

Supplemental Table 1. The differential-diagnosis generated by three artificial intelligences utilized in this study and the final diagnosis.

Final Diagnosis	ChatGPT-4	Bard*	LLaMA2 chatbot
Central diabetes insipidus	1. Central Diabetes Insipidus (CDI) 2. Nephrogenic Diabetes Insipidus (NDI) 3. Primary Polydipsia (Psychogenic Polydipsia) 4. Hypercalcemia 5. Hyperthyroidism 6. Cushing's Syndrome 7. Uncontrolled Diabetes Mellitus 8. Sickle Cell Disease 9. Kidney Disease/Failure 10. Liver Disease	1. Central diabetes insipidus 2. Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus 3. Primary polydipsia 4. Psychogenic polydipsia 5. Situational polydipsia 6. Drug-induced polydipsia 7. Hypothyroidism 8. Hypercalcemia 9. Adrenal insufficiency 10. Diabetes mellitus	1. Diabetes insipidus 2. Central diabetes insipidus 3. Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus 4. Type 2 diabetes mellitus 5. Polycystic kidney disease 6. Post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis 7. Hypertension 8. Hyperglycemia 9. Polyuria 10. Polydipsia
Concurrent arterial infarct cerebral venous thrombosis recent COVID-19 infection	1. Post-Acute Sequelae of SARS-CoV-2 infection (PASC) 2. Cerebral venous sinus thrombosis (CVST) 3. Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (ADEM) 4. Neurological manifestation of sepsis or systemic infection 5. Metabolic	1. Venous sinus thrombosis 2. Bilateral subcortical arterial infarcts 3. SARS-CoV-2 infection 4. Systemic lupus erythematosus 5. Antiphospholipid syndrome 6. Moyamoya disease 7. Cerebral autosomal dominant arteriopathy with	1. Cerebral venous sinus thrombosis 2. Bilateral subcortical arterial infarcts 3. SARS-CoV-2 infection-related encephalopathy 4. Hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy 5. Bilateral cerebral vasculitis 6. Moyamoya disease 7. Systemic

	<p>encephalopathy (due to electrolyte imbalances, although many tests were normal)</p> <p>6. Encephalitis (inflammatory brain disease, viral or otherwise)</p> <p>7. Autoimmune encephalitis</p> <p>8. Neurological manifestation of a systemic autoimmune disease (e.g., Systemic Lupus Erythematosus, Sjögren's syndrome, Vasculitis) despite normal autoimmune tests</p> <p>9. Paraneoplastic syndromes (neurological disorders triggered by cancers)</p> <p>10. Central nervous system vasculitis</p>	<p>subcortical infarcts and leukoencephalopathy (CADASIL)</p> <p>8. Atrial fibrillation</p> <p>9. Cardioembolism</p> <p>10. Subarachnoid hemorrhage</p>	<p>lupus erythematosus</p> <p>8. Sjögren's syndrome</p> <p>9. Antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody (ANCA)-associated vasculitis</p> <p>10. Antiphospholipid syndrome</p>
Levofloxacin-associated bullous pemphigoid	<p>1. Bullous Pemphigoid</p> <p>2. Pemphigus Vulgaris</p> <p>3. Drug-induced Eruptions</p> <p>4. Stevens-Johnson</p>	<p>1. disseminated herpes zoster</p> <p>2. Acute cellular and antibody-mediated rejection</p> <p>3. Acute interstitial</p>	<p>1. Sepsis due to UTI</p> <p>2. Pyelonephritis</p> <p>3. Pneumonia</p> <p>4. Hemolytic anemia</p> <p>5. Shingles</p>

	Syndrome or Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis 5.Contact Dermatitis or Allergic Dermatitis 6.Infectious Causes 7.Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) 8.Vasculitis 9.Sepsis or Bacteremia 10.Pulmonary embolism or heart disease	nephritis 4 Drug reaction 5.Bullous pemphigoid 6.Staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome 7.Toxic epidermal necrolysis 8.Stevens-Johnson syndrome 9.Sepsis 10.Malignant hypertension	6.BK nephropathy 7.acute kidney injury 8.Hypersensitivity reaction 9.Bullous pemphigoid 10.Psoriasis
Secondary amyloid goiter papillary thyroid carcinoma thyroid lipomatosis	1.Thyroid Cancer (now confirmed) 2.Hashimoto's Thyroiditis 3.Multinodular Goiter 4.Graves' Disease 5.Thyroid Adenoma 6.Thyroid Lymphoma 7.Medullary Thyroid Cancer 8.Laryngeal Cancer 9.Esophageal Cancer 10.Parathyroid Adenoma or Hyperplasia	1.Multinodular goiter 2.Thyroiditis 3.Graves' disease 4.Papillary thyroid cancer 5.Follicular thyroid cancer 6.Medullary thyroid cancer 7.Anaplastic thyroid cancer 8.Lymphoma of the thyroid 9.Sarcoidosis of the thyroid 10.Hashimoto's thyroiditis	1.Thyroid papillary carcinoma 2.Thyroid nodule 3.Chronic thyroiditis 4.Goiter 5.Hyperthyroidism 6.Thyroid adenoma 7.Graves disease 8.Thyroiditis 9.Diffuse thyroid hyperplasia 10.Thyroid lymphoma
Carney complex	1.Carney Complex 2.Peutz-Jeghers Syndrome 3.McCune-Albright	1.Large-cell calcifying Sertoli cell tumor 2.Cushing	1.Hypothalamic hamartoma 2.Corticotrophic tumor

3. Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML)	3. Hemorrhagic stroke	2. Radiation necrosis (compatible with radiation necrosis in left frontal and bilateral parietal lobes on follow-up MRI)
4. Leptomeningeal Carcinomatosis (LMC)	4. Meningioma	3. Intracerebral hemorrhage (evidenced by the 17 mm x 18 mm focus of hemorrhage in the right temporal lesion)
5. Brain Abscess	5. Glioblastoma multiforme	4. Pseudo-progression (possible pseudo-progression related to hemorrhage inside the right temporal lobe lesion)
6. Primary Brain Tumor (Glioblastoma, Meningioma, etc.)	6. Metastatic breast cancer	5. Brain edema (significant peri-lesional edema and midline shift on follow-up MRI)
7. Vascular Malformation	7. Metastatic lung cancer	6. Seizures (the patient presented with headache, nausea, and vomiting six months later)
8. Primary Central Nervous System Lymphoma (PCNSL)	8. Metastatic melanoma	7. Meningioma (a possible preoperative
9. Encephalitis/Meningitis	9. Metastatic renal cell carcinoma	
10. Paraneoplastic Neurological Syndrome	10. Metastatic pheochromocytoma	

			diagnosis) 8.Glioblastoma (a possible preoperative diagnosis) 9.Astrocytoma (a possible preoperative diagnosis) 10.Metastatic tumor (a probable preoperative diagnosis, later confirmed by intraoperative findings)
Pericardial cyst	1.Pericardial Cyst 2.Bronchogenic Cyst 3.Thymic Cyst 4.Pleural Cyst (or Pleural Mesothelial Cyst) 5.Lymphangioma 6.Neuenteric Cyst 7.Pericardial Diverticulum 8.Teratoma 9.Hiatal Hernia 10.Pseudocyst	1.Mediastinal cyst 2.Cystic lung disease 3.Pulmonary Langerhans cell histiocytosis 4.Lymphangioma 5.Esophageal cyst 6.Bronchogenic cyst 7.Pericardial cyst 8.Thymic cyst 9.Parasitic cyst 10.Inflammatory pseudotumor	1.Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis 2.Asthma exacerbation 3.Chronic bronchitis 4.Cystic pulmonary disease 5.Endobronchial lesions 6.Eosinophilic asthma 7.GERD 8.Mycosis fungoides 9.Pneumothorax 10.Pulmonary fibrosis
Uterine arteriovenous malformation	1.Retained Products of Conception (RPOC)	1.Retained placenta 2.Infection	1.Incomplete abortion 2.Incomplete

	2.Endometritis	3.Uterine atony	spontaneous
	3.Uterine atony	4.Vaginal or	abortion
	4.Subinvolution of	cervical tears	3.Threatened
	the Placental Bed	5.Blood clotting	abortion
	5.Uterine	disorders	4.Premature
	Arteriovenous	6.Placenta accreta	rupture of
	Malformation	7.Placenta percreta	membranes
	(AVM)	8.Postpartum	5.Uterine
	6.Coagulation	hemorrhage	contractions not
	disorders	9.Acute fatty liver	related to
	7.Postpartum	of pregnancy	pregnancy 6.Post-
	Thyroiditis	10.HELLP	partum infection
	8.Uterine or	syndrome	7.Uterine
	Cervical Polyps		involution
	9.Uterine Fibroids		8.Abnormal
	10.Intrauterine		uterine bleeding
	Device (IUD)		(AUB) with an
	Complication		etiology that could
			be related to
			pregnancy
			9.Pelvic pain
			during pregnancy
			10.Hemorrhagic
			corpus luteum cyst
	1.Recurrent	1.Bronchogenic	1.Chronic
	Pulmonary	carcinoma	obstructive
	Embolism	2.Pulmonary	pulmonary disease
	2.Bronchiectasis	embolism	(COPD)
	3.Aspergilloma	3.Aspergillosis	2.Pneumonia
	4.Tuberculosis	4.Tracheobronchia	3.Bronchitis
	5.Lung Abscess	1 fistula	4.Asthma
	6.Lung Cancer	5.Tuberculosis	5.Tuberculosis
	7.Trauma-Related	6.Lung abscess	6.Pleurisy
	Lung Injury	7.Lung cancer	7.Pneumothorax
	8.Foreign Body	8.Pneumonia	8.Lung cancer
	Aspiration	9.Sarcoidosis	9.Esophageal

	9.Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) related to Diaphragmatic Hernia	10.Esophageal varices	cancer
	10.Pulmonary Arteriovenous Malformation (AVM)		10.Pulmonary embolism.
Metastatic thyroid cancer	1.Metastatic Thyroid Carcinoma 2.Metastatic Lung Carcinoma 3.Metastatic Breast Cancer 4.Primary Bone Cancer (Osteosarcoma or Chondrosarcoma) 5.Lymphoma 6.Ewing Sarcoma 7.Metastatic Renal Cell Carcinoma 8.Malignant Melanoma 9.Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer 10.Metastatic Colorectal Cancer	1.Primary bone lymphoma 2.Osteosarcoma 3.Fibrosarcoma 4.Chondrosarcoma 5.Ewing sarcoma 6.Malignant fibrous histiocyteoma 7.Synovial sarcoma 8.Giant cell tumor 9.Rhabdomyosarcoma 10.Melanoma	1.Metastatic carcinoma 2.Lymphoma 3.Benign bone tumors 4.Soft tissue sarcoma 5.Osteosarcoma 6.Fibrous dysplasia 7.Pigmented villonodular synovitis 8.Giant cell tumor 9.Atypical benign fibrous histiocyteoma 10.Fibrosarcoma
Colon adenocarcinoma	1.Colorectal cancer (CRC) 2.Colonic Polyps 3.Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) 4.Diverticulitis 5.Endometriosis	1.Intussusception 2.Ischemic colitis 3.Diverticulitis 4.Appendicitis 5.Crohn's disease 6.Ulcerative colitis 7.Malignancy 8.Idiopathic	1.Chronic sigmoid volvulus 2.Chronic sigmoid obstruction 3.Sigmoid intussusception 4.Chronic sigmoiditis

	6.Ischemic colitis 7.Intestinal tuberculosis 8.Gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) 9.Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma 10.Colonic Lipoma	9.Infectious colitis 10.Meckel's diverticulum	5.Sigmoid malignancy 6.Diverticulitis 7.Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) 8.Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) 9.Intestinal tuberculosis (TB) 10.Gastrointestinal (GI) motility disorder
Olanzapine intoxication	1.Zolpidem overdose or prolonged effect 2.Benzodiazepine overdose 3.Olanzapine overdose or side effect 4.Interaction between Zolpidem and Olanzapine 5.Delirium 6.Other drug overdose 7.Severe sepsis 8.Neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS) 9.Acute cholinergic crisis 10.Acute stroke	1.Opioid intoxication 2.Delirium tremens 3.Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome 4.Sepsis 5.Meningitis 6.Encephalitis 7.Subarachnoid hemorrhage 8.Stroke 9.Brain tumor 10.Hypoglycemia	1.Sepsis 2.Pneumonia 3.Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) 4.ICU delirium 5.Opioid intoxication 6.Benzodiazepine intoxication 7.Adverse drug reaction 8.Hypotension 9.Hypertension 10.Neurological dysfunction
Chylothorax	1.Dasatinib-Induced Pulmonary Toxicity 2.Congestive Heart Failure (CHF)	1.Pleural effusion 2.Chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) 3.COVID-19 4.Pulmonary	1.Pneumonia 2.Pneumothorax 3.Pleurisy 4.Pneumoconiosis 5.Asthma

