye, xiao ji, sheng di
- c Add bi xie, chang pu
- d Increase bian xu, add bai mao gen, xiao ji

164. Upon inspection and palpation of the face, approximately one inch anterior to external auditory meatus, you find swelling, tenderness and decreased range of motion. This suggests

- a Inflamed tempromandibular joint
- b Otitis externa
- c Sinusitis
- d Otitis media Otitis externa

165. A patient has emotional issues as the main complaint. There is a feeling of obstruction in the throat that can neither be swallowed nor ejected (plum-pit syndrome), oppressive or heavy feeling in chest and hypochondrium, sighing, difficulty in swallowing, nausea and vomiting, tongue dusky with greasy white coating, pulse wiry, slippery. What is the treatment?

- a long dan xie gan tang (gentiana longdancao decoction to drain the liver)
- b xue fu zhu yu tang (drive out stasis in the mansion of blood decoction)
- c ban xia hou po tang (pinellia and magnolia bark decoction)
- d yue ju wan (escape restraint pill)

166. A 23 year old female has been prescribed the herbs yin chen hao (herbera artemesiae capillaries), shan zhi zi (fructus gardeniae), and da huang (rhizoma rhei). Which acupuncture points would you treat?

- a GV-9 (zhi yang), BL-20 (pi shu), BL-48 (yang gang)
- b ST-25 (tian shu), LI-11 (qu chi), LI-4 (he gu)
- c GV-9 (zhi yang), LR-3 (tai chong), GB-34 (yang ling quan)
- d ST-25 (tian shu), SP-9 (yin ling quan), CV-6 (qi hai)

167. A 32 year old male complains of vertigo. He feels a pulsing below the umbilicus. The tongue coating is white. MRI of the brain is normal. In inspecting his throat, there is a significant amount of frothy saliva. What is your prescription?

- a Wu pi san (five peel powder)
- b Ban xia xie xin tang (pinellia drain the epigastrium decoction)
- c Wu ling san (five fungus powder)
- d Zhen wu tang (true warrior decoction)

168. The dispersing method of bloodletting is done by inducing superficial bleeding in a wide area of the skin. It is primarily used for

- a Skin diseases such as neurodermatitis
- b Apoplexy
- c Heat stroke
- d Gastrointestinal inflammation

169. Cupping is a method of treating disease by

- a Causing local congestion
- b Dispersing Wind
- c Dispersing blood
- d Dispersing Q

170. What would you add to er chen tang if there was severe coughing at night due to combination of phelgm & blood deficiency?

- a dang gui
- b su wu tang
- c gou qi zi
- d e jiao

171. For which conditions is cupping contra-indicated?

- a Convulsions
- b Poisonous snake bite
- c Hypertension
- d Indigestion

172. How is ba zheng san (eight-herb powder for rectification) modified when there is cloudy and painful urination?

- a Add fu ling (sclerotium poriae) and Increase dosage of hua shi (talcum)
- b Add mu tong (caulis mutong) and hu po (succinum)
- c Add bei xie (rhizoma dioscoreae hypoglaucae) and chang pu (rhizoma acori graminei)
- d Add bei xie (rhizoma dioscoreae hypoglaucae) and increase dosage bian xu (herba polygoni)

173. A patient has dry stools, a burning sensation in the anus, and thick-dry-yellow tongue coating. What is the treatment?

- a CV-4 (guan yuan), LI-11 (qu chi), ST-37 (shang ju xu), ST-44 (nei ting), LI-2 (er jian), SP-6 (san yin jiao)
- b ST-40 (feng long), CV-12 (zhong wan), SP-6 (san yin jiao), SP-9 (yin ling quan), LI-11 (qu chi)
- c BL-20 (pi shu), BL-21 (wei shu), BL-25 (da chang shu), ST-37 (shang ju xu), GV-1 (chang qiang)
- d ST-36 (zu san li), KI-6 (zhao hai), KI-10 (yin gu), CV-4 (guan yuan), ST-25 (tian shu)

174. Which divergent channel starts at the shoulder, enters the axilla, crosses the Heart, and descends to the abdomen to connect with the Small Intestine?

- a Pericardium

- b Heart
- c Triple Burner
- d Small Intestine

175. A male patient is in a coma due to an opiate overdose. The doctor examines his pupillary response to light. What type of reaction do you expect?

