

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

disease have other immune system conditions like rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, and scleroderma.

Tiredness, Fever, Muscle and joint pain, Lack of appetite, Belly pain, Brown or dark-colored urine,  
Numbness, weakness, or pain in the hands, feet, or other parts of the body

Vasculitis. Which means

Pain and weakness in the arms or legs, Belly pain after eating

Takayasu arteritis. Which means Affects the Aorta, primarily seen in females between 10 and 40  
(not common in the US).

Headache, Pain in the jaw, Trouble seeing clearly or seeing from 1 eye

Giant cell arteritis. Which means Affects the Aorta, arteries on face and head, primarily in older  
people and those with "polymyalgia rheumatica".

Tiredness, Weight loss, Fever, Red bumps or purple bumps on skin, Numbness or tingling in hands  
or feet, Belly pain

Polyarteritis nodosa. Which means Affects kidneys, skin, other body parts. Seen in people with  
lupus, rheumatoid arthritis, hepatitis B or C, HIV, or a cancer called "hairy cell leukemia".

Fever, Swelling, and redness in areas with inflammation

Kawasaki disease. Which means Affects the heart and other body parts, primarily seen in children  
under 5 years old.

Asthma, Allergies, Sores on the skin

Churg-Strauss vasculitis. Which means Affects the lungs, nose and sinuses, skin, and other body  
parts. Seen in people with asthma.

Fever, Joint pain, Weight loss, Runny or "crusty" nose, Ear infections, Cough, Brown or dark urine

Granulomatosis with polyangiitis. Which means Affects the nose, sinuses, lungs, and kidneys,  
primarily seen in older adults.

Input	Output
Belly and joint pain, Skin rash, Brown or dark urine	Henoch-Sch?lein purpura. Which means Affects the skin and kidneys, primarily seen in children between age 3 and 15 but can also affect adults.
Red or purple skin bumps, Tiredness, Joint and muscle pain, Swollen glands	Cryoglobulinemia. Which means Affects the blood, primarily seen in people infected with hepatitis C.
Red or purple skin bumps or other rash	Hypersensitivity vasculitis. Which means Affects the skin, primarily seen in people taking medicines that cause a reaction.
Sores in mouth or on skin or genitals, Eye problems, Joint pain and swelling	Beh?t syndrome. Which means Affects the mouth, skin, genitals, eyes, and other body parts. Primarily seen in adults aged 20 to 40.
Pain in the back of the leg, just above the heel, Stiffness or soreness in the back of the leg, especially in the morning, Swelling of the skin over the Achilles tendon, Trouble standing on tiptoe	Achilles Tendinopathy. Which means Achilles tendinopathy is a condition that causes pain in the back of the leg, just above the heel. The pain usually gets worse with exercise and better with rest.
Sudden, severe pain in the back of the leg (above the heel), Trouble putting weight on the foot or walking normally	Achilles Tendon Rupture. Which means Sometimes, the Achilles tendon tears, referred to as a "rupture." This is a more serious injury.
Pain (deep ache or burning feeling) much worse than expected for injury, Numbness or tingling, Muscle weakness, Inability to move certain muscles	Acute Compartment Syndrome. Which means Acute compartment syndrome, or "ACS," occurs when pressure builds up in a muscle group, which can result in pain and muscle damage. It is an emergency condition that typically arises due to injuries such as a broken bone, severe burn, or when a cast or bandage is too tight. The syndrome primarily affects the lower leg or forearm but can also manifest in the foot, upper leg, or buttock.
Pain, swelling, or bruising over the area, Area looking abnormal, bent, or not the usual shape, Inability to move or put weight on that foot, Numbness in the area of the broken bone, Potential pain, tingling, or weakness in the foot or ankle due to a nerve injury	Ankle Fracture. Which means An ankle fracture is when a person breaks a bone in the ankle. This can include fractures to the tibia, fibula, and talus. The cause of the fracture can vary, from sports injuries, twisting the foot or ankle, or falling/jumping from a height. The type and location of the fracture can influence the symptoms one might experience.
Pain, Tenderness, Swelling, Bruising, Difficulty moving foot in certain directions, Inability to put weight on the injured leg	Ankle Sprain. Which means When a person sprains their ankle, the ankle joint turns too far in one direction. This causes the ligaments inside the ankle to stretch too far or even tear, leading to pain, swelling, and other symptoms.
Pain in the low back, Pain or arthritis in other joints (hips or shoulders), Pain or swelling in other parts of the body (elbows, heels, or ribs), Feeling tired and not well, Inflammation of part of the eye, Problems with the spinal cord, Problems with heart valves, Breathing problems, Inflammation of the inside of the intestines	Ankylosing Spondylitis. Which means Ankylosing spondylitis causes pain and stiffness in the back, neck, and sometimes hips and heels. It begins with inflammation around the bones in the spine or

in some joints and can later cause the bones in the spine to fuse together. It is part of a group of diseases known as "spondyloarthritis."

Swelling and pain in the knee, Knee feels unstable, Knee "giving out"

Anterior Cruciate Ligament Tear . Which means An anterior cruciate ligament tear is a type of knee injury that usually results from quick changes in direction, sudden deceleration, or landing from a jump. A ligament, the ACL, connects the thigh bone (femur) to the shin bone (tibia) and stabilizes the knee. The tear can make the knee feel unstable or wobbly, like it can't support the weight.