	3.Post-Transplant Lymphoproliferative Disorder (PTLD)	embolism	6.Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
	4.Infection	5.Pneumonia	7.Emphysema
	5.Hypothyroidism-induced Pleural Effusion	6.Lung cancer	8.Lung cancer
	6.Chylothorax	7.Myocarditis	9.Pulmonary embolism
	7.Connective Tissue Disease	8.Hypothyroidism	10.Tuberculosis
	8.Post-Vaccine Adverse Reaction	9.Thromboembolic disease	
	9.Recurrent Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	10.Chyle leak	
	10.Malignancy		
Persistent left superior vena cava	1.Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)		
	2.Hemorrhagic Shock	1.Head injury	1.Shock 2.Internal Bleeding 3.Open Left Leg Fracture
	3.Compartment Syndrome	2.Internal bleeding	4.Closed Head Injury 5.Spinal Injury 6.Cardiac Arrest
	4.Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS)	3.Shock	7.Hemorrhagic Shock
	5.Pneumothorax/Hemothorax	4.Pneumothorax	8.Hypovolemic Shock
	6.Sepsis/SIRS (Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome)	5.Aortic dissection	9.Multisystem Trauma Syndrome
	7.Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT)/Pulmonary Embolism (PE)	6.Myocardial contusion	10.Traumatic Stress Disorder
	8.Acute Kidney	7.Pulmonary contusion	
		8.Liver laceration	
		9.Spleen laceration	
	10.Kidney laceration		

	Injury (AKI) 9. Multiple Organ Dysfunction Syndrome (MODS) 10. Fat Embolism Syndrome		
			1. Osteosarcoma 2. Ewing's Sarcoma 3. Chondrosarcoma 4. Hodgkin's Lymphoma 5. Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma 6. Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma 7. Metastatic Disease 8. Infection (Osteomyelitis) 9. Inflammatory conditions (Sarcoidosis) 10. Benign Tumors (Meningioma, Papilloma)
Squamous cell carcinoma	1. Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma 2. Metastatic Bone Cancer 3. Ewing's Sarcoma 4. Osteosarcoma 5. Lymphoma 6. Rhabdomyosarcoma 7. Osteomyelitis 8. Multiple Myeloma 9. Chondrosarcoma 10. Leukemia	1. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma 2. Osteosarcoma 3. Lymphoma 4. Ewing sarcoma 5. Fibrosarcoma 6. Chondrosarcoma 7. Giant cell tumor 8. Osteomyelitis 9. Malignancy of unknown primary 10.	
Arachnoid cyst	1. Cerebellopontine Angle Arachnoid Cyst 2. Vestibular Schwannoma (Acoustic Neuroma) 3. Meningioma 4. Epidermoid Cyst 5. Neurofibromatosis Type II	1. Acoustic neuroma 2. Meniere's disease 3. TMJ disorder 4. Otosclerosis 5. Sensorineural hearing loss 6. Vascular loop 7. Middle ear	1. Otosclerosis 2. Meniere's disease 3. Tensor tympani syndrome 4. Temporomandibular joint (TMJ) disorder 5. Osteoid Osteoma 6. Glomus jugulare tumor 7. Petrous

	6.Cerebellar Astrocytoma 7.Arteriovenous Malformation (AVM) 8.Glomus Jugulare Tumor 9.Cholesteatoma 10.Hemangioma	effusion 8.Cholesteatoma 9.Ototoxicity 10.Hyperacusis	apex lesion 8.Sigmoid sinus diverticulum 9.Vestibular migraine 10.Acoustic neuroma
Thoracic splenosis	1.Splenosis 2.Pleurisy 3.Costochondritis 4.Pleural tumors 5.Pulmonary embolism 6.Heart conditions 7.Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) 8.Thoracic spine issues 9.Lung cancer 10.Pericarditis	1.Splenosis 2.Lymphoma 3.Metastatic cancer 4.Tumor of the chest wall 5.Inflammatory pseudotumor 6.Pleural mesothelioma 7.Pleural effusion 8.Pleuritis 9.Pneumonia 10.Pleural fibrosis	1.Fibrous tumor 2.Localized pleural thickening 3.Pneumonia 4.Lung cancer 5.Adhesions 6.Fractured ribs 7.Lymphoma 8.Splenic cyst 9.Splenic injury 10.Gastroesophage al reflux disease (GERD)
Left-sided cardiac tamponade	1.Cardiogenic shock 2.Advanced heart failure 3.Acute kidney injury (AKI) 4.Chronic kidney disease (CKD) exacerbation 5.Hypothyroidism exacerbation 6.Atrial fibrillation 7.Right heart failure 8.Post LVAD complications 9.Pericardial	1.Cardiomyopathy 2.Heart failure 3.Acute coronary syndrome 4.Myocarditis 5.Pericarditis 6.Arrhythmia 7.Valvular heart disease 8.Hypertension 9.Hyperlipidemia 10.Hypothyroidis m	1.Cardiogenic shock 2.Heart failure 3.Acute kidney injury 4.Chronic kidney disease 5.Hypertension 6.Hyperlipidemia 7.Atrial fibrillation 8.Pulmonary embolism 9.Sepsis 10.Pericardial effusion

	effusion / Cardiac tamponade		
	10.Bleeding / Hemopericardium		
Elastofibroma of hand	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Carpal Tunnel Syndrome (CTS) 2.Cubital Tunnel Syndrome (CuTs) 3.Rheumatoid Arthritis 4.Diabetes Mellitus 5.Hypothyroidism 6.Amyloidosis 7.Ganglion cyst 8.Dupuytren's contracture 9.Neurofibromatosis 10.Leprosy 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Carpal tunnel syndrome (CTS) 2.Cubital tunnel syndrome (CuTs) 3.Cervical radiculopathy 4.Thoracic outlet syndrome 5.Ulnar nerve entrapment 6.Median nerve entrapment 7.Rheumatoid arthritis 8.Diabetes mellitus 9.Hypothyroidism 10.Amyloidosis 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Median nerve entrapment at the carpal tunnel 2.Non-localized ulnar nerve neuropathy 3.Carpal tunnel syndrome 4.Cubital tunnel syndrome 5.Hand weakness 6.Thenar muscle wasting 7.First dorsal interosseous muscle wasting 8.Sleep disturbance 9.Numbness and tingling along the fingers 10.Intrinsic muscle wasting
Angioedemasmall bowel angioedema	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Gastroenteritis Flare-up 2.Diverticulitis 3.Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS) 4.Ischemic Colitis 5.Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) 6.Acute Pancreatitis 7.Gallbladder 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Acute diverticulitis 2.Inflammatory bowel disease 3.Mesenteric ischemia 4.Small bowel obstruction 5.Appendicitis 6.Pancreatitis 7.Gastroenteritis 8.Irritable bowel 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Inflammatory bowel disease 2.Intestinal obstruction 3.Diverticulitis 4.Inflammatory appendicitis 5.Intestinal ischemia 6.Microscopic colitis 7.Ischemic

	Disease 8.Celiac syndrome 9.Food colitis	
	Disease 9.Small poisoning 8.Inflammatory	
	Bowel Bacterial 10.Pelvic colitis 9.Irritable	
	Overgrowth (SIBO) inflammatory bowel syndrome	
	10.Mesenteric disease 10.Enterovesical	
	Ischemia fistula.	
	1.Post-Acute	
	Sequelae of SARS-	
	CoV-2 infection	
	(PASC), also	
	known as Long	1.Viral
	COVID 2.Viral	encephalitis
	Meningitis	2.Sepsis
	3.Bacterial	3.Autoimmune
	Meningitis 4.Post-	encephalitis
	Infectious or	1.Meningitis
	Autoimmune	2.Viral exanthem
	Encephalitis	3.Cutaneous drug
	5.Systemic	reaction
	Inflammatory	4.Systemic
	Response	inflammatory
	Syndrome (SIRS)	response
	or Septic Shock	syndrome
	6.Multi-System	5.Inflammatory
	Inflammatory	bowel disease
	Syndrome in Adults	6.Rheumatic fever
	(MIS-A) 7.Acute	7.Sepsis
	Rheumatic Fever	8.Sarcoidosis
	(ARF) 8.Acute	9.Lyme disease
	Disseminated	10.Hepatitis
	Encephalomyelitis	
	(ADEM)	
	9.Vasculitis	
	10.Serum Sickness-	
	Like Reaction	
	(SSLR)	
Multisystem inflammatory syndrome in adults (MIS-A)		4.MIS-C (Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children) 5.Meningitis 6.Vasculitis 7.SARS-CoV-2 pneumonia 8.Other causes of systemic inflammation 9.Urinary tract infection 10.MIS- A (Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Adults).

scrub typhus	1.Sepsis		
	2.Postherpetic Neuralgia	1.Herpes zoster	
	3.Drug-induced Liver Injury	2.Bacterial infection	1.Viral hepatitis
	4.Autoimmune Hepatitis	3.Viral infection	2.Autoimmune hepatitis
	5.Viral Hepatitis	4.Systemic inflammatory response syndrome	3.Drug-induced hepatitis
	6.Hemophagocytic Lymphohistiocytosis (HLH)	5.Autoimmune disease	4.Herpes zoster infection
	7.Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (DIC)	6.Malignancy	5.Sepsis
	8.Acute Pancreatitis	7.Acute kidney injury	6.Pneumonia
	9.Epidural Abscess	8.Liver failure	7.Meningitis
	10.Tick-Borne Illness	9.Congestive heart failure	8.Encephalitis
		9.Gastroenteritis	
		10.Colitis	
Langerhans cell histiocytosis	1.Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis (PSC)	1.Peptic ulcer disease	1.Biliary dyskinesia
	2.Cholangiocarcinoma	2.Cholecystitis	2.Chronic cholecystitis
	3.Chronic Cholecystitis/Biliary Dyskinesia	3.Cholangitis	3.Primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC)
	4.Hepatic Abscess	4.Primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC)	4.Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS)
	5.Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC)	5.Liver abscess	5.Peptic ulcer disease
	6.Langerhans Cell Histiocytosis (LCH)	6.Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)	6.Nephrolithiasis
	7.Liver Cirrhosis	7.Metastatic cancer to the liver	7.Gallstones
	8.Autoimmune Hepatitis	8.Gallbladder cancer	8.Pancreatitis
	9.Primary Biliary Cholangitis (PBC)	9.Sarcoidosis	9.Bile duct injury
		10.Porphyria	10.Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)

	10. Metastatic Cancer to the Liver		
Chronic thromboembolic pulmonary disease with pulmonary hypertension	1. Chronic Thromboembolic Pulmonary Hypertension (CTEPH)		
	2. Exacerbation of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	1. Pulmonary hypertension	1. COPD exacerbation
	3. Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD) related to sarcoidosis	2. COPD	2. Pneumonia
	4. Pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH)	3. Pulmonary sarcoidosis	3. Acute coronary syndrome
	5. Right-sided heart failure	4. Ischemic heart disease	4. Pulmonary embolism
	6. Cardiac Ischemia/Non-ST Elevation Myocardial Infarction (NSTEMI)	5. PE	5. Heart failure
	7. Pulmonary fibrosis	6. Right ventricular failure	6. Pulmonary hypertension
	8. Pneumonia	7. CHF	7. Pneumothorax
	9. Pleural disease (e.g. Pleural Effusion)	8. Pneumonia	8. Sepsis
	10. Lung cancer	9. Lung cancer	9. Asthma
	10. Tuberculosis	10. Bronchitis	
Metformin associated lactic acidosis	1. Metformin-associated lactic acidosis (MALA)	1. Metformin-associated lactic acidosis	1. Urinary tract infection (UTI)
		2. Severe	2. Pneumonia

	2.Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA)	dehydration	3.Diverticulitis
	3.Gastroenteritis	3.Diabetic ketoacidosis	4.Appendicitis
	4.Acute kidney injury (AKI)	4.Infective gastroenteritis	5.Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)
	5.Sepsis	5.Acute kidney injury	6.Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA)
	6.Pancreatitis	6.Pancreatitis	7.Hyperosmolar hyperglycemic state (HHS)
	7.Acute mesenteric ischemia (AMI)	7.Mesenteric ischemia	8.Hypovolemia
	8.Peptic Ulcer Disease (PUD)	8.Myocardial infarction	9.Hypothyroidism
	9.Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) exacerbation	9.Acute liver failure	10.Medication-related adverse effects (metformin toxicity)
	10.Ischemic Colitis	10.Adrenal insufficiency	
Desmoid tumor of the pancreas	1.Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor (GIST)		1.Gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST)
	2.Pancreatic Tumor (Pancreatic Neuroendocrine Tumor or Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma)	1.Gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST)	2.Pancreatic cancer
	3.Desmoid Tumor (Aggressive Fibromatosis)	2.Lymphoma	3.Colorectal cancer
	4.Leiomyoma or Leiomyosarcoma	3.Metastatic cancer	4.Neuroendocrine tumor
	5.Retroperitoneal Sarcoma	4.Pancreatitis	5.Mesenteric sarcoma
	6.Liposarcoma	5.Pancreatic cancer	6.Leiomyosarcoma
	7.Lymphoma	6.Colon cancer	7.Mucinous adenocarcinoma
	8.Mesenchymal Tumor	7.Leukemia	8.Lymphoma
		8.Lymphoma	9.Gastrointestinal lymphoepithelioma
		9.Mesenteric tumor	10.Chronic
	10.Adrenal tumor		

