

CHAPTER 26

Supplementary Chapter Traditional Medicine Conditions - Module I

This chapter has 470 four-character categories.

Code range starts with SA00

This supplementary chapter is a subclassification for optional use. This chapter is not intended for mortality reporting. Coding should always include also a category from the chapters 1-24 of ICD.

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

Definitions:

A disorder in traditional medicine, disorder (TM1)[1], refers to a set of dysfunctions in any of the body systems which presents with associated manifestations, i.e. a single or a group of specified signs, symptoms, or findings. Each disorder (TM1) may be defined by its symptomatology, etiology, course and outcome, or treatment response.

1. Symptomatology: signs, symptoms or unique findings by traditional medicine diagnostic methods, including inspection such as tongue examination, history taking (inquiry), listening and smelling examination, palpation such as pulse taking, abdominal examination, and other methods.
2. TM Etiology: the underlying traditional medicine explanatory style, such as environmental factors (historically known in TM translations as the external contractions), emotional factors (historically known in TM translations as the seven emotions), or other pathological factors, processes, and products.
3. Course and outcome: a unique path of development of the disorder (TM1) over time. 4 Treatment response: known response to traditional medicine interventions. In defining a disorder (TM1), symptomatology and etiology are required. Course and outcome, and treatment response are optional.

A pattern in traditional medicine, pattern (TM1), 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. Symptomatology (as above).
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.

[1]:'TM1' refers to Traditional Medicine conditions - Module I. The (TM1) designation is used throughout this chapter for every traditional medicine diagnostic category in order to be clearly distinguishable from conventional medicine concepts.

This chapter contains the following top level blocks:

- Traditional medicine disorders (TM1)
- Traditional medicine patterns (TM1)

Traditional medicine disorders (TM1) (BlockL1-SA0)

A disorder in traditional medicine, disorder (TM1), refers to a set of dysfunctions in any of the body systems which presents with associated manifestations, i.e. a single or a group of specified signs, symptoms, or findings. Each disorder (TM1) may be defined by its symptomology, etiology, course and outcome, or treatment response (please refer to chapter definition for further details).

Organ system disorders (TM1) (BlockL2-SA0)

Liver system disorders (TM1) (BlockL3-SA0)

This section contains a series of TM disorders that are all attributable to dysfunction of the liver system. The system consists of the organs liver and gallbladder, tendons, nails, eyes, related meridians and collaterals.

SA00

Hypochondrium pain disorder (TM1)

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

SA01

Jaundice disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by yellow and dark appearance of sclera, skin and urine. They may be explained by dysfunction of liver and spleen systems, and gallbladder, which caused by invading of exogenous pathogenic including dampness, fire or pestilence, and interior injury due to drinking of alcohol or improper diet, or different kinds of dampness, blood stasis and qi stagnation.

Inclusions: Acute jaundice
Yang jaundice
Yin jaundice

SA02

Liver distension disorder (TM1)

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

SA03

Tympanites disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by severe abdominal distention with taut, yellowish skin, or prominent veins over the abdominal wall. It relates to liver, spleen and kidney system, may be explained by decreased circulation of qi, blood, or water, which cause the fluid or gas accumulation in the peritoneal cavity, an abdominal mass, or intestinal infection.

SA04

Liver abscess disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by sudden onset of fever, a mass or pain in the right, lower hypochondrium. It may be explained by accumulation of fire, heat, toxin, parasites, or other infection, which lead to putrefaction of qi or blood in liver, and cause internal abscess.

SA05

Gallbladder distension disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by recurrent pain with discomfort and distention in the right upper quadrant of the abdomen which may be accompanied by flatulence. It may be explained by stagnation of gallbladder qi, which is caused by obstruction of dampness, heat, phlegm and blood stasis in gallbladder, or emotional upset.

SA0Y

Other specified liver system disorders (TM1)

SA0Z

Liver system disorders (TM1), unspecified

Heart system disorders (TM1) (BlockL3-SA1)

This section contains a series of TM disorders that are all attributable to dysfunction of heart system. The system consists of the heart, vessels, tongue and related meridians and collaterals.

Palpitation disorders (TM1) (BlockL4-SA1)

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

SA10

Inducible palpitation disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by a sensation of rapid and forceful beating of the heart ascribed to being frightened. It may be explained by excessive mental stimulus or severe stress causing qi deficiency of the heart and gallbladder systems, heart system qi, blood deficiency, or phlegm accumulation and stasis.

Inclusions: Fright palpitation disorder (TM1)

SA11

Spontaneous palpitation disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by a sensation of rapid and forceful beating of the heart without specific cause. The state of spontaneous palpitation disorder is more severe than that of inducible palpitation disorder in terms of duration, frequency and degree of symptoms.

Inclusions: Fearful throbbing disorder (TM1)

SA1Y

Other specified palpitation disorders (TM1)

SA1Z

Palpitation disorders (TM1), unspecified

Chest impediment disorders (TM1) (BlockL4-SA2)

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

Inclusions: Heart pain disorder (TM1)
Chest impediment disorder (TM1)

SA20

True heart pain disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by persistent, sharp pain in the chest accompanied by sweating, cold limbs, white complexion and blue lips, faint and barely perceptible pulse. It may be explained by stagnation or obstruction of qi, yang, or blood in the chest, deficiency of qi, blood, yin or yang, an accumulation of phlegm blocking the movement of qi, or cold.

SA2Y

Other specified chest impediment disorders (TM1)

SA2Z

Chest impediment disorders (TM1), unspecified

SA4Y

Other specified heart system disorders (TM1)

SA4Z

Heart system disorders (TM1), unspecified

Spleen system disorders (TM1) (BlockL3-SA5)

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

SA50

Dysphagia disorder (TM1)

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

Inclusions: Choke disorder (TM1)

SA51

Stomach ache disorder (TM1)

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

SA52

Epigastric distension disorder (TM1)

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

SA53

Epigastric upset disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by the sensation of emptiness in the stomach similar to, but not explained by, hunger, pain or heartburn. It may be explained by improper diet, the environmental factors of fire or cold entering the stomach system, deficiency of yin or blood, or disharmony of the liver and stomach systems.

SA54

Food retention disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by epigastric or abdominal distension, discomfort, vomiting, constipation, or diarrhea. It may be explained by excessive intake of food or accumulation of food.

SA55

Diarrhea disorder (TM1)

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

SA56

Dysentery disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by potentially recurrent abdominal pain, straining during bowel movement, or diarrhea with mucus or blood. It may be explained by communicable and toxic damp heat in the intestines.

SA57

Constipation disorder (TM1)

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

SA58

Abdominal pain disorder (TM1)

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

Exclusions: Lower abdominal colic disorder (TM1)

SA59

Intestinal abscess disorder (TM1)

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

SA5Y

Other specified spleen system disorders (TM1)

SA5Z

Spleen system disorders (TM1), unspecified

Lung system disorders (TM1) (BlockL3-SA6)

This section contains a series of TM disorders that are all attributable to dysfunction of the lung system. The system consists of the lung and large intestine organs, skin, body hair, nose, related meridians and collaterals.

SA60

Common cold disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by fever, chills, generalized body pain, stuffy nose, sneezing, throat irritation or cough. It may be explained by wind entering the lung system or invading the body defense exterior.

Exclusions: Seasonal cold disorder (TM1)

Cough disorders (TM1) (BlockL4-SA7)

A disorder characterized by the presence of cough. It may be explained by external and internal factors entering the lung system, lung irritation by contaminated air, an accumulation of phlegm or fluid in the lung, or deficiency of qi and yin associated with reverse flow of lung system qi.

SA70

Cough with dyspnea disorder (TM1)

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

Exclusions: Panting disorder (TM1)

Dyspnea disorder (TM1)

SA7Y

Other specified cough disorders (TM1)

SA7Z

Cough disorders (TM1), unspecified

SA80

Dyspnea disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by difficult and labored breathing. It may be explained by the external and internal factors such as cold, wind or fire, or an accumulation of phlegm.

Exclusions: Cough with dyspnea disorder (TM1)

SA81

Wheezing disorder (TM1)

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

SA82

Lung distension disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by persistent distension of the lung, manifested by a sensation of pressure in the chest, chronic cough, shortness of breath or panting, or rib cage expansion, or purple lips and tongue. It may be explained by long term obstruction of the lung system qi or prolonged expansion of the lungs. This may be a long term sequelae of coughing, panting or wheezing.

SA83

Pleural fluid retention disorder (TM1)

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

SA84

Lung heat disorder (TM1)

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

SA85

Lung withering disorder (TM1)

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

SA86

Chest bind disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by local rigidity, fullness or tenderness in the chest or abdomen, including both major and minor chest bind disorder. It may be explained by the environmental factors of fire or cold associated with an accumulation of fluid, phlegm or stagnant food.

SA8Y

Other specified lung system disorders (TM1)

SA8Z

Lung system disorders (TM1), unspecified

Kidney system disorders (TM1) (BlockL3-SA9)

This section contains a series of TM disorders that are all attributable to dysfunction of the kidney system. The system consists of the kidney and bladder organs, bones, hair, ears, genitalia, anus, marrow, related meridians and collaterals.

Strangury disorders (TM1) (BlockL4-SA9)

A disorder characterized by frequent, painful and difficult urination with decreased output despite a sense of urgency. It may be explained by various factors such as dampness heat, yin deficiency, qi deficiency, fire stagnation, stone that disturbs qi activity of the bladder system.

SA90

Stony stranguria disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by stones in the urine, painful and difficult urination that is due to the passage of urinary calculi, abdominal or back pain and sometimes colic that may radiate to the perineum or uremia. It may be explained by accumulation of dampness-heat in the lower energizer which steams and transforms turbid urine into stones retained in the kidney.

- SA91 Heat stranguria disorder (TM1)**
A disorder characterized by urgency and frequency of painful urination with acute onset, chills and fever, lumbar pain and cramps, and distension in the lower abdomen. It may be explained by dampness-heat resulting in the failure of the bladder system to transform qi.
- SA9Y Other specified strangury disorders (TM1)**
- SA9Z Strangury disorders (TM1), unspecified**
- SB00 Kidney stagnation disorder (TM1)**
A disorder characterized by a cold feeling in the waist and may be accompanied by heaviness in the lumbar region. It may be explained by sustained cold dampness.
- SB01 Flooding urine disorder (TM1)**
A disorder characterized by thirst and increased volume of diluted urine. It may be explained by deficiency of the kidney system leading to loss of control of urination.
- SB02 Enuresis disorder (TM1)**
A disorder characterized by involuntary urination during sleep. They may be explained by dysfunction of the kidney system qi or the combination of dampness, heat and blood stasis associated with bladder system dysfunction.
- SB03 Turbid urine disorder (TM1)**
A disorder characterized by cloudy or rice water urine. It may be explained by disorders or infections of the kidney, injury, dampness or heat moving downward in the body, or dysfunction of the spleen or kidney systems.
- SB04 Dribbling urinary block disorder (TM1)**
A disorder characterized by partial or complete obstruction of urinary flow. It may be explained by deficient bladder system qi or a blocked urinary passage, such as in prostatic hypertrophy.
- SB05 Block and repulsion disorder (TM1)**
A disorder characterized by vomiting and urinary obstruction. It may be explained by dysfunction of the kidney system failing to transform qi, and turbid dampness invading the stomach.
- SB06 Edema disorders (TM1)**
A disorder characterized by acute or chronic edema. It may be explained by the dysfunction of the kidney system or related to the dysfunction of spleen and lung systems.
- SB06.0 Kidney edema disorder (TM1)**
A chronic disorder characterized by long term swelling of lower limbs, low back pain, aversion to cold, frequent urination. It may be explained by the kidney system dysfunction.

SB06.1 Wind edema disorder (TM1)

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

SB06.Y Other specified edema disorders (TM1)**SB06.Z Edema disorders (TM1), unspecified****SB07****Lower abdominal colic disorder (TM1)**

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

Inclusions: Hernia (TM1)

Exclusions: Abdominal pain disorder (TM1)

SB08**Premature ejaculation disorder (TM1)**

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

SB09**Involuntary ejaculation disorder (TM1)**

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

SB0A**Persistent erection disorder (TM1)**

A disorder characterized by abnormal persistent erection with penile tenderness. It may be explained by liver fire, blood stasis, dampness and heat accumulation, yin deficiency fire in the lower part of the body.

SB0B**Impotence disorder (TM1)**

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

SB0C**Male Infertility disorder (TM1)**

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

SB0Y**Other specified kidney system disorders (TM1)****SB0Z****Kidney system disorders (TM1), unspecified**

SB2Y **Other specified organ system disorders (TM1)**

SB2Z **Organ system disorders (TM1), unspecified**

Other body system disorders (TM1) (BlockL2-SB3)

Skin and mucosa system disorders (TM1) (BlockL3-SB3)

This section comprises a range of TM disorders grouped together on the basis of their occurring in the skin and mucosa system.

