# 中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南

编号: SCM 000\*-20\*\*

# 编制说明

立 项 单位:世界中医药学会联合会

项目承担单位:河南中医药大学、河南中医药大学第一附属医院

项目负责人: 李建生

《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》项目组 二〇二五年一月

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# 中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南 编制说明

《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》项目于 2021 年 8 月通过世界中医药学会联合会立项,由河南中医药大学、河南中医药大学第一附属医院牵头制定。项目组组建多学科团队,经过文献研究、两轮专家问卷和专家论证会等步骤,完成了起草阶段,形成了《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》草案,包括范围、规范性引用文件、术语和定义、评价原则与流程、评价内容与要求及评分标准等部分。经世界中医药学会联合会国际标准部审核后,网上开展为期一个月的公开征求意见,在此基础上形成送审稿。现就《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》编制情况作如下说明:

#### 一、工作简况

#### (一) 任务背景

近年来,国家重视中医药标准化研究,发布了系列规划和标准:《国务院办公厅关于印发"十四五"中医药发展规划的通知》(国办发〔2022〕5号)、《国务院关于印发中医药发展战略规划纲要(2016-2030年)的通知》(国发〔2016〕15号)、《国家中医药管理局关于加强中医药标准化工作的指导意见》(国中医药法监发〔2012〕53号〕等,中医药标准化是中医药事业发展的重要技术支撑。中医证候诊断标准(以下简称"证候标准")是中医药技术标准的主体之一,证候标准建立的规范化、客观化是中医药标准的基础与核心。证候标准研究成为中医药研究领域的关键内容,越来越多的专家和团队开展证候标准研制工作,在一定程度上推动了证候标准化研究。然而,目前证候标准开展较多的是研制和发布,在临床实践中存在应用不足,推广困难等问题,可能与"证候标准"自身存在着研制方法不规范,方法学质量参差不齐等有关。

质量评价是指评估单个研究在设计、制定、结果分析整个过程中可能出现各种偏倚的程度。质量评价工具有助于科学指导指南的开发、报告和修定,证候标准建立后从目的和范围、参与人员、研制流程等多角度评价证候标准的质量具有重要意义。目前质量评价工具主要集中在临床实践指南领域,尚乏证候标准的质量评价指南。因此,本项目组参考国内外指南质量评价工具的研制方法与流程,

结合证候标准的特点,开展《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》研制工作,以帮助减少/规避证候标准研制过程中技术与方法学偏倚,为证候标准研制过程的科学化、规范化提供参考。

#### (二) 主要工作过程

2021年5月底在中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南专家指导组的指导下组建了工作组。2021年8月工作组在中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南专家指导组的指导下,填写了《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》项目任务书,报世界中医药学会联合会批准。2023年10月-2024年5月,工作组完成了文献研究,系统分析已发布的证候标准并提取其中适宜进行质量评价的内容,同时梳理临床实践指南质量评价工具并总结提炼关键共性技术,结合工作组讨论,初步拟定了评价工具的条目池。2024年6月-2025年1月,工作组采用德尔菲(Delphi)法,进行共两轮专家咨询问卷,并完成问卷分析报告。2025年1月进行中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南草稿撰写。2025年1月在河南郑州召开专家论证会,项目工作组讨论形成《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》草稿,提请专家会议评审。2025年2月,项目工作组形成了指南草案,经专家指导组审核后报送世界中医药学会联合会办公室网上发布,工作组公开征求意见后再次修改,最终确定送审稿。2025年3月-2025年4月开展国内外专家审查。本指南编制过程,见图1。

#### (三) 指南主要起草人及其所做工作

本指南的起草人员根据参与情况,分为主要起草人、参与专家,具体信息及 工作内容见下表。

1.起草成员

姓名	单 位	承担工作	
李建生	河南中医药大学	项目负责人。方案设计、组织申报、实施、进度管理、组织	
子廷生		同行评议和外部评审、总结	
油、米	河南中医药大学第一附	<b>多上化去</b> 由权 首仗 起苒 极水 进麻篼理	
谢 洋 	属医院	参与指南申报、总结、起草、修改、进度管理	
丁 /+ /+	河土中医井上兴	参与指南申报、方案注册、文献研究、专家问卷设计与数据	
王佳佳	河南中医药大学	分析,参与编写、修改草案、编制说明等	

<b>争批</b> 極	河南中医药大学第一附	参与工作讨论、文献研究、专家问卷设计与数据分析,参与
雷斯媛	属医院	编写草案、编制说明等
袁月	河南中医药大学	参与工作讨论、文献研究、专家问卷设计与数据分析,参与
· 从 月	刑斛甲医约入字   	编写草案、编制说明等

# 2.参与专家

姓 名	单位	参与工作
于长禾	北京中医药大学东直门医院	方案论证/专家调查问卷
王天芳	北京中医药大学	方案论证/专家调查问卷
王晓辉	兰州大学	方案论证/专家调查问卷
史楠楠	中国中医科学院	方案论证/专家调查问卷
吕爱平	香港浸会大学	方案论证
杜亮	四川大学华西医院	方案论证/专家调查问卷
李 博	首都医科大学附属北京中医医院	方案论证/专家调查问卷
吴大嵘	广东省中医院	方案论证/专家调查问卷
杨小波	广东省中医院	方案论证/专家调查问卷
杨克虎	兰州大学	方案论证/专家调查问卷
刘建平	北京中医药大学	方案论证/专家调查问卷
刘孟宇	中国中医科学院	方案论证/专家调查问卷
刘新灿	河南中医药大学第一附属医院	方案论证/专家调查问卷
张声生	首都医科大学附属北京中医医院	方案论证/专家调查问卷
张明妍	天津中医药大学	方案论证/专家调查问卷
张俊华	天津中医药大学	方案论证/专家调查问卷
陈薇	北京中医药大学	方案论证/专家调查问卷
陈耀龙	兰州大学	方案论证/专家调查问卷
费宇彤	北京中医药大学	方案论证/专家调查问卷
侯政昆	广州中医药大学第一附属医院	方案论证/专家调查问卷
胡思源	天津中医药大学第一附属医院	方案论证/专家调查问卷
唐健元	成都中医药大学附属医院	方案论证/专家调查问卷

高 蕊	中国中医科学院西苑医院	方案论证/专家调查问卷
葛龙	兰州大学	方案论证/专家调查问卷
廖星	中国中医科学院	方案论证/专家调查问卷
孙 凤	北京大学	方案论证
陈涛	英国利物浦热带医学院	方案论证
陈冠民	加拿大阿尔伯塔省卫生厅数据分析中心	方案论证
郑建华	澳大利亚中医药学会	方案论证
韦国庆	澳大利亚中医药学会	方案论证

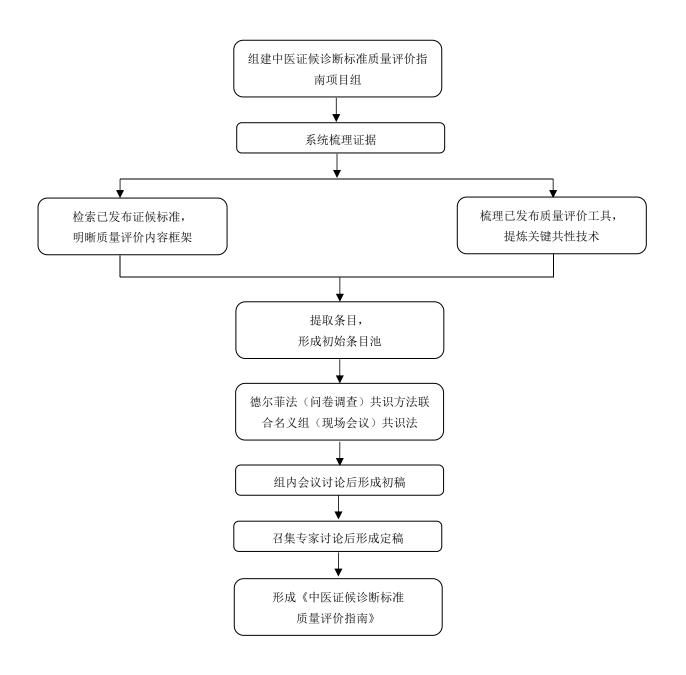


图 1 中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南流程

#### 二、质量评价指南编制原则和确定标准主要内容的依据

#### (一) 质量评价指南编制原则

本质量评价指南的编制遵循"科学性、实用性、规范性"原则,按照"能够为中医行业内实际应用,能被行业外广泛接受和认可,并与国际诊疗指南接轨"的要求,充分考虑起草过程中所涉及的有关问题,在相关法律法规和技术文件指导的框架下,以及参考前期已建立的中医证候标准研制指南、现有证候标准及国

