

SA79**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 deficiency of yin or blood, insufficiency of organ kidney system essence, downward movement of the qi which originates in the middle part of the trunk (historically referred to as middle qi or qi of the middle energizer), wind, phlegm, or fire or heat originating from inside the body and affecting the head or ears, weather factor of wind entering the ears, or drug poisoning.

SA7A**Deafness disorders^(TM)**耳聾 - Er long^(zh), Jiro^(ja), Irong^(ko)

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

SA7A.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 that may be accompanied by dizziness or tinnitus. It may be explained by organ dysfunction, qi and blood stasis, or weather factors entering the ears.

SA7A.2**Gradual deafness disorder^(TM)**漸聾 - Jian long^(zh), Senro^(ja), Jeomnong^(ko)

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.

SA7A.Y**Other specified deafness disorders^(TM)**

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SA7A.Z**Deafness disorders^(TM), unspecified**

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SA7B**Allergic rhinitis disorder^(TM)**鼻鼾 - Bi qiu^(zh), Bikyū^(ja), Bigu^(ko)

A disorder characterized by sudden or recurrent episodes of itchiness in the 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.

SA7C**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 weather factors entering the nose, build up of fire or heat in the organs affecting the nose, or decreased function of the organs in clearing the nasal sinuses.

SA7D

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.

SA7E

Tonsillitis disorder^(TM)

乳蛾 - Ru e^(zh), Into ijo^(ja), Yua^(ko)

A disorder characterized by fever or sore throat with a red and swollen tonsil or yellowish white pustular spots on the surface, or a 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.

SA7Y

Other specified eye, ear, nose and throat system disorders^(TM)

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SA7Z

Eye, ear, nose and throat system disorders^(TM), unspecified

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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)
Golgwanjeolgyetong jilhwan^(ko)

This section contains a series of TM disorders that are all attributable to dysfunction of the bone, joint and muscle system^(TM).

SA80

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, heat, 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.

SA80.1

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 (primarily cold) that may lead to blockage of the meridians.

SA80.2

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 (primarily wind) that may lead to blockage of the meridians.

- SA80.3** 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 (primarily dampness) that may lead to blockage of the meridians.
- SA80.4** Nape impediment disorder^(TM)
 項痹 - Xiang bi_(zh), Ko hi_(ja), Hangbi_(ko)
- 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 the neck bent, deficiency of healthy qi due to senility, or the unsmooth flow of meridian qi.
- SA80.5** Lumbar impediment disorder^(TM)
 腰痹 - Yao bi_(zh), Yo hi_(ja)
- A disorder characterized by persistent pain in the lumbar region aggravated when bending, 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.
- SA80.6** 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.
- SA80.7** 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.
- SA80.8** 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. It may be explained by weather factors such as wind, cold or dampness in the bones and joints leading to qi and blood stagnation.
- SA80.Y** Other specified rheumatism like disorders^(TM)
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- SA80.Z** Rheumatism like disorders^(TM), unspecified
 -

SA81

Muscle spasm disorder^(TM)

(腓踇) 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 in the gastrocnemius, fingers or toes, often associated with stiffness or difficult movement. It may be explained by cold affecting the lower limbs or slow, obstructed movement of qi and blood.

SA82

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 kidney system disorders, lumbar injury, overstrain, or weather factors of heat, cold, or dampness affecting the body.

SA83

Numbness disorder^(TM)

麻木 - Ma mu^(zh), Maboku^(ja), Mamok^(ko)

A disorder with characteristic reduced sensitivity to touch, the patient may not feel his or her skin, or experience a crawling like sensation, that calls for scratching.

SA84

Limb flaccidity disorder^(TM)

解弛證 - Jie yi zheng^(zh), Kai I sho^(ja), Haeyeokjeung^(ko)

A disorder characterized by extreme fatigue of the limbs with a sensation of falling and limitation of the movement of the limbs. Symptoms include fatigue, chest pain or stuffiness, decline in appetite and unwillingness to move, these may be accompanied by an inability to walk. It may be explained by a deficiency of essence and blood of kidney or liver.

