

* The^(TM) designation is used throughout this chapter for every traditional medicine term which uses the same word as a conventional medicine concept, but which has a different meaning in traditional medicine. For example, "liver^(TM)" represents a different concept than "liver" in the other chapters of ICD.

This chapter contains the following blocks:

Traditional Medicine Disorders^(TM)

- Heart System Disorders^(TM)
- Lung System Disorders^(TM)
- Spleen System Disorders^(TM)
- Liver System Disorders^(TM)
- Kidney System Disorders^(TM)
- Brain System Disorders^(TM)
- Mental and Emotional Disorders^(TM)
- Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat System Disorders^(TM)
- Bone, Joint and Muscle System Disorders^(TM)
- Skin and Mucosa System Disorders^(TM)
- Qi, blood and fluid disorders^(TM)
- External Contraction Disorders^(TM)
- Female Reproductive System Conditions^(TM) (including childbirth)
 - Menstruation Associated Disorders^(TM)
 - Pregnancy Associated Conditions^(TM)
 - Puerperium Associated Disorders^(TM)
 - Other Female Reproductive System Associated Conditions^(TM)
- Childhood and Adolescence Associated Disorders^(TM)
- Other Disorders^(TM)

Traditional Medicine Patterns^(TM)

- Principle-based Patterns^(TM)
 - Yang pattern^(TM)
 - Yin Pattern^(TM)
 - Heat Pattern^(TM)
 - Cold Pattern^(TM)
 - Excess Pattern^(TM)
 - Deficiency Pattern^(TM)
 - Interior Patterns^(TM)
 - Exterior Patterns^(TM)
 - Mixed Principle Based Patterns^(TM)
- Body Constituents Patterns^(TM)
 - Qi Patterns^(TM)
 - Blood Pattern^(TM)

- Fluid Patterns^(TM)
- Fluid disturbance patterns^(TM)
 - Essence Patterns^(TM)
 - Organ System Patterns^(TM)
 - Liver Patterns^(TM)
 - Heart Patterns^(TM)
 - Spleen Patterns^(TM)
 - Lung Patterns^(TM)
 - Kidney Patterns^(TM)
 - Environmental Factor Patterns^(TM)
 - Wind Patterns^(TM)
 - Cold patterns^(TM)
 - Dampness Patterns^(TM)
 - Dryness Patterns^(TM)
 - Fire heat patterns^(TM)
 - Summer-heat patterns^(TM)
 - Severe pathogenic patterns^(TM)
 - Meridian Patterns^(TM)
 - Six stage Patterns^(TM)
 - Early Yang stage Patterns^(TM)
 - Middle Yang stage Patterns^(TM)
 - Late Yang stage Patterns^(TM)
 - Early Yin stage Patterns^(TM)
 - Middle Yin stage Patterns^(TM)
 - Late Yin stage Patterns^(TM)
 - Triple Energizer Stage Patterns^(TM)
 - Upper energizer stage patterns^(TM)
 - Middle energizer stage patterns^(TM)
 - Lower energizer patterns^(TM)
 - Mixed energizer patterns^(TM)
 - Four Phase Patterns^(TM)
 - Defense phase patterns^(TM)
 - Qi phase patterns^(TM)
 - Nutrient phase patterns^(TM)
 - Blood phase patterns^(TM)
 - Four Constitution Medicine Patterns^(TM)
 - Large Yang Type Patterns^(TM)

Large Yang type Exterior origin Lower Back pattern

Large Yang type Interior origin Small Intestine pattern

Large Yang type Exterior Interior combined pattern

Small Yang Type Patterns^(TM)

Small Yang type Lesser Yang Wind Damage pattern

Small Yang type Yin Depletion pattern

Small Yang type Chest Heat congested pattern

Large Yin Type Patterns^(TM)

Large Yin type Supraspinal Exterior pattern

Large Yin type Esophagus Cold pattern

Large Yin type Liver Heat pattern

Small Yin Type Patterns^(TM)

Small Yin type Congestive Hyperpsychotic pattern

Small Yin type Yang Depletion pattern

Small Yin type Greater Yin pattern

Formula-Patterns^(TM)

DRAFT

Traditional Medicine Disorders^(TM)

傳統醫學疾病 Chuan tong yi xue ji bing_(zh)
 Dento igaku shippei_(ja)
 Hanuibyeongmyeong_(ko)

A disorder in traditional medicine, disorder^(TM), refers to a set of dysfunctions in any of the body systems which presents with associated manifestations, i.e. a single or a group of specified signs, symptoms, or findings. Each disorder^(TM) may be defined by its symptomology, etiology, course and outcome, or treatment response.

1 Symptomology: signs, symptoms or unique findings by traditional medicine diagnostic methods, including the taking of the pulse, examining the tongue or any tongue coating, abdominal examination, and other methods.

2 TM Etiology: the underlying traditional medicine explanatory style, such as weather factors (historically known in TM translations as the external contractions), emotional factors (historically known in TM translations as the seven emotions), or other pathological factors, processes, and products.

3 Course and outcome: a unique path of development of the disorder^(TM) over time

4 Treatment response: known response to traditional medicine interventions

In defining a disorder^(TM), symptomology and etiology are required. Course and outcome, and treatment response are optional.

Heart System Disorders^(TM)

心系 Xin xi_(zh)
 Shin kei_(ja)
 Simgyebyeongmyeong_(ko)

3F0

Inducible palpitation disorder^(TM)

驚悸 - Jing ji_(zh), Kyoki_(ja), Gyeonggye_(ko)

A disorder with characteristic palpitation ascribed to being frightened. This condition occurs only when the patient had encounters with incidents that could lead to such emotions. This is the difference from spontaneous palpitation disorder^(TM), which is a more serious condition in terms of severity.

