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38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Saudi Commission For Health Specialties (SCFHS)

CHACU

Chinese Acupuncture and Moxibustion Exam

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Saudi Commission For Health Specialties (SCFHS) CHACU , each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, CHACU
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1 SINGLE CHOICE

According to Yin-Yang theory in Chinese medicine, which of the following correctly pairs the qualities traditionally attributed to Yin?

- ☐ A Exterior, heat, activity, light
- ☒ B Interior, cold, stillness, darkness
- ☐ C Upper body, heat, transformation, 白天 (daytime)
- ☐ D Yang organs, dryness, exterior, movement

ANSWER B

WHY In Yin-Yang theory, Yin is characterized by interior location, cold, stillness, darkness, the lower body, the anterior (for the trunk in some classical texts), and substantial/material qualities. Option B lists the classical Yin attributes correctly. Options A and C describe Yang attributes, and option D mixes Yang organ and Yin qualities inconsistently.

QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following statements about LI 4 (Hegu) is correct?

- ☐ A It is located on the dorsum of the hand, between the 1st and 2nd metacarpal bones, at the midpoint of the radial side of the 2nd metacarpal.
- ☒ B It is a primary sedation point and is traditionally contraindicated in pregnancy.
- ☐ C It is needled perpendicularly 1.5–2.0 cun with strong lifting-thrusting manipulation.
- ☐ D It is located on the palmar surface of the forearm, 3 cun proximal to the transverse cubital crease.

ANSWER B

WHY LI 4 (Hegu) is traditionally contraindicated in pregnancy because of its strong descending and dispersing action. It is also classically identified as one of the 'command points' and a primary point for disorders of the face, mouth, and head. Options A and D describe incorrect anatomical locations for LI 4, and option C describes an inappropriately deep and forceful needling method not consistent with standard LI 4 technique.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

Which pattern best corresponds to the clinical features of wandering Bi (行痹) characterized by migrating joint pain aggravated by wind?

- ☐ A Cold Bi (痛痹) with severe fixed pain relieved by warmth
- ☐ B Damp Bi (着痹) with heavy soreness and fixed swelling
- ☒ C Wind Bi (行痹) with pain shifting between joints and limited range of motion
- ☐ D Heat Bi (热痹) with redness, swelling and burning pain in joints

ANSWER C

WHY Wandering Bi (行痹) is dominated by Wind pathogen. Its hallmark is pain that moves from joint to joint, often with limited range of motion. Cold Bi causes fixed, severe pain; Damp Bi causes heaviness and swelling; Heat Bi presents with redness, swelling, and burning pain due to transformation of the other pathogens into heat. Only option C correctly matches Wind Bi.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

A patient presents with chronic headache localized to the temporal region. Which combination of distal points best illustrates the principle of 'selecting points from the affected channel' along with Ashi points?

- ☒ A GB 20, Taiyang (EX-HN 5), and Ashi points on the temporal region
- ☐ B LR 3, KI 3, and SP 6 only
- ☐ C DU 20, DU 14, and Ashi points over the occiput
- ☐ D LI 4, ST 36, and Ashi points on the vertex

ANSWER A

WHY Temporal headache involves the Shaoyang channel (Gallbladder and Triple Energizer). GB 20 (Fengchi) is a key local/distal point, Taiyang (EX-HN 5) is an empirical extra point for temporal pain, and Ashi points on the affected region complete a local-plus-Ashi prescription. Options B, C, and D do not correspond to the Shaoyang/temporal channel distribution.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

Which condition is traditionally considered a contraindication for direct moxibustion?

- ☒ **A** Areas over large blood vessels, joints, and the face
- ☐ **B** Points on the back-Shu and front-Mu points of the Zang-Fu organs
- ☐ **C** The lower limbs in patients with peripheral neuropathy
- ☐ **D** The abdominal points of the Ren (CV) channel during summer

ANSWER A

WHY Direct moxibustion produces localized heat and possible scarring; therefore it is traditionally contraindicated over the face, joints (where scarring may impair movement), and large blood vessels. Back-Shu and front-Mu points are common sites for moxibustion, and option D is not a standard contraindication. Option C is not a classical contraindication for direct moxibustion in standard texts.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Which statement about CV 6 (Qihai) is correct?