Pain in the groin especially when walking, Pain in the buttocks, thighs, and knees, Limping

Avascular Necrosis of the Hip. Which means Avascular necrosis of the hip is a condition that causes hip pain. It occurs when bone tissue inside the hip doesn't receive adequate blood supply, leading to tissue death. If untreated, this condition can lead to the collapse of the hip joint. It is also referred to as "osteonecrosis of the hip."

Pain in the back of the knee, Knee stiffness, Swelling or a bulge at the back of the knee, Calf swelling and redness or bruising below the knee (when the cyst tears open)

Baker's (popliteal) cyst. Which means A Baker's cyst is a fluid-filled sac behind the knee. This cyst can cause symptoms, such as knee pain or stiffness. The medical term for a Baker's cyst is "popliteal cyst." People often find that their symptoms get worse if they stand for a long time or bend their knee too far. Symptoms and swelling sometimes also get worse with activity.

Pain in the front of the shoulder, Trouble moving the upper arm and shoulder, Swelling (for tendinitis)

Biceps Tendinopathy. Which means Biceps tendinopathy is a condition that can cause pain in the front of the shoulder. The biceps is the muscle in the front of the upper arm. Tendons are strong bands of tissue that connect muscles to bones. In people with biceps tendinopathy, a tendon in the shoulder called the "long head biceps tendon" is most often affected. This condition can happen as people get older, especially if they do a lot of work or activity with their arms overhead. Tendinitis can happen if people hurt their upper arm or shoulder, or do the same movements over and over. Sometimes, an injured tendon tears which can cause a sudden "pop," pain, bruising, or swelling.

Pain and swelling in the area of the cancer, Pain worsening over weeks to months, Pain worse at night, Lump on the bone or in the tissues around the bone

Bone cancer. Which means Bone cancer occurs when normal cells in the bone change into abnormal cells and grow out of control. There are different types including osteosarcoma, chondrosarcoma, and Ewing sarcoma.

Pain (achy, sharp, burning, or shooting), Nerve-related symptoms (weakness, trouble moving or feeling part of the body, trouble controlling the bladder or bowels), Fractures, Bruising

Bone Metastases. Which means Bone metastases are cancerous tumors in the bone that have spread from another part of the body. They can affect the spine, pelvis, and thigh bone. Any type of cancer can spread to the bones, but it is more common with certain types such as breast, prostate, lung, thyroid, kidney cancer, and multiple myeloma. Treatment depends on several factors.

Pain or tenderness, Swelling, Trouble moving the joint, Redness (if infected), Warmth (if infected), Pain (if infected)

Bursitis. Which means Bursitis is a condition that can cause pain or swelling next to a joint, primarily around the shoulder, elbow, hip, or knee. A "bursa" is a fluid-filled sac near a bone, providing cushioning to nearby tissues. Bursitis occurs when a bursa gets irritated and swollen. Various factors can cause this, such as repetitive motion, resting on a hard surface for prolonged periods, certain types of arthritis, injuries near a bursa, or an infection that spreads to a bursa.



Sudden attacks of joint pain, swelling, warmth in the knee, ankles, feet, shoulders, elbows, wrists, hands, long-term osteoarthritis

Calcium pyrophosphate deposition disease . Which means Calcium pyrophosphate deposition disease, also known as "CPPD disease," is a type of arthritis caused by a buildup of calcium pyrophosphate crystals in the joints. It can cause sudden attacks of joint pain and swelling as well as long-term joint problems.

Pain in fingers and hands, Numbness in fingers and hands, Weakness in fingers and hands, Tingling in the thumb, index, middle, and ring fingers, Symptoms worst at night, Symptoms can wake one from sleep, Symptoms in both hands with one hand possibly worse than the other, Muscle weakness or clumsiness in hand, thumb, or fingers, Pain and tingling extending to the whole hand, wrist, and forearm, Rare extension of pain and tingling past the elbow to the shoulder, Flare-ups during activities like driving, reading, typing, holding a phone, or sleeping in certain positions, Difficulty moving fingers or controlling grip

Carpal Tunnel Syndrome. Which means Carpal tunnel syndrome is a condition that occurs when the median nerve in the wrist is pinched. It causes pain, numbness, and sometimes weakness in the fingers and hands. The median nerve passes through a tunnel in the wrist formed by the wrist bones and a ligament. The exact cause of the pinching is not fully understood, but it may be related to swollen tendons, hardened tissues, or repetitive hand movements. The median nerve carries sensation signals from the hand to the brain and vice versa. It is connected to the thumb, index finger, middle finger, parts of the ring finger, and parts of the palm. Carpal tunnel syndrome is more common in females and can also be associated with certain conditions like diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, and pregnancy.

Pain, numbness, or tingling in the lower back and spreading down 1 or both legs, Leg weakness or "foot drop", Problems with bowel or bladder control, Problems with sex

Cauda Equina Syndrome. Which means Cauda equina syndrome is a medical term for a group of symptoms that arise when some of the nerves in the cauda equina get compressed or damaged. The cauda equina is a bundle of nerves that spread out from the bottom of the spinal cord.

