

Acknowledgements

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Sr.	Medical Term	Simplification
A		
1	Acne	A skin disease causing pimple on skin due to pores of skin become clogged(blocked) with oil , bacteria etc.
2	Acute Inflammatory neuropathy	It is severe rapid onset of nerve disease due to injury to nerve tissue causing swelling,pain and impaired function.
3	Acrocethalosyndactylia	A congenital(present from birth) Condition marked by peaked head and webbed (having toes connected by membrane)fingers and toes.
4	Acromegaly	It is abnormal growth of the hands,feet and face caused by over production of growth hormone by pituitary gland
5	Addiction alcohol general	It is physical or psychological or both dependence on alcohol with use of increasing amount.
6	Addictions drug general	A condition characterized by an overwhelming desire to continue taking a drug to which one has become habituated through repeated consumption because it produces a particular effect, usually an alteration of mental status. Addiction is usually accompanied by a compulsion to obtain the drug, a tendency to increase the dose, a psychological or physical dependence.
7	Addison disease	A disorder in which the adrenal glands do not produce enough steroid hormones. Symptoms generally come on slowly and may include abdominal pain, weakness, and weight loss.
8	Addison anemia	It is low hemoglobin in blood as a result of a lack of vitamin B12. Patients who have this disorder do not produce the substance in the stomach that allows the body to absorb vitamin B12. This substance is called intrinsic factor (IF).
9	Adenitis	It is inflammation(swelling)of lymph node or gland
10	Adenohypophyseal Diseases	A disease of anterior lobe(part) of pituitary gland resulting in low hormone production.
11	Adenohypophyseal hyposecretion	A disease of anterior lobe of pituitary gland resulting in low hormone production.Symptoms are enlargement of the hands and feet, coarse facial features , there may be visual disturbances.

12	Adenoma	Adenoma is a benign(noncancerous)(non cancerous) tumor of glandular tissue, such as the mucosa of stomach, small intestine, and colon etc.
13	Adenoma Basal Cell	Basal cell adenoma is a rare benign(noncancerous) salivary gland tumor, usually involving the parotid gland.
14	Adenoma Beta Cell	An abnormal mass that grows in the beta cells of the pancreas that make insulin. Beta cell tumors of the pancreas are usually benign(noncancerous) .
15	Adenoma Follicular	follicular adenoma is a benign(noncancerous) tumor of the thyroid gland.
16	Adenoma Microcystic	a benign(noncancerous) tumour of pancreas.Symptoms are jaundice,abdominal pain,vomiting etc.
17	Adenoma Monomorphic	It is a rare benign(noncancerous) salivary gland tumor representing <3% of all tumors in general population,
18	Papillary Adenoma	It is a tumour with papillary structures <5 mm in size. It is commonly seen in kidneylung,breast etc.
19	Adenoma	It is a benign(noncancerous) tumor of glandular tissue, such as the mucosa(inner lining) of stomach, small intestine, and colon, in which tumor cells form glands or gland like structures.
20	Adenomatous Polyposis Coli	Adenomatous polyposis coli (APC) is adisease of large intestine .Common symptoms are bleeding in stool, diarrhoea, a change in bowel habit,
21	Adenomyosis	It is a gynecological condition characterized by the abnormal presence of endometrial tissue (the inner lining of the uterus) within the myometrium(muscle of uterus.)Symptoms are menstrual cramps, lower abdominal pressure and heavy periods.
22	Adenoviridae Infections	Adenoviruses are a group of viruses that can infect the membranes (tissue linings) of the respiratory tract, eyes, intestines, urinary tract, and nervous system.
23	Adenovirus Infections	Adenoviruses are a group of viruses that can infect the membranes (tissue linings) of the respiratory tract(organs of breathing), eyes, intestines, urinary tract, and nervous system.

24	Adhesions Pelvic	Pelvic adhesions are scar tissue. This scar tissue can grow between two organs in the pelvic area ,Pelvic adhesions can occur around the bladder, bowel, ureter, uterus and ovaries.
25	Adhesive Capsulitis	It is a painful and disabling disorder of unclear cause in which the shoulder capsule, the connective tissue surrounding joint of the shoulder, becomes inflamed and stiff, greatly restricting motion and causing chronic pain.
26	Adiadochokinesis	Inability to perform rapid alternating movement such as rotating a closed fist, at a reasonably rapid rate. It is a clinical manifestation of cerebellar(brain) disease.
27	Adie Syndrone	A syndrome characterised by large pupil(black round part) of one eye that responds slowly or not at all to light .
28	Adiposis Dolorosa	It is rare condition characterized by generalized obesity and fatty tumors in the adipose(tissue in which fat is stored) tissue. The tumors are normally painful and found in multiples on the extremities.
29	Adnexitis	It is inflammation(swelling) of the organs adjoining the uterus, i.e. the fallopian tubes or ovaries.
30	Adrerenal Gland Diseases	They are conditions that interfere with the normal functioning of the adrenal glands. . The adrenal gland produces hormones that affects growth, development and stress, and also helps to regulate kidney function.
31	Adrenal Hlyperplasia Congl	It is a disorder caused by hormone problems. Hormones are chemicals made by the body. Babies with adrenal hyperplasia have trouble making enough of cortisol hormones and make too much of sex hormones.
32	Adreno leucodystrophy	It is one of a group of genetic disorders that cause damage to the myelin sheath of the nerve fibers in the brain. The myelin sheath is a fatty covering which acts as an electrical insulator.
33	Adrenomyelo neuropathy	It is characterized by weakness and stiffness in the legs. It is inherited(from parent to child) conditions caused by mutations in the ABCD1 gene.
34	Adverse Drug Reaction	It is an unwanted effect caused by the administration of a drug. The onset of the adverse reaction may be sudden or develop over time.

35	Affective Psychosis Bipolar	It is a mental disorder that causes periods of depression and periods of abnormally elevated mood. The elevated mood is significant and is known as mania .
36	Afferent Pupillary Defect	It is a condition in which pupils respond differently to light stimuli due to disease of the retina(a layer at the back of the eyeball that contains cells sensitive to light) or optic nerve. (nerve of brain).
37	Afibrinogenemia	An abnormality of blood clotting caused by usually congenital(from birth) absence of fibrinogen(protein) in the blood and marked by a tendency to prolonged bleeding.
38	African Lymphoma	It most commonly occurs in children living in malaria endemic regions of the world .Chronic malaria is believed to reduce resistance to EBV(epstein Barr Virus). The disease characteristically involves the jaw or other facial bone, kidney or breast etc.
39	African Sleeping Sickness	A generally fatal disease, common in parts of Africa, characterized by fever, wasting, and progressive lethargy: caused by a protozoan(single-celled microscopic animals), Trypanosoma gambiense or T. rhodesiense, that is carried by a tsetse fly.
40	Agammaglobulinemia	It is a group of inherited(from parent to child) immune deficiencies characterized by a low concentration of antibodies in the blood . Antibodies are proteins (immunoglobulins, (IgM), (IgG) etc) that are critical and key components of the immune system.
41	Aganglionosis Colonic	A condition of infant onset characterised by the absence of myenteric nerves in the large intestine may extend to anus.Failure to pass stool in first 24 hours ; abdominal distention; vomiting; constipation at birthetc.
42	Agnosia	An inability to recognize sensory inputs such as light, sound, and touch. It is typically a result of brain injury. . For example, damaging the back part of the brain can cause visual agnosia (inability to properly recognize objects by sight).
43	Agyria	A condition caused by excessive exposure to chemical compounds of the element silver, or to silver dust.Symptom of argyria is that the skin turns purple or purple-grey.
44	Aicardi Syndrome	A rare genetic malformation syndrom characterized by the partial or complete absence of a key structure in the brain called the corpus callosum.
45	AIDP	it is an autoimmune(immune system destroyed bytheir own cell) process that is characterized by progressive weakness and paralysis of muscle of leg.

46	AIDS	A disease in which there is a severe loss of the body's immunity, greatly lowering the resistance to infection and malignancy.(Cancer).
47	AIDS / Hiv	A disease in which there is a severe loss of the body's cellular immunity, greatly lowering the resistance to infection and malignancy caused by Hiv virus.
48	AIDS - Acquired Im Syndronre	HIV virus causes AIDS and interferes with the body's ability to fight infections.
49	Air sickness	A feeling of nausea and dizziness,(feeling faint) sometimes accompanied by vomiting, as a result of the motion of the aircraft.
50	Alagille Syndrome	it is a genetic disorder associated with abnormalities of the liver, heart, bones, eye, and kidneys.
51	Alastrim	It is the milder strain of the variola virus that caused smallpox.
52	Albers-schoenberg Disease	It is a rare hereditary, congenital(from birth) condition in which there are bandlike areas of condensed bone at the lines of long bones and edges of smaller bones. Fractures occur frequently and deformities (abnormal size and shape)of the head, chest, or spine develop.
53	Albright's Syndrome	A genetic disorder of bones, skin pigmentation and hormonal problems with premature sexual development.
54	Aldosteronism	It is a condition in which there is excessive secretion of aldosterone hormone which disturbs the balance of sodium, potassium, and water in the blood and so leads to high blood pressure.
55	Aldrich Syndrome	It is a rare X-linked(genetic) disease characterized by eczema(itching) low platelet count and bloody diarrhea
56	Alexander Disease	It is a rare disorder of the nervous system, that involve the destruction of myelin.(fatty substance that covers and protects nerves.)Symptoms are enlarged brain and head size , seizures, stiffness in the arms and legs etc.
57	Algodystrophy	It is a painful disease characterized by erythema(redness), edema, functional impairment, sensory and vasomotor(bl circulation) disturbance.
58	Alkalosis	It is an excessively alkaline(having a pH of more than 7). condition of the body fluids or tissues, which may cause weakness or cramp.

59	Alkaptonuria	It is a rare inherited(from parent to child)(transmitted through parent to children) genetic disorder in which the body cannot process the amino acids phenylalanine and tyrosine in protein.
60	Allergic Angiitis	It is a form of systemic necrotizing(destructive) vasculitis(edema of vein;artery) in which there is prominent lung involvement with severe asthma, eosinophilia(increase white blood cell).
61	Allergic Granulomatous Angiitis	it is an extremely rare autoimmune(illness that occurs when the body tissues are attacked by its own immune system) condition that causes inflammation(swelling)(edema) of small and medium-sized blood vessels
62	Allergic Purpura	A disease involving inflammation(swelling) of small blood vessels. It most commonly occurs in children. The inflammation(swelling) causes blood vessels in the skin, intestines, kidneys, and joints to start leaking.
63	Allergy	It is a damaging immune response by the body to a substance, especially a particular food, pollen, fur, or dust, to which it has become hypersensitive.
64	Alobar Holoprosencephaly	It is characterized by the failure of the prosencephalon (the forebrain of the embryo) to develop. There is no separation of the cerebral hemispheres(two halves of brain) .
65	Alopecia	It is loss of hair from part of the head or body.
66	Alpers Syndrome	A progressive disease of the nervous system characterized by spasticity (tightness), memory loss and by liver problems. It begins during childhood.
67	alpha 1-Antitrypsin Def	It is a disorder that may result due to deficiency of alpha 1 antitrypsin protein(which protects lung surface). It causes lung disease.
68	Alpha-mannosidosis	It is rare inherited(from parent to child) disorder that causes problems in many organs of the body. Affected individuals may have intellectual disability and bone abnormalities.
69	Alphavirus Infections	There are many alphaviruses distributed around the world with the ability to cause human disease. Transmission between virus and individuals occurs mainly via mosquitoes.
70	Alport's Syndrome	It is a genetic condition characterized by kidney disease, hearing loss, and eye abnormalities. Almost all affected individuals have blood in their urine due to loss of kidney function.

71	ALS	It is rare diseases that mainly involve the nerve cells (neurons) responsible for controlling voluntary muscle movement causes chronic muscle wasting.
72	Alstrom Syndrome	It is rare disease characterized by multiorgan dysfunction. The key features are childhood obesity, blindness due to congenital(from birth) retinal dystrophy .(destruction)
73	Altitude Sickness	It is an illness caused by ascent to high altitude, characterized by hyperventilation, nausea, and exhaustion resulting from shortage of oxygen.
74	Alveolitis Fibrosing	It is is a disease of unknown cause mainly involving the gas-exchanging portions of the lungs.Symptoms are dry cough,shortness of breath etc.
75	Alzheimers Disease and other Dementias coniprehensive	It is an irreversible, progressive brain disorder that slowly destroys memory and thinking skills, and eventually the ability to carry out the simplest tasks.
76	Amaurosis Fugax	It is dark and painless temporary loss of vision in one or both eyes.
77	Amblyopia	It is impaired or dim vision without obvious defect or change in the eye.
78	Ambulation Disorders Neuro	A functional movement disorder means that there is abnormal movement or positioning of part of the body due to the nervous system not working properly.
79	Ambiasis	It is infection of the intestines caused by the protozoan Entamoeba histolytica.(a singlecelled animal which catches food and moves about by extending finger-like projections). The symptoms of amebiasis include loose stool and stomach pain.
80	Ameboma	It is tumor that occasionally develops in chronic amebiasis(infection by ameba,a single-celled animal which catches food and moves about by extending finger-like projections) often in the wall of the intestine.(part of digestive tract).
81	Ametropia	It is loss of ability to focus images on the retina(part of eye), caused by an imperfection in the refractive function of the eye.
82	Amino Acid. Metabolism	amino acids that are important in human nutrition. It covers the digestion and absorbtion of proteins in the gut.
83	Amino Acid Transport Disorder	Amino acid transport disorders are medical conditions associated with a failure of amino acids to be absorbed from the kidney or intestine.

84	Amino Acidopathies Congl	They are disorders which impair the synthesis and degradation of amino acids.(building block of protein)
85	Amnesia	Amnesia is a deficit in memory or memory loss caused by brain damage, disease, or psychological trauma.
86	Amniotic Band Syndrome	congenital(from birth) disorder caused by entrapment of fetal parts (usually a limb or digits) in fibrous bands while in uterus.
87	Amoebiasis	It is an infection caused by any of the amoebae of the Entamoeba group. Symptoms may include abdominal pain, diarrhea, or bloody diarrhea.
88	Amphibian Diseases	It is a disease of Amphibians who spend their lives in the water and on land (frogs,toads etc).
89	Amputation Intrauterine	congenital(from birth) amputation is the absence of a fetal limb or fetal part at birth.This condition may be the result of the constriction of fibrous bands within themembrane that surrounds the developing fetus
90	Amyloidosis	A group of diseases that result from the abnormal deposition of a protein, called amyloid, in various tissues of the body. Amyloid protein can be deposited in a localized area, and it may not be harmful or it may affect only a single tissue of the body.
91	Amyoplasia Congenita	It is condition characterized by a generalized lack in the newborn of muscular development and growth, with contracture(shortening) and deformity (change in size,shape)at most joints.
92	A myotonia Congenita	It is a disorder that affects muscles used for movement. Beginning in childhood, people with this condition experience bouts of sustained muscle tensing (myotonia) that prevent muscles from relaxing normally. ... Myotonia causes muscle stiffness that can interfere with movement.
93	Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis	It is rare diseases that mainly involve the nerve cells (neurons) responsible for controlling voluntary muscle movement. In it neurons die and stop sending messages to the muscle causes wasting of muscles.
94	Amyotrophy Neuralgic	It is an uncommon disorder of the peripheral nervous system characterized by the sudden onset of extreme pain in the upper extremity followed by rapid muscle weakness and wasting and a slow recovery in months to years.

95	Analgesia	It is insensibility to pain without loss of consciousness
96	Analphalipoproteinemia	It is an inheritable disorder of lipid(fat) metabolism characterized by almost complete absence of fat from blood and deposition in liver and spleen.
97	Anankastic Personality	It is an obsessive–compulsive personality disorder characterized by a general pattern of concern with orderliness, perfectionism, excessive attention to details etc.
98	Anaphylactic Reaction	A widespread and very serious allergic reaction. Symptoms include dizziness(vertigo) loss of consciousness, difficult breathing, swelling of the tongue etc.
99	Anaphylactoid purpura	A form of blood vessel inflammation(swelling) that affects small capillaries(small blood vessel) in the skin and the kidneys. It results in skin rash associated with joint inflammation(swelling) and pain in the abdomen.
100	Anaphylaxis	The most common anaphylactic reactions are to foods, insect stings, medications. It is a serious allergic reaction that is rapid in onset and may cause death. It typically causes more than one of the following: an itchy rash, throat or tongue swelling, shortness of breath and death.
101	Anaplasmosis	A tick-borne disease of cattle and sheep caused by a bacterium (Anaplasma marginale) and characterized especially by anemia and by jaundice.
102	Anderson-Fabry Disease	A rare genetic disease due to dysfunctional metabolism of lipids It can cause a wide range of symptoms like Full body or localized pain to the arm and legs or abdominal pain.
103	Androgen Insens	a person who is genetically male is resistant to male hormones (called androgens). As a result, the person has some or all of the physical traits of a woman, but the genetic makeup of a man.
104	Anemia	A condition in which the blood doesn't have enough healthy red blood cells.
105	Anemia Addison's	A blood disorder caused by a lack of vitamin B12. Patients who have this disorder do not produce the substance in the stomach that allows the body to absorb vitamin B12.
106	Anemia Aplastic	A rare condition in which the body stops producing enough new red blood cells.

107	Anemia Fanconi	It is an inherited(from parent to child) disease(passed down through families) that mainly affects the bone marrow. It results in decreased production of all types of blood cells.
108	Anemia Hemolytic	A condition in which red blood cells are destroyed and removed from the bloodstream before their normal lifespan is over.
109	Anemia Hemolytic Acquired	Rare disorders characterized by the premature destruction (hemolysis) of red blood cells at a rate faster than they can be replaced.
110	Anemia Hypoplastic	The bone marrow produce blood cells — red cells, white cells and platelets. In aplastic anemia, the bone marrow contains very few blood cells(hypoplastic).
111	Anemia Iron-Deficiency	A condition in which blood lacks adequate healthy red blood cells due to iron deficiency.(Red blood cells carry oxygen to the body's tissues).
112	Anemia Megaloblastic	It is an anemia that results from inhibition of DNA synthesis during red blood cell production due to vitamin B12 deficiency characterized by many large immature and dysfunctional red blood cells .
113	Anemia Microangiopathic	As red blood cells travel through the damaged narrow blood vessels, they are fragmented resulting in rupture of cells resulting in low number of cells (anemia).
114	Anemia Pernicious	It is a condition in which the body can't make enough healthy red blood cells because it doesn't have enough vitamin B12.
115	Anemia Sickle Cell	The red blood cells become rigid and sticky and are shaped like sickles . These irregularly shaped cells can get stuck in small blood vessels, which can slow or block blood flow and oxygen to parts of the body.
116	Anencephaly	It is a severe congenital(from birth) condition in which a large part of the skull is absent along with the large parts of the brain.
117	Aneurysm	An aneurysm is the enlargement of an artery caused by weakness in the arterial wall. Often there are no symptoms, but a ruptured aneurysm can lead to threatened bleeding.
118	Aneurysm Cerebral	It is an abnormal focal dilation of an artery in the brain that results from a weakening of the inner muscular layer of a blood vessel wall.

119	Aneurysm Intracranial	It is a disorder in which weakness in the wall of a cerebral artery or vein causes a localized dilation or ballooning of the blood vessel.
120	Angelman Syndrome	It is rare congenital(from birth) disorder characterized by mental disability and a tendency to jerky movement, caused by the absence of certain genes .
121	Angiitis	It is an inflammation(swelling) of the blood vessels .Symptoms include: Fever, Headache. Fatigue, Weight loss, General aches and pains etc.
122	Angina Pectoris	A condition marked by severe pain in the chest, often also spreading to the shoulders, arms and neck, due to an inadequate blood supply to the heart.
123	Angina Microvascular	It results from an abnormality of the tiny arteries in the heart muscle that play a key role in regulating blood supply to the heart.Chest painand heart attack may occurs due to decrease in blood supply of heart.
124	Angioedema	It is an area of swelling of the lower layer of skin and tissue just under the skin .The swelling may occur in the face, tongue, abdomen, or arms and legs.
125	Angiofibroma	A locally aggressive vascular tumor that grows in the back of the nasal cavity causes bleeding from nose ,nasal blockage etc.
126	Angiofollicular Lymphoid Hyperplasia	A rare disorder in which benign(noncancerous) (not cancer) growths form in lymph node(A small bean-shaped structure that is part of the body's immune system) throughout the body. It can weaken the immune system and cause problems such as infection, fever, weight loss etc.
127	Angiohemophilia	a congenital(from birth)(since birth) bleeding disorderdue to defficiency of coagulation factor .It is associated with increased bleeding after trauma or surgery, increased bleeding during periods in female and heavy bleeding after child birth.
128	Angiokeratoma Corporis Diffusum	An inherited(from parent to child) (parent to child transmission)disorder caused by a deficiency of the enzyme alpha-galactosidase.symptoms are pain and burning in hands and feet.
129	Angiolymphoid Hyperplasia	An uncommon, idiopathic (cause unknown)condition that manifests in adults as isolated or grouped nodules small swelling)in the skin of the head and neck.

130	Angioma	A tumor composed chiefly of blood vessels or lymphatic vessels.(Small thin channels similar to blood vessels that do not carry blood, but collect and carry tissue fluid (called lymph) from the body to ultimately drain back into the blood stream.)
131	Angiomyxoma	A slow-growing tumor which occurs primarily in the genital and pelvic(lower part of belly) regions. This tumor is much more common in women. It can range from relatively small tumors to football-size masses in the pelvis.
132	Angiospasm Intracranial	It is spasmodic contraction of the blood vessels with increase in blood pressure in brain.
133	Anhidrosis	It is the inability to sweat normally so body can't cool itself, which can lead to overheating and sometimes to heatstroke — a potentially fatal condition.
134	Anhidrotic Ectodermal Dys	a group of conditions characterized by abnormal development of ectodermal(outermost of the three primary layers of an embryo) tissues including the skin, hair, teeth, and sweat glands.
135	Animal Diseases	Diseases of Animals
136	Aniridia	It is the absence of the iris,(flat, coloured, ring-shaped membrane behind the cornea of the eye, with an adjustable circular opening (pupil) in the centre). usually involving both eyes.
137	Anisakiasis	It is intestinal infection caused by nematode (worm) and usually occurs by eating raw or undercooked fish .symtoms are severe abdominal pain, malnutrition, and vomiting.
138	Anisocoria	It is a condition characterized by an unequal size(ranging from 0.4 mm or more) of the pupil(round black structure of eye) .
139	Anisometropic Amblyopia	It occurs when unequal focus between the two eyes causes impaired or dim vision without obvious defect or change in the eye.
140	Ankyloglossia	It is limited normal movement of the tongue chiefly due to an abnormally shortened frenulum (a fold of skin beneath the tongue).
141	Ankylosing Spondylitis	The condition is characterized as a progressive stiffening of a group of joints and in the spinal cord, causing chronic pain and impaired mobility of the spine.

142	Anomia	In this disease patient is unable to recall the names of everyday objects.
143	Anophthalmos	It is the absence of one or both eyes.
144	Anosmia	It is loss of the sense of smell, either total or partial. It may be caused by head injury, infection, or blockage of the nose.
145	Anoxia	an absence or deficiency of oxygen reaching the tissues.
146	Anoxia Brain	a form of hypoxia (reduced supply of oxygen), specifically involving the brain; when the brain is completely deprived of oxygen
147	Anoxic Encephalopathy	a condition where brain tissue is deprived of oxygen and there is loss of brain function.
148	Anterior Horn Cell Disease	An acute viral infection in which the anterior horn cells of the spinal cord and motor nuclei of the brain(part of brain) stem are selectively involved.
149	Anterior Pituitary Horn cell disease	An acute viral(microorganism) infection in which the anterior horn cells of the spinal cord are involved.
150	Anthrax	It is infectious disease of animals (as cattle and sheep) caused by a bacterium (Bacillus anthracis), transmissible to humans especially by the handling of infected products (hair).It is fatal disease.
151	Anti-Glomerular Base	The glomerular basement membrane is the part of the kidney that helps filter waste and extra fluid from the blood. Anti-glomerular basement membrane antibodies are antibodies against this membrane. They can lead to kidney damage
152	Antiphospholipid Syndrome	A group of syndromes occur where blood clots travel to the arteries or veins in the brain, heart, kidneys, lungs, and limbs. Clots can reduce or block blood flow.
153	Antithrombin III Deficiency	In this disease blood clots are formed and travels to different organs. A common place is the lung, where the clot can cause a cough, shortness of breath, pain while taking deep breaths, chest pain, and even death.
154	Anus Diseases	Diseases of anus
155	Anus Prolapse	A condition that occurs when part of the large intestine slips outside the anus.Symptoms are pain,bleeding etc.

156	Anxiety Disorders	A mental health disorder characterised by feelings of worry, anxiety or fear that are strong enough to interfere with one's daily activities.
157	Aortic Arteritis Giant Cell	It is inflammation(swelling) of arteries in head, especially those in temples.It causes headaches, scalp tenderness, jaw pain and vision problems.
158	Aortic Valve Stenosis	Narrowing of the valve in the large blood vessel branching of the heart (aorta).
159	Aortitis Syndrome	An inflammation(swelling) of the aorta(large blood vessel) and it is representative of a cluster of large-vessel diseases that have various or unknown etiologies.
160	Aortitis Giant Cell	an inflammation(swelling)(swelling) of the lining of arteries. Most often, it affects the arteries in head, especially in temples.
161	Apert Syndrome	A genetic disorder characterized by the premature fusion of certain skull bones . This early fusion prevents the skull from growing normally and affects the shape of the head and face.
162	Aphasia	A language disorder that affects a person's ability to communicate.
163	Aphasia Acquired	either partial or total loss of the ability to communicate verbally or using written words .(developing after birth).
164	Aphasia Acquired Epilepti	childhood disorder characterized by generalized seizures associated with aphasia.(impaired ability to speak, write and understand language, both verbal and written).
165	Aphasia Amnesic	an aphasia in which the principal deficit is difficulty in naming people and objects seen, heard, or felt; due to lesions in various portions of the language area.
166	Aphasia Anomic	In this disease an individual has word retrieval failures and cannot express the words they want to say (particularly nouns and verbs).
167	Aphasia Nominal	In this disease an individual has word retrieval failures and cannot express the words they want to say .
168	Aphthae	A small, shallow sore inside the mouth or at the base of the gums.
169	Aplasia Cutis Congenita	a rare disorder characterized by congenital(from birth)(since birth) absence of skin.
170	Apnea	A potentially serious sleep disorder in which breathing repeatedly stops and starts.

171	Apnea Sleep Central	a disorder in which breathing repeatedly stops and starts during sleep.It occurs because brain doesn't send proper signals to the muscles that controls breathing.
172	Apoplexy	It means bleeding within internal organs .
173	Appendicitis	A condition in which the appendix becomes inflamed(edematous) and filled with pus, causingabdominal pain,diarrhoea etc.
174	Apraxias	it refers to the inability to make precise movements with the limb, especially the fingers contralateral(opposite side) to a brain injury.
175	Aprosencephaly	rare brain malformation defined by a lack of prosencephalic derivates. (brain cells of developing fetus).
176	Aprosodia	a nervous disease characterized by the inability of a person to properly convey or interpret emotion.
177	Acquired Immuno Syndrome	A disease of the immune system due to infection with HIV. HIV destroys the (CD4 cells) of the immune system, leaving the body vulnerable to life-threatening infections and cancers.
178	Arachnoid Cysts	are cerebrospinal fluid collect on the arachnoid membrane(one of the three meningeal layers that cover the brain and the spinal cord).
179	Arachnoid Diverticula	It is an outpouching of a hollow (or a fluid-filled) structure in the arachnoid.(covering membrane of brain and spinal cord).
180	Arachnoidal Cerebel Sarcoma	It is a cancerous tumour of brain
181	Arachnoiditis	a pain disorder caused by the inflammation(swelling) of the arachnoid(one of the membranes that surrounds and protects the nerves of the spinal cord).
182	Arbovirus Infections	Arboviral disease is a general term used to describe infections caused by a group of viruses spread to people by the bite of infected insects such as mosquitoes and ticks.
183	Argentaffinoma	A tumor that secretes large amounts of the hormone serotonin. It usually arises in the GI tract anywhere between the stomach and rectum .
184	Arhinencephaly	Incomplete formation of the anterior part of the brain and related or neighboring structures.

185	Arm Injuries	injury of arm
186	Arnold-Chiari Malformation	a congenital(from birth) abnormality in which the lower surface of the cerebellum(part of brain) and the lower brain stem protrude into the spinal canal .
187	Arrhythmias Cardiac	Improper beating of the heart, whether irregular, too fast or too slow.
188	Arrhythmogenic Cardiomyopathy	It is a rare disease of the heart muscle.It is a genetic condition, which can be inherited(from parent to child). This means it can be passed on through families. It is caused by a change or mutation in one or more genes.
189	Arrhythmogenic RV Dysplasia	It occurs when the muscle tissue in the right ventricle(part of heart) dies and is replaced with scar tissue.Symptoms include palpitations and fainting after physical activity.
190	Arsenic Poisoning	a medical condition that occurs due to elevated levels of arsenic in the body. symptoms may include vomiting, abdominal pain and watery diarrhea .
191	Arteriohepatic Dysplasia	It is a genetic disorder characterized by jaundice in the newborn period, liver disease, pulmonic stenosis(narrowing of pulmonary artery) and unusual face.
192	Arteriosclerosis	The thickening and hardening of the walls of the arteries, occurring typically in old age.
193	Arteriosclerotic Dementia	Loss of one's mental function due to the destruction of brain tissue from blocked or reduced blood supply.
194	Arteriovenous Malformations	An abnormal connection between arteries and veins, usually in the brain or spine
195	Arteritis Takayasu's	It a rare large-vessel vasculitis(swelling of blood vessel) of unknown etiology that most commonly affects women of childbearing age. Symptoms include jaw pain,loss of vision etc.
196	Arteritis Temporal	It is a condition in which the temporal arteries, which supply blood to the head and brain, become inflamed or damaged.
197	Arthritis Rheumatism and Osteoporosis	a disorder in which the body attacks its own healthy cells and tissues. In it the membranes around joints become inflamed.osteoporosis is a condition in which the bones become brittle and fragile from loss of tissue, typically as a result of hormonal changes, or deficiency of calcium or vitamin D

198	Arthritis Specific	Arthritis is a term often used to mean any disorder that affects joints. Symptoms generally include joint pain and stiffness
199	Arthritis Degenerative	A type of arthritis(joint swelling) that occurs when flexible tissue at the ends of bones wears down.
200	Arthritis Juvenile Chronic	It is the most common form of arthritis (joint swelling)in children and adolescents for more than six weeks.
201	Arthritis Juvenile Idiopathic	joint inflammation(swelling) and stiffness for more than six weeks in a child aged 16 or younger due to unknown cause.
202	Arthritis Juvenile Rheumatoid	It is inflammation(swelling) and stiffness of joints for more than six weeks in a child aged 16 or younger.
203	Arthritis Postinfectious	Swelling and stiffness of joint due to infection usually common in children.
204	Arthritis Reactive	in this disease immune system is genetically primed to react aberrantly when exposed to certain bacteria. It leads to inflammation(swelling) in the joints, eyes, and genital, urinary or gastrointestinal system.
205	Arthritis Rheumatic Acute	An acute(rapid) inflammatory disorder affecting many joints, including those in the hands and feet,characterised by pain and stiffness of joint.
206	Arthritis Rheumatoid	an autoimmune(illness that occurs when the body tissues are attacked by its own immune system). Disease and is characterized especially by pain, stiffness, inflammation(swelling), swelling, and sometimes destruction of joints
207	Arthrogryposis	a group of congenital(from birth) conditions characterized by reduced mobility of multiple joints due to contractures causing fixation of the joints and restricted movements.
208	Arthromyodysplasia congenital(from birth)	abnormal formation of the hip joint in which the ball at the top of the thigh bone (the femoral head) is not stable within the socket
209	Arthropathy Neurogenic	A rapidly destructive disease due to impaired pain perception and position sense, which can result from various underlying disorders, most commonly diabetes and stroke. Common manifestations include joint swelling, deformity and instability.

210	Arthropod Diseases	Disease caused by the bite of infected arthropods (insects) such as mosquitoes and ticks.
211	Art hropod-Borne Encephalitis	inflammation(swelling) of the brain caused by infection with a virus transmitted by a mosquito, tick (arthropode)
212	Arylsulfatase A Deficiency	an inherited(from parent to child) disease characterized by the abnormal accumulation of certain fats in cells. Most people have mutations in a gene known as ARSA, which codes for production of the enzyme arylsulfatase A.
213	Asbestosis	A condition causing scarring of the lungs caused by inhaled asbestos fibers. it can also lead to lung cancer .
214	Ascariasis	It is Infection with Ascaris lubricoides(the roundworm)symptoms are difficulty in breathing, bowel blockage etc.
215	Ascites	It is the accumulation of protein-containing (ascitic) fluid within the abdomen.
216	Ascites Gelatinous	a rare condition caused by cancerous cells that produce abundant mucin(proteins that are found in various human secretions) in abdomen.(belly).
217	Ascorbic Acid Deficiency	Persistent lack of vitamin C in diet can lead to a condition called scurvy.Symptoms include easy bleeding and joint and muscle pains.
218	Aseptic Necrosis of Bone	Condition in which poor blood supply to an area of bone leads to bone death.
219	Asialia	Absent or decreased saliva flow in mouth.
220	Astrocytoma	They are a type of tumour of star-shaped brain cells in the cerebrum(The largest part of the brain) called astrocytes.
221	Astrocytoma Grade I	The most common type of primary brain tumor found throughout the central nervous system, classified on the basis of malignancy (Grades I–IV).
222	Asperger Syndrome	impaired social interaction, by repetitive patterns of behavior and restricted interests, by normal language, but poor conversational skills and difficulty with nonverbal communication.
223	Aspergillosis	It is a disease caused by Aspergillus, a common mold (a type of fungus) that lives indoors and outdoors. However, people with weakened immune systems or lung diseases are at a higher risk of developing health problems due to Aspergillus.

224	Asphyxia	a condition arising when the body is deprived of oxygen, causing unconsciousness or death; suffocation.usually caused by interruption of breathing or inadequate oxygen supply.
225	Allergies Comprehensive	Allergy occurs when a person's immune system reacts to substances in the environment that are harmless for most people.
226	Asthma Specific	A common lung disorder in which inflammation(swelling) causes the bronchi(part of lung) to swell and narrow the airways, creating breathing difficulties that may range from mild to life-threatening.
227	Asthma Bronchial	A condition in which a person's airways become narrow and swell and produce extra mucus, which makes it difficult to breathe.
228	Astigmatism	a defect in the eye or in a lens caused by a deviation from spherical curvature, which results in distorted images, as light rays are prevented from meeting at a common focus.
229	Astrocytoma Giant Cell	brain tumor arises within the ventricles(part Of brain) causes obstruction of ventricle and hydrocephalus(a condition in which fluid accumulates in the brain).
230	Asymmetric Septal Hyper	a condition that occurs when heart muscles cells enlarge, causing the walls of the lower heart chambers (typically the left ventricle) to become thick and stiff.
231	Ataxia Telangiectasia	an inherited(from parent to child) disorder marked by progressive changes in the nervous system resulting in loss of motor(muscle) coordination and by increased susceptibility to cancer.
232	Ataxia Cerebellar	a disorder that occurs when the cerebellum(part of brain) becomes inflamed or damaged.
233	Atelectasis (Pulmonary)	It is usually associated with accumulation of blood, fluid, or air within the pleural cavity(layer covering lung), which collapses the lung.
234	Atelectasis Congestive	It is characterised by acute pulmonary(lung) oedema and respiratory failure, poor oxygenation, increased functional residual capacity
235	Atheroembolism	when cholesterol is released, usually from an atherosclerotic plaque(Plaque is made up of fat, cholesterol, calcium, and other substances found in the blood) and travels as an embolus in the bloodstream ,

236	Athlet's Foot	A fungal(tiny organism) infection that usually begins between the toes.
237	Ato.pic Hypersensitivity	A predisposition toward developing certain allergic hypersensitivity reactions.
238	Atresia Biliary	a childhood disease of the liver in which one or more bile ducts are abnormally narrow, blocked, or absent.
239	Atresia Esophageal	It is congenital(from birth) condition (birth defect) . It causes the esophagus(food pipe) to end in a blind-ended pouch rather than connecting normally to the stomach.
240	Atresia Pulmonary	A form of heart disease in which pulmonary valve does not form properly.
241	Atresia Tricuspid	a type of heart disease that is present at birth (congenital(from birth) heart disease), in which the tricuspid heart valve is missing or abnormally developed
242	AtrialFibrillation	very rapid uncoordinated contractions of the atria(upper chamber) of the heart resulting in a lack of synchronism between heartbeat and pulse beat.
243	Atrophy Muscular Peroneal -	wasting of muscle of lower leg.
244	Attention Deficit Disorder	It may persist into adulthood, creating difficulties in one's occupation or social relationships. While hyperactivity is not always present as symptoms,
245	ADD with Hyperactivity	A condition including attention difficulty, hyperactivity and impulsiveness(unable to curb their immediate reactions or think before they act.)
246	Auditory Agnosia	inability to recognize or differentiate between sounds. It is not a defect of the ear , but inability of the brain to process sound meaning.
247	Auditory Hyperesthesia	increased sound sensitivity is called "auditory hyperesthesia".
248	Aura	An aura often occurs before a migraine or convulsion. It may consist of flashing lights, a gleam of light, blurred vision, an odor, the feeling of a breeze, numbness, weakness, or difficulty in speaking..
249	Auricular Cancer	cancer of ear
250	Auricular Fibrillation	very rapid uncoordinated contractions of the atria(upper chamber) of the heart resulting in a lack of synchronism between heartbeat and pulse beat.

251	Auriculo-Ventricular Dissociation	a condition whereby the atria (upper chamber of heart)and the ventricles(lower chamber of heart) activate independently of each other.
252	Autism Infantile	a disorder appearing in children before the age of two and a half, characterized by lack of interest in others, impaired communication skills and excessive attachment to objects.
253	Autism-Dementia	Autism-a mental condition, present from early childhood, characterized by great difficulty in communicating and forming relationships with other people and in using language .Dementia-a disorder of the mental processes caused by brain disease marked by memory loss.
254	Autistic Disorder	disorders characterized by deficits in social interaction and communication and unusual and repetitive behavior.
255	Autoimmune Diseases	An illness that occurs when the body tissues are attacked by its own immune system. The immune system is a complex organization within the body that is designed normally to "seek and destroy" invaders of the body, including infectious agents.
256	Autoimmune Poly C	A disease in which the body's immune system attacks healthy cells of many hormone producing glands.
257	Autoimmune I Polyglandular	in this disease multiple endocrine(hormone producing) gland affected causing low hormone production.symtoms are loss of hair,decrease in sex hormone,cramping of muscle due to low calcium etc.
258	Autoimmune II Polyglandular	A disorder that affects many hormone -producing (endocrine) glands. It is characterized by diabetes,thyroid disease and low adrenal gland hormone.
259	Autoimmune Thyroiditis	In this condition, the thyroid gland present in neck is usually enlarged and has a decreased ability to make thyroid hormones
260	Autonomic Failure	It occurs due to imbalance between the sympathetic(A part of the nervous system that accelerate the heart rate, constrict blood vessels, and raise blood pressure). and parasympathetic(the involuntary nervous system that serves to slow the heart rate and relax the sphincter muscles) system.
261	Autonomic Nervous System	It is a control system that regulates bodily functions such as the heart rate, digestion, respiratory rate, pupillary response, urination, and sexual arousal Within the brain.

262	Autosomal Chromosome	It is any chromosome except the sex chromosomes. Humans have 44 autosomal chromosomes.
263	Awakening Epilepsy	uncommon syndrome in which generalized seizures occur exclusively or predominantly shortly after awakening
264	Avascular Necrosis of Bone	The death of bone tissue due to a lack of blood supply.
265	Avian Influenza	Strains of the influenza virus that primarily infect birds, but can also infect humans.Symptoms in human are fever,breathlessness,cough,headache etc.
266	Avitaminosis	a condition resulting from a deficiency of a particular vitamin,manifested first by depletion of tissue (an aggregate of cells), then by functional changes.
267	Ayerza's Syndrome	. Sclerosis (hardening)of the pulmonary(lung) arteries . It is associated with severe cyanosis and breathlessness.
268	Azorean Disease	a rare inherited(from parent to child) neurodegenerative(characterized by progressive deterioration and loss of function in the organs or tissues) disease , which results in a lack of muscle control and coordination of the upper and lower extremities
B		
1	Babesiasis	An illness caused by the parasite Babesia which is transmitted from animals to humans by ticks.
2	Babesiosis	a tick-borne disease of domestic and wild mammals as well as humans, caused by a protozoan(single-celled microscopic animals) and characterized by fever, anaemia, jaundice, and in severe cases leading to death
3	Bacillus Infections	Infection caused by bacillus
4	Back Pain	Back Pain
5	Backache	Pain in Back
6	Bacteremia	The presence of bacteria in the blood.
7	Bacterial Infections and Mycoses	Bacterial Infection-Infection caused by Bacteria Mycoses-Mycosis is a fungal infection of animals, including humans.

8	Bacterial Infections Gram (-)	Infection caused by Gram(Negative) bacteria..(bacteria does not retain the color of the crystal violet stain in the Gram stain.) .organisms responsible for cholera is Gramnegative.
9	Bacterial Infections Gram (+)	Infection caused by Gram(Positive) bacteria.(bacteria retain the color of the crystal violet stain in the Gram stain.)
10	Bacterial Gram(+)and(-)Bacterial infecticns Specific to cold & flu inc	Infection caused by Gram(Positive and negative) bacteria causing flu
11	Bacterial Meningitis	An inflammation(swelling) of the membranes (meninges) surrounding your brain and spinal cord caused by bacteria
12	Baker's Cyst	A benign(noncancerous)(Noncancerous) swelling of the synovial bursa found behind the knee joint.
13	Balanitis	Balanitis is swelling of the foreskin, or head of the penis.
14	Baldness	A loss of hair from part of the head or body.
15	Balo Concentric Sclerosis	a disease in which the white matter of the brain appears damaged in concentric layers, leaving the axis cylinder intact.
16	Banayan-Riley-Ruva lca ba	a genetic condition characterized by a large head size (macrocephaly), multiple noncancerous tumors and tumor-like growths called hamartomas, and dark freckles on the penis in males.
17	Bannayan-Zonana Syndrome	a rare autosomal dominant (inherit the abnormal gene from only one parent, can get the disease. Often, one of the parents may also have disease) .It is characterized by macrocephal(large head), multiple lipoma(tumour containg fat), and hemangiomas.(Blood vessel tumour)
18	Bardet-Biedel Syndrome	a genetic disorder affects many body systems. It is characterized principally by obesity, polydactyly(many fingers),kidney failue etc.
19	Bare Lymphocyte Syndrome	It is a condition caused by mutations in certain genes .it causes ear and lung infection.
20	Barotrauma	Barotrauma refers to injuries caused by increased air or water pressure, such as during airplane flights or scuba diving. Barotrauma of the ear is common.

21	Barrett Esophagus	In Barrett's esophagus, normal tissue lining the esophagus -- the tube that carries food from the mouth to the stomach -- changes to tissue that resembles the lining of the intestine.
22	Barrett Syndrome	normal tissue lining the esophagus -- the tube that carries food from the mouth to the stomach -- changes to tissue that resembles the lining of the intestine. It causes stomach contents to back up into the esophagus.
23	Barth Syndrome	a rare condition characterized by an enlarged and weakened heart , weakness in muscles used for movement, recurrent infections due to small numbers of white blood cells and short stature(height).
24	Bartonella Infections	Infection Caused by Bartonella bacteria
25	Bartonellosis	Bartonellosis is an infectious disease produced by bacteria .Symptoms include fever, fatigue, headache, poor appetite, Swollen glands around the head, neck, and arms.
26	Basal Cell Nevus Syndrome	an inherited(from parent to child) cancerous condition involving defects within multiple body systems such as the skin, nervous system, eyes, endocrine system, and bones.
27	Basedow's Disease	A disease that affects the thyroid. It is the most common cause of hyperthyroidism. Symptoms are puffy eyes,tremor etc.
28	Basilar Artery. Aneurysm	Ballooning and weakening of basilar artery of brain
29	Batten Disease	a fatal disease of the nervous system that typically begins in childhood. Onset of symptoms is usually between 5 and 10 years of age.gradual onset of vision problems, or seizures(convulsion).
30	Beals Syndrome	a disorder characterized by multiple flexion contractures(shortening), severe kyphoscoliosis outward curvature (kyphosis) and lateral curvature (scoliosis) of the spine
31	B-Cell Lymphoma	The B-cell lymphomas are types of lymphoma affectingB cells. Lymphomas are "blood cancers" in the lymph nodes.
32	Beaver Fever	a parasitic disease caused by Giardia lamblia. symptoms include diarrhea, abdominal pain, and weight loss. Vomiting, blood in the stool.

33	Bechterew Disease	inflammation(swelling) of the spine and affects young males predominantly, producing pain and stiffness.
34	Beckwith-Wiedemann S	It is an overgrowth disorder usually present at birth, characterized by an increased risk of childhood cancer and certain congenital(from birth) features.
35	Bedsore	Bedsore — also called pressure ulcers and decubitus ulcers — are injuries to skin and underlying tissue resulting from prolonged pressure on the skin.
36	Behcet Disease	It is a type of inflammatory disorder which affects multiple parts of the body. The most common symptoms include painful mouth sores, genital sores, inflammation(swelling) of parts of the eye, and arthritis.
37	Behcet Syndrome	a triple-symptom complex of recurrent oral ulcers, genital ulcers, and uveitis(eye swelling)
38	Bell Palsy	a type of facial paralysis that results in an inability to control the facial muscles on the affected side. Symptoms can vary from mild to severe.
39	Bell's Palsy	Bell's palsy is a condition that causes a temporary weakness or paralysis of the muscles in the face. It can occur when the nerve that controls facial muscles becomes swollen, or compressed.
40	benign(noncancerous) Essential Tremor	a nervous system (neurological) disorder that causes involuntary and rhythmic shaking of body specially arms and hands.
41	benign(noncancerous) Intracranial Hypertension	a brain disorder characterised by increased pressure in the skull with no brain abnormalities .
42	benign(noncancerous) Meningioma	a noncancerous tumor that forms on membranes that cover the brain and spinal cord just inside the skull.
43	Berger's Disease	a kidney disease that occurs when an antibody called immunoglobulin A (IgA) lodges in kidneys. This results in local inflammation(swelling) that may hamper kidneys' ability to filter wastes from your blood.
44	Beriberi	It is a medical condition of low levels of thiamine (vitamin B1). beriberi can cause heart failure.

45	Beriberi Cerebral	a degenerative(decrease in cells) brain disorder caused by the lack of thiamine (vitamin B1).
46	Bernard Syndrome	a rare inherited(from parent to child) disorder of blood clotting characterized by unusually large platelets, low platele(blood cell involved in clotting) count and prolonged bleeding time
47	Bernard-Soulier Syndrome	is a bleeding disorder associated with abnormal platelets, which are blood cell fragments involved in blood clotting.. In some affected individuals, bleeding under the skin causes tiny red or purple spots on the skin
48	Berry Aneurysm	A small aneurysm that looks like aberry and classically occurs at the point at which a cerebral artery departs from the circular artery at the base of the brain.
49	Bertielliasis	It occurs when a host animal, which might be a human, eats another host animal that contains the eggs of the worm.symtoms-abdominal pain,diarrhoea etc.
50	Berylliosis	Berylliosis is an occupational lung disease. The condition is incurable, but symptoms can be treated.
51	Beryllium Disease	a chronic allergic-type lung response and chronic lung disease caused by exposure to beryllium and its compounds.
52	Besnier-Boeck Disease	The growth of tiny collections of inflammatory cells in different parts of the body like lung,lymph node,eye and skin.
53	Best Disease	a disease, which classically presents in childhood with the striking appearance of a yellow or orange yolk like lesion in the macula(part of eye)
54	Beta-Cell Tumor	An abnormal mass that grows in the beta cells of the pancreas that make insulin.
55	Bilharziasis	infection by a worm acquired from infested water. Species which live in man can produce liver, bladder, and gastrointestinal problems.
56	Biliarv Atresia	a childhood disease of the liver in which one or more bile ducts are abnormally narrow, blocked, or absent.
57	Biliary Tract Diseases	Diseases in any part of the BILIARY TRACT including the BILE DUCTS and the GALLBLADDER. Symptoms are vomiting,jaundice etc.

58	Bilirubin Encephalopathy	It is a neurological condition that occurs when excessive bilirubin in body causing jaundice,brain damage and death.
59	Binswanger Disease	Memory loss with blood vessel abnormalities in the the brain due to hypertension or old age causing loss of memory and mood changes.
60	Biotinidase Deficiency	a disorder in which biotin is not released from proteins in the diet during digestion or from normal protein turnover in the cell. Symptoms include seizures, hypotonia and muscle/limb weakness
61	Bipolar Disorder	a brain disorder that causes unusual shifts in mood, energy, activity levels, and the ability to carry out day-to-day tasks.Involve cycle of depression and mania.
62	Bird Disease	Strains of the influenza virus that primarily infect birds, but can also infect humans.it is highly contagious with high mortality rate.
63	Birt-Hogg-Dube syndrome	An inherited(from parent to child) condition in which benign(noncancerous) tumors develop in hair follicles on the head, chest, back, and arms.
64	Bites and Stings	The bite of an insect, such as a bee or mosquito, which usually causes mild symptoms like redness,itching of skin to life threatening reaction.
65	Blackwater Fever	a severe form of malaria in which blood cells are rapidly destroyed, resulting in dark urine.
66	Bladder Diseaas	disease of urinary bladder
67	Bladder Exstrophy	a congenital(from birth) abnormality that occurs when the skin over the lower abdominal wall (bottom part of the tummy) does not form properly. The bladder is open and exposed on the outside of the abdomen
68	Blastocystis hominis infections	Infections caused by Blastocystis hominis microorganism,which may lie in digestive tract without causingany sympoms.
69	Blepharitis	An inflammation(swelling)(swellingand pain) of the eyelid that affects the eyelashes or tear production.
70	Blepharoptosis	It is an abnormal low-lying upper eyelid margin .
71	Blepharospasm	a condition in which there is sustained, forced, involuntary closing of the eyelids

72	Blepharospasm-Oromandibular Dystonia	muscle spasms affecting the tongue and jaw is oromandibular dystonia. Blepharospasm is a condition characterized by abnormal blinking or spasms of the eyelids. As the condition progresses, spasms of the muscles surrounding the eyes cause involuntary winking or squinting.
73	Bloch-Sulzberger Syndrome	A genetic disease with blisters(collection of fluid under skin) that develop soon after birth on the trunk and limbs, then heal, but leave dark (hyperpigmented) streaks and marble like patch on skin.
74	Blood Coagulation	the process by which blood changes from a liquid to a gel, forming a blood clot
75	Blood Diseases	disease of blood
76	Blood Platelet Disorders	platelets are often classed as blood cells, they are actually fragments of large bone marrow ,disorder causing bleeding from body,
77	Blood Pressure High -	A condition in which the force of the blood against the artery walls is too high.
78	Blood Pressure Low	A condition in which the force of the blood against the artery walls is lower than normal
79	Bloom Syndrome	a rare disorder characterized by short stature, predisposition to the development of cancer and genomic instability.
80	Bloom-Torre-Machacek Syndrome	a rare disorder characterized by short stature, predisposition to the development of cancer and genomic instability(mutation of gene).
81	Blount's Disease	A growth disorder of the tibia (shin bone) that causes the lower leg to angle inward, resembling a bowleg.
82	Blue Rubber Bleb Nevus Syndrome	It is a condition in which the blood vessels do not develop properly in an area of the skin or other body organ (particularly the intestines).
83	Boeck's Sarcoid	The growth of tiny collections(nodule) of cells in different parts of the body.disease especially involving the lungs but also involving lymph nodes, skin, liver, spleen, eyes etc.
84	Boils	A painful, pus-filled bump under the skin caused by infected hair follicles(cavity under skin).

85	Bone Diseases	Disease of bone
86	Bone Diseases Metabolic	any diseases that cause various abnormalities or deformities of bone.
87	Bone Fractures	A complete or partial break in a bone
88	Bone Hypertrophy	Increase in bone density(increase in mass). It occurs in response to physical activity.
89	Bone Loss Age-Related	Decrease in bone density(decrease in mass) with increase in age
90	Bonnevie-Ullrich Syndrome	A disorder in which a female is born with only one X chromosome(A carrier of genetic information).symptoms- short height ,an abnormally broad face with wide-set eyes drooping eyelids etc.
91	BOR Syndrome	a genetic disorder causes malformation(deviation from normal size,shape) of the kidneys, ears, and neck.
92	Borna Diseases	an infectious nervous system disease caused by viruses (microorganism) .Symptoms are abnormal behaviour and death may occur.
93	Botulism	A rare poisoning caused by toxins produced by Clostridium botulinum bacteria.
94	Botulism Infantile	rare and potentially fatal illness caused by a toxin produced by the bacterium Clostridium botulinum.
95	Bouchard's Node	they are hard, bony outgrowths or cysts(abnormal, closed sac-like structures that contain a liquid, gaseous, or semisolid substance) on the proximal interphalangeal joints
96	Bourneville Disease	A genetic disease of the nervous system causing growths which lead to epilepsy(convulsion), paralysis, mental retardation and personality disorders.
97	Bowen's Disease	It is a very early form of skin cancer that's easily treatable. The main sign is a red, dry patch on the skin area exposed to sun.
98	Brachial Plexopathy	It is a disease of brachial plexus (network of nerves that sends signals from your spinal cord to your shoulder, arm and hand)
99	Brachial plexus Neuritis	an uncommon disease characterized by severe shoulder and upper arm pain followed by marked upper arm weakness. .

100	Brachial plexus Neuro palsy	Paralysis of the arm due to an injury to the brachial plexus. The brachial plexus is the network of nerves that sends signals from spinal cord to shoulder, arm and hand.
101	Brachmann-De Lange Syndrome	it is a very rare genetic disorder present from birth that can lead to severe developmental abnormality. It affects the physical and intellectual development of a child.
102	Bradyarrhythmia	Abnormal heartbeats are known as arrhythmias. When it is less than 60 called bradyarrhythmia.
103	Bradycardia	The hearts of adults at rest usually beat between 60 and 100 times a minute. In bradycardia heart beats less than 60 times a minute.
104	Brain Abscess	It is pus-filled swelling in the brain. It usually occurs when bacteria(microorganism) or fungi (organisms that get their food from decaying material or other living things) enter the brain tissue after an infection or severe head injury.
105	Brain Aneurysm	It is a bulge or ballooning in a blood vessel in the brain. It often looks like a berry hanging on a stem.
106	Brain Concussion	head injury due to trauma or violent shaking that temporarily affects brain functioning may cause unconsciousness.
107	Brain Diseases	Disease of Brain
108	Brain Disorders (General)	any Structural, biochemical or electrical abnormalities in the brain, spinal cord or nerves can result in a brain disorder.
109	Brain Dysfunctional Minimal	Combination of average or above average intelligence with certain mild to severe learning or behavioural disabilities
110	Brain Hemorrhage Cerebral	emergency condition in which rupture blood vessel causes bleeding inside brain
111	Brain Hypoxia	reduced supply of oxygen specifically involving brain
112	Brain Ischemia	a condition where there is no enough blood flow to brain to meet metabolic(conversion of food to energy) demand
113	Brain Stem Ischemia Transient	it is a brief episode of neurological dysfunction caused by loss of blood flow in brain

114	Brain Vascular Disorder	variety of condition that affect the blood vessel of brain and cerebral circulation
115	Branched Chain ketoaciduria	it is oraganic acidemia(more acid in body) which is metabolic(conversion of food to energy) disorder affecting branched chain amino acids
116	Branchio Oculo Facial S	a condition that structurally affects face and neck before birth
117	Branchio otorenal dysplasia	condition that disrupts development of tissue in neck and causes malformation of ear and kidney
118	Branchio otorenal syndrome	autosomal dominant genetic disorder involving kidneys,ear and neck
119	Breast cancer	abnormal rapid uncontrolled growth of cells in breast
120	Breast cyst	fluid filled sac in the breast which is not usually cancerous
121	Breast cysts	more than one fluid filled sac in the breast which is not usually cancerous
122	Breast disease	breast changes at some time. age, hormone levels, and medicines may cause lumps, bumps, and discharges (fluids that are not breast milk).
123	Breast Dysplasia	irregular lumps or cyst ,breast swelling or discomfort,skin redness or thickening and nipple discharge
124	Breast Tumor	a cancer that forms in the cells of breast
125	Bright Disease	a disease involving chronic inflammation of the kidney
126	Brill's Disease	infectious bacterial disease . Fever ,headache and rashes
127	Brill's zinsser Disease	infectious bacterial disease . It can remain latent and reactivate months or years later, with symptoms similar to or even identical to the original attack of typhus, including a rash
128	Briquet Syndrome	mental disorder characterised by recurring multiple and current clinically significant about somatic(related to body) symptoms
129	Bronchial Asthma	airway becomes inflammed,narrow,swell and produce extra mucus which makes it difficult to breath
130	Bronchial Disease	Diseases involving the bronchi (branch from trachea)

131	Bronchiectasis	condition in which airway of lungs become damaged making it hard to clear mucus
132	Bronchiolitis	an inflammatory bronchial reaction in young children and infants
133	Bronchitis	inflammation of lining of bronchial tubes which carry air to and from the lungs
134	Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia	a form of chronic lung disease that affects newborns and infants(up to one year)
135	Brown Tendon Sheath Syndrome	it is an isolated to the eye:-specifically to the superial oblique muscle and trochlea
136	Brown Sequard Syndrome	rare form of incomplete spinal cord injury which result after damage to one side of spinal cord typically in the neck
137	Brucellosis	an infection spread from animals to people mostly by unpasturised dairy products
138	Brueghel Syndrome	condition characterised by involuntary forceful spasm of facial, tongue and neck muscles
139	Bruxism	involuntary habitual grinding of the teeth or clenching of teeth during sleeping
140	Bubonic Plague	bacterial infection transmitted by fleas characterised by fever , headache,vomitting, and swollen lymph node
141	Budd Chiari Syndrome	caused by occlusion(closedup or blocked) of hepatic veins that drain liver leading to the formation of blood clot within hepatic vein
142	Buerger Disease	inflammation and thrombosis in small and medium sized blood vessel typically in the legs and arms vessels block with clots & damage or destroy the tissues
143	Bulbar Palsy Progressive	characetrised by degeneration of motor neurons in the cerebral cortex,spinal cord ,brain stem supply the bulbar muscles,muscle that control speech,swallowing & chewing may lead to weakness of facial muscle and tongue
144	Bulbospinal Neuropathy	progressive spinal and bulbar muscular atrophy(decrease in muscle mass) also known as kennedy disease
145	Bulla	a fluid filled sac or lesion that appears when fluid is trapped under a thin layer of skin
146	Bunion	bony bone that forms on the joint at the base of big toe
147	Bunostomiasis	infestation with hookworm in cattle & sheep causing anemia and anasarca due to blood loss together with poor growth

148	Bunyavirus infection	viral infection transmitted by mosquito,tick & sandfly responsible for febrile diseases in human
149	Burkholderia Infection	probacteria infection occurs in humans and horses and related animals symptoms(subjective evidence of disease) similar to lung disease
150	Burkitt Cell Leukemia	rare and fast growing type of leukemia in which too many WBC form in the blood and bone marrow
151	Burkitt Lymphoma	a form of Non-Hodgkin's(cancer that starts in lymphatic system) lymphoma in which cancer starts in immune cells
152	Burkitt Tumor	sarcoma(malignant tumor of connective tissue) involving jaws in African children
153	Burning Mouth Syndrome	ongoing or recurrent burning in the mouth with no obvious cause
154	Burns	injury to skin or other tissue caused by heat,cold,electricity,chemical or radiation
155	Bursitis	inflammation of fluid filled sac(hollow flexible structure or pouch) in the joints
156	Buruli Ulcer	infection of skin and bones caused by bacterial ulcerans, early stage painless swelling and then turn in to big ulcer

C

1	café-au-lait spots	flat pigmented birth marks may grow in size or increase in number do not cause any illness or problems
2	caffey-de toni-silvermann syn	Probably familial disease of infants affecting skeleton(internal framwork of the body) and adjacent tissues. It is characterized by fever, irritability, swelling of soft tissues, and cortical(hard oter layer of the bone) thickening
3	calciviridae infections	Virus diseases caused by calciviridae(virus) acute respiratory infections , rabbit hemorrhagic(release of blood from blood vessels) disease, and some cases of gastroenteritis(vomitting&diarrhoea) in humans.
4	campylobacter infections	among the most common bacterial infections of humans, often a foodborne illness. It produces an inflammatory(reaction that produces redness,swelling and pain as a result of infection & irritation) sometimes bloody diarrhoea , cramps(painful muscle spasm), fever and pain.

