

Chapter 1 : A To Z List Of Medical Diseases, Disorders, Common Medical Conditions Explained | O-d

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) cannot attest to the accuracy of a non-federal website. Linking to a non-federal website does not constitute an endorsement by CDC or any of its employees of the sponsors or the information and products presented on the website.

A disease refers to any condition that causes disruption of the normal functioning of the body. Some diseases are newly developed due to various technological advancements, whereas, there exist a few others which have plagued humankind. Blood vessel disease occurs when the blood vessels constrict. Narrowing down of blood vessels results in decreased transport of oxygen-rich blood to the different parts of the body. This article provides information on the causes, symptoms, and treatments of various diseases. Contagious diseases are spread from one person to the other in several ways. Presented below is brief information and a list of contagious or transmittable diseases. Internal bleeding calls for immediate medical attention, as this condition can lead to life-threatening complications at times. This article dwells on the causes and symptoms of this condition, which can affect some major organs. The common flu, smallpox, strep throat A comprehensive list of the most common contagious diseases follows in this article. People with G6PD deficiency need to avoid certain food items like peanuts, legumes, products that contain menthol, etc. Here is a list of the foods that should be refrained from in your diet. Fortunately, blood vessels that burst are small and fragile. But if a blood vessel bursts in the brain, then it may lead to a life-threatening condition. Sarcoidosis is a condition, wherein inflammation develops in, either the lungs, lymph nodes, eyes or other tissues. Floppy baby syndrome is the term that is commonly used to denote a medical condition called hypotonia. Read on to know more about the same. Oral mucositis is actually an inflammation and ulceration, which occurs in the mouth and even in the throat. It is a common consequence of cancer treatment. Let us throw some more light on this topic. Wherever we go, we come across various kinds of toxins. Have we ever thought that our body can also accumulate toxins due to various factors? This article contains information on toxins and the signs exhibited by the body, in case of weakness in hands that restrict normal movements can certainly put limitations on our day-to-day activities. A firm grip is a distant dream with weak hands. Blue fingernails is a medical condition which requires proper diagnosis and treatment for complete cure. Read this article to know the causes and possible treatment for blue fingernails. Surgery is the last option used to treat any disorder, and the same thing is done in severe cases of trigeminal neuralgia. Read on to know all about surgery options and complications of trigeminal neuralgia. Pyogenic granuloma is also referred to as a pregnancy tumor. It is an oral disease which first shows up in the form of a tissue overgrowth around the mouth. It is sparked off by local irritation, hormonal factors, and physical trauma. Here is a brief overview about post polio syndrome. The following article elaborates more on the diseases that cannot be cured. This article elaborates more on the signs and symptoms that have been linked to the constitutional symptoms. They affect the whole body, hence diagnosis merely on the basis of these symptoms is not possible. Hypergammaglobulinemia is a hereditary disorder that affects the immune system. In this condition, there is excess production of a specific type of antibodies, which damages the immune system considerably. Read the following article. Locked-in syndrome is a rare neurological disorder wherein the voluntary muscles of the body are paralyzed, with the exception of the muscles that control the movement of the eyes. The following article provides information. The term rhabdomyolysis literally means skeletal muscle myo disintegration lysis. To know more about causes of this medical condition, read on. The venous insufficiency symptoms are noticeable enough to pinpoint where treatment for this problem is imperative. Find out here about the causes, symptoms, and varied treatment options, for the same. Common contagious diseases are spread through an infection by bacteria, viruses, fungus as well as protozoan agents. These contagious diseases strike people of all ages, from a new-born to a mature adult. Let us have a look at some Musculoskeletal Disorders. Diseases can affect any part of the body and can have a number of causes. The activities involved in everyday work and how you treat your body during working hours can take a toll on your skeletal as well as muscular

