

Id	Title_en	Definition_en	Title_ja	Definition_ja	修正提案
126 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1990786336">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1990786336</a>	Infected furuncle disorder (TM)	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.	疔瘡走黄	皮膚化膿性疾患の合併症を特徴とする疾病(TM)であり、血行性感染のため、びまん性腫脹、悪寒、発熱、落ち着きのなさを生じ、昏睡や譫妄を伴うこともある。癰の圧迫などの不適切な初期治療、又は癰に対する過剰な火熱の影響によるものと説明できる。	
127 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1667091155">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1667091155</a>	Bed sore disorder (TM)	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.	褥瘡[席瘡]	尾骨、肘、脊椎によく起こる局在性かつ表在性の皮膚損傷を特徴とする疾病(TM)。長期間にわたる寝たきりに伴う気血の鬱滞、又は皮膚の圧迫、栄養障害、もしくは摩擦によるものと説明できる。循環低下及び持続的圧迫のため、回復が長引くことが多い。	
128 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1629749181">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1629749181</a>	Scabies disorder (TM)	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 <i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i> , (historically known as the itch mite).	疥瘡	夜間に悪化するそう痒を伴う、手、外生殖器、皺壁部の表層性病変を特徴とする疾病(TM)。(歴史的に、疥癬虫と呼ばれる)ヒゼンダニ感染によるものと説明できる。	
129 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/642323160">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/642323160</a>	Abscess disorders (TM)	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.	癰証	重症局所感染に伴う炎症と膿瘍形成を特徴とする一群の疾病(TM)。細菌又は寄生虫感染によるものと説明できる。	
130 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/855857593">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/855857593</a>	Deep multiple abscess disorder (TM)	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.	流注	びまん性腫脹、疼痛を伴う微熱、正常な皮膚色であるが内側に膿が存在することを特徴とする疾病(TM)。熱や湿などの病邪が血管に侵入し、筋肉の深部にとどまることによるものと説明できる。	
131 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/585956555">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/585956555</a>	Carbuncle disorder (TM)	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.	疽証[癰]	皮膚及び皮下組織の化膿性感染を特徴とする疾病(TM)であり、多くの場合、排膿と壊死組織脱落のための複数の開口部を伴う。熱毒の蓄積と気血の停滞によるものと説明できる。	
132 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/629332645">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/629332645</a>	Tinea pedis disorder (TM)	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.	脚湿気	足の水泡を特徴とする疾病(TM)であり、多くの場合、潰瘍形成又は皮膚そう痒を伴う。体内における湿や熱の下注、又は風燥を伴う血虚によるものと説明できる。	
133 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1620443808">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1620443808</a>	Tinea circinate disorder (TM)	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.	圓癬	発疹もしくは赤色の腫張・水泡、痂皮剥脱、そう痒を特徴とする疾病(TM)。ウイルス感染を合併した湿熱の蓄積によるものと説明できる。	
134 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/336333706">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/336333706</a>	Dry skin disorder (TM)	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.	蛇皮癬	発汗に乏しい、蛇皮に似た乾燥肌を特徴とする疾病(TM)。先天性、又は風燥に伴う、皮膚の栄養不良又は血虚によるものと説明できる。	
135 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1332748764">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1332748764</a>	Gangrene disorder (TM)	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.	脱疽	早期段階における下肢の冷感及びしびれ感、指趾の壊死・喪失、治癒困難な指趾の壊疽・化膿を特徴とする疾病(TM)。先天的欠損、健全な気の不足、寒湿の侵入に起因し気血の鬱滞を伴う経脈の閉塞によるものと説明できる。	
136 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1748085261">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1748085261</a>	Wart disorder (TM)	A disorder characterized as a benign, superficial skin growth. It may be explained by wind, dampness or heat affecting the skin or viral infection.	疣	良性かつ表在性の皮膚増殖を特徴とする疾病(TM)。風、湿、もしくは熱の皮膚への影響、又はウイルス感染によるものと説明できる。	

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137	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1825426842">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1825426842</a>	Urticaria disorder (TM)	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.	癩疹	皮膚のどこにでも現われ、かゆみのある赤色又は蒼白の膨疹を特徴とする疾病(TM)。膨疹は再発性かつ遊走性の場合があり、癬痕を残すことなく消失する。皮膚に対する風の影響によるものと説明できる。	ブラウザーになし
138	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/607594424">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/607594424</a>	Tinea manuum disorder (TM)	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.	鷲掌風	手に生じる粗い又は厚い水泡を特徴とする疾病(TM)であり、剥離や亀裂、疼痛、皮膚そう痒を伴う。皮膚に対する風もしくは湿の影響、又は風燥に関連する血虚によるものと説明できる。	
139	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/678226050">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/678226050</a>	Erysipelas disorder (TM)	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.	丹毒	熱を帯びた腫脹性又は有痛性紅斑が突然現われることを特徴とする疾病(TM)。皮膚・粘膜損傷後に火熱が血液に進入することによるものと説明できる。	
140	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/396249715">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/396249715</a>	Effusion disorder (TM)	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.	発証	皮下組織の急性びまん性化膿性炎症を特徴とする疾病(TM)。感染や外傷などの多数の要因によるものと説明できる。	
141	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/671745957">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/671745957</a>	Thrush disorder (TM)	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.	鵝口瘡	口腔内の白色ビロード状病変を特徴とする疾病(TM)。心系及び脾系における熱の蓄積が口舌に及ぼす影響、又は感染によるものと説明できる。	
142	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1836593287">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1836593287</a>	Herpes zoster like disorder (TM)	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.	蛇串瘡	有痛性の水疱性皮疹を特徴とする疾病(TM)であり、通常、片側性で、1つ以上のデルマトームに限定され、腰部又は季肋部の周囲に蛇に似た帯状に現われる。感染のほか、湿や熱の気象要因が肝系及び脾系に進入し、肝と関連する経脈に沿った皮膚で蓄積されることによるものと説明できる。	
143	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/2022508362">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/2022508362</a>	Haemorrhoids disorder (TM)	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.	内痔(里痔)	膜、血液、もしくは便で覆われた肛門歯状線上部の静脈瘤、痔核の脱出、又は便秘を特徴とする疾病(TM)である。風や湿、火、熱の気象要因、熱毒の内部蓄積や脾虚に起因する気陥、又は肛門の気血の停滞を伴う便秘によるものと説明できる。	
144	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1009525330">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1009525330</a>	Fissured anus disorder (TM)	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.	肛裂	肛門の皮膚や皮下組織の裂傷・潰瘍形成を特徴とする疾病(TM)。腸燥や火、熱の鬱滯、陰液の不足、乾燥した便、又は湿熱下注によるものと説明できる。	
145	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1716523768">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1716523768</a>	Anal abscess disorder (TM)	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.	肛癰	発熱、悪寒、赤く腫脹した肛門を特徴とする疾病(TM)であり、灼熱感、疼痛、及び膿瘍形成後の痔瘻発生を伴う。湿熱の下注もしくは湿痰の蓄積を伴う脂っこいもしくは辛い食物の過剰摂取、又は肛門管もしくは直腸の周辺部における有毒な病邪の鬱滯、気血の停滞に、血液を腐敗させ、膿瘍を引き起こす熱毒を合併したことによるものと説明できる。	
146	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1055520234">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1055520234</a>	Qi, blood and fluid disorders (TM)	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.	気血水病	本項では、気、血、津液の二相性反応によってグループ化した一連の疾病(TM)を示す。これらの疾病(TM)は、外部環境、精神的ストレス、及び不規則な食事の1つ以上の変化によって生じることがある。	

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147 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/10802">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/10802</a> 98782	Wasting thirst disorder (TM)	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.	消渴	糖尿を伴うもの及びい瘦の可能性によるものなど、口渴亢進、過食、多尿を特徴とする疾病(TM)。脂っこい食事、感情要因、過度の性的活動、熱性疾患、体内における熱の気象要因の長期的蓄積、気の機能不全、津液の異常な分布や移動、又は三焦における燥熱を伴う陰虚によるものと説明できる。	
148 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/73810">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/73810</a> 9819	Qi goiter disorder (TM)	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.	気瘰	咽喉両側のびまん性腫脹を特徴とする疾病(TM)であり、多くの場合軟らかく、皮膚色は正常であり、小結節を伴うことがある。肝気鬱滞、気滞、衝脈と任脈の不調和、又は咽喉に痰・気の蓄積を伴う汚染水の摂取によるものと説明できる。	
149 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/73237">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/73237</a> 3233	Purpura disorder (TM)	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.	紫癍病	出血を伴う皮膚や粘膜の暗色の斑点を特徴とする疾病(TM)。先天性、又は気象、毒物、感染などの環境要因の経脈への進入(歴史的に、疫毒と呼ばれる)、もしくは脾系の機能低下に伴う血管内での血液保持不能によるものと説明できる。	
150 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/29327">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/29327</a> 0866	Qi downward disorder (TM)	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.	下気	下痢、放屁、胃下垂、子宮下垂など、気の下向きの異常な流れの結果としての特徴的な症状を呈する疾病(TM)。臍腑を適切な場所に保つ気の虚によるものと説明できる。	
151 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/32957">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/32957</a> 7079	Qi upward disorder (TM)	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.	上気	咳嗽、おくび、嘔吐、呼吸困難、喘息など、気の上向きの異常な流れの結果としての特徴的な症状を呈する疾病(TM)。	
152 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/67287">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/67287</a> 9010	External contraction disorders (TM)	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.	感染	本項では、呼吸器系、消化器系、及び皮膚系と汚染された空気、不潔な食物や水、ラット、虫などの媒介物との接触によって生じる一連の流行性感染を示す。本項には、さまざまな細菌、ウイルス、真菌、原虫、寄生虫感染が含まれる。これらの疾病の主訴は、感染源・部位に応じて悪寒、発熱、身体痛などの症状から始まる。高熱、嘔吐、下痢などのより顕著な症状が認められる。	
153 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/15377">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/15377</a> 13046	Influenza-like disorder (TM)	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.	時行感冒	発熱、咽喉腫脹、頭痛、又は身体痛の突発的な発症を特徴とする疾病(TM)。肺系の感染によるものと説明できる。	
154 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/16961">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/16961</a> 55577	Tuberculosis-like disorder (TM)	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.	労瘵	咳嗽、湿性咳嗽、周期的な発熱、寝汗、咯血、射精、下痢、胸痛、又は四肢の熱感を特徴とする疾病(TM)。過度の精神的もしくは身体的作業や過度の性的活動、さまざまな感染によるものと説明できる。	