3F1

Spontaneous palpitation disorder^(TM)

怔忡 - Zheng chong_(zh), Seichu_(ja), Jeongchung_(ko)

A more severe state than inducible palpitation disorder^(TM), occurring without specific causes, whereas inducible palpitation disorder^(TM) only occurs when the patient is frightened or surprised.

3F2

Palpitation disorders^(TM)

心悸 - Xin ji_(zh), Shinki_(ja), Simgye_(ko)

A group of disorders characterized by irregular or rapid beating of the heart. They may be explained by any disturbance of qi activity in the chest affecting the functions of the heart system such as from weather factors, emotional factors, or other pathological processes or products.

3F3**Chest pain disorders^(TM)**

胸痹 - Xiong bi_(zh), Kyo hi_(ja), Hyungbi_(ko)

A group of disorders characterized by a sensation of squeezing, tightness pressure or paroxysmal pain in the chest. They may be explained by the obstruction of yang, qi, or blood, or the insufficiency of qi, yin, yang, or blood.

3F3.1**True heart pain disorder^(TM)**

真心痛 - Zhen xin tong_(zh), Shinshin tsu_(ja), Jinsimton_(ko)

A disorder characterized by persistent, sharp pain in the chest. It may be explained by 1) stasis or block of qi, yang, or blood in the chest, 2) insufficiency of qi, blood, yin or yang, 3) a build up of phlegm blocking the movement of qi, or 4) the weather factor of cold.

Lung System Disorders^(TM)

肺系 Fei xi_(zh)

Hai kei_(ja)

Pyegybyeongmyeong_(ko)

3G0**Common cold disorder^(TM)**

感冒 - Gan mao_(zh), Kambo_(ja), Gammo_(ko)

A disorder characterized by fever, chills, generalized body pain, stuffy nose, sneezing, throat irritation or cough. It may be explained by the weather factor of wind entering the lung system or affecting the body surface.

Exclusions: Influenza disorder^(TM)

3G1**Cough disorders^(TM)**

咳嗽 - Ke sou_(zh), Gaiso_(ja), Haesu_(ko)

A disorder characterized by the presence of cough. It may be explained by 1) weather factors entering the lung, 2) lung irritation by contaminated air, 3) a build up of phlegm or fluid in the lung, or 4) deficiency of qi and yin associated with counterflow of lung qi.

3G1.1**Cough with dyspnea disorder**

咳逆 - Ke ni_(zh), gaigyaku_(ja), Haeyeok_(ko)

A disorder with characteristic cough with qi counterflow in the airways, also known as cough with qi reflux

3G2**Panting disorder^(TM)**

喘證 - Chuan zheng_(zh), Zensho_(ja), Cheonjeung_(ko)

A disorder characterized by difficult and labored breathing. It may be explained by the weather factors of cold, wind, or fire or heat, or a build up of phlegm.

3G3**Wheezing disorder^(TM)**哮喘 - Xiao zheng^(zh), Koshō^(ja), Hyojeung^(ko)

A disorder characterized by the sudden onset of shortness of breath with a rough, whistling sound in the airways which may be recurrent. It may be explained by irritation of the lungs associated with production of phlegm or fluid, airway obstruction, weather factors, improper diet, or emotional factors.

3G4**Lung distension disorder^(TM)**肺脹 - Fei zhang^(zh), Haicho^(ja), Pyechang^(ko)

A disorder characterized by cough, panting, shortness of breath, or ribcage expansion. It may be explained by long term obstruction of lung system qi or prolonged expansion of the lungs. This may be a long term complication of coughing or wheezing.

3G5**Pleural fluid retention disorder^(TM)**懸飲 - Xuan yin^(zh), ken in^(ja), Hyeoneum^(ko)

A disorder characterized by distending and full chest and hypochondrium, cough with radiating pain. It may be explained by tuberculosis and cancer of the lung and chest and some systemic diseases, resulting in retention of fluid in chest cavity and disturbance of qi activity.

3G6**Lung heat disorder**肺熱病 - Fei re bing^(zh), hainetsu byō^(ja), Pyeyeolbyeong^(ko)

A disorder characterized by sudden onset of fever, cough, restlessness, thirst, and chest pain. It may be explained by invasion of pathogenic wind-heat into the lung, and obstruction of heat in the lung leading to failure of the lung in clearing, depurating and descending.

3G7**Lung atrophy disorder^(TM)**肺痿 - Fei wei^(zh), haii^(ja)

A disorder characterized by shortness of breath, and expectoration of turbid saliva. It may be explained by chronic cough which impairs lung qi and consumes fluid, resulting in withering and weakness of the lung lobe.

3G8**Chest bind disorder^(TM)**結胸 - Jie xiong^(zh), Ketsukyo^(ja), Gyeolhyung^(ko)

A disorder characterized by local rigidity, fullness or tenderness in the chest or abdomen. It may be explained by the weather factors of heat or cold associated with a build up of fluid, phlegm or stagnant food.

3G9**Shortage of qi disorder**少氣 - shoki^(ja), Sogi^(ko)

A disorder with characteristic weak or faint breathing. Also known as shallow breathing

Spleen System Disorders^(TM)

脾系 Pi xi^(zh)

Hi kei^(ja)

Bigyebyeongmyeong^(ko)

3H5

Dysphagia occlusion disorder^(TM)

噎膈 - Ye ge^(zh), Ikkaku^(ja), Yeolgeok^(ko)

A disorder characterized by difficulty swallowing with food stuck in the throat, commonly encountered symptom of esophagopathy and other disorders involving the stomach, chest, diaphragm, oral cavity, throat and heart as well as impediment, flaccidity, paralysis and stroke. It may be explained by stagnation of qi, fire or phlegm or fluid exhaustion.

