

PERFORMANCE TASK #1

Proposal - Console Application Program

S.Y. 2018 - 2019

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

As part of your SP-ICT3 requirements, you are required to produce an application using C# language. Together with your group, organize and submit a plan for your Console Application. Fill in the given worksheet and submit it in both soft and hard copy of it.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Print the worksheet on a clean sheet of short bond paper, it is expected that you will be using a minimum of 10 pages to 20 pages maximum. (depending on the length of your plan).
2. Deadline of submission will be on **March 14, 2019, 8:45 AM**. Your worksheet must be emailed as well to patriciaangelli.valderrama@letran.edu.ph. Email Subject: **Console Application Program Proposal - Group #**

RUBRIC:

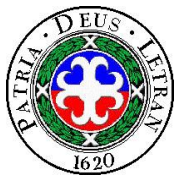
CRITERIA	20 PTS	14 PTS	6 PTS
IDEAS	Provides creative and clear ideas during the planning and execution of the project	Provides clear ideas during the planning and execution of the project	Provides poor ideas for the planning and execution of the project.
CHOICE OF TOOLS, TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY	Provided detailed justification of choices made in finalizing the project (functional, aesthetic, timely, economic and environmental considerations)	Provided acceptable choices made in finalizing the project (functional, aesthetic, timely, economic and environmental considerations)	Provided poor justification of choices made in finalizing the design or planning
IMPLEMENTATION	Provides a detailed outline of the planning and implementation steps necessary to execute the project	Provides evidence of good planning and implementing of steps needed to execute the project	Does not provide description of the steps needed to plan and implement the project
FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS	Followed all the instructions; specifically, the format of the paper, did not change or eliminate a part of the worksheet. Submitted the paper on or before the deadline given date.	Followed some of the instructions; specifically, the format of the paper, some parts of the worksheet are missing. Submitted the paper one - three days after the given deadline.	Did not follow most of the instructions; specifically, the format of the paper, more than five parts of the worksheet was eliminated. Submitted the paper more than a week after the given deadline.
TOTAL			80 POINTS

Checked by:

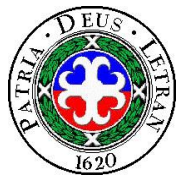
Patricia Angelli M. Valderrama



Section and Group #	- ICT11A - Group 2
Project Leader	- Urquico, Kurt Jacob E.
Members & Roles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Patricio, Natalia D. - Contribution in coding, program proposal and the one who suggested the problem.- Suarez, Kyle Justin N. - Contribution in coding and program proposal.- Paguia, Amiel Christian C. - Contribution in coding and program proposal.
Expected Output	<pre>//Display header //display date and time //input name //input age //input gender //display the lists of 9 common symptoms //input 1st symptom "Please select 4 symptoms but 1 at a time" //display the lists of symptoms and the 1st selected symptom will be removed //input 2nd symptom "Please select 4 symptoms but 1 at a time" //display the lists of symptoms and the 1st and 2nd selected symptoms will be removed //input 3rd symptom "Please select 4 symptoms but 1 at a time" //display the lists of symptoms and the 1st,2nd and 3rd selected symptoms will be removed //input 4th symptom "Please select 4 symptoms but 1 at a time" //display the lists of symptoms and the 1st,2nd,3rd and 4th selected</pre>



	<p>symptoms will be removed</p> <p>//display the user's disease</p> <p>//provides several advices and recommendation about the user's disease</p> <p>//will ask if the user wants to go back to menu or not</p>
Target Audience	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- All Ages (5 - 99 years old)- Available to everyone that has access to a computer.- Male and Female
Name of the Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- cLaennec<ul style="list-style-type: none">o From the name of the program itself, it acts as a portable clinic and checks what kind of illness you may have.o Named after famous French Physician Rene Laenec which is the person that invented the stethoscope and has also several contributions towards the cure of several diseases.
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The developers has created this kind of Console Application to help the people to know their possible Diseases from the symptoms they've given and are currently experiencing.- It is similar to a high-tech Doctor that can give several advices and recommendation on how people will act on their health situation.- It is easy to use because the user will just input some data and choose from the choices that the developers/researchers have given.
Objectives	<p>A. Purpose/Goals/Aim</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- To help people to determine their health issues in an instant without having to leave the comfort of your own home. But we still highly recommend that they consult an actual professional for the examinations and medications if symptoms persists.- To have and acquire the information you are looking for in an instant in just a few clicks.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- To give a proper recommendation on What to do or what kind of medications are required for the illness that the user are currently experiencing- To provide a technology that will accurately answers the client's questions about their health situations
Materials Needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Computer/Laptop- Yellow pad paper- pens and pencils- Visual Studio- Internet Connection- Google Chrome- NotePad++- Websites that contains information about diseases and symptoms such as:<ul style="list-style-type: none">o https://www.mayoclinic.org/symptom-checker/select-symptom/itt-20009075o https://symptomchecker.isabelhealthcare.com/suggest-diagnoses-advanced/landing_page- Online Resources about programming in C# language<ul style="list-style-type: none">o https://www.tutorialspoint.com/csharp/- Flowchart Generator: https://www.draw.io/- Combination Generator: https://www.dcode.fr/combinations
Project Timeframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Planning – December 6, 2018 – December 9, 2018.B. Coding – December 15, 2018 – December 24, 2018, March 1, 2019 – March 16, 2019.C. Testing and Debugging – March 28, 2019.D. Documentation - March 1, 2019 – March 16, 2019.E. Maintenance - March 28, 2019.
Scope of the Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- This Program will check if the user experiences four (4) out of nine (9) symptoms, Specifically:<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Fever2. Diarrhea3. Fatigue4. Muscle aches



5. Coughing

6. Indigestion

7. Jaw Pain

8. Lightheadedness

9. Anxiety

- With those four (4) Symptoms that has been selected out of Nine (9) symptoms, it can determine and specify what illness is the user currently experiencing. The program itself has the capability to determine Eighty-seven(87) diseases which specifically are:

1. Food Poisoning

2. Crohn's Disease

3. Dyspepsia

4. Whipple Disease

5. Dumping Syndrome

6. Generalized Anxiety Disorder

7. Influenza

8. Gastroenteritis

9. Dengue Fever

10. Flu

11. Irritable Bowel Syndrome

12. Meningitis

13. Gastrointestinal

14. Abdominal Pain

15. Stress

16. Lupus

17. Pneumonia

18. Sinus Infection

19. Chronic Cough

20. Heartburn

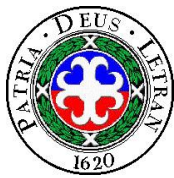
21. Tuberculous Meningitis



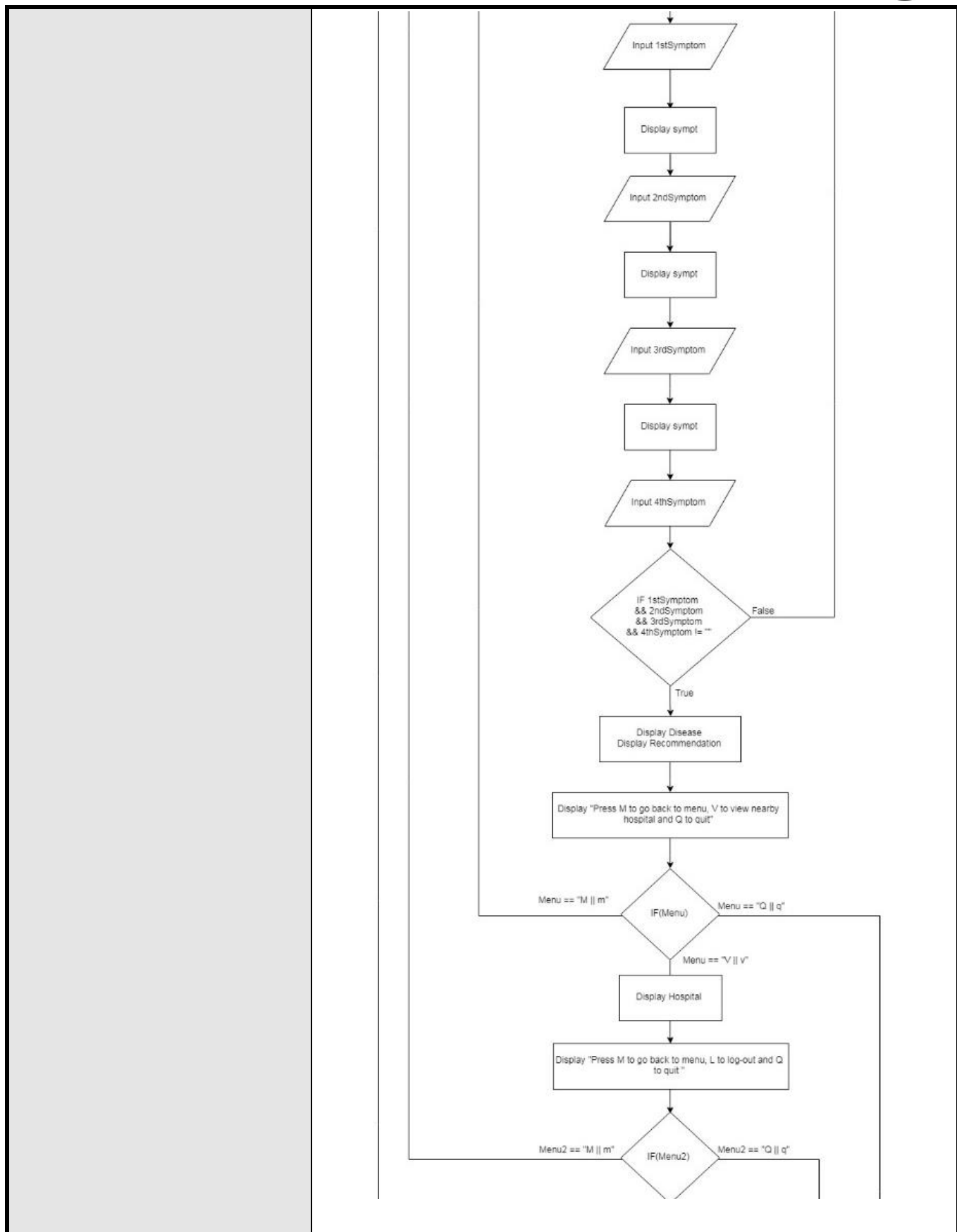
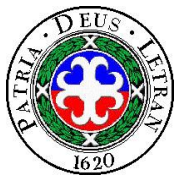
22. Viral Pharyngitis
23. Vertigo
24. Laryngitis
25. Colds
26. Anxiety Cough
27. Heart Attack
28. Acid Reflux
29. Gastroesophageal reflux disease
30. Depression
31. Pericarditis
32. Aortic Aneurysm
33. Brucellosis
34. Fluke Infection
35. Irritable Bowel Syndrome
36. Panic Attack
37. Chronic Fatigue Syndrome
38. Viral Hepatitis
39. Irritable bowel syndrome
40. Chronic Stomach Pain
41. Addison's Disease
42. Heart Failure
43. Acute Liver Failure
44. Tooth Abscess
45. Cryptococcus Neoformans
46. Anemia
47. Cirrhosis
48. Vitamin B12 Deficiency
49. Hyperthyroidism
50. Migraine
51. Celiac Disease

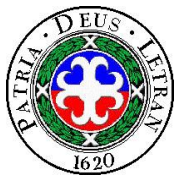


52. Unstable Angina
53. Cholera
54. Strongyloidiasis
55. Malaria
56. Asthma
57. Gastroesophageal Reflux
58. Esophagitis
59. Bronchitis
60. Sepsis and Shock
61. Pseudomonas
62. Drug Overdose
63. Toxic Shock Syndrome
64. Eosinophilia-Myalgia Syndrome
65. Sickle Cell Anemia
66. Stress Headache
67. Bacterial Meningitis
68. Atypical Pneumonia
69. Pancreatic Cancer
70. Peptic Ulcer
71. Common Cold
72. Thoracic Aortic Aneurysm
73. Endometriosis
74. Trigeminal Neuralgia
75. Concussion
76. Lyme Disease
77. Grave's Disease
78. Relapsing Fever
79. Visceroptosis
80. Systemic Sclerosis
81. Fibromyalgia



	<p>82. Heavy Metal Intoxication</p> <p>83. Human Granulocytic Anaplasmosis</p> <p>84. Infectious Mononucleosis</p> <p>85. Sjogren's Syndrome</p> <p>86. Postural Orthostatic Tachycardia Syndrome</p> <p>87. Alcohol Hangover</p>
Limitations of the Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The program has a limit of only nine (9) symptoms to determine your current illness.- With this nine symptoms it can determine and specify which illness you are currently experiencing. It determine Eighty-seven(87) Diseases.- Can only provide suggestions on what to do for medications.- Medications suggested are very uncommon.
Program Flowchart	