内外临床实践指南质量评价工具,制定《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》。

#### 1. 科学性

本指南在编制过程中,严格遵循科学性原则。团队广泛调查了国际形成循证指南证据的方法,选取具有中医药特色的文献研究法"、"专家问卷调查法"、"专家会议法"三法合一的研究方法,保证了本指南研制的科学性。其中"文献检索"按国际通行要求方法进行,搜索正式发布的证候标准相关文献,并提取包括研制流程、主要内容、共性关键技术等内容;同时检索现有临床实践指南评价工具相关研究,提取工具研制流程、分类、领域、条目等内容,为开展专家问卷调查提供依据。专家问卷调查采用国际广泛应用的德尔菲法为基础加以改良,结合中医药行业的具体情况,结合文献研究报告及工作组讨论形成专家问卷,筛选具有代表性、权威性、地域性的调查专家,回收问卷并进行统计分析,从而有效凝聚专家意见。按照"专家会议法"要求,项目组邀请了以中医证候诊断标准研究相关专家为主,相关中医内科学专家、指南研究方法学与中医诊断学专家等组成的专家论证组召开专家论证会,就项目通过文献研究、专家问卷调查初步形成的指南草稿,特别是其中存有争议、有待讨论、商榷的内容,请专家们给出较客观的和专业化的意见,形成本标准草稿。

#### 2. 实用性

本指南研制的目的主要是为了提高证候标准的临床质量,以甄别临床质量高的证候标准,进一步促进证候标准的推广应用,真正实现证候标准的可用、好用。即本指南适用于各级中医(中西医结合)医疗、教学机构及科研院所专业人员进行证候标准质量评价时使用。在指南研制过程中,不仅查找了相关文献研究、学术著作与教材等,将相关研究要素组成调查问卷,调查了分布于全国各地区从事或了解证候标准研制及质量评价工具的专家,集中他们的意见,再经过专家论证和行业专家广泛征求意见,综合反馈意见,形成最终的中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南,本指南从研制过程到结果保证实用性和可操作性。

#### 3. 规范性

本指南在研制过程中,本标准的编制遵循 GB/T 1.1-2021《标准化工作导则第 1 部分:标准化文件的结构和起草规则》以及已经颁布的各项相关标准、指南,并在世界中医药学会联合会的指导下进行。所采用的方法,包括文献检索、专家

问卷调查方法、专家论证会方法等,均按照国际比较公认的办法。保证了本标准的研制过程,包括技术方法及形成的标准规格体例、名词术语、语言文字等的规范性要求。

#### (二) 确定标准主要内容的方法和论据

- 1. 标准的主要内容
- (1) 范围
- (2) 规范性引用文件
- (3) 术语和定义
- (4) 评价原则与流程
- (5) 评价内容与要求
- (6) 评分标准
- 2. 确定评价指南主要内容的方法
- 2.1 文献检索
- 2.1.1 中医证候诊断标准的文献检索

计算机检索 PubMed、Cochrane Library、Embase、Web of Science、中国知网(CNKI)、万方(WANFANG DATA)、维普(VIP)、中国生物医学文献数据库(CBM)及中华中医药学会、世界中医药联合会、中国中西医结合学会收录的中医证候诊断标准,检索时间为建库至 2023 年 10 月 30 日。中文检索词包括:"证"、"证候"、"证型"、"标准"、"共识"、"规范"、"指南";英文检索词包括:"正"、"证候"、"证型"、"标准"、"共识"、"规范"、"指南";英文检索词包括:"Traditional Chinese medicine syndrome"、"TCM syndrome"、"TCM zheng"、"Criteria"、"Standardization"、"Specifications"、"Consensus"。纳入国内外已公开发表的中医证候诊断标准。排除无法获取原文的文献;重复发表或统一标准拆分发表的文献仅取数据最全的 1 篇;临床研究类、综述类、个案报道、理论探讨、会议报告类等文献。首先剔除重复文献;其次通过阅读文献标题及摘要,依据纳排标准剔除不合格文献;最后经初步筛选后的文献逐篇阅读全文,进行再次筛选;未全文收录者,进行手工查阅。由 2 位研究者严格按照纳入、排除标准独立筛选后交叉核对,意见不一致时与第 3 位研究者共同讨论解决。组内共同讨论并采用Excel 软件制定文献信息提取表,由 2 名研究者独立进行数据提取,提取信息包括:题目、版本、作者、发布单位、发表时间、应用环境、研制过程、资金来源

等。采用 Excel 软件建立数据库,使用频次、频率等统计分析方法,对题目、版本、作者、发布单位、发表时间、应用环境、研制过程、资金来源等提取信息进行描述性分析。撰写证候标准文献研究总结,详见附件 1。

#### 2.1.2 质量评价工具的文献检索

计算机检索 PubMed、Cochrane Library、Embase、Web of Science、中国知 网(CNKI)、万方(WANFANG DATA)、维普(VIP)、中国生物医学文献数据 库(CBM)及6个指南数据库(Guidelines International Network、National Guideline Clearinghouse, Evidence-Based Medicine Resource Center, New York, Academy of Medicine Library, National Clinical Guideline Centre, National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence、Australia's Clinical Practice Guidelines Portal)所收录的临 床实践指南质量评价工具,检索时间为建库至2023年10月30日。中文检索词 包括:"临床指南"、"专家共识"、"质量"等;英文检索词包括:"Clinical guidelines"、 "Experts consensus"、"Quality"等。纳入国内外已公开发表的临床实践指南质 量评价工具。排除①无法获取原文的文献;②重复发表的文献仅取数据最全的1 篇:③临床研究类、综述类、个案报道、理论探讨、会议报告类等文献。首先剔 除重复文献; 其次通过阅读文献标题及摘要,依据纳排标准剔除不合格文献; 最 后经初步筛选后的文献逐篇阅读全文,进行再次筛选;未全文收录者,进行手工 查阅。由2位研究者严格按照纳入、排除标准独立筛选后交叉核对,意见不一致 时与第3位研究者共同讨论解决。组内共同讨论并采用 Excel 软件制定文献信息 提取表,由2名研究者独立进行数据提取,提取信息包括:题目、第一作者、发 表年份、发表国家、研制技术、评价领域、评价评价条目等提取信息进行描述性 分析。撰写质量评价工具文献研究总结,详见附件2。

#### 2.1.3 拟定初步条目池

通过系统评价已发布中医证候标准,对其中适宜进行质量评价的内容或条目进行提取汇总;系统梳理国内外质量评价工具并总结提炼关键共性技术,结合证候标准研制技术规范,初步拟定质量评价条目;通过小组讨论,结合指导组意见,对提取条目内容及意义反复思考,初步拟定《中医证候诊断标准质量评价工具》条目池。

#### 2.2 专家问卷调查

项目组根据文献研究总结研讨后,采用德尔菲法,撰写专家调查问卷,按标准遴选出的专家进行两轮问卷调查。专家遴选的标准:具有副高级及以上职称和证候诊断标准研制或报告工作经验、有兴趣和能够坚持完成数轮专家调查,遴选专家时同时考虑到专家分布的地域性。

对专家答卷的统计分析,用 Excel 软件制定信息提取表并录入数据,主要从专家意见集中程度(均数等)、专家意见协调程度(变异系数 CV)进行评价。当某一条目的重要性评分均值≥4分时,建议纳入证候标准质量评价指南清单条目;若重要性评分均值介于3至4分之间,建议该条目需要进一步整理和修定,需通过专家论证会议讨论;若重要性评分均值≤3分,则建议该条目应予以剔除。通过专家共识条目筛选所形成的初始条目由制定小组讨论整理后形成最终纳入的条目。按照数理统计结果分析汇总专家意见,第一轮专家问卷结果统计完成后,根据专家意见对条目池进行修改;然后发放第二轮专家问卷,通过2轮专家问卷,修改完善后初步形成《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》条目池。详见附件3、4。

#### 2.3 专家论证会

2025年1月在郑州召开了《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》(草稿)专家论证会。工作组汇报质量评价指南草案情况及需提请专家组重点讨论的问题。会议对于《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》(草稿)进行认真的论证。会议上专家们积极发言。他们总体上对项目组提交的草稿给予了肯定,认为草稿已比较成熟,可以作为此次标准制定文本的基础。对于草稿中的若干具体内容,专家们通过讨论基本上达成共识,提出了许多有价值的修改意见,详见附件 5。

