

List of Diseases and Conditions

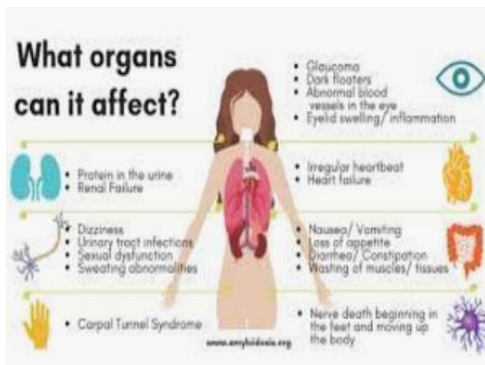
03 Cancer (Tumors)

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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. *Prostate Cancer* would then be categorized as **03-23-5**. 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.

In the case of cancer, I also provide the time needed to treat the illness. I do it by adding a sixth number directly after the treatment color, indicating the time in months required for the treatment. This time is needed for new cell growth in the particular organ. The minimum number of treatment sessions every week is three times.

0 3 0 0 1 4 Amyloidosis



Amyloidosis is the name for a group of rare, severe conditions caused by a build-up of an abnormal protein called amyloid in organs and tissues throughout the body. The build-up of amyloid proteins (deposits) can make it difficult for the organs and tissues to work properly.

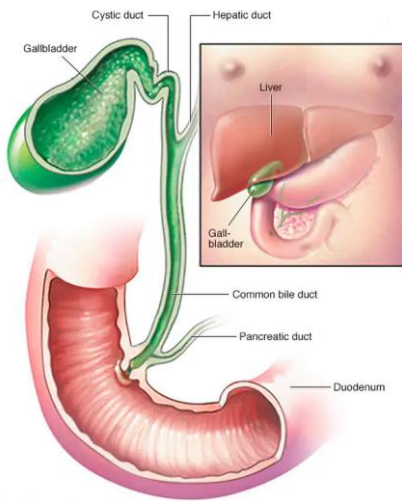
Amyloidosis is a rare disease. Amyloidosis can occur as an isolated disease, primary amyloidosis, or as a result of another illness, secondary amyloidosis. Signs and symptoms of amyloidosis vary widely and depend on location in the body of the abnormal protein deposits, affecting many different organs. Symptoms can include pain in the abdomen, foot, or hands, fatigue, nervous system dysfunction, pins and needles feeling or reduced sensation of touch, an enlarged heart or irregular heart rate, and shortness of breath or shortness of breath when lying down.

0 3 0 1 5 6 Anal Cancer



Anal cancer arises in the anus, the end of the intestinal tract where stool (feces) exits the body. Cancer can begin either in the lining of the anus or in the skin surrounding the anus. Anal cancer is different from colon or rectal cancer, which arises in the other parts of the large intestine. Risk factors for developing anal cancer include infection with certain types of human papillomaviruses (HPV), cigarette smoking, many sexual partners, and a weakened immune system. Symptoms and signs of anal cancer include a hard lump or mass near the anus, anal discharge or bleeding, and a change in bowel habits. Other associated signs and symptoms can include pain when defecating, itching of the anal area, and a sense of pressure or a foreign body sensation in the area.

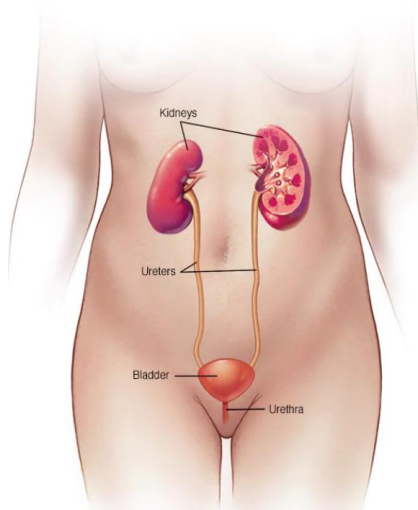
0 3 0 2 **5** 4 Bile Duct Cancer (Cholangiocarcinoma)



Bile duct cancer is a malignancy that arises in the cells that line the bile duct, the drainage system for the liver. Bile duct cancer is medically known as cholangiocarcinoma. It is a rare, slow-growing cancer that increases in frequency with increasing age.