- a Pupils fixed
- b Pupils equal and reactive to light, pinpoint
- c Pupils unequal to light
- d Pupils dilated

176. The Bladder divergent channel separates from its primary channel at the

- a Shoulder
- b Lateral Thigh
- c Popliteal fossa
- d Head

177. Which of the following points should not be punctured deeply?

- a PC-1 (tian chi)
- b ST-1 (cheng qi)
- c PC-2 (tian quan)
- d HT-1 (ji quan)

178. The Liver divergent channel separates from its primary channel at the

- a Anterior Thigh
- b Dorsum of foot
- c Medial leg
- d Shoulder

179. A 38 year old female presents to you with joint clicking on the right side of the jaw. Upon palpation, you are able to palpate crepitus as well as hear the clicking. This may be due to all of the following except?

- a Meniscal tear
- b Synovial swelling
- c Poor occlusion
- d Sinusitis

180. The Lung divergent channel separates from its primary channel at the

- a Shoulder
- b Axilla
- c Hand
- d Anterior Thigh

181. Which divergent channel starts at the hand, ascends the arm to the shoulder, travels medially to the spinal column, descends to the thorax, breast, Lung, and Large Intestine, and ascends along the throat?

- a Spleen
- b Lung
- c Large Intestine
- d Stomach

182. A patient has chronic diarrhea and prolapsed anus. What is the treatment?

- a ST-36 (zu san li), SP-6 (san yin jiao), CV-4 (guan yuan), BL-25 (da chang shu), BL-23 (shen shu)
- b BL-20 (pi shu), BL-21 (wei shu), CV-12 (zhong wan), ST-25 (tian shu), LI-4 (he gu)
- c CV-6 (qi hai), GV-20 (bai hui), ST-25 (tian shu), BL-20 (pi shu), SP-3 (tai bai)
- d GV-1 (chang qiang), GV-20 (bai hui), moxa CV-8 (shen que), CV-12 (zhong wan)

183. A 69 year-old man complains of extreme tiredness and poor appetite. The tongue is normal with a reddish tinge on the sides. The pulse is wiry (xuan mai) and full (shi mai)

- a. Tonify Spleen Qi
- b. Clear Stomach Heat, Descend Stomach Qi
- c. Remove Food Retention, Descend Stomach Qi
- d. Soothe the Liver Qi

184. Islets of Langerhans are found in the

- a pancreas
- b thyroid
- c pituitary
- d thymus

185. A 43 year-old nervous female has difficulty with bowel movements with thin and long stools which are not dry. She feels exhausted afterwards. She has breathlessness, difficulty breathing out, a feeling of oppression in the chest, and cough with profuse sticky-white sputum. She has scanty dark urine, vaginal discharge, a pale complexion, tiredness, muscular weakness, and poor appetite. She has headaches that usually occur in the temples and move from one side to the other. The headaches worsen under stress. She has scanty menstrual bleeding, bleeding occurs mid-cycle, sticky, yellow-brown discharge appears before bleeding starts, no clots. The tongue is pale with thick moss. The pulse is slippery and weak. What are the patterns?

- a Liver Qi Stagnation; Damp-Heat in uterus; Spleen Qi Deficiency; Turbid-Phlegm in Lungs
- b Stagnant Liver attacking Sp; Deficient Blood, Sp Qi and Lung Qi; Phlegm-Dampness obstructing Spleen
- c Damp-Heat in lower burner; Deficient Qi; Phlegm Obstructing Lungs; Stagnant Liver attacking Spleen
- d Obstructed Lung Qi; Spleen Damp-Heat; Stagnant Liver Qi; Deficient Qi and Blood

186. A 15 year-old male patient has aversion to cold, chest oppression, nocturnal enuresis, diarrhea like water with no foul smell, abdominal gurgling, nasal obstruction, no appetite, hard and immovable abdominal lumps, abdominal distention, restless sleep, nightmares, wakes up often, feeling of heaviness in the body, headache with heavy head, thirst with bitter taste. The tongue is red with a purplish tinge. The coating is thick-sticky-yellow. The pulse is wiry and slippery. What are the patterns?