5	canavan disease	an autosomal recessive degenerative disorder (genetic condition)that causes progressive damage to nerve cells in the brain, and is one of the most common degenerative(progressive deterioration & loss of function in the tissue) cerebral(part of brain) diseases of infancy(first year of life).
6	canavan Vbogaert-Bertrand	an autosomal recessive degenerative(progressive deterioration) disorder(genetic condition) that causes progressive damage to nerve cells in the brain, and is one of the most common degenerative cerebra ldiseases of infancy(up to one year)
7	cancer comprehensive focus on	long term survival
8	Cancer Adreno cortical	an aggressive cancer originating in the cortex (steroid hormone-producing tissue) of the adrenal gland.
9	Cancer bladder cancer	Bladder(organ in the lower abdominal cavity that stores urine) cancer symptoms include painless blood in the urine or frequent and painful urination. Bladder cancer is highly treatable with options such as surgery, chemotherapy and radiation.
10	cancer brain tumor	Brain tumors are abnormal growths of cells in the brain.
11	cancer brain tumorbrain stem glioma	it is a disease in which benign(non cancerous) or malignant(cancerous) cells form in the tissues of the brain stem. Gliomas are tumors formed from glial cells(supportive cells in brain)
12	cancer brain tumorcerebellar astrocytoma	disease in which benign(non cancerous) or malignant(cancerous) cells form in the tissues of the brain. Astrocytomas are tumors that develop from brain cell. Cerebellar astrocytomas start in the cerebellum, which is located at the lower back of the brain.
13	cancer brain tumorcerebral astrocytoma	most common type of glioma tumor(abnormal growth) that can develop in the brain and spinal cord.
14	cancer brain tumor Ependymoma	ependymoma is a disease in which malignant(cancerous) (cancer) cells form in the tissues of the brain and spinal cord.
15	cancer brain tumor medulloblastoma	tumor that starts in the region of the brain at the base of the skull, called the posterior fossa. These tumors tend to spread to other parts of the brain and to the spinal cord.
16	cancer brain tumors	A cancerous or non-cancerous mass or growth of abnormal cells in the brain.

17	cancer brain tumor visual pathway and hypothalamic glioma	slow-growing brain tumor that arises in or around the optic nerve, which connects the eye to the brain.
18	cancer breast	A cancer that forms in the cells of the breasts.
19	cancer bone	A mass of unusual cells growing in a bone. Most bone tumours aren't cancerous
20	cancer cervical	A malignant(cancerous) tumour of the cervix, the lowermost part of the uterus.
21	cancer colon	A cancer of the colon or rectum, located at the digestive tract's lower end.
22	cancer digestive system	Gastro-Intestinal (GI) cancer is a term for the group of cancers that affect the digestive system.
23	cancer ear	tumors can spread to the inside of the ear but rarely other parts of the body. If the tumor grows into the temporal bone(part of skull) it can cause hearing loss, dizziness(feeling faint) and facial paralysis(complete or partial loss of muscle).
24	cancer endocrine gland	Endocrine cancers are those found in tissues of the endocrine system, which includes the thyroid, adrenal, pancreas, parathyroid, and pituitary glands
25	cancer endometrium	A type of cancer that begins in the lining of the womb (uterus).
26	cancer esophageal	Cancer of the tube that runs from the throat to the stomach (oesophagus).
27	cancer extrahepatic bile duct	A rare cancer that forms in the bile ducts outside the liver.
28	cancer ewings(PNET)	cancer that occurs in and around the bone
29	cancer extracranial tumor	tumors that develop from germ cells (reproductive cells) and can form in many parts of the body other than brain
30	cancer eye cancer	eye cancer is an Intraocular melanoma the most common type of cancer that develops within the eyeball in adults
31	cancer gallbladder	Cancer that develops in the gallbladder, a small organ below the liver
32	cancer gastrointestinal	malignant(cancerous) conditions of the gastrointestinal tract (GI tract) and accessory organs of digestion, including the esophagus, stomach, biliary system, pancreas, small intestine, large intestine, rectum and anus.
33	cancer gastrict(stomach)	Cancer that occurs in the stomach.

34	cancer general	Dysregulation of microRNAs(material in cells) is involved in the initiation and progression of several human cancers, including breast cancer,
35	cancer genital female	a relatively rare type of cancer that affects the vulva, the external genital organs that protect a woman's reproductive system.
36	cancer genital male	Reproductive cancers start in the organs related to reproduction. For men, these include the penis, testicles, and prostate gland.
37	cancer germ cell	Germ cell tumors that originate outside the gonads may be birth defects resulting from errors during development of the embryo.
38	cancer gestational tumor	a group of rare diseases in which abnormal cells grow inside the uterus after conception(pregnancy)
39	cancer head and neck	A group of cancers of the mouth, sinus(an air filled cavity in dense portion of skull bone), nose or throat.
40	cancer hypopharyngeal	a disease in which malignant(cancerous) cells grow in the hypopharynx (the area where the larynx and esophagus meet)
41	cancer intestinal	A cancer of the colon or rectum, located at the digestive tract's lower end.
42	cancer islet cell carcinoma	A pancreatic islet cell tumor is a rare tumor of the pancreas that starts ... cell tumors can be non-cancerous or cancerous.
43	cancer kidney cancer	a disease in which kidney cells become malignant(cancerous) and grow out of control, forming a tumor.
44	cancer larynx	A cancerous tumour is a group of cancer cells that can grow into and destroy nearby tissue
45	cancer leukemia	A cancer of blood-forming tissues, hindering the body's ability to fight infection.
46	cancer leukemia lymphoblastic	A type of cancer of the blood and bone marrow that affects white blood cells.
47	cancer leukemia acute myeloid	A type of cancer of the blood and bone marrow with excess immature white blood cells.
48	cancer leukemia	A type of cancer of the blood and bone marrow.

49	cancer leukemia mylogenous	most common leukemia in adults. It's a type of cancer that starts in cells that become certain white blood cells (called lymphocytes) in the bone marrow
50	cancer leukemia hairy cell	slow-growing cancer of the blood in which bone marrow makes too many B cells. These excess B cells are abnormal and look "hairy" under a microscope.
51	cancer lip and cavity	includes cancers of the lips,tongue, cheeks, floor of the mouth, hard and soft palate,sinus(an air filled cavity in dense portion of skull bone)es, and throat, can be life threatening if not diagnosed and treated early and most commonly caused by tobacco consumption.
52	cancer liver cancer	Cancer that begins in the cells of the liver.
53	cancer lung small cell	A fast-growing type of lung cancer commonly caused by smoking.
54	cancer lung non-small cell	One of two major types of lung cancer that can affect smokers and non-smokers.
55	cancer lymphoma	A cancer of the lymphatic system(the network of vessels through which lymph drains from tissues into blood)
56	cancer lymphoma B-cell	The B-cell lymphomas are types of lymphoma affecting B cells. Lymphomas are "blood cancers" in the lymph nodes
57	cancer lymphoma malignant	Cancers that start anywhere in the body's lymphatic system are called lymphomas. If they have the ability to spread, they are (cancerous). Malignant
58	cancer lymphoma Non-hodgkin	Cancer that starts in the in white blood cells which are part of body's immune system
59	cancer lymphoma T-cell	A type of cancer that forms in T cells (a type of immune system cell). ... Most T-cell lymphomas are non-Hodgkin lymphomas.
60	cancer lymphoplasmacyt	slow growing type of non-Hodgkin lymphoma(cancer that stats in lymphatic system ,painless swelling in the lymphnodesin neck,groin&underarm) marked by abnormal levels of IgM antibodies in the blood and an enlarged liver, spleen, or lymph nodes
61	cancer malignant mesothelioma	A tumour of the tissue that lines the lungs, stomach, heart and other organs.
62	cancer melanoma	skin cancer that begins in cells called malenocytes.it is responsible for most skin cancer a major risk factor is sun overexposure.

63	cancer markel cell	a rare type of skin cancer that usually appears as a flesh-colored or bluish-red nodule, often on face, head or neck.
64	cancer metastasis (organ) comprehensive breast lung prostatebowel/colon rectal liver	it is a cancer in which distant spread is found in bone,lung,liver,bowel,spine,gall bladder
65	cancer metastasis squamous	a disease in which squamous cell cancer spreads to lymph nodes in the neck and it is not known where the cancer first formed in the body.symptoms include lump or pain at neck or throat
66	cancer mouth	Cancer that affects the lining of mouth and spreads to tongue,gums and tonsils
67	cancer multiple myeloma	a bonemarrow cancer that involves a type of white blood cell called a plasma
68	cancer mycosis fungoids	most common form of a type of blood cancer.These cancers characteristically affect the skin, causing different types of skin lesions(an area of abnormal tissue change).
69	multiple myelodysplastic syn	a group of cancers in which immature blood cells in the bone marrow do not mature and therefore do not become healthy blood cells
70	cancer myeloproliferative disorders	blood cancers that occur when the body makes too many white or red blood cells, or platelets. This overproduction of blood cells in the bone marrow can create problems for blood flow
71	cancer nasopharyngeal	Nasopharyngeal cancer is a type of head and neck cancer. The nasopharynx is the part of the throat at the back of the nose.
72	cancer neuroblastoma	a cancer commonly found in the adrenal glands(a small gland located on top of kidney)
73	cancer nervous system neoplasms	is a disease in which malignant cells form in the lymph tissue of the brain and/or spinal cord
74	cancer oral cancer	Cancer that develops in any part of the mouth.
75	cancer oropharyngeal	a disease in which cancer form in the tissues of the oropharynx.(part of a throat that is at the back of the mouth
76	cancer otorhinolaryngologic	cancer of the ear, nose, and throat (ENT) and related structures of the head and neck.

77	cancer ovarian	A cancer that begins in the female organs that produce eggs (ovaries).
78	cancer ovarian epithelial	tumor developed from cell that covers outer surface of ovary
79	cancer ovarian germ cells	a disease in which cancer cells form in the egg cells of the ovary. Germ cell tumors begin in the reproductive cells of the body.
80	cancer ovarian low malignant (cancerous) potential tumour	abnormal cells that may become cancer, but usually do not. This disease usually remains in the ovary.
81	cancer pancreatic exocrine and islet cell	type of cancer forms in the pancreas ducts (pancreas is a tube shape organ located in the back of abdomen behind the stomach)
82	cancer paranasal sinus and cavity	cancer of Paranasal sinus (an air filled cavity in dense portion of skull bone) and nasal cavity
83	cancer parathyroid	a rare disease in which malignant (cancerous) cells form in the tissues of a parathyroid glands (a gland located behind thyroid gland in the neck & regulate calcium) and a lump in the neck
84	cancer penile	A disease in which cancer cells form in the tissues of the penis (external male sex organ)
85	cancer pheochromocytoma	A hormone-secreting tumour that can occur in the adrenal glands.
86	cancer pituitary	cancer cells form in the lining of pituitary gland (a small structure in the brain)
87	cancer plasma cell neoplasm	it occurs in plasma cell of bone soft tissue
88	cancer prostate	abnormal growth of cells in prostate gland of man (between bladder and penis)
89	cancer rhabdomyosarcoma	is a disease in which malignant cells (cancer) form in muscle tissue
90	cancer rectal (rectum)	it is the abnormal growth of cells found at lower part of colon that connects anus
91	cancer renal (kidney)	abnormal growth that originates from proximal tubules in kidney
92	cancer respiratory tract	abnormal growth of cells of respiratory track involving the organ of breathing
93	cancer residual	it is a cancer cells that remains after attempts to remove the cancer have been made.

94	cancer salivary gland	abnormal cell growth in salivary gland(gland in mouth that produce saliva) leading to form lesion and tumor.most common in parotid gland(largest salivary gland located in front and below the ear and behind the jaw bone)
95	cancer squamous cell carcinoma	Cancer caused by an uncontrolled growth of abnormal squamous cells.
96	cancer sarcoma general-resonant light alternate set1	cancer seen in soft tissue of body like muscles and blood vessels.
97	cancer seziary syndrome	it is an aggressive form of type of blood cancer involving cutaneous T cell lymphoma
98	cancer skin	new growth or abnormal growth of skin cell percutaneous lesion.
99	cancer skin T-cell lymph	most common form of lymphoma involving skin dry skin ,itching,red rash and enlarge lymphnodes
100	cancer skin kaposi's sarcoma	a cancer that causes lesion in the soft tissues appear as tumor on skin or inside the mouth it form purple ,red,brown blotches on the skin
101	cancer skin melanoma	It can be more serious than the other form of skin cancer because of a tendency to spread to other of the body and cause serious illness and death
102	cancer small intestine	Cancer(an abnormal growth of cells) of small intestine (part of digestive tract that extend from stomach to large intestine)
103	cancer soft tissue sarcoma	A sarcoma is a type of cancer that starts in tissues like bone & muscle.soft tissue sarcoma can develop in soft tissues like fat,muscle,nerves,fibrous tissues,blood vessels,or deep skin tissues
104	cancer stomach	An abnormal growth in stomach.symptoms of stomach cancer are often vague,such as loss of appetite and weight
105	cancer testicular(testis)	Testicular cancer occurs in the testicles which are located inside the scrotum,a loose bag of skin underneath the penis
106	cancer thoracic	Cancer in chest- in lungs,breast ,oesophagus there may be no noticeable symptoms(clinical manifestation perceived by the patient)
107	cancer thymoma	An abnormal growth in thymus.thymus a small organ that lies in the upper chest under the breastbone is part of the lymph system

108	cancer thyroid	A butterfly shaped gland located at the base of your neck,just below adams apple your thyroid produces hormones that regulate your heart rate ,boold pressure,body temprature and weight
109	cancer tonsil	An abnormal growth in tonsils (small masses of lymphoid tissue at the back and on both sides of the throat)
110	cancer trophoblastic	In gestational trophoblastic disease a tumor devlops inside the uterus from tissue that forms after conception
111	cancer urethral(urinary)	It is a rare cancer that occurs more often in women than in men.urethral cancer is a disease in which malignant(cancerous) cell from in the tissues of the urethra the tube that carries urine from the bladder to outside the body
112	cancer urinary bladder	An abnormal growth in urinary bladdar (a bag which store urine)
113	cancer urologic neoplasms	Cancer of urinary tract ,bladder ,kidney ,prostateand testicles(two oval oagans that produce sperm in men)
114	cancer uterine sarcoma	Uterine sarcoma is a disease in which malignant(cancerous) cell from in the muscles of the uterus or other tissues that support the uterus.
115	cancer uterine cervical	Cervical cancer occurs when the cell of the cervix grow abnormally and invade other tissues and organs of the body of uterus(a hollow pear shape organ located in women's lower abdomen
116	cancer vaginal	An abnormal growth in vagina (muscular canal that extend from cervix to the outside of the body)
117	cancer vulvar	Cancer of vulva-(the vulva is the area of skin that surround the urethra and vagina including the clitoris and labia.)
118	camncer wilms' tumor	Type of cancer starts in kidney most common in children
119	candida	A fungal infection on the skin or mucus membranes caused by candida(a fungus)
120	candidiasis	A yeast infection of the vagina and tissues at the opening of the vagina
121	candidiasis vulvovaginal	A yeast infection of vagina and tissues at the opening of vagina

122	canker sore	A small shallow sore inside the mouth or at the base of the gums
123	cannulation	Cannulation is a technique in which a cannula is placed inside a vein to provide venous access
124	capgras syndrome	Capgras syndrome is a psychological condition in which family members or pet has been replaced by an identical impostor
125	capsulitis adhesive	A condition in which a person has constant severe limitation of the range of motion of the shoulder due to scarring around the shoulder joint
126	carbohydrate-deficient glycoprotein syndrome	A congenital(since birth) disorder of glycosylation called carbohydrate deficient glycoprotein syndrome
127	carboxylase deficiency multiple late-on set	Deficiency of enzymes occurs in liver, and kidney
128	carcinoid	Is a slow growing type of neuroendocrine tumor
129	carcinoid tumor	A slow growing cancerous tumor that can grow in several places throughout the body
130	carcinoid goblet cell	Rare neoplasm more aggressive with varied clinical presentation
131	carcinoma	Carcinoma cancer that begins in the skin or in tissues that line or over body organs
132	carcinoma anaplastic	Anaplastic thyroid cancer is a form of thyroid cancer which has a poor prognosis due to its aggressive behavior and resistance to cancer treatment
133	carcinoma basal cell	Basal cell carcinoma is a type of skin cancer
134	carcinoma merkel cell	Merkel cell carcinoma is a rare and highly aggressive skin cancer which in most cases is caused by the merkel cell(receptors on the skin of vertebra)
135	carcinoma non small cell lung	Non small cell lung carcinoma micrograph of a squamous carcinoma a type of non small cell lung carcinoma is type of epithelial lung cancer
136	carcinoma oat cell	Small cell carcinoma is a type of highly malignant cancer that most commonly arises within the lung
137	carcinoma small cell	Most commonly arises within the lung although it can occasionally arise in other body

138	carcinoma spindle cell	Spindle cell carcinoma is type of cancer that begins in the skin or in tissues that line or cover internal organs and that contains long spindle shaped cell
139	carcinomna thymic	Thymoma and thymic carcinoma are diseases in which malignant cell form on the outside surface of the thymus
140	carcinoma undifferentiated	A cancer in which the cells are very immature and primitive and do not look like cells in the tissue from where it arose
141	Carcinomatosis	Cancerous condition spreads throughout the body
142	Cardiac Failure	Inadequate condition of heart for circulation of blood
143	Cardiac Hypertrophy	Increase of volume of heart tissue
144	Cardiac Syndrome X	Chest pain clinically similar to angina with no radiographic evidence
145	Cardiac Tamponade	Compression of heart caused by fluid collection around the sac of heart
146	Cardiomegaly	Increase in size of heart
147	Cardiomyopathy Congestive	Heart becomes stretched, weakened and unable to function normally
148	Cardiomyopathy Dilated	Heart becomes stretched, weakened and unable to function normally
149	Cardiomyopathy Hypertrophic	Heart muscles become abnormally thick
150	Cardiomyopathy Hypertrophic Obstructive	Due to thickness of heart muscle, blood circulation obstructs
151	Cardiomyopathy Restrictive	Heart muscles become rigid
152	cardiospasm	Difficulty in passing food and liquid to pass in the stomach
153	Cardiovascular Diseases	Disorder related to heart and blood vessel
154	Carditis	Inflammation of heart
155	Carnitine Disorders	Brain dysfunction and enlarged and weakened heart, muscle weakness and decreased blood sugar
156	Caroli Disease	Dilation of intrahepatic bile duct since birth

157	Caroli's Disease	Congenital(since birth) disorders of intrahepatic bile duct dilatation of intrahepatic biliary tree.also involves fibrosis(formation of fibrous tissue as a reparative process) of liver and high blood pressure in the portal veins
158	Carotid Artery Narrowing	narrowing of main blood vessel of heart
159	Carotid Stenosis	partial occlusion(blockage) of carotid artery
160	Carotid Ulcer	plaque ulceration in carotid artery that reduces blood flow to the brain
161	Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	compression of wrist affects nerve supply
162	Carrion's Disease	infection of bartonella bacteria characterised by fever, pale, malaise, jaundice, pain, headache, liver and spleen enlargement
163	Cartilage Diseases	disturbance of growth of cartilage(firm tissue but softer & more flexible than bone)
164	Castleman Disease	disease of lymphnode characterised by giant lymphnode enlargement
165	Castleman's Tumor	tumor of lymphnodes and tissues
166	Cat Diseases	disease caused by cat bite or scratches
167	Cat Eye Syndrome	mental retardation, cardiac and renal defect due to defect in chromosome 22
168	Cataract	clouding of lens of eye
169	Cataract Membranous	absence of epithelium in the lens of eye
170	Catheterization	process of inserting catheter(hollow tube)in organ
171	catheritization cardiac	process of inserting catheter(hollow tube)in heart
172	catheritization heart	process of inserting catheter(hollow tube)in heart
173	Cattle Diseases	brain disorder in cattles that spreads to human through infected meat
174	Cauda Equina Syndrome	compression of spinal roots
175	Causalgia	burning pain in limb due to injury
176	Cavernitis Fibrous	hardening of penis due to formation of fibrous plaque

177	Cavus Deformity	hollow foot and foot deformity
178	Celiac Disease	difficulty in digestion due to hypersensitivity
179	Cellulitis	inflammation of subcutaneous connective tissue
180	Cellulitis Orbital	inflammation of eye tissues
181	Cementoma	odontogenic tumor of cementum after tooth development
182	central autonomic nervous system disease	abnormal functioning of heart, bladder, intestine, gland,s pupil, blood
183	Central Cord Syndrome	partial spinal injury of spine causing impairment in arms and legs
184	Central Core Disease	genetic neuromuscular disorder by birth
185	Central Nervous System Cysticercosis	parasitic infection of central nervous system
186	Central Nervous System Diseases	disorder related to brain and spinal cord
187	Central Nervous System Infections	viral infection involving brain and heart causing fever , pain , headache , inability to eat
188	Central Pain Syndrome	caused by damage to central nervous system leading to neurological condition like stroke ,tumors ,epilepsy, spinal cord trauma
189	Central Sleep Apnea	breathing repeatedly stops during sleep
190	Centronuclear Myopathy	genetic disorder causing problems of tone and control of skeleton
191	Centronuclear Myopathy	genetic disorder causing problems of tone and control of skeleton
192	Cenuriasis	involuntary urination in children
193	Cephalgia	pain related to back of head and body tension
194	Cerclage of Cervix	stitch of cervix for the treatment of opening
195	Cerclage of Uterine Cervix	stitch for uterine cervix opening
196	Cerclage Cerryical	stitch of outer layer of cerebral layer of ataxia

197	Cerebellar Ataxia	impaired balance due damage of brain
198	Cerebellar Dysmetria	impaired movements of body parts
199	Cerebelloretina I Angiomatosis	growth of blood vessels causing comoression of cerebellum
200	CerebralAneurysm	weakness in the blood vessel of brain
201	CerebralAnoxia	oxyegen deficiency of blood to cerebellum that leads to circulatory failure
202	Cerebral Concussion	partial or complete loss of function of cerebellum
203	Cerebral Gigantism	abnormal growth of cerebellum
204	Cerebral Hemorrhage	collection of blood into cerebellum due to injury
205	Cerebral Ischemia	sudden stroke like attack
206	Cerebral Ischemia Transient	sudden stroke like attack that is reversible in hours to minutttes after treatment in hours to minutes
207	Cerebral Palsy	impaired muscle coordination or disabilities
208	Cerebral Parenchymal H	hemorrhage of parencymal tissue of cerebellum
209	Cerebral Pseudosclerosis	yellowing of skin or eye fatigue, loss of appetite , abdominal swelling due to increase in copper concentration
210	Cerebral Sclerosis Diffuse	occurs in children and young adult causing personality changes , tremors, muscle weakness , headache , vomiting
211	CerebrovascularAccident	damage to brain due to interruption of blood supply
212	Cerebral Stroke	damage to brain due to interruption of blood supply leading to stroke
213	Cerebral Vasospasrn	narrowing of blood vessels of brain
214	Cerebroatrophic H	decrease in muscular content of brain due to protien deficiency
215	Cerebrohepatorenal syndrome	disoreder since birth causing enlarged liver and kidney
216	cerebroocculorenal syndrome	disoreder since birth causing enlarged eye and kidney

217	Cerebroside Lipidosis Syndrome	causing anemia ,fatigue, and bleeding
218	cerebroside suphatase deficiency disease	mild changes in facial features and deafness and enlarged liver and spleen
219	CerebrovascularApoplexy	a stroke associated with loss of consciousness and paralysis of parts of body
220	cerebro vascular disorders	disease that affects brain and blood vessels in circulation
221	Cerebrovascular Moyamoya	abnormal neck like vessels in base of vein
222	Ceroid- Lipofuscinosis Neurona I	neurodegenerative disease causing seizures and early death
223	Cervical Dystonia	painful condition in which neck muscle constricts involuntarily
224	Cervical Pain	pain in neck and shoulder that varies in intensity may feel achy or like an electrical shock from neck to arm
225	Cervico-Brachial Neuralgia	inflammation of brachial plexuses(network of nerve fibres in the arm)
226	Cervix Dysplasia	is a precancerous condition in which abnormal cell growth occurs on the surface lining of the cervix or endocervical canal, ...
227	Cervix Incompetence	condition of pregnancy in which the cervix begins to dilate (widen) and efface (thin) before the pregnancy has reached the term
228	Cestode Infections	Intestinal infection occurs when the larval form (cysticercus) is eaten live in raw or undercooked meat.
229	Chagas Disease	it is an inflammatory infectious disease caused by a parasite found in the feces of the bug causing serious heart and digestive problems if untreated
230	Chakra Balance (Fabian Maman Set)	series of seven chakras prompting health and energy
231	Chalazion	cyst in eyelid due to blockage of oil gland
232	Chancroid	a bacterial sexually transmitted infection characterized by painful sores(on the genitalia.
233	Charcot-Marie Tooth Disease	A group of hereditary disorders that damage the nerves in the arms and legs.

234	Charcot's Joint	progressive degeneration(process of being deterioration) of a weight bearing joint, a process marked by bony destruction, bone resorption and eventual deformity due to loss of sensation.
235	CHARGE Syndrome	a disorder that affects many areas of the body. It is an abbreviation includes coloboma, heart defects, atresia choanae(choanal atresia) , growth retardation, genital abnormalities, and ear abnormalities
236	Charles Bonnet S	a common condition among people who have lost their eye sight
237	Chediak -Higashi Syndrome	a autosomal recessive disorder that affects many parts of the body particularly immune system ,repeated and persistence infection starting in infancy or early childhood
238	Cheilitis	inflammation of lips
239	Cheilitis Granulomatous Facial Neuropathy	persistent idiopathic swelling of the lips due to granulomatous inflammation
240	Cherry Red Spot Myoclonus S	a neuronal storage disorder in children characterised by cherry red spot at the macula(vision spot in eye
241	Cherubism	a disorder characterised by abnormal bone tissue in the lower part of the face
242	Chest pain	discomfort in the chest including a full ache,a crushing or burning feeling with sttabing pain
243	Chiari's Syndrome	a condition in which brain tissue extents into spinal canal present at birth
244	Chicken pox	a highly contagious viral infection which causes an itchy,blister line rash on the skin
245	Chilblains	skin sores or bumps that occur after exposure to very cold temperature
246	Chlamydia infection	a common sexually transmitted infection that may not cuase symptoms
247	Chlamydiaceae infections	a common sexually transmitted infection that may not cuase symptoms
248	Chloasma	appearance of brown patches on face
249	Choked Disc	Edema of the optic disc, often due to increased intracranial pressure.
250	Cholangitis	It is an infection of bile duct

251	Cholecystitis	inflammation of gall bladder
252	Choledochal Cyst	congenital bile duct abnormalities
253	Choledochal Cyst type 1	it is saccular or fusiform dilation of portion or entire common bile duct
254	Cholelithiasis	a hard deposition of fluid in gall bladder
255	Cholera	it is a bacterial disease due to contamination of water that cause severe diarrhea and dehydration
256	Cholera Infantum	acute non-contagious intestinal disturbance of infants formely common in congested area
257	Cholesteatoma Middle Ear	abnormal non cancerous skin growth that can develop in middle section of ear behind eardrum
258	Cholesterol Embolism	occlusion of small and medium caliber arteries by cholesterol crystals
259	Chondritis Costal	inflammation of costal cartilage and causes chest pain
260	Chondroectodermal Dysplasia	a rare genetic disorder of the skeletal dysplasia type(abnormality in development)
261	Chondroma	non cancerous cartilaginous tumor which is encapsulated with lobular growing pattern
262	Chondromalacia	damage to cartilage under knee cap
263	Chondromalacia Patella	damage to cartilage under knee cap
264	Chondrosarcoma	cancer composed of cells derived from transformed cells that produce cartilage
265	Chordoma	cancer that occurs in the bones of skull base and spine
266	Chorea	inherited condition in which nerve cells in brain breakdown over time
267	Choreatic Disorder	disease whose symptoms involve rapid,involuntary body movements
268	Choreiform Movement	repetitive and rapid ,jerky,involuntary movements that appears to be well coordinated
269	Choreoathetosis	occurance of involuntary movements in a combination of chorea and athetosis(slow involuntary movement of fingers hands toes and feet
270	Chorioangioma	benign(non cancerous) angioma of placenta which lead to poor outcome of foetus

271	Chorioretinitis	inflammation of choroid(vascular layer in ey and retina of the eye
272	Choroideremia	progressive vision loss that affects males
273	Christmas Disease	a form of hemophilia caused by deficiency of clotting factor IX
274	chromosomal 16 abnormal	genetic disorder :intelectual disability,club foot,head circumference smaller than expected
275	chromosomal 17 abnormal	pre- and post-natal growth retardation, developmental delay, hypotonia, digital abnormalities, congenital(since birth) heart defects, and distinctive facial features.
276	Chromosomal 18 abnormal	often have slow growth before birth (intrauterine growth retardation) and a low birth weight. Affected individuals may have heart defects and abnormalities of other organs that develop before birth
277	Chromosomal 2 abnormal	is a condition that occurs almost exclusively in males and is characterized by moderate to severe intellectual disability
278	chromosomal 22 abnormal	heart defects, an opening in the roof of the mouth (a cleft palate), distinctive facial features, and low calcium levels.
279	Chromosome 5p Syndrome	a case of laryngeal atresia (congenital high airway obstruction syndrome [CHAOS]) that was diagnosed prenatally
280	Chromosome Abnormality	at the root of many inherited diseases and traits. Chromosomal abnormalities often give rise to birth defects and congenital conditions that may develop during an individual's lifetime
281	Chromosome Disorder	missing, extra, or irregular portion of chromosomal DNA
282	Chronic Airflow Obstruction	development of adult-onset respiratory diseases associated with airflow obstruction mainly due to smoking
283	chronic Disease	diseases or more months lasting for 3 generally cannot be prevented by vaccines or cured by medication, nor do they just disappear.
284	Chronic fatigue syndrome	complicated disorder characterised by extreme tiredness that doesnot go away with rest .

285	chronic hepatitis	inflammation of liver that last for atleast 6 months caused by hepatits B and C VIRUS anmd certain drugs
286	chronic illness	Illness that last for about 3 months or more
287	Chronic Lymphocytic leukemia	a type of cancer in which bone marrow makes too many WBC leading to non painful lymph, swelling,tiredness and weight loss for no reason
288	Chronic obstructive Airway Disease	problem associated with long-term exposure to toxic gases and particles
289	Chronic obstructive Lung Disease	A group of lung diseases that block airflow and make it difficult to breathe.
290	Chronic obstructive Pulmonary Disease	a type of obstructive lung disease characterized by long-term breathing problems and poor airflow.
291	Churg-Strauss Syndrome	a rare autoimmune condition that causes inflammation of small and medium sized blood vessel in person with history of airway allergic hypersensitivity
292	Chylopericardium	accumulation of chylous fluid in the pericardial space in the absence of any apparent precipitating factor. It is developed secondary to iatrogenic after cardiac surgery, trauma, or malignant(cancerous) including mediastinal(centre of chest) tumors.
293	Ciliary Dyskinesia Primary	a rare, autosomal recessive genetic disorder that causes defects in the action of cilia lining the respiratory tract,middle ear, fallopian tube, and flagella of spermcells.
294	Circulatory Collapse	outlying arteries and veins in the body and can result in gangrene, organ failure or other serious complications.
295	Cirrhosis	late stage of scarring (fibrosis) of the liver caused by many forms of liver diseases and conditions, such as hepatitis and chronic alcoholism.
296	Cirrhosis Liver	Chronic liver damage from a variety of causes leading to scarring and liver failure.
297	CJD Variant(V-CJD)	Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease :-A degenerative brain disorder that leads to dementia(loss of memory) and death.
298	clark Dr Hulda(7-2-7-2-7-2)3	clark dr hulda (7-2-7-2-7-2) 3 dr. clark intended the technique of electrocutting of small living things

299	clasp-knief spasticity	a Golgi tendon reflex with a rapid decrease in resistance when attempting to flex a joint, usually during a neurological examination.
300	claustrophobia	fear of being enclosed in a small space or room and unable to escape
301	cleidocranial dysostosis	birth defect that mostly affects the bones and teeth. The collarbones are typically either poorly developed or absent, which allows the shoulders to be brought close together.
302	clostridium enterocolitis	Inflammation of the colon caused by the bacteria Clostridium difficile.
303	Clostridium Infections 361	It is a bacterial infection where cytotoxin in the stool is more common in infected patient
304	Clouston's Syndrome	It is a skin disease caused by mutation in the GJB6 gene
305	COAD	chronic obstructive airway disease mainly occurs in smokers leading to breathing problems
306	Coccidioidomycosis	It is a fungal disease that cause infection when fungus found in soil is inhaled which is presented with flu like symptoms
307	Coenuriasis	It is parasitic infection that mainly occurs in sheep but occasionally occurs in human by accidental ingestion of worms
308	cold sore	It is a common viral infection with tiny fluid filled blisters on and around lips
309	Cold Common	It is viral infection of nose and throat with watery eyes, sneezing and congestion.
310	Cold "Cold and Flu"	common cold including chest cold, head cold and seasonal flu caused by virus.
311	Colic	crampy abdominal pain.
312	Colitis Granulomatous	chronic inflammatory disorder primarily involves small and large intestine and also affect other parts of digestive system
313	Colitis Mucous	A common Gastrointestinal Disorder with an abnormal condition of gut contraction and secretion presented with mucous in stool
314	Colitis Pseudomembranous	severe inflammation of inner lining of colon due to clostridium difficile. Bacteria cause infection of large bowel

315	Colitis Ulcerative	A bowel disease characterised by inflammation with ulcer formation of large intestine
316	Coloboma	congenital malformation in which part of eye doesnot form due to failure of fusion of embryonic features.
317	Colon Irritable	An abnormal Colon contraction causing pain in stomach
318	Colonic Aganglionosis	a condition of large intestine that cause difficulty in passing stool
319	Color Anomia	a disorder in which meaning of words become lost.Patient can distinguish color but cannot identify by its name.
320	Color Blindness	difficulty in distinguishing certain colors eg.green and red , blue and yellow
321	Color Vision Defects	difficult to distinguish certain colors. e.g. green and red , blue and yellow
322	Coma	A period of prolonged unconsciousness brought on by illness or injury
323	Coma hyperglycemic/molar nonketotic	blood sugar level rise and body tries to get rid of excess sugar by passing it into urine
324	Combat disorder	psychological disorder caused by stress
325	Common bile duct cyst	obstruction of bile duct and retention of bile leads to jaundice and an enlarged liver
326	common cold	A common viral infection of the nose and throat
327	Common Variable Immuno	immune disorder characterised by recurrent infection and low antibody level specifically in immunoglobulin
328	Communicating hydrocephalus	an accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) within the brain and causes increased pressure inside the skull.Older people may have headaches, double vision, poor balance, urinary incontinence, personality changes,or mental impairment
329	Communication disorder	impairment in ability to receive , send , process and comprehend concepts of verbal,non verbal and graphic symbol system
330	Complex Regional Pain Syndrome Type II	chronic[long term] arm or leg pain developing after injury, surgery,Type II refers to when there is specific evidence of a nerve injury.

331	Complex Regional Pain	chronic[long term] arm or leg pain developing after injury, surgery, Type I without evidence
	Syndrome Type I	of a specific peripheral nerve injury.
332	Compression Neuropathy Carpal Tunnel	a medical condition due to compression of the median nerve as it travels through the wrist at the carpal tunnel.
333	Condylomata Acumlnata	Sexually transmitted venereal[relating to sexual desire or sexual intercourse] papillomatous[benign epithelial tumor growing exophytically (outwardly projecting)] lesions caused by the human papillomavirus[an ultramicroscopic metabolically inert, infectious agent].
334	Congenital Abnormalities	medical condition that occurs at or before birth.congenital[present at or before birth]
335	congenital central hypoventilation syndrome	disorder that affects breathing. People with this disorder take shallow breaths (hypoventilate), especially during sleep, resulting in a shortage of oxygen, congenital [present at or before birth]
336	Congenital Defects	congenital[present at or before birth] ,medical condition that occurs at or before birth.
337	Congenital Disorders	congenital[present at or before birth] ,disorder since birth
338	Congenital Fiber Type Disproportion	congenital[present at or before birth] ,an inherited[derive genetically from one's parents] form of myopathy[disease of muscles]
339	Congenital Hydrocephalus	congenital[present at or before birth].Hydrocephalus=a condition in which fluid accumulates in the brain,
340	Congenital Hypothyroidism	congenital[present at or before birth] Hypothyroidism=abnormally low activity of the thyroid gland, resulting in retardation of growth and mental development in children and adults.
341	Congestive Cardiomyopathy	congestive[A chronic[long term] condition in which the heart doesn't pump blood].Cardiomyopathy=heart becomes enlarged and cannot pump blood effectively.
342	Conjunctival Diseases	Conjunctival=membrane covering the surface of the eyeball,Diseases=abnormality
343	Conjunctivitis	inflammation[a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful] of the membrane covering the surface of the eyeball. It can be a result of infection or irritation of the eye

344	Connective Tissue Diseases	any disease that affects the parts of the body that connect the structures of the body together
345	Consumption Coagulopathy	disease results in consumption of coagulation proteins and platelets, which commonly leads to bleeding.Coagulopathy=bleeding disorder
346	Contagious Pustular Dermatitis	important viral[an ultramicroscopic metabolically inert, infectious agent][an ultramicroscopic metabolically inert, infectious agent]disease of sheep and goats
347	Contiguous Gene Syndrome Williams	multiple, apparently unrelated clinical features caused by deletion of the multiple adjacent genes.
348	Contractural Arachnodactyly	Arachnodactyly =spider fingers, Contractural= joint contracture,
349	Convergence insufficiency	sensory and neuromuscular anomaly of the binocular vision system, characterized by a reduced ability of the eyes to turn towards each other, or sustain convergence.
350	Convergence Nystagmus	Inability to move the eyes up and down. The eyes lose the ability to move upward and down
351	convulsions	sudden, violent, irregular movement of the body, caused by involuntary contraction of muscles and associated especially with brain disorders.
352	Convulsive Seizures	sudden, violent, irregular movement of the body
353	Cooley's Anemia	any of a group of hereditary haemolytic[releted to blood] diseases caused by faulty haemoglobin synthesis, another term for thalassaemia.
354	COPD	chronic[long term] obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a lung disease characterized by chronic[long term] obstruction of lung airflow that interferes with normal breathing
355	corneal disease	disease of the cornea[the transparent part of the eye that covers the front portion of the eye].
356	Corneal Ulcer	cornea[the transparent part of the eye that covers the front portion of the eye].ulcer= disruption of its epithelial layer with involvement of the corneal stroma
357	Corneal Dyst	Corneal dystrophy: A condition in which one or more parts of the cornea lose their normal clarity due to a buildup of cloudy material.

358	Corneal Edema	cornea[the transparent part of the eye that covers the front portion of the eye].swelling of the cornea following ocular surgery, trauma, infection, inflammation[a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful] as well as a secondary result of various ocular diseases
359	Corneal Ulcer	cornea[the transparent part of the eye that covers the front portion of the eye].ulcer= disruption of its epithelial layer with involvement of the corneal stroma
360	Cornelia De Lange Syndrome	very rare genetic disorder present from birth, but not always diagnosed at birth.
361	Coronaviridae infections	Coronaviridae=type of virus[an ultramicroscopic metabolically inert, infectious agent] the infection of the respiratory tract known as Severe acute[sudden onset][sudden onset] Respiratory Syndrome
362	Corpus luteum cyst	type of ovarian cyst which may rupture about the time of menstruation,
363	Cortical hyperostosis congenital	self-limited inflammatory disorder of infants that causes bone changes, soft tissue swelling and irritability.
364	Corticobasal(CBGD)	corticobasal ganglionic degeneration (CBGD) is a rare, progressive neurodegenerative disease[resulting in or characterized by degeneration of the nervous system, especially the neurons in the brain.]
365	Coryza acute	acute[sudden onset][sudden onset] inflammatory disease involving the upper respiratory tract, coryza[inflammation[a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful] of the mucous membrane in the nose, caused especially by a cold or by hay fever.]
366	Cosmetic Reconstruction {post}	refers to a variety of operations performed in order to repair or restore body parts to look normal, or to change a body part to look better.
367	Costal Chondritis	acute[sudden onset][sudden onset] and often temporary inflammation[a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful] of the costal cartilage, the structure that connects each rib to the sternum at the costosternal joint.
368	Costello Syndrome	disorder that affects many parts of the body. This condition is characterized by delayed development and intellectual disability, loose folds of skin

369	costochondritis	costochondritis is an inflammation[a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful] of the junctions where the upper ribs join with the cartilage.
370	Costoclavicular Syndrome	condition in which there is compression of the nerves, arteries, or veins in the passageway from the lower neck to the armpit.
371	Cough	expel (removal) air from the lungs with a sudden sharp sound.
372	Cowden Disease	multiple hamartoma[mostly benign, focal malformation] syndrome characterized by benign overgrowths
373	Coxa Plana	childhood disease that affects the head of the femur
374	Coxsackie virus	virus[an ultramicroscopic metabolically inert, infectious agent] Infections causes a blister[a small bubble on the skin filled with serum]-like rash that involves the hands, feet and mouth.
375	Cramp	painful involuntary contraction of a muscle or muscles, typically caused by fatigue or strain.
376	Cranial Arteritis	An inflammation[a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful] of blood vessels, called arteries, Cranial = of head
377	Cranial Epidural Hematoma	bleeding occurs between the tough outer membrane covering the brain (dura mater), and the skull.
378	Cranial Nerve Diseases	impaired functioning of one of the twelve cranial nerves.Cranial = of head
379	Cranial Nerve II Diseases	Cranial = of head,impaired functioning of one of the twelve cranial nerve 2 ,The second cranial is the optic nerve
380	Cranial Nerve III Diseases	Cranial = of head,impaired functioning of one of the twelve cranial nerve 3, the third cranial nerve is oculomotor nerve
381	Cranial Nerve IX Diseases	Cranial = of head,impaired functioning of one of the twelve cranial nerve 9,the nine cranial nerve is glosopharyngeal nerve

382	Cranial Nerve VII Diseases	Cranial = of head,impaired functioning of one of the twelve cranial nerve 7,the seven cranial nerve is facial nerve
383	Cranial Neuropathies	Cranial = of head,Neuropathy is a disorder that causes nerve damage and affects your ability to feel and move. ... When nerves in the brain or brainstem are affected, it is called cranial neuropathy.
384	Cranial Neuropathies Multiple	Cranial = of head,When multiple nerves in the brain or brainstem are affected, it is called cranial neuropathies multiple
385	Craniofacial Dysostosis	An inherited[derive genetically from one's parents] cranial deformity characterized by widening of the skull and high forehead,
386	craniopharyngioma	type of brain tumor derived from pituitary gland embryonic tissue that occurs most commonly in children, but also affects adults, cranio =brain tissue angioma=an abnormal growth
387	craniopharyngioma Adamantinous	epithelial neoplasm brain tumor,cranio =brain tissue angioma=an abnormal growth
388	Craniopharyngioma Papillary	It is a lesion that grows out of the pituitary fossa. The pituitary fossa sits above the nose at the back of the eyes and contains the pituitary gland
389	Craniorachischisis	rhachis - pine, and "schisis- split) is a developmental birth defect involving the neural tube.most severe type of neural tube defect in which both the brain and spinal cord remain open
390	Craniosynostosis	cranio, cranium; + syn, together; + ostosis relating to bone) is a condition in which one or more of the fibrous sutures in an infant (very young) skull prematurely fuses by turning into bone (ossification), thereby changing the growth pattern of the skull.
391	Creeping Eruption	creep=develop gradually,a skin disorder marked by a spreading red line of eruption and caused especially by larva[an active immature form of insect]e burrowing beneath the human skin
392	Ischemic Attacks	ischemic stroke, the most common type of stroke. a clot blocks the blood supply to part of your brain.
393	Cretinism	condition of severely stunted physical and mental growth owing to untreated congenital[present at or before birth] deficiency of thyroid hormone

394	Creutzfeldt Jakob Syndrome	A degenerative brain disorder that leads to dementia[loss of memory] and death.
395	Creutzfeldt jakob New Variant	A human disease thought due to the same infectious agent as bovine- spongiform encephalopathy [term for any brain disease]
396	Cri du'Chat Syndrome	genetic condition that is caused by the deletion of genetic material on the small arm (the p arm) of chromosome 5. Infants with this condition often have a high-pitched cry that sounds like that of a cat.
397	Crohn Disease	A chronic[long term][long term] inflammatory bowel disease that affects the lining of the digestive tract.
398	Cross Infection	the transfer of infection, especially to a hospital patient with a different infection or between different species of animal or plant.
399	Croup	inflammation[a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful] of the larynx and trachea in children, associated with infection and causing breathing difficulties.
400	Crouzon's Disease	malformation of the skull due to premature ossification[formation of bone] and closure of the sutures
401	Crow Fukase Syndrome	a rare multisystemic disease that occurs in the setting of a plasma cell dyscrasia.[an abnormality]
402	Cruveilhier Baumgarten S	medical condition in which the umbilical or paraumbilical veins are distended, with an abdominal wall bruit[a murmur.]
403	Cryoglobulinemia	group of diseases that cause damage and inflammation[a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful] of the blood vessels throughout the body
404	Cryptococcosis	infestation with a yeast-like fungus, resulting in tumours in the lungs and sometimes spreading to the brain. It occurs chiefly in the United States.
405	Cryptogenic Pneumonia	Cryptogenic[of obscure or uncertain origin.]rare lung condition affecting the small airways (bronchioles) and alveoli (tiny air sacs).
406	Cryptogenic Infantile Spasms 6	Cryptogenic[of obscure or uncertain origin.]Infantile Spasms= rare seizure disorder that occurs in young children

407	Cryptorchidism	a condition in which one or both of the testes fail to descend from the abdomen into the scrotum.
408	Cryptosporidiosis	an intestinal condition caused by infection with cryptosporidium type of parasite[organism that lives within or on a host.]causing diarrhoea and vomiting.
409	Cauda Equina Syndrome	rare disorder that usually is a surgical emergency. In patients with cauda equina syndrome, something compresses on the spinal nerve roots
410	Cubital Tunnel Syndrome	a condition that involves pressure or stretching of the ulnar nerve which can cause numbness or tingling in the ring and small fingers, pain in the forearm, and/or weakness in the hand
411	Curling's ulcer	acute[sudden onset][sudden onset] gastric erosion resulting as a complication from severe burns when reduced plasma volume leads to ischemia[lack of blood supply] and cell necrosis (sloughing) of the gastric mucosa.
412	Currarino Syndrome	condition characterized by the combination of Partial absence of the sacrum (the lowest portion of spine), Anorectal (anal and rectal) abnormalities, and An abnormal mass in front of the sacrum
413	Cushing Syndrome	a metabolic disorder caused by overproduction of corticosteroid hormones by the adrenal cortex[part of adrenal gland] and often involving obesity and high blood pressure.
414	cutaneous larva migrans	a skin disease in humans, caused by the larva[an active immature form of insect]e[the active immature form of an insect] of various nematode[a worm of the large phylum Nematoda] parasites[organism that lives within or on a host.] of the hookworm family
415	Cutis Elastica	inherited[derive genetically from one's parents] COLLAGEN DISEASES. The most common manifestations are hyperextensible skin and joints, skin fragility and reduced wound healing capability.
416	cutis laxa	rare connective tissue disorders in which the skin becomes inelastic and hangs loosely in folds.
417	Cyanosis	a bluish discoloration of the skin due to poor circulation or inadequate oxygenation of the blood.

418	cyclosporiasis	disease caused by infection with Cyclospora cayetanensis, a pathogenic protozoan[a single-celled microscopic animal] transmitted by feces or feces-contaminated food and water.
419	Cyclothymic Disorder	A mood disorder that causes emotional highs and lows.
420	Cyclothymic Personality	characterized by rapid, frequent swings between sad and cheerful moods;
421	cystathionine deficiency syndrome	congenital[present at or before birth] dysfunction of the enzyme cystathionase, or acquired deficiency of vitamin B6 which is essential for the function of this enzyme.
422	cystic fibrosis	a hereditary disorder affecting the exocrine glands. It causes the production of abnormally thick mucus[secretion], leading to the blockage of the pancreatic ducts, intestines, and bronchi and often resulting in respiratory infection.
423	cysticercosis	An infection caused by the pork tapeworm, Taenia solium. Infection occurs when the tapeworm larva[an active immature form of insect]e[the active immature form of an insect] enter the body and form cysts[a thin-walled hollow organ or cavity] called cysticerci.
424	Cysticercosis Brain	A tapeworm infection that affects the brain, muscle and other tissues.
425	Cysticercosis Nerves	A tapeworm infection that affects the nerves
426	Cystinosis	lysosomal storage disease characterized by the abnormal accumulation of the amino acid cystine.
427	Cystinuria	high concentrations of the amino acid cysteine in the urine, leading to the formation of cystine stones in the kidneys,
428	Cystitis Chronic interstitial	Cystitis [infection of urinary bladder]a chronic[long term] condition causing bladder pressure, bladder pain and sometimes pelvic pain.
429	Cystitis interstitial	Cystitis [infection of urinary bladder] A chronic[long term], painful bladder condition.
430	cysts	a membranous sac or cavity of abnormal character in the body, containing fluid.
431	cysts hydatid	the larva[an active immature form of insect]l cyst of a tapeworm of the genus Echinococcus that usually occurs as a fluid-filled sac containing daughter cysts[a thinwalled hollow organ or cavity]

432	cytomegalic inclusion disease	series of signs and symptoms caused by cytomegalo virus [an ultramicroscopic metabolically inert, infectious agent] infection,
433	Cytomegalovirus infections	infection by cytomegalo virus, a type of virus [an ultramicroscopic metabolically inert, infectious agent]
D		
1	Dandy-Walker Malformation	a rare group of congenital[present at or before birth] human brain malformations.fundamental abnormalities involve the cerebellum[part of brain] which controls muscle coordination.
2	Dandy-WalkerSyndrome	Dandy–Walker syndrome (DWS) is a rare group of congenital[present at or before birth] human brain malformations
3	Darier White Disease	is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by dark crusty[hard outer layer or covering.] patches on the skin, sometimes containing pus.
4	De Lange Syndrome	It is a genetic disorder that can lead to severe developmental anomalies. It affects the physical and intellectual development of a child.
5	De Quervain Thyroiditis	also known as subacute[sudden onset][sudden onset] granulomatous thyroiditis or giant cell thyroiditis', is a member of the group of thyroiditis[Inflammation of the thyroid, the butterfly-shaped gland in the neck] conditions known as resolving thyroiditis
6	De Quervain Tendinitis	A painful condition affecting the tendons on the thumb side of the wrist.
7	Decubitus Ulcer	technical term for bed ulcer -a chronic[long term] ulcer[an open sore on an external or internal surface of the body, caused by a break in the skin or mucous membrane which fails to heal.] of the skin and underlying tissues caused by prolonged pressure on the body surface of bedridden patients
8	Deep Vein Thrombosis	thrombosis[local coagulation or clotting of the blood in a part of the circulatory system.] in a vein lying deep below the skin, especially in the legs, often precipitated by immobility during illness or long-distance travel.
9	deformities	the state of being deformed or misshapen.
10	Deglutition Disorders	swallowing disorders. deglutition (the taking in of a substance through the mouth and pharynx and into the esophagus)

11	Dejerine Roussy Syndrome	thalamic pain syndrome is a condition developed after a thalamic stroke[lack of blood supply in part of brain], a stroke causing damage to the thalamus
12	Dejerine-Sottas Disease	progressive hypertrophic interstitial polyneuropathy[a general degeneration of peripheral nerves that spreads towards the centre of the body.] of childhood
13	Dejerine Thomas Syndrome	is a term sometimes used to describe a severe, early childhood form of Charcot-MarieTooth disease[A group of hereditary disorders that damage the nerves in the arms and legs.]
14	Delusional Parasitosis	Delusional parasitosis, also known as delusional infestation or Ekbom's syndrome, is a delusional[false belief] disorder in which individuals incorrectly believe they are infested with parasites, insects, or bugs, whereas in reality no such infestation is present.
15	dementia	a chronic[long term] or persistent disorder of the mental processes caused by brain disease or injury and marked by memory disorders, personality changes, and impaired reasoning.
16	dementia praecox	archaic term for schizophrenia.a long-term mental disorderpraecox[(a "premature dementia[loss of memory]" or "precocious madness")]
17	Dementia Alzheimer Type	Alzheimer's disease (AD) is the most common form of dementia[loss of memory], a neurologic disease characterized by loss of mental ability severe enough to interfere with normal activities of daily living, lasting at least six months, and not present from birth.
18	Dementia Lewy Body	is the second most common type of progressive dementia[loss of memory] after Alzheimer's disease dementia[loss of memory]. Protein deposits, called Lewy bodies, develop in nerve cells in the brain regions involved in thinking, memory and movement (motor control).
19	Dementia Senile	dementia[loss of memory] occurring in old age as a result of progressive brain degeneration.
20	Dementia Vascular	Brain damage caused by multiple strokes [loss of blood supply]

21	Dementias Transmissible	dementia[loss of memory] is a general term for a decline in mental ability severe enough to interfere with daily life. Transmissible=Capable of being transmitted:
22	Demyelinating Diseases	any condition that results in damage to the protective covering (myelin sheath) that surrounds nerve fibers in your brain, optic nerves and spinal cord.
23	Dengue	a debilitating viral[an ultramicroscopic metabolically inert, infectious agent] disease of the tropics, transmitted by mosquitoes, and causing sudden fever and acute[sudden onset][sudden onset] pains in the joints.
24	Deneue Fever	An acute[sudden onset][sudden onset] mosquito-borne viral[an ultramicroscopic metabolically inert, infectious agent] illness of sudden onset with headache, fever, prostration, severe joint and muscle pain, swollen glands (lymphadenopathy), and rash.
25	DentalComprehensive oral Health includes periodontal Disease	A comprehensive periodontal evaluation is a way to assess your periodontal health by Types of Gum Disease , Gum Disease Risk Factors ,Gum Disease Symptoms ... your periodontal health and identify conditions such as periodontal disease
26	Dental Diseases	any condition of the teeth that can be congenital[present at or before birth] or acquired
27	Dental Bacteria	Dental plaque is a biofilm or mass of bacteria[Bacteria is a type of biological cell] that grows on surfaces within the mouth.
28	Dental / Jaw Cavitations	condition characterized by dead tissue, known as necrosis, in the jawbone
29	Dentigerous Cyst	A dentigerous cyst or follicular cyst is an odontogenic cyst[a membranous sac or cavity of abnormal character in the body, containing fluid.] – thought to be of developmental origin
30	Depression Bipolar	is a mental illness that brings severe high and low moods and changes in sleep, energy, thinking, and behavior.
31	Depression Endogenous	atypical sub-class of the mood disorder, major depressive disorder (clinical depression). Endogenous depression occurs due to the presence of an internal (cognitive, biological) stressor instead of an external (social, environmental) stressor.
32	Depression Neurotic	A neurotic depression is a depression in an emotionally unstable person.

33	Depression Postpartum	Depression[A mental health disorder characterised by persistently depressed mood or loss of interest in activities, causing significant impairment in daily life.] that occurs after childbirth.
34	Depression unipolar	A mental health disorder characterised by persistently depressed mood or loss of interest in activities, causing significant impairment in daily life.
35	Depressive Disorder	A depressive disorder is not a passing blue mood but rather persistent feelings of sadness and worthlessness and a lack of desire to engage in formerly pleasurable activities.
36	Depressive Syndrome	a mental disorder characterized by at least two weeks of low mood that is present across most situations.
37	Dercum's Disease	Dercum's disease is an extremely rare disorder characterized by multiple, painful growths consisting of fatty tissue (lipomas). ... Pain associated with Dercum's disease can often be severe.
38	dermal sinus	a scaly, multi-layered channel of tissue found along the body's midline anywhere between the nasal bridge and the tailbone
39	Dermatitis	a medical condition in which the skin becomes red, swollen, and sore, sometimes with small blister[a small bubble on the skin filled with serum]s, resulting from direct irritation of the skin by an external agent or an allergic reaction to it
40	Dermatitis Herpetiformis	chronic[long term], very itchy skin rash made up of bumps and blister[a small bubble on the skin filled with serum]
41	Dermatitis Actinic	a condition where a subject's skin becomes inflamed due to a reaction to sunlight or artificial light.
42	Dermatitis Contagious Pustular	contingerious=, to touch, pustula, pustules; Gk, derma, skin, itis, inflammation[a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful]=
43	Dermatitis Eczematous	a medical condition in which patches of skin become rough and inflamed with blister[a small bubble on the skin filled with serum]s which cause itching and bleeding.

44	Dermatitis Exfoliative	Exfoliative dermatitis is widespread erythema[redness] and scaling of the skin caused by preexisting skin disorders, drugs, cancer, or unknown causes
45	Dermatofibroma	A common type of benign skin tumor that is small, slow-growing, typically firm, red-tobrown bump, seen most often on the legs.
46	Dermatolysis	Loosening of the skin or atrophy of the skin by disease
47	Dermatomegaly	A congenital[present at or before birth] defect in which the skin hangs in folds.
48	Dermatomycoses	a fungal infection of the skin, especially by a dermatophyte.
49	Dermatomyositis	inflammation[a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful] of the skin and underlying muscle tissue, involving degeneration of collagen, discoloration, and swelling, typically occurring as an autoimmune condition or associated with internal cancer.
50	Dermatophytoses	another term for dermatomycosis.a fungal infection of the skin, especially by a dermatophyte,type of fungus.
51	Dermatoses	a disease of the skin, especially one that does not cause inflammation[a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful].
52	Dermoid	epidermis, hair follicles, and sebaceous glands, derived from residual embryonic cells.
53	Dermoid cyst	an abnormal growth (teratoma) containing epidermis, hair follicles, and sebaceous glands, derived from residual embryonic cells.
54	Desmoid	denoting a type of fibrous tumour of muscle and connective tissue, typically in the abdomen.
55	detox[toxin extraction]	a process in which body become free of toxic or unhealthy substances
56	Detox(Liver Kidneys Lymph intestine Lung)	a process in which liver kidney lymph intestine lung are become free of toxic or unhealthy substances
57	Developmental Defects Neural {DCD}	Neural tube defects are birth defects of the brain, spine, or spinal cord.

58	Devic Disease	heterogeneous condition consisting of the inflammation[a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful] and demyelination of the optic nerve (optic neuritis) and the spinal cord (myelitis).
59	All Diabetes Comprehensive Type 1 & 2 + Onset	a group of metabolic disorders in which there are high blood sugar levels over a prolonged period
60	Diabetic related Chronic Fatigue & Obesity 347	physiological factors that could affect fatigue and obesity in T2DM include alterations in blood glucose levels or symptoms
61	Diabetes Hyperglycemia symptoms 657	people with diabetes[increase blood glucose level] have too much sugar in their blood symptoms are increase thirst, headaches wt loss
62	Diabetes Insipidus	glucose level]=low blood glucose level
63	Diabetes Mellitus Type 1	
64	Diabetes Mellitus Type 2	
65	Diabetes type 1 429	A manifestation of insulin resistance and multiple genetic susceptibilities
66	Diabetes Type 2 465	Insulin insensitivity is an early phenomenon partly related to obesity, pancreas -cell function declines
67	Diabetes Type 3 787	type 3 diabetes[increase blood glucose level] is a title that has been proposed for alzheimer's disease which results from resistance to insulin in the brain
68	Diabetes Gestational	diabetes[increase blood glucose level] during pregnancy period
69	Diabetes insulin Dependent	diabetes is due to lack of production of insulin,
70	Diabetes Juvenile Onset	diabetes since birth or childhood onset
71	Diabetes ketosis Prone	intermediate form of diabetes[increase blood glucose level] that has some characteristics of type 1 and some of type 2 diabetes[increase blood glucose level]
72	Diabetes Ketosis-Resistant	subset of insulin requiring diabetes[increase blood glucose level] in the young (TRDY) is ketosis resistant. Its pathogenesis and pathophysiology remain ill defined
73	Diabetes Maturity-onset	any of several hereditary forms of diabetes[increase blood glucose level] mellitus caused by mutations in an autosomal dominant gene disrupting insulin production.

