

Input	Output
Coughing up mucus, Wheezing or noisy breathing, Fever, Feeling sick (malaise), Coughing up blood (in rare cases)	Allergic Bronchopulmonary Aspergillosis. Which means An allergic reaction to the fungus "aspergillus" causing respiratory symptoms. Common in people with asthma or cystic fibrosis. Can lead to scar formation in the airways.
Skin rash, Itching, Swelling, Trouble breathing, Drop in blood pressure	Drug allergy. Which means A reaction when the body's immune system treats a drug as an invader. Can be a result of severe reactions such as difficulty in breathing or a drop in blood pressure leading to unconsciousness.
Hives (raised patches of skin that are itchy), Itchy skin, Flushing (skin turns red and feels hot), Swelling of face/hands/feet/throat, Throat tightness, Wheezing, Nausea, Vomiting, Belly pain, Feeling lightheaded	Immediate drug allergy. Which means Starts quickly after a drug is taken, usually within an hour. Typically occurs with drugs a person had taken before without any issue. Can evolve into a life-threatening allergic reaction called anaphylaxis.
Rash (that might spread over much of the skin and can be itchy)	Delayed drug allergy. Which means Usually causes a rash that begins after a few days of taking a drug. Doesn't usually involve severe symptoms like swelling, trouble breathing, etc., and mainly affects the skin.
Sneezing, Stuffy or runny nose, Itchy eyes, Stuffy nose, Itchy or red eyes, Sore throat or itching of the throat or ears, Waking up at night or trouble sleeping leading to feeling tired during the day	Environmental Allergies. Which means Allergic reactions to substances in the environment like dust, pollen, etc. Caused by the immune system reacting to harmless substances as if they were harmful. Can occur all year round or seasonally.
Immediate Reaction: Hives (raised patches of skin that are usually very itchy), Itchy skin, Flushing (skin turning red and feeling hot), Swelling of the face, hands, feet, or throat, Throat tightness, hoarse voice, wheezing, trouble breathing, Nausea, vomiting, belly pain, Feeling lightheaded; Delayed Reaction: Rash that begins after a few days of taking a drug	Penicillin Allergy. Which means A bad reaction to penicillin or a related drug when the body's immune system responds to the drug as if it were a dangerous invader. The reaction can be either immediate, which occurs shortly after taking the drug, or delayed, which happens after taking the drug for days.
Hives, Raised patches of skin that are very itchy, Angioedema, Puffiness, usually of the face, eyelids, ears, mouth, hands, or feet, Redness or itching of the skin (without hives), Swelling or itching of the eyes, Runny nose or swelling of the tongue, Trouble breathing, wheezing, or a change in voice, Vomiting or diarrhea, Feeling dizzy or passing out	Anaphylaxis. Which means Anaphylaxis is a serious allergic reaction that can occur rapidly and may result in death. It can be triggered by various allergens including foods, medications, insect stings, and latex. Symptoms can change and differ among individuals.
Delayed allergic reaction to red meat (2 to 8 hours after ingestion), Hives, Puffiness of the face, eyelids, ears, mouth, hands, or feet, Swelling of the throat, Nausea, Vomiting, Diarrhea, Wheezing, Coughing, Trouble breathing, Feeling dizzy, Passing out, Death	Alpha-gal syndrome. Which means Alpha-gal syndrome is an allergy to red meat that can develop in some people after being bitten by a tick, specifically the "lone star" tick in the US. The allergy is caused by an immune response to a molecule called "alpha-gal" which is transferred by the tick

and is also found in certain mammal meats.

Puffy, raised areas on the skin, Reddish coloration on light-colored skin or pale patches on dark-colored skin, Intense itching, especially at night, Angioedema (puffiness and swelling of tissues under the skin affecting parts like lips, cheeks, eyelids, hands, feet, or genitals)

Chronic Hives. Which means Chronic hives, medically referred to as "urticaria," appear on the skin as patches that are usually very itchy. These hives can emerge anywhere on the body and may grow in size over hours before gradually fading. They can cluster together or scatter across the body. Unlike short-term hives, which could be caused by allergies or infections, chronic hives are not allergy-induced or infectious and persist on most days for 6 weeks or longer. Though they are not life-threatening, their persistent itchiness can be disruptive, affecting focus and sleep. Various factors can exacerbate the symptoms, including heat, stress, certain foods, alcohol, some medications like NSAIDs, and specific periods in the menstrual cycle. Although there isn't a cure for chronic hives, medicines can alleviate the symptoms.

