

## 6. 質問票のフィードバック

このパイロット版質問票についてフィードバックをお願いします。

		質問番号	メモ
Q6.1	明確化を必要とする質問		
Q6.2	別の質問を付け加える必要のある節		
Q6.3	その他の問題または課題		
Q6.4	本質問票を改善するために必要なその他の提案および推奨事項		
Q6.5	ICD-11 の TM の章のフィールドテストに関するその他の提案または推奨事項		

## Traditional Medicine conditions - Module I

(Note: This is a provisional title for ICD-11 Beta Phase)

This chapter refers to disorders and patterns which originated in ancient Chinese Medicine and are commonly used in China, Japan, Korea, and elsewhere around the world. This list represents a union set of harmonized traditional medicine conditions of the Chinese, Japanese, and Korean classifications. For an extended list of traditional medicine conditions, please refer to the International Classification of Traditional Medicine (ICTM).

Key Definitions in ICTM:

A disorder in traditional medicine, disorder<sup>(TM)\*</sup>, 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<sup>(TM)</sup> 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<sup>(TM)</sup> over time.
4. Treatment response: known response to traditional medicine interventions.

In defining a disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>, symptomology and etiology are required. Course and outcome, and treatment response are optional.

A pattern in traditional medicine, pattern<sup>(TM)</sup>, 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. The use of chapter 26 of ICD is optional for those who would like to record epidemiological data about traditional medicine practice. This chapter should not be used for mortality reporting.

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\* The<sup>(TM)</sup> 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<sup>(TM)</sup>" represents a different concept than "liver" in the other chapters of ICD.

**This chapter contains the following blocks:**

- Traditional medicine disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>
  - Heart system disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>
  - Lung system disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>
  - Spleen system disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>
  - Liver system disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>
  - Kidney system disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>
  - Brain system disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>
  - Mental and emotional disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>
  - Eye, ear, nose and throat system disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>
  - Bone, joint and muscle system disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>
  - Skin and mucosa system disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>
  - Qi, blood and fluid disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>
  - External contraction disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>
  - Female reproductive system disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>(including childbirth)
    - Menstruation associated disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>
    - Pregnancy associated disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>
    - Puerperium associated disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>
    - Other female reproductive system associated disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>
  - Childhood and adolescence associated disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>
  - Other certain disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>
- Traditional medicine patterns<sup>(TM)</sup>
  - Principle-based patterns<sup>(TM)</sup>
  - Body constituents patterns<sup>(TM)</sup>
    - Qi patterns<sup>(TM)</sup>
    - Blood patterns<sup>(TM)</sup>
    - Fluid patterns<sup>(TM)</sup>
    - Essence patterns<sup>(TM)</sup>
  - Organ system patterns<sup>(TM)</sup>
    - Liver patterns<sup>(TM)</sup>
    - Heart Patterns<sup>(TM)</sup>
    - Spleen Patterns<sup>(TM)</sup>
    - Lung Patterns<sup>(TM)</sup>
    - Kidney Patterns<sup>(TM)</sup>
  - Environmental factor patterns<sup>(TM)</sup>
  - Meridian patterns<sup>(TM)</sup>
    - Main Meridian Patterns<sup>(TM)</sup>
    - Extra Meridian Patterns<sup>(TM)</sup>

- Six stage patterns<sup>(TM)</sup>
- Triple energizer stage patterns<sup>(TM)</sup>
  - Upper energizer stage patterns<sup>(TM)</sup>
  - Middle energizer stage patterns<sup>(TM)</sup>
  - Lower energizer patterns<sup>(TM)</sup>
- Four phase patterns<sup>(TM)</sup>
- Four constitution medicine patterns<sup>(TM)</sup>
  - Large yang type patterns<sup>(TM)</sup>
  - Small yang type patterns<sup>(TM)</sup>
  - Large yin type patterns<sup>(TM)</sup>
  - Small yin type patterns<sup>(TM)</sup>
- Formula patterns<sup>(TM)</sup>

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## Traditional medicine disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>

傳統醫學疾病 Chuan tong yi xue ji bing<sup>(zh)</sup>  
Dento igaku shippei<sup>(ja)</sup>  
Hanuibyeongmyeong<sup>(ko)</sup>

A disorder in traditional medicine, disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>, 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<sup>(TM)</sup> 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<sup>(TM)</sup> over time

4 Treatment response: known response to traditional medicine interventions

In defining a disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>, symptomology and etiology are required. Course and outcome, and treatment response are optional.