Colegio de San Juan de Letran

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL



```
string[] stress = new string[] { "1", "2", "3", "7", "9"
};//FEVER,DIARRHEA,JAWPAIN,ANXIETY*/
string[] lupus = new string[] { "1", "3", "4", "7"
};//FEVER,FATIGUE,MUSCLEACHES,JAWPAIN*/
string[] pneumonia = new string[] { "1", "3", "5", "6", "8"
};//FEVER,FATIGUE,COUGHING,INDIGESTIONS*/
string[] sinusInfection = new string[] { "1", "3", "5", "7"
};//FEVER,FATIGUE,COUGHING,JAWPAIN*/
string[] chronicCough = new string[] { "1", "3", "5", "9"
};//FEVER,FATIGUE,COUGHING,ANXIETY*/
string[] heartBurn = new string[] { "1", "3", "5", "6", "7"
};//FEVER,FATIGUE,INDIGESTIONS,JAWPAIN*/
string[] tuberculousMeningitis = new string[] { "1", "3",
"4", "6", "7", "8" };//FEVER,FATIGUE,INDIGESTIONS,LIGHTHEADEDNESS*/
string[] viralPharyngitis = new string[] { "1", "3", "7",
"8" };//FEVER,FATIGUE,JAWPAIN,LIGHTHEADEDNESS*/
string[] vertigo = new string[] { "1", "3", "8", "9"
};//FEVER,FATIGUE,LIGHTHEADEDNESS,ANXIETY*/
string[] laryngitis = new string[] { "1", "4", "5", "6"
};//FEVER,MUSCLEACHES,COUGHING,INDIGESTIONS*/
string[] colds = new string[] { "1", "4", "5", "7"
};//FEVER,MUSCLEACHES,COUGHING,JAWPAIN*/
string[] anxietyCough = new string[] { "1", "4", "5", "9"
};//FEVER,MUSCLEACHES,COUGHING,ANXIETY*/
string[] heartAttack = new string[] { "1", "4", "6", "7",
"9" };//FEVER,MUSCLEACHES,INDIGESTIONS,JAWPAIN*/
string[] acidReflux = new string[] { "1", "4", "5", "6",
"8" };//FEVER,MUSCLEACHES,INDIGESTIONS,LIGHTHEADEDNESS*/
string[] GERD = new string[] { "1", "4", "6", "9", "5"
};//FEVER,MUSCLEACHES,INDIGESTIONS,ANXIETY*/
string[] depression = new string[] { "1", "4", "8", "9"
};//FEVER,MUSCLEACHES,LIGHTHEADEDNESS,ANXIETY*/
string[] pericarditis = new string[] { "1", "5", "7", "8"
};//FEVER,COUGHING,JAWPAIN,LIGHTHEADEDNESS*/
string[] aorticAneurysm = new string[] { "1", "5", "7", "9"
};//FEVER,COUGHING,JAWPAIN,ANXIETY*/
string[] brucellosis = new string[] { "1", "5", "8", "9"
};//FEVER,COUGHING,LIGHTHEADEDNESS,ANXIETY*/
string[] fluInfection = new string[] { "1", "5", "7", "8"
};//FEVER,INDIGESTIONS,JAWPAIN,LIGHTHEADEDNESS*/
string[] irritablebowelsyndrome = new string[] { "1", "6",
"7", "9" };//FEVER,INDIGESTIONS,JAWPAIN,ANXIETY*/
string[] panicAttack = new string[] { "1", "6", "8", "9"
};//FEVER,INDIGESTIONS,LIGHTHEADEDNESS,ANXIETY*/
string[] chronicFatigueSyndrome = new string[] { "1", "7",
"8", "9" };//FEVER,JAWPAIN,LIGHTHEADEDNESS,ANXIETY*/
string[] viralHepatitis = new string[] { "2", "3", "4", "5"
};//f*/
string[] cholera = new string[] { "2", "3", "8", "9"
};//DIARRHEA,FATIGUE,LIGHTHEADEDNESS,ANXIETY*/
string[] strongyloidiasis = new string[] { "2", "4", "5",
"6" };//DIARRHEA,MUSCLE ACHES,COUGHING,INDIGESTION*/
string[] malaria = new string[] { "2", "4", "5", "7"
};//DIARRHEA,MUSCLE ACHES,COUGHING,JAW PAIN*/
string[] sepsisAndShock = new string[] { "2", "4", "5", "8"
};//DIARRHEA,MUSCLE ACHES,COUGHING,LIGHTHEADEDNESS*/
string[] pseudomonas = new string[] { "2", "4", "5", "9"
};//DIARRHEA,MUSCLE ACHES,COUGHING,ANXIETY*/
string[] drugOverdose = new string[] { "2", "4", "6", "7"
};//DIARRHEA,MUSCLE ACHES,INDIGESTION,JAW PAIN*/
string[] toxicShockSyndrome = new string[] { "2", "4", "6",
"8" };//DIARRHEA,MUSCLE ACHES,INDIGESTION,LIGHTHEADEDNESS*/
string[] eosinophiliaMyalgiaSyndrome = new string[] { "2",
"4", "6", "9" };//DIARRHEA,MUSCLE ACHES,INDIGESTION,ANXIETY*/
string[] sickleCellAnemia = new string[] { "2", "4", "7",
"8" };//DIARRHEA,MUSCLE ACHES,JAW PAIN,LIGHTHEADEDNESS*/
string[] stressHeadache = new string[] { "2", "4", "7", "9"
};//DIARRHEA,MUSCLE ACHES,JAW PAIN,ANXIETY*/
string[] bacterialMeningitis = new string[] { "2", "4",
"8", "9" };//DIARRHEA,MUSCLE ACHES,LIGHTHEADEDNESS,ANXIETY*/
string[] atypicalPneumonia = new string[] { "2", "5", "6",
"7" };//DIARRHEA,COUGHING,INDIGESTIONS,JAW PAIN*/
string[] pancreaticCancer = new string[] { "2", "5", "6",
"8" };//DIARRHEA,COUGHING,INDIGESTIONS,LIGHTHEADEDNESS*/
string[] pepticUlcer = new string[] { "2", "5", "6", "9"
};//DIARRHEA,COUGHING,INDIGESTIONS,ANXIETY*/
string[] thoracicAorticAneurysm = new string[] { "2", "5",
"7", "8" };//DIARRHEA,COUGHING,JAW PAIN,LIGHTHEADEDNESS
string[] endometriosis = new string[] { "2", "5", "7", "9"
};//DIARRHEA,COUGHING,JAW PAIN,ANXIETY
string[] panicDisorder = new string[] { "2", "5", "8", "9"
};//DIARRHEA,COUGHING,LIGHTHEADEDNESS,ANXIETY
string[] viscerotropsis = new string[] { "2", "6", "7", "8"
};//DIARRHEA,INDIGESTION,JAW PAIN,LIGHTHEADEDNESS
string[] systemicSclerosis = new string[] { "2", "6", "7",
"9" };//DIARRHEA,INDIGESTION,JAW PAIN,ANXIETY
string[] perniciousAnemia = new string[] { "2", "6", "8",
"9" };//DIARRHEA,INDIGESTION,LIGHTHEADEDNESS,ANXIETY
string[] posturalOrthostaticTachycardiaSyndrome = new
string[] { "2", "7", "8", "9" };//DIARRHEA,JAW
PAIN,LIGHTHEADEDNESS,ANXIETY
string[] infectiousMononucleosis = new string[] { "3", "4",
"5", "6" };//FATIGUE,MUSCLE ACHES,COUGHING,INDIGESTIONS
string[] influenza2 = new string[] { "3", "4", "5", "7"
};//FATIGUE,MUSCLE ACHES,COUGHING,JAW PAIN
string[] relapsingPever = new string[] { "3", "4", "5", "8"
};//FATIGUE,MUSCLE ACHES,COUGHING,LIGHTHEADEDNESS
string[] influenza3 = new string[] { "3", "4", "5", "9"
};//FATIGUE,MUSCLE ACHES,COUGHING,ANXIETY
string[] HumanGranulocyticAnaplasmosis = new string[] {
"3", "4", "6", "7" };//FATIGUE,MUSCLE ACHES,INDIGESTION,JAW PAIN
string[] CommonCold = new string[] { "3", "4", "6", "8"
};//FATIGUE,MUSCLE ACHES,INDIGESTION,LIGHTHEADEDNESS
string[] ChronicFatigueSyndrome = new string[] { "3", "4",
"6", "9" };//FATIGUE,MUSCLE ACHES,INDIGESTION,ANXIETY
string[] ToothAbscess = new string[] { "3", "4", "7", "8"
};//FATIGUE,MUSCLE ACHES,JAW PAIN,LIGHTHEADEDNESS
string[] Fibromyalgia = new string[] { "3", "4", "7", "9"
};//FATIGUE,MUSCLE ACHES,JAW PAIN,ANXIETY
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string[] AlcoholHangover = new string[] { "3", "4", "8",
"9" };//FATIGUE,MUSCLE ACHES,LIGHTHEADEDNESS,ANXIETY
string[] SjogrensSyndrome = new string[] { "3", "5", "6",
"7" };//FATIGUE,COUGHING,INDIGESTION,JAW PAIN
string[] HeartFailure = new string[] { "3", "5", "6", "8"
};//FATIGUE,COUGHING,INDIGESTION,LIGHTHEADEDNESS
string[] pericarditis2 = new string[] { "3", "5", "6", "9"
};//FATIGUE,COUGHING,INDIGESTION,ANXIETY
string[] cryptococcusNeofomans = new string[] { "3", "5",
"7", "8" };//FATIGUE,COUGHING,JAW PAIN,LIGHTHEADEDNESS
string[] aorticAneurysm2 = new string[] { "3", "5", "7",
"9" };//FATIGUE,COUGHING,JAW PAIN,ANXIETY
string[] brucellosis2 = new string[] { "3", "5", "8", "9"
};//FATIGUE,COUGHING,LIGHTHEADEDNESS,ANXIETY
string[] HeavyMetalIntoxication = new string[] { "3", "6",
"7", "8" };//FATIGUE,INDIGESTION,JAW PAIN,LIGHTHEADEDNESS
string[] cirrhosis = new string[] { "3", "6", "7", "9" };//
FATIGUE,INDIGESTION,JAW PAIN,ANXIETY
string[] GravesDisease = new string[] { "3", "6", "8", "9"
};//FATIGUE,INDIGESTION,LIGHTHEADEDNESS,ANXIETY
string[] concussion = new string[] { "3", "7", "8", "9"
};//FATIGUE,JAW PAIN,LIGHTHEADEDNESS,ANXIETY
string[] TrigeminalNeuralgia = new string[] { "4", "5",
"6", "7" };//MUSCLE ACHES,COUGHING,INDIGESTION,JAW PAIN
string[] CommonCold2 = new string[] { "4", "5", "6", "8"
};//MUSCLE ACHES,COUGHING,INDIGESTION,LIGHTHEADEDNESS
string[] FluInfection2 = new string[] { "4", "5", "6",
"9" };//MUSCLE ACHES,COUGHING,INDIGESTION,ANXIETY
string[] PulmonaryEmbolism = new string[] { "4", "5", "7",
"8" };//MUSCLE ACHES,COUGHING,JAW PAIN,LIGHTHEADEDNESS
string[] sinusitis = new string[] { "4", "5", "7", "9" };//
MUSCLE ACHES,COUGHING,JAW PAIN,ANXIETY
string[] influenza4 = new string[] { "4", "5", "8", "9"
};//MUSCLE ACHES,COUGHING,LIGHTHEADEDNESS,ANXIETY
string[] LymeDisease = new string[] { "4", "6", "7", "8"
};//MUSCLE ACHES,INDIGESTION,JAW PAIN,LIGHTHEADEDNESS
string[] toothAbscess2 = new string[] { "4", "6", "7", "9"
};//MUSCLE ACHES,INDIGESTION,JAW PAIN,ANXIETY
string[] diabeticNeuropathy = new string[] { "4", "6", "8",
"9" };//MUSCLE ACHES,INDIGESTION,LIGHTHEADEDNESS,ANXIETY
string[] generalAnxietyDisorder = new string[] { "4", "6",
"7", "8" };//MUSCLE ACHES,JAW PAIN,LIGHTHEADEDNESS,ANXIETY
string[] bronchitis = new string[] { "5", "6", "7", "8"
};//COUGHING,INDIGESTION,JAW PAIN,LIGHTHEADEDNESS
string[] esophagitis = new string[] { "5", "6", "7", "9"
};//COUGHING,INDIGESTION,JAW PAIN,ANXIETY
string[] gastroesophagealReflux = new string[] { "5", "6",
"8", "9" };//COUGHING,INDIGESTION,LIGHTHEADEDNESS,ANXIETY
string[] asthma = new string[] { "5", "7", "8", "9" };//
COUGHING,JAW PAIN,LIGHTHEADEDNESS,ANXIETY
string[] unstableAngina = new string[] { "6", "7", "8", "9"
};//INDIGESTION,JAW PAIN,LIGHTHEADEDNESS,ANXIETY
string[] SalmonellaInfections = new string[] { "2", "5",
"8", "9" };//ANXIETY,DIARRHEA,LIGHTHEADEDNESS,COUGHING */
string[] ParkinsonsDisease = new string[] { "4", "7", "8",
"9" };//MUSCLE ACHES,JAW PAIN,LIGHTHEADEDNESS,ANXIETY */
string[] tularemia = new string[] { "7", "2", "3", "4"
};//MUSCLE ACHES,DIARRHEA,FATIGUE,JAWPAIN */
string[] stomachflu = new string[] { "8", "2", "3", "4"
};//MUSCLE ACHES,DIARRHEA,FATIGUE,LIGHTHEADEDNESS */
string[] stomachchurning= new string[] { "9", "2", "3", "4"
};//MUSCLE ACHES,DIARRHEA,FATIGUE,ANXIETY */
string[] Pneumococcal = new string[] { "3", "5", "2", "7",
"9" };//FATIGUE,DIARRHEA,JAW PAIN,COUGHING */
string[] mastocytosis = new string[] { "3", "2", "7", "8",
};//FATIGUE,DIARRHEA,JAW PAIN,LIGHTHEADEDNESS */

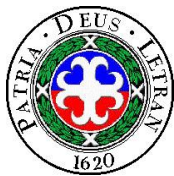
int symptomCollector,
symptomCollector2, symptomCollector3,
symptomCollector4;
Console.Clear();
//display header
Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.DarkGreen;
Console.WriteLine(header);

//display date and time
Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.White;

Console.WriteLine("\nToday is " +
DateTime.Now);
Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.DarkGray;
Console.WriteLine("Press enter to
continue");
Console.ReadKey();
Console.Clear();

login:
Console.Clear();
//log-in

string[] defaultUserName = new
string[4] {
"KurtJacob",
```



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```
"amielchristian",
"natalia",
"kylejustin",

};

string[] defaultPassWord = new
string[4] {
    "urquico",
    "paguia",
    "patricio",
    "suarez",
};

string userName;
string passWord = "";

userName:
Console.Clear();
Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.DarkGreen;
Console.WriteLine(header);

Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.White;
Console.WriteLine(seperator);
Console.Write("Username: ");

userName =
Console.ReadLine().ToLower();

while (true)
{
    if (userName == "")
    {
        goto userName;
    }
    else if
(defaultUserName.Contains(userName))
    {
        Console.Clear();
        Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.DarkGreen;
Console.WriteLine(header);
Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.White;
Console.WriteLine(seperator);
Console.WriteLine("Correct
UserName");

Console.WriteLine(seperator);
Console.ReadKey();
break;
    }
    else if
(!defaultUserName.Contains(userName))
    {
        Console.Clear();
        Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.DarkGreen;
Console.WriteLine(header);
Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.White;
Console.WriteLine(seperator);
Console.WriteLine("Incorrect
UserName");

Console.WriteLine(seperator);
Console.Write("Username: ");
userName =
Console.ReadLine().ToLower();
    }
}

enterPassword:
Console.Clear();
```

```
Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.DarkGreen;
Console.WriteLine(header);

Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.White;
Console.WriteLine(seperator);
Console.Write("Password: ");
while (true)
{
    ConsoleKeyInfo key =
Console.ReadKey(true);

    if (key.Key != ConsoleKey.Enter)
    {
        passWord += key.KeyChar;
        Console.Write("*");
    }
    else if (key.Key ==
ConsoleKey.Enter)
    {
        break;
    }
}

passWord = passWord.ToLower();
while (true)
{
    if (passWord == "")
    {
        goto enterPassword;
    }
    else if
(defaultPassWord.Contains(passWord))
    {
        Console.Clear();
        Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.DarkGreen;
Console.WriteLine(header);

Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.White;
Console.WriteLine(seperator);
Console.WriteLine("Correct
Password");

Console.WriteLine(seperator);

Console.ReadKey();
break;
    }
    else if
(!defaultPassWord.Contains(passWord))
    {
        Console.Clear();
        Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.DarkGreen;
Console.WriteLine(header);

Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.White;
Console.WriteLine(seperator);
Console.WriteLine("Incorrect
Password");

Console.Write("Password: ");
passWord = Console.ReadLine();
Console.ReadKey();
    }
}
}
```



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```
menu:
//name input
Console.Clear();
Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.DarkGreen;
Console.WriteLine(header);

Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.White;
Console.WriteLine(seperator);
Console.WriteLine(nameInput[new
Random().Next(0, nameInput.Length)]);
Console.WriteLine(seperator);
name = Console.ReadLine();
Console.Clear();

while (true)
{
    if (name != null && name.Length <
5)
        {
            //this statement checks if there's
a name and it should be greater than 5 characters
            Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.DarkGreen;
            Console.WriteLine(header);

            Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.White;
            Console.WriteLine(seperator);
            Console.WriteLine(nameInput[new
Random().Next(0, nameInput.Length)]);
            Console.WriteLine(seperator);
            name = Console.ReadLine();
            Console.Clear();
        }
    else
    {
        break;
    }
}
Console.Clear();

//age input
ageInput:
Console.Clear();
Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.DarkGreen;
Console.WriteLine(header);

Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.White;
Console.WriteLine(seperator);
Console.WriteLine(ageInput[new
Random().Next(0, ageInput.Length)]);
Console.WriteLine(seperator);
age = Console.ReadLine();

while (true)
{
    if (age == "")
    {
        Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.DarkGreen;
        Console.WriteLine(header);

        Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.White;
        Console.WriteLine(seperator);
        Console.WriteLine(ageInput[new
Random().Next(0, ageInput.Length - 1)]);
        Console.WriteLine(seperator);
        age = Console.ReadLine();
        Console.Clear();
    }
}
```

```
}
else if (age != "")
{
    goto ageConverter;
}
}

ageConverter:
ageConverter = Int32.Parse(age);
if (ageConverter > 99)
{
    goto ageInput;

} else if (ageConverter < 5) {
    goto ageInput;
}
else { }

Console.Clear();

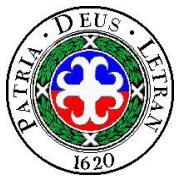
//Gender Input
Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.DarkGreen;
Console.WriteLine(header);

Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.White;
Console.WriteLine(seperator);
Console.WriteLine(genderInput[new
Random().Next(0, genderInput.Length)]);
Console.WriteLine(seperator);
Console.WriteLine("[1.] Male");
Console.WriteLine("[2.] Female\n");
gender = Console.ReadLine();

while (true)
{
    if (gender == "1")
    {
        gender = "Male";
        break;
    }
    else if (gender == "2")
    {
        gender = "Female";
        break;
    }
    else if (gender != "1" || gender !=
"2")
    {
        Console.Clear();
        Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.DarkGreen;
        Console.WriteLine(header);

        Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.White;
        Console.WriteLine(seperator);
        Console.WriteLine(genderInput[2]);
        Console.WriteLine(seperator);
        Console.WriteLine("1. Male");
        Console.WriteLine("2. Female");
        gender = Console.ReadLine();
    }
}

//Locationnnnnnn
locationsInput:
```



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```
string[] locationNum = new string[10] {
    "1","2","3","4","5","6","7","8","9","10",
};

Console.Clear();
Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.DarkGreen;
Console.WriteLine(header);

Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.White;
Console.WriteLine(seperator);
Console.WriteLine("Please Enter your
Location");
Console.WriteLine(seperator);
Console.WriteLine("\n1. Manila \n2.
Quezon City \n3. Makati \n4. Pasay \n5. Taguig \n6.
Pasig \n7. Mandaluyong \n8 Marikina \n9. Las Piñas
\n10. Parañaque");
Console.WriteLine(seperator);
Console.Write("Enter number: ");
string location = Console.ReadLine();

while (true) {
    if (locationNum.Contains(location))
    {
        break;
    }
    else {
        goto locationsInput;
    }
}
//location

Console.Clear();

ArrayList sympt = new ArrayList(9);

sympt.Add("\n\t[1.] Fever");
sympt.Add("\t[2.] Diarrhea");
sympt.Add("\t[3.] Fatigue");
sympt.Add("\t[4.] Muscle aches");
sympt.Add("\t[5.] Coughing");
sympt.Add("\t[6.] indigestion");
sympt.Add("\t[7.] jaw pain");
sympt.Add("\t[8.] lightheadedness");
sympt.Add("\t[9.] anxiety");