Input	Output
Pain in the front of the knee, Pain around the knee cap, Pain behind the knee cap	<p>Chondromalacia Patella. Which means Chondromalacia patella is a condition where the cartilage behind the knee cap gets too soft or wears down, causing bones to rub together. This can result in pain. It can be caused by a knee injury or can develop in individuals who run or exercise frequently.</p> <p>Treatment can involve rest, taking NSAIDs, applying ice, exercises to strengthen the muscles around the knee, wearing a knee brace, taping up the knee, wearing shoe inserts, or in severe cases, surgery.</p>
Pain and swelling in the area of the cancer, Pain worsening over weeks to months, Pain that's worse at night and with exercise, Lump on bone or surrounding tissues, Headaches (for chondrosarcomas at the base of the skull), Double vision (for chondrosarcomas at the base of the skull)	<p>Chondrosarcoma. Which means A chondrosarcoma is a type of bone cancer. It arises when normal cells in the bone cartilage transform into abnormal cells and grow uncontrollably. There are different types of chondrosarcomas, with most growing slowly and not metastasizing.</p>
Muscle pain with exercise, Numbness or tingling, Muscle weakness	<p>Chronic Compartment Syndrome. Which means Chronic compartment syndrome, also known as "chronic exertional compartment syndrome" or "CECS", is a condition that causes muscle pain with exercise. In CECS, too much pressure builds up in a muscle compartment, typically in the lower leg (calf). It's common in runners and those playing running sports.</p>
Pain, swelling, or bruising over the area, The area looking abnormal, bent, or not the usual shape, Not being able to move the arm or put weight on that part of the body, Numbness in the area of the broken bone, If a fracture injures a nerve, this can also cause symptoms in nearby areas such as pain, tingling, or weakness in the elbow and wrist.	<p>Clavicle Fracture. Which means A "fracture" is another word for a broken bone. The clavicle is also known as the collarbone. It is part of the shoulder joint. There are different types of fractures, depending on how the bone breaks. A clavicle fracture can occur due to a fall, sports injury, or accident. Treatment varies depending on the type and severity of the fracture.</p>
Pain, swelling, bruising over the area, pain in back, pain in buttocks, pain in belly, pain in pelvis, pain in rectum	<p>Coccyx Injury. Which means The coccyx can be bruised, dislocated, or broken in different ways. Examples of things that can cause injury include a fall, poor posture, repeated strain, arthritis, and having a vaginal birth. Common symptoms include pain, swelling, and bruising. Some might also experience pain in nearby areas such as the back, buttocks, pelvis, or rectum. The pain may intensify when changing positions, leaning back, during bowel movements, or during sexual activity.</p>
Pain and tenderness in the chest, Pain when taking a deep breath, Pain when coughing	<p>Costochondritis. Which means Costochondritis is a condition that causes pain and tenderness in the costosternal joints, where the ribs meet the breastbone. The pain from costochondritis affects only a small area and does not always get worse when moving around. It might be caused by a blow to the chest, heavy lifting, hard exercise, or an illness that causes coughing and sneezing.</p>
Pain in the wrist or thumb, Trouble gripping objects, Swelling in the wrist	<p>de Quervain tendinopathy. Which means de Quervain tendinopathy is a condition that causes pain in the thumb and wrist due to a problem with a tendon. It involves tendons that connect the forearm muscles to the thumb which get inflamed. It can result from excessive use of the wrist and thumb or for no apparent reason.</p>

Pain and stiffness in the upper back, pain in neck or other joints, trouble swallowing, hoarseness, noisy breathing, tingling, pain, numbness, or weakness in the legs.	Diffuse Idiopathic Skeletal Hyperostosis . Which means Diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis (DISH) is a condition that causes bone to form in places where it is not usually found. DISH affects strong bands of tissue that connect bones to other bones in the back. New bone growths form on the ligaments, leading to the formation of bone spurs.
Symptoms might start mild and get worse over time	Early-onset isolated dystonia. Which means Symptoms might start mild and get worse over time
Head tremor, pain	Cervical dystonia . Which means It usually starts in adulthood and affects the neck and shoulder muscles. About half the people with this type of dystonia experience pain.
Increased blinking, spasms causing the eyes to close	Blepharospasm. Which means Begins in adulthood and mainly affects the eyelid muscles. Bright light or stress can exacerbate the condition. Most people do not have pain with this.
Problems with the jaw (clenching, staying open, or being crooked), difficulty keeping the tongue in the mouth, trouble speaking or swallowing	Oromandibular and facial dystonia. Which means This dystonia type starts in adulthood and impacts the face and throat muscles. It often occurs in individuals who also have blepharospasm or cervical dystonia.
Voice might sound strained or reduced to a whisper	Laryngeal dystonia. Which means Typically begins in adulthood, affecting the muscles of the voice box, known as the laryngeal muscles.
Hand or arm remaining in odd positions	Typically begins in adulthood, affecting the muscles of the voice box, known as the laryngeal muscles.. Which means Starts in adulthood and affects arm and hand muscles. In many people, symptoms manifest only when the arm is extended and disappear when the arm is at rest.
Symptoms related to a specific task, e.g., writing, swinging a golf club, playing a musical instrument	Occupational or task-specific dystonia. Which means This dystonia type commences in adulthood and only appears during specific activities. For instance, Writer's cramp, Typist's dystonia, Golfer's dystonia, and Musician's dystonia all fall under this category.
Pain, swelling, or bruising over the area, The area looking abnormal, bent, or not the usual shape, Not being able to move or put weight on that part of the body, Numbness in the area of the broken bone, Pain, tingling, or weakness in the forearm, wrist, hand, and fingers (if nerve is injured)	Elbow Fracture. Which means An elbow fracture is a break in one of the bones near the elbow. The elbow consists of the Humerus, Radius, and Ulna bones. Depending on which bone breaks and how it breaks, the fracture can be categorized as an open or closed fracture. This can result from a direct blow to the elbow, or from falling on the elbow or an outstretched arm.
Stretchy skin (hyperextensibility), Easy bruising of the skin, Thin skin that can get cut easily, Joints that are too loose and more flexible than normal (hypermobility), Heart problems, A "rupture" or tear inside the body	Ehlers-Danlos syndrome. Which means Ehlers-Danlos syndrome (EDS) is the name for a group of disorders that involve problems with the body's "connective tissues." Connective tissues make up and support the skin, bones, blood vessels, and other organs.
Pain, swelling, or bruising over the area, The area looking abnormal, bent, or not the usual shape, Not being able to move or put weight on that part of the body, Numbness in the area of the broken bone, If a fracture injures a nerve, this can also cause symptoms in nearby areas (e.g., a break to	