Id	Title en	Definition en	Title ja	Definition ja	修正提案
155	<a href="http://id.who.int/ctm/entity/335379453">http://id.who.int/ctm/entity/335379453</a> Cholera-like disorders (TM)	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.	霍乱	激しい嘔吐及び米のとぎ汁様の下痢、落ち窪んだ眼、こむら返り、脱水のほか、失神及び衰弱による死亡までも生じることを特徴とする疾病(TM)。病因検査からコレラ菌によるものと説明できるが、確定検査なしで診断されることもある。	
156	<a href="http://id.who.int/ctm/entity/687062683">http://id.who.int/ctm/entity/687062683</a> Mumps-like disorder (TM)	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.	疥腮	発熱、頬の腫脹又は疼痛を特徴とする疾病(TM)。火熱の気象要因の身体への進入に伴う少陽経脈の閉塞、又は感染によるものと説明できる。	
157	<a href="http://id.who.int/ctm/entity/345202067">http://id.who.int/ctm/entity/345202067</a> Malaria-like disorder (TM)	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.	瘧疾	発汗後に軽減することがある頭痛を伴う発熱と悪寒の交互発現、又は左季肋部の腫瘍を特徴とする疾病(TM)。蚊咬傷に伴うことが多いマラリア原虫感染によるものと説明できる。	
158	<a href="http://id.who.int/ctm/entity/374168244">http://id.who.int/ctm/entity/374168244</a> Parasitic disorder (TM)	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.	蠱病	腸管内の過剰なガス及び腹腔内の液体貯留を特徴とする疾病(TM)。何らかの外來性病原体に対する身体の感染によるものと説明できる。	
159	<a href="http://id.who.int/ctm/entity/1125554096">http://id.who.int/ctm/entity/1125554096</a> Flowing phlegm disorder (TM)	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.	流痰	骨膿瘍、瘻孔、関節貯留液が徐々に発現し、ゆっくりと治癒することを特徴とする疾病(TM)。先天性、又は腎系機能の低下に起因する骨の脆弱化、結核菌感染に伴う痰濁の蓄積によるものと説明できる。	
160	<a href="http://id.who.int/ctm/entity/615154833">http://id.who.int/ctm/entity/615154833</a> Warmth disorders (TM)	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.	温病	発熱、暗色尿、紅舌、数脈など、火熱の顕著な臨床症状を特徴とする一群の感染性疾患(TM)。火もしくは熱、又は暑の特徴を有する伝染性の病邪の罹患によるものと説明できる。	
161	<a href="http://id.who.int/ctm/entity/1647241309">http://id.who.int/ctm/entity/1647241309</a> Summer heat disorder (TM)	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.	暑温[暑瘟]	夏季における発熱、頭痛、嘔吐、又は突発的な首のこわばりの発症を特徴とする疾病(TM)であり、一過性かつ伝染性の昏睡、痙攣、又は痙性麻痺の可能性を伴うことがある。蚊咬傷に伴い、火又は熱の気象要因が身体(特に脳)に進入することによるものと説明できる。	
162	<a href="http://id.who.int/ctm/entity/1626402684">http://id.who.int/ctm/entity/1626402684</a> Spring warmth disorder (TM)	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.	春温[春瘟]	冬季又は春季における発熱、頭痛、首のこわばり、嘔吐、皮膚の変色斑、又は突発的な落ち着きのなさの発症を特徴とする疾病(TM)であり、昏睡又は譫妄の可能性を伴い、伝染性の場合がある。呼吸を通じて火又は熱の気象要因が身体(特に脳)に進入することによるものと説明できる。	
163	<a href="http://id.who.int/ctm/entity/1631916647">http://id.who.int/ctm/entity/1631916647</a> Dampness and warmth disorder (TM)	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).	湿温[湿瘟]	持続性の発熱、心窩部充満、腹部膨満、膩苔、徐脈、無表情、鮮紅色の発疹、乾癬、左季肋部の腫瘍、又は白血球数の減少を特徴とする疾病(TM)であり、伝染性の場合がある。気の停滞、又は火もしくは熱もしくは湿の気象要因が呼吸を通じて身体に進入し、体幹中央部(歴史的に中焦と呼ばれる)に影響を及ぼすことによるものと説明できる。	

Id	Title_en	Definition_en	Title_ja	Definition_ja	修正提案
164 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/634206253">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/634206253</a>	Female reproductive system disorders (TM) (including childbirth)	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.	女性生殖系統	本項では、月経、受胎能、妊娠、産褥、及びその他の女性生殖系統の側面と関連する疾病(TM)を示す。これらの疾病は、女性生殖器の解剖学的特異性並びに思春期の発育、月経、妊娠、分娩、及び授乳における生理学的変化によって生じるものと説明できる。	
165 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1216941414">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1216941414</a>	Menstruation associated disorders (TM)	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 menorrhagia (menopause), abnormal bleeding, dysmenorrhagia and menopausal disorders. Particularly abnormal bleeding is subdivided by criteria of abnormality in menstrual cycle, amount and form.	月経病類	本項では、重症度及び臨床型が異なるが、すべて月経障害に起因する多様な疾病(TM)を示す。これらの疾病(TM)は次の4つの主要なカテゴリーに分類される:不規則な月経(閉経)、異常出血、月経困難症、及び閉経期疾病(TM)。特に、異常出血は、月経の周期、量、及び形態の異常に関する基準によって細分化される。	
166 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1156594276">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1156594276</a>	Menstruation cycle disorders(TM)		月経周期病		定義無し
167 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1238772413">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1238772413</a>	Advanced menstruation disorder (TM)	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.	月経先期	少なくとも2周期連続して予定より7日以上早い不規則月経周期を特徴とする疾病(TM)。衝脈及び任脈の機能不全に伴う気虚、又は衝脈及び任脈における実熱に伴う子宮の異常によるものと説明できる。	
168 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1258827162">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1258827162</a>	Delayed menstruation disorder (TM)	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.	月経後期	少なくとも2周期連続して予定より7日以上遅い不規則月経周期を特徴とする疾病(TM)。腎系又は衝脈及び任脈の機能低下、血虚、血液への寒の進入、気滞、痰又は湿による衝脈及び任脈の閉塞によるものと説明できる。	
169 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1214502816">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1214502816</a>		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.	月経先後無定期	予定より7日以上遅い又は早い不規則月経周期を特徴とする疾病(TM)。肝臓の気滞、腎機能の低下、衝脈及び任脈の調和の乱れ、又は子宮の機能不全によるものと説明できる。	
170 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/2003357330">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/2003357330</a>	Menorrhagia disorder (TM)	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.	月経過多	大量の経血が認められるが、その他の点では正常な周期を特徴とする疾病(TM)。衝脈及び任脈の機能不全に伴う気虚、又は過剰な火もしくは熱に伴う衝脈及び任脈の損傷によるものと説明できる。	
171 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/823651501">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/823651501</a>	Decreased menstruation disorder (TM)	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.	月経過少	経血が著しく減少し、期間が2日未満であることを特徴とする疾病(TM)。精及び血の不足並びに子宮(歴史的に血海と呼ばれる)の衰弱、又は経脈の閉塞に起因する血流の乱れによるものと説明できる。	
172 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1974913461">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1974913461</a>	Menostaxis disorder (TM)	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.	経期延長	7日を超えて継続するが正常な周期の月経を特徴とする疾病(TM)。体内の火もしくは熱の蓄積に伴う陰虚、気低下に起因する血流循環のコントロール不能、又は血の停滞に起因する衝脈及び任脈の閉塞によるものと説明できる。	

Id	Title en	Definition en	Title ja	Definition ja	修正提案
173	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/51084411">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/51084411</a> Metrorrhagia disorder (TM)	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.	崩漏病	不規則な間隔(特に、予定される月経期の間)での多量の経血又は子宮出血を特徴とする疾病(TM)。脾臓もしくは腎臓の機能低下、血液中の熱、血瘀、又は衝脈及び任脈の機能不全によるものと説明できる。	
174	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/868871050">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/868871050</a> Amenorrhea disorder (TM)	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.	閉経	思春期後の女性において初経が見られないことを特徴とする疾病(TM)。また、病的な原因がなく3ヵ月以上持続する月経の停止をいうこともある。肝系及び腎系の機能低下、気及び血の不足、血液量減少と関連する陰虚、衝脈及び任脈における気及び血の減少(歴史的に血海の虚と呼ばれる)、子宮感染、気及び血の鬱滞、又は湿もしくは痰による衝脈及び任脈の閉塞によるものと説明できる。	
175	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1932827470">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1932827470</a> Menopausal disorders (TM)	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.	絶経前後諸症	不規則月経周期、発汗を伴うほてり、浮動性めまい、耳鳴、不眠症、物忘れ、動悸、落ち着きのなさ、刺激症状、浮腫、下痢、又は皮膚乾燥及びぞう痒など、閉経前後に現われる持続性又は間欠性の諸症状を特徴とする疾病(TM)。腎気の低下、生殖物質の枯渇、及び陰陽の不均衡によるものと説明できる。	
176	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/46039400">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/46039400</a> Dysmenorrhea disorder (TM)	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.	痛経	月経中における下腹部痛又は腰仙部の疼痛を特徴とする疾病(TM)。衝脈及び任脈の閉塞を生じる感情要因及び気象要因によるものと説明できる。又は、血もしくは精の不足がこれと関連する子宮の栄養障害を引き起こす可能性がある。	
177	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1159798626">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1159798626</a> Pregnancy associated disorders (TM)	This section contains TM disorders that may occur during pregnancy.	妊娠病類	本項では、妊娠中に発現する可能性がある疾病(TM)を示す。	
178	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/105047793">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/105047793</a> Morning sickness disorder (TM)	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.	悪阻	妊娠中の特に食事の後に、悪心、嘔吐、又は食欲不振を特徴とする疾病(TM)。衝脈及び任脈の気の逆流、又は体内において胃気が下降できないことによるものと説明できる。	
179	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/2122522849">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/2122522849</a> Abnormal movement of the fetus disorder (TM)	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.	胎動不安	腹部もしくは腰部の疼痛、子宮が落ちるもしくは下方へ圧する感覚、又は小出血を特徴とする疾病(TM)。致命的な衰弱又は衝脈及び任脈における気及び血の調和の乱れによるものと説明できる。	
180	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/508215378">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/508215378</a> Bladder pressure disorder (TM)	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.	轉胞	妊娠中の排尿困難を伴う下腹部の膨満を特徴とする疾病(TM)。腎系の機能低下又は膀胱に対する胎児の圧力と関連する気虚によるものと説明できる。	

