

3W7**Furuncle disorders^(TM)**

疔瘡 - Ding chuang_(zh), Cho so_(ja), Jeongchang_(ko)

A group of disorders characterized by an acute, localized inflammation of the skin, commonly with a hard central core, and forming pus, usually occurring on the face or limbs. They may be explained by injury and infection with fire or heat toxin, associated with stagnation of qi and blood.

3W7.1**Infected furuncle disorder^(TM)**

疔瘡走黃 - Ding chuang zou huang_(zh), Chososok_(ja), Jeongchangjuhwan_(ko)

A disorder^(TM) characterized as complication of furuncle disorder^(TM) in which the infection spreads to the blood, and diffuse swelling, chills, fever, or restlessness with potential coma or delirium. It is explained by improper initial treatment, such as squeezing the furuncle, or excessive fire or heat affecting the furuncle.

3W8**Sore disorders^(TM)**

瘡證 - Chuang zheng_(zh), So sho_(ja), Changjeung_(ko)

A group of suppurative disorders^(TM) of the skin.

3W8.1**Bed sore disorder^(TM)**

褥瘡 [席瘡] - Ru chuang [Xi chuang]_(zh), Jokuso (sekiso)_(ja), Yokchang_(ko)

A disorder^(TM) characterized by localized, superficial skin injury commonly occurring at the coccyx, elbow or spine. It may be explained by prolonged confinement to bed with decreased flow of qi and blood or pressure, malnutrition or friction of the skin. Recovery is often prolonged due to decreased circulation and continued pressure.

3W9**Scabies disorder^(TM)**

疥瘡 - Jie chuang_(zh), Kai so_(ja), Gaechang_(ko)

A disorder^(TM) characterized by surface lesions on the hands, external genitalia, or skin folds with itching that is worse at night. It may be explained by infection with *Sarcoptes scabiei*, (historically known as the itch mite).

3X0**Abscess disorders^(TM)**

癰證 - Yong zheng_(zh), Yo sho_(ja), Ongjeung_(ko)

A disorder^(TM) characterized by inflammation and accumulation of pus associated with a severe local infection. It may be explained by bacterial or parasitic infection.

3X0.1**Deep multiple abscess disorder**

流注 - Liu zhu_(zh), Ruchu_(ja), Yuju_(ko)

A disorder characterised by metastatic or secondary multiple furuncles in the deeper parts of the body.

3X1**Carbuncle disorder^(TM)**

疽證 [癰] - Ju zheng [Yong]_(zh), Sosho [yo]_(ja), Jeojeung_(ko)

A disorder^(TM) characterized by a purulent infection of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, commonly with multiple openings for the discharge of pus and sloughing of dead tissue. It may be explained by accumulation of heat toxin and stagnation of qi and blood.

3X2**Tinea pedis disorder^(TM)**腳濕氣 - Jiao shi qi^(zh), Kyakushitsu ki^(ja), Gakseupgi^(ko)

A disorder^(TM) characterized by blisters on the feet, commonly with ulceration or itchy skin. It may be explained by dampness or heat moving downward within the body, or blood deficiency associated with wind dryness.

3X3**Tinea circinate disorder^(TM)**圓癬 - Yuan xuan^(zh), Ensen^(ja), Wonseon^(ko)

A disorder^(TM) characterized by a rash or red bumps or blisters, crusty, peeling skin or itching. It may be explained by a build up of dampness and heat complicated by viral infection.

3X4**Dry skin disorder^(TM)**蛇皮癬 - She pi xuan^(zh), Jahisen^(ja), Sapiseon^(ko)

A disorder^(TM) characterized by dry skin resembling snake skin, with scanty sweating. It may be congenital or explained by malnourishment or insufficient blood to the skin associated with wind dryness.

3X5**Gangrene disorder^(TM)**脫疽 - Tuo ju^(zh), Dasso^(ja)**3X6****Wart disorder^(TM)**疣 - You^(zh), Yu^(ja), Woo^(ko)

A disorder characterized as a benign, superficial skin growth. It may be explained by wind, dampness or heat affecting the skin or viral infection.

3X7**Urticaria disorder^(TM)**癩疹 - Yin zhen^(zh), Yinshin^(ja), Eunjin^(ko)

A disorder^(TM) characterized by a rash of pale or red, itchy bumps which may occur anywhere on the skin. The rash may be recurrent and migratory, and will fade without scarring. It may be explained by wind affecting the skin.

3X8**Tinea manuum disorder^(TM)**鵝掌風 - E zhang feng^(zh), Gasho fu^(ja), Ajangpung^(ko)

A disorder characterized by rough or thick blisters on the hands with peeling, fissure, pain or itchy skin. It may be explained by wind or dampness affecting the skin, or blood deficiency associated with wind dryness.

3X9**Erysipelas disorder^(TM)**丹毒 - Dan du^(zh), Tandoku^(ja), Dandok^(ko)

A disorder^(TM) characterized by the sudden onset of patches of a red, warm, swollen or painful rash on the skin. It may be explained by fire or heat entering the blood following skin or membrane injury.

3Y0**Effusion disorder^(TM)**發證 - Fa zheng^(zh), Hatsu sho^(ja), Baljeung^(ko)

A disorder characterized by acute, diffuse and suppurative inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue. It may be explained by many things, such as infection or injury.

3Y1**Thrush disorder^(TM)**鵝口瘡 - E kou chuang_(zh), Gako so_(ja), Aguchang_(ko)

A disorder characterized by white, velvety lesions in the oral cavity. It may be explained by build up of heat in the organ heart and spleen systems which affects the mouth and tongue or infection.

3Y2**Herpes zoster like disorder^(TM)**蛇串瘡 - She chuan chuang_(zh), Jyakan so_(ja), Sagwanchang_(ko)

A disorder characterized as a painful, blistering skin rash which is typically unilateral and confined to one or more dermatomes, in snake shaped pattern around waist and hypochondrium. It is explained by infection, the weather factor of dampness or heat entering the organ liver and spleen systems with associated build up in the skin along the meridians associated with the organ liver.