// Console.WriteLine("Please select 4
symptoms but 1 at a time\n");
Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.DarkGreen;
Console.WriteLine(header);

Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.White;
Console.WriteLine(seperator);
Console.WriteLine("List of symptoms");
Console.WriteLine(seperator);
foreach (string str in sympt)
    Console.WriteLine(str);
Console.WriteLine("\n");

//first input
Console.WriteLine("Please select 4
symptoms but 1 at a time");
symptomCollector =
int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
while (true)
{
    if (symptomCollector > 9)
    {
```

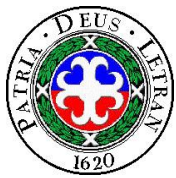
```
Console.WriteLine("Please
select 4 symptoms but 1 at a time");
symptomCollector =
int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
}
else
{
    break;
}
}
Console.Clear();
// sympt.RemoveAt(symptomCollector-1);
sympt[symptomCollector - 1] = null;
Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.DarkGreen;
Console.WriteLine(header);

Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.White;
Console.WriteLine(seperator);
Console.WriteLine("List of symptoms");
Console.WriteLine(seperator);
foreach (string str in sympt)
    Console.WriteLine(str);
Console.WriteLine("\n");

//second input
Console.WriteLine(select3[new
Random().Next(0, select3.Length)]);
symptomCollector2 =
int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
while (true)
{
    if (symptomCollector2 > 9 ||
symptomCollector2 == symptomCollector)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(select3[new
Random().Next(0, select3.Length)]);
        symptomCollector2 =
int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
    }
    else
    {
        break;
    }
}
Console.Clear();
// sympt.RemoveAt(symptomCollector2-1);
sympt[symptomCollector2 - 1] = null;
Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.DarkGreen;
Console.WriteLine(header);

Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.White;
Console.WriteLine(seperator);
Console.WriteLine("List of symptoms");
Console.WriteLine(seperator);
foreach (string str in sympt)
    Console.WriteLine(str);
Console.WriteLine("\n");

//third input
Console.WriteLine(select2[new
Random().Next(0, select2.Length)]);
symptomCollector3 =
int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
while (true)
{
    if (symptomCollector3 > 9 ||
symptomCollector3 == symptomCollector ||
symptomCollector3 == symptomCollector2)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(select2[new
Random().Next(0, select2.Length)]);
        symptomCollector3 =
int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
```

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Treatment and Medication (dumping Syndrome)
Early dumping syndrome is likely to resolve on its own within three months. In the meantime, there's a good chance that diet changes will ease your symptoms. If not, your doctor may recommend medications or surgery.
Medications:
For people with severe signs and symptoms unrelieved by dietary changes, doctors sometimes prescribe octreotide (Sandostatin). This anti-diarrheal drug, administered by injection under your skin (subcutaneously), can slow the emptying of food into the intestine. Possible side effects include nausea, vomiting and stomach upset.
Talk with your doctor about the proper way to self-administer the drug.

```
";
    Console.WriteLine(results);

}
else if (gad.Contains(a) && gad.Contains(b)
&& gad.Contains(c) && gad.Contains(d))
{
```

Treatment and Medication (Generalized Anxiety disorder)
Medications:
Several types of medications are used to treat generalized anxiety disorder, including those below. Talk with your doctor about benefits, risks and possible side effects.
- Buspirone. An anti-anxiety medication called buspirone may be used on an ongoing basis. As with most antidepressants, it typically takes up to several weeks to become fully effective.
- Benzodiazepines. In limited circumstances, your doctor may prescribe a benzodiazepine for relief of anxiety symptoms. These sedatives are generally used only for relieving acute anxiety on a short-term basis. Because they can be habit-forming, these medications aren't a good choice if you have or had problems with alcohol or drug abuse.

```
";
    Console.WriteLine(results);

}
else if (influenza.Contains(a) && influenza.Contains(b)
&& influenza.Contains(c) && influenza.Contains(d))
{
```

Treatment and Medication (Influenza)
Medications:
Usually, you'll need nothing more than bed rest and plenty of fluids to treat the flu. But in some cases, your doctor may prescribe an antiviral medication, such as oseltamivir (Tamiflu) or zanamivir (Relenza). If taken soon after you notice symptoms, these drugs may shorten your illness by a day or so and help prevent serious complications.
Oseltamivir is an oral medication. Zanamivir is inhaled through a device similar to an asthma inhaler and shouldn't be used by anyone with respiratory problems, such as asthma and lung disease.
Antiviral medication side effects may include nausea and vomiting. These side effects may be lessened if the drug is taken with food. Oseltamivir has also been associated with delirium and self-harm behaviors in teenagers.

```
";
    Console.WriteLine(results);

}
else if (gastroenteritis.Contains(a) &&
gastroenteritis.Contains(b)
&& gastroenteritis.Contains(c) &&
gastroenteritis.Contains(d))
{
    results = @"
Treatment and Medication
```

(Gastroenteritis)
Stop eating for a few hours to let your stomach settle.
- Sip liquids, such as a sports drink or water, to prevent dehydration. Drinking fluids too quickly can worsen the nausea and vomiting, so try to take small frequent sips over a couple of hours, instead of drinking a large amount at once.
- Take note of urination. You should be urinating at regular intervals, and your urine should be light and clear. Infrequent passage of dark urine is a sign of dehydration. Dizziness and lightheadedness also are signs of dehydration. If any of these signs and symptoms occur and you can't drink enough fluids, seek medical attention.
- Ease back into eating. Try to eat small amounts of food frequently if you experience nausea. Otherwise, gradually begin to eat bland, easy to digest foods, such as soda crackers, toast, gelatin, bananas, rice and chicken. Stop eating if your nausea returns. Avoid milk and dairy products, caffeine, alcohol, nicotine, and fatty or highly seasoned foods for a few days.
- Get plenty of rest. The illness and dehydration can make you weak and tired.

```
";
    Console.WriteLine(results);

}
else if (dengueFever.Contains(a) && dengueFever.Contains(b)
&& dengueFever.Contains(c) && dengueFever.Contains(d))
{
```

Treatment and Medication (Dengue Fever)
No specific treatment for dengue fever exists. (Your doctor may recommend that you drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration from vomiting and a high fever.
While recovering from dengue fever, watch for signs and symptoms of dehydration. Call your doctor right away if you develop any of the following:
- Decreased urination
- Few or no tears
- Dry mouth or lips
- Lethargy or confusion
- Cold or clammy extremities

```
";
    Console.WriteLine(results);

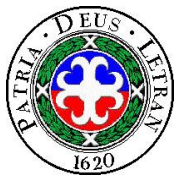
}
else if (flu.Contains(a) && flu.Contains(b)
&& flu.Contains(c) && flu.Contains(d))
{
```

Treatment and Medication (Flu)
Usually, you'll need nothing more than bed rest and plenty of fluids to treat the flu. But in some cases, your doctor may prescribe an antiviral medication, such as oseltamivir (Tamiflu) or zanamivir (Relenza). If taken soon after you notice symptoms, these drugs may shorten your illness by a day or so and help prevent serious complications.

```
";
    Console.WriteLine(results);

}
else if (irritableBowelSyndrome.Contains(a) &&
irritableBowelSyndrome.Contains(b)
&& irritableBowelSyndrome.Contains(c) &&
irritableBowelSyndrome.Contains(d))
{
```

Treatment and Medication (Irritable Bowel Syndrome)
Medications approved for certain people with IBS include:
- Rifaximin (Xifaxan). This antibiotic can decrease bacterial overgrowth and diarrhea.
- Lubiprostone (Amitiza). Lubiprostone can



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increase fluid secretion in your small intestine to help with the passage of stool. It's approved for women who have IBS with constipation, and is generally prescribed only for women with severe symptoms that haven't responded to other treatments.

- Linaclotide (Linzess). Linaclotide also can increase fluid secretion in your small intestine to help you pass stool. Linaclotide can cause diarrhea, but taking the medication 30 to 60 minutes before eating might help.

";

Console.WriteLine(results);

```
}
else if (meningitis.Contains(a) && meningitis.Contains(b)
&& meningitis.Contains(c) && meningitis.Contains(d))
{
```

results = @"

Treatment and Medication (Meningitis)

The treatment depends on the type of meningitis you or your child has.

Bacterial meningitis:

*Acute bacterial meningitis must be treated immediately with intravenous antibiotics and sometimes corticosteroids. This helps to ensure recovery and reduce the risk of complications, such as brain swelling and seizures.

The antibiotic or combination of antibiotics depends on the type of bacteria causing the infection. Your doctor may recommend a broad-spectrum antibiotic until he or she can determine the exact cause of the meningitis. Your doctor may drain any infected sinuses or mastoids

- the bones behind the outer ear that connects to middle ear.

*Viral meningitis

- Antibiotics cant cure viral meningitis, and most cases improve on their own in several weeks.

Treatment of mild cases of viral meningitis usually includes:

- Bed rest
- Plenty of fluids
- Over-the-counter pain medications to help reduce fever and relieve body aches
- Your doctor may prescribe corticosteroids to reduce swelling in the brain, and an anticonvulsant medication to control seizures. If a herpes virus caused your meningitis, an antiviral medication is available.

";

Console.WriteLine(results);

```
}
else if (gastrointestinal.Contains(a) &&
gastrointestinal.Contains(b)
&& gastrointestinal.Contains(c) &&
gastrointestinal.Contains(d))
{
```

results = @"

Treatment and Medication (Gastro Internal)

-Often, GI bleeding stops on its own. If it doesn't, treatment depends on where the bleed is from. In many cases, medication or a procedure to control the bleeding can be given during some tests. For example, it's sometimes possible to treat a bleeding peptic ulcer during an upper endoscopy or to remove polyps during a colonoscopy.

-If you have an upper GI bleed, you might be given an IV drug known as a proton pump inhibitor (PPI) to suppress stomach acid production. Once the source of the bleeding is identified, your doctor will determine whether you need to continue taking a PPI. Depending on the amount of blood loss and whether you continue to bleed, you might require fluids through a needle (IV) and, possibly, blood transfusions. If you take blood-thinning medications, including aspirin or nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory medications, you might need to stop.

";

Console.WriteLine(results);

```
}
else if (abdominalPain.Contains(a) &&
abdominalPain.Contains(b)
&& abdominalPain.Contains(c) && abdominalPain.Contains(d))
{
```

results = @"

Treatment and Medication (Abdominal Pain)

Home Remedies:

-You might try a heating pad to ease belly pain. Chamomile or peppermint tea may help with gas.Be sure to drink plenty of clear fluids so your body has enough water.

You also can do things to make stomach pain less likely. It can help to:

- Eat several smaller meals instead of three big ones
- Chew your food slowly and well
- Stay away from foods that bother you (spicy or fried foods, for example)
- Ease stress with exercise, meditation, or yoga

";

Console.WriteLine(results);

}

```
else if (stress.Contains(a) && stress.Contains(b)
&& stress.Contains(c) && stress.Contains(d))
{
```

results = @"

Treatment and Medication (Stress)

Some examples of good ways to deal with stress:

- Take some deep breaths.
- Talk to someone you trust.
- Create a stress diary, note down when you feel stressed and why.
- Have a health check with your doctor.
- Exercise.
- Eat a healthy, balanced diet.
- Try to avoid smoking, alcohol and caffeine.
- Make time for things you enjoy.

These are ways to help you bounce back and be more resilient to stress.

";

Console.WriteLine(results);

}

```
else if (lupus.Contains(a) && lupus.Contains(b)
&& lupus.Contains(c) && lupus.Contains(d))
{
```

results = @"

Treatment and Medication (Lupus)

Treatment for lupus depends on your signs and symptoms. Determining whether your signs and symptoms should be treated and what medications to use requires a careful discussion of the benefits and risks with your doctor.

As your signs and symptoms flare and subside, you and your doctor may find that you'll need to change medications or dosages. The medications most commonly used to control lupus include:

- Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs).
- Antimalarial drugs
- Corticosteroids
- Immunosuppressants.
- Biologics

";

Console.WriteLine(results);

}

```
else if (pneumonia.Contains(a) && pneumonia.Contains(b)
&& pneumonia.Contains(c) && pneumonia.Contains(d))
{
```

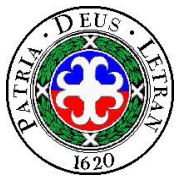
results = @"

Treatment and Medication (Pneumonia)

Treatment for pneumonia involves curing the infection and preventing complications. People who have community-acquired pneumonia usually can be treated at home with medication. Although most symptoms ease in a few days or weeks, the feeling of tiredness can persist for a month or more.

Specific treatment depend on the type and severity of your pneumonia, your age and your overall health. The options include:

- Antibiotics. These medicines are used to treat bacterial pneumonia. It may take time to identify the type of bacteria causing your pneumonia and to choose the best antibiotic to treat it. If your symptoms don't improve, your doctor may recommend a different antibiotic.
- Cough medicine. This medicine may be used to calm your cough so that you can rest. Because coughing helps loosen and move fluid from your lungs, it's a



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```
|good idea not to eliminate your cough completely. In |
|addition, you should know that very few studies have |
|looked at whether over-the-counter cough medicines |
|lessen coughing caused by pneumonia. If you want to |
|try a cough suppressant, use the lowest dose that |
|helps you rest. |
|-Fever reducers/pain relievers. You may take these as |
|needed for fever and discomfort. These include drugs |
|such as aspirin, ibuprofen (Advil, Motrin IB, others) |
|and acetaminophen (Tylenol, others). |
+-----+
```

```
    ";
    Console.WriteLine(results);
```

```
    }
    else if (sinusInfection.Contains(a) &&
sinusInfection.Contains(b)
        && sinusInfection.Contains(c) &&
sinusInfection.Contains(d))
    {
```

```
        results = @"
```

```
+-----+
|              Treatment and Medication              |
|              (Sinus Infection)                      |
+-----+
|Treatments: |
| Antibiotics are standard treatments for bacterial |
| sinus infections. Antibiotics are usually taken from 3 |
| to 28 days, depending on the type of antibiotic. |
| Because the sinuses are deep-seated in the bones, and |
| blood supply is limited, longer treatments may be |
| prescribed for people with longer lasting or severe |
| cases. |
| |
| Nasal decongestant sprays Topical nasal |
| decongestants can be helpful if used for no more than |
| three to four days. These medications shrink swollen |
| nasal passages, facilitating the flow of drainage |
| from the sinuses. Overuse of topical nasal |
| decongestants can result in a dependent condition in |
| which the nasal passages swell shut, called rebound |
| phenomenon. |
+-----+
```

```
    ";
    Console.WriteLine(results);
```

```
    }
    else if (chronicCough.Contains(a) &&
chronicCough.Contains(b)
        && chronicCough.Contains(c) && chronicCough.Contains(d))
    {
        results = @"
```

```
+-----+
|              Treatment and Medication              |
|              (Chronic Cough)                      |
+-----+
|Medications used to treat chronic cough may include: |
|-Antihistamines, glucocorticoids and decongestants. |
|These drugs are standard treatment for allergies and |
|postnasal drip. |
| |
|-Inhaled asthma drugs. The most effective treatments |
|for asthma-related cough are glucocorticoids and |
|bronchodilators, which reduce inflammation and open |
|up your airways. |
| |
|-Antibiotics. If a bacterial infection is causing your |
|chronic cough, your doctor may prescribe antibiotics. |
|-Acid blockers. When lifestyle changes don't take care |
|of acid reflux, you may be treated with medications |
|that block acid production. Some people need surgery |
|to resolve the problem. |
|-Cough suppressants. If the reason for your cough |
|can't be determined and it's causing serious problems |
|for you, such as keeping you from sleeping, your |
|doctor may prescribe a cough suppressant. However, |
|there's no evidence that over-the-counter cough |
|medicines are effective. |
+-----+
```

```
    ";
    Console.WriteLine(results);
```

```
    }
    else if (heartBurn.Contains(a) && heartBurn.Contains(b)
        && heartBurn.Contains(c) && heartBurn.Contains(d))
    {
        results = @"
```

```
+-----+
|              Treatment and Medication              |
|              (Heartburn)                          |
+-----+
| Many over-the-counter medications can help relieve |
| heartburn. The options include: |
| |
|-Antacids, which help neutralize stomach acid. Antacids |
| may provide quick relief. But they can't heal an |
| esophagus damaged by stomach acid. |
| |
|-H-2-receptor antagonists (H2RAs), which can reduce |
| stomach acid. H2RAs don't act as quickly as antacids, |
| but may provide longer relief. |
+-----+
```

```
|Proton pump inhibitors, such as lansoprazole |
|(Prevacid 24HR) and omeprazole (Nexium 24HR, Prilosec |
|OTC), which also can reduce stomach acid. |
+-----+
```

```
    ";
    Console.WriteLine(results);
```

```
    }
    else if (tuberculousMeningitis.Contains(a) &&
tuberculousMeningitis.Contains(b)
        && tuberculousMeningitis.Contains(c) &&
tuberculousMeningitis.Contains(d))
    {
        results = @"
```

```
+-----+
|              Treatment and Medication              |
|              (Tuberculous Meningitis)              |
+-----+
| Treatment: |
|The treatment depends on the type of meningitis you |
|or your child has. |
| |
|*Bacterial meningitis |
| -Acute bacterial meningitis must be treated |
| immediately with intravenous antibiotics and |
| sometimes corticosteroids. This helps to ensure |
| recovery and reduce the risk of complications, such |
| as brain swelling and seizures. |
| |
|The antibiotic or combination of antibiotics depends |
|on the type of bacteria causing the infection. Your |
|doctor may recommend a broad-spectrum antibiotic |
|until he or she can determine the exact cause of the |
|meningitis. |
| |
|Your doctor may drain any infected sinuses or |
| mastoids – the bones behind the outer ear that |
| connect to the middle ear. |
| |
|*Viral meningitis |
| -Antibiotics can't cure viral meningitis, and most |
| cases improve on their own in several weeks. Treatment |
| of mild cases of viral meningitis usually includes: |
| |
|-Bed rest |
|-Plenty of fluids |
|-Over-the-counter pain medications to help reduce |
| fever and relieve body aches |
|-Your doctor may prescribe corticosteroids to reduce |
| swelling in the brain, and an anticonvulsant |
| medication to control seizures. If a herpes virus |
| caused your meningitis, an antiviral medication is |
| available. |
+-----+
```

```
    ";
    Console.WriteLine(results);
```

```
    }
    else if (viralPharyngitis.Contains(a) &&
viralPharyngitis.Contains(b)
        && viralPharyngitis.Contains(c) &&
viralPharyngitis.Contains(d))
    {
```

```
        results = @"
```

```
+-----+
|              Treatment and Medication              |
|              (Viral Pharyngitis)                  |
+-----+
| Treatment: |
| |
|-There is no specific treatment for viral pharyngitis |
| You can relieve symptoms by gargling with warm salt |
| water several times a day (use one half teaspoon or 3 |
| grams of salt in a glass of warm water). Taking |
| anti-inflammatory medicine, such as acetaminophen, can |
| control fever. Excessive use of anti-inflammatory |
| lozenges or sprays may make a sore throat worse. |
| |
+-----+
```