Id	Title_en	Definition_en	Title_ja	Definition_ja	修正提案
181 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/133635054">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/133635054</a>	Eclampsia-like disorder (TM)	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.	子癇	妊娠後期、分娩中、又は産褥期において突発的に発症する浮動性めまい、意識消失、筋痙縮、全身の硬直、不随意の上方注視、再発性の痙攣、又は昏睡を特徴とする疾病(TM)。肝系で生成された風が身体他の部位全体を移動すること、又は過剰な痰及び内部の火もしくは熱が体内を上昇し、頭部に影響することによるものと説明できる。	
182 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1122223081">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1122223081</a>	Floating sensation pregnancy disorder (TM)	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.	子懸	妊娠中における腹部もしくは胸部の圧迫感、呼吸困難、又は易刺激性を特徴とする疾病(TM)。胎児が上方に移動し、圧迫することによるものと説明できる。	
183 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/2063581907">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/2063581907</a>	Puerperium-associated disorders (TM)	This section contains a variety of TM disorders that may occur after childbirth.	産後病類	本項では、出産後に発現する可能性がある多様な疾病(TM)を示す。	
184 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1326313936">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1326313936</a>	Puerperal abdominal pain disorder (TM)	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.	児枕痛	分娩後における下腹部の発作性疼痛を特徴とする疾病(TM)であり、浮動性めまい、嗜眠、動悸、息切れ、又は腫瘤の存在を伴うことがある。子宮収縮又は気及び血のゆっくりとした循環もしくは部分的な循環阻害によるものと説明できる。	
185 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/195876056">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/195876056</a>	Puerperal wind disorder (TM)	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.	産後風	分娩中又は分娩後における四肢の筋痙縮もしくは関節痛、首のこわばり、牙關緊急、又は脊椎の重度過伸展及び痙直を特徴とする疾病(TM)。風、寒、もしくは湿の気象要因の身体への影響、気もしくは血の虚、陰虚、又は感染によるものと説明できる。	
186 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1093143450">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1093143450</a>	Hypogalactia disorder (TM)	A disorder characterized by decreased or absent lactation. It may be explained by deficiency of qi and blood, or obstruction of liver qi.	缺乳	乳汁分泌の減少又は不全を特徴とする疾病(TM)。気もしくは血の虚、又は肝気滞によるものと説明できる。	
187 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/971623818">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/971623818</a>	Postpartum lochiorrhoea disorder (TM)	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.	(産後)悪露不絶 [悪露不浄]	分娩後3週間連続で血液、粘液、及び組織などの腔分泌物が認められることを特徴とする疾病(TM)。血液中の熱、血瘀、気虚、気及び血の循環異常、又は感染によるものと説明できる。	
188 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/102778076">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/102778076</a>	Other female reproductive system associated disorders(TM)	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.	女性生殖系統、其他	本項では、女性生殖系統(TM)のその他の項に含まれない残りの疾病(TM)を示す。本項では、外生殖器及び乳房の疾病(TM)、生殖器で認められる感染及び腫瘍、並びに心身疾病(TM)を取り上げる。	
189 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/493582315">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/493582315</a>	Leukorrhoea disorder (TM)	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.	帯下病	色、量、又はにおいが異常の腔分泌物を特徴とする疾病(TM)。寒湿、湿熱の下降及び下半身における蓄積、脾系の機能低下、又は腎系の機能低下によるものと説明できる。	
190 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/200629598">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/200629598</a>	Vaginal flatus disorder (TM)	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.	陰吹	腔からの頻繁かつ有音のガス排出を特徴とする疾病(TM)。気の活動障害、又は気もしくは痰の閉塞によるものと説明できる。	

	Id	Title_en	Definition_en	Title_ja	Definition_ja	修正提案
191	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1709243516">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1709243516</a>	Pudendal cold disorder (TM)	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.	陰冷	生殖器(下腹部まで放散することがある)及び単径部における耐えられない冷感の特徴とする疾病(TM)であり、性欲低下及び不感症を伴う。	
192	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/140975269">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/140975269</a>	Infertility disorder (TM)	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.	不孕	生殖機能正常なパートナーとの間で何ら避妊法を使用しないにもかかわらず、正常な性的活動後又は前回の妊娠後2年間にわたって妊娠できないことを特徴とする疾病(TM)。腎虚、肝鬱、痰湿、及び血瘀によって衝脈及び任脈のほか子宮の機能不全を生じたことによるものと説明できる。	
193	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1330935878">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1330935878</a>	Stony uterine mass disorder (TM)	A disorder characterized by uterine tumor, often accompanied by advanced, prolonged menstruation or metrorrhagia. It may be explained by stasis of qi and blood.	石瘕	子宮腫瘍を特徴とする疾病(TM)であり、予定より早く、かつ長期的な月経又は不正子宮出血を伴うことが多い。気及び血の鬱滞によるものと説明できる。	
194	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1315827723">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1315827723</a>	Breast lump disorder (TM)	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.	乳癖	疼痛、又は月経周期を通じて大きさが変化することがある触診可能なしこりを特徴とする疾病(TM)。衝脈及び任脈の損傷又は調和の乱れを伴う感情要因又は痰の鬱滞によるものと説明できる。	
195	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/386528385">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/386528385</a>	Childhood and adolescence associated disorders (TM)	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.	小児病類	本項では、乳児期、小児期、又は青年期において発現する可能性のある一連の疾病(TM)を示す。これらの疾病は臓腑の発育及び成熟と関連する。	
196	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/999798974">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/999798974</a>	Developmental delay disorder (TM)	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.	遲証	起立、歩行、生齒、又は会話などにおける発育遅延を特徴とする疾病(TM)。腎系の機能低下によるものと説明できる。	
197	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/910142138">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/910142138</a>	Growth fever disorder (TM)	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	變蒸	小児の成長及び発育に起因する生理学的現象を特徴とする疾病(TM)であり、発熱、不整脈、及び発汗などの症状を伴う。乳児の五臓六腑の急激な成長によるものと説明できる。	
198	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/961134489">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/961134489</a>	Infantile convulsion disorder (TM)	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.	小児驚風	乳児において発現する可能性がある痙攣、引っ張られるような疼痛、振戦、及び意識消失などの症状を特徴とする疾病(TM)。中枢神経系の何らかの疾患又は乳児が受ける感情的もしくは身体的ストレスに対する急激な反応によるものと考えられる。	
199	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/887205279">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/887205279</a>	Fright seizure disorder (TM)	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.	客忤	嘔吐、腹痛、及び痙攣さえも引き起こす、恐怖によって誘発された痙攣を特徴とする疾病(TM)。乳児の時点では神気が十分に成熟しておらず不安定であることによるものと考えられる。	
200	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/956056196">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/956056196</a>	Night crying disorder (TM)	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.	夜啼	日中では認められないが、夜間において頻繁に、又は長時間にわたって泣くことを特徴とする疾病(TM)。脾系における寒の蓄積、心系における火もしくは熱、又は恐怖によるものと説明できる。	
201	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1022734807">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1022734807</a>	Infantile malnutrition disorder (TM)	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.	疳病	るい瘦、衰弱、及び発育障害を特徴とする疾病(TM)。脾臓及び胃の栄養障害、気及び体液の消費を引き起こす可能性がある不適切な摂食によるものと説明できる。	

Id	Title_en	Definition_en	Title_ja	Definition_ja	修正提案
202	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/700447416">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/700447416</a>	Dribbling disorder (TM)	滯頤	唾液分泌の異常又は過剰を特徴とする疾病(TM)。脾臓及び胃における火もしくは熱の蓄積又は脾系の機能低下によるものと説明できる。	
203	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1027624138">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1027624138</a>	Diaper dermatitis disorder (TM)	臀紅	臀部、会陰部、外陰部、陰囊、及び大腿内側における皮膚の変色斑、潰瘍形成、及び滲出を特徴とする疾病(TM)。濡れたおむつとの長時間の接触によるものと説明できる。	
204	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1067338733">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1067338733</a>	Infant stiffness disorder (TM)	小児硬証	手、足、口、項部、又は皮膚の冷感及び硬直を特徴とする疾病(TM)。始原的な陽の不活動又は寒に起因する血の凝固によるものと説明できる。	
205	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/842422763">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/842422763</a>	Infant limpness disorder (TM)	小児軟証	頭部、項部、口、手、足、又は筋肉の弛緩を特徴とする疾病(TM)。先天の気の不足、気と血の虚を生じる栄養障害又は不適切な摂食によるものと説明できる。	
206	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/415045453">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/415045453</a>	Other certain disorders (TM)	其他疾患	本項では、その他の疾病(TM)の項における特定の枠組みに特性が一致しないため、その他の疾病(TM)の項に分類されない多様な疾病(TM)を示す。	
207	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1125119780">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1125119780</a>	Consumptive disorder (TM)	虚勞	陰寒に由来する毒が蓄積する場合に生じる疾病(TM)であり、通常、温めると軽減し化膿・破裂しにくい、又は希薄な悪臭のある膿を含む局所のびまん性の腫脹とともに冷痛が発現し、悪寒及び四肢の冷感、白苔及び沈脈が付随する。陰、陽、気、及び血の消費に起因する慢性の虚によるものと説明できる。	
208	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/76490205">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/76490205</a>	Shortness of breath disorder (TM)	短氣	荒い呼吸音を伴うことがある急速な努力性呼吸の突発的な発症を特徴とする疾病(TM)。胸部の気滞もしくは痰飲又は気もしくは血の虚によるものと説明できる。	
209	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/355828179">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/355828179</a>	Visceral bind disorder (TM)	臍結	心窩部の脹満、充満、及び疼痛、又は季肋部に蓄積した圧痛のある腫瘤を特徴とする疾病(TM)。臍臓における過剰な寒の結合によるものと説明できる。	
210	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/401311478">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/401311478</a>	Viscera heat disorder (TM)	臍熱	五臓系(肝系、心系、脾系、肺系、及び腎系)のそれぞれの部位において熱疾病(TM)の一般的な症状が認められることを特徴とする疾病(TM)。五臓系のそれぞれにおける陰虚、陽盛、又は実熱によるものと説明できる。	