3Y3**Haemorrhoids disorder^(TM)**內痔[裏痔] - Nei zhi [Li zhi]_(zh), Naiji(ri ji)_(ja), Naechi_(ko)

A disorder characterized by varicosities above the anal dentate line covered with membrane, blood, or stool, prolapse of hemorrhoids, or constipation. It may be explained by 1) the weather factors of wind, dampness, or fire or heat, 2) spleen^(TM) deficiency, 3) prolonged sitting, standing or overloading, or 4) constipation associated with stagnation of qi or blood in the anus.

3Y4**Fissured anus disorder^(TM)**肛裂 - gang lie_(zh), Koretsu_(ja), Yeolhang_(ko)

A disorder characterized by a tear or ulceration of the anal skin or subcutaneous tissue. It may be explained by 1) zangfu intestinal dryness or fire or heat retention, 2) insufficiency of yin fluid, 3) dry feces or 4) downward flow of dampness heat.

3Y5**Anal abscess disorder^(TM)**肛癰 - Gang yong_(zh), Koyo_(ja)

A disorder characterized by fever, chills, red and swollen anus with burning sensation, pain, and anal fistula after pustulation. It may be explained by excessive intake of rich or spicy food with downward flow of dampness heat, or accumulation of dampness phlegm, or retention of toxic pathogenic factors in the surrounding area of anal canal or rectum, stagnation of qi and blood, complicated by heat toxin that putrefies the blood and causes abscess.

Qi, blood and fluid disorders TM氣血津液病 Qi xue jin ye bing_(zh)**3Z5****Wasting thirst disorder^(TM)**消渴 - Xiao ke_(zh), Shokatsu_(ja), Sogal_(ko)

A disorder characterized by increased thirst, excessive eating and increased urination with glycosuria, as well as by potential emaciation. It may be explained by a rich diet, emotional factors, excessive sexual activity, febrile diseases, long term build up of the weather factor of heat in the body, qi dysfunction, abnormal distribution or movement of fluids, or yin deficiency associated with dryness and heat in the sanjiao regions.

3Z6**Qi goiter disorder^(TM)**氣癭 - Qi ying_(zh), Kiei_(ja), Giyeong_(ko)

A disorder characterized by diffuse swelling at both sides of the larynx, commonly soft with normal skin color, sometimes accompanied by nodules. It may be explained by 1) stagnation of zangfu liver system qi, 2) qi stagnation, 3) disharmony of the thoroughfare and conception meridians, or 4) drinking contaminated water with associated build up of phlegm and qi in the throat.

3Z7**Purpura disorder^(TM)**紫癍病 - Zi dian bing_(zh), Shiden byo_(ja), Jajeonbyung_(ko)

A disorder characterized by dark discolored spots on the skin or membranes associated with bleeding. It may be congenital or explained by 1) environmental factors, such as weather, poison, or infection, entering the meridians (historically known as pathogenic toxin) or 2) decreased zangfu spleen system function associated with inability to retain the blood inside of the blood vessels.

3Z8**Qi downward disorder**下氣 - Xia qi_(zh), Hagi_(ko)

A disorder with characteristic manifestations as a result of abnormal flow of qi in downward direction, such as diarrhea, flatus, gastroptosis, hysteroptosis and so on. It may be explained by deficiency of qi that normally holds organs in place.

3Z9**Qi upward disorder**上氣 - Shang qi_(zh), Sanggi_(ko)

A disorder with characteristic manifestations as a result of abnormal flow of qi in upward direction, such as coughing, belching, vomiting, hard time with breathing in, asthma and so on.

4A0**Qi, blood and fluid disorders^(TM), other specified**

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4A1**Qi, blood and fluid disorders^(TM), unspecified**

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External Contraction Disorders^(TM)

感染 Gan ran^(zh)

Kansen^(ja)

Gamyeonseong jilhwan^(ko)

4B0

Influenza-like disorder^(TM)

時行感冒 - Shi xing gan mao^(zh), Jiko kambo^(ja), Sihaenggammo^(ko)

A disorder characterized by the sudden onset of fever, swollen throat, headache or body pain. It may be explained by infection entering the zangfu lung system.

Exclusions: Common cold disorder^(TM)

4B1

Tuberculosis-like disorder^(TM)

勞瘵 - Lao zhai^(zh), Rosai^(ja), Nochae^(ko)

A disorder characterized by the presence of cough, productive cough, cyclical fever, night sweating, coughing up blood, seminal emission, diarrhea, chest pain or a sensation of heat in the extremities. It may be explained by excessive mental or physical work, excessive sexual activity or various infections.

4B2

Cholera-like disorders^(TM)

霍亂 - Huo luan^(zh), Kakuran^(ja), Gwakran^(ko)

A group of disorders characterized by the sudden onset of intense vomiting and diarrhea with stool that resembles rice water. They may be explained by vibrio cholera present on etiological tests but may also be diagnosed in the absence of confirmatory tests.

Exclusions: 泄瀉/diarrhea

4B3

Mumps-like disorder^(TM)

疔腮 - Zha sai^(zh), Sasai^(ja), Jasi^(ko)

A disorder characterized by fever, swelling or painful cheeks. It may be explained by obstruction of the lesser yang meridian associated with the weather factor of fire or heat entering the body, or infection.

4B4

Malaria-like disorder^(TM)

瘧疾 - Nüe ji^(zh), Gyaku shitsu^(ja), Hakjil^(ko)

A disorder characterized by alternating episodes of fever and chills, headache which may be relieved after sweating, or mass in the left hypochondrium. It may be explained by plasmodium infection, often associated with mosquito bites.

