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| S.NO | DISEASE | SYMPTOMS | REFERENCE | TOP PRODUCTS |
| 1. | Cephalalgia (headache) | loss of appetite, facial pain and pressure, dizziness, and blurred vision. | Migraine headache | **1.Crocin Pain Relief**  **2. Dolo 650**  **3.Combiflam**  **4.Saridon**  **5.Disprin** |
| 2. | Rhinovirus (common cold) | stuffy nose, sore throat, cough, and congestion | Anatomy of the nasal cavity, pointing out symptoms of the common cold. | **1.Dabur Honitus Syrup:**  **2.Vicks VapoRub:**  **3.Coldact Plus:**  **4. Zandu Balm:**  **5. Septilin Tablets:** |
| 3. | Otitis externa (swimmer’s ear) | Redness on the outer ear, itch in ear, ear pain, pus in ear | Ear anatomy | **1. Ciplox-D Ear Drops:**  **2. Otomize Ear Spray:**  **3. Sofradex Ear Drops:**  **4. Otinova Ear Drops:**  **5. Earwax Softening Drops:** |
| 4. | Conjunctivitis (sore/pink eye) | Conjunctivitis (sore/pink eye) | Eye | **1. Moxifloxacin Eye Drops:**  **2. Ciprofloxacin Eye Drops:**  **3. Ofloxacin Eye Drops:**  **4. Tobramycin Eye Drops:**  **5. Polytrim Eye Drops:** |
| 5. | Pharyngitis (sore throat) | Sore, dry or scratchy throat. | Throat anatomy | **1. Strepsils:**  **2. Vicks**  **3. Betadine Gargle:**  **4. Halls Cough Drops:**  **5. Paracetamol:** |
| 6. | Tussis (cough) | voluntarily or involuntarily to clear the throat and airways of irritants ,worsening cough, swelling in the neck, changes in the voice and difficulty breathing | Girl Symptom Cough And Shortness Of Breath | **1.Dabur Honitus Syrup:**  **2.Vicks VapoRub:**  **3.Coldact Plus:**  **4. Zandu Balm:**  **5. Septilin Tablets:** |
| 7. | Pyrexia (fever) | A body temperature that is higher than normal (i.e. 37°C), shivers and feeling cold, sweating, low appetite, lack of energy and feeling sleepy. | Woman in fever with a high temperature as a symptom of flu, cold. | **1. Paracetamol:**  **2. Ibuprofen:**  **3. Aspirin:**  **4. Combination Analgesics:**  **5. Meftal Forte:** |
| 8. | Gastroenteritis (stomach flu) | The classic symptoms to look out for are diarrhoea, vomiting, stomach pain and pyrexia, nausea, chills, headache, and muscle aches. | Stomach and intestines | **1. Activated Charcoal:**  **2. ORS (Oral Rehydration Solution):**  **3. Electral Powder:**  **4. Zinc Supplements:**  **5. Probiotics:** |
| 9. | Contusion (bruise) | Black-and-blue marks that may appear red or purple at first. The bruised area and surrounding skin may also be tender to touch. | Bruises | **1. Pain Relief Gels/Ointments:**  **2. Arnica Gel/Cream:**  **3. Bruise Relief Patches:**  **4. Cold Packs/Ice Packs:**  **5. Homeopathic Remedies:** |
| 10. | Dysmenorrhoea (menstrual cramps) | Cramping or pain in the lower abdomen, lower back pain that radiates down the legs, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, fatigue, headaches and weakness. |  | **1. Heating Pad**  **2. Paracetamol:**  **3. Naproxen:**  **4. Meftal Spas:**  **5. Herbal Remedies**: |
| 11. | Cystitis (urinary tract infection) | pain when you urinate, abnormal urine colour and foul-smelling urine, a burning or stinging sensation when urinating, a frequent urge to urinate as well as abdominal and pelvic pain and pressure | Gross anatomy of the bladder. | **1. Ciprofloxacin**  **2. Norfloxacin**  **3. Nitrofurantoin**  **4. Cefixime**  **5. Ofloxacin** |
| 12. | Ankylosis (stiff joint) | Stiffness in the joints that make movements difficult. This may be accompanied by pain, swelling and inflammation in the joints | Ankylosing spondylitis usually affects the sacroiliac joints (where the base of your spine meets your pelvis). | **1. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)**  **2. Physical therapy(physiotherapy)**  **3. Joint injections**  **4. Disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs)**  **5. Biologic agents** |