SB30 **Dampness sore disorder (TM1)**

A disorder characterized by a skin rash that is commonly recurrent with exudation, incrustation or itching skin. It may be explained by wind, dampness or heat affecting the skin.

SB31 **Impetigo disorder (TM1)**

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

Furuncle disorders (TM1) (BlockL4-SB4)

A group of disorders characterized by an acute, easy to change and a greater risk of acute suppurative disease, usually occurring on the face or limbs, appearing small, deep-rooted, hard, swollen, painful and scorching, tending to drain or discharge pus and injuring the sinews and bones. They may be explained by injury as a wound due to stabbing of bamboo and wood, or invasion of pestilence or fire toxin, associated with stagnation of qi and blood.

SB40 **Septicemic furunculosis disorder (TM1)**

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 may be explained by improper initial treatment, such as squeezing of the furuncle, or excess fire or heat affecting the furuncle.

SB4Y **Other specified furuncle disorders (TM1)**

SB4Z **Furuncle disorders (TM1), unspecified**

SB50 **Bed sore disorder (TM1)**

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 circulation of qi and blood or pressure, malnutrition or friction of the skin. Recovery is often prolonged due to decreased circulation and continued pressure.

Abscess disorders (TM1) (BlockL4-SB6)

A group of disorders characterized by inflammation and accumulation of pus associated with a severe local infection, and it occurs between the surface and the flesh in acute suppurative disease. They may be explained by parasitic infection, or heat toxin that is external or endogenous.

SB60**Deep multiple abscess disorder (TM1)**

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.

SB61**Anal abscess disorder (TM1)**

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.

SB6Y**Other specified abscess disorders (TM1)****SB6Z****Abscess disorders (TM1), unspecified****SB70****Headed carbuncle disorder (TM1)**

A disorder characterized by the beginning of the skin miliary pus head, inflammatory swelling, quickly spreading deeper and around, forming an acute suppurative disease with profuse pus. It may be explained by accumulation of heat toxin and stagnation of qi and blood.

SB71**Foot dampness itch disorder (TM1)**

A disorder characterized by blisters on the toes with ulceration and subjective feeling of severe itching. It may be explained by dampness or heat moving downward within the body, or wind dryness due to blood deficiency complicated by virulent toxin.

SB72**Tinea circinate disorder (TM1)**

A disorder characterized by a rash or red bumps or blisters, crusty, peeling skin or itching. It may be explained by an accumulation of dampness and heat complicated by viral infection.

SB73**Dry skin disorder (TM1)**

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

SB74**Gangrene disorder (TM1)**

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, deficiency of healthy qi, invasion of cold and dampness factors leading to obstruction of meridians with unsmooth flow of qi and blood.

SB75

Wart disorder (TM1)

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

SB76

Hand dampness itch disorder (TM1)

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.

SB77

Erysipelas disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by the sudden onset of patches of a red, warm, swollen or painful rash on the skin. It is usually caused by fire toxin due to skin or membrane injury, which combines with blood heat and is retained in the skin.

SB78

Cellulitis disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by acute, diffuse and suppurative inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue. It may be explained by numerous factors, such as wind, dampness, heat, fire, infection or injury.

SB79

Thrush disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by flake-shaped crusts in the oral cavity that looks like goose mouth. It may be explained by an attack of virulent toxin and accumulation of heat in the heart and spleen systems which attack the mouth and tongue.

SB7A

Herpes zoster disorder (TM1)

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 dampness-heat in the liver and spleen systems which accumulates in the skin along meridians, complicated by an attack of virulent toxin.

SB7B

Interior haemorrhoid disorder (TM1)

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

SB7C

Fissured anus disorder (TM1)

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, deficiency of yin fluid, dry feces or downward flow of dampness heat.

SB7Y

Other specified skin and mucosa system disorders (TM1)

SB7Z

Skin and mucosa system disorders (TM1), unspecified

Female reproductive system disorders (TM1) (including childbirth) (BlockL3-SB8)

This section contains TM disorders associated with menstruation, fertility, pregnancy, puerperium, menopause 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 (TM1) (BlockL4-SB8)

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, abnormal bleeding, dysmenorrhagia and menopausal disorders. Particularly abnormal bleeding is subdivided by criteria of abnormality in menstrual cycle, amount and form.

Menstruation cycle disorders (TM1) (BlockL5-SB8)

This section contains TM disorders associated with abnormalities of the menstrual cycles.

SB80

Advanced menstruation disorder (TM1)

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 dysfunction of the uterus associated with excess heat in the thoroughfare and conception meridians.

SB81

Delayed menstruation disorder (TM1)

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 dysfunction of the kidney system or the thoroughfare and conception meridians, blood deficiency, cold factor entering the blood, qi stagnation, obstruction of the thoroughfare and conception meridians by phlegm or dampness factors.

SB82

Irregular menstruation disorders (TM1)

A disorder characterized by an irregular menstrual cycle which is either delayed or early by seven days or more. It may be explained by liver system qi stagnation, kidney system dysfunction, disharmony of the thoroughfare and conception meridians or dysfunction of the uterus.

SB8Y

Other specified menstruation cycle disorders (TM1)

SB8Z

Menstruation cycle disorders (TM1), unspecified

SB90

Menorrhagia disorder (TM1)

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 heat or fire.

SB91

Decreased menstruation disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by significantly decreased menstruation with a duration of less than two days. It is explained by deficient essence and blood and weakness of the uterus, or turbulent blood flow due to meridian obstruction.

SB92**Prolonged menstruation disorder (TM1)**

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 an accumulation of heat or fire in the body, deficient qi failing to control blood circulation, or obstruction of the thoroughfare and conception meridians by blood stasis.

SB93**Metrorrhagia disorder (TM1)**

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

SB94**Amenorrhea disorder (TM1)**

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

SB95**Menopausal disorder (TM1)**

A disorder 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 system qi, exhaustion of reproductive substance and imbalance of yin and yang.

SB96**Dysmenorrhea disorder (TM1)**

A disorder characterized by lower abdominal pain or pain in the lumbosacral region, during menstruation. It may be explained by emotional factors and environmental factors that lead to dysfunction of the thoroughfare and conception meridians, or deficient blood or essence may cause malnutrition of uterine related to deficient blood or essence.

SB9Y**Other specified menstruation associated disorders (TM1)****SB9Z****Menstruation associated disorders (TM1), unspecified****Pregnancy associated disorders (TM1) (BlockL4-SC0)**

This section contains TM disorders that may occur during pregnancy.

SC00**Morning sickness disorder (TM1)**

A disorder characterized by nausea, vomiting, or loss of appetite during pregnancy, particularly after eating. It may be explained by reverse flow of the thoroughfare (penetrating) meridian qi or by failure of the stomach system qi to move downwards in the body.

SC01

Unstable fetus disorder (TM1)

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 (penetrating) and conception meridians.

SC02

Bladder pressure disorder (TM1)

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

Inclusions: Shifted colic disorder (TM1)
Shifted bladder disorder (TM1)
Bladder colic disorder (TM1)

SC03

Eclampsia disorder (TM1)

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.

SC04

Floating sensation pregnancy disorder (TM1)

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.

SC0Y

Other specified pregnancy associated disorders (TM1)

SC0Z

Pregnancy associated disorders (TM1), unspecified

Puerperium associated disorders (TM1) (BlockL4-SC1)

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

SC10

Puerperal abdominal pain disorder (TM1)

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 deficiency of qi and blood, and / or stagnation of qi and blood.

SC11

Puerperal wind disorder (TM1)

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

SC12**Hypogalactia disorder (TM1)**

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

SC13**Postpartum lochiorrhoea disorder (TM1)**

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, decreased circulation of qi and blood, or infection.

SC1Y**Other specified puerperium associated disorders (TM1)****SC1Z****Puerperium associated disorders (TM1), unspecified****Other female reproductive system associated disorders (TM1) (BlockL4-SC2)**

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

SC20**Leukorrhoea disorder (TM1)**

A disorder characterized by vaginal discharge with abnormal color, quality and / or odor, or could be accompanied by regional or whole body symptoms. It may be explained by dampness accumulation in the lower part of body, usually accompanied with cold or heat, which cause dysfunction of the spleen system or the kidney system.

SC21**Vaginal flatus disorder (TM1)**

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

SC22**Infertility disorder (TM1)**

A disorder characterized by a failure to conceive for one year 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 deficiency in the kidney system, depression in the liver system, phlegm, and blood stasis, resulting in dysfunction of thoroughfare (penetrating) and conception vessels as well as the uterus.

Inclusions: Female sterility disorder (TM1)

Exclusions: Male Infertility disorder (TM1)

SC23**Uterine mass disorder (TM1)**

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

SC24 Breast lump disorder (TM1)

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 associated with damage to or disharmony of the thoroughfare (penetrating) and conception meridians.

SC2Y Other specified other female reproductive system associated disorders (TM1)

SC2Z Other female reproductive system associated disorders (TM1), unspecified

SC4Y Other specified female reproductive system disorders (TM1) (including childbirth)

SC4Z Female reproductive system disorders (TM1) (including childbirth), unspecified

Bone, joint and muscle system disorders (TM1) (BlockL3-SC5)

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

Joint impediment disorders (TM1) (BlockL4-SC5)

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

SC50 Cold impediment disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by stationary pain aggravated particularly by the cold factor in the body, in the joints. It may be explained by cold, wind, or dampness factors that may lead to obstruction of the meridians.

SC51 Wind impediment disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by migratory pain in the body, particularly in the joints. It may be explained by wind, cold or dampness factors that may lead to obstruction of the meridians.

SC52 Dampness impediment disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by heaviness and stationary pain in the body, particularly in the joints. It may be explained by dampness, wind cold or factors that may lead to obstruction of the meridians.

SC5Y Other specified joint impediment disorders (TM1)

SC5Z Joint impediment disorders (TM1), unspecified

SC60**Muscle spasm disorder (TM1)**

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 and dampness factors affecting the lower limbs or slow, obstructed movement of qi and blood.

SC61**Lumbago disorder (TM1)**

A disorder characterized by pain in the low back, spine, or paraspinal areas. It may be explained by kidney system disorders, lumbar injury causing qi and blood stagnation or blood stasis, overstrain, or environmental factors of heat, cold, or dampness affecting the body.

SC62**Numbness disorder (TM1)**

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. It may be explained by diverse pathological processes, such as blood deficiency.

SC63**Wilting disorder (TM1)**

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. It may be explained by diverse pathological processes, such as sequela of wind stroke disorder.

SC6Y**Other specified bone, joint and muscle system disorders (TM1)****SC6Z****Bone, joint and muscle system disorders (TM1), unspecified****Eye, ear, nose and throat system disorders (TM1) (BlockL3-SC7)**

This section contains a series of TM eye, ear, nose and throat system disorders.

SC70**Night blindness disorder (TM1)**

A disorder characterized by the inability to see clearly at night or in poor light and gradually narrowed vision. It may be congenital or may be explained by deficiency of liver and kidney, and spleen qi deficiency.

SC71**Wind glaucoma disorder (TM1)**

A disorder characterized by eye distending pain, mydriasis, color changed iris and declining eyesight. It may be explained by emotional depression, qi stagnation, intense fire or heat in the liver and gallbladder systems, or accumulation or stagnation of the aqueous humor.

SC72**Inflammatory eyelid disorder (TM1)**

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

SC73**Non-inflammatory eyelid disorder (TM1)**

A disorder characterized by swelling of the eyelid with no change in the local skin color, which is not painful to the touch. It may be explained by spleen qi deficiency and flooding of water-dampness.

SC74 Corneal opacity disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by gray and white round disks like eye screen in the deep cornea, covers the pupil, obstructing the eyesight. It may be explained by liver channel wind-heat, liver-gallbladder heat, damp-heat brewing internally and vacuity fire upflaming.

SC75 Tinnitus disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by a sensation of ringing in the ears. It may be explained by deficiency of yin or blood, deficiency of kidney system essence, sinking of middle qi, wind, phlegm, fire or heat originating from inside the body and affecting the head or ears, or the environmental factor of wind entering the ears.

Exclusions: Cerebral tinnitus disorder (TM1)

Deafness disorders (TM1) (BlockL4-SC8)

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

SC80 Sudden deafness disorder (TM1)

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 visceral dysfunction, qi and blood stasis, or exuberant pathogenic factors attacking the ears.

SC81 Gradual deafness disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by a gradual decrease in hearing acuity in one or both ears. It may be explained by visceral dysfunction associated with the normal aging process, insufficiency of qi, blood, yin and yang that fail to nourish the ears, or Blockage of meridians with qi stagnation and blood stasis.

