Ocean Points: Correction and Clarification to Vol. 1

The Ocean Points treatment strategy is briefly explained on pp. 288, 312-14, and 323 of Kiiko Matsumoto’s Clinical Strategies Vol. 1 (page number may vary in some editions). Any time in the text where KD 16 is mentioned as an Ocean Point, it should read KD 6. The correct Ocean Points are, altogether: KD 6, HT 3, SI 8, CV 6, and SP 10. (KD 16 is not an Ocean Point.)

Origin of the Ocean Points Treatment

Kiiko Matsumoto discovered the Ocean Points treatment by way of creative thinking about classical point name characters, and testing her innovative concepts in clinic. In the course of her research Matsumoto had taken note of several classical point names with characters signifying "sea" or "ocean," such as KD 6, "Reflection of the Sea." One day some years ago, while visiting the Dead Sea, she contemplated the many workshops that made products out of the sea’s abundant mineral salts, and began to consider whether the so-called "ocean" points could treat symptoms stemming from mineral disregulation in the body. Biomedical and Macrobiotic systems emphasize mineral balance as essential to health and healing. One of Matsumoto’s teachers, Dr. Manaka, said that when cells become injured (such as through a burn), the potassium leaks out and sodium leaks in; only when this balance is restored can the cells heal. Restoring ion balance was central to many of Dr. Manaka's treatment strategies.

When Matsumoto tested the Ocean Points theory in clinic, it proved remarkably effective in diverse situations, from kidney stones, unusual calcifications, medication side-effects, severe burns and renal disease, to more mysterious cases involving slow-healing tissue or complex problems.

A case where the Ocean Point treatment is indicated may show up with bilateral tightness/tenderness of the GB 26 area (Dai Mai). One or more Ocean Points can be checked against Dai Mai and/or against the patient's symptomatic area in order to gauge effectiveness. (Unilateral Dai Mai tightness is more often a sign of structural imbalance.)