SA85

Wilting disorder^(TM)

痿證 - Wei zheng^(zh), I sho^(ja), Wijeung^(ko)

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

SA8Y

Other specified bone, joint and muscle system disorders^(TM)

-

SA8Z

Bone, joint and muscle system disorders^(TM), unspecified

-

Skin and mucosa system disorders^(TM)

皮膚粘膜係統 Pi fu nian mo xi tong^(zh)
Hifu nenmaku keito^(ja)
Pibugyetong jilhwan^(ko)

This section comprises a range of TM disorders grouped together on the basis of their occurring in the skin and mucosa system^(TM). These disorders can onset and be worsened by specific factors such as external stimulation, contamination or insect bites.

SA90

Dampness sore disorder^(TM)

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

A disorder characterized by a skin rash that 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.

SA91

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 spleen or lung systems or other infections.

SA92

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 pus-forming, 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.

SA92.1

Infected furuncle disorder^(TM)

疔瘡走黃 - Ding chuang zou huang^(zh), Chososoko^(ja), Jeongchangjuhwang^(ko)

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

SA92.Y

Other specified furuncle disorders^(TM)

-

SA92.Z

Furuncle disorders^(TM), unspecified

-

SA93

Bed sore disorder^(TM)

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

A disorder 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.

SA94

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).

SA95

Abscess disorders^(TM)

癰證 - Yong zheng^(zh), Yo sho^(ja), Ongjeung^(ko)

A group of disorders characterized by inflammation and accumulation of pus associated with a severe local infection. They may be explained by bacterial or parasitic infection.

SA95.1

Deep multiple abscess disorder^(TM)

流注 - Liu zhu^(zh), Ruchu^(ja), Yuju^(ko)

A disorder characterized by diffusive swelling, light fever with pain, normal skin color with pus inside. It may be explained by pathogenic factors such as heat or dampness that run into the blood vessels and stays in the deep part of the muscles.

SA95.Y

Other specified abscess disorders^(TM)

-

SA95.Z

Abscess disorders^(TM), unspecified

-

SA96

Carbuncle disorder^(TM)

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

A disorder 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.

SA97

Tinea pedis disorder^(TM)

腳濕氣 - Jiao shi qi^(zh), Kyakushitsu ki^(ja), Gakseupgi^(ko)

A disorder 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.

SA98

Tinea circinate disorder^(TM)

圓癬 - Yuan xuan^(zh), Ensen^(ja), Wonseon^(ko)

A disorder 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.

SA99

Dry skin disorder^(TM)

蛇皮癬 - She pi xuan^(zh), Jahisen^(ja), Sapiseon^(ko)

A disorder 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.

SA9A**Gangrene disorder^(TM)**

脫疽 - Tuo ju^(zh), Dasso^(ja), Taljeo^(ko)

A disorder characterized by cold and numbness of lower limbs at the early stage, necrosis or loss of the fingers and toes, gangrenous and suppurative toes and fingers, difficulty to heal. It may be explained by congenital deficiency, healthy qi deficiency, invasion of cold and dampness leading to blockage of meridians with unsmooth flow of qi and blood.

SA9B**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.

SA9C**Urticaria disorder^(TM)**

癩疹 - Yin zhen^(zh), Yinshin^(ja), Eunjin^(ko)

A disorder 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.

SA9D**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.

SA9E**Erysipelas disorder^(TM)**

丹毒 - Dan du^(zh), Tandoku^(ja), Dandok^(ko)

A disorder 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.

SA9F**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 numerous factors, such as infection or injury.

SA9G**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 a build up of heat in the heart and spleen systems which affects the mouth and tongue or infection.

SA9H

Herpes zoster like disorder^(TM)

蛇串瘡 - She chuan chuang^(zh), Jyakan so^(ja), Sagwachang^(ko)

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

SA9J

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 the weather factors of wind, dampness, fire or heat, internal accumulation of heat toxin or qi sinking due to spleen deficiency, or constipation associated with stagnation of qi or blood in the anus.

SA9K

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 intestinal dryness or fire or heat retention, insufficiency of yin fluid, dry feces or downward flow of dampness heat.