| 13. | Hyperlipidaemia (high cholesterol) | Although hyperlipidaemia can be inherited, it is most often due to lifestyle causes such as an unbalanced diet, insufficient exercise, being overweight or obese, smoking or heavy alcohol use. | Cholesterol. Blue dots represent good cholesterol (HDL) and yellow dots represent bad (LDL). Lots of yellow dots in an artery is bad. A mix of yellow and blue is normal. | **1. Atorvastatin**  **2. Rosuvastatin**  **3. Simvastatin**  **4. Ezetimibe**  **5. Fenofibrate** |
| 14. | Allergic rhinitis (hay fever) | Sneezing, runny, stuffy and itchy nose, coughing, sore throat, itchy and watery eyes and dry, itchy skin | Allergic rhinitis | **1. Cetirizine**  **2. Loratadine**  **3. Fexofenadine**  **4. Nasal corticosteroid sprays**  **5. Decongestants** |
| 15. | Hypothyroidism (underactive thyroid) | This can make you feel overly tired, depressed and constipated, slow down your heart rate, make it more difficult to lose weight, and mess up your menstrual cycle. | Hypothyroidism | **1. Levothyroxine**  **2. Liothyronine**  **3. Thyroid supplements**  **4. Thyroid extract**  **5. Thyroid hormone analogs** |
| ****16.**** | **Depression** | **Persistent sadness, loss of interest, changes in sleep/appetite** | Free photo close up on person suffering from depression | **1. Psychotherapy (e.g., cognitive-behavioral therapy)**  **2. Antidepressant medications (SSRIs, SNRIs)**  **3. Exercise and physical activity4. Support groups**  **5. Electroconvulsive therapy (for severe cases)** |
| ****17.**** | **Peptic Ulcer Disease** | **Abdominal pain, bloating, nausea, vomiting, indigestion** | Peptic ulcer disease. Vagal innervation of the sto | **1. Proton pump inhibitors (e.g., omeprazole)**  **2. H2-receptor antagonists (e.g., ranitidine)**  **3. Antibiotics (if H. pylori infection)**  **4. Antacids (e.g., aluminum hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide)**  **5. Sucralfate** |
| ****18.**** | **Gastritis** | **Abdominal pain, bloating, nausea, vomiting, indigestion** | Gastritis | **1. Antacids (e.g., aluminum hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide)**  **2. Proton pump inhibitors (e.g., omeprazole)**  **3. H2-receptor antagonists (e.g., ranitidine)**  **4. Sucralfate**  **5. Antispasmodic medications** |
| ****19.**** | **Anxiety Disorders** | **Excessive worry, nervousness, restlessness, palpitations** | Free Stress Anxiety photo and picture | **1. Psychotherapy (e.g., cognitive-behavioral therapy)**  **2. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs)**  **3. Serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs)**  **4. Benzodiazepines (short-term use)**  **5. Beta-blockers (for physical symptoms)** |
| ****20.**** | **Iron Deficiency Anemia** | **Fatigue, weakness, pale skin, shortness of breath** | Hemoglobin | **1. Iron supplements (ferrous sulfate, ferrous gluconate)**  **2. Vitamin C supplements (to enhance iron absorption)**  **3. Folate supplements (if deficient)**  **4. Vitamin B12 supplements (if deficient)**  **5. Blood transfusions (in severe cases)** |
| 21. | Chronic bronchitis (lung infection) | The lungs will produce lots of excess mucus, which means you'll be coughing more than usual. You may also have a sore throat, runny nose, headaches and chest pain. | Bronchitis | **1. Bronchodilators (e.g., salbutamol)**  **2. Inhaled corticosteroids**  **3. Oral corticosteroids**  **4. Antibiotics**  **5. Mucolytics** |
| 22. | Sprain (ligament injury) | Pain, swelling, bruising and limited movement ability at the affected joint. | Ankle sprain | **1. Declofenac**  **2. Ice therapy**  **3. Compression bandage**  **4. Elevation**  **5. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)** |