system. Share What are hollow visceral organs? What happens when one suffers from a hollow viscus injury? Scroll down to learn about causes, symptoms and treatment of such injuries. Share The diseases that are not transferred from one person to another are called non-contagious diseases. Share Non-infectious diseases in humans cannot be transferred from an infected person to a healthy person. The following article will cover the noninfectious disease list that will help you know more about these non-communicable Share Water contaminated by harmful micro-organisms and pollutants leads to various different types of waterborne diseases and infections. The following article throws some light on the various different types of waterborne pathogens and Share Sick Building Syndrome Symptoms Do you experience a general sick feeling when located in a particular building? And does this last only as long as you are in or near that building? Read on to know what Share A ruptured viscus denotes an abnormal opening in a hollow internal organ. It is an emergency condition that requires immediate medical attention. Share Most are unaware of what is known as incubation period. It is basically associated with the exposure of the human body to pathogens or other abnormal changes like radiation. Know what is it exactly from the below write up. Share List of Common Diseases There is not a single human in this world who has never fallen prey to a disease. In this article, you will find a list of common diseases, which has been the main reason for deaths and various other health complications affecting Share Rickettsia is a malefic bacteria which infects and causes several serious ailments, such as spotted fever, typhus, scrub typhus, etc. Its symptoms should be considered seriously to be able to diagnose the specific infection and Share A perforated viscus is a life-threatening condition, whose treatment, if delayed, could prove to be fatal. Read through the following Buzzle article to know about the symptoms, causes, and treatment options of this condition. Share What is sick building syndrome? What are its symptoms? Is this building-related illness curable? Read on to find out. Share Brachial neuritis is a term which refers to the inflammation of the nerves of the brachial plexus. This condition can be caused by several factors and it can produce a number of symptoms, which are discussed in this Buzzle article. Share The symptoms of thoracic outlet syndrome occur due to compression of nerves arising from the brachial plexus. It may also occur due to the compression of blood vessels in this region. This article provides some information on the Share Looking for some information on arterial insufficiency? Wondering what are its symptoms, causes and treatments? Read on to enhance your knowledge on this condition. Share Lymphocele is collection of lymph fluid in a sac or cavity. These are caused due to injuries and major surgeries. Buzzle gives some brief information on other causes of lymphocele. Share Ascites is the accumulation of fluid in the abdomen. Read on to know all about the various ascites symptoms one needs to identify so as to diagnose this condition. Share Treatment for this medical condition generally involves use of surgical procedures, to reattach the displaced rectum to its normal position. For minor cases, following a healthy diet and use of stool softeners may help to resolve It also involves replacement of esophageal cells by those lining the intestines. Share Dismissing broken blood vessels in any part of the body as a harmless medical condition is not a wise thing to do, as there are chances that it may be a symptom of some life-threatening medical condition. Share Most of us think that epidemic and pandemic are synonymous. But, they are not. There is a slight difference between these two terms. This article explains the difference between the two.

Chapter 2 : List of diseases (Z) - Wikipedia

MedicineNet does not provide medical advice, diagnosis or treatment. See additional information. [home](#) / [diseases & conditions a-z list a. Diseases & Conditions A-Z.](#)

