**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**](mailto: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** | * 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** | //Display header  //display date and time  //Log-IN  //input name  //input age  //input gender  //Input Location  //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 symptoms will be removed  //display the user's disease  //provides several advices and recommendation about the user's disease  //will ask if the user wants to go back to menu or not |
| **Target Audience** | * All Ages (5 - 99 years old) * Available to everyone that has access to a computer. * Male and Female |
| **Name of the Program** | * cLaennec   + From the name of the program itself, it acts as a portable clinic and checks what kind of illness you may have.   + 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** | * 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** | 1. Purpose/Goals/Aim  * 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. * 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** | * 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:   + <https://www.mayoclinic.org/symptom-checker/select-symptom/itt-20009075>   + <https://symptomchecker.isabelhealthcare.com/suggest_diagnoses_advanced/landing_page> * Online Resources about programming in C# language   + <https://www.tutorialspoint.com/csharp/> * Flowchart Generator: <https://www.draw.io/> * Combination Generator: <https://www.dcode.fr/combinations> |
| **Project Timeframe** | 1. Planning – December 6, 2018 – December 9, 2018. 2. Coding – December 15, 2018 – December 24, 2018,   March 1, 2019 – March 16, 2019.   1. Testing and Debugging – March 28, 2019. 2. Documentation - March 1, 2019 – March 16, 2019. 3. Maintenance - March 28, 2019. |
| **Scope of the Program** | * This Program will check if the user experiences four (4) out of nine (9) symptoms, Specifically:   1. Fever  2. Diarrhea  3. Fatigue  4. 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](https://symptomchecker.isabelhealthcare.com/search_knowledge_advanced/knowledge_window?age_id=7&category_id=5387&category_type=standalone&diagnoses_name=Unstable+Angina&diagnoses_sub=5387&region=8&sex=female&specialty_id=28&text=indigestion%2Cjaw+pain%2Clightheadedness%2Canxiety%2C%2C)  53. Cholera  54. Strongyloidiasis  55. Malaria  56. Asthma  57.[Gastroesophageal Reflux](https://symptomchecker.isabelhealthcare.com/search_knowledge_advanced/knowledge_window?age_id=7&category_id=238&category_type=standalone&diagnoses_name=Gastroesophageal+Reflux&diagnoses_sub=238&region=8&sex=male&specialty_id=28&text=coughing%2Cindigestion%2Clightheadedness%2Canxiety%2C%2C)  58.Esophagitis  59.Bronchitis  60.Sepsis and Shock  61.Pseudomonas  62.Drug Overdose  63.Toxic Shock Syndrome  64.[Eosinophilia-Myalgia Syndrome](https://symptomchecker.isabelhealthcare.com/search_knowledge_advanced/knowledge_window?age_id=4&category_id=5847&category_type=standalone&diagnoses_name=Eosinophilia-Myalgia+Syndrome&diagnoses_sub=5847&region=8&sex=male&specialty_id=28&text=diarrhea%2Cmuscle+aches%2Cindigestion%2Canxiety%2C%2C)  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  82. Heavy Metal Intoxication  83.Human Granulocytic Anaplasmosis  84. Infectious Mononucleosis  85. Sjogren's Syndrome  86. Postural Orthostatic Tachycardia Syndrome  87. Alcohol Hangover |
| **Limitations of the Program** | * 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** | D:\Desktop\Untitled Diagram (1).jpg  D:\Desktop\Untitled Diagram (1).jpg  D:\Desktop\Untitled Diagram (1).jpg |

* Print the codes as well, after producing your final program

using System;

using System.IO;

using System.Linq;

using System.Collections;

using System.Collections.Generic;

namespace PETA\_ICT11A\_Group2

{

class Program

{

static void Main(string[] args)

{

string header = @"

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";

string seperator = "+-----------------------------------------------------+";

int ageConverter;

string name, gender;

string age;

string[] nameInput = new string[]{

" Please Enter your full name ", " What is your full name ?", " Put your full name here", " May i have your full name please?"

};

string[] ageInput = new string[]{

" How old are you?", " How old are you now ?" , " May i have your age please?"

};

string[] genderInput = new string[]{

" What is your gender?", " Are you male or female?","I'm sorry, but our policy dictates that we ask this \nquestion: What is your gender?",

};

string[] select3 = new string[]{

" Please select 3 more symptoms", " Kindly pick 3 more", " Try to choose 3 more symptoms", " Choose another symptoms"

};

string[] select2 = new string[]{

" Please select 2 more symptoms", " Kindly pick 2 more", " Try to choose 2 more symptoms", " Choose another symptoms"

};

string[] select1 = new string[]{

" Select the last symptom", " Last one", " Please choose the last symptom"

};

