MEDLEY

Medical AI Ensemble Clinical Decision Report

Case ID: custom_20250909_121330	Title: A 28-year-old male of Mediterranean descent presents with: -...	Generated: 2025-09-09 12:15

Primary Diagnostic Consensus

Diagnosis	ICD-10	Agreement	Confidence	Status
Familial Mediterranean Fever *Evidence: Mediterranean descent, recurrent fever episodes, abdominal pain, chest pain with breathing difficulties, joint pain in knees and ankles, family history of similar symptoms, periodic episodes every 2-3 weeks, elevated inflammatory markers during attack, asymptomatic between attacks*	E85.0	0.0%	Very Low	PRIMARY

Alternative & Minority Diagnoses

Diagnosis	ICD-10	Support	Type
Periodic Fever Syndrome (other types) *Evidence: recurrent fever, abdominal pain, chest pain, joint pain, periodic episodes, elevated inflammatory markers*	E85.8	3.7%	Minority (<10%)
Systemic Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis *Evidence: recurrent fever, joint pain, elevated inflammatory markers*	M08.2	3.7%	Minority (<10%)
Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor-Associated Periodic Syndrome (TRAPS) *Evidence: recurrent fever, abdominal pain, chest pain, joint pain, periodic episodes, elevated inflammatory markers*	E85.8	3.7%	Minority (<10%)
Hyperimmunoglobulinemia D Syndrome (HIDS) *Evidence: recurrent fever, abdominal pain, chest pain, joint pain, periodic episodes, elevated inflammatory markers*	E85.8	3.7%	Minority (<10%)
Muckle-Wells Syndrome *Evidence: recurrent fever, abdominal pain, chest pain, joint pain, periodic episodes, elevated inflammatory markers*	E85.8	3.7%	Minority (<10%)

Diagnosis	ICD-10	Support	Type
Cryopyrin-Associated Periodic Syndromes (CAPS) *Evidence: recurrent fever, abdominal pain, chest pain, joint pain, periodic episodes, elevated inflammatory markers*	E85.8	3.7%	Minority (<10%)
Adult-Onset Still's Disease *Evidence: recurrent fever, joint pain, elevated inflammatory markers*	M06.1	3.7%	Minority (<10%)
Behçet's Disease *Evidence: recurrent fever, abdominal pain, chest pain, joint pain, periodic episodes, elevated inflammatory markers*	M35.2	3.7%	Minority (<10%)
Systemic Lupus Erythematosus *Evidence: recurrent fever, joint pain, elevated inflammatory markers*	M32.9	3.7%	Minority (<10%)
Rheumatoid Arthritis *Evidence: recurrent fever, joint pain, elevated inflammatory markers*	M05.9	3.7%	Minority (<10%)

Analysis Overview

Models Queried: 3

Successful Responses: 3

Consensus Level: High

Total Cost: <$0.01

■■ Free Model Disclaimer: This analysis was generated using free AI models

Free models may provide suboptimal results. For improved accuracy and reliability, consider using premium models with an API key.

Critical Decision Points & Evidence Synthesis

Critical Decision Points

Key areas where models showed significant divergence in diagnostic or management approach:

Evidence Synthesis & Clinical Correlation

Symptom-Diagnosis Correlation Matrix

Symptom	FMF	Periodic	Systemic	Tumor Ne	Hyperimm	Muckle-W	Cryopyri	Adult-On
recurrent fever	Strong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
abdominal pain	Strong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
chest pain	Strong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
joint pain	Strong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
family history	Strong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
periodic episod	Strong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
elevated inflam	Strong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
asymptomatic be	Strong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mediterranean d	Strong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
genetic testing	Strong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Legend: +++ Strong association, ++ Moderate, + Weak, - Not typical

Diagnostic Decision Tree

Step	Action	If Positive	If Negative
1	MEFV Genetic Test	→ Confirm FMF, Start Colchicine	→ Proceed to Step 2
2	Extended Genetic Panel	→ Alternative periodic fever	→ Proceed to Step 3
3	Autoimmune Workup	→ Consider SLE/Still's	→ Consider IBD
4	Inflammatory Markers	→ Monitor progression	→ Reassess diagnosis

