semimembranosus, plantaris, soleus, posterior tibialis, fibularis brevis, extensor digitorum brevis, flexor digitii minimi compose the middle layer, and semimembranosus, adductor magnus, plantaris, popliteus, posterior tibialis, flexor hallucis longus, dorsal calcaneocuboidal ligament make up the inner layer. 2) Nerve: Inferior cluneal nerve, posterior femoral cutaneous nerve, sural cutaneous nerve, proper plantar branch of lateral plantar nerve at the outer layer. The sciatic nerve, common peroneal nerve, medial sural cutaneous nerve, tibial nerve are found in the middle layer, and the tibial nerve, flexor hallucis longus branch of tibial nerve are located in the inner layer.

Conclusions: This study demonstrates comparative differences, from established studies, in the constituent elements of the FTMM in the lower limb. Substantial assay methods were also different. These differences may be because there are conceptual differences between terms in human anatomy (i.e., nerves which control muscles of the FTMM and those which pass near the FTMM).

Keywords: 55-67, BL 36-40, foot Taeyang meridian muscle, ligament, muscle, nerve
A Morphology Study of Organ Surface Bonghan Ducts and Corpuscles
Seong-Hun Ahn, Min-Su Kim, Sang-Hun Lee, O-Sang Kwon, Jae-Hyo Kim, Kwang-Sup Soh, In-Chul Sohn

Abstract
Objective: In the 1960s Bonghan Kim’s team found Bonghan (BH) ducts which were presumed to be acupuncture meridians and BH corpuscles. They asserted BH theory and SanAl theory which was involved in cell division and cell restoration. However, many other experiments which were performed to demonstrate and find the existence of BH ducts failed because of the secret of blue stain used. During the last several years, BH theory has been revived through studies to find the anatomical structures of BH ducts and corpuscles by Soh’s Biomedical Physics Lab. Soh’s research team performed staining with Janus Green B, Alcian blue, nanoparticles and Acridine Orange. We used DAPI staining to find the existence of BH ducts and corpuscles, and to observe nuclear arrangements.

Methods: We used Japanese white rabbits as experimental animals. BH ducts and corpuscles were stained with DAPI. The nucleus configuration in BH ducts stained with DAPI was observed using microscopy.

Results: We found thread like structures, silver-white in color, distinguished from the blood vessels, nerves and lymphatic vessels. These thread-like vessels, with a linear duct shape, were connected to a ball shaped, similar colored mass. The thread-like structures we found could be separated easily from the surrounding organ mass. The nuclei of the thread-like structure in DAPI staining were about 10–20 μm in length, were rod shaped and had a linear arrangement.

Conclusion: We concluded that the thread-like structures we found were Bonghan ducts and corpuscles, in agreement with Soh’s research team.

Keywords: Bonghan corpuscle, Bonghan duct, DAPI staining

Effect of Cinnamomi Ramulus Herbal Acupuncture on Type 1 Hypersensitivity
Dong-Hoon Kim, Choon-Ho Song

Abstract
Objectives: We studied the anti-allergy effects of Cinnamomi Ramulus (CR) herbal acupuncture and CR extract.

Methods: Animals were herbal-acupunctured with CR at both ST36s three times for 5 days in vivo. Active systemic anaphylactic shock was induced using compound 48/80 in ICR mice, and passive cutaneous anaphylaxis using anti-DNP IgE in Sprague-Dawley rats. Cell viability, β-hexosaminidase release and expressions of IL-4, TNF-α and COX-2 mRNA in RBL-2H3 cells after treatment of various concentrations of CR extract were assessed in vitro.

Results: CR herbal acupuncture pretreatments at ST36s inhibited compound 48/80-induced active systemic anaphylactic shock. Passive cutaneous anaphylaxis was inhibited by CR herbal acupuncture pretreatments at both ST36s and optional points. CR extract treatments did not affect cell viability and inhibited β-hexosaminidase release. CR extract treatments also decreased the expression of IL-4, TNF-α and COX-2 mRNA in RBL-2H3 cells.

Conclusion: These results suggest that CR herbal acupuncture and CR extract may be beneficial in the inhibition of the allergic inflammatory response.

Keywords: acupuncture, pregnancy, safety, survey