4B5

Parasitic disorder^(TM)

蟲病 - Gu bing^(zh), Ko byo^(ja), Gobyong^(ko)

A disorder characterized by excessive gas in the intestinal tract and fluid accumulation in the peritoneal cavity. It may be explained by infection of the body by some external agent.

4B6

Flowing phlegm disorder^(TM)

流痰 - Liu tan^(zh), Ryutan^(ja), Yudam^(ko)

A disorder characterized by the gradual onset of abscess or fistula in the bones or effusion in the joints which heals slowly. It may be congenital or explained by weak bones due to decreased zangfu kidney system function, or build up of turbid phlegm associated with mycobacterium tuberculosis infection.

4B7

Warmth Disorders^(TM)

温病 - Wen bing^(zh), Um byo^(ja), Onbyeong^(ko)

A group of disorders associated with fire or heat or summer heat.

4B7.1

Summer heat disorder^(TM)

暑温[暑瘟] - Shu wen [Shu wen]^(zh), Sho'on [Sho'on]^(ja), Seoon^(ko)

A disorder characterized by the sudden onset of fever, headache, vomiting, or stiff neck in the summer, with the potential for coma, seizure or spastic paralysis which may be temporary and is contagious. It may be explained by the weather factor of fire or heat entering the body, particularly the zangfu brain, associated with mosquito bites.

4B7.2

Spring warmth disorder^(TM)

春温[春瘟] - Chun wen [Chun wen]^(zh), Shun'on [Shun'on]^(ja), Chunon^(ko)

A disorder characterized by the sudden onset of fever, headache, stiff neck, vomiting, discolored spots of the skin, or restlessness in winter or spring, with the potential for coma or delirium and which may be contagious. It may be explained by the weather factor of fire or heat entering the body, particularly the zangfu brain, through respiration.

4B7.3

Dampness and warmth disorder^(TM)

湿温[湿瘟] - Shi wen [Shi wen]^(zh), Shitsu'on [Shitsu'on]^(ja), Seupon^(ko)

A disorder characterized by persistent fever, epigastric fullness, abdominal distention, a greasy coating on the tongue, bradycardia, lack of facial expression, rose colored rash, psoriasis, mass in the left hypochondrium or decreased levels of leucocytes, and which may be contagious. It may be explained by qi stagnation or the weather factors of fire or heat or dampness entering the body, through respiration and effecting the middle region of the trunk (historically known as the middle jiao region or the middle energizer).

4B8

Scrofula

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It is usually caused by liver depression and qi stagnation as well as coagulation of phlegm turbidity, yin deficiency with exuberant fire, and attack of mycobacterium tuberculosis, resulting in coagulation of phlegm, fire and toxin. Clinical manifestations are pea-sized lump with smooth surface at the neck like stringed beads which are not red and painful, discharging thin and clear pus mingled with cloudy substance after suppuration, and tending to develop fistula.

Female Reproductive System Conditions^(TM) (including childbirth)

女性生殖系統 (包括分娩) Nü xing sheng zhi xi tong (bao kuo fen mian)_(zh)

Josei seishoku keito _(ja)

Menstruation Associated Disorders^(TM)

月經病類 Yue jing bing lei_(zh)

Gekkei byorui_(ja)

Wolgyeong_(ko)

4C5

Menstruation cycle disorders^(TM)

月經周期病 - Yue jing zhou qi bing_(zh)

4C5.1

Advanced menstruation disorder^(TM)

月經先期 - Yue jing xian qi_(zh), Gekkei senki_(ja), Wolgyeongseongi_(ko)

A disorder characterized by an irregular menstrual cycle which is early by 7 days or more for at least two consecutive cycles. It may be explained by 1) qi deficiency associated with dysfunction of the thoroughfare and conception meridians, or 2) disturbance of the uterus associated with excess heat in the thoroughfare and conception meridians.

4C5.2

Delayed menstruation disorder^(TM)

月經後期 - Yue jing hou qi_(zh), Gekkei koki_(ja), Wolgyeonghugi_(ko)

A disorder characterized by an irregular menstrual cycle which is delayed by 7 days or more for at least two consecutive cycles. It may be explained by 1) decreased function of the zangfu kidney or thoroughfare and conception meridians, 2) blood deficiency, 3) cold entering the blood, 5) qi stagnation, 6) obstruction of the thoroughfare and conception meridians by phlegm or dampness.

4C5.3

Irregular cycle menstruation disorders^(TM)

月經先後無定期 - Yue jing xian hou wu ding qi_(zh), Wolgyeongseonhumujeonggi_(ko)

A group of disorders characterized by an irregular menstrual cycle which is delayed or early by 7 days or more. They may be explained by 1) zangfu liver qi stagnation, 2) decreased the zangfu kidney function 3) disharmony of the thoroughfare and conception meridians, or 4) dysfunction of the uterus.

4C6

Menorrhagia disorder^(TM)

月經過多 - Yue jing guo duo_(zh), Gekkei kata_(ja), Wolgyeonggwada_(ko)

A disorder characterized by heavy menstrual flow with an otherwise normal cycle. It may be explained by qi deficiency with dysfunction of the thoroughfare and conception meridians or injury of the thoroughfare and conception meridians associated with excess fire or heat.

4C7

Decreased menstruation disorder^(TM)

月經過少 - Yue jing guo shao_(zh), Gekkei kasho_(ja), Wolgyeonggwaso_(ko)

A disorder characterized by significantly decreased menstruation with a duration of less than two days. It is explained by insufficient essence and blood and weakness of the zangfu womb (historically known as the sea of blood or blood sea), or turbulent blood flow due to meridian obstruction.