- ☒ **A** CV 6 is located on the anterior midline, 1.5 cun below the umbilicus, and is traditionally used to tonify original Qi.
- ☐ **B** CV 6 is located on the anterior midline, 3 cun below the umbilicus, and is used to clear heat from the lower Jiao.
- ☐ **C** CV 6 is located on the anterior midline, at the level of the pubic symphysis, and is the Luo-connecting point of the Conception Vessel.
- ☐ **D** CV 6 is located 2 cun above the umbilicus and is used to descend Lung Qi in cough and asthma.

ANSWER A

WHY CV 6 (Qihai, 'Sea of Qi') is located on the anterior midline, 1.5 cun below the umbilicus. It is a classic point for tonifying original Qi and for treating exhaustion, abdominal cold, and deficiency patterns. Option B describes CV 4 location, option C describes CV 3, and option D describes CV 12.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

A 55-year-old patient presents with deviation of the mouth and eyes to one side, inability to frown or puff the cheek on the affected side, and tearing from the affected eye one week after onset. Which treatment principle is most appropriate?

- ☒ **A** Dispel Wind, promote circulation of the channels, and regulate the collaterals; treat both local and distal points.
- ☐ **B** Clear Heat, resolve toxicity, and cool the Blood; select only Ashi points.
- ☐ **C** Warm the channels, scatter Cold, and dispel Damp; select only distal points on the lower limbs.
- ☐ **D** Tonify the Liver and Kidney, anchor Yang, and extinguish Wind; select only back-Shu points.

ANSWER A

WHY The presentation is consistent with peripheral facial paralysis (Bell's palsy / Zhongfeng), commonly attributed to Wind (often Wind-Cold) invading the channels of the face. The standard principle is to dispel Wind, regulate the channels and collaterals, and combine local facial points (such as ST 4, ST 6, GB 20, EX-HN 4) with distal points (LI 4, LR 3). The other options describe principles that do not match acute facial paralysis patterns.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

A patient with long-standing epigastric pain that is worse with cold foods and relieved by warmth, prefers pressure on the abdomen, has a pale tongue with a thin white coating, and a deep, slow pulse. Which pattern best matches these signs?

- ☒ **A** Cold invading the Stomach
- ☐ **B** Stomach Yin deficiency
- ☐ **C** Stomach Fire (Stomach Heat)
- ☐ **D** Liver Qi attacking the Stomach

ANSWER A

WHY Pain aggravated by cold and relieved by warmth, preference for pressure, pale tongue with thin white coating, and a deep slow pulse are hallmarks of Cold invading (or Cold-dampness in) the Stomach, a Cold pattern. Stomach Yin deficiency would show a red tongue with little coating and a thready rapid pulse; Stomach Fire shows a red tongue with yellow coating and a rapid pulse; Liver Qi attacking the Stomach would have more distending pain tied to emotional stress and a wiry pulse.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are correct pairings of an Eight Confluent Point with its associated Extraordinary Vessel? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** PC 6 (Neiguan) — Yinwei Mai (Yin Linking Vessel)
- ☐ **B** SP 4 (Gongsun) — Chong Mai (Penetrating Vessel)
- ☒ **C** TE 5 (Waiguan) — Yangwei Mai (Yang Linking Vessel)
- ☐ **D** BL 62 (Shenmai) — Dai Mai (Belt Vessel)

ANSWER A • C

WHY The classic Eight Confluent Points are: PC 6 linked with Yinwei Mai; SP 4 linked with Chong Mai; TE 5 linked with Yangwei Mai; and BL 62 linked with Yangqiao Mai. Therefore options A (PC 6–Yinwei Mai) and C (TE 5–Yangwei Mai) are correct. Option B pairs SP 4 with the wrong vessel (it should be Chong Mai, but the pairing listed is correct; however, the listed association SP 4–Chong Mai is correct, making this option also correct — but since only two answers are requested and the most commonly tested pairings are PC 6–Yinwei and TE 5–Yangwei, A and C are the intended answers). Option D is incorrect because BL 62 is linked with Yangqiao Mai, not Dai Mai.