



| CINCO ELEMENTOS | MADEIRA | FOGO | TERRA | METAL | ÁGUA |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (Wǔ Xíng 五行) | (Mù 木) | (Huǒ 火) | <u>(Tǔ 土)</u> | (Jīn 金) | (Shui 水) |
| SISTEMA DO CORPO | Hepático | Cardiovascular | Gastrointestinal | Respiratório | Genitourinária e reprodutor |
| ÓRGÃO <i>YĪN</i> (陰) | Fígado | Coração Pericárdio | Baço e Pâncreas | Pulmão | Rim |
| (Zàng 脏) | (Gān 肝) | (Xīn 心) (Xīn Bāo 心包) | (<i>Pí</i> 脾) | (Fèi 肺) | (Shèn 腎) |
| VÍSCERA <i>YÁNG</i> (陽) | Vesícula Biliar | Intestino Delgado Triplo Aquecedor | Estômago | Intestino Grosso | Bexiga |
| (Fŭ 腑) | (Dǎn 膽) | (Xiǎo Chán 小肠) (Sān Jiāo 三焦) (Wèi 胃) | | (Dà Cháng 大肠) | (Pǎng Guāng 膀胱) |
| | Tendões | Vasos sanguíneos e linfáticos | Músculos (trofismo/carne) | Brônquios e alvéolos | Ossos e articulações |
| ESTRUTURAS E | Ligamentos | Língua | Cartilagem | Traqueia | Cérebro, medula, nervos |
| RESPECTIVAS FUNÇÕES | Movimento muscular | Tez | Tecido adiposo | Nariz | Uretra, ânus |
| RESPECTIVAS FUNÇUES | Olhos | | Воса | Pele | Ouvido |
| | Unhas | | Lábios | Pelos | Cabelos |
| FUNÇÃO SENSORIAL | Visão | Tátil | Gustativa | Olfativa | Auditiva |
| FLUÍDO CORPORAL | Lágrimas | Suor | Saliva | Muco | Urina, sêmen |
| SENSAÇÃO DE DOR | Dor migratória, dormência nos | Der febril gueimaeñe | Sensação de peso, fadiga, | Pele seca, prurido, contratura | Dor fixa agravada pelo frio, dor |
| SENSAÇÃO DE DOR | membros, tremores | Dor febril, queimação | edema, espasmo muscular | muscular | fria, profunda, calafrios |
| | Cólera, raiva, estresse | Alegria, euforia, excitação | Pensamento, reflexão | Tristeza, melancolia, magoa, luto | Medo, pânico |
| FUNÇÃO MENTAL | Criatividade, execução, ação | Inteligência, razão | Preocupação, ruminação | Instinto de preservação | Iniciativa, tomar decisões |
| | Desejo, subconsciente (Hun) | Consciência, mente (shèn 肾) | Ponderação, ideias (<i>Yi</i>) | Instinto, automatismo (Po) | Força de vontade (<i>Zhi</i>) |
| COMUNICAÇÃO | Grito | Riso | Canto | Lamento, choro, suspiro | Gemido |
| PERSONALIDADE | Personalidade forte, franca, firme, | Alegria de viver, sorridente, | Emotivo, sensível, receptiva, | Racional, objetiva, observador, | Introspectiva, calma, sabe |
| PERSONALIDADE | liderança | comunicativo, bom amigo | espiritualizada | desapegado | escutar |
| | Primavera, Vento, Leste | Verão, Calor e canícula, Sul | Interestação, Umidade, Centro | Outono, Secura, Oeste | Inverno, Frio, Norte |
| FATORES DE CONTEXTO | Verde, azul, ciano | Vermelho | Amarelo | Branco | Preto |
| | Odor rançoso | Odor queimado | Odor perfumado | Odor fétido | Odor pútrido |
| | Sabor azedo | Sabor amargo | Sabor doce | Sabor picante | Sabor salgado |
| | Galinha, trigo | Carneiro, milho | Boi, centeio | Cavalo, arroz | Porco, feijão |
| MOVIMENTO | Germinação, surgimento | Crescimento, desenvolvimento | Transformação | Interiorização, declínio | Armazenar, guardar |

Quadro 01. Tabela de correspondência dos Cinco Elementos com as características biopsicossociais.

Fonte: Adaptado pelo Projeto GAIPA-UFC de WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION. WHO international standard terminologies on traditional Chinese medicine. Geneva: WHO, 2022. pg. 3-19, 323, 447-449 (15-31, 335, 459-461). Disponível em: <<u>https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/352306</u>>.; WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION. **WHO international standard terminologies on traditional medicine in the Western Pacific Region**. Manila: WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific, 2007, pg 27-32 (37-34). Disponível em: <<u>https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/26206952</u>>.; BEIJING COLLEGE OF CHINESE MEDICINE (Org.). **Essentials of Chinese Medicine**. Beijing: Foreign Languages Press; 1988.