	9.Fibrosarcoma		inflammatory
	10.Schwannoma		pseudotumor
	1.Ornithine Transcarbamylase (OTC) deficiency		
	2.Argininosuccinate synthetase deficiency (citrullinemia type 1)		
	3.Argininosuccinate lyase deficiency (argininosuccinic aciduria)	1.Ornithine transcarbamylase deficiency	1.Urea cycle disorder 2.Protein sensitivity
	4.Carbamoyl phosphate synthetase I deficiency	2.Argininosuccina se deficiency	intolerance
	5.N- acetylglutamate synthase deficiency	3.Citrullinemia	3.Hearing impairment
Late-onset ornithine transcarbamylase deficiency	6.Hepatic encephalopathy	4.Argininosuccina te lyase deficiency	4.Hepatic impairment
	7.Reye's syndrome	5.N- acetylglutamate synthetase deficiency	5.Seizures
	8.Certain medications or substances, such as valproic acid or certain chemotherapies	6.Hyperammonem ia 7.Liver failure	6.Gastrointestinal disease 7.Renal disease
	9.Metabolic or mitochondrial disorders	8.Reye's syndrome	8.Cardiovascular disease 9.CNS disease
	10.Organic acidemias, such as propionic or	9.Inborn errors of metabolism	10.Respiratory disease
		10.Meningitis	

	methylmalonic acidemia		
Probable acute perimyocarditis	1.Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI)		
	2.Coronary Vasospasm (Prinzmetal's Angina)	1.Myocardial infarction	1.acute coronary syndrome
	3.Takotsubo Cardiomyopathy (Broken Heart Syndrome)	2.Pericarditis	2.acute myocardial infarction
	4.Acute Pericarditis	3.Myocarditis	3.pulmonary embolism
	5.Dressler Syndrome	4.Aortic dissection	4.pneumonia
	6.Myocarditis	5.Pulmonary embolism	5.sepsis
	7.Pulmonary Embolism (PE)	6.Pneumonia	6.cardiogenic shock
	8.Aortic Dissection	7.Acute coronary syndrome	7.heart failure
	9.Infective Endocarditis	8.Takotsubo cardiomyopathy	8.COVID-19
	10.Sepsis	9.Viral myocarditis	9.ventricular aneurysm rupture
pericarditisTakayasu arteritis	1.Pericarditis	10.Chagas disease	10.tamponade
	2.Autoimmune disease	1.Acute coronary syndrome	1.Aortic inflammatory process
	3.Infectious diseases	2.Aortic dissection	2.Transverse sinus pericarditis
	4.Cardiac tumors or masses	3.Pulmonary embolism	3.Pericardial effusion
	5.Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)	4.Pneumonia	4.Pleural effusion
	6.Vasculitis	5.Transverse sinus pericarditis	5.Pulmonary embolism
	7.Aortic aneurysm or dissection	6.Viral pericarditis	6.Aortic dissection
	8.Sarcoidosis	7.Bacterial pericarditis	7.Cardiac tamponade
	9.Hypereosinophilic Syndrome	8.Tuberculosis	8.Empirical
	9.Neoplastic pericarditis		

	10.Pleuropericardial disease	10.Autoimmune pericarditis	antibiotic therapy 9.Sterile blood cultures 10.Invasive coronary angiography
Serotonin syndrome	1.Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome (NMS) 2.Serotonin Syndrome 3.Septic Encephalopathy 4.Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) 5.Acute Encephalitis 6.Delirium due to multiple etiologies 7.Meningitis 8.Parkinson's Disease or Parkinsonism 9.Autoimmune Encephalitis 10.Thyroid-related disorder	1.Serotonin syndrome 2.Drug-induced movement disorder 3.Infection (meningitis, encephalitis, etc.) 4.Stroke 5.Subdural hematoma 6.Delirium 7.Dementia 8.Parkinson's disease 9.Multiple sclerosis 10.Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease	1.Neurodegenerative disorder 2.Infection-related illness 3.Stroke or transient ischemic attack 4.Autoimmune disorder 5.Toxic-metabolic disorder 6.Dementia with Lewy bodies 7.Adverse drug reaction 8.Seizure disorder 9.Brain tumor 10.
Right knee prosthetic joint infection	1.Prosthetic Joint Infection (PJI) 2.Septic Arthritis 3.Rheumatoid Arthritis 4.Gout 5.Osteoarthritis 6.Cellulitis 7.Venous Thromboembolism (VTE)	1.Prosthetic joint infection (PJI) 2.Septic arthritis 3.Osteoarthritis 4.Rheumatoid arthritis 5.Gout 6.Bursitis 7.Tendinitis 8.Inflammatory bowel disease	1.Periprosthetic joint infection (PJI) 2.Acute implant-related complications 3.Early postoperative infection 4.Late postoperative infection

	8.Osteomyelitis 9.Reactive Arthritis 10.Psoriatic Arthritis	9.Lyme disease 10.Cellulitis	5.Bacterial arthritis 6.Septic arthritis 7.Infection of the knee prosthesis 8.Prosthetic joint infection 9.Bacterial knee infection 10.Chronic osteomyelitis
Nevus lipomatosus superficialis	1.Dermatofibroma 2.Lipoma 3.Skin tag (Acrochordon) 4.Dermatofibrosarcoma Protuberans 5.Cutaneous Neurofibroma 6.Epidermoid cyst 7.Liposarcoma 8.Pilomatricoma (calcifying epithelioma) 9.Angiolipoma 10.Pedunculated Melanocytic Nevus	1.Sebaceous cyst 2.Steatocystoma multiplex 3.Pilar cyst 4.Epidermal inclusion cyst 5.Dermoid cyst 6.Lipoma 7.Hidradenitis suppurativa 8.Molluscum contagiosum 9.Wart 10.Granuloma annulare	1.Epidermal inclusion cyst 2.Pilar cyst 3.Epidermoid cyst 4.Sebaceous cyst 5.Dermoid cyst 6.Pilar tumor 7.Epidermal tumor 8.Clear cell hidradenoma 9.Syringoma 10.Trichoepithelioma
Necrotizing soft-tissue infection	1.Necrotizing fasciitis 2.Cellulitis 3.Septicemia (sepsis) 4.Acute renal failure 5.Allergic reaction or anaphylaxis 6.Abscess 7.Bacteremia 8.Endocarditis	1.Centipede bite 2.Cellulitis 3.Necrotizing fasciitis 4.Gas gangrene 5.Streptococcus pyogenes infection 6.Streptococcus agalactiae infection	1.Necrotizing fasciitis (8) 2.Sepsis (7) 3.Cellulitis (6) 4.Insect bite infection (5) 5.Abdominal abscess (4) 6.Wound infection (3) 7.Bacteremia

	9. Tissue necrosis due to venom 10. Impetigo	7. Staphylococcus aureus infection 8. Pseudomonas aeruginosa infection 9. Enterobacteriaceae infection 10. Anaerobic infection	(2) 8. Fasciitis (1) 9. Group A streptococcal infection (1) 10. Renal impairment (1)
Diffuse alveolar hemorrhage	1. Drug-Induced Lung Injury (DILI)	1. Septic arthritis of the hip 2. Aspiration pneumonia	1. Pneumonia
	2. Pulmonary Hemorrhage	3. Pulmonary embolism	2. Acute respiratory distress syndrome
	3. Apixaban-Related Hemorrhage	4. Disseminated intravascular coagulation	3. Pneumothorax
	4. Pneumonia	5. Acute kidney injury	4. Sepsis
	5. Pulmonary Embolism	6. Hematogenous infection	5. Bronchitis
	6. Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD)	7. Myocardial infarction	6. Empyema
	7. Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS)	8. Inflammatory bowel disease	7. Pleurisy
	8. Aspiration Pneumonia	9. Gastrointestinal bleeding	8. Pneumocystis pneumonia
	9. Alveolar Hemorrhage	10. Drug-induced liver injury	9. Pulmonary embolism
	10. Cancer		10. Aspiration pneumonia
First branchial arch malformative of the external auditory canal	1. Ceruminous Cystoadenoma	1. Chronic otitis media	1. Cholesteatoma
	2. Exostosis	2. Cholesteatoma	2. Keratizing otitis externa (mucopurulent otitis externa)
	3. Keratosis Obturans	3. External auditory canal tumor	3. Furuncle
	4. Benign Cystic Lesion	4. Foreign	4. Cyst

	5.Cholesteatoma	body in the ear	of external
	6.Malignant External Otitis (Necrotizing Otitis Externa)	5.Otosclerosis	auditory canal
	7.Squamous Papilloma	6.Paget's disease of the bone	5.Otitis media chronica
	8.Basal Cell Carcinoma	7.Perichondritis	mesotracheae (OMMT)
	9.Inflammatory Polyp	8.Sebaceous cyst	6.Acoustic neuroma
	10.Osteoma	9.Squamous cell carcinoma	7.Petrositis
		10.Tympanosclerosis	8.emporal bone fracture with otoscopic appearance of cystic lesion
			9.Glomus tumour
			10.Malignant external auditory canal tumour
Lupus podocytopathyminimal mesangial lupus nephritis	1.Lupus Nephritis	1.Mixed connective tissue disease (MCTD)	1.Lupus nephritis
	2.Nephrotic Syndrome	2.Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)	2.Mixed connective tissue disease
	3.Mixed Connective Tissue Disease (MCTD) Associated Nephritis	3.Rheumatoid arthritis (RA)	3.Sjogren's syndrome
	4.Membranous Nephropathy	4.Sjogren's syndrome	4.Systemic sclerosis
	5.Idiopathic Membranous Nephropathy	5.Polymyositis/dermatomyositis (PM/DM)	5.Polyarteritis nodosa
	6.Minimal Change Disease (MCD)	6.Antiphospholipid syndrome (APS)	6.IgA nephropathy
	7.Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis (FSGS)	7.Lupus nephritis	7.Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis
	8.Primary Glomerulonephritis	8.Scleroderma	8.Minimal change disease
			9.Mesangial proliferative glomerulonephritis
			10.Amyloidosis

	9.Secondary Glomerulonephritis 10.Pulmonary- Renal Syndrome	9.Dermatomyositi s 10.Myositis	
Acute intermittent porphyria	1.Acute Intermittent Porphyria (AIP) 2.Porphyria Cutanea Tarda (PCT) 3.Addison's Disease (Adrenal Insufficiency) 4.Cushing's Syndrome 5.Pheochromocyto ma 6.Primary Hyperaldosteronism (Conn's Syndrome) 7.Gastroenteritis 8.Hypertensive Encephalopathy 9.Renal Artery Stenosis 10.Gastritis or Peptic Ulcer Disease	1.Hypertensive encephalopathy 2.Intestinal obstruction 3.Appendicitis 4.Pyelonephritis 5.Henoch- Schönlein purpura 6.Cholecystitis 7.Pancreatitis 8.Mesenteric adenitis 9.Inflammatory bowel disease 10.Viral gastroenteritis	1.Hypertensive Encephalopathy 2.Enteritis 3.Posterior Reversible Encephalopathy Syndrome (PRES) 4.Focal Nodular Hyperplasia 5.Dehydration 6.Gastritis 7.Nephrotic Syndrome 8.Seizures disorder 9.Renal Impairment 10.Febrile Seizure
Small bowel vascular malformation	1.Angiodysplasia of the small intestine 2.Von Willebrand disease 3.Osler- Weber-Rendu syndrome (Hereditary Hemorrhagic Telangiectasia) 4.Gastric antral	1.Vascular malformation 2.Inflammatory bowel disease 3.Meckel diverticulum 4.Hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia 5.Portal	1.Intestinal Behcet's disease (Inflammatory disease that can cause bleeding and inflammation in the digestive system) 2.Crohn's disease (inflammatory

vascular ectasia	hypertension	bowel disease that
(GAVE) 5.Blue	6.Dieulafoy's	causes chronic
Rubber Bleb Nevus	lesion	inflammation in
Syndrome 6.Peutz-	7.Angiodysplasia	the digestive tract)
Jeghers Syndrome	8.Leukemia	3.Ulcerative colitis
7.Crohn's disease or	9.Lymphoma	(inflammatory
Ulcerative Colitis	10.Tumor	bowel disease that
8.Hemolytic		causes chronic
Uremic Syndrome		inflammation and
(HUS) 9.Platelet		sores in the
function disorder		digestive tract)
10.Celiac disease		4.Peptic ulcer
		disease (ulcers in
		the stomach or
		small intestine)
		5.Gastrointestinal
		angiodyplasia
		(abnormal blood
		vessels in the
		digestive system)
		6.Intestinal
		telangiectasia
		(widening of
		blood vessels in
		the small intestine)
		7.Irritable bowel
		syndrome (chronic
		condition
		characterized by
		abdominal pain,
		bloating, and
		bowel irregularity)
		8.Small intestine
		bacterial
		overgrowth
		(SIBO) (bacterial

overgrowth in the small intestine that can cause symptoms like bloating and diarrhea)

9. Malabsorption syndrome (Difficulty absorbing nutrients from food, leading to malnutrition and other symptoms)

10. Gastric emptying disorder (Abnormal slowing of food leaving the stomach, which can cause bloating, nausea, and vomiting)