## Heart system disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>

心系 Xin xi<sup>(zh)</sup>  
Shin kei<sup>(ja)</sup>  
Simgyebyeongmyeong<sup>(ko)</sup>

This section contains a series of TM disorders that are all attributable to dysfunction of heart system<sup>(TM)</sup>. The system consists of the heart, small intestine, vessels, tongue and related meridians and collaterals.

### SA00

#### Palpitation disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>

心悸 - Xin ji<sup>(zh)</sup>, Shinki<sup>(ja)</sup>, Simgye<sup>(ko)</sup>

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.

#### SA00.1

#### Inducible palpitation disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>

驚悸 - Jing ji<sup>(zh)</sup>, Kyoki<sup>(ja)</sup>, Gyeonggye<sup>(ko)</sup>

A disorder characterized by a sensation of rapid and forceful beating of the heart ascribed to being frightened. It may be explained by excessive mental stimulus or severe stresses causing heart-gallbladder vacuity timidity, heart qi or blood deficiency, or phlegm-retained fluid.

- SA00.2** Spontaneous palpitation disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>  
怔忡 - Zheng chong<sup>(zh)</sup>, Seichu<sup>(ja)</sup>, Jeongchung<sup>(ko)</sup>
- A disorder characterized by a sensation of rapid and forceful beating of the heart without specific cause. The state of spontaneous palpitation disorder is more severe than that of Inducible palpitation disorder in terms of sustainment time, frequency and degree of symptoms.
- SA00.Y** Other specified palpitation disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>  
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- SA00.Z** Palpitation disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>, unspecified  
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- SA01** **Chest pain disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>**  
胸痹 - Xiong bi<sup>(zh)</sup>, Kyo hi<sup>(ja)</sup>, Hyungbi<sup>(ko)</sup>
- 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.
- SA01.1** True heart pain disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>  
真心痛 - Zhen xin tong<sup>(zh)</sup>, Shinshin tsu<sup>(ja)</sup>, Jinsimtong<sup>(ko)</sup>
- A disorder characterized by persistent, sharp pain in the chest accompanied by sweating, cold limbs, white complexion and blue lips, faint and barely perceptible pulse. It may be explained by stasis or blockage of qi, yang, or blood in the chest, insufficiency of qi, blood, yin or yang, a build up of phlegm blocking the movement of qi, or the weather factor of cold.
- SA01.Y** Other specified chest pain disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>  
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- SA01.Z** Chest pain disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>, unspecified  
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- SA0Y** **Other specified heart system disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>**  
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- SA0Z** **Heart system disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>, unspecified**  
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## Lung system disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>

肺系 Fei xi<sup>(zh)</sup>

Hai kei<sup>(ja)</sup>

Pyegyebyeongmyeong<sup>(ko)</sup>

This section contains a series of TM disorders that are all attributable to dysfunction of lung system<sup>(TM)</sup>. The system consists of the lung, large intestine, skin, vellus hair, nose, related meridians and collaterals.

### SA10

#### Common cold disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>

感冒 - Gan ma<sup>(zh)</sup>, Kambo<sup>(ja)</sup>, Gammo<sup>(ko)</sup>

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<sup>(TM)</sup>

### SA11

#### Cough disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>

咳嗽 - Ke sou<sup>(zh)</sup>, Gaiso<sup>(ja)</sup>, Haesu<sup>(ko)</sup>

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

#### SA11.1

##### Cough with dyspnea disorder

咳逆 - Ke ni<sup>(zh)</sup>, Gaigyaku<sup>(ja)</sup>, Haeyeok<sup>(ko)</sup>

A disorder with characterized by cough with qi counterflow in the airways, also known as cough with qi reflux. It may be explained by the counterflow of lung qi.