/\*Combinations of all the symptoms in the array \*/

string[] foodPoisoning = new string[] { "1", "2", "3", "4" };/\*FEVER,DIARRHEA,FATIGUE,MUSCLEACHES\*/

string[] crohnsDisease = new string[] { "1", "2", "3", "5" };/\*FEVER,DIARRHEA,FATIGUE,COUGHING \*/

string[] dyspepsia = new string[] { "1", "2", "3", "6", "9" };/\*FEVER,DIARRHEA,FATIGUE,INDIGESTIONS \*/

string[] whippleDisease = new string[] { "1", "2", "3", "7" };/\*FEVER,DIARRHEA,FATIGUE,JAWPAIN \*/

string[] dumpingSyndrome = new string[] { "1", "2", "3", "8" };/\*FEVER,DIARRHEA,FATIGUE,LIGHTHEADEDNESS \*/

string[] gad = new string[] { "1", "2", "3", "9" };/\*FEVER,DIARRHEA,FATIGUE,ANXIETY \*/

string[] influenza = new string[] { "1", "2", "4", "5", "8" };/\*FEVER,DIARRHEA,MUSCLEACHES,COUGHING \*/

string[] gastroenteritis = new string[] { "1", "2", "4", "6" };/\*FEVER,DIARRHEA,MUSCLEACHES,INDIGESTIONS \*/

string[] dengueFever = new string[] { "1", "2", "4", "7" };/\*FEVER,DIARRHEA,MUSCLEACHES,JAWPAIN \*/

string[] flu = new string[] { "1", "3", "4", "5", "8" };/\*FEVER,DIARRHEA,MUSCLEACHES,LIGHTHEADEDNESS \*/

string[] irritableBowelSyndrome = new string[] { "1", "2", "4", "9" };/\*FEVER,DIARRHEA,MUSCLEACHES,ANXIETY \*/

string[] meningitis = new string[] { "1", "2", "5", "7" };/\*FEVER,DIARRHEA,COUGHING,JAWPAIN \*/

string[] gastrointestinal = new string[] { "1", "2", "5", "9" };/\*FEVER,DIARRHEA,COUGHING,ANXIETY \*/

string[] abdominalPain = new string[] { "1", "2", "6", "7", "8" };/\*FEVER,DIARRHEA,INDIGESTIONS,LIGHTHEADEDNESS\*/

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[] flukeInfection = 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[] visceroptosis = 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[] relapsingFever = 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

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[] cryptococcusNeoformans = 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[] FlukeInfection2 = 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[] Pneuomococcal = new string[] { "3", "5", "2", "7", };/\*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",

"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();

}

}

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();

}

}

//Locationnnnnn

locationsInput:

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());

}

else

{

break;

}

}

Console.Clear();

// sympt.RemoveAt(symptomCollector3-1);

sympt[symptomCollector3 - 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");

//fourth input

Console.WriteLine(select1[new Random().Next(0, select1.Length)]);

symptomCollector4 = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

while (true)

{

if (symptomCollector4 > 9 || symptomCollector4 == symptomCollector3 || symptomCollector4 == symptomCollector2 || symptomCollector4 == symptomCollector)

{

Console.WriteLine(select1[new Random().Next(0, select1.Length)]);

symptomCollector4 = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

}

else

{

break;

}

}

Console.Clear();

// sympt.RemoveAt(symptomCollector4-1);

sympt[symptomCollector4 - 1] = null;

Console.WriteLine(seperator);

Console.WriteLine("List of symptoms");

Console.WriteLine(seperator);

foreach (string str in sympt)

Console.WriteLine(str);

Console.WriteLine("\n");

string a = Convert.ToString(symptomCollector);

string b = Convert.ToString(symptomCollector2);

string c = Convert.ToString(symptomCollector3);

string d = Convert.ToString(symptomCollector4);

Console.Clear();

string results;

Console.ForegroundColor = ConsoleColor.DarkGreen;

Console.WriteLine(header);

Console.ForegroundColor = ConsoleColor.White;

if (foodPoisoning.Contains(a) && foodPoisoning.Contains(b)

&& foodPoisoning.Contains(c) && foodPoisoning.Contains(d))

{

results = @"

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| Treatment and Medication |

| (Food Poison) |

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| So your main job is to drink plenty of fluids. Start|

|with ice chips or small sips if you need to.It’s also|

|helpful to: |

| |

| - Avoid food for the first few hours as your |

| stomach settles down |

| - Drink water, broth, or an electrolyte solution, |

| which will replace the minerals that you lose |

| with vomiting and diarrhea |

| - Eat when you feel ready, but start with small |

| amounts of bland, non fatty foods such as toast, |

| rice, and crackers |

| - Get plenty of rest |

| - Stay away from dairy,caffeine, alcohol, bubbly |

| or fizzy drinks, or spicy and fatty foods -- |

| they can just make everything worse |

+-----------------------------------------------------+

";

Console.WriteLine(results);

}

else if (crohnsDisease.Contains(a) && crohnsDisease.Contains(b)

&& crohnsDisease.Contains(c) && crohnsDisease.Contains(d))

{

results = @"