Neurological Disorders Main Document A neurological disorder is defined as any disorder of the body nervous system. Structural, biochemical or electrical abnormalities in the brain, spinal cord or other nerves can result in a range of symptoms. Examples of symptoms include paralysis, muscle weakness, poor coordination, loss of sensation, seizures, confusion, pain and altered levels of consciousness. The specific causes of neurological problems vary, but can include genetic disorders, congenital abnormalities or disorders, infections, lifestyle or environmental health problems including malnutrition, and brain injury, spinal cord injury or nerve injury. There are many recognized neurological disorders, some relatively common, but many rare. They may be assessed by neurological examination, and studied and treated within the specialties of neurology and clinical neuropsychology. Mental disorders, on the other hand, are "psychiatric illnesses" or diseases which appear primarily as abnormalities of thought, feeling or behavior, producing either distress or impairment of function. Neurological disorders affect the brain as well as the nerves found throughout the human body and the spinal cord. These three parts of the body work together and are referred to as the central nervous system that control everything in the body. Neurology is the medical science that deals with the nervous system and disorders that affect it. Conditions that are classed as mental disorders, or learning disabilities and forms of Intellectual disability, are not themselves usually dealt with as neurological disorders. Neurological disorders can be categorized according to the primary location affected, the primary type of dysfunction involved, or the primary type of cause. The broadest division is between central nervous system disorders and peripheral nervous system disorders. Neurological disorders can affect an entire neurological pathway or a single neuron. According to the University of California, San Francisco, there are more than neurological disorders that strike millions each year. These diseases and disorders inflict great pain and suffering on millions of patients and their families, and cost the U. For definitions of the parts that make up the brain see our glossary and Definitions of Human Brain Components For some interesting information on the human brain visit our reference page Human Brain Facts for answers, and facts pertaining to the brain. Alphabetical glossary and definitions of medical terms and health conditions. Children who are born without this membrane and also have other abnormalities, pituitary deficiencies and abnormal development of the optic disk have a disorder known as septo-optic dysplasia. Acid Lipase Disease - is a name used to describe two related disorders of fatty acid metabolism. These fatty substances, called lipids, include waxes, oils, and cholesterol. Acid Maltase Deficiency - Glycogen storage disease type II also called Pompe disease or acid maltase deficiency is a rare genetic disorder caused by a deficiency in the enzyme acid alpha-glucosidase GAA EC 3. Acquired Epileptiform Aphasia - Landau-Kleffner syndrome LKS is a rare, childhood neurological disorder characterized by the sudden or gradual development of aphasia the inability to understand or express language and an abnormal electro-encephalogram EEG. LKS affects the parts of the brain that control comprehension and speech. The disorder usually occurs in children between the ages of 5 and 7 years. Acute Disseminated Encephalomyelitis - is an immune mediated disease of brain. It usually occurs following a viral infection or vaccination, but it may also appear spontaneously. It is similar in some ways to multiple sclerosis, and is considered part of the Multiple sclerosis borderline. It is believed to be a result of damage to the nerve innervating a muscle of the eye known as the ciliary body. Alternately, the problem may be located at the ciliary ganglion, a kind of nerve junction structure from which the nerve to the ciliary body runs. The pupil is characteristically poorly reactive to light but slowly reactive to accommodation. Adrenoleukodystrophy - is one of a group of genetic disorders called the leukodystrophies that cause damage to the myelin sheath, an insulating membrane that surrounds nerve cells in the brain. People with ALD accumulate high levels of saturated, very long chain fatty acids VLCFA in the brain and adrenal cortex because they do not produce the enzyme that breaks down these fatty acids in the normal manner. The loss of myelin and the progressive dysfunction of the adrenal gland are the primary characteristics of ALD. Agenesis