Id	Title en	Definition en	Title ja	Definition ja	修正提案
211	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/347093131">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/347093131</a> Traditional medicine patterns (TM)	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 symptomatology 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.	証	伝統医学の証、すなわち証(TM)は、すべての所見を含む任意の時点での患者の全体の臨床像である。所見は、総体的徴候又はとりわけ患者の体質を含むことがある。 1 総体的徴候:脈をとる、舌又は舌苔を調べる、腹部診察並びにその他の方法を含む、伝統医学の診断的方法による徴候、症状又は特異な所見。 2 体質・構造的・機能的特徴、気質、環境の変化に対する適応能力又はさまざまな健康状態に対する感受性を含む、個人の特性。これは比較的安定しており、一部は先天的であり、一部は後天的である。	
212	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/817731121">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/817731121</a> Principle-based patterns (TM)	This section is about the most basic doctrine for pattern identification in Traditional Medicine. #Based on the analysis of symptomatology and constitution of a patient, patterns are categorized into eight principles which consist of four groups of opposing characteristics i.e. Yin & Yang, Heat & Cold, Deficiency & Excess and Interior & Exterior. These principles constitute the most basic patterns. This section also comprises combinations of these basic patterns which are used for the pattern differentiation in more refined detail.	基本となる証(陰陽・虚実・寒熱・表裏)	本項では、伝統医学における証(TM)識別の最も基本的な原理に関して論じる。患者の総体的徴候及び体質の分析に基づいて、証(TM)は、対立する特徴の4つの群、すなわち陰・陽、熱・寒、虚・実及び裏・表から成る8つの原理に分類される。これらの原理は最も基本的な証(TM)を構成する。本セクションは、より正確な証識別に用いられる、これらの基本的証(TM)の組合せも含んでいる。	
213	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1784846003">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1784846003</a> Yang pattern (TM)	A pattern with collective characteristics of exterior, heat, and excess patterns with excitatory, hyperfunctional, restless or bright manifestations, outward and upward symptoms, as well as morbid conditions. It may be explained by pathogenic factors of a yang nature.	陽証	表証(TM)、熱証(TM)及び実証(TM)の総体的特徴で、興奮、機能亢進、運動又は明るい現象、外側・上方の症状、並びに罹患状態を有する。陽の性質をもつ病因と説明できる。	
214	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1249733117">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1249733117</a> Yin pattern (TM)	A pattern with collective characteristics of interior, cold, and deficiency patterns with inhibitory, hypofunctional, quiescent, or dimmed manifestations, inward and downward symptoms, as well as morbid conditions. It is may be explained by pathogenic factors of a yin nature.	陰証	裏証(TM)、寒証(TM)及び虚証(TM)の総体的特徴で、抑制、機能低下、静止又は暗い像、内側・下方の症状、並びに罹患状態を有する。陰の性質をもつ病因と説明できる。	
215	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/2122661793">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/2122661793</a> Heat pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by fever, aversion to heat and preference for cold, thirst, flushed face, irritability and vexation, thick yellow sputum and nasal mucus, short voidings of dark-colored urine, constipation, red tongue with yellow coating, or a rapid pulse. It may be explained by external heat, prevalence of yang qi, or by an excess internal heat production.	熱証	発熱、悪風及び冷えたものを欲する、口渇、顔面紅潮、いらいら及び心煩、粘稠な黄色の痰及び鼻粘液、少量の暗黒色の尿の排出、便秘、黄苔を伴う紅舌、あるいは頰脈を特徴とする証(TM)。外熱の攻撃又は陽気の勢いのいずれかによって生じるものと説明できる。	英文を修正したが和文は以前のまま。
216	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1535874374">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1535874374</a> Cold pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by aversion to cold or fear of cold, cold pain with preference for heat, absence of thirst, thin clear sputum and nasal mucus, long voidings of clear urine, loose bowels, white facial complexion, pale tongue with white coating, and a tight or slow pulse. It may be explained either by an external cold pathogen or by insufficient yang within the body.	寒証	悪寒又は畏寒、熱を好む冷痛、口渇の欠如、希薄な透明の痰及び鼻粘液、多量の清澄尿の排出、下痢、白い顔色、白苔を伴う淡白舌、並びに緊脈又は遅脈を特徴とする証(TM)。体外の寒邪又は体内の陽不足のいずれかによって生じるものと説明できる。	

Id	Title_en	Definition_en	Title_ja	Definition_ja	修正提案	
217	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/197299336">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/197299336</a>	Excess pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by severe chills with no sweating, strong pulse or a robust body and excess constitution with a strong abdominal wall. It may be explained by strong responses against external pathogenic factors such as, the six excesses, pestilential pathogens, worms and toxins, by accumulated pathological products due to dysfunction of internal organs, such as phlegm, retained fluid, water, dampness, pus, static blood, and retained food.	実証	発汗のない重度の悪寒、強脈又は強い腹力の特徴とする証(TM)。六淫、病邪、寄生虫・毒素などの外邪に対する強い反応によって、あるいは痰、水飲、水、湿邪、膿、瘀血及び宿食など臓腑の機能障害による病的な産物の蓄積と説明できる。	英文を修正したが和文は以前のまま。
218	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1776236394">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1776236394</a>	Deficiency pattern (TM)	A pattern is characterized by fatigue, weak pulse or a weak abdominal wall. It may be explained by weak response against the pathogenic factors or by deficiency of the healthy qi, including deficiency of yin, yang, qi, and blood.	虚証	疲労、弱脈又は弱い腹力の特徴とする証(TM)。病邪に対する弱い反応によって、あるいは陰虚、陽、気及び血を含む正気の不足と説明できる。	
219	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1869399497">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1869399497</a>	Interior pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by persistent or recurrent abdominal distension, abdominal pain, constipation, diarrhea, or sunken pulse which are of deeply located, severe nature or long duration. It may be explained by pathogenic factors entering the deep parts of organs, qi, blood or bone marrow and the subsequent reaction of the body against the pathogens.	裏証	持続性又は再発性の腹部膨満、腹痛、便秘、下痢、あるいはより深い部位にあり、重度又は臓器にわたる沈脈の特徴とする証(TM)。臓腑、気、血液又は骨髓に進入している病邪、並びにその後の邪気に対する体の反応と説明できる。	
220	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/632404263">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/632404263</a>	Exterior pattern (TM)	A pattern characterize by aversion to cold or to wind, fever, headache, body aches, a film coating the tongue or floating pulse. These signs and symptoms are usually seen at the early stage of external contraction related disorders, mainly characterized by sudden onset, superficial location, mild and short-term in nature. It may be explained by pathogenic factors affecting the exterior part of the body such as skin, joints and head and the subsequent reaction against the pathogens.	表証	悪寒又は悪風、発熱、頭痛、体の痛み、舌苔又は浮脈を特徴とする証(TM)。これらの徴候及び症状は、通常、主に、突然に発症し、体表部位、軽度及び短期によって特徴付けられる、外周関連疾患の早期にみられる。皮膚、関節及び頭の体外を冒す病邪、並びにその後の病邪に対する反応と説明できる。	
221	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/27531738">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/27531738</a>	Mixed principle-based patterns (TM)	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.	中間証と錯雑証	寒証(TM)と熱証(TM)の間の状態、虚証(TM)と実証(TM)の間の状態、寒・熱の証(TM)が錯綜した状態など、単純な基本原理では表すことが難しい証(TM)。	
222	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/7659134">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/7659134</a>	Excess-cold pattern (TM)	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 influence of strong cold pathogens.	寒・実証	寒がり、顔面蒼白、四肢の冷え、舌苔のない湿舌、薄い尿、唾液、鼻漏、下痢、実脈、強い腹力の特徴とする証(TM)。強い寒邪の影響と説明できる。	削除 →韓国会議で削除予定
223	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/834286065">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/834286065</a>	Medium-cold pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by cold intolerance, pale complexion, cold limbs, moist tongue with no coating, watery urine, saliva, rhinorrhea, diarrhea, pulse of intermediate strength, or an abdominal wall of intermediate strength. It may be explained by an intermediate response to pathogens.	寒・虚実中間証	寒がり、顔面蒼白、四肢の冷え、舌苔のない湿舌、薄い尿、唾液、鼻漏、下痢、中間強度の脈、あるいは中間強度の腹力の特徴とする証(TM)。病邪に対する中間の反応と説明できる。	Medium pattern虚実中間証: A pattern characterized by pulse of intermediate strength, or an abdominal wall of intermediate strength. It may be explained by an intermediate response to pathogens.中間強度の脈、あるいは中間強度の腹力の特徴とする証(TM)。病邪に対する中間の反応と説明できる。 →韓国会議後の矢久保先生修正案

Id	Title en	Definition en	Title ja	Definition ja	修正提案
224	http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1305885261 Deficiency and cold pattern (TM)	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.	寒・虚証	寒がり、顔面蒼白、四肢の冷え、舌苔のない湿舌、薄い尿、唾液、鼻漏、下痢、疲労又は衰弱、弱脈、弱い腹力の特徴とする証(TM)。代謝活性レベルの減少、病邪に対する弱い反応と説明できる。	寒証: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.寒がり、顔面蒼白、四肢の冷え、舌苔のない湿舌、薄い尿、唾液、鼻漏、下痢を特徴とする証(TM)。代謝活性レベルの減少と説明できる。 →韓国会議後の矢久保先生修正案
225	http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1023162110 Excess-moderate pattern (TM)	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.	寒熱中間・実証	熱がり、顔面紅潮、四肢熱感など熱証(TM)を示す所見の欠如、あるいは寒がり、顔面蒼白、四肢の冷えなどの寒証(TM); 実脈、強い腹力の特徴とする証(TM)。平均的レベルの代謝活性、病邪に対する強い反応と説明できる。	moderate寒熱中間: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 limb. It may be explained by average level of metabolic activity. →韓国会議後の矢久保先生修正案
226	http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/47063429 Medium-moderate pattern (TM)	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.	寒熱中間・虚実中間証	熱がり、顔面紅潮、四肢熱感など熱証(TM)を示す所見の欠如、あるいは寒がり、顔面蒼白、四肢の冷えなどの寒証(TM); 中間の強さの脈、中間の強さの腹力の特徴とする証(TM)。平均的レベルの代謝活性、病邪に対する中間の反応と説明できる。	削除 →韓国会議で削除予定
227	http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/2042986786 Deficiency-moderate pattern (TM)	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.	寒熱中間・虚証	熱がり、顔面紅潮、四肢熱感など熱証(TM)を示す所見の欠如、あるいは寒がり、顔面蒼白、四肢の冷えなどの寒証(TM); 疲労及び衰弱、弱脈、弱い腹力の特徴とする証(TM)。平均的レベルの代謝活性、病邪に対する弱い反応と説明できる。	虚証:A pattern characterized fatigue or weakness, weak pulse, weak abdominal wall. It may be explained by weak response to pathogens.疲労及び衰弱、弱脈、弱い腹力の特徴とする証(TM)。病邪に対する弱い反応と説明できる。 →韓国会議後の矢久保先生修正案
228	http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/563072248 Excess-Heat Pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by fever, aversion to heat and preference for cold, thirst, flushed face, irritability and vexation, thick yellow sputum and nasal mucus, short voidings of dark-coloured urine, constipation, reddened tongue with yellow coating, rapid pulse or a strong abdominal wall. It may be explained as the result either from an attack of external heat or from a prevalence of yang qi caused by strong responses against the external pathogenic factors such as, the six excesses, pestilential pathogens, worms and toxins, or by accumulated pathological products due to dysfunction of internal organs, such as phlegm, retained fluid, water, dampness, pus, static blood, and retained food.	熱実証	発熱、悪熱及び冷たい物を好む、口渴、顔面紅潮、いらいら及び心煩、粘稠な黄色の痰及び鼻粘液、少量の濃縮尿の排出、便秘、黄苔を伴う紅舌、数脈又は強い腹力の特徴とする証(TM)。六淫、有害な病邪、寄生虫・毒素などの外邪に対する強い反応によって、あるいは痰、水飲、水、湿、膿、瘀血及び宿食など、臓腑の機能障害による病的な産物の蓄積によって生じる外熱の侵襲又は陽気の充満の結果と説明できる。	削除 →韓国会議で削除予定
229	http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1054254983 Medium-heat pattern (TM)	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.	熱・虚実中間証	熱がり、顔面紅潮、四肢熱感、厚い舌苔、濃厚な分泌物、中間の強さの脈、中間の強さの腹力の特徴とする証(TM)。代謝活性レベルの増加と説明できる。病邪に対する中間の反応。	熱証: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 leve. →韓国会議後の矢久保先生修正案