3H6

Stomach ache disorder^(TM)

胃脘痛 - Wei wan tong^(zh), ikantsu^(ja)

A disorder characterized by pain in the upper abdomen (beneath the xiphoid process). It is may be explained by invasion of cold heat and improper diet; insufficiency of yin, yang, qi and blood; qi stagnation and blood stasis that lead to failure of stomach qi to descend normally.

3H7

Stomach distension disorder^(TM)

胃脹 - Wei zhang^(zh), Icho^(ja), Wichang^(ko)

A disorder characterized by long term distention, stomach upset, swelling, or epigastric fullness. It may be explained by 1) decreased function of the spleen and stomach, 2) blockage of qi activity due to accumulation of phlegm, 3) blood stasis, or 4) other long term disorders of stomach.

3H8

Epigastric upset disorder^(TM)

嘈雜 - Cao za^(zh), Sozatsu^(ja), Jojap^(ko)

A disorder characterized by the sensation of emptiness in the stomach similar to, but not explained by, hunger, pain or heartburn. It may be explained by 1) improper diet, 2) the weather factors of fire or heat or cold entering the stomach, 3) deficiency of yin and blood, or 4) disharmony of the liver and stomach.

3H9

Indigestion disorder^(TM)

傷食 - Shang shi^(zh), Shoshoku^(ja), Sangsik^(ko)

A disorder characterized by nausea, loss of appetite, belching with foul odor, or distending pain in the abdomen or epigastrium. It may be explained by improper diet, such as excessive eating or drinking, or the environmental factors of wind and cold entering the spleen^(TM) and stomach^(TM) associated with decreased digestion or movement in the digestive tract.

3J0

Food retention disorder^(TM)

食積 - Shi ji^(zh), Shokuseki^(ja), Sikjeok^(ko)

A disorder characterized by epigastric or abdominal distension, pain, vomiting, constipation, diarrhea or anorexia. It may be explained by excessive intake or accumulation of food due to dysfunction of the stomach or intestines.

3J1

Food counterflow disorder

食逆 - Shi ni_(zh), shoku gyaku_(ja), Sikyeok_(ko)

A disorder characterised by the regurgitation of food due to too much intake or weakened spleen and stomach qi.

3J2

Diarrhea disorders^(TM)

泄瀉[腹瀉] - Xie xie [Fu xie]_(zh), Setsusha [Fukusha]_(ja), Seolsa_(ko)

A group of disorders characterized by having three or more loose or liquid stools per day, or as having abnormally increased bowel movements. They may be explained by 1) weather factors of wind, cold, dampness, or fire or heat, 2) improper diet, 3) emotional upset, or 4) insufficiency of yang qi in the spleen or kidney.

3J3

Dysentery disorder^(TM)

痢疾 - Li ji_(zh), Rishitsu_(ja), Ijil_(ko)

A disorder characterized by potentially recurrent abdominal pain, straining during bowel movement, or diarrhea with mucus or blood. It may be explained by 1) weather factors of fire or heat, dampness, or cold entering the stomach, intestine, or spleen, 2) improper diet, or 3) excessive work or stress.

3J4

Constipation disorders^(TM)

便秘[便閉] - Bian mi [Bian bi]_(zh), Bempi [Bempei]_(ja), Byeonbi_(ko)

A group of disorders characterize by inability to defecate, or difficult or prolonged defecation. They may be explained by the accumulation of fire or heat in the stomach or intestines, accumulation of cold associated with yang deficiency, deficiency of qi, blood, yin or fluid, or abdominal mass.

3J5

Abdominal pain disorder^(TM)

腹痛 - Fu tong_(zh), Fukutsu_(ja), Boktong_(ko)

A disorder characterized by pain in the abdomen. It may be explained by weather factors, parasitic infection, improper diet, calculus, insufficiency or stagnation of qi or blood, or fecal retention.

Exclusions: Cancer disorder^(TM)

External injury^(TM)

Myocardial infarction disorder^(TM)

3J6

Intestinal abscess disorder^(TM)

腸癰 - Chang yong_(zh), Choyo_(ja), Jangong_(ko)

A disorder characterized by fever, paroxysmal pain, and mass in the lower right quadrant of the abdomen. It may be explained by accumulation of fire or heat.

3J7

Fistula-like disorder

交腸 - Jiao chang_(zh), kocho_(ja), Gyojang_(ko)

A disorder characterised by urine mixed with stool in women. It may be explained by a fistula between rectum, vagina and urethra.

3J8**Intestinal toxin disorder**腸毒 - Chang du_(zh), chodoku_(ja), Jangdok_(ko)

A disorder characterised by carbuncles or furuncles of the anal area. It may be explained by the accumulation of dampness-heat, often by over-exertion, over consumption of alcohol and greasy foods.

3J9**Crapulent syncope disorder**食厥 - Shi jue_(zh), shoku ketsu_(ja), Sikgwol_(ko)

A disorder, in which syncope occurs due to overeating or drinking. It may be explained by intake of food or beverage blocking up the qi airways, thus leading to loss of qi.

3K0**Epigastric fullness disorder^(TM)**痞滿 - Pi man_(zh), himan_(ja), Biman_(ko)

A disorder characterised by heaviness in chest, difficulty of eating and nausea. It may be explained by the congestion of qi.

Liver System Disorders^(TM)肝系 Gan xi_(zh)Kan kei_(ja)Gangyebyeongmyeong_(ko)**3L0****Hypochondrium pain disorder^(TM)**脅痛 - Xie tong_(zh), Kyō tsu_(ja), Hyeoptong_(ko)

A disorder characterized by pain on one or both sides of the hypochondrium. It may be explained by qi stagnation, or dysfunction or disharmony in the meridians of the hypochondrium.