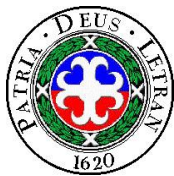
```
| -It is important NOT to take antibiotics when a sore |
| throat is due to a viral infection. The antibiotics |
| will not help. Using them to treat viral infections |
| helps bacteria become resistant to antibiotics. |
+-----+
```

```
| -With some sore throats (such as those caused by |
| infectious mononucleosis), the lymph nodes in the neck |
| may become very swollen. Your provider may prescribe |
| anti-inflammatory drugs, such as prednisone, to treat |
| them. |
+-----+
```

```
    ";
    Console.WriteLine(results);
```

```
    }
    else if (vertigo.Contains(a) && vertigo.Contains(b)
        && vertigo.Contains(c) && vertigo.Contains(d))
    {
        results = @"
```

```
+-----+
|              Treatment and Medication              |
|              (Vertigo)                            |
+-----+
```

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```
|attempting other lines of treatment.
|
|- Proton pump inhibitors are one of the main
|pharmaceutical treatment options for people with GERD
|.They decrease the amount of acid produced by the
|stomach.
|
|Other options include:
|
|*H2 blockers: These are another option to help
|decrease acid production.
|*Antacids: These counteract the acid in the stomach
|with alkaline chemicals. Side effects can include
|diarrhea and constipation. Antacids are available to
|purchase online.
|*Prokinetics: These help the stomach empty faster.
|Side effects include diarrhea, nausea, and anxiety.
|*Erythromycin: This is a type of antibiotic that also
|helps empty the stomach.
|-----|
```

```
";
    Console.WriteLine(results);
}
else if (depression.Contains(a) && depression.Contains(b)
&& depression.Contains(c) && depression.Contains(d))
{
    results = @"
```

```
+-----+
|          Treatment and Medication          |
|          (Depression)                     |
+-----+
|          -- Depression treatment tips --   |
|*Learn as much as you can about your depression.
|It's important to determine whether your depression
|symptoms are due to an underlying medical condition.
|If so, that condition will need to be treated first.
|
```

```
|*It takes time to find the right treatment. It might
|take some trial and error to find the treatment and
|support that works best for you.
|
```

```
|*Don't rely on medications alone. Although medication
|can relieve the symptoms of depression, it is not
|usually suitable for long-term use. Other treatments,
|including exercise and therapy, can be just as
|effective as medication, often even more so, but don't
|come with unwanted side effects. If you do decide to
|try medication, remember that medication works best
|when you make healthy lifestyle changes as well.
|
```

```
|*Get social support. The more you cultivate your
|social connections, the more protected you are from
|depression. If you are feeling stuck, don't hesitate
|to talk to trusted family members or friends, or seek
|out new connections at a depression support group.
|
```

```
|*Treatment takes time and commitment. All of these
|depression treatments take time, and sometimes it
|might feel overwhelming or frustratingly slow. That is
|normal. Recovery usually has its ups and downs.
|-----|
```

```
";
    Console.WriteLine(results);
```

```
    }
    else if (pericarditis.Contains(a) &&
pericarditis.Contains(b)
&& pericarditis.Contains(c) && pericarditis.Contains(d))
    {
        results = @"
```

```
+-----+
|          Treatment and Medication          |
|          (Pericarditis)                   |
+-----+
|          -- Specific Types of Treatment --   |
```

```
|*First, your doctor may advise you to rest until you
|feel better and have no fever. He or she may tell you
|to take over-the-counter, anti-inflammatory medicines
|to reduce pain and inflammation. Examples of these
|medicines are aspirin and ibuprofen.
|
```

```
|*Stronger medicine may be needed if the pain is
|severe. Your doctor may prescribe a medicine called
|colchicine and a steroid called prednisone.
|
```

```
|*If an infection is causing your pericarditis, your
|doctor will prescribe an antibiotic or other medicine
|.You may need to stay in the hospital during
|treatment so your doctor can check you for
|complications.Symptoms of acute pericarditis can last
|from a few days to three weeks. Chronic pericarditis
|may last several months.
|-----|
```

```
";
    Console.WriteLine(results);
```

```
    }
    else if (aorticAneurysm.Contains(a) &&
aorticAneurysm.Contains(b)
```

```
&& aorticAneurysm.Contains(c) &&
aorticAneurysm.Contains(d))
{
    results = @"
```

```
+-----+
|          Treatment and Medication          |
|          (Aortic Aneurysm)                |
+-----+
|          -- Treatment --                   |
```

```
| - The goal of treatment – either medical monitoring
|or surgery is to prevent your aneurysm from rupturing|
|
```

```
|*Medical monitoring
| - Your doctor might recommend this option if your
|abdominal aortic aneurysm is small and you don't have
|symptoms.You'll have regular appointments to check if
|your aneurysm is growing, treatment to manage other
|medical conditions, such as high blood pressure, that
|could worsen your aneurysm.
|
```

```
|*Surgery
| - Repair is generally recommended if your aneurysm is
|1.9 to 2.2 inches (4.8 to 5.6 centimeters) or larger
|or if it's growing quickly. Also, your doctor might
|recommend surgery if you have symptom such as stomach
|pain or you have a leaking,tender or painful aneurysm|
|
```

```
| -- Depending on several factors, including location
|and size of the aneurysm, your age, and other
|conditions you have, repair options might include:
|
```

```
|*Open abdominal surgery. This involves removing the
|damaged section of the aorta and replacing it with a
|synthetic tube (graft), which is sewn into place.Full
|recovery is likely to take a month or more.
|*Endovascular repair. This less invasive procedure is
|used more often. Doctors attach a synthetic graft to
|the end of a thin tube (catheter) that's inserted
|through an artery in your leg and threaded into your
|aorta.
|
```

```
| (Long-term survival rates are similar for both
|endovascular surgery and open surgery).
|-----|
```

```
";
    Console.WriteLine(results);
```

```
    }
    else if (brucellosis.Contains(a) && brucellosis.Contains(b)
&& brucellosis.Contains(c) && brucellosis.Contains(d))
    {
        results = @"
```

```
+-----+
|          Treatment and Medication          |
|          (Brucellosis)                   |
+-----+
|          -- How Is Brucellosis Treated? --   |
```

```
| - Brucellosis can be difficult to treat. If you have
|brucellosis, your doctor will prescribe antibiotics.
|Antibiotics commonly used to treat brucellosis
|include:
|
```

```
|*doxycycline (Acticlate, Monodox, Vibra-Tabs,
|Vibramycin)
|*streptomycin
|*ciprofloxacin (Cipro) or ofloxacin (Floxin)
|*rifampin (Rifadin, Rimactane)
|*sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim (Bactrim)
|*tetracycline (Sumycin)
|
```

```
| - You will generally be given doxycycline and
|rifampin a in combination for 6-8 weeks.
|
```

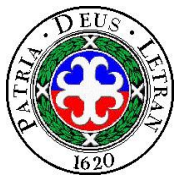
```
| - You must take the antibiotics for many weeks to
|prevent the disease from returning. The rate of
|relapse following treatment is about 5-15% and
|usually occurs within the first six months after
|treatment.
|
```

```
| - Recovery can take weeks, even months. Patients who
|receive treatment within one month of the start of
|symptoms can be cured of the disease.
|-----|
```

```
";
    Console.WriteLine(results);
```

```
    }
    else if (fluInfection.Contains(a) &&
fluInfection.Contains(b)
&& fluInfection.Contains(c) &&
fluInfection.Contains(d))
    {
        results = @"
```

```
+-----+
|          Treatment and Medication          |
|          (Fluke Infection)                |
+-----+
```



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```
-- Treatments --
|
| *A medication called triclabendazole is commonly used
| to treat a liver fluke infection, as this effectively
| kills the liver flukes and their eggs.
|
|
|
|
| *Other drugs, such as pain relievers, may be used to
| treat some of the symptoms such as pain and diarrhea.
|
|
|
|
| *Surgery may be necessary in rare cases where
| cholangitis, an infection of the bile ducts in the
| liver, has developed.
|
|
|
|
```

```
Console.WriteLine(results);
```

```
}
else if (irritablebowelsyndrome.Contains(a) &&
irritablebowelsyndrome.Contains(b)
&& irritablebowelsyndrome.Contains(c) &&
irritablebowelsyndrome.Contains(d))
{
    results = @"
```

```
-----
| Treatment and Medication
| (Irritable Bowel Syndrome)
|
|
| Avoid foods that trigger your symptoms
| Eat high-fiber foods
| Drink plenty of fluids
| Exercise regularly
| Get enough sleep
| Your doctor might suggest that you eliminate
| from your diet
| A dietitian can help you with these diet changes
|
|
| Fiber supplements
| Laxatives
| Anti-diarrheal medications
|
|
|
|
```

```
Console.WriteLine(results);
```

```
}
else if (panicAttack.Contains(a) && panicAttack.Contains(b)
&& panicAttack.Contains(c) && panicAttack.Contains(d))
{
    results = @"
```

```
-----
| Treatment and Medication
| (Panic Attack)
|
|
| If one medication doesn't work well for you, your
| doctor may recommend switching to another or
| combining certain medications to boost effectiveness.
| Keep in mind that it can take several weeks after
| first starting a medication to notice an improvement
| in symptoms.
|
| All medications have a risk of side effects, and
| some may not be recommended in certain situations,
| such as pregnancy. Talk with your doctor about
| possible side effects and risks.
|
|
| Benzodiazepines
| Serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors
| Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors
|
|
|
|
```

```
Console.WriteLine(results);
```

```
}
else if (chronicFatigueSyndrome.Contains(a) &&
chronicFatigueSyndrome.Contains(b)
&& chronicFatigueSyndrome.Contains(c) &&
chronicFatigueSyndrome.Contains(d))
{
    results = @"
```

```
-----
| Treatment and Medication
| (Chronic Fatigue Syndrome)
|
|
| Cognitive training. Talking with a counselor can
| help you figure out options to work around some of
| the limitations that chronic fatigue syndrome imposes
| on you. Feeling more in control of your life can
| improve your outlook dramatically.
|
|
| Graded exercise. A physical therapist can help
| determine what exercises are best for you. Inactive
| people often begin with range-of-motion and
| stretching exercises for just a few minutes a day.
| Gradually increasing the intensity of your exercise
| over time may help reduce your hypersensitivity to
| exercise, just like allergy shots gradually reduce
| a person's hypersensitivity to a particular allergen.
|
|
|
|
```

```
Console.WriteLine(results);
}
else if (viralHepatitis.Contains(a) &&
viralHepatitis.Contains(b)
&& viralHepatitis.Contains(c) &&
viralHepatitis.Contains(d))
{
    results = @"
```

```
-----
| Treatment and Medication
| (Viral Hepatitis)
|
|
| No specific treatment exists for hepatitis A.
| Your body will clear the hepatitis A virus on its
| own. In most cases of hepatitis A, the liver heals
| within six months with no lasting damage.
|
| Hepatitis A treatment usually focuses on keeping
| comfortable and controlling signs and symptoms.
| You may need to:
|
| - Rest.
|
| Many people with hepatitis A infection feel tired
| and sick and have less energy.
|
|
| - Manage nausea
| - Avoid alcohol and use medications with care
|
|
|
```

```
Console.WriteLine(results);
}
else if (cholera.Contains(a) && cholera.Contains(b)
&& cholera.Contains(c) && cholera.Contains(d))
{
    results = @"
```

```
-----
| Treatment and Medication
| (Cholera)
|
|
| Cholera requires immediate treatment because the
| disease can cause death within hours.
|
| - Rehydration. The goal is to replace lost fluids
| and electrolytes using a simple rehydration solution,
| oral rehydration salts (ORS). The ORS solution is
| available as a powder that can be reconstituted in
| boiled or bottled water. Without rehydration,
| approximately half the people with cholera die. With
| treatment, the number of fatalities drops to less
| than 1 percent.
|
| - Intravenous fluids. During a cholera epidemic,
| most people can be helped by oral rehydration alone,
| but severely dehydrated people may also need
| intravenous fluids.
|
| - Antibiotics. While antibiotics are not a
| necessary part of cholera treatment, some of these
| drugs may reduce both the amount and duration of
| cholera-related diarrhea for people who are severely
| ill.
|
| - Zinc supplements. Research has shown that zinc
| may decrease and shorten the duration of diarrhea in
| children with cholera.
|
|
|
```

```
Console.WriteLine(results);
```

```
}
else if (strongyloidiasis.Contains(a) &&
strongyloidiasis.Contains(b)
&& strongyloidiasis.Contains(c) &&
strongyloidiasis.Contains(d))
{
    results = @"
```

```
-----
| Treatment and Medication
| (strongyloidiasis)
|
|
| The initial sign of acute strongyloidiasis, if
| noticed at all, is a localized pruritic, erythematous
| rash at the site of skin penetration. Patients may
| then develop tracheal irritation and a dry cough as
| the larvae migrate from the lungs up through the
| trachea. After the larvae are swallowed into the
| gastrointestinal tract, patients may experience
| diarrhea, constipation, abdominal pain, and anorexia.
|
| NO CURE!
|
|
|
```

```
Console.WriteLine(results);
}
else if (malaria.Contains(a) && malaria.Contains(b)
```



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```
%% malaria.Contains(c) %% malaria.Contains(d))
{
    results = @"
+-----+
| Treatment and Medication |
| (Malaria)                |
+-----+

The most common antimalarial drugs include:

- Artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACTs).
ACTs are, in many cases, the first line treatment for
malaria. There are several different types of ACTs.
Examples include artemether-lumefantrine (Coartem)
and artesunate-amodiaquine. Each ACT is a combination
of two or more drugs that work against the malaria
parasite in different ways.

- Chloroquine phosphate. Chloroquine is the
preferred treatment for any parasite thats sensitive
to the drug. But in many parts of the world, the
parasites that cause malaria are resistant to
chloroquine, and the drug is no longer an effective
treatment.

";

    Console.WriteLine(results);

}
else if (sepsisAndShock.Contains(a) %%
sepsisAndShock.Contains(b)
%% sepsisAndShock.Contains(c) %%
sepsisAndShock.Contains(d))
{
    results = @"
+-----+
| Treatment and Medication |
| (sepsisAndShock)        |
+-----+

A number of medications are used in treating
sepsis and septic shock. They include:

- Antibiotics. Treatment with antibiotics should
begin immediately. Initially you'll receive broad-
spectrum antibiotics, which are effective against
a variety of bacteria. The antibiotics are
administered intravenously (IV).

- After learning the results of blood tests, your
doctor may switch to a different antibiotic that's
targeted to fight the particular bacteria causing
the infection.

- Intravenous fluids. People who have sepsis often
receive intravenous fluids right away, usually within
three hours.

- Vasopressors. If your blood pressure remains
too low even after receiving intravenous fluids, you
may be given a vasopressor medication which constrict
blood vessels and helps to increase blood pressure.