#### 2.4 专家审查

2025年3月-2025年4月开展国内外专家审查。项目工作组于2025年3月召开线上专家审查会议。会议发放《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》审查草案和同行评议表,综合反馈意见,10位专家意见均原则同意《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》审查草案。根据专家提出的相关意见与建议,对《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》审查草案整理、修改后形成了适应性评价指南草案,提交海外专家进行审查。5位专家同意《中医证候诊断标准质量评价工具》作为最终国际组织标准草案。项目工作组根据专家提出的相关意见与建议,对《中医证候诊

断标准质量评价指南》审查草案进一步修改,经专家指导组审核后报送世界中医药学会联合会。详见附件 6、7。

#### 三、与相关法律、法规和强制性标准的关系

本项目组研究形成的《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》与现行法律、法规 和强 制性标准没有冲突,并且在编制过程中严格遵循已有的国际、国内标准, 使文本内容符合规范,言之有据。

#### 四、重大意见的处理经过和依据

本指南完成文献研究后,制定了专家调查问卷,并通过两轮德尔菲法专家问卷调查征求专家意见。第一轮收回了 22 份专家反馈的答卷,第二轮收回了 22 份。专家们普遍认可问卷内容,但对部分具体问题提出了修改意见。根据专家修改意见,项目组进一步查阅相关文献,并结合领域专家的建议,对文稿进行了调整,初步形成了指南草稿。形成的初稿经过专家论证会的审核,针对会上提出的建议进行了进一步修改,随后将修改后的稿件提交专家指导组再次论证。项目组根据"循证"等原则,对所有反馈意见逐一讨论,确定是否采纳及其理由,继而对初稿进行修定,形成了指南的草稿。对该草稿进行指南方法学质量评价和同行评议,项目组将认真研究和采纳专家提出的修改意见,进一步完善指南。

#### 五、作为推荐性指南的建议

《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》评价中医证候诊断标准的临床质量,适用于各级中医(中西医结合)医疗、教学机构及科研院所专业人员进行证候标准质量评价时使用。本指南旨在帮助减少/规避证候标准研制过程中技术与方法学偏倚,为证候标准研制过程的科学化、规范化提供参考。

#### 六、贯彻指南的要求和措施建议

本项目研究成果《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》在审查批准发布后,将通过多种渠道进行宣传、推广与实施,以确保规范的有效贯彻和应用。

- 1. 由世界中医药学会联合会统一组织,推动规范在行业内的普及与实施工作。
- 2. 通过举办适应性评价指南应用推广培训班和继续教育学习班,培训相关领域的专业人员,提升指南的认知度与应用能力,促进规范的广泛宣传和应用。

- 3. 依托中国中西医结合学会呼吸病专业委员会、世界中医药学会联合会肺康复专业委员会和中国民族医药学会肺病分会等学术平台,在各类国内外学术活动中介绍并推广该规范,以扩大其影响力。
- 4. 在学术期刊上发表该规范及相关学术论文,通过出版物进行宣传推广,同时收集反馈意见,以进一步完善规范内容。

#### 七、应用时的促进和阻碍因素

无

## 八、应当说明的其他事项

建议在本指南发布实施 3~5 年后,根据证候标准研究进展及新兴关键技术方法,对指南内容进行补充、修定和更新。

#### 九、附件

- 附件 1 《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》中医证候诊断标准文献研究总结报告
- 附件 2 《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》临床实践指南质量评价工具文献研究总结报告
- 附件3 《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》第一轮专家问卷调查工作报告
- 附件4 《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》第二轮专家问卷调查工作报告
- 附件5《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》(草稿)专家论证会会议纪要
- 附件6《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》(审查草案)审查会议纪要
- 附件7《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》(审查草案)海外专家审查纪要

# 附件 1

#### 《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》中医证候诊断标准文献研究总结报告

#### 1. 基本情况

共纳入 51 篇中医证候诊断标准,发表时间为 1987 年~2023 年,其中 2020 年文献量最多,详见表 1。

年份 发表数量 年份 发表数量 年份 发表数量 

表 1 中医证候诊断标准发布年份

# 2. 发布单位

纳入标准中共48篇为学会发表,共涉及6家学会,其中频次较高的有中华中医药学会(37篇,77.08%)、中国中西医结合学会(5篇,10.42%)、世界中医药学会联合会(3篇,6.25%)等,详见表2。

表 2 中医证候诊断标准发布单位

学会名称	频次	频率	学会名称	频次	频率
中华中医药学会	37	77.08%	全国脑病协作组	1	2.08%
中国中西医结合学会	5	10.42%	新疆中西医结合学会	1	2.08%
世界中医药学会联合会	3	6.25%	中国中医药研究促进会	1	2.08%

#### 3. 牵头单位

共41篇诊断标准提及主要牵头单位,本研究将大学和附属医院分开统计,共涉及20家单位,其中频次较高的有河南中医药大学(12篇,29.27%)、浙江中医药大学(5篇,12.20%)、中国中医科学院西苑医院(3篇,7.32%)、中国中医科学院中医基础理论研究所(3篇,7.32%)等,详见表3。

表 3 中医证候诊断标准牵头单位

单位名称	频次	频率	单位名称	频次	频率
河南中医药大学	12	29.27%	上海中医药大学	1	2.44%
浙江中医药大学	5	12.20%	天津中医药大学	1	2.44%
中国中医科学院西苑医院	3	7.32%	北京中医药大学第三附属医院	1	2.44%
中国中医科学院中医基础理论	2	7.220/	*************************************	1	2 440/
研究所	3 7.32%		首都医科大学附属北京安定医院 	1	2.44%
广东药科大学	2	4.88%	天津市中医药研究院附属医院	1	2.44%
中国中医科学院广安门医院	2	4.88%	广州中医药大学第二附属医院	1	2.44%
中国中医科学院望京医院	1	2.44%	北京中医药大学东直门医院	1	2.44%
中国中医科学院广东分院	1	2.44%	新疆医科大学附属中医医院	1	2.44%
中国中医科学院	1	2.44%	暨南大学	1	2.44%
中日友好医院	1	2.44%	首都医科大学附属北京中医医院	1	2.44%

#### 4. 研究模式

纳入标准研究模式有病证结合模式(40篇,78.43%)和单纯证候研究(11

篇,21.57%),其中病证结合模式分为西医疾病与中医辨证相结合(38篇,74.51%)和中医辨病与中医辨证相结合(2篇,3.92%)。

#### 5. 疾病领域分布

纳入标准共涉及 10 个疾病系统, 频次较高的有呼吸系统 (13 篇, 25.49%)、 心血管系统 (6 篇, 11.76%)等, 详见表 4。

表 4 中医证候诊断标准疾病领域分布

疾病领域	疾病(频次)
呼吸系统 (12 种, 13 篇)	慢性阻塞性肺疾病(2)、社区获得性肺炎、新型冠状病毒肺炎、特发性肺纤维化、弥漫性间质性肺疾病、慢性呼吸衰竭、支气管哮喘、急性气管-支气管炎、普通感冒、支气管扩张症、慢性肺源性心脏病、尘肺
心血管系统 (1 种, 6 篇)	冠状动脉粥样硬化心脏病 (6)
免疫系统 (5 种, 5 篇)	慢性肾炎、风湿病、类风湿关节炎、强直性脊柱炎、干燥综合征
精神系统 (4种,4篇)	抑郁症、焦虑障碍、精神分裂症、双相情感障碍
内分泌系统 (2 种, 3 篇)	糖尿病(2)、慢性肾炎
神经系统 (2 种, 2 篇)	帕金森病、头风
消化系统 (1 种, 2 篇)	病毒性肝炎(2)
血液系统 (1种,1篇)	白血病
泌尿系统 (1种,1篇)	前列腺炎
其他 (3种,3篇)	股骨头坏死、慢性溃疡、手足综合征

#### 7. 诊断形式

纳入标准共采用3种诊断呈现形式,参考《中医证候诊断标准研制指南》对诊断呈现形式进行分类,频次最高的为诊断条件组合法,具体分为症状(群)组合法(17篇,33.33%)和主/次症组合法(7篇,13.73%),其次为计量(分)法(19篇,37.25%)和叙述法(8篇,15.69%),详见表5。

表 5 中医证候诊断标准诊断形式

诊断形式	频次	频率
计量 (分) 法	19	37.25%
叙述法	8	15.69%
诊断条件组合法		
症状(群)组合法	17	33.33%
主/次症组合法	7	13.73%

## 8. 资金来源与利益冲突

纳入研究中共31篇提及资金资助情况,共涉及基金项目56项,资金来源最多的为国家级基金(33项,58.93%)。2021年获得资金资助最多(12项,21.43%),2012年次之(10项,17.86%),详见表6。纳入研究中共2篇(3.92%)报道无利益冲突,49篇(96.08%)未提及利益冲突情况。