SC8Y Other specified deafness disorders (TM1)**SC8Z Deafness disorders (TM1), unspecified****SC90 Allergic rhinitis disorder (TM1)**

A disorder characterized by sudden or recurrent episodes of itchiness in the nose, sneezing, watery discharge, or nasal congestion. It may be explained by dysfunction of the organs due to retention of wind and cold pathogenic factors and pollen or dust.

SC91 Nasal sinusitis disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by runny turbid nasal discharge and overabundance, accompanied with headache, nasal congestion, loss of sense of smell (hyposphresia). It may be explained by external pathogenic factors entering the nose, accumulation of heat in the viscera that steams the nasal orifice or organ deficiency with retention of pathogenic factors in the nasal sinuses.

SC92**Hoarseness disorder (TM1)**

A disorder characterized by a hoarse voice and sore throat. It may be explained by environmental factors of wind-cold or wind-heat entering the throat or malnutrition of the larynx.

SC93**Tonsillitis disorder (TM1)**

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.

SC9Y**Other specified eye, ear, nose and throat system disorders (TM1)****SC9Z****Eye, ear, nose and throat system disorders (TM1), unspecified****Brain system disorders (TM1) (BlockL3-SD0)**

This section contains a series of TM disorders that are all attributable to the dysfunction of brain system.

SD00**Facial paralysis disorder (TM1)**

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

Headache disorders (TM1) (BlockL4-SD1)

A group of disorders characterized by pain in the head. They may be explained by invasion of wind-cold, and damp-heat factors, upper attack of wind yang and fire toxin, blockage of turbid phlegm which leads to unsmooth flow of meridian qi, and reverse flow of qi and blood, or deficiency of qi, blood, nutrients essence, failure of clear yang to ascend, and malnutrition of the brain.

SD10**Migraine disorder (TM1)**

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

SD11**Head wind disorder (TM1)**

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

SD1Y**Other specified headache disorders (TM1)****SD1Z****Headache disorders (TM1), unspecified**

SD20

Convulsion disorder (TM1)

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

Inclusions: Postpartum convulsion disorder (TM1)

SD21

Cerebral tinnitus disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by a sensation of ringing in the head. It may be explained by malnutrition of the head, accumulation of fire or heat in the head, or accumulation of phlegm and excess dampness.

Exclusions: Tinnitus disorder (TM1)

SD22

Vertigo disorder (TM1)

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

SD23

Forgetfulness disorder (TM1)

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

SD24

Frequent protrusion of tongue disorder (TM1)

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

Wind stroke disorders (TM1) (BlockL4-SD3)

A group of disorders characterized by sudden fainting, hemiplegia, numbness of limbs, and aphasia due to stiff tongue. It may be explained by reverse flow of qi and blood, obstruction of brain vessels or intracranial bleeding.

SD30

Prodrome of wind stroke disorder (TM1)

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

Inclusions: Onset of wind stroke (TM1)

Exclusions: Sequela of wind stroke disorder (TM1)

SD31**Sequela of wind stroke disorder (TM1)**

A disorder characterized by paralysis or partial paralysis of the body, the inability to speak or understand words, dementia, dizziness, walking instability, limb pain or aphasia. It may be explained by malnutrition of the brain and limbs after a wind stroke.

Exclusions: Prodrome of wind stroke disorder (TM1)

SD3Y**Other specified wind stroke disorders (TM1)****SD3Z****Wind stroke disorders (TM1), unspecified****SD40****Syncope disorder (TM1)**

A disorder characterized by temporary loss of consciousness with cold extremities up to the elbows and knees or beyond. It may be explained by qi counterflow due to pathogenic factors.

Inclusions: Qi syncope disorder (TM1)

Blood syncope disorder (TM1)

Phlegm syncope disorder (TM1)

Hunger syncope disorder (TM1)

Cold syncope disorder (TM1)

Exclusions: wasting thirst related syncope disorder (TM1)

SD4Y**Other specified brain system disorders (TM1)****SD4Z****Brain system disorders (TM1), unspecified****SD6Y****Other specified other body system disorders (TM1)****SD6Z****Other body system disorders (TM1), unspecified****Qi, blood and fluid disorders (TM1) (BlockL2-SD7)**

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

SD70**Qi goiter disorder (TM1)**

A disorder characterized by diffuse swelling at both sides of the thyroid commonly soft with normal skin colour, sometimes accompanied by nodules. It may be explained by depression of liver system qi, qi stagnation, or yang deficiency, yin deficiency, or heat in the liver or heart systems, disharmony of the thoroughfare and conception meridians, or drinking contaminated water with associated accumulation of phlegm and qi in the throat.

SD71**Wasting thirst disorder (TM1)**

A disorder characterized by increased thirst, excessive eating and increased urination with glycosuria, as well as by potential emaciation. It may be explained by factors which deplete yin fluids in the lung, spleen or kidney systems and generate fire and heat in the body, such as improper food intake, febrile disease, exhaustion, emotional factors.

SD72**Consumptive disorder (TM1)**

A disorder characterized by lassitude, short breath, pale tongue, weak pulse. It may be explained by insufficiency of qi, blood, yin, yang or decreased functions of organ systems.

SD7Y**Other specified qi, blood and fluid disorders (TM1)****SD7Z****Qi, blood and fluid disorders (TM1), unspecified****Mental and emotional disorders (TM1) (BlockL2-SD8)**

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

SD80**Lily disorder (TM1)**

A disorder characterized by confusion, decreased ability to concentrate, or a generalized sense of dissatisfaction associated with bitter taste, red urine, thready and rapid pulse, which may be a sequela of an acute febrile disorder or head disorder. It may be explained by insufficiency of yin fluid, imbalance of qi and blood, malnutrition.

Exclusions: Hysteria disorder (TM1)
Insomnia disorders (TM1)

SD81**Manic disorder (TM1)**

A disorder characterized by psychopathy, mania, restlessness, and irritability. It is caused by emotional upset, imbalance of yin and yang, excess phlegm-fire and blood stasis which disturb the heart spirit.

SD82**Depression disorder (TM1)**

A disorder characterized by depressed mood with feelings of despair, depressive mood, irritability, weep, hypochondriac pain, pharyngeal foreign body sensation, sleepiness. It may be explained by chemical imbalance in the brain or emotional factors, and the imbalance of qi and blood.

Inclusions: Postpartum depression disorder (TM1)
Pregnancy depression disorder (TM1)

SD83

Uneasiness disorder (TM1)

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

Exclusions: Depression disorder(TM1)
Lily disorder(TM1)

SD84

Insomnia disorder (TM1)

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

SD85

Somnolence disorder (TM1)

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

SD86

Dementia disorder (TM1)

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

Inclusions: Aged dementia disorders (TM1)
Exclusions: Amnesia disorder (TM1)

SD87

Repressed fire disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by sensation of heat, stuffiness, dry mouth, anxiety, depression, irritability, headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, or epigastric distension. It may be explained by chronically repressed anger inducing mental and physical symptoms.

SD8Y

Other specified mental and emotional disorders (TM1)

SD8Z

Mental and emotional disorders (TM1), unspecified

External contraction disorders (TM1) (BlockL2-SD9)

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.

SD90

Seasonal cold disorder (TM1)

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 (TM1)

SD91

Fatigue consumption disorder (TM1)

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.

Exclusions: Flowing phlegm disorder (TM1)

SD92

Severe vomiting and diarrhoea disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by the sudden onset of intense vomiting and diarrhoea with stool that resembles rice water, sunken eyes, spasm of calf, consumption of fluids and even death due to syncope and prostration. It may be explained by the dysfunction of the spleen system.

Exclusions: Diarrhea disorder (TM1)

Cholera

SD93

Alternating fever and chills disorder (TM1)

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 the interaction between the pathological exogenous factors and defense qi.

Exclusions: Malaria

SD94

Parasitic disorder (TM1)

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.

SD95

Flowing phlegm disorder (TM1)

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 kidney system dysfunction or accumulation of turbid phlegm associated with mycobacterium tuberculosis infection.

Inclusions: Bone and joint tuberculosis disorder (TM1)

Warmth disorders (TM1) (BlockL3-SE0)

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 factors with the feature of fire or heat or summer heat.

SE00

Summer-heat disorder (TM1)

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 environmental factor of fire entering the body, particularly the brain, associated with mosquito bites.

SE01

Spring warmth disorder (TM1)

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 environmental factor of fire entering the body, particularly the brain, through respiration.

SE02

Dampness and warmth disorder (TM1)

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 environmental factors of fire or dampness entering the body, through respiration and effecting the middle region of the trunk (historically known as the middle energizer region).

SE0Y

Other specified warmth disorders (TM1)

SE0Z

Warmth disorders (TM1), unspecified

SE2Y

Other specified external contraction disorders (TM1)

SE2Z

External contraction disorders (TM1), unspecified

Childhood and adolescence associated disorders (TM1) (BlockL2-SE3)

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

SE30

Developmental delay disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by developmental delay, such as in standing, walking, teething, or speaking. It may be explained by dysfunction of the spleen and kidney systems.

SE31

Growth fever disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by fever or febrile sensation. It may be explained by the growth and development of the infant.

SE32

Growth pain disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by physiological pain due to the rapid growth and development of the child. It may be explained by rapid growth of the child.

SE33

Acute convulsion disorder (TM1)

A disorder in an infant or child characterized by acute convulsions, fever, phlegm, pulling pain, trembling, and loss of consciousness. It may be explained by such pathologic factors as exogenously provoked wind, fire, and phlegm.

SE34

Recurrent convulsion disorder (TM1)

A disorder in an infant or child characterized by recurrent convulsions, pulling pain, trembling, and loss of consciousness that has chronically developed in an infirmly or convalescent individual. It may be explained by such pathologic factors as wind, and phlegm built by dysfunctional spleen and kidney system.

SE35

Fright seizure disorder (TM1)

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.

SE36

Night crying disorder (TM1)

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

SE37

Infantile malnutrition disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by emaciation, weakness, and failure to thrive. It may be explained by improper feeding or other diseases, or congenital deficiency, that may cause malfunction of the spleen and stomach systems, consumption of qi and body fluid.

SE38

Dribbling disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by abnormal or excessive salivation. It may be explained by an accumulation of fire or heat in the spleen and stomach systems or dysfunction of the spleen system.

SE39

Diaper dermatitis disorder (TM1)

A disorder characterized by flushing and 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 contact with wet diapers.

SE3A

Infant stiffness disorder (TM1)

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

SE3B**Infant limpness disorder (TM1)**

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

SE3Y**Other specified childhood and adolescence associated disorders (TM1)****SE3Z****Childhood and adolescence associated disorders (TM1), unspecified****SE5Y****Other specified traditional medicine disorders (TM1)****SE5Z****Traditional medicine disorders (TM1), unspecified****Traditional medicine patterns (TM1) (BlockL1-SE7)**

A pattern in traditional medicine, pattern (TM1), refers to the complete clinical presentation of the patient at a given moment in time including all findings. Findings may include symptomology or patient constitution, among other things (please refer to chapter definition for further details).

Principle-based patterns (TM1) (BlockL2-SE7)

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 (and with the addition of three intermediate patterns). These principles constitute the most basic patterns which may be combined for pattern differentiation in more refined detail.

SE70**Yang pattern (TM1)**

A pattern with collective characteristics of exterior, heat, and excess patterns with excitatory, hyperfunctional, restless or bright manifestations, outward and upward symptoms. It may be explained by pathogenic factors of a yang nature.

SE71**Yin pattern (TM1)**

A pattern with collective characteristics of interior, cold, and deficiency patterns with inhibitory, hypofunctional, quiescent, or dimmed manifestations, inward and downward symptoms. It may be explained by pathogenic factors of a yin nature.

SE72**Heat pattern (TM1)**

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 factor, prevalence of yang qi, or by an excess of internal heat production.

SE73

Cold pattern (TM1)

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 factor, by deficient yang within the body, or by an insufficient internal heat production.

SE74

Excess pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by forceful pulse or a robust body with a strong constitution and 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.

SE75

Deficiency pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by fatigue, feeble pulse or a vulnerable body with a weak constitution and a weak abdominal wall. It may be explained by weak response against the pathogenic factors, by deficiency of the healthy qi, including deficiency of yin, yang, qi, and blood.

SE76

Exterior pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized 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 those factors.

SE77

Interior pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by persistent or recurrent abdominal distension, abdominal pain, constipation, diarrhea, or deep 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.

SE78

Moderate (Heat/Cold) pattern (TM1)

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

SE79

Medium (Excess/Deficiency) pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by [at the onset of febrile condition] chills with or without sweating, floating pulse of intermediate strength, [in case of non-febrile condition] pulse of intermediate strength, abdominal wall of intermediate strength. It may be explained by intermediate response to pathogens.