Signs and symptoms of bile duct cancer may not appear in the early stages. However, in later stages, associated symptoms and signs can include yellow coloring of the skin and whites of the eyes (jaundice), abdominal pain, weight loss, and itching. Other signs and symptoms can include dark urine, bloating, fever, and abdominal tenderness. Cholangiocarcinoma is a type of cancer that forms in the slender tubes (bile ducts) that carry the digestive fluid bile. Bile ducts connect your liver to your gallbladder and your small intestine.

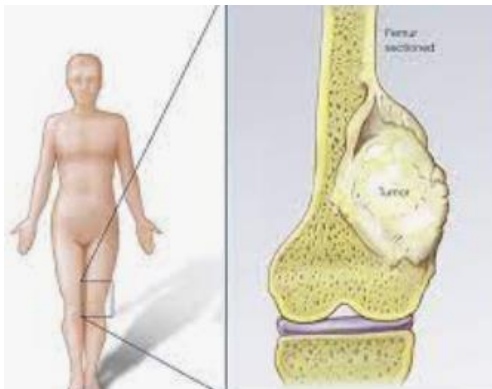
0 3 0 3 **5** 5 Bladder Cancer



Bladder cancer is a common type of cancer that begins in the cells of the bladder. The bladder is a hollow muscular organ in your lower abdomen that stores urine.

Bladder cancer most often begins in the cells (urothelial cells) that line the inside of your bladder. Urothelial cells are also found in your kidneys and the tubes (ureters) that connect the kidneys to the bladder. Urothelial cancer can happen in the kidneys and ureters, but it's much more common in the bladder.

0 3 0 4 4 3 Bone Cancer



Bone cancer can begin in any bone in the body, but it most commonly affects the pelvis or the long bones in the arms and legs. Bone cancer is rare, making up less than one percent of all cancers. Some types of bone cancer occur primarily in children, while others affect mainly adults.

Bone cancer is a malignancy that arises in the cells that form bone. Primary bone cancer is not the same as cancers that begin elsewhere in the body and spread to the bone. Tumors that arise in other locations and spread to the bone are referred to as metastatic tumors.

Bone cancer may not cause any signs or symptoms in some cases. The symptoms of bone cancer tend to come on slowly. Specific symptoms depend on the type, location, and size of the tumor. Other associated symptoms can include a lump on the bone that can be felt through the skin, joint pain, fracture, limping, swelling, and weight loss.

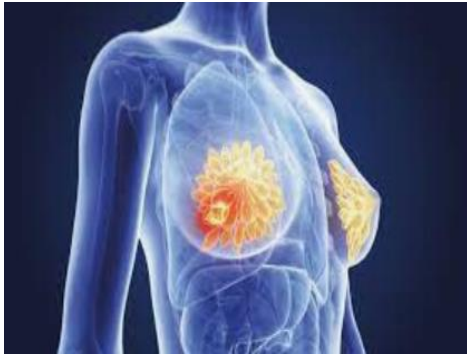
0 3 0 5 1 5 Brain Cancer



Brain cancer is the mass or growth of abnormal cells in your brain. Many different types of brain cancer exist. Some are noncancerous (benign), and some are cancerous (malignant). Brain cancer can begin in your brain (primary) or start in other parts of your body and spread to your brain as secondary (metastatic) brain cancer.

How quickly a brain tumor grows can vary greatly. The growth rate and the location of the brain cancer determine how it will affect the function of your nervous system.

0 3 0 6 **3** 5 Breast Cancer



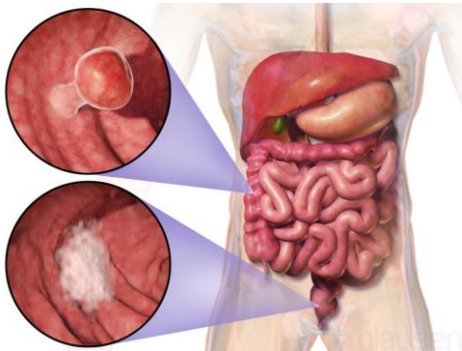
Breast cancer is cancer that forms in the cells of the breasts. After skin cancer, breast cancer is the most common cancer diagnosed in women in the United States. Breast cancer can occur in both men and women, but it's far more common in women. Substantial support for breast cancer awareness and research funding has helped create breast cancer diagnosis and treatment advances. As a result, breast cancer survival rates have increased. In addition, the number of deaths associated with this disease is steadily declining, mainly due to earlier detection, a new personalized approach to treatment, and a better understanding of the disease.

