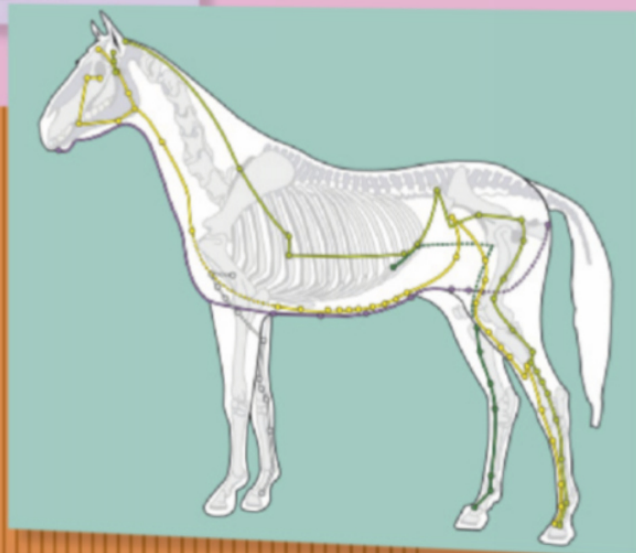
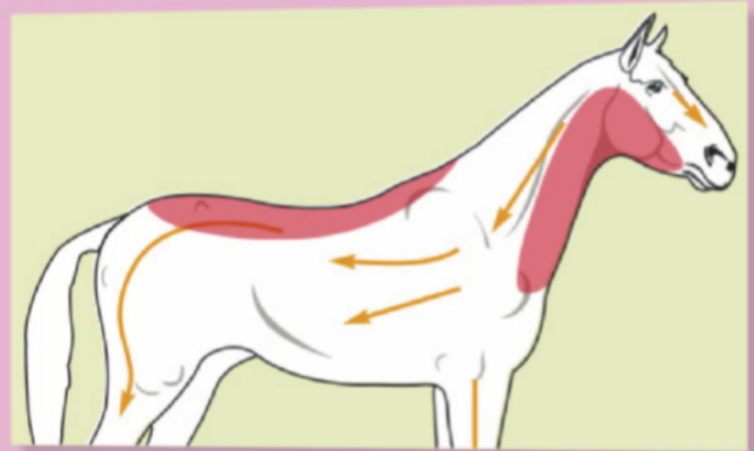


# LASER THERAPY AND ACUPUNCTURE ON HORSES

## TREATMENT PROTOCOLS

Wounds  
Scars/Disturbance fields  
Pain  
Locomotor system  
Laminitis  
Navicular syndrome  
Back pain  
Kissing Spines  
Hip trouble  
Spavin  
Laminitis  
Respiratory tract  
Internal organs  
Metabolism  
Skin  
Teeth  
Psyche  
Immune system  
Infections  
Reproduction



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## Locomotor system

### Navicular syndrome

Navicular syndrome (podotrochlosis) is a chronically recurrent painful disease of the distal sesamoid bone flexor tendon system of the toes. It occurs predominantly in riding horses and almost exclusively in the forelegs.

With just this observation, the holistic diagnostic orthopedic surgeon can conclude that the animal is subject to abnormal stresses: the horse tries to relieve the stress on the rear of its body and its back and consequently overexerts the forelegs. Any therapy, including laser therapy, can only help in the short term and is sure to fail in the end unless the cause of the original stresses in the back and hind legs is eliminated. For quicker regeneration, laser therapy is used to improve the cell metabolism of the diseased toes and reduce the physical pain mechanisms.

#### Therapy protocol

	Treat. total	Treat./ week	Dose J/cm <sup>2</sup>			Laser puncture*
				25mW	50mW	
Navicular syndrome	5-10	2	4-6	2:40-4:00	1:20-2:00	TH 03, PC 09, SI 09, SI 16

\*†⊕ Treatment basics – therapy time, frequency and extent – point therapy



**Area therapy** Laser the region along the coronet.



#### Laser puncture

- TH 03 Tonification point, takes weight off the muscular functional chains
- PC 09 Hoof problems, pain in the front legs, tonification
- SI 09 Takes weight off the triceps muscle and the extensor tendon of the front legs
- SI 16 Influential point for hoof problems, tendonitis
- LI 11 Discharges *Heat*, lameness of the front legs



#### Point location

- TH 03 On the dorsal midline of the forefoot over the fetlock joint, on the extensor tendon
- PC 09 At the lowest point of the fetlock bend, between the hoof cartilages of the front legs
- SI 09 In a cavity caudal to the humerus, over the caudal edge of the deltoid muscle
- SI 16 Between C 2 and C 3 (cervical spine 2 and 3), at the dorsal boundary of the brachiocephalicus muscle
- LI 11 On the flexion crease of the elbow, before the lateral epicondyle

### Effectiveness

Elimination of the muscular feedback mechanisms, release of the body's own analgesic substances.