4C8**Menostaxis disorder^(TM)**

經期延長 - Jing qi yan chang_(zh), Keiki encho_(ja), Gyeonggiyeonjang_(ko)

A disorder characterized by menstruation which lasts more than 7 days but with a normal menstrual cycle. It may be explained by 1) yin deficiency associated with a build up of fire or heat in the body, 2) qi deficiency, or 3) obstruction of the thoroughfare and conception meridians by stagnant blood.

4C9**Metrorrhagia disorder^(TM)**

崩漏病 - Beng lou bing_(zh), Horo byo_(ja), Bungrubyung_(ko)

A disorder characterized by heavy menstruation or uterine bleeding at irregular intervals, particularly between the expected menstrual periods. It may be explained by 1) decreased the zangfu spleen or kidney function, 2) heat in the blood, 3) blood stasis, or 4) dysfunction of thoroughfare and conception meridians.

4D0**Amenorrhea disorder^(TM)**

閉經 - Bi jing_(zh), Heikei_(ja), Pyegyeong_(ko)

A disorder characterized by lack of menarche in females over the age of 18. It may also refer to any cessation of menstruation which persists for at least 3 months in the absence of known etiology. It may be explained by 1) decreased function of the zangfu liver and kidney, 2) qi and blood deficiency, 3) yin deficiency related to decreased blood volume, 4) decrease of qi and blood in the thoroughfare and conception meridians (historically known as emptiness of blood sea or sea of blood), 5) uterine infection, 6) qi and blood stasis, or 7) obstruction of the thoroughfare and conception meridians by dampness or phlegm.

4D1**Menopausal disorders^(TM)**

絕經前後諸症 - Jue jing qian hou zhu zheng_(zh), Zekkeizengo shosho_(ja), Pyegyeonggijeonhujeung_(ko)

A group of disorders characterized by the cessation of menstruation. They may be explained by decrease of zangfu kidney system qi, depletion of the essence which supports reproductive function or imbalance of yin and yang.

4D2**Dysmenorrhea disorder^(TM)**

痛經 - Tong jing_(zh), Tsukei_(ja), Tonggyeong_(ko)

A disorder characterized by lower abdominal pain or pain in the lumbosacral region, during menstruation. It may be explained by 1) emotional factors, 2) blockage of the thoroughfare and conception meridians, or 3) uterine atrophy related to insufficient blood or essence.

Pregnancy Associated Conditions^(TM)

妊娠病類 Ren shen bing lei_(zh)
Ninshin byorui_(ja)
Bulim_(ko)

4E0

Morning sickness disorder^(TM)

惡阻 - E zu_(zh), Oso_(ja), Ojo_(ko)

A disorder characterized by nausea, vomiting, or anorexia during pregnancy, particularly after eating. It may be explained by counterflow of the thoroughfare meridian qi or by failure of the zangfu stomach qi to move downwards in the body.

4E1

Excessive movement of the fetus disorder^(TM)

胎動不安 - Tai dong bu an_(zh), Taido fuan_(ja), Taedongbulan_(ko)

A disorder characterized by pain in the abdomen or lumbar region, a sense of uterine prolapse or downward pressure or spotting. It may be explained by 1) fetal weakness or 2) disharmony of qi and blood in the thoroughfare and conception meridians.

4E2

Bladder pressure disorder^(TM)

轉胞 - Zhuan bao_(zh), Tempo_(ja), Jeonpo_(ko)

A disorder characterized by lower abdominal distention with difficulty in urination during pregnancy. It may be explained by decreased zangfu kidney system function or qi deficiency associated with the fetus pressing on the zangfu bladder.

4E3

Eclampsia-like disorder^(TM)

子癇 - Zi xian_(zh), Shikan_(ja), Jagan_(ko)

A disorder characterized by the sudden onset of dizziness, loss of consciousness, muscle spasms, full body stiffness, involuntary upward gaze, recurrent seizure, or coma that may occur during the late stage of pregnancy, labor or the purperium. It may be explained by wind generated by the zangfu liver system moving throughout the rest of the body, or excess phlegm and internal fire or heat moving upward in the body and affecting the head.

4E4

Floating sensation pregnancy disorder^(TM)

子懸 - Zi xuan_(zh), Shiken_(ja), Jahyeon_(ko)

A disorder characterized by a sensation of pressure in the abdomen or thorax, dyspnea or irritability during pregnancy. It may be explained by the fetus moving and pressing upwards.

Puerperium Associated Disorders^(TM)

產後病類 Chan hou bing lei_(zh)
Sango byorui_(ja)
Sanhugi_(ko)

4F0

Puerperal abdominal pain disorder^(TM)

兒枕痛 - Er zhen tong_(zh), Jichin tsu_(ja), Achimtung_(ko)

A disorder characterized by paroxysmal pain in the lower abdomen after labor, with potential dizziness, lethargy, palpitation, shortness of breath, or the presence of a mass. It may be explained by uterine contractions or slow or partially blocked circulation of qi and blood.

4F1

Puerperal wind disorder^(TM)

產後風 - Chan hou feng_(zh), Sango fu_(ja), Sanhupung_(ko)

A disorder characterized by muscle spasm or joint pain in the extremities, neck stiffness, lockjaw, or severe hyperextension and spasticity of the spine during or after labor. It may be explained by 1) the weather factors of wind, cold, or dampness affecting the body, 2) deficiency of qi or blood, 3) yin deficiency, or 4) infection

4F2

Hypogalactia disorder^(TM)

缺乳 - Que ru_(zh), Ketsunyū_(ja), Gyeolyu_(ko)

A disorder characterized by decreased or absent lactation. It may be explained by deficiency of qi and blood, or obstruction of zangfu liver system qi.

4F3

Postpartum lochiorrhea disorder^(TM)

(產後) 惡露不絕 [惡露不淨] - (Chan hou) e lu bu jue [e lu bu jing]_(zh), (Sango) Oro fuzetsu [Oro fujo]_(ja), Orobujeol_(ko)

A disorder characterized by presence of vaginal discharge including blood, mucus and tissue for 3 consecutive weeks following delivery. It may be explained by 1) heat in the blood, 2) blood stasis, 3) qi deficiency, 4) abnormal circulation of qi and blood, or 5) infection.

