

List of Diseases and Conditions

10 Heart Diseases

10 00 Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm

10 01 Anemia

10 02 Atrial Fibrillation (A Fib)

10 03 Blood Clot

10 04 Edema

10 05 Heart Disease

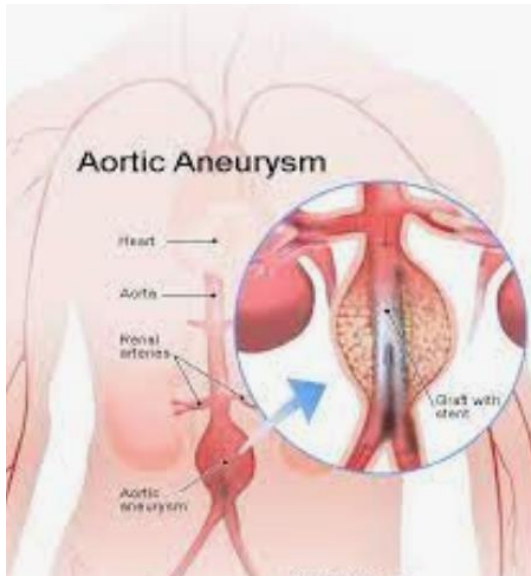
10 06 Stroke

10 10 Tachycardia

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. *Tachycardia* would then be categorized as **10-10-3**. Here the last digit, the treatment color, is **green**. 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.

1 0 0 0 **3**

Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm



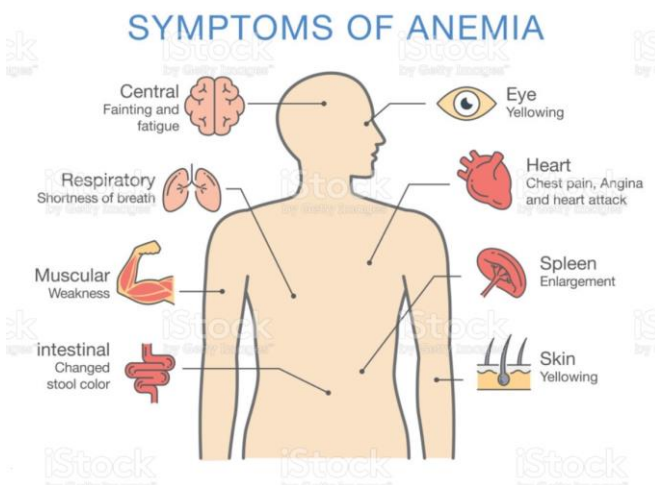
An abdominal aortic aneurysm is an abnormal enlargement or bulging of the aorta (the main large artery that carries blood away from the heart) in the portion of the aorta located within the abdominal cavity.

An abdominal aortic aneurysm often does not cause any symptoms. However, when it does cause symptoms or signs, these can include back or flank pain, severe or worsening abdominal pain, a pulsating abdominal mass, or feeling a pulse near the belly button.

The major complication of an aortic aneurysm is rupture of the aneurysm, which is often fatal.

1 0 0 1 **3**

Anemia

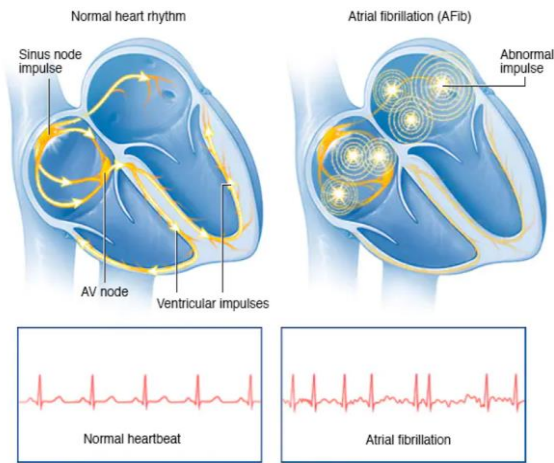


Anemia is the condition of having less than the usual number of red blood cells or less than the regular quantity of hemoglobin in the blood. The oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood is, as a result, decreased. People with anemia may experience the following symptoms and signs: Feel tired or lightheaded, weakness, fatigue, develop palpitations or rapid heart rate, and experience shortness of breath.

Children with chronic anemia are prone to infections and learning problems.

