

List of Diseases and Conditions

02 Digestive Diseases

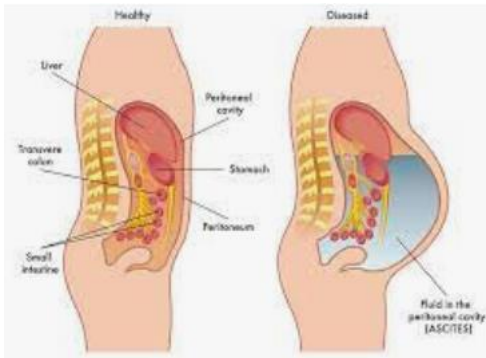
02 00 Ascites
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When you have found your disease or condition, you look for the treatment color. The treatment colors are magenta (red-blue), blue, cyan (blue-green), green, yellow (red-green), and red. I give the treatment color numbers. Magenta = 0, blue = 1, cyan = 2, green = 3, yellow = 4, and red = 5. *Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)* would then be categorized as **02-11-5**. Here the last digit, the treatment color, is **red**. The first two digits are the disease/condition group (from 00 to 66). The next two digits (from 00 to 66) are the illness within the group, and the last digit (from 0 to 6) is the treatment color.

0 2 0 0

4

Ascites

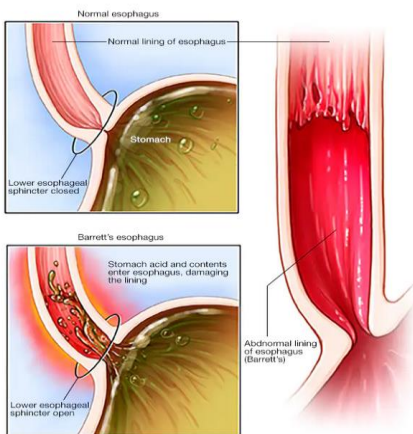


Ascites is when too much fluid builds up in your abdomen (belly). This condition often happens in people who have cirrhosis (scarring) of the liver. The peritoneum sheet covers the abdominal organs, including the stomach, bowels, liver, and kidneys. The peritoneum has two layers. Ascites happens when fluid builds up between the two layers.

0 2 0 1

5

Barrett's esophagus

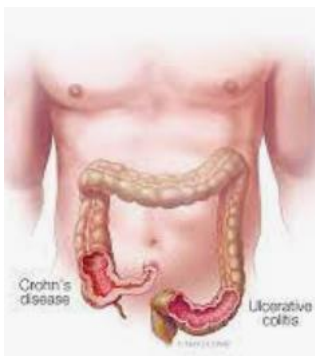


Barrett's esophagus is a condition in which the flat pink lining of the swallowing tube that connects the mouth to the stomach (esophagus) becomes damaged by acid reflux, which causes the lining to thicken and become red. The lower esophageal sphincter (LES) is a critically important valve between the esophagus and the stomach. Over time, the LES may begin to fail, leading to acid and chemical damage of the esophagus, a condition called gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD).

0 2 0 2

4

Colitis



Ulcerative colitis is an inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) that causes inflammation and ulcers (sores) in your digestive tract. Ulcerative colitis affects the innermost lining of your large intestine (colon) and rectum. Symptoms usually develop over time rather than suddenly.

Ulcerative colitis can be debilitating and can sometimes lead to life-threatening complications. While it has no known cure, treatment can significantly reduce signs and symptoms of the disease and bring about long-term remission.



Constipation occurs when a person has difficulty emptying the large bowel. Home remedies and lifestyle changes can often help resolve it, but sometimes, it may need medical attention.

Constipation can happen for many reasons, such as when stool passes through the colon too slowly. The slower the food moves through the digestive tract, the more water the colon will absorb and the harder the feces will become.

A person who poops fewer than three times per week may have constipation.