Other Female Reproductive System Associated Conditions^(TM)

女性生殖系統, 其他 Nü xing sheng zhi xi tong, qi ta_(zh)
Josei seishoku keito, sonota_(ja)
Yeosung saengsikgigyotong jilhwan_(ko)

4G0

Leukorrhoeal disorder^(TM)

帶下病 - Dai xia bing_(zh), Taige byo_(ja), Daehabyeong_(ko)

A disorder characterized by vaginal discharge with abnormal color, quality, or odor. It may be explained by 1) cold and dampness, 2) dampness and heat moving downwards and accumulating in the lower part of body, 3) decreased function of the zangfu spleen system, or 4) decreased function of the zangfu kidney system.

4G1**Vaginal flatus disorder^(TM)**陰吹 - Yin chui_(zh), Insui_(ja), Eumchwi_(ko)

A disorder characterized by frequent, noisy expulsion of gas from the vagina. It may be explained by disturbance of qi activity or obstruction of the zangfu organs by qi or phlegm.

4G2**Pudental cold disorder**陰冷 - Yin leng_(zh), Inrei_(ja), Eumraeng_(ko)

A disorder characterised by intolerable cold sensation in the genitals, sometimes up to lower abdomen, and inguinal area and less sexual desire and frigidity.

4G3**Infertility disorder**不孕 - Bu yun_(zh), Fuyo_(ja)

It is caused by kidney deficiency, liver depression, phlegm dampness, and blood stasis, resulting in dysfunction of thoroughfare and conception vessels as well as the uterus. It refers to a pathological condition in which a woman fails to become pregnant 2 years after normal sexual life or after last time of pregnancy without taking any contraceptive measures in spite of the fact that her husband is normal in reproductive function.

4G4**Stony uterine mass disorder^(TM)**石瘕 - Shi jia_(zh), Seki ka_(ja), Seokga_(ko)

A disorder characterized by uterine tumor, often accompanied by advanced, prolonged menstruation or metrorrhagia. It may be explained by stasis of qi and blood.

4G5**Breast lump disorder^(TM)**乳癖 - Ru pi_(zh), Nyu heki_(ja), Yubyeok_(ko)

A disorder characterized by pain or palpable lumps in the breast which may alter in size throughout the menstrual cycle. It may be explained by emotional factors or phlegm stasis associated with damage to or disharmony of the thoroughfare and conception meridians.

Childhood and Adolescence Associated Disorders^(TM)兒童期與青少年期 Er tong qi yu qing shao nian qi_(zh)Shoni byorui_(ja)Soah cheongsoneyeon jilhwan_(ko)

A group of disorders which are characterized as occurring during the period of life between birth and the age of 18 years.

4H5**Developmental delay disorder^(TM)**遲證 - Chi zheng_(zh), Chi sho_(ja), Jijeung_(ko)

A disorder characterized by developmental delay, such as in standing, walking, teething, or speaking. It may be explained by decreased function of the zangfu kidney system.

- 4H6** **Growth fever disorder^(TM)**
變蒸 - Bian Zheng_(zh), Henjo_(ja), Byeonjeung_(ko)
a physiological phenomenon due to the growth and development of the child
- 4H7** **Infantile convulsion disorder**
小兒驚風 - Xiao er jing feng_(zh), Shoni kyofu_(ja), Gyeongpung_(ko)
infantile disorders marked by convulsions and loss of consciousness
- 4H8** **Fright seizure disorder**
客忤 - Ke wu_(zh), Kyakugo_(ja), Gaeko_(ko)
A disorder characterized by fright seizures that cause vomiting, abdominal pain, and even convulsions
- 4H9** **Night crying disorder^(TM)**
夜啼 - Ye ti_(zh), Yatei_(ja), Yaje_(ko)
A disorder characterized by frequent or prolonged crying at night which is not present during the day. It may be explained by 1) a build up of cold in the zangfu spleen system, 2) fire or heat in the zangfu heart system or 3) fear.
- 4J0** **Infantile malnutrition disorder^(TM)**
疳病 - Gan bing_(zh), Kam byo_(ja), Gambyeong_(ko)
A disorder characterized by emaciation, weakness, and failure to thrive. It may be explained by improper diet or feeding or as a complication of another disorder.
- 4J1** **Dribbling disorder^(TM)**
滯頤 - Zhi yi_(zh), Tai'i_(ja), Chei_(ko)
A disorder characterized by abnormal or excessive salivation. It may be explained by a build up of fire or heat in the zangfu spleen and stomach or decreased function of the zangfu spleen system.
- 4J2** **Diaper dermatitis disorder^(TM)**
臀紅 - Tun hong_(zh), Denko_(ja), Dunhong_(ko)
A disorder characterized by discolored spots of the skin, ulceration and exudation at the hip, perineum, vulva, scrotum and medial side of the thigh. It may be explained by extended contact with wet diapers.
- 4J3** **Infant stiffness disorder**
硬證 - Ying zheng_(zh), Shoni ko sho_(ja), Gyeongjeung_(ko)
A disorder characterized by stiffness of the hand, foot, waist, flesh and neck in the newborn due to a congenital defect
- 4J4** **Infant limpness disorder^(TM)**
軟證 - Ruan zheng_(zh), Shoni nan sho_(ja), Yeonjeung_(ko)
A disorder characterized by flaccidity of the neck, nape, extremities, muscles and mastication, which are results of delayed growth and mental retardation

Other Disorders^(TM)

其他疾患 Qi ta ji huan^(zh)
Sono ta shikkan^(ja)
Gitah jilhwan^(ko)

4K0

Consumptive disorder

虛勞 - Xu lao^(zh), Kyoro^(ja), Heoro^(ko)

a pattern arising when toxin derived from yin-cold accumulates, usually manifested by local diffuse swelling with cold pain that is relieved by warmth and failure to suppurate and rupture, or contains thin foul-smelling pus, accompanied by aversion to cold and cold limbs, white tongue coating and sunken pulse

4K1

短氣 - Duan qi^(zh), Dangi^(ko)

A disorder with characteristic rapid, labored breathing

4K2

Visceral bind disorder

臟結 - Zang fu^(zh), zoketsu^(ja), Janggyeol^(ko)

A disorder characterised by epigastric distension, fullness and pain or tender mass accumulated in the hypochondriac region. It may be explained by excess cold bound in the internal organs.