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| Treatment and Medication |

| (Crohn's Disease) |

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| Along with the medicine your doctor prescribes, you |

|may want to add “complementary” treatments to help |

|with Crohn’s symptoms, boost your immune system, or |

|just feel better every day. There are many options |

|out there, from herbal remedies to mindfulness |

|practices. But remember: Let your doctor know about |

|any new therapies you want to try. She can give you |

|an idea of what’s safe and most likely to help you. |

| |

| - Probiotics |

| - Prebiotics |

| - Fish Oils |

| - Bowel Rest |

+-----------------------------------------------------+

";

Console.WriteLine(results);

}

else if (dyspepsia.Contains(a) && dyspepsia.Contains(b)

&& dyspepsia.Contains(c) && dyspepsia.Contains(d))

{

results = @"

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| Treatment and Medication |

| (Dyspepsia) |

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| Along with the medicine your doctor prescribes, you |

|may want to add “complementary” treatments to help |

|with Crohn’s symptoms, boost your immune system, or |

|just feel better every day. There are many options |

|out there, from herbal remedies to mindfulness |

|practices. But remember: Let your doctor know about |

|any new therapies you want to try. She can give you |

|an idea of what’s safe and most likely to help you. |

| |

| - Probiotics |

| - Prebiotics |

| - Fish Oils |

| - Bowel Rest |

+-----------------------------------------------------+

";

Console.WriteLine(results);

}

else if (whippleDisease.Contains(a) && whippleDisease.Contains(b)

&& whippleDisease.Contains(c) && whippleDisease.Contains(d))

{

results = @"

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| Treatment and Medication |

| (Whipple Disease) |

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| Treatment of Whipple disease is with antibiotics, |

|either alone or in combination, which can destroy the|

|bacteria causing the infection. |

| |

+-----------------------------------------------------+

";

Console.WriteLine(results);

}

else if (dumpingSyndrome.Contains(a) && dumpingSyndrome.Contains(b)

&& dumpingSyndrome.Contains(c) && dumpingSyndrome.Contains(d))

{

results = @"

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| 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))

{

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 acuteanxiety 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))

{

results = @"

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| 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))

{

results = @"

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| 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))

{

results = @"

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| 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 zanami- |

|vir (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))

{

results = @"

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| 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 |

|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 |

|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) |

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| Medications: |

|\*Water pills. If you have Meniere's disease, your |

|doctor may prescribe a water pill (diuretic). This |

|along with a low-salt diet may help reduce how often |

|you have dizziness episodes. |

|\*Medications that relieve dizziness and nausea. Your |

|doctor may prescribe drugs to provide immediate |

|relief from vertigo, dizziness and nausea, including |

|prescription antihistamines and anticholergenics.Many|

|of these drugs cause drowsiness. |

|\*Anti-anxiety medications. Diazepam (Valium) and |

|alprazolam (Xanax) are in a class of drugs called |

|benzodiazepines, which may cause addiction. They may |

|also cause drowsiness. |

|\*Preventive medicine for migraine. Certain medicines |

|may help prevent migraine attacks. |

+-----------------------------------------------------+

";

Console.WriteLine(results);

}

else if (laryngitis.Contains(a) && laryngitis.Contains(b)

&& laryngitis.Contains(c) && laryngitis.Contains(d))

{

results = @"

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| Treatment and Medication |

| (Laryngitis) |

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| Treatment: |

|-Acute laryngitis often gets better on its own within|

|a week or so. Self-care measures also can help |

|improve symptoms. |

| |

|-Chronic laryngitis treatments are aimed at treating |

|the underlying causes, such as heartburn, smoking or |

|excessive use of alcohol. |

| |

|Medications used in some cases include: |

| |

|\*Antibiotics. In almost all cases of laryngitis, an |

|antibiotic won't do any good because the cause is |

|usually viral. But if you have a bacterial infection,|

|your doctor may recommend an antibiotic. |

|\*Corticosteroids. Sometimes, corticosteroids can help|

|reduce vocal cord inflammation.However,this treatment|

|is used only when there's an urgent need to treat |

|laryngitis — for example, when you need to use your |

|voice to sing or give a speech or oral presentation, |

|or in some cases when a toddler has laryngitis |

|associated with croup. |

+-----------------------------------------------------+

";

Console.WriteLine(results);

}

else if (colds.Contains(a) && colds.Contains(b)

&& colds.Contains(c) && colds.Contains(d))

{

results = @"