of the Corpus Callosum - ACC is a rare birth defect congenital disorder in which there is a complete or partial absence of the corpus callosum. Agenesis of the corpus callosum occurs when the corpus callosum, the band of tissue connecting the two hemispheres of the brain, does not develop typically in utero. In addition to agenesis of the corpus callosum, other callosal disorders include hypogenesis partial formation, dysgenesis malformation of the corpus callosum, and hypoplasia underdevelopment of the corpus callosum. Agnosia - 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. It is usually associated with brain injury or neurological illness, particularly after damage to the right parietal lobe. Aicardi Syndrome - is a rare genetic disorder. Aicardi syndrome is characterized by the following: Absence of the corpus callosum, either partial or complete the corpus callosum is the part of the brain which sits between the right and left sides of the brain and allows the right side to communicate with the left. Infantile spasms a form of seizures Lesions or "lacunae" of the retina of the eye that are very specific to this disorder. Other types of defects of the brain such as microcephaly, small brain; enlarged ventricles; or porencephalic cysts a gap in the brain where there should be healthy brain tissue. Aicardi syndrome only affects females, and in very rare cases, males with Klinefelter syndrome XXY. The spectrum of neurological disorders is broad and involves the central nervous system, or CNS brain and spinal cord and the peripheral nervous system, or PNS nerves outside the brain and spinal cord, and related muscle. Alexander Disease - is a slowly progressing and fatal neurodegenerative disease. It is a very rare disorder which results from a genetic mutation and mostly affects infants and children, causing developmental delay and changes in physical characteristics. It is characterized by acute onset of severe convulsions leading to rapid intellectual and bodily breakdown. Other traits are blindness, deafness, myoclonus, spasticity, choroathetosis, cerebellar ataxia, growth retardation, plus terminal decortication. Manifests in early childhood and usually causes death within months. Alternating Hemiplegia - Alternating hemiplegia is a rare neurological disorder that develops in childhood, usually before the first 4 years. The disorder is characterized by recurrent but temporary episodes of paralysis on one side of the body. The UMN findings include hyperreflexia and spasticity. They result from degeneration of the lateral corticospinal tracts in the spinal cord. The LMN findings include weakness, atrophy, and fasciculations. ALS is eventually fatal because of respiratory muscle weakness. Anencephaly - is a condition present at birth that affects the formation of the brain and skull bones surrounding the head. Often, the brain lacks part or all of the cerebrum. There is no bony covering over the back of the head and there may also be missing bones around the front and sides of the head. Aneurysm - An aneurysm or aneurism is a localized, blood-filled dilation of a blood vessel caused by disease or weakening of the vessel wall. Aneurysms most commonly occur in arteries at the base of the brain and in the aorta the main artery coming out of the heart. The bulge in a blood vessel can burst and lead to death at any time. The larger an aneurysm becomes, the more likely it is to burst. Aneurysms can usually be treated. Angelman Syndrome - Symptoms of Angelman syndrome are learning disability, jerky movements, a tendency to seizures and a happy, sociable personality. Children with Angelman syndrome often do not learn to sit until around one year of age. The majority of children will learn to walk but with a stiff legged gait. Many children with Angelman syndrome have a facial appearance with a wide, smiling mouth, deep set eyes and prominent chin. These features become more prominent as children get older. Angiomas - refers to little knots of capillaries in various organs. These tend to be cavernous hemangiomas, which are sharply defined, sponge-like tumors composed of large, dilated, cavernous vascular spaces. Anoxia - Hypoxia is a pathological condition in which the body as a whole generalized hypoxia or region of the body tissue hypoxia is deprived of adequate oxygen supply. Hypoxia in which there is complete deprivation of oxygen supply, is referred to as anoxia. In the case of altitude sickness, where hypoxia develops gradually, the symptoms include headaches, fatigue, shortness of breath, a feeling of euphoria and nausea. In severe hypoxia, or hypoxia of very rapid onset, changes in levels of consciousness, seizures, coma and death occur. It is not a result of deficits in sensory, intellect, or psychiatric functioning. Depending on the area and extent of the damage, someone suffering from aphasia may be able to speak but not write, or vice versa, or display any of a wide variety of other deficiencies in language comprehension and production, such as being able to sing but not speak. Aphasia may co-occur with speech disorders such as dysarthria or apraxia of speech. Apraxia - is a

neurological disorder characterized by loss of the ability to execute or carry out learned purposeful movements, despite having the desire to and the physical ability to perform the movements. It is a disorder of motor planning which may be acquired or developmental, but may not be caused by in-coordination, sensory loss, or failure to comprehend simple commands. Arachnoid Cysts - represent benign cysts that occur in the cerebrospinal axis in relation to the arachnoid membrane and do not communicate with the ventricular system. They usually contain clear, colorless fluid that is most likely normal cerebrospinal fluid, but they rarely contain xanthochromic fluid. Arachnoid cysts also occur within the spinal canal, in which arachnoid cysts or arachnoid diverticula may be located subdurally or in the epidural space. Spinal arachnoid cysts are commonly located dorsal to the cord in the thoracic region. Arachnoiditis - is a neuropathic disease caused by the inflammation of the arachnoid, one of the membranes that surround and protect the nerves of the central nervous system, including the brain and spinal cord. The arachnoid can become inflamed because of an irritation from chemicals, infection from bacteria or viruses, as the result of direct injury to the spine, chronic compression of spinal nerves, or complications from spinal surgery or other invasive spinal procedures. It occurs in almost all children born with both spina bifida and hydrocephalus. The cerebellar tonsils are elongated and pushed down through the opening of the base of the skull blocking the flow of cerebrospinal fluid CSF. The brainstem, cranial nerves, and the lower portion of the cerebellum may be stretched or compressed. Arteriovenous Malformation - AVMs are defects of the circulatory system that are generally believed to arise during embryonic or fetal development or soon after birth. Although AVMs can develop in many different sites, those located in the brain or spinal cord can have especially widespread effects on the body. Most people with neurological AVMs experience few, if any, significant symptoms. The malformations tend to be discovered only incidentally, usually either at autopsy or during treatment for an unrelated disorder. AS is distinguished from the other ASDs in having no general delay in language or cognitive development. Coordination problems such as clumsy or awkward movements and unsteadiness, occurs in many different diseases and conditions. The spinal cord becomes thinner and nerve cells lose some of their myelin sheath, the insular covering on all nerve cells that helps conduct nerve impulses. Ataxia Telangiectasia - is a rare, childhood neurological disorder that causes degeneration in the part of the brain that controls motor movements and speech. Its most unusual symptom is an acute sensitivity to ionizing radiation, such as X-rays or gamma-rays.