#### SA11.Y

Other specified cough disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>

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#### SA11.Z

Cough disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>, unspecified

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### SA12

#### Panting disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>

喘證 - Chuan zheng<sup>(zh)</sup>, Zensho<sup>(ja)</sup>, Cheonjeung<sup>(ko)</sup>

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.

### SA13

#### Wheezing disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>

哮證 - Xiao zheng<sup>(zh)</sup>, Koshō<sup>(ja)</sup>, Hyojeung<sup>(ko)</sup>

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 the production of phlegm or fluid, airway obstruction, weather factors, improper diet, or emotional factors.

**SA14**

**Lung distension disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

肺脹 - Fei zhang<sup>(zh)</sup>, Haicho<sup>(ja)</sup>, Pyechang<sup>(ko)</sup>

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

**SA15**

**Pleural fluid retention disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

懸飲 - Xuan yin<sup>(zh)</sup>, Ken in<sup>(ja)</sup>, Hyeoneum<sup>(ko)</sup>

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

**SA16**

**Lung heat disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

肺熱病 - Fei re bing<sup>(zh)</sup>, Hainetsu byo<sup>(ja)</sup>, Pyeyeolbyeong<sup>(ko)</sup>

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, or with consequent obstruction of heat in the lung leading to failure of the lung in clearing, depurating and descending.

**SA17**

**Lung atrophy disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

肺痿 - Fei wei<sup>(zh)</sup>, Haii<sup>(ja)</sup>, pyewi<sup>(ko)</sup>

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.

**SA18**

**Chest bind disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

結胸 - Jie xiong<sup>(zh)</sup>, Ketsukyo<sup>(ja)</sup>, Gyeolhyung<sup>(ko)</sup>

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.

**SA1Y**

**Other specified lung system disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>**

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**SA1Z**

**Lung system disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>, unspecified**

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## Spleen system disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>

脾系 Pi xi<sup>(zh)</sup>

Hi kei<sup>(ja)</sup>

Bigyebyeongmyeong<sup>(ko)</sup>

This section contains a series of TM disorders that are all attributable to dysfunction of spleen system<sup>(TM)</sup>. The system consists of the spleen, stomach, muscle, lips, mouth, related meridians and collaterals.

### SA20

#### Dysphagia occlusion disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>

噎膈 - Ye ge<sup>(zh)</sup>, Ikkaku<sup>(ja)</sup>, Yeolgyeok<sup>(ko)</sup>

A disorder characterized by difficulty swallowing with resulting in food being 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.

### SA21

#### Stomach ache disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>

胃脘痛 - Wei wan tong<sup>(zh)</sup>, Ikantsu<sup>(ja)</sup>, Wiwantong<sup>(ko)</sup>

A disorder characterized by pain in the upper abdomen (beneath the xiphoid process). It 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 the stomach qi to descend normally.

### SA22

#### Stomach distension disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>

胃脹 - Wei zhang<sup>(zh)</sup>, Icho<sup>(ja)</sup>, Wichang<sup>(ko)</sup>

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

### SA23

#### Epigastric upset disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>

嘈雜 - Cao za<sup>(zh)</sup>, Sozatsu<sup>(ja)</sup>, Jojap<sup>(ko)</sup>

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 improper diet, the weather factors of fire or heat or cold entering the stomach, deficiency of yin or blood, or disharmony of the liver and stomach.

### SA24

#### Indigestion disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>

傷食 - Shang shi<sup>(zh)</sup>, Shoshoku<sup>(ja)</sup>, Sangsik<sup>(ko)</sup>

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 and stomach associated with decreased digestion or movement in the digestive tract.

**SA25**

**Food retention disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

食積 - Shi ji<sup>(zh)</sup>, Shokuseki<sup>(ja)</sup>, Sikjeok<sup>(ko)</sup>

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.

**SA26**

**Food counterflow disorder**

食逆 - Shi ni<sup>(zh)</sup>, Shoku gyaku<sup>(ja)</sup>, Sikyeok<sup>(ko)</sup>

A disorder characterized by the regurgitation of food due to excessive intake or weakened spleen and stomach qi.