SA9L

Anal abscess disorder^(TM)

肛癰 - Gang yong^(zh), Koyo^(ja), Hang-ong^(ko)

A disorder characterized by fever, chills, red and swollen anus with burning sensation, pain, and the occurrence of an 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 to the anal canal or rectum, stagnation of qi and blood, complicated by heat toxin that putrefies the blood and causes an abscess.

SA9Y

Other specified skin and mucosa system disorders^(TM)

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SA9Z

Skin and mucosa system disorders^(TM), unspecified

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Qi, blood and fluid disorders^(TM)

氣血津液病 Qi xue jin ye bing^(zh)
Kiketsushin'eki byo^(ja)
Gihyeoljinaekbyeong^(ko)

This section comprises a range of TM disorders grouped together by biphasic reaction of the qi, blood or fluid. Such TM disorders can be caused by changes in one or more of the followings: external environment, mental stress, irregular meals.

SB00

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 triple energizer regions.

SB01

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 colour, sometimes accompanied by nodules. It may be explained by stagnation of liver system qi, qi stagnation, disharmony of the thoroughfare and conception meridians, or drinking contaminated water with associated build-up of phlegm and qi in the throat.

SB02

Purpura disorder^(TM)

紫癍病 - Zi dian bing^(zh), Shiden byo^(ja), Jajeonbyung^(ko)

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

SB03

Qi downward disorder^(TM)

下氣 - Xia qi^(zh), Ge ki^(ja), Hagi^(ko)

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

SB04

Qi upward disorder^(TM)

上氣 - Shang qi^(zh), Jo ki^(ja), Sanggi^(ko)

A disorder with characteristic manifestations as a result of abnormal flow of qi in an upward direction, such as coughing, belching, vomiting, difficulty breathing in or asthma.

SB0Y

Other specified qi, blood and fluid disorders^(TM)

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SB0Z

Qi, blood and fluid disorders^(TM), unspecified

External contraction disorders^(TM)

外感病 Wai gan ran^(zh)

Kansen^(ja)

Gamyeomseong jilhwan^(ko)

This section comprises a range of epidemical infections caused by contact of the respiratory, digestive and dermatology systems with mediators like contaminated air, unclean food and water, rats and bugs.

This section includes a range of bacterial, viral, fungal, protozoan and parasitic infections.

Chief complaints of these disorders begin with symptoms such as aversion to cold, fever and body aches, depending on the infection source and site; more distinguishing symptoms are shown such as high fever, vomiting, diarrhea.

SB10

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 lung system.

Exclusions: Common cold disorder^(TM)

SB11

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.

SB12

Cholera-like disorders^(TM)

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

A disorders characterized by the sudden onset of intense vomiting and diarrhea with stool that resembles rice water, sunken eyes, spasm of calf, exhaustion of fluids and even death due to syncope and prostration. It may be explained by vibrio cholera present on etiological tests but may also be diagnosed in the absence of confirmatory tests.

Exclusions: Diarrhea disorder

SB13

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.

SB14**Malaria-like disorder^(TM)**

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

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

SB15**Parasitic disorder^(TM)**

蠱病 - 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.

SB16**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 that heals slowly. It may be congenital or explained by weak bones due to decreased kidney system function or build up of turbid phlegm associated with mycobacterium tuberculosis infection.

SB17**Warmth disorders^(TM)**

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

A group of communicable disorders characterized by clinical manifestation with significant feature of heat or fire, such as fever, dark urine, red tongue and rapid pulse. It may be explained by external contraction of communicable pathogen with the feature of fire or heat or summer heat.

SB17.1**Summer heat disorder^(TM)**

暑溫[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 brain, associated with mosquito bites.

SB17.2**Spring warmth disorder^(TM)**

春溫[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 brain, through respiration.