74	Diabetes Non-Insulin Dependent	long-term metabolic disorder that is characterized by high blood sugar, insulin resistance, and relative lack of insulin
75	Diabetes Mellitus Slow Onset	form of diabetes[increase blood glucose level] mellitus type 1 that occurs in adulthood, often with a slower course of onset
76	Diabetes Mellitus Stable	A type of diabetes[increase blood glucose level] when a person's blood glucose (sugar) level remain stable and not swings quickly from high to low and from low to high
77	Diabetes Mellitus Sudden onset	diabetes[increase blood glucose level] Mellitus = long-term metabolic disorder that is characterized by high blood sugar, insulin resistance,sudden onset
78	Diabetes Autoimmune	Autoimmune = when your body's immune system treats healthy cells in your body as foreign cells and attacks these healthy cells due to diabetes[increase blood glucose level]
79	Diabetes Bronze	a condition in which the body absorbs excess iron from food, it can lead to darkening of the skin and hyperglycemia[increase blood glucose level]
80	Diabetic Acidosis	an excessively acid condition of the body fluids or tissues.due to diabetes[increase blood glucose level]
81	Diabetic Amyotrophy	a nerve disorder that results as a complication of diabetes[increase blood glucose level] mellitus.
82	Diabetic Autonomic Neuropathy	a serious and common complication of diabetes[increase blood glucose level].Neuropathy=damage to the nerves that manage every day body functions. Autonomic =involuntary
83	Diabetic Ketoacidoeis	A serious diabetes[increase blood glucose level] complication where the body produces excess blood acids (ketones).
84	Diabetic Neuralgia	intense, typically intermittent pain along the course of a nerve, especially in the head or face. Due to diabetes[increase blood glucose level]
85	Diabetic Neuropathies	disease or dysfunction of one or more peripheral nerves, typically causing numbness or weakness. Due to diabetes[increase blood glucose level]
86	Diabetic Polyneuropathy	a general degeneration of peripheral nerves that spreads towards the centre of the body due to diabetes[increase blood glucose level]

87	Diabetic Retinopathy	A complication of diabetes[increase blood glucose level] that affects the eyes.
88	Dialysis Extracorporeal	Dialysis is a treatment for people in the later stage of kidney failure, Extracorporeal=situated or occurring outside the body.
89	Dialysis Renal	dialysis is the process of removing excess water, solutes and toxins from the blood,renal=kidney
90	Diaphragmatic Hernia	a birth defect in which there is an abnormal opening in the diaphragm. The diaphragm is the muscle between the chest and abdomen that helps you breathe
91	Diastematomyelia	a rare congenital[present at or before birth] anomaly that results in the "splitting" of the spinal cord in a longitudinal (sagittal) direction.
92	DIDMOAD	An acronym that stands for diabetes[increase blood glucose level] Insipidus (inability to concentrate the urine), diabetes Mellitus, Optic Atrophy (degeneration of the nerve to the eye), and Deafness
93	Dientamoebiasis	infection with Dientamoeba fragilis, a single-cell parasite that infects the lower gastrointestinal tract of humans
94	Diffuse Cerebral Sclerosis	a large, sharply defined, asymmetric focus of myelin destruction that may involve an entire lobe or cerebral hemisphere.Cerebral Sclerosis=distruction of cerebrum a part of brain
95	Diffuse Globoid body Sclerosis	a metabolic disorder of infancy or early childhood characterized by spasticity, and infiltration of the white matter[part of brain] with characteristic multinucleate globoid cells
96	Diffuse Lewy Body Disease	a neurodegenerative disorder characterized by dementia[loss of memmory], fluctuations in mental status
97	Diffuse Myofascial Pain S	is a chronic[long term] pain disorder. In this condition, pressure on sensitive points in your muscles (trigger points) causes pain in the muscle
98	Diffuse Parenchymal Lung	disorders that affect the interstitial of the lung"the area around the lung's air sacs.
99	DiGeorge Syndrome	DiGeorge syndrome is a chromosomal disorder that results in poor development of several bodily systems.

100	Digestive System Diseases	Diseases in any part of the GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT or the accessory organs
101	Dihydropteridine Reductase	an enzyme that catalyzes the chemical reaction
102	Dilated Cardiomyopathy	A disorder in which the chambers of the heart are dilated (enlarged) because the heart muscle is weakened and cannot pump effectively
103	Diphtheria	an acute[sudden onset] and highly contagious bacterial disease causing inflammation[a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful] of the mucous membranes, formation of a false membrane in the throat which hinders breathing and swallowing,
104	Diphyllobothriasis	Infection with the cestode tapeworm Diphyllobothrium latum resulting from ingestion of raw or inadequately cooked fish infected with the larva[an active immature form of insect].
105	Diplegic Infantile Cbl	Diplegia= paralysis affecting symmetrical parts of the body. Infantile Cbl=in child less than one year
106	Diplopia	technical term for double vision.
107	Dipylidiasis	dog and cat tapeworm which infects infants and children;
108	Disk Herniated	a condition in which the annulus fibrosus (outer portion) of the vertebral disc is torn, enabling the nucleus (inner portion) to herniate or extrude through the fibers.
109	Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation	A condition affecting the blood's ability to clot and stop bleeding.
110	Dissociation	separation of normally related mental processes, resulting in one group functioning independently from the rest, leading in extreme cases to disorders such as multiple personality.
111	Dissociative Disorders	A disorder characterised by the presence of two or more distinct personality states.
112	Dissociative identity Disorder	A disorder characterised by the presence of two or more distinct personality states.
113	Distal Trisomy	a condition in which an extra copy of a chromosome is present in the cell nuclei, causing developmental abnormalities.

114	Distichiasis	abnormal growth of eyelashes[hair ar edges of eyelid] from the orifices
115	Diverticulitis	inflammation[a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful] of a diverticulum, especially in the colon, causing pain and disturbance of bowel function.
116	Donovanosis	is a bacterial[type of biological cell] disease caused by Klebsiella granulomatis characterized by genital ulcers.
117	down's syndrome[symptoms only]	a congenital[present at or before birth] disorder arising from a chromosome defect, causing intellectual impairment and physical abnormalities including short stature and a broad facial profile.
118	Dr Rife's specialized MOR Carrier Wave frequency set 1	Dr Rife's specialized MOR Carrier Wave frequency set 1
119	Dracanculiasis	is an infection by the Guinea worm [type of worm]
120	dressng apraxia	Apraxia is a motor disorder caused by damage to the brain, indicating the incapacity of performing the acts of dressing correctly
121	duane retraction	an eye movement disorder present at birth
122	duane syndrome	an eye movement disorder present at birth congenital[present at or before birth] characterized by horizontal eye movement limitation [a limited ability to move the eye inward toward the nose (adduction), outward toward the ear (abduction), or in both directions.
123	Dubin Johnson Syndrome	is a rare, autosomal recessive, benign disorder that causes an isolated increase of conjugated bilirubin in the serum.
124	Duhring's Disease	a chronic[long term] blister[a small bubble on the skin filled with serum]ing skin condition,
125	Duncan's Syndrome	genetic condition where the immune system does not work properly.
126	Duodenal Ulcer	A crater (ulcer) in the lining of the beginning of the small intestine (duodenum)
127	Dupuytren's Contracture	a condition in which there is fixed forward curvature of one or more fingers, caused by the development of a fibrous connection between the finger tendons and the skin of the palm.

128	Dysautonomia Familial	is a genetic disorder that affects the development and survival of certain nerve cells.
129	Dyscalculia	severe difficulty in making arithmetical calculations, as a result of brain disorder.
130	Dysembryoma	A tumor[collection of cells] having tissues that show more irregular arrangement than typical of such tumors.
131	Dysentery	infection of the intestines resulting in severe diarrhoea with the presence of blood and mucus in the faeces.
132	Dyshidrosis	skin condition in which very small, fluid-filled blister[a small bubble on the skin filled with serum]s[cyst] appear on the palms of your hands and the sides of your fingers
133	Dyskinesia Syndromes	refers to a category of movement disorders that are characterized by involuntary muscle movements
134	Dyslexia Symptoms	also known as reading disorder, is characterized by trouble with reading despite normal intelligence.
135	Dislipidemias	a condition marked by abnormal concentrations of lipids or lipoproteins in the blood.
136	Dyslipoproteinemias	increase or decrease level of lipoproteins in blood
137	Dysmetria	metria=the process of measuring, refers to a lack of coordination of movement
138	Dysmorphophobia	morpho=body part,phobia = fear an obsessive fear that one's body, or any part of it, is horrible
139	Dysmyelopoietic Syndrome	a group of cancers in which immature blood cells in the bone marrow do not mature and therefore do not become healthy blood cells
140	Dysnomia	learning disability where the affected person cannot remember words correctly.
141	Dysostosis Cleidocranial	cleido = collar bone, + cranial = head, + dysplasia = abnormal forming
142	Dysostosis Craniofacial	An inherited[derive genetically from one's parents] cranial deformity characterized by widening of the skull and high forehead, abnormal width between and protrusion of the eyes, a beaked nose, and hypoplasia of the maxilla
143	Dyspareunia	difficult or painful sexual intercourse.

144	Dyspepsia	indigestion.difficulty in digesion[the proccess of digesion of food]
145	Dysphagia	difficulty or discomfort in swallowing, the taking in of a substance through the mouth and pharynx and into the esophagus)as a symptom of disease.
146	Dysphasia	language disorder marked by deficiency in the generation of speech, and sometimes also in its comprehension, due to brain disease or damage.
147	Dysplasia Arterio hepatic	this ia a genetic disorder characterized by jaundice in the newborn period,[age of 28 days after birth]
148	Dyspraxia	a developmental disorder of the brain in childhood causing difficulty in activities requiring coordination and movement.
149	Dysthymic disorder	Dysthymia is defined as a low mood occurring for at least two years, along with at least two other symptoms of depression.
150	Dystonia	a state of abnormal muscle tone resulting in muscular spasm and abnormal posture, typically due to neurological disease
151	Dystrophia Brevicollis Congenita	A condition characterized by shortness of the neck resulting from reduction in the number of vertebrae or the fusion of multiple hemivertebrae into one osseous mass.

E

1	Ear Diseases	pathology [any abnormality] of the ear.
2	Ear Infection	infection [invasion of an organism's body tissues by disease-causing agents] that affects the middle ear
3	Eardrum Perforation	rupture or perforation (hole) of the eardrum [the membrane of the middle ear,] which can occur as a result of otitis media (ear infection), trauma
4	Eating Disorders	any of a range of psychological disorders characterized by abnormal or disturbed eating habit
5	Eaton-Lambert Syndrome	rare disorder characterized by muscle weakness of the limbs fever of humans and other primates caused by ebolavirus[an ultramicroscopic
6	Ebola virusinfections	metabolically inert, infectious agent][an ultramicroscopic metabolically inert, infectious agent]es.

7	Ebstein anomaly	malformation of the heart that is characterized by apical displacement of the septal and posterior tricuspid valve[one of the valve of heart] leaflets,
8	EBV Infections	infection by abstein barr virus[an ultramicroscopic metabolically inert, infectious agent] [an ultramicroscopic metabolically inert, infectious agent]
9	Ecchymosis	a discoloration of the skin resulting from bleeding underneath.situated directly below 10 Echinococcosisa Echinococcus typeparasitic[organism that lives within or on a host.]disease of tapeworms of the a condition in which one or more convulsions[fits] occur in a pregnant woman suffering
11	Eclampsia	from high blood pressure, often followed by coma and posing a threat to the health of mother and baby. A specific disease of sheep and goats, caused by the orf virus[an ultramicroscopic
12	Ecthyma Contagious	metabolically inert, infectious agent][an ultramicroscopic metabolically inert, infectious agent], family Poxviridae. inherited[derive genetically from one's parents] [derive from one's parents] disorders
13	Ectodermal Defect congenital	that are defined by primary defects in the development of 2 or more tissues derived from embryonic ectoderm.
14	Ectodermal Dysplasia	a group of conditions in which there is abnormal devteeth, or sweat glands. elopment of the skin, hair, nails,
15	Ectoparasitic Infestations	a parasitic [organism that lives within or on a host.]disease caused by organisms that live primarily on the surface of the host.
16	Ectropion	a condition, outwards away from the eyeball.typically a consequence of advanced age, in which the eyelid is turned a medical condition in which patches of skin become rough and inflamed[red, painful,
17	Eczema	and swollen, especially because of infection] with blister[a small bubble on the skin filled with serum]s[a small bubble on the skin]
18	Edema	to swell,a condition characterized by an excess of watery fluid collecting in the cavities or tissues of the body.

19	Efferent Pupillary Defect	a medical sign observed during the swingingpupils constrict less -flashlight test whereupon the patient's
20	Egyptian Ophthalmia	inflammation[a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful][a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful, especially as a reaction to injury or infection] of both eyes following trauma to one eye
21	Ehlers Danlos Syndrome	a group of disorders that affect connective tissues supporting the skin, bones, blood vessels, and many other organs and tissues.
22	Ehrlichiosis	bacterial[a member of a large group of unicellular microorganisms .] [a member of a large group of unicellular microorganisms .] illness transmitted by ticks that causes flulike symptoms.
23	Eisenmenger Complex	the combination of a congenital[present at or before birth][by birth] defect in the septum between the ventricles of the heart with its early complications
24	Eisenrnenger Syndrome	process in which a long-standing left-to-right cardiac shunt[flow] caused by a congenital[present at or before birth] heart .[defect since birth]
25	Ekbom Syndrome	A condition characterised by a nearly irresistible urge to move the legs, typically in the evenings.
26	Elaeophoriosis	Infections with nematodesone type of worm] of the superfamily FILARIOIDEA.
27	Electron Transport Chain Def	deficiency of An electron transport chain (ETC) [a series of complexes that transfer electrons from electron donors to electron acceptors via redox]
28	Elfin Facies Syndrome	a genetic[relating to genes] disorder that affects many parts of the body. Facial features frequently include a broad forehead, short nose and full cheeks, an appearance that has been described as "elfin".
29	Ellis-Van Creveld Syndrome	a rare genetic[relating to genes] disorder of the skeletal dysplasia[the presence of cells of an abnormal type within a tissue] type.
30	Embolism Cholesterol	occurs when cholesterol is released, usually from an atherosclerotic plaque, and travels as an embolus[a blood clot] in the bloodstream to lodge in blood vessels

31	Embryopathies	embryo=an unborn or unhatched offspring in the process of development,pathies=abnormality.
32	Emesis	the action or process of vomiting.
33	Emetophobia	emeto=vomitting,phobia=fear,extreme fear of vomiting.
34	Emphysema Pulmonary	long-term, progressive disease of the lungs that primarily causes shortness of breath due to over-inflation of the alveoli (air sacs in the lung).
35	Empty Sella Syndrome	is a disease where the pituitary gland shrinks or becomes flattened,
36	Empty Sella Primary	one of the layers (arachnoid) covering the outside of the brain bulges down into the sella[a depression in the bone] and presses on the pituitary
37	Empty Sella Secondary	Secondary empty sella syndrome occurs when the sella is empty because the pituitary gland has been damaged by A tumor.
38	Empyema Gallbladder	Empyema =pus gallbladder=one organ of abdomen,pus in gallbladder
39	Empyema Pleural	Empyema =pus pleural=covering around lungs,Pleural empyema is a collection of pus in the pleural cavity.
40	Empyema Thoracic	Empyema =pus Thoracic =thoracic cavity pus in thoracic cavity
41	Encephalitis	inflammation[a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful] of the brain, caused by infection or an allergic reaction
42	Encephalitis Periaxialis	inflammation[a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful] of the brain, caused by infection or an allergic reaction
43	Encephalitis Arbovirus [an ultramicroscopic metabolically inert, infectious agent] [an ultramicroscopic metabolically inert, infectious agent]	inflammation[a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful] of the brain (encephalitis) caused by infection with an arbovirus[an ultramicroscopic metabolically inert, infectious agent][an ultramicroscopic metabolically inert, infectious agent], a virus[an ultramicroscopic metabolically inert, infectious agent][an ultramicroscopic metabolically inert, infectious agent] transmitted by a mosquito, tick

44	Encephalitis Epidemic	a generally fatal disease, common in parts of Africa, characterized by fever, wasting, and progressive lethargy:
45	Encephalitis Herpes Simplex	inflammation[a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful] of the brain (encephalitis).caused by herpes simplex virus[an ultramicroscopic metabolically inert, infectious agent][an ultramicroscopic metabolically inert, infectious agent]
46	Encephalitis Japanese	inflammation[a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful] of the brain (encephalitis) caused by japanese encephalitis virus[an ultramicroscopic metabolically inert, infectious agent][an ultramicroscopic metabolically inert, infectious agent]
47	Encephalitis St	St. Louis encephalitis: A disease caused by a virus[an ultramicroscopic metabolically inert, infectious agent][an ultramicroscopic metabolically inert, infectious agent] (first observed in Illinois in 1932) transmitted from birds to the common Culex mosquito to people.
48	Encephalocele	a neural tube defect characterized by sac-like protrusions of the brain and the membranes that cover it through openings in the skull.
49	Encephalomyelitis	inflammation[a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful] of the brain and spinal cord, typically due to acute[sudden onset][sudden onset] viral[an ultramicroscopic metabolically inert, infectious agent][an ultramicroscopic metabolically inert, infectious agent] infection.
50	Encephalomyelitis Myalgic	inflammation[a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful] of the brain and spinal cord, typically due to acute[sudden onset][sudden onset] viral[an ultramicroscopic metabolically inert, infectious agent][an ultramicroscopic metabolically inert, infectious agent] infection.Myalgic=pain in one or more muscles
51	Encephalomyelitis Subacute N	inflammation[a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful] of the brain and spinal cord, typically due to acute[sudden onset][sudden onset] viral[an ultramicroscopic metabolically inert, infectious agent][an ultramicroscopic metabolically inert, infectious agent] infection.Subacute[sudden onset][sudden onset] N=involving nerves

52	Encephalopathy Binswanger	a form of small vessel vascular dementia[loss of memory] [loss of memory]caused by damage to the white brain matter. ... This disease is characterized by loss of memory and intellectual function and by changes in mood.
53	Encephalopathy Hypoxic	Damage to cells in the central nervous system (the brain and spinal cord) from inadequate oxygen
54	Encephalopathy	a disease in which the functioning of the brain is affected by some agent or condition (such as viral[an ultramicroscopic metabolically inert, infectious agent][an ultramicroscopic metabolically inert, infectious agent] infection or toxins in the blood).
55	Encephalopathy Wernicke	the presence of neurological symptoms caused by biochemical lesions of the central nervous system after exhaustion of B-vitamin reserves, in particular thiamine (vitamin B1).
56	Enchondroma	a type of benign bone tumor that originates from cartilage.
57	Enchondroma Multiple	type of benign (noncancerous) tumor that begins in the cartilage found inside the bones.
58	Enchondromatosis	proliferation of enchondromas,a type of noncancerous bone tumor that begins in cartilage.
59	Enchondrosis Multiple	multiple intraosseous[inside bone] cartilaginous tumors
60	Encopresis	involuntary defecation,[process of passing stool] especially associated with emotional disturbance or psychiatric disorder.
61	Endocarditis bacterial	an bacterial[a member of a large group of unicellular microorganisms .] infection of the inner surface surface of the heart
62	Endocrine Cancer	a mass that begins in the parts of the body that produce and release hormones
63	Endocrine disease	disease relating to glands which secrete hormones or other products directly into the blood.
64	Endodontics	"endo" meaning inside and "odont" meaning tooth Endodontists are dentists who specialize in maintaining teeth through endodontic therapy -- procedures, involving the soft inner tissue of the teeth, called the pulp
65	Endometrial cancer	Cancer that forms in the tissue lining the uterus

66	Endometrioma	type of cyst[a thin-walled hollow organ or cavity] formed when endometrial tissue[tissue that forms the lining of your uterus] grows in the ovaries.
67	endometriosis	the appearance of endometrial tissue(1 type of tissue) outside the uterus.
68	endophthalmitis	inflammation of the intraocular fluids (type of eye fluids) Due to infection.
69	endoscopy	look inside the body by endoscop. (type of medical instrument).
70	end-stage Renal Disease	last stage of kidney Disease due to loss of kidney function in advance state.
71	enlarged Heart	increase the size of heart.
72	Enlarged Liver	increase the size of liver
73	Entric Fever	Typhoid fever resulting in high grade fever.
74	Enteritis Granulomatous	inflammation of large intestine causing ulcers in the inner surface of the intestine .
75	Enteritis Pseudomembranous	Severe inflammation of the inner lining of the colon.
76	enteritis Regional	a chronic inflammatory disease of the intestine primarily in the small and large intestines causing abdominal pain.
77	enterocele	small intestine prolapse.(part of intestine tissue comes out side from its normal position)
78	enterocolitis	inflammation of the digestive tract. (inner surface of abdominal) causing pain and redness
79	enthesopathy	a disorder involving the attachment of a tendon or ligament (type of tissue) to a bone.
80	entomophthoramyiasis	type of fungal infection causing severe itching.
81	entrapment Neuropathies	nerve compression syndrome.
82	entrapment Neuropathy	a medical condition caused by direct pressure on a nerve causing pain.
83	entropion	Entropion is a medical condition in which the eyelid (usually the lower lid) folds inward.
84	enuresis	uncontrolled urination in which poor control of the muscles that control the release of urine.

85	Eosinophilia	increase eosinophil (type of white blood cell) count in blood
86	Eosinophilia Tropical	infection by species of microfilaria in which increase eosinophil (type of white blood cell) count in blood .
87	Eosionphilia Myalgia	fatal neurological condition along with unusually severe myalgia (muscle pain).
88	Ependymoma	a primary tumor (cancer), which means that it starts in either the brain or spine.
89	Ependymoma Myxopapillary	type of glioma. (type of brain cancer)
90	Epondymoma Papillary	a rare tumor that may be located along the ventricular walls (part of brain) or within the spinal cord.
91	Eperythrozoonosis	disease caused by Eperythrozoon suis.(type of bacteria)
92	Epicondylitis Lateral H	Tennis elbow, the outer part of the elbow becomes painful and tender. (hard)
93	Epidemic Neurolabyrinthitis	inflammation of labrynth due to nervous connection.
94	EPIDERMAL Cyst	benign cyst (type of abcess) usually found on the skin.
95	Epidermoid Cyst	noncancerous small bumps beneath the skin.
96	Epidermolysis Bullosa	The blisters may appear in response to minor injury.
97	Epidermphytosis	Disease of epidermis (type of skin layer)
98	Epididymitis	inflammation of the coiled tube (epididymis) at the back of the testicle that stores and carries sperm.
99	Epiglottitis	inflammation of epiglottis.(part of throat) causing pain and redness in mouth.
100	Epilepsy	neurological disorder in which brain activity becomes abnormal causing fit (khench)
101	Epileptic Seizures	uncontrolled jerking movement. (uncontrolled fit)
102	Epiloia	syndrome characterized by cutaneous (skin) and neurologic manifestations and tumors.
103	Epiphora	over flow of tears.
104	Episcleritis	benign, self-limiting inflammatory disease affecting part of the eye

105	Episiotomy	surgical cut in the muscle area between the vagina and anus .
106	Epistaxis	bleeding from nose .
107	Epithelial Neoplasms Malignant	type of cancer which begins in a tissue that lines the inner or outer surface of the body.
108	Epithelioma	cancer of epithelial cell (part of skin).
109	Epithelioma Basal Cell	common type of skin cancer in epithelial and basal cell of skin.
110	Epstein Barr Virus Infections	type of virus infection causing fever sore throat and swollen lymph glands.
111	Erb Paralysis	paralysis of the arm caused by the injury to the upper group of arms main nerve.
112	Erdheim Chester Disease	rare disease characterized by abnormal multiplication of a specific type of white blood cells called histiocytes.
113	Erectile Dysfunction	inability to get or keep an erection firm enough to have sexual intercourse.
114	Ergot Posisoning	poisoning by ergotamines(a fungus that contaminates rye and wheat and that produces substances called ergotamines)
115	Ergotism	medical condition that develop from ergotamines.
116	Erysipelas	infection of upper dermis(type of skin layer) and superficial lymphatics.
117	Eeythema	redness of the skin or mucous membrane caused by increased blood flow.
118	Erythema Infectiosum	viral infection of skin caused by parvovirus B19.
119	Erythremia	redness of the skin or mucous membrane caused by increased blood flow.
120	Erytheoderma	severe and life threatening condition due to skin inflammation.
121	Erythroderma Maculopapular	reddening of the skin due to inflammatory skin disease.
122	Erythroderma Sezary	term used to describe intense and usually wide spread reddening of the skin due to inflammatory skin disease.
123	Erythropoietic Porphoria	Porphyrias are caused by an abnormality in the heme production process. Heme is essential in enabling our blood cells to carry oxygen.

124	Escherichia Coli Infectins	infection by escherichia coli(type of bacteria).
125	Esophageal Achalasia	esophageal motility disorder characterized by difficulty in swallowing, regurgitation, and sometimes chest pain.
126	Esophageal Atresia	disorder that causes the esophagus to end in a blind-ended pouch rather than connecting normally to the stomach.
127	Esophageal Diseases	disease of esophagus(tube that carries food from the mouth to stomach) most common is acidity.
128	Esophageal Reflux	digestive disorder that affects lower part of oesophagus. (tube that carries food from the mouth to stomach)
129	Esophagitis	esophagitis is an esophageal (tube that carries food from the mouth to stomach) mucosal injury.
130	Esophagopharyngeal Diverticulum	A diverticulum (type of gape) at the upper end of the esophagus.
131	Esophagotracheal Fistula	abnormal connection (fistula) between the oesophagus and the trachea.
132	Esophagus Barrett	serious complication of gastro oesophageal reflux disease.
133	Esophoria	is an eye condition involving inward deviation of the eye.
134	Esotropia	inward turning of an eye.The symptoms include mis aligned eyes decreased vision and sensitivity to light.
135	ESRD	the last stage of chronic kidney disease due to loss of kidney function.
136	Essential Polyarteritis	inflammation of small blood vesseles.
137	Essential Tremor	neurological disorder that causes uncontrolled movement of any part of body.
138	Etat Marbre	unknown condition.
139	Eustachian Tube Dysfunction	phenomenon is referred to as eustachian tube dysfunction (ETD). Eustachian tubes are small tubes that run between middle ears and the upper throat.
140	Eevans Syndrome	disorder of the immue system.

141	Ewing's Tumor	cancer cells are found in the bone or in soft tissue.
142	Exanthema Subitum	a viral disease of infants and young children with sudden onset of high fever and sudden rash.
143	Exencephaly	abnormality since birth in which part of brain are intact though abnormally developed and are visible above the fetal face.
144	Exfoliation Syndrome	age related disease in which abnormal material produced and accumulates in many eye tissue.
145	exocrine pancreatic insufficiency	condition that occurs when the pancreas(abdominal organ) fails to provide the necessary amountof digestive enzymes.
146	exomphalos	a type of abdominal wall defect.in which intestine remain inside the umbilical cord but outside the abdomen.
147	exomphalos-Beckwith	Wiedemann syndrome is an overgrowth disorder of many parts of body. usually present from birth.
148	Exophoria	a tendency to squint in such a way that one or both eyes tend to turn outwards
149	exophthalmic goiter	enlargement of the thyroid gland and protrusion of the eyeballs.
150	exostses	the formation of new bone on the surface of a bone.
151	exotropia	mis-alignment of the visual axes of the eyes.
152	experimetal Lung Inflammation	local activation of complement system(type of immune system) within airways.
153	Extracorporeal Dialiysis	kidney dialysis a treatment for kidney failure.
154	Eye Abnormalities	a defect of vision in which far objects appear blurred but near objects are seen clearly..
155	Eye Cancer	cancer of eye.
156	Eye Hemorrhage	heamorrhage(bleeding) in part of eye.
157	Eye infections	infection of parts of eye.
158	Eye Movement Disorders	the cause of eye movement disorders that include double vision and uncontrolled eye movement.

F		
1	Fabry Disease	a rare genetic disease a deficiency of the enzyme alpha-galactosidase A (a-Gal A) .
2	Facial Hemiatrophy	A syndrome characterized by slowly progressive unilateral atrophy.(decrease the size of part of body).
3	Facial Myokymia	involuntary movement affecting the facial muscles.
4	Facial Neuralgia	a chronic pain condition that affects the trigeminal nerve.
5	Facial Neuropathy	a chronic pain condition that affects the trigeminal nerve.
6	facial pain Syndromes	Trigeminal neuralgia has been described as one of the most painful conditions in which sudden and shooting pain in face.
7	Facial Palsy	an inability to control the facial muscles on the affected side.
8	Facial Paralysis	This condition causes inflammation of the facial nerve. That's why paralysis of face muscle.
9	Facial Recognition Agnosia	a cognitive(memory) disorder of face perception.
10	Factor IX Deficiency	deficiency or Christmas disease, is a genetic disorder caused by missing or defective factor IX, a clotting protein.
11	Factor V Deficiency	It's a rare bleeding disorder that results in poor clotting after an injury .
12	Factor V Leiden	one of the clotting factors in the blood called factor V.
13	Factor VII Deficiency	a blood clotting disorder that causes excessive or prolonged bleeding after an injury or surgery.
14	Facial Nerve Diseases	the facial nerve that is injured and inflamed causes symptoms of severe and shooting pain.
15	Factor VIII Deficiency	It's a bleeding disorder that results in poor clotting after an injury .
16	Factor X Deficiency	It's a rare bleeding disorder that results in poor clotting after an injury .
17	Factor XI Deficiency	Factor XI deficiency is a rare genetic bleeding disorder that results in poor clotting after an injury .

18	Factor XII Deficiency	It's a rare bleeding disorder that results in poor clotting after an injury .
19	Famillial Chronic Pemphigus	a genetic disorder that causes blisters to form on the skin.
20	Famillial Juvenile Parkinsonism	DISORDER OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM THAT PRODUCES TREMOR,RIGIDITY AND SLOWING OF MOVEMENTS
21	Famillial Mediterranean Fever	an inherited condition characterized by recurrent episodes of pain in the abdomen, chest, or joints accompanied with fever rash or headache.
22	Famillial Motor Neuron Disease	genetic disorder characterised by weakness and paralysis of muscles of the body.
23	Famillial Tremor	involuntary rhythmic shaking
24	Fanconi Anemia	hereditary disorder of the blood causing decreased production of blood cells .
25	Fasiculation	it is an involuntary movements of single or group of muscles.
26	Fasciitis	Inflammation of connective tissue (a type of tissue).
27	Fasciitis Necrotizing	severe bacterial inflammation of the fascia(a type of tissue)
28	Fascioliasis	infection of liver caused by a parasite named fasciola hepatica
29	Fatal Familial Insomnia	rare disorder of the brain that causes inability of sleep.
30	Fatigue	defined as a feeling of lack of energy and motivation that can be physical, mental or both.
31	Fatigue Syndrome Chronic	defined as a feeling of lack of energy and motivation that can be physical, mental or both for a prolonged period of time.
32	Fatty Acid Oxidation Disorders	genetic disorder characterised by inability to use fats as a source of energy.
33	Fatty Liver	accumulation of fat cells in liver ,can be due to alcohol consumption ,obesity ,etc.
34	Fatty Tumor	tumour(over growth) of fat tissues
35	Favism	hemolytic anemia (breakup of red blood cells) after eating fava beans (Vicia fava) or being exposed to the pollen of the fava plant.

36	Fazio Londe Syndrome	a very rare inherited motor neuron disease of children and young adults and is characterized by progressive paralysis of muscles innervated by cranial nerves.
37	Fecal Incontinence	Fecal incontinence is the inability to control bowel movements, causing stool(feces) to leak unexpectedly .
38	Felty Syndrome	A complication of long-standing rheumatoid arthritis characterized by the presence of 3 conditions -- rheumatoid arthritis (joint pain), an enlarged spleen (splenomegaly), and an abnormally low white blood cell count.
39	Fetal diseases[General]	infection to fetus at any time during pregnancy.
40	Fever	elevation in body temperature
41	Fever Blister	A small sore situated on the face or in the mouth that causes pain, burning, or itching before bursting and crusting over commonly found on the lips, chin or cheeks and in the nostrils caused by hsv-1 virus.
42	Fibrinogen Deficiency	an inherited bleeding disorder that caused prolonged bleeding after an injury.
43	Fibrocystic Breast Disease	benign (not cancerous) growth of breast tissues ,most common cause of lump in breast
44	Fibrocystic Mastopathy	nan- cancerous changes that give breast a lumpy or ropelike texture
45	Fibrodysplasia O	ossification(bone formation) of muscles and connective tissues.
46	Fibroid	benign growth(non cancerous) of muscles of uterus.
47	Fibroid Tumor	benign growth (non cancerous) of muscles of uterus.
48	Fibroid Uterus	benign growth(non cancerous) of muscles of uterus.
49	Fibeoids Uterine	benign growth(non cancerous) of muscles of uterus.
50	Fibroma Shope	A benign (non cancerous) growth derived from fibrous connective tissue.
51	Fibroma Uterine	overgrowth of soft tissues in uterus .
52	Fibromatosis Aggressive	rapidly spreading growth of fibrous tissues

53	Fibromatosis Juvenile Hyaline	a disorder that affects the skin, joints, and bones.it is also characterized by overgrowth of the gums (gingival hypertrophy) and joint deformities (contractures) that can impair movement.
54	Fibromuscular Dysplasia	abnormal growth within the walls of arteries, allowing less blood to flow through them.
55	Fibromyalgia	Fibromyalgia is a disorder characterized by widespread musculoskeletal pain accompanied by fatigue, sleep, memory and mood issues.
56	FIBOMYOMA	benign smooth muscle tumors of the uterus.
57	Fibrosis	formation of excess fibrous connective tissue in an organ or tissue in a reparative or reactive process. This can be a reactive, benign, or pathological state.
58	Fibrosis Liver	Fibrosis is the formation of an abnormally large amount of scar tissue in the liver. It occurs when the liver attempts to repair and replace damaged cells.
59	Fibrositis	the inflammation of fibrous tissue (type of tissues)
60	Fibrous Dysplasia Of Bone	a disorder where normal bone is replaced with fibrous tissue, resulting in formation of bone that is weak
61	Fibrous Dysplasia Polyostotic	A disorder that features the replacement of multiple areas of bone byfibrous tissue, which may cause fractures and deformity of the legs, arms, and skull.
62	Fifth Disease	Fifth disease is a mild illness caused by a virus called human parvovirus B19 chacterised by rashes that appear like a slap on cheek
63	Filariasis	Filariasis is a parasitic disease caused by an infection with parasites and spreaded by mosquitoes.
64	Filarioidea Infection	Filariasis is a parasitic disease caused by an infection with parasites and spreaded by mosquitoes.
65	Finger Agnosia	loss in the ability "to distinguish, name, or recognize the fingers", not only the patient's own fingers, but also the fingers of others, and drawings and other representations of fingers.
66	Fisher Syndrome	a rare, acquired nerve disease that is characterized by abnormal muscle coordination, paralysis of the eye muscles, and absence of the reflexes.

67	Fissure Syndrome	Superior orbital fissure syndrome is a collection of symptoms caused by compression of structures in the eye socket
68	Fissure in Ano	elongated ulcer or split in the long axis of the lower anal canal.
69	Fistula	an abnormal connection between two hollow spaces of the body
70	Floaters	defect in vision characterised by drifting grey or blackish spots in front of eyes
71	Follicle Stimulating Hormone	a type of hormone
72	Food Poisoning	is illness caused by eating contaminated food, causing nausea, vomiting or diarrhea.
73	Foot And Mouth Disease	common illness of infants and children under 10 years old characterized by fever, sores in the mouth, and a rash with blisters due to infection
74	Foot Deformities	a disorder of the foot causing problem in walking
75	Forestier Certonciny Syndrome	disease characterised by pain and stiffness of shoulder and hip
76	Foster Kennedy Syndrome	rare neurological sign produced by direct pressure on the optic nerve
77	Fournier Disease	infection of the genitalia that causes severe pain in the genital area (in the penis and scrotum or perineum) and progresses from erythema (redness) to necrosis (death) of tissue.
78	Fournier's Gangrene	infection of the genitalia that causes severe pain in the genital area (in the penis and scrotum or perineum) and progresses from erythema (redness) to necrosis (death) of tissue.
79	Fragile X Syndrome	genetic condition that causes a range of developmental problems including learning disabilities and cognitive (memory) impairment.
80	Fragilitas Ossium	fragile (brittle) bone
81	Frambesia	infection of the skin, bones and joints
82	FRAXA Syndrome	genetic condition that causes a range of developmental problems including learning disabilities and cognitive (memory) impairment.
83	Freckle Melanotic	a flat, brownish pigmented spot on the skin due to increased deposition of melanin (pigment that gives color to skin)

84	Freckles	small, brownish spot on the skin.
85	Freeman Sheldon Syndrome	condition that primarily affects the face, hands, and feet.
86	Freiberg's Disease	necrosis(death of tissues) in the bone of the foot.
87	Friedreich Ataxia	loss of co-ordination that results from the degeneration of nerve tissue in the spinal cord
88	Friedreich Disease	rare genetic disease that causes difficulty walking, a loss of sensation in the arms and legs, and impaired speech.
89	Frigidity	inability of a woman to attain orgasm during sexual intercourse.
90	Fronatal Encephalocele	a defect characterized by sac-like protrusions of the brain and the membranes that cover it through openings in the skull
91	Frontal Region Trauma	injury in the region of forehead
92	Frontotemporal Lobar Degen	degeneration of a part of brain
93	Fucosidase Deficiency Disease	metabolic disorder of the body causing deficiency of enzyme fucosidase.
94	Fucosidosis	metabolic disorder causing deficiency of enzyme fucosidase causing mental retardation and abnormal bone development
95	Fugue	psychiatric disorder characterized by reversible amnesia (memory loss)
96	Fumarylacetoacatase Deficiency	metabolic disorder due to enzyme deficiency can cause liver and renal injury
97	Fungus Diseases	infection cause by fungus
98	Funnel Chest	deformity in chest characterized by cave in chest
99	Furunculosis	infection of hair follicle
100	Fusobacterium Infections	a type of bacterial infection

G

1	G(M2)Gangliosidosis Type I	disorder that destroys nerve cells in brain and spinal cord
2	G(M2)Gangliosidosis Type II	disorder that destroys nerve cells in brain and spinal cord

3	Gait Disorders Neurologic	abnormality in walking
4	Galactokinase Deficiency	metabolic disorder due to deficiency of enzyme galactokinase
5	Galactorrhea	production of breast milk in men or in women who are not breastfeeding.
6	Galactose-1 Phosphate U	metabolic disorder due to deficiency of enzyme galactose 1 phosphate
7	Galactosemias	inability of body to metabolise galactose(a type of sugar)
8	Galactosylceramidase Deficiency	neurological disorder of infants caused by genetic deficiency of the lysosomal enzyme leading to accumulation of the neurotoxic metabolite in the central nervous system.
9	Gallbladder Diseases	disease of the gallbladder
10	Gallbladder Inflammation	inflammation of the gallbladder
11	Gammopathy Monoclonal	abnormal protein in blood
12	Gammopathy Monoclonal	abnormal protein in blood
13	Ganglioside Sialidase Deficiency	unknown condition
14	Gangliosidosis G [M2] Type I	disorder that destroys nerve cells in brain and spinal cord
15	Gangliosidosis G [M2] Type II	disorder that destroys nerve cells in brain and spinal cord
16	Gangliosidosis B Variant	disorder that destroys nerve cells in brain and spinal cord
17	Gangrene	death of body tissue due to either a lack of blood flow or a serious bacterial infection
18	Gardner Syndrome	characterized by the presence of multiple growth in the colon together with tumors outside the colon.
19	Gasser's Syndrome	disease characterized by a triad of hemolytic anemia (anemia caused by destruction of red blood cells), acute kidney failure (uremia), and a low platelet count (thrombocytopenia).
20	Gastric Stasis	disorder of delayed gastric emptying in the absence of mechanical obstruction
21	Gastritis	inflammation of the lining of the stomach.
22	Gastritis Hypertrophic	A pre cancerous disorder of the stomach characterized by overgrowth of the stomach lining

23	Gastroduodenal Ulcer	A crater (ulcer) in the lining of the beginning of the small intestine (duodenum).
24	Gastroenteritis	infection marked by watery diarrhea, abdominal cramps, nausea or vomiting, and sometimes fever
25	Gastroesophageal Reflux	regurgitation of food contents into esophagus
26	Gastrointestinal Cancer	malignant conditions of the the gastro intestinal tract
27	Gastrointestinal Disease	disease of gastro intestinal tract
28	Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage	bleeding in the gastrointestinal tract, from the mouth to the rectum.
29	Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors	benign tumor that occurs in the gastrointestinal tract, most commonly in the stomach or small intestine.
30	Gastrointestinal Post Surgery	post operative condition of GI tract
31	Gastroparesis	disease of the muscles of the stomach or the nerves controlling the muscles that causes the muscles to stop working.
32	Gastroschisis	a birth defect of the abdominal (belly) wall. The baby's intestines are found outside of the baby's body,
33	Gaucher Disease	inherited disorder of metabolism where a type of fat (lipid) cannot be adequately degraded causing damage to brain
34	Gelineau Syndrome	A neurologicaldisorder marked by a sudden recurrent uncontrollable compulsion to sleep.
35	General Fibrosis Syndrome	Fibrosis of the extraocular(eye) muscles
36	Geniculate Ganglionitis	a rare disorder characterized by severe pain deep in the ear, that may spread to the ear canal, outer ear, mastoid or eye regions.
37	Geniculate Herpes Zoster	viral infection causing rashes on face
38	Genital Diseases Female	disorder affecting private organ of female (vagina , uterus and fallopian tube)
39	Genital Diseases male	disorder affecting private organ of male
40	Geographic Tongue	abnormal appearance(patch and red island) of tongue

41	German Measles	a viral infection that causes a red rash on the body.
42	Germinoblastoma Lymphoma	cancer of blood predominantly affecting children
43	Gerstmann Straussler Syndrome	rare prion(abnormal form of protien) disorder affecting brain
44	Gerstmann Straussler Scheinker	rare prion(abnormal form of protien) disorder affecting brain
45	Gestational Diabetes	diabetes in pregnancy
46	Ginat Cell Arteritis	disorder of blood vessel
47	Ginat Cell Glioblastoma	a rare brain tumor affecting mainly children
48	Giant Intracranial Aneurysm	dilatation of blood vessel in brain
49	Gliant Lymph Node Hyperplasia	enlargement of lymph node due to proliferation of cell
50	Giant Platelet Syndrome	abnormal large platelet (a type of blood cell)
51	Giardiasis	intestinal infection caused by parasite
52	Giedion Langer Syndrome	very uncommon genetic disorder characterized by skeletal abnormality and short stature
53	Gilbert Disease	hereditary condition characterized by increase bilirubin level (jaundice)
54	Gilles De La Tourette's	a nervous system disorder causing repetitive movement and unwanted sound
55	Gingivitis	inflammation of gum
56	GIST	benign tumor affectting stomch and small intestine
57	Glanders	A bacterial infection that is characterized by nodule formation in lung and ulceration fever rash
58	Glandular Fever	viral infection affecting adult common symptoms include a sore throat,fever, swollen glands, and fatigue.
59	Glanzmann Thrombasthenia	a bleeding disorder that is characterized by prolonged or spontaneous bleeding starting from birth

60	Glaucoma	a condition that causes damage to eye's optic nerve and gets worse over time, may lead to severe visual loss or even blindness.
61	Glaucoma Capsulare	elevation of pressure in eye causing visual disturbance due to blockage of aqueous outflow system in eye
62	Glial Cell Tumors	a type of tumor(cancer) that occurs in the brain and spinal cord.
63	Glioblastoma	a type of tumor(cancer) that occurs in the brain and spinal cord
64	Glioblastoma Multiforme	a type of tumor(cancer) that occurs in the brain and spinal cord
65	Glioblastoma Retinal	malignant tumor affecting retina (layer of eye) nuclear layer of retina
66	Gioma	a type of tumor(cancer) that occurs in the brain and spinal cord.
67	Glioma Astrocytic	a type of tumor(cancer) that occurs in the brain and spinal cord.
68	Glioma Retinal	malignant tumor affecting retina (layer of eye)
69	GLNH	enlargement of lymph node due to proliferation of cell
70	Glomerulonephritis	infection of kidney characterized by hematuria (bleeding in urine)
71	Glossitis Areata Exfoliativa	a condition that cause harmless tongue patches resembling smooth, red islands
72	Glossitis Benign Migratory	a condition that cause harmless tongue patches resembling smooth, red islands
73	Glossopharyngeal Nerve	either of the ninth pair of cranial nerves that supply chiefly the pharynx, posterior tongue, and salivary gland
74	Glossopharyngeal Neuragia	inflammation of glossopharyngeal nerve causing intense pain the back of the throat, tongue and ear
75	Glucocerebrosidase Deficiency	genetic disease due to deficiency of enzyme glucocerebrosidase causing accumulation of metabolites in spleen, liver and lymph
76	Glucosephosphate DHG Deficiency	an inborn error of metabolism that predisposes to red blood cell breakdown.
77	Glucosylceramide Beta-Glucosidase Deficiency Disease	a genetic disorder in which glucocerebroside (a metabolite) accumulates in cells and certain organs.

78	Glutaric Acidemia	an inherited disorder in which the body is unable to completely break down the amino acids lysine, hydroxylysine and tryptophan.
79	Gluten Enteropathy	A condition, in which the absorption of food nutrients through the small intestine is impaired by an immune (allergic) reaction to gluten, a protein found in wheat or related grains
80	Glycogenesis	synthesis of glycogen, the major storage form of carbohydrate in animals similar to starch in plants. Glucose is the major source of energy to the cells.
81	Glycoprotein Syndrome	it is rare inborn errors of metabolism in which glycosylation(adding of sugar to various molecule) of a variety of tissue proteins and/or lipids is deficient or defective.
82	Goiter Exophthalmic	protrusion of eye ball due to thyroid disorder(increased thyroid hormone)
83	Goldenhar Syndrome	a rare congenital defect characterized by incomplete development of the ear, nose, soft palate, lip and mandible.
84	Gonadal Disorders	Medical conditions that impact the gonads, or testes, of men are known as gonadal disorders
85	Gonadal Dysgenesis 45X	it refers to a variety of clinical conditions in which abnormal development of the fetal gonad is present.
86	Gonadal Dysgenesis XO	the combination of phenotypic features and complete or partial absence of one of the X chromosomes (monosomy) that is the cause of the development of gonadal dysgenesis.
87	Gonorrhea	an infection caused by the bacterium <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> . affects the reproductive tract, mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, eyes, and rectum.transmitted sexually
88	Goodpasture Syndrome	autoimmune disorder,it initially causes vague symptoms such as fatigue, can rapidly involve the lungs and kidneys.Nov 7, 2016
89	Gorlin syndrom	Inherited medical condition involving defects within multiple body system.
90	Gout	metabolic disorder causing accumulation of uric acid in joint causing inflammation of joint
91	Graft vs Host Disease	in transplantation donor immune cell attacking host cell (recipient cell)

92	Gram Negative Bactrial Infections	infection cause by gram negative bacteria mostly post surgical
93	Gram-positive Bactrial Infections	Infections caused by Gram-positive bacteria
94	Granular D	Granular Subbase Compacted sand and gravel used immediately under a granular base. In Ontario ...Granular C and Granular D Ontario Provincial Standard ...
95	Granuloma	It is a collection of immune cells known as histiocytes (macrophages). Granulomas form when the immune system attempts to wall off substances it perceives as foreign but is unable to eliminate.
96	Granuloma Annulare	Granuloma annulare is a chronic skin condition that causes raised, reddish or skincolored bumps (lesions) that form ring patterns, usually on the hands and feet.
97	Granuloma Inguinale	A granuloma is a nodular type of inflammatory reaction, and inguinale refers to the inguinal region, which is commonly involved in this infection
98	Granulome Venereum	chronic, mildly contagious STD caused by the bacterium Calymmatobacterium granulomatosa It produces thick, puffy, red sores on and around the genitals and anus
99	Granulome Hodgkin	A malignant disease characterized by progressive enlargement of the lymph nodes, spleen, and general lymphoid tissue.
100	Granulome Malignant	malignant ulcerating wound of face and nose
101	Granulome Pseudopyogenic	vasoproliferative condition that manifests in adults as plaques or nodules in the skin of the head and neck.
102	Granulomatosis Lipid	presence of lipid granuloma in disease such as xanthomatosis and fabers disease
103	Glycogen storage Disease	inherited disorders of metabolism that interfere with glycogen (sugar) synthesis or breakdown, leading to thestorage of carbohydrates as glycogen in the
104	Granulomatosis Wegener's	inflammation of small arteries and veins (vasculitis) that classically involves the vessels supplying the tissues of the lungs, nasal passages (sinuses), and kidneys
105	Granulomatous Chronic	inherited primary immunodeficiency disease (PIDD) which increases the body's susceptibility to infections caused by deficiency of nadph oxidase

106	Granulomatous Cheilitis	an uncommon condition in which there is swelling of the lips ,also known as cheilitis granulomatosa.
107	granulomatous Slack Skin	they are called primary cutaneous lymphomas (type of blood cancer).
108	Graves Disease	it is an autoimmune(immune disorder) disease that affects the thyroid and is the most common cause of hyperthyroidism. It also often results in an enlarged thyroid.
109	Great Pox	a sexually transmitted disease caused by treponema pallidum (type of bacteria).
110	Geippe	an infectious disease caused by an influenza virus common symptoms include: a high fever, runny nose, sore throat, muscle pains, headache, coughing, and feeling tired.
111	Groenouw's Dystrophies	disease affecting the cornea (a part of eye),
112	Gronblad Strandberg Syndrome	it is a genetic disease that causes fragmentation and mineralization of elastic fibers in some tissues. it arise in the skin and eyes, and later in blood vessels in the form of premature atherosclerosis (hardening of arteries)
113	Guerin Stern Syndrome	congenital (from birth) joint contracture (shortning and hardning) in two or more areas of the body.
114	GBS Miller Fisher Variant	a rare, nerve disease that is characterized by abnormal muscle coordination, paralysis of the eye muscles, and absence of the reflexes, generalized muscle weakness and respiratory failure
115	Gumain Barre Syndrome	A disorder characterized by progressive symmetrical paralysis and loss of reflexes, usually beginning in the legs. .
116	Guinea Worm Infection	an infection caused by the parasite Dracunculus medinensis characterised by severe localised pain
117	Gunther's Diseases	metabolic disorder affecting heme, caused by deficiency of the enzyme uroporphyrinogen cosynthetase.
118	Guyon Syndrome	syndrome caused by entrapment of the ulnar nerve in the Guyon canal at wrist.
119	Gynecologic Diseases	diseases of the reproductive organs(private parts of female) including ovaries, fallopian tubes, uterus, cervix, vagina, and vulva. ... UTI and Pelvic Inflammatory Disease.

120	Gynecologic Neoplasms	Cancer of the female reproductive tract (private parts) including the cervix, endometrium, fallopian tubes, ovaries, uterus, and vagina.
121	Gynecomasti	it is swelling of the breast tissue in boys or men
122	Gyrate Atrophy	an inherited (transmitted from parents to child) disorder characterized by progressive vision loss. ... These progressive vision changes lead to blindness by about the age of 50
H		
1	H1N1-Swine Flu	type of viral infection affecting respiratory tract(lung) characterized by fever (100 F or greater), cough, nasal secretions, fatigue, and headache.
2	H5N1-Bird Flu	type of viral infection characterized by fever,headache and shortness of breath mostly transmitted from bird.
3	Haemophilus Influenzae	gram negative bacteria causing meningitis (swelling of membrane of brain) and infection of respiratory tract(lung).
4	Hageman Trait	type of bleeding disorder due to deficiency clotting factor 12.
5	Hailey-Hailey Disease	It is a genetic disorder that causes blisters(fluid filled bubble) to form on the skin.
6	Hair Disease	disease affecting hairs.
7	Hakim Syndrome	a type of brain malfunction causing symptoms like uncontrolled urination, memory loss, and gait disturbance.
8	Halitosis	Bad breath which causes due to recently eaten strongly flavoured food such as garlic or onions and drugs such as paraldehyde
9	Hallucination	A false perception of something that is not really there.it may be visual (of sight) ,auditory(sense of hearing)(,tactile(of touch),gustatory(of taste),or olfactory(of smell).
10	Hallux abductovalgus	it is deformity (misshapen)of the foot in which the medial projection of the first metatarsal and the abduction(part away from the midline of the body) of the hallux (great toe)away from the longitudinal axis of the foot.
11	Hallux valgus	is a deformity(misshapen)of the big toe. The toe tilts(sloping)over towards the smaller toes and a bony lump (swelling)appears on the inside of the foot.

12	Hamartoma	A benign(non cancerous,localized) growth made up of an abnormal mixture of cells and tissues normally found in the area of the body where the growth occurs.
13	Hamartoma syndrome multiple	it is a syndrome (a group of symptoms-"signs")characterized by more than one hamartoma.
14	Hamman-rich syndrome	It is a rare, severe lung disease that usually affects otherwise healthy individuals.
15	Hammertoes	A foot condition in which the toe has an abnormal bend in the middle joint.
16	Hand-schuller-christian s	A disease in which histiocytes (A type of white blood cell, also called a macrophage)start to multiply and attack the tissues or organs of the patient.
17	Hansen's disease	it is disease caused by the bacterium Mycobacterium leprae, that affects the skin, mucous membranes, and nerves.
18	Hantavirus infection	it is infection of viruses that infect rats, mice, and voles(mouse-like rodent) which cause disease in humans when infected through contact with hantavirus-infected rats, mice, and voles s or their urine and droppings.
19	Hartnup disease	is a condition caused by the body's inability to absorb certain protein building blocks (amino acids) from the diet.
20	Head and neck cancer	A group of cancers(uncontrolled growth of abnormal cells anywhere in a body)of the mouth, sinuses, nose or throat.
21	Head cancer	A group of cancers(uncontrolled growth of abnormal cells anywhere in a body)of the mouth, sinuses, nose or throat.
22	Head injuries	It is an injury to the brain, skull, or scalp as a result of a severe sports injury or car accident.
23	Head lice	they are parasites(an organism that lives on or in a host)that are found on human head which are spread by personal contact or the sharing of combs,brushes,caps and other clothing
24	Head trauma	It is an injury to the brain, skull, or scalp as a result of a severe sports injury or car accident.it can be either closed or open.
25	Headache	It is the symptom of pain anywhere in the region of the head or neck.

26	Headache migraine	It is characterized by recurrent headaches that are moderate to severe in nature and affect one half of the head
27	Hearing disorders	it is a partial or total inability to hear.
28	Hearing loss sudden	it is condition when you lose your hearing very quickly, typically only in one ear
29	Heart abnormalities	these are congenital(since birth) which develops before birth.some of are AVS,ASD,CoA,CACV,PDA.
30	Heart block	It is an abnormal heart rhythm where the heart beats too slowly (bradycardia).
31	Heart catheterization	it is the insertion of a catheter into chamber or vessel of the heart for diagnostic purposes
32	Heart decompensation	It is a sudden worsening of the signs and symptoms of heart failure, which typically includes difficulty breathing (dyspnea), leg or feet swelling, and fatigue.
33	Heart defect congenital (since birth)	It is a problem in the structure of the heart that is present at birth.
34	Heart disease ischemic	it is a disease characterized by reduced blood supply to the heart.
35	Heart disease &copd comprehensive	A group of lung diseases that block airflow and make it difficult to breathe.The excess strain(over task) from pulmonary hypertension(increased blood pressure within the arteries of the lungs.) on the right ventricle can result in heart failure.
36	Heart failure	it is a condition in which heart is unable to pump sufficiently to maintain blood flow to meet the body's needs.
37	Heart hypertrophy	is the abnormal enlargement, or thickening, of the heart muscle.
38	Heart septal defects	it is a congenital(since birth) defect of one of the septa (is a wall, dividing a chamber)of the heart.
39	Heart valve disease	it is a disease of heart in which all four valves can be stenotic (hardened, restricting blood flow)
40	Heart cramps	it is a sudden tightening of the muscles within the arteries of your heart in human being who have high cholesterol or high blood pressure.

41	Heat stress disorders	it is disorders due to environmental exposure to heat .
42	Heat stress syndromes	is a form of hyperthermia (an abnormally elevated body temperature)with accompanying physical symptoms including changes in the nervous system function.
43	Heberden's node	they are hard or bony swellings that can develop in the distal interphalangeal joints(between the second (intermediate) and third (distal) phalanges.)
44	Heel spur	It is a calcium deposit causing a bony protrusion(something that sticks out from a surface) on the underside of the heel bone.
45	Helicobacter pylori	it is a gram-negative, microaerophilic bacterium usually found in the stomach which causes chronic inflammation(reddened, swollen) (infection) in the stomach and duodenum
46	Helpp syndrome	HELLP ("haemolysis"- breaking down of red blood cells, elevated liver enzymes, low platelet count) syndrome is a life-threatening pregnancy complication with Symptoms include nausea, headache, stomach pain and swelling.
47	Helminthiasis	it is a worm infection resulting from an infestation (presence of an unusually large number of insects)with parasitic worms (organisms that live in and feed off a living host)
48	Hemangioma	it is a benign(non cancerous,localized)tumor(mass of cell) formed by a collection of excess blood vessels.
49	Hemangioma cavernous	it is a type of blood vessel (abnormality of shape or form.)or hemangioma, where a collection of dilated (become wider, larger)blood vessels form a benign(non cancerous,localized)tumor(mass of cell)
50	Hemangioma histiocytoid	A rare benign(non cancerous,localized)tumor(mass of cell) of small blood vessels surrounded by lymphocytes and eosinophils (types of white blood cells).
51	Hemangioma intramuscular	they are unique vascular tumors(growth formed from blood vessels) which are benign(non cancerous,localized)in nature, most commonly occurring in the trunk and end point .

52	Hemangioma sclerosing	is a rare benign(non cancerous,localized)tumor of the lung with uncertain histogenesis(differentiation of cells into specialized tissues and organs during growth.) that is composed of two major cell types: surface and round cells.
53	Hematochezia	It is the passage of fresh blood through the anus, usually in or with stools
54	Hematologic disease	It includes problems with the red blood cells, white blood cells, platelets, blood vessels, bone marrow, lymph nodes, spleen, and the proteins
55	Hematoma epidural cranial	It is a traumatic (denoting physical injury)accumulation of blood between the inner table of the skull and the stripped-off (tear of from someone)dural membrane(covering membrane of brain).
56	Hematoma subdural	It is accumulation of blood between the inner layer of the dura mater(membrane of brain) and the arachnoid mater(membrane of brain) usually associated with traumatic brain injury.
57	Hematospermia	It is defined as blood in the semen which is due to inflammation(reddened, swollen), infections in any gland, duct, tube, or organ involved in the male genitals can cause blood in the semen.
58	Hematuria	It is the presence of red blood cells in the urine.it causes red or brown discoloration of the urine.
59	Hemeralopia	it is the inability to see clearly in bright light .
60	Hemianopsia	It is a decreased vision or blindness in half the visual field, usually on one side of the vertical midline .
61	Hemianopsia binasal	It is a type of partial blindness where vision is missing in the inner half of both the right and left visual field.
62	Hemianopsia bitemporal	it is the medical description of a type of partial blindness where vision is missing in the outer half of both the right and left visual field
63	Hemianopsia homonymous	it is hemianopic(visual field loss on the left or right side of the vertical midline)visual field loss on the same side of both eyes.
64	Hemicrania	It is characterised by a continuous, fluctuating(rise and fall irregularly in number or amount.), unilateral (affecting only one side)pain without shifting sides of the head. .