0 3 1 0 **5** 3 Cervical cancer



Cervical cancer is cancer that's found anywhere in the cervix. The cervix is the opening between the vagina and the womb (uterus). It is part of the reproductive system and is sometimes called the neck of the womb. An infection causes nearly all cervical cancers from certain types of human papillomavirus (HPV). It is often prevented by attending cervical screening to find and treat abnormalities before they turn into cancer. Cervical cancer usually grows very slowly. How serious it is, depends on how big it has spread and your general health.

0 3 1 1 **5** 5 Colon Cancer



Colon cancer is a type of cancer that begins in the large intestine (colon). The colon is the final part of the digestive tract.

Colon cancer typically affects older adults, though it can happen at any age. It usually begins as small, noncancerous (benign) clumps of polyps that form inside the colon. However, over time some of these polyps can become colon cancers.

Polyps may be small and produce few, if any, symptoms.

0 3 1 2 **4** 4 Esophageal Cancer



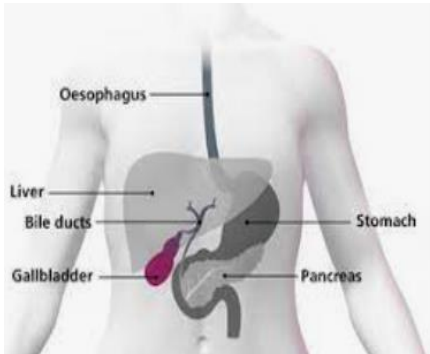
Esophageal cancer describes the disease where cells that line the esophagus change or mutate and become malignant. These cells grow out of control and form a mass or tumor.

There are two main types of esophageal cancer:

1. Esophageal squamous cell carcinoma affects the squamous cells and usually develops within the middle third of the esophagus. Squamous cells describe thin, flat cells that line the inner surface of the entire esophagus, and this type of cancer may occur anywhere in the esophagus. However, most are found in the upper half.
2. Adenocarcinoma of the esophagus affects the lower third of the esophagus. This type of cancer arises from the epithelial cells found in that area of the esophagus.

Adenocarcinoma of the gastroesophageal junction (GEJ or GE junction, a specific part of the esophagus where the esophagus and stomach meet) is a subset of esophagus cancers.

0 3 1 3 4 3 Gallbladder Cancer



Gallbladder cancer is an abnormal growth of cells that begins in the gallbladder.

Your gallbladder is a small, pear-shaped organ on the right side of your abdomen, just beneath your liver. The gallbladder stores bile that is a digestive fluid produced by your liver. Gallbladder cancer is uncommon.

Gallbladder cancer may not be discovered until it is advanced because it often causes no specific signs or symptoms. Also, the hidden nature of the gallbladder makes it easier for gallbladder cancer to grow without being detected.

The exact cause of gallbladder cancer is not understood. Still, it is more likely to occur in older people and people with gallstones. It is also about twice as common in women as in men.

0 3 1 4 5 4 Kidney Cancer

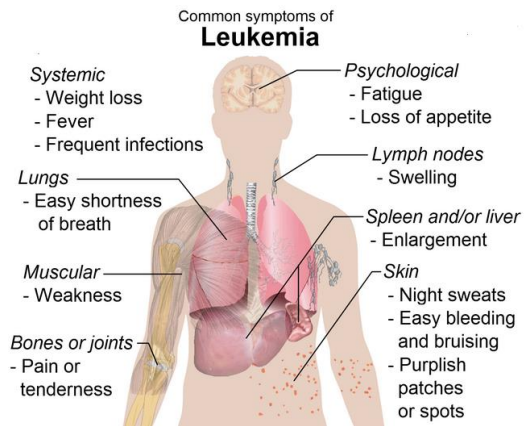


Kidney cancer is cancer that begins in the kidneys. Your kidneys are two bean-shaped organs, each about the size of your fist. They are located behind your abdominal organs, with one kidney on each side of your spine.