- SB17.3** Dampness and warmth disorder^(TM)
濕溫 [濕瘟] - 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 energizer region).
- SB17.Y** Other specified warmth disorders^(TM)
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- SB17.Z** Warmth disorders^(TM), unspecified
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- SB1Y** Other specified external contraction disorders^(TM)
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- SB1Z** External contraction disorders^(TM), unspecified
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Female reproductive system disorders^(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)
Yeosung binyosaengshikgi bunmanguanryun jilhwan _(ko)

This section contains TM disorders associated with menstruation, fertility, pregnancy, puerperium and other aspects of the female reproductive systems. These may be caused by anatomical particularity of the female reproductive organs and physiologic change in pubertal development, menstruation, pregnancy, parturition and lactation.

Menstruation associated disorders^(TM)

月經病類 Yue jing bing lei_(zh)
Gekkei byorui_(ja)
Wolgyeongbyeongnyu_(ko)

This section contains a variety of TM disorders that differ in severity and clinical form but are all attributable to emmeniopathy. They are classified into four major categories: irregular menorrhoea (menopause), abnormal bleeding, dysmenorrhoea and menopausal disorders. Particularly abnormal bleeding is subdivided by criteria of abnormality in menstrual cycle, amount and form.

- SB20** Menstruation cycle disorders^(TM)
月經周期病 - Yue jing zhou qi bing_(zh), Gekkei shuki byo _(ja), Wolgyeongjugibyeong_(ko)

- SB20.1** **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 seven days or more for at least two consecutive cycles. It may be explained by qi deficiency associated with dysfunction of the thoroughfare and conception meridians, or disturbance of the uterus associated with excess heat in the thoroughfare and conception meridians.
- SB20.2** **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 seven days or more for at least two consecutive cycles. It may be explained by decreased function of the kidney system or the thoroughfare and conception meridians, blood deficiency, cold entering the blood, qi stagnation, obstruction of the thoroughfare and conception meridians by phlegm or dampness.
- SB20.3** **Irregular cycle menstruation disorders^(TM)**
 月經先後無定期 - Yue jing xian hou wu ding qi^(zh), Gekkei sengo muteiki^(ja),
 Wolgyeongseonhumujeonggi^(ko)
- A disorder characterized by an irregular menstrual cycle which is either delayed or early by seven days or more. They may be explained by liver qi stagnation, decreased the kidney function disharmony of the thoroughfare and conception meridians or dysfunction of the uterus.
- SB20.Y** **Other specified menstruation cycle disorders^(TM)**
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- SB20.Z** **Menstruation cycle disorders^(TM), unspecified**
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- SB21** **Menorrhagia disorder^(TM)**
 月經過多 - Yue jing guo du^(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.
- SB22** **Decreased menstruation disorder^(TM)**
 月經過少 - Yue jing guo shao^(zh), Gekkei kasho^(ja), Wolgyeongwaso^(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 uterus (historically known as the sea of blood or blood sea), or turbulent blood flow due to meridian obstruction.
- SB23** **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 seven days but with a normal menstrual cycle. It may be explained by yin deficiency associated with a build up of fire or heat in the body, decreased qi failing to control blood circulation, or obstruction of the thoroughfare and conception meridians by stagnant blood.

SB24

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 decreased the spleen or kidney function, heat in the blood, blood stasis, or dysfunction of thoroughfare and conception meridians.

SB25

Amenorrhea disorder^(TM)

閉經 - Bi jing^(zh), Heikel^(ja), Pyebyeong^(ko)

A disorder characterized by lack of menarche in females after puberty. It may also refer to any cessation of menstruation which persists for at least three months in the absence of known etiology. It may be explained by decreased function of the liver and kidney system, qi and blood deficiency, yin deficiency related to decreased blood volume, decrease of qi and blood in the thoroughfare and conception meridians (historically known as emptiness of the blood sea or sea of blood), uterine infection, qi and blood stasis, or obstruction of the thoroughfare and conception meridians by dampness or phlegm.

SB26

Menopausal disorders^(TM)

絕經前後諸症 - Jue jing qian hou zhu zheng^(zh), Zekkeizengo shoshō^(ja), Pyebyeonggijeonhujejung^(ko)

A disorders characterized by persistent or intermittent symptoms that present around menopause, including irregular cycles, hot flashes with sweating, dizziness, tinnitus, insomnia, forgetfulness, palpitation, restlessness, irritation, edema, diarrhea, or dry and itching skin. It may be explained by decline of kidney qi, exhaustion of reproductive substance and imbalance of yin and yang.