3L1**Jaundice disorders^(TM)**黃疸 - Huang dan_(zh), Odan_(ja), Hwangdal_(ko)

A group of disorders characterized by darkened urine, or yellowish discoloration of the eyes or skin. They may be explained by 1) decreased spleen function, 2) the weather factors of dampness or heat, 3) stagnation or stasis of blood or qi, 4) excessive alcohol consumption, or 5) improper diet.

3L2**Liver distension disorder^(TM)**肝著 [肝脹] - Gan zhuo [Gan zhang]_(zh), Kancho[Kancho]_(ja), Ganchang_(ko)

A disorder characterized by right hypochondrium mass or pain, relieved with pressure. It may be explained by stagnation of qi and blood and may be a sequelae of other liver disorders.

3L3**Tympanites-like disorder^(TM)**鼓脹 - Gu zhang_(zh), Kocho_(ja), Gochang_(ko)

A disorder characterized by abdominal distention of the abdomen with taut, yellowish skin, or prominent veins over the abdominal wall. It may be explained by 1) decreased circulation of qi, blood, or water, 2) fluid or gas accumulation in the peritoneal cavity, 3) abdominal mass, or 4) intestinal infection.

3L4

Liver abscess disorder^(TM)

肝癰 - Gan yong_(zh), Kanyo_(ja), Ganong_(ko)

A disorder characterized by sudden onset of fever, right hypochondrium pain, or mass in the right, lower hypochondrium. It may be explained by accumulation of fire or heat or infection. This may lead to putrefaction of qi or blood.

3L5

Gallbladder distension disorder^(TM)

膽脹 - Dan zhang_(zh), Dancho_(ja), Damchang_(ko)

A disorder characterized by recurrent pain in the right upper quadrant of the abdomen which may be accompanied by flatulence. It may be explained by 1) stagnation of gallbladder qi, 2) excess dampness, heat, or build up of phlegm, 3) blood stasis, or 4) emotional factors.

Kidney System Disorders^(TM)

腎系 Shen xi_(zh)

Jin kei_(ja)

Singyebyeongmyeong_(ko)

3M5

Strangury disorders^(TM)

淋證 - Lin zheng_(zh), Rin sho_(ja), Imbyeong_(ko)

A disorder characterized by frequent, painful and difficult urination with decreased output despite a sense of urgency. It may be explained by various factors such as 1) dampness heat, 2) yin deficiency, 3) qi deficiency, 4) fire stagnation, 5) stone or 6) infection of mycobacterium tuberculosis that disturbs qi activity of bladder

3M5.1

Stony stranguria

石淋 - Shi lin_(zh), Sekirin_(ja)

It is caused by accumulation of dampness-heat in the lower energizer which steams and transforms urine turbidity into stone retained in the kidney. Clinical manifestations are lumbago, hematuria, stone in urine and presence of calculus in lab test.

3M5.2

Heat stranguria

熱 [急] 淋 - Re [ji] lin_(zh), Netsurin_(ja)

It is caused by contraction of dampness-heat, resulting in the failure of bladder in qi transformation. Clinical manifestations are frequent, painful and urgent urination, and hematuria.

3M6

Kidney Heat Disorder^(TM)

腎瘰 - Shen dan_(zh), Jin tan_(ja), Sindan_(ko)

A group of disorders characterized by fever, pain in the lumbar region or abnormal urination. They may be explained by the weather factors of dampness and heat affecting the kidney.

3M7**Kidney stagnancy disorder^(TM)**腎著 - Shen zhuo^(zh), Jincho^(ja), Sinjeo^(ko)

A disorder characterized by fatigue, abnormal urination, or pain in the lumbar region. It may be explained as a sequelae of repeated episodes of kidney heat disorder.

3M8**Flooding urine disorder^(TM)**尿崩 - Niao beng^(zh), Nyoho^(ja), Yobung^(ko)

A disorder characterized by thirst and increased volume of diluted urine. It may be explained by 1) dysfunction or decrease in function of the kidney associated with incontinence, 2) disorder of the brain.

3M9**Enuresis disorder^(TM)**遺尿 - Yi niao^(zh), Inyo^(ja), Yunyo^(ko)

A group of disorders characterized by involuntary urination during sleep. They may be explained by dysfunction of the kidney qi or the combination of dampness, heat and blood stasis associated with bladder dysfunction.

3N0**Turbid urine disorder^(TM)**尿濁 - Niao zhuo^(zh), Nyodaku^(ja), Yotak^(ko)

A disorder characterized by cloudy or rice water urine. It may be explained by 1) disorders or infections of the kidney, 2) injury, 3) dampness or heat moving downward in the body, or 4) decreased function of the spleen or kidney systems.

3N1**Ischuria disorder^(TM)**癱閉 - Long bi^(zh), Ryuhel^(ja), Yungpye^(ko)

A disorder characterized by partial or complete blockage of urine flow. It may be explained by decreased bladder qi or blocked urine passage, such as in prostatic hypertrophy.

Exclusions: Calculus disorder

Stone disorder

3N2**Block and repulsion disorder^(TM)**關格 - Guan ge^(zh), Kankaku^(ja), Gwangyeok^(ko)

A disorder characterized by vomiting and urinary blockage.

3N3**Kidney edema disorder^(TM)**腎水 - Shen shui^(zh), Jinsui^(ja), Sinsu^(ko)

A disorder characterized by long term swelling, increased protein in urine, decreased protein in blood or increased lipids in blood. It may be explained by decreased kidney system function.

