

GGJ 2018 - Diagnosis Dilemma

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Abstract

This is a Global Game Jam 2018 submission, the Theme: Transmission.

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1 Introduction

Diagnosis Dilemma is a cooperative communication game for two player as they attempt to diagnose and cure fictional infectious diseases.

One player takes the role of Laboratory Scientist(PC) and the other takes the role of Researcher(Booklet). Both players have access to information the other does not, So they must work together to cure the Infection.

Note: Feeding Stalks are stalk-like appendage with a suction cup looking tip.

2 Infection Types

2.1 How to Identify Infections

In order to correctly identify the infection you need to know the cell of the specimen.

2.1.1 Cell Shapes and Infection Types

Latest reports show that modern infectious diseases have adopted primitive cellular shapes. The table below shows the basic descriptive shapes associated with known modern infections.

Bacteria	Virus	Fungus	Parasite
Cube	Spherical	Triangular	Bean

3 Bacterial Infections

3.1 Mode of Transmission

Determining the infections singular mode of transmission is crucial to identifying the necessary inhibitor compound to halt the progress of the infection.

Many infections share similar visual traits, to properly identify the Mode of Transmission, chemical tests are required.

This is done by applying a small amount of related compounds specified in the following articles.

WARNING: DO NOT APPLY MORE THAN TWO COMPOUNDS TO THE SPECIMEN! DOING SO WILL RESULT IN STRAIN MUTATION AND OR COULD RENDER THE SAMPLE USELESS!

3.1.1 Does the bacteria have a reddish hue?

If a bacteria has a **reddish** hue, then it is of either an Avian(**bird**) or of a **waterborne** variety.

In the case of an Avian cross species bacterial infection, it should be treated using Compound **XVG13**, to immunize potential victims. Otherwise application of compound **TPX01**, added to local water sources will neutralize infectious bacterial populations.

3.1.2 Does the bacteria have a greenish hue?

If a bacteria has a **greenish** hue, it is one of three possible modes of transmission. Namely *birds, livestock or airborne*. Identifying features of green bacteria are *tentacle like appendages or feeding stalks*.

Feeding Stalks	Tentacles
Bird or Livestock	Livestock or Airborne

Inhibitor Compounds		
Bird	Livestock	Airborne
AX212	HZ15(Feeding Stalks) or TPX01(Tentacles)	XVG13

3.1.3 Does the bacteria have a bluish hue?

Blue bacteria has been observed as having visible **surface eyes**. If this is the case you are in possession of a highly infectious strain of blue bacteria that is either transmitted via **rodents or is airborne**.

Treatment of **rodent** transmitted blue bacteria is done by administering inhibitor compound **XVG13** to victims and spreading baits laced with the compound to the local rodent populations. Otherwise when dealing with an **airborne** strain, a simple injection of compound **AX212** will cure the afflicted.

3.1.4 Does the bacteria have a yellowish hue?

If a bacteria has a **yellowish** hue, it is one of three possible modes of transmission. Namely *insect*, *rodent* or *waterborne*. Identifying features of yellow bacteria are *eye stalks* and *tentacle like appendages*.

Eye Stalks	Tentacles
Insect and Rodent	Insect and Waterborne

Inhibitor Compounds		
Rodent	Insect	Waterborne
HZ15	AX212(Tentacles) or TPX01(Eye Stalks)	HZ15

4 Viral Infections

4.1 Mode of Transmission

Determining the infections singular mode of transmission is crucial to identifying the necessary inhibitor compound to halt the progress of the infection.

Many infections share similar visual traits, to properly identify the Mode of Transmission, chemical tests are required.

This is done by applying a small amount of related compounds specified in the following articles.

WARNING: DO NOT APPLY MORE THAN TWO COMPOUNDS TO THE SPECIMEN! DOING SO WILL RESULT IN STRAIN MUTATION AND OR COULD RENDER THE SAMPLE USELESS!

4.1.1 Does the virus have a red hue?

If a virus has a **reddish** hue, it is one of three possible modes of transmission. Namely *bird*, *rodent* or *livestock*. Identifying features of red viruses are *feeding stalks* and *tentacle like appendages*.

Feeding Stalks	Tentacles
Bird and Livestock	Bird and Rodent

Inhibitor Compounds		
Rodent	Bird	Livestock
TPX01	XVG13(Tentacles) or TPX01(Feeding Stalks)	XVG13

4.1.2 Does the virus have a green hue?

Green viruses has been observed as having visible **clustered spines**. If this is the case you are in possession of a highly infectious strain of green virus that is either transmitted via **rodents or insects**.

Treatment of **rodent** transmitted green virus is done by administering inhibitor compound **HZ15** to victims and spreading baits laced with the compound to the local rodent populations. Otherwise when dealing with an **insect** strain, a simple injection of compound **AX212** will cure the afflicted.

4.1.3 Does the virus have a yellow hue?

If a virus has a **yellow** hue, then it is of either an **insect** or **airborne** variety.