65	Hemifacial paralysis	It is a loss of facial movement in one sides of face due to nerve damage.
66	Hemiplegia	paralysis(the loss of the ability to move) of one side of the body. It is caused by disease affecting the opposite (contralateral) hemisphere of the brain.
67	Hemispinal cord syndrome	it is caused by damage to one half of the spinal cord, resulting in paralysis (the loss of the ability to move)and loss of proprioception (sense of the relative position of one's own parts of the body)on the same (or ipsilateral) side
68	Hemochromatosis	it is an iron disorder in which the body simply loads too much iron causes are hereditary(from parent to child), a genetic disorder, and transfusional which can result from repeated blood transfusions
69	Hemodialysis	It is a procedure to remove fluid and waste products from the blood and to correct electrolyte imbalances of a person whose kidneys are not working normally
70	Hemoglobin s disease	The most common type of abnormal hemoglobin seen in sickle cell disease.
71	Hemoglobinopathies	It is a kind of genetic defect that results in abnormal structure of one of the globin chains of the hemoglobin molecule.
72	Hemoglobinuria paroxymal	It is a rare acquired, life-threatening disease of the blood characterized by destruction of red blood cells , blood clots and impaired bone marrow function (not making enough of the three blood components).
73	Hemolytic anemia	It is a condition in which red blood cells are destroyed and removed from the bloodstream before their normal lifespan is over.
74	Hemolytic uremic syndrome	It is a condition that affects the blood and blood vessels. It results in the destruction of blood platelets (cells involved in clotting), a low red blood cell count (anemia) and kidney failure due to damage to the very small blood vessels of the kidneys.
75	Hemopericardium	It refers to blood in the pericardial sac (double-walled sac around pericardial cavity)of the heart.
76	Hemophilia	it is a medical condition in which the ability of the blood to clot is severely reduced, causing the sufferer to bleed severely from even a slight injury.
77	Hemophilia-a	it is a genetic deficiency (a lack or shortage.)in clotting factor VIII, which causes increased bleeding and usually affects males.

78	Hemophilia b	It is a hereditary(from parent to child) bleeding disorder caused by a lack of blood clotting factor IX ,as a result of it the blood cannot clot properly to control bleeding.
79	Hemophilia c	it is a mild form of haemophilia affecting both sexes, due to blood clotting factor XI deficiency.
80	Hemophilia vascular	a genetic disorder characterized by a deficiency(a lack or shortage) of the coagulation factor and by mucosal bleeding.
81	Hemophthalmos	It is bleeding into the eyeball as a result of physical trauma (direct injury to the eye) or medical illness.
82	Hemoptysis	It is the coughing up of blood or blood-stained mucus from the bronchi, larynx, trachea, or lungs.
83	Hemorrhage cerebral	Bleeding around or within the brain itself is known as a cerebral hemorrhage that occur within the skull or brain generally happen suddenly, from either external or internal causes
84	Hemorrhage cranial epidural	it is bleeding occur between the dura mater (the outermost meninx) and the skull, is caused by trauma.
85	Hemorrhage eye	it is bleeding underneath the conjunctiva. A bright red patch appearing in the white of the eye beneath the clear lining of the eye (conjunctiva).
86	Hemorrhage gastrointestinal	it isGastrointestinal bleeding (GI bleed) all forms of bleeding in the gastrointestinal tract, from the mouth to the rectum.
87	Hemorrhage postpartum	it is often defined as the loss of more than 500 ml or 1,000 ml of blood within the first 24 hours following childbirth.
88	Hemorrhage subdural	It is a collection of blood in the subdural space, the potential space between the dura and arachnoid matter of brain
89	Hemorrhagic fevers viral	are a group of illnesses caused by four families of viruses include the Ebola and Marburg, Lassa fever, and yellow fever viruses causes damage to the blood vessels
90	Hemorrhagic shock	It is a life-threatening condition that results when you lose more than 20 percent (onefifth) of your body's blood or fluid supply.

91	Hemorrhoids	an abnormal mass of dilated(wide) and engorged (cause to swell with blood, water, or another fluid)blood vessels in swollen tissue that occurs internally in the anal canal or externally around the anus.
92	Hemosiderosis	It is a form of iron overload disorder resulting in the accumulation(a mass) of hemosiderin(an iron-storage complex).
93	Hendra virus disease	It is a zoonotic disease can be transmitted from horses to humans during close contact with an infected horse
94	Henoch purpura	It is an inflammation(reddened, swollen) of the small blood vessels of the skin, joints, bowels and kidneys causing a reddish-purple rash (is a change of the human skin which affects its color, appearance, or texture)
95	Henoch-schoenlein purpura	A disorder causing inflammation(reddened, swollen) and bleeding in the small blood vessels.
96	Hepatic cirrhosis	It is a condition in which the liver does not function properly due to long-term damage is characterized by the replacement of normal liver tissue by scar tissue.
97	Hepatic v	these are the veins that drain de-oxygenated blood from the liver into the inferior vena cava(large vein)
98	Hepatitis a	It is an infectious(likely to spread) disease of the liver caused by the hepatitis A virus spread by eating food or drinking water contaminated(addition of a poisonous) with infected feces(solid or semisolid remains of the food)
99	Hepatitis b	It an infectious disease caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV) that affects the liver and transmitted by exposure to infectious blood or body fluids.
100	Hepatitis c	It is an infectious disease caused by the hepatitis C virus that affects the liver primarily by blood-to-blood contact
101	Hepatitis chronic	it is a inflammation(reddened, swollen) of the liver that lasts at least 6 months causes general feeling of illness, poor appetite, and fatigue(weakness)
102	Hepatitis chronic cryptogenic	It is a chronic(long term) inflammatory disease (characterized by inflammation (reddened, swollen)of the liver that can lead to liver cirrhosis(chronic infection) and liver cancer.

103	Hepatitis viral human	It is a liver inflammation(reddened, swollen) due to a viral infection of viruses hepatitis A, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, hepatitis D, and hepatitis E
104	Hepatolenticular degeneration	it is a genetic disorder in which copper builds up in the body.
105	Hepatomegaly	abnormal enlargement (increase size)of the liver
106	Hereditary Sensory and Autonomic Neuropathies	is a condition used to describe any of the types of this disease which inhibit sensation(physical feeling).
107	Heredopathia atactica poly	It is an autosomal recessive neurological(related to brain) disease that results in the over-accumulation(mass) of phytanic acid in cells and tissues.
108	Hermanski pudlak syndrome	It is a disorder characterized by abnormally light coloring (pigmentation) of the skin, hair, and eyes.
109	Hernia	it is condition of the abnormal exit of tissue or an organ, such as the bowel, through the wall of the cavity(tiny hole) in which it normally resides.
110	Hernia cerebral	It is a condition when a part of the brain is squeezed(firmly press) across structures within the skull.
111	Hernia diaphragmatic	It is a birth defect in which there is an abnormal opening in the diaphragm which is the muscle between the chest and abdomen that helps in breathing process.
112	Hernia esophageal	It is a type of hernia in which abdominal organs (typically the stomach) slip through the diaphragm into the middle compartment of the chest
113	Hernia hiatal	it is condition in which part of the stomach pushes into the chest cavity via an opening where the food tube (oesophagus) passes on its way to the stomach.
114	Hernia paraesophageal	in which the gastro- esophageal junction stays where it belongs (attached at the level of the diaphragm), but part of the stomach passes or bulges into the chest beside the esophagus.
115	Hernia umbilical	it occurs when the opening in the abdominal muscle that allows the umbilical cord to pass through fails to close completely.
116	Herpes genitalis	It is an infection by herpes simplex virus (HSV) of the genitals

117	Herpes labialis	is a type of infection by the herpes simplex virus that affects primarily the lip causes a burning pain followed by small blisters(small bubble) or sores(painful place on the body)
118	Herpes simplex 1	it is a virus that causes cold sores (small, painful, fluid-filled bubbles)and fever blisters(bubbles) around the mouth and on the face.
119	Herpes simplex 2	it can cause sores((painful place on the body)) around the genitals or rectum and spread by sexually transmitted and causes lesions to form on the skin.
120	Herpes zoster"shingles"	It is a viral disease characterized by a painful skin rash(change of the human skin which affects its color, appearance, or texture) with blisters in a localized area(either on the left or right side of the body or face.)
121	Herpes simplex encephalitis	It is a rare neurological(related to brain) disorder characterized by inflammation(reddened, swollen) of the brain (encephalitis) due to herpes simplex virus infection.
122	Herpes simplex labial	is a type of infection by the herpes simplex virus that affects primarily the lip causes a burning pain followed by small blisters(small bubble) or sores(painful place on the body)
123	Herpes zoster	It is a viral disease characterized by a painful skin rash(change of the human skin which affects its color, appearance, or texture) with blisters in a localized area(either on the left or right side of the body or face.)
124	Herpes zoster oticus	It is a viral infection of the inner, middle, and external ear manifests as severe otalgia (ear pain)and associated cutaneous vesicular eruption(small fluid-filled sac), usually of the external canal and pinna.
125	Herpes viridae infection	A virus infection causing contagious(spread from one person to another) sores, most often around the mouth or on the genitals.
126	Herpesvirus infection	A virus infection causing contagious(spread from one person to another) sores, most often around the mouth or on the genitals.
127	Herpetic acute N-Encephalitis	it continues to be one of the most painful, acute and chronic conditions to afflict(affect adversely) mankind due to herpes virus infection

128	Herpetetic facial paralysis	it is facial nerve paralysis(the loss of the ability to move) associated with herpes simplex infection
129	Hexosaminidase a deficiency	It is caused by a deficiency(a lack) of an enzyme that causes brain and other nerve cells to die, which can lead to severe neurological(related to brain) and mental problems.
130	Hexosaminidase b deficiency	it is a rare inherited(from parent to child) disorder that progressively destroys nerve cells (neurons) in the brain and spinal cord.
131	Haital hernia	it is condition in which part of the stomach pushes into the chest cavity via an opening where the food tube (oesophagus) passes on its way to the stomach.
132	Hibernoma	these are rare benign(non cancerous,localized)fatty tumours(abnormal growth of tissue) that arises from the vestiges(no longer exists) of fetal brown fat
133	Hidradenitis suppurativa	it is a long term skin disease characterized by the occurrence of inflamed(reddish,swelling) and swollen lumps(compact mass of) which are typically painful and break open releasing fluid or pus.
134	Hidrotic ectodermal dysplasia	it is a Rare Genetic Condition Characterized by Abnormal Nails and Sparse (scattered) Hair
135	Hirschsprung disease	It is a congenital(since birth) disorder of the colon in which certain nerve cells known as ganglion cells are absent causing chronic(long term) constipation(condition in which there is difficulty in emptying the bowels).
136	Hirsutism	Unwanted male-pattern hair growth on a woman's face, chest and back
137	Histidinemia	it is an inherited(from parent to child) condition characterized by elevated blood levels of the amino acid histidine which is a building block of most proteins
138	Histiocytoma benign (non cancerous,localized)fibrous	It is a well-defined fibrohistiocytic tumor (composed of cells with morphologic features of fibroblasts and histiocytes)in children and shows a common lesion of the dermis(skin) and subcutis(beneath skin).
139	Histiocytoma cutaneous	it is a benign(non cancerous,localized)tumor by a dome or button-shaped spontaneously regressing(less developed) round cell tumor commonly seen in the skin of young dogs.

140	Histiocytoma fibrous	It is the most common primary mesenchymal (embryonic connective tissue) orbital(bones that surround eye) tumor in adults.
141	Histiocytoma malignant fibrous	It is a common soft-tissue sarcoma(malignant tumour of connective tissue)in adults, which commonly affects the end point , trunk, head, and neck.
142	Histiocytosis	it is an excessive number of histiocytes (tissue macrophages-'large phagocytic cell')
143	Histiocytosis x	is an uncommon interstitial (situated within)lung disease that is epidemiologically(study of the causes, distribution, and control of disease in populations) related to tobacco smoking.
144	Histiocytosis langerhans-cell	It is a rare disease involving clonal(a group of identical cells) proliferation of Langerhans cells(immune cell).
145	Histiocytosis non-langerhans	A broad group of disorders characterized by the proliferation of histiocytes(phagocytic cell) involving cells other than Langerhans cells.
146	Histomoniasis	It is a disease of poultry, particularly of chickens and turkeys, due to infection of a protozoan, Histomonas meleagridis parasite(lives off or in another organism)
147	Histoplasmosis	a type of lung infection by a fungus found in soil and in the droppings of bats and birds
148	Hiv aids	HIV(Human immunodeficiency virus) causes AIDS(acquired immune deficiency syndrome) and interferes with the body's ability to fight infections.
149	Hiv related infections	that occur more often or are more severe in people with weakened immune systems than in people with healthy immune systems.
150	Hives	these are red, itchy, raised welts on the skin that appear in varying shapes and sizes " skin rash" triggered by a reaction to food, medicine or other irritants.
151	Hmn proximal type 1	The most severe form of spinal muscular atrophy (decrease size) manifested in the first year of life with muscle weakness, poor muscle tone, and lack of motor development.
152	Hmsn	A group of hereditary(from parent to child) disorders that damage the nerves in the arms and legs.

153	Hmsn type 1	it is disorders in which weakness and atrophy(decrease size) in the lower legs in adolescence, and later develop weakness in the hands.
154	Hmsn type 2	Neuronal type: symptoms similar to type1, onset in adolescence.
155	Hmsn type 3	Onset in infancy and results in delayed motor skills, much more severe than types 1 & 2.
156	Hmsn type 4	Spinal type: Muscle weakness and atrophy(decrease size) as in other types .
157	Hmsn type 7	Later onset with muscular weakness and atrophy(decrease size) mostly in the lower end point .
158	Hodgkin disease	It is a type of lymphoma which is a blood cancer that starts in the lymphatic system which helps the immune system get rid of waste and fight infections.
159	Hodgkin lymphoma	It is an uncommon cancer that develops in the"lymphatic system" which is a network of vessels and glands spread throughout the body.
160	Holmes-ardie syndrome	It is a neurological(related to brain) disorder affecting eye and the autonomic nervous system characterized by one or both pupils to be abnormally dilated with and constricts slowly in bright light (tonic pupil), along with the absence of deep tendon reflexes, usually in the Achilles tendon(fibrous tissue).
161	Holoprosencephaly	it is an abnormality of brain development in which the brain doesn't properly divide into the right and left hemispheres.
162	Holt-oram syndrome	It is a genetic condition characterized by skeletal abnormalities of the hands and arms (upper limbs) and heart problems.
163	Homocystinuria	It is a disorder in which an abnormal accumulation of homocysteine(a amino acid) and its metabolites in blood and urine.
164	Homologous wasting disease	A term used to describe the disease state resulting from a graft versus host reaction.
165	Hookworm infections	it is an infection of the intestines by hookworm (parasite -lives in or on another organism) that can cause an itchy rash, respiratory and gastrointestinal problems
166	Hordeolum	It is a bacterial infection of an oil gland in the eyelid results in a red painful bump at the edge of the eyelid that may look like a boil or pimple.

167	Horizontal nystagmus	it is a condition in which horizontal rhythmic(regularly), oscillating motions (repeated motion)of the eyes occur.
168	Horner syndrome	it is a combination of signs and symptoms caused by the disruption(problems which interrupt activity) of a nerve pathway from the brain to the face and eye on one side of the body
169	Horner syndrome	it is a combination of signs and symptoms caused by the disruption(problems which interrupt activity) of a nerve pathway from the brain to the face and eye on one side of the body
170	Horton disease	it is an inflammatory disease of blood vessels causes inflammation(reddened, swollen) of the network of small vessels (vasa vasorum) that supplies the larger arteries.
171	Horton giant cell arteritis	it is an inflammatory disease of blood vessels causes inflammation(reddened, swollen) of the network of small vessels (vasa vasorum) that supplies the larger arteries.
172	Hot flashes	it is sudden feelings of warmth, which are usually most intense over the face, neck and chest
173	Hsan type 1	It is a neurological(related to brain) condition characterized by nerve abnormalities in the legs and feet result in tingling, weakness, and a reduced ability to feel pain and sense hot and cold.
174	Hsan type 2	It is a condition that primarily affects the sensory nerve cells (sensory neurons) which transmit information about sensations such as pain, temperature, and touch.
175	Hsan type 3	It is an inherited(from parent to child) disorder characterized by sensory dysfunction and severe impairment of the autonomic nervous system activity, resulting in multisystem dysfunction.
176	Hsan type 4	it is a very rare condition that presents in infancy with anhidrosis(inability to sweat), absence of pain sensation and self -mutilation(permanently damaged,detached or disfigured).
177	Hsan type 5	it is a condition that primarily affects the sensory nerve cells (sensory neurons), which transmit information about sensations such as pain, temperature, and touch.

178	Htlv-iii infection (hiv)	It is a former name for the human immunodeficiency virus (now known as HIV) infection causes AIDS .
179	Htlv-iii-lav infection (hiv)	it is infection spreads by vertical transmission and by transfer of blood or bloodcontaining products, by infected needles , among health care workers, but mainly by sexual contact.
180	Hughe's syndrome	A disorder in which the immune system mistakenly attacks normal proteins in the blood and cause blood clots to form within the arteries, veins and organs.
181	Human flu	in disease symptoms usually include fever, cough, sore throat, muscle aches(pain), conjunctivitis(swelling of conjunctiva) and severe breathing problems in severity
182	Human influenza	It is a respiratory disease spread among people by aerosol droplets(suspension of fine solid particles or liquid) containing the influenza virus or by contact with surfaces contaminated with the virus.
183	Human papilloma virus (hpv)	it is the most common sexually transmitted infection (STI) that causes warts(a small, hard, benign growth) in various parts of the body, depending on the strain.
184	Human retrovirus	they are a family of viruses that are grouped together based on how they are structured and how they replicate(double) within a host
185	Huntington chorea	It is an inherited(from parent to child)disorder that results in death of brain cells ,results in progressive movement, thinking (cognitive) and psychiatric symptoms.
186	Huntington disease	An inherited(from parent to child) condition in which nerve cells in the brain break down over time results in progressive movement, thinking (cognitive) and psychiatric symptoms.
187	Hurler's syndrome	a defect in metabolism due to congenital(since birth)absence of an enzyme, causing accumulation of lipids and mucopolysaccharides
188	Hutchinson-gliford syndrome	A progressive genetic disorder that causes children to age rapidly in which slow growth and hair loss, begin to appear in the first year or two of life.
189	Hutchinson'melanotic freckle	it is a serious form of skin cancer which occurs in sun damaged skin so is generally found on the face or neck, particularly the nose and cheek.

190	Hutchinson's teeth	it is a sign of congenital(since birth) syphilis in Babies having teeth that are smaller and more widely spaced than normal and which have notches on their biting surfaces
191	Hydatid cyst	Cysts(thin-walled hollow organ or cavity) containing tapeworm larvae(flat, ribbon-like parasite) may grow in the body for years before symptoms appear.
192	Hydatidiform mole	A non-cancerous tumour that develops in the uterus as a result of a non-viable pregnancy.
193	Hydatidosis	A tapeworm(flat, ribbon-like parasite) infection that affects the liver, lungs, brain and other organs is spread by contact with animal faeces, food, water contaminated with tapeworm eggs
194	Hydramnios	a condition in which excess amniotic fluid accumulates during pregnancy.
195	Hydrocephalus	A build-up of fluid in the cavities deep within the brain which is characterised by head enlargement in infants
196	Hydrocephalus normal	it is condition of brain ventricles to return to their normal size from hydrocephalus
197	Hydronephrosis	A condition characterised by excess fluid in a kidney due to a back-up of urine.
198	Hydrophobia	extreme or irrational(not logical or reasonable) fear of water to drink or to swim in, especially as a symptom of rabies in humans.
199	Hydrops	It is a condition in the fetus characterized by an accumulation of fluid in at least two fetal compartments.
200	Hydrosyringomyelia	it is a condition in which distention (enlarged)of the central canal of the spinal cord, with the formation of cavities and degeneration(process of being decline)
201	Hyperacusis	it is a debilitating(making someone very weak) hearing disorder characterized by an increased sensitivity to certain frequencies and volume ranges of sound
202	Hyperaldosteronism	It is a condition wherein too much aldosterone is produced by the adrenal glands, which can lead to low levels of potassium in the blood (hypokalemia) and high hydrogen ion excretion (alkalosis).

203	Hyperbilirubinemiahereditary (fro m parent to child)	Inborn errors of bilirubin metabolism resulting in excessive amounts of bilirubin in blood, either because of increased bilirubin production or because of delayed clearance of bilirubin from the blood.
204	Hyperbilirubinemic encephalopathy	It is a neurological(related to brain) condition that occurs when an infant has severe jaundice due to very high levels of bilirubin.
205	Hypercalcemia	It is a condition in which the calcium level in your blood is above normal
206	Hypercapnia	it is a condition of abnormally elevated carbon dioxide (CO ₂) levels in the blood.
207	Hypercholesteremia	it is condition of high amounts of cholesterol in the blood.
208	Hypercholesterolemia	It is the presence of high levels of cholesterol in the blood. It is a form of high blood lipids and hyperlipoproteinemia (elevated levels of lipoproteins in the blood).
209	Hyperemesis gravidarum	It is a pregnancy complication that is characterized by severe nausea, vomiting, weight loss, and possibly dehydration.
210	Hyperemia	it is condition of an excess of blood in the vessels supplying an organ or other part of the body.
211	Hyperglycemic h	it is work against the action of insulin, raising blood glucose levels in response to hypoglycemia (low blood sugar).
212	Hyperhidrosis	it is a condition characterized by abnormally increased sweating, in excess of that required for regulation of body temperature.
213	Hyperimmunoglobulin e-recurrent infection syndrome	It is a immunodeficiency disease characterized by eczema(itchy inflammation of the skin), recurrent staphylococcal skin abscesses, recurrent lung infections, eosinophilia (a high number of eosinophils in the blood) and high serum levels of IgE.
214	Hyperinsulinism	it refers to an above normal level of insulin in the blood of a person or animal.
215	Hyperkalemia	It is a term that describes the potassium level in your blood higher than normal which is a chemical that is critical to the function of nerve and muscle cells, including those in your heart.
216	Hyperkinetic syndrome	A chronic(since long time)condition including attention difficulty, hyperactivity and impulsiveness.

217	Hyperlipidemia familial	It is a genetic disorder characterized by high cholesterol levels, specifically very high levels of low-density lipoprotein (LDL, "bad cholesterol"), in the blood and early cardiovascular disease
218	Hyperlipidemia lipoprotein	It is an abnormally elevated levels of any or all lipids or lipoproteins in the blood
219	Hypermetropia	A vision condition in which nearby objects are blurry.
220	Hyperopia	it is a common type of refractive error where distant objects may be seen more clearly than objects that are near.
221	Hyperostosis	It is an excessive growth of bone occurs in many musculoskeletal disorders
222	Hyperostosis cortical congenital (since birth)	it is a self-limited inflammatory disorder of infants that causes bone changes, soft tissue swelling and irritability
223	Hyperxaluria	It is an excessive urinary excretion of oxalate.
224	Hyperphenylalaninemia non phenylketonuric	it is deficiency characterized by phenylalanine levels persistently below 600 μmol , which allows normal intellectual and behavioral development without treatment.
225	Hyperpipecolic acidemia	a very rare autosomal-recessive metabolic disorder characterized by an increase in pipecolic acid levels in the blood, leading to neuropathy and hepatomegaly(enlarged liver).
226	Hyperpituitarism	It is a condition due to the primary hypersecretion of pituitary hormones, it typically results from a pituitary adenoma "benign"(not harmful in effect) tumour formed from glandular structures in epithelial tissue.).
227	Hyperplasia giant lymph node	A rare disorder in which benign(non cancerous,localized)growths form in lymph node tissue
228	Hyperpotassemia	It is a serious condition in which excess amount of potassium are in the bloodstream.
229	Hyperprolactinemia	It is a condition of elevated serum prolactin which primary function is to enhance breast development during pregnancy and to induce lactation.
230	Hyperpyrexia malignant	it is a condition characterised by a potentially fatal rise in body temperature which occurs during certain types of anaesthesia in genetically susceptible individuals.

231	Hypersalivation	it is condition in which excessive production of saliva by salivary gland.
232	Hypersensitivity	refers to undesirable reactions produced by the normal immune system, including allergies and autoimmunity.
233	Hypersensitivity atopic	it is a syndrome characterized by a tendency to be “hyperallergic”. A person with atopy typically presents with one or more of the following: eczema (atopic dermatitis), allergic rhinitis (hay fever), or allergic asthma.
234	Hypersensitivity immediate	It is an allergic reaction provoked by reexposure to a specific type of antigen referred to as an allergen.
235	Hypersensitivity latex	It is a medical term encompassing a range of allergic reactions to the proteins present in natural rubber latex
236	Hypersensitivity respiratory	A form of hypersensitivity affecting the respiratory tract. It includes ASTHMA and RHINITIS, ALLERGIC, SEASONAL.
237	Hypersensitivity type 1	It is an allergic reaction provoked by reexposure to a specific type of antigen referred to as an allergen
238	Hypersensitivity type iii	It is a tissue damaging immune response, such as serum sickness(an allergic reaction to an injection of serum, typically mild and characterized by skin rashes, joint stiffness, and fever).
239	Hypersomnia periodic	It is a neurological(related to brain) disorder of excessive time spent sleeping or excessive sleepiness.it can cause distress and problems with functioning
240	Hypertension	it is condition in which the blood pressure in the arteries is persistently elevated leading to health conditions, such as heart disease and stroke.
241	Hypertension malignant	It is extremely high blood pressure that develops rapidly and causes some type of organ damage,a blood pressure that's typically above 180/120.
242	Hypertension portal	it is an increase in the blood pressure within a system of veins called the portal venous system.
243	Hypertension pulmonary	It is a condition of increased blood pressure within the arteries of the lungs.

244	Hyperthermia	it is elevated body temperature due to failed thermoregulation that occurs when a body produces or absorbs more heat than it dissipates.
245	Hyperthermia malignant	it is a type of severe reaction that occurs to particular medications used during general anesthesia, among those who are susceptible.
246	Hyperthyroidism	The overproduction of a hormone by the butterfly-shaped gland in the neck (thyroid).
247	Hypertrophy left ventricular	it is the enlargement and thickening (hypertrophy) of the walls of your heart's main pumping chamber (left ventricle).
248	Hypertrophy right ventricular	It is the thickening of the walls in the right ventricle of the heart.
249	Hypertropia	It is a condition of misalignment of the eyes (strabismus), whereby the visual axis of one eye is higher than the fellow fixating eye.
250	Hyperventilation	breathing at an abnormally rapid rate at rest leading to dizziness, tingling (paraesthesiae) in the lips and limbs, tetanic cramps in the hands, and tightness across the chest
251	Hypervitaminosis a	It refers to the toxic effects of ingesting too much preformed vitamin A. Symptoms arise blurry vision,swelling of the bones,dizziness,poor appetite.
252	Hyphema	it is the collection of blood inside the anterior chamber of the eye (the space between the cornea and the iris) which blocks the vision partially or completely.
253	Hypocalcemia	A condition in which the blood has too little calcium caused by lack of vitamin D
254	Hypochondriasis	it is a persistent fear of having a serious medical illness
255	Hypocupremia congenital (since birth)	It is a congenital(since birth) disease that is a cause of copper deficiency and hereditary(from parent to child) condition caused by a defective gene involved with the metabolism of copper in the body.
256	Hypogalactia	it is condition of decreased or deficient secretion of milk
257	Hypogammaglobulinemia	It is a problem with the immune system that prevents it from making enough antibodies called immunoglobulins.
258	Hypoglycemia	It is also known as low blood sugar, is when blood sugar decreases to below normal levels.

259	Hypogonodism	it is the reduction or absence of hormone secretion or other physiological activity of the gonads. testes in men and ovaries in women, to function properly.
260	Hypohidrosis	it is diminished sweating in response to appropriate stimuli lead to hyperthermia, heat stroke and potentially death.
261	Hypokalemia	it is condition when blood's potassium levels are too low which is an important electrolyte for nerve and muscle cell functioning, especially for muscle cells in the heart.
262	Hypomenorrhea	it is characterized by a decrease in menstrual blood loss (less than 50 ml)
263	Hyponatremia	A condition that occurs when the level of sodium in the blood is too low.
264	Hypophosphatasia	it is a genetic condition that causes abnormal development of the bones and teeth.
265	Hypophyseal disorders	these are conditions caused by too much or too little of one or more of the hormones produced by the pituitary gland.
266	Hypopituitarism	It is the decreased (hypo) secretion of one or more hormones normally produced by the pituitary gland at the base of the brain
267	Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	it is a birth defect that affects normal blood flow through the heart. As the baby develops during pregnancy, the left side of the heart does not form correctly.
268	Hypopotassemia	It is a low level of potassium (K+) in the blood serum.
269	Hypoproconvertinemia	Abnormally low concentration of blood-clotting factor VII, that is, proconvertin, in the circulating blood; a deficiency(a lack) causes a quantitative prolongation of the prothrombin time.
270	Hyposalivation	it is condition of decrease in saliva secretion due to anticholinergic effect of medications such as in cancer .
271	Hypospadias	a congenital(since birth)condition in males in which the opening of the urethra is on the underside of the penis.
272	Hypotension	it is the medical term for low blood pressure (less than 90/60) can make you fall because of dizziness or fainting

273	Hypothermia	It is a condition that occurs when your body loses heat faster than it can produce heat, causing a dangerously low body temperature.
274	Hypothyroidism	It is a disorder of the endocrine system in which the thyroid gland does not produce enough thyroid hormone
275	Hypoventilation c	It is a respiratory disorder that results in respiratory arrest(stop) during sleep
276	Hypovolemic shock	It is a life-threatening condition that results when you lose more than 20 percent (onefifth) of your body's blood or fluid supply.
277	Hypoxanthine-phosphoribosy ltransferase deficiency disease	It is a hereditary(from parent to child) disorder of purine metabolism associated with uric acid overproduction and spectrum of neurological(related to brain) manifestations depending on the degree of the enzyme deficiency(a lack).
278	Hypoxia	it is a pathological condition in which the body or a region of the body is deprived of an adequate oxygen supply.
279	Hypoxic brain	it is when the brain isn't getting enough oxygen occur when someone is drowning, choking, suffocating, or in cardiac arrest due to Brain injury, stroke, and carbon monoxide poisoning
280	Hypoxic encephalopathy	It is a condition where brain tissue is deprived of oxygen and there is global loss of brain function. The longer brain cells lack oxygen, the more damage occurs.
281	Hypsarrhythmia 6	it is very chaotic(in a state of complete confusion and disorder) and disorganized brain electrical activity with no recognizable pattern, whereas a normal brain electrical activity shows clear separation between each signal and visible pattern.
282	Hysteria dissociative	A psychiatric disorder where there are two or more distinct personalities existing within one individual.
I		
1	I cell disease	it is a rare inherited(from parent to child) metabolic disorder characterized by coarse facial features, skeletal abnormalities and mental retardation.
2	Ichthyosis	it is a family of rare genetic skin disorders characterized by dry, thickened, scaly skin.

3	Icterus	It is a yellowish or greenish pigmentation of the skin and whites of the eyes due to high bilirubin levels.
4	Iddm	insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus; a form of diabetes in which patients have little or no ability to produce insulin and are therefore entirely dependent on insulin injections
5	Ideational apraxia	It is a neurological(related to brain) disorder characterized by the inability to correctly imitate(same) hand gestures and voluntarily mime(emotion without words) tool use
6	Idiopathic environmental allergy	It is defined as development of multiple symptoms due to exposure to identifiable or unidentifiable chemical substances (inhaled, touched, or ingested) in a person who has no detectable organ dysfunction or related physical abnormalities.
7	Idiopathic hypertrophic subaortic stenosis	It is a condition in which a portion of the heart becomes thickened without an obvious cause.This results in the heart being less able to pump blood effectively
8	Idiopathic hypertrophic subvalvular stenosis	It is a disease characterized by marked hypertrophy(enlarge) of the left ventricle, involving in particular the interventricular septum(dividing wall) and the left ventricular outflow tract.
9	Idiopathic intracranial hypertension	It is a condition characterized by increased intracranial pressure (pressure around the brain) without a detectable cause.
10	Idiopathic orofacial dyskinesia	Abnormal involuntary(done without will or conscious control) movements which primarily affect the end point , trunk, or jaw that occur as a manifestation of an underlying disease process.
11	Idiopathic orthostatic hypotension	it is defined as a decrease of at least 20 mm Hg in systolic blood pressure or at least 10 mm Hg in diastolic blood pressure within 3 minutes of standing.
12	Idiopathic parkinson disease	A disorder of the central nervous system that affects movement, often including tremors(an involuntary quivering movement).
13	Idiopathic scrotal calcinosis	It is a cutaneous condition characterized by calcification of the skin resulting from the deposition of calcium and phosphorus occurring on the scrotum
14	Iga deficiency	It is deficiency(a lack) of immunoglobulin A (IgA), a type of antibody that protects against infections of the mucous membranes lining the mouth, airways, and digestive tract.

15	Iga neuropathy	it is a kidney disease that occurs when an antibody called immunoglobulin A (IgA) lodges in your kidneys.
16	Ige mediated hypersensitivity	IgE-mediated food allergies cause your child's immune system to react abnormally when exposed to one or more specific foods such as milk, egg, wheat or nuts.
17	Ileitis regional	A chronic(since long term) inflammatory bowel disease that affects the lining of the digestive tract.
18	Ileitis terminal	It is a chronic(since long term) inflammatory disease of the intestine involving only the end of the small intestine (the terminal ileum).
19	Ileocolitis	it is inflammation(reddened, swollen) of the ileum and the colon (small and large intestines) cause abdominal pain, diarrhoea, weight loss, anaemia and fatigue.
20	Immune complex disease	it is caused by the deposition of antigen-antibody or antigen-antibody-complement complexes on the surface of cells, resulting in the development of chronic or acute inflammation(reddened, swollen)
21	Immune system disease	cause abnormally low activity or overactivity of the immune system in which the body attacks and damages its own tissues
22	Immunodeficiency ais	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is the most advanced stage of HIV infection which interferes with the body's ability to fight infections.
23	Immunodeficiency severe	it is a life-threatening syndrome of recurrent infections, diarrhea, dermatitis (inflammation of skin), and failure to thrive.
24	Immunologic deficiency syndromes	it is a condition in which there is a loss of or defect in a component of the immune system.
25	Impetigo	A highly contagious(spread from one person to another) skin infection that causes red sores(painful reddened place) on the face.
26	Impetigo contagiosa	it is an itchy and sometimes painful infection of the outer layers of skin
27	Imsomnia	it is a sleep disorder that is characterized by difficulty falling and/or staying asleep.
28	Inappropriate follicle stimulating hormone secretion	Inappropriate secretion of follicle-stimulating hormone and luteinizing hormone in polycystic ovarian disease which create problem in ovulation(Ovulation is the release of eggs from the ovaries.).

29	Inappropriate fsh secretion	Inappropriate secretion of follicle-stimulating hormone in polycystic ovarian disease which create problem in ovulation(Ovulation is the release of eggs from the ovaries.).
30	Inappropriate growth hormone	growth hormone (hyposecretion) can cause a slow or flat rate of growth in children, and changes in muscle mass, cholesterol levels, and bone strength in adults.
31	Inappropriate lh secretion	In females, an acute rise of LH ("LH surge") triggers ovulation(Ovulation is the release of eggs from the ovaries.) which is impaired in poly cystic ovarian disease and affect ovulation.
32	Inappropriate luteinizing hormone	In females, an acute rise of LH ("LH surge") triggers ovulation(Ovulation is the release of eggs from the ovaries.) which is impaired in poly cystic ovarian disease and affect ovulation.
33	Inappropriate thyroid stimulating hormone secretion	a heterogeneous(diverse in character or content) group of disorders in which patients show inappropriately elevated levels of serum immunoactive TSH in the presence of elevated free thyroid hormone levels.
34	Inappropriate tsh secretion	a heterogeneous(diverse in character or content) group of disorders in which patients show inappropriately elevated levels of serum immunoactive TSH in the presence of elevated free thyroid hormone levels.
35	Inclusion disease	it is a condition characterized by chronic(severe), watery, life-threatening diarrhea typically beginning in the first hours to days of life
36	Incontinentia pigmenti	It is a rare genetic condition characterised by skin, eye, teeth and central nervous system (CNS) abnormalities
37	Incontinentia pigmenti ach	Incontinentia Pigmenti (IP) is a genetic disease of the skin, hair, teeth and central nervous system.
38	Infectious mononucleosis	it is an infectious disease, caused by the Epstein-Barr virus, that affects the lymph nodes in the neck, armpits, and groin
39	Infertility	“a disease of the reproductive system defined by the failure to achieve a clinical pregnancy after 12 months or more of regular unprotected sexual intercourse
40	Inflammation	a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful, especially as a reaction to injury or infection.

41	Inflammation brain	it is an inflammation(reddened, swollen) of the brain tissue due to infection.The infection may be bacterial or viral ,sometimes may be the result of an immune system disorder.
42	Inflammatory bowel disease	It is a group of inflammatory conditions of the colon and small intestine. Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis are the principal types of inflammatory bowel disease.
43	Inflammatory myopathy	are a group of diseases, with no known cause, that involve chronic muscle inflammation(reddened, swollen) accompanied by muscle weakness.
44	Inflammatory response	it occurs when tissues are injured by bacteria, trauma, toxins, heat, or any other cause.
45	Influenza (bird)h5n1	Strains of the influenza virus that primarily infect birds, but can also infect humans contracted by contact with sick birds. It can also be passed from person to person.
46	Influenza avian h5n1	H5N1 is a type of influenza virus that causes a highly infectious, severe respiratory disease in birds called avian influenza (or "bird flu").
47	Influenza general	Influenza, commonly known as "the flu", is an infectious disease caused by an influenza virus in which symptoms include: a high fever, runny nose, sore throat, muscle pains, headache, coughing, and feeling tired.
48	Influenza a	a highly contagious(from one person to another) infection of the respiratory passages causing fever,sevre bodyache .Influenza A virus causes influenza in birds and some mammals.
49	Influenza b	a highly contagious(from one person to another) infection of the respiratory passages causing fever,sevre bodyache Influenza B viruses are only known to infect humans and seals, giving them influenza.
50	Influenza swine h1n1	Swine flu is an infection caused by a virus. It's named for a virus that pigs can get.
51	Injuries	Injury, also known as physical trauma, is damage to the body caused by external force. This may be caused by accidents, falls, hits, weapons, and other causes. Major trauma is injury that has the potential to cause prolonged disability or death.
52	Inner ear disease	Meniere's disease is a disorder(illness of body) of the inner ear that causes episodes in which you feel as if you're spinning (vertigo), and you have fluctuating hearingloss

		with a progressive, ultimately permanent loss of hearing, ringing in the ear (tinnitus), and sometimes a feeling of fullness or pressure in your ear.
53	Inoculation lymphoreticulosis	An infection of the lymph nodes following a scratch or bite from a cat
54	Insomnia	Insomnia, also known as sleeplessness, is a sleep disorder(illness of body) where people have trouble sleeping. They may have difficulty falling asleep, or staying asleep as long as desired. Insomnia is typically followed by daytime sleepiness, low energy, irritability, and a depressed mood.
55	Insulinoma	is a tumor of the pancreas that is derived from beta cells and secretes insulin. It is a rare form of a neuroendocrine tumor
56	Insulinoma	is a tumor of the pancreas that is derived from beta cells and secretes insulin. It is a rare form of a neuroendocrine tumor
57	Intention tremor	a trembling of a part of the body when attempting a precise movement, associated especially with disease of the cerebellum.
58	Intermittent claudication	An aching, crampy, tired, and sometimes burning pain in the legs that comes and goes -- it typically occurs with walking and goes away with rest -- due to poor circulation of blood in the arteries of the legs.
59	Internuclear ophthalmoplegia	is a disorder(illness of body) of conjugate lateral gaze(motion of eye) in which the affected eye shows impairment of adduction.
60	Interstitial cyst (membraneous sac or cavity filled with fluid)itis	also called painful bladder syndrome — is a chronic(persisting long time) condition causing bladder pressure, bladder pain and sometimes pelvic pain. ... Your bladder is a hollow, muscular organ that stores urine.
61	Interstitial lung diseases	Interstitial lung disease describes a large group of disorder(illness of body)s, most of which cause progressive scarring of lung tissue. ... Some types of diseases, such as rheumatoid arthritis, also can cause interstitial lung disease
62	Intervertebral disk displacement	Displacement of a cervical intervertebral disc refers to protrusion (bump) or herniation of the disc between two adjacent bones (vertebrae) of the cervical spine in the neck (vertebrae C2 through C7).
63	Intestinal cancer	A malignant(harmful with spreading) tumor arising from the inner wall of the

	large intestine(the colon). ...	Risk factors for cancer of the colon and rectum (colorectal cancer) include colon polyp(abnormal growth)s, long-standing ulcerative colitis (inflammatory stomach disease)
64	Intestinal diseases	A group of chronic(persisting long time) intestinal diseases characterized by inflammation of the bowel -- the large or small intestine. The most common types of inflammatory bowels/ intestinal parts disease (IBD) are ulcerative colitis and Crohn disease. ... The symptoms of IBD include abdominal/ stomach pain and diarrhea.
65	Intestinal neuronal dysplasia	Intestinal neuronal dysplasia (IND) is a disease of the enteric/ intestinal nervous system.
66	Intestinal obstruction (blockage)	Bowel obstruction (blockage), also known as intestinal obstruction (blockage), is a mechanical or functional of the intestines which prevents the normal movement of the products of digestion. Either the small bowel or large bowel may be affected. Signs and symptoms include abdominal pain, vomiting, bloating and not passing gas
67	Intestinal polyp(abnormal growth)s	A colon polyp(abnormal growth) is a small clump of cells that forms on the lining of the colon.
68	Intracerebral Hemorrhage	is a type of intracranial (within the skull) bleed that occurs within the brain tissue or ventricles (2 chambers of a heart out of 4 chambers). ... In many cases bleeding is present in both the brain tissue and the ventricles. Causes include brain trauma (physical injury), aneurysms (bulge in a blood vessel in the brain), arteriovenous malformations (abnormal connectio ns between arteries and veins), and brain tumors (growth of abnormal cells in brain).
69	intracranial (within the skull) Aneurysm	Aneurysm (bulge in a blood vessel in the brain) is a localized widening (dilatation) of an artery or vein within the brain. At the area of an aneurysm, there is typically a bulge and the wall is weakened and may rupture.
70	intracranial (within the skull) Central Nervous System disorder(illness of body)s	are a group of neurological disorder(illness of body)s that affect the structure or function of the brain or spinal cord, which collectively form the central nervous system (CNS).
71	intracranial (within the skull) Vascular disorder(illness of body)s	It is a narrowing of any arteries at the base of the skull or inside the brain.

72	intracranial (within the skull) Vasospasm	Cerebral vasospasm (constriction of a blood vessels) is the prolonged, intense vasoconstriction of the larger conducting arteries in the subarachnoid space which is initially surrounded by a clot.
73	Iodamoebiasis	Amebiasis is an infectious disease caused by a parasitic one-celled microorganism (protozoan) called Entamoeba histolytica. Persons with amebiasis may experience a wide range of symptoms, including diarrhea, fever, and cramps.
74	Iritis	is inflammation that affects the colored ring around your eye's pupil (iris). The iris is a part of the middle layer of the eye (uvea).
75	Iron-Deficiency Anemia	A common form of nutritional disorder(illness of body), iron deficiency results in anemia as iron is necessary to make hemoglobin, key molecule in red blood cells responsible for the transport of oxygen.
76	Irritable Bowel Syndrome	A common gastrointestinal disorder(illness of body) involving an abnormal condition of gut contractions (motility) and increased gut sensations (visceral hypersensitivity) characterized by abdominal pain / discomfort , gas, mucous in stools, and irregular bowel (the intestine) habits with constipation
77	Isaac's Syndrome	a rare neuromuscular disorder(illness of body) caused by hyperexcitability and continuous firing of the peripheral nerve axons that activate muscle fibers.
78	Ischemia Myocardial	it occurs when blood flow to your heart is reduced, preventing it from receiving enough oxygen. The reduced blood flow is usually the result of a partial or complete blockage of your heart's arteries (coronary arteries).
79	Ischemic Attack Transient	A neurological event with the signs and symptoms of a stroke, but which go away within a short period of time. Also called a mini-stroke, a TIA is due to a temporary lack of adequate blood and oxygen (ischemia) to the brain.
80	Ischemic Encephalopathy	is a type of brain damage that occurs when an infant's brain doesn't receive enough oxygen and blood. It is a dangerous condition that requires immediate medical intervention.
81	Ischemic Heart Disease	is a disease characterized by reduced blood supply to the heart. ... The coronary (heart) arteries supply blood to the heart muscle and no alternative blood supply exists, so a blockage in the coronary (heart) arteries reduces the supply of blood to heart muscle.

82	Ischemic Optic Neuropathy	is a medical condition involving loss of vision caused by damage to the optic nerve as a result of insufficient blood supply (ischemia).
83	Itching	an irritating cutaneous (relating to skin) sensation that produces a desire to scratch.
84	Ito Syndrome	is a rare condition characterized by distinctive skin changes, in which areas of the body lack skin color (hypopigmentation).
85	Ivemark Syndrome	It is characterized by the absence of the spleen, heart malformations (abnormally formed), and the abnormal arrangement of the internal organs of the chest and abdomen (stomach).
J		
1	Jackknife Seizures	A form of epilepsy(convulsion) involving brief alteration in movement, sensation or nerve function caused by abnormal electrical activity in a localized area of the brain.
2	Jacksonian Seizure	is a form of simple complex seizures in which the abnormal electrical activity is localized to one region in the brain.
3	Jacobsen Syndrome	is a condition caused by a loss of genetic material from chromosome 11.
4	Jansky-Bielschowsky Disease	an extremely rare geneticdisorder(illness of body) that is part of the neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis (NCL) family of neurodegenerative disorder(illness of body)s.
5	Jaundice	a medical condition with yellowing of the skin or whites of the eyes, arising from excess of the pigment bilirubin and typically caused by obstruction (blockage) of the bile duct (tube), by liver disease, or by excessive breakdown of red blood cells.
6	Jaundice chronic(persisting long time) Idiopathic	an excess of bilirubin in the blood, occurring as a result of liver or biliary tract dysfunction or with excessive destruction of red blood cells.
7	Jaundice Hemolytic	Pre-hepatic jaundice is caused by anything that causes an increased rate of hemolysis(breakdown of red blood cells). Unconjugated bilirubin comes from the breakdown of the heme pigment found in red blood cells' hemoglobin. ... Serum: increased unconjugated bilirubin.
8	Jaw Diseases	is a type of temporomandibular disorder(illness of body) or TMD — can cause pain in your jaw joint and in the muscles that control jawmovement. . Your pain may be due to a combination of factors, such as genetics, arthritis or jaw injury.

9	Jerk Nystagmus	Nystagmus is an involuntary (automatic) to-and-fro movement of the eyes.
10	Job's Syndrome	is a condition that affects several body systems, particularly the immune system. ... Recurrent skin infections and an inflammatory skin disorder(illness of body) called eczema are also very common in AD-HIES.
11	Jock Itch	Jock itch is a common, itchy rash of the groin (area between stomach and thigh). The medical term for ringworm of the groin is tinea cruris, and it is caused by a fungal infection
12	Joint Diseases	For this reason it frequently is called degenerative joint disease, or arthrosis deformans (deformation of affected joints). When the spine is involved, the corresponding term is spondylosis. Unlike rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis is not a systemic disease and rarely causes crippling (unable to move) deformities.
13	Joseph Disease	is a rare hereditary ataxia (ataxia is a medical term meaning lack of muscle control).
14	Juvenile Huntington Disease	It is also a progressive disorder(illness of body) that causes the breakdown of brain cells in certain areas of the brain.
15	Juvenile Spinal Muscular atrophy (dcreased in size)	Spinal muscular atrophy(dcreased in size) is a genetic disorder(illness of body) that affects the control of muscle movement. It is caused by a loss of specialized nerve cells, called motor neurons, in the spinal cord and the part of the brain that is connected to the spinal cord (the brainstem).
16	Juvenile Temporal Arteritis	is an inflammatory disease of blood vessels. ... Diagnosis is suspected based on symptoms, blood tests, and medical imaging, and confirmed by biopsy of the temporal artery (artery near ear region).

K

1	Kallmann Syndrome	is a condition characterized by delayed or absent puberty and an impaired sense of smell. This disorder(illness of body) is a condition resulting from a lack of production of certain hormones that direct sexual development.
2	Kanner's Syndrome	is a neurodevelopmental disorder(illness of body) that manifests itself before the age of three years. Children with autism are marked by impaired social interaction, impaired communication, and restricted and repetitive behavior.

3	Kaposi Disease	Epidemic (widespread occurrence of an infectious disease) (AIDSrelated) Kaposi sarcoma. ... When HIV damages the immune system, people who also are infected with a certain virus (the Kaposi sarcoma associated herpesvirus or KSHV) are more likely to develop KS. KS is considered an “AIDS defining” illness.
4	Kartagener Syndrome	is a rare, ciliopathic, autosomal recessive(have two copy of mutant gene) genetic disorder(illness of body) that causes defects in the action of cilia lining the respiratory tract (lower and upper, sinuses, Eustachian tube, middle ear), fallopian tube, and flagella
5	Kartagener Triad	Kartagener syndrome - complete situs inversus associated with bronchiectasis (widening of bronchie of lung and it's branches) and chronic(persisting long time) sinusitis (inflammation of nasal sinus).
6	Kawasaki Disease	a disease in young children with an unknown cause, giving rise to a rash, glandular swelling, and sometimes damage to the heart.
7	Kearns Syndrome	is a mitochondrial disease characterized by progressive external ophthalmoplegia (weakness or paralysis extra ocular muscle)(PEO), pigmentary retinitis (inflammation of ratina) and an onset before the age of 20 years.
8	Kearns-Sayer Syndrome	is a mitochondrial disease characterized by progressive external ophthalmoplegia (weakness or paralysis extra ocular muscle) (PEO), pigmentary retinitis and an onset before the age of 20 years. Common additional features include deafness, cerebellar ataxia and heart block.
9	Keloid	Keloid is caused by excess of a protein(collagen)in the skin during healing.
10	Keratitis	Keratitis is a condition in which the eye's cornea, the clear dome on the front surface of the eye, becomes inflamed.
11	Keratitis Ulcerative (outer most layer) layer with involvement of the corneal stroma.	is an inflammatory , infective condition of the cornea involving disruption of its epithelial It is a common condition in humans particularly in the tropics and the agrarian societies.
12	Keratoconus	is a disorder(illness of body) of the eye which results in progressive thinning of the cornea. This may result in blurry vision, double vision, nearsightedness, and light sensitivity.

13	Keratosis Actinic	is a rough, scaly patch on your skin that develops from years of exposure to the sun. It's most commonly found on your face, lips, ears, back of your hands, forearms, scalp or neck. ... A small percentage of actinic keratosis lesions can eventually become skin cancer.
14	Keratosis Seborrheic	is one of the most common noncancerous skin growths in older adults. A seborrheic keratosis usually appears as a brown, black or light tan growth on the face, chest, shoulders or back. The growth has a waxy, scaly, slightly elevated appearance.
15	Kernicterus	A disorder (illness of body) that is due to severe jaundice in the newborn, with deposition of the pigment bilirubin in the brain that causes damage to the brain, potentially leading to athetoid cerebral palsy, hearing loss, vision problems, or mental retardation.
16	Ketoacidosis Diabetic	Diabetic ketoacidosis is a serious complication of diabetes that occurs when your body produces high levels of blood acids called ketones. The condition develops when your body can't produce enough insulin. ... Without enough insulin, your body begins to break down fat as fuel.
17	Ketosis Diabetic	In diabetic patients, ketosis can occur due to the body not having enough insulin to process the glucose in the body. The presence of ketones in the urine is an indicator that a patient's diabetes is not being controlled correctly
18	Kidney Calculi	are solid masses made of crystals. Kidney stones usually originate in your kidneys. However, they can develop anywhere along your urinary tract, which consists of these parts: kidneys.
19	Kidney Diseases	also called chronic (persisting long time) kidney failure, describes the gradual loss of kidney function. Your kidneys filter wastes and excess fluids from your blood, which are then excreted in your urine
20	Kidney Diseases cyst (membraneous sac or cavity filled with fluid)ic	Acquired cyst (membraneous sac or cavity filled with fluid)ic kidney disease happens when a person's kidneys develop fluid-filled sacs, called cyst (membraneous sac or cavity filled with fluid)s, over time.
21	Kidney Failure acute (sudden onset)	Sudden and often temporary loss of kidney function. Also called acute (sudden onset) kidney failure.

22	Kidney Failure chronic (persisting long time)	classified as chronic(persisting long time) kidney disease and is listed as stages based on the patient's level of glomerular filtration rate (GFR) which is a measure of filtering capacity of the kidneys.
23	Kidney Stones	Kidney stones are a common cause of blood in the urine and pain in the abdomen, or groin. The development of kidney stones is related to decreased urine volume or to increased excretion of stone-forming components, such as calcium, oxalate, urate, cyst (membraneous sac or cavity filled with fluid)ine, xanthine, and phosphate.
24	Kidney Tubular Necrosis	is a medical condition involving the death of tubularepithelial cells that form the renal tubules of the kidneys. ... Common causes of ATN include low blood pressure and use of nephrotoxic drugs.
25	Kienbock Disease	is a condition in which the lunate bone, one of eight small bones in the wrist, loses its blood supply, leading to death of the bone. ... Damage to the lunate can lead to pain, stiffness, and sometimes arthritis of the wrist if some time has passed.
26	Kimura Disease	Kimura disease is a chronic(persisting long time) inflammatory disorder(illness of body) of unknown etiology that most commonly presents as painless lymphadenopathy or subcutaneous masses in the head and neck region.
27	Kinky Hair Syndrome	Kinky is a word for unusual things: especially things that are sexually unusual.
28	Kissing Disease	A name for infectious mononucleosis ("mono"), a very common illness caused by the Epstein-Barr virus (EBV). By the time most people reach adulthood, an antibody against EBV can be detected in their blood meaning they have been infected with EBV.
29	Klebsiella Infections	Klebsiella infections refer to several different types of healthcareassociatedinfections that are all caused by the Klebsiella bacteria , including pneumonia; bloodstream infections; wound or surgical site infections.
30	Kleine–Levin syndrome	also known as Sleeping Beauty syndrome, is a rare sleep disorder(illness of body) characterized by persistent episodic hypersomnia (excessive sleep) and cognitive or mood changes. Many patients also experience hyperphagia (excessive huger), hypersexuality (incrasing sexual desire) and other symptoms.

31	Klein-Waardenburg	is a group of genetic conditions that can cause hearing loss and changes in coloring (pigmentation) of the hair, skin, and eyes.
32	Klinefelter Syndrome	Usually, females have two X chromosomes (XX). Males have an X and a Y (XY). But in rare cases, a male is born with an extra X chromosome (XXY). This is Klinefelter syndrome. It's also called Klinefelter's or XXY.
33	Klippel-Feil Syndrome	is a bone disorder (illness of body) characterized by the abnormal joining (fusion) of two or more spinal bones in the neck (cervical vertebrae). The vertebral fusion is present from birth.
34	Klippel-Trenaunay Disease	is a rare disorder (illness of body) found at birth (congenital) involving abnormal development of blood vessels, soft tissues (such as skin and muscles), bones, and the lymphatic system.
35	Klippel-Trenaunay-Weber	is characterized by a triad of port-wine stain, varicose veins, and bony and soft tissue hypertrophy (increase volume of tissue and organ) involving an extremity.
36	Klumpke Paralysis	atrophic (decreasing size of tissue and organs) paralysis of the forearm and the hand due to injury to the eighth cervical and first thoracic nerves.
37	Knee Injury	a knee injury is any form of damage caused to either bony aspect of knee joint or ligament.
38	Konzo	Konzo is a severe crippling (unable to move) disease caused by consumption of unprocessed bitter cassava which has high cyanide levels.
39	Krabbe Disease	it is an inherited genetic disease, which means that it is passed down in families. People with Krabbe disease are not able to create enough of a substance called galactosylceramidase, which is needed to make myelin (lipid layer)
40	Krukenberg Tumor	A Krukenberg tumor refers to a malignancy (capable of spreading) in the ovary that metastasized from a primary site, classically the gastrointestinal tract, although it can arise in other tissues such as the breast.
41	Kufs Disease	Kufs is a neuronal disease, meaning it affects the nervous system, specifically voluntary movement and intellectual function.

42	Kugelberg-Welander	Kugelberg Welander spinal muscular atrophy(decreased in size) is a milder form of SMA, with symptoms typically presenting after age 18 months.
43	Kuru	a fatal disease of the brain occurring in some peoples in New Guinea and thought to be caused by a virus-like agent such as a prion.
44	Kuru Encephalopathy	It is caused by an infectious protein found in contaminated human brain tissue. ... Kuru causes brain and nervous system changes similar to Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease.
L		
1	labyrinth (complex strure of inner ear) Diseases	labyrinth (complex strure of inner ear)itis means an inflammation of the inner ear structure called the labyrinth (complex strure of inner ear).
2	labyrinth (complex strure of inner ear) itis	labyrinth (complex strure of inner ear)itis means an inflammation of the inner ear structure called the labyrinth (complex strure of inner ear). . Half of the labyrinth (complex strure of inner ear), the cochlea, is shaped like a snail's shell.
3	Lacrimal Apparatus Diseases	Dacryostenosis refers to the congenital or acquired obstruction (blockage) of the nasolacrimal duct (NLD) and presents with excessive tearing.
4	Lacrimal Duct obstruction (blockage)	Tears normally drain through small openings in the corners of the upper and lower eyelids called puncta and enter the nose through the nasolacrimal duct (common tube between nasal part and lacrimal gland).
5	Lactation disorder(illness of body)s	The process of milk production. ... The hormone oxytocin is produced in response to the birth of a new baby, and it both stimulates uterine contractions and begins the lactation process.
6	Lactobacillus acidophilus	Lactobacillus acidophilus has also been used to treat lactose intolerance, Crohn's disease, overgrowth of bacteria in the intestines, or vaginal yeast infections caused by antibiotics.
7	Lactose Intolerance	The inability to digest lactose, a component of milk and some other dairy products. The basis for lactose intolerance is the lack of an enzyme called lactase in the small intestine. The most common symptoms of lactose intolerance are diarrhea, bloating, and gas.

8	Lactose Malabsorption	Lactose malabsorption is a common condition caused by reduced expression or activity of lactase in the small intestine.
9	Lambert-Eaton Myasthenic	is associated in 40% of cases with cancer, most often with small cell cancer of the lung and less often with other tumors. ... LEMS is a "myasthenic syndrome" because the muscle weakness in LEMS is reminiscent (tending to remind something) of that in myasthenia gravis.
10	Lambliasis	infestation with or disease caused by a flagellate protozoan of the genus Giardia (especially G. lamblia) that is often characterized by diarrhea — called also lambliasis.
11	Landau-Kleffner Syndrome	is the gradual or sudden loss of the ability to understand and use spoken language.
12	Landry-Guillain-barre	is a rapid-onset muscle weakness caused by the immune system damaging the peripheral nervous system. ... Some are affected by changes in the function of the autonomic nervous system, which can lead to dangerous abnormalities in heart rate and blood pressure.
13	Langer-Giedion Syndrome	is a very uncommon autosomal dominant genetic disorder(illness of body) caused by a deletion of a small section of material on chromosome 8.
14	Langerhans-Cell Granulomatosis	is a disorder(illness of body) in which excess immune system cells called Langerhans cells build up in the body. Langerhans cells, which help regulate the immune system, are normally found throughout the body, especially in the skin, lymph nodes, spleen, lungs, liver, and bone marrow.
15	Langerhans-Cell Histiocytosis	Langerhans cell histiocytosis (LCH) is a rare disease involving clonal proliferation of Langerhans cells, abnormal cells deriving from bone marrow and capable of migrating from skin to lymph nodes.
16	Larsen Syndrome	is a disorder(illness of body) that affects the development of bones throughout the body. Affected individuals are usually born with inward- and upward-turning feet (clubfeet) and dislocations of the hips, knees, and elbows.
17	Larva Migrans	Cutaneous larva migrans (abbreviated CLM) is a skin disease in humans, caused by the larvae of various nematode parasites of the hookworm family (Ancylostomatidae).