- a Stagnant Qi and Blood; Retention of Cold-Damp; Liver-Fire infusing downwards
- b Deficient Spleen Yang; Stagnant Blood; Damp-Heat in the lower burner
- c Liver Fire Blazing; Stagnant Blood; Deficient Spleen and Kidney Yang
- d Heart Fire Blazing; Deficient Spleen Yang with dampness accumulating; Stagnant Qi and Blood

187. What point is located 3.5 cun within the anterior hairline and 2.5 (CAM) or 2.25 (MNL) cun lateral to the midline?

- a GB-18 (cheng ling)
- b GB-17 (zheng ying)
- c GV-21 (qian ding)
- d GB-15 (tou lin qi)

188. Hypothenar atrophy is associated with?

- a Medial nerve compression
- b Radial nerve compression
- c Ulnar nerve compression
- d Brachial plexus compression/Brachioradialis neuropathy

189. A 29 year old female has been alternately prescribed zhen wu tang (true warrior decoction), wen dan tang (warm the gall bladder decoction) and xue fu zhu yu tang (blood mansion eliminate stasis decoction) to treat her main complaint. Which of the following point prescriptions would also address her main complaint?

- a SP-6 (san yin jiao), SP-9 (san yin jiao), BL-23 (shen su), BL-20 (pi shu)
- b BL-15 (xin shu), CV-14 (ju que), HT-7 (shen men), PC-6 (nei guan)
- c ST-36 (zu san li), CV-12 (zhong wan), PC-6 (nei guan), ST-40 (feng long)
- d LI-4 (he gu), SP-8 (di ji), CV-17 (ren zhong), PC-6 (nei guan)

190. Which divergent channel starts at the dorsum of the foot, and ascends to the pubic region?

- a Kidney
- b Gall Bladder
- c Liver
- d Spleen

191. A 23 year old male has bronchitis with dry hacking cough with difficult expectoration of scanty phlegm. He has chest pain and oppression. The tongue is red with yellow coating. The lungs have diffuse rhonchi in both lung fields. WBC is 13,200 cells /mm³. What is your prescription?

- a bei mu gua lou san (fritillariae-trichosanthis powder)
- b ma xing shi gan tang (ephedra, apricot, gypsum, licorice decoction)
- c ding chuan tang (arrest wheezing decoction)
- d wen dan tang (warming the gall bladder decoction)

192. Excessive sexual desire can be balanced by tonifying

- a Kidney Yang
- b Kidney Yin
- c Kidney Qi
- d Ming Men

193. All of the following are hormones of the anterior pituitary except

- a parathyroid hormone (PTH)
- b thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH)
- c follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH)
- d human growth hormone (GH)

194. Which of the following is not a function of the divergent channel?

- a Strengthen the Yin-Yang relationship between paired channel and zangfu
- b Help to explain the action of acupuncture points
- c Distribute Qi and Blood to the head and face
- d Integrate areas of the body not connected by the primary channel
- e Provide pathways to the Sea of Qi and Sea of Blood

195. Which cranial nerve controls downward and inward movement of the eye?

- a Cranial nerve IV (trochlear)
- b Cranial nerve II (optic)
- c Cranial nerve VI (abducens)
- d Cranial nerve III (oculomotor)

196. What point is located in the 5th intercostal space and 1 cun anterior to the mid-axillary line?

- a SP-19 (xiong xiang)
- b GB-22 (yuan ye)
- c GB-23 (zhe jin)
- d SP-18 (tian xi)

197. A patient has insomnia, thirst, cardiac pain, palpitations & hypochondriac pain. What channel would you treat?

- a heart luo channel
- b heart primary channel
- c kidney primary channel
- d heart divergent channel

198. A patient has shortness of breath, weak voice, bright and white complexion, and empty pulse. What is the treatment?

- a CV-9 (shui fen), ST-40 (feng long), CV-17 (shang zhong), LU-5 (chi ze), BL-13 (fei shu)
- b KI-3 (tai xi), LU-7 (lie que), KI-6 (zhao hai), ST-36 (zu san li), CV-17 (shan zhong)

c LU-9 (tai yuan), ST-36 (zu san li), BL-13 (fei shu), CV-6 (qi hai), GV-12 (shen zhu)
d LU-9 (tai yuan), BL-43 (gao huang shu), CV-4 (guan yuan), KI-6 (zhao hai), LU-10 (yu ji)

199. What is the temperature of bai ji li?

- a cold
- b cool
- c neutral
- d warm

200. A patient has discomfort in the epigastrium which improves after eating, fatigue, and cold limbs. What is the treatment?