Id	Title_en	Definition_en	Title_ja	Definition_ja	修正提案
230 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/10779">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/10779</a> 44707	Deficiency Heat Pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by aversion to cold or fear of cold, cold pain with preference for heat, absence of thirst, thin clear sputum and nasal mucus, long voidings of clear urine, loose bowels, white facial complexion, pale tongue with white coating, and a tight or slow pulse and a weak abdominal wall. It may be explained as the result caused either by an external cold pathogen or by insufficient yang within the body.	熱虚証	悪寒又は畏寒、熱を好む冷痛、口渇の欠如、希薄な透明の痰及び鼻粘液、長時間の清澄尿の排出、下痢、白い顔色、白苔を伴う淡白舌並びに緊脈又は遅脈及び弱い腹力の特徴とする証(TM)。体外の寒邪又は体内の陽不足のいずれかによって生じる結果と説明できる。	削除 →韓国会議で削除予定
231 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/92160">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/92160</a> 7958	Excess-tangled cold and heat pattern (TM)	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.	寒熱錯雑・実証	冷感を伴う上半身のほてり及び下半身の蒼白など、寒証(TM)及び熱証(TM)の共存;強脈、強い腹力の特徴とする証(TM)。体の異なる部位での熱産生の増加と減少の共存、病邪に対する強い反応と説明できる。	tangled cold and heat pattern寒熱錯雑: 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.下半身の冷感や蒼白、これに上半身のほてりなど、寒証(TM)及び熱証(TM)の共存;強脈、強い腹力の特徴とする証(TM)。体の異なる部位での熱産生の増加と減少の共存、病邪に対する強い反応と説明できる。 →韓国会議後の矢久保先生修正案
232 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/32978">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/32978</a> 9131	Medium-tangled cold and heat pattern (TM)	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.	寒熱錯雑・虚実中間証	冷感を伴う上半身のほてり及び下半身の蒼白など、寒証(TM)及び熱証(TM)の共存;中間の強さの脈、中間の強さの腹力の特徴とする証(TM)。体の異なる部位での熱産生の増加と減少の共存と説明できる。病邪に対する中間の反応。	削除 →韓国会議で削除予定
233 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/10009">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/10009</a> 10775	Deficiency-tangled cold and heat pattern (TM)	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.	寒熱錯雑・虚証	冷感を伴う上半身のほてり及び下半身の蒼白など、寒証(TM)及び熱証(TM)の共存;疲労又は衰弱、弱脈、弱い腹力の特徴とする証(TM)。体の異なる部位での熱産生の増加と減少の共存、病邪に対する弱い反応と説明できる。	削除 →韓国会議で削除予定
234 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/66216">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/66216</a> 1366	Body constituents patterns (TM)	This section comprises a range of dysfunctions of four body constituents, which is qi, blood, fluid and essence. These patterns are grouped together on the basis of their common etiology such as an abnormal flow of qi, blood, or essence or dysfunctional distribution of fluid or humour.	気血水の証	本項では、身体成分である、気、血、津液及び精のさまざまな機能障害を含んでいる。これらの証(TM)は、気、血又は精の異常な流れ、あるいは津液の機能不全性分布など共通の病因に基づいてグループ分けされている。	
235 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/25617">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/25617</a> 1555	Qi patterns (TM)	This section comprises a range of patterns related to the dysfunction of qi as a body constituents. Qi patterns (TM) may be explained by TM disorders of physical energy supply, TM mental disorders, or TM autonomic nerve system disorder.	気の異常	本項では、体成分としての気の機能障害に関連するさまざまな証(TM)を含んでいる。気証(TM)は、身体エネルギー供給の疾病(TM)、精神疾病(TM)、あるいは自律神経系疾病(TM)によって説明できる。	
236 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/12353">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/12353</a> 97351	Qi deficiency pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by decreased vitality, fatigue, weakness or appetite loss. It may be explained by decreased quantity of qi, such as exhausted state which is often accompanied by deficiency of the upper abdominal region (TM).	気虚証	生命活動の低下、疲労、衰弱又は食欲不振を特徴とする証(TM)。しばしば上腹部の腹力低下(TM)を伴う消耗した状態など、気の量の減少と説明できる。	

	Id	Title_en	Definition_en	Title_ja	Definition_ja	修正提案
237	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/21833">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/21833</a> 7279	Qi stagnation pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by a sensation of obstruction in the throat, a sensation of ear tube obstruction, abdominal distension due to intestinal gas retention, depressive state or intractable pain. It may be explained by the hindered qi movement of related organs, such as liver, stomach or intestine.	気滯証	喉の閉塞感、耳管の閉塞感、腸内ガスの滞留による腹部膨満、抑うつ状態又は手に負えない痛みを特徴とする証(TM)。肝臓、胃又は腸など、関連する臓腑の気の流れの停滞と説明できる。	
238	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/82859">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/82859</a> 9543	Qi counterflow patterns (TM)	A pattern characterized by hot sensation in the upper body parts that may be accompanied by palpitations, dizziness, a stiff neck, headache or a brisk abdominal aortic pulsation. It may be explained by inverse movement of qi, especially when normal downward movement of stomach qi been disturbed by food accumulation or excessive weather factors, result in abnormal qi upward movement, which may lead to vomiting.	気逆証	動悸、浮動性めまい、首のこわばり、頭痛又は腹部大動脈拍動亢進を伴うことがある上半身の熱感を特徴とする証(TM)。特に、食物蓄積、あるいは嘔吐を引き起こすことがある、異常な上方への気の動きを生じさせる過度の気象要因によって胃気の正常方向への動きが乱された際の気の逆の動きと説明できる。	
239	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/20349">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/20349</a> 14961	Qi collapse pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by sudden onset of pale tongue and complexion, cyanotic lips, perspiration, cold limbs, dyspnea or thin and rapid pulse. It may be explained by the sudden loss of genuine qi.	気脱証	突発的な舌や顔色の蒼白、口唇のチアノーゼ、発汗、四肢の冷え、呼吸困難や細く速い脈を特徴とする証(TM)。先天の気の突然の虚脱によるものと説明できる。	
240	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/72100">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/72100</a> 1453	Blood patterns (TM)	This section comprises a range of patterns related to the dysfunction of blood as a body constituents. Blood patterns (TM) may be explained by malnutrition due to anemia, problems in blood circulation including the obstruction of venous return.	血の異常	本項では、身体成分としての血の機能障害に関連するさまざまな証(TM)を含んでいる。血証(TM)は、貧血による低栄養状態、静脈還流の閉塞を含む血液循環の障害と説明できる。	
241	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/21350">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/21350</a> 55784	Blood deficiency patterns (TM)	A pattern characterized by anemia, atrophic dry skin, alopecia, nail deformity, muscle cramp, forgetfulness, pale or sallow complexion, pale lips, tongue and nails, dizziness, dim vision, palpitation, dreaminess, numbness of hands and feet, and in women, scanty, light-colored menstrual blood, irregular menstruation or amenorrhoea, thin pulse, etc. It may be explained by insufficient blood which fails to nourish the viscera, meridians and body.	血虚証	貧血、皮膚乾燥萎縮、脱毛、爪の変形、筋けいれん、物忘れ、顔面蒼白、顔面萎黄、青白い唇、舌及び爪、浮動性めまい、かすみ目、動悸、集中力低下、手足のしびれ、女性においては過小月経、月経不順又は無月経、細脈などを特徴とする証(TM)。内臓、経絡及び体に栄養分を供給できない不十分な血液と説明できる。	
242	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/10047">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/10047</a> 63328	Blood stasis patterns (TM)	A pattern characterized by local bluish and purplish lump, with unpressable pain, fixed unpressable abdominal mass with pricking pain, purplish tongue or with spots, wiry and rough pulse, etc. It may be common seen pattern in various menstrual disorders such as amenorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea, menopausal syndrome; lower abdominal fullness, varicose veins, hemorrhoids, mood swings. It may be explained by interior obstruction of blood stasis which leads to unsmooth blood circulation.	瘀血証	自発痛を伴う局所の青及び紫がかったしこり、刺すような痛みを伴う圧痛性のしっかりとした腹部腫瘍。紫舌又は瘀斑を伴う紫舌、弦脈・洪脈などを特徴とする証(TM)。無月経、月経困難症、更年期症候群などのさまざまな月経障害；下腹部膨満、静脈瘤、痔核、気分変動でよくみられる証(TM)である。うっ血の身体内閉塞によって血の停滞をきたすと説明できる。	
243	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/12980">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/12980</a> 58608	Blood heat patterns (TM)	A pattern characterized by bleeding, including nosebleeds, vomiting of blood, coughing up blood, blood in the stool, skin eruption with bleeding, profuse and bright red menstrual blood, fever, agitation, restlessness, delirium, convulsions, a crimson tongue or rapid wiry pulse. It may be explained by fire or heat entering the blood.	血熱証	鼻出血、吐血、咯血、大便中への出血、出血を伴う皮膚発疹(皮疹)、大量の鮮紅色の月経血を含む出血、発熱、煩躁、落ち着きのなさ、譫妄、痙攣、真っ赤な舌又は数・弦脈を特徴とする証(TM)。体への火又は熱の進入と説明できる。	