In adults, renal cell carcinoma is the most common type of kidney cancer. Other less common types of kidney cancer can occur. Young children are more likely to develop a kind of kidney cancer called Wilms' tumor.

The incidence of kidney cancer seems to be increasing. It may be because imaging techniques such as computerized tomography (CT) scans are used more often. These tests may lead to the accidental discovery of more kidney cancers. Kidney cancer often discovers early when the tumor is small and confined to the kidney.

0 3 1 5 **2** 5 Leukemia



Leukemia is cancer of the body's blood-forming tissues, including the bone marrow and the lymphatic system. Many types of leukemia exist. Some forms are more common in children. Other forms of leukemia occur primarily in adults. Leukemia usually involves white blood cells. Your white blood cells are potent infection fighters. They typically grow and divide in an orderly way, as your body needs them. But in people with leukemia, the bone marrow produces an excessive amount of abnormal white blood cells, which do not function properly.

0 3 1 6 **4** 5 Liver Cancer



Liver cancer is cancer that begins in the cells of your liver. Your liver is a football-sized organ that sits in the upper right portion of your abdomen, beneath your diaphragm. Several types of cancer can form in the liver. Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is the most common type of primary liver cancer. Other types of liver cancer, such as intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma and hepatoblastoma, are much less common.

Cancer that spreads to the liver is more common than cancer that begins in the liver cells. Cancer that starts in another area of the body, such as the colon, lung, or breast, and then spreads to the liver is called metastatic cancer rather than liver cancer. This type of cancer is named after the organ it began, such as metastatic colon cancer.

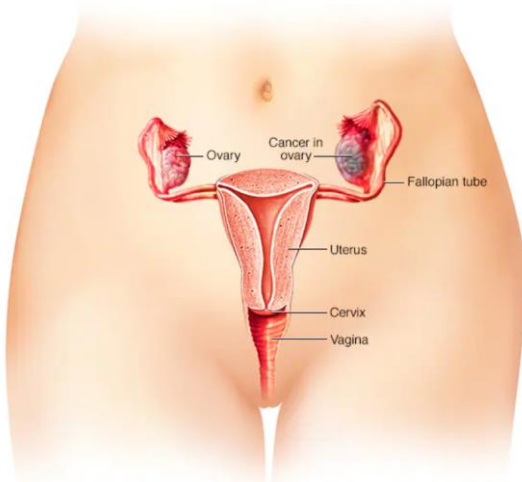
0 3 2 0 **3** 4 Lung cancer



Lung cancer is a type of cancer that begins in the lungs. Your lungs are two spongy organs in your chest that take in oxygen when you inhale and release carbon dioxide when you exhale. Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer deaths worldwide.

People who smoke have the most significant risk of lung cancer, though lung cancer can also occur in people who have never smoked. The risk of lung cancer increases with the length of time and number of cigarettes you have smoked. Even after smoking for many years, you can significantly reduce your chances of developing lung cancer if you quit smoking.

0 3 2 1 **5** 5 Ovarian Cancer



Ovarian cancer is the growth of cells that forms in the ovaries. The cells multiply quickly and can invade and destroy healthy body tissue.

The female reproductive system contains two ovaries, one on each side of the uterus. The ovaries, each about the size of an almond, produce eggs (ova) and the hormones estrogen and progesterone.