Executive Summary

Case Description

A 28-year-old male of Mediterranean descent presents with:
- Recurrent episodes of fever lasting 1-3 days
- Severe abdominal pain during episodes
- Chest pain with breathing difficulties
- Joint pain affecting knees and ankles
- Family history: Father and paternal uncle have similar symptoms
- Episodes occur every 2-3 weeks
- Labs during attack: Elevated CRP, ESR, and WBC
- Between attacks: Completely asymptomatic

Patient reports episodes started in childhood around age 7. Recent genetic testing is pending.

Key Clinical Findings

• Recurrent fever episodes
• Elevated inflammatory markers (CRP, ESR)
• Severe abdominal pain with peritoneal signs
• Positive family history of similar episodes
• Migratory arthritis affecting large joints

Primary Recommendations

• Consider Familial Mediterranean Fever among differential diagnoses
• Obtain Genetic testing for MEFV gene mutations for diagnostic confirmation

Primary Diagnosis Clinical Summaries

■ Key Clinical Findings

Finding	Supporting Evidence	Clinical Reasoning
Mediterranean descent	Clinical presentation	Key diagnostic indicator
recurrent fever episodes	Clinical presentation	Key diagnostic indicator
abdominal pain	Clinical presentation	Key diagnostic indicator
chest pain with breathing difficulties	Clinical presentation	Key diagnostic indicator
joint pain in knees and ankles	Clinical presentation	Key diagnostic indicator

■ Recommended Tests

Test Name	Type	Priority	Rationale
Genetic testing for MEFV gene mutations	Laboratory	Urgent	Diagnostic confirmation
Complete blood count (CBC) with differential	Laboratory	Urgent	Diagnostic confirmation
C-reactive protein (CRP)	Laboratory	Urgent	Diagnostic confirmation
Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR)	Laboratory	Urgent	Diagnostic confirmation

■ Immediate Management

Intervention	Category	Urgency	Clinical Reasoning
Order genetic testing for MEFV gene mutations	Medical	Immediate	Critical intervention
Initiate non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) for symptomatic relief	Medical	Immediate	Critical intervention

■ Medications

Medication	Dosage	Route/Frequency	Indication
Colchicine	1.2 mg	oral / twice daily	Prevention of FMF attacks

Diagnostic Landscape Analysis

Detailed Diagnostic Analysis

The ensemble analysis identified **Familial Mediterranean Fever** as the primary diagnosis with limited consensus among 2 models.

Detailed Alternative Analysis

Diagnosis	Support	Key Evidence	Clinical Significance
Periodic Fever Syndrome (other types) *Evidence: recurrent fever, abdominal pain, chest pain, joint pain, periodic episodes, elevated inflammatory markers*	3.7%	1 models	Unlikely
Systemic Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis *Evidence: recurrent fever, joint pain, elevated inflammatory markers*	3.7%	1 models	Unlikely
Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor-Associated Periodic Syndrome (TRAPS) *Evidence: recurrent fever, abdominal pain, chest pain, joint pain, periodic episodes, elevated inflammatory markers*	3.7%	1 models	Unlikely
Hyperimmunoglobulinemia D Syndrome (HIDS) *Evidence: recurrent fever, abdominal pain, chest pain, joint pain, periodic episodes, elevated inflammatory markers*	3.7%	1 models	Unlikely
Muckle-Wells Syndrome *Evidence: recurrent fever, abdominal pain, chest pain, joint pain, periodic episodes, elevated inflammatory markers*	3.7%	1 models	Unlikely
Cryopyrin-Associated Periodic Syndromes (CAPS) *Evidence: recurrent fever, abdominal pain, chest pain, joint pain, periodic episodes, elevated inflammatory markers*	3.7%	1 models	Unlikely
Adult-Onset Still's Disease *Evidence: recurrent fever, joint pain, elevated inflammatory markers*	3.7%	1 models	Unlikely
Behçet's Disease *Evidence: recurrent fever, abdominal pain, chest pain, joint pain, periodic episodes, elevated inflammatory markers*	3.7%	1 models	Unlikely