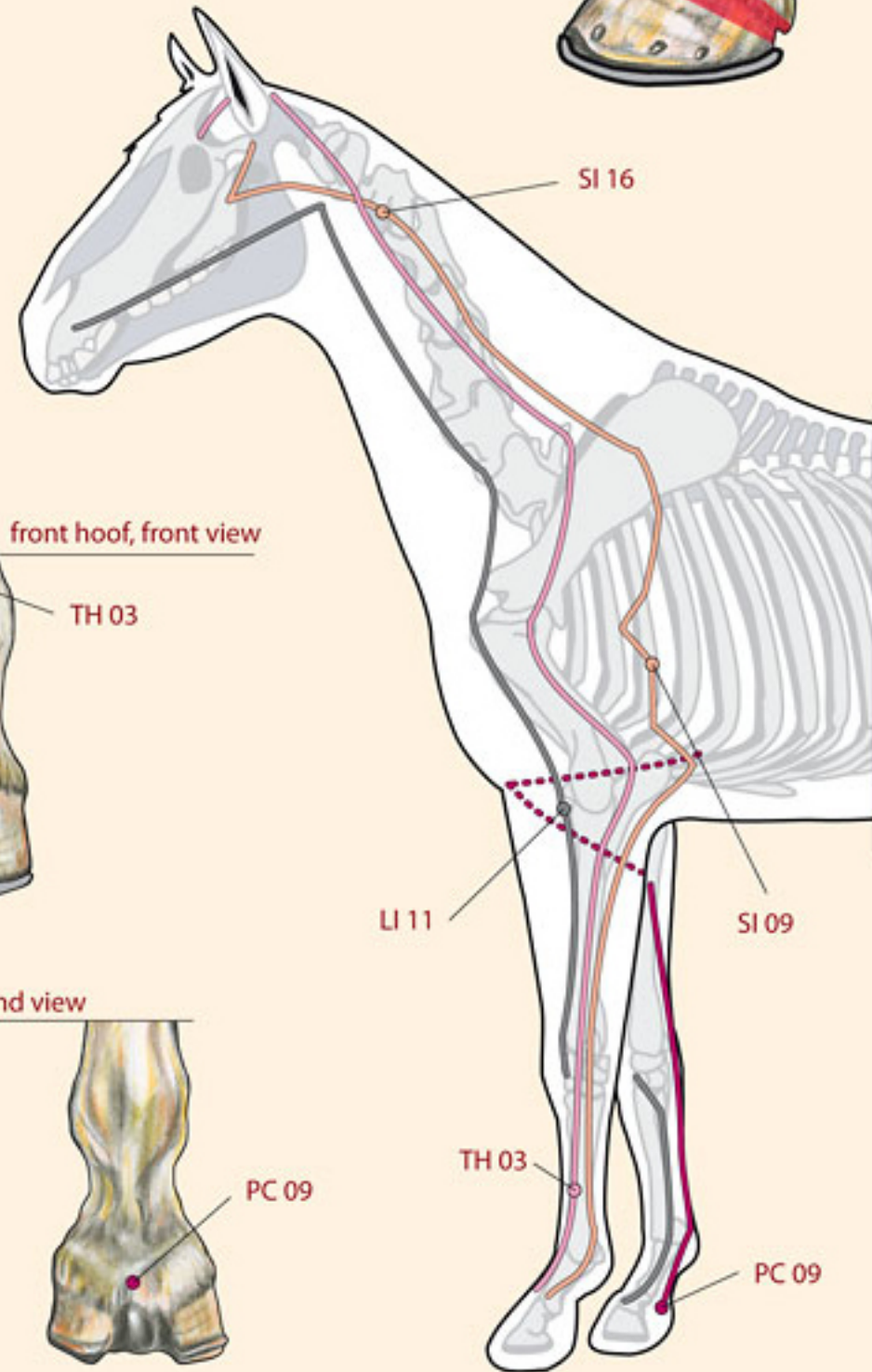
### Additional measures

- 🌿 Homeopathy: Symphytum C 30, Arnica C 200, Rhus toxicodendron C 30, Bryonia C 30, Ginko biloba C 30 (once a week, each on alternating days); Herbal therapy: Ginger extracts or ginger powder inhibit or reduce inflammations and ease pain