4K3

Viscera heat disorder

臟熱 - Zang re^(zh), Zonetsu^(ja), Jangyeol^(ko)

An overall disorder includes all five types of heat in liver, hear, spleen, lung and kidney.

4K4

Viscera accumulation disorder

臟積 - Zang ji^(zh), Zoshaku^(ja), Jangjeok^(ko)

An overall disorder includes all five types of accumulations of liver, hear, spleen, lung and kidney.

Traditional Medicine Patterns^(TM)

傳統醫學證候 Chuan tong yi xue zheng hou_(zh)
Sho_(ja)
Hanuibyeongjeung_(ko)

A pattern in traditional medicine, pattern^(TM), refers to the complete clinical presentation of the patient at a given moment in time including all findings. Findings may include symptomology or patient constitution, among other things.

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 Constitution: the characteristics of an individual, including structural and functional characteristics, temperament, ability to adapt to environmental changes, or susceptibility to various health conditions. This is relatively stable, being in part genetically determined while partially acquired.

Principle-based Patterns^(TM)

八綱證 Ba gang zheng_(zh)
Yin/yo,kyo/jitsu,kan/netsu,hyo/ri_(ja)
Palgangbyeongjeung_(ko)

Yang pattern^(TM)

陽證 Yang zheng_(zh)
Yo sho_(ja)
Yangjeung_(ko)

A group of patterns characterized by restlessness or symptoms of hyperactivity.

4L0

Yang toxin pattern^(TM)

陽毒 - Yang du_(zh), Yo doku_(ja), Yangdok_(ko)

a disease characterized by erythema bright in color, accompanied by sore throat and spittle with bloody pus

Yin Pattern^(TM)

陰證 Yin zheng_(zh)
In sho_(ja)
Eumjeung_(ko)

4M0

Yin toxin pattern

陰毒 - Yin du_(zh), In doku_(ja), Eumdok_(ko)

a pattern arising when toxin derived from yin-cold accumulates, usually manifested by local diffuse swelling with cold pain that is relieved by warmth and failure to suppurate and rupture, or contains thin foul-smelling pus, accompanied by aversion to cold and cold limbs, white tongue coating and sunken pulse

Heat Pattern^(TM)

熱證 Re zheng_(zh)
Netsu sho_(ja)
Yeoljeung_(ko)

A pattern characterized by heat intolerance, red complexion, hot limbs, thickly coated tongue, dense or thick discharge.

It may be explained by increase in metabolic activity level. (Alternative definition - Ja)

Cold Pattern^(TM)

寒證 Han zheng_(zh)
Kan sho_(ja)
Hanjeung_(ko)

A pattern characterized by cold intolerance, pale complexion, cold limbs, moist tongue with no coating, watery urine, saliva, rhinorrhea, diarrhea. It may be explained by Decrease in metabolic activity level. (Alternative definition - Ja)

Excess Pattern^(TM)

實證 Shi zheng_(zh)
Jitsu sho_(ja)
Siljeung_(ko)

A pattern characterized by [at the onset of febrile condition] severe chills with no sweating, strong pulse; [in case of non-febrile condition] strong pulse, strong abdominal wall. It may be explained by strong response to pathogens.

4N0

Combined true excess with false deficiency pattern^(TM)

真實假虛證 - Zhen shi jia xu zheng_(zh), Shin jitsu ka kyo sho_(ja), Jinsilgaheojeung_(ko)

It refers to syndromes that are excess in nature, but with some symptoms of deficiency.

4N1

Excess pattern^(TM)

實證 - Shi zheng_(zh), Jitsu sho_(ja)

A pattern characterized by [at the onset of febrile condition] severe chills with no sweating, strong pulse; [in case of non-febrile condition] strong pulse, strong abdominal wall. It may be explained by strong response to pathogens.

Deficiency Pattern^(TM)

虛證 Xu zheng_(zh)
Kyo sho_(ja)
Heojeung_(ko)

A pattern characterized by fatigue or weakness; [at the onset of febrile condition] characterized by cold sensitivity and tendency to sweat, floating weak pulse; [in case of non-febrile condition] characterized by weak pulse, weak abdominal wall. It may be explained by weak response to pathogens.

Interior Patterns^(TM)

裏證 Li zheng_(zh)
Ri sho_(ja)
ljeung_(ko)

Exterior Patterns^(TM)

表證 Biao zheng_(zh)
Hyo sho_(ja)
Pyojeung_(ko)

Mixed Principle Based Patterns^(TM)

夾雜證 Jia za zheng_(zh)
Chukan sho to sakuzatsu sho_(ja)
Hyeopjapjeung_(ko)

[ja] The patterns that is difficult to be expressed by a simple basic principle, such as the states between cold pattern and heat pattern, the states between deficiency pattern and excess pattern, the states with patterns of tangled cold and heat.

4P0

Excess-cold pattern

實寒證 - Shi han zheng_(zh), Kan jitsu sho_(ja)

A pattern characterized by cold intolerance, pale complexion, cold limbs, moist tongue with no coating, watery urine, saliva, rhinorrhea, diarrhea, strong pulse, strong abdominal wall. It may be explained by decrease in metabolic activity level, strong response to pathogens.