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| Treatment and Medication |

| (Colds) |

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| |

|If you catch a cold,you can expect to be sick for one|

|to two weeks. That doesn't mean you have to be |

|miserable. Besides getting enough rest, these |

|remedies might help you feel better: |

| |

|\*Stay hydrated. Water, juice, clear broth or warm |

|lemon water with honey helps loosen congestion and |

|prevents dehydration. Avoid alcohol, coffee and |

|caffeinated sodas, which can make dehydration worse. |

|\*Rest.Your body needs to heal. |

|\*Soothe a sore throat. A saltwater gargle — 1/4 to |

|1/2 teaspoon salt dissolved in an 8-ounce glass of |

|warm water — can temporarily relieve a sore or |

|scratchy throat. Children younger than 6 years are |

|unlikely to be able to gargle properly. |

| |

|\*Relieve pain. For children 6 months or younger, give|

|only acetaminophen. For children older than 6 months,|

|give either acetaminophen or ibuprofen. Ask your |

|child's doctor for the correct dose for your child's |

|age and weight. Adults can take acetaminophen |

|(Tylenol, others), ibuprofen |

|(Advil, Motrin IB, others) or aspirin. |

| |

+-----------------------------------------------------+

";

Console.WriteLine(results);

}

else if (anxietyCough.Contains(a) && anxietyCough.Contains(b)

&& anxietyCough.Contains(c) && anxietyCough.Contains(d))

{

results = @"

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| Treatment and Medication |

| (Anxiety Cough) |

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| Treatment: |

|\*Learn to deep breathe. This is essentially a |

|relaxation exercise. Breathe in slowly through your |

|nose for about five seconds. Hold your breath for two|

|seconds. Breathe out through your mouth for at least |

|seven seconds. Do this multiple times every day. |

|\*Learn to think differently.Rather than allowing your|

|thoughts to stay on anxious things, list several |

|positive things you can think about. When you feel |

|anxious, pull out the list and think about one of the|

|positive things. |

+-----------------------------------------------------+

";

Console.WriteLine(results);

}

else if (heartAttack.Contains(a) && heartAttack.Contains(b)

&& heartAttack.Contains(c) && heartAttack.Contains(d))

{

results = @"

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| Treatment and Medication |

| (Heart Attack) |

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| \*\*What to do if you or someone else may be having a |

| heart attack? |

|- Call 911 or your local medical emergency number. |

|Don't ignore or attempt to tough out the symptoms of |

|a heart attack for more than five minutes. If you |

|don't have access to emergency medical services, have|

|a neighbor or a friend drive you to the nearest |

|hospital. Drive yourself only as a last resort, and |

|realize that it places you and others at risk when |

|you drive under these circumstances. |

|- Chew and swallow an aspirin,unless you are allergic|

|to aspirin or have been told by your doctor never to |

|take aspirin. But seek emergency help first, such as |

|calling 911. |

|- Take nitroglycerin, if prescribed. If you think |

|you're having a heart attack and your doctor has |

|previously prescribed nitroglycerin for you, take it |

|as directed. Do not take anyone else's nitroglycerin,|

|because that could put you in more danger. |

|- Begin CPR if the person is unconscious. If you're |

|with a person who might be having a heart attack and |

|he or she is unconscious, tell the 911 dispatcher or |

|another emergency medical specialist. You may be |

|advised to begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).|

+-----------------------------------------------------+

";

Console.WriteLine(results);

}

else if (acidReflux.Contains(a) && acidReflux.Contains(b)

&& acidReflux.Contains(c) && acidReflux.Contains(d))

{

results = @"

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| Treatment and Medication |

| (Acid Reflux) |

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| -- One of the most effective ways to treat acid |

|reflux disease is to avoid the foods and beverages |

|that trigger symptoms. Here are other steps you can |

|take: |

| |

|\*Eat smaller meals more frequently throughout the day|

|and modify the types of foods you are eating.. |

|\*Quit smoking. |

|\*Put blocks under the head of your bed to raise it at|

|least 4 inches to 6 inches. |

|\*Eat at least 2 to 3 hours before lying down. |

|\*Try sleeping in a chair for daytime naps. |

|\*Don't wear tight clothes or tight belts. |

|\*If you're overweight or obese, take steps to lose |

|weight with exercise and diet changes. |

|\*Also, ask your doctor whether any medication could |

|be triggering your heartburn or other symptoms of |

|acid reflux disease. |

+-----------------------------------------------------+

";

Console.WriteLine(results);

}

else if (GERD.Contains(a) && GERD.Contains(b)

&& GERD.Contains(c) && GERD.Contains(d))

{

results = @"

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| Treatment and Medication |

| (Gastroesophageal reflux disease) |

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| Treatment: |

|- GERD will often be treated with medications before |

|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: Ths 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 |

|symptomscan be cured of the disease. |

+-----------------------------------------------------+

";

Console.WriteLine(results);

}

else if (flukeInfection.Contains(a) && flukeInfection.Contains(b)

&& flukeInfection.Contains(c) && flukeInfection.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 (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)

&& 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))

{

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 |

|stimulatingproduction 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);

}

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);

}

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);

}

else if (perniciousAnemia.Contains(a) && perniciousAnemia.Contains(b)

&& perniciousAnemia.Contains(c) && perniciousAnemia.Contains(d))

{

results = @"