Id	Title_en	Definition_en	Title_ja	Definition_ja	修正提案
244 http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1899900536	Blood cold patterns (TM)	A pattern characterized by cold pain of the extremities with dark purple skin or cramps in the lower abdomen which are relieved by warmth and exacerbated by cold, delayed menstruation and dark purple menstrual discharge with blood clots, pale tongue coating or sunken, slow and choppy pulse. It may be explained by excessive cold weather factor induced qi stagnation or cold blocking the circulation of qi and blood.	血寒証	黒紫色の皮膚を伴う四肢の冷痛あるいは温めると緩和し冷やすと悪化する下腹部の仙痛、月経後期及び血餅の混じった黒紫色の月経、白苔又は不規則に変わる遅・沈脈を特徴とする証(TM)。気滞あるいは気及び血の寒さによる妨害を引き起こす、過度の寒冷因子と説明できる。	
245 http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/899615584	Blood dryness pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by dry mouth and pain in throat, dry skin in limbs and the body, dry hair, nasal bleeding, constipation, and dry tongue with no moisture. It may be explained by insufficiency of body fluid or heat which is created within the body.	血燥証	口内乾燥及び喉の痛み、四肢及び体の皮膚の乾燥、乾燥した毛髪、鼻出血、便秘、並びに潤いのない乾燥した舌を特徴とする証(TM)。体内で作られられる津又は熱の不足と説明できる。	
246 http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/208501929	Fluid patterns (TM)	This section comprises a range of patterns related to the dysfunction of fluid as a body constituent. Fluid patterns (TM) may be explained by the retention or imbalance of water and dampness inside the body.	水の異常	本項では、体成分としての津液の機能障害に関連するさまざまな証(TM)を含んでいる。水の異常(TM)は、体内の津液及び湿邪の停滞又は不均衡と説明できる。	
247 http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1902618610	Fluid deficiency pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by, dry mouth and throat, parched lips, scaly lips and cracking at the corners of the mouth, thirst with desire to drink, scanty urination, dry bowel movements, red dry tongue and thin, rapid, and weak pulse. It may be explained by insufficient body fluids that fail to moisten and nourish the organs and body tissues.	津液虧虚証	口及び喉の乾燥、乾燥した唇、鱗屑状の唇及び口角のひび割れ、飲水の渴望を伴う口腔乾燥、尿量減少、乾燥した排便、赤く乾燥した舌、並びに乏・速・弱脈を特徴とする証(TM)。臓腑や身体組織を潤し滋養することができない津液の不足と説明できる。	
248 http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/59596855	Fluid disturbance patterns (TM)	A pattern characterized by vertigo, dizziness, edema, headache, vomiting, diarrhea or swollen tongue or teeth marked tongue. It may be explained by abnormal distribution of body fluids and an imbalance in fluids and electrolytes.	水毒証	消化管、身体組織又は体腔における津液の停滞、あるいは脱水を特徴とする証(TM)。津液の異常な分布及び津液や電解質の不均衡と説明できる。	英文を修正したが和文は以前のまま。
249 http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1870160234	Dry phlegm pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by scant or bloody sputum that is difficult to cough up, chest pain or discomfort, dry mouth and nose, a dry or slimy tongue coating or a thin, choppy, rough and rapid pulse. It may be explained by the accumulation of fire/heat, dryness or turbid phlegm in the lungs.	燥痰証(燥痰纏結証)	咯出することが難しい少量又は血痰、胸部の痛み又は不快感、口及び鼻の乾燥、乾燥又はねばついた舌苔、あるいは細く、不規則に変わる、洪・数・弱脈を特徴とする証(TM)。肺における火・熱の蓄積、痰の乾燥又は混濁と説明できる。	
250 http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1657828206	Damp phlegm pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by profuse, thick sputum that is easy to cough up, a sensation of heaviness in the limbs, stuffy chest and epigastrium, poor appetite, stickiness in the mouth, soggy and moderate or slippery pulse. It may be explained by a build up of dampness or phlegm in the lung.	湿痰証	咯出することが容易な大量の、粘稠な痰、四肢の重量感、胸及び上腹部の息苦しさ、食欲不振、口の中のねばねば感、濡脈・緩脈又は滑脈を特徴とする証(TM)。肺における湿邪又は痰の増加と説明できる。	
251 http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1245319109	Phlegm fire harassing the heart pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by restlessness, insomnia or even raving madness, reddened tongue tip, yellow dense and slimy tongue coating, and rapid slippery pulse. It may be explained by phlegm-fire that harasses the heart spirit.	痰火擾心証	落ち着きのなさ、不眠又は狂乱状態、紅舌炎、顆粒の密な黄・膩苔、並びに数・滑脈を特徴とする証(TM)。心神を苦しめる痰火と説明できる。	
252 http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/848224260	Wind and phlegm pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by expectoration of frothy sputum, chest distress, dizziness, distending pain of the head and eyes, throat congestion, numbness of the limbs, loss of consciousness with an inability to speak, facial spasms, white greasy tongue coating, or wiry, slippery pulse. It may be explained by the weather factor of wind or turbid phlegm.	風痰証	泡状の痰の咯出、胸内苦悶、浮動性めまい、頭及び眼の脹痛、喉のうっ血、四肢のしびれ、話すことができない意識消失、顔面痙攣、白膩苔、あるいは弦・滑脈を特徴とする証(TM)。風又は痰濁の気候要因と説明できる。	

Id	Title en	Definition en	Title ja	Definition ja	修正提案	
253	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/229718107">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/229718107</a>	Essence patterns (TM)	This section comprises a range of Essence disturbance patterns (TM). They are grouped together based on their common etiology in Essence, which builds up the physical structure and maintains body function, or reproductive essence stored in the kidney. Essence Patterns (TM) may be explained by the deficiency of the fundamental substance inside body.	精証	本項では、さまざまな精障害証(TM)を含んでいる。それらは、身体構造を構築し、身体機能、あるいは腎臓に貯蔵される生殖の精を維持する、精の共通の病因学に基づいてグループ化される。精証(TM)は、体内の基本的物質の不足と説明できる。	
254	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/58077538">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/58077538</a>	Essence deficiency pattern	A pattern characterized by thinness, dizziness, tinnitus, hypermicrosoma, slow action, mental retardation, or oligospermia, impotence, premature ejaculation in men, infertility, scanty menstruation or decreased leukorrhea in women. It may be explained by deficiency of vital essence.	精虚証	菲薄化、浮動性めまい、耳鳴、矮小体、緩動作、精神遅滞、あるいは男性における精子減少症、陰萎、早泄(早漏)、女性における不妊症、少量の月経又は白帯下の減少を特徴とする証(TM)。生命維持に必要な精の不足と説明できる。	
255	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1220285877">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1220285877</a>	Organ system patterns (TM)	This section comprises a range of Qi disturbance patterns (TM) grouped together on the basis of their having in common a demonstrable etiology in Qi, which means invisible action, function, or working that circulates throughout the body. Qi Patterns (TM) may be explained by a disorder of physical energy supply, mental disorder, or a autonomic nerve system disorder.	臓腑病証	本項では、目に見えない作用、機能、あるいは体全体を循環する仕組みを意味する、気における明白な病因学を共通して有することに基づいてグループ化される、さまざまな気障害証(TM)を含んでいる。気証(TM)は、身体エネルギー供給の疾患、精神疾病(TM)、あるいは自律神経系疾病(TM)と説明できる。	
256	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1628485143">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1628485143</a>	Liver patterns (TM)	This section contains a series of TM patterns that are all attributable to dysfunction of Liver system (TM). The system is consists of the liver, gallbladder, tendon, nails, eyes, related meridians and collaterals.	肝病証	本項では、すべて肝臓系(TM)の機能不全に起因する一連の証(TM)を含んでいる。肝(TM)は肝臓、胆嚢、腱、爪、眼、関連する経絡からなる。	
257	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/721449199">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/721449199</a>	Liver yin deficiency pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by mild dizziness, dim vision, dry eyes, blurred vision, flushed cheeks, burning pain of hypochondrium, irritation with a sensation of heat in the palms, soles and the heart, red tongue with little coating, or a thin rapid pulse. It may be explained by insufficient yin fluid of the liver required to cool and nourish the tissues associated with the liver.	肝陰虚証	軽度の浮動性めまい、かすみ目、乾燥眼、霧視、頬部紅潮、下肋部の灼熱痛、手掌、足底及び心臓の熱感を伴う炎症、少量の舌苔を伴う紅舌、あるいは乏・速脈を特徴とする証(TM)。肝臓と関連する組織を冷やし、滋養するために必要な肝臓の陰津不足と説明できる。	
258	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/789152700">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/789152700</a>	Liver yang deficiency pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by depression and susceptibility to fright, distension and oppression in the hypochondriac regions, fear of cold with cold limbs, dizziness, blurred vision, pale tongue with white coating and sunken slow weak pulse. It may be explained by weakened yang qi with diminished function of the liver.	肝陽虚証	うつ病、驚きやすい、下肋部の膨満及び重圧感、四肢の冷えを伴う畏寒、めまい、霧視、白苔を伴う淡白舌、並びに沈・遅・弱脈を特徴とする証(TM)。肝機能の低下を伴う陽気の弱まりと説明できる。	
259	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1319100890">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1319100890</a>	Liver yang hyperactivity pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by dizziness, ringing in the ears, distending pain of the head and eyes, heaviness of the head, reddish complexion and ears, hastiness, irritability, insomnia, dream disturbed sleep, aching and weakness of the waist and knees, bitter taste, red tongue, or wiry pulse. It may be explained by an exaggerated movement of liver yang that affects the head.	肝陽上亢証	浮動性めまい、耳鳴、頭及び眼の脹痛、頭重感、顔面紅潮及び耳、性急、いらいら、不眠、夢による睡眠障害、腰及び膝の痛み及び脱力、口苦、紅舌、あるいは弦脈を特徴とする証(TM)。頭に影響を及ぼす肝陽の過度の動きと説明できる。	
260	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/744651142">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/744651142</a>	Liver qi deficiency pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by blurred vision, a sensation of fullness in the hypochondrium, dull nails, bluish complexion, and a feeling of fear. It may be explained by deficiency of qi resulting in impaired function of the zangfu liver.	肝気虚証	霧視、下肋部の充満感、くすんだ爪、青い顔、並びに恐怖感を特徴とする証(TM)。臓腑の肝の機能障害につながる気の虚と説明できる。	