3N4**Wind edema disorder^(TM)**風水 - Feng shui^(zh), Fusui^(ja), Pungsu^(ko)

A disorder characterized by the sudden onset of localized swelling. It may be explained by the weather factor of wind entering the body, associated with spasm of the blood vessels, blood stasis and water retention.

3N5

Pudendal restriction disorder
陰縱 - Yin zong_(zh), inju_(ja), Eumjong_(ko)

A disorder characterised by limp and flaccid penis. It may be explained by the pathological heat in the region.

3N6

Pudendal contraction disorder
陰縮 - Yin suo_(zh), inshuku_(ja), Eumchuk_(ko)

A disorder characterised by the contraction of outer genital organs, such as male penis, scrotums and testicles, and female vulva, with pain up to lower abdomen.

3N7

Lower abdominal colic disorder^(TM)
疝氣病 - Shan qi bing_(zh), Sem byo_(ja), Sanbyeong_(ko)

A disorder characterized by intense, paroxysmal pain in the lower abdomen, constipation or urinary retention. It may be explained by 1) dysfunction of liver qi, 2) weakness of healthy qi particularly in infants or elderly, 3) entry of bowels into the scrotum due to increased abdominal pressure, 4) traumatic injury or 5) stagnant blood in the scrotum after surgery, or 6) congenital malformation.

3N8

Premature ejaculation disorder^(TM)
早泄 - Zao xie_(zh), Sosetsu_(ja), Joseol_(ko)

A disorder characterized by ejaculation within the first minute of sexual intercourse. It may be explained by dysfunction of kidney system qi.

3N9

Seminal emission disorder^(TM)
遺精 - Yi jing_(zh), Isei_(ja), Yujeong_(ko)

A disorder characterized by spontaneous emission of semen occurring at least 4 times per month. It may be explained by decreased ability of the kidney to store essence.

3P0

Persistent erection disorder^(TM)
陽強 - Yang qiang_(zh), Yokyo_(ja), Yanggang_(ko)

A disorder characterized by abnormal persistent erection with penile tenderness. It may be explained by 1) liver fire, 2) blood stasis, 3) dampness and heat buildup in the lower part of body or 4) excessive sexual activity.

3P1

Impotence disorder^(TM)
陽痿 - Yang wei_(zh), Yoyi_(ja), Yangwi_(ko)

A disorder characterized by inability to initiate or maintain an erection, or inability to have sexual intercourse.

3P2

Male Infertility disorders^(TM)
不育 - Bu yu_(zh), Fuiku_(ja), Bulyuk_(ko)

A group of disorders characterized by inability to conceive after two years of normal sexual intercourse with average frequency, with a partner with healthy reproductive function. They may be explained by 1) deficiency of kidney function, 2) stagnation of liver qi, 3) stagnation of phlegm and dampness, or 4) blood stasis associated with dysfunction of thoroughfare and conception meridian.

Brain System Disorders^(TM)

腦係 Nao xi^(zh)

Shinkei keito^(ja)

Shingyeonggyetong^(ko)

3Q0

Wry mouth disorder^(TM)

口僻 - Kou pi^(zh), Koheki^(ja), Gubyuk^(ko)

A disorder characterized by sudden onset of facial numbness and distortion. It may be explained by the weather factor of wind affecting the face.

3Q1

Headache disorder^(TM)

頭痛 - Tou tong^(zh), Zu tsu^(ja), Dutong^(ko)

A group of disorders characterized by pain in the head. They may be explained by 1) wind, cold, dampness, or heat entering the body, 2) wind and fire or heat affecting the head, 3) build up of turbid phlegm, 4) counterflow of qi and blood, 5) insufficiency of qi, blood, or nutrients, 6) malnutrition (lack of oxygen or nutrients) of organ brain.

3Q1.1

Migraine disorder^(TM)

偏頭風 - Pian tou feng^(zh), Henzu fu^(ja), Pyundutong^(ko)

A group of disorders characterized by recurrent episodes of sudden, intense headache which may change location or suddenly abate. They may be explained by 1) weather factors of wind, cold or fire or heat, 2) build up of phlegm or saliva, 3) anger, anxiety or stress, 4) imbalance of yin and yang, or 5) counterflow of qi and blood to the head.

3Q1.2

Head wind disorder^(TM)

頭風 - Tou feng^(zh), Zu fu^(ja), Dupung^(ko)

A disorder characterized by recurrent headache, dizziness, facial paralysis, or itching of the scalp. It may be explained by the weather factors of heat, cold, or wind, by build up of phlegm or by blood stasis in the vessels of the head.

3Q2

Convulsion disorder^(TM)

痙瘓 - Jing zhi^(zh), Keishi^(ja), Gyeongchi^(ko)

A disorder characterized by neck rigidity, convulsion of the limbs, clenched jaw or intense spasm of the muscles in the back causing the spine to arch backwards. It may be explained by 1) stagnation of dampness heat, cold or wind, 2) blood deficiency, 3) yin deficiency or 4) various infections.

3Q3

Cerebral tinnitus disorder^(TM)

腦鳴 - Nao ming^(zh), Nomei^(ja), Nuaemyung^(ko)

A disorder characterized by a sensation of ringing in the organ brain. It may be explained by malnutrition of the organ brain, build up of fire or heat in the head, or build up of phlegm and excessive dampness.

3Q4**Vertigo disorder^(TM)**眩暈 - Xuan yun_(zh), Gen'un_(ja), Hyeonhun_(ko)

A disorder characterized by a sensation of dizziness or that the surroundings are spinning. They may be explained by 1) insufficiency of qi, blood, or nutrients in the head or organ brain, 2) wind or fire or heat affecting the head, 3) build up of phlegm, or 4) blood stasis.