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| Treatment and Medication |

| (Pernicious Anemia) |

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| |

| For milder cases of vitamin B-12 deficiency, |

|treatment may involve changes to your diet and |

|vitamin B-12 supplements in pill form or as a nasal |

|spray. Your doctor may suggest vitamin B-12 |

|injections, particularly if your vitamin B-12 |

|deficiency is severe. At first, you may receive the |

|shots as often as every other day. Eventually, you'll|

|need injections just once a month, which may continue|

|for life, depending on your situation. |

| |

+-----------------------------------------------------+

";

Console.WriteLine(results);

}

else if (posturalOrthostaticTachycardiaSyndrome.Contains(a) && posturalOrthostaticTachycardiaSyndrome.Contains(b)

&& posturalOrthostaticTachycardiaSyndrome.Contains(c) && posturalOrthostaticTachycardiaSyndrome.Contains(d))

{

results = @"

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| Treatment and Medication |

| (Postural Orthostatic Tachycardia Syndrome) |

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| |

| There's no cure for POTS, but various things |

|can help with your symptoms. |

| |

| Your doctor may prescribe drugs such as |

|fludrocortisone (along with more salt and water), |

|midodrine, phenylephrine, or a type of medicine |

|called a beta-blocker to help with blood flow. |

| |

| Compression stockings. These help push the blood |

|up from your legs to your heart. You’ll want ones |

|that provide at least 30-40 minutes of compression |

|and go all the way up to your waist, or at least up |

|to your thighs. Your doctor can prescribe a pair. |

| |

| Exercise. POTS can make it hard to be active, |

|but even light exercise such as walking or simple |

|yoga can help with blood flow and keep your heart |

|healthy. |

| |

| Communication. POTS can make simple activities a |

|bit harder,and that can be frustrating and stressful.|

|A support group or therapist may help you manage the |

|emotional issues the condition can cause. |

| |

+-----------------------------------------------------+

";

Console.WriteLine(results);

}

else if (infectiousMononucleosis.Contains(a) && infectiousMononucleosis.Contains(b)

&& infectiousMononucleosis.Contains(c) && infectiousMononucleosis.Contains(d))

{

results = @"

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| Treatment and Medication |

| (Infectious Mononucleosis) |

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| |

| There's no specific therapy available to treat |

|infectious mononucleosis. Antibiotics don't work |

|against viral infections such as mono. Treatment |

|mainly involves taking care of yourself, such as |

|getting enough rest, eating a healthy diet and |

|drinking plenty of fluids. You may take over-the- |

|counter pain relievers to treat a fever or sore |

|throat. |

| |

| Medications |

| |

| Treating secondary infections. Occasionally, |

|a streptococcal (strep) infection accompanies the |

|sore throat of mononucleosis. You may also develop |

|a sinus infection or an infection of your tonsils |

|(tonsillitis). If so, you may need treatment with |

|antibiotics for these accompanying bacterial |

|infections. |

| |

| Risk of rash with some medications. Amoxicillin |

|and other penicillin derivatives aren't recommended |

|for people with mononucleosis. In fact, some people |

|with mononucleosis who take one of these drugs may |

|develop a rash. The rash doesn't necessarily mean |

|that they're allergic to the antibiotic, however. |

|If needed, other antibiotics that are less likely |

|to cause a rash are available to treat infections |

|that may accompany mononucleosis. |

| |

+-----------------------------------------------------+

";

Console.WriteLine(results);

}

else if (influenza2.Contains(a) && influenza2.Contains(b)

&& influenza2.Contains(c) && influenza2.Contains(d))

{

results = @"

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| 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 (influenza3.Contains(a) && influenza3.Contains(b)

&& influenza3.Contains(c) && influenza3.Contains(d))

{

results = @"

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| 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 (influenza4.Contains(a) && influenza4.Contains(b)

&& influenza4.Contains(c) && influenza4.Contains(d))

{

results = @"

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| 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 (relapsingFever.Contains(a) && relapsingFever.Contains(b)

&& relapsingFever.Contains(c) && relapsingFever.Contains(d))

{

results = @"

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| Treatment and Medication |

| (Relapsing Fever) |

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| |

| For decades, penicillins and tetracyclines have |

|been the treatment of choice in relapsing fever. In |

|vitro, Borrelia species are also susceptible to |

|cephalosporins, macrolides, and chloramphenicol, |

|although less data are available on these |

|antibiotics. Borrelia species are relatively |

|resistant to fluoroquinolones, sulfa drugs, rifampin,|

|aminoglycosides, and metronidazole. |

| |

| The efficacy of treatment can be demonstrated by |

|noting clearance of spirochetes in the blood, |

|usually occurring within 8 hours of administration |

|of an effective antibiotic. |

| |

+-----------------------------------------------------+

";

Console.WriteLine(results);

}

else if (HumanGranulocyticAnaplasmosis.Contains(a) && HumanGranulocyticAnaplasmosis.Contains(b)

&& HumanGranulocyticAnaplasmosis.Contains(c) && HumanGranulocyticAnaplasmosis.Contains(d))

{

results = @"