18	Larva Migrans Cutaneous	Cutaneous larva migrans (abbreviated CLM) is a skin disease in humans, caused by the larvae of various nematode parasites of the hookworm family (Ancylostomatidae). ... The medical term CLM literally means "wandering larvae in the skin".
19	Larva Migrans Ocular	Ocular larva migrans (OLM), also known as ocular toxocariasis, is the ocular form of the larva migrans syndrome that occurs when <i>Toxocara canis</i> (dog roundworm) larvae invade the eye. They may be associated with visceral larva migrans.
20	Laryngeal Cancer	Cancer that forms in tissues of the larynx (area of the throat that contains the vocal cords and is used for breathing, swallowing, and talking). Most laryngeal cancers are squamous cell carcinomas (cancer that begins in flat cells lining the larynx).
21	Laryngeal Diseases	Laryngopharyngeal reflux is a condition in which acid from the stomach irritates and burns the larynx. Similar damage can occur with gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD).
22	Laryngeal Nerve Palsy	Paralysis of the larynx (voice box) caused by damage to the recurrent laryngeal nerve or its parent nerve, the vagus nerve, which originates in the brainstem and runs down to the colon. The recurrent laryngeal nerve supplies the larynx (voice box).
23	Laryngeal Paralysis	Laryngeal paralysis is a condition that severely affects a pet's breathing. In the veterinary world, we tend to call it "Lar Par." The larynx is the medical name for the voice box.
24	Laryngeal Perichondritis	Perichondritis is inflammation of the perichondrium, a layer of connective tissue which surrounds cartilage. It develops suddenly due to an injury, virulent organisms or compromised immune status of the host, and also affects cartilage of the larynx.
25	Laryngeal Stenosis	Laryngeal stenosis is a congenital or acquired narrowing of the airway that may affect the supraglottis, glottis, and/or subglottis. It can be defined as a partial or circumferential narrowing of the endolaryngeal airway and may be congenital or acquired. The subglottis is the most common site of involvement.
26	Laryngitis	inflammation of the larynx, typically resulting in huskiness or loss of the voice, harsh breathing, and a painful cough.
27	Laryngomalacia	Laryngomalacia (literally, "soft larynx") is the most common cause of chronic (persisting long time) stridor in infancy, in which the soft, immature cartilage of the upper larynx collapses inward during inhalation, causing airway obstruction (blockage).

28	Laryngostenosis	abnormal narrowing of the larynx. stenosis, stricture - abnormal narrowing of a bodily canal or passageway.
29	Larynx Neoplasms	The glottis is the middle part of the larynx. It contains the vocal cords. Cancers that develop on the vocal cords are often diagnosed very early because even small vocal cord tumors cause hoarseness.
30	Lassa Fever	an acute(sudden onset) and often fatal viral disease, with fever, occurring chiefly in West Africa. It is usually acquired from infected rats.
31	Lateral Bulbar Syndrome	a neurological disorder(illness of body) causing a range of symptoms due to ischemia in the lateral part of the medulla oblongata in the brainstem.
32	Lateral Medullary Syndrome	causing a range of symptoms due to ischemia in the lateral part of the medulla oblongata in the brainstem. The ischemia is a result of a blockage in the posterior inferior cerebellar artery or one of its branches.
33	Lateral Sclerosis	Some also use the term motor neuron disease for a group of conditions of which ALS is the most common. ALS is characterized by stiff muscles, muscle twitching, and gradually worsening weakness due to muscles decreasing in size.
34	Latex Allergy	latex allergy develops after many previous exposures to latex. Latex allergy symptoms may include hives, itching, stuffy or runny nose. It can cause asthma symptoms of wheezing, chest tightness and difficulty breathing. Symptoms begin within minutes after exposure to latex containing products.
35	Latex Hypersensitivity	An allergic reaction to certain proteins found in natural rubber latex.
36	Laurence-Moon Syndrome	a genetic disorder(illness of body) that is a ciliopathy characterized especially by obesity, ataxia, learning disabilities, kidney abnormalities, short stature, subnormal development of the genital organs, retinitis pigmentosa, and type 2 diabetes.
37	Laurence-Moon-Biedl	is a rare autosomal recessive(have two copy of mutant gene) genetic disorder(illness of body) associated ... In the past, LMS has also been referred to as Laurence–Moon– Bardet–Biedl or Laurence–Moon–Biedl–Bardet syndrome
38	Leaky Gut Syndrome	is a condition in which the lining of the small intestine becomes damaged, causing undigested food particles, toxic waste products and bacteria to "leak" through the intestines and flood the blood stream.

39	Leber's Congenital Amaurosis	is an inherited retinal degenerative disease characterized by severe loss of vision at birth. A variety of other eye-related abnormalities including roving eye movements, deep-set eyes, and sensitivity to bright light also occur with this disease.
40	Left Heart Syndrome Hypoplastic	is a birth defect that affects normal blood flow through the heart. As the baby develops during pregnancy, the left side of the heart does not form correctly. Hypoplastic left heart syndrome is one type of congenital heart defect. Congenital means present at birth.
41	Left Ventricular Hypertrophy	Left ventricular hypertrophy is enlargement and thickening (hypertrophy) of the walls of your heart's main pumping chamber (left ventricle). Left ventricular hypertrophy can develop in response to some factor — such as high blood pressure or a heart condition — that causes the left ventricle to work harder.
42	Leg Ulcer	A leg ulcer is a long-lasting (chronic(persisting long time)) sore that takes more than four to six weeks to heal. They usually develop on the inside of the leg, just above the ankle. The symptoms of a venous leg ulcer include pain, itching and swelling in the affected leg.
43	Legg-Perthes Disease	A hip disorder(illness of body) in children due to interruption of the blood supply to the head of the femur (the ball in the ball-and-socket hip joint), causing it to deteriorate. ... Over a period of 18 to 24 months the blood supply usually reestablishes itself ...
44	Legionellosis	Legionnaires' disease is a severe form of pneumonia — lung inflammation usually caused by infection. Legionnaires' disease is caused by a bacterium known as legionella.
45	Leigh Disease	A rare genetic disorder(illness of body) characterized by progressive damage to the central nervous system. Leigh's disease is caused by a defect in the function of mitochondria within the cells of the body.
46	Leiomyoma	A benign(non cancerous,non spreading) tumor of smooth muscle, the type of muscle that is found in the heart and uterus. A leiomyoma of the uterus is commonly called a fibroid.
47	Leiomyosarcoma	Leiomyosarcoma, also referred to as LMS, is a malignant(harmful with spreading) (cancerous) smooth muscle tumor. A benign(non cancerous,non spreading) tumor originating from the same tissue is termed leiomyoma.

48	Leiomyosarcoma Epithelioid	Epithelioid sarcoma is a rare soft tissue sarcoma arising from mesenchymal tissue and characterized by epithelioid-like features. ... Epithelioid sarcomas typically express vimentin, cytokeratins, epithelial membrane antigen, and CD34, whereas they are usually negative for S100, desmin, and FLI-1.
49	Leiomyosarcoma Myxoid	Leiomyosarcoma, also referred to as LMS, is a malignant(harmful with spreading) (cancerous) smooth muscle tumor. A benign(non cancerous,non spreading) tumor originating from the same tissue is termed leiomyoma.
50	Leishmaniasis	a tropical and subtropical disease caused by leishmania and transmitted by the bite of sandflies. It affects either the skin or the internal organs.
51	Lennox-Gastaut Syndrome	Lennox-Gastaut syndrome is a form of severe epilepsy that begins in childhood. It is characterized by multiple types of seizures and intellectual disability.
52	Lens Opacities	is a condition in which months or years after successful cataract surgery, vision deteriorates or problems with glare and light scattering recur, usually due to thickening of the back or posterior capsule surrounding the implanted lens,
53	Lentiginosis	A lentigo is a small pigmented spot on the skin with a clearly defined edge, surrounded by normal-appearing skin. It is a harmless (benign(non cancerous,non spreading)) hyperplasia (enlargement of tissue) of melanocytes which is linear in its spread.
54	Lentiginosis Perioral	Multiple pigmented (melanin) macules of the skin and mouth mucosa and multiple polyp(abnormal growth)osis of the small intestine.
55	Lentigo	a condition marked by small brown patches on the skin, typically in elderly people.
56	Lentigo malignant(harmful with spreading)	They develop when the skin pigment cells (melanocytes) become cancerous and multiply in an uncontrolled way. They can then invade the skin around them and may also spread to other areas such as the lymph nodes, liver and lungs. Lentigo maligna is a type of melanoma called 'in situ' melanoma. 'In situ' means that.
57	Leprosy	a contagious(from one person to another) disease that affects the skin, mucous membranes, and nerves, causing discoloration and lumps on the skin and, in severe cases, disfigurement and deformities. Leprosy is now mainly confined to tropical Africa and Asia.

58	Leptomeningeal cyst (membraneous sac or cavity filled with fluid)s	An arachnoid cyst (membraneous sac or cavity filled with fluid) is a fluid-filled sac of the brain or spinal cord. It forms between the brain or spinal cord and the arachnoid membrane.
59	Leptospirosis	an infectious bacterial disease occurring in rodents, dogs, and other mammals, which can be transmitted to humans.
60	Lesch-Nyhan Syndrome	a rare hereditary disease which affects young boys, usually causing early death. It is marked by compulsive self-mutilation of the head and hands, together with learning difficulties and involuntary (automatic) muscular movements.
61	Leucine Metabolism disorder (illness of body)s	Of the disorder(illness of body)s of leucine metabolism, only maple syrup urine disease (MSUD) is associated with elevated body fluid levels of the branchedchain amino acids (BCAA), namely leucine, isoleucine, and valine.
62	Leukemia	a malignant(harmful with spreading) progressive disease in which the bone marrow and other blood-forming organs produce increased numbers of immature or abnormal leucocytes.
63	Leukocytopenia	A low white blood cell count (leukopenia) is a decrease in disease-fighting cells (leukocytes) in your blood.
64	Leukodystrophy Globoid Cell	Krabbe disease (KD) (also known as globoid cell leukodystrophy or galactosylceramide lipidosis) is a rare and often fatal lysosomal storage disease that results in progressive damage to the nervous system.
65	Leukodystrophy Metachromatic	is an inherited disorder(illness of body) characterized by the accumulation of fats called sulfatides in cells. This accumulation especially affects cells in the nervous system that produce myelin, the substance that insulates and protects nerves.
66	Leukodystrophy Spongiform	It is genetic in nature, and results from an autosomally inherited recessive trait that is characterized by loss of the axon's myelin sheath (lipid layer) while leaving the axons intact, and spongiform degeneration especially in white matter.
67	Leukoencephalitis Subacute(sudden onset) Sclerosing	Subacute(sudden onset) sclerosing panencephalitis (SSPE) is a chronic(persisting long time) progressive encephalitis that develops a few years after measles infection and presents with a demyelination (decrease or extinct of myelin lipid layer) of the cerebral cortex.

68	Leukoencephalopathy Subcortical	The term leukoencephalopathy is a broad term for leukodystrophy-like diseases. ... Megalencephalic leukoencephalopathy with subcortical cyst (membraneous sac or cavity filled with fluid)s. It can also refer to gene MLC1 or Megalencephalic leukoencephalopathy with subcortical cyst (membraneous sac or cavity filled with fluid)s 1, a human gene related to the former disease. Hypertensive leukoencephalopathy.
69	Leukopenia	is a decrease in the number of white blood cells (leukocytes) found in the blood, which places individuals at increased risk of infection
70	Lewy Body Disease	Lewy body dementia (LBD) is a disease associated with abnormal deposits of a protein called alpha-synuclein in the brain. These deposits, called Lewy bodies, affect chemicals in the brain whose changes, in turn, can lead to problems with thinking, movement, behavior, and mood.
71	Lewy Body Parkinson Disease	LBD is characterized by the presence of Lewy bodies in the nerve cells of the brain, meaning that LBD patients have Lewy bodies in the brain. However, Lewy bodies are also common with other conditions, such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's Disease.
72	Lhermitte-Duclos Disease	Lhermitte-Duclos disease (LDD) is a very rare disorder (illness of body) characterized by abnormal development and enlargement of the cerebellum, and an increased intracranial (within the skull) pressure.
73	Libman-Sacks Disease	Libman-Sacks endocarditis is characterized by sterile and verrucous (form of cancer) lesions that mostly affect the mitral and aortic valves.
74	Lice Infestations	Head lice infestation, also known as pediculosis capitis and nits, is the infection of the head hair and scalp by the head louse (<i>Pediculus humanus capitis</i>). Itching from lice bites is common. During a person's first infection, the itch may not develop for up to six weeks.
75	Lichen Planus	A common skin disease with small itchy pink or purple spots on the arms or legs. The lesions (abnormal areas) on the skin in lichen planus are typically polygonal, flat (hence, the term planus), and pruritic (itchy).
76	Lichen Ruber Planus	Lichen planus (LIE-kun PLAY-nus) is an inflammatory condition that can affect the skin, hair, nails and mucous membranes. On the skin, lichen planus usually appears as purplish, often itchy, flat-topped bumps, developing over several weeks.

77	Lichen Sclerosus et Atrophicus	a chronic(persisting long time) skin disease that is characterized by the eruption of flat white hardened papules with central hair follicles often having black keratotic plugs.
78	Light Sensitivity	Photophobia, or light sensitivity, is an intolerance of light. Sources such as sunlight, fluorescent light and incandescent light all can cause discomfort, along with a need to squint or close your eyes. Headaches also may accompany light sensitivity. Light sensitive people sometimes are bothered only by bright light.
79	Lightheadedness	Lightheadedness is a common and typically unpleasant sensation of dizziness and/or a feeling that one may faint. The sensation of lightheadedness can be short-lived, prolonged, or, rarely, recurring. In addition to dizziness, the individual may feel as though his or her head is weightless.
80	Limb Cramp	A leg cramp is an episode of sudden pain in the muscles of the leg caused by an involuntary (automatic) contracting (shortening) of the leg muscle. Most leg cramps occur in the calf muscles and, less commonly, in the feet and thighs.
81	Lindau Disease	Von Hippel-Lindau disease (VHL) is a rare disease that causes tumors and cyst (membranous sac or cavity filled with fluid)s to grow in your body. They can grow in your brain and spinal cord, kidneys, pancreas, adrenal glands, and reproductive tract.
82	Lingual-Facial-Buccal Dyskinesia	A chronic(persisting long time) disorder(illness of body) of the nervous system characterized by involuntary (automatic) jerky movements of the face, tongue, jaws, trunk, and limbs, usually caused by prolonged treatment with antipsychotic drugs.
83	Lipodystrophy	The medical condition is characterized by abnormal or degenerative conditions of the body's adipose tissue. ("Lipo" is Greek for "fat", and "dystrophy" is Greek for "abnormal or degenerative condition".) A more specific term, lipoatrophy(decreased in size), is used when describing the loss of fat from one area (usually the face).
84	Lipodystrophy Intestinal	A disease characterized principally by fat deposits in intestinal and mesenteric lymphatic tissue, fatty diarrhea, loss of weight and strength, and arthritis.
85	Lipoma	A lipoma is a benign(non cancerous,non spreading) tumor made of fat tissue. They are generally soft to the touch, movable, and painless. They usually occur just under the skin but occasionally may be deeper. ... A few people have a number of lipomas

86	Lipoma Pleomorphic	The most typical location is the subcutaneous (type of skin layer) tissue in the head and neck region. ... However, microscopically, instead of the mature adipose tissue cells of the usual lipoma, it is characterized by an intimate admixture of variable-sized fat cells, spindle cells and bizarre, pleomorphic, multinucleated giant cells.
87	Lipomatosis	Lipomatosis, multiple symmetric: A disorder (illness of body) characterized by painless symmetrical diffuse deposits of fat beneath the skin of the neck, upper trunk, arms and legs. The condition is thought to be genetic although its exact mode of inheritance is uncertain.
88	Lipomucopolysaccharidosis	it is caused by the absence or malfunctioning of lysosomal enzymes needed to breakdown molecules called glycosaminoglycans.
89	Lissencephaly	Lissencephaly is a set of rare brain disorder (illness of body)s where the whole or parts of the surface of the brain appear smooth. ... It is caused by defective neuronal migration during the 12th to 24th weeks of gestation resulting in a lack of development of brain folds (gyri) and grooves (sulci). It is a form of cephalic disorder (illness of body).
90	Listeria Infections	Listeria infection is a foodborne bacterial illness that can be very serious for pregnant women and people with impaired immune systems. Listeria infection is most commonly contracted by eating improperly processed deli meats and unpasteurized milk products.
91	Little Disease	Spastic diplegia, historically known as Little's Disease, is a form of cerebral palsy (CP) that is a chronic (persisting long time) neuromuscular condition of hypertonia and spasticity—manifested as an especially high and constant "tightness" or "stiffness"—in the muscles of the lower extremities of the human body, usually those of the legs,
92	Livedo Reticularis Systemic	Livedo reticularis is a common skin finding consisting of a mottled reticulated vascular pattern that appears as a lace-like purplish discoloration of the skin.
93	Liver Cirrhosis	Cirrhosis is a condition in which the liver does not function properly due to long-term damage. This damage is characterized by the replacement of normal liver tissue by scar tissue. ... Cirrhosis is most commonly caused by alcohol, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease.

94	Liver Diseases	Liver disease refers to any disorder(illness of body) of the liver. ... Cirrhosis, or scarring of the liver. Inflammation (hepatitis) from infectious (hepatitis B, hepatitis C) or non-infectious causes (chemical or autoimmune hepatitis)
95	Liver Fibrosis	Fibrosis is the first stage of liver scarring. When scar tissue builds up and takes over most of the liver, this is a more serious problem called cirrhosis (pronounced "sir-osis"). Scar tissue cannot perform any of the jobs of normal liver cells, and this causes a person with cirrhosis to slowly become ill.
96	Loiasis	infestation with or disease caused by an eye worm of the genus Loa (L. loa) that migrates through the subcutaneous tissue and across the cornea of the eye — compare calabar swelling.
97	Lobar Holoprosencephaly	Lobar holoprosencephaly, in which there is considerable evidence of separate brain hemispheres, is the least severe form. ... It occurs when the corpus callosum, the band of white matter connecting the two hemispheres in the brain, fails to develop normally, typically during pregnancy.
98	Lobar Pneumonia	acute(sudden onset) pneumonia involving one or more lobes of the lung characterized by sudden onset, chill, fever, difficulty in breathing, cough, and blood-stained sputum, marked by consolidation, and normally followed by resolution and return to normal of the lung tissue.
99	Lobstein Disease	Osteogenesis imperfecta type I. An inherited, generalized connective tissue disorder(illness of body) featuring bone fragility and blue sclerae (blue whites of the eyes). The classic mild form of "brittle bone disease." It is a dominant trait with males and females affected.
100	Locked-In Syndrome	usually resulting from a stroke that damages part of the brainstem, in which the body and most of the facial muscles are paralysed but consciousness remains and the ability to perform certain eye movements is preserved.
101	Loiasis	a tropical African disease caused by infestation with eye worms, which cause transient subcutaneous swellings, often accompanied by pain or fever.
102	Long QT Syndrome	Long QT syndrome (LQTS) is a heart rhythm condition that can potentially cause fast, chaotic heartbeats. ... You can have a genetic mutation that puts you at risk of being born with congenital long QT syndrome.

103	Lordosis	is the abnormal inward lordotic curvature of the lumbar and cervical regions of the human spine. The normal outward (convex) curvature in the thoracic and sacral regions is termed kyphosis or kyphotic.
104	Lou Gehrig Disease	a classic motor neuron disease. Motor neuron diseases are progressive chronic(persisting long time) diseases of the nerves that come from the spinal cord responsible for supplying electrical stimulation to the muscles.
105	Loudness Recruitment	is an abnormally-rapid growth in loudness with increases in suprathreshold stimulus intensity. Recruitment is a common characteristic of hearing losses that result from damage to the sensory cells of the cochlea.
106	Louis-Bar Syndrome	Ataxia-telangiectasia (AT or A-T), also referred to as ataxia-telangiectasia syndrome or Louis-Bar syndrome, is a rare, neurodegenerative, autosomal recessive(have two copy of mutant gene)disease causing severe disability.
107	Lowe Syndrome	is a condition that primarily affects the eyes, brain, and kidneys. This disorder(illness of body) occurs almost exclusively in males. Infants with Lowe syndrome are born with thick clouding of the lenses in both eyes (congenital cataracts), often with other eye abnormalities that can impair vision
108	Lower Nephron Nephrosis	lower nephron nephrosis renal insufficiency leading to uremia, due to necrosis of the lower nephron cells that blocks the tubular lumens of this region; seen after severe injuries, especially crushing injury to muscles.
109	Ludwig's Angina	Ludwig's angina is a rare skin infection that occurs on the floor of the mouth, underneath the tongue. This bacterial infection often occurs after a tooth abscess, which is a collection of pus in the center of a tooth. It can also follow other mouth infections or injuries.
110	Lung Abscess	Lung abscess is a type of liquefactive necrosis of the lung tissue and formation of cavities (more than 2 cm) containing necrotic debris or fluid caused by microbial infection. This pus-filled cavity is often caused by aspiration, which may occur during anesthesia, sedation, or unconsciousness from injury.
111	Lung Collapse	A collapsed lung occurs when air escapes from the lung. The air then fills the space outside of the lung, between the lung and chest wall. This buildup of air puts pressure

		on the lung, so it cannot expand as much as it normally does when you take a breath. The medical name of this condition is pneumothorax.
112	Lung Diseases	Lung disease is any problem in the lungs that prevents the lungs from working properly. There are three main types of lung disease: Airway diseases -- These diseases affect the tubes (airways) that carry oxygen and other gases into and out of the lungs. They usually cause a narrowing or blockage of the airways.
113	Lung Diseases Interstitial	lung disease describes a large group of disorder(illness of body)s, most of which cause progressive scarring of lung tissue. ... Some types of autoimmune diseases, such as rheumatoid arthritis, also can cause interstitial lung disease.
114	Lung Inflammation	Pneumonitis (noo-moe-NIE-tis) is a general term that refers to inflammation of lung tissue. Technically, pneumonia is a type of pneumonitis because the infection causes inflammation.
115	Lupus Erythematosus Dissem	Systemic lupus erythematosus: A chronic(persisting long time) inflammatory condition caused by an autoimmune disease. An autoimmune disease occurs when the body's tissues are attacked by its own immune system. ... The causes of SLE are unknown.
116	Lupus Erythematosus Cutaneous	A chronic(persisting long time) inflammatory condition caused by an autoimmune disease. An autoimmune disease occurs when the body's tissues are attacked by its own immune system.
117	Lupus Erythematosus Cutaneous Subacute(sudden onset)	Subacute(sudden onset) cutaneous lupus erythematosus (SCLE) is a nonscarring, non-atrophy(decreased in size)-producing, photosensitive dermatosis. ... SCLE is a subtype of cutaneous lupus erythematosus (CLE); other subtypes include acute(sudden onset) cutaneous lupus erythematosus and chronic(persisting long time) cutaneous lupus erythematosus.
118	Lupus Erythematosus Subacute (sudden onset)	Subacute(sudden onset) cutaneous lupus erythematosus (SCLE) is a clinically distinct disease that is associated with systemic lupus erythematosus in 50% of patients, and can be associated with Sjögren's syndrome and patients with a deficiency in the second and fourth components of complement.
119	Lupus Erythematosus Systemic	Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is an autoimmune disease. In this disease, the body's immune system mistakenly attacks healthy tissue. It can affect the skin, joints, kidneys, brain, and other organs.

120	Luteinizing Hormone	a hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary gland that stimulates ovulation in females and the synthesis of androgen in males.
121	Lyme Borreliosis	An inflammatory disease that is caused by the bacterium <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> , which is transmitted to humans by the deer tick.
122	Lyme Disease	Lyme disease is a potentially fatal illness, spread through the bite of infected ... but this does not necessarily mean they still have Lyme disease.
123	Lymph Node hyperplasia (enlargement of tissue) Giant	A rare disorder(illness of body) in which benign(non cancerous,non spreading) (not cancer) growths form in lymph node tissue.
124	Lymph Node Syndrome Mucoc	A syndrome of unknown origin that mainly affects young children. ... The name "mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome" is descriptive because the disease is characterized by the typical changes in the mucus membranes that line the lips and mouth and by the enlarged and tender lymph glands.
125	lymphadenitis (inflammation of lymph nodes)	lymphadenitis (inflammation of lymph nodes) occurs when the lymph nodes become swollen and tender. The lymph nodes are responsible for releasing white blood cells to fight off infections in the body.
126	Lymphadenopathy	Lymphadenopathy or adenopathy is disease of the lymph nodes, in which they are abnormal in size, number, or consistency. Lymphadenopathy of an inflammatory type (the most common type) is lymphadenitis (inflammation of lymph nodes) , producing swollen or enlarged lymph nodes.
127	Lymphangioendothelioma	A tumor consisting of irregular groups of endothelial cells with aggregates of tubate structures possibly derived from lymphatic vessels.
128	Lymphangioleiomyomatosis	LAM lung disease (lymphangioleiomyomatosis) is a rare lung disease that tends to affect women of childbearing age. In LAM lung disease, muscle cells that line the lungs' airways and blood vessels begin to multiply abnormally.
129	Lymphangioma	Lymphangiomas are malformations of the lymphatic system characterized by lesions that are thin-walled cyst (membraneous sac or cavity filled with fluid)s; these cyst (membraneous sac or cavity filled with fluid)s can be macroscopic, as in a cyst (membraneous sac or cavity filled with fluid)ic hygroma, or microscopic. ... Acquired lymphangiomas may result from trauma, inflammation, or lymphatic obstruction (blockage).

130	Lymphangioma Cavernous	Lymphangiomas are malformations of the lymphatic system characterized by lesions that are thin-walled cyst (membraneous sac or cavity filled with fluid)s; these cyst (membraneous sac or cavity filled with fluid)s can be macroscopic, as in a cystic (membraneous sac or cavity filled with fluid) hygroma, or microscopic.
131	Lymphatic Diseases	Lymphatic disease is a class of disorder(illness of body)s which directly affect the components of the lymphatic system.
132	Lymphatism	Enlargement or swelling of the lymphatic tissue, associated in the past with sudden death of children but no longer considered to be an authentic ailment.. Bloating, sluggishness.. Lymphatism Meaning.
133	Lymphedema	is a condition of localized fluid retention and tissue swelling caused by a compromised lymphatic system, which normally returns interstitial fluid to the bloodstream.
134	Lymphogranuloma Inguinale	a contagious(from one person to another) venereal disease that is caused by various strains of a bacterium of the genus Chlamydia (C. trachomatis) and is marked by painful swelling and inflammation of the lymph nodes especially in the region of the groin — called alsolymphogranuloma inguinale, lymphopathia venereum.
135	Lymphogranuloma Venereum	a contagious(from one person to another) venereal disease that is caused by various strains of a bacterium of the genus Chlamydia (C. trachomatis) and is marked by painful swelling and inflammation of the lymph nodes especially in the region of the groin — called alsolymphogranuloma inguinale, lymphopathia venereum.
136	Lymphogranuloma malignant (harmful with spreading)	A malignant(harmful with spreading) tumor is cancer, and can invade neighbouring tissue and organs through blood or lymph system (this is the system which helps fight infection).
137	Lymphoma(See Cancer Lymphoma multiple and specific selections)	Lymphoma (also termed lymphatic cancer) is a type of cancer involving cells of the immune system, ...
138	Lymphoproliferative disorder (illness of body)s	Lymphoproliferative disorder(illness of body)s (LPDs) refer to several conditions in which lymphocytes are produced in excessive quantities. They typically occur in people who have a compromised immune system.

139	Lysosomal Enzyme disorder(illness of body)s	In each case, lysosomal storage diseases are caused by an inborn error of metabolism that results in the absence or deficiency of an enzyme, leading to the inappropriate storage of material in various cells of the body.
140	Lysosomal Storage Diseases	are a group of about 50 rare inherited metabolic disorder(illness of body)s that result from defects in lysosomal function. Lysosomes are sacs of enzymes within cells that digest large molecules and pass the fragments on to other parts of the cell for recycling.
M		
1	Machado-Joseph Disease	Machado-Joseph disease (MJD)—also called spinocerebellar ataxia Type 3 (SCA3)—is one of approximately 30 recognized, dominantly inherited forms of ataxia (lack of muscle control or coordination).
2	Macroglobulinemia	A condition in which the blood contains high levels of large proteins. ... One type of macroglobulinemia is Waldenström's macroglobulinemia, a type of cancer.
3	Macroglossia	Macroglossia is the medical term for an unusually large tongue. Severe enlargement of the tongue can cause cosmetic and functional difficulties in speaking, eating, swallowing and sleeping.
4	Macropsia	Macropsia (also known as megalopia) is a neurological condition affecting human visual perception, in which objects within an affected section of the visual field appear larger than normal, causing the person to feel smaller than they actually are
5	Macular Degeneration	a degenerative condition affecting the central part of the retina (the macula) and resulting in distortion or loss of central vision. It occurs especially in older adults, in which case it is called age-related macular degeneration.
6	Macular Dystrophy Corneal	is a rare but severe stromal corneal dystrophy. Macular corneal dystrophy is an IC3D category 1 dystrophy and is an autosomal-recessive condition. ... Corneal dystrophy is defined as a bilateral noninflammatory clouding of the cornea, the clear outer layer of the front of the eye.
7	Maculopathy Age-Related	A condition in which there are large whitish-yellow soft drusen in the macular area and hyperpigmentation or depigmentation of the retinal pigment epithelium associated with the drusen.

8	Madura Foot	Eumycetoma is a chronic(persisting long time) granulomatous fungal disease of humans, affecting mainly the limbs, and sometimes the abdominal and chest walls or the head. Mycetoma pedis (mycetoma of the foot), the most common form of mycetoma, is known widely as the Madura foot.
9	Maduromycosis	. Maduromycosis, also known as mycetoma, is a progressive granulomatous infection involving the skin and subcutaneous tissues with potential to invade (enter) muscle and bone. The term mycetoma means “fungal tumor” in Greek, but causative organisms can be fungal or bacterial.
10	Maffucci Syndrome	Maffucci syndrome is a disorder(illness of body) that primarily affects the bones and skin. It is characterized by multiple enchondromas, which are noncancerous (benign(non cancerous,non spreading)) growths of cartilage that develop within the bones.
11	Maggot Infestations	A soft-bodied wormlike larva of a fly that lays its eggs in living or especially in decaying tissues. ... The maggots also promoted healing by secreting allantoin, a supposedly salutary substance found also in fetal urine.
12	Mal de Debarquement	Mal de débarquement (or mal de débarquement) syndrome is a neurological condition usually occurring after a cruise, aircraft flight, or other sustained motion event.
13	Malaria	an intermittent and remittent fever caused by a protozoan parasite which invades (enters) the red blood cells and is transmitted by mosquitoes in many tropical and subtropical regions.
14	Male Urogenital Diseases	Urogenital diseases are disorder(illness of body)s that affect the urinary tract (kidneys, ureters, bladder, urethra) or reproductive organs (genitals).
15	malignant(harmful with spreading) Fibrous Histiocytoma	malignant(harmful with spreading) Fibrous Histiocytoma is a sarcoma (malignant (harmful with spreading) tumor) that can start in the bone or the soft tissue. ... The origin of the tumor is not known, meaning that the type of cell that this tumor arises from hasn't been determined.
16	malignant(harmful with	is a dangerous complication of general anesthesia occurring in individuals with an

	spreading) Hyperpyrexia	underlying disease of muscle. The essential clinical features of the syndrome are a drastic and sustained rise in body temperature, metabolic acidosis (acid accumulates in body), and widespread muscular rigidity.
17	malignant(harmful with spreading) Hyperthermia	is a disease that causes a fast rise in body temperature and severe muscle contractions when someone with the MH gets general anesthesia. ... Hyperthermia means high body temperature.
18	malignant(harmful with spreading) Melanoma	A skin cancer that begins in cells called melanocytes. Melanocytes can grow together to form benign(non cancerous,non spreading) (not cancerous) moles. A melanoma starts as a collection of cancerous melanocytes. A change in size, shape, or color of a mole can be a sign of melanoma.
19	malignant(harmful with spreading) Meningioma	malignant(harmful with spreading) meningioma is a rare, fast-growing tumor that forms in one of the inner layers of the meninges (thin layers of tissue that cover and protect the brain and spinal cord).
20	Malta Fever	An infectious disease in humans caused by some species of bacteria of the genus Brucella, that is transmitted by contact with infected animals or raw milk products and marked by fever, malaise, severe headache, and joint pain.
21	Mammary Dysplasia	A group of conditions marked by changes in breast tissue that are benign(non cancerous,non spreading) (not cancer). There are different types of mammary dysplasia, including some types caused by an increase in the number of cells or by the growth of abnormal cells in the breast ducts or lobes. ... Also called benign(non cancerous,non spreading) breast disease.
22	Mandibulofacial Dysostosis	a dysostosis of the face and lower jaw inherited as an autosomal dominant trait and characterized by bilateral malformations, deformities of the outer and middle ear, and a usually smaller lower jaw — called also Treacher Collins syndrome.
23	Manic-Depressive Psychosis	Bipolar disorder(illness of body) was formerly called manic depression. It is a form of major affectivedisorder(illness of body), or mood disorder(illness of body), defined by manic or hypomanic episodes (changes from one's normal mood accompanied by high energy states). Bipolar disorder(illness of body) is a serious condition.
24	Mannosidosis alpha B Lysosomal	Alpha-mannosidosis is a lysosomal storage disorder(illness of body), first described by Swedish physician Okerman in 1967. In humans it is known to be caused by an

		autosomal recessive(have two copy of mutant gene) genetic mutation in the gene MAN2B1, located on chromosome 19, affecting the production of the enzyme alpha-Dmannosidase, resulting in its deficiency.
25	Maple Syrup Urine Disease	A hereditary disease that is due to deficiency of an enzyme involved in amino acid metabolism, characterized by urine that smells like maple syrup.
26	Marble Bone Disease	Osteopetrosis, literally "stone bone", also known as marble bone disease, AlbersSchönberg disease is an extremely rare inherited disorder(illness of body) whereby the bones harden, becoming denser, in contrast to more prevalent conditions like osteoporosis, in which the bones become less dense and more brittle,
27	Marcus-Gunn Pupil	Relative afferent pupillary defect (RAPD) or Marcus Gunn pupil is a medical sign observed during the swinging-flashlight test whereupon the patient's pupils constrict less (therefore appearing to dilate) when a bright light is swung from the unaffected eye to the affected eye.
28	Marfan Syndrome	Marfan syndrome is a genetic disorder(illness of body) that affects the body's connective tissue. Connective tissue holds all the body's cells, organs and tissue together. It also plays an important role in helping the body grow and develop properly.
29	Marginal Ulcer	A common late complication after gastric bypass surgery is marginal ulcerationthat is defined as ulcers at the margins of the gastrojejunostomy, mostly on the jejunal side. ... Recurrence, marginal ulcer.
30	Marie-Struempell Disease	A synonym for ankylosing spondylitis.
31	Marsh Fever	malaria, so called in reference to the marshes where the mosquitoes that transmit it breed.
32	Martin-Bell Syndrome	A genetic condition causing intellectual disability.
33	Masseter Muscle Spasm	Masseter spasm (also termed masseter muscle rigidity or trismus) is a marked increase in tension of the masseter that prevents opening of the mouth when succinylcholine has produced neuromuscular blockade. Masseter spasm may be an early sign of MH.

34	Mastalgia	Pain in the breast or mammary gland, whether serious or not. Mastalgia has many causes including injury, infection, and plugged milk ducts.
35	Mast-Cell Disease	is one type of mast cell activation disorder(illness of body)(MCAD), and is an immunological condition in which mast cells inappropriately and excessively release chemical mediators, resulting in a range of chronic(persisting long time) symptoms, sometimes including anaphylaxis or near-anaphylaxis attacks.
36	Mastocytosis	A condition characterized by infiltration of mast cells into the tissues of the body. Mast cells are connective tissue cells which release chemicals including histamine that are very irritating and cause itching, swelling, and fluid leakage from cells.
37	Mastoiditis	Mastoiditis is an infection of the spaces within the mastoid bone. It is almost always associated with otitis media, an infection of the middle ear.
38	Maturity-Onset Diabetes Mellitus	Maturity onset diabetes of the young: Diabetes mellitus that has early onset (usually before the age of 25), is non-insulin-dependent, and is inherited in an autosomal dominant manner. Abbreviated MODY.
39	Maxillofacial Procedures	Oral and maxillofacial surgery (OMS or OMFS) specializes in treating many diseases, injuries and defects in the head, neck, face, jaws and the hard and soft tissues of the oral (mouth) and maxillofacial (jaws and face) region. It is an internationally recognized surgical specialty.
40	McArdle Disease	McArdle disease is an autosomal recessive(have two copy of mutant gene) disorder(illness of body) caused by mutations in the gene that encodes myophosphorylase, an enzyme that is essential for glycogenolysis. Exercise intolerance usually develops during childhood, along with pain, cramps, and fatigue in exercised muscle.
41	McCune-Albright Syndrome	McCune-Albright syndrome is a disorder(illness of body) that affects the bones, skin, and several hormone-producing (endocrine) tissues. People with McCune-Albright syndromedevelop areas of abnormal scar-like (fibrous) tissue in their bones, a condition called polyostotic fibrous dysplasia.
42	MCLS	Massachusetts Correctional Legal Services, Inc. MCLS. Mobilization Cross-Leveling System. MCLS. Middlesex County Legal Services (New Brunswick, NJ)

43	Measles	Measles is caused by infection with the rubeola virus. The virus lives in the mucus of the nose and throat of an infected child or adult. The disease is contagious(from one person to another) for 4 days before the rash appears, and it continues to be contagious(from one person to another) for about 4 to 5 days after. ... being near infected people if they cough or sneeze.
44	Measles Body Encephalitis	Encephalitis concurrent with measles infection affects 1–3/1000 patients with measlesinfection and is referred to as primary measles encephalitis. Typically, the brain becomes infected during the rash phase of the infection.
45	Measles German	an acute(sudden onset) contagious(from one person to another) virus disease that is caused by a togavirus (species Rubella virus of the genus Rubivirus) and is milder than typical measles but is damaging to the fetus when occurring early in pregnancy — called also rubella.
46	Meckel Diverticulum	A Meckel's diverticulum, a true congenitaldiverticulum, is a slight bulge in the small intestine present at birth and a vestigial remnant of the omphalomesenteric duct (also called the vitelline duct or yolk stalk).
47	Meconium Aspiration	Meconium aspiration syndrome (MAS) also known as neonatalaspiration of meconium is a medical condition affecting newborn infants.
48	Mediastinal cyst (membraneous sac or cavity filled with fluid)	Mediastinal cyst (membraneous sac or cavity filled with fluid)ic masses are wellmarginated, round, epithelium-lined lesions that contain fluid. They include a variety of entities with overlapping radiologic manifestations and variable prognoses. ... Congenital mediastinal cyst (membraneous sac or cavity filled with fluid)s include bronchogenic, duplication, neurenteric, pericardial, and thymic cyst (membraneous sac or cavity filled with fluid)s.
49	Mediterranean Fever Familial	Familial Mediterranean fever is an inherited condition characterized by recurrent episodes of painful inflammation in the abdomen, chest, or joints. These episodes are often accompanied by fever and sometimes a rash or headache.
50	Medullary Sponge Kidney	Medullary sponge kidney (also known as Cacchi–Ricci disease) is a congenital disorder(illness of body) of the kidneys characterized by cyst (membraneous sac or cavity filled with fluid)icdilatation of the collecting tubules in one or both kidneys.

		Individuals with medullary sponge kidney are at increased risk for kidney stones and urinary tract infection (UTI).
51	Medulloblastoma	Medulloblastoma is the most common type of pediatric malignant(harmful with spreading) primary brain tumor (cancer), originating in the part of the brain that is towards the back and the bottom, on the floor of the skull, in the cerebellum, or posterior fossa.
52	Medulloblastoma Desmoplastic	The desmoplastic/nodular medulloblastoma is a histologic variant that usually arises in a cerebellar hemisphere and is defined by the presence of a reticulin-rich stroma and reticulin-poor, nodular, pale islands with expression of markers of neuronal differentiation (see the images below).
53	Medulloblastoma	Medulloblastoma is the most common type of pediatric malignant(harmful with spreading) primary brain tumor (cancer), originating in the part of the brain that is towards the back and the bottom, on the floor of the skull, in the cerebellum, or posterior fossa.
54	Megacolon Congenital	megacolon that is caused by congenital absence of ganglion cells in the muscular wall of the distal part of the colon with resulting loss of peristaltic function in this part and dilatation of the colon proximal to the aganglionic part — called also congenital megacolon.
55	Megaesophagus	Megaesophagus, also known as esophageal dilatation, is a disorder(illness of body) of the esophagus in humans and other mammals, whereby the esophagus becomes abnormally enlarged. ... Food can become lodged in the flaccid esophagus, where it may decay, be regurgitated, or may be inhaled into the lungs (leading to aspiration pneumonia).
56	Meibomian cyst (membraneous	sac or cavity filled with fluid) An inflammation of the oil gland of the eyelid. Also known as chalazion or tarsal cyst (membraneous sac or cavity filled with fluid).
57	Meige Syndrome	Meige syndrome is a rare, neurological condition characterized by blepharospasm(abnor dystonia (spasms in the jaw and tongue); and sometimes, cervical dystonia.

58	Meigs Syndrome	Meigs syndrome is defined as the triad of benign(non cancerous,non spreading) ovarian tumor with ascites and pleural effusion that resolves after resection of the tumor.
59	Melancholia	a mental condition and especially a manic-depressive condition characterized by extreme depression, bodily complaints, and often hallucinations and delusions.
60	Melanoma	a tumour of melanin-forming cells, especially a malignant(harmful with spreading) tumour associated with skin cancer.
61	Melanoma Amelanotic	A colorless melanoma that is detectable only on close examination of the skin.
62	Melanism	a condition of excessive production of melanin in the skin or other tissue
63	Melanotic Freckle	Lentigo maligna literally means 'malignant(harmful with spreading) freckle'. 'Hutchinsons melanotic freckle' is a now obsolete term for the same condition. It is a thin slow growing melanoma of chronic(persisting long time)ally sun exposed skin in older people; it appears commonly on the face.
64	MELAS Syndrome	Mitochondrial encephalopathy, lactic acidosis, and stroke-like episodes syndrome, a rare form of dementia caused by mutations in the genetic material (DNA) in the mitochondria.
65	Melasma	Melasma is a chronic(persisting long time) skin disorder(illness of body) that results in symmetrical, blotchy, brownish facial pigmentation. It can lead to considerable embarrassment and distress. This form of facial pigmentation is sometimes called chloasma, but as this means green skin, the term melasma (brown skin) is preferred.
66	Melena	the production of dark sticky faeces containing partly digested blood, as a result of internal bleeding or the swallowing of blood.
67	Melioidosis	an infectious disease of rodents, similar to glanders. It is occasionally transmitted to people, in whom it can cause pneumonia, multiple abscesses, and septicaemia. Melkersson-Rosenthal syndrome is a rare neurological disorder(illness of body)
68	Melkersson-Rosenthal	characterized by recurring facial paralysis, swelling of the face and lips (usually the upper lip), and the development of folds and furrows in the tongue.
		A rare bone condition that usually begins in childhood and is characterized by

69	Melorheostosis	thickening of the bones (sclerosis) of a limb. Pain is frequent in the involved limb, and the affected bone can have the appearance of dripping candle wax on an X-ray. Ménétrier's disease causes the ridges along the inside of the stomach wall—called
70	Menetrier Disease	rugaebecause of an overgrowth of mucous cells in the stomach wall. ...—to enlarge, forming giant folds in the stomach lining. The rugae enlarge Ménétrier's disease is also called Ménétrier disease or hypoproteinemic hypertrophic gastropathy. Meniere's disease is a disorder(illness of body) of the inner ear that causes episodes
71	Meniere Disease	in which you feel as if you're spinning (vertigo), and you have fluctuating hearing loss with a progressive, ultimately permanent loss of hearing, ringing in the ear (tinnitus), and sometimes a feeling of fullness or pressure in your ear. a disease of unknown cause affecting the membranous labyrinth (complex strure of
72	Meniere's Disease	inner ear) of the ear, causing progressive deafness and attacks of tinnitus (ringing) and vertigo.
73	Meniere's Syndrome	a disease of unknown cause affecting the membranous labyrinth (complex strure of inner ear) of the ear, causing progressive deafness and attacks of tinnitus (ringing) and vertigo.
74	Meningeal Plague	A headache can indicate, for instance, that you drank too much coffee this morning; it's also a sign of meningitis, carbon monoxide poisoning and the literal plague.
		A meningioma is a tumor that forms on membranes that cover the brain and spinal cord
75	Meningioma	just inside the skull. Specifically, the tumor forms on the three layers of membranes that are called meninges. These tumors are often slow-growing. ... Most meningiomas occur in the brain.
		Multiple intracranial (within the skull) meningiomas are a condition where there is more than onemeningioma in several intracranial (within the skull) locations in the same
76	Meningiomas Multiple	patient without signs of neurofibromatosis. ... However, the simultaneous occurrence of different grades of malignancy (capable of spreading) (capable of spreading) is observed in one-third ofmultiple meningiomas.

77	Meningiomatosis	meningiomas (plural meningiomas) (pathology) A condition characterized by the presence of multiple meningiomas
78	Meningitis Bacterial	Meningitis is an infection of the membranes (meninges) surrounding the brain and spinal cord. Meningitis can be caused by a bacterial, fungal or viral infection.
79	Meningitis Viral	Inflammation of the meninges (the tissues that cover the brain and spinal cord) caused by a virus, usually one of the enteroviruses (group of RNA virus) such as the mumps virus or Coxsackievirus. ... Viral meningitis is serious but rarely fatal in persons with a normal immune system.
80	Meningoencephalitis Herpes	Herpes meningoencephalitis is infection of the brain and the tissue that ... Know why a test or procedure is recommended and what the results could mean.
81	Meniscus Tear (Knee)	The meniscus is a piece of cartilage that provides a cushion between your femur (thighbone) and tibia (shinbone). There are two menisci in each knee joint. They can be damaged or torn during activities that put pressure on or rotate the knee joint. .
82	Menkes Syndrome	Menkes syndrome is a disorder (illness of body) that affects copper levels in the body. It is characterized by sparse, kinky hair; failure to gain weight and grow at the expected rate (failure to thrive); and deterioration of the nervous system. .
83	menstruation disease	process of discharging blood & other material from the lining of the uterus every month..disease -disorder of function of human
84	menstruation disturbance	irregularity in periods due to any physiological or pathological cause
85	menstruation retrograde	inverse flow of menstruation leave uterus in fallopian tube and potentially into abdomen
86	marker cell tumor	marker cell-surface Ag (protein) to identify & classify cells, tumor- swelling of part of body caused by abnormal growth of tissue
87	mesothelioma	(mesothelium + -oma)mesothelium- it is thin layer tissue that cover many internal organ.oma - suffix for cancer. cancer of that layer call mesothelioma
88	metabolic disease	disorder of function of metabolism. Metabolism (set of life sustaining chemical transformation within the cell of organism)
89	metabolic stress	physiological process that occur during exercise in response to low energy lead to accumulation of metabolite in muscle cell

90	metabolic syndrome	it cluster (bunch) of condition that increase risk of heart disease, stroke and diabetes
91	metastasis (general body)	development of secondary malignant (latin word male -badly , ganus - born)growth at distance from a primary site
92	metatarsal deformity	metatarsal- any bone of foot, deformity-distorsion or disfigurement of any part
93	metatarsus primus varus	the rotation of first metatarsal bone causes the head of the bone to push outward creating a bump on the side of the foot
94	methemoglobinemia	elevated level of methemoglobin(structure contain iron & heme)
95	microcephaly	micro-small ,cephaly -head. In this condition baby's head is significant smaller than expected due to abnormal brain development
96	microlissencephaly	lissencephaly-smooth brain if brain malformation characterised by absence of normal convulation (fold)in the brain and head
97	microphthalmus	micro-small,ophthalmus-eye,development disorder of the eye in which one or both abnormally small
98	micropsia	neurological condition affect human visual perception(sense)
99	microvascular angina	micro vessel (small vessel)angina- chest pain due to reduced blood flow to the heart
100	middle ear cholesteatoma	abnormal cancerous skin growth develop in middle section of ear
101	migraine disorder	a headache of varying intensity often accompanied by nausea and sensitivity to light and sound
102	miliaria	a skin condition caused by blocked sweat ducts and trapped sweat beneath the skin
103	milk alkali syndrome	high blood calcium & metabolic alkalosis caused by taking too much calcium & alkali
104	miller fisher syndrome	it's abnormal muscle coordination paralysis of eye muscle & absence of tendon (strong tissue fibrous collagen attaching muscle bone) reflex
105	milroy's disease	characterised by lymphedema ,abnormality in lymphatic system (it's system responsible for removal of interstitial fluid from tissue and transport fatty acid to digestive system)

106	minimal brain dysfunction	it's immaturity involving the control of activity ,emotion ,and behaviour and by specific learning disability e.g reading ,writing,and mathematics
107	minimal change disease	it's kidney disease in which large amount of protein is lost in the urine
108	miosis innervational defect	miosis-excessive constriction of pupil of the eye,innervate -to supply nerve to, defect an imperfection
109	mite infestation	mite - orthopde animal , infestation -state of being invaded or overrun parasite
110	mitochondryl myopathy	(myo-muscle, pathy - disease) disease that causes prominent muscular problem associated with mitochondrial disease
111	mitochondryl disease	mitochondria (an orgenella containing enzymes responsible for producing enzyme) disease- disorder of that function
112	mitral click murmur	murmur -soft sound , due to improper closer of heart valve atleft chamber
113	mitral stenosis	it's narrowing of the mitral valve opening that blocks blood flow from the left atrium to the left ventricle
114	mitral valve prolapse	prolaps(slip or fall out of place)mitral valve not regulating the flow of blood between the left atrium and left ventricle of heart
115	mitral valve stenosis	obstruction or narrowing of the mitral valve {as by scarring from rheumatic(pertaining to arthritis) fever}
116	mixed connective tissue	tissue of mesodermal(middle germ layer) origin. Eg-collagen, fibroblast ,fatty cellsupport organ and fill space between them
117	MODY	Maturity Onset Diabetes of Young . Condition is inherited(occurring among member of family by heredity)
118	moebius syndrome	neurological condition that primarily affect the muscle that control facial expression
119	moersch-woltmann syndrome	progressive muscle rigidity(physical property of being stiff) and painful muscle spasm(painful and involuntary muscular contraction)
120	molds general 77	mold -fungus that grows in the form of multicellular filament
121	moluscum contagiosum	a viral skin infection that result in round ,firm,painless bump

122	mongolism	wide range of development delays and physical disabilities caused by genetic disorder
123	moniliasis	yeast infection caused by fungus formally called monilia (candida albicans)
124	moniliasis vulvovaginal	yeast infection caused by fungus formally called monilia (candida albicans) in vulva(external part of female genitalia) & vagina
125	monkeypox	infectious disease caused by monkey pox virus .symptoms begin with fever, headache ,muscle pain , swollen lymph node, & feeling tired
126	monochromatopsia	monochrome+atopsia , monochrome -having or appearing to have only one colour , atopsia = autos(self) + opsis (a sight)
127	monoclonal gammaopathies	it's condition in which an abnormal immunoglobulin protein found in the blood during standard blood laboratory test
128	monocular blindness transient	mono+ ocular =one eye, transient - temporary, painless temporary loss of vision in one eye
129	monoplegia	paralysis (complete or partial loss of muscle function) of single limb ,
130	monoplegic cerebral palsy	paralysis of single limb due to cerebral palsy (neurological condition that affect brain of developing child any time from birth to 5 years)
131	monosomy	lack of one chromosome (thread like of nucleic acid in nucleus of cell) in form of genes
132	morgellons (internal parasites)	controversial condition involving skin lesion and the skin is infected by bugs
133	morgellons (internal & external skin parasite)	form of delusion (belief or impression which are not real)
134	morgellons (rupture & fibre growth)	form of delusion parasitosis in which individual have some form of skin condition that the belief contain some kind of fibers
135	morgellons external skin parasite(symptoms surface scratching itching skin)	form of delusion parasitosis in which individual have some form of skin condition that the belief contain some kind of fibers
136	morton's neuroma	a thickening of tissue around nerve leading to toes

137	morvan disease	include insomnia(lack of sleep),hallucination (ilusory perception),disorientation as well as dementia and psycosis
138	moschkowitz disease	it include microangiopathic(disease of small blood vessel) hemolytic anemia (anemia resulting from destruction of erythrocyte) with thrombocytopenia (small platelets in blood)
139	mosquito-borne encephalitis	encephalitis (inflammation of brain usually caused by virus) ,that tramitted to human and animal by mosquito
140	motion sickness	state of being dizzy or nauseated because of the motions that occur while travellingin or a moving vehicle
141	motor neuron disease	diseas of a neuron conducting impulses outwards from the brain or spinalcord
142	motor neuron disease lower	lesion which affect nerve fibre travelling from the spinal cord to the relavant muscle
143	motor neuron disease upper	disease of a neuron start in the motor cortex of the brain and terminate within the medulla or spinal cord
144	mountain sickness	nausea and shortness of breath experienced by mountain cli,bers above ten thousand feet
145	mouth cancer	cancer-any malignant growth or tumor caused by abnormal and uncontrolled cell division of mouth
146	mouth dryness	condition of mouth not containing or being covered by liquid
147	movement disorder	clinical syndrome with either an excess of movement or a paucity of voluntary or involuntary movement unrelated to weakness
148	moyamoya disease	moyamoya means 'puff of smoke'- disease caused by blocked arteries at the base of the brain
149	MS	multiple sclerosis -in which the immune system eats away at the protective covering of nerves
150	myositis	inflammation(response of body tissue to injury or irritation) of muscle tissue
151	mucocutaneous lymph node	mucocutaneou (relating to the mucous membrane and skin) lymph node - source of lymph and lymphocyte

152	mucopolipidoses	disease that affect the body's ability to carry out the normal turnover of various material within cell presentation to both mucopolysaccharidoses and sphingolipidoses
153	mucopolipidosis	disease that affect the body's ability to carry out the normal turnover of various material within cell
154	mucopolysaccharidoses	group of metabolic disorder caused by the absence or malfunctioning of lysosomal enzyme needed to break down molecules
155	mucoviscidosis	child's lungs and intestine and pancreas become clogged with thick mucus cause by single gene defect
156	multicystic dysplastic kidney	kidney consist irregular cyst of varying sizes result from the malformation of the kidney during fetal development
157	multiple carboxylase deficiency late -onset	an inborn error of biotin(vitamin B that aids in body growth) metabolism
158	multiple chemical sensitivity	also known as idiopathic environment intolerances, person attributes to low level chemical exposures
159	multiple hamartoma syndrome	hamartoma-a focal growth that resemble a neoplasm but result from faulty development of organ
160	multiple myeloma	myeloma (tumor of bone marrow) that develop in several place at same time
161	multiple personality disorder	disorder in which the usual integrity of personality break down and two or more independent personality emerge
162	multiple sclerosis	a chronic progressive disorder involving loss of myelin sheath around certain nerve fibre
163	multiple sclerosis acute	rapid onset of disorder involving loss of myelin sheath around certain nerve fibre
164	multiple system atrophy	progressive degenerative disorder in which combination of symptoms that affect both autonomic system(system that control involuntary action) and movement
165	mumps	an acute contagious viral disease characterised by fever and by swelling of the parotid gland

166	muscle dystonia	involuntary muscle contraction that cause repetitive movement
167	muscle spasm	involuntary contraction of muscle typicallyharmless temporary but can be painful.
168	muscle spasticity	in this condition muscle contract constantly,this contraction cause stiffness or tightness of muscle and interfere in regular movement
169	muscular atrophy peroneal	a group of hereditary disorder that damage the nerve in arms and legs
170	muscular atrophy post poliomyelitis	increasing weakness in previously damaged ,loss of strength and fatigue in muscle which had been functioning well has also been found
171	muscular atrophy spinal	genetic desease affecting the part of the nervous system that control voluntary muscle movement
172	muscular atrophy spinal infantile	genetic desease affecting the part of the nervous system that control voluntary muscle movement present at birth or by age 6 month
173	muscular disease	condition of abnormal function of muscle
174	muscular dystrophies	group of genetic disease that cause progressive weakness and loss of muscle mass
175	muscular dystrophy	group of genetic disease that cause progressive weakness and loss of muscle mass
176	mutism	the condition of being unable or unwilling to speak
177	myelinoclastic diffuse sclerosis	neurodegenerative disease that present clinically as pseudotumoral demyelinating lesions
178	myelitis	inflammation(response of body tissue to injury or irritation) of the spinal cord
179	myelodysplastic syndrome	group of disorders caused when something disrupts the production of blood cell
180	myeloencephalitis	disease caused by virus which infect nervous system
181	myeloma plasma cell	a tumor of the bone marrow (usually cancerous)composed of cells normally found in bone marrow
182	myelopathy	a nervous system disorder that affect the spinal cord
183	myelopathy inflammatory	myelitis- inflammation(response to body tissue to injury or irritation) of spinal cord
184	myelopathy traumatic	myelopathy - disease of spinal cord ,traumatic -due to trauma (injury)

185	myeloproliferative disorder	group of disease of bone marrow in which excess cell are produced
186	myiasis	inflammation(response to body tissue to injury or irritation) with fly larva
187	myocardial infraction	destruction of heart tissue resulting from obstruction of the blood supply to the heart muscle
188	myocardial ischemia	myocardial -relating to middle layer of heart wall, ischemia -local anemia in given part resulting from vasoconstriction
189	myocarditis	inflammation of myocardium (middle layer of heart wall)
190	myoclonus	a clonic(abnormal neuromuscular activity) spasm (painful and involuntary muscle contraction) of muscle or muscle group
191	myoclonus cherry red spot	myoclonus-clonic(abnormal neuromuscular activity) spasm (painful and involuntary muscle contraction) of muscle or muscle group with macular cherry red spot
192	myoclonus action	muscular jerking- [move with sudden movement], triggered or intensified by voluntary movement
193	myoclonus nocturnal	clonic(abnormal neuromuscular activity) spasm (painful and involuntary muscle contraction) of muscle or muscle group, nocturnal- active at night
194	myopathies structural	congenital (by birth)disease- characterised by early onset hypotonia(lacking of normal tone or tension),delay motor skill,non progressive weakness
195	myxoma	benign(not dangerous) tumor(an abnormal mass of tissue) of connective tissue containing jelly like material

N

1	nagana	a disease of cattle and other live stock caused by trypanosome parasite transmitted by the tsetse fly
2	nail disease	deformity of nail
3	nail fungus	nail fungus cause thickened ,brittle,crumbly or ragged nails- also call onychomycosis
4	nail -patella-syndrome	genetic disorder result in small ,poorly developed nail and kneecaps