| 23. | Hyperhidrosis (excessive sweating) | Excessive sweating that exceeds normal sweating. | Sweat glands | **1. Aluminum chloride hexahydrate antiperspirants**  **2. Botulinum toxin injections**  **3. Prescription antiperspirants**  **4. Anticholinergic medications**  **5. Iontophoresis** |
| 24. | Acne vulgaris(ACNE) | Crusting of skin bumps, Cysts, Papules, (small red bumps),Pustules (small red bumps containing white or yellow pus),Redness around the skin eruptions. Scarring of the skin, Whiteheads, Blackheads | Acne vulgaris | **1. Benzoyl peroxide**  **2. Salicylic acid**  **3. Topical retinoids**  **4. Oral antibiotics (e.g., doxycycline)**  **5. Oral isotretinoin** |
|  | Disease | **Symptoms** |  |  |
| 25. | Tuberculosis (TB) | Persistent cough, weight loss, fever, fatigue, night sweats, coughing up blood | Tuberculosis | **1. Isoniazid**  **2. Rifampicin**  **3. Pyrazinamide**  **4. Ethambutol**  **5. Streptomycin** |
| 26. | Dengue Fever | High fever, severe headache, pain behind the eyes, joint and muscle pain, rash | Dengue fever | **1. Paracetamol**  **2. Oral rehydration solution (ORS)**  **3. Pain relief gels/ointments**  **4. Intravenous fluids**  **5. Antiemetic medications** |
| 27. | Malaria | Fever, chills, sweats, headache, nausea, vomiting, body aches | Malaria transmission cycle | **1. Artemether-Lumefantrine**  **2. Chloroquine**  **3. Primaquine**  **4. Atovaquone-Proguanil**  **5. Doxycycline** |
| 28. | Diarrheal Diseases | Watery diarrhea, abdominal cramps, nausea, vomiting, fever | Holding back vomit emoji. Green emoticon face, disgust | **1. Oral rehydration solution (ORS)**  **2. Loperamide**  **3. Racecadotril**  **4. Zinc supplements**  **5. Probiotics** |
| 29. | Typhoid Fever | Prolonged fever, weakness, stomach pain, headache, loss of appetite, rash | Typhoid fever | **1. Ciprofloxacin**  **2. Azithromycin**  **3. Ceftriaxone**  **4. Cefixime**  **5. Ofloxacin** |
| 30. | Chikungunya | Fever, joint pain (especially in hands and feet), headache, muscle pain, rash | Cryoelectron microscopy reconstruction of "Chikungunya virus". From EMDB entry EMD-5577 | **1. Symptomatic treatment (e.g., rest, fluids, pain relievers)**  **2. NSAIDs (e.g., ibuprofen)**  **3. Paracetamol**  **4. Topical creams for rash and itching**  **5. Insect repellents** |
| 31. | Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C | Jaundice, fatigue, abdominal pain, nausea, dark urine | Magnified image of a virus | **1. Antiviral medications (e.g., tenofovir, entecavir)**  **2. Interferon injections**  **3. Liver transplant (for severe cases)**  **4. Vaccination (for Hepatitis B prevention)**  **5. Liver-supportive medications and supplements** |
| 32. | HIV/AIDS | Fever, fatigue, weight loss, swollen lymph nodes, recurrent infections, night sweats | HIV symptoms | **1. Antiretroviral therapy (ART)**  **2. Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)**  **3. Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)**  **4. Opportunistic infection treatments**  **5. Supportive care and counseling** |
| 33. | Respiratory Infections | Cough, fever, difficulty breathing, chest pain, fatigue | Respiratory system, including nose, sinuses, throat, and lungs | **1. Antibiotics (for bacterial infections)**  **2. Antiviral medications (for viral infections)**  **3. Bronchodilators**  **4. Expectorants**  **5. Antipyretics and analgesics** |
| 34. | Diabetes | Increased thirst, frequent urination, unexplained weight loss, fatigue, blurred vision | Diabetes Medical Poster | **1. Metformin**  **2. Sulfonylureas (e.g., glibenclamide)**  **3. Insulin**  **4. DPP-4 inhibitors (e.g., sitagliptin)**  **5. SGLT2 inhibitors (e.g., dapagliflozin)** |