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| Treatment and Medication |

| (Human Granulocytic Anaplasmosis) |

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| |

| 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 (CommonCold.Contains(a) && CommonCold.Contains(b)

&& CommonCold.Contains(c) && CommonCold.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 (ChronicFatigueSyndrome.Contains(a) && ChronicFatigueSyndrome.Contains(b)

&& ChronicFatigueSyndrome.Contains(c) && ChronicFatigueSyndrome.Contains(d))

{

results = @"

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| Treatment and Medication |

| (Chronic Fatigue Syndrome) |

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| |

| There is no cure for chronic fatigue syndrome. |

|Treatment focuses on symptom relief. |

| |

| Many people who have chronic fatigue syndrome are|

|also depressed. Treating your depression can make it |

|easier for you to cope with the problems associated |

|with chronic fatigue syndrome. Low doses of some |

|antidepressants also can help improve sleep and |

|relieve pain. |

| |

| The most effective treatment for chronic fatigue |

|syndrome appears to be a two-pronged approach that |

|combines cognitive training with a gentle exercise |

|program. |

| |

+-----------------------------------------------------+

";

Console.WriteLine(results);

}

else if (ToothAbscess.Contains(a) && ToothAbscess.Contains(b)

&& ToothAbscess.Contains(c) && ToothAbscess.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 (Fibromyalgia.Contains(a) && Fibromyalgia.Contains(b)

&& Fibromyalgia.Contains(c) && Fibromyalgia.Contains(d))

{

results = @"

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| Treatment and Medication |

| (Fibromyalgia) |

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| |

| In general, treatments for fibromyalgia include |

|both medication and self-care. The emphasis is on |

|minimizing symptoms and improving general health. |

|No one treatment works for all symptoms. |

| |

|Medications can help reduce the pain of fibromyalgia |

|and improve sleep. Common choices include: |

| |

| - Pain relievers. |

| - Antidepressants. |

| - Anti-seizure drugs. |

| - Physical therapy. |

| - Occupational therapy. |

| - Counseling. |

| |

+-----------------------------------------------------+

";

Console.WriteLine(results);

}

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 |

|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 |

|symptomscan 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 |

vout 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);

}

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 thats 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|

|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 acuteanxiety 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 = @"

+-----------------------------------------------------+

| 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. |

| |

| \*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 (Pneuomococcal.Contains(a) && Pneuomococcal.Contains(b)

&& Pneuomococcal.Contains(c) && Pneuomococcal.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.Write(" \t\n Manila Hospitals \n ");

Console.Write(" \n Manila Doctors \n Address: 667 United Nations Ave, Ermita, Manila, 1000 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 558 0888 \n");

Console.Write("\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.Write("\n ManilaMed Medical Center Manila \n Address: 850 United Nations Ave, Ermita, Manila, Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 523 8131 \n");

Console.Write("\n Philippine General Hospital \n Address: Taft Ave, Ermita, Manila, 1000 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 554 8400 \n");

Console.Write("\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.Write("\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.Write("\n Metropolitan Medical center \n Address: 1357 Masangkay St, Santa Cruz, Manila, 1012 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 863 2500 \n");

Console.Write("\n Mary chiles General Hospital \n Address: 667 Dalupan St, Sampaloc, Manila, 1008 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 735 5352 \n");

Console.Write("\n Capitol Medical center \n Address: Cor.Scout, Quezon Avenue, Sct.Magbanua, Diliman, Quezon City, 1103 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 372 3825 \n");

Console.Write("\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.Write("\n San lazaro Hospital \n Address: Quiricada St, Santa Cruz, Manila, Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 732 3777 \n");

Console.Write("\n Mary Johnston Hospital \n Address: 1221 J Nolasco, Tondo, Maynila, 1012 Kalakhang Maynila \n Phone: (02) 245 4021 \n");

Console.Write("\n Gat Andres Bonifacio Memorial Medical center \n Address: Manila, 924 Delpan St, Tondo, Maynila, 1012 Kalakhang Maynila \n Phone: (02) 243 8845 \n");

Console.Write("\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.Write(" \t\n Quezon City Hospitals \n ");

Console.Write("\n Quezon City General Hospital \n Address: Seminary Rd, Project 8, Quezon City, Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 863 0800 \n");

Console.Write("\n Providence Hospital \n Address: 1515 Quezon Ave, Diliman, Quezon City, Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 558 6999 \n");

Console.Write("\n East Avenue Medical Center \n Address: East Ave, Diliman, Quezon City, 1100 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 928 0611 \n");

Console.Write("\n Capitol Medical center \n Address: Cor.Scout, Quezon Avenue, Sct.Magbanua, Diliman, Quezon City, 1103 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 372 3825 \n");

Console.Write("\n UERM Memorial Hospital \n Address: 64 Aurora Blvd, Doña Imelda, Quezon City, Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 715 0861 \n");

Console.Write("\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.Write("\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.Write("\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.Write("\n Sta. Teresita General Hospital and Eye Center \n Address: Santa Mesa Heights, Quezon City, 1114 Metro Manila \n Phone: N / A \n");