Skin rash, Skin dryness, Itchiness, Cracked skin, Red rash (in light-skinned individuals), Purple/brown/gray/black rash (in dark-skinned individuals), Swelling, Blisters, Pain, Widespread swelling, Oozing, Crusting of the skin

Contact Dermatitis. Which means Contact dermatitis is a type of skin rash that can develop after the skin comes into contact with an irritant or an allergen. Common sources of irritants and allergens include everyday products like soaps and cleansers, certain medicines, perfumes, cosmetics, metals in jewelry, and plants like poison ivy and poison oak. The rash can emerge even after touching a substance that previously caused no issues. The symptoms vary in intensity, and severe cases might present with pain, extensive swelling, and skin oozing or crusting. It's advised to avoid contact with known irritants/allergens, protect the skin, and use soothing skin products. Medical treatments can include steroid creams, pills, and wet or damp dressings.

Intense itching, Color changes (red or pink for light-skinned people and dark brown, purple, or gray for dark-skinned people), A patch of skin that looks lighter than the surrounding skin, Small bumps resembling dots or goosebumps, Skin flaking or forming scales

Eczema (Atopic Dermatitis). Which means Eczema is a skin condition causing itchy, flaky skin. Its exact cause remains unknown.

Mild symptoms: Hives (Raised patches of skin that are very itchy), Red or swollen skin, Itchy, watery, or swollen eyes, Runny nose or sneezing. Severe symptoms (anaphylaxis): Swelling of the throat, Wheezing, coughing a lot, or trouble breathing, Vomiting or diarrhea, Feeling dizzy or passing out, Death.

Food Allergy. Which means A food allergy occurs when a person's immune system responds as if a certain food is harmful to the body. If a person eats or touches that food, or in some cases, breathes in tiny pieces of the food, they can have an allergic reaction. The most common foods people are allergic to include: milk and foods containing milk, eggs, wheat, soy, peanuts, tree nuts like almonds or cashews, fish, shellfish such as shrimp or oysters, and sesame. The symptoms can range from mild to severe and can differ from person to person.

Puffy or raised patches on the skin, Itchiness, Reddish color on light-colored skin, Reappearance

Hives. Which means Hives are patches of skin that are usually very itchy. They might look reddish in color on light-colored skin. Hives can appear and disappear within a few hours.

Puffiness or swelling in face, eyelids, ears, mouth, hands, feet, genitals

Angioedema. Which means Angioedema is characterized by puffiness or swelling. It can occur in the face, eyelids, ears, mouth, hands, feet, or genitals.

Itchy patches of skin, Puffy or raised patches, Reddish hives on light-colored skin, Formation due to physical stimulation, Raised lines on skin due to scraping or stroking (dermatographism), Hives after skin warming post-cold exposure, Tiny hives post-hot shower or exercise, Hives during exercise, Hives from vibrations	Inducible Hives. Which means Hives that form in response to some sort of physical stimulation, such as heat, cold, or pressure. They are also called "physical" hives.
Flushing (skin turning red or purple and feeling hot, especially on the face), Hives (raised, very itchy patches of skin), Angioedema (swelling of the face, eyelids, mouth, tongue, hands, and feet), Trouble breathing, Hoarseness, Wheezing, Swelling (especially in the throat or around the face, eyelids, mouth, hands, or feet), Belly cramps, Nausea, Vomiting, Diarrhea, Dizziness, Passing out	Insect Allergy. Which means An allergic reaction caused by an insect sting, primarily from insects like Honey bees, Yellow jackets, Hornets and wasps, and Fire ants. In severe cases, the reaction is called "anaphylaxis."
Swelling, redness, pain, warmth at sting site	Insect Stings. Which means Stinging insects like bees, wasps, and fire ants can inject venom which can cause irritation. Deadly for severely allergic.
Potential for Lyme disease after tick attachment	Tick Bites. Which means Ticks can spread Lyme disease if attached for a prolonged time. Removal and monitoring for symptoms is advised.
Hives, Puffiness of the face, eyelids, ears, mouth, hands, or feet, Swelling of the tongue, Trouble breathing, noisy breathing (wheezing), or coughing, Nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea, Feeling dizzy or passing out, Death (although this is very rare),Eczema, Eosinophilic esophagitis	Peanut, tree nut, and seed allergy. Which means A food allergy where the immune system responds as if peanuts, tree nuts, or seeds are harmful. Allergic reactions can happen from consumption, inhalation, or skin contact with these allergens.
Itchy skin rash, Blisters filled with fluid, Rash might form blisters before it goes away, Rash can show up in different places at different times, Severe rash, Rash affecting most of the body, Rash affecting face or genitals, A lot of swelling, Rash oozes pus or gives other signs of being infected, Rash does not get better after 2 to 3 weeks	Poison ivy. Which means Poison ivy is a plant that causes an itchy skin rash. The same substance causing the rash is found in poison oak, poison sumac, ginkgo fruit, and mango peels. Exposure can be from touching the plant, objects with the plant's oils, or being near burning poison ivy plants.