Chapter 3 : Infectious Diseases - A to Z List: Department of Health

Below is an alphabetical list of diseases with information on a wide variety of common medical conditions, diseases, disorders, syndromes, illnesses, and injuries. Common Medical Conditions Explained The A to Z index of medical diseases comprises links to topics with information about that particular health condition.

Knowing some of these types and what they do will be helpful in an emergency when needed. There are doctors for heart problems, ENT problems and for bone and muscle problems to name a few. Having a proper knowledge of these different specialty areas of doctors will be quite useful when you need to make a visit to the doctor for a particular illness. Certain designations for doctors are common. These include general practitioner who is a neighborhood doctor and provides medicines for almost any ailment, and trauma doctors who offer medical aid in emergency rooms. Below is a list of some medical professionals. These doctors also help hearing impaired children learn to communicate.

Allergist - This is a doctor who helps with allergies. Any allergies you may have, such as, hay fever or asthma, will be checked out by this doctor.

Andrologists - An andrologist is a specialist doctor that helps in diagnosing and treating male reproductive system disorders.

Anesthesiologist - This is the doctor that helps you to sleep through painful operations and medical diagnoses. They are responsible for administering the anesthesia and are present during surgeries to help in complications arising from anesthesia medications.

Cardiologist - A cardiologist is certified to treat any problem dealing with heart diseases and cardiovascular diseases.

Cardiovascular Surgeon - This doctor carries out surgical and invasive techniques dealing with cardiovascular diseases.

Clinical Neurophysiologist - This is a doctor that diagnoses any problem dealing with the central, peripheral and autonomic nervous system with the aid of electrophysiological tests.

Dentist - Any dental problem from tooth decay to dentures to retainers are handled by a dentist. They also treat any gum diseases and oral defects.

Dermatologist - This is a doctor that treats any ailment related to the skin and its appendages such as hair, nails, etc. Emergencies treated may vary from poisoning to broken bones, burns, heart attack concussions, accident trauma etc.

Endocrinologist - Thyroid problems, hormone problems or any problems with the endocrine system is handled by an endocrinologist.

Epidemiologists - This is a doctor who specializes in epidemic illnesses which are highly viral. They are more of scientists who identify new diseases, virus mutations and develop cures and modes of prevention of diseases with vaccinations, etc.

ENT Specialist - This doctor treats problems with the ear, nose and throat. An ENT surgeon would be a specialist who will be performing surgeries on these parts of the anatomy. If the condition is serious, they will refer to a specialist relevant to the field of the illness.

Gastroenterologist - A doctor for illnesses related to digestive system including the common problem of gastritis and acid reflux.

General Psychiatrist - Any person with mental illnesses such as schizophrenia, depression and anxiety problems is treated by the general psychiatrist.

Hepatologists - This doctor is responsible for diagnosing and treating diseases of the liver.

Infectious Disease Specialist - An IDS studies and treats diseases caused by viruses, bacteria, fungi, parasites and will identify outbreaks of epidemics and pandemic situations.

Internal Medicine Specialists - These doctors are responsible for diagnosing any illnesses and managing them with nonsurgical treatment. These are usually unusual or serious diseases.