Navicular syndrome  
Area therapy und acupuncture

front hoof, lateral view

Area therapy along  
the coronet



front hoof, front view

TH 03



front hoof, hind view

PC 09



TH 03

PC 09

# Stomach and Intestines

## Acute diseases


Most acute gastrointestinal diseases are painful. There are only a few less acute gastrointestinal diseases, such as slight diarrhea resulting from unbalanced feeding, stress (transport stress) or poor quality or tainted food, which are just slightly painful or not painful at all. Depending on the symptoms, painful gastrointestinal diseases are initially classified under the generic term "colic". In every case, a vet should be consulted and his special instructions should be followed. This book only recommends general supportive measures and a therapy plan which is helpful to the vet, without wishing to call into question any individual tried and tested colic management. Patients which may require an operation should not be subjected to any attempt at complementary therapy whatsoever. In probably the most common type of colic which does not require an operation – cramping or spastic colic – laser puncture therapy by an experienced therapist is just as successful as giving tried and tested drugs (e. g. N-butyl-scopolamine). The following acupuncture plan is recommended for less experienced therapists.

### Therapy protocol

	Treat. total	Laser puncture*
Stomach and Intestines – acute diseases	1-3	Colics: ST 01, ST 45, BL 21, Constipation: BL 25, ST 36, LI 11, SP 06

\* Treatment basics – therapy time, frequency and extent – point therapy

 **Diagnosis** Shu point Stomach: BL 21, Shu point Large Intestine: BL 25\*\*

 **Laser puncture**

- BL 21 First choice with spastic colics (2-5 minutes)
- ST 01 Removes *Excess* from the *Stomach* meridian
- ST 45 As ST 01/Treat, if the horse tolerates it (point is very painful)

With constipation Therapy time at least 2 minutes per point

- BL 25 Colics, constipation, diarrhea
- ST 36 Strengthens the transport function of the *Stomach*
- LI 11 Regulates Large intestine and the *Nutritional Qi*, clears *Heat*
- SP 06 Constipation and disorders of the gastrointestinal tract

 **Point location**

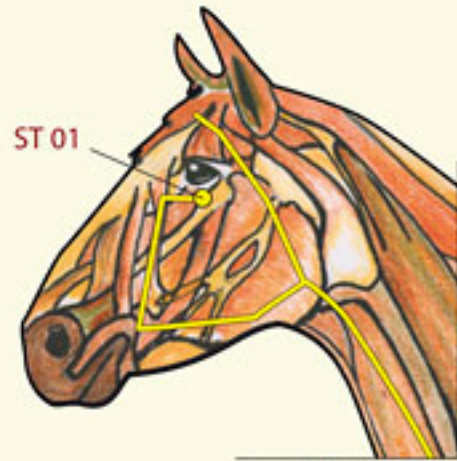
- ST 01 On the lower eyelid, below the middle of the pupil
- ST 45 On the front of the coronet band (hind hoof), in an indentation over the middle of the coronet band
- BL 21 3 *Cun* lateral to the midline between the spinous processes of T 18 and L 1
- BL 25 3 *Cun* lateral to the midline, between L 5 and the S 1, on the line of the anterior edge of the ilium
- ST 36 On the outer side of the tibia, lateral to the distal tibial tuberosity (before the tibialis cranialis)
- LI 11 On the flexion crease of the elbow, before the lateral epicondyle
- SP 06 3 *Cun* above the medial malleolus, at the border between the tibia and the gastrocnemius muscle