Input	Output
Small, raised bump on the skin, Bump might look red or reddish-brown depending on skin color, Itchiness or burning sensation at the bite site, Pain ranging from a slight prickly feeling to very bad pain, Increasing swelling and draining pus, Flu-like symptoms (e.g., feeling tired, nausea, vomiting, fever), Sweating, Very bad muscle pain, Very bad belly pain, Necrosis (center of the bump turning darker red, blue, or black, then drying out and forming a sore)	Spider bites. Which means Spider bites are rare and most are harmless. However, a few types of spiders can deliver painful bites which in rare instances may lead to infections or other serious symptoms. Symptoms can vary from a small bump on the skin to more severe reactions like necrosis or flu-like symptoms.
Pain in the low back (starts in early adulthood, comes on slowly, lasts for more than 3 months, is worse after resting, feels better with movement), back becoming less flexible, "hunchback" posture, pain or arthritis in other joints (hips or shoulders), pain or swelling in parts of the body (elbows, heels, ribs), feeling tired and unwell, inflammation of the eye (iritis or uveitis - causing eye pain and blurry vision), problems with spinal cord, problems with heart valves, breathing problems, inflammation inside intestines	Ankylosing spondylitis. Which means Ankylosing spondylitis is a disease that causes pain and stiffness in the back, neck, and sometimes hips and heels. It begins with inflammation around the bones in the spine or some joints and can sometimes cause the bones in the spine to fuse together. It is part of a group of diseases called "spondyloarthritis."
Open sores in the mouth, Open sores on the genitals, Eye inflammation (uveitis), Arthritis, Skin symptoms, Digestive symptoms	Behçet syndrome. Which means Behçet syndrome is a type of vasculitis, which means inflammation of the blood vessels. This inflammation can make blood vessel walls thick, weak, narrow, or scarred, and these changes can occur in blood vessels throughout the body, leading to a variety of symptoms.
Large blisters on the skin, Itching, Raised areas of skin (red or skin-colored), Sores in the mouth	Bullous pemphigoid. Which means Bullous pemphigoid is an autoimmune disease that causes fluid-filled bumps or blisters on the skin. It happens most often in adults age 60 and older.
Muscle weakness, Skin rashes (itchy, sometimes scaly, red rashes on fingers, elbows, knees, upper eyelids, neck, upper chest, scalp), Interstitial lung disease (hard to breathe)	Dermatomyositis. Which means Dermatomyositis causes muscle weakness and skin rashes. The muscles and skin get inflamed. It is unknown what causes this condition, but it can affect both adults and children.
Runny nose (discharge can include pus or blood), Small sores in nose or mouth, Sinus infections, Ear problems (fluid leak, pain, infections, hearing loss), Inflammation and breakdown of cartilage, Hoarse voice, Cough, Wheezing, Chest pain, Blood in urine, Red or purple spots on skin (usually on lower legs)	Granulomatosis with polyangiitis. Which means Granulomatosis with polyangiitis is a rare disease that causes pain and swelling of blood vessels and can affect organs or structures throughout the body, especially the nose, mouth, ears, lungs, and kidneys.
Feel tired or weak, Lose or gain weight, Get fevers, Get headaches, Get a butterfly-shaped rash on their nose and cheeks (especially after being in the sun), Lose some hair, Get chest pain, Have trouble breathing, Bruise easily, Have joint pain and stiffness, Have swelling in the hands, feet, belly, or around the eyes, Have urine that looks brown (tea-colored) or foamy, Get sores in the	