Hemorrhagic shock	1. Acute on Chronic Liver Failure (ACLF) 2. Hepatic Encephalopathy 3. Alcohol Withdrawal Syndrome (AWS) 4. Variceal Bleeding 5. Spontaneous Bacterial Peritonitis (SBP) 6. Hepatorenal Syndrome	1. Acute-on-chronic liver failure 2. Hepatic encephalopathy 3. Alcohol withdrawal syndrome 4. Variceal bleed 5. Gastric bleed 6. Oropharyngeal bleed 7. Hematemesis 8. Hypoxia	1. Acute-on-chronic liver failure 2. Alcohol withdrawal syndrome 3. Cullen and Grey-Turners sign 4. Variceal bleeding 5. Hepatic encephalopathy 6. Aspiration pneumonia 7. Subdural hematoma
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	7.Coagulopathy related to liver disease 8.Pancreatitis 9.Portosystemic Encephalopathy (PSE) 10.Hepatitis	9.Encephalopathy 10.Coagulopathy	8.Sepsis 9.Ischemic stroke 10.Intracerebral hemorrhage
Thoracolumbar compression fracture	1.Vertebrae Compression Fracture Complications 2.Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm 3.Post-herpetic Neuralgia 4.Gastrointestinal conditions 5.Chronic Pancreatitis 6.Functional Dyspepsia or Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS) 7.Medication Side Effects 8.Radiculopathy 9.Psychogenic Pain or Somatoform Disorders 10.Delayed Hematoma or Abscess Formation	1.Compression fracture 2.Neuropathy 3.Intestinal obstruction 4.Ileus 5.Electrolyte abnormalities 6.Kummell's disease 7.Myocardial infarction 8.Heart failure 9.Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 10.Constipation	1.Gastrointestinal compression syndrome (9/10) 2.Theophylline poisoning (8/10) 3.Intracranial lesion (7/10) 4.Myocardial infarction (7/10) 5.Heart failure (6/10) 6.Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) exacerbation (6/10) 7.Intestinal obstruction (5/10) 8.Intestinal ileus (5/10) 9.Constipation (4/10) 10.Electrolyte abnormalities (3/10)
Central retinal vein occlusion	1.Central Retinal Vein Occlusion (CRVO) 2.Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion (BRVO)	1.Central retinal vein occlusion (CRVO) 2.Retinal vein occlusion (RVO) 3.Macular	1.Retinal vein occlusion 2.Central retinal vein thrombosis 3.Macular edema

	<p>3. Ischemic Optic Neuropathy (Anterior or Posterior)</p> <p>4. Retinal Artery Occlusion</p> <p>5. Diabetic Retinopathy</p> <p>6. Hypertensive Retinopathy</p> <p>7. Vasculitis</p> <p>8. Ocular Ischemic Syndrome</p> <p>9. Macular Degeneration</p> <p>10. Hematologic or Coagulation Disorders</p>	<p>edema</p> <p>4. Hypertensive retinopathy</p> <p>5. Central serous chorioretinopathy (CSC)</p> <p>6. Ischemic optic neuropathy (ION)</p> <p>7. Carotid artery disease</p> <p>8. Optic neuritis</p> <p>9. Temporal arteritis</p> <p>10. Multiple sclerosis</p>	<p>4. Diabetic retinopathy</p> <p>5. Hypertensive retinopathy</p> <p>6. Non-arteritic ischemic optic neuropathy (NAION)</p> <p>7. Papilledema</p> <p>8. Neuro-ophthalmic disorders</p> <p>9. Phaeochromocytoma</p> <p>10. Subacute combined degeneration (Varghese-Jansen)</p>
Pneumatosis cystoides coli	<p>1. Gastrointestinal involvement of Behcet's disease</p> <p>2. Intestinal pseudo-obstruction</p> <p>3. Intestinal vasculitis</p> <p>4. Vascular complications from Superior Vena Cava Syndrome</p> <p>5. Complication from Familial Mediterranean Fever</p> <p>6. Drug-induced enteropathy</p> <p>7. Intussusception or volvulus</p>	<p>1. Cecal volvulus</p> <p>2. Ileocecal intussusception</p> <p>3. Inflammatory bowel disease</p> <p>4. Appendicitis</p> <p>5. Mesenteric ischemia</p> <p>6. Colon cancer</p> <p>7. Diverticulitis</p> <p>8. Ischemic colitis</p> <p>9. Pseudomembranous colitis</p> <p>10. Crohn's disease</p>	<p>1. Behcet's Disease (BD)</p> <p>2. Intestinal obstruction</p> <p>3. Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)</p> <p>4. Intussusception</p> <p>5. Ileocecal tuberculosis</p> <p>6. Familial Mediterranean fever (FMF)</p> <p>7. superior vena cava (SVC) obstruction</p> <p>8. Pulmonary embolism</p> <p>9. Colonic neoplasia</p>

	8.Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) 9.Ischemic bowel disease 10.Infectious enterocolitis		10.Gastrointestinal vasculitis
Amniotic fluid embolism	1.Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI) 2.Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH) 3.Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (DIC) 4.Eclampsia 5.Epidural Hematoma or Abscess 6.Postpartum Cardiomyopathy 7.Hypoxic-Ischemic Encephalopathy (HIE) 8.Amniotic Fluid Embolism (AFE) 9.Takotsubo Cardiomyopathy (Broken Heart Syndrome) 10.Pulmonary Embolism	1.sepsis 2.Amniotic fluid embolism 3.Cardiac arrest 4.DIC 5.Thrombosis 6.Eclampsia 7.HELLP syndrome 8.Hypotension 9.Hypoxia 10.Hyperkalemia	1.Gestational diabetes 2.Intrauterine fetal death due to true umbilical cord knot 3.Cardiovascular disease 4.Neurological issues 5.Dizziness and emesis 6.Cardiac arrest 7.Myocardial infarction 8.Pulmonary hypertension 9.Coagulation disorder 10.Seizure I hope this will aid the physician for immediate intervention.
Coronary subclavian steal syndrome	1.Recurrent Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD) 2.Graft Vasculopathy 3.In-stent Restenosis	1.Sustained ventricular tachycardia 2.Ischemic cardiomyopathy 3.Coronary artery	1.Ischemic cardiomyopathy 2.Stable ischemic heart disease 3.Multivessel coronary artery

	4. Cardiogenic Shock 5. Heart Failure 6. Subclavian Steal Syndrome 7. Ventricular Tachycardia 8. Atrial Fibrillation or other Supraventricular Tachycardia (SVT) 9. Myocardial Infarction 10. Unstable Angina	disease 4. Multivessel coronary artery disease 5. Left anterior descending artery stenosis 6. Left internal mammary artery (LIMA) stenosis 7. Left subclavian artery stenosis 8. ICD failure 9. Angina 10. Reversal of flow through the LIMA bypass graft	disease 4. Ventricular tachycardia 5. Angina 6. Cardiac arrhythmia 7. Heart failure 8. Myocardial infarction 9. Cardiac ischemia 10. Coronary artery disease
Dementia with Lewy bodies	1. Lewy Body Dementia (LBD) 2. Parkinson's Disease Dementia (PDD) 3. Alzheimer's Disease 4. Progressive Supranuclear Palsy (PSP) 5. Multiple System Atrophy (MSA) 6. Corticobasal Degeneration (CBD) 7. Normal Pressure Hydrocephalus (NPH) 8. Frontotemporal	1. Parkinson's disease 2. Lewy body dementia 3. Alzheimer's disease 4. Vascular dementia 5. Frontotemporal dementia 6. Normal pressure hydrocephalus 7. Delirium 8. Psychosis 9. Sepsis 10. Medication side effect	1. Lewy Body Dementia 2. Parkinson's disease 3. Progressive Supranuclear Palsy (PSP) 4. Multiple system atrophy (MSA) 5. Corticobasal syndrome (CBS) 6. Dementia with Lewy bodies 7. Dementia with cortical basis 8. Dementia with Alzheimer's type of dementia 9. Schizophrenia

	Dementia (FTD) 9.Vascular Dementia 10.Drug- induced Parkinsonism or Delirium		with positive symptoms (hallucinations and delusions) and extra-pyramidal symptoms (rigidity, bradykinesia) 10.Chronic brain damage due to unknown causes (vascular, traumatic, etc.)
severe PAH and RV systolic function impairment secondary to Severe ARDS & COVID-19	1.COVID-19 Pneumonia 2.Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS) 3.Right Ventricular (RV) Failure or Strain 4.Pulmonary Hypertension 5.Post-Intubation Tracheal Stenosis 6.Sepsis or Septic Shock 7.Ventilator- Associated Pneumonia (VAP) 8.Barotrauma or Volutrauma 9.Drug-Induced Lung Injury 10.Acute Kidney Injury (AKI):	1.COVID-19 pneumonia 2.Severe ARDS 3.Hypoxemia 4.Prone positioning 5.Tracheostomy 6.Inhaled nitric oxide (iNO) 7.Right ventricular (RV) dilatation 8.RV pressure overload 9.D- shape of the interventricular septum 10.Pulmonary embolism	1.Sepsis 2.AARDS 3.Multiorgan failure 4.Respiratory failure 5.Shock 6.Cardiogenic pulmonary edema 7.Adult respiratory distress syndrome 8.Acute kidney injury 9.Pneumonia 10.Respiratory failure
Anxiety disorder	1.Osteoarthritis 2.Sciatica or	1.Degenerative changes in the	1.Psychological disorder (e.g.,

	Lumbar Radiculopathy 3.Metastasis 4.Pelvic Organ Prolapse or Pelvic Floor Dysfunction 5.Leiomyoma (Fibroids) 6.Peripheral Neuropathy 7.Anxiety Disorder 8.Somatoform Disorder 9.Depression 10.Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)	right hip joint 2.Multilevel lumbar spondylosis 3.Calcified fibroid 4.Susuk (implanted needle- shaped talisman) 5.Anxiety 6.Depression 7.Obsessive- compulsive disorder 8.Post- traumatic stress disorder 9.Body dysmorphic disorder 10.Guilt	obsessive- compulsive disorder, anxiety disorder) 2.Hypochondriasis 3.Somatoform disorder 4.Body dysmorphic disorder 5.Major depressive disorder 6.Adjustment disorder 7.Anxiety disorder 8.Post- traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) 9.Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) 10.Bipolar disorder
Vertebral metastasis	1.Metastatic breast cancer 2.Lytic bone lesions 3.Vertebra hemangioma (VH) 4.Degenerative disc disease 5.Spinal stenosis 6.Cauda equina syndrome 7.Sciatica 8.Chronic low back pain 9.Chronic constipation 10.Osteoporosis	1.Vertebra hemangioma 2.Lumbar disc herniation 3.Spondylosis 4.Spinal stenosis 5.Cauda equina syndrome 6.Radiculopathy 7.Metastatic breast cancer 8.Infection 9.Osteoporosis 10.Sacroiliac joint dysfunction	1.Degenerative spondylosis 2.Vertebra hemangioma (VH) 3.Chronic constipation 4.Recurrent breast cancer 5.Cauda equina compression 6.Spinal canal stenosis 7.Bilateral L4 through S1 foraminal stenosis 8.Disc bulging

			9.Disc height loss 10.Hypertension
Crohn's disease	1.Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) 2.Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS) 3.Microscopic Colitis 4.Celiac Disease 5.Small Intestinal Bacterial Overgrowth (SIBO) 6.Bile Acid Malabsorption 7.Chronic Pancreatitis 8.Peptic Ulcer Disease 9.Gallstone Disease / Biliary Dyskinesia 10.Functional Dyspepsia	1.Primary biliary cholangitis (PBC) 2.Celiac disease 3.Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) 4.Ileal Crohn's disease 5.Ulcerative colitis 6.Sclerosing cholangitis (PSC) 7.Eosinophilic gastroenteritis 8.Infective enteritis 9.Bacterial overgrowth syndrome 10.Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS)	1.Ulcerative colitis (UC) 2.Crohn's disease (CD) 3.Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) 4.Functional dyspepsia 5.Hashimoto's thyroiditis 6.Primary biliary cholangitis (PBC) 7.Autoimmune hepatitis 8.Primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC) 9.Small intestine bacterial overgrowth (SIBO) 10.Food intolerance or sensitivity
Nocardia infection	1.CNS Nocardiosis 2.CNS Tuberculosis (TB) 3.CNS Actinomycosis 4.Brain Metastasis from Multiple Myeloma 5.CNS Aspergillosis 6.Bacterial Brain Abscess 7.CNS Listeriosis 8.CNS Cryptococcosis 9.CNS	1.Brain metastasis 2.Brain abscess 3.Multiple sclerosis 4.Meningitis 5.Encephalitis 6.Stroke 7.Subarachnoid hemorrhage 8.Intracerebral hemorrhage 9.Cerebral	1.Metastatic multiple myeloma (MM) with secondary abscess formation (80%) 2.Pyogenic abscess (10%) 3.Bacterial meningitis (5%) 4.Sepsis (3%) 5.Encephalitis (2%) 6. Lymphoma (1%)