SE7A

Tangled cold and heat pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by co-existence of the Cold pattern (TM) and Heat pattern (TM), 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.

SE7Y

Other specified principle-based patterns (TM1)

SE7Z

Principle-based patterns (TM1), unspecified

Environmental factor patterns (TM1) (BlockL2-SE8)

This section comprises patterns with a shared explanation related to environmental factors (i.e. wind, cold, dampness, dryness, fire, summer-heat) and the presence of the pathogens, parasites or toxins.

SE80

Wind factor pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by fever, aversion to wind, moving pain, stiff tongue, dizziness, blurred vision, pruritus, numbness of the limbs, tremors, convulsions, deviated eye and mouth or hemiplegia. It may be caused by wind factor, ascending reverse flow of liver qi or liver wind within the body.

SE81

Cold factor pattern (TM1)

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, or a tight or slow pulse. It may be caused by external cold factor, deficiency of yang qi or excess of yin cold within the body.

SE82

Dampness factor pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by fatigue, heavy cumbersome limbs, heavy-headedness, poor appetite, abdominal distention, loose stool, slippery and greasy tongue coating, or a soggy and moderate pulse.

It may be caused by external dampness factor or by dampness produced in the body subsequent to spleen and kidney yang deficiency that leads to decreased fluid transportation and transformation, which then results in water stagnation.

SE83

Dryness factor pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by dry skin, pruritus, dry nose, dry mouth and throat, dry cough, dry eye or constipation. It may be caused by external dryness factor or by internal dryness resulted from the shortage of body fluid.

SE84

Fire-heat factor pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by high fever, headache, red eyes, bitter taste in the mouth, dry mouth, or and thirst for cold drinks. It may be caused by heat and fire contracted externally or engendered internally.

SE85 Summer-heat factor pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by high fever with sweating, thirst, shortness of breath, lassitude, cumbersome limbs, short voidings of dark-colored urine, a red tongue, or a rapid and feeble pulse. It may be caused by contraction of external summer-heat.

SE86 Pestilent factor pattern (TM1)

A pattern with a shared explanation related to the presence of pathogens, parasites, or toxins.

SE8Y Other specified environmental factor patterns (TM1)**SE8Z Environmental factor patterns (TM1), unspecified****Body constituents patterns (TM1) (BlockL2-SE9)**

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.

Qi patterns (TM1) (BlockL3-SE9)

This section comprises a range of Qi disturbance patterns 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.

Exclusions: Qi phase patterns (TM1)

SE90 Qi deficiency pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by decreased vitality, fatigue, weakness, appetite loss, short breath, no desire to speak, spontaneous sweating, or feeble pulse. It may be explained by decreased or insufficient quantity of qi.

Inclusions: Qi decrease pattern (TM1)

SE91 Qi stagnation pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by a sensation of obstruction in the throat, a sensation of ear tube obstruction, fullness in the chest and hypochondrium or abdominal distension, depressive state or pain. It may be explained by the hindered qi movement.

SE92 Qi uprising pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by coughing, panting, hiccuping, vomiting, and distention of the abdomen. It may be explained by abnormal upward movement of qi.

SE93 Qi sinking pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by shortness of breath, dizziness, tiredness, downward distension of the abdomen, hypogastria, diarrhea, haemorrhoids, and perineum prolapse. It may be explained by failure of qi's function to lift or hold.

SE94**Qi collapse pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by sudden onset of pale tongue and complexion, cyanotic lips, perspiration, cold limbs, dyspnea or thready and rapid pulse. It may be explained by the sudden loss of genuine qi.

SE9Y**Other specified qi patterns (TM1)****SE9Z****Qi patterns (TM1), unspecified****Blood patterns (TM1) (BlockL3-SF0)**

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.

Exclusions: Blood phase patterns (TM1)

SF00**Blood deficiency pattern (TM1)**

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, thready pulse, etc. It may be explained by deficient blood which fails to nourish the viscera, meridians and body.

Inclusions: Blood decrease patterns (TM1)

SF01**Blood stasis pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by dark complexion, local bluish and purplish lump, pain which is fixed in one place, bleeding with dark blood and dark clots, purple or spotted tongue, purple lips, wiry firm or choppy pulse. It is a common pattern in various menstrual disorders such as amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, menopausal syndrome; lower abdominal fullness, varicose veins, hemorrhoids, mood swings or sublingual varicosis. It may be explained by problems in blood circulation.

SF02**Blood heat pattern (TM1)**

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.

Exclusions: Blood cold pattern (TM)

SF03**Blood cold pattern (TM1)**

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, white tongue coating or sunken, slow and rough pulse. It may be explained by excessive external cold factor induced qi stagnation or cold factor blocking the circulation of qi and blood.

Exclusions: Qi patterns (TM1)

Blood heat pattern (TM1)

SF04**Blood dryness pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by dry mouth and throat, pain in throat, dry skin, dry and lusterless hair, nasal bleeding, constipation, dizziness, and dry tongue. It may be explained by insufficiency of body yin or heat which is created within the body.

Exclusions: Qi patterns (TM1)

Blood heat pattern (TM1)

SF0Y**Other specified blood patterns (TM1)****SF0Z****Blood patterns (TM1), unspecified****Fluid patterns (TM1) (BlockL3-SF1)**

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.

SF10**Fluid deficiency pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by, dry mouth and throat, parched lips, and cracking at the corners of the mouth, dry skin, thirst with desire to drink, scanty urination, dry bowel movements, red dry tongue and thready, rapid, and feeble pulse. It may be explained by insufficient body fluids that fail to moisten and nourish the organs and body tissues.

Exclusions: Essence deficiency pattern (TM1)

SF11**Fluid disturbance pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by thirst, edema, vertigo, headache, spontaneous sweating, vomiting or watery diarrhea. It may be explained by abnormal distribution of body fluids.

Inclusions: Fluid retention pattern (TM1)

SF12**Dry-phlegm pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by scant or blood tinged sputum that is difficult to cough up, chest pain or discomfort, dry mouth, nose and throat, a dry or greasy tongue coating or a thready, astringent and rapid pulse. It may be explained by the accumulation of fire/heat, dryness or turbid phlegm in the lung system.

SF13**Damp phlegm pattern (TM1)**

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, white and greasy tongue coating, soggy and moderate or slippery pulse. It may be explained by a build up of dampness or phlegm in the spleen and lung.

SF14**Phlegm-fire harassing the heart system pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by restlessness, insomnia or even raving madness, fever, thirst, stuffy chest, yellow phlegm, red tongue tip, yellow greasy tongue coating, and rapid slippery pulse. It may be explained by phlegm-fire that impacts the heart system.

SF15**Wind-phlegm pattern (TM1)**

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 imbalance in the wood element causing excessive wind or turbid phlegm.

SF1Y**Other specified fluid patterns (TM1)****SF1Z****Fluid patterns (TM1), unspecified****Essence patterns (TM1) (BlockL3-SF2)**

This section comprises a range of Essence dysfunction 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 system. Essence Patterns (TM) may be explained by the deficiency of the fundamental substance inside the body.

SF20**Essence deficiency pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by a range of symptoms including underweight, lethargy, dizziness, hypermicrosoma, slow response. It may be explained by the lack of nourishment of the vital organs.

SF2Y**Other specified essence patterns (TM1)****SF2Z****Essence patterns (TM1), unspecified****SF4Y****Other specified body constituents patterns (TM1)****SF4Z****Body constituents patterns (TM1), unspecified**

Organ system patterns (TM1) (BlockL2-SF5)

Liver system patterns (TM1) (BlockL3-SF5)

This section contains a series of TM patterns that are all attributable to dysfunction of Liver system. The system is consists of the liver, gallbladder, tendon, nails, eyes, related meridians and collaterals.

SF50

Liver yin deficiency pattern (TM1)

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 chest, red tongue with less or peeling coating, or a thready, rapid pulse. It may be explained by deficient yin fluid of the liver required to cool and nourish the tissues associated with the liver system and produces deficiency heat.

SF51

Liver yang deficiency pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by distension and oppression in the hypochondriac regions, dizziness, blurred vision, depression and susceptibility to fright, fear of cold with cold limbs, pale tongue with white coating and deep, slow, feeble pulse. It may be explained by insufficient yang qi with diminished function of the organ in the liver system, and produces deficiency cold.

SF52

Liver yang ascendant hyperactivity pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by dizziness, ringing in the ears, distending pain of the head and eyes, heaviness of the head, reddish complexion and eyes, agitation, 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 deficient liver-kidney yin that lets liver yang get out of control with exaggerated movement that stirs upwards and affects the head.

SF53

Liver qi deficiency pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by blurred vision, a sensation of fullness in the hypochondrium, emotional upset, a feeling of fear, bluish complexion, dizziness, short breath, fatigue, dull nails, pale tongue and weak pulse. It may be explained by deficiency of qi resulting in impaired function of the liver system.

SF54

Liver blood deficiency pattern (TM1)

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, or a thready pulse. It may be explained by depletion of blood in the liver organ, or other condition that causes a lack of normal blood in the body and failure to nourish the liver and tissues associated with the liver system.

SF55

Liver depression and blood stasis pattern (TM1)

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, astringent pulse. It may be explained by liver qi stagnation causing blood stasis in the liver system.

SF56

Liver wind stirring the interior pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by convulsions of the limbs, dizziness, and trembling. It may be explained by dysfunction of the liver system associated with wind-yang, fire-heat, yin deficiency or blood deficiency.

SF57

Liver qi stagnation pattern (TM1)

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 system qi induced internal fire factor that affects tissues and functions associated with the liver system.

SF58

Liver fire flaming upward pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by fever, thirst, headache, dizziness, restlessness, insomnia, reddish painful and swollen eyes, sudden tinnitus, or sudden deafness, or bright-red blood from the upper body (nose or mouth, through coughing, or vomiting), irritability, bitter taste, reddish complexion, red tongue with yellow coating, rapid wiry pulse. It may be explained by hyperactivity of excess liver fire flaming upward to the head or the tissues associated with the liver system.

SF59

Liver heat stirring wind pattern (TM1)

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 excess heat that generates internal wind.

SF5A

Liver-gallbladder dampness-heat pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by fever, yellowish discoloration of the skin and eyes, hypochondrium and abdominal pain, or a lump in the hypochondrium, bitter taste in the mouth, anorexia, vomiting, nausea, dislike of greasiness, yellow urine, red tongue with yellow and greasy coating and a slippery-rapid pulse. It may be explained by accumulation of dampness-heat in the liver and gallbladder systems resulting in impaired bile flow, and downward pouring of dampness-heat.

SF5B

Liver meridian dampness-heat pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by distending pain of the hypochondrium, or moist, itching and painful swollen genitalia, or distending pain and suppuration of the ear, red tongue with yellow greasy coating and rapid slippery pulse. It may be explained by dampness and heat invading the liver meridian.

SF5C

Liver meridian cold stagnation pattern (TM1)

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 cold and relieved by warmth, aversion to cold, cold limbs, vomiting of saliva or vomiting clear mucus, white tongue coating, or a wiry, tight pulse. It may be explained by the invasion of the external cold factor that stagnates in the liver meridian.

SF5D

Gallbladder qi deficiency pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by a tendency toward panic, suspicion, low spirits, easy to cry due to sadness, lethargy, dreaminess and insomnia, pale tongue and weak pulse. It may be explained by deficiency of gallbladder system qi that makes the heart spirit disquiet and susceptible to fright.

SF5E

Gallbladder depression with phlegm harassment pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by restlessness, timidity, dreaminess and insomnia, oppression and distension in the chest and hypochondriac region, frequent sighing, dizziness, bitter taste in the mouth, excessive phlegm, nausea, vomiting, greasy tongue coating or wiry pulse. It may be explained by disturbance of turbid phlegm that leads to gallbladder system stagnation and the failure to diffuse qi.

SF5F

Gallbladder heat pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by irritability, anger, hypochondriac distension, bitter taste in the mouth, or ear pain, tinnitus, insomnia, or red tongue with yellow coating and slippery-rapid pulse. It may be explained by excess heat invading the gallbladder system and in particular its meridian.

SF5G

Gallbladder cold pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by aversion to cold, cold limbs, muscular weakness, hypochondriac pain, vomiting of clear fluid, impaired digestion, dizziness, lethargy, timidity or insomnia, pale tongue and slow pulse. It may be explained by gallbladder qi deficiency causing dysfunction in the liver and gallbladder system.

SF5H

Liver and kidney yin deficiency pattern (TM1)

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 less or peeling coating or a rapid thready pulse. It may be explained by inadequate of yin fluids in the liver and the kidney systems causing deficiency fire symptoms.