- a ST-44 (nei ting), CV-12 (zhong wan), LI-11 (qu chi), ST-25 (tian shu), ST-21 (liang men)
- b ST-36 (zu san li), CV-12 (zhong wan), BL-20 (pi shu), BL-21 (wei shu), CV-6 (qi hai)
- c CV-6 (qi hai), ST-25 (tian shu), ST-39 (xia ju xu), BL-20 (pi shu), ST-36 (zu san li)
- d ST-36 (zu san li), CV-12 (zhong wan), SP-6 (san yin jiao), SP-3 (tai bai), ST-44 (nei ting)

Answers:

1. b
2. c Kidney Qi Not Firm
3. a
4. d Small Intestine Qi Tied
5. b
6. a Lung Yin Deficiency
7. a Benign positional vertigo
8. b
9. b Heart Yang Deficiency
10. b
11. a Kidney Yang Deficiency
12. c Stasis of Liver Blood
13. b Stomach Yin Deficiency
14. c
15. d Dry Large Intestine
16. b Bladder Damp-Heat
17. b Spleen and Liver Blood Deficiency
18. a
19. b
20. b Damp Obstructing Sp with Stagnant Liv Qi
21. c
22. c
23. d
24. a
25. a - He has acute epiglottitis
26. d cirrhosis of liver with portal hypertension and ruptured esophageal or gastric varices
27. a
28. c
29. c
30. a - kidney yang deficiency with damp
31. b - yin deficiency with empty heat
32. c - external wind-cold with lung phlegm-heat
33. d - water-damp accumulation
34. a - blood deficiency
35. a - shao yang syndrome
36. b - internal damp accumulation
37. a - liv qi stag with heat
38. d blood stagnation with cold - gui zhi fu ling
39. a- lung qi and yin deficiency- sheng mai san
40. a- liver qi stagnation
41. c- liver spleen disharmony

42. d- st cold-damp stagnation with wc invasion
43. a- heart-phlegm fire- wen dan tang
44. c- middle warmer def with cold, li zhong wan
45. d- blood stagnation
46. d internal full cold accumulation
47. c
48. b heart yin def
49. a
50. b stagnant liver qi
51. a- wind phlegm
52. a Acute myocardial infarction
53. d Fibroadenoma of right breast
54. a Colon cancer
55. a Celiac disease
56. a- heart phlegm fire
57. c He has Hirschsprung's disease
58. c Heart Blood Deficiency
59. a Stress induced immune suppression
60. a - He has brain abscess
61. c
62. *d Allergic headache*
63. b Herniated disc
64. b
65. c
66. *b- shao yang syndrome*
67. d
68. b
69. b
70. d
71. b
72. b
73. a
74. a
75. c
76. b
77. d
78. d
79. c
80. a
81. d
82. a
83. a
84. c -- he has cirrhosis
85. b
86. c
87. a
88. d
89. d
90. d
91. a
92. c
93. a
94. b
95. c
96. d
97. d
98. b
99. d
100. a
101. c
102. a
103. c
104. d

105. d
106. a
107. a
108. d
109. b
110. c
111. a
112. a
113. d
114. c
115. b
116. a
117. b
118. a
119. a
120. a
121. *a Gall Bladder Damp-Heat*
122. c
123. d
124. b
125. a
126. d
127. c
128. *d Deficient Spleen Qi*
129. *b Heart Phlegm Heat*
130. *d*
131. *d Liver-Gall Bladder damp-heat*
132. *d*
133. d
134. d
135. c
136. c
137. c bleeding hemorrhoids
138. a hiccups
139. c
140. a
141. a
142. d
143. c
144. c
145. d
146. a
147. a
148. a
149. d
150. c
151. c
152. c
153. a
154. a
155. a
156. b
157. d
158. b
159. a
160. *b Liver Fire Blazing Upwards*
161. c
162. b
163. d
164. a
165. *c- qi and phlegm stagnation*
166. c
167. c

- 168. a
- 169. a
- 170. a
- 171. a
- 172. c
- 173. a *Large Intestine Heat*
- 174. d
- 175. b
- 176. c
- 177. a
- 178. b
- 179. d
- 180. b
- 181. c
- 182. c *large intestine collapse*
- 183. d
- 184. a
- 185. a
- 186. a
- 187. b
- 188. c
- 189. b palpitations
- 190. c
- 191. a
- 192. b
- 193. a
- 194. e
- 195. a
- 196. c
- 197. b
- 198. c *Lung Qi Deficiency*
- 199. c
- 200. b *Stomach Deficient and Cold*