Console.Write("\n World Citi Medical Center \n Address: 960 Aurora Blvd, Project 4, Quezon City, 1109 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 913 8380 \n");

Console.Write("\n Fe Del Mundo Medical center \n Address: 11 Banawe St, Quezon City, 1113 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 712 0845 \n");

Console.Write("\n Philippine Heart Center Hospital \n Address: East Ave, Diliman, Quezon City, Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 925 2401 \n");

Console.Write("\n Pascual General Hospital \n Address: 130 Quirino Hwy, Quezon City, 1106 Metro Manila \n Phone: 0905 312 7144 \n");

Console.Write("\n New Era General Hospital \n Address: Commonwealth Ave, New Era, Quezon City, Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 932 7387 \n");

Console.Write("\n National Kidney and Transplant Institute \n Address: East Ave, Diliman, Quezon City, 1101 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 981 0300 \n");

Console.Write("\n Quirino Memorial Medical Center \n Address: JP Rizal Street, Project 4, Quezon City, 1109 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 421 2250 \n");

Console.Write("\n Veterans Memorial Medical Center \n Address: North Ave, Diliman, Quezon City, Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 927 6426 \n");

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

Console.Write("\n St. Clare’s Medical Center \n Address: 1838 Dian St, Makati, 1235 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 831 6511 \n");

Console.Write("\n Ospital ng Makati \n Address: Sampaguita St, Makati, 1218 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 882 6316 \n");

Console.Write("\n Healthkard Hospital \n Address: 104, Ormanza Street, Legaspi Village, Makati, 1200 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 810 5221 \n");

Console.Write("\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.Write("\n Makati Medical Center \n Address: 2 Amorsolo Street, Legazpi Village, Makati, 1229 Kalakhang Maynila \n Phone: (02) 888 8999 \n");

Console.Write("\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.Write("\n Accredited OFW Medical Clinics & Hospital \n Address: Atlas Compound, Naga Rd, Las Pinas, 1742 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 872 4827 \n");

Console.Write("\n Saint Claire's Hospital and Nursery \nAddress: 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.Write(" \t\n Pasay Hospitals \n ");

Console.Write("\n Pasay City General Hospital \n Address: P.Burgos St., Pasay, Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 833 6022 \n");

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

Console.Write("\n Taguig Doctors Hospital \n Address: 39 Dir.A.Bunye, Taguig, Kalakhang Maynila \n Phone: (02) 837 0178 \n");

Console.Write("\n Medical Center Taguig, Inc. \n Address: Levi B.Mariano Ave, Taguig, 1630 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 888 6284 \n");

Console.Write("\n Taguig District Hospital \n Address: E Service Rd, Taguig - Pateros, Taguig, 1630 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 837 8132 \n ");

Console.Write("\n Dr. Sabili General Hospital \n Address: Number 313, General Santos Avenue, Lower Bicutan, Taguig, Metro Manila \n Phone: 0905 404 8348 \n");

Console.Write("\n Army General Hospital \n Address: MGEN M Castaneda St, Taguig, 1630 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 845 9555 \n");

Console.Write("\n Cruz-Rabe Maternity & General Hospital \n Address: 57 Gen.A Luna St, Taguig, 1634 Metro Manila \nPhone: (02) 642 3433 \n");

Console.Write("\n Philippine Navy, Manila Naval Hospital \n Address: Taguig, Metro Manila \n Phone: N /A \n");

Console.Write("\n Recuenco General Hospital \n Address: 68 Sampaloc Ext, Taguig, 1630 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 808 5950 \n");

Console.Write("\n Holy Mary Family Hospital \n Address: 34, Manuel L.Quezon Street, Bagumbayan, Metro Manila, Taguig, 1630 \n Phone: (02) 837 0246 \n");

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

Console.Write("\n Rizal Medical Center \n Address: Pasig Blvd, Pasig, 1600 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 865 8400 \n");

Console.Write("\n Sabater Hospital \n Address: Caruncho Ave, Pasig, Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 641 8194 \n");

Console.Write("\n Tricity Medical Center \n Address: 269 C.Raymundo Ave, Pasig, 1607 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 275 9752 \n");

Console.Write("\n MCPC St. Therese of Lisieux Doctors Hospital \n Address: C.Raymundo Ave, Pasig, 1600 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 546 2833 \n");

Console.Write("\n Pasig City General Hospital \n Address: M Eusebio, Pasig, Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 643 3333 \n");

Console.Write("\n Alfonso Specialist Hospital \n Address: 185 Dr.Sixto Antonio Avenue, Pasig, 1609 Metro Manila \n Phone: 571 - 1285 \n");

Console.Write("\n Pasig City Children's Hospital \n Address: 15 A Industria, Pasig, 1600 Metro Manila \n Phone: 0916 869 2901 \n");

Console.Write("\n Mission Hospital \n Address: 17 km Ortigas Ave, Pasig, 1800 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 655 0162 \n");