表6 中医证候诊断标准基金来源

E: 11\		基金	等级	
年份	国家级	省级	市级	高校级
1997		1		
2011	2	1		1
2012	6	1		3
2013	2			
2015	2			
2016	2			1
2017	2	1		
2019	5		1	1
2020	4			
2021	4	8		
2022	3	1		
2023	1	1		2

## 9. 研制方法

参考《中医证候诊断标准研制指南》的主要研制流程和关键内容,纳入文献中41篇(80.39%)报告文献研究、39篇(60.78%)报告专家咨询、17篇(33.33%)报告临床调查。其中文献研究中17篇(33.33%)报告多元统计方法,专家咨询中31篇(60.78%)采用德尔菲法,临床调查中6篇(11.76%)采用据挖掘技术,详见表7。

表 7 中医证候诊断标准研制方法分布

研究阶段 (频次)	关键技术(频次)	具体方法 (频次)
		神经网络(12)
		贝叶斯网络(5)
	数据挖掘技术(15)	关联规则(4)
	数据亿畑仅不(13)	决策树 (2)
		结构方程模型(1)
		复杂系统熵聚堆(1)
文献研究(41)		描述统计(14)
		Logistic回归分析(2)
	有二位计一种 (15)	聚类分析(2)
	多元统计方法(17)	主成分分析法(1)
		因子分析(1)
		判别分析(1)
	德尔菲法(31)	
专家咨询(39)	<b>有三分</b> 以一分件(11)	描述统计(9)
	多元统计方法(11)	层次分析法(2)
		贝叶斯网络(2)
	数据挖掘技术(6)	神经网络(2)
		关联规则(1)
临床调查(17)		描述统计(4)
	多元统计方法(5)	Logistic回归分析(4)
	多儿纸灯刀法(3)	聚类分析(2)
		隐结构分析(2)

# 附件2

# 《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》指南质量评价工具文献研究总结报告

# 1. 基本情况

共纳入3个临床实践指南质量评价工具和7个涉及质量评价的工具,临床实践指南评价工具分类,见表1。

表1 临床实践指南质量评价工具分类

工具分类	纳入研究		
	Hargrove 2008	Procedures for using clinical practice guidelines	
质量评价工具	Agree	Appraisal of Guidelines Research and Evaluation in	
灰里厅加工县	Collaboration 2009	Europe II (AGREE II)	
	白 雪 2020	中医药临床实践指南质量评价建议清单	
	Sanderlin2007	An introduction to critical appraisal of clinical	
	Sanderin 2007	practice guidelines	
	The ADAPTE	Guideline Adaptation: A Resource Toolkit	
	collaboration 2009	(ADAPTE)	
	Agree	Clabal Basina Garda (CBG)	
涉及质量评价	Collaboration 2012	Global Rating Scale (GRS)	
的工具	刘道践 2012	中国化医学临床指南评价工具	
	王吉耀 2018	中国临床实践指南评价体系(AGREE-China)	
		the Appraisal of Guidelines Research and Evaluation	
	Brouwers 2020	- Recommendations Excellence (AGREE-REX)	
		tool	
	杨 楠 2022	指南科学性、透明性和质量评级工具(STAR)	

#### 2. 评价指南类型

评价工具中,1个评价指南类型为中医药临床实践指南,9个为临床实践指南。

# 3. 目标用户

1个临床实践指南评价工具未提及具体目标用户,余具体目标用户,见表2。

表2 临床实践指南质量评价工具目标用户

名称	目标用户
Procedures for using clinical practice guidelines	未提及
Appraisal of Guidelines Research and Evaluation	指南开发者、临床医生和其他卫生专业人员
in Europe II(AGREE II)	<b>11</b> 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
中医药临床实践指南质量评价建议清单	指南使用者
An introduction to critical appraisal of clinical	<b>水</b>
practice guidelines	临床医师
Guideline Adaptation: A Resource Toolkit	指南开发者
(ADAPTE)	1日 附 丌 及 有
Global Rating Scale (GRS)	指南开发者、临床医生和其他卫生专业人员
中国化医学临床指南评价工具	未提及
中国临床实践指南评价体系(AGREE-China)	未提及
the Appraisal of Guidelines Research and	
Evaluation - Recommendations Excellence	未提及
(AGREE-REX) tool	
指南科学性、透明性和质量评级工具(STAR)	指南开发者、临床医生和其他卫生专业人员

# 4. 评价方式

临床实践指南质量评价工具评价方式主要有3类,3个采用二元类"是/否"评价方式,5个采用量化积分方式评价,2个未提及。

# 5. 制定成员构成

3个临床实践指南评价工具提及具体制定成员构成,制定成员构成见表 3。

表3 临床实践指南质量评价工具制定成员构成

	制定成员
Procedures for using clinical practice guidelines	未提及
Appraisal of Guidelines Research and Evaluation in Europe II (AGREE II)	指南方法学专家
中医药临床实践指南质量评价建议清单	未提及
An introduction to critical appraisal of clinical practice guidelines	未提及
Guideline Adaptation: A Resource Toolkit (ADAPTE)	未提及
Global Rating Scale (GRS)	未提及
中国化医学临床指南评价工具	未提及

中国临床实践指南评价体系(AGREE-China)	国家政策制定者、指南制定方 法学家、临床流行病学和循证 医学专家、临床医师、护理专 家、杂志编辑
the Appraisal of Guidelines Research and Evaluation -	临床指南用户、开发人员、研
Recommendations Excellence (AGREE-REX) tool	究人员
指南科学性、透明性和质量评级工具(STAR)	未提及

# 6. 领域特征

评价工具中3个未划分评价领域,参考主题综合法概括归纳工具内容,质量评价及相关工具出现较多的领域有:目的和范围、参与人员、研制流程、其他等,详见表4。

表 4 临床实践指南质量评价工具领域特征

纳入研究	名称	评价领域		
Hargrove 2008	Procedures for using clinical practice guidelines	1.专家小组的构成; 2.确认资金支持; 3.推荐意见的 有效性		
Agree Collaboration 2009	Appraisal of Guidelines Research and Evaluation in Europe II(AGREE II)	1.范围和目的; 2.参与人员; 3.制定的严谨性; 4. 清晰性; 5.应用性; 6.编辑的独立性		
白 雪 2020	中医药临床实践指南质量评 价建议清单	无		
Sanderlin2007	An introduction to critical appraisal of clinical practice guidelines	无		
The ADAPTE collaboration 2009	Guideline Adaptation: A Resource Toolkit (ADAPTE)	1.准备; 2.范围和目的; 3.检索和筛选; 4.评价; 5. 决定和选择; 6.制定; 7.外部审查; 8.后续计划; 9. 最终报告		
Agree Collaboration 2012	Global Rating Scale (GRS)	无		
刘道践 2012	中国化医学临床指南评价工 具	1.指南范围和目的; 2.利益相关者的参与度; 3.开发的严谨性; 4.清晰性与可读性; 5.应用性; 6.编辑独立性		
王吉耀 2018	中国临床实践指南评价体系 (AGREE-China)	1.科学性/严谨性; 2.有效性/安全性; 3.经济性; 4. 可用性/可行性; 5.利益冲突		

Brouwers 2020 the Appraisal of Guidelines  Research and Evaluation –  Recommendations Excellence  (AGREE-REX) tool		1.临床质量; 2.价值观和偏好; 3.可实施性
杨 楠 2022	指南科学性、透明性和质量评 级工具(STAR)	1.注册; 2.计划书; 3.资助; 4.工作组; 5.利益冲突; 6.临床问题; 7.证据; 8.共识方法; 9.推荐意见; 10. 可及性; 11.其他

## 7. 其他特征

纳入临床实践指南评价工具中,5个为中国发布;临床指南评价工具研制者 类型中7个为个人开发;工具条目数量在4~43条之间;9个工具在期刊发表;6 个工具报告制定过程中无利益冲突。临床实践指南质量评价工具其他特征,见表 5。

表 5 临床实践指南质量评价工具其他特征

纳入 研究	名称	发布 国家	研制 类型	条目 数量	期刊 发表	利益 冲突
Hargrove 2008	Procedures for using clinical practice guidelines	美国	个人	18	是	无
Agree Collaboration 2009	Appraisal of Guidelines Research and Evaluation in Europe II(AGREE II)	国际	指南 协作 组织	23	是	无
白 雪 2020	中医药临床实践指南质 量评价建议清单	中国	个人	22	是	未报告
Sanderlin 2007	An introduction to critical appraisal of clinical practice guidelines	美国	个人	10	是	无
The ADAPTE collaboration 2009	Guideline Adaptation: A Resource Toolkit (ADAPTE)	国际	指南 协作 组织	43	否	无
Agree Collaboration 2012	Global Rating Scale (GRS)	国际	指南 协作 组织	4	是	无
刘道践 2012	中国化医学临床指南评 价工具	中国	个人	30	是	未报告