SF5J

Disharmony of liver and spleen systems pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by pain and/or distension of hypochondrium, abdominal distension, reduced appetite, depression, irregular bowel movement, abdominal pain relieved after defecation, or a wiry and slow pulse. It may be explained by depressed liver qi that impairs the functions of the spleen system.

SF5K

Disharmony of liver and stomach systems pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by distension, fullness and pain of the epigastrium and hypochondrium, belching, nausea, hiccup, vomiting, acid regurgitation, depression, reduced appetite, and wiry pulse. It may be explained by stagnation of liver system qi that flows upwards to invade the stomach system, disturbing stomach system qi to descend normally and leading to the presence of stomach system symptoms.

SF5L**Liver fire invading the stomach system pattern (TM1)**

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, red tongue with yellow coating or a wiry, rapid pulse. It may be explained by excess liver fire that invades the stomach system, impacting stomach system qi to descend normally and cause digestive dysfunction.

SF5M**Liver fire invading the lung system pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by dry cough or cough with thick sputum or blood, burning pain in the chest and hypochondrium, bitter taste, irritability, red tongue and rapid wiry pulse. It may be explained by excess liver fire that moves upwards to invade the lung system.

SF5Y**Other specified liver system patterns (TM1)****SF5Z****Liver system patterns (TM1), unspecified****Heart system patterns (TM1) (BlockL3-SF6)**

This section contains a series of TM patterns that are all attributable to dysfunction of Heart system. The system consists of the heart and small intestine organs, vessels, tongue and related meridians and collaterals.

SF60**Heart qi deficiency pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by palpitations, shortness of breath, listlessness, spontaneous sweating, pallor, pale tongue, and feeble or irregular pulse. It may be explained by deficiency of heart system qi and heart spirit.

SF61**Heart blood deficiency pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by palpitations, dizziness, dream-disturbed sleep, forgetfulness, pale or sallow complexion, pale lips and tongue, or a feeble thready pulse. It may be explained by a state such as anemia, deficiency of blood leading to malnourishment of the heart and heart spirit.

SF62**Dual deficiency of heart qi and blood pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by palpitations, shortness of breath, listlessness, fatigue, dizziness, forgetfulness, dream-disturbed sleep, pale complexion and tongue, and feeble pulse. It may be explained by deficiency of both qi and blood depriving the heart and heart spirit.

SF63**Heart meridian obstruction pattern (TM1)**

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 meridian being impeded.

SF64**Heart yin deficiency pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by mental irritability, palpitation, insomnia, low fever, night sweating, redness and warmth in the cheeks, thirst, agitation, dizziness, forgetfulness, a red tongue with coating or a thready, rapid pulse. It may be explained by deficiency of yin fluid to nourish the heart and heart spirit.

SF65

Deficiency of heart qi and yin pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by palpitation, short breath, lassitude, dizziness, insomnia, dreaminess, flushed cheeks, red tongue with scanty coating, rapid or feeble pulse. It can also be seen as combined manifestations of deficient heart system 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.

SF66

Heart yang deficiency pattern (TM1)

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 purple tongue with white coating, feeble or irregular pulse. It may be explained by deficiency of yang to warm and activate the heart and body.

SF67

Heart yang collapse pattern (TM1)

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 heart yang.

SF68

Heart fire flaming upward pattern (TM1)

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 system or hyperactivity of fire in the heart meridian which surges upwards.

SF69

Fire harassing heart spirit pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by palpitations, agitation, insomnia, increase dreams during sleep, delirium, fever, thirst, reddish complexion, red tongue with yellow coating, slippery and rapid pulse. It may be explained by excess heat that disturbs heart spirit.

SF6A

Water qi intimidating the heart system pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by palpitations, shortness of breath, generalized swelling, especially in the legs, scanty clear urine, listlessness, lethargy, cold extremities, pale or dark gloomy complexion, pale larger tongue with white slippery coating and deep feeble pulse. It may be explained by deficiency of yang qi in the heart and kidney systems that leads to water flooding.

SF6B

Heart spirit restlessness pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by palpitation, agitation, insomnia, increased dreams during sleep. It may be explained by disturbance of the heart spirit associated with emotional and disease states.

SF6C

Anxiety damaging the spirit pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by depressed emotion, apathy, insomnia, dreaminess, dizziness, lassitude, loss of appetite and wiry pulse. It may be explained by excessive anxiety which impairs the spirit.

SF6D**Small intestine qi stagnation pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by gripping pain of lower abdomen, tympanites and borborigmus, in some cases of male, accompanied with tumidity on one side of scrotum. It may be explained by qi stagnation in the small intestine system, stagnation of the seven emotions or stagnation and binding of yin cold.

SF6E**Small intestine excess heat pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by mental restlessness, oral ulcers, heat sensation in the chest, abdominal pain, thirst with desire for cold beverages, scanty dark urine, bloody urine or a red tongue tip with a yellow coating and a rapid pulse. It may be explained by excess heat attributing to the shift of heart fire to the small intestine system.

SF6F**Small intestine deficiency cold pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by undigested food in stool, abdominal dull pain that could be alleviated by warmth and pressure, desire for hot beverages, reversal cold of the extremities, inhibited urination, loose stool, pale tongue with white and slippery coating, deep feeble slow pulse. It may be explained by impairment of the small intestine system associated with deficient yang qi causing endogenous cold factor, affecting the small intestine system's separating function of the clear and turbid fluids.

SF6G**Heart and liver blood deficiency pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by insomnia, palpitations, forgetfulness, scanty menses, pale complexion, brittle nails and hair, dim vision, visual floaters, pale tongue and thready pulse. It may be explained by deficiency of heart blood and liver blood causing the lack of nourishment of the brain, head, eyes, tendons and nails, associated with conditions such as anemia or sequelae of blood loss that affect the normal function of the blood and heart and liver systems.

SF6H**Heart and gallbladder qi deficiency pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by palpitations, insomnia, timidity, dizziness, chest distress, pale tongue. It may be explained by deficiency of heart system qi that leads to restlessness of gallbladder system qi.

SF6J**Heart and spleen systems deficiency pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by palpitations, forgetfulness, insomnia or disturbed sleep, loss of appetite, abdominal distention, loose stool, lethargy, sallow face, pale, tender, flaccid tongue and feeble pulse. It may be explained by qi and blood deficiency of heart and spleen systems affecting the normal function of the heart and spleen.

SF6K**Heart and lung qi deficiency pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by palpitations, a sensation of pressure in the chest, cough, shortness of breath aggravated by exertion, thin expectoration, dizziness, listlessness and lack of strength, feeble voice, spontaneous sweating, pale tongue and feeble pulse. It may be explained by deficiency of qi in the heart and lung systems, affecting their normal functions.

SF6L**Heart and kidney systems disharmony pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by palpitations, agitation, insomnia, ringing in the ears, dizziness, aching and weakness of back and knees, spermatorrhea, constipation, yellow urine, red tongue with peeling coating and a thready or rapid pulse. It may be explained by disturbance of the relationship between the heart and kidney systems that is attributed to deficiency of kidney yin and stirring of heart fire.

SF6M**Heart and kidney yang deficiency pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by palpitations, aversion to cold, cold extremities, inhibited urination, swelling of the legs, pain and cold in the lumbar region and knees, white greasy tongue coating and a feeble deep pulse. It may be explained by deficient yang qi that fails to warm and activate both the heart and kidney systems.

SF6Y**Other specified heart system patterns (TM1)****SF6Z****Heart system patterns (TM1), unspecified****Spleen system patterns (TM1) (BlockL3-SF7)**

This section contains a series of TM patterns that are all attributable to dysfunction of spleen system. The system consists of the spleen and stomach organs, muscles, lips, mouth, flesh, intellect, related meridians and collaterals.

SF70**Spleen qi deficiency pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by reduced appetite, abdominal distension, loose stool, lethargy, lassitude of limbs, a tongue that may be swollen or toothmarked, and a weak or soggy pulse. It may be explained by a deficiency of spleen system qi associated with poor digestion, decreased blood production and circulation, and an inability to regulate the water level in the body.

SF71**Spleen qi sinking pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by a bearing-down sensation in the epigastrium and abdomen, frequent loose stools with a sensation of incomplete defecation, even prolapse of the rectum or other internal organs. It may be explained by deficiency of spleen system qi, which can be caused by heavy lifting, affecting the holding function.

SF72**Spleen deficiency with qi stagnation pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by reduced appetite, distending pain of abdomen, frequent loose stool with sensation of incomplete defecation, increased bowel sounds, flatulence, lethargy, decreased movements, wiry pulse. It may be explained by deficiency of spleen system qi that leads to stagnation of qi.

SF73**Spleen deficiency with food retention pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by a gradual reduction of appetite, abdominal distension, frequent diarrhea, distending pain in the epigastrium and abdomen associated with irregular diet, belching with foul odor, acid regurgitation, inhibited diarrhea or a pale tongue with greasy coating. It may be explained by the deficiency of spleen system qi to digest and transport that leads to food retention and putrefaction in the stomach and intestine.

SF74**Spleen failing to control the blood pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized chronic bleeding such as red or purple discolored spots of the skin, flooding or spotting in women, sallow complexion, lethargy, lack of strength, and feeble pulse. It may be explained by deficiency of spleen system qi affecting the function of controlling and holding blood.

SF75**Spleen deficiency and blood depletion pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by reduced appetite, abdominal distension, dizziness, lethargy, delayed or absence of menstrual cycle, scanty menstruation, pale complexion, pale tongue, thready and feeble pulse. It may be explained by deficiency and weakness of spleen system qi, reducing the blood production function of the spleen system.

SF76**Spleen yin deficiency pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by hunger with an inability to eat, emaciation, lethargy, constipation, scanty saliva, dry lips, low grade fever, pale or normal colour tongue (or red colour, indicating empty heat) with peeling coating and horizontal cracks, or a thready and rapid pulse. It may be explained by deficiency of yin in the spleen system which impairs the function of fluid transportation and digestion.

SF77**Spleen yang deficiency pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by cold limbs, pain and cold sensation in the abdomen, anorexia, abdominal fullness, swelling, oedema (failure to transform fluids), chronic (watery) diarrhea or with undigested foods, lethargy and emaciation. It may be explained by spleen deficiency cold, deficient yang qi failing to warm and activate the spleen system, and may be in conjunction with failure of the triple burner.

SF78**Dampness-heat encumbering the spleen system pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by abdominal distension, vomiting, nausea, loss of appetite, heaviness of limbs, loose, sticky stool with a sensation of incomplete defecation, dark urine, yellow discoloration of the face and eyes, dull fever not relieved after sweating, thirst, red tongue with yellow and greasy coating, soggy and rapid pulse. It may be explained by the accumulation of dampness and heat.

SF79**Spleen deficiency with dampness accumulation pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by reduced appetite, loss of taste, abdominal distension, loose stool, heavy sensation of the body or with mild edema, pale larger tongue with white moist or greasy coating, soggy and moderate pulse. It may be explained by deficiency of spleen system qi, caused by poor diet, irregular eating or overthinking at meal time, and that leads to the interior retention of turbidity and dampness.

SF7A**Spleen deficiency with water flooding pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by reduced appetite, abdominal distension, loose stool, swelling of face and limbs, fluid accumulation in the peritoneal cavity, lethargy, decreased movement, pale complexion, pale, larger tongue with white and greasy coating, and soggy or feeble pulse. It may be explained by deficiency of spleen system qi affecting the function of the spleen system in transporting and transforming fluid, resulting in the internal retention of body fluid.

SF7B

Cold-dampness encumbering the spleen system pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by epigastric and abdominal distention, stickiness in the mouth, lack of taste, nausea, loose bowels, heavy sensation of the head and body, or dull yellow discoloration of skin and eyes, pale larger tongue with white slimy coat and soggy moderate pulse. It may be explained by accumulation of cold and dampness factors affecting the function of the spleen system.

SF7C

Stomach qi deficiency pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by decreased appetite and impaired digestion. It may be explained by deficiency of stomach system qi, affecting its function.

SF7D

Stomach qi uprising pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by belching, hiccups, acid regurgitation and vomiting. It may be explained by cold, heat, qi, damp or blood or food stagnation in the stomach preventing the downward flow of stomach qi.

SF7E

Stomach yin deficiency pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by dry mouth and throat, sensations of hunger or reduced appetite, dry vomiting, hiccup, constipation, normal tongue colour or slightly red, with little or patchy coating, with scanty fluid, thready pulse. It may be explained by deficiency of stomach yin.

Inclusions: Stomach deficiency and heat pattern (TM1)

SF7F

Stomach heat pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by acid reflux, burning pain of the stomach and epigastrium, swift digestion with increased hunger, foul mouth odor, constipation, gum swelling and bleeding, vomiting after eating, red tongue with thick and greasy coating, surging pulse or slippery and rapid pulse. It may be explained by impairment of the stomach system by heat or excessive intake of hot pungent food.