Other medications you may receive include low
doses of corticosteroids, insulin to help maintain
stable blood sugar levels, drugs that modify the
immune system responses, and painkillers or
sedatives.

";

    Console.WriteLine(results);

}
else if (pseudomonas.Contains(a) %% pseudomonas.Contains(b)
%% pseudomonas.Contains(c) %% pseudomonas.Contains(d))
{
    results = @"
+-----+
| Treatment and Medication |
| (Pseudomonas Infection)  |
+-----+

Antibiotics are the best option to treat
Pseudomonas or other bacterial infections.

Some Pseudomonas infections require an aggressive
approach with powerful drugs. The earlier the
treatment begins, the more effective it is in
stopping the infection.

This is particularly true in the hospital
environment. The bacteria in hospitals get regular
exposure to antibiotics, and, over time, develop
resistance to these drugs. This makes them more
difficult to treat.

Once doctors know which type of Pseudomonas
bacteria is responsible for the infection and whether
or not this strain is resistant to any drugs,they can
```

```
|combine medications to make treatment more effective.|
|
+-----+
";

    Console.WriteLine(results);

}
else if (drugOverdose.Contains(a) %%
drugOverdose.Contains(b)
%% drugOverdose.Contains(c) %% drugOverdose.Contains(d))
{
    results = @"
+-----+
| Treatment and Medication |
| (Drug Overdose)         |
+-----+

If you think someone has taken an overdose:

- Stay calm.
- Call an ambulance on triple zero (000).
- If the person is unconscious but breathing,
place them on their side in the recovery position.
Make sure that the airway remains open by tilting the
head back and lifting the chin. Check breathing and
monitor their condition until help arrives.
- Do not try to make the person vomit.
- Do not give them anything to eat or drink.
- Bring the pill containers to hospital.
- Even if the person seems okay, call the Poisons
Information Centre on 13 11 26 for advice on what
to do to help. The centre is open 24 hours, 7 days
a week.

Some knowledge of basic first aid could mean the
difference between life and death in an emergency.
Consider doing a first aid course, so that you will be
able to manage if someone is injured or becomes ill.

";

    Console.WriteLine(results);

}
else if (toxicShockSyndrome.Contains(a) %%
toxicShockSyndrome.Contains(b)
%% toxicShockSyndrome.Contains(c) %%
toxicShockSyndrome.Contains(d))
{
    results = @"
+-----+
| Treatment and Medication |
| (Toxic Shock Syndrome)  |
+-----+

If you develop toxic shock syndrome, you'll
likely be hospitalized. In the hospital, you'll:

- Be treated with antibiotics while doctors seek
the infection source

- Receive medication to stabilize your blood
pressure if it's low (hypotension) and fluids to
treat dehydration

- Receive supportive care to treat other signs
and symptoms

";

    Console.WriteLine(results);

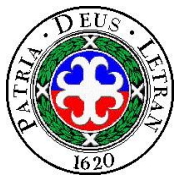
}
else if (eosinophiliaMyalgiaSyndrome.Contains(a) %%
eosinophiliaMyalgiaSyndrome.Contains(b)
%% eosinophiliaMyalgiaSyndrome.Contains(c) %%
eosinophiliaMyalgiaSyndrome.Contains(d))
{
    results = @"
+-----+
| Treatment and Medication |
| (Eosinophilia-Myalgia Syndrome) |
+-----+

There is no cure for EMS, so treatment focuses
on relieving symptoms. Those with EMS may be
prescribed muscle relaxants and pain relievers.
Prednisone helps some people, but not all. EMS is a
(chronic (long-term) illness. In a study of 333 people
with EMS, only 10 percent reported a full recovery
after four years with the disease.

";

    Console.WriteLine(results);

}
else if (sickleCellAnemia.Contains(a) %%
sickleCellAnemia.Contains(b)
%% sickleCellAnemia.Contains(c) %%
sickleCellAnemia.Contains(d))
{
```



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```
results = @"

+-----+
| Treatment and Medication |
| (Sickle Cell Anemia) |
+-----+

Medications used to treat sickle cell anemia
include:

- Antibiotics. Children with sickle cell anemia
may begin taking the antibiotic penicillin when
they're about 2 months old and continue taking it
until they're at least 5 years old. Doing so helps
prevent infections, such as pneumonia, which can be
life-threatening to an infant or child with sickle
cell anemia.

- As an adult, if you've had your spleen removed
or had pneumonia, you might need to take penicillin
throughout your life.

- Hydroxyurea (Droxia, Hydrea). When taken daily,
hydroxyurea reduces the frequency of painful crises
and might reduce the need for blood transfusions and
hospitalizations. Hydroxyurea seems to work by
stimulating production of fetal hemoglobin – a type of
hemoglobin found in newborns that helps prevent the
formation of sickle cells.

- Pain-relieving medications. To relieve pain
during a sickle cell crisis, your doctor might
prescribe pain medications.

";

Console.WriteLine(results);

}
else if (stressHeadache.Contains(a) &&
stressHeadache.Contains(b)
&& stressHeadache.Contains(c) &&
stressHeadache.Contains(d))
{
    results = @"

+-----+
| Treatment and Medication |
| (Stress Headache) |
+-----+

You can take over-the-counter (OTC) pain
medications, such as ibuprofen or aspirin, to get
rid of a tension headache. However, these should only
be used occasionally.

According to the Mayo Clinic, using OTC
medications too much may lead to "overuse" or
"rebound" headaches. These types of headaches occur
when you become so accustomed to a medication that
you experience pain when the drugs wear off.

If painkillers aren't working, your doctor may
prescribe a muscle relaxant. This is a medication
that helps stop muscle contractions. Your doctor may
also prescribe an antidepressant, such as a selective
serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI). SSRIs can
stabilize your brain's levels of serotonin and can
help you cope with stress.

";

Console.WriteLine(results);

}
else if (bacterialMeningitis.Contains(a) &&
bacterialMeningitis.Contains(b)
&& bacterialMeningitis.Contains(c) &&
bacterialMeningitis.Contains(d))
{
    results = @"

+-----+
| Treatment and Medication |
| (Bacterial meningitis) |
+-----+

Acute bacterial meningitis must be treated
immediately with intravenous antibiotics and
sometimes corticosteroids. This helps to ensure
recovery and reduce the risk of complications, such
as brain swelling and seizures.

The antibiotic or combination of antibiotics
depends on the type of bacteria causing the infection.
Your doctor may recommend a broad-spectrum antibiotic
until he or she can determine the exact cause of the
meningitis.

Your doctor may drain any infected sinuses or
mastoids – the bones behind the outer ear that
connect to the middle ear.

";

Console.WriteLine(results);
```

```

}
else if (atypicalPneumonia.Contains(a) &&
atypicalPneumonia.Contains(b)
&& atypicalPneumonia.Contains(c) &&
atypicalPneumonia.Contains(d))
{
    results = @"

+-----+
| Treatment and Medication |
| (Atypical Pneumonia) |
+-----+

Pneumonia usually goes away on its own after a
few weeks or months. If the symptoms are severe
enough to require treatment, there are several types
of antibiotics available that are effective. Use of
antibiotics may shorten the recovery period.

Antibiotics that are used to treat mycoplasma
pneumonia, chlamydia pneumonia, and Legionnaires'
disease include:

- Macrolide antibiotics: Macrolide drugs are the
preferred treatment for children and adults.
Macrolides include azithromycin (Zithromax®) and
clarithromycin (Biaxin®).

- Fluoroquinolones: These drugs include
ciprofloxacin (Cipro®) and levofloxacin (Levaquin®).
Fluoroquinolones are not recommended for young
children.

- Tetracyclines: This group includes doxycycline
and tetracycline. They are suitable for adults and
older children.

";

Console.WriteLine(results);

}
else if (pancreaticCancer.Contains(a) &&
pancreaticCancer.Contains(b)
&& pancreaticCancer.Contains(c) &&
pancreaticCancer.Contains(d))
{
    results = @"

+-----+
| Treatment and Medication |
| (Pancreatic Cancer) |
+-----+

There are different types of treatment for
patients with pancreatic cancer. Five types of
standard treatment are used:

- Surgery
- Radiation therapy
- Chemotherapy
- Chemoradiation therapy
- Targeted therapy

There are treatments for pain caused by pancreatic
cancer. Patients with pancreatic cancer have special
nutritional needs. New types of treatment are being
tested in clinical trials.

-----Biologic therapy-----

";

Console.WriteLine(results);

}
else if (pepticUlcer.Contains(a) && pepticUlcer.Contains(b)
&& pepticUlcer.Contains(c) && pepticUlcer.Contains(d))
{
    results = @"

+-----+
| Treatment and Medication |
| (Peptic Ulcer) |
+-----+

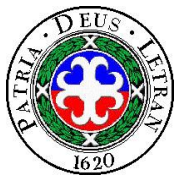
Treatment for peptic ulcers depends on the cause.
Usually treatment will involve killing the H. pylori
bacterium, if present, eliminating or reducing use
of NSAIDs, if possible, and helping your ulcer to
heal with medication.

Medications can include:

- Antibiotic medications to kill H. pylori.
- Medications that block acid production and
promote healing.
- Medications to reduce acid production.
- Antacids that neutralize stomach acid.
- Medications that protect the lining of your
stomach and small intestine.

";

Console.WriteLine(results);
}
```

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```
else if (thoracicAorticAneurysm.Contains(a) &&
thoracicAorticAneurysm.Contains(b)
    && thoracicAorticAneurysm.Contains(c) &&
thoracicAorticAneurysm.Contains(d))
{
    results = @"
+-----+
| Treatment and Medication |
| (Thoracic Aortic Aneurysm) |
+-----+

| If you have high blood pressure or blockages in |
| your arteries, it's likely that your doctor will |
| prescribe medications to lower your blood pressure |
| and reduce your cholesterol levels to reduce the risk |
| of complications from your aneurysm. |
| These medications could include: |
| - Beta blockers. Beta blockers lower your blood |
| pressure by slowing your heart rate. For people with |
| Marfan syndrome, beta blockers may reduce how fast |
| the aorta is dilating. Examples of beta blockers |
| include metoprolol (Lopressor, Toprol-XL), atenolol |
| (Tenormin) and bisoprolol (Zebeta). |
| - Angiotensin II receptor blockers. Your doctor |
| may also prescribe these medications if beta blockers |
| aren't enough to control your blood pressure or if |
| you can't take beta blockers. These medications are |
| often recommended for people who have Marfan |
| syndrome, even if they don't have high blood |
| pressure. Examples of angiotensin II receptor |
| blockers include losartan (Cozaar), valsartan |
| (Diovan) and olmesartan (Benicar). |
| - Statins. These medications can help lower your |
| cholesterol, which can help reduce blockages in your |
| arteries and reduce your risk of aneurysm |
| complications. Examples of statins include |
| atorvastatin (Lipitor), lovastatin (Altoprev), |
| simvastatin (Zocor) and others. |
| If you smoke or chew tobacco, it's important that you |
| quit. Using tobacco can worsen your aneurysm. |
+-----+

";
    Console.WriteLine(results);
}
else if (endometriosis.Contains(a) &&
endometriosis.Contains(b)
    && endometriosis.Contains(c) && endometriosis.Contains(d))
{
    results = @"
+-----+
| Treatment and Medication |
| (Endometriosis) |
+-----+

| Your doctor may recommend that you take an over- |
| the-counter pain reliever, such as the nonsteroidal |
| anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) ibuprofen (Advil, |
| Motrin IB, others) or naproxen sodium (Aleve, others) |
| to help ease painful menstrual cramps. |
| If you find that taking the maximum dose of these |
| medications doesn't provide full relief, you may need |
| to try another approach to manage your signs and |
| symptoms. |
+-----+

";
    Console.WriteLine(results);
}
else if (TrigeminalNeuralgia.Contains(a) &&
TrigeminalNeuralgia.Contains(b)
    && TrigeminalNeuralgia.Contains(c) &&
TrigeminalNeuralgia.Contains(d))
{
    results = @"
+-----+
| Treatment and Medication |
| (Trigeminal Neuralgia) |
+-----+

| Trigeminal neuralgia treatment usually starts |
| with medications, and some people don't need any |
| additional treatment. However, over time, some people |
| with the condition may stop responding to medications |
| or they may experience unpleasant side effects. For |
| those people, injections or surgery provide other |
| trigeminal neuralgia treatment options. |
| To treat trigeminal neuralgia, your doctor usually |
| will prescribe medications to lessen the pain |
| signals sent to your brain. |
| - Anticonvulsants. |
| - Antispasmodic agents. |
| - Botox injections. |
+-----+

";
    Console.WriteLine(results);
}
```

```
+-----+
";
    Console.WriteLine(results);
}
else if (panicDisorder.Contains(a) &&
panicDisorder.Contains(b)
    && panicDisorder.Contains(c) && panicDisorder.Contains(d))
{
    results = @"
+-----+
| Treatment and Medication |
| (Panic Disorder) |
+-----+

| Treatment can help reduce the intensity and |
| frequency of your panic attacks and improve your |
| function in daily life. The main treatment options |
| are psychotherapy and medications. One or both types |
| of treatment may be recommended, depending on your |
| preference, your history, the severity of your panic |
| disorder and whether you have access to therapists |
| who have special training in treating panic disorders |
| Psychotherapy, also called talk therapy, is |
| considered an effective first choice treatment for |
| panic attacks and panic disorder. Psychotherapy can |
| help you understand panic attacks and panic disorder |
| and learn how to cope with them. |
+-----+

";
    Console.WriteLine(results);
}
else if (visceroptosis.Contains(a) &&
visceroptosis.Contains(b)
    && visceroptosis.Contains(c) && visceroptosis.Contains(d))
{
    results = @"
+-----+
| Treatment and Medication |
| (Visceroptosis) |
+-----+

| Rest in bed, attention to diet, hygiene, |
| exercise, and general muscular upbuilding will cure |
| the majority of cases. In others operation may |
| become necessary. Visceroptosis is a known risk |
| factor for the development of Superior mesenteric |
| artery syndrome. |
+-----+

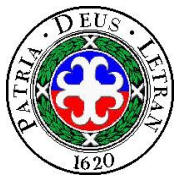
";
    Console.WriteLine(results);
}
else if (visceroptosis.Contains(a) &&
visceroptosis.Contains(b)
    && visceroptosis.Contains(c) && visceroptosis.Contains(d))
{
    results = @"
+-----+
| Treatment and Medication |
| (Visceroptosis) |
+-----+

| Rest in bed, attention to diet, hygiene, |
| exercise, and general muscular upbuilding will cure |
| the majority of cases. In others operation may |
| become necessary. Visceroptosis is a known risk |
| factor for the development of Superior mesenteric |
| artery syndrome. |
+-----+

";
    Console.WriteLine(results);
}
else if (systemicSclerosis.Contains(a) &&
systemicSclerosis.Contains(b)
    && systemicSclerosis.Contains(c) &&
systemicSclerosis.Contains(d))
{
    results = @"
+-----+
| Treatment and Medication |
| (Systemic Sclerosis) |
+-----+

| At present, there is no cure for systemic |
| sclerosis, limited or diffuse. However, much can be |
| done to help. The aims of treatment are: |
| - For the skin, moisturisers and stretching |
| exercises help with dry or tight skin. |
| - If swallowing lumpy foods is difficult then it |
| may help to have lots to drink with meals. Surgery |
| may be required in difficult cases, particularly if |
| partial blockage or bowel incontinence develops. |
+-----+