**SA27**

**Diarrhea disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

泄瀉[腹瀉] - Xie xie [Fu xie]<sup>(zh)</sup>, Setsusha [Fukusha]<sup>(ja)</sup>, Seolsa<sup>(ko)</sup>

A disorder characterized by passing three or more loose or liquid stools per day, or as having abnormally frequent bowel movements. They may be explained by weather factors of wind, cold, dampness, or fire or heat, improper diet, emotional upset, or insufficiency of yang qi in the spleen or kidney.

**SA28**

**Dysentery disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

痢疾 - Li ji<sup>(zh)</sup>, Rishitsu<sup>(ja)</sup>, Ijil<sup>(ko)</sup>

A disorder characterized by potentially recurrent abdominal pain, straining during bowel movement, or diarrhea with mucus or blood. It may be explained by communicable and toxic factors entering the intestines resulting in a blockage of qi and intestinal collaterals.

**SA29**

**Constipation disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

便秘[便閉] - Bian mi [Bian bi]<sup>(zh)</sup>, Bempi [Bempei]<sup>(ja)</sup>, Byeonbi<sup>(ko)</sup>

A disorder characterized by inability to defecate, or difficult or prolonged defecation. It may be explained by the accumulation of fire or heat in the stomach or intestines, yang deficiency related accumulation of cold deficiency of qi, blood, yin or fluid, or an abdominal mass.

**SA2A**

**Abdominal pain disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

腹痛 - Fu tong<sup>(zh)</sup>, Fukutsu<sup>(ja)</sup>, Boktong<sup>(ko)</sup>

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<sup>(TM)</sup>

External injury<sup>(TM)</sup>

Myocardial infarction disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>

**SA2B**

**Intestinal abscess disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

腸癰 - Chang yong<sup>(zh)</sup>, Choyo<sup>(ja)</sup>, Jangong<sup>(ko)</sup>

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.

**SA2C****Fistula-like disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

交腸 - Jiao chang<sup>(zh)</sup>, Kocho<sup>(ja)</sup>, Gyojang<sup>(ko)</sup>

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

**SA2D****Intestinal toxin disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

腸毒 - Chang du<sup>(zh)</sup>, Chodoku<sup>(ja)</sup>, Jangdok<sup>(ko)</sup>

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

**SA2E****Crapulent syncope disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

食厥 - Shi jue<sup>(zh)</sup>, Shoku ketsu<sup>(ja)</sup>, Sikgwol<sup>(ko)</sup>

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

**SA2F****Epigastric fullness disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

痞滿 - Pi man<sup>(zh)</sup>, Himan<sup>(ja)</sup>, Biman<sup>(ko)</sup>

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

**SA2Y****Other specified spleen system disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>**

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**SA2Z****Spleen system disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>, unspecified**

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**Liver system disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>**

肝系 Gan xi<sup>(zh)</sup>

Kan kei<sup>(ja)</sup>

Gangyebyeongmyeong<sup>(ko)</sup>

This section contains a series of TM disorders that are all attributable to dysfunction of liver system<sup>(TM)</sup>. The system consists of the liver, gallbladder, tendon, nails, eyes, related meridians and collaterals.

**SA30****Hypochondrium pain disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

脅痛 - Xie tong<sup>(zh)</sup>, Kyo tsu<sup>(ja)</sup>, Hyeoptong<sup>(ko)</sup>

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.

**SA31****Jaundice disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>**

黃疸 - Huang dan<sup>(zh)</sup>, Odan<sup>(ja)</sup>, Hwangdal<sup>(ko)</sup>

A disorder characterized by darkened urine or yellowish discoloration of the eyes or skin. They may be explained by decreased spleen function, the weather factors of dampness or heat, qi stagnation or blood stasis, excessive alcohol consumption, or improper diet.

**SA32**

**Liver distension disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

肝著 [肝脹] - Gan zhuo [Gan zhang]<sup>(zh)</sup>, Kancho[Kancho]<sup>(ja)</sup>, Ganchang<sup>(ko)</sup>

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

**SA33**

**Tympanites-like disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

鼓脹 - Gu zhang<sup>(zh)</sup>, Kocho<sup>(ja)</sup>, Gochang<sup>(ko)</sup>

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

**SA34**

**Liver abscess disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

肝癰 - Gan yong<sup>(zh)</sup>, Kanyo<sup>(ja)</sup>, Ganong<sup>(ko)</sup>

A disorder characterized by sudden onset of fever, a mass or pain 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.