SF7G

Dampness in the intestines pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by vague pain and distension of the abdomen, soggy stool or diarrhea, or sticky fishy stool, white and greasy tongue coating, soggy and moderate pulse. It may be explained by accumulation of dampness in the intestine system that leads to abnormal transportation and transformation of fluid.

SF7H

Cold invading the stomach system pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by sharp cold pain of the stomach and epigastrium with a preference for warmth, vomiting of clear fluid, aversion to cold, cold limbs, white tongue coating, wiry pulse. It may be explained by the invasion of external cold factor into the stomach system and epigastrium that prevents the stomach system qi from descending normally.

SF7J

Intestine cold stagnation pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by sharp, cold pain of the abdomen, clear thin diarrhea, aversion to cold, cold limbs, white tongue coating, wiry and tight pulse. It may be explained by the invasion of the cold factor into the intestine system affecting its function of transportation and transformation.

SF7K**Anxiety damaging the spleen system pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by dull expression, loss of appetite, distension of the chest, hypochondrium, epigastrium and abdomen, sighing, inhibited discharge of loose stool, and a tight pulse. It may be explained by anxiety that impacts liver qi movement and impairs the transportation and transformation functions of the spleen system.

SF7L**Lung and spleen deficiency pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by hoarseness, coughing, shortness of breath or difficulty in breathing, pale complexion, clear, thin sputum, decreased appetite, abdominal distension, loose stool, pale tongue with white and greasy coating, or feeble pulse. It may be explained by qi deficiency in both the spleen and the lung systems.

SF7M**Spleen and kidney yang deficiency pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by pale complexion, aversion to cold with cold limbs, cold and pain in the lower abdomen, chronic diarrhea, edema, inhibited urination, or pale, larger tongue. It may be explained by deficiency of kidney or spleen yang qi.

SF7Y**Other specified spleen system patterns (TM1)****SF7Z****Spleen system patterns (TM1), unspecified****Lung system patterns (TM1) (BlockL3-SF8)**

This section contains a series of TM patterns that are all attributable to dysfunction of the lung system. The system consists of the lung and large intestine organs, skin, body hair, nose, related meridians and collaterals.

SF80**Lung qi deficiency pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by weak coughing, shallow breath, short heavy breathing upon exertion, diluted sputum, spontaneous sweating, aversion to wind, pale complexion, feeble voice, a pale tongue or a feeble pulse. It may be explained by diminished lung system function associated with deficiency of lung system qi.

SF81**Lung yin deficiency pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by a dry cough with sticky sputum that is difficult to expectorate, dry mouth and throat, hoarseness, cyclical fever, flushed cheeks, night sweats, or red tongue with scanty fluid, thready and rapid pulse. It may be explained by lung yin deficiency with endogenous heat.

SF82**Lung and kidney yin deficiency pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by coughing with scanty expectoration, dryness of the mouth and throat or hoarseness of voice, pain in the lumbar region and limp legs, cyclical fever with sensation of internal origin, flushed cheeks, night sweats, nocturnal emission in men and menstrual irregularities in women, red tongue with peeling coating and rapid feeble pulse. It may be explained by deficiency of yin fluid of the lung and kidney systems with harassment of endogenous heat.

SF83

Lung qi and yin deficiency pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by hoarseness, weak, dry cough, shortness of breath or difficulty in breathing, irritation with a sensation of heat in the palms, soles and the heart or a thready and feeble pulse. It may be explained by deficiency of qi and yin of lung.

SF84

Lung yang deficiency pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by cough, shortness of breath, thin expectoration, fear of cold and cold extremities, spontaneous sweating, pale complexion, larger tongue with white slippery coating and feeble pulse. It may be explained by deficiency of yang qi leading to an unwarming of the lung system.

SF85

Cold phlegm obstructing the lung pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by coughing with profuse phlegm, expectoration and pressure in the chest, or phlegmatic wheezing, aversion to cold and cold limbs, pale tongue with white greasy or slippery coating, and wiry slippery pulse. It may be explained by the cold and phlegm factors stagnating in the lung affecting the lung system function.

SF86

Turbid phlegm accumulation in the lung pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by chest distress, coughing and asthma, expectoration of profuse whitish sputum, white greasy tongue coating, wiry and slippery pulse. It may be explained by the accumulation of dampness phlegm that obstructs lung system qi.

SF87

Exterior cold with lung heat pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by aversion to cold with fever, thirst, decrease or lack of sweat production, restlessness, coughing and asthma, chest distress, yellow and white tongue coating, floating and rapid pulse. It may be explained by the affection of external cold factor that leads to interior stagnation of lung heat.

SF88

Intense congestion of lung heat pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by fever, thirst, cough, rough and heavy breathing, or chest pain, sore throat, nostril flaring, breath with hot sensation, constipation, yellow urine, red tongue with yellow coating, and rapid pulse. It may be explained by excess fire and heat that accumulate in the lung system.

SF89

Phlegm heat obstructing the lung pattern (TM1)

A pattern marked by cough, shortness of breath, expectoration of thick, yellow or blood-stained sputum, chest pain, red tongue with yellow greasy coating and rapid slippery pulse. It may be explained by the heat and phlegm factors accumulating in the lung and affecting the lung system function.

SF8A

Wind-heat invading the lung pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by cough with expectoration of sticky yellow sputum, stuffy nose with yellow and turbid discharge, fever, dry mouth, sore throat, a red tongue with thin yellow coating, and rapid floating pulse. It may be explained by wind and heat invading the lung system and affecting its function.

SF8B

Lung heat transmitting into the intestine pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by fever, thirst, coughing, asthma, abdominal distension, constipation, red tongue with yellow coating, rapid or excessive pulse. It may be explained by accumulation of excess lung heat, that leads to intestinal heat, affecting the transport function of the intestine system.

SF8C

Wind-cold fettering the lung pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by cough with white watery sputum, fever with mild chills, stuffy nose with clear nasal discharge, itchy throat, oppression in the chest, white tongue coating and floating tight pulse. It may be explained by an attack of the wind and cold factors which impairs the normal flow of lung system qi.

SF8D

Dryness invading the lung pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by dry cough without sputum or with scanty, sticky sputum difficult to expectorate, chest pain, mild chills and fever, thirst, dry lips, mouth, throat and nose, dry tongue with thin coating, or thready rapid pulse. It may be explained by dryness invading the lung system leading to deficiency of fluid and affecting the lung system function.

SF8E

Lung dryness with intestinal obstruction pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by coughing, thirst, dyspnea, constipation, distension, fullness and pain in the abdomen, dry yellow tongue coating, deep and forceful pulse. It may be explained by dryness that leads to fluid consumption and obstruction of hollow organ qi in the intestine system.

SF8F

Large intestine excess heat pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by constipation or dry stool with difficulty in defecation, abdominal distension and tenderness on palpation, hematochezia, deep-colored urine, yellow and dry tongue coating, or rapide strong pulse. It may be explained by excess heat factor obstructing the bowel qi.

SF8G

Large intestine dampness heat pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by abdominal distention and pain, profuse diarrhea which may be malodorous or bloody, painful straining during bowel movement, a burning sensation in the anus, fever, thirst, decreased urine output, brownish urine, a greasy, yellow tongue coating, or a slippery, rapid pulse. It may be explained by an accumulation of the environmental factors of dampness and fire in the large intestine system or impaired qi movement.

SF8H

Large intestine fluid deficiency pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by constipation or difficulty in defecation accompanied by dry throat and red tongue with scanty saliva and yellow dry coating, and thready rough pulse. It may be explained by yin deficiency affecting intestinal system function.

SF8J**Large intestine deficiency cold pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by abnormal bowel evacuations, abdominal dull pain, aversion to heat and pressure, diarrhea, coldness of limbs, increased bowel sounds, inhibited defecation, pale tongue with a thin white watery coating or a deep, slow pulse. It may be explained by yang qi deficiency in the large intestine system leading to cold.

SF8Y**Other specified lung system patterns (TM1)****SF8Z****Lung system patterns (TM1), unspecified****Kidney system patterns (TM1) (BlockL3-SF9)**

This section contains a series of TM patterns that are all attributable to dysfunction of Kidney system. The system consists of the kidney and bladder organs, bones, hair, ears, genitalia, anus, related meridians and collaterals.

SF90**Kidney qi deficiency pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by dizziness, forgetfulness, nocturia, shortness of breath, ringing in the ears, low back pain, decreased sex drive, lower abdominal numbness or a feeble pulse. It may be explained by a decrease in the levels of kidney qi.

Inclusions: Kidney qi depletion pattern (TM1)

SF91**Kidney failing to receive qi pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by shortness of breath with prolonged exhalation, difficulty breathing inward, asthenic cough or panting/dyspnea may be aggravated by exertion, and feeble voice. It may be explained by decreased function of the kidney in holding qi.

SF92**Kidney qi deficiency with water retention pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by swelling more severe in lower limbs, decreased urine output, aching and weakness of the back and knees, pale larger tongue with white and greasy coating or a feeble pulse. It may be explained by deficiency of kidney system qi that affects the kidney system function of transforming qi and fluid metabolism leading to water retention and flooding.

SF93**Kidney yin deficiency pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by soreness and weakness of waist and knees, insomnia, dizziness, ringing in the ears, nocturnal emission in men and infrequent or light menstruation in women, emaciation, dry throat, thirst, flushed cheeks, dysphoria with feverish sensation in the palms, soles and the chest, afternoon fever, night sweating, red tongue with scanty coating and a rapid feeble pulse. It may be explained by deficiency of kidney yin that leads to interior disturbance of fire originated from yin deficiency.

SF94**Kidney yin and yang deficiency pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by vertigo, tinnitus, soreness and weakness of waist and knees, dysphoria with feverish sensation in the palms, soles and the chest, night sweats, nocturnal emissions, cold extremities, and spontaneous sweating. It may be explained by decreased overall kidney functions.

SF95

Kidney deficiency with marrow depletion pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by delayed growth, long term disunion of a bone fracture, painful lumbar region, soft bones, dizziness, ringing in the ears, forgetfulness, dementia. It may be explained by deficiency of kidney essence that leads to deficiency of marrow.

SF96

Kidney essence deficiency pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by growth retardation in children; in adults, premature senility, decreased reproductive function, tinnitus, loosening of teeth, loss of hair and forgetfulness. It may be explained by deficiency of kidney essence necessary for development.

SF97

Kidney yang deficiency pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by aversion to cold, cold limbs, listlessness, weakness and soreness in the waist and knees, decreased sex drive and sexual function, nocturia, white tongue coating and feeble pulse at cubit (chi) section. It may be explained by decreased kidney yang function that fails to warm the body.

Inclusions: Life-gate fire depletion pattern (TM1)

Primordial yang deficiency pattern (TM1)

SF98

Fear damaging the kidney system pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by panic, impotence, spermatorrhea, urinary or fecal incontinence. It may be explained by great terror and fear that impair kidney system qi or by a somatization of an emotional state.

SF99

Blood and heat accumulation in the uterus pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by a burning sensation and pain in the lower abdomen, advanced profuse menstruation in bright red color, or thick yellowish vaginal discharge with foul smell, red tongue with yellow coating and a rapid pulse. It may be explained by accumulation of heat in the uterus.

SF9A

Phlegm obstructing the uterus pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by profuse white vaginal discharge, or lack of menstruation, or infertility, obesity, decreased movement, pale tongue with white and greasy coating, slippery or soggy and slow pulse. It may be explained by phlegm stasis in the uterus, obstructing blood or qi flow.

SF9B

Dampness-heat in the uterus pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by profuse thick and yellowish vaginal discharge with foul smell, itchy skin and erosion of the external genitalia, red tongue with yellow and greasy coating and a slippery, rapid pulse. It may be explained by the environmental factors of dampness and fire that accumulate in the uterus.

SF9C

Cold stagnation in the uterus pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by cold pain of the lower abdomen, or pain in the lower abdomen or lumbosacral region during menstruation, with preference for warmth, delayed menstrual cycle, dark purple menstrual blood, or clear thin whitish vaginal discharge, white tongue coating, deep and tight pulse. It may be explained by accumulation of the cold factor in the uterus that blocks the flow of blood or qi.

SF9D**Uterine deficiency cold pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by aversion to cold, cold limbs, vague pain of lower abdomen, with preference for warmth and oppression, thin menstrual blood in light color, clear thin vaginal discharge, infertility, miscarriage, whitish complexion, pale tongue with white coating. It may be explained by deficiency of yang qi that fails to warm the uterus.

