


Bayreuther J, Lewith GT, Pickering R. A double-blind cross-over study to evaluate the effectiveness of acupressure at pericardium 6(P6) in the treatment of early morning sickness (EMS). Complementary Therapies in Medicine, 1994, 2:70–76.


Abdominal pain
Acne vulgaris
Adverse reactions to radiotherapy and chemotherapy
Alcohol dependence and detoxification
Allergic rhinitis (including hay fever)
Bell’s palsy
Biliary colic
Breathlessness in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
Bronchial asthma
Cancer pain
Cardiac neurosis
Chloasma
Cholecytitis, chronic, with acute exacerbation
Cholelithiasis
Choroidopathy, central serous
Color blindness
Coma
Competition stress syndrome
Convulsions in infants
Coronary heart disease (angina pectoris)
Craniocerebral injury, closed
Deafness
Depression including depressive neurosis & dementia
Diabetes mellitus, non-insulin-dependent
Diarhea in infants and young children
Dysentery, acute bacillary
Dysmenorrhea, primary
Earache
Encephalitis, viral, in children, late stage
Epidemic hemorrhagic fever
Epigastralgia, acute (in peptic ulcer, acute and chronic)
Epistaxis, simple
Eye pain due to subconjunctival injection
Facial pain (including craniomandibular disorders)
Facial spasm
Female infertility
Female urethral syndrome
Fibromyalgia
Gastrointestinal spasm
Gastrokinetic disturbance
Gouty arthritis
Headache
Hepatitis B virus carrier status
Herpes zoster (human (alpha) herpesvirus 3)
Hyperlipaemia
Hypertension, essential
Hypo-ovarianism
Hypophrenia
Hypotension, primary
Induction of labor
Insomnia
Irritable colon syndrome
Labor pain
Lactation, deficiency
Leukopenia
Low back pain
Male sexual dysfunction, non-organic
Malposition of fetus, correction of
Menière disease
Morning sickness
Nausea and vomiting
Neck pain
Neuralgia, post-herpetic
Neurodermatitis
Neuropathic bladder in spinal cord injury
Obesity
Opium, cocaine & heroin dependence
Osteoarthritis
Pain due to endoscopic examination
Pain in dentistry (including dental pain and temporomandibular joint dysfunction)
Paralysis, progressive bulbar & pseudobulbar
Periarticulars of shoulder
Polycystic ovary syndrome
Posttraumatic in children
Postoperative convalescence
Postoperative pain
Prenatal syndrome
Prostatitis, chronic
Pruritus
Pulmonary heart disease, chronic
Radicular & pseudoradicular pain syndrome
Raynaud syndrome, primary
Raynaud syndrome, secondary
Recurrent lower urinary-tract infection
Reflex sympathetic dystrophy
Renal colic
Retention of urine, traumatic
Rheumatoid arthritis
Schizophrenia
Sciatica
Sialism, drug-induced
Sjogren syndrome
Sore throat (including tonsillitis)
Spinal pain, acute
Sprain
Stiff neck
Stroke
Temporomandibular joint dysfunction
Teethache
Tietze syndrome
Tobacco dependence
Tourette syndrome
Ulcerative colitis, chronic
Urolithiasis
Vascular dementia
Whooping cough (pertussis)

“Integrative Medicine is the practice of medicine that reaffirms the importance of the relationship between practitioner and patient, focuses on the whole person, is informed by evidence, and makes use of all appropriate therapeutic approaches, healthcare professionals and disciplines to achieve optimal health and healing.”
https://www.abpsus.org/integrative-medicine-specialty

Masters-level degree or diploma program: a graduate-level program that provides knowledge and skills necessary for professional recognition, credentialing, or licensure required to practice professionally in the fields of acupuncture and Oriental medicine (AOM) Minimum of 2,565 hrs.

Professional doctorate program (DAcOM): a graduate-level program, leading to a doctoral-level degree, that provides additional and expanded knowledge and skills necessary for professional recognition, credentialing, or licensure required to practice in the fields of acupuncture and Oriental medicine. These programs may have academic tracks that enable masters-level graduates to earn the DAcOM degree. Minimum of 1200 advanced doctoral clinical level hrs. Treats: A broad range of health issues, including chronic disease, pain, internal medicine, rehabilitation, and prevention

Typically, a medical doctor, osteopath, naturopath, or chiropractor who uses acupuncture as an adjunctive technique. The World Health Organization recommends that medical doctors have a minimum of 200 hours of training to know when to refer to a more fully-trained Acupuncturist or Oriental Medicine practitioner.300hours or less in acupuncture Treats Pain, basic ailments

Typically, a detox/auricular acupuncture technician or chiropractor (detox techs are generally limited to 5 points on the ear).100 hours or less in acupuncture, treat addiction & pain