5	narcolepsy	a sleep disorder characterised by sudden and uncontrollable episodes of deep sleep
6	narcolepsy -cataplexy syndrome	excessive day time sleepiness associated with uncontrollable sleep urges and cataplexy (loss of muscle tone often triggered by pleasant emotion)
7	nasal catarrh	inflammation of nose which increased production of mucus
8	nasal disease	nasal- relating to nose, disease-a condition of abnormal functioning
9	nausea	the state that precedes vomiting
10	neck cancer	any malignant(dangerous to health) growth or tumor(new mass of tissue that serve no purpose) caused by abnormal and uncontrolled cell division
11	neck neoplasm	neoplasm-an abnormal new mass of tissue that serves no purpose present at neck region
12	neck pain	pain-cause bodily suffering to and make sick or indisposed at neck region
13	neckache	pain-[cause bodily suffering to and make sick or indisposed] in neck
14	necrobacillosis	form of abscess [painful pus inflammation] infection in peritonsillar area -tonsils and surrounding tissue
15	necrosis aseptic of bone	necrosis- localized death of living cells , aseptic of bone - due to lack of blood supply
16	necrosis avascular of bone	necrosis- localized death of living cells , avascular of bone - due to lack of blood supply
17	necrotizing arteritis	inflammation[response of body tissue to injury or irritation] of blood vessel wall that can interrupt normal flow result in necrosis- death of living cell
18	nelson syndrome	abnormal hormone[secretion of an endocrine gland] secretion, enlargement of pituitary gland , and develop large invasive[growth
19	nematomorpha infectious	nematomorpha -is phylum of animal, phylum-the major taxonomic group of animal
20	nephritis familial	nephritis-inflammation of kidney, occurring among the members of family by heredity
21	nephritis hereditary	nephritis-inflammation of kidney, hereditary-occurring among the members of family by heredity

22	nephroblastoma	malignant (progressive uncontrolled growth)renal tumor of youngchildren charecterised by hypertension and blood in urine& presence of palpeble mass
23	nephrosis	edema(swelling from excessive accumulation of watery fluid in cell) and large amount of protien in urine and increase blood cholesterol
24	nephrotic syndrome	edema(swelling from excessive accumulation of watery fluid in cell) and large amount of protien in urine and increase blood cholesterol
25	nerve compression syndromes	medical condition caused by direct pressure on nerve
26	nerve entrapments	colloquially as trapped nerve also known as medical condition caused by direct pressure on nerve
27	nerve pain	pain (cause bodily suffering to and make sick) in nerve
28	nervous system disease	disease of sensory and control apparatus consisting of a network of nerve cell
29	nervous system disease	disease of sensory and control apparatus consisting of a network of nerve cell
30	netherton syndrome	genetic disorder -(due to gene defect) which affect skin ,hair and immune system
31	neural tube defect	defect in tube of ectodermal (germ layer that develop skin and nervous system) tissue in the embryo from which brain and spinal cord develop
32	neuralgia	chronic pain condition affecting the trigeminal nerve in face
33	neuralgia amyotrophic	sudden onset of extreme pain in the upper extremity followed by rapid multifocal motor weakness and atrophyand slow recovery
34	neuralgia diabetic	type of nerve damage that occur with diabetes
35	neuralgia geniculate	disorder charecterised by severe paroxysmal(sudden uncontrollable attack) neuralgic pain deep in the ear that spread to ear canal ,outer ear , mastoid , or eye region
36	neuralgia sciatic	irritation or compression of the sciatic nerve (longest and widest nerve in body supply buttocks and down the legs) cause leg pain
37	neuralgia amyotrophy	sudden onset of extreme pain in the upper extremity followed by rapid multifocal motor weakness and atrophyand slow recovery

38	neurenteric cyst	neurenteric-endodermally derived tumor of central nervous system, cyst- closed sac develop in some body structure
39	neurilemmoma	tumor(an abnormal new mass of tissue that serves no purpose) of the fibrous covering of peripheral nerve
40	neurilemmosarcoma	neurilemmoma + sarcoma , neurilemmoma (tumor(an abnormal new mass of tissue that serves no purpose) of the fibrous covering of peripheral nerve), sarcoma- malignant tumor arise from connective tissue
41	neurinoma	tumor of the sheath surrounding a nerve usually benign , benign - not dangerous, not recurrent or progressive
42	neuritis brachial plexus	neuritis-inflammation of nerve accompanied by pain and sometimes loss of function of brachial plexus , brachial plexus is network of nerve fiber run from spinal to axilla
43	neuritis vestibular	neuritis-inflammation of nerve accompanied by pain and sometimes loss of function of vestibular , vestibular- relating to sense of equilibrium located in inner ear
44	neuroblastoma	malignant[dangerous , progressive and uncontrolled) tumor(new mass of tissue) containing embryonic nerve cell
45	neuroblastoma retinal	malignant[dangerous , progressive and uncontrolled) tumor(new mass of tissue) containing embryonic nerve cell in retina ,retina is light sensitive cover the back wall of eye
46	neurocysticercosis	a tapeworm infection that affect the brain ,muscle and other tissue
47	neurodynia	pain of severe ,throbbing,or stabbing character in the course of nerve distribution
48	neuroendocrine tumor	neuroendocrine- relating to nervous and endocrine system(especially as they function together), tumor- abnormal new mass of tissue that serve no purpose
49	neurofibromatosis	autosomal dominant disease characterised by numerous neurofibromas(tumor of fibrous covering of peripheral nerve) and by spots on the skin and often by development abnormality
50	neurofibromatosis	autosomal dominant disease characterised by numerous neurofibromas(tumor of fibrous covering of peripheral nerve) and by spots on the skin and often by development abnormality

51	neurohepatic degeneration	neurohepatic- brain + liver, degeneration- the process of declining from a higher to a lower level of effective power
52	neurohypophyseal disease	disease of neurohypophyseal- the posterior lobe of the pituitary body,primarily glandular in nature
53	neuroleptic malignant syndrome	neuroleptic- tranquilizer used to treat psychotic condition when calming effect is desired, life threatening , idiosyncratic to neuroleptic medication
54	neuroleptic induced-neuroleptic malignant syndrome	neuroleptic- tranquilizer used to treat psychotic condition when calming effect is desired, life threatening , idiosyncratic to neuroleptic medication
55	neuroleptic malignant syndrome neuroleptic induced	neuroleptic- tranquilizer used to treat psychotic condition when calming effect is desired, life threatening , idiosyncratic to neuroleptic medication
56	neurologic disorder	disorder that affect the central nervous system which are brain and spinal cord, and peripheral nervous system which are peripheral nerve or neuromuscular junction
57	neuroma acoustic	neuroma - tumor derived from cell of nervous system, acoustic -study of physical properties of sound
58	neuromuscular disease	disease of both neural (relating to nervous system) and muscular tissue
59	neuromyelitis optica	heterogeneous(originating outside the body) condition of inflammation and demyelination(loss of myelin cover of some nerve fiber) of optic nerve
60	neuronal ceroid-lipofucinoses	disease result from excessive accumulation of lipopigmentin (are made up of fats and protien) the body tissue
61	neuronitis vestibular	infection(pathologic state resulting from the invasion of the body by pathogen) of the vestibular nerve in the inner ear
62	neuronopathic gaucher disease	lysosomal (orgenalla in cell) storage disease caused by mutation(event that change genetic structure) in the glucosidase ,beta,acid gene that encode the lysosomal enzyme
63	neuropapillitis	inflammation of the optic nerve may affect the part of nerve within the eyeball
64	neuropathies cranial	cranial - related to brain , neuropathy -pathology (abnormality) of peripheral nerve, disorder that cause nerve damage and affects your ability to feel and move

65	neuropathies hereditary motor and sensory	neuropathy -pathology (abnormality) of peripheral nerve, hereditary -passing by family, motor(convey information to the muscle from brain and spinal cord) and sensory (from muscle to brain)
66	neuropathy hereditary and autonomic type 3	it's sensory dysfunction and severe impairment of the autonomic nervous system(part of nervous system that control involuntary action of smooth muscle ,heart and gland) activity , resulting in multisystem dysfunction
67	neuropathies hereditary motor and sensory type 4	biochemically characterised by accumulation of phytanic acid in plasma and tissue,multisystemic metabolic disease ,
68	neuroretinoangiomas	Capillary hemangioblastomas develop in the retina and optic nerve head in retinal angiomas.
69	neuroses anxiety	anxiety disorder in which excessive worrying is the core symptom which are attack of palpitation(rapid irregular heart beat) , shortness of breath , choking ,fear of dying
70	neuroses phobic	neuroses- mental or personality disturbance not attributable to any known neurological dysfunction , phobic -fear
71	neuroses post-traumatic	neuroses- mental or personality disturbance not attributable to any known neurological dysfunction, post- traumatic - after mild or severe physical injury
72	neuroses war	neuroses- mental or personality disturbance not attributable to any known neurological dysfunction ,effect of war
73	neurosis depressive	neuroses- mental or personality disturbance not attributable to any known neurological dysfunction due to depression (mental state of inadequacy and despondent lack of activity)
74	neurosis hypochondriacal	hypochondria is condition in which person is excessively and unduly worried about having a serious illness
75	neurosis obsessive-compulsive	excessive thought (obsession) that lead to repetitive behaviour (compulsion) - psychiatric disorder
76	neurovascular syndrome thoracic outlet	syndrome (a pattern of syndrome indicative of some disease)of neurovascular - (nerve + vessels,), structure pass from neck and thorax into the axilla through space

77	neutral amino acid transport	genetic abnormality of renal and gastrointestinal neutral amino acid transport where electrophysiological recording show that the transporter is NA is dependant and cl independent electrogenic and actively transports most neutral amino acid
78	neutropenia	leukopenia in which the decrease is primarily in number of neutrophils (chief phagocytic leukocyte)
79	neutrophilic dermatosis	autoinflammatory skin condition characterised by dense infiltration of neutrophils (inflammatory cells) in affected tissue
80	nevroid basal cell carcinoma	multiple basal cell skin cancer also known as Gorlin syndrome
81	nevus	a blemish (spot appearance) on the skin that is formed before birth
82	nevus flammeus	a flat birthmark varying from pink to purple
83	nevus syndrome basal cell	genetic condition affect the skin, endocrine system, nervous system ,eye and bone
84	NIDDM	noninsulin dependant diabetes mellitus -chronic condition that affect the way the body process blood sugar
85	niemann-pick diseases	subgroup of lipid storage disorder in which harmful quantities of fatty substance or lipid accumulate in the spleen ,liver, lungs, bone marrow and brain
86	niemann-pick diseases	subgroup of lipid storage disorder in which harmful quantities of fatty substance or lipid accumulate in the spleen ,liver, lungs, bone marrow and brain
87	night terror	episode of screaming, intense fear and flailing while still sleep often paired with sleepwalking
88	ninth cranial nerve disease	glossopharyngeal nerve , problem with the glossopharyngeal nerve result in trouble with taste and swallowing bcs it's responsible for that
89	nipah virus encephalitis	brain inflammation due to nipah virus that infect pigs and human , spread by contact with pig result in fever ,cough ,headache ,shortness of breath and confusion worsen into coma
90	nocardia infection	an infectious disease affect either the lungs or whole body due to infection bacterium of the genus nocardia, mostly nocardia asteroides
91	nocturia	excessive urination at night especially common in elder man

92	nodding spasm	in infants , a drop of the head on the chest due to loss of tone in the neck muscle as in eoilepsia nutans , in adult nodding of the head from clonic spasm of sternomastoid muscle
93	non hodgkin lymphoma	cancer that start in lymphatic system - it's interconnected system of spaces and vessel between body tissue and organ by which lymph circulates throughout the body
94	non small cell lung carcinoma	one or two major type of cancer that can affect smokers and non-smoker, with symptoms are cough that won't go away, shortness of breath, weight loss or coughing up blood
95	nonverbal learning disorder	has trouble interpreting nonverbal cues like facial expression or body language and have poor coordination , characterised by a significant discrepancy between higher verbal skill and weaker motor, visual -spatial and social skill
96	noonan syndrome	caused by genetic changes that involve unusual facial characteristics, short stature, heart defect present at birth, bleeding problem , development delay and malformation of the bone and rib cage
97	normal pressure hydrocephalus	is an accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid(csf) that causes the ventricle in the brain to become enlarged , sometime with little or no increase in intracranial pressure
98	normokalemic periodic paralysis	inherited muscle disease characterised by episodes of flaccid(out of condition) muscle weakness occur at irregular interval mostly due to altered potassium level
99	nose disease	disease - an impairment of health or a condition of abnormal functioning of nose
100	nosebleed	bleeding from the nose , either spontaneous or induced by nose picking or trauma
101	nosocomial infection	nosocomial - taking place or originating in a hospital , infection- pathological state resulting from invasion of the body by microorganism
102	nycturia	excessive urination at night, especially common in elder men
103	nystagmus pathologic	nystagmus occurs as either normal or diseased functional state of vestibular (sense of equilibrium) system and may combine a rotational component with vertical or horizontal eye movement

O

1	obesity and eating disorder	body dissatisfaction and unhealthy dieting practices are linked to the development of eating disorder . Obesity by depression, anxiety,and othe mood disorder
2	obsessive -compulsive disorder	psychiatric disorder - excessive thought (obsession) that lead to repetitive behaviours (compulsion)
3	obstructive hydrocephalus	it's caused by impaired cerebrospinal fluid reabsorption in the absence of any cerebrospinal fluid flow obstruction between the ventricles and subarachnoid space
4	occipital encephalocele	neural tube defect charecterised by sac-like protrusion of the brain and the membrane that cover through opening in the skull
5	occipital region trauma	occipital are center of visual perception system . They are not particularly vulnerable to to injurybecause of their location at back of the brain , truma could produce visual field defect
6	ochoa syndrome	genetic disorder characterised by urinary problem and unusual facial expression ,urinary problem associated with ochoa syndrome typically become apparent in early childhood or adolescence
7	ocular infection	eye infection are a medical condition and symptom, occur when harmful microorganisne-bacteria,virus,fungus invade any part of the eyeball or surrounding area
8	ocular larva migrans	ocular form of the larva migrans syndrome that occur when toxocara canis (dog roundworm) larvae invade the eyemay associated with visceral larva migrans
9	ocular motility disorder	to any abnormal eye alignment or difficulty in controlling eye movements
10	ocular retraction synd	congenital (by birth) and non progressive type of strabismus (abnormal eye alignment]due to abnormal development of 6th cranial nerve , charecterised by defficulty rotating one or both eye outward or inward
11	ocular torticollis	the abnormal head posture is adopted to improve visual acuity maintain binocular single vision

12	oculouriculovertebral syndrome	oculo(eye)-auriculo-vertebral congenital (by birth) defect in which incomplete development of the ear,nose,soft palate lip and mandible . It's associated with anomalous development of 1st & 2nd brachial arch
13	oculocerebrorenal syndrome	x-linked genetic disorder charecterised by congenital catarect, hypotonia (low tone of muscle), intellectual disability , proximal tubular acidosis , aminoaciduria,and low molecular weight proteinuria
14	oculomotor nerve disease	it's 3rd cranial disease, damage to the third nerve also supplies the upper eyelid muscle and the muscle responsible for pupil constriction
15	oculomotor paralysis	is an eye condition resulting from damage to the third cranial nerve or a branch result deviation of eye outward amd downword
16	oculopharyngeal spinal Muscular dystrophy	genetic disease , it causes weekness in the muscle around the upper eyelid and part of throught call pharynx
17	oculosympathetic syndrome	it's sever unilateral(one side) facial pain and headache in the distribution of the opthalmic (eye) of trigeminal nerve (nerve which supply eye muscle)
18	odontogenic tumor	odentogenic- arise from tooth , tumor-an abnormal new mass of tissue that serve no purpose
19	olfaction disorder	olfaction - related to smell , disorder- physical condition in which there is disturbance of normal function
20	oligoastrocytoma mixed	brain tumor that present with an appereance of mixed glial cell (cell of the neuroglia)origin
21	oliguria	abnormally small production of urine, can be a symptome of kidney disease
22	olivopontocerebellar atrophies	olivopontocerebellar- it's specific area of the brain, atrophy- decrease in size
23	olivopontocerebellar atrophies idiopathic	olivopontocerebellar- it's specific area of the brain, atrophy- decrease in size ,idiopathic - unknown cause
24	olier's disease	it's intraosseous (in bone) benign (not harmful) cartilagenous , tumor-an abnormal new mass of tissue that serve no purpose

25	omenn syndrome	genetic disease characterised by erythroderma (skin redness) ,desquamation (peeling skin) , alopecia (hair loss), chronic diarrhea
26	omphelocele	birth defect in which an infant's intestine or other abdominal organ outside the body because of hole in belly button
27	onchocerciasis	a parasite (an organism which live in another organism) tropical disease affects the skin and eye
28	ondine curse	characterised by shallow breathing (during sleep only or both while awake and asleep) autonomic system regulation (system which regulate involuntary action)
29	ondine syndrome	severely impaired central autonomic control of breathing and dysfunction of the autonomous nervous system
30	onychomycosis	nail fungus causing thickened ,brittle, crumbly or ragged nail
31	ophthalmia	inflammation[response of tissue to irritation or infection] of eye
32	ophthalmoplegia	paralysis of the muscle within eye
33	ophthalmoplegia ataxia and areflexia syndrome	areflexia - absence of reflexophthalmoplegia-paralysis of the muscle within eye, atresia-condition where normal opening in body closed,
34	ophthalmoplegia progressive supranuclear	brain disorder that causes serious problem with walking , balance and movement of eye
35	oppenheim disease	neuromuscular(nerve + muscle) disorder , loss of muscle tone and weakness
36	opsoclonus	uncontrolled eye movement
37	optic atrophic heredity	optic -eye, atrophy- decrease cell size, heredity- pass by family
38	optic disk disorder	optic disk-point where the optic nerve enters retina, disorder- dysfunction
39	optic disk edema	optic disk-point where the optic nerve enters retina, edema - swelling of tissue
40	optic nerve disease	dysfunction of optic nerve (nerve supply to eye) due to infection or other cause
41	optic nerve ischemia	ischemia - lack of blood supply to the optic (eye) due to obstruction to blood supply

42	optic neuritis	optic - related to eye, neuritis - inflammation of nerve accompanied by pain
43	optic neuropathy	optic - related to eye, neuropathy-pathology of peripheral nerves
44	optic neuropathy ischemia	optic - related to eye, neuropathy-pathology of peripheral nerves due to lack of blood supply
45	optic papilla edema	optic disc swelling that caused by increased intracranial pressure
46	oral cancer	malignant growth (dangerous ,progressive growth), of mouth
47	oral neoplasm	neoplasm - an abnormal new mass of tissue of mouth
48	oral surgical procedure	surgical procedure for oral cavity
49	orbital cellulitis	orbital-eye , cellulitis- inflammation of body tissue
50	ormond disease	proliferation (growth rapid multiplication) of fibrous tissue in retro -peritoneum (cover of organ)
51	ornithosis	pneumonia caused by a rickettsia microorganism and transmitted to human from infected bird
52	orofacial dyskinesia	orofacial- mouth + face ,dyskinesia- abnormality in performing voluntary muscle movement
53	oroya fever	infectious disease produced by bartonell bacilliformis infection
54	orthostatic hypotension	form of low blood pressure that happens when standing up from sitting or lying down
55	osler rendu syndrome	disease in which abnormal blood vessel formation in skin , mucus membrane and such organ as liver and brain
56	osler vaquez disease	polycythemia vera- abnormality increase in the no . Of red blood cell
57	osteitis deformans	osteitis- infection of bone ,deformans- change for the worse
58	osteitis fibrosa disseminata	osteitis- infection of bone
59	osteoarthritis	arthritis(infection of bone) that occur when flexible tissue at the ends of bone wears down

60	osteoarthrosis	arthritis(infection of bone) that occur when flexible tissue at the ends of bone wears down
61	osteoarthrosis deformas	arthritis(infection of bone) that occur when flexible tissue at the ends of bone wears down deformas- change for the worse
62	osteochondritis	painful type of osteochondrosis wgere cartilage or bone in a joint is inflamed
63	osteomalacia	abnormal softening of bones caused by deficiencies of phospharus or calcium or vitamin D
64	osteo imperfecta	a group of inherited disorder charectised by fragile bone that break easily
65	osteomyelitis	inflammation of ostium ,mass of bone
66	osteonecrosis	destruction of bone tissue,
67	osteo-onchychodysplasia	autosomal dominant condition carecterised by nail dysplasia
68	osteopenia	inability to make new bone
69	osteopetrosis	bone disease that makes abnormality dense and prone to brekage
70	osteophytes	projection of bone that shape like rost throne
71	osteopytosis spinal	projection of bone that shape like rost throne in spinal bone
72	osteoporosis	abnormal loss of bony tissue resulting soft bone due to lack of calcium
73	osteoporosis- age related	abnormal loss of bony tissue resulting soft bone due to lack of calcium affect with incresing age
74	osteoporosis post trauma	abnormal loss of bony tissue resulting soft bone due to lack of calcium due to trauma
75	osteomyelitis	inflammation of ostium ,mass of bone
76	osteonecrosis	destruction of bone tissue,
77	osteo-onchychodysplasia	autosomal dominant condition carecterised by nail dysplasia
78	osteopenia	rapid multiplication of bone destructing cell
79	osteopetrosis	bone disease that like bone abnormality dense and prone to brakage

80	osteophytes	projection of shaped like rostrum
81	osteopetrosis spinal	projection of shaped like rostrum of spinal bone
82	osteoporosis	abnormal loss of bony tissue resulting soft bone due to lack of calcium
83	osteoporosis- age related	abnormal loss of bony tissue resulting soft bone due to lack of calcium affect with increasing age
84	osteoporosis post trauma	abnormal loss of bony tissue resulting soft bone due to lack of calcium due to trauma
85	otospongiosis	disability causing deafness in adult in overgrowth of bone of inner ear
86	ovarian cancer	cancer - malignant , dangerous and uncontrolled growth of ovum
87	ovarian cyst	ovarian - female reproductive organ, cyst - swelling of tissue covered by capsule
88	owen disease	disease of ovary - female reproductive organ
89	oxaluria	oxalic acid present in urine
90	oxidative phosphorylation deficiency	metabolic condition deficiency not able to metabolise glucose
91	oxycephaly	cephaly- head, abnormality of head seen

P

1	pachygyria	pachy-thick or fat, gyri-is ridge on the cerebral cortex
2	paget's disease	a disease that disrupts the replacement of old bone tissue with bone tissue
3	paget's disease of bone	a disease that disrupts the replacement of old bone tissue with bone tissue
4	paget's disease of breast	a disease that disrupts the replacement of old breast tissue with new breast tissue
5	paget's disease mammary	mammary-breast, a disease that disrupts the replacement of old breast tissue with new breast tissue
6	pain general	pain felt throughout the originate from specific location
7	pain back pain	pain felt throughout the originate from specific location at back

8	pain disorder	pain experienced by a patient one or more areas ,and is thought cause by psychological stress
9	pain migraine	a headache of varying intensity often accompanied by nausea and sensitivity to light and sound
10	pallister-killian syndrome	its chromosomal disease tetrasomy of chromose 12
11	palmoplantar pustulosis	chronic pustular affecting palm and sole
12	palsy	paralysis of muscle due to damage of that nerve suply
13	pancreatic cancer	cancer (uncntrollable , harmfull growth, dangerous in nature) of pancreas
14	pancreatic disease	disease which make inability to do normal function of pancreas
15	Pancreatic Insufficiency	inability to properly digest food due to a lack of digestive enzymes made by the pancreas
16	Pancreatitis	An inflammation(localised protective response of the tissue) behind the lower part of the stomach (pancreas).
17	Panencephalitis Subacute Sclerosing	progressive brain inflammation(localised protective response of the tissue) caused by a persistent infection with measles virus.
18	Panhypopituitarism	inadequate or absent production of the anterior pituitary hormones (cell signaling molecules)
19	Panniculitis	inflammation(localised protective response of the tissue) of subcutaneous adipose tissue (the fatty layer under the skin).
20	Panniculitis Subacute Nodular	inflammation(localised protective response of the tissue) of the fat cells under the skin.
21	Pantothenate Kinase Neurodegeneration	degenerative disease of the brain that can lead to parkinsonism, dystonia (repetitive muscle contractions), dementia (memory loss), and ultimately death.
22	Papilledema	optic disc (part of visual tract) swelling that is caused by increased intracranial pressure (pressure within the brain)due to any cause

23	Papillitis optic	inflammation(localised protective response of the tissue)of the optic nerve head is called "papillitis"
24	Papilloma	cauliflower-like projections that arise from the mucosal(type of tissue layer) surface of skin.
25	Papilloma Shope	infectious agent, transmitted it to other Eastern Cotton tail rabbits
26	Papilloma Squamous Cell	cancer of type of skin layer
27	Papillomatosis	skin surface elevation caused by hyperplasia(increased number of cells) and enlargement of contiguous dermal papillae.
28	Papillomavirus Infections	a viral infection that is passed between people through skin-to-skin contact.
29	Pappataci Fevar	a vector-borne febrile arboviral infection caused by three serotypes of Phlebovirus.
30	Paraganglioma	a rare neuroendocrine neoplasm (tumour) that may develop at various body sites (including the head, neck, thorax and abdomen)
31	Paraganglioma Gangliocytic	a rare tumour that is typically found in the duodenum
32	Parahemophilia	A congenital (inborn)deficiency of factor V characterized by abnormally slow blood coagulation.
33	Paralmmunoglobulinemias	decrease the amount of paraimmunoglobulin(type of immune protien) in the body.
34	Parainfluenza	a group of viruses called human parainfluenza viruses (HPIVs).
35	Parainfluenza Virus Infections	a wide spectrum of illnesses which occurs due to parainfluenza viruses.
36	Parakeratosis Variegata	Retention of nuclei in the cells of the layer of the skin.
37	Paralyses Familial Periodic	episodes of flaccid paralysis with loss of deep muscle reflexes and failure of muscle to respond to electrical stimulation.
38	Paralysis	loss of muscle function for one or more muscles.
39	Paralysis Agitans	a degenerative disorder of the central nervous system characterized by tremor (involuntary movement of body parts) and impaired muscular coordination
40	Paralysis Bulbar	impairment of function of the cranial nerves 9, 10, 11, 12.

41	Paramyxoviridae Infections	Infections of parainfluenza viruses and mumps virus; Pneumovirus, which includes respiratory syncytial virus; and Morbillivirus, which includes the measles virus.
42	Paraneoplastic Autonomic Dysfunction	progressive autonomic symptoms, such as orthostatic hypotension (blood pressure falls when suddenly standing up) , dry mouth, urinary retention, and constipation
43	Paraneoplastic Encephalomyelitis	a multifocal inflammatory disorder of the central nervous system (CNS) associated with remote neoplasia (tumours).
44	Paraneoplastic Syndromes	rare disorders that are triggered by an altered immune system response to a neoplasia (tumours).
45	Paraosmia	inability of the brain to properly identify an odor's "natural" smell
46	Paraphilias	the experience of intense sexual arousal to atypical objects, situations, fantasies, behaviors, or individuals.
47	Paraplegia	an impairment in motor or sensory function of the lower extremities
48	Paraproteinemias	the presence of excessive amounts of paraprotein (abnormal plasma protein)or single gammaglobulin(protein) in the blood.
49	Parapsoriasis	skin diseases characterized by scaly patches or elevated papules (elevation of skin) on the trunk or proximal extremities.
50	Parapsoriasis en plaques	skin lesions that may be included in the modern scheme of cutaneous conditions
51	Dr Hulda Clark parasite General Comprehensive	General Comprehensive of Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism) Dr Hulda Clark.
52	Parasites Anaplasma marginale	Tick-borne diseases caused by Anaplasma species
53	Parasites Anaplasma marginale (2nd range)	Co-infections with multiple genotypes of Anaplasma marginale in cattle
54	Parasites Ancylostoma braziliense(adult)	an intestinal Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism) of domestic cats and dogs.
55	Parasites Ancylostoma caninum	hookworm, which principally infects the small intestine of dogs.

56	Parasites cornmon roundworm of cats and dogs	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism) of domestic cats and dogs.
57	Parasites Ascaris megalcephala(male)	male Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)Ascaris megalcephala
58	Parasites Balantridium coll cysts	cyst of Ascaris megalcephala
59	Parasites Besnoitia (lung sect	protozoal Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism) in the family Sarcocystidae.
60	Parasites Capillaria hepatica (liver sect	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)which infest rodents and numerous other mammal species, including humans.
61	Parasites Chilomastix cysts (rat) 2	cyst of Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)Chilomastix
62	Parasites Chilornonas whole mounr 2	infection caused by parasites causing fever, redness, itching.
63	Parasites Clonorchis sinensis	This Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism) lives in the liver of humans, and is found mainly in the common bile duct and gall bladder, feeding on bile.
64	Parasites Crypiocotyle lingua (adult)	adult form of Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)Crypiocotyle lingua .
65	Parasites Dientamoeba f ragilis	one of the smaller Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)s that can live in the human large intestine.
66	Parasites Dirofilaria immitis dog heartworm 2	a small thread-like worm, that causes dirofilariasis
67	Paras;tes Echinoporyphium recurvatum 2	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism) causing deformity in the knee joint, so that the knee bends backwards.
68	Parasites Echinostornarevolutum	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism) causing deformity in the knee joint, so that the knee bends backwards.
69	Parasites Endamoeba Ringivalis trophozoit	first amoeba(single cell organism) in humans, It is found in the mout inside the gingival pocket near the base of the teeth

70	Parasites Endolimax nana trophozoites and cysts 1	a small non-pathogenic amoeba with world wide distribution.
71	Parasites Entamoeba colitrophozoites 1	a non-pathogenic species of Entamoeba(single cell organism)that frequently exists as a commensal parasite(an organism which lives in or on another organism)in the human gastrointestinal tract.
72	Parasites Entamoeba histolytica trophozoite 1	developmental stage of egg of parasite(an organism which lives in or on another organism)Entamoeba histolytica.
73	Parasites Enterobius vermicularis	a human parasitic disease caused by the pinworm.
74	Parasites Eurytrema pancreaticum	a trematode (long-lived parasites) (long-lived parasites) with sheep, goats and pigs as major final hosts.
75	Parasites Fasciola hepatica	It infects the livers of various mammals, including humans.
76	Parasites Fasciola hepatica cercariae	a species of Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism) Fasciola hepatica
77	Parasites Fasciola hepatica eggs	eggs of Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism) Fasciola hepatica
78	Parasites Fasciola hepatica miracidia	a species of Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism) Fasciola hepatica
79	Parasites Fasciola hepatica rediae	a species of Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism) Fasciola hepatica
80	Parasites Fasciolopsis buski adult	adult form of Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism) Fasciola hepatica buski
81	Parasites Fasciolopsis buski eggs	eggs of Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism) Fasciola hepatica buski
82	Parasites Fasciolopsis cercariae	a species of Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism) Fasciola hepatica
83	Parasites Fasciolopsis miracidia	a species of Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism) Fasciola hepatica

84	Parasites Fasciolopsis rediae	a species of Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism) Fasciola hepatica
85	Parasites filarirose	is a human disease caused by parasitic worms known as filarial worms
86	Parasites fiscoedrius elongatus	distributed worldwide and have been reported in many countries .that can infect fishes, reptiles, birds and mammals
87	Parasites flatworms	Family of relatively simple bilateral, unsegmented, soft-bodied invertebrates.
88	Parasites flukes blood	parasitic flatworms responsible for a highly significant group of infections in humans termed schistosomiasis,
89	Parasites flukes general	internal Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)s of vertebrates.
90	Parasites flukes intestinal	internal Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)s of intestine.
91	Parasites flukes liver	internal Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)s of liver.
92	Parasites flukes lymph	internal Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)s of lymph (a clear yellowish derived from the tissues of the body)
93	Parasites flukes pancreatic	internal Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)s of pancreas.
94	Parasites flukes sheep liver	internal Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism) of sheep liver.
95	Parasites follicular mange	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism) causing contagious skin disease of domestic and wild animals
96	Parasites Gastrothylax elongatus	Paramphistome fluke occurring in the rumen of sheep and cattle.
97	Parasites giardia lamblia (trophozoites)	a flagellated Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism) that reproduces in the small intestine, causing giardiasis.
98	Parasites giardia	an infection by a microscopic Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism) called Giardia lamblia.
99	Parasites giardia lamblia type2	a species of Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism) Giardia lamblia.
100	Parasites Gyrodactylus	a tiny Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism) which lives on the body surface of freshwater fish.

101	Parasites general	an organism that lives on or in a host organism and gets its food from or at the expense of its host.
102	Parasites general comprehensive	an organism which lives in or on another organism.
103	Parasites gyrodactylus	little Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism) infesting many different types of freshwater and marine fish as well as amphibians
104	Parasites Haernonchus contortus	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism) responsible for infection in sheep and goats
105	Parasites Hostile sig	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism) in environments that would be considered hostile to life.
106	Parasites Hypodereum conoideum	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)causing infection of the intestines.
107	Parasites Haemonchus contortus	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism) responsible for infection in sheep and goats
108	Parasites heartworms	They are among the most damaging Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)s in dogs
109	Parasites helminthsporium (worm eggs)	eggs of Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism) helminthsporium
110	Parasites hookworm	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)causing infection of the intestines.
111	Parasites Iodamoeba butschlii	non pathogenic intestinal amoeba (single cell organism).
112	Parasites Leishmania braziliensis	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)causing Leishmaniasis
113	Parasites Leishmania donovani	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)causing Leishmaniasis
114	Parasites Leishmania mexicana	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)causing Leishmaniasis
115	Parasites Leishmanra tropica	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)causing Leishmaniasis
116	Parasites Leucocytozoon	a genus of parasitic alveolates belonging to the phylum Apicomplexa.

117	Parasites Loa loa	Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism) that localizes to the conjunctiva of the eye.
118	Parasites Macracanthorhynchus	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism) which lives in the intestines of pigs.
119	Parasites Metagonimus yokogawai	a human Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism) causing metagonimiasis.
120	Parasites Myxosoma	Cause serious disease losses in free-living fishes
121	Parasites Naegleria fowleri	brain-eating amoeba (single cell organism)
122	Parasites Onchocerca volvulus (tumor)	Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism) that is the second leading cause of blindness worldwide after trachoma.
123	Parasites Paragonimus Westermanii adult	adult form of Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism) Paragonimus Westermanii
124	Parasites Passalurus ambiguus	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)causing infection of the intestines
125	Parasites pinworm	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)causing infection of the intestines
126	Parasites Plasmodium cynomolgi	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism) which usually been found in the Asian Old World monkeys.
127	Parasites Plasmodium falciparum smear	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism) causing malaria in humans.
128	Parasites Plasmodium vivax smear	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism) causing malaria in humans.
129	Parasites Pneumocystis carinii (lung)	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)causing infection of the lungs
130	Parasites Prosthogonimus macrorchis(eggs)	eggs of Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism) Prosthogonimus macrorchis

131	Parasites roundworms	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)causing infection of the intestines
132	Parasites Sarcocystis	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)infecting mammals, and some infecting birds.
133	Parasites Scabies	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)causing skin disease.
134	Parasites Schistosoma haematobium	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)found in blood.
135	Parasites Schistosoma mansoni	a water-borne Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism) of humans.
136	Parasites schistosoma haematobium (blood flukes)	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)found in blood.
137	Parasites schistosoma haematobium	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)found in blood.
138	Parasites schistosoma mansoni	a water-borne Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism) of humans.
139	Parasites Stephanurus denlalus (ova)	ova (reproductive cell) of parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism) Stephanurus denlalus
140	Parasites Stigeoclonium	a genus of algae, in the family Chaetophoraceae
141	parasites streptococcus pneumonia	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)causing pneumonia
142	Parasites Streptococcus pyogenes (tooth)	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)causing pneumonia
143	Parasites Streptococcus sp	a species of Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism) Streptococcus
144	Parasites Strongyloides (filariform larva)	larva (active immature form of an insect) of Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism) Strongyloides

145	Parasites Sub terminalspores bac	spores (reproductive unit) of Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism)
146	46 Parasiteslaenia (useParasitestapeworms) Parasites tapeworms	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)causing infection of the intestines.
147	Parasites tapeworms echinococcinum(dog and cats)	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)causing infection of the intestines.
148	Parasites threadworms	a species of nematode (free living organism of soli and water)
149	Parasites Tobacco mosaic virus	single stranded RNA virus, that infects a wide range of plants, especially tobacco .
150	Parasites Toxoplasma (human strain)	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)causing toxoplasmosis
151	Parasites Treponema pallidum cauxses syphilis	bacteria causing sphilis, chronic (long term) human disease
152	Parasites Trichinella spiralis (muscle)	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism) transmitted by eating undercooked meats, especially pork
153	Parasites Trichomonas vaginalis	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)causing sexually transmitted disease.
154	Parasites Trirhuris sp	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)causing infection of the intestines.
155	Parasites Troglodytella abrassari	Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)causing infection of the gastro-intestinal tract.
156	Parasites Trypanosoma brucei	a species of Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism) Trypanosoma
157	Parasites Trypanosoma cruzi(brain tissue)	a species of Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism) Trypanosoma
158	Parasites trypanosoma equiperdum	a species of Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism) Trypanosoma

159	Parasites trypanosoma gambiense	a species of Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism) Trypanosoma
160	Parasites trypanosoma lewisi (blood smear)	a species of Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism) Trypanosoma
161	Parasites trypanosoma lewisi	a species of Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism) Trypanosoma
162	Parasites trypanosoma rhodesiense	a species of Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism) Trypanosoma
163	Parasites turbatrix	Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism) found in unfiltered vinegar. Vinegar are often used to fry (baby fish) as a live food
164	Parasites urocleidus	Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism) infecting buccal cavity.
165	Parasites trypanosoma rhodestense	a species of Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism) Trypanosoma
166	Parasites turbatrix	Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism) found in unfiltered vinegar. Vinegar are often used to fry (baby fish) as a live food
167	Parasites urocleidus	Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism) infecting buccal cavity.
168	Parasites Veillonella dispar	normal bacterium in the intestines and oral mucosa of mammals.
169	Parasites Trypanosoma equiperdum	a species of Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism) Trypanosoma
170	Parasites Trypanosoma gambiense	a species of Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism) Trypanosoma
171	Parasites Trypanosoma lewisi (blood snrear)	a species of Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism) Trypanosoma
172	Parasites Trypanosoma rhodesiense	a species of Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism) Trypanosoma
173	Parasites urocleidus	Parasite (an organism which lives in or on another organism) infecting buccal cavity.

174	Parasympathetic Nervous System Diseases	system that serves to slow the heart rate, increase intestinal and glandular activity, and relax the muscles
175	Parathyroid Diseases	disorders of the function of the parathyroid gland
176	Parietal Region Trauma	injury of the bony region above the ear.
177	Parinaud Syndrome	an inability to move the eyes up and down.
178	Parkinson Disease	a long-term degenerative disorder of the central nervous system
179	Parkinsonian Disorders	any condition that involves the types of movement changes seen in Parkinson's disease, (slow movement, impaired speech, decrease in facial expressions, and muscle stiffness).
180	Parkinsonian Syndrome	group of syndrome like slow movement, impaired speech, decrease in facial expressions, and muscle stiffness that occur due to a long-term degenerative disorder of the central nervous system
181	Parkinsonism	a clinical syndrome characterized by tremor (involuntary movements of body parts), bradykinesia (slowing of movement), rigidity, and postural instability
182	Parkinsonism Experimental	it is a progressive degenerative condition of the nervous system that gradually affects movement.
183	Parkinsonism Juvenile	a progressive degenerative condition of the nervous system in children.
184	Parodontosis	destruction of the periodontium,(specialized tissues that both surround and support the teeth)
185	Paronychia	an often-tender (painful on touch) bacterial or fungal infection of the nail .
186	Parotitis Epidemic	an acute contagious(disease that can spread from one person to another) viral disease characterized by fever and by swelling of the parotid glands(major salivary gland in many animals)
187	Paroxysmal Cold Hemoglobinuria	a disease of humans that is characterized by the sudden presence of hemoglobin in the urine, typically after exposure to cold temperatures.
188		

188	Paroxysmal Nerve Pain	sudden pain in nerve(cable like bundles in the body to transmit electro chemical impulses)
189	Paroxysmal Nocturnal	a rare acquired, life-threatening disease of the blood characterized by destruction of
	Hemoglobinuria	re blood cells.
190	Paroxysmal Sleep	A neurological disorder marked by a sudden recurrent uncontrollable compulsion to sleep.
191	Parsonage-Turner Syndrome	a peripheral nerve disorder that causes severe pain — usually involving the shoulder and arm.
192	Pearson's Syndrome	a disease characterized by sideroblastic anemia(the body has iron available but cannot incorporate it into hemoglobin) and pancreas dysfunction.
193	Pectus Excavatum	a congenital (inborn)deformity of the anterior chest wall.
194	Pediculosis	an infestation of lice (blood-feeding insects).
195	Pellagra	a disease characterised by diarrhoea, dermatitis(skin infection) and dementia (memory loss).
196	Pelvic Horn Syndrome	disease characterised by abnormalities of the nails, knees, elbows, and pelvis.
197	Pelvic Inflammatory Disease	an infection of the upper part of the female reproductive system.
198	Pemphigoid	a rare autoimmune disorder(abnormal immune response to a normal body part)(abnormal immune response to a normal body part) that can develop at any age.
199	Pemphigoid Bulous	a skin disease, involving the formation of blisters(water-filled swelling)(water-filled swelling), at the space between the epidermis and dermis skin layers.
200	Pemphigus	a group of rare skin disorders that cause blisters(water-filled swelling) and sores on the skin .
201	Pemphigus Vulgaris	a rare autoimmune disorder(abnormal immune response to a normal body part) that causes painful blisters(water-filled swelling) on the skin.
202	Pemphigus Benign Familial	It is a genetic disorder that causes blisters(water-filled swelling) to form on the skin

203	Pendular Nystagmus	refers to the waveform of involuntary eye movements that may occur in any direction.
204	Penile Diseases	disease can cause pain and affect a man's sexual function and fertility.
205	Penile Induration	A condition characterized by hardening of the PENIS.
206	Peptic Ulcer	a break in the lining of the stomach, first part of the small intestine or occasionally the lower esophagus.
207	Periadenitis Mucosa Necrotica Recurrens	attacks of lesions that begin as small, nodules(a small aggregation of cells) which then enlarge, ulcerate, and heal by scar formation.
208	Perianeurysmal Fibrosis Inflammatory	formation of excess fibrous connective tissue in an organ or tissue around aneurysm (a localized, abnormal, weak spot on a blood vessel wall).
209	Periaortitis Chronic	inflammation(localised protective response of the tissue) of tissues around the aorta.
210	Periarteritis Nodosa	inflammation(localised protective response of the tissue) of the outer coat of an artery and of the tissues surrounding it.
211	Pericardial Cyst	an uncommon anomaly in the middle chest.
212	Pericardial Effusion	excess fluid between the heart and the sac surrounding the heart, known as the pericardium.
213	Pericardial Tamponade	pathologic compression of a the layer around the heart.
214	Pericarditis	inflammation(localised protective response of the tissue) of the layer around the heart.
215	Perineurial Cysts	fluid-filled sacs that form on the nerve(cable like bundles in the body to transmit electro chemical impulses) root sheath.
216	Periodic Alternating Nystagmus	a strictly horizontal nystagmus (oscillatory eye movements)that predictably oscillates in direction, amplitude, and frequency.
217	Periodic Disease	a set of disorders characterized by recurrent episodes of systemic and organ-specific.
218	Periodic Paralysis Familial	weakness or paralysis from common triggers such as cold, heat, high carbohydrate meals, not eating, stress or excitement and physical activity of any kind.
219	Periodontal Diseases	a set of inflammatory conditions affecting the tissues surrounding the teeth.

220	Peripheral Angiopathies	the generic term for a disease of the blood vessels .
221	Peripheral Autonomic Nervous System Diseases	disorders affecting the peripheral nerves(cable like bundles in the body to transmit electro chemical impulses) that automatically regulate body processes (autonomic nerves).
222	Peripheral Nerve Diseases	a result of damage to your peripheral nerves, often causes weakness, numbness and pain, usually in your hands and feet.
223	Peripheral Neruous System Diseases	disorders affecting the peripheral nerves(cable like bundles in the body to transmit electro chemical impulses) that automatically regulate body processes (autonomic nerves).
224	Peripheral Neuropathies	disorders affecting the peripheral nerves(cable like bundles in the body to transmit electro chemical impulses) that automatically regulate body processes (autonomic nerves).
225	Peripheral Vascular Diseases	a blood circulation disorder that causes the blood vessels outside of your heart and brain to narrow, block, or spasm.
226	Periphelebitis	an eye disease characterized by inflammation(localised protective response of the tissue) and possible blockage of retinal blood vessels, abnormal growth of new blood vessels .
227	Peroneal Muscular Atrophy	decrease in size of a normally developed muscles.
228	Peroxisomal Disorders	a group of congenital (existing from birth) diseases characterized by the absence of normal peroxisomes(special parts within a cell) in the cells of the body.
229	Personality Disorder Borderline	a long-term pattern of abnormal behavior characterized by unstable relationships with other people, unstable sense of self, and unstable emotions.
230	Personality Disorder Dependent	a fear that leads to “clinging behavior(depending personality behaviour)” and usually manifests itself by early adulthood.
231	Perthes Disease	a childhood disorder initiated by a disruption of blood flow to the head of the femur(bone of leg)
232	Pertussis	bacterial disease., symptoms of which are similar to those of the common cold with a runny nose, fever, and mild cough.

233	Pes Cavus	a human foot type in which the sole of the foot is distinctly hollow when bearing weight.
234	Petechiae	a small (1–2 mm) red or purple spot on the skin, caused by a minor bleed from broken blood vessels.
235	Peter's Anomaly	a rare congenital form of anterior segment dysgenesis in which abnormal cleavage of the anterior chamber of heart occurs.
236	Peutz-Jeghers Syndrome	a genetic disorder characterized by the development of polyps(An elevated 'tumor' mass) in the gastrointestinal tract and hyperpigmented(dark patches or spots) macules (A circumscribed flat area,) on the lips and mouth.
237	Peyronie's Disease	a connective tissue disorder involving the growth of fibrous plaques in the soft tissue of the penis.
238	Pfeiffer Syndrome	a very rare genetic disorder characterized by the premature fusion of certain bones of the skull.
239	Phakomatosis Bourneville	formation of multisystemic hamartomas (tumorlike nodule) producing seizures, mental retardation, and angiofibromas(locally invasive tumor) of the face.
240	Phakomatosis Sturge Weber	one of the phakomatoses (a group of hereditary diseases)often associated with glaucoma(increased pressure within the eye), seizures, mental retardation .
241	Phantom Limb	sensation that an amputated or missing limb is still attached.
242	Pharynx Diseases	Diseases of skeletal muscle of the pharynx(part of digestive tract).
243	Pharynx Diverticulum	a diverticulum of the mucosa of the esophagus(part of digestive tract).
244	Pharyngitis	swelling in the back of the throat .
245	Pharyngoesophageal diverticulum	a diverticulum(a circumscribed pouch or sac) of the mucosa of the esophagus.
246	Phenylalanine Hydroxylase Deficiency	Disease disease due to inherited(inborn) deficiency of an enzyme called Phenylalanine Hydroxylase.

247	Phenylketonurias	disease due to decreased metabolism (sum of the physical and chemical processes) of the amino acid called phenylalanine.
248	Pheochromocytoma	a relatively rare tumor of the adrenal glands(The small internally secreting organ).
249	PheochromocytomaExtra-Adrenal	a relatively rare tumor of the glands other than adrenal glands(The small internally secreting organ).
250	Phimosis	a condition in which the foreskin of the penis cannot be pulled back past the glans.
251	phlebitis	inflammation(localised protective response of the tissue) of the vein.
252	Phlebotomus Fever	a febrile viral disease of short duration, transmitted by the sandfly Phlebotomus papatasi.
253	Phlegmasia Alba Dolens	an acute fulminating form of deep venous thrombosis(local clotting of the blood), with pronounced edema(abnormal accumulation of fluid in certain tissues within the body) and severe cyanosis (blueish discolouration) of the limb.
254	Phlegmon	a solid, swollen, inflamed mass of pancreatic tissue .
255	Phobia School	a young child's sudden aversion to or fear of attending school.
256	Phobia Social	a fear of interacting with other people in community.
257	Phobias	A persistent, abnormal, and irrational fear of a specific thing or situation .
258	Phobic Disorders	General term for emotional difficulty related to phobias.
259	Phobic Neuroses	extreme and irrational fear of simple things or social situations
260	Phorias	any tendency to deviation of the eyes from the normal
261	Photodermatitis	inflammation(localised protective response of the tissue) of skin caused or elicited by exposure to sunlight.
262	Photophobia	An abnormal sensitivity to or intolerance of light, especially by the eyes
263	Photosensitivity Disorders	group of diseases that are due to abnormally increased sensitivity of the skin to sunlight.
264	Phycomycosis	fungal infection caused by a species of the order Phycomycetes.

265	Physcological Stress	a general term used to describe unpleasant feelings or emotions that impact your level of functioning.
266	Phytanic Acid Storage Disease	a rare genetic disorder of lipid metabolism in which phytanic acid accumulates in the plasma and tissues.
267	Pica Syndrome	unique one disease in which people eat dirt and other nonfood items on a regular basis.
268	Plck's Disease	a form of dementia (memory loss) that may occur in middle age.
269	Pilonidal Cyst	An abscess that occurs in the cleft between the buttocks
270	Pilonidal Sinus	space between the buttocks where pionidal cyst generally occurs.
271	Pin Worms	A member of the genus Enterobius.
272	Pirifoimin Syndrome	a condition which is believed to result from compression of the sciatic nerve around the piriformis muscle.
273	Piroplasmosis	An infectious disease caused by a species of piroplasma.
274	Pituitary Diseases	A pituitary disease is a disorder primarily affecting the pituitary gland(a tiny organ found at the base of the brain)
275	Pityriasis	any of a number of skin diseases that have in common lesions that resemble dandrufflike scales without obvious signs of inflammation(localised protective response of the tissue).
276	Pityriasis Versicolor	common fungus infection of the outer layer of the skin (the EPIDERMIS)
277	Plagiocephaly Nonsynostotic	premature closure of the lambdoid and coronal sutures(skull joints) on one side; characterized by an oblique deformity of the cranium.
278	Plague	Plague is a serious, potentially life-threatening infectious disease that is usually transmitted to humans by the bites of rodent fleas.
279	Plant Poisoning	the list of poison plants.
280	Plantar fasciitis	inflammation (biological response of body tissues to harmful stimuli) of the band of connective tissue on the sole of the foot.

281	Plasma Cell Dyscrasias	group of neoplastic (tumour generating)diseases involving proliferation of a single clone of cells.
282	Plasmodium Infections	infections due to one of several species of Plasmodium Parasites (an organism which lives in or on another organism)
283	Platelet storage Pool Deficiency	type of coagulopathy (bleeding disorder) characterized by defects in the granules in platelets.(white blood ells)
284	Plegia	denoting a kind of paralysis.
285	Pleural Diseases	disease of the covering of the lung.
286	Pleural Fffrsion	a buildup of fluid in the pleural space,(an area between the layers of tissue that line the lungs) and the chest cavity.
287	Pleurisy	an inflammation(localised protective response of the tissue) of the membrane that surrounds and protects the lungs (the pleura).
288	Pneumococcal Infections	infections caused by Streptococcus pneumoniae.
289	Pneumonia	an infection of the lung that can be caused by nearly any class of organism known to cause human infections.
290	Pneumonia Interstitial	a form of lung disease characterized by progressive scarring(a mark left by a healed wound) of both lungs.
291	Pneumonia Lobar	an acute inflammation(localised protective response of the tissue) of an entire pulmonary lobe,
292	Plague	a severe lung infection caused by the bacterium Yersinia pestis.
293	Pyrexia	A complex physiologic response to disease characterized by a rise in core temperature, and activation of immune systems
294	Pneumonitis Interstitial	Inflammation of the walls of the alveoli (air sacs) in the lungs.
295	Pneumothorax	an abnormal collection of air in the pleural space between the lung and the chest wall.
296	POEMS Syndrome	a rare paraneoplastic(symptoms that occur at sites distant from a tumor) syndrome

297	Poikiloderma of Civatte	a common, benign skin condition that mainly affects the skin on the sides of the neck.
298	Poland Syndrome	rare birth defect characterized by underdevelopment or absence of the chest muscle (pectoralis) on one side of the body,
299	Polio	A virus that may cause paralysis and is easily preventable by the polio vaccine.
300	Poliodystrophia Cerebri	a rare disease of young children,
301	Poliomyelitis	infantile paralysis caused by polio virus.
302	Poliomyelitis Nonpoliovirus	unknown condition.
303	Poliomyelitis Preparalytic	a starting stage of poliomyelitis .
304	Polyarteritis Nodosa	a condition that causes swollen arteries
305	Polyarthritis	four or more joints in the body become painful and inflamed.
306	Polychondritis Chronic Atrophic	a rare condition characterized by recurrent inflammation(a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful, especially as a reaction to injury or infection.) of cartilage and other tissues throughout the body.
307	Polychondritis Relapsing	recurrent condition characterized by recurrent inflammation(a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful, especially as a reaction to injury or infection.) of cartilage and other tissues throughout the body.
308	Polycystic Kidney Diseases	An inherited disorder in which clusters of cysts develop in the kidneys.
309	Polycystic Ovary Syndrome	A hormonal disorder causing enlarged ovaries with small cysts on the outer edges.
310	Polycythemia Vera	a slow-growing blood cancer in which your bone marrow makes too many red blood cells.
311	Polyendocrinopathies Autoimmune	characterized by autoimmune(the body's immune system attacks healthy cells.) activity against more than one endocrine(a chemical messenger system) organ
312	Polyglandular Type I Autoimmune Syndrome	constellations of multiple endocrine gland insufficiencies.

313	Polyglandular Type II Autoimmune Syndrome	most common of the immunoendocrinopathy(endocrine dysfunction by mimicking hormone action,) syndromes.
314	Polyhydramnios	a medical condition describing an excess of amniotic fluid(a clear, slightly yellowish liquid that surrounds the unborn baby (fetus) during pregnancy.) in the amniotic sac
315	Polymenorrhea	the medical term for cycles with intervals of 21 days or fewer.
316	Polymyalgia Rheumatica	disorder causing muscle pain and stiffness around the shoulders and hips.
317	Poliomyelitis	infantile paralysis caused by polio virus.
318	Polymyoclonus	a fine or minute muscular tremor(an involuntary trembling of the body or limbs).
319	Polymyositis	a condition marked by inflammation (a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful, especially as a reaction to injury or infection.)and degeneration of skeletal muscle throughout the body.
320	Polymyositis-Dermatomyositis	An inflammatory (a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful, especially as a reaction to injury or infection.) disease marked by muscle weakness and skin rash.
321	Polyneuropathies	damage or disease affecting peripheral nerves(enclosed, cable-like bundle).
322	Polyneuropathy Acquired	a disease that strikes suddenly when the body's immune system attacks peripheral nerves(enclosed, cable-like bundle).
323	Polyomavirus Infections	Diseases caused by human polyomavirus infections are most common among immunocompromised(weak immune system) people;
324	Polyopsia	visual perception of several images of a single object.
325	Polyposis Coli Familial	condition in which numerous adenomatous polyps(A small clump of cells) form mainly in the epithelium of the large intestine.
326	Polyposis Syndrome Familial	cancer of the large intestine (colon) and rectum.
327	Polyradiculitis	inflammation(a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful, especially as a reaction to injury or infection.) of the nerve roots.

328	Polyradiculoneuropathy Acute Inflammatory	manifests as an ascending paralysis.
329	Polyradiculopathy	weakness with a variable degree of sensory loss and reduction or loss of reflexes.
330	Polyradiculopathy Abdominal	disease presented with abdominal wall swelling.
331	Pompe's Disease	metabolic disorder which damages muscle and nerve cells throughout the body.
332	Popliteal Cyst	A fluid-filled cyst behind the knee.
333	Porphyria Erythropoietic	a form of porphyria(Disorders resulting from build-up of certain chemicals related to red blood cell proteins.), which varies in severity and can be very painful.
334	Porphyria Erythropoietic Congenital	inborn form of porphyria(Disorders resulting from build-up of certain chemicals related to red blood cell proteins.), which varies in severity and can be very painful.
335	Porphyrias	Disorders resulting from build-up of certain chemicals related to red blood cell proteins.
336	Port Wine Stain	a discoloration of the human skin.
337	Postcommissurotomy Syndrome	fever, chest pain, and pneumonia, occurring frequently in patients who have undergone mitralcommissurotomy,(breaking apart of the adherent leaflets (commissure) of the mitral valve,)
338	Post polio syndrome	a condition that affects poliosurvivors years after recovery from an initial acute attack
339	Pressure Ulcer	Injury to skin and underlying tissue resulting from prolonged pressure on the skin
340	Prion Diseases	a group of disorders caused by abnormally shaped proteins
341	Proctocolitis	inflammation (a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful, especially as a reaction to injury or infection.)of the rectum and colon.
342	Proctosigmoiditis	inflammation (a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful, especially as a reaction to injury or infection.)of the rectum and sigmoid colon.
343	Progeria	A progressive genetic disorder that causes children to age rapidly.

344	Progeria Adult	characterized by the appearance of premature aging
345	Prognathism	positional relationship of the mandible (bone of chin) or maxilla(bone of upper jaw) to the skeletal base
346	Progressive Intracranial Occlusive Arteropathy	disease causing occlusion of arteries inside the skull.
347	Progressive Muscular Atrophy	a decrease in the mass of the muscle;
348	Progressive Supranuclear Ophthalmoplegia	visual perception of several images of a single object.
349	Prolactin Hypersecretion Syndrome	a group of disease causing increased secretion of prolactin(a hormone responsible for milk production after delivery)
350	Prolactin Inappropriate Secretion	decreased secretion of prolactin (a hormone responsible for milk production after delivery).
351	Prolapsed Disk	A condition which refers to a problem with a rubbery disc between the spinal bones.
352	Prosopagnosia	a neurological disorder characterized by the inability to recognize faces.
353	Prostate Cancer	A cancer in a man's prostate, (a small walnut-sized gland that produces seminal fluid.)
354	Prostate Enlarged	enlargement of man's prostate(a small walnut-sized gland that produces seminal fluid.)
355	Prostate Infection / Pain	infection of man's prostate(a small walnut-sized gland that produces seminal fluid.)
356	Prostatic Diseases	disease of man's prostate(a small walnut-sized gland that produces seminal fluid.)
357	Prosthesis Implantation	An artificial device used to replace a missing body part, such as a limb, tooth, eye, or heart valve.
358	Prosthodontics	the branch of dentistry concerned with the design, manufacture, and fitting of artificial replacements for teeth and other parts of the mouth.
359	Proteinuria	presence of protein in urine.

360	Proteus Syndrome	a rare condition characterized by overgrowth of the bones, skin, and other tissues.
361	Protozoan Infections	infection by single celled microorganisms.
362	Prune Belly Syndrome	a rare disorder characterized by partial or complete absence of the stomach (abdominal) muscles, failure of both testes to descend into the scrotum and/or urinary tract malformations.
363	Pruritus	severe itching of the skin, as a symptom of various ailments.
364	Pruritus Vulvae	severe itching of the skin, as a symptom of various ailments in vulvae(a female genital part).
365	Pseudoaphakia	A congenital condition in which the crystalline lens has degenerated and been replaced by mesodermal tissue.
366	Pseudoexfoliation Syndrome	an aging-related systemic disease manifesting itself primarily in the eyes which is characterized by the accumulation of microscopic granular amyloid-like protein fibers.
367	Pseudofolliculitis Barbae	an aging-related systemic disease manifesting itself primarily in the eyes which is characterized by the accumulation of microscopic granular amyloid-like protein fibers.
368	Pseudo-Gaucher Disease	gaucher's disease genetic disorder in which glucocerebroside accumulates in the cells and certain organs. The disorder is chacked by bruising fatigue anemia low blood platelet enlargement of liver and spleen.
369	Pseudo-Hurler Polydystrophy	a smaller accumulation of carbohydrates, lipids, and proteins in the inclusion bodies.[citation needed]
370	Pseudomelia	A mycelium-like mass of(a long, branching filamentous structure of a fungus,)
371	Pseudomonas Infections	Infection due to pseudomonas bacteria.
372	Pseudomyxoma Peritonei	a rare cancer that usually starts in the appendix.
373	Pseudopelade	unusual form of permanent hair loss from the scalp,
374	Pseudopolyarthritis Rhizomelic	inflammatory disorder that causes muscle pain and stiffness
375	Pseudosclerosis	Inflammatory induration or fatty or other infiltration simulating fibrous thickening.
376	Pseudotumor Cerebri	A condition that occurs when pressure inside the skull increases for no obvious reason.