Console.Write("\n Pasig Doctors Medical Center \n Address: 254 Eulogio Amang Rodriguez Ave, Pasig, Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 878 7362 \n");

Console.Write("\n The Medical City Hospital \n Address: Ortigas Ave, Pasig, Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 988 1000 \n");

Console.Write("\n Florence Nightingale Medical Hospital \n Address: Old Capitol Compound, Shaw Blvd, Kapitolyo, Pasig, 1610 Metro Manila \n Phone: 0923 516 8769 \n");

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

Console.Write("\n Mandaluyong City Medical Center \n Address: 605 Boni Ave, Mandaluyong, 1550 Metro Manila \n Phone: 0919 781 7760 \n");

Console.Write("\n Unciano General Hospital \n Address: Boni Avenue Corner Dansalan Street, Mandaluyong, 1550 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 533 6565 \n");

Console.Write("\n St.Michaels Medical center \n Address: 497 F Mariano Avenue Manggahan, Pasig, 1611 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 681 7158 \n");

Console.Write("\n St. Patrick's Healthcare System \n Address: 566 Shaw Blvd, Mandaluyong, 1550 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 533 9329 \n");

Console.Write("\n VRP Medical Center \n Address: Edsa, 163 Sierra Madre, Mandaluyong, 1501 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 464 9999 \n");

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

Console.Write("\n Marikina Valley Medical Center \n Address: Sumulong Hwy, Marikina, 1800 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 682 2222 \n");

Console.Write("\n Amang Rodriguez Memorial Medical Center \n Address: Sumulong Highway Sto.Nino, Marikina, 1800 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 941 5854 \n");

Console.Write("\n Marikina Doctors Hospital and Medical Center, Inc. \n Address: 10 Evangelista Ave, Pasig, 1800 Metro Manila \n Phone: 0949 801 4867 \n");

Console.Write("\n St. Victoria Hospital \n Address: 444 JP Rizal, Sto Nino, Marikina, 1800 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 942 2022 \n");

Console.Write("\n Sta. Monica Hospital \n Address: 138 A A.Bonifacio Ave, Marikina, 1800 Metro Manila \n Phone: N/A \n");

Console.Write("\n Garcia General Hospital \n Address: 49 Bayan - Bayanan Ave, Marikina, 1810 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 941 5511 \n");

Console.Write("\n St. Anthony Medical Center \n Address: 32 Santa Ana Ext., Marikina, 1801 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 682 2000 \n");

Console.Write("\n SDS Medical Center \n Address: 61 Katipunan St, Marikina, 1800 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 933 1405 \n");

Console.Write("\n San Ramon Hospital \n Address: 108 Gen.Ordoñez Ave, Marikina, 1811 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 941 8632 \n");

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

Console.Write("\n Las Piñas Doctors Hospital \n Address: 1742 CAA Rd, Las Pinas, 1742 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 825 5236 \n");

Console.Write("\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.Write("\n Las Piñas City Medical Center \n Address: 1314 Marcos Alvarez Ave, Las Pinas, 1747 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 806 2288 \n");

Console.Write("\n Perpetual Help Medical Center \n Address: Alabang–Zapote Road, Las Pinas, 1740 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 874 8515 \n");

Console.Write("\n A. Zarate General Hospital \n Address: 13 - 765 Atlas compond, Naga Rd, Las Pinas, 2011 Metro Manila \n Telephone Number: 874 - 6903 \n");

Console.Write("\n Christ The King General Hospital \n Address: 130 Real Street, Las Pinas, 1740 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 873 1119 \n");

Console.Write("\n Pamplona Hospital and Medical Center \n Address: 46 Alabang - Zapote Rd, Pamplona 1, Las Pinas, 1740 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 873 0054 \n");

Console.Write("\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.Write(" \t\n Parañaque Hospitals \n ");

Console.Write("\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.Write("\n Unihealth-Paranaque Hospital & Medical Center \n Address: Dr Arcadio Santos Ave, Parañaque, 1700 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 832 0636 \n");

Console.Write("\n Medical Center Parañaque \n Address: Dr Arcadio Santos Ave, San Antonio, Parañaque, 1700 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 820 0290 \n");

Console.Write("\n Protacio Hospital \n Address: 484 Quirino Ave, Baclaran, Parañaque, 1700 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 852 2953 \n");

Console.Write("\n The Premier Medical Center \n Address: Business, Parañaque, 1715 Metro Manila \n Telephone Number: 552 - 1138 \n");

Console.Write("\n Ospital ng Parañaque \n Address: Quirino Ave, Parañaque, 1700 Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 825 4902 \n");

Console.Write("\n Our Lady of Peace Hospital \n Address: Parañaque, Metro Manila \n Phone: (02) 829 5775 \n");

Console.Write("\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;

}

Console.ReadKey();

quit:

Console.Clear();

Console.WriteLine("Hi " + name + ", Thankyou for using cLaennec, Get well soon");

Console.ReadKey();

}

}

}