3Q5**Amnesia disorder^(TM)**健忘 - Jian wang_(zh), Kembo_(ja), Geonmang_(ko)

A group of disorders characterized by partial or total loss of memory. They may be explained by 1) decreased function of the organ heart or spleen systems, 2) senility, or 3) build up of phlegm or 4) blood stasis.

3Q6**Frequent protrusion of tongue disorder**弄舌 - Nong she_(zh), rozetsu_(ja), Nongseol_(ko)

A disorder characterised by uncontrollable movement of tongue and often manifested as tremor, which can often be seen in children with mental underdevelopment.

3Q7**Wind stroke disorders^(TM)**中風 - Zhong feng_(zh), Chu fu_(ja), Jungpung_(ko)

It is caused by reverse flow of qi and blood, blockage of brain vessels or intracranial bleeding. Clinical manifestations are faint, hemiplegia, numbness of limbs, and aphasia due to stiff tongue.

3Q7.1**Prodrome of wind stroke disorder^(TM)**中風先兆證 - Zhong feng xian zhao zheng_(zh), Chufu sencho sho_(ja), Jungpungjeonjojeung_(ko)

A disorder characterized by headache, dizziness, numbness or weakness of the limbs.

3Q7.2**Sequela of wind stroke disorder^(TM)**中風後遺證 - Zhong feng hou yi zheng_(zh), Chufu koi sho_(ja), Jungpunghuyujeung_(ko)

A disorder characterized by paralysis or partial paralysis of the body, the inability to speak or understand words, or dementia.

Mental and Emotional Disorders^(TM)**3R5****Lily disorder^(TM)**百合病 - Bai he bing_(zh), Byakugo byo_(ja), Baekhapbyeong_(ko)

A disorder characterized by confusion, decreased ability to concentrate, or a generalized sense of dissatisfaction and which may be a sequelae of an acute febrile disorder or of a head disorder. It may be explained by 1) insufficiency of yin fluid, 2) imbalance of qi and blood, 3) malnutrition, 4) consumption of contaminated food.

3R6**Manic disorder^(TM)**

躁病 - Zao bing_(zh), Jobyeong_(ko)

a paroxysmal mental disorder marked by depression and melancholy, irritability, lack of control over emotions, sadness with an urge to weep, and sighing for no apparent reason

3R7**Depression-like disorders^(TM)**

鬱證 - Yu zheng_(zh), Utsu sho_(ja), Uljeung_(ko)

A group of disorders characterized by depressed mood with feelings of despair or uneasiness. They may be explained by chemical imbalance in the brain or emotional factors.

3R8**Hysteria-like disorder^(TM)**

臆躁 - Zang zao_(zh), Zo so_(ja), Jangjo_(ko)

A disorder characterized by depression, restlessness, or sadness. It may be explained by 1) emotional factors, 2) long term build up of fire or heat, 3) depletion of the essence supporting reproductive function, 5) deficiency of yin blood, 6) imbalance of yin and yang, or 7) disturbance of qi activity.

3R9**Insomnia disorders^(TM)**

不寐 - Bu mei_(zh), Fumin_(ja), Bulmae_(ko)

A group of disorders characterized by the inability to have quality sleep, dizziness or loss of memory. They may be explained by emotional factors, an imbalance of yin and yang or disturbance in thoughts.

3S0**Somnolence disorder^(TM)**

多寐 - Duo mei_(zh), Tamin_(ja), Damae_(ko)

A disorder characterized by excessive, involuntary, and inexplicable sleepiness during the daytime. It may be explained by a build up of turbid phlegm in the body or failure of clear yang to move upwards to the head.

3S1**Dementia-like disorders^(TM)**

痴呆 - Chi dai_(zh), Chiho_(ja), Chimaee_(ko)

A group of disorders characterized by impairment or loss of intellectual capacity or personality. They may be congenital or explained by 1) blood stasis and a build up of turbid phlegm obstructing organ brain function, 2) mental disturbance, 3) zangfu brain damage, or 4) age related deficiency of qi and blood.

3S2**Fire disorder**

火病 - Huo bing_(zh), hwabyeong_(ko)

A Korean culture-bound syndrome that can be literally translated as Anger syndrome, with repressed anger as the underlying causal factor. It may be manifested as troubled sleep, fatigue, anxiety, fear of death, depression, indigestion, loss of appetite, palpitation, trembling, body aches, and a feeling of heaviness in chest. (from DSM-IV)

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat System Disorders^(TM)

眼、耳、鼻和喉系統 Yan er bi he hou^(zh)
Gan ji bi ko keito^(ja)
Ahnibeenhugyethong jilhwan^(ko)

3T0

Myopia disorder^(TM)

近視 - Jin shi^(zh), Kinshi^(ja), Geunsi^(ko)

A disorder characterized by inability to focus on objects that are far away, but with ability to focus on objects which are near. It may be either congenital, explained by overstrain of the eyes, or by over use of eye essence.

3T1

Retinopathy pigmentosa disorder^(TM)

高風內障[雀目] - Gao feng nei zhang [que mu]^(zh), Kofunaisho [jakumoku]^(ja),
Gopungnaejang[Jakmok]^(ko)

A disorder characterized by the inability to see as well at night or in poor light. It may be congenital or be explained by eyesight which declines over time.

3T2

Wind glaucoma-like disorder^(TM)

五風內障 - Wu feng nei zhang^(zh), Gofunaisho^(ja), Opungnaejang^(ko)

A group of disorders characterized by ciliary hyperemia, impaired vision or pain, commonly with a sensation of pressure in or behind the eyes. They may be explained by 1) emotional depression, 2) qi stasis, 3) intense fire or heat in the organ liver and gallbladder systems, or 4) build up or stagnation of the aqueous humor.

