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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 16751.3-2023

Replacing GB/T 16751.3-1997

**Clinic terminology of traditional Chinese medical diagnosis and
treatment - Part 3: Therapeutic methods**

中医临床诊疗术语 第3部分：治法

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Foreword

This document is in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 1:1-2020 "Guidelines for Standardization Work Part 1: Structure and Drafting Rules for Standardization Documents" drafting: This document is part 3 of GB/T 16751 "Terms of Clinical Diagnosis and Treatment of Traditional Chinese Medicine": GB/T 16751 has published the following parts:

--- Part 1: Disease;

--- Part 2: Syndrome;

--- Part 3: Governance: This document replaces GB/T 16751:3-1997 "Part of Clinical Diagnosis and Treatment of Traditional Chinese Medicine", and is consistent with GB/T 16751:3-1997 The main technical changes are as follows:

---The principle of treating the original, the method of removing the surface, the method of spit, the method of attacking and attacking, the method of solving both the inside and the outside, the method of reconciliation, the method of clearing away heat, the method of regulating qi, the method of regulating blood, the method of removing dampness, and the method of moistening dryness method, tonifying method, warming method, dispelling heat method, treating wind method, eliminating phlegm method, resuscitating method, expelling insect method, calming the nerves method, eliminating conduction method, solidifying astringent method, treating carbuncle and ulcer There are 30 major categories of therapy, treatment of five sense organs, other treatments, acupuncture therapy, massage therapy, external therapy, diet therapy, mind therapy, and miscellaneous therapy The arrangement method of the article was changed to three major categories of "therapeutic terms", "therapeutic terms" and "therapeutic terms", and the relevant terms were divided into categories and levels sub-relational orchestration;

--- Merge "Xuanfei Jiangqi" and "Xuanfei Jiangni" into "Xuanfei Jiangni", "Softness and Sanjie[Xiaoying][Xiaozheng][Swelling]" and "Sanjie[Soft "hardness]" was merged into "softening firmness and dissipating stagnation", "tonifying [nourishing] blood and strengthening [solid] teeth" and "enriching blood and nourishing gums" were merged into

"enriching blood and nourishing gums", "nourishing yin and moisturizing teeth" and "Nourishing Yin [Moisturizing] Gums" was merged into "Nourishing Yin and Nourishing Gums", "Massage Therapy" and "Massage [Massage] Therapy" were merged into "Massage Therapy", "Blowing Therapy" Ear therapy" and "powder blowing [spray] ear therapy" are merged into "ear blowing therapy", "spray therapy" and "steam inhalation therapy" are merged into "spray therapy" mist therapy";

---Deleted the original "nourishing (nourishing) yin (liquid)" synonym "sweet and cool nourishing [nourishing] yin", and listed "nourishing yin" as a main article, and "nourishing yin liquid" as Optional words for "nourishing yin";

---This document adds 207 TCM treatment principles, treatment methods, and therapy terms, and a total of 1276 terms are included: Please note that some contents of this document may refer to patents: The issuing agency of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents: This document is proposed by the State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine: This document is under the jurisdiction of the National Standardization Technical Committee of Traditional Chinese Medicine (SAC/TC478): This document was drafted by: Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Chinese Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences Institute of Chinese Medical History, Fujian University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Liaoning University of Medicine, Shanghai Normal University, China-Japan Friendship Hospital, Chongqing Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Chengdu University of Traditional Chinese Medicine Affiliated Hospital of Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Jiangsu Provincial Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shuguang Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Longhua Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shanghai Traditional Chinese Medicine University Affiliated Yueyang Hospital of Integrated Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine, Shanghai Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, China Society of Traditional Chinese Medicine: The main drafters of this document: Yan Shiyun, Zhu Bangxian, Li Dexin, Zhou Qiang, Zhu Weichang, Li Candong, Li Zhaoguo, Zhu Jianping, Sang Zhen, Yan Juntao, Luo Songping, Yan Xiaoping, Diao Qingchun, Chen Xiaoning, Duan Junguo, Zhu Liming, Zhou Chongren, Cheng Panji, Bao Laifa, Su Li, Dou Danbo, Li Ming, Han Chouping, Yu Jianer, Que Huafa, Zhan Hongsheng, Sun Wuquan, Li Jie, Zu Lianghua, Yang Lina, Bao Yingjie, Dong Quanwei, Lou Yueli, Jiang Xiaobei, Guo Yubo, Su Xiangfei: The previous versions of the documents replaced by this document are as follows:

---First published as GB/T 16751:3-1997 in:1997;

--- This is the first revision:

In:1995 and:1997, the state promulgated and implemented the "Classification and Code of Diseases and Syndromes of Traditional Chinese Medicine" (GB/T 15657-1995), "Traditional Chinese Medicine Clinical Terminology of Diagnosis and Treatment (GB/T 16751-1997),

has played an important role in the standardization, standardization and even national leading role in internationalization: During this period, various clinical disciplines of traditional Chinese medicine developed rapidly, information technology changed rapidly, and the national The incompatibility between the standards and the current development of TCM is gradually revealed: At the same time, due to the original "Terms of Clinical Diagnosis and Treatment of Traditional Chinese Medicine" and "Syndrome of Diseases and Syndromes of Traditional Chinese Medicine" Classes and Codes" standards do not quite match, resulting in low operability of the two national standards: In order to better lead the inheritance and innovative development of TCM clinics, fully reflect the academic body of TCM, and fully take into account the clinical and clinical aspects of contemporary TCM: In order to promote the development of the cause of traditional Chinese medicine and the academic progress of traditional Chinese medicine, based on the comprehensive summary of the application of standards On the one hand, this revision unifies this document and "Appendix A (Normative) TCM Treatment Names, Terminology and Classification Code List" in "Classification and Codes of Diseases and Syndromes of Traditional Chinese Medicine" When establishing TCM disease syndrome diagnosis and performing TCM diagnosis and treatment, the treatment terms used must be consistent with the definitions of the terms of the same name in this document; In the diagnosis and treatment activities of traditional Chinese medicine, the etiology, pathogenesis and indications involved in the terms and definitions of this document should be followed: Disease and Syndrome Classification and Codes, "TCM Clinical Diagnosis and Treatment Terminology Part 1: Diseases", "TCM Clinical Diagnosis and Treatment Terminology Part 2: Syndromes" Disease and Syndrome Names The term constitutes the coherence and matching relationship between pathology, syndrome and theory: GB/T 16751 "Terms of Clinical Diagnosis and Treatment of Traditional Chinese Medicine" consists of 3 parts:

- Part 1: Disease: The purpose is to standardize the disease diagnosis of traditional Chinese medicine:
- Part 2: Syndrome: The purpose is to standardize the syndrome diagnosis of TCM:
- Part 3: Governance: The purpose is to standardize the treatment behavior of TCM: Terminology of clinical diagnosis and treatment of traditional Chinese medicine Part 3: Governance

1 Scope

GB/T 16751.3-2023 is the Chinese national standard on clinic terminology of traditional chinese medical diagnosis and treatment - part 3: therapeutic methods, in the field of generalities, terminology and documentation. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 17 March 2023 by the State Administration for Market Regulation;

Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 17 March 2023.

Classification: ICS 01.040.11, CCS C10. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

This document defines the terms and definitions of 1276 commonly used clinical principles, methods and therapies of traditional Chinese medicine: This document is applicable to TCM medical treatment, health statistics, TCM management, medical insurance settlement, TCM medical quality assessment, scientific research, teaching, publishing and national Internal and external academic exchanges and other fields: Terms with category attributes in this document are generally not suitable for clinical treatment (except those without subordinate generic terms):

2 Normative references

This document has no normative references:

3 Rule-like terms 3:

1 It generally refers to adopting appropriate prevention and treatment methods of traditional Chinese medicine for the purpose of strengthening the body, calming emotions, adapting to natural changes, and improving the human body's righteousness: The principles of prevention and treatment to prevent and block the occurrence or further development of diseases:

Note: Including prevention of relapse after recovery, prevention before illness, prevention of degeneration after illness, etc: 3:1:

1 It generally refers to when the disease has basically recovered, or the disease has not yet occurred in the stable period or the intermittent period, in order to prevent the recurrence of residual pathogens, or due to fatigue, improper diet and other reasons: The principle of treatment is to adopt various methods to support righteousness, strengthen the body, and promote recovery: 3:1:

2 It generally refers to the treatment of preventing and curing diseases from the two aspects of strengthening the body's righteousness and preventing the invasion of pathogens before the disease is not yet or before the onset of the disease: in principle: 3:1:3 preventive disease Generally refers to taking various methods to avoid and stop the disease before its onset or aggravation according to the occurrence, development and transmission of the disease: Principles of treatment for aggravation or transmission: 3:

2 It is opposite to slowing down the root cause: In emergency situations such as hemorrhage or diarrhea, severe pain, anuria and other standard diseases and symptoms, timely use hemostatic or antidiarrheal, antidiarrheal The principle of treatment is to treat the