id	Title_en	Definition_en	Title_ja	Definition_ja	修正提案
261 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1420017558">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1420017558</a>	Liver depression and qi stagnation pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by emotional depression, frequent sighing, chest, hypochondrium and lower abdominal distention and oppression with moving pain that comes and goes, with breast distention and irregular menstruation in women, and a wiry pulse. It may be explained by dysfunction of the liver in carrying and dispersing qi which causes stagnation of qi movement in the body and in tissues associated with the liver.	肝鬱気滞証	感情の落ち込み、頻繁な太息、行ったり来たりする遊走痛を伴う胸部、下肋骨及び下腹部の膨満感及び重圧感、女性における乳房脹痛及び月経不順、並びに弦脈を特徴とする証(TM)。体内及び肝臓と関連する組織における気機の停滞を引き起こす、気の運搬及び分散における肝臓の機能不全と説明できる。	
262 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/784105121">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/784105121</a>	Liver blood deficiency pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by mild dizziness, dim or blurred vision, night blindness, numbness of the limbs, scant light-colored menstruation or amenorrhea, pale complexion, nail beds and tongue, ora thin pulse. It may be explained by depletion of blood in the liver with a state of anemia, or other condition that causes a lack of normal blood in the body and failure to nourish the liver and tissues associated with it.	肝血虚証	軽度の浮動性めまい、かすみ目及び霧視、夜盲(雀目)、四肢のしびれ、少量の淡色の月経又は無月経、顔面蒼白、蒼白の爪床及び舌、あるいは乏脈を特徴とする証(TM)。貧血状態による肝臓における血の減少、あるいは体内の正常な血の欠如を引き起こし、肝臓や肝臓に関連する組織を滋養できない他の状態と説明できる。	
263 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1929315026">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1929315026</a>	Liver depression and blood stasis pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by depression, distending or sharp pain or formation of a fixed mass in the hypochondrium region or pelvis, purple tongue or purple spots on the tongue or a wiry, choppy pulse. It may be explained by stagnant liver qi causing blood stasis in the liver.	肝鬱血瘀証	うつ病、下肋骨又は骨盤の脹痛又は鋭痛あるいは固定した腫瘤の形成、紫舌又は舌上の紫の斑点、あるいは不規則に変わる弦脈を特徴とする証(TM)。肝臓内の血瘀を引き起こしているうつ滞した肝気と説明できる。	
264 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1260646296">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1260646296</a>	Liver wind stirring the interior pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by convulsions of the limbs, dizziness, and trembling. It may be explained by dysfunction of the liver associated with wind-yang, fire-heat or blood deficiency.	肝風内動証	四肢の痙攣、浮動性めまい及び振戦を特徴とする証(TM)。風陽、火熱又は血不足を伴う肝臓の機能不全と説明できる。	
265 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/2128801227">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/2128801227</a>	Liver yang transforming into wind pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by severe dizziness and vertigo, or sudden fainting or syncope, that occur with tremors of the head and limbs, irritability, easy tendency towards anger, flushing of the face, a red tongue or wiry pulse. It may be explained by hyperactivity of liver yang that leads to interior stirring of liver wind.	肝陽化風証	重度の浮動性めまい及び回転性めまい、あるいは頭及び四肢の振戦を伴って生じる突発の昏厥又は失神、易刺激性、怒りやすい傾向、顔面紅潮、紅舌又は弦脈を特徴とする証(TM)。肝風の内動を引き起こす肝陽の活動亢進と説明できる。	
266 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1279387391">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1279387391</a>	Liver qi depression transforming into fire pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by distending and burning pain of the hypochondrium, along with restlessness, irritability, bitter taste, dry mouth, red tongue with yellow coating or a wiry rapid pulse. It may be explained by long-term stagnation of liver qi induced inner fire pathogen that affects tissues and functions associated with the liver.	肝気化火証 [肝鬱化火証]	下肋骨の脹痛及び灼熱痛、並びに落ち着きのなさ、易刺激性、口苦、口内乾燥、黄苔を伴う紅舌、あるいは弦・数脈を特徴とする証(TM)。肝臓と関連した組織や機能に影響を及ぼす内部の火邪を誘発する、肝気の長期停滞と説明できる。	
267 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/2000882848">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/2000882848</a>	Liver fire flaming upward pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by fever, thirst, headache, dizziness, tinnitus with buzzing in the ears, impairment of hearing, red eyes, bleeding of profusely, bright-red blood from the upper body (nose, cough, vomiting) or urine, irritability, bitter taste, red tongue with yellow coating, rapid wiry pulse. It may be explained by hyperactivity of superabundant liver fire affecting the tissues that the liver corresponds to.	肝火上炎証	発熱、口渇、頭痛、めまい、ブンブンという音が聞こえる耳鳴、聴覚障害、目の充血、おびただしい出血、上半身(鼻、咳嗽、嘔吐)又は尿からの鮮紅色の血液、いらいらする、口苦、黄苔を伴う紅舌、数・弦脈を特徴とする証(TM)。肝臓につながる組織に作用している過度の肝火の活動亢進と説明できる。	
268 <a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1328159941">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1328159941</a>	Liver heat stirring wind pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by high fever, thirst, coma and delirium, spasms of the limbs, opisthotonos, red tongue with yellow coating or rapid pulse. It may be explained by superabundant heat that generates wind.	肝熱動風証	壮熱、口渇、昏睡及び譫妄、四肢の痙攣、後弓反張、黄苔を伴う紅舌あるいは数脈を特徴とする証(TM)。風を生み出す過度の熱と説明できる。	

	<b>Id</b>	<b>Title_en</b>	<b>Definition_en</b>	<b>Title_ja</b>	<b>Definition_ja</b>	<b>修正提案</b>
269	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1752148615">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1752148615</a>	Liver-gallbladder dampness-heat pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by fever and chills, yellowish discoloration of the skin and eyes, hypochondrium and abdominal pain, bitter taste in the mouth, nausea or a rapid, slippery pulse. It may be explained by accumulation of dampness-heat in the liver and gallbladder resulting in impaired bile flow, and downward pouring of dampness-heat.	肝胆湿熱証	発熱及び悪寒、皮膚及び眼の黄色を帯びた変色、下肋骨痛及び腹痛、口苦、悪心、あるいは数・滑脈を特徴とする証(TM)。胆汁流及び湿熱下注を生じさせる、肝臓及び胆嚢における湿熱の蓄積と説明できる。	
270	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1995895171">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1995895171</a>	Liver meridian dampness-heat pattern (TM)	A pattern arising when dampness and heat invade the liver meridian, marked by distending pain the hypochondriac region, or itching and painful swollen genitalia, or ear pain with purulent discharge, reddened tongue with yellow slimy coating and rapid slippery pulse.	肝経湿熱証	湿及び熱が肝経絡に進入する際に生じる証(TM)で、下肋骨の脹痛、そう痒感及び痛みのある腫脹した性器、化膿性分泌物を伴う耳痛、黄・膩苔を伴う紅舌並びに数・滑脈を特徴とする。	
271	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1574410818">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1574410818</a>	Liver meridian cold stagnation pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by cold-natured pain of the lower abdomen or contracting pain of the exterior genitalia, or parietal headache that are aggravated by application of the cold and relieved by application of the warmth. Accompanied by an aversion to cold, cold limbs, vomiting of saliva or vomiting clear mucus, white tongue coat, or a wiry, tight pulse. It may be explained by the invasion of cold that stagnates in the liver meridian.	寒滞肝脈証	下腹部の寒性の痛み又は外性器のひきつれた痛み、冷やすと悪化し温めると軽減する頭頂部痛を特徴とする証(TM)。悪寒、四肢の冷え、唾液の吐出又は清澄な粘液の吐出、白苔、あるいは弦脈を伴う。肝経絡を停滞させる寒の進入と説明できる。	
272	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1790798322">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1790798322</a>	Gallbladder qi deficiency pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by a tendency toward panic, suspicion, sighing, nervousness, irritability, lethargy, dizziness and insomnia. It may be explained by deficiency of gallbladder qi, restlessness of heart-spirit and disturbance of the heart spirit associated with chemical imbalances that lead to timidity.	胆気虚証	パニック傾向、疑い深い、太息、神経質、いらいらする、嗜眠、めまい及び不眠を特徴とする証(TM)。臆病をもたらす化学的不均衡を伴う胆嚢の気の虚、心神の不穏及び心神の障害と説明できる。	
273	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1494484027">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1494484027</a>	Gallbladder depression with phlegm harassment pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by timidity, susceptibility to fright, insomnia and dreamful sleep, irritation, oppression and distension in the chest and hypochondriac region, frequent sighing, dizziness, bitter taste in the mouth, nausea, vomiting, white slimy tongue coating or string-like pulse. It may be explained by disturbance of turbid phlegm that leads to gallbladder stagnation and the failure to diffuse qi.	胆鬱痰擾証	臆病、驚きやすさ、不眠及び夢の多い睡眠、苛立ち、胸部及び下肋骨の重圧感及び膨満感、頻繁なため息、浮動性めまい、口苦、悪心、嘔吐、白膩苔又は弦脈を特徴とする証(TM)。胆嚢の停滞及び気の拡散不全をもたらす痰濁の障害と説明できる。	
274	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/773606634">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/773606634</a>	Gallbladder heat pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by irritability, anger, hypochondriac distension, bitterness in the mouth, or ear pain, tinnitus, insomnia, or red tongue with yellow coating. It may be explained by exuberant heat invading the gallbladder meridian.	胆熱証	易刺激性、怒り、下肋骨膨満、口苦、耳痛、耳鳴、不眠あるいは黄苔を伴う紅舌を特徴とする証(TM)。胆経に進入する過盛な熱と説明できる。	
275	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/310161378">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/310161378</a>	Gallbladder cold pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by aversion to cold, cold limbs, muscular weakness, hypochondriac pain, vomiting of clear fluid, impaired digestion, dizziness, blurred vision, lethargy, timidity or insomnia. It may be explained by dysfunction or disharmony is caused by insufficient yang in the gallbladder meridian.	膽(胆)寒証	悪寒、手足の冷え、筋力低下、下肋骨痛、透明な津の嘔吐、消化障害、めまい、霧視、嗜眠、臆病又は不眠を特徴とする証(TM)。胆経における陽不足により生じる機能不全又は不調和と説明できる。	
276	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1702160179">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1702160179</a>	Worm harassing the gallbladder and diaphragm pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by sudden acute piercing pain of the upper abdomen, a pale complexion during an attack, cold limbs, vomiting of bitter liquid, vomiting of roundworms, and wiry pulse. It may be explained by interior disturbance of roundworms that invade upwards into the gallbladder and digestive system (biliary ascariasis).	虫擾胆膈証 [虫擾胆腑証]	上腹部の急激な刺し込む痛み、発作中の顔面蒼白、手足の冷え、苦い津の嘔吐、回虫の嘔吐及び弦脈を特徴とする証(TM)。胆嚢及び消化器系の上方に進入する回虫の体内の疾病(TM)と説明できる(胆道回虫症)。	