| 35. | Cardiovascular Diseases | Chest pain, shortness of breath, dizziness, weakness, numbness, slurred speech | Heart Disease Facts | **1. Aspirin**  **2. Statins (e.g., atorvastatin, rosuvastatin)**  **3. Beta-blockers (e.g., metoprolol)**  **4. ACE inhibitors (e.g., enalapril)**  **5. Calcium channel blockers (e.g., amlodipine)** |
| 36. | Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) | Chronic cough, shortness of breath, wheezing, chest tightness, frequent respiratory infections | A severe case of bullous emphysema | **1. Bronchodilators (e.g., salbutamol, tiotropium)**  **2. Inhaled corticosteroids**  **3. Oxygen therapy**  **4. Pulmonary rehabilitation**  **5. Antibiotics (for exacerbations)** |
| 37. | Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever | Severe abdominal pain, persistent vomiting, bleeding gums, rapid breathing, fatigue, restlessness | Bleeding Gums | **1. Intravenous fluids**  **2. Platelet transfusion (in severe cases)**  **3. Oxygen therapy**  **4. Symptomatic treatment for bleeding and shock**  **5. Hospitalization and close monitoring** |
| 38. | Leptospirosis | High fever, headache, muscle aches, vomiting, jaundice, red eyes, abdominal pain | Kidney tissue showing leptospira bacteria | **1. Antibiotics (e.g., doxycycline)**  **2. Penicillin**  **3. Ceftriaxone**  **4. Intravenous fluids**  **5. Symptomatic treatment for fever and pain** |
| 39. | Japanese Encephalitis | Fever, headache, neck stiffness, seizures, confusion, muscle weakness, paralysis | Japanese encephalitis | **1. Vaccination (prevention)**  **2. Supportive care (symptomatic treatment)**  **3. Antipyretics (for fever)**  **4. Anticonvulsants (if seizures occur)**  **5. Hospitalization and close monitoring** |
| 40. | Tetanus | Stiffness of jaw muscles, difficulty swallowing, muscle stiffness and spasms, fever, sweating | paramedic medical emergency team working help labor accident at dirty construction site leg injury painful tetanus risk | **1. Tetanus vaccine (prevention)**  **2. Tetanus immune globulin (if unvaccinated or uncertain)**  **3. Tetanus toxoid booster (if vaccinated)**  **4. Antibiotics (e.g., metronidazole)**  **5. Supportive care and wound management** |
| 41. | Rabies | Fever, headache, weakness, discomfort at the site of the bite, confusion, paralysis | Histopathology of rabies, brain. | **1. Rabies vaccine (post-exposure prophylaxis)**  **2. Rabies immune globulin (post-exposure prophylaxis)**  **3. Wound cleaning and care**  **4. Sedatives and pain relievers**  **5. Antibiotics (for secondary infections)** |
| 42. | Cholera | Profuse watery diarrhea, vomiting, dehydration, rapid heart rate, low blood pressure | Cholera Bacteria | **1. Oral rehydration solution (ORS)**  **2. Intravenous fluids (for severe dehydration)**  **3. Antibiotics (e.g., azithromycin)**  **4. Zinc supplements**  **5. Symptomatic treatment for vomiting and diarrhea** |
| 43. | Hypertension (High Blood Pressure) | Often asymptomatic, but may include headache, dizziness, blurred vision, chest pain, shortness of breath | Blood pressure measurement | **1. ACE inhibitors (e.g., enalapril)**  **2. Calcium channel blockers (e.g., amlodipine)**  **3. Diuretics (e.g., hydrochlorothiazide)**  **4. Beta-blockers (e.g., metoprolol)**  **5. ARBs (e.g., losartan)** |
| 44. | Osteoarthritis | Joint pain, stiffness, swelling, reduced range of motion, cracking or grating sensation in the joints | Osteoarthritis of the hip | **1. Acetaminophen (paracetamol)**  **2. NSAIDs (e.g., ibuprofen)**  **3. Topical creams/gels (e.g., diclofenac gel)**  **4. Intra-articular corticosteroid injections**  **5. Hyaluronic acid injections** |