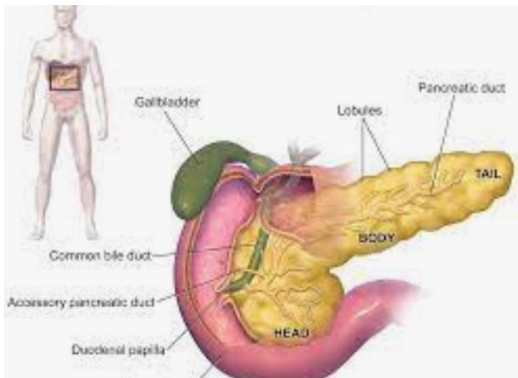
Sometimes, constipation results from a blockage in the large intestine. At other times, it may simply be due to a lack of fiber or water.



Dysphagia is the medical term for difficulty swallowing. When dysphagia is mild, it may cause an individual to stop eating for a minute or less. Still, when severe, it can prevent an individual from taking in enough calories for adequate nutrition. Dysphagia has many causes:

1. There may be a physical (anatomical) obstruction to the passage of food.
2. There may be abnormalities in the function of the nerves of the brain, throat, and esophagus, whose normal function is necessary to coordinate swallowing.
3. There also may be abnormalities of the muscles of the throat and esophagus themselves.

0 2 0 5 4 Exocrine Pancreatic Insufficiency (EPI)



EPI occurs when your pancreas doesn't make enough digestive enzymes. Sometimes the enzymes don't work as they should. Enzymes are proteins that cause chemical reactions in your body. Digestive enzymes break down food, allowing your body to get nutrients.

0 2 0 6 4 Intestinal Gas



Intestinal gas, a buildup of air in the digestive tract, is usually not noticed until you burp or pass it rectally (flatulence). From the stomach to the rectum, the entire digestive tract contains intestinal gas as the natural result of swallowing and digestion.

Certain foods, such as beans, are not fully broken down until they reach the large intestine (colon), where bacteria act on them.

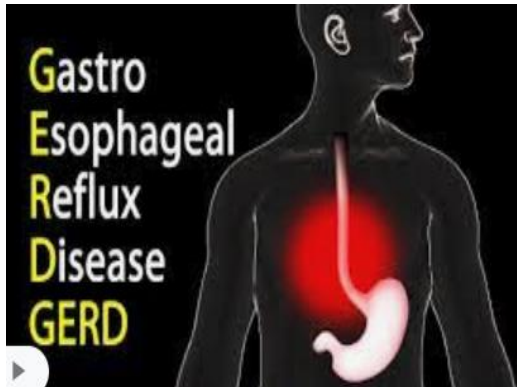
0 2 1 0 4 Gastritis



Gastritis, or inflammation of the lining tissues of the stomach, can be either acute (coming on suddenly) or chronic (causing symptoms over a long period of time). Symptoms include upper abdominal or epigastric pain, and burning, and heartburn. The pain may get worse with eating. Nausea and vomiting sometimes occur along with the pain. Symptoms of chronic gastritis include feelings of fullness, nausea, flatulence, weight loss, and vomiting.

0 2 1 1 **5**

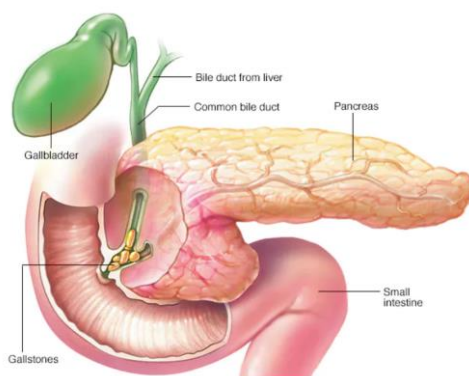
Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)



Heartburn is an uncomfortable feeling of burning and warmth behind the breastbone (sternum) but sometimes rising as high as the neck. It usually occurs after meals, when lying down, or at night while sleeping. Heartburn usually is due to gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), the rise of stomach acid back up into the esophagus. Heartburn has nothing whatsoever to do with the heart, though heartburn's discomfort may be confused with heart pain and vice versa. Heartburn is a popular nonmedical term that often is referred to medically as pyrosis.

0 2 1 2 **4**

Pancreatitis



Pancreatitis is inflammation in the pancreas. The pancreas is a long, flat gland that sits tucked behind the stomach in the upper abdomen. The pancreas produces enzymes that help digestion and hormones that help regulate the way your body processes sugar (glucose).