SB27

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 emotional factors and weather factors that lead to blockage of the thoroughfare and conception meridians, or insufficient blood or essence may cause malnutrition of uterine related to insufficient blood or essence.

SB2Y

Other specified menstruation associated disorders^(TM)

-

SB2Z

Menstruation associated disorders^(TM), unspecified

-

Pregnancy associated disorders^(TM)

妊娠病類 Ren shen bing lei^(zh)
Ninshin byorui^(ja)
Imsinbyeongnyu^(ko)

This section contains TM disorders that may occur during pregnancy.

SB30

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 stomach qi to move downwards in the body.

SB31

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 fetal weakness or disharmony of qi and blood in the thoroughfare and conception meridians.

SB32

Bladder pressure disorder^(TM)

轉胞 - Zhuan bao^(zh), Tempo^(ja), Jeonpo^(ko)

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

SB33

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 puerperium. It may be explained by wind generated by the 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.

SB34

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.

SB3Y

Other specified pregnancy associated disorders^(TM)

-

SB3Z

Pregnancy associated disorders^(TM), unspecified

-

Puerperium associated disorders^(TM)

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

This section contains a variety of TM disorders that may occur after childbirth.

SB40

Puerperal abdominal pain disorder^(TM)

兒枕痛 - Er zhen tong_(zh), Jichin tsu_(ja), Achimtong_(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 .

SB41

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 the weather factors of wind, cold, or dampness affecting the body, deficiency of qi or blood, yin deficiency, or infection.

SB42

Hypogalactia disorder^(TM)

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

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

SB43

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 three consecutive weeks following delivery. It may be explained by heat in the blood, blood stasis, qi deficiency, abnormal circulation of qi and blood, or infection.

SB4Y

Other specified puerperium associated disorders^(TM)

-

SB4Z

Puerperium associated disorders^(TM), unspecified

-

Other female reproductive system associated disorders^(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)

This section covers some remaining TM disorders which are not included in other sections on female reproductive system disorders^(TM). The sections includes TM disorders of the external genitalia and breasts, infections and tumors found in the reproductive organs and psychosomatic disorders.

SB50

Leukorrheal 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 cold and dampness, dampness and heat moving downwards and accumulating in the lower part of body, decreased function of the spleen system, or decreased function of the kidney system.

SB51

Vaginal flatus disorder^(TM)

陰吹 - Yin chui^(zh), Insul^(ja), Eumchwí^(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 organs by qi or phlegm.

SB52

Pudental cold disorder^(TM)

陰冷 - Yin leng^(zh), Inrei^(ja), Eumraeng^(ko)

A disorder characterized by intolerable cold sensation in the genitals, sometimes radiating up to lower abdomen, and inguinal area with decreased sexual desire and frigidity.

SB53

Infertility disorder^(TM)

不孕 - Bu yun^(zh), Fuyo^(ja), Burim^(ko)

A disorder characterized by a failure to conceive for two years after normal sexual activity or after previous pregnancy, without taking any contraceptive measures and with a partner who has normal reproductive function. It may be explained by kidney deficiency, liver depression, phlegm dampness, and blood stasis, resulting in dysfunction of thoroughfare and conception vessels as well as the uterus.

Exclusions: Male Infertility disorder^(TM)

SB54

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.

SB55

Breast lump disorder^(TM)

乳癥 - Ru pi^(zh), Nyu heki^(ja), Yubyeok^(ko)

A disorder characterized by pain or palpable lumps in the breast that 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.

- SB5Y** Other specified other female reproductive system associated disorders^(TM)
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- SB5Z** Other female reproductive system associated disorders^(TM), unspecified
-
- SB7Y** Other specified female reproductive system disorders^(TM)(including childbirth)
-
- SB7Z** Female reproductive system disorders^(TM)(including childbirth), unspecified
-

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 cheongsongyeon jilhwan^(ko)

This section comprises a range of TM disorders that may occur during infancy, childhood or adolescence. They are associated with development and maturity of the internal organs.