Id	Title_en	Definition_en	Title_ja	Definition_ja	修正提案
277 http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1985611674	Liver and kidney yin deficiency pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by mild dizziness, blurred vision, ringing in the ears, forgetfulness, insomnia and dream-disturbed sleep, hypochondriac pain, aching soreness in lower back and legs, decreased muscle tone in the legs, flushed cheeks, heat sensation in the chest, palms and soles, night sweats, nocturnal emission in men, scant menstruation in women, red tongue with scanty coating or a rapid thin pulse. It may be explained by insufficiency of yin in the liver and the kidney with harassment of endogenous heat leading to insufficient circulation to and nourishing of tissues associated with hormonal and endocrine changes.	肝腎陰虚証	軽度の浮動性めまい、霧視、耳鳴、物忘れ、不眠及び夢に邪魔される睡眠、下肋骨痛、背部及び脚の酸痛、脚の筋緊張低下、頬部紅潮、胸部、手掌及び足底の熱感、寝汗、男性における夢精、女性における月経過少、少量の舌苔を伴う紅舌、あるいは速・乏脈を特徴とする証(TM)。ホルモン及び内分泌物の変動を伴う、組織への循環不足及び組織の滋養補給不足をもたらしている、内熱による肝及び腎の陰不足と説明できる。	
278 http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1795444925	Disharmony of liver and spleen pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by pain on the bilateral flank area, flatulence, anorexia, irritability, tongue with white coating or the tongue being both taut and of decreased tension. It may be explained by disharmony between the liver and the spleen, with overexcited liver qi influencing on the spleen.	肝脾不和証	両側腹部の痛み、放屁、食欲不振、易刺激性、白苔を伴う舌又は緊張し、弛緩した舌を特徴とする証(TM)。肝臓と脾臓との間の不調和と説明でき、極度に興奮した肝気が脾臓に影響を及ぼしている。	
279 http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1167668530	Disharmony of liver and stomach pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by dizziness, hypochondriac pain, irritability, epigastric distension and pain, anorexia, belching, nausea, vomiting and string-like pulse. It may be explained by stress or metabolic states associated with stagnation of liver qi that flows upwards to invade the stomach, disturbing stomach qi to descend normally and leading to the presence of stomach symptoms.	肝胃不和証(肝胃不調証)	浮動性めまい、下肋骨痛、易刺激性、心窩部の膨満及び疼痛、食欲不振、おくび、悪心、嘔吐及び弦脈を特徴とする証(TM)。胃気が正常に低下することを妨げ、胃症状の存在をもたらしている、胃へ進入するため上向きに流れる肝気の停滞と関連するストレス又は代謝状態と説明できる。	
280 http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1863164912	Liver fire invading the stomach pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by a burning sensation and pain in the stomach, epigastrium and hypochondrium, bitter taste, dry mouth, vomiting of bitter liquid, constipation, yellow urine, reddish tongue with yellow coating or a wiry, rapid pulse. It may be explained by superabundant liver fire that invades the stomach, making it hard for stomach qi to descend normally leading to digestive dysfunction.	肝火犯胃証	胃、心窩部及び季肋部の灼熱感及び疼痛、口苦、口内乾燥、苦い液体の嘔吐、便秘、黄色尿、黄苔を伴う紅舌あるいは弦・速脈を特徴とする証(TM)。胃気を正常に低下させず消化機能不全をもたらしている、胃に侵入した過度の肝火と説明できる。	
281 http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1790029218	Liver fire invading the lung pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by bitter taste, dizziness and red eyes, irritability, anger, pain in the chest and hypochondriac, cough with thick sputum or blood, red tongue and rapid strong wiry pulse. It may be explained by superabundant liver fire that moves upwards to invade the lung affecting the normal function of the lung to purify.	肝火犯肺証	口苦、浮動性めまい及び眼充血、易刺激性、怒り、胸部及び季肋部の疼痛、粘稠な痰及び血を伴う咳嗽、紅舌及び速く、強い弦脈を特徴とする証(TM)。浄化するための肺の正常な機能に影響を及ぼしている、肺へ進入するため上向きに動く過度の肝火と説明できる。	
282 http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/869021345	Heart Patterns (TM)	This section contains a series of TM patterns that are all attributable to dysfunction of Heart system(TM). The system consists of the heart, small intestine, vessels, tongue and related meridians and collaterals.	心病証	本項では、すべて心臓系(TM)の機能不全に起因する一連の証(TM)を含んでいる。心(TM)は心臓、小腸、脈、舌及び関連する経絡からなる。	
283 http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/583483079	Severe heat pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by sores, furuncles or carbuncles of the skin with redness, swelling, burning pain, purulence or ulceration, fever, thirst, yellow tongue coating and a rapid pulse. It may be explained by severe excess build up of fire or heat.	火毒証(熱毒証)(火毒熾盛証)(熱毒熾盛証)	赤みと腫張、灼熱痛、化膿又は潰瘍、発熱、口渇、黄苔及び速脈を伴う皮膚の瘡、せつ又はよう、腫張を特徴とする証(TM)。火又は熱の極度に過剰な増大と説明できる。	
284 http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/346518675	Heart qi deficiency pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by palpitations, shortness of breath, listlessness, spontaneous sweating, pallor, pale tongue, and weak or irregular pulse. It may be explained by deficiency of heart qi and heart spirit.	心気虚証	動悸、息切れ、気力低下、自汗、蒼白、淡白舌並びに弱脈又は不整脈を特徴とする証(TM)。心気及び心神の虚と説明できる。	

Id	Title_en	Definition_en	Title_ja	Definition_ja	修正提案
285	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/377058228">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/377058228</a> Heart blood deficiency pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by palpitations, dizziness, dream-disturbed sleep, forgetfulness, pale or sallow complexion, pale lips and tongue, or a fine thin pulse. It may be explained by a state such as anemia, deficiency of blood leading to malnourishment of the heart and heart spirit.	心血虚証	動悸、浮動性めまい、睡眠を障害する多夢、物忘れ、淡白色の唇及び舌、あるいは細・乏脈を特徴とする証(TM)。心臓及び心神の栄養不良状態をもたらす、貧血、血の虚の状態と説明できる。	
286	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/279873472">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/279873472</a> Dual deficiency of heart qi and blood pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by palpitations, shortness of breath, listlessness, fatigue, dizziness, forgetfulness, dream-disturbed sleep, pale complexion and tongue, and fine weak pulse. It may be explained by deficiency of both qi and blood depriving the heart and heart spirit.	心気血両虚証	動悸、息切れ、気力低下、疲労、浮動性めまい、物忘れ、睡眠を障害する多夢、顔面蒼白及び淡白舌、並びに細・弱脈を特徴とする証(TM)。心臓及び心神を奪っている気と血双方の虚と説明できる。	
287	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1342591371">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1342591371</a> Heart meridian obstruction pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by episodes of palpitations with fearful throbbing, pain and a feeling of pressure in the heart and chest radiating to the shoulder or upper arm. It may be explained by the heart vessels being impeded.	心脈阻滯証	ひどい拍動感を伴う動悸発作、肩又は上腕へ放散する心臓及び胸部の痛み及び圧迫感を特徴とする証(TM)。妨げられている心脈と説明できる。	
288	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/331709946">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/331709946</a> Heart yin deficiency pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by mental irritability, palpitation, insomnia, low fever, night sweating, redness and warmth in the cheeks, thirst, agitation, dizziness, forgetfulness, a reddish tongue with coating or a thin, rapid pulse. It may be explained by deficiency of yin fluid to nourish the heart and heart spirit.	心陰虚証	いらいら、動悸、不眠、微熱、寝汗、頬部紅潮及び暖かさ、口渴、煩躁、浮動性めまい、物忘れ、舌苔を伴う紅舌、あるいは乏・速脈を特徴とする証(TM)。心臓及び心神に滋養物を与える陰津の虚と説明できる。	
289	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/287013597">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/287013597</a> Deficiency of heart qi and yin pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by palpitation, short breath, lassitude, dizziness, insomnia, dreaminess, flushed cheeks, reddish tongue with little coating, rapid or weak pulse. It can also be seen as combined manifestations of depleted heart qi and yin. It may be explained by deficiency of both qi and yin that leads to failure of the heart and heart spirit to be nourished.	心気陰両虚証	動悸、息切れ、疲労、浮動性めまい、不眠、集中力低下、頬部紅潮、舌苔がほとんどない紅舌、速脈又は弱脈を特徴とする証(TM)。枯渇した心気と陰の組み合わせた現れとしてもみられる。心臓及び心神が滋養物を得られなくなる、気と陰双方の虚と説明できる。	
290	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/399281833">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/399281833</a> Heart yang deficiency pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by palpitations, shortness of breath, a feeling of pressure in the chest, asthma, aversion to cold, cold limbs, bright pale complexion, dark lips and tongue with white coating, weak or irregular pulse. It may be explained by deficiency of yang to warm and activate the heart and body.	心陽虚証	動悸、息切れ、胸部の圧迫感、喘息、悪風、手足の冷え、顔面晄白、暗黒色の唇及び白苔を伴う舌、弱脈又は不整脈を特徴とする証(TM)。心臓及び体を温め、活性化させる陽の虚と説明できる。	
291	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/254728130">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/254728130</a> Heart yang collapse pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by sudden profuse sweating, cold skin, coldness of the limbs, feeble breathing, palpitations, clouding or loss of consciousness, pale complexion or a hardly perceptible pulse. It may be explained by extreme deficiency of heat yan.	心陽暴脱証	突然の多汗、冷たい皮膚、四肢冷感、弱々しい呼吸、動悸、意識混濁又は意識消失、顔面蒼白又はほとんど触れない脈を特徴とする証(TM)。心陽の極度の虚と説明できる。	
292	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1389909676">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1389909676</a> Heart fire flaming upward pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by oral ulceration, mental irritability, insomnia, and a red tip of the tongue, as well as fever, thirst, agitation, and rapid pulse. It may be explained by up-flaring fire from the heart or hyperactivity of fire in the heart meridian which surges upwards.	心火亢進証	口腔内潰瘍、いらいら、不眠及び紅舌尖、並びに発熱、口渴、煩躁及び速脈を特徴とする証(TM)。心臓から上方に燃えさかる火、あるいは上方に急増する心経における火の活動亢進と説明できる。	
293	<a href="http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1863141561">http://id.who.int/ictm/entity/1863141561</a> Fire harassing heart spirit pattern (TM)	A pattern characterized by palpitations, agitation, insomnia, increase dreams during sleep, delirium, fever, thirst, reddish complexion, reddish tongue with yellow coating, slippery and rapid pulse. It may be explained by superabundant heat that disturbs heart spirit.	熱擾心神証 [火擾心神証]	動悸、煩躁、不眠、睡眠中の夢の増加、謔妄、発熱、口渴、顔面紅潮、黄苔を伴う紅舌、滑脈及び速脈を特徴とする証(TM)。心神を妨げる過剰な熱と説明できる。	