the upper arm bone might cause pain, tingling, or weakness in the elbow and wrist).

Fracture. Which means A "fracture" is another term for a broken bone. There are different types of fractures, such as open and closed fractures, depending on how the bone breaks. People with osteoporosis have a higher chance of getting a fracture. Treatment can include casts, splints, braces, or surgery using screws, pins, rods, or plates. The healing process for fractures can vary, with children's fractures typically healing faster than adults'. Preventative measures include safety gear during activities, clear walkways, seatbelt use, and a healthy diet rich in calcium, vitamin D, and protein. If you need further extraction or breakdown from the content, please let me know! User

Please extract structured data with columns such as disease, symptom and description for me.use the full name of disease rather than Abbreviation and include all symptoms into one disease and separate symptoms by comma 10/25/23, 4:18 PM Patient education: Finger fracture (The Basics) - UpToDate Official reprint from UpToDate? www.uptodate.com ? 2023 UpToDate, Inc. and/or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved. Patient education: Finger fracture (The Basics) Written by the doctors and editors at UpToDate Please read the Disclaimer at the end of this page. What is a finger fracture? A "fracture" is another word for a broken bone. The finger bones are also called the "phalanges" ( figure 1). There are different types of fractures, depending on which bone breaks and how it breaks. When a bone breaks, it might crack, break all of the way through, or shatter.

Fractured fingers can happen if a finger is hit, twisted, or bent too far. What are the symptoms of a finger fracture? Symptoms depend on which bone breaks and the kind of break it is. Common symptoms can include: ? Pain, swelling, or bruising over the area ? Finger looks bent in an abnormal position or is not the usual shape ? Not being able to bend or move the finger ? Trouble making a fist or grasping things with the fingers ? Numbness in the area of the broken bone Is there a test for a finger fracture? Yes. Your doctor or nurse will ask about your symptoms, do an exam, and do an X-ray. They might do other imaging tests, such as a CT, MRI, or ultrasound.

Imaging tests create pictures of the inside of the body.

<https://www.uptodate.com/contents/finger-fracture-the-basics/print> 1/810/25/23, 4:18 PM Patient education: Finger fracture (The Basics) - UpToDate How are finger fractures treated? Treatment depends, in part, on the type of finger fracture you have and how severe it is. The goal of treatment is to have the ends of the broken bone line up with each other so that the bone can heal. If the ends of the broken bone are already in line with each other, finger fractures are usually treated with a splint, "buddy taping," or both. Buddy taping involves taping your injured finger to the finger next to it ( picture 1). If the ends of your broken bone are not in line with each other, the doctor will need to line them up: ? Sometimes, the doctor can move the bone to the correct position without doing surgery, and then put a splint on or buddy tape your fingers. This is called "closed fracture reduction." ? A severe finger fracture, in which a joint is damaged or the bones do not stay in position, is treated with surgery. During surgery, the doctor puts the finger bone back in position. To do this, they can use screws, pins, rods, or plates to fix the bones inside the finger. This is called "open fracture reduction." How long do finger fractures take to heal? Most finger fractures take weeks to months to heal, depending on the type of fracture. The doctor or nurse will talk to you about when to return to things like work, sports, or other activities. Healing time also depends on the person. Healthy children usually heal much more quickly than older adults or adults with other medical problems. How do I care for myself at home? To care for yourself or your child at home: ? Follow the doctor's instructions for wearing the splint or buddy taping the finger. This supports and protects the bone as it heals. <https://www.uptodate.com/contents/finger-fracture-the-basics/print> 2/810/25/23, 4:18 PM Patient education: Finger fracture (The Basics) - UpToDate ? Follow instructions for limiting activity and movement until the bone is healed. The doctor or nurse will tell you what activities are safe to do. ? Prop the injured hand on pillows, keeping it above the level of

the heart. This might help lessen pain and swelling. ? The doctor might recommend an over-the-counter pain medicine. These include acetaminophen (sample brand name: Tylenol), ibuprofen (sample brand names: Advil, Motrin), and naproxen (sample brand name: Aleve). ? Some people get a prescription for stronger pain medicines to take for a short time. Follow the instructions for taking these medicines. ? Ice can help with pain and swelling: ?ut a cold gel pack, bag of ice, or bag of frozen vegetables on the injured area every 1 to 2 hours, for 15 minutes each time. Put a thin towel between the ice (or other cold object) and your skin. ?se the ice (or other cold object) for at least 6 hours after your injury. Some people find it helpful to ice longer, even up to 2 days after their injury. ? Eat a healthy diet that includes plenty of calcium, vitamin D, and protein (figure 2). ? If you smoke, try to quit. Broken bones take longer to heal if you smoke. ? You might need to work with a physical therapist (exercise expert) after your fracture heals. The physical therapist will show you exercises and stretches to strengthen the hand and finger muscles and keep them from getting stiff. When should I call the doctor? Call for advice if: ? There is less feeling or movement in your fingers. ? The finger becomes swollen or starts to hurt more. ? The splint becomes too tight and uncomfortable. ? The fingers are numb or tingly, or turn pale, blue, or gray.

