Based on the provided information, several health metrics and behavioral factors are listed. Many of these can be used individually or in combination to predict the risk or presence of various diseases. Here's a breakdown of how some of these metrics relate to health conditions:

1. Age, Sex, Weight, Height: These are basic demographic and anthropometric data that can influence the risk of various diseases, from cardiovascular diseases to certain cancers.
2. Eyesight (left and right): While not directly indicative of a systemic disease, abnormal eyesight can be associated with conditions like diabetes (diabetic retinopathy) or hypertension.
3. Hearing (left and right): Sudden hearing loss can sometimes be linked to vascular events or diseases.
4. Systolic and Diastolic Blood Pressure: High blood pressure (hypertension) is a significant risk factor for heart disease, stroke, and kidney diseases.
5. Fasting Blood Glucose (BLDS): Elevated levels can be indicative of diabetes or prediabetes.
6. Total Cholesterol, HDL, LDL, Triglycerides: Dyslipidemia, or abnormal cholesterol levels, is a risk factor for atherosclerosis, heart disease, and stroke.
7. Hemoglobin: Low levels can indicate anemia, while high levels might be seen in conditions like polycythemia vera.
8. Protein in Urine: Presence of protein can suggest kidney diseases like nephrotic syndrome or damage due to conditions like hypertension or diabetes.
9. Serum Creatinine: Elevated levels can indicate impaired kidney function or kidney disease.
10. SGOT (AST) and SGPT (ALT): Elevated levels can suggest liver damage or liver diseases like hepatitis, fatty liver disease, or cirrhosis.
11. Gamma GTP: Elevated levels can be indicative of liver disease or bile duct problems.
12. Smoking Status: Smoking is a significant risk factor for many diseases, including lung cancer, heart disease, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).
13. Drinking Status: Excessive alcohol consumption is a risk factor for liver diseases, certain cancers, and can exacerbate many other conditions.

In summary, many of these features can be used to predict a range of diseases, especially when combined. For instance, a combination of high blood pressure, abnormal cholesterol levels, smoking status, and elevated blood glucose can be used to predict cardiovascular diseases. Similarly, elevated liver enzymes, along with drinking and smoking status, might suggest liver-related conditions.

It's important to note that while these metrics can suggest a higher risk for certain diseases, they don't confirm the presence of a disease on their own. Clinical assessment and additional diagnostic tests are usually necessary for a definitive diagnosis.

Based on the metrics provided, here are five potential diseases (or disease categories) for which predictions can be made using a combination of the given features:

1. Cardiovascular Diseases (CVD)

Relevant Metrics: Age, Sex, Weight, Height, Systolic and Diastolic Blood Pressure, Total Cholesterol, HDL, LDL, Triglycerides, Smoking Status, and Drinking Status.

Description: Cardiovascular diseases encompass conditions that involve narrowed or blocked blood vessels that can lead to heart attacks, chest pain (angina), or stroke. Risk factors such as hypertension, dyslipidemia, smoking, and excessive alcohol use can contribute to the development of CVD.

1. Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

Relevant Metrics: Fasting Blood Glucose (BLDS), Weight, Age, Height, Triglycerides, HDL, and Blood Pressure.

Description: Type 2 diabetes is characterized by high blood sugar levels resulting from the body's ineffective use of insulin or insulin resistance. Metrics like elevated fasting glucose, obesity, dyslipidemia, and age can indicate a higher risk.

1. Liver Diseases (e.g., Fatty Liver Disease, Hepatitis, Cirrhosis)

Relevant Metrics: SGOT (AST), SGPT (ALT), Gamma GTP, Weight, Drinking Status.

Description: These are conditions that damage the liver and prevent it from functioning well. Elevated liver enzymes and excessive alcohol consumption are indicators of potential liver damage.

1. Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)

Relevant Metrics: Serum Creatinine, Protein in Urine, Blood Pressure, Age, and Blood Glucose.

Description: CKD is a condition characterized by the gradual loss of kidney function over time. Elevated creatinine, proteinuria, hypertension, and diabetes are risk factors for CKD.

1. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

Relevant Metrics: Smoking Status, Age.

Description: COPD is a group of lung diseases, including emphysema and chronic bronchitis, that cause airflow blockage and breathing-related problems. Smoking is a primary risk factor for COPD.

Note: While these diseases can be predicted based on the listed metrics, the metrics only indicate potential risk or predisposition. Clinical assessment, further diagnostic tests, and medical history are essential for a definitive diagnosis.