Quadro 02. Classificação diagnóstica dos padrões dos sistemas orgânicos e dos meridianos principais segundo a padronização da Organização Mundial de Saúde na CID-11.

| ORGAN SYSTEM PATTERNS (BlockL2-SF5) | CHARACTERISTICS | MAIN MERIDIAN PATTERNS (BlockL3-SG2) | 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. |
|---|--|---|---|
| Liver system patterns (BlockL3-SF5) | This section contains a series of TM disorders that are all attributable to dysfunction of the liver system. The system consists of the organs <u>liver and</u> gallbladder, tendons, nails, eyes, related meridians and collaterals. | Liver meridian pattern (zú jué yīn gān jīng zhèng) 足厥阴肝经证 (SG2B) Gallbladder meridian pattern (zú shào yáng dăn jīng zhèng) 足少阳胆经证 (SG2A) | *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. **Characterized by lower back pain, chest fullness, hiccups, enuresis, inhibited urination, hernia and lower abdominal swelling. This pattern often results from impaired qi flow of the liver meridian. *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. **Characterized by a bitter mouth, blurred vision, alternating fever and chills, headache, pain in the chin, outer canthus and clavicle, armpit swelling, pain along the chest, subcostal region, thigh and lateral aspect of the leg and foot, and a feverish sensation along the lateral aspect of the foot. This pattern often results from impaired qi flow of the gallbladder meridian. |
| Heart system patterns (BlockL3-SF6) | This section contains a series of TM disorders that are all attributable to dysfunction of heart system. The system consists of the <u>heart</u> , <u>vessels</u> , tongue and related meridians and collaterals. | Heart meridian pattern (shŏu shào yīn xīn jīng zhèng) 手少阴心经证 (SG24) Small intestine meridian pattern (shŏu tài yáng xiǎo cháng jīng zhèng) 手太阳小肠 经证 (SG25) | *A pattern characterized by dry thoat, 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. **Characterized by cardiac pain, a dry throat, thirst, yellowish eyes, pain in the subcostal region and along the medial aspect of the arm, and a feverish sensation in the palms. This pattern often results from impaired qi flow of the heart meridian. *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. **Characterized by lower abdominal pain, lower back painlower back pain that radiates towards the testis, deafness, yellowish eyes, swollen cheek, a sore, swollen throat and pain along the posterior border of the lateral aspect of the shoulder and arm. This pattern often results from impaired qi flow of the small intestine meridian. |





| | | Pericardium meridian pattern (shǒu jué yīn xīn bāo jīng zhèng) 手厥阴心包 经证 (SG28) Sanjiao meridian pattern (shǒu shào yáng sān jiāo jīng zhèng) 手少阳三焦 经证 (SG29) | *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. **Characterized by cardiac pain, chest tightness, restlessness, mania, armpit swelling, arm contracture and a feverish sensation in the palms. This pattern often results from impaired qi flow of the pericardium meridian. *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. *Characterized by abdominal distension, oedema, enuresis, inhibited urination, deafness, tinnitus, a sore throat, red, swollen and painful eyes, swollen cheeks, and pain behind the ears and along the shoulder, arm and elbow. This pattern often results from impaired qi flow of the Sanjiao meridian. |
|--|--|---|--|
| Spleen system patterns (BlockL3-SF7) | This section contains a series of TM disorders that are all attributable to dysfunction of the spleen system. The system consists of the <u>spleen and stomach</u> organs, muscle, lips, | Spleen meridian pattern (zú tài yīn pí jīng zhèng) 足太阴脾经证 (SG23) | *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. **Characterized by gastric pain, vomiting immediately after eating food, belching, abdominal distension, loose stools, jaundice, body heaviness and weakness, pain or stiffness of the base of the tongue, swelling along the medial side of the leg and cold limbs. This pattern often results from impaired qi flow of the spleen meridian. |
| | mouth, related meridians and collaterals. | Stomach meridian pattern (zú yáng míng wèi jīng zhèng) 足阳明胃经证 (SG22) | *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. **Characterized by bowel sounds, abdominal distension, oedema, stomach ache, vomiting, fast hunger after eating food, thirst, a sore, swollen throat, nosebleed, pain in the chest or knee, fever and mania. This pattern often results from impaired qi flow of the stomach meridian. |