SF9E**Blood accumulation in the bladder pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by distension and sharp pain in the lower abdomen, difficulty and painful urination, purple or spotted tongue, wiry and rough pulse. It may be explained by injury of the lower abdomen or invasion of heat, leading to blood retention in the bladder.

SF9F**Bladder heat accumulation pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by distension of the lower abdomen, burning sensation and pain in urination, fever, thirst, red tongue with yellow coating, forceful and rapid pulse. It may be explained by accumulation of heat in the bladder system.

SF9G**Bladder dampness-heat pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by urgent, frequent painful urination, greasy yellow tongue coating towards the root and slippery pulse. It may be explained by accumulation of dampness and heat in the bladder system.

SF9H**Bladder water accumulation pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by distension and pain of the lower abdomen, and difficulty with urination. It may be explained by the failure of qi transformation in the bladder system, leading to water retention in the bladder.

SF9J**Bladder deficiency cold pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by aversion to cold, cold limbs, cold and pain in the lower abdomen, and profuse clear urination. It may be explained by deficiency of kidney yang, causing qi dysfunction of the urinary bladder.

SF9Y**Other specified kidney system patterns (TM1)****SF9Z****Kidney system patterns (TM1), unspecified****SG1Y****Other specified organ system patterns (TM1)****SG1Z****Organ system patterns (TM1), unspecified**

Meridian and collateral patterns (TM1) (BlockL2-SG2)

This section contains a group of TM patterns caused by functional disorder of meridians consisting of twelve main meridians and eight extra meridians.

Main Meridian Patterns (TM1) (BlockL3-SG2)

This section contains a group of TM patterns caused by functional disorder of the twelve main meridians.

SG20

Lung meridian pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by distention and fullness in the chest difficulty in breathing, cough and pain in the supraclavicular fossa. Symptoms and signs include pain and flow reversals along the inner aspect of the arm and heat in the palms, pain in the shoulders and back. It may be explained by Lung meridian dysfunction.

SG21

Large intestine meridian pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by toothache and swollen neck. Symptoms and signs also include dry mouth, obstructions of the nose and throat, pain in the anterior aspect of the shoulder and upper arm, and impaired use of the forefinger. It may be explained by Large Intestine meridian dysfunction.

SG22

Stomach meridian pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by cold shivering, a tendency to groan, frequent yawning, and dark complexion. Symptoms and signs include nasal congestion, facial deviations, lip sores, neck swelling, throat obstructions, water swelling in the abdomen and swelling and pain in the patella. Pain occurs along the channel path from the breast to groin, along the thigh and down the lateral shin to the top of the foot. It may be explained by Stomach meridian dysfunction.

SG23

Spleen meridian pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by stiff tongue root, vomiting after eating, stomach pain, abdominal distention and a feeling of weakness and heaviness in the entire body. Symptoms and signs also include the pain in the tongue root, trembling, indigestion, heart vexation, cramping pain beneath the heart, swelling and upset of meridian Qi flowing along the inner aspect of the knee and thigh, and impaired use of the first toe. It may be explained by Spleen meridian dysfunction.

SG24

Heart meridian pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by dry throat, heart pain and thirst with a desire to drink. Symptoms and signs also include yellow eyes, pain in the lateral abdomen, pain and circulation reversals in the ulnar aspect of the arm and heat and pain in the palms. It may be explained by Heart meridian dysfunction.

SG25

Small intestine meridian pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by throat pain, jaw swelling, inability to turn the head to look backwards and pulling up and back of the (muscles) of the shoulders and arms. Symptoms and signs also include deafness, cheek swelling and pain along the neck, jaws, shoulders, upper arms, elbows and ulnar aspect of the forearms. It may be explained by Small intestine meridian dysfunction.

SG26

Bladder meridian pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by clashing headache and sensation that the eyes are being torn out. The nape of the neck is tight, there is pain in the spine, the waist arches backwards, the thigh cannot flex, the back of the knee has lumps and there is a sensation that the calf is being split apart. Symptoms and signs also include excess lacrimation, nasal congestion, pain in the head, neck, back, waist, sacrum, back of the knee, calf and foot, and impaired use of the little toe. It may be explained by Bladder meridian dysfunction.

SG27

Kidney meridian pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by hunger without the desire to eat, a facial complexion the color of dark lacquered wood, coughing up blood tinged sputum, thirst with shortness of breath, a desire to rise when sitting, dim vision and a worry of starvation. Symptoms and signs also include dry tongue, throat swelling, dry and painful throat, pain along the posterior border of the inner thighs, lower limb atrophy, heat and pain on the soles of the feet. It may be explained by Kidney meridian dysfunction.

SG28

Pericardium meridian pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by heat in the palms, spasms in the forearms and elbows and axillary swelling. Symptoms and signs also include heart vexation and heart pain. It may be explained by Pericardium meridian dysfunction.

SG29

Triple energizer meridian pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by deafness and tinnitus, swelling and obstruction of the throat. Symptoms and signs also include sweating, pain at the lateral corners of the eye and cheeks, pain behind the ear and along the shoulders, upper arms, elbows and outer border of the forearms and impaired use of the fourth finger. It may be explained by Triple Energizer meridian dysfunction.

SG2A

Gallbladder meridian pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by bitter taste in the mouth, frequent sighs, pain in the heart and rib-sides and an inability to rotate the body from side to side. Symptoms and signs also include headache and pain along the side of the face, pains at the lateral corners of the eyes, distension and pain in the supraclavicular fossa, swelling beneath the axilla, pain in the chest, thighs, along the outer knees down the shin, to the external malleolus and within various joints, and impaired use of the fourth toe. It may be explained by Gall Bladder meridian dysfunction.

SG2B

Liver meridian pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by pain in the waist and an inability to look upwards and downwards. In men there are swellings and pain in the groin and scrotum while in women there are swellings of the lower abdomen. Symptoms and signs also include chest fullness, counterflow vomiting, diarrhea with undigested food, inguinal swellings and incontinent and obstructed urine. It may be explained by Liver meridian dysfunction.

SG2Y

Other specified main Meridian Patterns (TM1)

SG2Z

Main Meridian Patterns (TM1), unspecified

Extra Meridian Patterns (TM1) (BlockL3-SG3)

This section contains a group of TM patterns caused by functional disorder of eight extra meridians. The eight extraordinary vessels are supplementary to the main meridian system.

SG30

Governor vessel pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by stiffness of the spine, fainting, chest pain coming from the lower abdomen, inability to defecate or urinate, infertility in women, urine obstruction, hemorrhoids, urinary incontinence and thirst.

SG31

Conception vessel pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by hernia colic in men and vaginal discharge and abdominal lumps in women.

SG32

Yin heel vessel pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by flaccid state in the regions belonging to yang and tense state in the regions belonging to yin.

SG33

Yang heel vessel pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by flaccid state in the regions belonging to yin and tense state in the regions belonging to yang.

SG34

Yin link vessel pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by heart pain.

SG35

Yang link vessel pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by chills and fever.

SG36

Thoroughfare vessel pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by hot flushes and cramping pain in the whole abdomen.

SG37

Belt vessel pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by abdominal distention and a relaxed and weak lumber region with a feeling of sitting in the water.

SG3Y

Other specified extra Meridian Patterns (TM1)

SG3Z

Extra Meridian Patterns (TM1), unspecified

SG5Y

Other specified meridian and collateral patterns (TM1)

SG5Z

Meridian and collateral patterns (TM1), unspecified

Six stage patterns (TM1) (BlockL2-SG6)

This section contains patterns in accordance with the six-stage theory. A common characteristic of the Six-stage patterns included in this section is their relationship with the acute febrile conditions.

SG60**Early yang stage pattern (TM1)**

A pattern that usually manifests at the onset of a febrile state. The pattern is characterized by fever and aversion to cold, headache, painful joints, neck stiffness or a floating pulse. They may be explained by a reaction to pathogens at exterior layer of the body.

SG61**Middle yang stage pattern (TM1)**

A pattern that usually manifests several days after the onset of a febrile state. The pattern is characterized by high fever, profuse sweating, abdominal distension, severe thirst with desire for water, constipation, tidal fever (generalized excessive sweating with high fever repeating regularly like in a tide), a delirium, restlessness, panting, red face, big forceful or slippery pulse, or thick dry tongue coating (white or yellow). It may be explained by reactions to pathogens at the interior layer of the body.

SG62**Late yang stage pattern (TM1)**

A pattern that usually manifests several days after the onset of a febrile state. The pattern is characterized by alternating chills and fever, loss of appetite, bitter taste in mouth, dry throat, dizziness, fullness in the chest and hypochondrial resistance and discomfort, white coat of the tongue or a wiry pulse. It may be explained by reactions to pathogens in the layer between exterior and interior of the body.

SG63**Early yin stage pattern (TM1)**

A pattern that usually manifests at the onset or sometime during the course of a febrile state. This pattern is characterized by abdominal fullness, vomiting, loss of appetite, recurrent abdominal pain, diarrhea, decreased food intake, deep, slow or weak pulse. They may be explained by mild cold at the interior layer of the body.

SG64**Middle yin stage Pattern (TM), Middle yin stage pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by desire to lie down or to have a rest, cold limbs, diarrhea, dysphoria, desire to sleep, thready rapid pulse or faint thin pulse. It may be explained by moderate cold at the interior layer of the body.

SG65**Late Yin stage Patterns (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by thirst, rising qi, burning sensation on the chest, hungry with inability to eat, diarrhea, cold extremities. It may be explained by severe cold at the interior layer of the body.

SG6Y**Other specified six stage patterns (TM1)****SG6Z****Six stage patterns (TM1), unspecified**

Triple energizer stage patterns (TM1) (BlockL2-SG7)

This section comprises dysfunctional systemic patterns of coordination, assimilation, elimination and integration attributed to invasion and transformation of the dampness-heat factor on the three portions of the body cavity (upper energizer, middle energizer and lower energizer), through which the visceral qi is transformed.

SG70

Upper energizer stage patterns (TM1)

This section comprises dysfunction attributed to invasion of the pathogenic heat on the lung and pericardium, i.e., the portion above the diaphragm housing the organs of the heart and lung systems.

SG71

Middle energizer stage patterns (TM1)

This section comprises dysfunction attributed to invasion of the pathogen on the upper abdominal cavity, i.e. the portion between the diaphragm and the umbilicus housing the organs of the spleen, stomach, liver and gallbladder systems.

SG72

Lower energizer stage patterns (TM1)

This section comprises a dysfunction attributed to be deficiency of the body below the navel or to invasion of the dampness-heat factor on the lower abdominal cavity, (i.e. the portion below the umbilicus housing the organs of the kidneys, bladder, small and large intestines systems) and depriving the yin of the liver and kidney systems.

SG7Y

Other specified triple energizer stage patterns (TM1)

SG7Z

Triple energizer stage patterns (TM1), unspecified

Four phase patterns (TM1) (BlockL2-SG8)

This section contains patterns related to four phases – Defence, Qi, Nutrient and Blood. The four phase represent four levels of severity as the heat, dryness or dampness factors progress from the exterior to the interior. The sub-sections of the four phase patterns are ordered in accordance with progressive movement of the heat, dryness or dampness factors from the Defence to the Qi phase, from the Qi to the Nutrient phase and from the Nutrient to the Blood Phase.

Defense phase patterns (TM1) (BlockL3-SG8)

This section is the initial stage of an epidemic febrile disease when only the superficial part of the defense qi is involved, marked by fever, slightly aversion to wind and cold, headache, red tongue tip and rapid floating pulse.

SG80

Dampness obstructing the defense yang pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by aversion to cold, decrease or lack of sweat production, fever, headache, motor dysfunction, a sensation of pressure in the chest, loss of appetite, absence of thirst, white, greasy tongue coating or soggy, moderate pulse. It may be explained by an accumulation of dampness in the defense aspect and obstruct the defense qi.

SG81 Heat attacking the lung defense pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by coughing, panting and qi reverse flow, urinating dysfunction, pain in the body, hiccup, acid reflux and nausea. It may be explained by warm pathogen interfering the function of lung system qi diffusion and down bearing as well as digestive function of the stomach.

SG8Y Other specified defense phase patterns (TM1)

SG8Z Defense phase patterns (TM1), unspecified

Qi phase patterns (TM1) (BlockL3-SG9)

This section is the second stage of an epidemic febrile disease showing intrusion of the heat factor on the yang brightness meridian or the lung, gallbladder, spleen, stomach or large intestine systems, marked by high fever without chills, strong thirst, flushed face, dark urine, red tongue with yellow coating and rapid forceful pulse.

SG90 Heat entering the qi phase pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by fever, excessive thirst, reddish urine, constipation, red tongue with a yellow coating, or a surging or rapid pulse. It may be explained by the environmental factor of fire entering the qi aspect or imbalance between the fire and healthy qi.