377	Pseudoxanthoma Elasticum	accumulation of deposits of calcium and other minerals (mineralization) in elastic fibers.
378	Psittacosis	a zoonotic infectious disease caused by a bacterium called Chlamydia psittaci
379	Psoriasis	A condition in which skin cells build up and form scales and itchy, dry patches.
380	Psudogout	spontaneous, painful swelling in your joints
381	Psychoses	A mental disorder characterised by a disconnection from reality.
382	Psychosis Brief Reactive	A mental disorder characterised by a disconnection from reality.
383	Psychosis Manic-Depressive	A disorder associated with episodes of mood swings ranging from depressive lows to manic highs.
384	Psychotic Disorders	A mental disorder characterised by a disconnection from reality.
385	PTA Deficiency	an autosomal disorder that may be associated with bleeding
386	PTEN Hamartoma Tumor Syndrome	a spectrum of disorders caused by mutations of the PTEN tumor suppressor gene in egg or sperm cells
387	Pterygium	A growth that starts on the clear tissue of the eye that can spread to the cornea.
388	Ptosid Eyelid	a drooping or falling of the uppereyelid.
389	PTSD	A disorder characterised by failure to recover after experiencing or witnessing a terrifying event.
390	Puerperal Disorders	a disorder which presents primarily during the puerperium, or postpartum period.
391	Puerperal Infection	any bacterial infections of the female reproductive tract following childbirth or miscarriage.
392	Pulmonary Alveolar Proteinosis	a group of rare lung disorders characterized by abnormal accumulation of surfactant-derived lipoprotein compounds within the alveoli of the lung
393	Pulmonary Atresia	a form of heart disease in which thepulmonary valve does not form properly.
394	Pulmonary Cancer	A cancer that begins in the lungs and most often occurs in people who smoke.

395	Pulmonary Disease Chronic Obstructive	A group of lung diseases that block airflow and make it difficult to breathe.
396	Pulmonary Diseases	A group of lung diseases that block airflow and make it difficult to breathe.
397	Pulmonary Edema	A condition caused by excess fluid in the lungs.
398	Pulmonary Embolism	A condition in which one or more arteries in the lungs become blocked by a blood clot.
399	Pulmonary Emphysema	a condition in which the air sacs of the lungs are damaged and enlarged, causing breathlessness.
400	Pulmonary Fibrosis	a lung disease that occurs when lung tissue becomes damaged and scarred.
401	Pulmonary Hypertension	A type of high blood pressure that affects arteries in the lungs and in the heart.
402	Pulmonary Inflammation	inflammation(a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful, especially as a reaction to injury or infection.) of lung tissue.
403	Pulmonary Neoplasms	tumours of lung tissue.
404	Pulmonary Sarcoidosis	The growth of tiny collections of inflammatory cells in lung tissue.
405	Pulmonary Thromboembolism	A condition in which one or more arteries in the lungs become blocked by a blood clot.
406	Pulmonary Valve Atresia	a form of heart disease in which the pulmonary valve does not form properly.
407	Pulmonic Plague	a contagious bacterial disease characterized by fever and delirium(restlessness).
408	Pulsatile Tinnitus	the type of ear noise that is perceived as a rhythmic pulsing that is often in time with the heartbeat.
409	Pulseless Disease	The inflammation of the aorta and its branch arteries can lead to poor blood supply to tissues of the body
410	Pupil Disorders	Eye disorders that cause unequal pupils
411	Pupil Reaction Absent	absence of reflex of pupils.

412	Pupillary Functions Abnormal	ack of the pupillary reflex or an abnormal pupillary reflex
413	Puppet Children	The association of mental retardation with abnormal physical development
414	Purpura	a condition of red or purple discolored spots on the skin that do not blanch on applying pressure
415	Purpura Hemorrhagica	caused by bleeding from capillaries which results in red spots on the skin and mucous membranes together with oedema (swelling) of the limbs and the head.
416	Purpura Nonthrombocytopenic	a type of purpura (red or purple skin discoloration) not associated with thrombocytopenia.
417	Purpura Schoenlein-Henoch	A disorder causing inflammation and bleeding in the small blood vessels.
418	Purpura Thrombocytopenic	Low levels of the blood cells that prevent bleeding (platelets)
419	Purpura Thrombopenic	a disorder that can lead to easy or excessive bruising and bleeding.
420	Purpura Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic	a rare disorder of the blood-coagulation system, causing extensive microscopic clots to form in the small blood vessels throughout the body
421	Purpura Thrombotic Thrombopenic	a rare disorder of the blood-coagulation system, causing extensive microscopic clots to form in the small blood vessels throughout the body
422	Pustular Psoriasis of Palms and Soles	blisters or cracks on the palms of your hands or soles of your feet
423	Pustulosis of Palms and Soles	a chronic skin condition. Blisters and fluid-filled bumps known as pustules appear on the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet
424	Pustulosis Palmaris et Plantaris	chronic recurrent pustular dermatosis(Blisters and fluid-filled bumps) localized on the palms and soles
425	Pyelonephritis	Inflammation(a localized physical condition in which part of the body becomes reddened, swollen, hot, and often painful, especially as a reaction to injury or infection.) of the kidney due to a bacterial infection.
426	Pyelonephritis Acute Necrotizing	the triad of fever, costovertebral angle(angle between ribs and vertebrae) pain, and nausea and/or vomiting.

427	Pyoderma Gangrenosum	a condition that causes tissue to become necrotic, causing deep ulcers that usually occur on the legs
428	Pyorrhea Alveolaris	caused by specific pathologic bacteria that grow in the spaces between the gum and lower part of the tooth crown,
429	Pyothorax	presence of inflammatory fluid or “pus” within the chest cavity, which is the area between the lungs and the inner walls of the ribs.

Q

1	Q Fever	an acute, flu like disease caused by the rickettsia Coxiella burnetti.
2	Quadrantanopsia	an anopia (a defect in the visual field.) affecting a quarter of the field of vision.
3	Quadriparesis	muscle weakness affecting all four limbs
4	Quadriplegia	partial or complete paralysis of both the arms and legs especially as a result of spinal cord injury or disease in the region of the neck
5	Quadriplegic Infantile Cerebral Palsy	a group of permanent movement disorders that appear in early childhood.
6	Quincke’s Edema	an area of swelling of the lower layer of skin and tissue just under the skin

R

1	Rabies	deadly virus spread to people from the saliva of infected animals.
2	Rachischisis	a developmental birth defect involving the neural tube(embryonic precursor to the central nervous system)
3	Rachitis	a condition that results in weak or soft bones in children.
4	Radiation Detox	one of the more widely used treatments and concepts in alternative medicine
5	Raillietiniasis	Infection of rodents and monkeys, and occasionally humans
6	Ramsay Hunt.Auricular	a disorder that is caused by the reactivation of varicella zoster virus
7	Ramsay Hunr Paralysis	common complication of Ramsay Hunt syndrome(a disorder that is caused by the reactivation of varicella zoster virus)

8	Ranula	a cyst(a closed sac) formed under the tongue by obstruction of a gland duct
9	Rasmussen Syndrome	slowly worsening neurological problems and seizures in children.
10	Rai Bite Fever	an acute, febrile human illness caused by bacteria transmitted by rodents.
11	Rathke Pouch Tumor	a rare type of brain tumor derived from pituitary gland(a tiny organ found at the base of the brain) embryonic tissue
12	Raynaud Deases	a rare disorder of the blood vessels, usually in the fingers and toes.
13	Reading Disability	a condition in which a sufferer displays difficulty reading.
14	Reading Disorder	a condition in which a sufferer displays difficulty reading.
15	Reaven Syndrone X	it is a syndrome characterized bt hyperinsullinemis(increase insulin level), hypertension(increased blood pressure) and obesity.
16	Reconstructive Surgical procedures	surgical procedures which are often done to restore or improve function
17	ReconstructiveSurgical proceduresCosmetic	surgical procedures which are often done to beautify different body parts.
18	Recruatment Loudness	An abnormal increase in perceived loudness as a sound is intensified.
19	Rectal Cancer	cancer(any one of a large number of diseases characterized by the development of abnormal cells that divide uncontrollably)of the rectum(final straight portion of the large intestine).
20	Rectal Diseases	abnormality in function of final streight portion of the intestine.
21	Rectal prolapse	a condition in which the rectum (the last part of the large intestine) loses its normal attachments inside the body.
22	Rectal Tumors	tumors(an abnormal growth of body tissue) that develop in rectum(the last part of the large intestine)
23	Rectocolitis	inflammation(localised protective response of the tissue)of the rectum(the last part of the large intestine) and colon.

24	Rectocolitis Hemorrhagic	inflammation(localised protective response of the tissue)of the rectum(the last part of the large intestine) and colon which bleeds easily.
25	Rectocolitis Ulcerative	a chronic inflammatory bowel disease that affects the colon and rectum, not affecting the remaining intestinal traits.
26	Rectosigmoiditis	inflammation(localised protective response of the tissue) of the RECTUM and the distal portion of the COLON
27	Refetoff Syndrome	a condition characterized by goiter(swelling of te neck) and elevated serum level of thyroid hormones (cell signaling molecules).
28	Reflex Sympathetic Dystrophy	a condition that features a group of typical symptoms, including pain (often burning type), tenderness pain on touching), and swelling of an extremity .
29	Refrictive Errors	the shape of your eye does not bend light correctly, resulting in a blurred image.
30	Refsum Disease	disease that results in the over-accumulation of phytanic acid in cells and tissues.
31	Regurgitation Gastric	movement of stomach contents back into your esophagus.
32	Reinke's Edema	the swelling of the vocal cords due to filluid collected within the Reinke's space(a potential space between the vocal ligament and the overlying mucosa).
33	Relapsing Fever	The fevers resolve, only to recur again within about a week.
34	Remittenl fever	a fever pattern in which temperature varies during each 24-hour period but never reaches normal.
35	Renal Ariery Obstruction	blocking of one of the renal arteries(blood vessels that supply blood to the kidneys).
36	Renal Artery Stenosis	a narrowing of arteries that carry blood to one or both of the kidneys.
37	Renal Calculi	stones in the kidneys .
38	Renal Dialysis	renal[kidney],dia[through], lysis[loosening], renal dialysis is the manual process of removing excess water, solutes and toxins from the blood.
39	Renal Disease End- Stage	it is the last stage of chronic(disease since long) kidney disease.
40	Renal Failure Acute	Sudden and often temporary loss of kidney function. Also called acute kidney failure. It can be cured with medication

41	Renal Failure chronic	it is a type of disease in which there is gradual loss of kidney function over a period of months or years
42	Renal Failure End-Stage	Is the point at which the kidneys cannot sustain life any more.- It is a permanent condition
43	Renal Osteodystrophy	osteon[bone], dystrophy[degeneration of tissue] it is a bone disease that occurs when kidneys fail to maintain proper levels of calcium and phosphorus in the blood
44	Renal Rickets	the term used for rickets where the primary cause is not vitamin D deficiency but a renal disease leading rickets(characterized by imperfect calcification, softening, and distortion of the bones typically resulting in bow legs.)
45	Reptile Diseases	rept[crawled] diseases that may affect your pet reptile[animal in the class reptilia, e.g. Turtle]
46	Residual Cancer	residual[Cancer cells that remain after attempts to remove the cancer have been made
47	Residual Tumor	residual[remaining after the great part or quantity has gone],tumor[abnormal mass of tissue] tumor status following treatment is known as Residual tumor.it may be localized in the area of the primary tumor and/or as distant site
48	Respiratory Chain Deficiencies Mitochondrial	abnormal respiration process in mitochondria(power house of cell)
49	Respiratory Distress Syndrome Newborn	a breathing disorder in newborns caused by immature lungs
50	Respiratory Hypersensitivity	A form of hypersensitivity(undesirable reaction produced by normal immune system) affecting the respiratory tract.
51	Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infections	a respiratory virus that usually causes mild, cold-like symptoms. Most people recover in a week or two, but Respiratory Syncytial Virus can be serious, especially for infants and older adults
52	Respiratory Syndrome Severe Acute	is a life-threatening respiratory disease caused by a coronavirus(a type of virus).

53	Respiratory Tract Disease	Respiratory tract diseases are illnesses that affect components of the respiratory system, including the nasal passages, the bronchi(wind pipe) and the lungs.
54	Respiratory Tract Infections	it refers to any of a number of infectious diseases involving the respiratory tract
55	Resting Tremor	tremor(an involuntary quivering movements) a person's hands,arms or legs may shake even when they are at rest.
56	Restless Legs Syndrome	it is a disorder that causes a strong urge to move one's legs. There is often an unpleasant feeling in the legs that improves somewhat with moving them. This is often described as aching(pain), tingling, or crawling in nature
57	Retardation Mental (Symptoms Only)	Low IQ scores and limitations in adaptive skills are the hallmarks of mental retardation. Aggression, self-injury, and mood disorders are sometimes associated with the disability
58	Reticulohistiocytoma	reticulum[a small net], histiocytoma[skin tumor] it is a rare benign[not harmful] lesion of soft tissue.
59	Reticulolymphosarcoma	reticulum[a small net], lymphosarcoma[cancer of lymphocytes(a type of white blood cells)] it is a type blood cancer
60	Retinal Detachment	it is a disorder of the eye in which the retina[layer of back of eyeball] separates from the layer underneath.
61	Retinal Diseases	retina[layer of back of eyeball] Retinal disorders affect this vital tissue. They can affect your vision, and some can be serious enough to cause blindness.
62	Retinal Pigment Epithelial Detachment	Pigment epithelial detachment means that there is fluid beneath the retinal pigment epithelium which is the layer of cells beneath the retina.
63	Retinal Vein Occlusion	it is a blockage of the small veins that carry blood away from the retina. The retina is the layer of tissue at the back of the inner eye that converts light images to nerve signals and sends them to the brain.
64	Retinitis Pigmentosa	a chronic(disease since long) hereditary(parent to child) eye disease characterized by black pigmentation and gradual degeneration of the retina.
65	Retinoblastoma	a rare malignant(cancerous) tumour of the retina, affecting young children.

66	Retinopathy of Prematurity	it is a disease of the eye affecting prematurely born babies generally having received intensive neonatal care, in which oxygen therapy is used on them due to the premature development of their lungs.
67	Retinoschisis	Retinoschisis is an eye disease characterized by the abnormal splitting of the retina's neurosensory layers, usually in the outer plexiform layer. Most common forms are asymptomatic, some rarer forms result in a loss of vision in the corresponding visual field.
68	Retinoschisis degenerative	Retinoschisis is an eye disease characterized by the abnormal splitting of the retina's layers.
69	Retinoschisis juvenile x-linked	X-linked juvenile retinoschisis is a condition characterized by impaired vision that begins in childhood and occurs almost exclusively in males. ... Occasionally, side (peripheral) vision is affected in people with X-linked juvenile retinoschisis
70	Retrobulbar neuritis	retro[behind], bulbar[eye ball], neuritis[inflammation of nerves] it is an inflammation(swelling) affecting the optic nerve behind the eye ball.
71	Retrolental fibroplasia	Retrolental[behind the lens] it is abnormal proliferation(growth) of fibrous tissue immediately behind the lens of the eye, leading to blindness.
72	Retroperitoneal fibrosis	it is a disease featuring the proliferation(growth) of fibrous tissue in the retroperitoneum(behind abdominal cavity containing organs)
73	Retropharyngeal Abscess	A retro[behind] pharynx[the membrane-lined cavity behind the nose and mouth], it is a collection of pus in the back of the throat.
74	Rett Syndrome	it is a genetic brain disorder which is typically present after 6 to 18 months of age in females
75	Reye syndrome	it is most often seen in children and teenagers recovering from a virus such as the flu or chickenpox. A rare but serious condition that causes confusion, swelling in the brain and liver damage.
76	Rhabdoid tumor	Rhabdo[rod]. it is an aggressive pediatric soft tissue sarcoma(cancer of connective tissue) that arises in the kidney, the liver, the peripheral nerves and all miscellaneous soft-parts throughout the body

77	Rhabdomyolysis	rapid destruction of skeletal muscle resulting in leakage into the urine of the muscle protein myoglobin..
78	Rhabdomyosarcoma	cancer involving striated muscle tissue.
79	Rheumatic Disease	it is an umbrella term for conditions causing chronic(disease since long), often intermittent pain affecting the joints and/or connective tissue
80	Rheumatic fever	a non-contagious(disease can not spread from one person to another) acute fever marked by inflammation(swelling) and pain in the joints. It chiefly affects young people and is caused by a streptococcal(a type of bacteria) infection.
81	Rheumatism	any disease marked by inflammation and pain in the joints, muscles, or fibrous tissue, especially rheumatoid arthritis.
82	Rhematism Articular Acute (acute articular Rheumatism)	acute arthritis marked by pain, heat, redness, and swelling. ... rheumatoid arthritis a chronic(disease since long) systemic disease primarily of the joints, usually polyarticular, marked by inflammatory changes in the synovial membranes and articular structures and by atrophy and rarefaction of the bones.
83	Rheumatism Muscular	Rheumatism is a medical condition of painful inflammation in muscles, joints, or connective tissue. .. rheumatism is defined as inflammation in the joints, muscles, or tissues. If someone has rheumatism, their movement is stiff and painful
84	Rheumatism Peri-Articular	Peri-Articular (around a joint of the body) .Rheumatism Peri-Articular is inflammation and pain arund the joints
85	Rheumatoid Arthritis	a chronic(disease since long) progressive disease causing inflammation in the joints and resulting in painful deformity and immobility, especially in the fingers, wrists, feet, and ankles.
86	Rheumatoid Purpura	A disorder causing inflammation(swelling) and bleeding in the small blood vessels.
87	Rheumatoid Spondylitis	[spondylus=vertebra] inflammation(swelling) of the joints of the backbone
88	Rhinitis	[rhino=nose,, itis=inflammation] inflammation(swelling) of the mucous membrane of the nose, caused by a virus infection (e.g. the common cold) or by an allergic reaction
89	Rhinoscleroma	[rhino=nose, scleroma=hardened patch] it is a chronic(disease since long) bacterial disease of the nose that can sometimes infect the upper respiratory tract.

90	Rickets	a disease of children caused by vitamin D deficiency, characterized by imperfect calcification, softening, and distortion of the bones typically resulting in bow legs.
91	Rickets Renal	Rickets-like bone malformations that are caused by prolonged inflammation of the kidneys.
92	Rickettsia Infections	acute infection caused by rickettsia(a type of bacteria) and transmitted by the bite of an infected flea; characterized by fever and chills and muscle aches and a rash.
93	Rift Valley Fever	it is viral zoonosis(a disease which can be transmitted to humans from animals)that primarily affects animals but can also infect humans. The majority of human infections result from contact with the blood or organs of infected animals.
94	Right Ventricular Dysplasia Arrhythmogenic	It occurs if the muscle tissue in the right ventricle(lower chamber of heart) dies and is replaced with scar tissue. This disrupts the heart's electrical signals.
95	Right Ventricular Hypertrophy	it is abnormal enlargement, or thickening, of the heart muscle affecting the right ventricle(a chamber of heart).
96	Riley-Day Syndrome	it is a hereditary disease of nervous system.
97	Ring Constrictions Intraterine	It is a malformation(defect in sructure) due to intrauterine(in the uterus) bands or rings that give deep grooves in, most commonly, distal extremities like fingers and toes.
98	Ringworm	refers to several types of contagious(disease can spread from one person to another) fungal infections of the top layer of the skin, scalp, and nails. It is called ringworm because the itchy, red rash has a ring-like appearance
99	RNA Virus Infections	An RNA virus is a virus that has RNA (ribonucleic acid) as its genetic material. ... Notable human diseases caused by RNA viruses include Ebola hemorrhagic fever, SARS, Rabies, common cold, influenza, hepatitis C, West Nile fever, polio and measles.
100	Robinow Syndrome	is a rare genetic disease that affects the bones as well as other parts of the body.
101	Rochalimaea Infections	referred to as Bartonella quintana, this is an unusual rickettsial organism that can multiply within the gut of the body louse and then can be transmitted to humans

102	Rocky Mountain spotted Fever	Rocky Mountain spotted fever is a potentially fatal disease that's usually caused by the bite of a tick infected with rickettsia group bacteria. .
103	Rod-Cone dystrophy	[rods and cones are cells of eyes.dystrophy=degeneration of tissue] it leads to early impairment of vision. An initial loss of color vision and of visual acuity (due to loss of cone function) is followed by nyctalopia (night blindness) and loss of peripheral visual fields (due to loss of rod function).
104	Rodent Ulcer	[rodent=gnawing, ulcer=break in the skin or mucous membrane which fails to heal] it is a slow-growing malignant(cancerous) tumour of the face.
105	Romano-Ward Syndrome	it is a condition that causes a disruption of the heart's normal rhythm (arrhythmia). This disorder is a form of long QT syndrome, which is a heart condition that causes the heart (cardiac) muscle to take longer than usual to recharge between beats.
106	Romberg Disease	it is a rare disorder characterized by slowly progressive deterioration of the skin and soft tissues of half of the face, usually the left side.
107	Root Canal (Bacteria treatment)	it is a dental procedure used to treat infection at the centre of a tooth (the root canal system). The infection is caused by bacteria that live in the mouth and invade the tooth.
108	Rope Worm	These anaerobic parasites. They are called rope worms (funis vermis in Latin) because they look like twisted fibers of a rope
109	Rosacea	a condition in which certain facial blood vessels enlarge, giving the cheeks and nose a flushed appearance
110	Rosai-Dorfman Disease	it is a rare disorder characterized by overproduction (proliferation) and accumulation of a specific type of white blood cell (histiocyte) in the lymph nodes of the body
111	Rosenthal Syndrome	it is a rare neurological disorder characterized by recurring facial paralysis, swelling of the face and lips (usually the upper lip - cheilitis granulomatosa) and the development of folds and furrows in the tongue (fissured tongue).
112	Roseola Infantum	[roseus - rose coloured].A common viral infection in young children that may cause high fever and a rash.

113	Ross River Virus Infections	it is a mosquito-borne infectious disease caused by infection with the Ross River virus. The illness is typically characterised by an influenza-like illness and polyarthritis(type of arthritis that involves 5 or more joints simultaneously)
114	Rotary Nystagmus	nystagmus. a periodic, rhythmic, involuntary movement of both eyeballs. There is a slow component in one direction and a quick return. The movement may be vertical, horizontal or rotary.
115	Rotor Syndrome	also called Rotor type hyperbilirubinemia(condition in which there is too much bilirubin in the blood), is a rare, relatively benign autosomal recessive bilirubin disorder.
116	Roussy-Levy Syndrome	it is a term used to describe a neuromuscular disorder(affect the nerves that control your voluntary muscles. ... As a result, your muscles weaken and waste away) that typically becomes apparent during early childhood.
117	Royer Syndrome	A chromosomal disorder associated with a deletion of the proximal (situated nearer to the centre of the body or the point of attachment)portion of the long arm of chromosome(genetic material) 15 (15q11-q13) in the majority of affected individuals.
118	RSH Syndrome	a developmental disorder that affects many parts of the body. This condition is characterized by distinctive facial features, small head size (microcephaly), intellectual disability or learning problems, and behavioral problems.
119	Rubber Allergy	may cause itchy skin and hives or even anaphylaxis(severe, potentially life-threatening allergic reaction), a potentially life-threatening condition that can cause throat swelling and severe difficulty breathing.
120	Rubella	also known as German measles or three-day measles(a viral infection), is an infection caused by the rubella virus.
121	Rubeola	it is the ordinary measles, an acute highly contagious(disease can spread from one person to another) viral disease with fever, runny nose, cough, red eyes, and a spreading skin rash
122	Rubinstein-Taybi Syndrome	it is a condition characterized by short stature, moderate to severe learning difficulties, distinctive facial features, and broad thumbs and first toes.

123	Runt Disease	it is graft-versus-host disease(A condition that occurs when donor bone marrow or stem cells attack the recipient) produced experimentally in laboratory animals that is characterized especially by severely retarded growth and is often fatal
124	Russell Silver Syndrome	it is a congenital(present from birth) condition. It is characterized by stunted growth and limb or facial asymmetry. Symptoms range over a broad clinical spectrum from severe to so mild that they go undetected. The disorder is caused by very rare genetic defects.
S		
1	Saccular Aneurysm	[Saccular=Being like a small pouch, aneurysm=dilatation] a sac formed by the localized dilatation of the wall of an artery, a vein, or the heart.
2	Sacroiliac Joint Dysfunction	it is a condition in which pain is caused by the sacroiliac joint that connects the sacrum and the pelvis bone. Sacroiliac joint pain is believed to be caused by either too much movement (hypermobility) or too little movement (hypomobility) at the joint.
3	Saethre-Chotzen Syndrome	it is a rare congenital(present from birth) disorder associated with craniosynostosis (premature closure of one or more of the sutures between the bones of the skull).
4	Saint Anthonys Fire	Erysipelas is a type of spreading hot, bright-red strep skin infection. Ergotism is an intensely painful burning sensation in the limbs and extremities caused by ergotamines from a fungus (<i>Claviceps purpurea</i>) that can contaminate rye and wheat.
5	Salaam seizures 6	[seizures=Uncontrolled electrical activity in the brain, which may produce a physical convulsion, minor physical signs, thought disturbances, or a combination of symptoms] a violent muscle spasm of the sternomastoid(name of a neck muscle) muscles marked by head bobbing or bowing.
6	Salivary Gland Diseases	When the salivary glands are blocked, flow of saliva can stop, which can lead to a dry mouth and discomfort.
7	Salivary Gland Virus Diseases	When the salivary glands are blocked due to viral infection, flow of saliva can stop, which can lead to a dry mouth and discomfort.
8	Salmonella enteritidis Gut	<i>Salmonella enterica</i> is a species of bacteria that is often pathogenic (disease-causing), leading to an infection called Salmonellosis. ... The species name <i>enterica</i> is a combination of Greek and Latin, meaning 'pertaining to the gut'.

9	Salmonella Infections	Salmonella infection (salmonellosis) is a common bacterial disease that affects the intestinal tract. Salmonella bacteria typically live in animal and human intestines and are shed through feces. Humans become infected most frequently through contaminated water or food
10	Salmonella Paratyphi	vector responsible for para typhoid fever.
11	Salmonella typhimurium food poisonig	vomiting and diarrhoea caused by Salmonella typhimurium bacteria or other toxins in food.
12	Salmonellosis	Salmonellosis is a common cause of food poisoning as, for example, from raw eggs. It is also transmitted by a wide variety of animals including infected pet reptiles and amphibians (snakes, turtles, lizards, frogs, turtles), chickens, ducklings, hamsters, dogs and cats.
13	Salpingitis	inflammation of the fallopian tubes(tube between ovary and uterus)
14	Samter's Synodrome	Samter's Triad is a chronic(disease since long) condition defined by asthma, sinus inflammation with recurring nasal polyps, and aspirin sensitivity.
15	Sandfly Fever	acute, infectious, febrile disease caused by a phlebovirus (family Bunyaviridae) and producing temporary incapacitation(to make someone unable to work or do things normally)
16	Sandhoff Disease	it is a lipid storage disorder characterized by a progressive deterioration of the central nervous system.
17	Sanfilippo Syndrome	A rare autosomal recessive lysosomal storage disease. It is caused by a deficiency in one of the enzymes needed to break down the glycosaminoglycan heparan sulfate (which is found in the extra-cellular matrix and on cell surface glycoproteins).
18	Santavuori-Haltia Disease	characterized by onset during the second half of the first year of life and rapid mental and motor deterioration leading to loss of all psychomotor(movement of body associated with mental activity) abilities.
19	Sao Paulo Typhus	infection with rickettsia rickettsii(A species of gram-negative, aerobic bacteria); spread by tick bite.

20	SAPHO Syndrome	SAPHO syndrome is a chronic(disease since long) disorder that involves the skin, bone, and joints. SAPHO is an acronym for the combination of synovitis, acne, pustulosis, hyperostosis, and osteitis. Synovitis means inflammation of the joint lining (synovium).
21	Sarcoidosis	it is a disease involving abnormal collections of inflammatory cells that form lumps known as granulomas. The disease usually begins in the lungs, skin, or lymph nodes.
22	Sarcoidosis Pulmonary	it is a lung disease involving abnormal collections of inflammatory cells that form lumps known as granulomas.it can reduce the amount of air the lungs can hold and cause lung stiffness.
23	Sarcoma	a malignant tumour(cancer) of connective or other non-epithelial tissue.
24	Sarcoma Cerebellar C	it is cancer of cerebellum[cerebellum=a large dorsally(backside) projecting part of the brain concerned especially with the coordination of muscles and the maintenance of bodily equilibrium]
25	Sarcoma Epithelioid	it is a rare, highgrade, soft tissue tumor that has a known propensity for local recurrence, regional lymph node involvement, and distant metastases(the development of secondary malignant growths at a distance from a primary site of cancer)
26	Sarcoma Ewing's	A malignant tumor(cancer) that arises in a primitive nerve cell within bone or soft tissue and affects children and adolescents, especially between ages 10 and 20. Ewing sarcoma usually appears in the large bones of the arms and legs and the flat bones of the pelvis, spine, and ribs.
27	Sarcoma Germinoblastic	A general term for various neoplastic diseases of the lymphoid tissue.
28	Sarcoma Osteogenic	it is a cancerous tumor in a bone.
29	Sarcoma Soft Tissue	cancer of soft tissues of the body, including muscle, tendons, fat, blood vessels, lymph vessels, nerves, and tissue around joints
30	Sarcoma Spindle Cell	it is a type of connective tissue cancer in which the cells are spindle-shaped when examined under a microscope. ... These locations can either be nearby tissues or system-wide locations that include the lungs, kidneys, and liver.

31	SARS (Preventative)	[SARS=severe acute respiratory syndrome]for its prevention,Wash your hands frequently. Wear disposable gloves if touching any infected bodily fluids. Wear a surgical mask when in the same room with a person withSARS. Disinfect surfaces that may have been contaminated with the virus.
32	Scabies	A contagious(disease can spread from one person to another), intensely itchy skin condition caused by a tiny, burrowing mite.
33	Salenus Anticus Syndrome	a complex of symptoms including pain and numbness in the region of the shoulder, arm, and neck that is caused by compression of the brachial plexus or subclavian artery or both by the scalenus anticus muscle.
34	Scarlet Fever	[Scarlet=of a brilliant red colour] scarlet fever is a bacterial illness that develops in some people who have strep throat. Also known as scarlatina, scarlet fever features a bright red rash that covers most of the body. Scarlet fever is almost always accompanied by a sore throat and a high fever.
35	Schaumberg's Disease	it is a chronic(disease since long) discoloration of the skin found in people of all ages, usually affecting the legs. It slowly spreads throughout the body, and is most common in males.
36	Schumann's Disease	it is a developmental disorder of the spine. Scheuermann's disease causes the abnormal growth of usually the thoracic (upper back) vertebrae, but it can aslo be found in the lumbar(lowerback) vertebrae.
37	Scheie Syndrome	it is a disease caused by a deficiency in the enzyme iduronidase, characterized by corneal clouding, facial dysmorphism, and normal lifespan.
38	Scheuermann Disease	A skeletal disease that usually begins in adolescence in which the vertebrae grow unevenly, resulting in wedge-shaped vertebrae and a hunched back. Treatment with casting and a back brace is successful if undertaken early. Also known as curvature of the spine.
39	Schilder Disease	it is a rare progressive demyelinating[myelin=covering of nerve cell] disorder which usually begins in childhood
40	Schilder-Addison Complex	it is a rare progressive demyelinating[myelin=covering of nerve cell] disorder which usually begins in childhood

41	Schistosomiasis	A disease caused by infection with freshwater parasitic worms in certain tropical and subtropical countries.
42	Schizencephaly	it is a developmental birth defect. It is characterized by abnormal slits or clefts in the cerebral hemispheres of the brain. People with clefts in both hemispheres commonly have developmental delays, delays in speech and language skills, seizures(Uncontrolled electrical activity in the brain, which may produce a physical convulsion, minor physical signs, thought disturbances, or a combination of symptoms), and problems with brain-spinal cord communication.
43	Schizoaffective Disorder	Schizoaffective disorder is a mental disorder in which a person experiences a combination of schizophrenia(serious mental disorder in which people interpret reality abnormally) symptoms, and mood disorder symptoms, such as depression or mania
44	Schizophrenia	it is a mental disorder characterized by abnormal social behavior and failure to understand reality
45	Schizophrenic Disorders	it is a serious mental disorder in which people interpret reality abnormally. Schizophrenia may result in some combination of hallucinations, delusions, and extremely disordered thinking and behavior that impairs daily functioning, and can be disabling.
46	Schizophreniform Disorders	it is a mental disorder diagnosed when symptoms of schizophrenia(serious mental disorder in which people interpret reality abnormally) are present for a significant portion of the time within a one-month period, but signs of disruption are not present for the full six months required for the diagnosis of schizophrenia.
47	Schmidt's Syndrome	Schmidt's syndrome is a rare autoimmune endocrine disease in which the patient suffers from primary addison's disease and pri- mary hypothyroidism.
48	Schitzler Syndrome	it is a rare autoinflammatory condition. Signs and symptoms of the condition vary but may include urticaria; recurrent fevers; joint pain and inflammation; organomegaly (abnormally enlarged organs); and/or blood abnormalities.
49	Schoenlein-Henoch Purpura	it is a disease involving inflammation of small blood vessels. It most commonly occurs in children. The inflammation causes blood vessels in the skin, intestines, kidneys, and joints to start leaking.

50	Schwannoma	A schwannoma is a usually benign nerve sheath tumor composed of Schwann cells, which normally produce the insulating myelin sheath covering peripheral nerves.
51	Schwannoma Acoustic	[acoustic= relating to sound or the sense of hearing] An acoustic neuroma is a noncancerous growth that develops on the eighth cranial(brain) nerve. Also known as the vestibulocochlear nerve, it connects the inner ear with the brain
52	Schwannoma Vestibular	[vestibular=relating to a vestibule, particularly that of the inner ear, or more generally to the sense of balance] is a benign primary intracranial tumor of the myelin-forming cells of the vestibulocochlear nerve (8th cranial nerve). A type of schwannoma, this tumor arises from the Schwann cells responsible for the myelin sheath that helps keep peripheral nerves insulated.
53	Schwannomatosis Plexiform	it is a rare variant of Schwann cell tumor [schwan cells are cells of myelin sheath which covers the nerves]
54	Sciatic Neuralgia	sciatic neuralgia refers to a specific set of symptoms associated with compression of the sciatic nerve. ... Radiating pain shooting down the lower back, buttocks and the legs. Tingling in the buttocks or legs.
55	Sciatica	Sciatica refers to pain that radiates along the sciatic nerve and is typically felt in the buttocks, down the back of the leg, and possibly to the foot.
56	SCID	severe combined immuno deficiency is a very rare genetic disorder. It is caused by a mutation in the gene that encodes a protein called adenosine deaminase (ADA).
57	Scimitar Syndrome	Scimitar syndrome, or congenital(present from birth.) pulmonary venolobar syndrome, is a rare congenital(present from birth.) heart defect characterized by anomalous venous return from the right lung (to the systemic venous drainage, rather than directly to the left atrium).
58	Scleritis	Scleritis is a disorder in which the sclera becomes severely inflamed and red. Scleritis is believed to be the result of the body's immune system ...
59	Scleroderma Systemic	Systemic scleroderma is an autoimmune disorder that affects the skin and internal organs. autoimmune disorders occur when the immune system malfunctions and attacks the body's own tissues and organs.

60	Scleroma nasal	Rhinoscleroma, or simply scleroma, is a chronic(disease since long) granulomatous bacterial disease of the nose that can sometimes infect the upper respiratory tract. It most commonly affects the nasal cavity—the nose is involved in 95–100 per cent of cases—however, it can also affect the nasopharynx, larynx, trachea, and bronchi.
61	Sclerosis Disseminated	disseminated demyelination of nerve fibers of the brain and spinal cord. ... Most of the brain and spinal cord will show characteristic lesions. As the disease progresses, the intervals between exacerbations grow shorter and disability becomes greater.
62	Sclerosis Hereditary Spinal	Spinal stenosis is a condition in which your spinal canal starts to narrow.
63	Sclerosis Systemic	scleroderma or systemic sclerosis, is an autoimmune(relating to disease caused by antibodies or lymphocytes produced against substances naturally present in the body) disease of the connective tissue. It is characterized by thickening of the skin caused by accumulation of collagen, and by injuries to small arteries.
64	Scoliosis	Defined as a sideways curvature in the normally straight vertical path of the spine, scoliosis oftentimes surfaces during the rapid growth spurt just before puberty.
65	Scotoma	A scotoma is an interruption or break in the visual field, surrounded by a remaining normal visual field.
66	Scotoma Arcuate	an arc-shaped blind area that may develop in the field of vision of a person with glaucoma. It is caused by damage to nerve fibers in the retina.
67	Scotoma bjerrum	a comet-shaped scotoma, occurring in glaucoma, attached at the temporal end to the blind spot or separated from it by a narrow gap
68	Scotoma Central	Central scotoma is an area of depressed vision that corresponds with the point of fixation and interferes with central vision. It suggests a lesion between the optic nerve head and the chiasm.
69	Scotoma Centrocecal	an area of lost or depressed vision within the visual field, surrounded by an area of less depressed or of normal vision.
70	Scrub Typhus	Scrub typhus is an infectious disease that is transmitted to humans from field mice and rats through the bite of mites that live on the animals. The main symptoms of the disease are fever, a wound at the site of the bite, a spotted rash on the trunk, and swelling of the lymph glands.

71	Seasickness	motion sickness experienced on the water
72	Seasonal Affective Disorder	Seasonal affective disorder is a type of depression that's related to changes in seasons—it begins and ends at about the same times every year. If you're like most people with it, your symptoms start in the fall and continue into the winter months, sapping your energy and making you feel moody
73	Sebaceous Cyst	Sebaceous cysts are common noncancerous cysts of the skin. Cysts are abnormalities in the body that may contain liquid or semiliquid material. Sebaceous cysts are mostly found on the face, neck, or torso. They grow slowly and aren't life-threatening, but they may become uncomfortable if they go unchecked.
74	Seborrheic Keratosis	Seborrheic keratosis (seb-o-REE-ik ker-uh-TOE-sis) is one of the most common noncancerous skin growths in older adults. A seborrheic keratosis usually appears as a brown, black or light tan growth on the face, chest, shoulders or back. The growth has a waxy, scaly, slightly elevated appearance
75	Second cranial nerve diseases	Disorders of the optic nerve: The optic nerve, which carries about one million nerve fibres, leaves the globe from the back of the eye
76	See-Saw Nystagmus	Rhythmic, oscillating motions of the eyes are called nystagmus. The to-and-fro motion is generally involuntary. Vertical nystagmus occurs much less frequently than horizontal nystagmus and is often, but not necessarily, a sign of serious brain damage.
77	Seizure Disorder	Seizure disorders: One of a great many medical conditions that are characterized by episodes of uncontrolled electrical activity in the brain
78	seizures	Uncontrolled electrical activity in the brain, which may produce a physical convulsion, minor physical signs, thought disturbances, or a combination of symptoms
79	seizures Convulsive	They are the most dramatic type of seizure, causing rapid, rhythmic and sometimes violent shaking movements, often with loss of consciousness
80	seizures Focal	When an epileptic seizure starts in one side of the brain, it's called a focal onset seizure or a focal seizure.
81	Serizures Generalized	Generalized seizures(Uncontrolled electrical activity in the brain, which may produce

		a physical convulsion, minor physical signs, thought disturbances, or a combination of symptoms), as opposed to focal seizures are a type of seizure that impairs consciousness and distorts the electrical activity of the whole or a larger portion of the brain
82	seizures Motor	Motor seizure is a temporary disturbance in brain function caused by abnormal nerve signals that begin in a local motor nerve area of the brain. seizures(Uncontrolled electrical activity in the brain, which may produce a physical convulsion, minor physical signs, thought disturbances, or a combination of symptoms)
83	seizures Sensory	A seizure is unusual electrical activity in the brain. Sensory seizures(Uncontrolled electrical activity in the brain, which may produce a physical convulsion, minor physical signs, thought disturbances, or a combination of symptoms) can affect any of the five senses
84	Semilobar Holoprosencephaly	it is a cephalic disorder in which the prosencephalon (the forebrain of the embryo) fails to develop into two hemispheres. Normally, the forebrain is formed and the face begins to develop in the fifth and sixth weeks of human pregnancy.
85	Senile Dementi Alzheimer	Dementia is a group of symptoms that affects mental cognitive tasks such as memory and reasoning. Dementia is an umbrella term that Alzheimer's disease can fall under. It can occur due to a variety of conditions, the most common of which is Alzheimer's disease. People can have more than one type of dementia.
86	Senile Osteoporosis	Osteoporosis is a disease of bone that leads to an increased risk of fracture. In senile osteoporosis the bone density is reduced due to aging bones and calcium deficiency this leads to deterioration of bone structure.
87	Senile Paranoid Dementia	A group of thinking and social symptoms that interferes with daily functioning.
88	Sensory Agnosia	Agnosia is the inability to process sensory information. Often there is a loss of ability to recognize objects, persons, sounds, shapes, or smells while the specific sense is not defective nor is there any significant memory loss.
89	Sepsis	Sepsis is the body's overwhelming and life-threatening response to infection that can lead to tissue damage, organ failure, and death. In other words, it's your body's over active and toxic response to an infection.

90	Sepsis Syndrome	Sepsis is the systemic response to severe infection in critically ill patients. Sepsis, sepsis syndrome, and septic shock represent the increasingly severe stages of the same disease.
91	Septic Shock	it is a serious medical condition that occurs when sepsis, which is organ injury or damage in response to infection, leads to dangerously low blood pressure and abnormalities in cellular metabolism.
92	Septo-Optic Dysplasia	it is a rare congenital(present from birth)malformation syndrome featuring underdevelopment of the optic nerve, pituitary gland dysfunction, and absence of the septum pellucidum (a midline part of the brain).
93	Serotonin Syndrome	it is a group of symptoms that may occur following use of certain serotonergic medications or drugs. The degree of symptoms can range from mild to severe. Symptoms include high body temperature, agitation, increased reflexes, tremor, sweating, dilated pupils, and diarrhea.
94	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome	Severe acute respiratory syndrome (also called SARS): is an infection caused by a virus. the symptoms of SARS include: fever higher often with chills; feeling like flu; headache; muscle aches.
95	Severe Combined Immunodeficiency	severe combined immuno deficiency is a very rare genetic disorder. It is caused by a mutation in the gene that encodes a protein called adenosine deaminase (ADA).
96	Sever's Disease / Calcaneal Apophysitis	Calcaneal apophysitis (Sever's disease) is the most common cause of heel pain in young athletes. It is a painful inflammation of the heel's calcaneal apophysis(heel bone) growth plate, believed to be caused by repetitive microtrauma from the pull of the Achilles tendon on the apophysis.
97	Sexual Dysfunctions Psychological	it is any problem relating to sex that interferes with a person's ability to perform sexually. This is not something that happens once (like drinking to much alcohol and being unable to get an erection(an enlarged and rigid state of the penis, typically in sexual excitement)) but occurs repeatedly and/or consistently.
98	Sexual Disorders (General Set)	it is defined as "persistently or recurrently deficient (or absent) sexual fantasies and desire for sexual activity. ... These are substance-induced sexual dysfunction and a sexual disorder due to general medical condition.

99	Sexual (Male) erectile dysfunction	also known as impotence, is a type of sexual dysfunction characterized by the inability to develop or maintain an erection (an enlarged and rigid state of the penis, typically in sexual excitement) of the penis during sexual activity.
100	Sexual Libido Boost	if you have a low sex drive, there are lifestyle changes you can make to boost your libido (sexual desire).
101	Sexually Transmitted Diseases	They include AIDS, Chlamydia, genital herpes, genital warts, gonorrhea, syphilis, and some forms of hepatitis. Abbreviated STD or STI. Also referred to as sexually transmitted infections.
102	Sézary Syndrome	Sézary syndrome is an aggressive form of a type of blood cancer called cutaneous T-cell lymphoma. Cutaneous T-cell lymphomas occur when certain white blood cells, called T cells, become cancerous; these cancers characteristically affect the skin, causing different types of skin lesions
103	Sharp Syndrome	Mixed connective tissue disease (also known as Sharp's syndrome), commonly abbreviated as MCTD, is an autoimmune (relating to disease caused by antibodies or lymphocytes produced against substances naturally present in the body) disease characterized by the presence of high blood levels of a specific autoantibody
104	Sheehan syndrome	It is postpartum pituitary gland necrosis, is hypopituitarism (decreased functioning of the pituitary gland), caused by ischemic necrosis due to blood loss and hypovolemic shock during and after childbirth.
105	Shingles	Shingles is an infection of an individual nerve and the skin surface that is supplied by the nerve. It is caused by the varicella-zoster virus, the same virus that causes chickenpox. ... It is not possible to have shingles if you have never been exposed to chickenpox or the varicella
106	Shigella Infections (GEN) 3	Shigella infection typically causes dysentery.
107	Shigella dysenteriae intestinal problems 39	Shigella organisms are a group of gram-negative, facultative intracellular pathogens (a bacterium, virus, or other microorganism that can cause disease). They were recognized as the etiologic agents of bacillary dysentery
108	Shigella flexneri depression 394	Shigella flexneri is a species of Gram-negative bacteria in the genus Shigella that can cause diarrhea in humans.

109	Shigella sonnei invades tumors 318	cancer caused by species of shigella bacteria
110	Shock	an acute medical condition associated with a fall in blood pressure, caused by such events as loss of blood, severe burns, allergic reaction, or sudden emotional stress, and marked by cold, pallid skin, irregular breathing, rapid pulse, and dilated pupils.
111	Shock Anaphylactic	an extreme, often life-threatening allergic reaction to an antigen(a toxin or other foreign substance which induces an immune response in the body) to which the body has become hypersensitive.
112	Shock Endotoxic	[endotoxin=a toxin present inside a bacterial cell that is released when it disintegrates] shock due to release of endotoxins by gram-negative bacteria.
113	Shock Hemorrhagic	it is a life-threatening condition that results when you lose more than 20 percent (one-fifth) of your body's blood or fluid supply. This severe fluid loss makes it impossible for the heart to pump a sufficient amount of blood to your body
114	Shock Septic	[Septic=infected with bacteria.] it is a life-threatening condition caused by a severe localised or system-wide infection that requires immediate medical attention.
115	Shock Toxic	A rare, life-threatening complication of certain bacterial infections.Risk factors include recent surgery, open wounds and the use of superabsorbent tampons(little plugs made of cotton that fit inside your vagina and soak up menstrual blood).
116	Short Bowel Syndrome	Short bowel syndrome (SBS, or simply short gut) is a malabsorption disorder caused by a lack of functional small intestine. The primary symptom is diarrhea, which can result in dehydration, malnutrition, and weight loss. ... Most cases are due to the surgical removal of a large portion of the small intestine.
117	Shoulder Injuries	shoulder joint is an extremely mobile joint that plays a central role in the action of a major extremity (the arm), the shoulder is at high risk for injury. An injury can involve the ligaments, bursae, or tendons surrounding the shoulder joint, the cartilage, menisci (plural for meniscus), or bones of the joint.
118	Shoulder-Girdle Neuropathy	it is characterised by the acute onset of sholder pain and weakness.

119	Shoulder-Hand Syndrome	: reflex sympathetic dystrophy[degeneration of tissue] affecting the upper extremities and characterized by pain in and stiffening of the shoulder followed by swelling and stiffening of the hand and fingers
120	Shy-Drager Syndrome	A progressive disorder of the central and sympathetic nervous systems, also called multiple system atrophy with postural hypotension (an excessive drop in blood pressure when the patient stands up, causing dizziness or momentary blackouts).
121	Sialidosis	Sialidosis is a severe inherited disorder that affects many organs and tissues, including the nervous system. ... Sialidosis type I, also referred to as cherry-red spot myoclonus syndrome, is the less severe form of this condition.
122	Sialorrhea	Hypersalivation (sialorrhea) is excessive production of saliva. It has also been defined as increased amount of saliva in the mouth, which may also be caused by decreased clearance of saliva.
123	S.I.B.O or SBBOS	Condition in which colonic-Type bacterin cresembling bacteria normally found in the colon) Proliferate in large member in the small intestine
124	Sicca Syndrome	An autoimmune(relating to disease caused by antibodies or lymphocytes produced against substances naturally present in the body) disease, also known as Sjogren syndrome, that classically combines dry eyes, dry mouth, and another disease of connective tissue such as rheumatoid arthritis (most common), lupus, scleroderma or polymyositis. There is a great preponderance of females.
125	sick building syndrome	a condition affecting office workers, typically marked by headaches and respiratory problems, attributed to unhealthy or stressful factors in the working environment such as poor ventilation.
126	Silicosis	A form of lung disease resulting from occupational exposure to silica dust over a period of years. Silicosis causes slowly progressive fibrosis of the lungs, impairment of lung function and a tendency to tuberculosis of the lungs.
127	Silk-Road Disease	A rare disorder causing inflammation in blood vessels. Called Silk Road disease because it is most common and more severe in people originating from countries along the Silk Road, the vast network of ancient trade routes connecting China with the Mediterranean Basin.
128	Simmonds Disease	it is a chronic deficiency of function of the pituitary gland

129	Sinusitis	A sinus is a hollow space in the body. There are many types of sinus, but sinusitis affects the paranasal sinuses, the spaces behind the face that lead to the nasal cavity. The paranasal sinuses have the same mucous membrane lining as the nose.
130	Situs Inversus	Situs inversus is a genetic condition in which the organs in the chest and abdomen are positioned in a mirror image from their normal positions. For example, the left atrium of the heart and the left lung are positioned on the body's right side. ... Situs inversus is a very rare condition.
131	Sjogren's Syndrome	Sjogren's (SHOW-grins) syndrome is a disorder of your immune system identified by its two most common symptoms — dry eyes and a dry mouth.
132	Skew Deviation	Skew deviation is an unusual ocular deviation (strabismus), wherein the eyes move upward (hypertropia), but in opposite directions. ... The exact pathophysiology of skew deviation remains incompletely understood.
133	Skin and Connective Tissue Diseases	Connective tissue disease refers to a group of disorders involving the protein-rich tissue that supports organs and other parts of the body. Examples of connective tissue are fat, bone, and cartilage. ... There are more than 200 disorders that affect the connective tissue.
134	Skin Cancer	Skin cancer — the abnormal growth of skin cells — most often develops on skin exposed to the sun. But this common form of cancer can also occur on areas of your skin not ordinarily exposed to sunlight.
135	Skin Diseases	diseases of skin
136	Skin Diseases Bacterial	Bacterial skin infection happens when bacteria enter a break in the skin and spread
137	Skin Diseases Fungal	fungal infection of skin
138	Skin Diseases Infectious	It happens when bacteria enter a break in the skin and spread. Impetigo is a highly contagious(disease can spread from one person to another) bacterial skin infection. It can appear anywhere on the body but usually attacks exposed areas.
139	Skin - Scar Tissue healing	A scar is an area of fibrous tissue that replaces normal skin after an injury. Scars result from the biological process of wound repair in the skin, as well as in other organs and tissues of the body. Thus, scarring is a natural part of the healing process.

140	Skin - Collagen Buildiong	The principal protein of the skin, tendons, cartilage, bone, and connective tissue. Collagen is an essential part of the framework of the design of our various body tissues.
141	Skin Mole	Acquired moles are a form of benign neoplasm, while congenital(present from birth.) moles, or congenital nevi, are considered a minor malformation or hamartoma and may be at a higher risk for melanoma. A mole can be either subdermal (under the skin) or a pigmented growth on the skin, formed mostly of a melanocyte.
142	Skin Ulcer	An ulcer is a sore on the skin or a mucous membrane, accompanied by the disintegration of tissue. Ulcers can result in complete loss of the epidermis and often portions of the dermis and even subcutaneous fat..
143	Sleep Apnea Central	Central sleep apnea is a disorder in which your breathing repeatedly stops and starts during sleep.
144	Sleep Disorders	Sleep disorders are changes in the way that you sleep. A sleep disorder can affect your overall health, safety and quality of life. ... Insomnia, in which you have difficulty falling asleep or staying asleep throughout the night. Sleep apnea, in which you experience abnormal patterns in breathing while you are asleep.
145	Sleep Disordered Breathing	A condition characterized by repeated episodes of hypopnea (underbreathing) and apnea (not breathing) during sleep. A significant proportion of adults are thought to experience sleep-disordered breathing.
146	Slipped Disk	The layman's term "slipped disc" is, therefore, a misnomer and actually refers to a condition whereby portions of an abnormal, injured, or degenerated disc have protruded against adjacent nerve tissues. This condition is also known as a slipped disk, herniated disc, ruptured disc, or prolapsed disc.
147	Slow Virus Diseases	Typically, the diseases caused by slow viruses affect the central nervous system and are associated with a variety of nervous system symptoms while having a characteristically protracted, progressive clinical course.
148	Small pox	A highly contagious(disease can spread from one person to another) and frequently fatal viral disease that is characterized by a biphasic fever and a distinctive skin rash that leaves pock marks in its wake. ... The disease is caused by the variola virus.

149	Smell Disorders	People who experience smell disorders experience either a loss in their ability to smell or changes in the way they perceive odors. Hyposmia is when the ability to detect odor is reduced. ... If an underlying illness causes the smell disorder, when that illness resolves or is treated the sense of smell usually returns
150	Smith-Lemli-Opitz Syndrome	it is an inborn error of cholesterol synthesis. It is an autosomal recessive, multiple malformation syndrome caused by a mutation in the enzyme 7-Dehydrocholesterol reductase, or DHCR7.
151	Smith-Magenis Syndrome	Smith-Magenis syndrome is a developmental disorder that affects many parts of the body. The major features of this condition include mild to moderate intellectual disability, delayed speech and language skills, distinctive facial features, sleep disturbances, and behavioral problems.
152	Smooth Pursuit Deficiency	It is one of two ways that visual animals can voluntarily shift gaze, the other being saccadic eye movements. ... Smooth pursuit is asymmetric: most humans and primates tend to be better at horizontal than vertical smooth pursuit, as defined by their ability to pursue smoothly without making catch-up saccades.
153	Sneddon Syndrome	Sneddon syndrome is a rare, progressive condition that affects blood vessels. It is primarily characterized by livedo reticularis (net-like patterns of discoloration on the skin) and neurological abnormalities. ... The cause of Sneddon syndrome is often unknown, but it is sometimes associated with an autoimmune(relating to disease caused by antibodies or lymphocytes produced against substances naturally present in the body)disease
154	Sneddon-Champion Syn	it refers to an infrequent disorder combining skin lesions and ischemic ... of the skin
155	Sodoku	sodoku is a bacterial zoonotic disease.its caused by the gram negative rod spirillum minus.
156	Somatization Disorder	Somatic symptom disorder (SSD formerly known as “somatization disorder” or “somatoform disorder”) is a form of mental illness that causes one or more bodily symptoms, including pain. ... The symptoms can involve one or more different organs and body systems.

157	Somatoform Disorders	The somatoform disorders are a group of psychological disorders in which a patient experiences physical symptoms that are inconsistent with or cannot be fully explained by any underlying general medical or neurologic condition. ... The somatoform disorders represent the severe end of a continuum of somatic symptoms.
158	Somatotropin Hypersecretion	Growth hormone (GH), also called somatotropin or human growth hormone, peptide hormone secreted by the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland. It stimulates the growth of essentially all tissues of the body, including bone.
159	Sore Throat	Pain in the throat. Sore throat may be caused by many different causes, including inflammation of the larynx, pharynx, or tonsils. First and foremost in frequency are viruses. ... Inflammation of the pharynx (pharyngitis) is the most common form of sore throat.
160	Spasm	an involuntary and abnormal contraction of muscle or muscle fibers or of a hollow organ (as an artery, the colon, or the esophagus) that consists largely of involuntary muscle fibers.
161	Spasmodic Torticollis	Cervical dystonia, also called spasmodic torticollis, is a painful condition in which your neck muscles contract involuntarily, causing your head to twist or turn to one side. Cervical dystonia(neurological movement disorder syndrome in which sustained or repetitive muscle contractions result in twisting and repetitive movements or abnormal fixed postures) can also cause your head to uncontrollably tilt forward or backward
162	Spasms Infantile	it is a rare seizure disorder that occurs in young children, usually under one year of age. The average age of onset is around four months, but some children may experience spasms as early as one month. A few children may begin as late as two years.
163	Spasmus Nutans	Spasmus nutans (SN) is a rare eye disease characterized by the clinical triad of asymmetric and pendular nystagmus(rapid involuntary movements of the eyes), head nodding, and torticollis.
164	Spatic Diplegia	historically known as Little's Disease, is a form of cerebral palsy (CP) that is a chronic(disease since long) neuromuscular condition of hypertonia and spasticity.Spasticity is a condition in which certain muscles are continuously contracted

165	Spastic Quadriplegia	Spastic quadriplegia, also known as spastic tetraplegia, is a subset of spastic cerebral palsy that affects all four limbs (both arms and legs). Compared to quadriplegia, spastic tetraplegia is defined by spasticity of the limbs as opposed to strict paralysis.
166	Spastic Spinal Monoplegia	Monoplegia is a paralysis of a single limb, usually an arm. Common symptoms associated with monoplegic patients are weakness, numbness, and pain in the affected limb. Monoplegia is a type of paralysis that falls under hemiplegia
167	Speech Disorders	A speech disorder is a condition in which a person has problems creating or forming the speech sounds needed to communicate with others. Common speech disorders are: Articulation(the formation of clear and distinct sounds in speech)
168	Spermatic Cord Torsion	Testicular torsion occurs when the spermatic cord (from which the testicle is suspended) twists, cutting off the testicle's blood supply. The most common symptom in children is rapid onset of severe testicular pain.
169	Spharohorus Infections	Infection with anaerobic gram-negative bacteria of the genus Fusobacterium
170	Sphenopalatine Neuralgia	A distinctive syndrome of headaches, better known today as cluster headache.
171	Spherocytosis Hereditary	Hereditary spherocytosis is a condition that affects red blood cells. People with this condition typically experience a shortage of red blood cells (anemia), yellowing of the eyes and skin (jaundice), and an enlarged spleen (splenomegaly).
172	Spider Veins	Varicose veins are enlarged, swollen, twisted veins often caused by damaged or faulty valves that allow blood to travel in the wrong direction
173	spielmeyer-vogt Disease	it is a genetic disease usually appear around ages 2–10, with gradual onset of vision problems, or seizures. Early signs may be behavior changes, slow learning or regression, repetitive speech, clumsiness, or stumbling.
174	Spina Bifida	Spina bifida is a birth defect where there is incomplete closing of the backbone and membranes around the spinal cord.
175	Spina Bifida Occulta	A bony defect in the vertebral column that causes a cleft in that column. The cleft remains covered by skin. Treatment is usually not required.
176	Spinal Bifida Closed	It is a congenital(present from birth.) problem, present before birth, and it is caused by the incomplete closing of the embryonic neural tube. It is a neural tube defect.

177	Spinal Cord Diseases	spinal cord carries signals back and forth between your body and your brain. It is protected by your vertebrae, which are the bone disks that make up your spine. If you have an accident that damages the vertebrae or other parts of the spine, this can also injure the spinal cord. Other spinal cord problems include. Tumors
178	Spinal Cord Inflammation	inflammation of the spinal cord that affects part of the width of the spinal cord.
179	Spinal Cord Injuries	Trauma or damage to the spinal cord, the major column of nerve tissue that is connected to the brain and lies within the vertebral canal and from which the spinal nerves emerge. The spinal cord and the brain constitute the central nervous system
180	Spinal Cond Myelodysplasia	it is a group of cancers in which immature blood cells in the common cytopenia in MDS patients, given the ready availability of blood transfusion, MDS patients rarely suffer injury from severe anemia.
181	Spinal Diseases	Spinal disease (also known as a dorsopathy) refers to a condition impairing the backbone. These include various diseases of the back or spine ("dorso-"), such as kyphosis. Dorsalgia refers to those conditions causing back pain. An example is scoliosis
182	Spinal Dysraphism	it is or occult spinal dysraphism sequence refers to a group of neurological disorders that relate to malformations of the spinal cord.
183	Spinal Muscular Atrophies Of Childhood	Spinal muscular atrophy (SMA) is a genetic condition that causes muscle weakness and atrophy (when muscles get smaller). SMA can affect a child's ability to crawl, walk, sit up, and control head movements.
184	Spinal Muscular Atrophy	it is a genetic disease affecting the part of the nervous system that controls voluntary muscle movement.
185	Spinal Muscular Atrophy Inffantile	When spinal muscular atrophy symptoms are present at birth or by the age of 6 months, the disease is called type 1 SMA (also called infantile onset or Werdnig-Hoffmann disease).
186	Spinal Muscular Atrophy Juvenile	also called Kugelberg-Welander syndrome or juvenile SMA, begins to affect kids as early as 18 months of age or as late as adolescence. Children can walk independently, but have weakness in their arms and legs and may fall often.