Minority Opinions

All alternative diagnoses suggested by any models with their clinical rationale:

• **Periodic Fever Syndrome (other types)** (ICD-10: R50.9) - 3.7% agreement (1 models)

Supporting Models: model1

• **Systemic Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis** (ICD-10: Unknown) - 3.7% agreement (1 models)

Supporting Models: model1

• **Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor-Associated Periodic Syndrome (TRAPS)** (ICD-10: Unknown) - 3.7% agreement (1 models)

Supporting Models: model1

• **Hyperimmunoglobulinemia D Syndrome (HIDS)** (ICD-10: Unknown) - 3.7% agreement (1 models)

Supporting Models: model1

• **Muckle-Wells Syndrome** (ICD-10: Unknown) - 3.7% agreement (1 models)

Supporting Models: model1

• **Cryopyrin-Associated Periodic Syndromes (CAPS)** (ICD-10: Unknown) - 3.7% agreement (1 models)

Supporting Models: model1

• **Adult-Onset Still's Disease** (ICD-10: Unknown) - 3.7% agreement (1 models)

Supporting Models: model1

• **Behçet's Disease** (ICD-10: Unknown) - 3.7% agreement (1 models)

Supporting Models: model1

• **Systemic Lupus Erythematosus** (ICD-10: M32.9) - 3.7% agreement (1 models)

Supporting Models: model1

• **Rheumatoid Arthritis** (ICD-10: Unknown) - 3.7% agreement (1 models)

Supporting Models: model1

Additional Diagnoses Considered:

Management Strategies & Clinical Pathways

Immediate Actions Required

Priority	Action	Rationale	Consensus
1	Order genetic testing for MEFV gene mutations	Clinical indication	50%
2	Initiate non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) for symptomatic relief	Clinical indication	50%

Recommended Diagnostic Tests

Test	Purpose	Priority	Timing
Genetic testing for MEFV gene mutations	Diagnostic confirmation	Routine	As indicated
Complete blood count (CBC) with differential	Diagnostic confirmation	Routine	As indicated
C-reactive protein (CRP)	Diagnostic confirmation	Routine	As indicated
Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR)	Diagnostic confirmation	Routine	As indicated

Treatment Recommendations

Treatment recommendations pending diagnostic confirmation.

Model Diversity & Bias Analysis

Model Response Overview & Cost Analysis

Model	Origin	Tier	Cost	Diagnosis	Training Profile
deepseek-chat-v	China	Unknown	<$0.01	Familial Mediterranean Fever	General
deepseek-r1	China	Unknown	<$0.01	Familial Mediterranean Fever	General
gpt-oss-20b	USA	Unknown	<$0.01	Familial Mediterranean Fever	General

Total Estimated Cost: <$0.01

Understanding Training Profiles

Training profiles indicate the type and depth of medical knowledge in each model:

Comprehensive: Extensive medical literature training with broad clinical knowledge

Standard: Standard medical knowledge base with general clinical training

Regional: Region-specific medical training reflecting local practices and conditions

General: Broad general knowledge, not specifically trained on medical literature

Alternative: Alternative medical perspectives and non-conventional approaches

AI Model Bias Analysis

AI model bias analysis is generated during orchestration (Step 2). This comprehensive analysis examines cultural, geographic, and training data biases across the AI models used.

Detailed Model Responses

Complete diagnostic assessments from each model:

1. deepseek-chat-v (China, Released: 2024-12-26)

Primary Diagnosis: Familial Mediterranean Fever (ICD-10: E85.0) - Confidence: 0.95

Differential Diagnoses:

- Periodic Fever Syndrome (other types) (ICD: E85.8) - 0.7
- Systemic Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (ICD: M08.2) - 0.4
- Acute Intermittent Porphyria (ICD: E80.21) - 0.3

Key Clinical Findings:

- Mediterranean descent
- Recurrent self-limited febrile episodes
- Abdominal pain
- Chest pain

2. deepseek-r1 (China, Released: 2025-01-20)

3. gpt-oss-20b (USA, Released: 2024-05-13)