More on this topic <https://www.uptodate.com/contents/finger-fracture-the-basics/print/3/810/25/23>, 4:18 PM Patient education: Finger fracture (The Basics) - UpToDate Patient education: Fractures (The Basics) Patient education: Common finger injuries (The Basics) Patient education: Finger dislocation (The Basics) Patient education: How to care for a splint (The Basics) Patient education: How to care for your cast (The Basics) Patient education: How to care for your child's cast (The Basics) Patient education: Giving your child over-the-counter medicines (The Basics) Patient education: Calcium and vitamin D for bone health (The Basics) Patient education: Quitting smoking (The Basics) Patient education: Quitting smoking (Beyond the Basics) Patient education: Calcium and vitamin D for bone health (Beyond the Basics) All topics are updated as new evidence becomes available and our peer review process is complete. This topic retrieved from UpToDate on: Oct 25, 2023. This generalized information is a limited summary of diagnosis, treatment, and/or medication information. It is not meant to be comprehensive and should be used as a tool to help the user understand and/or assess potential diagnostic and treatment options. It does NOT include all information about conditions, treatments, medications, side effects, or risks that may apply to a specific patient. It is not intended to be medical advice or a substitute for the medical advice, diagnosis, or treatment of a health care provider based on the health care provider's examination and assessment of a patient's specific and unique circumstances. Patients must speak with a health care provider for complete information about their health, medical questions, and treatment options, including any risks or benefits regarding use of medications. This information does not endorse any treatments or medications as safe, effective, or approved for treating a specific patient. UpToDate, Inc. and its affiliates disclaim any warranty or liability relating to this information or the use thereof. The use of this information is governed by the Terms of Use, available at <https://www.wolterskluwer.com/en/know/clinical-effectiveness-terms> ?2023 UpToDate, Inc. and its affiliates and/or licensors. All rights reserved. Topic 17186 Version 11.0

<https://www.uptodate.com/contents/finger-fracture-the-basics/print/4/810/25/23>, 4:18 PM Patient education: Finger fracture (The Basics) - UpToDate GRAPHICS Hand and wrist bones This drawing shows the bones of the hand and wrist. Graphic 69018 Version 2.0

<https://www.uptodate.com/contents/finger-fracture-the-basics/print/5/810/25/23>, 4:18 PM Patient education: Finger fracture (The Basics) - UpToDate Finger buddy taping Finger buddy taping involves taping an injured finger to the finger next to it. Courtesy of Rebecca Bassett, MD. Graphic 82595 Version 2.0 <https://www.uptodate.com/contents/finger-fracture-the-basics/print/6/810/25/23>,

4:18 PM Patient education: Finger fracture (The Basics) - UpToDate Foods and drinks with calcium and vitamin D Foods rich in calcium include ice cream, soy milk, breads, kale, broccoli, milk, cheese, cottage cheese, almonds, yogurt, ready-to-eat cereals, beans, and tofu. Foods rich in vitamin D include milk, fortified plant-based "milks" (soy, almond), canned tuna fish, cod liver oil, yogurt, ready-to-eat-cereals, cooked salmon, canned sardines, mackerel, and eggs. Some of these foods are rich in both. Graphic 79375 Version 4.0

<https://www.uptodate.com/contents/finger-fracture-the-basics/print> 7/810/25/23, 4:18 PM Patient education: Finger fracture (The Basics) - UpToDate ?

<https://www.uptodate.com/contents/finger-fracture-the-basics/print> 8/8 ChatGPT Based on the provided content, here's the structured data for "Finger fracture":

Disease	Description	Symptoms
Finger Fracture	A "fracture" refers to a broken bone. In the context of a finger fracture, it involves the finger bones, also known as the "phalanges". There are various types of fractures based on which bone breaks and how it breaks. A bone may crack, break all the way through, or shatter. Common causes of finger fractures include the finger being hit, twisted, or bent excessively.	Pain, swelling, or bruising over the area Finger appearing bent in an abnormal position or not retaining its usual shape Inability to bend or move the finger Difficulty making a fist or grasping things with the fingers Numbness in the area of the broken bone

Note: This extraction is based on the content you provided. If there are more diseases in the content, similar extractions can be made for them as well. User Please extract structured data with columns such as disease, symptom and description for me. use the full name of disease rather than Abbreviation and include all symptoms into one disease and separate symptoms by comma

10/25/23, 4:30 PM Patient education: Fibromyalgia (The Basics) - UpToDate Official reprint from UpToDate? [www.uptodate.com](https://www.uptodate.com) ? 2023 UpToDate, Inc. and/or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved. Patient education: Fibromyalgia (The Basics) Written by the doctors and editors at UpToDate Please read the Disclaimer at the end of this page. What is fibromyalgia? Fibromyalgia is a condition that causes people to feel pain in the muscles and soft tissues all over their body. People with fibromyalgia also have many places on their body that hurt a lot when they are touched. No one knows what causes fibromyalgia. Can fibromyalgia be cured? In some people, fibromyalgia seems to get better. But in most people, it cannot be cured. Even so, people can learn to deal with the condition and lead fairly normal lives. Fibromyalgia does not get worse over time, and it is not life-threatening. Does fibromyalgia cause symptoms besides muscle pain? Yes. People with fibromyalgia often say they feel tired all the time and that sleep does not help them feel rested. They can also have: ? Trouble thinking clearly ? Flu-like symptoms ? Headaches ? Depression and anxiety ? Stomach pain ? Too many or too few bowel movements (diarrhea or constipation) ? Pain in the bladder or the need to urinate in a hurry or often ? Problems with the jaw