王吉耀 2018	中国临床实践指南评价 体系(AGREE-China)	中国	个人	15	是	未报告
Brouwers 2020	the Appraisal of Guidelines Research and Evaluation - Recommendations Excellence (AGREE-REX) tool	国际	个人	9	是	无
杨 楠 2022	指南科学性、透明性和质 量评级工具(STAR)	中国	个人	39	是	未报告

#### 附件3

#### 《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》第一轮专家问卷调查工作报告

《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》第一轮专家调查问卷的设计,按照循证医学原则和德尔菲法的方法进行。本指南通过系统梳理已发布的中医证候诊断标准和临床实践指南质量评价工具,总结内容与方法,结合小组讨论,初步形成条目池。第一轮专家调查问卷表主要分为3部分:条目重要性评价、熟悉程度及判断依据、基本信息,每一部分后可用具体文字列出补充修改意见和建议。专家调查问卷的各项指标的评价统一采用:很重要、重要、一般重要、不太重要、不重要,分别赋予5分、4分、3分、2分和1分。当某一条目的重要性评分均值≥4分时,建议纳入证候标准质量评价指南清单条目;若重要性评分均值介于3至4分之间,建议该条目需要进一步整理和修定,需通过专家论证会议讨论;若重要性评分均值≤3分,则建议该条目应予以剔除。专家们对每个条目的重要性进行打分,并提出修改和补充意见,最终收到22位专家的有效问卷,现将这些问卷的结果进行总结与分析。

#### 1. 专家基本信息

22 位专家基本信息统计分析情况,见表 1。

 性别
 职称

 男
 女
 正高级
 副高级
 其他

 13 (59.09%)
 9 (40.91%)
 19 (86.36%)
 3 (13.64%)
 0

表 1 第一轮问券调查专家个人信息登记表

注: 括号内为各项所占百分比。

#### 2. 专家调查问卷

#### 2.1 专家积极系数

第一轮专家调查问卷共发出 25 份问卷, 共收到 22 位专家回信, 专家调查问 卷回收率为 88.0%。

#### 2.2 专家权威系数

第一轮专家调查问卷判断系数(Ca)为 0.900,熟悉程度(Cs)为 0.909,权威系数(Cr)为 0.905。

## 2.3 专家重要性评分及协调程度

第一轮专家调查问卷肯德尔和谐系数(Kendall's W)为 0.131,重要性评分结果及变异系数(CV)见表 2。

表 2 第一轮专家问卷证候标准质量评价指南各条目重要性评价结果

			重要性	变异系数
一级标题	二级标题	三级标题	评分均值	(CV)
		明确描述目的。	4.63±0.15	0.16
目的和范围		明确描述适用人群。	4.77±0.11	0.11
		明确描述使用者。	4.63±0.14	0.14
		制定组由多学科人员组成,职责明确。	4.36±0.19	0.19
参与人员		报告起草人和起草单位。	4.09±0.18	0.18
		报告发布单位。	4.0±0.18	0.18
		描述文献研究目的。	4.27±0.21	0.22
		描述文献检索策略。	4.40±0.16	0.16
	文献研究	描述文献筛选过程。	4.40±0.18	0.18
	人	描述信息提取过程。	4.40±0.16	0.16
		描述术语规范过程。	4.36±0.18	0.18
		明确统计分析方法。	4.31±0.18	0.18
研制流程		描述专家咨询目的。	4.27±0.20	0.21
初前4元4至 		描述问卷形式。	4.18±0.19	0.19
	专家咨询	描述问卷内容。	4.31±0.16	0.16
	夕豕谷叫	明确方法方式。	3.90±0.17	0.17
		描述专家遴选条件。	4.40±0.16	0.16
		明确统计分析方法。	4.31±0.14	0.15
	<b>-                                      </b>	描述调查方法。	4.45±0.15	0.15
临床调查		界定调查人群。	4.72±0.11	0.11

		描述样本量估算方法。	4.45±0.13	0.13
		描述调查表制定过程及内容。	4.68±0.12	0.12
		描述质量控制方法。	4.45±0.15	0.15
		明确统计分析方法。	4.40±0.13	0.13
	与发生之	报告标准建立的诊断依据。	4.72±0.11	0.11
	标准建立	采用适宜的形式呈现标准。	4.54±0.13	0.13
	标准验证	描述验证目的。	4.50±0.13	0.13
		界定调查人群。	4.72±0.09	0.09
		描述样本量估算方法。	4.45±0.11	0.11
		描述调查方法。	4.45±0.13	0.13
		描述调查表制定过程及内容。	4.54±0.11	0.11
		描述质量控制方法。	4.45±0.16	0.16
		明确统计分析方法。	4.54±0.11	0.11
		引用并标注参考文献。	4.22±0.19	0.19
# 6h		报告资金支持情况。	4.0±0.20	0.20
其他		报告利益冲突情况。	4.31±.18	0.18
		报告定期更新计划。	4.09±0.18	0.18

#### 附件4

#### 《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》第二轮专家问卷调查工作报告

项目组在文献研究及第一轮专家问卷的基础上,已对证候诊断标准质量评价工具清单条目基本达成共识。综合评价结果和专家意见,剔除1个重要性评分均值《4的条目(明确专家咨询方法方式);对6个重要性评分均值在》4的条目经项目组讨论后,调整合并为3个条目。第二轮专家咨询旨在进一步探讨证候标准质量评价条目清单。本轮专家咨询共收到22位专家的有效答卷,现将中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南第二轮专家调查问卷22份答卷总结分析如下:

## 1. 专家基本信息

22 位专家基本信息统计分析情况,见表 1。

 性别
 职称

 男
 女
 教授/主任医师
 副教授/副主任医师
 其他

 14 (63.63%)
 8 (36.37%)
 19 (86.36%)
 3 (13.64%)
 0

表 1 第二轮问卷调查专家个人信息登记表

注: 括号内为各项所占百分比。

#### 2. 专家调查问券

#### 2.1 专家积极系数

第二轮专家调查问卷共发出 24 份问卷, 共收到 22 位专家回信, 专家调查问卷回收率为 91.67%。

#### 2.2 专家权威系数

第二轮专家调查问卷判断系数(Ca)为0.959,熟悉程度(Cs)为0.900,权威系数(Cr)为0.929。

#### 2.3 专家重要性评分及协调程度

第二轮专家调查问卷肯德尔和谐系数(Kendall's W)为 0.200, 重要性评分结果及变异系数(CV)见表 2。

表 2 第二轮专家问卷证候标准质量评价指南各条目重要性评价结果

/ar I → blac	/m   tms		重要性	变异系数
一级标题	二级标题	三级标题	评分均值	(CV)
		明确描述目的。	4.77±0.08	0.09
目的和范围		明确描述适用人群。	4.72±0.09	0.1
		明确描述使用者。	4.63±0.10	0.11
		制定组由多学科人员组成,职责明确。	4.50±0.13	0.13
参与人员		报告起草人和起草单位。	4.22±0.16	0.16
		报告发布单位。	4.0±0.18	0.19
		描述文献研究目的。	4.27±0.14	0.15
		描述文献检索策略。	4.36±0.13	0.13
	<b>立松研</b> 索	描述文献筛选过程。	4.27±0.17	0.18
	文献研究	描述信息提取过程。	4.31±0.16	0.17
		描述术语规范过程。	4.22±0.16	0.16
		明确统计分析方法。	4.04±0.19	0.19
		描述专家咨询目的。	4.36±0.15	0.15
	- - 专家咨询	描述问卷内容。	4.40±0.15	0.15
	マ タ 日 内	描述专家遴选条件。	4.40±0.13	0.13
   研制流程		明确统计分析方法。	4.18±0.15	0.16
1911 中14元7年		描述调查方法。	4.27±0.14	0.15
		界定调查人群。	4.59±0.10	0.11
	临床调查	描述样本量估算方法。	4.22±0.17	0.18
		描述调查表制定过程及内容。	4.40±0.16	0.17
		明确统计分析方法。	4.09±0.18	0.18
	<b>标准建立</b>	报告标准建立的诊断依据。	4.59±0.10	0.11
	标准建立 	采用适宜的形式呈现标准。	4.45±0.11	0.11
		描述验证目的。	4.31±0.11	0.11
	标准验证	界定调查人群。	4.54±0.13	0.13
		描述样本量估算方法。	4.22±0.14	0.15