**SA35**

**Gallbladder distension disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

膽脹 - Dan zhang<sup>(zh)</sup>, Tancho<sup>(ja)</sup>, Damchang<sup>(ko)</sup>

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 stagnation of gallbladder qi or blood, excess dampness, heat, or build up of phlegm, blood stasis, or emotional factors.

**SA3Y**

**Other specified liver system disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>**

-

**SA3Z**

**Liver system disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>, unspecified**

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**Kidney system disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>**

腎系 Shen xi<sup>(zh)</sup>

Jin kei<sup>(ja)</sup>

Singyebyeongmyeong<sup>(ko)</sup>

This section contains a series of TM disorders that are all attributable to dysfunction of kidney system<sup>(TM)</sup>. The system consists of the kidney, bladder, bones, hair, ears, genitalia, anus, related meridians and collaterals.

**SA40**

**Strangury disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>**

淋證 - Lin zheng<sup>(zh)</sup>, Rin sho<sup>(ja)</sup>, Imbyeong<sup>(ko)</sup>

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 dampness heat, yin deficiency, qi deficiency, fire stagnation, stone or infection of mycobacterium tuberculosis that disturbs qi activity of bladder.

- SA40.1**      **Stony stranguria disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**  
 石淋 - Shi lin<sup>(zh)</sup>, Sekirin<sup>(ja)</sup>, Seongnim<sup>(ko)</sup>
- A disorder characterized by painful and difficult urination that is due to the passage of urinary calculi. It may be explained by accumulation of dampness-heat in the lower energizer which steams and transforms turbid urine into stones retained in the kidney.
- SA40.2**      **Heat stranguria disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**  
 熱 [急] 淋 - Re [ji] lin<sup>(zh)</sup>, Netsurin<sup>(ja)</sup>, Yeollim<sup>(ko)</sup>
- A disorder characterized by urgency and frequency of painful urination with acute onset, chills and fever, lumbar pain and cramps, and distension in the lower abdomen. It may be explained by dampness-heat resulting in the failure of the bladder to transform qi.
- SA40.Y**      **Other specified strangury disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>**  
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- SA40.Z**      **Strangury disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>, unspecified**  
 -
- SA41**      **Kidney heat disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**  
 腎瘵 - Shen dan<sup>(zh)</sup>, Jin tan<sup>(ja)</sup>, Sindan<sup>(ko)</sup>
- A disorder 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.
- SA42**      **Kidney stagnancy disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**  
 腎著 - Shen zhuo<sup>(zh)</sup>, Jincho<sup>(ja)</sup>, Sinjeo<sup>(ko)</sup>
- 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.
- SA43**      **Flooding urine disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**  
 尿崩 - Niao beng<sup>(zh)</sup>, Nyoho<sup>(ja)</sup>, Yobung<sup>(ko)</sup>
- 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.
- SA44**      **Enuresis disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**  
 遺尿 - Yi niao<sup>(zh)</sup>, Inyo<sup>(ja)</sup>, Yunyo<sup>(ko)</sup>
- A disorder 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.
- SA45**      **Turbid urine disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**  
 尿濁 - Niao zhuo<sup>(zh)</sup>, Nyodaku<sup>(ja)</sup>, Yotak<sup>(ko)</sup>
- A disorder characterized by cloudy or rice water urine. It may be explained by disorders or infections of the kidney, injury, dampness or heat moving downward in the body, or decreased function of the spleen or kidney systems.

**SA46**

**Ischuria disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

癱閉 - Long bi<sub>(zh)</sub>, Ryuhei<sub>(ja)</sub>, Yungpye<sub>(ko)</sub>

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

**Exclusions:** Calculus disorder  
Stone disorder

**SA47**

**Block and repulsion disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

關格 - Guan ge<sub>(zh)</sub>, Kankaku<sub>(ja)</sub>, Gwangyeok<sub>(ko)</sub>

A disorder characterized by vomiting and urinary blockage. It may be explained by inversely positioned heat in the lower energizer and stagnated cold in the chest.