1 0 0 2 **5**

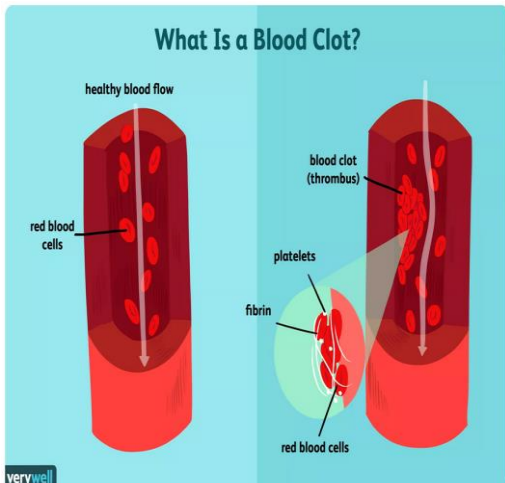
Atrial Fibrillation (A Fib)



Atrial fibrillation (A Fib) is an irregular and often very rapid heart rhythm (arrhythmia) that can lead to blood clots in the heart. As a result, A Fib increases the risk of stroke, heart failure, and other heart-related complications. During atrial fibrillation, the heart's upper chambers (the atria) beat chaotically and irregularly, out of sync with the heart's lower chambers (the ventricles). For many people, A Fib may have no symptoms. However, A Fib may cause a fast, pounding heartbeat (palpitations), shortness of breath, or weakness. A person with atrial fibrillation may also have a related heart rhythm problem called atrial flutter.

1 0 0 3 **3**

Blood Clot



Blood clotting is a normal process that prevents the loss of blood. However, sometimes disorders of the clotting system or injuries cause blood clots to form when they are not needed. In this case, the clots may cause significant complications. Blood clots can form in the veins (blood vessels that return blood to the heart after the tissues have used oxygen) and the arteries (blood vessels that carry oxygenated blood from the heart to all body parts). The symptom of a blood clot depends on the location of the clot.

Clots in the coronary arteries can cause chest pain and the accompanying symptoms of a heart attack. If a clot forms in an artery of the brain, a stroke can occur. Clots in the extremities can cause a pallor or whitening of the area, weakness, loss of sensation, or paralysis. Clots in the intestinal arteries can cause intense pain and bloody diarrhea.

1 0 0 4 3 Edema



Edema is the medical term for excess fluid that causes noticeable swelling or fluid collection. Edema can be generalized and occur in many places in the body or localized to specific regions. Types of edema include:

- Pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs).
- Cerebral edema in the brain.
- Dependent edema of the lower extremities.
- Pitting edema.

Pressing on the swollen areas causes an indentation to persist.

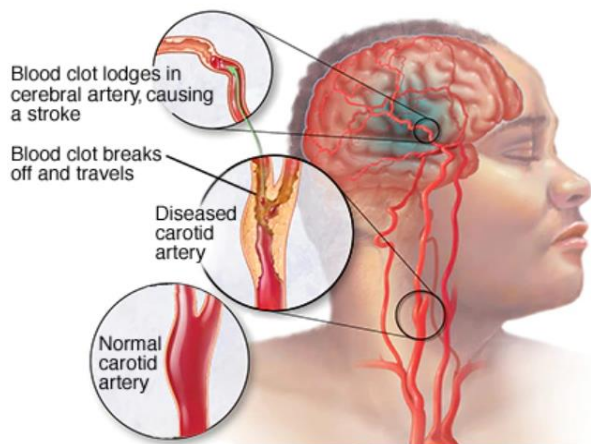
Signs and symptoms of edema depend primarily upon the location and cause. These can include swelling or puffiness of the tissue directly under the skin, especially in the legs or arms. Other possible signs and symptoms include stretched or shiny-appearing skin.

1 0 0 5 3 Heart Disease



The term heart disease is extensive and includes several conditions, ranging from congenital (inborn) heart abnormalities to coronary artery disease caused by atherosclerosis. Sometimes the term is used synonymously with coronary artery disease, but in the true sense of the word, heart disease can apply to any number of conditions.

1 0 0 6 **0** Stroke



A stroke occurs when the blood supply to part of your brain is interrupted or reduced, preventing brain tissue from getting oxygen and nutrients. As a result, brain cells begin to die in minutes. A stroke is a medical emergency, and prompt treatment is crucial.

1 0 1 0 **3** Tachycardia



Tachycardia is a heart rate that is too fast. Tachycardia occurs typically in times of stress, anxiety, or fear, but the heart rate returns to normal when the precipitating event or stimulus is removed. It also occurs as a normal response to intense exercise. However, in some medical conditions, it may persistently elevate the heart rate. Examples include certain arrhythmias of the heart. Thyroid diseases can also cause an elevation of the heart rate. In addition, the heart rate may be elevated when body temperature is high or due to taking certain medications. Cigarette smoking and excessive caffeine intake also cause tachycardia as well as abuse of alcohol and recreational drugs. Other causes of fast heart rate include anemia, panic disorder, and diseases that damage the heart itself.