4P1

Medium-cold pattern

寒虛實中間證 - Han xu shi zhong jian zheng_(zh), Kan kyojitsu chukan sho_(ja)

A pattern characterized by cold intolerance, pale complexion, cold limbs, moist tongue with no coating, watery urine, saliva, rhinorrhea, diarrhea, pulse of intermediate strength, abdominal wall of intermediate strength. It may be explained by decrease in metabolic activity level, intermediate response to pathogens.

4P2**Deficiency-cold pattern**

虛寒證 - Xu han zheng_(zh), Kan kyo sho_(ja)

A pattern characterized by cold intolerance, pale complexion, cold limbs, moist tongue with no coating, watery urine, saliva, rhinorrhea, diarrhea, fatigue or weakness, weak pulse, weak abdominal wall. It may be explained by decrease in metabolic activity level, weak response to pathogens.

4P3**Excess-moderate pattern**

寒熱中間實證 - Han re zhong jian shi zheng_(zh), Kannetsu chukan jitsu sho_(ja)

A pattern characterized by absence of findings that indicate Heat pattern^(TM), such as heat intolerance, red complexion, hot limbs, or Cold pattern^(TM), such as cold intolerance, pale complexion, cold limbs; strong pulse, strong abdominal wall. It may be explained by average level of metabolic activity, strong response to pathogens.

4P4**Medium-moderate pattern**

寒熱中間虛實中間證 - Han re zhong jian xu shi zhong jian zheng_(zh), Kannetsu chukan kyojitsu chukan sho_(ja)

A pattern characterized by absence of findings that indicate Heat pattern^(TM), such as heat intolerance, red complexion, hot limbs, or Cold pattern^(TM), such as cold intolerance, pale complexion, cold limbs; pulse of intermediate strength, abdominal wall of intermediate strength. It may be explained by average level of metabolic activity, intermediate response to pathogens.

4P5**Deficiency-moderate pattern**

寒熱中間虛證 - Han re zhong jian xu zheng_(zh), Kannetsu chukan kyo sho_(ja)

A pattern characterized by absence of findings that indicate Heat pattern^(TM), such as heat intolerance, red complexion, hot limbs, or Cold pattern^(TM), such as cold intolerance, pale complexion, cold limbs; fatigue or weakness, weak pulse, weak abdominal wall. It may be explained by average level of metabolic activity, weak response to pathogens.

4P6**Excess-Heat Pattern^(TM)**

實熱證 - Shi re zheng_(zh), Netsu jitsu sho_(ja), Silyeoljeung_(ko)

A pattern characterized by heat intolerance, general overactive function or nutrient excess. It may be explained by excess of qi or excess of blood.

4P7**Medium-heat pattern**

熱虛實中間證 - Re xu shi zhong jian zheng_(zh), Netsu kyojitsu chukan sho_(ja)

A pattern characterized by heat intolerance, red complexion, hot limbs, thickly coated tongue, dense or thick discharge, pulse of intermediate strength, abdominal wall of intermediate strength. It may be explained by increase in metabolic activity level,

intermediate response to pathogens.

4P8**Deficiency Heat Pattern^(TM)**

虛熱證 - Xu re zheng_(zh), Netsu kyo sho_(ja), Heoyeoljeung_(ko)

A pattern characterized by heat intolerance which is ameliorated by cooling, with general malfunction or malnutrition. It may be explained by deficiency of qi or blood.

4P9

Excess-tangled cold and heat pattern

寒熱錯雜實證 - Han re cuo za shi zheng^(zh), Kannetsu sakuzatsu jitsu sho^(ja)

A pattern characterized by co-existence of the Cold pattern^(TM) and Heat pattern^(TM) at the same time, such as hot flashes at upper body parts with cold sensation and pale color at lower body parts; strong pulse, strong abdominal wall. It may be explained by co-existence of increased and decreased heat production in different parts of the body, strong response to pathogens.

4Q0

Medium-tangled cold and heat pattern

寒熱錯雜虛實中間證 - Han re cuo za xu shi zhong jian zheng^(zh), Kannetsu sakuzatsu kyojitsu chukan sho^(ja)

A pattern characterized by co-existence of the Cold pattern^(TM) and Heat pattern^(TM) at the same time, such as hot flashes at upper body parts with cold sensation and pale color at lower body parts; pulse of intermediate strength, abdominal wall of intermediate strength. It may be explained by co-existence of increased and decreased heat production in different parts of the body,

intermediate response to pathogens.

4Q1

Deficiency-tangled cold and heat pattern

寒熱錯雜虛證 - Han re cuo za xu zheng^(zh), Kannetsu sakuzatsu kyo sho^(ja)

A pattern characterized by co-existence of the Cold pattern^(TM) and Heat pattern^(TM) at the same time, such as hot flashes at upper body parts with cold sensation and pale color at lower body parts; fatigue or weakness, weak pulse, weak abdominal wall. It may be explained by co-existence of increased and decreased heat production in different parts of the body, weak response to pathogens.

4Q2

Tangled cold and heat pattern^(TM)

寒熱錯雜證 - Han re cuo za zheng^(zh), Kannetsu sakuzatsu sho^(ja), Hanyeolchakjapjeung^(ko)

A pattern characterized by co-existence of the Cold pattern^(TM) and Heat pattern^(TM) at the same time, such as hot flashes at upper body parts with cold sensation and pale color at lower body parts. It may be explained by co-existence of increased and decreased heat production in different parts of the body. (Alternative definition - Ja)

4Q3

Combined interior block and exterior collapse pattern^(TM)

內閉外脫證 - Nei bi wai tuo zheng^(zh), Naihei gaidatsu sho^(ja), Naepyeoetaljeung^(ko)

A pattern characterized by fever, cough, shortness of breath, abdominal pain, straining during bowel movement, constipation, decreased urine output, paroxysmal pain in the chest, epigastrium or abdomen, pale complexion, cold extremities, cold sweats, weak breath or faint pulse. It may be explained by deficiency of healthy qi.