0 3 2 2 **4** 5 Pancreatic Cancer

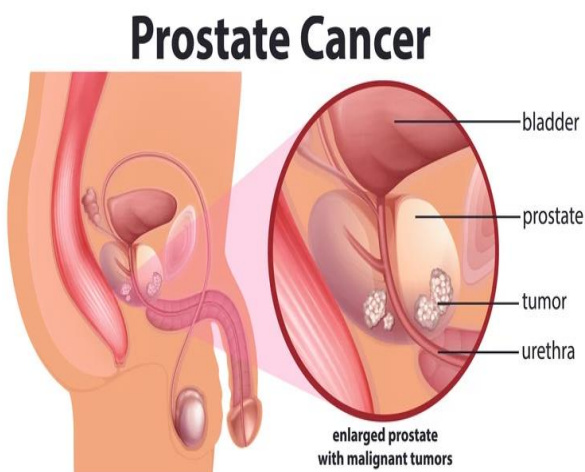


Pancreatic cancer begins in the tissues of your pancreas, an organ that lies behind the lower part of your stomach. Your pancreas releases enzymes that aid digestion and produce hormones that help manage your blood sugar.

Several types of growth can occur in the pancreas, including cancerous and noncancerous tumors. The most common type of cancer that forms in the pancreas begins in the cells that line the ducts that carry digestive enzymes out of the pancreas (pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma).

Pancreatic cancer is seldom detected at its preliminary stages when it is most curable. It is because it often does not cause symptoms until after it has spread to other organs.

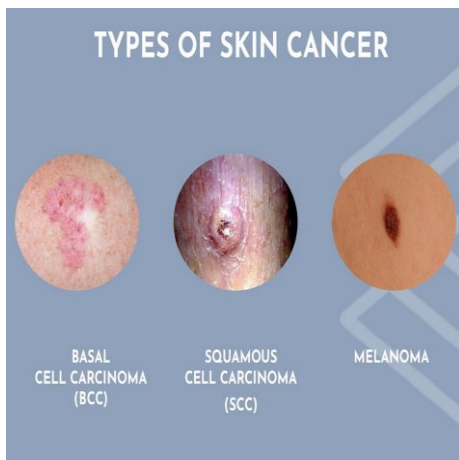
0 3 2 3 **5** 4 Prostate Cancer



Prostate cancer is cancer that occurs in the prostate. The prostate is a small walnut-shaped gland in males that produces the seminal fluid that nourishes and transports sperm.

Prostate cancer is one of the most common types of cancer. Many prostate cancers grow slowly and are confined to the prostate gland, which may not cause serious harm. However, while some types of prostate cancer grow slowly and may need minimal or even no treatment, other types are aggressive and can spread quickly. When prostate cancer is detected early, when it is still confined to the prostate gland, it has the best chance for successful treatment

0 3 2 4 2 4 Skin Cancer

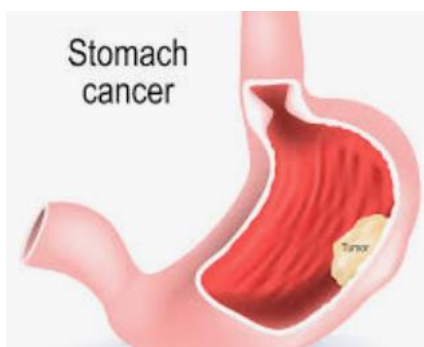


Skin cancer, the abnormal growth of skin cells, most often develops on skin exposed to the sun. But this common form of cancer can also occur on areas of your skin not ordinarily exposed to sunlight.

There are three major types of skin cancer:

1. Basal-cell carcinoma (BCC) grows slowly and can damage the tissue around it but is unlikely to spread to distant areas or result in death. Instead, it often appears as a painless raised area of skin that may be shiny with tiny blood vessels running over it or present as a raised area with an ulcer.
2. Squamous-cell carcinoma (SCC) is more likely to spread. It usually presents as a hard lump with a scaly top but may also form an ulcer.
3. Melanomas are the most aggressive. Signs include a mole that has changed in size, shape, color, has irregular edges, has more than one color, is itchy, or bleeds.

0 3 2 5 3 4 Stomach Cancer

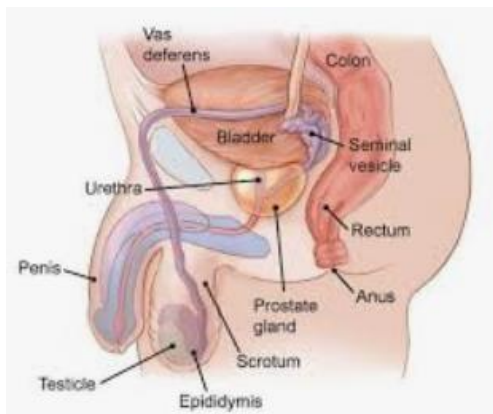


Stomach cancer is an abnormal growth of cells that begins in the stomach. The stomach is a muscular sac located in the upper middle of your abdomen, just below your ribs. Your stomach receives and holds the food you eat and then helps to break down and digest it.