<https://www.uptodate.com/contents/fibromyalgia-the-basics/print> 1/310/25/23, 4:30 PM Patient education: Fibromyalgia (The Basics) - UpToDate Is there a test for fibromyalgia? No, there is no test. To diagnose it, doctors and nurses review your symptoms. First they look for other causes of the symptoms, such as arthritis or a hormone problem. Doctors might diagnose fibromyalgia if you have pain in many parts of your body and they cannot find another cause. This is more likely if you also have other symptoms that can happen in fibromyalgia, such as trouble sleeping, feeling very tired, and trouble thinking clearly. How is fibromyalgia treated? There are medicines and strategies to help with the symptoms of fibromyalgia. But there is no 1 treatment that works for everyone. You and your health care team will need to work together to find the right mix of treatments for you. In general, treatment can include: ? Medicines to relieve pain, improve sleep, or improve mood ? Physical therapy to learn exercises and stretches ? Relaxation therapy ? Working with a counselor

To get the best treatment, many people need a team that includes: ? A doctor ? A physical therapist ? Someone trained in mental health (such as a social worker or counselor) Should I take medicines? Your doctor or nurse might suggest that you take a medicine normally used to treat depression or seizures. If so, be open to trying it. Even if you are not depressed and do not have seizures, these medicines can help. That is because they work on the brain areas that deal with pain. What can I do on my own? It is really important that you stay active. Walking, swimming, or biking can all help ease muscle pain. If you have not been active, it might hurt a little more when you start. But being active can help improve your symptoms.

<https://www.uptodate.com/contents/fibromyalgia-the-basics/print/2/310/25/23>, 4:30 PM Patient education: Fibromyalgia (The Basics) - UpToDate It is also really important that you try not to be too negative about your life. Your outlook has a big effect on how you feel pain. Do your best to be positive. More on this topic Patient education: Fibromyalgia (Beyond the Basics) All topics are updated as new evidence becomes available and our peer review process is complete. This topic retrieved from UpToDate on: Oct 25, 2023. This generalized information is a limited summary of diagnosis, treatment, and/or medication information. It is not meant to be comprehensive and should be used as a tool to help the user understand and/or assess potential diagnostic and treatment options. It does NOT include all information about conditions, treatments, medications, side effects, or risks that may apply to a specific patient. It is not intended to be medical advice or a substitute for the medical advice, diagnosis, or treatment of a health care provider based on the health care provider's examination and assessment of a patient's specific and unique circumstances. Patients must speak with a health care provider for complete information about their health, medical questions, and treatment options, including any risks or benefits regarding use of medications. This information does not endorse any treatments or medications as safe, effective, or approved for treating a specific patient. UpToDate, Inc. and its affiliates disclaim any warranty or liability relating to this information or the use thereof. The use of this information is governed by the Terms of Use, available at <https://www.wolterskluwer.com/en/know/clinical-effectiveness-terms>

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Widespread pain, Fatigue, Sleep disturbances, Joint stiffness, Headaches, Irritable bowel syndrome, Depression, Anxiety

Fibromyalgia. Which means A disorder characterized by widespread musculoskeletal pain accompanied by fatigue, sleep, memory, and mood issues.

A stiff and painful shoulder, Trouble reaching overhead or around to their lower back

Frozen Shoulder. Which means Frozen shoulder is a condition that causes the shoulder to be stiff and hard to move. The tissue around the shoulder joint gets thick and tight. Common after shoulder injury or surgery and in people with certain health conditions like diabetes.