SG91 Qi phase dampness and heat pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by fever, chest pain, abdominal distension, yellow complexion, lethargy, vomiting, nausea, dark urine, a red tongue with a yellow, greasy coating, and a soggy, rapid or slippery pulse. It may be explained by the environmental factors of dampness and fire entering the qi aspect.

SG92 Dampness obstructing the qi phase pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by fever, headache, decreased mental acuity, a generalized feeling of heaviness or pressure in the chest, bone and joint pain, anorexia, abdominal fullness, diarrhea, greasy tongue coating, or soggy, moderate pulse. It may be explained by the environmental factors of dampness and fire entering the qi aspect.

SG9Y Other specified qi phase patterns (TM1)

SG9Z Qi phase patterns (TM1), unspecified

Nutrient phase patterns (TM1) (BlockL3-SH0)

This section is a serious development of an epidemic febrile disease characterized by the heat factor entering the nutrient aspect and disturbing the heart system, manifested by fever higher at night, restlessness or delirium, faint skin rashes and crimson tongue.

SH00 Nutrient qi and defense qi disharmony pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by mild fever, slight aversion to wind, intermittent sweating or perspiration or slow pulse. It may be explained by an imbalance of nutrient and defense qi.

SH01

Heat in the nutrient phase pattern(TM1)

A pattern characterized by fever that is more severe at night, agitation, restlessness, delirium, insomnia, skin rash, or red or purple tongue. It may be explained by the environmental factor of fire entering the nutrient aspect or disturbing the heart system.

SH02

Heat entering the nutrient and blood phase pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by fever that increases at night, agitation, insomnia, coma, thirst, indistinct discolored spots on the skin (macule), bleeding, constipation, a purple tongue, or a thready, rapid pulse. It may be explained by the environmental factor of fire entering the nutrient and blood aspects, blood damage, or disturbance of the heart system.

SH0Y

Other specified nutrient phase patterns (TM1)

SH0Z

Nutrient phase patterns (TM1), unspecified

Blood phase patterns (TM1) (BlockL3-SH1)

This section is an epidemic febrile disease at its severest stage, characterized by severe damage of yin blood, with various forms of bleeding such as hemoptysis, epistaxis, hematuria, hematochezia, in addition to high fever, coma or convulsions.

SH10

Blood phase pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by fever, spasm of the hands and feet, coma, delirium, dark or purple macula, vomiting of blood, bleeding, or purple tongue. It may be explained by the environmental factor of fire entering the blood aspect, deficiency of blood or yin fluid, or massive and sudden blood loss.

SH11

Heat entering the blood phase pattern(TM1)

A pattern characterized by profuse bleeding, including coughing up blood, nosebleeds, blood in urine and stool, high fever, coma, convulsions or crimson tongue. It may be explained by the environmental factor of fire entering the blood aspect or damaging the blood.

SH1Y

Other specified blood phase patterns (TM1)

SH1Z

Blood phase patterns (TM1), unspecified

SH3Y

Other specified four phase patterns (TM1)

SH3Z

Four phase patterns (TM1), unspecified

Four constitution medicine patterns (TM1) (BlockL2-SH4)

Four Constitution Medicine Patterns are classified by each type of constitution: Large Yang Type (Large Lung Small Liver), Small Yang Type (Large Spleen Small Kidney), Large Yin Type (Large Liver Small Lung), and Small Yin Type (Large Kidney Small Spleen). Metabolic processes in Four Constitution Medicine can be divided into 2 categories: Qi-Humor metabolism and Water-Food metabolism. Large Yang Type patterns and Large Yin Type patterns are caused by disorder of the Qi-Humor metabolism while Small Yang Type patterns and Small Yin Type patterns are caused by disorder of the Water-Food metabolism. Patterns occurring for each type of constitution can be subdivided into three types: external TM disorder, internal TM disorder and external-internal combined TM disorder. External TM disorder is caused by imbalance of Seong (Innate Nature) and internal TM disorder is caused by the imbalance of Jeong (Emotional Disposition).

Large yang type patterns (TM1) (BlockL3-SH4)

This section comprises a range of patterns which present more commonly in individuals who have the large yang type constitution with characteristics such as strong lung and weak liver systems.

SH40

Large yang type exterior origin lower back pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by systemic heat, cold-intolerance, somatic pain in the mild stage and leg enervation (pseudo-paraparesis) in the advanced stage. It may be explained by an excessiveness of the dispersive energy of the lung system (upper sector) and a weakening of the inspirational concentrative energy of the liver system sector (mid-lower sector) on inhalation, which damages the lower back area (dorsal mid-lower sector) that is associated with the liver system.

SH41

Large yang type interior origin small intestine pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by abdominal pain, borborygmus, diarrhea, dysentery in the mild stage and dysphagia or regurgitation in the advanced stage. It may be explained by a strengthening in the expanding and dispersive force of the energy-fluid of the esophagus (frontal upper sector), and a weakening in the condensing and concentrative force of the energy-fluid of the small intestine system (frontal mid-lower sector), producing the imbalance of the energy and fluid metabolism and subsequent damage of energy and fluid.

SH42

Large yang type exterior interior combined pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by exterior symptoms that include systemic heat, cold-intolerance, somatic pain, and leg enervation (pseudo-paraparesis); interior symptoms that include concurrent abdominal pain, borborygmus, diarrhea, dysentery, dysphagia or regurgitation. It may be explained by the damage of the inspirational concentrative energy of the liver system (mid-lower sector) with weakening in the condensing and concentrative force of the energy-fluid of the small intestine system (frontal mid-lower sector).

SH4Y

Other specified large yang type patterns (TM1)

SH4Z

Large yang type patterns (TM1), unspecified

Small yang type patterns (TM1) (BlockL3-SH5)

This section comprises a range of patterns which present more commonly in individuals who have the Small Yang Type constitution with characteristics such as strong spleen and weak kidney systems.

SH50

Small yang type lesser yang wind damage pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by systemic heat, cold-intolerance, somatic pain, vexation, bitter taste in mouth, dry throat, dizziness, headache, deafness. It may be explained by the failure of the yin energy in the spleen system (mid-upper sector) to descend to the kidney system (lower sector) due to the heat factor which results in yin energy confinement in the upper back (dorsal mid-upper sector). There is no damage to the yin energy in the kidney system (lower sector).

SH51

Small yang type yin depletion pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by diarrhea, often accompanied by either heat-related patterns with headache or cold-related patterns with stomach ache. It may be explained by the failure of yin energy in the spleen system (mid-upper sector) to descend to the kidney system (lower sector) due to the heat factor. It is accompanied with the damage of yin energy of the kidney system (lower sector).

SH52

Small yang type chest heat congested pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by systemic heat, constipated bowel movement and thirst. It may be explained by the failure of clear yang in the large intestine system (frontal lower sector) to ascend to the stomach system (frontal mid-upper sector) as well as to the extremities and head, in particular the face. An intense heat factor is formed in the stomach system (frontal mid-upper sector).

SH53

Small yang type yin deficit pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by diurnal flaring-up of systemic heat, thirst, coldness in the dorsal region, and retching, emaciation of the legs, turbid urine. It may be explained by deficiency of the clear yang in the large intestine system (frontal lower sector) which leads to a weakening of yin energy in the kidney system (lower sector).

SH54

Small yang type exterior interior combined pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by exterior symptoms that include cold-intolerance, diarrhea, somatic pain, dizziness, headache or concurrent heat intolerance and constipated bowel movement. It may be explained by the failure of yin energy in the spleen system (mid-upper sector) descending and connecting to the kidney system (Lower sector)., Concurrently, clear yang in the large intestine system (frontal lower sector) is damaged by the heat factor.

SH5Y

Other specified small yang type patterns (TM1)

SH5Z

Small yang type patterns (TM1), unspecified

Large yin type patterns (TM1) (BlockL3-SH6)

This section comprises a range of patterns which present more commonly in individuals who have the large yin type constitution with characteristics such as strong liver and weak lung systems.

SH60**Large yin type supraspinal exterior pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by cold-intolerance (accompanied with the absence of perspiration), systemic heat, and dyspnea (labored breathing). It may be explained by a decreased capability of the esophagus (frontal upper sector) to expire and to disperse energy and fluid.

SH61**Large yin type esophagus cold pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by post-prandial stuffiness, and fullness, and leg weakness, coughing, edema etc, which is based on symptoms of diarrhea, absence of perspiration, palpitation, dyspnea (labored breathing), plum-pit, pale complexion. It may be explained by a weakening of the expirational dispersive energy of the lung system sector (upper sector), in addition to a decreased capability of the esophagus sector (frontal upper sector) to expire and to disperse energy and fluid.

SH62**Large yin type liver heat pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by ocular pain, dryness of nose, sleep disorder, tidal sweating, constipated bowel movement, abdominal fullness, thirst, delirium. It may be explained by an excessive condensation and concentration of energy and fluid in the liver system (mid-lower sector) causing the stagnation of energy and fluid, followed by the production of the heat factor.

SH63**Large yin type dryness heat pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by black discoloration and parching of the fingertips and nummular erythematous patches and sores over the whole body, constipation, frequent urination, thirst, consumptive overexertion, tinnitus, dim vision, weakened legs or lower back pain. It may be explained by an excessiveness in the inspirational concentrative energy of the liver system sector (mid-lower sector), called the liver-heat state, in addition to the weakening of the dispersive energy of the lung system (upper sector) on exhalation, called the lung-dryness state, producing an imbalance of energy and fluid metabolism, followed by the abnormal consumption of energy and fluid.

SH64**Large yin type exterior Interior combined pattern (TM1)**

A pattern characterized by exterior symptoms that include cold-intolerance (accompanied by the absence of perspiration), dyspnea (labored breathing), somatic pain, diarrhea; interior symptoms that include concurrent systemic heat, ocular pain, dryness of the nose, sleep disorder, tidal sweating, constipated bowel movement, thirst. It may be explained by the damage of the esophagus (frontal upper sector) which expires and disperses energy and fluid and concurrently an excessive condensation and concentration of the energy and fluid in the liver system (mid-lower sector).

SH6Y**Other specified large yin type patterns (TM1)****SH6Z****Large yin type patterns (TM1), unspecified**

Small yin type patterns(TM1) (BlockL3-SH7)

This section comprises a range of patterns which present more commonly in individuals who have the small yin type constitution with characteristics such as strong kidney and weak spleen systems.

SH70

Small yin type congestive hyperpsychotic pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by systemic heat, somatic pain (including headache) or absence of perspiration. It may be explained by the failure of yang energy in the kidney system (lower sector) to ascend and connect to the spleen system (mid-upper sector) due to the cold factor, and then it is confined in the infra-spinal (dorsal lower sector). There is no damage to the yang energy of the spleen system (mid-upper sector).

SH71

Small yin type yang depletion pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by systemic heat, somatic pain (including headache), and presence of perspiration. It may be explained by the failure of yang energy in the kidney system (lower sector) to ascend and to connect to the spleen system (mid-upper sector) due to the cold factor and then it is confined in the Infra-spinal sector (dorsal lower sector), with the yang energy of the spleen system sector (mid-upper sector) already damaged.

SH72

Small yin type greater yin pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by abdominal pain and diarrhea, converse absence of dry mouth, somatic pain, or agitation. It may be explained by the damage of the warm energy in the stomach system (frontal mid-upper sector) that is oppressed by the cold factor of the large intestine system sector (frontal lower sector), though not threatening the yang energy of the spleen system (mid-upper sector) itself.

SH73

Small yin type lesser yin pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by abdominal pain and diarrhea, and presence of dry mouth, headache, somatic pain, and agitation. It may be explained by damage of the warm energy of stomach system (frontal mid-upper sector) due to intense cold factor of the large intestine system (frontal lower sector). It is accompanied with the damage of the yang energy of the spleen system (mid-upper sector).

SH74

Small yin type exterior interior combined pattern (TM1)

A pattern characterized by exterior symptoms that include systemic heat, headache, somatic pain; interior symptoms that include abdominal pain and diarrhea (bowel irritability) at a same time. It may be explained by the failure of yang energy in the kidney system (lower sector) to ascend and connect to the spleen system (mid-upper sector), concurrently the warm energy in the stomach system (frontal mid-upper sector) is damaged by the cold factor.

SH7Y

Other specified small yin type patterns(TM1)

SH7Z

Small yin type patterns(TM1), unspecified

SH9Y

Other specified four constitution medicine patterns (TM1)

SH9Z

Four constitution medicine patterns (TM1), unspecified

SJ1Y Other specified traditional medicine patterns (TM1)

SJ1Z Traditional medicine patterns (TM1), unspecified

SJ3Y Other specified supplementary Chapter Traditional Medicine Conditions - Module I

SJ3Z Supplementary Chapter Traditional Medicine Conditions - Module I, unspecified

DRAFT