**SA48**

**Kidney edema disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

腎水 - Shen shui<sub>(zh)</sub>, Jinsui<sub>(ja)</sub>, Sinsu<sub>(ko)</sub>

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

**SA49**

**Wind edema disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

風水 - Feng shui<sub>(zh)</sub>, Fusui<sub>(ja)</sub>, Pungsu<sub>(ko)</sub>

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.

**SA4A**

**Pudendal restriction disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

陰縱 - Yin zong<sub>(zh)</sub>, Inju<sub>(ja)</sub>, Eumjong<sub>(ko)</sub>

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

**SA4B**

**Pudendal contraction disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

陰縮 - Yin suo<sub>(zh)</sub>, Inshuku<sub>(ja)</sub>, Eumchuk<sub>(ko)</sub>

A disorder characterized by the contraction of outer genital organs, such as the penis, scrotums and testicles in men, and vulva in women, with pain radiating up to lower abdomen.

**SA4C**

**Lower abdominal colic disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

疝氣病 - Shan qi bing<sub>(zh)</sub>, Sem byo<sub>(ja)</sub>, Sanbyeong<sub>(ko)</sub>

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

**SA4D**

**Premature ejaculation disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

早泄 - Zao xie<sub>(zh)</sub>, Sosetsu<sub>(ja)</sub>, Joseol<sub>(ko)</sub>

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

**SA4E****Seminal emission disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**遺精 - Yi jing<sup>(zh)</sup>, Isei<sup>(ja)</sup>, Yujeong<sup>(ko)</sup>

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

**SA4F****Persistent erection disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**陽強 - Yang qiang<sup>(zh)</sup>, Yokyo<sup>(ja)</sup>, Yanggang<sup>(ko)</sup>

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

**SA4G****Impotence disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**陽痿 - Yang wei<sup>(zh)</sup>, Yoyi<sup>(ja)</sup>, Yangwi<sup>(ko)</sup>

A disorder characterized by an inability to initiate or maintain an erection, or inability to have sexual intercourse. It may be explained by debilitation of fire in the life gate, deficiency of liver and kidney, fear or depression.

**SA4H****Male Infertility disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**不育 - Bu yu<sup>(zh)</sup>, Fuiku<sup>(ja)</sup>, Bulyuk<sup>(ko)</sup>

A disorder 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 deficiency of kidney function, stagnation of liver qi, stagnation of phlegm and dampness, or blood stasis associated with dysfunction of the thoroughfare and conception meridian.

**SA4Y****Other specified kidney system disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>**

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**SA4Z****Kidney system disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>, unspecified**

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**Brain system disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>**腦係 Nao xi<sup>(zh)</sup>Shinkei keito<sup>(ja)</sup>Singyeonggyetong Jilhwang<sup>(ko)</sup>

This section contains a series of TM disorders that are all attributable to the dysfunction of brain system<sup>(TM)</sup>.

**SA50****Wry mouth disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**口僻 - Kou pi<sup>(zh)</sup>, Koheki<sup>(ja)</sup>, Gubyuk<sup>(ko)</sup>

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

**SA51**

**Headache disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

頭痛 - Tou tong<sup>(zh)</sup>, Zu tsu<sup>(ja)</sup>, Dutong<sup>(ko)</sup>

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

**SA51.1**

**Migraine disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

偏頭風 - Pian tou feng<sup>(zh)</sup>, Henzu fu<sup>(ja)</sup>, Pyundutong<sup>(ko)</sup>

A disorder characterized by recurrent episodes of sudden, intense headache that may change location or suddenly abate. They may be explained by weather factors of wind, cold or fire or heat, build up of phlegm or saliva, anger, anxiety or stress, imbalance of yin and yang, or counterflow of qi and blood to the head.

**SA51.2**

**Head wind disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

頭風 - Tou feng<sup>(zh)</sup>, Zu fu<sup>(ja)</sup>, Dupung<sup>(ko)</sup>

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.