Pancreatitis can occur as acute pancreatitis, meaning it appears suddenly and lasts for days. Or pancreatitis can occur as chronic pancreatitis, which is pancreatitis that occurs over many years.

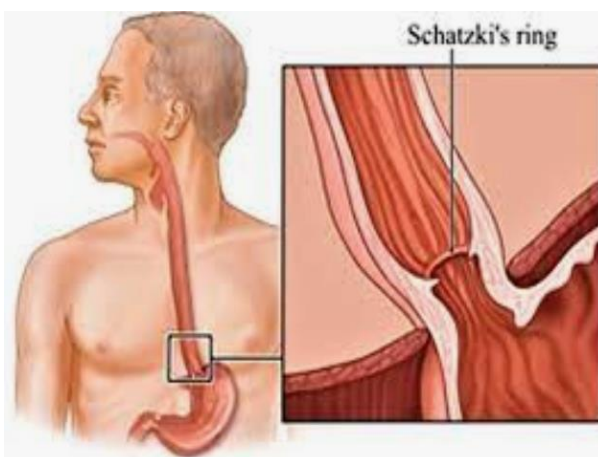
Mild cases of pancreatitis may go away without treatment, but severe cases can cause life-threatening complications.

0 2 1 3 **4** Salmonella Infection



Salmonella infection is caused by a group of salmonella bacteria called salmonella. The bacteria pass from the feces of people or animals to other people or animals. Contaminated foods are often animal in origin. They include beef, poultry, seafood, milk, or eggs. However, all foods, including some unwashed fruits and vegetables, can become contaminated. Salmonella typhi is the one type of salmonella that lives only in humans. Therefore, it is passed only from human to human through contaminated food or water. It tends to cause a severe and life-threatening infection called typhoid fever.

0 2 1 4 **4** Schatzki's Ring



A Schatzki ring, first identified in 1944 by Dr. Richard Schatzki, is a thin, circular membrane of tissue that forms in the lower esophagus, the tube that connects an individual's mouth to their stomach. A Schatzki ring causes narrowing of the canal of the esophagus (i.e., lumen) and eventually may lead to difficulty swallowing, known as dysphagia. The presence of a Schatzki ring in individuals is considered the most common cause of episodic solid food dysphagia and food impaction, or blockage of the esophagus by food, in adults.

0 2 1 5 **5**

Small Intestinal Bacterial Overgrowth (SIBO)



Small intestinal bacterial overgrowth (SIBO) is a severe condition affecting the small intestine. It occurs when there is an increase in the bacterial population in the small intestine. These bacteria may be found in small amounts in other parts of the gut and eliminated regularly. It causes pain and diarrhea. It can also lead to malnutrition, as the bacteria start to use up the body's nutrients. SIBO symptoms mainly affect the gut. Symptoms may include: Pain in the stomach, especially after eating, bloating, cramps, diarrhea, constipation, indigestion, a familiar feeling of fullness and gas.

0 2 1 6 **5**

Tylenol Liver Damage



Tylenol liver damage is damage to the liver that occurs due to an overdose of the drug acetaminophen. When appropriately used, acetaminophen is a safe and effective pain-relieving drug. Acetaminophen is found in many over-the-counter preparations as well as some prescription drugs like Vicodin.

Signs and symptoms of Tylenol liver damage can include yellowing of the skin or eyes (jaundice), pain in the abdomen, nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, fatigue, excessive sweating, dark urine, and stools, pale skin color, and unusual bruising or bleeding.



Vomiting blood, or hematemesis, is the regurgitation of stomach contents mixed with blood or the regurgitation of blood only. Vomiting blood can be concerning, but in some cases, minor causes may trigger it. It includes swallowing blood from a mouth injury or a nosebleed.

Vomiting blood may also be caused by more severe internal injuries, organ bleeding, or organ rupture.

Regurgitated blood may appear brown, dark red, or bright red. For example, darker blood generally indicates that the bleeding comes from an upper gastrointestinal source, such as the stomach. In addition, darker blood usually represents a less brisk and steady source of bleeding.

Bright red blood, on the other hand, often indicates an acute bleeding episode coming from the esophagus or stomach. It may represent a fast-bleeding source.