3T3

Pterygium disorder^(TM)

胛肉攀睛 - Nu rou pan jing^(zh), Yokujohen^(ja), Noyukbanjeong^(ko)

A disorder characterized by a translucent, thickened, wing shaped membrane arising from the sclera. It may be explained by weather factors of wind, dampness or fire or heat entering the eyes.

3T4

Inflammatory swelling of the eyelid disorder^(TM)

胞腫如桃 - Bao zhong ru tao^(zh), Hoshu'nyoto^(ja), Pojongyeodo^(ko)

A disorder characterized by swelling or redness of the eyelid. It may be explained by stagnation of heat in meridians and collaterals.

3T5

Marginal blepharitis disorder^(TM)

瞼弦赤爛 - Jian xian chi lan^(zh), Kengensekiran^(ja), Geomhyeonjeokran^(ko)

A disorder characterized by inflammation or ulceration of the margin of the eyelid. It may be explained by accumulation of wind, dampness and heat in the eyelids.

3T6

Non-inflammatory swelling of the eyelid disorder^(TM)

胞虛如球 - Bao xu ru qiu^(zh), Hokyo'nyokyu^(ja), Poheoyeogu^(ko)

A disorder characterized by swelling of the eyelid with change in the local skin color, which is not painful to the touch. It may be explained by yang deficiency of organ spleen and kidney, with upward diffusion of body fluid.

3T7**Interstitial keratitis disorder^(TM)**

混睛障 - Hun jing zhang^(zh), Konseisho^(ja), Honjeongjang^(ko)

A disorder characterized by scarring on the iris or cornea (historically referred to as a nebula in the deep, black part of the eye). It may be explained by qi and blood stasis.

3T8**Stye disorder^(TM)**

針眼 - Zhen yan^(zh), Shingan^(ja), Chiman^(ko)

因热毒蕴结所致。以胞睑边缘生小硬结，红肿疼痛，继而成脓，形如麦粒为主要表现的外障类疾病。/It is caused by accumulation of heat toxin. Clinical manifestations are small furuncles at the edge of eyelids with pustulation in the form of kernel.

3T9**Tinnitus disorder^(TM)**

耳鳴 - Er ming^(zh), Jimei^(ja), Imyeong^(ko)

A disorder characterized by a sensation of ringing in the ears. It may be explained by 1) deficiency of yin or blood, 2) insufficiency of organ kidney system essence, 3) downward movement of the qi which originates in the middle part of the trunk (historically referred to as middle qi, qi of the middle energizer, or qi of the middle sanjiao), 4) wind, phlegm, or fire or heat originating from inside the body and affecting the head or ears, 5) weather factor of wind entering the ears, or 6) drug poisoning.

3U0**Deafness disorders^(TM)**

耳聾 - Er long^(zh), Jiro^(ja), Irong^(ko)

A group of disorders^(TM) characterized by decreased or absent ability to hear with one or both ears. They may be explained by 1) weather factors of cold or fire or heat entering the body, 2) build up of phlegm, 3) deficiency of qi and blood, 4) drug poisoning, 5) ear disorders^(TM) or 6) other systemic disorders^(TM).

3U0.1**Sudden deafness disorder^(TM)**

暴聾 - Bao long^(zh), Boro^(ja), Pokrong^(ko)

A disorder characterized by sudden loss of hearing in one or both ears which may be accompanied by dizziness or tinnitus. It may be explained by 1) organ dysfunction, 2) qi and blood stasis, or 3) weather factors entering the ears.

3U0.2**Gradual deafness disorder^(TM)**

漸聾 - Jian long^(zh), Senro^(ja)

A disorder characterized by a gradual decrease in hearing acuity in one or both ears. It may be explained by deteriorating function associated with the normal aging process.

3U1**Allergic rhinitis disorder^(TM)**

鼻鼈 - Bi qiu^(zh), Bikyu^(ja), Bigu^(ko)

A disorder characterized by sudden or recurrent episodes of itchy nose, sneezing, watery discharge, or nasal congestion. It may be explained by decreased function of the organs or due to pollen, dust or other allergens.

3U2

Sinusitis-like disorder^(TM)

鼻淵 - Bi yuan^(zh), Bien^(ja), Biyeon^(ko)

A disorder characterized by cloudy nasal discharge, nasal congestion, decreased sense of smell, dizziness, chest tightness or pressure, or pus in the nasal meatus. It may be explained by 1) weather factors entering the nose, 2) build up of fire or heat in the organs affecting the nose, or 3) decreased function of the organs in clearing the nasal sinuses.

3U3

Hoarseness disorder^(TM)

喉暗 - Hou yin^(zh), Koan^(ja), Hueum^(ko)

A disorder characterized by a hoarse voice and sore throat. It may be explained by weather factors entering the throat or malnutrition of the larynx.

3U4

Tonsillitis disorder^(TM)

乳蛾 - Ru e^(zh), Into ijo^(ja)

A disorder characterized by fever, sore throat, red and swollen tonsil like nipple or moth, or yellowish white pustular spots on the surface, or swollen, hard and blackish red tonsil. It may be explained by invasion of pathogenic factors in the tonsil, or weakness of viscera with up-flaming of deficiency fire, resulting in stagnation of qi and blood.