**SA51.Y**

**Other specified headache disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

-

**SA51.Z**

**Headache disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>, unspecified**

-

**SA52**

**Convulsion disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

痙瘓 - Jing zhi<sup>(zh)</sup>, Keishi<sup>(ja)</sup>, Gyeongchi<sup>(ko)</sup>

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

**SA53**

**Cerebral tinnitus disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

腦鳴 - Nao ming<sup>(zh)</sup>, Nomei<sup>(ja)</sup>, Nuaemyung<sup>(ko)</sup>

A disorder characterized by a sensation of ringing in the 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.

**SA54**

**Vertigo disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

眩暈 - Xuan yun<sup>(zh)</sup>, Gen'un<sup>(ja)</sup>, Hyeonhun<sup>(ko)</sup>

A disorder characterized by a sensation of dizziness or that one's surroundings are spinning. They may be explained by insufficiency of qi, blood, or nutrients in the head or brain, wind or fire or heat affecting the head, build up of phlegm, or blood stasis.



**SA55****Amnesia disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

健忘 - Jian wang<sup>(zh)</sup>, Kembo<sup>(ja)</sup>, Geonmang<sup>(ko)</sup>

A disorder characterized by partial or total loss of memory. It may be explained by decreased function of the heart or spleen systems, senility, build up of phlegm or blood stasis.

**SA56****Frequent protrusion of tongue disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

弄舌 - Nong she<sup>(zh)</sup>, Rozetsu<sup>(ja)</sup>, Nongseol<sup>(ko)</sup>

A disorder characterized by involuntary movement of the tongue and often manifesting as tremor, which can frequently seen in children with mental underdevelopment. It may be explained by heat accumulation in the heart or spleen system and their related meridians.

**SA57****Wind stroke disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>**

中風 - Zhong feng<sup>(zh)</sup>, Chu fu<sup>(ja)</sup>, Jungpung<sup>(ko)</sup>

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.

**SA57.1****Prodrome of wind stroke disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

中風先兆證 - Zhong feng xian zhao zheng<sup>(zh)</sup>, Chufu sencho sho<sup>(ja)</sup>, Jungpungjeonjojeung<sup>(ko)</sup>

A disorder characterized by headache, dizziness, numbness or weakness of the limbs. It may be explained by minor lesion caused by blockage of brain vessels or intracranial bleeding.

**SA57.2****Sequela of wind stroke disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

中風後遺證 - Zhong feng hou yi zheng<sup>(zh)</sup>, Chufu koi sho<sup>(ja)</sup>, Jungpunghuyujeung<sup>(ko)</sup>

A disorder characterized by paralysis or partial paralysis of the body, the inability to speak or understand words, or dementia after the attack of wind stroke. It may be explained by malnutrition of the brain and limbs after wind stroke.

**SA57.Y****Other specified wind stroke disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>**

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**SA57.Z****Wind stroke disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>, unspecified**

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**SA5Y****Other specified brain system disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>**

-

**SA5Z****Brain system disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>, unspecified**

-

## Mental and emotional disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>

精神和情志病 Jing shen he qing zhi bing<sup>(zh)</sup>  
Seishin oyobi joshi byo<sup>(ja)</sup>  
Jeongsingyetong Jilhwan<sup>(ko)</sup>

This section contains a series of TM disorders that are all attributable to disharmony of emotions or mental harm.

### SA60

#### Lily disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>

百合病 - Bai he bing<sup>(zh)</sup>, Byakugo byo<sup>(ja)</sup>, Baekhapbyeong<sup>(ko)</sup>

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

### SA61

#### Manic disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>

躁病 - Zao bing<sup>(zh)</sup>, So byo<sup>(ja)</sup>, Jobyeong<sup>(ko)</sup>

A disorder characterized by depression and melancholy, irritability, lack of control over emotions, sadness with an urge to weep or sighing for no apparent reason.

### SA62

#### Depression-like disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>

鬱證 - Yu zheng<sup>(zh)</sup>, Utsu sho<sup>(ja)</sup>, Uljeung<sup>(ko)</sup>

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

### SA63

#### Hysteria-like disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>

臟躁 - Zang zao<sup>(zh)</sup>, Zo so<sup>(ja)</sup>, Jangjo<sup>(ko)</sup>

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

### SA64

#### Insomnia disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>

不寐 - Bu mei<sup>(zh)</sup>, Fumin<sup>(ja)</sup>, Bulmae<sup>(ko)</sup>

A disorder characterized by unsatisfactory quantity and/or quality of sleep, dizziness or loss of memory. It may be explained by emotional factors, an imbalance of yin and yang or disturbance in thoughts.