## Additional measures

 Homeopathy: Colocynthis C 30, Aconitum C 30, Magnesium phosphoricum C 30

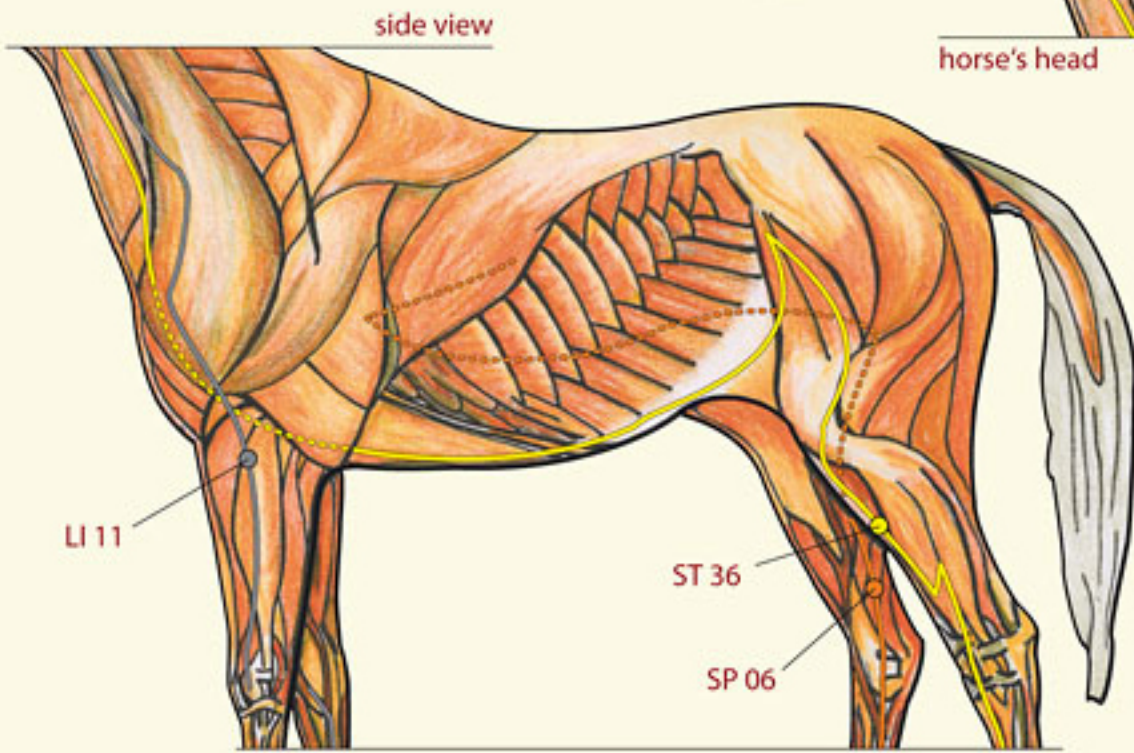


Colics  
Laser puncture



ST 01

horse's head

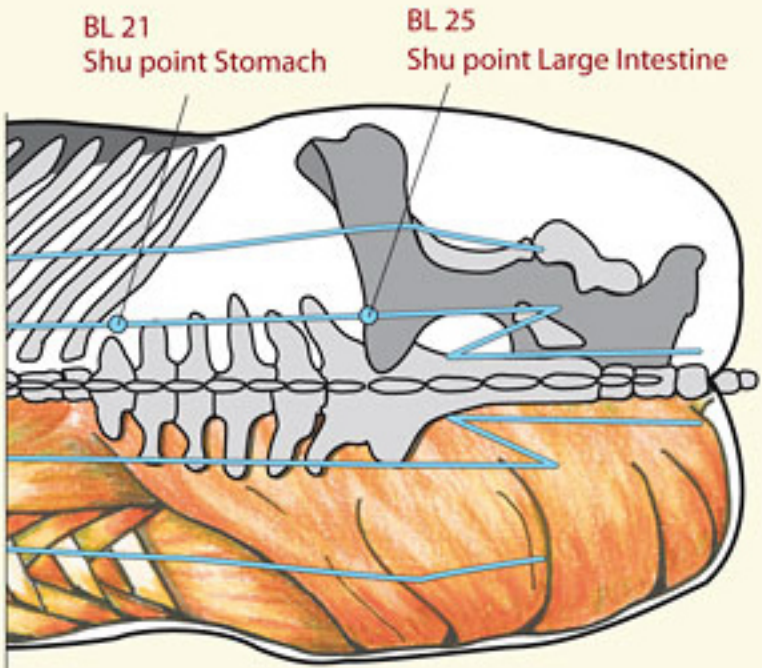


side view

LI 11

ST 36

SP 06



BL 21  
Shu point Stomach

BL 25  
Shu point Large Intestine

rear hoof,  
front view



ST 45

horse's back, view from above