4Q4

Cold-heat complex pattern^(TM)

寒熱錯雜證 [寒熱挾雜證] - Han re cuo [xie] za zheng^(zh), Kannetsu sakuzatsu sho [Kannetsu kyo zatsu sho]^(ja), Hanyeolchakjapjeung^(ko)

A general term refers to a pattern in which cold pattern and heat pattern appear simultaneously.

4Q5**Moderate pattern^(TM)**

寒熱中間證 - Han re zhong jian zheng^(zh), Kannetsu chukan sho^(ja), Hanyeoljungganjeung^(ko)

A pattern characterized by absence of findings that indicate Heat pattern^(TM), such as heat intolerance, red complexion, hot limbs, or Cold pattern^(TM), such as cold intolerance, pale complexion, cold limbs. It may be explained by average level of metabolic activity. (Alternative definition - Ja)

4Q5.1**Half-exterior half-interior pattern^(TM)**

半表半裏證 - Ban biao ban li zheng^(zh), Hanpyo hanri sho^(ja), Banpyobanrijeung^(ko)

A pattern characterized by diffuse pain, fluctuation of cold and heat, dyspnea, dryness of the mouth or throat, nausea, lack of appetite, or a string-like pulse.

4Q6**Combined upper heat and lower cold pattern^(TM)**

上熱下寒證 - Shang re xia han zheng^(zh), Jonetsu gekan sho^(ja), Sangyeolhahanjeung^(ko)

A pattern characterized by hyperuria, joint pain and body aches, chills, poor circulation, fatigue, diarrhea, indigestion, aversion to cold, or delayed movements and speech.

4Q7**Combined upper cold and lower heat pattern^(TM)**

上寒下熱證 - Shang han xia re zheng^(zh), Jokan genetsu sho^(ja), Sanghanhayeoljeung^(ko)

A pattern characterized by body aches, chills, poor circulation, fatigue, lack of appetite, poor digestion, pain in the joints, slow movements and speech, clear, watery nasal discharge, aversion to cold, malodor or mild inflammation. It may be explained by decreased circulation or fever.

Body Constituents Patterns^(TM)

氣血津液證 Qi xue jin ye zheng^(zh)
 Ki ketsu sui no sho^(ja)
 Gihyeoljinaekbyeongjeung^(ko)

Qi Patterns^(TM)

氣證 Qi zheng^(zh)
 Ki no ijo^(ja)
 Gijeung^(ko)

4R5**Qi deficiency pattern^(TM)**

氣虛證 - Qi xu zheng^(zh), Kikyo sho^(ja), Giheojeung^(ko)

A pattern characterized by decreased vitality, fatigue, weakness, appetite loss. It may be explained by deficiency of energy, such as exhausted state, which is almost always accompanied by Deficiency of the upper abdominal region^(TM). (Alternative definition - Ja)

4R6

Qi stagnation pattern^(TM)

氣滯證 - Qi zhi zheng^(zh), Kitai sho^(ja), Gichejeung^(ko)

A pattern characterized by feeling of obstruction at the level of throat, feeling of ear tube obstruction, abdominal distension due to intestinal gas retention, depressive state, intractable pain. It may be explained by functional discommunication leading to gas retention in bowels, mental depression, or other manifestations. (Alternative definition - Ja)

4R7

Qi counterflow patterns^(TM)

氣逆證 - Qi ni zheng^(zh), Kigyaku sho^(ja), Giyeokjeung^(ko)

A pattern characterized by hot sensation at upper body parts that may be accompanied by palpitation, dizziness, stiff neck, headache, brisk abdominal aortic pulsation. It may be explained by dysfunction of autonomic nervous system. (Alternative definition - Ja)

4R7.1

Qi counterflow with excess-tangled cold and heat pattern pattern^(TM)

氣逆寒熱錯雜實證 - Qi ni han re cuo za shi zheng^(zh), Kigyaku kannetsu sakuzatsu jitsu sho^(ja)

A pattern characterized by hot sensation at upper body parts that may be accompanied by palpitation, dizziness, stiff neck, headache, brisk abdominal aortic pulsation, co-existence of the Cold pattern^(TM) and Heat pattern^(TM) at the same time, such as hot flashes at upper body parts with cold sensation and pale color at lower body parts; strong pulse, strong abdominal wall.

It may be explained by dysfunction of autonomic nervous system, co-existence of increased and decreased heat production in different parts of the body, strong response to pathogens.

Blood Pattern^(TM)

血證 Xue zheng^(zh)

Ketsu no ijo^(ja)

Hyeoljeung^(ko)

4S5

Blood deficiency patterns^(TM)

血虛證 - Xue xu zheng^(zh), Kekkyo sho^(ja), Hyeolheojeung^(ko)

A pattern characterized by anemia, atrophic dry skin, alopecia, nail deformity, muscle cramp, forgetfulness. It may be explained by malnutrition due to anemia or impaired blood circulation. (Alternative definition - Ja)

4S5.1

Blood deficiency with medium-cold pattern^(TM)

血虛虛實中間寒證 - Xue xu xu shi zhong jian han zheng^(zh), Kekkyo kan kyojitsu chukan sho^(ja)

A pattern characterized by anemia, atrophic dry skin, alopecia, nail deformity, muscle cramp, forgetfulness, cold intolerance, pale complexion, cold limbs, moist tongue with no coating, watery urine, saliva, rhinorrhea, diarrhea, pulse of intermediate strength, abdominal wall of intermediate strength. It may be explained by malnutrition due to anemia or impaired blood circulation,

decrease in metabolic activity level, intermediate response to pathogens.