	Toxoplasmosis 10.CNS Nocardia asteroides infection	contusion 10.Cerebra	7.Cryptococcal meningitis (1%) 8.Other bacterial infections, such as Listeria monocytogenes or Nocardia (<1%) 9.Primary central nervous system lymphoma (<1%) 10.Glioblastoma multiforme (<1%)
Estradiol induced Pulmonary embolismdrug- induced Pulmonary embolsim	1.Pulmonary Embolism (confirmed in this case) 2.Acute Myocardial Infarction 3.Angina Pectoris 4.Pneumothorax 5.Pneumonia 6.Pericarditis 7.Anxiety or Panic Disorder 8.Costochondritis 9.Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) 10.Aortic Dissection	1.Pulmonary embolism 2.Pneumonia 3.Pleurisy 4.Angina 5.Anxiety attack 6.Aortic dissection 7.Myocardial infarction 8.Pericarditis 9.Hyperventilation 10.Costochondritis	1.Pulmonary embolism 2.Pneumonia 3.Unstable angina 4.Hypertensive emergency 5.Atrial fibrillation 6.Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) exacerbation 7.Heart failure 8.Myocardial infarction 9.Asthma exacerbation 10.Pneumothorax
Intracardiac leiomyomatosis	1.Leiomyosarcoma 2.Intravenous Leiomyomatosis (IVL) 3.Angiosarcoma 4.Endometrial	1.Leiomyomatosis 2.Leiomyosarcom a 3.Intracardiac leiomyomatosis 4.Retroperitoneal leiomyomatosis	1.Endometrial cancer 2.Adenocarcinoma in situ (AIS) 3.Chronic endometritis

	stromal sarcoma 5. Metastatic cancer 6. Benign metastasizing leiomyoma 7. Primary cardiac tumors 8. Retroperitoneal fibrosis 9. Thrombus or embolus 10. Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)	5. Uterine fibroids 6. Pelvic mass 7. Intravenous tumor 8. Right-side retroperitoneal pelvic mass 9. Inferior vena cava tumor 10. Right atrial tumor	4. Chronic pelvic pain 5. Uterine fibroids 6. Leiomyomas 7. Intramural fibroids 8. Leiomyosarcom a 9. Uterine adenomyosis 10. Chronic kidney disease
Endogenous endophthalmitis	1. Acute Prostatitis 2. Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) 3. Klebsiella pneumoniae bacteremia 4. Endophthalmitis 5. Retinal Vasculitis 6. Septicemia 7. Ischemic Retinopathy 8. Drug-Resistant Infection 9. Acute Kidney Injury 10. Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (DIC)	1. Acute prostatitis 2. Ampicillin- resistant K. pneumoniae infection 3. Endophthalmitis 4. Retinal detachment 5. Vitritis 6. Uveitis 7. Chorioretinitis 8. Macular edema 9. Optic neuritis 10. Panuveitis	1. Endophthalmitis 2. Vitritis 3. Uveitis 4. Retinal vasculitis 5. Retinal infection 6. Choroiditis 7. Ischemic retinopathy 8. Retinal detachment 9. Inflammatory pseudo tumor 10. Anterior chamber abscess.
Vertebrobasilar insufficiency	1. Cervicogenic headache 2. Cervical spondylosis 3. Tension-type headaches 4. Vertebral artery	1. Vertebral artery stenosis 2. Benign positional vertigo (BPPV) 3. Cervical spondylosis 4. Migraine	1. Dizziness disorder 2. Neck pain with cervical spine strain 3. Migraine headache disorder

	<p>stenosis 5.Chronic pain syndrome 6.Orthostatic hypotension 7.Chronic ischemic white matter disease 8.Cardiovascular disease 9.Anxiety or stress-related disorders 10.Effects of tobacco use</p>	<p>5.Meniere's disease 6.Cerebellar stroke 7.Brain tumor 8.Multiple sclerosis 9.Temporal arteritis 10.Carotid artery stenosis</p>	<p>4.Chronic daily headache disorder 5.Chronic neck pain disorder 6.Dizziness-Balance disorder 7.Vestibular migraine 8.Chronic tension-type headache 9.Post-traumatic headache 10.Tension headache disorder</p>
Aerococcus endocarditis	<p>1.Infective Endocarditis 2.Sepsis 3.Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (DIC) 4.Pulmonary Edema 5.Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) 6.Heart Failure 7.Cerebrovascular Accident (Stroke) 8 Drug-Induced Cardiomyopathy 9.Hyponatremia 10.Hypoproteinemia/Malnutrition</p>	<p>1.Infective endocarditis 2.Bacterial meningitis 3.Cerebral infarction 4.Pulmonary embolism 5.Cocaine overdose 6.Pneumonia 7.Heart failure 8.Myocardial infarction 9.Sepsis 10.Meningococemia</p>	<p>1.Myocardial infarction/injury 2.Cerebral infarction/stroke 3.Carditis (infective endocarditis or vegetation) 4.Bacteremia/sepsis 5.Acute kidney injury 6.Chronic kidney disease 7.Hypertension 8.Heart failure 9.Urinary tract infection 10.Respiratory infection</p>
Post-injection delirium/sedation syndrome	<p>1.Olanzapine Toxicity 2.Valproic Acid Toxicity 3.Neuroleptic</p>	<p>1.Olanzapine overdose 2.Serotonin syndrome</p>	<p>1.Olanzapine poisoning 2.Valproic acid poisoning</p>

	<p>Malignant Syndrome (NMS)</p> <p>4.Serotonin Syndrome</p> <p>5.Drug-Drug Interaction</p> <p>6.Extrapyramidal Side Effects (EPSEs)</p> <p>7.Acute Psychotic Episode</p> <p>8.Delirium</p> <p>9.Substance Abuse</p> <p>10.Encephalitis/Meningitis</p>	<p>3.Neuroleptic malignant syndrome</p> <p>4.Toxic psychosis</p> <p>5.Status epilepticus</p> <p>6.Cardiac arrhythmia</p> <p>7.Urinary tract infection</p> <p>8.Meningitis</p> <p>9.Encephalitis</p> <p>10.Subdural hematoma</p>	<p>3.Adverse effect of olanzapine LAI</p> <p>4.Adverse effect of valproic acid</p> <p>5.Risperidone-induced movement disorder</p> <p>6.Extrapyramidal symptoms from antipsychotics</p> <p>7.Akathisia</p> <p>8.Dystonia</p> <p>9.Ataxia</p> <p>10.Hypertension, tachycardia, and urinary incontinence</p>
Secondary syphilis	<p>1.Secondary Syphilis</p> <p>2.Reactive Arthritis</p> <p>3.Rheumatoid Arthritis</p> <p>4.Osteoarthritis</p> <p>5.Gout/Pseudogout</p> <p>6.Psoriatic Arthritis</p> <p>7.Lyme Disease</p> <p>8.Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE)</p> <p>9.Infectious Arthritis</p> <p>10.Vasculitis (e.g. Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis, Microscopic Polyangiitis)</p>	<p>1.Pseudogout</p> <p>2.Osteoarthritis</p> <p>3.Rheumatoid arthritis</p> <p>4.Ankylosing spondylitis</p> <p>5.Gout</p> <p>6.Inflammatory bowel disease</p> <p>7.Lupus erythematosus</p> <p>8.Seronegative spondyloarthropathy</p> <p>9.Sarcoidosis</p> <p>10.Viral arthritis</p>	<p>1.Psoriasis</p> <p>2.Osteoarthritis</p> <p>3.Septic arthritis</p> <p>4.Gout</p> <p>5.Rheumatoid arthritis</p> <p>6.Uremic arthritis</p> <p>7.Systemic lupus erythematosus</p> <p>8.Ankylosing spondylitis</p> <p>9.Reactive arthritis</p> <p>10.Arthritis due to bacterial, viral, or fungal infections</p>

Giant cell arteritis	<p>1.Giant Cell Arteritis (Temporal Arteritis) 2.Pituitary Adenoma or other Pituitary disorders 3.Rheumatoid Arthritis or other Autoimmune disorders 4.Intracranial Hypertension (Pseudotumor Cerebri) 5.Cervical Spondylosis 6.Polymyalgia Rheumatica 7.Tolosa-Hunt Syndrome 8.Brain Tumor or Metastasis 9.Diabetes Mellitus 10.Myasthenia Gravis</p>	<p>1.Temporal arteritis 2.Giant cell arteritis 3.Takayasu arteritis 4.Carotid artery dissection 5.Meningitis 6.Subarachnoid hemorrhage 7.Brain tumor 8.Pituitary tumor 9.Cerebrovascular accident 10.Myasthenia gravis</p>	<p>1.Giant cell arteritis (GCA) 2.Polyarteritis nodosa (PAN) 3.Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) 4.Vasculitis 5.Myasthenia gravis (MG) 6.Multiple sclerosis (MS) 7.Cranial meningitis 8.Temporal arteritis 9.Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) 10.Idiopathic orbital inflammatory syndrome (IOIS)</p>
Columnar metaplasia of the esophagus	<p>1.Anemia of Chronic Disease (also known as Anemia of Inflammation) 2.Iron Deficiency Anemia 3.Chronic Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) 4.Eosinophilic Esophagitis (EoE) 5.Esophageal</p>	<p>1.Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) 2.Celiac disease 3.Malabsorption syndrome 4.Iron deficiency anemia 5.Chronic pancreatitis 6.Achalasia 7.Gastric outlet obstruction 8.Pyloric stenosis</p>	<p>1.Anemia of chronic disease (associated with chronic inflammation) 2.Iron deficiency anemia (due to poor dietary intake and possible malabsorption) 3.Chronic kidney disease (related to malnutrition and</p>

Strictures/Stenosis	9.Hiatal hernia	chronic
6.Peptic Ulcer Disease (PUD)	10.Zollinger-Ellison syndrome	inflammation)
7.Pancreatic Insufficiency		4.Crohn's disease (related to malnutrition, chronic inflammation, and history of GERD)
8.Small Intestinal Bacterial Overgrowth (SIBO)		5.Cystic fibrosis (related to pancreatic insufficiency and scoliosis)
9.Eating Disorders		6.Eosinophilic gastrointestinal disorders (related to hypertonia and self-stimulatory behavior)
10.Mental Health Disorders		7.Inflammatory bowel disease (related to chronic inflammation and history of GERD)
		8.Malabsorption syndrome (related to malnutrition, villus atrophy, and pancreatic insufficiency)
		9.Sickle cell disease (related to hemoccult positive stool and possible genetic predisposition)

			10.Celiac disease (related to malnutrition, villus atrophy, and hypertransaminase mia)
Frozen shoulder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Rotator Cuff Tear or Tendinopathy 2.Shoulder Impingement Syndrome 3.Frozen Shoulder (Adhesive Capsulitis) 4.Osteoarthritis of the Shoulder 5.Bursitis 6.Rheumatoid Arthritis 7.Calcific Tendonitis 8.Thoracic Outlet Syndrome 9.Cervical Radiculopathy 10.Referred Pain from Neck (Cervical Spine) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Rotator cuff tear 2.Adhesive capsulitis 3.Impingement syndrome 4.Acromioclavicular joint separation 5.Glenohumeral arthritis 6.Rotator cuff tendinitis 7.Bicipital tendinitis 8.Subacromial bursitis 9.Labrum tear 10.Shoulder fracture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Right shoulder strain 2.Shoulder impingement syndrome 3.Rotator cuff injury 4.Glenohumeral joint degenerative disorder 5.Osteoarthritis of the shoulder 6.Acromioclavicular joint degeneration 7.Cervicothoracic spine strain/strain 8.Neck strain 9.Shoulder-hand dysfunction 10.Suspected nerve damage (neuropraxia) or nerve compression
Metastatic lung adenocarcinoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Lung Adenocarcinoma (most likely) 2.Squamous Cell Lung Carcinoma 3.Other Non-small Cell Lung Cancers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Small cell lung cancer 2.Non-small cell lung cancer 3.Breast cancer 4.Lung metastasis 5.Brain metastasis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Pancoast Tumor 2.Lung Adenocarcinoma 3.Neuroendocrine Carcinoma 4.Brain Metastasis 5.Non-small cell lung

	4.Small Cell Lung Carcinoma	6.Lymphoma	cancer 6.Small cell lung cancer
	5.Lymphoma	7.Multiple myeloma	7.Metastatic Neuroendocrine Carcinoma
	6.Metastatic Cancer from an Unknown Primary	8.Myelodysplastic syndrome 9.Acute myeloid leukemia	8.Vasogenic Edema 9.Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
	7.Paraneoplastic Syndromes	10.Acute lymphoblastic leukemia	10.Gastroesophageal Junction Adenocarcinoma
	8.Tuberculosis		
	9.Other Infectious Diseases		
	10.Granulomatous diseases		
			1.Superficial vein thrombosis
			2.Superficial thrombophlebitis
			3.Malignant thrombosed veins (angiosarcoma or others)
	1.Leiomyosarcoma	1.Superficial vein thrombosis	4.benign tumors such as hemangioma,
	2.Rhabdomyosarcoma	2.Deep vein thrombosis	venous malformation, or cavernous lymphangioma
	3.Angiosarcoma	3.Thrombophlebitis	5.Trauma-induced vein thrombosis
	4.Vascular leiomyoma (Angioleiomyoma)	4.Varicose veins	6.Infection such as cellulitis or abscess
	5.Hemangiopericytoma	5.Phlebitis	7.Inflammatfitis or granulomatous response to foreign body,
	6.Myofibroblastic tumors	6.Inflammatory bowel disease	
	7.Liposarcoma	7.Leukemia	
	8.Malignant fibrous histiocyoma (Undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma)	8.Lymphoma	
	9.Synovial Sarcoma	9.Melanoma	
	10.Fibrosarcoma	10.Sarcoma	

			allergic or chemical irritation. 8.Neoplastic embolism from distant primary tumor 9.Inferior vena cava syndrome or iliofemoral deep venous thrombosis. 10.Lymphoproliferative disorders.
hyperostosis frontalis interna	1.Hyperostosis Frontalis Interna (HFI) 2.Paget's Disease of Bone 3.Fibrous Dysplasia 4.Osteomas 5.Acromegaly 6.Metastatic Cancer 7.Hemangiomas 8.Leontiasis ossea 9.Osteopetrosis 10.Gorham's Disease	1.Paget's disease of bone 2.Osteosarcoma 3.Fibrous dysplasia 4.Hyperparathyroidism 5.Craniometaphyseal dysplasia 6.Osteopetrosis 7.Osteogenesis imperfecta 8.Cherubism 9.McCune-Albright syndrome 10.Hypophosphatasia	1.Paget's disease of bone 2.Osteitis fibrosa 3.Chronic otitis media 4.mastoiditis 5.Cholesteatoma 6.Eczema 7.Psoriasis 8.Lichen simplex chronicus 9.Acne 10.folliculitis
Vulvar myxoid liposarcoma	1.Lipoma 2.Myxoid liposarcoma 3.Pleomorphic liposarcoma 4.Well-differentiated	1.Lipoma 2.Fibroma 3.Hemangioma 4.Neurofibroma 5.Adenoma 6.Wart	1.Lipoma (initial suspicion) 2.Benign vulvar tumor (based on macroscopic and microscopic