	描述调查方法。	4.40±0.13	0.13	
	描述调查表制定过程及内容。	4.36±0.13	0.13	
		明确统计分析方法。	4.31±0.14	0.15
	引用并标注参考文献。	4.27±0.16	0.17	
# 44	++- /-1.	报告资金支持情况。	3.54±0.18	0.19
其他	报告利益冲突情况。	4.27±0.16	0.17	
		报告定期更新计划。	3.81±0.20	0.21

#### 附件5

# 《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》(草稿) 专家论证会会议纪要

会议时间: 2025年1月12日

会议地点:河南中医药大学第一附属医院

参会人员: 李建生、李素云、王海峰、王至婉、余学庆、王明航、谢 洋、李 亚、

张海龙、田燕歌、王佳佳、雷斯媛、袁 月

会议主持人:谢洋

项目组秘书谢洋向各位专家汇报了本工作组的工作情况:

2021年5月底在中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南专家指导组的指导下组建了工作组。2021年8月工作组在中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南专家指导组的指导下,填写了《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》项目任务书,报世界中医药学会联合会批准。2023年10月-2024年5月,工作组完成了文献研究,系统分析已发布的证候标准并提取其中适宜进行质量评价的内容,同时梳理临床实践指南质量评价工具并总结提炼关键共性技术,结合工作组讨论,初步拟定了评价工具的条目池。2024年6月-2025年1月,工作组采用德尔菲法,进行共两轮专家咨询问卷,并完成问卷分析报告。2025年1月进行中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南草稿撰写。2025年1月在河南郑州召开专家论证会,项目工作组讨论形成《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》草稿,提请专家会议评审。项目工作组秘书谢洋接着向各位专家汇报了《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》草稿的内容,以及需提请专家组重点讨论的问题。

专家们会前已收到《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》草稿的电子版,阅读了草稿。会议上专家们积极发言。对于草稿中的若干具体内容,专家们进行了认真的讨论,基本上达成共识,提出了修改意见,主要内容有:

- (1) 部分条目与标准的质量关系不够密切,如"专家咨询"中"问卷发放方式",建议剔除。
- (2) 临床调查阶段应注重调查的目的、方法、结果等内容的完整性,建议 在临床调查阶段部分补充条目"描述临床调查目的"。
  - (3) 部分条目调整顺序, 使其更具有内在逻辑性, 如专家咨询阶段中, "描

述专家遴选条件"提至"描述问卷内容"之前。

专家们经认真评议,认为《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》草稿已基本成形,项目工作组就以上问题认真讨论,少数欠妥当之处进行修改,可形成《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》初稿,后需经专家指导组进一步论证。

《中医证候诊断标准质量评价指南》项目工作组 2025年1月12日

# Quality Evaluation Guideline for Diagnostic Criteria of Chinese Medicine Syndromes

Document No.: SCM 000\*-20\*\*

# **Preparation Notes**

Initiating Organization: World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies
Implementing Units: Henan University of Chinese Medicine, The First
Affiliated Hospital of Henan University of Chinese Medicine
Project Leader: Li Jiansheng

Project Team for *Quality Evaluation Guideline for Diagnostic Criteria of*Chinese Medicine Syndromes

January 2025

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# Quality Evaluation Guideline for Diagnostic Criteria of Chinese Medicine Syndromes Preparation Notes

The project *Quality Evaluation Guideline for Diagnostic Criteria of Chinese Medicine Syndromes* was approved by the World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies (WFCMS) in August 2021 and was led by Henan University of Chinese Medicine and its First Affiliated Hospital. A multidisciplinary team was formed to complete the drafting phase through literature research, two rounds of expert questionnaires, and expert review meetings. The draft of the *Quality Evaluation Guideline for Diagnostic Criteria of Chinese Medicine Syndromes* was developed, including sections on scope, normative references, terms and definitions, evaluation principles and procedures, evaluation content and requirements, and scoring criteria. After review by the WFCMS International Standards Department, a one-month online public consultation was conducted, leading to the final review draft. Below is an explanation of the preparation process for the *Quality Evaluation Guideline for Diagnostic Criteria of Chinese Medicine Syndromes*:

#### 1. Work Summary

#### 1.1 Task Background

In recent years, the Chinese government has emphasized the standardization of Chinese medicine (CM), issuing a series of policies and standards, such as: Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Issuing the "14th Five-Year Plan" for Chinese Medicine Development (State Office Document [2022] No.5), Notice of the State Council on Issuing the Strategic Plan for Chinese Medicine Development (2016-2030) (State Document [2016] No.15, Guidance from the National Administration of Chinese Medicine on Strengthening Chinese Medicine Standardization (Chinese Medicine Legal Supervision Document [2012] No.53, the standardization of CM serves as a critical technical foundation for its advancement. Among these efforts, the diagnostic criteria of CM syndromes (hereinafter referred to as "Syndrome Criteria") are a key component of CM technical standards. The standardization and objectivity of Syndrome Criteria are fundamental to CM standards. Research on Syndrome Criteria has become a focal point in CM studies, with increasing numbers of experts and teams working on their development, which significantly promotes standardization. However, while much effort has been devoted to the development and issuance of Syndrome Criteria, their clinical application remains limited, and widespread adoption faces challenges. This may be attributed to inconsistencies in development methodologies and varying methodological quality.

Quality evaluation assesses the degree of potential bias in the design, development, and analysis of individual studies in the whole process. Quality evaluation tools help scientifically guide the development, reporting and revision of the Guideline. Evaluating the quality of Syndrome Criteria from perspectives such as purpose and scope, participant involvement, and development processes is essential. Currently, quality evaluation tools primarily focus on clinical practice guideline, with a lack of specific guideline for Syndrome Criteria. Therefore, the project team referenced domestic and international methods and procedures for developing guideline quality evaluation tools and adapted them to the characteristics of Syndrome Criteria to conduct the research and development work of *Quality Evaluation Guideline for Diagnostic Criteria of Chinese Medicine Syndromes*. The goal was to reduce or avoid technical and methodological biases in the development of Syndrome Criteria, and provide a scientific and standardized reference for the syndrome diagnostic criteria development process.

#### 1.2 Main Work Process

In May 2021, under the guidance of the expert steering group, a working group was formed. In August 2021, the working group submitted the project proposal for the *Quality Evaluation Guideline for Diagnostic Criteria of Chinese Medicine Syndromes* to WFCMS for approval. From October 2023 to May 2024, the working group completed literature research, and systematically analyzed published Syndrome Criteria to extract content suitable for quality evaluation. They also reviewed clinical practice guideline evaluation tools to identify key common techniques. Through discussions, an initial pool of evaluation items was drafted. From June 2024 to January 2025, the working group conducted two rounds of Delphi expert consultations and completed questionnaire analysis reports. In January 2025, an expert review meeting was convened in Zhengzhou of Henan, where the project working group deliberated and drafted the *Quality Evaluation Guideline for Diagnostic Criteria of Chinese Medicine Syndromes* for expert panel review. In February 2025, the draft Guideline was submitted to WFCMS for online public consultation. Feedback was incorporated to produce the final review draft. From March to April 2025, domestic and international expert reviews were conducted. The development process is illustrated in Figure 1.

#### 1.3 Key Drafters and Their Work

The drafters of this Guideline are categorized into principal drafters and contributing experts, with specific details and roles listed in the table below.

# 1.3.1 Drafting Members

Name	Institution	Responsibilities	
Li Jiansheng	Henan University of Chinese Medicine	Project leader. Responsible for protocol design, project application, implementation, progress management, organizing peer review and external evaluation, and summary	
Xie Yang	The First Affiliated Hospital of Henan University of Chinese Medicine	Participated in guideline application, summary, drafting, revision, and progress management	
Wang Jiajia	Henan University of Chinese Medicine	Participated in guideline application, protocol registration, literature research, expert questionnaire design and data analysis, drafting and revision of Guideline, preparation of explanatory notes, etc.	
Lei Siyuan	The First Affiliated Hospital of Henan University of Chinese Medicine	Participated in discussions, literature research, expert questionnaire design and data analysis, drafting of Guideline, and preparation of explanatory notes, etc.	
Yuan Yue	Henan University of Chinese Medicine	Participated in discussions, literature research, expert questionnaire design and data analysis, drafting of Guideline, and preparation of explanatory notes, etc.	