In the case of an insect transmitted viral infection, it should be treated using Compound **HZ15**, to immunize potential victims. Otherwise application of compound **AX212**, in conjunction with standard viral treatments will cure victims.

4.1.4 Does the virus have a blue hue?

If a virus has a **blue** hue, it is one of three possible modes of transmission. Namely *waterborne, livestock or airborne*. Identifying features of blue virus are *tentacle like appendages or clustered spines*.

clustered spines	Tentacles
Waterborne or Livestock	Waterborne or Airborne

Inhibitor Compounds		
Livestock	Waterborne	Airborne
AX212	HZ15(Clustered Spines) or XVG13(Tentacles)	TPX01

5 Fungal Infections

5.1 Mode of Transmission

Determining the infections singular mode of transmission is crucial to identifying the necessary inhibitor compound to halt the progress of the infection.

Many infections share similar visual traits, to properly identify the Mode of Transmission, chemical tests are required.

This is done by applying a small amount of related compounds specified in the following articles.

WARNING: DO NOT APPLY MORE THAN TWO COMPOUNDS TO THE SPECIMEN! DOING SO WILL RESULT IN STRAIN MUTATION AND OR COULD RENDER THE SAMPLE USELESS!

5.1.1 Does the fungus have a green hue?

If a fungus has a **green** hue, it is one of three possible modes of transmission. Namely *birds, insect or waterborne*. Identifying features of green fungus are *eye stalks or surface eyes*.

Eye Stalks	Surface Eyes
Bird or Waterborne	Insect or Waterborne

Inhibitor Compounds

Bird	Waterborne	Insect
XVG13	AX212(Eye Stalks) or HZ15(Surface Eyes)	TPX01

5.1.2 Does the fungus have a yellow hue?

If a fungus has a **yellow** hue, it is one of three possible modes of transmission. Namely *birds, rodent or livestock*. Identifying features of yellow fungus are *clustered spines or tentacles*.

Clustered Spines	Tentacles
Bird or Livestock	Rodent or Livestock

Inhibitor Compounds

Bird	Livestock	Rodent
AX212	TPX01(Spines) or AX212(Tentacles)	HZ15

5.1.3 Does the fungus have a red hue?

If a fungus has a **red** hue, it is one of three possible modes of transmission. Namely *insect, rodent or airborne*. Identifying features of red fungus are *tentacle like appendages or feeding stalks*.

Feeding Stalks	Tentacles
Airborne	Rodent or Insect

Inhibitor Compounds

Insect	Airborn	Rodent
HZ15	XVG13	XVG13

6 Parasitic Infections

6.1 Mode of Transmission

Determining the infections singular mode of transmission is crucial to identifying the necessary inhibitor compound to halt the progress of the infection.

Many infections share similar visual traits, to properly identify the Mode of Transmission, chemical tests are required.

This is done by applying a small amount of related compounds specified in the following articles.

WARNING: DO NOT APPLY MORE THAN TWO COMPOUNDS TO THE SPECIMEN! DOING SO WILL RESULT IN STRAIN MUTATION AND OR COULD RENDER THE SAMPLE USELESS!

6.1.1 Does the parasite have a yellow hue?

If a parasite has a **yellow** hue, then it is of either an **insect** or of a **rodent** variety.

In the case of an insect transmitted parasitic infection, it should be treated using Compound **HZ15**, to immunize potential victims. Otherwise application of compound **TPX01**, in the form of baits will treat local rodent populations and stop the spread of the yellow parasite.

6.1.2 Does the parasite have a red hue?

If a parasite has a **red** hue, it is one of three possible modes of transmission. Namely *livestock, airborne or waterborne*. Identifying features of red parasite are *eye stalks and tentacle like appendages*.

Eye Stalks Livestock and Airborne	Tentacles Livestock and Waterborne
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Inhibitor Compounds		
Airborne TPX01	Livestock AX212(Tentacles) or HZ15(Eye Stalks)	Waterborne XVG13

6.1.3 Does the parasite have a green hue?

If a parasite has a **green** hue, then it is of either an **airborne** or of a **rodent** variety.

In the case of an airborne transmitted parasitic infection, it should be treated using Compound **XVG13**, to immunize potential victims. Otherwise application of compound **AX212**, in the form of baits will treat local rodent populations and stop the spread of the green parasite.

6.1.4 Does the parasite have a blue hue?

If a parasite has a **blue** hue, it is one of three possible modes of transmission. Namely *insect, bird or waterborne*. Identifying features of blue parasite are *eye stalks or feeding stalks*.

Feeding Stalks Bird and Insect	Eye Stalks Bird and Waterborne
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Inhibitor Compounds		
Insect AX212	Bird XVG13(Feeding Stalks) or TPX01(Eye Stalks)	Waterborne HZ15

7 Strain Type

To determine the strain type a chemical test is needed. Currently there are two known strain types, Common and Primordial strains. The needed chemical for these two strains are built into the synthesizer, assuming you have a health specimen you can apply the common or primordial compounds, a darkening of solution shows a negative reaction and is confirmation that it is not the strain matching the compounds name.