liposarcoma/atypica	7.Condyloma	description)
1 lipomatous tumor	acuminata	3.Skinned,
5.Angiolipoma	8.Squamous cell	gelatinous, and
6.Myxoma	carcinoma	fatty tumor (based
7.Fibroepithelial	9.Melanoma	on macroscopic
polyp 8.Bartholin's	10.Sarcoma	description)
cyst or abscess		4.Arborizing
9.Vulvar cysts		capillary network
(epidermal,		("chicken wire")
sebaceous, etc.)		(based on
10.Vulvar cancer		microscopic
		description)
		5.Myxoid stroma
		(based on
		microscopic
		description)
		6.Lipoblasts
		(based on
		microscopic
		description)
		7.Malignant tumor
		(possibility due to
		the mass's increase
		in size and
		patient'chestra
		discomfort)
		8.Bartholin's gland
		carcinoma (a rare
		possibility)
		9.Squamous cell
		carcinoma (a
		possibility due to
		its origin from
		squamous cells)
		10.Vulvar

			carcinoma (a rare possibility)
Pulmonary tuberculosis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Fistula infection 2.Sepsis 3.Pneumonia 4.Pleural effusion related infection 5.Empyema 6.Exacerbation of chronic kidney disease (CKD) 7.Malignancy recurrence 8.Abscess formation 9.Fungal infection 10.Drug-induced pneumonitis 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Cellulitis 2.Esophageal-skin fistula infection 3.Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus epidermidis (MRSE) infection 4.Candida albicans infection 5.Pneumonia 6.Tuberculosis 7.Aspergillosis 8.Histoplasmosis 9.Cryptococcosis 10.Nocardia infection 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Cellulitis 2.Sepsis 3.Bacteremia 4.Fever 5.Pneumonia 6.Neutropenic fever 7.Eosinophilic pneumonia 8.Fungal pneumonia 9.MRSE pneumonia 10.C. albicans pneumonia
Cavernous hemangioma	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Juvenile Nasopharyngeal Angiofibroma (JNA) 2.Nasal Polyps 3.Inverted Papilloma 4.Hemangioma 5.Fungal Sinusitis 6.Antrochoanal Polyp 7.Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma 8.Sinonasal Undifferentiated Carcinoma (SNUC) 9.Pyogenic Granuloma 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Nasal polyps 2.Angiofibroma 3.Inflammatory polyp 4.Juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma 5.Hemangioma 6.Leukemia 7.Lymphoma 8.Sarcoidosis 9.Wegener's granulomatosis 10.Churg-Strauss syndrome 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Nasal angiofibroma 2.Benign nasal tumor 3.Inverted papilloma 4.Hemangioma 5.Nasal glioma 6.Rhabdomyosarcoma 7.Nasal adenoma 8.Basal cell carcinoma 9.Nasal melanoma 10.Sino nasal tumor

	10.Rhabdomyosarcoma		
	oma		
systemic lupus erythematosus lupus anticoagulant-hypoprothrombinemia syndrome	1.Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE)	2.Lupus Headache or Meningitis	3.Secondary Antiphospholipid Syndrome (APS)
	4.Idiopathic Intracranial Hypertension (IIH)	5.Mixed Connective Tissue Disease (MCTD)	6.Sjögren's syndrome
	7.Vasculitis	8.Lymphoma	9.Leukemia
	10.Other hematologic disorder	1.Idiopathic intracranial hypertension	2.Meningitis
		3.Brain tumor	4.Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)
		5.Antiphospholipid syndrome (APS)	6.Henoch-Schönlein purpura (HSP)
		7.Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP)	8.Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS)
		9.Factor II deficiency	10.Lupus anticoagulant
		1.Idiopathic intracranial hypertension	2.Pseudotumor cerebri
		3.Central nervous system infection	4.Intracranial mass
	5.Meningitis	6.Encephalitis	
	7.Optic neuritis	8.Retinal detachment	
	9.Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)	10.Polyarteritis nodosa (PAN)	
Demodicosis	1.Rosacea	2.Cutaneous Infections	3.Immunosuppression-related malignancy
	4.Drug-induced Dermatitis	5.Demodicosis	6.Dermatomyositis
	7.Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE)	8.Allergic	1.Demodicosis
		2.Atopic dermatitis	3.Psoriasis
		4.Seborrheic dermatitis	5.Acne vulgaris
		6.Rosacea	7.Lichen planus
		8.Eczema	9.Contact dermatitis
		10.Drug reaction	1.Bacterial or fungal infections
			2.Skin cancer (such as squamous cell carcinoma or basal cell carcinoma)
			3.Precancerous lesions (such as actinic keratosis)
		4.Other skin conditions related	

	Dermatitis		to
	9.Photodermatitis		immunosuppression (such as
	10.Actinic Dermatitis		psoriasis or eczema)
			5.Complications related to diabetes (such as diabetic dermopathy)
			6.Complications related to glomerulonephritis (such as nephritic syndrome)
			7.Viral infections (such as herpes zoster or herpes simplex)
			8.Fungal infections (such as candidiasis)
			9.Autoimmune disorders (such as lupus or pemphigus)
			10.Neurological disorders (such as peripheral neuropathy)
	1.Septicemia / Bacteremia	1.Catheter-related bloodstream infection (CRBSI)	1.Myositis
	2.Necrotizing Fasciitis	2.Muscle infection	2.Necrotizing fasciitis
	3.Pyomyositis	3.Cellulitis	3.Peripheral venous catheter infection
	4.Cellulitis	4.Necrotizing fasciitis	4.Catheter-related bloodstream
	5.Compartment Syndrome	5.Myositis	
		6.Kawasaki	
Infectious myositis			

	6. Clostridial Myonecrosis (Gas Gangrene) 7. Thrombophlebitis 8. Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS) syndrome 9. Vascular Occlusion 10. Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (DIC)	disease 7. Infection with COVID-19 8. Deep vein thrombosis 9. Thrombophlebitis 10. Arterial occlusion	infection 5. Soft tissue abscess 6. Osteomyelitis 7. Septic arthritis 8. Cellulitis 9. Pyomyositis 10. Infective endocarditis
Pyogenic spinal infection	1. Spinal Epidural Abscess (SEA) 2. Pyomyositis 3. Psoas Abscess 4. Musculoskeletal Pain Syndromes 5. Spondylodiscitis 6. Sciatica 7. Diabetic Neuropathy 8. Polymyalgia Rheumatica (PMR) 9. Inflammatory Back Pain, such as Ankylosing Spondylitis (AS) 10. Spinal Stenosis	1. Spinal stenosis 2. Spondylodiscitis 3. Vertebral osteomyelitis 4. Septic arthritis 5. Pyogenic spondylitis 6. Myositis 7. Diabetic myositis 8. Streptococcus oralis infection 9. Other bacterial infections 10.	1. Lymphoma 2. Bacterial infection (other than spinal tuberculosis) 3. Septic degenerative spondylitis/spondylodiscitis (in view of elevated inflammatory markers, bone destruction, and S. oralis culture result) 4. Reactive arthritis/inflammatory disease 5. Connective tissue disease, inflammatory myopathy, or rheumatoid

arthritis (RA)
 related
 inflammatory
 conditions
 6.Hematological
 malignancies or
 disorders
 (leukemia,
 anemia) (in view
 of cytopenias: low
 RBC, hemoglobin,
 hematocrit,
 thrombocytosis)
 7.Multifocal
 invasive bacterial
 infections
 (including septic
 arthritis,
 osteomyelitis,
 discitis/spondylodi
 scitis, and
 bacterial
 pneumonia/endoca
 rditis) 8.Spinal
 tuberculosis (Pott's
 disease/spinal
 tuberculosis still
 possible)
 9.Inflammatory
 myositis
 10.Vertebra
 l hemangioma/vasc
 ular malformation.

Bilateral lingual nerve palsycranial nerve injury	1.Iatrogenic nerve injury 2.Stroke or transient ischemic	1.Recurrent tumor 2.Postoperative complications	1.Postoperative complications (Difficulty in
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attack (TIA)	3.Vocal cord	swallowing,
3.Postoperative	paralysis	swelling, and
infection or abscess	4.Glossopharynge	erythema of the
4.Local trauma or	al neuralgia	tongue,
burn to the tongue	5.Nerve injury	hoarseness, taste
5.Drug reaction or	6.Infection	disturbances)
toxicity	7.Allergic reaction	2.Dysphasia
6.Glossopharyngeal	8.Medication side	(Difficulty with
neuralgia 7.Bell's	effect 9.Idiopathic	speech and
palsy 8.Multiple	10.Other	swallowing)
Sclerosis 9.Lingual		3.Post-anesthetic
thyroid		complications
10.Neurological		(Difficulty in
complications from		speaking and
her chemotherapy		tongue numbness)
		4.Hypothyroidism
		(Loss of taste and
		swelling of the
		tongue) 5.Adverse
		reaction to
		medication
		(Succinylcholine
		and/or midazolam
		may cause taste
		disturbance and/or
		tongue numbness
		as side effects)
		6.Peripheral
		neuropathy (Loss
		of taste and
		numbness of the
		tongue) 7.Seizure
		disorder (Patient
		had a seizure
		disorder controlled
		with lamotrigine)

8.Head and neck cancer (Patient had a history of left frontal oligodendroglioma treated with resection and chemotherapy)

9.Neurodegenerative disorder (Tongue numbness and difficulty swallowing may be associated with neurodegenerative diseases like Parkinson's disease or Multiple Sclerosis)

10.Ototoxicity (Succinylcholine is potentially ototoxic; this is an unusual side effect). Please consult a specialist or a doctor for further diagnosis or treatment.

Left ventricular thrombus	1.Intracardiac Thrombus	1.Acute myocardial infarction	1.Acute myocardial infarction
	2.Cardiac Tumors	2.Atrial fibrillation	2.Heart failure
	3.Infective Endocarditis	3.Left ventricular thrombus	3.Peripheral artery disease
	4.Congestive Heart Failure (CHF)	4.Myocarditis	4.Chronic pulmonary disease

	5.Ischemic Cardiomyopathy 6.Atrial Myxoma 7.Ventricular Aneurysm 8.Dilated Cardiomyopathy 9.Valvular Heart Disease 10.Cor Pulmonale	5.Infective endocarditis 6.Cardiodiomyopathy 7.Peripheral vascular disease 8.Pulmonary hypertension 9.Deep vein thrombosis 10.Pulmonary embolism	5.Chronic renal disease 6.Hypertension 7.Cardiac amyloidosis 8.Left ventricular aneurysm 9.Chronic obstructive sleep apnea 10.Type 2 diabetes mellitus
Gastric sarcoidosis	1.Gastrointestinal Sarcoidosis 2.Steroid-induced Gastritis/Peptic Ulcer Disease 3.Medication Side Effects 4.Gastroparesis 5.Small Intestinal Bacterial Overgrowth (SIBO) 6.Cyclic Vomiting Syndrome 7.Gastroenteritis 8.Pancreatitis 9.Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) 10.Malignancy	1.Intractable nausea and vomiting 2.Gastric outlet obstruction 3.Gastritis 4.Peptic ulcer disease 5.Pancreatitis 6.Appendicitis 7.Inflammatory bowel disease 8.Malignancy 9.Stomach flu 10.Gallstones	1.Sarcoidosis 2.Gastroesophagea l reflux disease (GERD) 3.Chronic hypoxic respiratory failure 4.Pulmonary embolism 5.Multisystem sarcoidosis 6.Bipolar disorder 7.Tuberculosis infection 8.Mycobacterium avium complex infection 9.Steroid-induced avascular necrosis 10.Anemia
Wandering spleen	1.Wandering spleen / Splenoptosis 2.Abdominal adhesions 3.Intestinal malrotation	1.Ectopic pregnancy 2.Ovarian cyst 3.Inflammatory bowel disease 4.Pelvic	1.Chronic appendicitis 2.Inflammatise small bowel disease 3.Ileocecal intussusception

	4.Heterotaxy syndrome	inflammatory disease	4.Ileal endometriosis
	5. Annular pancreas	5. Appendicitis	5. Adenocarcinoma of the colon
	6. Retroperitoneal fibrosis	6. Diverticulitis	6. Familial adenomatous polyposis
	7. Chronic pancreatitis	7. Mesenteric ischemia	7. Intestinal duplication
	8. Mittelschmerz	8. Adrenal tumor	8. Gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST)
	9. Pelvic inflammatory disease	9. Renal cell carcinoma	9. Solitary metastatic lesion to the pancreas from an unknown primary
	10. Mesenteric cyst	10. Leiomyosarcoma	10. Idiopathic pancreatitis
	1. Post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder (PTLD)		1. pneumonia
	2. Opportunistic bacterial infection (Pneumonia)	1. Pneumonia	2. Infection
	3. Tuberculosis (TB)	2. Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	3. sepsis
	4. Nocardiosis	3. Aspergillosis	4. nephrotoxicity
	5. Aspergillosis or other fungal infections	4. Bacterial infection	5. gastrointestinal infection
	6. CMV (Cytomegalovirus) Infection	5. Fungal infection	6. opportunistic infection
	7. Acute kidney injury	6. Viral infection	7. adverse drug reaction
	8. Opportunistic viral infections (such as HSV, VZV, or Influenza)	7. Recurrence of polycystic kidney disease	8. cyclosporine-induced neurotoxicity
		8. Lupus	9. chronic kidney disease
		9. Sarcoidosis	10. malignancy
		10. Cancer	