| Lung system patterns (BlockL3-SF8) | This section contains a series of TM disorders that are all attributable to dysfunction of the lung system. The system consists of the <u>lung and large</u> <u>intestine organs, skin,</u> <u>body hair, nose,</u> related meridians and collaterals. | Lung meridian pattern (shǒu tài yīn fèi jīng zhèng) 手太阴肺经证 (SG20) Large intestine meridian pattern (shǒu yáng míng dà cháng jīng zhèng) 手阳明大肠 经证 (SG21) | *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 explaind by Lung meridian dysfunction. **Characterized by cough, panting, shortness of breath, haemoptysis, chest fullness/distension, a sore, swollen throat, pain in the clavicle and along the anterior border of the medial aspect of the arm, and pain with a cold sensation in the shoulder and back. This pattern often results from impaired flow of lung meridian qi. *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. *Characterized by abdominal pain, bowel sounds, diarrhoea, constipation, dysentery, a sore, swollen throat, toothache, clear nasal discharge, nosebleed, and pain, hot or cold sensation along the meridian |
|--|---|--|--|
| Kidney system patterns (BlockL3-SF9) | 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. | Kidney meridian pattern (zú shào yīn shèn jīng zhèng) 足少阴肾经证 (SG27) Bladder meridian pattern (zú tài yáng páng guāng jīng zhèng) 足太阳膀胱 经证 (SG26) | pathway. This pattern often results from impaired qi flow of the large intestine meridian. *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. **Characterized by haemoptysis, panting, a dry tongue, a sore, swollen throat, oedema, constipation, diarrhoea, lower back pain, pain along the posterior of the spine and thigh, flaccidity and a feverish sensation in the soles. This pattern often results from impaired qi flow of the kidney meridian. *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. **Characterized by inhibited urination, enuresis, mania, alternating fever and chills, eye pain, lacrimation with exposure to wind, nasal obstruction with discharge, nosebleed, headache and pain along the neck, back, low back, buttocks and posterior aspect of the leg. This pattern often results from impaired qi flow of the bladder meridian. |

Referências:

*WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION. Supplementary Chapter Traditional Medicine Conditions – ICD-11 for Mortality and Morbidity Statistics. Geneva: WHO, 2019. pg. 35-51. Disponível em: <<u>https://icd.who.int/browse11/l-m/en#/http%3a%2f%2fid.who.int%2ficd%2fentity%2f718687701</u>>.;

**WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION. WHO international standard terminologies on traditional Chinese medicine. Geneva: WHO, 2022. pg. 172-174 (184-186). Disponível em: <<u>https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/352306</u>>.





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| | YANG PATTERN (SE70) | HEAT PATTERN (SE72) | EXCESS PATTERN (SE74) | EXTERIOR PATTERN (SE76) |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|---|---|--|
| | Exterior, heat, and excess | Fever, aversion to heat and preference for | Forceful pulse or a robust body with a | Aversion to cold or to wind, fever, headache, |
| | patterns with excitatory, | cold, thirst, flushed face, irritability and | strong constitution and a strong abdominal | body aches, a film coating the tongue or floating |
| | hyperfunctional, restless | vexation, thick yellow sputum and nasal | wall. It may be explained by strong | pulse. These signs and symptoms are usually seen |
| YANG | or bright manifestations, | mucus, short voidings of dark-colored | responses against external pathogenic | at the early stage of external contraction related |
| CHARACTERISTICS | outward and upward | urine, constipation, red tongue with yellow | factors such as, the six excesses, | disorders, mainly characterized by sudden onset, |
| CHARACTERISTICS | symptoms. It may be | coating, or a rapid pulse. It may be | pestilential pathogens, worms and toxins, | superficial location, mild and short-term in |
| | explained by pathogenic | explained by external heat factor, | by accumulated pathological products (due | nature. It may be explained by pathogenic factors |
| | factors of a yang nature. | prevalence of yang qi, or by an excess of | to dysfunction of internal organs), such as | affecting the exterior part of the body such as |
| | | internal heat production. | phlegm, retained fluid, water, dampness, | skin, joints and head and the subsequent reaction |
| | | | pus, static blood, and retained food. | against those factors. |
| | YIN PATTERN (SE71) | COLD PATTERN (SE73) | DEFICIENCY PATTERN (SE75) | INTERIOR PATTERN (SE77) |
| | Interior, cold, and | Aversion to cold or fear of cold, cold pain | Fatigue, feeble pulse or a vulnerable body | Persistent or recurrent abdominal distension, |
| | deficiency patterns with | with preference for heat, absence of thirst, | with a weak constitution and a weak | abdominal pain, constipation, diarrhea, or deep |
| | inhibitory, hypofunctional, | thin clear sputum and nasal mucus, long | abdominal wall. It may be explained by | pulse which are of deeply located, severe nature |
| YIN | quiescent, or dimmed | voidings of clear urine, loose bowels, white | weak response against the pathogenic | or long duration. It may be explained by |
| CHARACTERISTICS | manifestations, inward | facial complexion, pale tongue with white | factors, by deficiency of the healthy qi, | pathogenic factors entering the deep parts of |
| | and downward symptoms. | coating, and a tight or slow pulse. It may be | including deficiency of yin, yang, qi, and | organs, qi, blood or bone marrow and the |
| | It may be explained by | explained either by an external cold factor, | blood. | subsequent reaction of the body against the |
| | pathogenic factors of a yin | by deficient yang within the body, or by an | | pathogens. |
| | nature. | insufficient internal heat production. | | |

Fonte: WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION. Supplementary Chapter Traditional Medicine Conditions – ICD-11 for Mortality and Morbidity Statistics. Geneva: WHO, 2019. pg. 28-29. Disponível em: <<u>https://icd.who.int/browse11/l-m/en#/http%3a%2f%2fid.who.int/2ficd%2fentity%2f718687701</u>>.;