

# List of Diseases and Conditions

## 15 Respiratory Diseases

- 15 00 Asthma
- 15 01 Bronchitis
- 15 02 Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disorder (COPD)
- 15 03 Dry cough
- 15 04 Influenza
- 15 05 MERS-CoV
- 15 06 SARS-CoV-2 (Coronavirus disease)

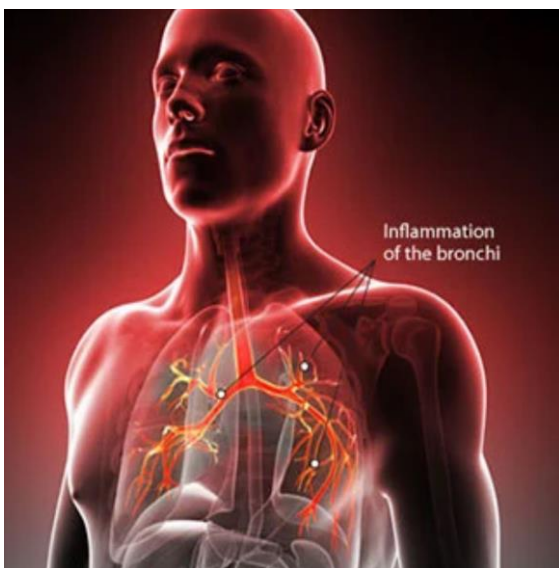
When you have found your disease or condition, you look for the treatment color. The treatment colors are magenta (red-blue), blue, cyan (blue-green), green, yellow (red-green), and red. I give the treatment color numbers. Magenta = 0, blue = 1, cyan = 2, green = 3, yellow = 4, and red = 5. *SARS-CoV-2 (Coronavirus disease)* would then be categorized as **15-06-4**. Here the last digit, the treatment color, is **yellow**. 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 5 0 0 2 Asthma



Asthma is a disease that affects your lungs. It is one of the children's most common long-term diseases, but adults can have asthma, too. Asthma causes wheezing, breathlessness, chest tightness, and coughing at night or early in the morning. If you have asthma, you have it all the time, but you will have asthma attacks only when something bothers your lungs. We don't know all the things that can cause asthma, but we know that genetic, environmental, and occupational factors have been linked to developing asthma.

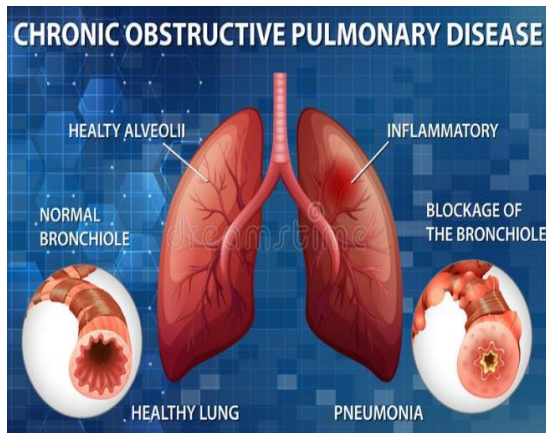
1 2 0 1 4 Bronchitis



Bronchitis is an infection of the main airways of the lungs (bronchi), causing them to become irritated and inflamed. As a result, the central airways branch off on either side of your windpipe (trachea). They lead to smaller and smaller airways inside your lungs called bronchioles. The walls of the central airways produce mucus to trap dust and other particles that could otherwise irritate. Most cases of bronchitis happen when an infection irritates and inflames the airways, causing them to produce more mucus than usual. Your body tries to shift this extra mucus through coughing. Bronchitis is classified into two categories, acute bronchitis, and chronic bronchitis.

1 5 0 2 **4**

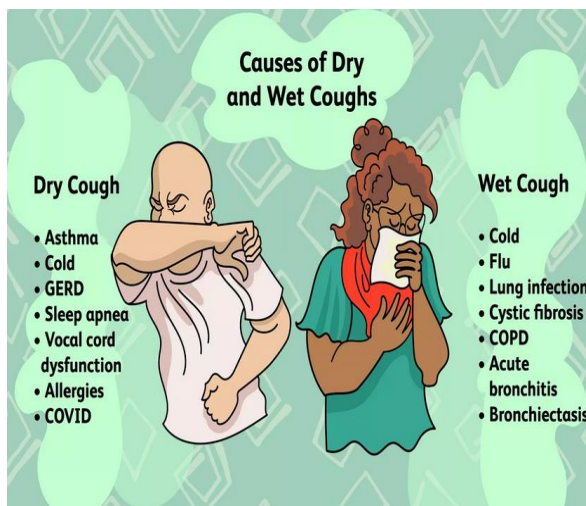
## Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disorder (COPD)



Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disorder (COPD) is a group of diseases and conditions that produces an inflammatory response in the lungs. The inflammation occurs along the lining of bronchial tubes that act as a passageway for air to reach the lungs. It results in shortness of breath and difficulty in breathing. Although this disease can cause irreversible damage to the airways, appropriate treatment and prevention strategies can minimize further lung damage.

1 5 0 3 **4**

## Dry Cough



A cough is a reflex action that clears your airway of irritants and mucus. There are two types of cough, productive and nonproductive. A productive cough produces phlegm or mucus, liberating it from the lungs. A nonproductive cough, also known as a dry cough, doesn't produce phlegm or mucus. Many things, from allergies to acid reflux, can cause a dry cough. But, in some cases, there's no apparent cause.

Regardless of the cause, an ongoing dry cough can seriously impact your day-to-day life, especially if it's worse at night.

1 5 0 4 4 Influenza



Influenza is a viral infection that attacks your respiratory system — your nose, throat, and lungs. Influenza is commonly called the flu, but it's not like stomach "flu" viruses that cause diarrhea and vomiting.

For most people, the flu resolves on its own. But sometimes, influenza and its complications can be deadly. People at higher risk of developing flu complications include young children under age five, especially those under six months, adults older than age 65, and residents of nursing homes and other long-term care facilities. In addition, pregnant women and women up to two weeks after giving birth are at risk, and people who have chronic illnesses, such as asthma, heart disease, kidney disease, liver disease, and diabetes.

1 5 0 5 4 MERS-CoV (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome)



MERS-CoV or Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) is a respiratory illness. It is caused by a type of virus belonging to the coronavirus family. Based on records, the incubation period (between when a person is exposed to and when they start to have symptoms) for MERS is two to fourteen days. MERS-CoV ranges from mild to severe. Some people experience no symptoms or symptoms similar to those of a mild upper respiratory infection.

MERS-CoV can lead to respiratory or kidney failure and is sometimes fatal. People are most at risk of serious illness if they are older adults or have a weakened immune system or a chronic disease, such as diabetes or lung disease.



Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Most people infected with the virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. However, some will become seriously ill and require medical attention.

Older people and those with underlying medical conditions like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, or cancer are more likely to develop severe illnesses. However, anyone can get sick with COVID-19 and become seriously ill or die at any age.

The virus can spread from an infected person's mouth or nose in small liquid particles when they cough, sneeze, speak, sing or breathe.