	9.Endocarditis		
	10.Autoimmune/Post-Transplant Rejection		
			1.Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS)
		1.Carcinoid tumor	2.Hyperplasia/neoplasia of the ovary
	1.Ovarian carcinoid tumor	2.Cushing's syndrome	3.Adrenal tumor (e.g., pheochromocytoma, adrenocortical carcinoma)
	2.Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS)	3.Pheochromocytoma	4.Ovarian tumor (e.g., benign, malignant)
	3.Adrenal tumor or hyperplasia	4.Adrenocortical carcinoma	5.Endometriosis
	4.Carcinoid syndrome	5.Thyroid cancer	6.Hysterectomy (with suspicion of carcinoma)
Carcinoid heart disease primary	5.Congestive heart failure (CHF)	6.Ectopic ACTH syndrome	7.Primary aldosteronism
ovarian carcinoid tumor of insular type	6.Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)	7.Multiple endocrine neoplasia type 1 (MEN1)	8.Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)
	7.Celiac disease	8.Malignant carcinoid syndrome	9.Hyperparathyroidism
	8.Pheochromocytoma	9.Atrial myxoma	10.Chronic fatigue syndrome
	9.Ovarian cancer	10.Metastatic cancer	
	10.Right-sided heart disease		
	1.Colorectal carcinoma	1.Colon cancer	1.Malignant tumor of the colon (e.g. adenocarcinoma)
	2.Metastatic malignancy to the colon	2.Mesothelioma	2.Perforated appendicitis with phlegmon
Sarcomatoid carcinoma	3.Peritoneal mesothelioma	3.Lymphoma	3.Obstruction of the small intestine
	4.Sarcomatoid carcinoma	4.Adenocarcinoma	
		5.Sarcoma	
		6.GIST	
		7.Carcinoid tumor	
		8.Leukemia	
		9.Myeloma	

	5.Malignant mixed Mullerian tumor (carcinosarcoma)	10.Metastatic cancer	4.Perforated ulcer
	6.Gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST)		5.Mesenteric ischemia
	7.Leiomyosarcoma		6.Chronic appendicitis
	8.Colonic lymphoma		7.Inflammatory bowel disease (e.g. Crohn's disease)
	9.Malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumors (MPNST)		8.Ischemic colitis
	10.Undifferentiated /unclassified malignancies		9.Diverticulitis
			10.Enterovesical fistula
Neurosarcoidosis	1.Sarcoidosis	1.Bilateral hypertensive retinopathy with optic nerve swelling	1.Hypertensive retinopathy
	2.Hypertensive Retinopathy	2.Granulomatous interstitial nephritis	2.Glaucoma
	3.Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (Wegener's)	3.Sarcoidosis	3.Optic neuritis
	4.Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE)	4.Lupus nephritis	4.Vitamin D toxicity
	5.Vasculitis (specifically microscopic polyangiitis)	5.Wegener's granulomatosis	5.Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)
	6.Goodpasture Syndrome	6.Polyarteritis nodosa	6.Hypertensive nephropathy
	7.Chronic Kidney Disease	7.Takayasu's arteritis	7.Diabetic retinopathy
	8.Primary Open-Angle Glaucoma	8.Giant cell arteritis	8.Retinal vein occlusion
	9.Diabetes Mellitus	9.Behçet's disease	9.Renal cell carcinoma
	10.Tubulointerstitia	10.Sjögren's syndrome	10.Sarcoidosis

	1 Nephritis and Uveitis (TINU) Syndrome		
Post-COVID-19 cognitive deficits	<p>1.Post-Acute Sequelae of SARS-CoV-2 infection (PASC) or "Long COVID"</p> <p>2.Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS)/ Myalgic Encephalomyelitis (ME)</p> <p>3.Depression or Other Mood Disorders</p> <p>4.Uncontrolled Diabetes</p> <p>5.Chronic Sinusitis</p> <p>6.Post-viral Syndrome</p> <p>7.Fibromyalgia</p> <p>8.Sleep Apnea or Other Sleep Disorders</p> <p>9.Side Effects of Medication</p> <p>10.Recurrent Epilepsy</p>	<p>1.Post-COVID syndrome</p> <p>2.Chronic fatigue syndrome</p> <p>3.Myalgic encephalomyelitis</p> <p>4.Fibromyalgia</p> <p>5.Brain fog</p> <p>6.Attention deficit disorder</p> <p>7.Depression</p> <p>8.Anxiety</p> <p>9.Headache</p> <p>10.Chronic sinusitis</p>	<p>1.Post-acute COVID-19 syndrome</p> <p>2.Diabetes mellitus</p> <p>3.Epilepsy</p> <p>4.Chronic sinusitis</p> <p>5.Depression</p> <p>6.Anxiety</p> <p>7.Hyposmia</p> <p>8.Chronic fatigue syndrome</p> <p>9.Headache disorder</p> <p>10.Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)</p>
primary bone marrow diffuse large B cell lymphoma	<p>1.Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (NHL)</p> <p>2.Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)</p> <p>3.Gastric cancer</p> <p>4.Colorectal cancer</p> <p>5.Pancreatic cancer</p> <p>6.Chronic infection</p> <p>7.Inflammatory</p>	<p>1.Infection</p> <p>2.Malignancy</p> <p>3.Autoimmune disease</p> <p>4.Inflammatory bowel disease</p> <p>5.Chronic kidney disease</p> <p>6.Liver disease</p> <p>7.Heart failure</p> <p>8.Anemia</p>	<p>1.Sepsis (with SARS-CoV-2 infection)</p> <p>2.Iron deficiency anemia</p> <p>3.Chronic normocytic anemia</p> <p>4.Chronic gastritis with intestinal metaplasia</p>

	bowel disease (IBD) 8.Celiac disease 9.Malabsorption syndrome 10.Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS)	9.Nutritional deficiency 10.Medication side effect	5.Intestinal ischemia 6.Malabsorption syndrome 7.Chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma (based on bone marrow aspiration and biopsy results) 8.Immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) 9.Hypertensive emergency (given the history of hypertension) 10.Adverse effect of Trazodone (chronic SIADH)
Interstitial lung disease pulmonary toxicity due to brigatinib and afatinib	1. Drug-induced pneumonitis 2. Progression of lung adenocarcinoma 3. Lymphangitic carcinomatosis 4. Radiation pneumonitis 5. Non-specific interstitial pneumonia (NSIP) 6. Pneumonia 7. Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome	1. Pneumonia 2. Lung cancer progression 3. Drug toxicity 4. Interstitial lung disease 5. Septic shock 6. ARDS 7. Pulmonary embolism 8. Brain metastasis 9. Liver metastasis 10. Bone metastasis	1. pneumonia 2. sepsis 3. Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) 4. Pulmonary embolism 5. pneumothorax 6. respiratory failure 7. septic shock 8. hypersensitivity pneumonitis 9. interstitial lung disease 10. drug-

	(ARDS) 8.Pulmonary embolism 9.Cardiogenic Pulmonary Edema 10.Cryptogenic Organizing Pneumonia (COP)		induced lung injury
Reverse takotsubo cardiomyopathy	1.Myocarditis 2.Peripartum Cardiomyopathy 3.Anaphylactic Reaction 4.Drug-induced Cardiotoxicity 5.COVID-19 Associated Coagulopathy 6.Cytokine Storm Syndrome 7.Acute Stress (Takotsubo) Cardiomyopathy 8.Non-ST Elevation Myocardial Infarction (NSTEMI) 9.Heart Failure 10.Endocarditis	1.COVID-19 pneumonia 2.Anaphylactic reaction 3.Non-ST elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI) 4.Inferior vena cava (IVC) thrombus 5.Postpartum cardiomyopathy 6.Myocarditis 7.Myocardial contusion 8.Pulmonary embolism 9.Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) 10.Sepsis	1.COVID-19 pneumonia 2.Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) 3. Cardiogenic shock 4. Non-ST elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI) 5.Sepsis 6.Anaphylaxis 7.Adverse drug reaction 8.Aspiration pneumonia 9.Hypersensitivity reaction 10.Myocarditis
Splenic hamartoma	1.Littoral cell angioma (LCA) 2.Splenic hemangioma 3.Angiosarcoma of the spleen 4.Hemangioendothe	1.Splenic hemangioma 2.Splenic lymphangioma 3.Infectious and granulomatous lesions 4.Other	1.Splenic vascular tumor 2.Benign splenic lesion (e.g. hemangioma) 3.Malignant splenic lesion (e.g. sarcoma)

	lioma of the spleen 5.Epithelioid hemangioendotheli oma 6.Sclerosing Angiomatoid Nodular Transformation (SANT) 7.Peliosis Splenis 8.Hamartoma of the spleen 9.Angiomatous malformation of the spleen 10.Metastatic lesions to the spleen	splenic neoplasms, both benign and malignant 5.Splenic abscess 6.Splenic infarction 7.Splenic cyst 8.Splenic torsion 9.Splenic trauma 10.Hematoma	4.Lymphoma 5.Metastatic carcinoma 6.Hematolymphoi d malignancy (e.g. lymphoma, leukemia) 7.Inflammatory pseudotumor 8.Infectious disease (e.g. tuberculosis, endocarditis) 9.Vasculitis 10.Splenic cyst
Coronary artery dissection and stent dislodgement	1.Stent thrombosis or restenosis 2.Coronary artery spasm 3.Coronary artery dissection 4.Variant (Prinzmetal) angina 5.Microvascular angina 6.Pericarditis 7.Acute myocarditis 8.Early infarct angina 9.Dressler syndrome 10.GERD (gastroesophageal reflux disease) or peptic ulcer diseas	1.Myocardial infarction 2.Acute coronary syndrome 3.Unstable angina 4.Pleurisy 5.Pneumonia 6.Esophageal spasm 7.Gastritis 8.Pancreatitis 9.Aortic dissection 10.	1.Myocardial infarction 2.Stable angina 3.Acute coronary syndrome 4.Heart failure 5.Atrial fibrillation 6.Pulmonary embolism 7.Aortic dissection 8.Pericarditis 9.Cardiac tamponade 10.Coronary artery disease

Pituitary abscessMorganella morganii infection	1.Pituitary Macroadenoma	1.Pituitary macroadenoma	1.Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis (SSPE)
	2.Pituitary Apoplexy	2.Subarachnoid hemorrhage	2.Meningitis
	3.Pituitary Abscess	3.Meningitis	3.Brain Abscess
	4.Meningitis	4.Brain abscess	4.Pituitary Adenoma
	5.Sphenoid Sinusitis	5.Encephalitis	5.Glioma
	6.Intracranial Hypertension	6.Intracranial tumor	6.Lymphoma
	7.Subarachnoid Hemorrhage	7.Cerebral aneurysm	7.Metastatic disease
	8.Brain Tumor	8.Cerebrovascular accident (CVA)	8.Multiple endocrine neoplasia type 1 (MEN1)
	9.Intracranial Abscess	9.Sinusitis	9.Nelson syndrome
	10.Intracranial Infection	10.Migraine	10.Pheochromocytoma
Fixation of the middle ear ossicles	1.Otosclerosis	1.Congenital anomaly of the middle ear	1.Otosclerosis
	2.Congenital middle ear anomaly	2.Ossicular fixation	2.fixation of the ossicles
	3.Cholesteatoma	3.Otosclerosis	3.Chronic suppurative otitis media with a cholesteatoma
	4.Chronic Otitis Media	4.Tympanosclerosis	4.Chronic suppurative otitis media without a cholesteatoma
	5.Fibrous dysplasia	5.Cholesteatoma	5.Congenital middle ear anomaly resulting in fixation of the ossicles
	6.Ossicular chain disruption	6.External auditory canal obstruction	6.Meniere's disease
	7.Eustachian tube dysfunction	7.Tympanic membrane perforation	7.Eustachian tube
	8.Temporal bone fracture	8.Middle ear effusion	
	9.Middle ear effusion or Glue ear	9.Eustachian tube dysfunction	
	10.Otospongiosis		