187	Spinal Osteophytosis	Osteophytes is a term referring to bone spurs, smooth structures that form on the spine over a long period of time. It is infection of spinal osteophytes
188	Spinal Stenosis	Spinal stenosis is a condition, mostly in adults 50 and older, in which your spinal canal starts to narrow. ... The open spaces between the vertebrae may start to get smaller. The tightness can pinch the spinal cord or the nerves around it, causing pain, tingling, or numbness in your legs, arms, or torso.
189	Spinocerebellar Ataxia Type 3	it is a condition characterized by progressive problems with movement. ... Other early signs and symptoms of SCA3 include speech difficulties, uncontrolled muscle tensing (dystonia(neurological movement disorder syndrome in which sustained or repetitive muscle contractions result in twisting and repetitive movements or abnormal fixed postures)), muscle stiffness (spasticity), rigidity, tremors, bulging eyes, and double vision.
190	Splenic Diseases	diseases of spleen like enlarged spleen or ruptured spleen etc
191	Splenic Rupture	A ruptured spleen is a medical emergency that occurs when your spleen develops a break in its surface. Your spleen, located just under your rib cage on your left side, helps your body fight infection and filter old blood cells from your bloodstream.
192	Spondylarthritis Ankylopoietica	it is a type of arthritis in which there is long term inflammation of the joints of the spine. Typically the joints where the spine joins the pelvis are also affected. ... AS is a type of seronegative spondyloarthropathy, meaning that tests show no presence of rheumatoid factor (RF) antibodies.
193	Sponadylitis Ankyloposing	Ankylosing spondylitis (AS) is a type of arthritis in which there is long term inflammation of the joints of the spine. Typically the joints where the spine joins the pelvis are also affected.
194	Spondylolishesis	it is the condition in which one vertebral body is slipped forward over another. Spondylolisthesis is most likely caused by an underlying condition of spondylolysis.
195	Spongiform Encephalopathies	they are a group of progressive, invariably fatal, conditions that affect the brain (encephalopathies) and nervous system of many animals, including humans.

196	Spongiform Encephalopathy subacute	One of a number of progressive neurodegenerative disorders in animals and humans caused by similar uncharacterized agents that produce spongiform changes in the brain.
197	Spongy Disease	it is Spongy degeneration of the central nervous system.this is a severe progressive fatal inherited (genetic) disorder of the central nervous system
198	Sprengel's Deformity	it is a rare congenital skeletal abnormality where a person has one shoulder blade that sits higher on the back than the other.
199	Spurue Celiac	Celiac sprue: An immune(resistant to a particular infection or toxin owing to the presence of specific antibodies or sensitized white blood cells.) disorder whereby the small intestine is injured when exposed to gluten, a protein found in wheat and related grains. Celiac sprue causes impaired absorption and digestion of nutrients through the small intestine.
200	Squamous cell carcinoma	it is a health condition involving the uncontrolled growth of abnormal cells in the skin outer squamous cells of the epidermis(the outer layer of cells covering an organism, in particula). It occurs as a result of keratinization of the epidermal cells and has the potential to metastasize to other regions of the body
201	SSPE	Panencephalitis, subacute sclerosing (SSPE): A chronic(disease since long) brain disease of children and adolescents that occurs months to often years after an attack of measles, causing convulsions, motor abnormalities, mental retardation and, usually, death.
202	St. Anthonys Fire Ergotism Medicine Net	The disease ergotism (st.Anthonys Fire) is cused by excecive in take of (rye Breal skin) ergot, Causes a cute in fection- Skin rashes
203	Staphylococcal Infections	Staph infections are caused by staphylococcus bacteria, types of germs commonly found on the skin or in the nose of even healthy individuals. Most of the time, these bacteria cause no problems or result in relatively minor skin infections.
204	Stargardt Disease	Stargardt disease is the most common form of inherited juvenile macular degeneration. The progressive vision loss associated with Stargardt disease is caused by the death of photoreceptor cells in the central portion of the retina called the macula.
205	Status Dysrhythmicus	Dysraphism = incomplete fusion. Spinal dysraphism is an umbrella term that describes a number of conditions present at birth that affect the spine, spinal cord, or nerve roots.

206	Status Lymphaticus	Status lymphaticus is a constitutional hereditary anomaly characterized anatomically by certain external peculiarities of configuration, by hypoplasia of the cardiovascular apparatus, by hyperplasia of the thymus gland and of the lymphoid tissues in other localities, and, incidentally, by congenital(present from birth.) structural defects ...
207	Status Marmoratus	This causes lesions resulting from acute total asphyxia in the basal nucleus of full term infants associated with a thetoid cerebral palsy.
208	Status Migrainosus	Status Migraine (also known as Status Migrainosus or Status Migrainous) is a term Migraineurs should be familiar with, yet surprisingly few have ever heard of it. The International Headache Society has classified Status Migraine as "A debilitating Migraine attack lasting for more than 72 hours.
209	STD Comprehensive Herpes Gonorrhea Syphilis Chlamydia HIV Symptoms	Chancre: A sore caused by syphilis and appearing at the place of infection. Chlamydia: A sexually transmitted infection caused by bacteria that can lead to pelvic inflammatory (A localized reaction that produces redness, warmth, swelling, and pain as a result of infection, irritation, or injury) disease and infertility. ... Gonorrhea: A sexually transmitted infection that may lead to pelvic inflammatory disease, infertility, and arthritis.
210	Steele-Richardson-Olszewski	Medical Definition of Steele-Richardson-Olszewski syndrome. Steele-Richardson-Olszewski syndrome: Eponym for progressive supranuclear palsy, a neurologic disorder of unknown origin that gradually destroys cells in many areas of the brain, leading to serious and permanent problems with the control of gait and balance.
211	Steely Hair Syndrome	Menkes syndrome is a disorder that affects copper levels in the body. It is characterized by sparse, kinky hair; failure to gain weight and grow at the expected rate (failure to thrive); and deterioration of the nervous system.
212	Stein-Leventhal Syndrome	Stein-Leventhal syndrome, also called polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS), disorder in women that is characterized by an elevated level of male hormones (androgens) and infrequent or absent ovulation (anovulation). ... This syndrome is a major cause of infertility in women.
213	Stenocardia	angina pectoris, a contraction of the heart or its vessels due to a lack of oxygen, causing severe chest pain. —

214	Sterilly	The definition of sterile is something totally clean and free from bacteria, a living thing that is not able to reproduce sexually and create offspring, ...
215	Steven-Johnson Syndrome	Stevens-Johnson syndrome is a rare, serious disorder of your skin and mucous membranes. It's usually a reaction to a medication or an infection. Often, it begins with flu-like symptoms, followed by a painful red or purplish rash that spreads and blisters.
216	Stickler Syndrome	Stickler syndrome is a group of hereditary conditions characterized by a distinctive facial appearance, eye abnormalities, hearing loss, and joint problems. These signs and symptoms vary widely among affected individuals.
217	stiff man syndrome	Stiff-person syndrome (SPS) is a rare neurological (related to brain)disorder with features of an autoimmune(relating to disease caused by antibodies or lymphocytes produced against substances naturally present in the body) (condition in which your immune system attacks your body)disease. SPS is characterized by fluctuating muscle rigidity in the trunk and limbs and a heightened sensitivity to stimuli such as noise, touch, and emotional distress, which can set off muscle spasms.
218	Stiff-person Syndrome	Stiff person syndrome (SPS), also known as stiff man syndrome (SMS), is a rare neurologic(related to brain) disorder of unclear cause characterized by progressive rigidity and stiffness.. SPS was first described in 1956.
219	still's disease juvenile	Still's disease is one type of juvenile idiopathic (relating to or denoting any disease or condition which arises spontaneously or for which the cause is unknown) arthritis(inflammation in the joints) (JIA) and is also known as systemic-onset JIA. It is referred to as "juvenile" because it typically affects children under 16 years of age.
220	Stings	stings of an insect, plant, or animal : to hurt (someone) by piercing the skin with a sharp, pointed part that usually contains poison. : to cause a quick, sharp pain. : to feel a quick sharp pain.
221	Stomatitis Aphthous	Small and shallow sore inside the mouth or at the base of the gums
222	Stomatognathic Diseases	[stomato=mouth] General or unspecified diseases of the stomatognathic system, comprising the mouth, teeth, jaws, and pharynx.

223	Storage Pool Deficiency	several rare disorders in which the platelet granules are affected. Granules are storage spaces inside each platelet(a blood cell)
224	Strabismus	Crossed eyes, or strabismus, is a condition in which both eyes do not look at the same place at the same time.
225	Strabismus convergent	A condition in which the visual axes of the eyes are not parallel and the eyes appear to be looking in different directions. In convergent strabismus or esotropia, the visual axes converge.
226	Strabismus Divergent	A condition in which the visual axes of the eyes are not parallel and the eyes appear to be looking in different directions. In divergent strabismus, or exotropia, the visual axes diverge.
227	Strabismus Internal	inverd deviation of eyes
228	Strabismus Noncomitant	the amount of deviation of the squinting(the eyes do not allign properly) eye varies according to the direction in which the eyes are turned.
229	Streeter Syndrome	it is also known as amniotic band syndrome, occurs when different parts of the body in utero get partially or completely wrapped up in the amniotic membrane(membrane around the baby in womb).
230	Streptococcal Infections	Streptococcal (strep) infections are communicable diseases that develop when bacteria of the family Streptococcus invade parts of the body and contaminate blood or tissue.
231	Streptococcal Pneumoniae	A type of bacterium that comes in pairs and is shaped like a lancet (a surgical knife with a short wide two-edged blade). Pneumococcus is the leading cause of bacterial pneumonia and otitis media (middle ear infections) and an important contributor to bacterial meningitis(inflammation of brain and spinal cord).
232	Stress (General)	stress is feeling of strain(unusual force) and pressure which is type of psychological pain increase risk of heart attack,mental illnesses.
233	Stress Disorders post-Traumatic	a stress disorder(illness of body) characterized by failure to recover after experiencing or witnessing a terrifying event leads to nightmares,depressed mood.

234	Striatonigral Degeneration A	it is neurodegenerative(related to brain) disorder(illness of body) in which degeneration(loss of function)projecting from the corpus striatum(one part of brain) to substantia nigra(other part of brain) of the brain.
235	Stridor	harsh,high pitched breath sound heard while taking in a breath due to laryngeal obstruction(narrowing of larynx)
236	Stroke	sudden and severe attack after infarction(inadequate blood supply) of vascular(related to vessels) territory by stenosis(narrowing) or occlusion.
237	Stromal Dystrophies Corneal	it is a hereditary(from parent to child) disorder(illness of body) in which dystrophy(distortion) of matrix or supportive tissue of cornea of eye occurs which affects the vision.
238	Strongyloidiasis	infection with strongyloides stercoralis(one of parasite) which affects intestine or lungs.
239	Sturge- Weber Syndrome	a congenital(present from birth) syndrome consisting of port wine stain over the trigeminal nerve which affects brain.
240	Stuttering	a speech problem characterised by spasmodic(sudden contraction of muscles) repetation of sounds and hesitation with speech difficulty.
241	Stye	a localised purulent(containing pus) inflammatory infection of a sebaceous gland(oil secreting) of the eyelid.
242	SubacuteSclerosing Panencephalitis	encephalitis(infection of brain) which is of viral origin affects the both white and gray matter of brain
243	Subcortical Arteriosclerotic Encephalopathy	degenerative(loss of function) brain disease which affects the cerebral cortex of brain with narrowing of arteries of brain
244	SubduralHematoma	massive blood clot beneath the dura matter of brain causes neurological (related to brain)symptoms.
245	Subglottic Stenosis	narrowing of larynx which is below the glottis and above the trachea which leads to airway problems.
246	Subvalvular Stenosis Idiopathic Hypertrophic	it is a hypertrophic cardiomyopathy(thick heart muscle) in which left ventricular outflow(left part of heart) is obstructed due to narrowing in canal of heart.

247	Sudek Atrophy	it is post traumatic osteoporosis(decreased bone density)(bone weakning) which affects the bones of the body.
248	Suffering Physical	any unplesant feeling,emotion or sensation which harms body physically.
249	Supraglotitis	inflammation(reaction of body to harmful stimuli) of area above the glottis which leads to upper airway obstruction.
250	Supranuclear Palsy Progressive	paralysis which is above the nucleus of brain and progressive in nature results in distortion of muscle function.
251	Suture Techniques	techniques which used in to stitch a surgical or traumatic wound.
252	Swallowing Disorders	disorder(illness of body)s which affects the swallowing process through mouth and pharynx during digestion results in metabolic difficulties
253	Sweat Gland Diseases	diesease which includes the sweat glands which creates problems in sweating over body surface.
254	SweetSyndrone	acute(short duration onset) febrile neutrophilic dermatosis characterised by fever,elevated wbc,red tender papules(red swelling) over skin.
255	Swimmer's Itch	short term immune reaction occuring in skin caused by schistosomatidae(one of parasite lives on another infection) with itchy raised papules.
256	Swine Flu	human respiratory tract infection caused by an influenza strain of virus that started in pigs.
257	Sympathetic Nervous System Diseases	a dysfuction of the nerves that regulates involuntary body functions such as heart rate,blood pressure and sweating
258	Symptomatic Infantile Spasms 6	infantile spasm(sudden contraction of muscles) characterised by age specific expression of epileptic spasm(sudden contraction of muscles) and significant cognitive(thinking related) impairment.
259	Syndrome X Angina	chest pain with signs assosiated with decreased blood flow to heart tissue but with normal coronary arteries(arteries of heart)
260	Syndrome X Cardiac	typical angina like chest pain with evidence of myocardial ischemia(decreased blood flow) in the absence of flow limiting stenosis(narrowing).

261	Synesthesia	a condition in which one sense is simultaneously perceived as if by one or more additional senses.
262	synovitis	inflammation(reaction of body to harmful stimuli) of the synovial membrane lines synovial joints with swelling and painful condition like knee,elbow joint.
263	Syphilis	it is sexually transmitted infection caused by bacterium treponema pallidum with painless sore over genitals(reproductive organs)
264	Syphilis Congenital	syphilis present since birth and occurs when a child is born to a mother with syphilis.
265	Syringomyelia	a rare disorder(illness of body) in which a cyst(fluid filled cavity) form within spinal cord and over the time it compress and damage the part of spinal cord.
266	Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome	it is a serious condition related to systemic inflammation(reaction of body to harmful stimuli),organ dysfunction,and organ failure.
267	Systemic Lupus Erythematosus	it is an autoimmune(by own immune system attack) disorder(illness of body) which effects the body immune system with fever,joint pain,hair loss,mouth ulcer,swollen lymph nodes
268	Systolic Click-Murmur Syndrome	improper closure of valve between the heart's upper and lower left chambers which leads to cardiac failure.

T

1	Tachyarrhythmia	fast heart rate that may be regular or irregular but is more than normal range to age and level of activity.
2	Tachycardia	heart rate that exceeds the normal resting rate more than 100 beats per minute in adults.
3	Tactile Agnosia	it is characterised by lack of ability to recognise the objects through touch,person can not describe it properly.
4	Taenia Infections	it is a parasitic disease due to infection with tapeworm belonging to the genus taenia which affects the digestive system of human.
5	Taeniasis	a tapeworm infection that affects digestive system by pathogens(infective organisms) like taenia solium and taenia saginata.

6	Takatsuki's Syndrome	a condition of blood that causes damage to the nerves, weakness in arm and legs with changes in liver and spleen.
7	Takayasu Arteritis	rare ,systemic,inflammatory large vessel vasculitis of unknown cause which mainly affects woman which leads to stenosis(narrowing of arteries)).
8	Talipes Cavus	is a human foot type in which the sole of foot is distinctly hollow when bearing weight with planter flexion of foot.
9	Tangier Disease	it is a rare inherited(from parent to child) disorder(illness of body) by severe reduction in good cholesterol in the bloodstream.
10	Tangier Disease Neuropathy	nerve degeneration(loss of function) and demyelination(loss of outer membrane of neuron) which is seen in hypoalphalipoproteinemia in tangier disease.
11	Tapetoretinal Degeneratton	it is due to partial or complete destruction of normally developed retina due to internal influence leads to early degeneration(loss of function) of tissue.
12	Tapeworm Infection	an infection caused by consuming tapeworm eggs or larvae which leads to intestinal infection and abdominal pain.
13	Tardive Dyskinesia	disorder(illness of body) that results in involuntary repetative body movements caused by long term use of some psychiatric drugs.
14	Tarlov Cysts	it is a perineural(within the nerve root sheath) cyst(fluid filled cavity) formed within the nerve root sheath with cerebrospinal fluid filled sac.
15	Taste Disorders	an altered or impaired sense of taste which are not due to underlynig disease.
16	Tay-sachs Disease	rare inherited(from parent to child) disorder(illness of body) that destroys nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord.
17	Tay Sachs Disease B Variant	it is B variant gm2 gangliosidosis(infection of part of brain)and it is a adult form of tay sachs disease.
18	T cell Lymphoma Cutaneous	it is a class of nonhodgkin's lymphoma(cancer of lymph nodes) which is a type of cancer of the immune system.
19	Teeth Grinldrng Disorder	it is clenching(tight closure) of teeth which causes are not due to underlying disease like abnormal alignment of jaw.

20	Telangiectasia Hereditary Hemorrhagic	it is a rare autosomal dominant(have one copy of mutant gene) genetic disorder(illness of body) that leads to abnormal blood vessel formation in the skin,mucuous membrane and organs luns,liver,brain.
21	Telangiectasis	dilated small blood vessels on skin or mucous membranes anywhere in the body like in ageing,pregnancy,varicose veins(dilated veins).
22	Temporal Arteritis	inflammation(reaction of body to harmful stimuli) of blood vessels in and around the scalp(part of head) with headache,fever,fatigue(feel lack of energy),vision loss.
23	Temporal RegionTrauma	trauma occurs on temporal(part near ear) side of brain which leads to deafness,lack of interest,impaired learning and memory.
24	Temporomandibular Joint Disorders	disorder(illness of body) in which pain and limited movement of the jaw joint and the surrounding muscles by genetically or by injury.
25	Temporomandibular Joint Dysfunction Syndrome	it can cause pain in jaw joint and muscles that controls jaw movements with pain and tenderness(mild swelling)
26	Temporomandibular Joint Syndrome	it is a disorder(illness of body) of the jaw muscles and nerves caused by injury or inflammation(reaction of body to harmful stimuli) to the joint of jaw with pain around it
27	Tendinitis	a condition in which the tissue connecting the muscle to bone becomes inflamed.
28	Tendinopathy	disease of tendon includes tenderness on palpation and pain with movement.
29	Tendinosis	it is chronic(persisting long time) tendon injury with damage to tendon at cellualr level without inflammation(reaction of body to harmful stimuli).
30	Tennls Elbow	an irritation of the tissue connecting the forearm muscles to the elbow and pain occurs on outside of the elbow.
31	Tenosynovitis	inflammation(reaction of body to harmful stimuli) of the tendon sheath(layer around muscle) where muscle connects to bone with pain swelling and difficulty in moving affected joint.
32	Teratoid Tumor	rare tumor usually diagnosed in childhood in which malignant(much harmful and invasive) cells forms in the tissue of brain.

33	Teratoma	a type of germ cell tumor(related to growth) that may contain several types of body tissue such as hair,muscle,or bone.
34	Teratoma Cystic	it is germ cell tumour of ovaries also called dermoid cyst(fluid filled cavity) in the ovary with diversity of tissues.
35	Teratoma Mature	teratoma which is mature in nature and generally benign(not cancerous,non harmful and localised) which includes dermoid cyst(fluid filled cavity) diagnosed by tissue biopsy.
36	Testicular Cancer	it is cancer in the male organs that make male hormones and sperms with lump(bulging mass) and heaviness in scrotum.
37	Testicular Diseases	disease of testis which includes cancer,torsion,undescendent testis, varicocele, hydrocele (swelling of male reproductive organ) etc.. Which affects male hormones.
38	Testicular Feminization	genetic disorder(illness of body) that makes XY fetuses unresponsive to male hormones with complete androgen(masculine) insensitivity.
39	Testicular Torsion	a twisting of male reproductive organ that makes hormones and sperms with severe pain and swelling in the testicles.
40	Testis Cancer	cancer in the male reproductive organs that make male hormones and sperms with painless testicular lump(bulging mass) and swelling of scrotum.
41	Tetanus	a serious bacterial infection that causes painful muscle spasm(sudden contraction of muscles) and can lead to death caused by clostridium tetani.
42	Tethered Cord Syndrome	it is a neurological disorder(illness of body) caused by tissue attachments that limits movements of spinal cord within the spinal column.
43	Tetrahydrobiopterin Deficiency	rare disorder(illness of body) characterised by shortage of molecule BH4 which increase the blood level of phenylalanine causing intellectual disability.
44	Tetraplegia	paralysis caused by illness or injury that results in partial or total loss of use of all four limbs.
45	Thalamic Diseases	a condition developed after a thalamic stroke(poor blood flow to brain) causing damage to thalamus(part of brain) with lack of sensation and numbness

46	Thalassemia	a blood disorder(illness of body) involving lower than normal amount of an oxygen carrying protein with fatigue(feel lack of energy) weakness and slow growth
47	Thanatophoric Dysplasia	a severe skeletal disorder(illness of body) characterised by extremely short limbs and folds of extra skin on the arms and legs.
48	Thesaurismosis	it is a rare metabolic disorder(illness of body) in which a substance accumulates or is stored in certain cells usually in large amounts.
49	Thiamine Responsive Maple Syrup Urine Disease	an autosomal recessive(have two copies of mutant gene) disease start in infancy which responds positively to treatment with thiamine in which poor growth and developmental delay seen.
50	Third-Nerve Palsy	it is oculomotor nerve palsy which causes a completely closed eyelid and deviation of the eye outward and downward.
51	Thoracic Cyst	cyst(fluid filled cavity) on thoracic spine which is fluid filled sac that may develop in a membrane around the brain or spinal cord.
52	Thoracic Outlet Nerve Compression Syndrome	a group of disorder(illness of body) that when certain blood vessels or nerves are compressed with pain in shoulder and neck,numbness,coldness in fingers.
53	Thoracic Outlet Syndrome	a group of disorder(illness of body) that occur when blood vessels or nerves in the space between collarbone and first rib are compressed with pain and numbness.
54	Thoracic Surgical procedures	procedures may be performed with either minimally invasive techniques or traditional open surgery methods like video assisted thoracic surgery.
55	Thrombasthenia	abnormality of platelets with coagulopathy(clotting of blood) with defective level of glycoprotein leads to prolonged bleeding time.
56	Thromboangiitis Obliterans	it is a recurring progressive inflammation(reaction of body to harmful stimuli) and thrombosis(clotting of blood) of small and medium arteries and veins of the hands and feet.
57	Thrombocytopenia	a low number of platelets in the blood less than 1,50,000 platelets per microlitre of blood.

58	Thromboembolism pulmonary	a condition in which one or more arteries in the lungs become blocked by a blood clot which includes sudden shortness of breath and chest pain.
59	Thrombopenia	a condition characterised by low level of thrombocytes(platalets) in the blood.
60	Thrombophlebitis	an inflammatory process that causes a blood clot to form and block one or more veins usually in legs.
61	Thrombosis	local coagulation or clotting of the blood in a part of the circulatory system.
62	Thrombosis Retinal Vein	retinal vein occlusion is vascular disorder(illness of body) of retina which causes vision loss .
63	Thrombus	a blood clot formed within the vascular system of the body and impeding blood flow.
64	Thrush	an infectious disease caused by fungus candida albicans by small white eruption of mouth,throat and tounge latter by fever and diarrhoea.
65	Thygeson's Surperficial Punctate Keratitis	is chronic(persisting long time) reccurent disorder(illness of body) characterised by small and elevated oval corneal opacity extending to front surface of cornea of both eyes.
66	Thymic Cyst	it is congenital(present from birth) persistance of thymppharyngeal(Part of thymus and pharynx)tract and acquired degeneration(loss of function) of thymic corpuscle of the thymus
67	Thymoma	tumor originating from the epithelial cells of the thymus that may be benign(not hamful) or malignant(much harmful and invasive) assosiated with disease myasthenia gravis.
68	Thyroid Cancer	a cancer of thyroid,the butterfly shape gland at the base of the neck with may notice a lump(bulging mass) in the neck.
69	Thyroid Disease	common problem that cause symptoms because of over or under function of the thyroid gland.
70	Thyroid Hormone Resistance Syncrome	rare syndrome in which thyroid hormone level are elevated but the TSH level is not supressed of thyroid gland of body.
71	Thyrojd Nodule	a lump(bulging mass) in the thyroid the butterfly shape gland at the base of the neck.

72	Thyroid Stimulating Hormone	a pituitary hormone that stimulates the thyroid gland to produce T4 and then T3 for metabolism of almost every tissue of the body.
73	Thyroiditis	inflammation(reaction of body to harmful stimuli) of thyroid gland with no symptoms but when occur may vary depending upon the stage of inflammation(reaction of body to harmful stimuli).
74	Thyroiditis Lymphocytic	it is silent or painless thyroiditis more common in females during the postpartum(after delivery) period .
75	Thyroiditis Lymphomatous	progressive thyroid gland enlargement due to autoimmune(by own immune system attack) disease with muscle weakness,strained voice,pale skin,constipation and others
76	Thyroiditis Subacute	acute(short duration onset) inflammatory disease of thyroid probably caused by a virus with fever and thyroid tenderness
77	Tick Paralysis	only tickborne disease that is not caused by infectious organism but by neurotoxins(toxins related to brain)from salivary glands of ticks
78	Tick-Borne Diseases	which afflict humans and other animals caused by infectious agents transmitted by tick bites.
79	Tietze's Syndrome	rare inflammatory disorder(illness of body) characterised by chest pain and swelling of the cartilage of upper ribs with pain.
80	Tinea	a highly contagious(spread from one to another) fungal infection of the skin or scalp with itchy patches over body.
81	Tinea Pedis	a fungal infection that usually begins between the toes causes itching and burning.
82	Tinea Unguium	a nail fungus causing thickened brittle ragged nails also called onychomycosis.
83	Tinea Versicolor	a common fungal infection that causes small,discoloured patches of skin often on the torso(trunk-thorax & abdomen) and shoulders.
84	Tinnitus	ringing or buzzing noise in one or both ears that may be constant or not and associated with hearing loss.
85	T-Lymphotropic Virus Type III	an obsolete term for the human immunodeficiency virus now commonly called hiv

86	TMJ Disorders	disorder(illness of body) in which pain and compromised movement of the jaw joint and the surrounding muscles by genetically or by injury.
87	TMJ Syndrome	it can cause pain in jaw joint and muscles that controls jaw movements with pain and tenderness.
88	Tolosa-Hunt Syndrome	rare disorder(illness of body) characterised by severe and unilateral(one sided) headaches with orbital pain along with weakness and paralysis of certain eye muscles.
89	Tongue Geographic	a condition that causes harmless tongue patches resembling smooth red islands.
90	Tonic-clonic seizures (grand mal)	tonic phase body becomes entire rigid and in clonic phase there is uncontrolled jerking with headache ,confusion, sleep.
91	Tonsillar Cancer	type of cancer that begins in the cells of tonsils which are two oval shape pads in back of mouth.
92	Tonsillitis	infection of the tonsils by bacteria which causes fever, throat pain and difficulty in swallowing.
93	Torticollis	rare condition in which the neck muscles contract causing the head to twist to one side.
94	Torulosis	potentially fatal fungal disease caused by cryptococcus with meningitis(brain infection) and lung infection.
95	Tourette Syndrome	common neuropsychiatric(related to brain)disorder(illness of body) characterised by multiple motor tics(repetative movements) and atleast one vocal tic with onset in childhood.
96	Toxic Shock Syndrome	is a condition caused by bacterial toxins. Symptoms may include fever, rash(small red spots on skin), skin peeling, and low blood pressure.
97	Toxocariasis	Toxocariasis is an infection transmitted from animals to humans (zoonosis) caused by the parasitic roundworms commonly found in the intestine of dogs (Toxocara canis) and cats (T. cati).
98	Toxoplasma gondii infection	A disease that results from infection with the Toxoplasma gondii parasite with fever and muscle pain.

99	Toxoplasmosis	is a parasitic disease caused by <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i> . Infections with toxoplasmosis usually cause no obvious symptoms in adults
100	Tracheal Cyst	Tracheal cyst (fluid filled cavity) is a rare entity and occurs from evagination (outpouching) of embryologic tracheal buds, which may occur anywhere along the trachea. These cysts usually contain air and may be completely asymptomatic or may become infected.
101	Tracheal Stenosis	is a narrowing of the windpipe that can occur after radiation therapy, prolonged use of a breathing tube, or other procedures.
102	Tracheoesophageal fistula	is an abnormal connection (fistula) between the esophagus and the trachea. TEF is a common congenital (present from birth) abnormality.
103	Trachoma	is an infectious disease caused by bacterium <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> . The infection causes a roughening of the inner surface of the eyelids.
104	Transient Ischemic Attack	is a brief episode of neurological (related to brain) dysfunction caused by loss of blood flow (ischemia) in the brain, spinal cord, or retina, without tissue death (infarction).
105	Transmissible Dementias	a form of subacute spongiform encephalopathy (swelling of brain) caused by a transmissible agent that has not been completely defined.
106	Transport Disorder Aminoacids	are medical conditions associated with a failure of amino acids to be absorbed from the kidney or intestine.
107	Treacher collins Syndrome	is a genetic disorder characterized by deformities of the ears, eyes, cheekbones, and chin.
108	Tremor	is an involuntary, somewhat rhythmic, muscle contraction and relaxation involving oscillations or twitching movements of one or more body parts
109	Trench foot	a painful condition of the feet caused by long immersion in cold water or mud and marked by blackening and death of surface tissue.
110	Trichinelliasis	is a parasitic disease caused by roundworms of the <i>Trichinella</i> type. During the initial infection, invasion of the intestines can result in diarrhea
111	Trichinosis	is a parasitic disease caused by roundworms of the <i>Trichinella</i> type. During the initial infection, invasion of the intestines can result in diarrhea

112	Trichonomas infection	A sexually transmitted infection caused by a parasite(lives in another organism).it causes a foul-smelling vaginal discharge, genital itching and painful urination in women
113	Trichophytosis	a disease of the skin, nails, or hair caused by fungi of the genus Trichophyton.
114	Trichorhinophalangeal Type II	is a condition that causes bone and joint malformations; distinctive facial features; intellectual disability.
115	Trichothiodystrophy Syndromes	is an autosomal recessive(have two copies of mutant gene) inherited(from parent to child) disorder characterised by brittle hair and intellectual impairment.
116	Trichotillomania	A disorder that involves recurrent, irresistible urges to pull out body hair.
117	Tricuspid Atresia	is a type of heart disease that is present at birth (congenital heart disease), in which the tricuspid heart valve is missing or abnormally developed. The defect blocks blood flow from the right atrium to the right ventricle of heart.
118	Tricuspid Valve Atresia	is a type of heart disease that is present at birth (congenital heart disease), in which the tricuspid heart valve is missing or abnormally developed. The defect blocks blood flow from the right atrium to the right ventricle of heart.
119	Trigeminal Neuralgia	A chronic(persisting long time) pain condition affecting the trigeminal nerve in the face with mild to severe facial pain, often triggered by chewing, speaking or brushing the teeth.
120	Triosephosphate Isomerase Deficiency	is a severe disorder characterized by a shortage of red blood cells (hemolytic anemia), neurological problems, infections, and muscle weakness that can affect breathing and heart function.
121	Triple-Symptom Complex	a complex of symptoms consisting of aphthous ulcers(breaks in skin) in the mouth, chancroid-like ulcers of the genitals and changes in the eyes.
122	Trismus	it is reduced opening of the jaw also called lockjaw caused by spasm(sudden contraction of muscles) of muscles of mastication.
123	Trophoblastic Cancer	a noncancerous tumour that develops in the uterus as a result of a nonviable(unable to survive) pregnancy with bleeding ,nausea and vomiting.
124	Trophoblastic Tumor	in which abnormal trophoblast cells grow inside the uterus after conception.

125	Trypanosomiasis	a disease caused by infection with the parasite(lives in other organism) trypanosoma brucei which includes fever ,headache, joint pain, itching.
126	Trypanosomiasis African	a disease caused by infection with the parasite(lives in other organism) trypanosoma brucei which includes fever ,headache ,joint pain. itching also called african sleeping sickness.
127	Trypanosomiasis South American	an infectious disease caused by a parasite(lives in other organism) found in the faeces of the triatomine bug with swelling and fever.
128	Tsutsugamushi Disease	a mite borne infectious disease caused by rickettsia tsutsugamushi with fever ,headache, rash (small red spots on skin) swollen gland and ulcer(broken skin)
129	Tuberculosis	a potentially serious infectious bacterial disease caused by mycobacterium tuberculosis that mainly affects the lungs with cough,weight loss,night sweat and low grade fever.
130	Tuberculosis Spinal	a form of tb that occurs outside the lung whereby disease seen in vertebrae and spinal cord also called pott's disease.
131	Tuberous Sclerosis	rare multisystem genetic disease affects vital organs of body with seizures(repetative movements due to disturbs brain),disability,developmental delay and skin abnormalities.
132	Tularemia	severe infectious bacterial disease of animals transmissible to humans characterised by ulcers,fever and loss of weight.
133	Tumor Virus Infections	oncovirus that causes cancer like human papilloma virus,hepatitis b,c ,epstein barr virus,hiv virus,herpes virus etc
134	Tumor Breast Non Malignant	lump(bulging mass) in the breast may be hard or rubbery and may be felt as single which is most common in women ages 35 to 50 years.
135	Tumor General Non Malignant	it is benign(not harmful) tumour which does not invades nearby tissue or spread to other parts of the body and it's outlook is very good.
136	Tumor Malignant(see Heading under Cancer for exact identification)	a disease in which abnormal cells divide uncontrollably and destroy body tissue which can be spread to nearby tissues and outlook is poor.

137	Turner Syndrome	a condition in which a female is missing an X chromosome with short webbed(skin folds) neck,low set ears,short stature,swollen hand-feets known as 45,X
138	Turner Syndrome Male	it is autosomal dominant(have one copy of mutant gene) congenital(present from birth) disorder(illness of body) with congenital(present from birth) heart defect,flat nose bridge,short stature,learning problems etc
139	Turner-Kieser Svndrome	genetic disorder(illness of body) that results in small poorly developed nails and kneecaps also known as nail patella syndrome.
140	Tympanic Membrane Perforation	a hole in the tissue that separates the ear canal from the middle ear leads to sharp pain, tinnitus (ringing noise in ear), hearing loss.
141	Tympanic Membrane Rupture	a small hole in the eardrum tissue that separates the ear canal from the middle ear leads to sharp pain ,tinnitus,hearing loss.
142	Type I Hypersensitivity	it is an immediate allergic reaction provoked by reexposure to a specific type of antigen reffered to as an allergen by direct or indirect contact.
143	Type III Hypersensitivity	it occurs when there is accumulation of immune complexes that have not been cleared by innate(inborn) immune cells giving to inflammatory response.
144	Typhoid Fever	an infection that spread through contaminated food and water with fever skin rash(small red spots on skin) and muscle aches.
145	Typhus	group of infectious disease like epidemic,scrub,murine typhus with fever,headache and rash(small red spots on skin) caused by bacterial infection.
146	Typhus Abdominal	an infection that spread through contaminated food and water with fever, skin rash(small red spots on skin) and muscle aches caused by salmonella typhi bacteria
147	Typhus Epidemic Louse-Borne	typhus fever caused by rickettsia prowazeki transmitted by louse with fever, headache ,muscle pain and macular skin eruptions.
148	Typhus Sao Paulo	an infectious disease with a characteristic rash(small red spots on skin) often transmitted by the bite of a tick also known rocky mountain spotted fever.
149	Typhus Scrub	an acute(short duration onset) febrile infectious illness caused by orientia tsutsugamushi with fever headache muscle pain cough and intestinal symptoms.

150	TyrosineTransaminase Deficiency	a deficiency of enzyme tyrosine transaminase can results in type 2 tyrosinemia in liver because of noncatalysation(non break down)
151	Tyrosinemias	error of metabolism inborn body cannot breakdown tyrosine enzyme leads to liver and kidney disturbances and intellectual disability.
U		
1	UDPglucose 4 Epimerase Deficiency Disease	it is epimerase deficiency galactosemia(too much galactose in blood) which is of generalised or peripheral or intermediate inherited(from parent to child) in an autosomal recessive(have two copies of mutant gene)manner.
2	UDPglucose Hexose'1-Phosphate Uridylyhransferase Deficiency	known as galactosemia(too much galactose in blood) type 1 is an inborn error of metabolism caused by deficiency of enzyme also known as GALT deficiency.
3	Ulcer Aphthous	a small shallow sore(break in skin or mucous membrane) inside the mouth or at the base of gums which is painful and hard to eat and drink.
4	Ulcer Corneal	typically occurs as a painful red eyes with mild to severe eye discharge and reduced vision.
5	Ulcer Rodent	a type of skin cancer that begins in the basal cells as white waxy lump(bulging mass) and scally patch on face.
6	Ulcer (Stomach)	a sore (break in skin or mucous membrane)that develops on the lining of the oesophagus ,stomach or small intestine with upper abdominal pain.
7	Ulnar Nerve Compression	it is cubital tunnel syndrome can cause aching pain on inside the elbow with tingling and numbness in ring and little finger
8	UmbilicalHernia	a condition in which the intestine protrudes(outward buldging)through the abdominal muscles at the umbillical region of body.
9	Undulant Fever	an infection spread from animals to people mostly by unpasteurised dairy products also known as brucellosis.
10	UnipolarDepression	a mental health disorder(illness of body) characterised by persistently depressed mood or loss of interest in activies causing significant impairment in daily life.

11	Upper Aerodigestive Tract Neoplasms {see Cancer Head and Neck Neoplasms}	these includes cancer of lip,tongue,gums,oral cavities,mouth,tonsils,pharynx,nasal cavity,middle ear and larynx.
12	Upper Respiratory Tract infections	a common viral infection that affects the nose,throat,and airways with sore throat,sneezing,stuffy nose and cough.
13	Urea Cycle Disorders	a genetic disorder(illness of body) caused by a mutation that results in a deficiency of one of the six enzymes in the urea cycle.
14	Urethral Stenosis	narrowing of urethra caused by injury,instrumentation,infection with difficulties in urination.
15	Urethral Stricture	narrowing of urethra caused by injury,instrumentation,infection with difficulties in urination.
16	Urethritis	it is an inflammation(reaction of body to harmful stimuli) of urethra in which difficulties in urination.
17	Urinary Bladder Disease	loss of bladder control from slight loss of urine to complete inability to control urination.
18	Urinary Retention	difficulty in urinating and completely emptying the bladder are not due to underlying disease.
19	Urinary Tract Cancer	tumors in renal calyces pelvis (part of kidney) and ureter which leads to unable urinate,lower back pain ,swelling in feet and bone pain.
20	Urinary Tract Diseases	an infection In any part of urinary system which leads to difficulties in urination and burning micturation.
21	Urinary Tract Infections	an infection In any part of urinary system which leads to difficulties in urination and burning sensation.
22	Urination Disorders	it is overactive bladder syndrome which causes involuntary bladder contraction that lead one to fill sudden urge to have urinate.
23	Urogenital	relating to or denoting both the urinary and genital organs.
24	Urogenital Surgical procedures	it involves surgical procedure to reproductive and urinary organs in both male and females.

25	Urologic Cancer	it includes cancer of bladder,kidney,prostate and testicles.
26	Urologic Diseases	is any congenital(present from birth) or aquired dysfunction of the urinary system like kidney disease.
27	Urticaria	a skin rash(small red spots on skin)es triggering by reaction of food ,medicine or other irritants with itchy, raised red spots.
28	Usher Syndrome	is the most common condition that effects both hearing and vision that more symptoms like hearing loss and retinitis pigmentosa(vision difficulty).
29	Uterine Cervical Dysplasia	the developepment of abnormal cell in the narrow neck of a women's uterus which leads to mostly no symptoms.
30	Uterine Cervical Incompetence	it is cervical weakness is medical condition of pregnancy in which cervix begins to dilate and thin before pregnancy has reach term.
31	Uterine Inversion	is potentially fatal childbirth complication where uterus partially or completely turned inside out.
32	Uterine Prolapse	it is condition in which uterus drops when pelvic muscles becomes too weak to support it .
33	Uveitis	an inflammation(reaction of body to harmful stimuli) of the middle layer of the eye with redness pain light sensitivity blurred vision and floating spot in field vision.
34	Uveomeningoencephalitic	it is multisystem disease of autoimmune(by own immune system attack) nature affects pigmented tissue which have melanin with bilateral diffuse uveitis of eyes.
35	Uveomeningoencephalitis	it is multisystem disease of autoimmune(by own immune system attack) nature affects pigmented tissue which have melanin with bilateral diffuse uveitis of eyes,ears,skin,meninges.
V		
1	Vaginal Disease	sexually transmitted disease that affects the vagina(female reproductive system) includes herpes genitalis,gonorrhea,chlamydia,trichomoniasis,genital warts etc
2	Vaginal Prolapse	is a common condition where the bladder,uterus,and bowel protrudes into the vagina with sensation of lump(bulging mass),constipation,difficulties in emptying bladder or bowel.

3	Vaginitis Monilial	infection of vagina caused by a yeast like fungus is a common gynecological disease with itching and pain in vagina.
4	Valvular Heart Disease	it is characterised by damage or defect in one of the four heart valves which disturbs the blood flow of the heart.
5	Van Bogaert's Leukoencephalitis	it is rare progressive brain disorder(illness of body) caused by an abnormal immune response to the measles virus which leads to neurological damage to brain.
6	Varicella	a highly contagious(spread from one to another) viral infection which causes an itchy,blister like rash(small red spots on skin) on the skin also known as chickenpox by varicella zoster virus.
7	Varices	abnormal veins in the lower part of the tube running from the throat to the stomach.no Sypmtoms unless starts bleeding from intestinal tract.
8	Varicocele	an enlargement of veins within the scrotum which can cause low sperm production and decreased sperm quality leads to infertility.
9	Varicose Veins	it is enlarged veins most commomly appearing in the legs and feet with aching pain and discomfort an underlying circulatory problem.
10	Variola	an eradicated virus that used to be contagious(spread from one to another),disfiguring and often deadly with flu like symptoms and rash(small red spots on skin) also known as smallpox
11	Variola Minor	the milder strain of the variola virus that can cause smallpox lastly seen in somalia in 1977 and eradicated in 1980.
12	Vascular Accident Brain	damage to the brain from interruption of its blood supply with face drooping,muscle weakness and speech difficulties.
13	Vascular Dementia	brain damage caused by multiple stroke(poor blood flow to brain)s with cognitive difficulty with reasoning and judgement and memmory is affected.
14	Vascular Diseases	it is a class of diseese of arteries and veins of the circulatory system of the body which can be severe or fatal.
15	Vascular Diseases Intracranial	a weakness in a blood vessel in the brain that balloons and fills with blood with sudden severe headache.

16	Vascular Diseases Peripheral	a circulatory condition in which narrowed blood vessels reduce blood flow to the limbs includes pain when walking.
17	Vasculiis	an inflammation(reaction of body to harmful stimuli) of blood vessels that can causes changes in the blood vessel walls with fever,fatigue(feel lack of energy),weight loss,joint pain.
18	Vasculiis Hemorrhagic	a disease of vascular system affecting the skin and internal organ vessels with rash(small red spots on skin) pain over the hemmorhagic sites.
19	Vasospasm Intracranial	it is the prolonged vasoconstriction(narrowing of blood vessel) in the subarachnoid space surrounded by a clot which also leads to death.
20	Venous Insufficiency	is a condition when venous valves in leg veins are not working effectively and blood collect in the veins with stasis.
21	Venereal Diseases Bacterial	an infection transmitted through sexual contact caused by bacteria like chlamydia,gonorrhoea,syphilis.
22	Ventricular Dysplasia Right Arrhythmogenic	a rare form of cardiomyopathy(enlarged heart muscles) in which the heart muscle of right ventricle is replaced by fat and/or fibrous tissue with weak ability of heart to pump.
23	Ventricular Fibrillation	a life threatening heart rhythm that results in a rapid,inadequate heratbeat with low blood pressure,loss of consciousness or death.
24	Verruca	it is a hard grainy growth that appears on the heels or balls or the feet which can be painful.
25	Verruga Peruana	it is eruptive or tissue phase of carrion's disease in which cuteaneous rash(small red spots on skin) is produced with fever, malaise(feeling general discomfort), joint pain and pallor.
26	Vertical Nystagmus	it occurs as a result of diseased functional status of the vestibular system result in reduced or limited vision.
27	Vertigo	a sense that inside the head is spinning often triggered by changes in head position which are not due to underlying disease.

28	Vertigo Aural	it is recurrent vertigo which is accompanied by ringing in the ears and deafness with nausea,vomiting and abnormal eye movements.
29	Vesication	an area of skin covered by raised fluid filled bubble like in burns,friction injuries,or trauma also called as blister.
30	Vesico-Ureteral Reflux	it is a condition in which urine flows retrograde or backward from the bladder into the ureters or kidneys.
31	Vestibular Neuronitis	it is an infection of the vestibular nerve in the inner ear disturbs the sense of balance.
32	Viral Meningitis	inflammation(reaction of body to harmful stimuli) of brain and spinal cord membranes typically caused by an infection with headache ,fever and stiff neck.
33	Virus Comprehensive Includes H1N1 H5N1 Ebola Rhinoviruses Rotavlruses Influenza A -B	this is group of viruses in which it leads to various viral infection with health hazards like H1N1,H5N1,ebola,rhinovirus,rotavirus,influenza A,B etc
34	Virus (General)	is a small infectious agent that replicates only inside the living cells of other organisms.it can infect all types of life forms.
35	Vision Disorders	it is an impairment of the sense of vision which distubs the visual ability of person to see.
36	VisualAgnosia	it is an impairment in recognition of visually presented objects and it is not due to deficit in in vision,language,memory or intellect.
37	Vitamin A Deficiency	not enough vitamin A in the body which can cause blindness with night blindness,dry skin and frequent infections.
38	Vitamin B 12 Deficiency	anaemia or nervous system injury from lower than normal amounts of vitamin B12 with fatigue(feel lack of energy),numbness(decreased sense of touch),poor balance and memory trouble
39	Vitamin B Deficiency	not enough vitamin B in the body which leads to weakness,fatigue(feel lack of energy),light headedness,rapid heartbeat and breathing and pale colour of skin

40	Vitamin C Deficiency	a condition caused by a severe lack of vitamin C in the diet which leads to bruising,bleeding gums,weakness,fatigue(feel lack of energy) and rash(small red spots on skin) also called scurvy
41	Vitamin D Deficiency	too little vitamin D in the body which leads to thin,brittle,or mishappen bones and muscle weakness
42	Vitamin Deficiency	a deficiency of one or more essential vitamins like vitamin A,B,C,D etc which leads to varuous health problems to the human body.
43	Vitiligo	a disease that causes the loss of skin colour in blotches which effects to mouth,hair,eyes or in any part of body.
44	VITREOUS DISORDERS	disorder(illness of body)s retaled to vitreous of eyes like iritis,uvetis,viritis,vitreous hemorrhage which leads to difficulties in vision of eyes.
45	VocalCord Paralysis	an injury to one or both recurrent laryngeal nerves which control laryngeal muscles leads to difficulty in vocalization,breathing and swallowing.
46	Voice Disorders	it is medical condition in which abnormal pitch,loudness or quality of the sound produced by larynx is affected and vocal cord also distubed.
47	Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada	it is multisystem disease of autoimmune(by own immune system attack) nature affects pigmented tissue which have melanin with bilateral diffuse inflammation of eyes,ears,skin,meninges.
48	Vomiting	forcefully expelling the stomach contents out of the mouth because of hangover,pregnancy,overeating,motion sickness.
49	von Hippel- Lindau Disease	it is a rare genetic disorder(illness of body) characterised by visceral cyst(fluid filled cavity)s and benign(not hamful) tumours in multiple organ systems that have malignant(much harmful and invasive) changes.
50	von Reck linghausen Disease	it is a genetic disorder(illness of body) characterised by the growth of tumors on the nerves which effects skin and cause bone deformities also called neurofibroma.
51	von Williebrand Disease	a bleeding disorder(illness of body) caused by low levels of clotting protein in the blood with nosebleeds,gumbleeds,increased menstrual flow and excessive bleeding.

52	Vulvar Cancer	a type of cancer that occurs on the outer surface area of female genitals which forms as a lump(bulging mass) or sore on the vulva often causes itching.
53	Vulvar Diseases	diseases of vulva which is female genitals with itching,redness,burning and vaginal discharge like vaginitis or vulvovaginitis.
54	Vulvar Lichen Sclerosus	a chronic(persisting long time) condition that causes thin,white patches of skin usually in the genital area can cause discomfort,itching,bruising or tearing of the skin.
W		
1	Waardenburg's Syndrome	it is a group of genetic conditions that can cause hearing loss and changes in coloring of the hair,skin and eyes.
2	Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia	it is a type of nonhodgkin lymphoma(type of cancer) which makes large amount of abnormal protein with weakness,weight loss,bleeding,peripheral neuropathy enlarged liver,spleen etc
3	Wallenberg Syndrome	it is neurological disorder(illness of body) causing symptoms due to is chemia (decreased blood flow) in brainstem with sensory deficit,ataxia(impaired balance), nystagmus (involuntary eye movements) etc.
4	War Neuroses	it is complex of nervous and mental disorder(illness of body)s of soldiers which is a stressful condition also called battle neurosis with anxiety.
5	Warthin's Tumor	it is a benign(not hamful) cyst(fluid filled cavity)ic tumour of the salivary glands named from pathologist warthin which is painless and appears near angle of mandible.
6	Warts	a small fleshy bump on the skin or mucous membrane caused by human papillomavirus commomnly effects on hand,feet and genitals.
7	Weber Christian Disease	it is a cutaneous(related to skin) condition characterised by reccurent subcutaneous nodules that heal with depression of overlying skin.
8	Wegener Granulomatosis	a condition that causes inflammation(reaction of body to harmful stimuli) of the blood vessels with sinus pain,cough,fever,joint pain,blood in urine and hearing loss.
9	Werner Syodrome	it is an autosomal recessive(have two copies of mutant gene) disorder(illness of body) which is characterised by appearance of premature aging named after german scientist werner.

10	Wernicke Encephalopathy	presence of neurological(related to brain) symptoms caused by biochemical lesion of central nervous system after vitamin B1 deficiency includes beriberi and alcoholic korsakoff encephalopathy.
11	West Nile Fever	it is a viral infection typically spread by mosquitoes with fever,headache,vomiting or a rash(small red spots on skin),joint pain with some proportion with severe illness.
12	West syndrome 6	it is a severe epilepsy(fits) syndrome composed of triad of infantile spasm(sudden contraction of muscles),abnormal brain rhythm pattern and mental retardation with 6 out of 10 are boys.
13	Wet Lung	an inflammation(reaction of body to harmful stimuli) of the lungs due to an allergic reaction to chemicals or dust with diffuse alveolar damage or alveolar injury.
14	Whiplash Injuries	a neck injury that can occur when the head suddenly moves backward and then forward with pain in the neck and shoulders.
15	Whipple Disease	it is a systemic disease caused by tropheryma whippeli(type of bacteria) which effects on intestine,heart,brain,skin,lung,eyes with mostly malabsorption disorder(illness of body) s.
16	Whipple's Disease	it is a systemic disease caused by tropheryma whippeli (type of bacteria) which effects on intestine,heart,brain,skin,lung,eyes with mostly malabsorption disorder (illness of body)s.
17	Whipworm Infections	it is an infection by the parasitic(lives in another organism) worm trichuris trichuria with symptoms like abdominal pain,tiredness,diarrhea prevented by good sanitation and hygiene.
18	White Dot Syndrome	it is a group of idiopathic(cause not known) multifocal inflammatory conditions involving the retina and choroid looks white dots in the fundus of eye with vision difficulties.
19	Whitmore's Disease	it is an infectious disease caused by bukholderia pseudomallei(one type of bacteria) spread through direct contact with contaminated source leads to pulmonary and bloodstream infection.
20	Whooping Cough	a highly contagious(spread from one to another) respiratory tract infection that is easily preventable by vaccine when cough sound like whoop includes runny nose,nasal congestion,sneezing.

21	William Beuren Syndrome	it is a rare developmental disorder(illness of body) with physical and behaviour features like disfigured face,short stature and heart abnormalities with mental retardation
22	Williams Syndrome	it is a genetic disorder(illness of body) with broad forehead,short nose,full cheeks,intellectual disability with heart problems with shorter life expectancy.
23	Wilms Tumor	it is most common type of cancer of kidney in children named after dr.wilms surgeon with features like abdominal mass,pain,fever,nausea,blood in urine etc
24	Wilson Disease	an inherited(from parent to child) disorder(illness of body) that causes too much copper to accumulate in the organs with symptoms swelling,fatigue(feel lack of energy),abdominal pain with hepatolenticular degeneration(loss of function).
25	Winter Vomiting(Cold/Flu)	it is infection characterised by diarrhoea,vomiting,stomach pain which is most common cause of gastroenteritis which complicates into dehydration also.
26	Wiskott-Aldrich Syndrome	it is a rare genetic disease characterised by eczema(itchy inflammation on skin),thrombocytopenia(low platelets),immune deficiency and bloody diarrhoea due to abnormal immune system.
27	Wolff Periodic Disease	it is a hereditary(from parent to child) inflammatory disorder(illness of body) caused by mutation in mediterranean fever gene with abdominal pain,joint pain,pleuritis,bodyache, kidney failure also.
28	Wolff-Parkinson-White Syndrome	a syndrome in which an extra electrical pathway in the heart causes a rapid heartbeat with dizziness and lightheadedness and palpitation(fast heartbeating) with shortness of breath.
29	Wolf-Hirschhorn Syndrome	it is a genetic disorder(illness of body) with characterised by facial appearance,delayed growth and development,intellectual disability,hypotonia and seizures.
30	Wolfram Syndrome	it is a rare autosomal recessive(have two copies of mutant gene) genetic disorder(illness of body) that causes childhood onset diabetes mellitus,optic atrophy(reduced in size),and deafness.
31	Wolman Disease	it is rare genetic disorder(illness of body) characterised by absence of enzyme lysosomal acid lipase with diarrhoea,vomiting,swelling of abdomen and jaundice(yellowing of skin) in infants.

32	Wounds and injuries	in which skin is torn, cut, punctured or where blunt force trauma causes contusion and others like cuts, scratches, bruises, lacerations etc.
33	WPW Syndrome	a syndrome in which an extra electrical pathway in the heart causes a rapid heartbeat with dizziness and lightheadedness and palpitation (fast heartbeating) with shortness of breath.
34	Wryneck	a rare condition in which the neck muscles contract, causing the head to twist to one side with limited range of head motion, headache, neck pain.
X		
1	Xanthoma	it is a deposition of yellowish cholesterol rich material that can appear anywhere in the body in various disease states.
2	Xanthoma Disseminatum	is a rare cutaneous (related to skin) condition that affects males in childhood by the insidious onset of small, yellow-red papules (small pimple on skin) and nodules that are disseminated.
3	Xanthomatosis	it is a deposition of yellowish cholesterol rich material that can appear anywhere in the body in various disease states with diabetes or hyperlipidemia (too much fat in body).
4	Xanthomatosis Familial	it is hereditary (from parents to child) type in which a deposition of yellowish cholesterol rich material that can appear anywhere in the body in various disease states with diabetes or hyperlipidemia (too much fat in body).
5	Xanthomatosis Wolman's	it is rare genetic disorder (illness of body) characterised by absence of enzyme lysosomal acid lipase with diarrhoea, vomiting, swelling of abdomen and jaundice in infants.
6	Xeroderma	rough, dry skin that may have scales (small bony plates) or small cracks due to dry environment, inadequate dehydration, swimming in chlorinated pool etc
7	Xeroderma Pigmentosum	a rare autosomal recessive (have two copies of mutant gene) genetic skin disorder (illness of body) caused by cellular hypersensitivity to ultraviolet radiation due to defect in DNA repair system.

8	Xerostomia (Dry Mouth)	is the subjective sensation of dry mouth which is often associated with decreased function of the salivary glands also called as dry mouth syndrome.
9	X Linked Adrenoleukodystrophy	it is a genetic disease that affects the nervous system and adrenal glands with loss of myelin sheath and adrenocortical insufficiency(adrenal gland don't produce enough hormones)
10	X-Linked Lymphoproliferative	it is rare inherited(from parent to child) immunodeficiency disorder (illness of body)
	Syndrone	with infection with epstein barr virus which leads to hepatitis, hypogammaglobulinemia, high chances of other infections.
11	X Linked Retinoschisis (Retinal)	it is a rare congenital(present from birth) malformation of the retina caused by mutations in the RS1 gene with vision problem also present with retinal detachment or hemorrhage.
12	XXY Males	a genetic condition in which a male is born with an extra copy of the X chromosome with breast enlargement, delayed puberty, infertility, reduced muscle mass, osteoporosis(decreased bone density).
13	XYY Karyotype	it is a genetic condition in which a male has an extra Y chromosome with symptoms like taller, acne, learning problems with normal fertility.
Y		
1	Yaws	a chronic(persisting long time) bacterial infection caused by treponema pertenue that affects the skin, bone and cartilage with single, berrylike sore(break in skin) eventually causes disfigurement and disability.
2	Yellow Fever	a viral infection spread by a particular species of mosquitos with symptoms like fever, headache, nausea, vomiting with fatal heart, liver and kidney conditions.
3	Yersinia Infections	it is a bacterial infection of the bowel usually caused by yersinia enterocolitica symptoms like diarrhea and fever with lymphadenopathy(swelling of lymph nodes).
4	Yersinosis	it is a bacterial infection of the bowel usually caused by yersinia enterocolitica symptoms like diarrhea and fever with lymphadenopathy(swelling of lymph nodes) most often in young children.

Z

1	Zellweger Syndrome	it is a rare congenital(present from birth) disorder(illness of body) characterised by the reduction or absence of functional peroxisomes(small organelle of cell) in the cells of individual which leads to impaired brain development.
2	Zellweger-Like Syndrome	in this very rare congenital(present from birth) syndrome in which children show profound hypotonia(reduced muscle tone) and severe epileptic convulsion(fits) with facial disfigurement and hepatomegaly (increased liver size),nystagmus (involuntary eye movements)
3	Zenker Diverticulum	it is a diverticulum(out pouching)of the mucosa of the esophagus just above the upper sphincter of esophagus with symptoms like dysphagia(swallowing difficulty), regurgitation, cough, smelly breath,infection etc
4	Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome	a condition in which a gastrin secreting tumour or hyperplasia(increase in cells) of the islets cells in the pancreas causes overproduction of gastric acid,resulting in recurrent peptic uicers(break in skin or mucosa).
5	Zona	a reactivation or the chickenpox virus in the body causing a painful rash(small red spots on skin) appear as stripe of blisters on the torso(trunk-thorax & abdomen) with burning sensation,fatigue(feel lack of energy) or itching.
6	Zoonoses	these are infectious diseases that can be transmitted between animals and humans by air(influenza),saliva(rabies),ebola virus disease,salmonellosis etc
7	Zoster	it is a viral disease cuased by herpes zoster is characterized by painful skin rash(small red spots on skin) with blisters in a localized area with wide stripes over the body also known as shingles.
8	Zygomycosis	it is an infection caused by fungi named zygomycota phylum found in soil and decaying vegetation usually affect the face,nose and mouth with thrombosis(clotting of blood) and tissue necrosis(death of living cells).
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