# 1.3.2 Participating Experts

Name	Institution	Participation
Yu Changhe	Dongzhimen Hospital, Beijing University of	Program demonstration/Expert
	Chinese Medicine	questionnaire
Wang Tianfang	Beijing University of Chinese Medicine	Program demonstration/Expert
		questionnaire
Wang Xiaohui	Lanzhou University	Program demonstration/Expert
		questionnaire
Shi Nannan	China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences	Program demonstration/Expert
		questionnaire
Lv Aiping	Hong Kong Baptist University	Program demonstration
Du Liang	West China Hospital, Sichuan University	Program demonstration/Expert
		questionnaire
Li Bo	Beijing Hospital of Traditional Chinese	Program demonstration/Expert

Wu Darong         Guangdong Provincial Hospital of Chinese Medicine         Program demonstration/Expert questionnaire           Yang Xiaobo         Guangdong Provincial Hospital of Chinese Medicine         Program demonstration/Expert questionnaire           Yang Kehu         Lanzhou University         Program demonstration/Expert questionnaire           Liu Jianping         Beijing University of Chinese Medicine         Program demonstration/Expert questionnaire           Liu Mengyu         China Academy of Chinese Medicine         Program demonstration/Expert questionnaire           Liu Xincan         The First Affiliated Hospital of Henan University of Chinese Medicine         Program demonstration/Expert questionnaire           Zhang         Beijing Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine         Program demonstration/Expert questionnaire           Zhang Innhua         Tianjin University of Traditional Chinese Medicine         Program demonstration/Expert questionnaire           Zhang Junhua         Tanjin University of Traditional Chinese Medicine         Program demonstration/Expert questionnaire           Chen Wei         Beijing University of Chinese Medicine         Program demonstration/Expert questionnaire           Fei Yutong         Beijing University of Chinese Medicine         Program demonstration/Expert questionnaire           Huo Zhengkun         The First Affiliated Hospital of Gaangzhou University of Chinese Medicine         Program demonstration/Expert questionnaire		Medicine, Capital Medical University	questionnaire
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Ge Long Lanzhou University questionnaire		Medical Sciences	questionnaire
questionnaire	Ge Long	Lanzhou University	Program demonstration/Expert
Liao Xing China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences Program demonstration/Expert			questionnaire
	Liao Xing	China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences	Program demonstration/Expert

		questionnaire
Sun Feng	Peking University	Program demonstration
Chen Tao	Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine	Program demonstration
Chen Guanmin	Alberta Health Services Data Analytics Centre	Program demonstration
Zheng Jianhua	Chinese Medicine Association of Australia	Program demonstration
Wei Guoqing	Chinese Medicine Association of Australia	Program demonstration

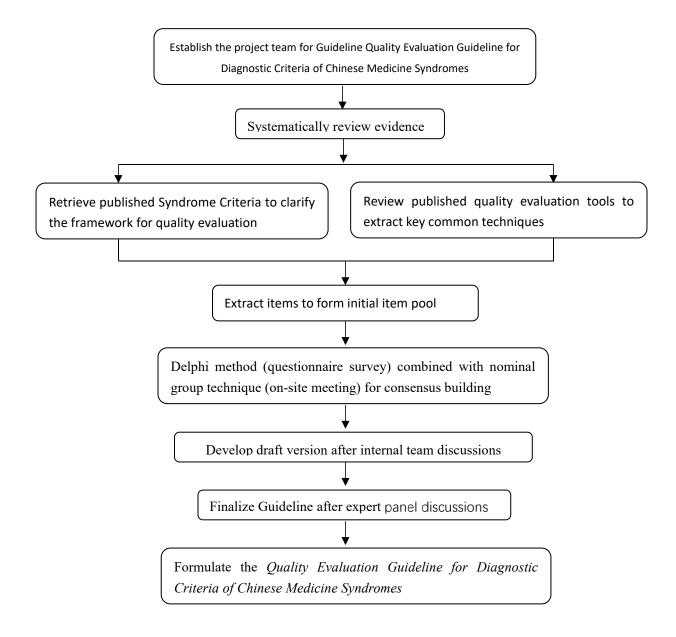


Figure 1 Process Flowchart for Quality Evaluation Guideline for Diagnostic Criteria of Chinese Medicine Syndromes

## 2. Principles for Guideline Development and Evidence for Determining the Main Content of the Criteria

#### 2.1 Principles for Guideline Development

The development of this Quality Evaluation Guideline adheres to the principles of "scientific rigor, practicality, and standardization", with the aim of being practically applicable within the CM industry, gaining broad acceptance and recognition beyond the CM field, and aligning with international diagnostic and therapeutic guidelines. The drafting process fully considered relevant issues within the framework of applicable laws, regulations and technical documents, while referencing previously established Guideline on Establishing Diagnostic Criteria of Chinese Medicine Syndromes, existing syndrome diagnostic criteria, and domestic and international quality evaluation tools for clinical practice guideline, ultimately formulating the quality Evaluation Guideline for Chinese Medicine Syndrome Diagnostic Criteria.

#### 2.1.1 Scientific Rigor

In the development process, this Guideline strictly follows the principle of scientific rigor. The team extensively investigated international methods for forming evidence-based guideline evidence and adopted a tripartite research approach incorporating "literature research", "expert questionnaire surveys", and "expert meetings", all with distinctive CM characteristics, thereby ensuring the scientific validity of this Guideline. The "literature review" was conducted according to internationally accepted methods, searching formally published literature related to syndrome diagnostic criteria and extracting content including development procedure, main contents, and common key techniques. Simultaneously, existing research on clinical practice guideline evaluation tools was reviewed to extract information about tool development procedure, classifications, domains and items, which provides a basis for conducting expert questionnaire survey. The expert questionnaire survey was based on the internationally prevalent Delphi method with modifications tailored to the specific circumstances of the CM field. By combining literature research reports and working group discussions, expert questionnaires were formulated to select representative, authoritative experts from diverse geographical regions. The collected questionnaires were statistically analyzed to effectively consolidate expert opinions.

Following the requirements of the "expert meeting method", the project team invited an expert review panel primarily composed of specialists in CM syndrome diagnostic criteria research, along with experts in related fields such as CM internal medicine, guideline research methodology, and CM diagnostics. These experts convened to review the draft Guideline initially formed through literature research and expert questionnaire survey, particularly focusing on controversial, debatable, or questionable content. Their objective and professional opinions were sought to finalize the draft standards.

#### 2.1.2 Practicality

The primary objective of developing this Guideline is to enhance the clinical quality of syndrome diagnostic criteria, thereby identifying high-quality clinical standards and further promoting their application and dissemination, ultimately achieving truly usable and effective syndrome diagnostic criteria. This Guideline is intended for use by professionals at various CM (integrated Chinese and Western medicine) healthcare institutions, educational establishments, and research institutes when evaluating the quality of syndrome diagnostic criteria. During the Guideline development process, not only were relevant literature studies, academic works, and textbooks consulted, but the essential research elements were also incorporated into survey questionnaires. Experts engaged in or familiar with the development of syndrome diagnostic criteria and quality evaluation tools from across the nation were surveyed to consolidate their opinions. Following expert reviews and extensive consultations with industry specialists, comprehensive feedback was integrated to formulate the final Quality Evaluation Guideline for Diagnostic Criteria of Chinese Medicine Syndromes. From the development process to the final outcome, this Guideline ensures practicality and operational feasibility.

#### 2.1.3 Standardization

During the development of this Guideline, the preparation of this standard followed GB/T 1.1-2021 *Directives for Standardization - Part 1: Structure and Drafting Rules for Standardized Documents* and various other promulgated relevant criteria and guidelines, all conducted under the guidance of the WFCMS. The methods employed, including literature search, expert questionnaire surveys, and expert meeting approaches, all adhered to internationally recognized practices. This ensured the standardization of the entire development process, encompassing technical methodologies, the resulting standard format and style, terminology and language usage requirements.

# 2.2 Methods and Evidence for Determining the Main Content of the Criteria

#### 2.2.1 Main Content of the Criteria

- (1) Scope
- (2) Normative References
- (3) Terms and Definitions
- (4) Evaluation Principles and Procedures
- (5) Evaluation Content and Requirements
- (6) Scoring Criteria

# 2.2.2 Methods for Determining the Main Content of the Quality Evaluation Guideline

#### 2.2.2.1 Literature Search

(1) Literature Search for Diagnostic Criteria of Chinese Medicine Syndromes

Computerized searches were conducted in PubMed, Cochrane Library, Embase, Web of Science, CNKI, WANFANG DATA, VIP, CBM, as well as diagnostic criteria of CM syndromes included in the databases of the China Association of Chinese Medicine, the WFCMS, and the Chinese Association of Integrative Medicine. The search period spanned from the establishment of each database to October 30, 2023. Chinese search terms included: "证" (syndrome), "证候"(syndrome), "证型"(syndrome type), "标准"(standard), "共识" (consensus), "规范"(specification), "指南"(guideline). English search terms included: "Traditional Chinese medicine syndrome", "TCM syndrome", "TCM zheng", "Criteria", "Standardization", "Specifications", "Consensus". CM syndrome diagnostic criteria that have been publicly published domestically and internationally were included. Exclusion criteria: literature for which the original text could not be obtained; for duplicate publications or literature where unified criteria were published separately, only the one with the most complete data was selected; clinical research articles, review articles, case reports, theoretical discussions, conference reports, and similar literature were excluded. The process involved first removing duplicate literature; then reading the titles and abstracts of the literature and eliminating unqualified literature based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria; finally, the preliminarily screened literature was read in full text for further screening; for literature not fully included, manual searches were conducted. Two researchers independently screened the literature strictly according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria and cross-checked their results; in case of disagreement, a third researcher was consulted for discussion and resolution. The team collectively discussed and used Excel software to create a literature information extraction form. Two researchers independently performed data extraction, collecting information including: title, version, author, publishing organization, publication date, application environment, development process, funding source, etc. A database was established using Excel software, and statistical analysis methods such as frequency and percentage were used to conduct descriptive analysis on the extracted information, including title, version, author, publishing organization, publication date, application environment, development process, funding source, etc. A summary of the literature research on syndrome criteria was compiled; for details, see Appendix 1.