Internists - These doctors focus on medicines related to adults and have special expertise in the areas related to the prevention and treatment of adult diseases.

Medical Geneticist - A doctor who is responsible for testing, identifying and treating patients with genetic diseases and disorders.

Microbiologist - A microbiologist is a doctor who studies the causes, diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases where microbes are involved.

Neonatologist - A doctor for new-born babies, premature or critically ill babies.

Nephrologists - This is a specialist doctor that treats kidney diseases and renal problems with treatments such as dialysis.

Neurosurgeons - These are the specialist doctors who carry out surgeries on central and peripheral nervous system diseases and the brain.

Obstetrician - This is a sub specialization in the gynecological field of study and handles various aspects of the female reproductive system, such as childbirth, caesareans etc.

Oncologist - An oncologist is a specialist physician that diagnoses and treats cancer patients with drugs, chemotherapy, radiation and when needed, surgical interventions.

Ophthalmologist - This is a doctor that treats eyes and various eye defects, blindness and performs different

DOWNLOAD PDF A TO Z LIST OF MEDICAL DISEASES

eye surgeries. Orthopedist - Broken bones from falls or osteoporosis is treated by an orthopedist. Primatologist - If someone is having a high risk of pregnancy, this is the doctor who should be consulted for special care and treatment. Pale pathologist - A doctor that studies ancient diseases. Parasitologist - A doctor that is responsible for study of parasites, their pathology and parasitic diseases and treatment of these diseases. They are also responsible for performing autopsies on dead bodies to determine the cause of death. Physiologists - A physiologist is a life science doctor who specializes in physiology and help rehabilitate. Physiatrist - The doctor whose specialty is medicine and rehabilitation of the body and muscles. Plastic Surgeon - A plastic surgeon is a doctor that can transplant skin, muscles or change the structure of a face or other body parts for cosmetic and reconstructive purposes. Podiatrists - This is a specialist doctor who treats disorders of the foot and ankle. Pulmonologist - A doctor who is responsible for diagnosing and treats lung conditions and treating or managing critical care patients admitted in the ICU with ventilator support. Radiologists - A doctor who specializes in use of X-rays or other imaging technologies in order to diagnose various illnesses. Surgeon - A surgeon is a doctor that specializes in surgical operations and will have their own specialties such as orthopedic, ENT, brain, nuro, cardiovascular, maxillo-facial surgery, plastic surgery, and transplant surgery. Urologist - Any urinary problems and urinary tract infections are treated by an urologist. Veterinarian - While other doctors are responsible for treating humans, the veterinarians are responsible for the treatment of sick animals. Apart from these main types of doctors, there are other lesser known specialization areas for doctors. However, having a proper knowledge of these common types of physicians is a good starting point.

Chapter 4 : Health A-Z - NHS

A to Z list of common illnesses and conditions- including their symptoms, causes and treatments Skip to main content For health information, phone NHS inform on 22 44

Chapter 5 : A to Z list of common illnesses and conditions | NHS inform

The RxList disease and condition listing contains explanations of many medical conditions and tests. Disease articles are written by U.S. Board Certified Physicians. To use the listing, browse the terms by selecting a letter.

Chapter 6 : Different Kinds of Doctors from A to Z | calendrierdelascience.com

Other places: If you don't find what you are seeking, try looking in the detailed A-Z lists for diseases, and also in the List of Symptoms. You may also try using the Search tool to find other matches for the names you are seeking.

Chapter 7 : Diseases & Conditions A-Z Index - A

A To Z List Of Medical Diseases, Problems, Frequent Medical Circumstances Explained Posted On 11/09/ Vitamins and minerals will be absorbed by the body in plenty of methods.

Chapter 8 : A To Z List Of Medical Diseases, Problems, Frequent Medical Circumstances Explained | LAF

Cardiovascular Diseases and Surgery. Mayo Clinic's highly specialized heart experts diagnose and treat more than heart conditions, including many rare and complex disorders, providing the most appropriate care for you.

Chapter 9 : Lists of diseases - Wikipedia

State Laboratories and Medical Examiners, Division of Partners. National Electronic Disease Surveillance System Program; Infectious Diseases - A to Z List. Acute.