Input	Output
Swelling, Pain, Trouble moving a joint	Ganglion Cyst. Which means A ganglion cyst is a small sac of fluid that forms over a joint or tendon. They can form on the wrist, finger joints, top of the foot, knee, shoulder, back, or other parts of the body.
Pain, Muscle spasm or tightness, Swelling, Bruising, Leg weakness	Groin strain. Which means A groin strain happens when one of the muscles in the inner thigh gets stretched too much, too quickly, or works too hard. This can sometimes lead to the muscle tearing. It's also known as a "pulled groin." It can result from activities such as exercising, particularly from sudden changes in direction, or during accidents. The adductor muscles, which connect the pelvis to the thigh bone and pull the legs toward each other, are the ones involved in a groin strain. It is the most common cause of groin pain, especially among active adults and can range in severity from mild to severe.
Sudden pain in the back of the thigh, Feeling of a "pop", Warmth or bruising in the back of the thigh	Hamstring Injury. Which means The hamstrings are muscles in the back of the thigh. A hamstring injury occurs when one of these muscles is stretched too much or too quickly, or works too hard, which sometimes results in the muscle tearing. It can also happen when a tendon in the back of the thigh stretches too much or tears. Hamstring injuries frequently occur during running or exercising.
Pain, swelling, or bruising over the area, A finger might look like it is bent in an abnormal position, Trouble making a fist or grasping things with the hand	Hand Fracture. Which means A "fracture" is another word for a broken bone. The hand bones are also called the "metacarpals". There are different kinds of fractures, depending on which bone breaks and how it breaks. A "boxer's fracture" is a common type of hand fracture.
Pain in the muscles and soft tissues, pain in many places when touched, feeling tired, trouble thinking clearly, flu-like symptoms, headaches, depression, anxiety, stomach pain, diarrhea or constipation, pain in the bladder, frequent or urgent urination, problems with the jaw	Fibromyalgia. Which means Fibromyalgia is a condition that causes people to feel pain in the muscles and soft tissues all over their body. No one knows what causes fibromyalgia. It is not life-threatening and there is no known cure, but there are treatments available to help manage the symptoms.
Pain under the heel and sole of the foot, Pain worsens when getting out of bed in the morning, Pain after being seated for some time	Heel pain caused by plantar fasciitis. Which means Plantar fasciitis occurs when the plantar fascia, a tough band of tissue connecting the heel bone to the toes, gets irritated. Common in people who run, jump, or stand for long periods. Most people recover within a year even without treatment.
Pain, Numbness or tingling down 1 or both legs, Leg pain, Leg weakness, Problems controlling bowels or bladder, Foot drop, Back or leg pain along with a fever or other worrying symptoms	Herniated disc. Which means A herniated disc is a condition that affects the back. The outer shell of the discs can sometimes break open, spilling the jelly material inside, causing irritation to nearby nerves. This can lead to various symptoms. The disc itself can also bulge and press on nerves.
Aching, burning pain on the outside of the knee, Pain spreading up the thigh to the hip, Pain during running or other physical activity, Pain after workout, Pain during going up and down stairs, Pain when standing up from a seated position	Iliotibial band syndrome. Which means Iliotibial band syndrome is a condition that causes pain on the outside of the knee. This condition involves a strong band of tissue called the "iliotibial band" that runs down the outside of the thigh, from the hip bone to the top of the shinbone. It happens



most often in runners, especially after they increase their workouts.
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Stiff or swollen joints, Pain	Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis. Which means A condition that causes stiff or swollen joints, pain, and other symptoms in children. Arthritis occurs when the body's immune system attacks the joints. It has several types including Systemic arthritis, Polyarthritis, Oligoarthritis, Enthesitis-related arthritis, and Psoriatic arthritis.
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Fever, Rash, Problems with tissues covering the heart/lungs/digestive tract, Swelling of liver/spleen/lymph nodes	Systemic Arthritis. Which means Affects 1 or more joints and causes a fever. Common in children 1 to 16 years old.
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Joint issues (5 or more affected joints)	Polyarthritis. Which means More common in girls than in boys. Also known as "polyarticular arthritis."
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Joint issues (less than 5 different affected joints)	Oligoarthritis. Which means Joint issues (less than 5 different affected joints)
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Joint issues (affecting leg and back)	Enthesitis-related Arthritis. Which means More common in boys than in girls. Also known as "spondyloarthropathy" or "spondyloarthritis."
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Joint issues, Rash, Nail changes, Sausage-like swelling of fingers or toes	Psoriatic Arthritis. Which means More common in girls. Rare in children under 1 year old.
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Eye redness	Uveitis. Which means This condition is usually painless but can lead to vision loss.
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Knee pain, Knee swelling, Knee locks, Knee gives out or feels unstable, Knee stiffness	Meniscal Tear. Which means A meniscal tear is a condition that causes knee pain and other knee symptoms. It happens when a part of the knee joint called the "meniscus" tears. The meniscus is the cushion of rubbery material (cartilage) inside the knee, between the thigh bone and shin bone. It can happen due to sudden injuries or gradually over time. Treatment can range from rest and physical therapy to surgery, depending on the severity and location of the tear.
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Pain in the ball of the foot, Pain spreading to toes	Metatarsalgia. Which means Metatarsalgia is a condition that causes pain in the ball of the foot. It occurs when there's inflammation in the metatarsals, the foot bones closest to the toes. It can be caused by running, activities that exert pressure on the feet, wearing tight shoes, or certain foot problems.
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Pain, Muscle spasm or tightness, Swelling, Bruising, Weakness or being unable to move the muscle	Muscle strain. Which means A muscle strain can happen when a muscle gets stretched too much or too quickly, or works too hard. This sometimes makes the muscle tear. It can occur during an accident or exercise. Muscles that are commonly strained include those in the back, neck, and thigh.
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Feeling extremely tired most or all of the time, Feeling worse after physical or mental work, Trouble with memory or thinking clearly, Sleep problems, Dizziness when standing up, Joint or muscle aches, Nausea, Headaches	Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/Chronic Fatigue Syndrome. Which means Chronic fatigue syndrome is a disorder that makes one feel very tired all the time. Rest does not alleviate the tiredness, and the affected person finds it hard to perform normal daily activities. Onset might be sudden, often after a cold or infection.
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Neck pain, Neck muscle tightness or spasm, Being unable to move the neck or turn the head,	Neck Fracture. Which means A "fracture" is another word for a broken bone. A neck fracture is when a person breaks 1 of the bones in the neck. The medical term for the bones in the neck is "cervical vertebrae". There are different types of neck fractures. Some can be very serious leading to paralysis. Injuries should be handled with care to avoid exacerbating the condition.
Weakness or paralysis in the arms or legs, Numbness or tingling in the arms or legs	