";
    Console.WriteLine(results);
}
```

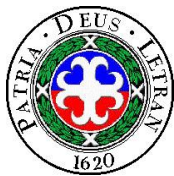
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```
}
else if (AlcoholHangover.Contains(a) &&
AlcoholHangover.Contains(b)
    && AlcoholHangover.Contains(c) &&
AlcoholHangover.Contains(d))
{
    results = @"
-----
|           Treatment and Medication           |
|           (Alcohol Hangover)                 |
|-----|
|
| Time is the only sure cure for a hangover. In |
| the meantime, here are a few things you can do to |
| help yourself feel better:                   |
|
| Fill your water bottle. Sip water or fruit juice |
| to prevent dehydration. Resist any temptation to |
| treat your hangover with more alcohol. It'll only |
| make you feel worse.                         |
|
| Have a snack. Bland foods, such as toast and   |
| crackers, may boost your blood sugar and settle your |
| stomach. Bouillon soup can help replace lost salt |
| and potassium.                               |
|
| Take a pain reliever. A standard dose of an over- |
| the-counter pain reliever may ease your headache. But |
| aspirin can irritate your stomach. And if you |
| regularly drink alcohol to excess, acetaminophen |
| (Tylenol, others) can cause severe liver damage even |
| in doses previously thought to be safe.         |
|
| Go back to bed. If you sleep long enough, your |
| hangover may be gone when you awaken.          |
|-----|
|
|";
    Console.WriteLine(results);
}
else if (SJogrensSyndrome.Contains(a) &&
SJogrensSyndrome.Contains(b)
    && SJogrensSyndrome.Contains(c) &&
SJogrensSyndrome.Contains(d))
{
    results = @"
-----
|           Treatment and Medication           |
|           (Sjogren's Syndrome)               |
|-----|
|
| Treatment for Sjogren's syndrome depends on the |
| parts of the body affected. Many people manage the |
| dry eye and dry mouth of Sjogren's syndrome by using |
| over-the-counter eyedrops and sipping water more |
| frequently. But some people need prescription |
| medications, or even surgical procedures.         |
|
| Depending on your symptoms, your doctor might |
| suggest medications that:                       |
|
| Decrease eye inflammation. Prescription eyedrops |
| such as cyclosporine (Restasis) or lifitegrast |
| (Xiidra) may be recommended by your eye doctor if you |
| have moderate to severe dry eyes.               |
|
| Increase production of saliva. Drugs such as |
| pilocarpine (Salagen) and cevimeline (Evoxac) can |
| increase the production of saliva, and sometimes |
| tears. Side effects can include sweating, abdominal |
| pain, flushing and increased urination.           |
|
| Treat systemwide symptoms. Hydroxychloroquine |
| (Plaquenil), a drug designed to treat malaria, is |
| often helpful in treating Sjogren's syndrome. Drugs |
| that suppress the immune system, such as methotrexate |
| (Trexall), also might be prescribed.             |
|-----|
|
|";
    Console.WriteLine(results);
}
else if (HeartFailure.Contains(a) &&
HeartFailure.Contains(b)
    && HeartFailure.Contains(c) && HeartFailure.Contains(d))
{
    results = @"
-----
|           Treatment and Medication           |
|           (Heart Failure)                    |
|-----|
|
| Heart failure is a chronic disease needing |
| lifelong management. However, with treatment, signs |
| and symptoms of heart failure can improve, and the |
| heart sometimes becomes stronger. Treatment may help |
| you live longer and reduce your chance of dying |
| suddenly.                                       |
|
| Doctors sometimes can correct heart failure by |
| treating the underlying cause. For example, repairing |
| a heart valve or controlling a fast heart rhythm may |
| reverse heart failure. But for most people, the |
| treatment of heart failure involves a balance of the |
|
```

```
right medications and, in some cases, use of devices |
that help the heart beat and contract properly.    |
|
| Doctors usually treat heart failure with a |
| combination of medications. Depending on your |
| symptoms, you might take one or more medications, |
| including:                                     |
|
| - Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors. |
| - Angiotensin II receptor blockers.              |
| - Beta blockers.                               |
|-----|
|
|";
    Console.WriteLine(results);
}
else if (pericarditis2.Contains(a) &&
pericarditis2.Contains(b)
    && pericarditis2.Contains(c) && pericarditis2.Contains(d))
{
    results = @"
-----
|           Treatment and Medication           |
|           (Pericarditis)                    |
|-----|
|
| -- Specific Types of Treatment --              |
|
| *First, your doctor may advise you to rest until you |
| feel better and have no fever. He or she may tell you |
| to take over-the-counter, anti-inflammatory medicines |
| to reduce pain and inflammation. Examples of these |
| medicines are aspirin and ibuprofen.             |
|
| *Stronger medicine may be needed if the pain is |
| severe. Your doctor may prescribe a medicine called |
| colchicine and a steroid called prednisone.       |
|
| *If an infection is causing your pericarditis, your |
| doctor will prescribe an antibiotic or other medicine |
| .You may need to stay in the hospital during |
| treatment so your doctor can check you for |
| complications.Symptoms of acute pericarditis can last |
| from a few days to three weeks. Chronic pericarditis |
| may last several months.                        |
|-----|
|
|";
    Console.WriteLine(results);
}
else if (cryptococcusNeoformans.Contains(a) &&
cryptococcusNeoformans.Contains(b)
    && cryptococcusNeoformans.Contains(c) &&
cryptococcusNeoformans.Contains(d))
{
    results = @"
-----
|           Treatment and Medication           |
|           (Cryptococcus Neoformans)          |
|-----|
|
| Treatment of extraneural nonpulmonary disease |
|
| For patients without AIDS, treat cryptococcal |
| lesions of the skin, bones, or other organs with |
| amphotericin B plus flucytosine or with amphotericin |
| B alone. All patients with evidence of cryptococcal |
| infection should undergo lumbar puncture to ensure |
| the absence of CNS infection.                   |
|-----|
|
|";
    Console.WriteLine(results);
}
else if (aorticAneurysm2.Contains(a) &&
aorticAneurysm2.Contains(b)
    && aorticAneurysm2.Contains(c) &&
aorticAneurysm2.Contains(d))
{
    results = @"
-----
|           Treatment and Medication           |
|           (Aortic Aneurysm)                 |
|-----|
|
| -- Treatment --                               |
|
| - The goal of treatment - either medical monitoring |
| or surgery is to prevent your aneurysm from rupturing |
|
| *Medical monitoring                             |
| - Your doctor might recommend this option if your |
| abdominal aortic aneurysm is small and you don't have |
| symptoms.You'll have regular appointments to check if |
| your aneurysm is growing, treatment to manage other |
| medical conditions, such as high blood pressure, that |
| could worsen your aneurysm.                   |
|
| *Surgery                                       |
|
| - Repair is generally recommended if your aneurysm is |
| 1.9 to 2.2 inches (4.8 to 5.6 centimeters) or larger |
|
```



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or if it's growing quickly. Also, your doctor might recommend surgery if you have symptom such as stomach pain or you have a leaking, tender or painful aneurysm

-- Depending on several factors, including location and size of the aneurysm, your age, and other conditions you have, repair options might include:

*Open abdominal surgery. This involves removing the damaged section of the aorta and replacing it with a synthetic tube (graft), which is sewn into place. Full recovery is likely to take a month or more.
*Endovascular repair. This less invasive procedure is used more often. Doctors attach a synthetic graft to the end of a thin tube (catheter) that's inserted through an artery in your leg and threaded into your aorta.

(Long-term survival rates are similar for both endovascular surgery and open surgery).

Console.WriteLine(results);

```
    }
    else if (brucellosis2.Contains(a) &&
brucellosis2.Contains(b)
    && brucellosis2.Contains(c) && brucellosis2.Contains(d))
    {
        results = @"
```

Treatment and Medication
(Brucellosis)

-- How Is Brucellosis Treated? --
- Brucellosis can be difficult to treat. If you have brucellosis, your doctor will prescribe antibiotics. Antibiotics commonly used to treat brucellosis include:

*doxycycline (Acticlate, Monodox, Vibra-Tabs, Vibramycin)
*streptomycin
*ciprofloxacin (Cipro) or ofloxacin (Floxin)
*rifampin (Rifadin, Rimactane)
*sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim (Bactrim)
*tetracycline (Sumycin)

- You will generally be given doxycycline and rifampin a in combination for 6-8 weeks.

- You must take the antibiotics for many weeks to prevent the disease from returning. The rate of relapse following treatment is about 5-15% and usually occurs within the first six months after treatment.

- Recovery can take weeks, even months. Patients who receive treatment within one month of the start of symptoms can be cured of the disease.

Console.WriteLine(results);

```
    }
    else if (HeavyMetalIntoxication.Contains(a) &&
HeavyMetalIntoxication.Contains(b)
    && HeavyMetalIntoxication.Contains(c) &&
HeavyMetalIntoxication.Contains(d))
    {
        results = @"
```

Treatment and Medication
(Heavy Metal Intoxication)

The main step is to stay away from whatever made you sick so you don't make the problem worse. Your doctor can help you figure out how to protect yourself.

Sometimes you might need to have your stomach pumped to get the metals out.

If your poisoning is serious, one treatment option is chelation. You get drugs, usually through an IV needle, that go into your blood and "stick" to the heavy metals in your body. They then get flushed out with your pee. Chelation can be an important part of treatment. But the therapy can be dangerous, and it doesn't work with all heavy metals. So doctors only use it only if you have high levels of the metal and clear symptoms of poisoning.

Console.WriteLine(results);

```
    }
    else if (cirrhosis.Contains(a) && cirrhosis.Contains(b)
    && cirrhosis.Contains(c) && cirrhosis.Contains(d))
    {
```

results = @"

Treatment and Medication
(Cirrhosis)

Treatment for cirrhosis depends on the cause and extent of your liver damage. The goals of treatment are to slow the progression of scar tissue in the liver and to prevent or treat symptoms and complications of cirrhosis. You may need to be hospitalized if you have severe liver damage.

- Treatment for alcohol dependency. People with cirrhosis caused by excessive alcohol use should try to stop drinking. If stopping alcohol use is difficult, your doctor may recommend a treatment program for alcohol addiction. If you have cirrhosis, it is critical to stop drinking since any amount of alcohol is toxic to the liver.

- Weight loss. People with cirrhosis caused by nonalcoholic fatty liver disease may become healthier if they lose weight and control their blood sugar levels.

Console.WriteLine(results);

```
    }
    else if (GravesDisease.Contains(a) &&
GravesDisease.Contains(b)
    && GravesDisease.Contains(c) && GravesDisease.Contains(d))
    {
```

results = @"

Treatment and Medication
(Graves Disease)

People with Graves' disease may be sensitive to harmful side effects from iodine. Eating foods that have large amounts of iodine - such as kelp, dulse, or other kinds of seaweed - may cause or worsen hyperthyroidism. Taking iodine supplements can have the same effect.

Talk with your health care professional about what foods you should limit or avoid, and let him or her know if you take iodine supplements. Also, share information about any cough syrups or multivitamins that you take because they may contain iodine.

Console.WriteLine(results);

```
    }
    else if (concussion.Contains(a) && concussion.Contains(b)
    && concussion.Contains(c) && concussion.Contains(d))
    {
```

results = @"

Treatment and Medication
(Concussion)

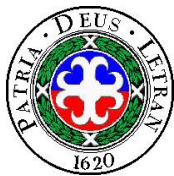
Rest is the most appropriate way to allow your brain to recover from a concussion. Your doctor will recommend that you physically and mentally rest to recover from a concussion.

This means avoiding activities that increase any of your symptoms, such as general physical exertion, sports or any vigorous movements, until these activities no longer provoke your symptoms.

This rest also includes limiting activities that require thinking and mental concentration, such as playing video games, watching TV, schoolwork, reading, texting or using a computer, if these activities trigger your symptoms or worsen them.

Your doctor may recommend that you have shortened school days or workdays, take breaks during the day, or have reduced school workloads or work assignments as you recover from a concussion.

Console.WriteLine(results);



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```
else if (CommonCold2.Contains(a) && CommonCold2.Contains(b)
&& CommonCold2.Contains(c) && CommonCold2.Contains(d))
{
```

```
    results = @"
```

```
    Treatment and Medication
    (Common Cold)
```

```
    Doxycycline is the treatment of choice. If
    anaplasmosis is suspected, treatment should not be
    delayed while waiting for a definitive laboratory
    confirmation, as prompt doxycycline therapy has been
    shown to improve outcomes. Presentation during early
    pregnancy can complicate treatment. Doxycycline
    compromises dental enamel during development.
    Although rifampin is indicated for post-delivery
    pediatric and some doxycycline-allergic patients, it
    is teratogenic. Rifampin is contraindicated during
    conception and pregnancy.
```

```
    If the disease is not treated quickly, sometimes
    before the diagnosis, the person has a high chance of
    mortality. Most people make a complete recovery,
    though some people are intensively cared for after
    treatment. A reason for a person needing intensive
    care is if the person goes too long without seeing a
    doctor or being diagnosed. The majority of people,
    though, make a complete recovery with no residual
    damage.
```

```
    ";
```

```
    Console.WriteLine(results);
```

```
    }
    else if (FlukeInfection2.Contains(a) &&
    FlukeInfection2.Contains(b)
    && FlukeInfection2.Contains(c) &&
    FlukeInfection2.Contains(d))
    {
```

```
        results = @"
```

```
        Treatment and Medication
        (Fluke Infection)
```

```
        -- Treatments --
```

```
        *A medication called triclabendazole is commonly used
        to treat a liver fluke infection, as this effectively
        kills the liver flukes and their eggs.
```

```
        *Other drugs, such as pain relievers, may be used to
        treat some of the symptoms such as pain and diarrhea.
```

```
        *Surgery may be necessary in rare cases where
        cholangitis, an infection of the bile ducts in the
        liver, has developed.
```

```
    ";
```

```
    Console.WriteLine(results);
```

```
    }
    else if (PulmonaryEmbolism.Contains(a) &&
    PulmonaryEmbolism.Contains(b)
    && PulmonaryEmbolism.Contains(c) &&
    PulmonaryEmbolism.Contains(d))
    {
```

```
        results = @"
```

```
        Treatment and Medication
        (Pulmonary Embolism)
```

```
        Treatment for pulmonary embolism is typically
        provided in a hospital, where your condition can be
        closely monitored. The length of your treatment and
        hospital stay will vary, depending on the severity
        of the clot. Depending on your medical condition,
        treatment options may include anticoagulant
        (blood-thinner) medications, thrombolytic therapy,
        compression stockings, and sometimes surgery or
        interventional procedures to improve blood flow and
        reduce the risk of future blood clots.
```

```
    ";
```

```
    Console.WriteLine(results);
```

```
    }
    else if (sinusitis.Contains(a) && sinusitis.Contains(b)
    && sinusitis.Contains(c) && sinusitis.Contains(d))
    {
```

```
        results = @"
```

```
        Treatment and Medication
        (Sinusitis)
```

```
        Most people who assume they have sinusitis
        actually have migraines or tension-type headaches.
```

```
    Migraines and chronic or recurrent headaches may
    be treated with prescription medication that's either
    taken every day to reduce or prevent headaches or
    taken at the onset of a headache to prevent it from
    getting worse.
```

```
    To treat these types of headaches, your doctor
    may recommend:
```

- Over-the-counter pain relievers.
- Triptans.
- Glucocorticoids (dexamethasone).
- Anti-nausea medications.
- Ergots.

```
    ";
```

```
    Console.WriteLine(results);
```

```
    }
    else if (LymeDisease.Contains(a) && lymeDisease.Contains(b)
    && lymeDisease.Contains(c) && lymeDisease.Contains(d))
    {
```

```
        results = @"
```

```
        Treatment and Medication
        (Lyme Disease)
```

```
        If your Lyme disease is found soon after you've
        been infected, your doctor will start you on
        antibiotics:
```

- Doxycycline
- Amoxicillin
- Cefuroxime

```
        Which drug you're prescribed will depend on your
        age. Your doctor will also take into account if
        you're pregnant or nursing. You'll need to take this
        medicine for 10 to 21 days.
```

```
        The earlier Lyme disease is found, the better.
        Most people who start treatment in this stage improve
        quickly. If not, your doctor may need to prescribe
        another course of antibiotics.
```

```
    ";
```

```
    Console.WriteLine(results);
```

```
    }
    else if (toothAbscess2.Contains(a) &&
    toothAbscess2.Contains(b)
    && toothAbscess2.Contains(c) && toothAbscess2.Contains(d))
    {
```

```
        results = @"
```

```
        Treatment and Medication
        (Tooth Abscess)
```

```
        The goal of treatment is to get rid of the
        infection. To accomplish this, your dentist may:
```

```
        Open up (incise) and drain the abscess. The
        dentist will make a small cut into the abscess,
        allowing the pus to drain out, and then wash the
        area with salt water (saline). Occasionally, a
        small rubber drain is placed to keep the area open
        for drainage while the swelling decreases.
```

```
        Perform a root canal. This can help eliminate
        the infection and save your tooth. To do this, your
        dentist drills down into your tooth, removes the
        diseased central tissue (pulp) and drains the
        abscess. He or she then fills and seals the tooth's
        pulp chamber and root canals. The tooth may be capped
        with a crown to make it stronger, especially if this
        is a back tooth. If you care for your restored tooth
        properly, it can last a lifetime.
```

```
    ";
```

```
    Console.WriteLine(results);
```

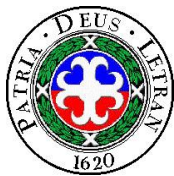
```
    }
    else if (diabeticNeuropathy.Contains(a) &&
    diabeticNeuropathy.Contains(b)
    && diabeticNeuropathy.Contains(c) &&
    diabeticNeuropathy.Contains(d))
    {
```

```
        results = @"
```

```
        Treatment and Medication
        (Diabetic Neuropathy)
```

```
        Diabetic neuropathy has no known cure. The goals
        of treatment are to:
```

- Slow progression of the disease
 - > Consistently keeping your blood sugar within your target range is the key to preventing or delaying nerve damage. Doing so may even improve some



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of your current symptoms. Your doctor will determine the best target range for you based on several factors, such as your age, how long you've had diabetes and your overall health.

- Relieve pain

> Many prescription medications are available for diabetes-related nerve pain, but they don't work for everyone. Side effects are always possible. When considering any medication, talk to your doctor about the benefits and drawbacks to determine what might work best for you.

- Manage complications and restore function

> Your diabetes health care team will likely include different specialists, such as doctor that treats urinary tract problems (urologist) and a heart doctor (cardiologist), who can help prevent or treat complications.

};

Console.WriteLine(results);