- SB80** **Developmental delay disorder^(TM)**
遲滯 - 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 kidney system.
- SB81** **Growth fever disorder^(TM)**
變蒸 - Bian Zheng^(zh), Henjo^(ja), Byeonjeung^(ko)

A disorder characterized by physiological phenomenon due to the growth and development of the child, with symptoms such as fever, irregular pulse and sweating. It may be explained by rapid growth of five viscera and six bowels of infant
- SB82** **Infantile convulsion disorder^(TM)**
小兒驚風 - Xiao er jing feng^(zh), Shoni kyofu^(ja), Gyeongpung^(ko)

A disorder characterized by symptoms such as convulsions, pulling pain, trembling and loss of consciousness, which can occur in infants. It may occur by some disease of central nerve system or rapid response to any emotional or physical stress an infant may experience.
- SB83** **Fright seizure disorder^(TM)**
客忤 - Ke wu^(zh), Kyakugo^(ja), Gaeko^(ko)

A disorder characterized by fright induced seizures that cause vomiting, abdominal pain, and even convulsions. It may be caused by the instability of spirit qi that is not mature enough as of an infant.

SB84**Night crying disorder^(TM)**夜啼 - Ye ti^(zh), Yatei^(ja), Yaje^(ko)

A disorder characterized by frequent or prolonged crying at night that is not present during the day. It may be explained by a build up of cold in the spleen system, fire or heat in the heart system or fear.

SB85**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 feeding that may cause malfunction of spleen and stomach, consumption of qi and body fluid.

SB86**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 spleen and stomach or decreased function of the spleen system.

SB87**Diaper dermatitis disorder^(TM)**臀紅 - Tun hong^(zh), Denko^(ja), Dunhong^(ko)

A disorder characterized by discoloured 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.

SB88**Infant stiffness disorder^(TM)**硬證 - Ying zheng^(zh), Shoni ko sho^(ja), Gyeongjeung^(ko)

A disorder characterized by cold and stiff hands, feet, mouth, nape or skin, It may be explained by inactivity of primordial yang or coagulation of blood due to cold.

SB89**Infant limpness disorder^(TM)**軟證 - Ruan zheng^(zh), Shoni nan sho^(ja), Yeonjeung^(ko)

A disorder characterized by flaccidity of head, nape, mouth, hands, feet or muscles. It may be explained by insufficient prenatal qi, malnutrition or improper feeding that causes deficiency of qi and blood.

SB8Y**Other specified childhood and adolescence associated disorders^(TM)**

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SB8Z**Childhood and adolescence associated disorders^(TM), unspecified**

-

Other certain disorders^(TM)

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

This section contains a variety of TM disorders that are not classified in other TM disorder sections because their characteristics does not match with the particular grouping logic of other TM disorder sections.

SB90

Consumptive disorder^(TM)

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

A disorder 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. It may be explained by chronic deficiency due to consumption of yin, yang, qi and blood.

SB91

Shortness of breath disorder^(TM)

短氣 - Duan qi^(zh), Tan ki^(ja), Dangi^(ko)

A disorder characterized by suddenly onset rapid, laboured breathing, sometimes, with rough breathing noises. It may be explained by qi stagnation or phlegm-fluid retention in chest or deficiency of qi or blood.

SB92

Visceral bind disorder^(TM)

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

A disorder characterized 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.

SB93

Viscera heat disorder^(TM)

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

A disorder characterized by symptoms common in heat disorders observed in the locations of each of the five visceral systems (i.e. Liver, Heart, Spleen, Lung and Kidney system). It may be explained by yin deficiency, yang exuberance or excessive heat in each of the five visceral systems.

SB9Y

Other specified other certain disorders^(TM)

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SB9Z

Other certain disorders^(TM), unspecified

-

SC1Y

Other specified traditional medicine disorders^(TM)

-

SC1Z

Traditional medicine disorders^(TM), unspecified

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