Input	Output
Pain, stiffness, or tightness in the neck, shoulders, upper back, or arms, Headaches, Neck weakness, Being unable to move or turn the neck, Pain when turning or tilting the head, Numbness or strange feelings (such as pins and needles) in the shoulders or arms, Trouble walking or moving the legs, Having no control over the bladder or bowels	Neck pain. Which means Neck pain happens when there is a problem with or injury to any of the parts ("structures") of the neck. The structures in the neck include bones, ligaments, discs, muscles, and nerves.
Pain, swelling, or bruising over the area, Not being able to walk or put weight on the legs, Weakness or numbness in the legs, Serious bleeding (if severe)	Pelvic Fracture. Which means A fracture is a break in a bone. A pelvic fracture happens when a bone in the pelvis breaks. Symptoms vary based on the specific part of the pelvis that breaks and the type of break.
Pain in the front of the knee, Pain around or behind the knee cap, Knee giving out feeling	Patellofemoral pain. Which means Patellofemoral pain is a condition that causes pain in the front of the knee. It involves the knee cap, which doctors call the "patella". The condition can occur in runners or others who exert a lot of pressure on their knees or when the knee cap is misaligned with the knee joint. It is characterized by pain in the front of the knee, around or behind the knee cap, and can be exacerbated by activities like squatting, running, or sitting for prolonged periods. Treatment often involves strengthening exercises, physical therapy, rest, NSAIDs, and in rare cases, surgery. Preventative measures include consistent exercise and muscle strengthening.
Pain and swelling in the joints (typically knees, ankles, or feet), Pain in the tendons in the feet and ankles, Conjunctivitis (pink eye), Pain when urinating	Reactive arthritis. Which means Reactive arthritis is a type of arthritis that develops following certain infections, often food poisoning, intestinal infections, or sexually transmitted infections. Historically, it was sometimes referred to as "Reiter syndrome." The primary symptoms include pain and swelling in the joints, typically appearing 1 to 4 weeks after an infection. Additional symptoms may include tendon pain in the feet and ankles, eye irritation (conjunctivitis), and painful urination. Treatment usually involves medication, and the majority of patients experience improvement with time.
Muscle pain, Muscle weakness, Muscle swelling, Brown or red urine	Rhabdomyolysis. Which means Rhabdomyolysis occurs when muscle tissue becomes severely damaged and substances from inside the muscle cells leak out into the blood, potentially leading to kidney damage and electrolyte imbalances.
Pain, swelling, or bruising over the area, Pain taking a breath or moving the upper body or arms, The area looking abnormal, bent, or not the usual shape, Not being able to take a deep breath, Numbness in the area of the broken bone, Pain from stress fractures	Rib Fracture. Which means A rib fracture is when a person breaks a rib bone. It can happen due to injury to the chest or severe coughing. There are different types of fractures like complete fractures, partial fractures, and shattered bone. In severe cases, the organs in the chest or belly can also be damaged.
Pain where the shoulder meets the top of the arm and down the outer part of the upper arm.	Rotator cuff injury. Which means A rotator cuff injury can cause shoulder pain. The rotator cuff consists of 4 shoulder muscles and their tendons. People can experience different types of rotator cuff injuries, such as tendinopathy, tendinitis, and tears. These can result from repeated use of shoulder muscles, sports activities, imbalance in shoulder muscle strength, or trauma. The pain is

usually more pronounced when trying to move the arm over the head or when lying on the affected shoulder.

Separated Shoulder. Which means A separated shoulder is a condition that causes shoulder pain and swelling. It occurs when certain ligaments in the shoulder joint tear or get stretched too much. The most common causes are falling on the shoulder or getting hit in the shoulder. It can range from mild to severe depending on the number of ligaments torn.

Septic Arthritis. Which means Septic arthritis is a condition causing a painful, swollen, and fluid-filled joint due to an infection, typically caused by bacteria. It can lead to joint damage and long-term joint problems. The bacteria usually reach the joint through the bloodstream from another part of the body. Commonly affected joints include the knee, wrist, ankle, and hip.

Shin Splints . Which means Shin splints describe the pain experienced in the shins during exercise. Although painful, they are usually not a major concern.

Shoulder Impingement. Which means Shoulder impingement is a condition that causes pain in the shoulder. It occurs when a muscle, tendon, or bursa in the shoulder gets squeezed between the bones that make up the shoulder. Many daily activities can increase the risk of shoulder impingement. It can also lead to other problems such as bursitis or rotator cuff injuries.

Skull Fractures. Which means A skull fracture is a break in one or more of the bones in the skull, usually caused by an impact or blow. Depending on the type of fracture and its location, it can be minor or more serious. Serious complications can include brain damage, bleeding in or around the brain, tissue infections around the brain and spinal cord, and seizures.

Spinal Stenosis. Which means Spinal stenosis is a narrowing of the spinal canal or of the spaces between the vertebrae where spinal nerves pass through. This narrowing can be caused by arthritis or injury, leading to symptoms like pain, numbness, tingling, and weakness.

Temporomandibular joint disorders. Which means Temporomandibular joint disorders, often referred to as TMJ, are problems with the jaw joint and the muscles around it. The main symptom is a dull pain on one side of the face, near the ear, and sometimes headaches. Other symptoms include pain that affects the ear, jaw, or back of the neck. Some people may also experience a clicking or popping sound or a "crunching feeling" in the joint when they open and close their mouth. TMJ can be caused by various factors, including arthritis, stress, jaw clenching, teeth grinding, and more. Treatment options include education and self-care, medicines to relieve pain and relax muscles, and devices like bite plates or occlusal splints. In rare cases, surgery may be necessary