```
}
else if (generalAnxietyDisorder.Contains(a) &&
generalAnxietyDisorder.Contains(b)
&& generalAnxietyDisorder.Contains(c) &&
generalAnxietyDisorder.Contains(d))
{
```

results = @"

Treatment and Medication
(Generalized Anxiety disorder)

Medications:

Several types of medications are used to treat generalized anxiety disorder, including those below. Talk with your doctor about benefits, risks and possible side effects.

- Buspirone. An anti-anxiety medication called buspirone may be used on an ongoing basis. As with most antidepressants, it typically takes up to several weeks to become fully effective.

- Benzodiazepines. In limited circumstances, your doctor may prescribe a benzodiazepine for relief of anxiety symptoms. These sedatives are generally used only for relieving acute anxiety on a short-term basis. Because they can be habit-forming, these medications aren't a good choice if you have or had problems with alcohol or drug abuse.

};

Console.WriteLine(results);

```
}
else if (bronchitis.Contains(a) && bronchitis.Contains(b)
&& bronchitis.Contains(c) && bronchitis.Contains(d))
{
```

results = @"

Treatment and Medication
(Bronchitis)

Most cases of acute bronchitis get better without treatment, usually within a couple of weeks.

Because most cases of bronchitis are caused by viral infections, antibiotics aren't effective. However, if your doctor suspects that you have a bacterial infection, he or she may prescribe an antibiotic.

In some circumstances, your doctor may recommend other medications, including:

- Cough medicine.

- Other medications. If you have allergies, asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), your doctor may recommend an inhaler and other medications to reduce inflammation and open narrowed passages in your lungs.

};

Console.WriteLine(results);

```
}
else if (esophagitis.Contains(a) && esophagitis.Contains(b)
&& esophagitis.Contains(c) && esophagitis.Contains(d))
{
```

results = @"

Treatment and Medication
(Esophagitis)

Eosinophilic esophagitis is considered a chronic relapsing disease, meaning that most people will require ongoing treatment to control their symptoms. Treatment will involve one or more of the following:

Dietary therapy

Depending on your response to tests for food allergies, your doctor may recommend that you stop eating certain foods, such as dairy or wheat products, to relieve your symptoms and reduce inflammation. A more limited diet is sometimes required.

};

Console.WriteLine(results);

```
}
else if (gastroesophagealReflux.Contains(a) &&
gastroesophagealReflux.Contains(b)
&& gastroesophagealReflux.Contains(c) &&
gastroesophagealReflux.Contains(d)) {
```

results = @"

Treatment and Medication
(Gastro Esophageal Reflux)

Your doctor is likely to recommend that you first try lifestyle modifications and over-the-counter medications. If you don't experience relief within a few weeks, your doctor might recommend prescription medication or surgery.

Over-the-counter medications

The options include:

- Antacids that neutralize stomach acid. Antacids, such as Mylanta, Rolaids and Tums, may provide quick relief. But antacids alone won't heal an inflamed esophagus damaged by stomach acid. Overuse of some antacids can cause side effects, such as diarrhea or sometimes kidney problems.

- Medications to reduce acid production. These medications – known as H-2-receptor blockers – include cimetidine (Tagamet HB), famotidine (Pepcid AC), nizatidine (Axid AR) and ranitidine (Zantac). H-2-receptor blockers don't act as quickly as antacids, but they provide longer relief and may decrease acid production from the stomach for up to 12 hours. Stronger versions are available by prescription.

};

Console.WriteLine(results);

```
}
else if (asthma.Contains(a) && asthma.Contains(b)
&& asthma.Contains(c) && asthma.Contains(d))
{
```

results = @"

Treatment and Medication
(Asthma)

Treatment

Prevention and long-term control are key in stopping asthma attacks before they start. Treatment usually involves learning to recognize your triggers, taking steps to avoid them and tracking your breathing to make sure your daily asthma medications are keeping symptoms under control. In case of an asthma flare-up, you may need to use a quick-relief inhaler, such as albuterol.

Medications

The right medications for you depend on a number of things – your age, symptoms, asthma triggers and what works best to keep your asthma under control.

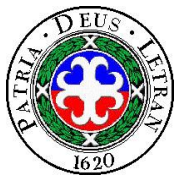
Preventive, long-term control medications reduce the inflammation in your airways that leads to symptoms. Quick-relief inhalers (bronchodilators) quickly open swollen airways that are limiting breathing. In some cases, allergy medications are necessary.

};

Console.WriteLine(results);

```
}
else if (unstableAngina.Contains(a) &&
unstableAngina.Contains(b)
&& unstableAngina.Contains(c) &&
unstableAngina.Contains(d))
{
```

results = @"



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```

Treatment and Medication
(Unstable Angina)

There are many options for angina treatment,
including lifestyle changes, medications, angioplasty
and stenting, or coronary bypass surgery. The goals
of treatment are to reduce the frequency and severity
of your symptoms and to lower your risk of a heart
attack and death.

However, if you have unstable angina or angina
pain that's different from what you usually have,
such as occurring when you're at rest, you need
immediate treatment in a hospital.

Lifestyle changes
-If your angina is mild, lifestyle changes may
be all you need. Even if your angina is severe,
making lifestyle changes can still help.
Changes include:

-If you smoke, stop smoking. Avoid exposure to
secondhand smoke.

-If you're overweight, talk to your doctor
about weight-loss options.

-Eat a healthy diet with limited amounts of
saturated fat, lots of whole grains, and many
fruits and vegetables.

";
Console.WriteLine(results);

}
else if (SalmonellaInfections.Contains(a) &&
SalmonellaInfections.Contains(b)
&& SalmonellaInfections.Contains(c) &&
SalmonellaInfections.Contains(d))
{

results = @"

Treatment and Medication
(Salmonella Infections)

Because salmonella infection can be dehydrating,
treatment focuses on replacing fluids and
electrolytes. Severe cases may require
hospitalization and fluids delivered directly into
a vein (intravenous). In addition, your doctor may
recommend:

Anti-diarrheals. Medications such as loperamide
(Imodium A-D) can help relieve cramping, but they
may also prolong the diarrhea associated with
salmonella infection.

Antibiotics. If your doctor suspects that salmonella
bacteria have entered your bloodstream, or if you have
a severe case or a compromised immune system, he or
she may prescribe antibiotics to kill the bacteria.
Antibiotics are not of benefit in uncomplicated
cases. In fact, antibiotics may prolong the period
in which you carry the bacteria and can infect
others, and they can increase your risk of relapse.

- Anti-diarrheals
- Antibiotics

";
Console.WriteLine(results);

}
else if (ParkinsonsDisease.Contains(a) &&
ParkinsonsDisease.Contains(b)
&& ParkinsonsDisease.Contains(c) &&
ParkinsonsDisease.Contains(d))
{

results = @"

Treatment and Medication
(Parkinson's Disease)

Parkinson's disease can't be cured, but
medications can help control your symptoms, often
dramatically. In some later cases, surgery may be
advised.

Your doctor may also recommend lifestyle changes,
especially ongoing aerobic exercise. In some cases,
physical therapy that focuses on balance and
stretching also is important. A speech-language
pathologist may help improve your speech problems.

Medications may help you manage problems with
walking, movement and tremor. These medications
increase or substitute for dopamine.

People with Parkinson's disease have low brain
dopamine concentrations. However, dopamine can't
be given directly, as it can't enter your brain.

```

```

You may have significant improvement of your
symptoms after beginning Parkinsons disease treatment
Over time, however, the benefits of drugs frequently
diminish or become less consistent. You can usually
still control your symptoms fairly well.

- Massage
- Tai chi
- Yoga
- Meditation

";
Console.WriteLine(results);

}
else if (tularemia.Contains(a) && tularemia.Contains(b)
&& tularemia.Contains(c) && tularemia.Contains(d))
{

results = @"

Treatment and Medication
(tularemia)

Tularemia can be effectively treated with
antibiotics such as streptomycin or gentamicin,
which are given by injection directly into a muscle
or vein. Depending on the type of tularemia being
treated, doctors may prescribe oral antibiotics such
as doxycycline (Oracea, Vibramycin, others) instead.

You'll also receive therapy for any complications
such as meningitis or pneumonia. In general, you
should be immune to tularemia after recovering from
the disease, but some people may experience a
recurrence or reinfection.

- Probiotics
- Prebiotics
- Fish Oils
- Bowel Rest

";
Console.WriteLine(results);

}
else if (mastocytosis.Contains(a) &&
mastocytosis.Contains(b)
&& mastocytosis.Contains(c) && mastocytosis.Contains(d))
{

results = @"

Treatment and Medication
(MASTOCYTOSIS)

Mastocytosis is a condition that occurs when mast
cells accumulate in skin and/or internal organs such
as the liver, spleen, bone marrow, and small
intestines. The signs and symptoms vary based on
which part(s) of the body are affected.

FDA-approved treatments

The medication(s) listed below have been approved
by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) as orphan
products for treatment of this condition.

Cromolyn sodium (Brand name: Gastrocrom® (oral))
- Manufactured by Azur Pharma FDA-approved indication
Treatment of mastocytosis.

Midostaurin (Brand name: Rydapt®) - Manufactured
by Novartis Oncology FDA-approved indication:
Treatment of adult patients with aggressive systemic
mastocytosis (ASM), systemic mastocytosis with
associated hematological neoplasm (SM-AHN), or mast
cell leukemia (MCL).

";
Console.WriteLine(results);

}
else if (stomachflu.Contains(a) && stomachflu.Contains(b)
&& stomachflu.Contains(c) && stomachflu.Contains(d))
{

results = @"

Treatment and Medication
(stomach flu)

Prevention

The best way to prevent the spread of intestinal
infections is to follow these precautions:

Stomach flu treatments

There are no drugs that can cure stomach flu;
antibiotics cannot help because the condition is
usually caused by a virus.

```




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```
| *Ibuprofen - can help with fever and aches, but  
| it should be used cautiously as it can upset the  
| stomach and give the kidneys extra work to do when  
| they are already dehydrated.  
|  
| *Acetaminophen - this is often recommended and  
| has less side effects than ibuprofen. If you want to  
| buy Acetaminophen, it is available on amazon.  
|  
| *Antiemetics - these can relieve the feelings of  
| nausea. Doctors may prescribe promethazine,  
| ondansetron, metoclopramide, or prochlorperazine.  
|  
| *OTC antidiarrheals - including subsalicylate  
| (Pepto-Bismol) and loperamide hydrochloride  
| (Imodium). Pepto-Bismol should not be used in  
| children.  
|-----|  
";  
    Console.WriteLine(results);  
  
    }  
    else if (Pneumococcal.Contains(a) &&  
Pneumococcal.Contains(b)  
    && Pneumococcal.Contains(c) && Pneumococcal.Contains(d))  
    {  
  
        results = @"  
-----  
Treatment and Medication  
(PNEUMOCOCCAL)  
-----  
  
Treatment  
  
Antibiotics can treat pneumococcal disease.  
However, many types of pneumococcal bacteria have  
become resistant to some of the antibiotics used to  
treat these infections. Available data Cdc-pdf[5.24  
MB, 114 pages] show that pneumococcal bacteria are  
resistant to one or more antibiotic in 3 out of every  
10 cases.  
  
Antibiotic treatment for invasive pneumococcal  
infections typically includes 'broad-spectrum'  
antibiotics until results of antibiotic sensitivity  
testing are available. Broad-spectrum antibiotics work  
against a wide range of bacteria. Once the sensitivity  
of the bacteria is known, a more targeted (or 'narrow  
spectrum') antibiotic may be selected.  
  
With success of the pneumococcal conjugate  
vaccine, we see much less antibiotic-resistant  
pneumococcal infections. In addition to the vaccine,  
appropriate use of antibiotics may also slow or  
reverse drug-resistant pneumococcal infections.  
-----  
";  
        Console.WriteLine(results);  
  
    }  
  
    //Console.Clear();  
    Console.ForegroundColor =  
ConsoleColor.White;  
    Console.WriteLine(seperator);  
    Console.WriteLine("Press M to go back  
to menu, V to view nearby Hospitals \nand Q to  
quit");  
  
    Console.WriteLine(seperator);  
    string optMenu = Console.ReadLine();  
    Console.Clear();  
  
    while (true)  
    {  
        if (optMenu == "M" || optMenu ==  
"m")  
        {  
            goto menu;  
        }  
        else if (optMenu == "Q" || optMenu  
== "q")  
        {  
            goto quit;  
        }  
        else if (optMenu == "V" || optMenu  
== "v")  
        {  
            goto locations;  
        }  
        else  
        {  
            Console.Clear();  
            Console.ForegroundColor =  
ConsoleColor.DarkGreen;  
            Console.WriteLine(header);  
  
            Console.ForegroundColor =  
ConsoleColor.White;  
            Console.WriteLine(seperator);  
            Console.WriteLine("Press M to  
go back to menu and Q to quit");  
            Console.WriteLine(seperator);  
            optMenu = Console.ReadLine();  
        }  
    }  
  
    locations:  
    while (true)  
    {  
        if (location == "1")  
        {  
            Console.Clear();  
  
            Console.ForegroundColor = ConsoleColor.DarkGreen;  
            Console.WriteLine(header);  
  
            Console.ForegroundColor = ConsoleColor.White;  
            Console.WriteLine("\t\n Manila Hospitals \n ");  
  
            Console.WriteLine("\n Manila Doctors \n Address: 667  
United Nations Ave, Ermita, Manila, 1000 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02)  
558 0888 \n");  
            Console.WriteLine("\n Ospital ng Maynila Medical Center  
\n Address: 719, President Quirino Avenue, Roxas, Boulevard, Malate,  
Manila, Metro Manila, 1004 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 524 6061 \n");  
            Console.WriteLine("\n ManilaMed Medical Center Manila  
\n Address: 850 United Nations Ave, Ermita, Manila, Metro Manila \n  
Phone: (02) 523 8131 \n");  
            Console.WriteLine("\n Philippine General Hospital \n  
Address: Taft Ave, Ermita, Manila, 1000 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 554  
8400 \n");  
            Console.WriteLine("\n Dr. Jose Fabella Memorial  
Hospital \n Address: 1003 Lope de Vega St, Santa Cruz, Manila, 1003  
Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 733 8537 \n");  
            Console.WriteLine("\n Adventist Medical Center Manila  
\n Address: 1975 Corner Donada and San Juan Street, Pasay, 1300 Metro  
Manila \n Phone: (02) 525 9191 \n");  
            Console.WriteLine("\n Metropolitan Medical center \n  
Address: 1357 Masangkay St, Santa Cruz, Manila, 1012 Metro Manila \n  
Phone: (02) 863 2500 \n");  
            Console.WriteLine("\n Mary chiles General Hospital \n  
Address: 667 Dalupan St, Sampaloc, Manila, 1008 Metro Manila \n Phone:  
(02) 735 5352 \n");  
            Console.WriteLine("\n Capitol Medical center \n  
Address: Cor.Scout, Quezon Avenue, Sgt.Magbanua, Diliman, Quezon City,  
1103 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 372 3825 \n");  
            Console.WriteLine("\n Justice Jose Abad Santos Mother  
and Child Maternity Hospital \n Address: Numancia St, San Nicolas,  
Manila, 1006 Metro Manila \n Phone: (0947 437 7705 \n");  
            Console.WriteLine("\n San lazaro Hospital \n Address:  
Quiricada St, Santa Cruz, Manila, Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 732 3777  
\n");  
            Console.WriteLine("\n Mary Johnston Hospital \n  
Address: 1221 J Nolasco, Tondo, Maynila, 1012 Kalakhang Maynila \n  
Phone: (02) 245 4021 \n");  
            Console.WriteLine("\n Gat Andres Bonifacio Memorial  
Medical center \n Address: Manila, 924 Delpa St, Tondo, Maynila, 1012  
Kalakhang Maynila \n Phone: (02) 243 8845 \n");  
            Console.WriteLine("\n Hospital of the Infant Jesus \n  
Address: 1556 Laong Laan Rd, Sampaloc, Manila, 1008 Metro Manila \n  
Phone: (02) 731 2771 \n");  
            break;  
        }  
        else if (location == "2")  
        {  
            Console.Clear();  
  
            Console.ForegroundColor = ConsoleColor.DarkGreen;  
            Console.WriteLine(header);  
  
            Console.ForegroundColor = ConsoleColor.White;  
            Console.WriteLine("\t\n Quezon City Hospitals \n ");  
  