mouth, Get cold fingers or toes that turn pale or blue, Hard to think clearly, Feel anxious, Feel sad	Lupus. Which means Lupus is a type of "autoimmune disease." When the immune system is working normally, it kills germs and "bad" cells that could turn into cancer. In lupus, instead of killing only bad cells, the immune system starts to attack healthy cells causing an "autoimmune response." This response can happen in certain parts of the body in people with lupus and causes the mentioned symptoms.
Swelling in the hands, face, feet, belly, or around the eyes, Weight changes, Tiredness, Brown or foamy urine, Urinating less often than normal, High blood pressure (higher than 130/80)	Lupus Nephritis. Which means Lupus nephritis is a type of kidney disease that occurs in people with lupus. People with lupus are much more likely to have kidney disease than those who don't have lupus. Kidney disease can cause various symptoms, including swelling and high blood pressure. Some people with lupus nephritis don't have symptoms. Medicines are typically the primary treatment for lupus nephritis. In severe cases, the kidneys might stop working, and patients might require hemodialysis, peritoneal dialysis, or a kidney transplant. Getting pregnant with lupus nephritis can be risky, and those wishing to become pregnant should consult their doctors.
Brown patches on the skin, Light or dark brown patches, Sometimes gray or blue patches, Patches on cheeks, forehead, upper lip, nose, chin, and jaw	Melasma. Which means Melasma is a condition that causes brown patches on the skin. The patches are typically found on the face. It is common in pregnant women but can also affect non-pregnant women and men. It is most prevalent in people with darker skin and those who reside in sunny locations.
Feeling tired, Losing weight without trying, Muscle pain and weakness, Fever, Joint pain, Skin changes (Red bumps that hurt, Red or purple spots on the skin, A purple pattern on the skin, Open sores or blisters), Numbness, tingling, and decreased feeling in the hands or feet, Belly pain (Nausea and vomiting, Diarrhea or blood in bowel movements), Pain in the testicles, High blood pressure	Polyarteritis nodosa. Which means Polyarteritis nodosa is a condition causing issues with the kidneys, skin, and other body parts. It occurs when certain blood vessels become inflamed, impairing their ability to carry sufficient blood to the required body parts. It's a serious condition that can be fatal if not treated.
Muscle weakness (affecting both sides of the body, especially muscles in the neck, shoulders, hips, and thighs), trouble climbing stairs, difficulty lifting things above the head, trouble swallowing	Polymyositis. Which means Polymyositis is a condition that causes muscle weakness due to inflammation of the muscles. The exact cause of Polymyositis is unknown. It's more common in adults but can also occur in children.
Pain in the joints, Swelling in the joints, Stiffness in the joints	Rheumatoid arthritis. Which means Rheumatoid arthritis ("RA") causes pain, swelling, and stiffness in the joints. RA is a result of the immune system attacking the joints. It affects small joints in fingers, feet, and wrists initially, and can later affect any joint in the body.
Dry eyes, Eyes that feel dry or burn, Sandy or gritty feeling in the eyes, Red or watery eyes, Blurry vision, Dry mouth, Need to drink liquids to help swallow dry foods, More likely to get cavities and certain mouth infections, Dry, itchy skin, Joint or muscle pain, Problems urinating (Pain, Urinating more often than usual, Getting up a lot at night to urinate, Needing to urinate suddenly), Tiredness, Vaginal dryness	Sjögren's disease. Which means Sjögren's disease is a disease that causes dry eyes, dry mouth, and other symptoms. It occurs when the body's infection-fighting system (immune system) attacks glands that keep the eyes, mouth, and other parts of the body moist. Some people with Sjögren's