Stomach cancer, also known as gastric cancer, can affect any part of the stomach. However, in most of the world, stomach cancers form in the central part of the stomach (stomach body).

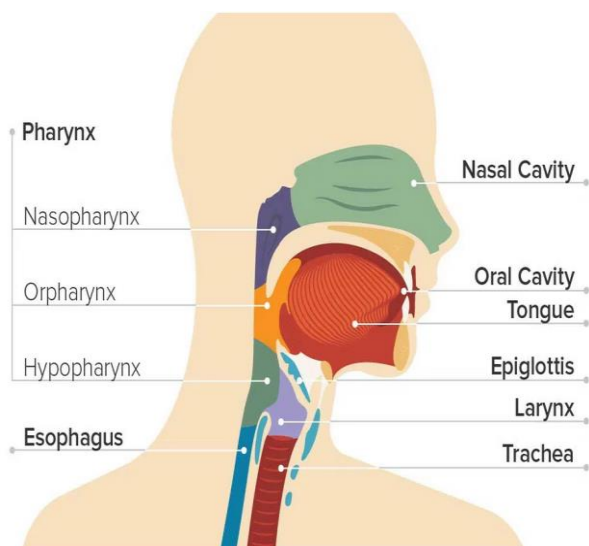
Stomach cancer is more likely to affect the area where the long tube (esophagus) that carries food you swallow meets the stomach. This area is called the gastroesophageal junction.

0 3 2 6 **5** 3 Testicular Cancer



Testicular cancer occurs in the testicles (testes) located inside the scrotum, a loose skin bag underneath the penis. The testicles produce male sex hormones and sperm for reproduction. Compared with other types of cancer, testicular cancer is rare. But testicular cancer is the most common cancer in American males between the ages of fifteen and thirty-five.

0 3 3 0 **2** 3 Throat cancer



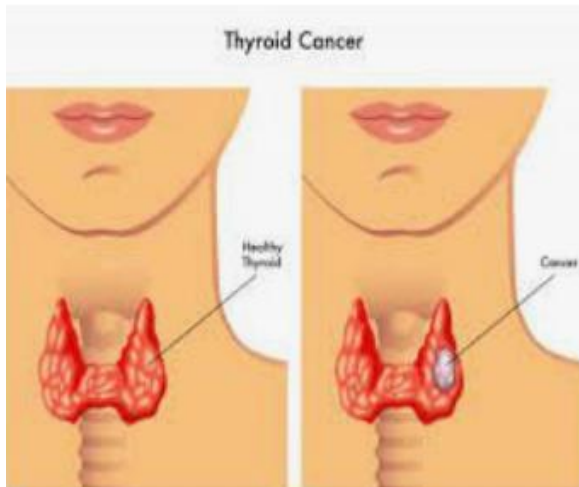
Throat cancer is cancer of the voice box, the vocal cords, and other throat parts, such as the tonsils and oropharynx. It is relatively uncommon in comparison to other cancers. Throat cancer is grouped into two categories:

1. Pharyngeal cancer develops in the pharynx.

Pharyngeal cancers that develop in the neck and throat include: Nasopharynx cancer (upper part of the throat), oropharynx cancer (middle part of the throat) and cancer (bottom part of the throat).

2. Laryngeal cancer develops in the larynx, which is your voice box.

0 3 3 1 2 3 Thyroid Cancer



Thyroid cancer occurs in the thyroid cells, a butterfly-shaped gland located at the base of your neck, just below your Adam's apple. Your thyroid produces hormones that regulate your heart rate, blood pressure, body temperature, and weight.

Thyroid cancer might not cause any symptoms at first. But as it grows, it can cause pain and swell in your neck.

Several types of thyroid cancer exist. Some grow very slowly, and others can be very aggressive.