            Console.WriteLine("\n Quezon City General Hospital \n  
Address: Seminary Rd, Project 8, Quezon City, Metro Manila \n Phone:  
(02) 863 0800 \n");  
            Console.WriteLine("\n Providence Hospital \n Address:  
1515 Quezon Ave, Diliman, Quezon City, Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 558  
6999 \n");  
            Console.WriteLine("\n East Avenue Medical Center \n  
Address: East Ave, Diliman, Quezon City, 1100 Metro Manila \n Phone:  
(02) 928 0611 \n");  
        }  
    }  
}
```




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```
Console.WriteLine("\n Capitol Medical center \n
Address: Cor.Scout, Quezon Avenue, Sgt.Magbanua, Diliman, Quezon City,
1103 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 372 3825 \n");
Console.WriteLine("\n UERM Memorial Hospital \n
Address: 64 Aurora Blvd, Doña Imelda, Quezon City, Metro Manila \n
Phone: (02) 715 0861 \n");
Console.WriteLine("\n Dr.Jesus C. Delgado Memorial
Hospital \n Address: 7 Kamuning Rd, Diliman, Quezon City, 1103 Metro
Manila \n Phone: (02) 924 4051 \n");
Console.WriteLine("\n Philippine Children's Medical
Center \n Address: Quezon Avenue, corner Agham Rd, Diliman, Quezon
City, 1101 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 588 9900 \n");
Console.WriteLine("\n National Children's Hospital \n
Address: 264 E Rodriguez Sr.Ave, New Manila, Quezon City, 1113 Metro
Manila \n Phone: (02) 724 0656 \n");
Console.WriteLine("\n Sta. Teresita General Hospital
and Eye Center \n Address: Santa Mesa Heights, Quezon City, 1114 Metro
Manila \n Phone: N / A \n");
Console.WriteLine("\n World Citi Medical Center \n
Address: 960 Aurora Blvd, Project 4, Quezon City, 1109 Metro Manila \n
Phone: (02) 913 8380 \n");
Console.WriteLine("\n Fe Del Mundo Medical center \n
Address: 11 Banawe St, Quezon City, 1113 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02)
712 0845 \n");
Console.WriteLine("\n Philippine Heart Center Hospital
\n Address: East Ave, Diliman, Quezon City, Metro Manila \n Phone: (02)
925 2401 \n");
Console.WriteLine("\n Pascual General Hospital \n
Address: 130 Quirino Hwy, Quezon City, 1106 Metro Manila \n Phone: 0905
312 7144 \n");
Console.WriteLine("\n New Era General Hospital \n
Address: Commonwealth Ave, New Era, Quezon City, Metro Manila \n Phone:
(02) 932 7387 \n");
Console.WriteLine("\n National Kidney and Transplant
Institute \n Address: East Ave, Diliman, Quezon City, 1101 Metro Manila
\n Phone: (02) 981 0300 \n");
Console.WriteLine("\n Quirino Memorial Medical Center
\n Address: JP Rizal Street, Project 4, Quezon City, 1109 Metro Manila
\n Phone: (02) 421 2250 \n");
Console.WriteLine("\n Veterans Memorial Medical Center
\n Address: North Ave, Diliman, Quezon City, Metro Manila \n Phone:
(02) 927 6426 \n");
Console.WriteLine("\n Novaliches General Hospital \n
Address: 793 Quirino Hwy, Novaliches, Quezon City, Metro Manila \n
Phone: (02) 938 7890 \n");
break;
}

else if (location == "3")
{
    Console.Clear();

    Console.ForegroundColor = ConsoleColor.DarkGreen;
    Console.WriteLine(header);

    Console.ForegroundColor = ConsoleColor.White;

    Console.WriteLine(" \t\n Makati Hospitals \n ");

    Console.WriteLine("\n St. Clare's Medical Center \n
Address: 1838 Dian St, Makati, 1235 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 831
6511 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Ospital ng Makati \n Address:
Sampaguita St, Makati, 1218 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 882 6316 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Healthkard Hospital \n Address:
104, Ormanza Street, Legaspi Village, Makati, 1200 Metro Manila \n
Phone: (02) 810 5221 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Centuria Medical Makati \n
Address: Century City Gen.Luna St, cor Salamanca, St.Brgy, Makati,
Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 793 8606 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Makati Medical Center \n Address:
2 Amorsolo Street, Legazpi Village, Makati, 1229 Kalakhang Maynila \n
Phone: (02) 888 8999 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n PhilhealthCare Incorporated \n
Address: 6764 4th and 5th floor, STI Holdings Center Ayala Avenue,
Legazpi Village, Makati, 1226 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 802 7333
\n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Accredited OFW Medical Clinics &
Hospital \n Address: Atlas Compound, Naga Rd, Las Pinas, 1742 Metro
Manila \n Phone: (02) 872 4827 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Saint Claire's Hospital and
Nursery \n Address: 1838, Dian Corner Rockefeller Streets, Makati, 1200
Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 831 6511 \n");
    break;
}

else if (location == "4")
{
    Console.Clear();

    Console.ForegroundColor = ConsoleColor.DarkGreen;
    Console.WriteLine(header);

    Console.ForegroundColor = ConsoleColor.White;

    Console.WriteLine(" \t\n Pasay Hospitals \n ");

    Console.WriteLine("\n Pasay City General Hospital \n
Address: P.Burgos St., Pasay, Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 833 6022
\n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n San Juan de Dios Educational
Foundation Inc. - Hospital \n Address: 2772 Roxas Blvd, Pasay, 1300
Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 831 9731 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Adventist Medical Center Manila
\n Address: 1975 Corner Donada and San Juan Street, Pasay, 1300 Metro
Manila \n Phone: (02) 525 9191 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Air Force General Hospital \n
Address: Pasay, Metro Manila \n Phone: N/A \n");
    break;
}

}

else if (location == "5")
{
    Console.Clear();

    Console.ForegroundColor = ConsoleColor.DarkGreen;
    Console.WriteLine(header);

    Console.ForegroundColor = ConsoleColor.White;

    Console.WriteLine(" \t\n Taguig Hospitals \n ");

    Console.WriteLine("\n Taguig Doctors Hospital \n
Address: 39 Dir.A.Bunye, Taguig, Kalakhang Maynila \n Phone: (02) 837
0178 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Medical Center Taguig, Inc. \n
Address: Levi B.Mariano Ave, Taguig, 1630 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02)
888 6284 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Taguig District Hospital \n
Address: E Service Rd, Taguig - Pateros, Taguig, 1630 Metro Manila \n
Phone: (02) 837 8132 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Dr. Sabili General Hospital \n
Address: Number 313, General Santos Avenue, Lower Bicutan, Taguig,
Metro Manila \n Phone: 0905 404 8348 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Army General Hospital \n Address:
MGEN M Castaneda St, Taguig, 1630 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 845 9555
\n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Cruz-Rabe Maternity & General
Hospital \n Address: 57 Gen.A Luna St, Taguig, 1634 Metro Manila
\n Phone: (02) 642 3433 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Philippine Navy, Manila Naval
Hospital \n Address: Taguig, Metro Manila \n Phone: N / A \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Recuenco General Hospital \n
Address: 68 Sampaloc Ext, Taguig, 1630 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 808
5950 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Holy Mary Family Hospital \n
Address: 34, Manuel L.Quezon Street, Bagumbayan, Metro Manila, Taguig,
1630 \n Phone: (02) 837 0246 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Saint Luke's Medical Center \n
Address: Rizal Drive cor. 32nd St and, 5th Ave, Taguig, 1634 Kalakhang
Maynila \n Phone: (02) 789 7700 \n");
    break;
}

}

else if (location == "6")
{
    Console.Clear();

    Console.ForegroundColor = ConsoleColor.DarkGreen;
    Console.WriteLine(header);

    Console.ForegroundColor = ConsoleColor.White;

    Console.WriteLine(" \t\n Pasig Hospitals \n ");

    Console.WriteLine("\n Rizal Medical Center \n Address:
1600 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 865 8400 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Sabater Hospital \n Address:
Caruncho Ave, Pasig, Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 641 8194 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Tricity Medical Center \n
Address: 269 C.Raymundo Ave, Pasig, 1607 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02)
275 9752 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n MCPC St. Therese of Lisieux
Doctors Hospital \n Address: C.Raymundo Ave, Pasig, 1600 Metro Manila
\n Phone: (02) 546 2833 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Pasig City General Hospital \n
Address: M Eusebio, Pasig, Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 643 3333 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Alfonso Specialist Hospital \n
Address: 185 Dr.Sixto Antonio Avenue, Pasig, 1609 Metro Manila \n
Phone: 571 - 1285 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Pasig City Children's Hospital \n
Address: 15 A Industria, Pasig, 1600 Metro Manila \n Phone: 0916 869
2901 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Mission Hospital \n Address: 17
km Ortigas Ave, Pasig, 1800 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 655 0162 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Pasig Doctors Medical Center \n
Address: 254 Eulogio Amang Rodriguez Ave, Pasig, Metro Manila \n Phone:
(02) 878 7362 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n The Medical City Hospital \n
Address: Ortigas Ave, Pasig, Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 988 1000 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Florence Nightingale Medical
Hospital \n Address: Old Capitol Compound, Shaw Blvd, Kapitolyo, Pasig,
1610 Metro Manila \n Phone: 0923 516 8769 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Salve Regina General Hospital,
Inc. \n Address: Marikina - Infanta Hwy, Pasig, 1800 Metro Manila \n
Phone: (02) 477 4832 \n");
    break;
}

}

else if (location == "7")
{
    Console.Clear();

    Console.ForegroundColor = ConsoleColor.DarkGreen;
    Console.WriteLine(header);

    Console.ForegroundColor = ConsoleColor.White;

    Console.WriteLine(" \t\n Mandaluyong Hospitals \n ");

    Console.WriteLine("\n Mandaluyong City Medical Center
\n Address: 605 Boni Ave, Mandaluyong, 1550 Metro Manila \n Phone: 0919
781 7760 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Unciano General Hospital \n
Address: Boni Avenue Corner Dansalan Street, Mandaluyong, 1550 Metro
Manila \n Phone: (02) 533 6565 \n");
}
```



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```
Console.WriteLine("\n St.Michaels Medical center \n
Address: 497 F Mariano Avenue Manggahan, Pasig, 1611 Metro Manila \n
Phone: (02) 681 7158 \n");
Console.WriteLine("\n St. Patrick's Healthcare System
\n Address: 566 Shaw Blvd, Mandaluyong, 1550 Metro Manila \n Phone:
(02) 533 9329 \n");
Console.WriteLine("\n VRP Medical Center \n Address:
Edsa, 163 Sierra Madre, Mandaluyong, 1501 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02)
464 9999 \n");
Console.WriteLine("\n Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital \n
Address: 46 P.Sanchez St, Santa Mesa, Manila, Metro Manila \n Phone:
(02) 716 8001 \n");
break;
}

else if (location == "8")
{
    Console.Clear();

    Console.ForegroundColor = ConsoleColor.DarkGreen;
    Console.WriteLine(header);

    Console.ForegroundColor = ConsoleColor.White;

    Console.WriteLine("\t\n Marikina Hospitals \n ");

    Console.WriteLine("\n Marikina Valley Medical Center \n
Address: Sumulong Hwy, Marikina, 1800 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 682
2222 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Amang Rodriguez Memorial Medical
Center \n Address: Sumulong Highway Sto.Nino, Marikina, 1800 Metro
Manila \n Phone: (02) 941 5854 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Marikina Doctors Hospital and
Medical Center, Inc. \n Address: 10 Evangelista Ave, Pasig, 1800 Metro
Manila \n Phone: 0949 801 4867 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n St. Victoria Hospital \n Address:
444 JP Rizal, Sto Nino, Marikina, 1800 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 942
2022 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Sta. Monica Hospital \n Address:
138 A A.Bonifacio Ave, Marikina, 1800 Metro Manila \n Phone: N/A \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Garcia General Hospital \n
Address: 49 Bayan - Bayanan Ave, Marikina, 1810 Metro Manila \n Phone:
(02) 941 5511 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n St. Anthony Medical Center \n
Address: 32 Santa Ana Ext., Marikina, 1801 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02)
682 2000 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n SDS Medical Center \n Address: 61
Katipunan St, Marikina, 1800 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 933 1405 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n San Ramon Hospital \n Address:
108 Gen.Ordoñez Ave, Marikina, 1811 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 941
8632 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Immaculate Conception Hospital \n
Address: 195 Katipunan St, Marikina, 1800 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02)
941 9362 \n");
    break;
}

else if (location == "9")
{
    Console.Clear();

    Console.ForegroundColor = ConsoleColor.DarkGreen;
    Console.WriteLine(header);

    Console.ForegroundColor = ConsoleColor.White;

    Console.WriteLine("\t\n Las Piñas Hospitals \n ");

    Console.WriteLine("\n Las Piñas Doctors Hospital \n
Address: 1742 CAA Rd, Las Pinas, 1742 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 825
5236 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Las Piñas General Hospital and
Satellite Trauma Center \n Address: Diego Cera Ave, Bernabe Compound,
Pulanglupa I, Las Piñas City Metro, Manila, Las Pinas, Metro Manila \n
Phone: (02) 873 0557 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Las Piñas City Medical Center \n
Address: 1314 Marcos Alvarez Ave, Las Pinas, 1747 Metro Manila \n
Phone: (02) 806 2288 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Perpetual Help Medical Center \n
Address: Alabang-Zapote Road, Las Pinas, 1740 Metro Manila \n Phone:
(02) 874 8515 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n A. Zarate General Hospital \n
Address: 13 - 765 Atlas compound, Naga Rd, Las Pinas, 2011 Metro Manila
\n Telephone Number: 874 - 6903 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Christ The King General Hospital
\n Address: 130 Real Street, Las Pinas, 1740 Metro Manila \n Phone:
(02) 873 1119 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Pamplona Hospital and Medical
Center \n Address: 46 Alabang - Zapote Rd, Pamplona I, Las Pinas, 1740
Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 873 0054 \n");
    Console.WriteLine("\n Dr. E. Zarate General Hospital \n
Address: Las Pinas, Metro Manila \n Telephone Number: 871 - 1440 \n");
    break;
}

else if (location == "10")
{
    Console.Clear();

    Console.ForegroundColor = ConsoleColor.DarkGreen;
    Console.WriteLine(header);

    Console.ForegroundColor = ConsoleColor.White;

    Console.WriteLine("\t\n Parañaque Hospitals \n ");
```

```
Console.WriteLine("\n Paranaque Doctor's Hospital \n
Address: 175 Doña Soledad Ave Better Living Subdivision, Parañaque,
1711 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 776 0644 \n");
Console.WriteLine("\n Unihealth-Paranaque Hospital &
Medical Center \n Address: Dr Arcadio Santos Ave, Parañaque, 1700 Metro
Manila \n Phone: (02) 832 0636 \n");
Console.WriteLine("\n Medical Center Parañaque \n
Address: Dr Arcadio Santos Ave, San Antonio, Parañaque, 1700 Metro
Manila \n Phone: (02) 820 0290 \n");
Console.WriteLine("\n Protacio Hospital \n Address: 484
Quirino Ave, Baclaran, Parañaque, 1700 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 852
2953 \n");
Console.WriteLine("\n The Premier Medical Center \n
Address: Business, Parañaque, 1715 Metro Manila \n Telephone Number:
552 - 1138 \n");
Console.WriteLine("\n Ospital ng Parañaque \n Address:
Quirino Ave, Parañaque, 1700 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 825 4902 \n");
Console.WriteLine("\n Our Lady of Peace Hospital \n
Address: Parañaque, Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 829 5775 \n");
Console.WriteLine("\n Olivarez General Hospital \n
Address: Dr Arcadio Santos Ave, Parañaque, 1700 Metro Manila \n Phone:
(02) 826 7966 \n ");
break;
} else if (location == "" || location != "") {
    goto locations;
}

Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.White;
Console.WriteLine(seperator);
Console.WriteLine("Press M to go back
to menu, L to log-out and Q to quit");
Console.WriteLine(seperator);
optMenu = Console.ReadLine();

while (true)
{
    if (optMenu == "M" || optMenu ==
"m")
    {
        goto menu;
    }
    else if (optMenu == "Q" || optMenu
== "q")
    {
        goto quit;
    }
    else if (optMenu == "L" || optMenu
== "l")
    {
        goto logOutSection;
    }
    else if (optMenu == "") {
        Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.White;
        Console.WriteLine(seperator);
        Console.WriteLine("Press M to
go back to menu and Q to quit");
        Console.WriteLine(seperator);
        optMenu = Console.ReadLine();
    }
}

logOutSection:
    Console.Clear();
    Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.DarkGreen;
    Console.WriteLine(header);
    Console.ForegroundColor =
ConsoleColor.White;
    Console.WriteLine(seperator);
    Console.WriteLine("Press L to log-in
again and E to exit");
    Console.WriteLine(seperator);

    string logOutmenu = Console.ReadLine();
    if (logOutmenu == "L" || logOutmenu ==
"l") {
        goto login;
    } else if (logOutmenu == "E" ||
logOutmenu == "e")
    {
        goto quit;
    }
```



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```
}  
  
    Console.ReadKey();  
  
    quit:  
    Console.Clear();  
    Console.WriteLine("Hi " + name + ", Thankyou for using cLaennec, Get well soon");  
    Console.ReadKey();  
  
    }  
}  
}
```