### SA65

#### Somnolence disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>

多寐 - Duo mei<sup>(zh)</sup>, Tamin<sup>(ja)</sup>, Damae<sup>(ko)</sup>

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.

**SA66****Dementia-like disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>**

痴呆 - Chi dai<sup>(zh)</sup>, Chiho<sup>(ja)</sup>, Chima<sup>(ko)</sup>

A disorder characterized by impairment or loss of intellectual capacity or personality. It may be congenital or explained by blood stasis and a build up of turbid phlegm obstructing brain function, mental disturbance, brain damage, or age related deficiency of qi and blood.

**SA67****Fire disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

火病 - Huo bing<sup>(zh)</sup>, Hi byo<sup>(ja)</sup>, hwabyeong<sup>(ko)</sup>

A disorder characterized by depression with repressed anger as the underlying causal factor.

Clinical manifests are such as troubled sleep, fatigue, anxiety, fear of death, depression, indigestion, loss of appetite, palpitation, trembling, body aches, and a feeling of heaviness in chest.

It may be explained by the internalization of repressed anger appearing as some physical symptoms.

**SA6Y****Other specified mental and emotional disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>**

-

**SA6Z****Mental and emotional disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>, unspecified**

-

**Eye, ear, nose and throat system disorders<sup>(TM)</sup>**

眼、耳、鼻和喉系統 Yan er bi he hou <sup>(zh)</sup>

Gan ji bi ko keito <sup>(ja)</sup>

Ahnibeenhugyethong jilhwan <sup>(ko)</sup>

This section contains a series of TM disorders that are all attributable to dysfunction of eye, ear, nose and throat.

**SA70****Myopia disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

近視 - Jin shi<sup>(zh)</sup>, Kinshi<sup>(ja)</sup>, Geunsi<sup>(ko)</sup>

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.

**SA71****Retinopathy pigmentosa disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

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

A disorder characterized by the inability to see clearly at night or in poor light. It may be congenital or be explained by gradually declining eyesight.

**SA72**

**Wind glaucoma-like disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

五風内障 - Wu feng nei zhang<sup>(zh)</sup>, Gofunaisho<sup>(ja)</sup>, Opungnaejang<sup>(ko)</sup>

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

**SA73**

**Pterygium disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

胬肉攀睛 - Nu rou pan jing<sup>(zh)</sup>, Yokujohen<sup>(ja)</sup>, Noyukbanjeong<sup>(ko)</sup>

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.

**SA74**

**Inflammatory swelling of the eyelid disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

胞腫如桃 - Bao zhong ru tao<sup>(zh)</sup>, Hoshu'nyoto<sup>(ja)</sup>, Pojongyeodo<sup>(ko)</sup>

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

**SA75**

**Marginal blepharitis disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

臉弦赤爛 - Jian xian chi lan<sup>(zh)</sup>, Kengensekiran<sup>(ja)</sup>, Geomhyeonjeokran<sup>(ko)</sup>

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.

**SA76**

**Non-inflammatory swelling of the eyelid disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

胞虛如球 - Bao xu ru qiu<sup>(zh)</sup>, Hokyo'nyokyu<sup>(ja)</sup>, Poheoyeogu<sup>(ko)</sup>

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 spleen and kidney, with upward diffusion of body fluid.

**SA77**

**Interstitial keratitis disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

混睛障 - Hun jing zhang<sup>(zh)</sup>, Konseisho<sup>(ja)</sup>, Honjeongjang<sup>(ko)</sup>

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.

**SA78**

**Stye disorder<sup>(TM)</sup>**

針眼 - Zhen yan<sup>(zh)</sup>, Shingan<sup>(ja)</sup>, Chiman<sup>(ko)</sup>

A disorder characterized by a small and reddish furuncles at the edge of eyelids with pustulation in the form of kernel, often accompanied with pain and pruritus. It may be explained by accumulation of heat toxin.