Bone, Joint and Muscle System Disorders^(TM)

骨、關節和肌肉系統 Gu, guan jie he ji rou xi tong^(zh)
Kotsu kansetsu kin'niku keito^(ja)

3V0

Rheumatism like disorders^(TM)

痹症 - Bi zheng^(zh), Hi sho^(ja), Bijeung^(ko)

A group of disorders characterized by local or migratory pain, soreness, heaviness, hotness, joint swelling, stiffness or deformity. They may be explained by the weather factors of wind, cold, dampness or heat and associated with stagnation of qi and blood affecting the meridians related to the muscles, tendons, ligaments, bones or joints.

3V0.1

Painful movement disorder^(TM)

痛痹 - Tong bi^(zh), Tsu hi^(ja), Tongbi^(ko)

A disorder characterized by stationary joint pain aggravated by cold. It may be explained by the weather factors of wind, cold, or dampness (mainly cold) which may lead to blockage of meridians.

3V0.2

Migrating movement disorder^(TM)

行痹 - Xing bi^(zh), Gyo hi^(ja), Haengbi^(ko)

A disorder characterized by migratory joint pain. It may be explained by the weather factors of wind, cold, or dampness (mainly wind) which may lead to blockage of the meridian.

- 3V0.3** Fixed movement disorder^(TM)
 着痹 - Zhuo bi_(zh), Chaku hi_(ja), Chakbi_(ko)
- A disorder characterized by heaviness and stationary pain of the body, particularly the joints. It may be explained by the weather factors of wind, cold or dampness (mainly dampness) which may lead to blockage of the meridians.
- 3V0.4** Nape impediment disorder^(TM)
 項痹 - Xiang bi_(zh), Ko hi_(ja)
- A disorder characterized by frequent numbness and pain in the neck involving the head, shoulder and upper limbs, sometimes accompanied by dizziness. It may be explained by prolonged work with neck bent, deficiency of healthy qi due to senility, and unsmooth flow of meridian qi.
- 3V0.5** Lumbar impediment disorder^(TM)
 腰痹 - Yao bi_(zh), Yo hi_(ja)
- A disorder characterized by persistent pain in the lumbar region aggravated with bending activity, exposure to cold or overstrain and confined movement. It may be explained by traumatic injury, overstrain or invasion of cold and dampness into the lumbar region.
- 3V0.6** Bone impediment disorder^(TM)
 骨痹 - Gu bi_(zh), Kotsu hi_(ja)
- A disorder characterized by numb and weak limbs, pain of bones, stiffness and deformity of large joints with confined movement. It may be explained by prolonged retention of pathogenic wind, cold and dampness, or atrophic and brittle bone due to senility and weakness.
- 3V0.7** Crane knee movement disorder^(TM)
 鶴膝風 - He xi feng_(zh), Kakushitsu fu_(ja), Hakseulpung_(ko)
- A disorder characterized by dull pain, swelling or a burning sensation in the knee, with potential stiffness or deformity. It may be explained by the infection of tuberculosis in the knee joints.
- 3V0.8** Joint-running wind disorder^(TM)
 歷節風 - Li jie feng_(zh), Rekietsu fu_(ja), Yeokjeolpung_(ko)
- A disorder characterized by redness and swelling of multiple joints, intense pain and difficulty in bending or stretching, with potential articular deformity.
- 3V1** Muscle spasm disorder^(TM)
 (腓踡)轉筋 - (Fei Chuai) Zhuan jin_(zh), (Hisen) Tenkin_(ja), Jeongeun_(ko)
- A disorder characterized by intense, paroxysmal pain of the muscles, tendons or ligaments, commonly with stiffness or difficult movement. It may be explained by cold affecting the lower limbs or slow, obstructed movement of qi and blood.

3V2

Lumbago disorder^(TM)

腰痛 - Yao tong_(zh), Yo tsu_(ja), Yotong_(ko)

A disorder characterized by pain in the low back, spine, or paraspinal areas. It may be explained by 1) zangfu kidney system disorders 2) lumbar injury, 3) overstrain, or 4) weather factors of heat, cold, or dampness affecting the body.

3V3

Numbness disorder

麻木 - Ma mu_(zh), Maboku_(ja), Mamok_(ko)

A disorder with characteristic reduced sensitivity to touch, the patient can't feel his or her skin, or crawling like sensation exists, that calls for scratching.

3V4

Limb flaccidity disorder^(TM)

- Haeyeokjeung_(ko)

Disorder that seems to belong to a cold disorder but not, and also seems to belong to hot symptoms but not. Limbs are so tired that they feel as if they will fall off, body feels tired, chest feels stuffy and painful, and appetite decreases. It also includes symptoms of which legs feel cold and the patient does not want to move and can't walk.

3V5

Wilting disorder

痿證 - Wei zheng_(zh), I sho_(ja), Wijjeung_(ko)

A disorder with characteristic weakening and limp sinews that in severe cases leads to muscular atrophy and the patient is unable to lift legs and arms, which is the same as atrophy or flaccidity.

Skin and Mucosa System Disorders^(TM)

皮膚粘膜系統 Pi fu nian mo xi tong_(zh)

Hifu nenmaku keito_(ja)

Pibugyetong jilhwan_(ko)

3W5

Itching skin disorder^(TM)

濕瘡[濕瘍] - Shi chuang [Shi yang]_(zh), Shitsu so [Shitsu yo]_(ja), Seupchang_(ko)

A disorder^(TM) characterized by a skin rash which is commonly recurrent with exudation, incrustation or itching skin. It may be explained by the weather factors of wind, dampness or heat affecting the skin.

3W6

Impetigo disorder^(TM)

黃水瘡 - Huang shui chuang_(zh), Kosui so_(ja), Hwangsuchang_(ko)

A disorder characterized by crusty pustules on the skin, suppuration, yellow exudate, and itching. It may be explained by dampness and heat affecting the organ spleen or lung systems or other infections.