#### (2) Literature Search for Quality Evaluation Tools

Computerized searches were conducted in PubMed, Cochrane Library, Embase, Web of Science, CNKI, WANFANG DATA, VIP, CBM, and six guideline databases (Guidelines International Network, National Guideline Clearinghouse, Evidence-Based Medicine Resource Center of the New York Academy of Medicine Library, National Clinical Guideline Centre, National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence, and Australia's Clinical Practice Guidelines Portal). The search period spanned from the establishment of each database to October 30, 2023. Chinese search terms included: "临床指南"(clinical guideline), "专家共识" (expert consensus), "质量" (quality), etc. The English search terms included: "Clinical guidelines", "Experts consensus", "Quality", etc. Published clinical practice guideline quality evaluation tools from domestic and international sources were included. Exclusion criteria: 1 literature for which the original text could not be obtained; 2 for duplicate publications, only the one with the most complete data was selected; ③ clinical research articles, review articles, case reports, theoretical discussions, conference reports and similar literature were excluded. The process involved first removing duplicate literature; then reading the titles and abstracts of the literature and eliminating unqualified literature based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria; finally, the preliminarily screened literature was read in full text for further screening; for literature not fully included, manual searches were conducted. Two researchers independently screened the literature strictly according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria and cross-checked their results; in case of disagreement, a third researcher was consulted for discussion and resolution. The team collectively discussed and used Excel software to create a literature information extraction form. Two researchers independently performed data extraction, collecting information including: title, first author, publication year, country of publication, development techniques, evaluation domains, evaluation items, etc., for descriptive analysis. A summary of the literature research on quality evaluation tools was compiled; for details, see Appendix 2.

#### (3) Drafting the Preliminary Item Pool

By systematically evaluating published diagnostic criteria of CM syndromes, content or items suitable for quality evaluation were extracted and compiled. Key common techniques were summarized from domestic and international quality evaluation tools, and preliminary quality evaluation items were drafted in accordance with the technical specifications for developing syndrome diagnostic criteria. Through group discussions and incorporating feedback from the steering committee, the extracted items and their significance were carefully reviewed, resulting in the preliminary drafting of the item pool for the *Quality Evaluation Tool for Diagnostic Criteria of Chinese Medicine Syndromes*.

#### 2.2.2.2 Expert Questionnaire Survey

Based on literature research summaries and discussions, the project team employed the Delphi method to develop expert survey questionnaires and conducted two rounds of surveys with selected experts meeting predefined criteria. Expert selection criteria included: holding associate senior professional titles or above, possessing experience in developing or reporting syndrome diagnostic criteria, demonstrating interest and commitment to complete multiple survey rounds, with consideration given to geographical distribution of experts.

For statistical analysis of expert responses, Excel was used to create data extraction forms and record data, primarily evaluating expert opinion concentration (mean scores) and coordination (coefficient of variation, CV). When an item's importance score averaged  $\geq 4$  points, it was recommended for inclusion in the syndrome standard quality evaluation guideline checklist; scores between 3-4 points indicated items requiring further refinement through expert panel discussions; scores  $\leq 3$  points suggested item removal. Initial items screened through expert consensus were reviewed by the drafting team to finalize the included items. Statistical results were aggregated to summarize expert opinions. After completing the first-round questionnaire analysis, the item pool was revised based on expert feedback. The second-round questionnaire was then administered. Through these two rounds, a preliminary item pool for the *Quality Evaluation Guideline for Diagnostic Criteria of Chinese Medicine Syndromes* was developed. For details, see Appendices 3 and 4.

#### 2.2.2.3 Expert Review Meeting

In January 2025, Zhengzhou hosted the expert review meeting for the draft *Quality Evaluation Guideline for Diagnostic Criteria of Chinese Medicine Syndromes*. The working group presented the draft Guideline and key discussion points. Participants conducted thorough deliberations on the draft Guideline. Experts actively contributed, generally affirming the maturity of the submitted draft as a foundation for standard formulation. Through discussions, consensus was reached on multiple specific contents, yielding valuable revision suggestions. For details, see Appendix 5.

#### 2.2.2.4 Expert Review

From March to April 2025, domestic and international expert reviews were conducted. The project team organized online review meetings in March 2025, distributing the review draft of the Guideline and peer evaluation forms. Consolidated feedback showed all 10

experts principally approved the review draft. Incorporating these suggestions, the team revised the document into a quality evaluation guideline draft for overseas expert review. Five experts endorsed the *Quality Evaluation Tool for Diagnostic Criteria of Chinese Medicine Syndromes* as the final draft international standard. Further modifications were made based on expert recommendations before submission to the WFCMS following steering committee approval. For details, see Appendices 6 and 7.

# 3. Relationship with Relevant Laws, Regulations and Mandatory Criteria

The *Quality Evaluation Guideline for Diagnostic Criteria of Chinese Medicine Syndromes* developed by this research team do not conflict with current laws, regulations, or mandatory standards. During the compilation process, existing international and domestic standards were strictly followed to ensure the content is standardized and well-grounded.

#### 4. Handling of Major Opinions and Their Basis

After completing the literature research, expert questionnaires were developed, and expert opinions were solicited through two rounds of Delphi method surveys. The first round received 22 expert responses, and the second round also received 22. Experts generally agreed with the questionnaire content but proposed revisions on certain specific issues. Based on these suggestions, the project team further reviewed relevant literature and, incorporating advice from field experts, adjusted the draft to preliminarily form the Guideline draft. The initial draft was reviewed during an expert panel meeting, and further revisions were made based on the suggestions raised. The revised draft was then submitted to the expert steering group for additional review. Following the principle of "evidence-based" decision-making, the project team discussed all feedback individually, determined whether to adopt each suggestion and the rationale, and subsequently refined the draft to form the Guideline draft. This draft underwent methodological quality evaluation and peer review. The project team will carefully study and incorporate the experts' revision suggestions to further improve the Guideline.

#### 5. Suggestions as Recommended Guidelines

The *Quality Evaluation Guideline for Diagnostic Criteria of Chinese Medicine Syndromes* evaluate the clinical quality of diagnostic criteria of CM syndromes and are intended for use by professionals in CM (integrated Chinese and Western medicine) healthcare, educational institutions, and research organizations when assessing the quality of syndrome criteria.

This Guideline aims to help reduce or avoid technical and methodological biases during the development of syndrome criteria, and provide a scientific and standardized reference for syndrome criteria development process.

## 6. Implementation Requirements and Suggested Measures

After approval and release, the research outcome, the *Quality Evaluation Guideline for Diagnostic Criteria of Chinese Medicine Syndromes*, will be promoted and implemented through various channels to ensure effective adoption and application.

- (1) The WFCMS will organize efforts to promote the Guideline's dissemination and implementation within the industry.
- (2) Training workshops and continuing education programs will be held to train professionals in relevant fields, enhancing awareness and application capabilities of the Guideline and facilitating its widespread promotion and application.
- (3) Leveraging academic platforms such as the Respiratory Diseases Committee of the Chinese Association of Integrative Medicine, the Pulmonary Rehabilitation Committee of the WFCMS, and the Pulmonary Diseases Committee of the Chinese Ethnic Medicine Association, the Guideline will be introduced and promoted at domestic and international academic events to expand the influence.
- (4) The Guideline and related academic papers will be published in scholarly journals to promote dissemination through publications while collecting feedback to further refine the content.

#### 7. Facilitating and Hindering Factors in Application

None

#### 8. Other Matters to Be Clarified

It is recommended that 3–5 years after the release and implementation of this Guideline, the content be supplemented, revised and updated based on advancements in syndrome standard research and emerging key technical methods.