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| No. | Name | 名字 | Def | Cause | other |
| 1 | Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis | 慢性肝病和硬化 | •Chronic liver disease in the clinical context is a disease process of the liver that involves a process of progressive destruction and regeneration of the liver parenchyma leading to fibrosis and cirrhosis.  •Cirrhosis is when scar tissue replaces healthy liver tissue. When you have cirrhosis, scar tissue slows the flow of blood through the liver. This stops the liver from working normally. | • Hepatitis and other viruses  • Alcohol abuse  • Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease  • Autoimmune disorders  • Blocked or damaged tubes that carry bile from the liver to the intestine  • Use of certain medicines  • Exposure to certain toxic chemicals  • Repeated episodes of heart failure with blood buildup in the liver  • Parasite infections | long-term |
| 2 | Alcoholic liver disease | 酒精性肝病 | •Alcoholic liver disease is the main cause of chronic liver disease in Western nations and the third most common cause of liver transplants. Alcoholic liver disease is a term that encompasses the liver manifestations of alcohol overconsumption, including fatty liver, alcoholic hepatitis, and chronic hepatitis with liver fibrosis or cirrhosis. | • Quantity of alcohol taken: Consumption of 60–80g per day, for 20 years or more in men, or 20g/day for women significantly increases the risk of hepatitis and fibrosis by 7% to 47%,  • Drinking outside of meal times increases up to 3 times the risk of alcoholic liver disease.  • Hepatitis C infection  • Genetic factors predispose both to alcoholism and to alcoholic liver disease.  • Iron overload (Hemochromatosis) 血色病  • Malnutrition, particularly vitamin A and E deficiencies. |  |
| 3 | Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis | 其他慢性肝病和肝硬化 |  |  |  |
| 4 | Cholelithiasis(Gallstones) and other disorders of gallbladder | 胆石症和其他胆囊疾病 | • Gallbladder disease is used for several types of conditions that can affect your gallbladder.  • Gallstones develop when substances in the bile (such as cholesterol, bile salts, and calcium) or substances from the blood (like bilirubin) form hard particles that block the passageways to the gallbladder and bile ducts. | • being overweight or obese  • having diabetes  • being age 60 or older  • taking medications that contain estrogen  • having a family history of gallstones  • being female  • having Crohn’s disease and other conditions that affect how nutrients are absorbed  • having cirrhosis or other liver diseases  • when the gallbladder doesn’t empty completely or often enough. |  |
| 5 | Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis | 肾炎，肾病综合征和肾病 | • Nephritis describes a condition in which the kidney's tubules and nearby tissues become inflamed, which can lead to kidney damage. When kidneys are damaged, they don't work properly. Waste builds up and causes serious health problems. If the condition is severe enough, or lasts long enough, it can result in kidney failure.  • Nephrotic syndrome is a kidney disorder that causes your body to excrete too much protein in your urine.  • Nephrosis is a kidney disease caused by a defect in the glomeruli. | • A family history of kidney disease  • High blood pressure  • Diabetes  • Obesity  • Heart disease  • Being 60 or older  • Minimal change disease, which is the main cause of nephrotic syndrome in children.  • Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis, or FSGS, is a disease that scars the glomeruli.  • Membranous nephropathy, in which the membranes of the glomeruli thicken.  • Diabetes  • Lupus (systemic lupus erythematosus), a chronic disease of the immune system, can seriously damage the kidneys.  • Amyloidosis, which happens when you have a buildup of substances called amyloid proteins in your blood |  |
| 6 | Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome | (和第五条重复)急性和快速进展性肾病和肾病综合征 |  | **In children and adolescent:**  Hemolytic uremic syndrome  Henoch-Schönlein purpura  IgA nephropathy  Post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis  **In adults:**  Abdominal abscesses  Goodpasture syndrome  Hepatitis B or C  Infective endocarditis  Membranoproliferative GN I  Membranoproliferative GN II  Rapidly progressive (crescentic) glomerulonephritis  SLE or lupus nephritis  Vasculitis  Viral diseases such as mononucleosis, measles, mumps |  |
| 7 | Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified | 未指定为急性或慢性慢性肾小球肾炎，肾炎和肾病以及未指明的肾硬化 |  |  |  |
| 8 | Renal failure | 肾功能衰竭 | Kidney failure may occur from an acute situation that injures the kidneys or from chronic diseases that gradually cause the kidneys to stop functioning. | Prerenal causes (pre=before + renal=kidney) causes are due to decreased blood supply to the kidney:  • Hypovolemia (low blood volume) due to blood loss  • Dehydration from loss of body fluid (for example, vomiting, diarrhea, sweating, fever)  • Poor intake of fluids  • Medication, for example, diuretics may cause excessive water loss  • Abnormal blood flow to and from the kidney due to obstruction of the renal artery or vein.  Postrenal causes of kidney failure (post=after + renal= kidney) are due to factors that affect outflow of the urine:  • Obstruction of the bladder or the ureters can cause back-pressure  • Prostatic hypertrophy or prostate cancer may block the urethra and prevents the bladder from emptying.  • Tumors in the abdomen that surround and obstruct the ureters.  • Kidney stones  • Diabetes  • [High blood pressure](http://www.kidneyfund.org/prevention/are-you-at-risk/high-blood-pressure.html)  • Autoimmune diseases, such as lupus and IgA nephropathy  • Genetic diseases  • Nephrotic syndrome  • Urinary tract problems |  |
| 9 | Other disorders of kidney | 其他肾脏疾病 |  |  |  |
| 10 | Infections of kidney | 感染肾 | Kidney infection is one of a number of infections that can involve the urinary tract. | • bacteria that have gained entry to the urinary tract, usually via the anus or vagina.  • [pregnancy](https://www.medicinenet.com/pregnancy_planning_preparing_for_pregnancy/article.htm)  • sexual intercourse  • a history of [urinary tract infection](https://www.medicinenet.com/urinary_tract_infection/article.htm), spermicide use  • [kidney stones](https://www.medicinenet.com/kidney_stones/article.htm)  • use of urinary catheters  • [diabetes](https://www.medicinenet.com/diabetes_mellitus/article.htm)  • surgery or instrumentation of the urinary tract. |  |
| 11 | Hyperplasia of prostate | 前列腺增生 | Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), also called prostate enlargement, is a noncancerous increase in size of the [prostate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prostate). | • Hormones• Diet• Degeneration • Advanced age |  |
| 12 | Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs | 女性盆腔器官的炎症疾病 | Pelvic inflammatory disease, or PID, is an infection of the organs of a women’s reproductive system.  Pelvic inflammatory disease or pelvic inflammatory disorder (PID) is an [infection](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Infection) of the upper part of the [female reproductive system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Female_reproductive_system) namely the [uterus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uterus), [fallopian tubes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fallopian_tubes), and [ovaries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ovaries), and inside of the [pelvis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pelvis). | • Sex  • Bacteria from sexually transmitted infections  • Normal bacteria found in the vagina |  |
| 13 | Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium | 怀孕，分娩和产褥期 |  |  |  |
| 14 | Pregnancy with abortive outcome | 怀孕与流产的结果 | Abortion is the ending of pregnancy by removing a fetus or embryo before it can survive outside the uterus. An abortion that occurs spontaneously is also known as a miscarriage. An abortion may be caused purposely and is then called an induced abortion, or less frequently, "induced miscarriage". | Medical abortion  Surgical abortion  Menstrual aspiration  Suction or aspiration abortion  Dilation and curettage (D and C)  Dilation and evacuation (D and E)  Abdominal hysterotomy |  |
| 15 | Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium | 怀孕，分娩和产褥期的其他并发症 |  |  |  |
| 16 | Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period | 起源于围产期的某些情况 |  |  |  |
| 17 | Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities | 先天性畸形，变形和染色体异常 | Congenital malformation: A physical defect present in a baby at birth that can involve many different parts of the body, including the brain, heart, lungs, liver, bones, and intestinal tract. | Genetic  Low-income  inherited genes that code for an anomaly  gene mutations  Advanced maternal age  maternal complications  abnormal development  genetic abnormalities  teratogenic agents |  |
| 18 | Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified | 症状，体征和临床及实验室检查结果异常，未分类 |  |  |  |
| 19 | All other diseases (residual) | 所有其他疾病（残余） |  |  |  |
| 20 | Accidents (unintentional injuries) | 事故（无意伤害） |  |  |  |
| 21 | Transport accidents | 运输事故 |  |  |  |
| 22 | Motor vehicle accidents | 机动车事故 |  |  |  |
| 23 | Other land transport accidents | 其他陆上交通事故 |  |  |  |
| 24 | Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae | 水，空气和空间以及其他未明确的运输事故及其后遗症 |  |  |  |
| 25 | Nontransport accidents | 非运输事故 |  |  |  |
| 26 | Falls | 瀑布？？？？？？ |  |  |  |
| 27 | Accidental discharge of firearms | 意外卸下枪支 |  |  |  |
| 28 | Accidental drowning and submersion | 意外溺水和淹没 |  |  |  |
| 29 | Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames | 意外接触烟，火和火焰 |  |  |  |
| 30 | Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances | 意外中毒和接触有毒物质 |  |  |  |
| 31 | Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae | 其他未指明的非运输事故及其后遗症 |  |  |  |
| 32 | Intentional self-harm (suicide) | 故意的自我伤害（自杀） |  |  |  |
| 33 | Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms | 枪械的故意自我伤害（自杀） |  |  |  |
| 34 | Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae | 以其他不明确手段及其后遗症造成的故意自我伤害（自杀） |  |  |  |
| 35 | Assault (homicide) | 袭击（杀人） |  |  |  |
|  | Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms | 用枪械进行袭击（杀人） |  |  |  |
| 36 | Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae | 以其他不明确的手段及其后遗症进行袭击（凶杀） |  |  |  |
| 37 | Legal intervention | 法律干预 |  |  |  |
| 38 | Events of undetermined intent | 未确定意图的事件 |  |  |  |
| 39 | Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent | 枪械放电，意图不明 |  |  |  |
| 40 | Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae | 未确定意图的其他未明确事件及其后遗症 |  |  |  |
| 41 | Operations of war and their sequelae | 战争的行动及其后遗症 |  |  |  |
| 42 | Complications of medical and surgical care | 医疗和手术护理的并发症 |  |  |  |