		10.Earwax impaction	dysfunction 8.Mastoiditis 9.Trauma to the head and inner ear structures 10.Ossicular disease
Bacterial meningitis	1.Meningitis 2.Septicemia or Bacteremia 3.Endocarditis 4.Cerebellar Hemorrhage 5.Cerebral Vasculitis 6.Encephalitis 7.Hyperosmolar Hyperglycemic State (HHS) 8.Sepsis or Severe Sepsis 9.Sinusitis with complications 10.Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA)	1.Cerebellar hemorrhage 2.Bacterial meningitis 3.Subarachnoid hemorrhage 4.Encephalitis 5.Stroke 6.Sepsis 7.Meningitis 8.Brain abscess 9.Sinusitis 10.Encephalopath y	1.Cerebellar hemorrhage 2.Sepsis 3.Meningitis 4.Stroke 5.Diabetic ketoacidosis 6.Hypertensive emergency 7.Bacterial pneumonia 8.Urinary tract infection 9.Sinusitis 10.Hypoglycemia
Olfactory impairment caused by COVID-19	1.Post-viral olfactory dysfunction 2.Chronic rhinosinusitis 3.Neurological disorders such as Parkinson's disease or Alzheimer's disease 4.Nasal polyps 5.Zinc	1.Post-viral olfactory dysfunction 2.Chronic rhinosinusitis 3.Allergic rhinitis 4.Head trauma 5.Parkinson's disease 6.Multiple sclerosis 7.Tumors of the olfactory	1.COVID-19 (as diagnosed by the internist) 2.Post- viral olfactory dysfunction (due to the persistence of olfactory dysfunction after resolution of gustatory dysfunction)

	deficiency 6. Vitamin B12 deficiency 7. Head trauma 8. Autoimmune disorders 9. Certain medications 10. Certain types of brain tumors	bulb or tract 8. Kallmann syndrome 9. Anosmia 10. Hyposmia	3. Sinusitis (due to nasal congestion) 4. Allergic rhinitis (due to nasal congestion) 5. Non-allergic rhinitis (due to nasal congestion) 6. Nasal polyps (due to nasal congestion) 7. Rhinorrhea (due to nasal discharge) 8. Hyposmia (reduced ability to smell) 9. Ageusia (loss of taste) 10. Hypogeusia (reduced ability to taste)
Central pontine myelinolysis	1. Central Pontine Myelinolysis (CPM) 2. Wernicke's Encephalopathy 3. Marchiafava-Bignami Disease 4. Alcohol Withdrawal Syndrome 5. Hypoxic-Ischemic Encephalopathy 6. Hepatic Encephalopathy 7. Korsakoff's	1. Wernicke's encephalopathy 2. Hyponatremia 3. Central pontine myelinolysis 4. Marchiafava-Bignami disease 5. Multiple sclerosis 6. Brain tumor 7. Stroke 8. Subarachnoid hemorrhage 9. Meningitis 10. Encephalitis	1. Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome (8) 2. Alcohol-related dementia (7) 3. Acute alcohol-related encephalopathy (6) 4. Hashimoto's encephalopathy (5) 5. Menkes disease (4) 6. Marchiafava-Bignami disease 7. Adult-onset

	Syndrome		fucosidosis (2)
	8.Alcoholic Cerebellar Degeneration		8.Hereditary spastic paraparesis
	9.Stroke		(1) 9. 10.
	10.Substance-Induced Mood Disorder		
	1.Vasculitis	1.Acute	
	2.Arterial Dissection	mesenteric ischemia	1.Acute gastritis
	3.Ischemic Colitis	2.Pancreatitis	2.Peptic ulcer disease
	4.Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm (AAA)	3.Aortic dissection	3.Inflammatory bowel disease
	5.Mesenteric Ischemia	4.Inflammatory bowel disease	4.Pancreatitis
	6.Autoimmune Disease	5.Mesenteric venous thrombosis	5.appendicitis
	7.Post-vaccination Adverse Event	6.Henoch-Schönlein purpura	6.Cholecystitis
	8.Arteriosclerosis / Atherosclerosis	7.Systemic lupus erythematosus	7.Ischemic colitis
	9.Gastric Ulcer Recurrence	8.Polyarteritis nodosa	8.Vasculitis
	10.Collagen Vascular Disease	9.Behçet's disease	9.Myocardial infarction
		10.Takayasu's arteritis	10.Intestinal ischemia
	1.Severe Asthma Exacerbation	1.Acute asthma exacerbation	1.Acute asthma exacerbation
	2.Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	2.Pneumonia	2.Acute hypoxic respiratory failure
	3.Pneumonia	3.Acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)	3.Laryngospasm
	4.Congestive Heart Failure (CHF)	4.Pulmonary	4.Pneumonia
	5.Pulmonary		5.Pulmonary embolism
			6.Pneumothorax
			7.Chronic

	Embolism	embolism	obstructive
	6.Laryngeal Paralysis or Laryngospasm	5.Congestive heart failure 6.Upper airway obstruction	pulmonary disease (COPD)
	7.Respiratory Depression from Drug Overdose	7.Pertussis 8.Tuberculosis 9.Aspiration pneumonia	8.Respiratory failure 9.Sepsis 10.Bronchitis
	8.Anxiety or Panic Attacks	10.Foreign body aspiration	
	9.Tracheostomy complications		
	10.Subcutaneous Emphysema secondary to Tracheostomy or Barotrauma		
	1.Ureteral Endometriosis		
	2.Ureteral Stricture/Stenosis	1.Hydronephrosis 2.Ureteral stricture	1.Endometriosis 2.Ureteral obstruction
	3.Ureteral Tumor	3.Ectopic endometrial tissue	3.Hydronephrosis
	4.Retroperitoneal Fibrosis	4.Urinary tract infection	4.Ureteral stenosis
	5.Ureteropelvic Junction Obstruction (UPJ)	5.Kidney stones 6.Bladder cancer	5.Kidney impairment 6.Chronic kidney disease
	6.Urinary Stones	7.Retroperitoneal tumor	7.Urinary tract infection
	7.Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)	8.Pelvic inflammatory disease	8.Pelvic inflammatory disease
	8.Adenomyosis of the Ureter	9.Endometriosis	9.Uterine fibroids
	9.Ureteral Polyps	10.Adrenal gland tumor	10.Ovarian cysts
	10.Tuberculosis of the Urinary Tract		
Right hydronephrosis ureteral endometriosis			

Hypercalcemic crisis/milk-alkali syndrome	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Milk-alkali Syndrome (Burnett's Syndrome) 2. Hyperparathyroidism 3. Malignancy-associated Hypercalcemia 4. Sarcoidosis 5. Vitamin D toxicity 6. Adrenal Insufficiency 7. Thiazide Diuretic Use 8. Granulomatous Disorders 9. Familial Hypocalciuric Hypercalcemia 10. Lithium Use 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hypercalcemia 2. Malignancy 3. Multiple myeloma 4. Hyperparathyroidism 5. Sarcoidosis 6. Addison's disease 7. Vitamin D deficiency 8. Renal failure 9. Hypomagnesemia 10. Milk-alkali syndrome 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hypercalcemia-induced encephalopathy 2. Multiple myeloma 3. Malignancy-induced hypercalcemia 4. Paraneoplastic syndrome 5. Vitamin D toxicity 6. Renal impairment 7. Atrial fibrillation 8. Geriatric polypharmacy 9. Chronic kidney disease 10. Hypoparathyroidism
Pyoderma gangrenosum	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Necrotizing Fasciitis 2. Pyoderma Gangrenosum 3. Sweet's Syndrome (Acute Febrile Neutrophilic Dermatitis) 4. Leukemia Cutis 5. Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS) 6. Erythema 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acute myeloid leukemia 2. Vasculitis 3. Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura 4. Erythema multiforme 5. Sepsis 6. Necrotizing fasciitis 7. Cellulitis 8. Leukocytoclastic vasculitis 9. Dermatitis herpetiformis 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Necrotizing fasciitis 2. Acute myeloblastic leukemia with mutated NTM1 with FLT3-ITD 3. Pyomyositis 4. Leukemia cutis 5. Infective endocarditis 6. Sepsis 7. Peripheral artery thrombosis 8. Immune thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP)

	Nodosum 7.Vasculitis 8.Cellulitis 9.Chemotherapy-induced Skin Toxicity 10.Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic Purpura (TTP) or Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (DIC)	10.Sweet's syndrome	9.Systemic lupus erythematosus 10.Blood cancer
Isolated posterior ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI)	1.Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS) 2.Unstable Angina 3.Post-Acute Sequelae of SARS-CoV-2 infection (PASC) or Long COVID 4.Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS) Relapse or Post GBS Syndrome 5.Hypertensive Crisis or Secondary Hypertension 6.Pericarditis 7.Coronary Vasospasm (Prinzmetal's Angina) 8.Myocarditis or Endocarditis 9.Aortic Dissection	1.Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) 2.Aortic dissection 3.Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) 4.Myositis 5.Pancreatitis 6.Pneumonia 7.Pulmonary embolism 8.Shingles 9.Thoracic outlet syndrome 10.Costochondritis	1.Angina/Unstable Angina 2.Myocardial Infarction (MI) 3.Hypertensive Emergency 4.Post-ictal state 5.Peripheral neuropathy 6.Neuropathic pain 7.Chronic kidney disease 8.Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (CIDP) 9.Ischemic stroke 10.Adverse effect of oxygen therapy

	10.Pulmonary Embolism		
Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura	1.Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) 2.Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic Purpura (TTP) 3.Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (DIC) 4.Sepsis 5.Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS) 6.Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) Stage IV or V 7.Acute Renal Failure 8.Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) 9.Infections (Fungal, Viral, Bacterial) 10.Leukostasis	1.Acute myeloid leukemia 2.Acute lymphoblastic leukemia 3.Myelodysplastic syndrome 4.Aplastic anemia 5.Chronic lymphocytic leukemia 6.Chronic myeloid leukemia 7.Lymphoma 8.Multiple myeloma 9.Myelofibrosis 10.Thrombocytopenia	1.Acute myeloid leukemia (de novo AML, AML not otherwise specified (NOS) by WHO classification) 2.Acute kidney injury 3.Multi-organ dysfunction syndrome 4.Thrombotic microangiopathy 5.Hemolytic anemia 6.Myelodysplastic syndrome 7.Bacterial sepsis 8.Chronic kidney disease 9.Febrile neutropenia 10.Pancytopenia
Adrenocortical carcinoma	1.Cushing's Syndrome 2.Pheochromocytoma 3.Carcinoid Syndrome 4.Hyperthyroidism or Thyrotoxicosis 5.Paraneoplastic Syndrome 6.Anxiety or Panic Disorder 7.Menopausal	1.Cushing syndrome 2.Infection 3.Autoimmune disease 4.Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection 5.Hyperaldosteronism 6.Pheochromocytoma 7.Systemic	1.Adrenal tumor (adrenocortical carcinoma) 2.Cushing syndrome (CS) 3.Hypokalemia 4.Leukocytosis, lymphopenia, and neutropenia 5.Hyperaldosteronism 6.Hypercortisolis

	Syndrome	lupus	m 7.Urinary tract infection
	8.Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder (PMDD)	erythematosus	8.Autoimmune disorder
	9.Hyperaldosteronism	8.Adrenal insufficiency	9.Infection
	10.Neuroendocrine Tumor	9.Thyroid storm	10.Hyperglycemia
		10.Adrenocortical carcinoma	
			1.Merkel cell carcinoma (recurrence)
			2.Metastatic disease (bone involvement)
		1.Metastatic Merkel cell carcinoma	3.Germ cell tumor (testicular cancer)
	1.Metastatic Merkel Cell Carcinoma (MCC)	2.Testicular cancer	4.Lymphoma (testicular involvement)
	2.Primary Testicular Neuroendocrine Carcinoma	3.Leukemia	5.Leukemia (testicular involvement)
Merkel cell carcinoma (MCC) testicular metastasis	3.Primary Testicular Carcinoma	4.Lymphoma	6.Sarcoma (testicular)
	4.Paraneoplastic Syndrome	5.Sarcoidosis	7.Carcinoma (testicular)
	5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.	6.Tuberculosis	8.Melanoma (testicular)
		7.Metastatic melanoma	9.Follicular dendritic cell sarcoma
		8.Metastatic prostate cancer	10.Inflammatory conditions (testicular mass)
		9.Metastatic renal cell carcinoma	
		10.Metastatic lung cancer	
Hemangioendothelioma	1.Papillary Intravascular Endothelial	1.Lymphangioma	1.Lymphangioma
		2.Hemangioma	2.Lymphangioma

papillary endothelial hyperplasia	Hyperplasia (Masson's Tumor)	3.Cystic hygroma	osis
	2.Solitary Fibrous Tumor (SFT)	4.Branchial cleft cyst	3.Lymphangioma
	3.Hemangioma	5.Thyroglossal duct cyst	4.Angiofibroma
	4.Angiosarcoma	6.Epidermoid cyst	5.Angiodenocarcinoma
	5.Kaposi Sarcoma	7.Sebaceous cyst	6.Endovenous venous malformation
	6.Lymphangioma	8.Lipoma	7.Cavernous hemangioma
	7.Dermatofibrosarcoma Protuberans (DFSP)	9.Neurofibroma	8.Hemangioendothelioma
	8.Synovial Sarcoma	10.Lymphoma	9.Kaposifibroma
	9.Epithelioid Hemangioendothelioma		10.Meningothelial Meningioma
	10.Schwannoma		
portal vein thrombosis	1.Portal Vein Thrombosis (PVT)	1.Alcoholic liver disease	1.Decompensated cirrhosis
	2.Chronic Pancreatitis	2.Portal hypertension	2.End-stage liver disease (model for end-stage liver disease of 17)
	3.Schistosomiasis	3.Refractory ascites	3.Alcohol abuse
	4.Biliary Cirrhosis	4.Gastroesophageal varices	4.Refractory ascites
	5.Malignancy	5.Previously unsuccessful TIPS placement	5.Gastroesophageal varices
	6.Vascular Infection	6.Focal calcifications in the region of the diminutive main portal vein	6.Previously unsuccessful TIPS placement
	7.Congenital or Genetic Disorders	7.Medial splenic vein	7.Portal hypertension
	8.Hypercoagulable States	8.Superior mesenteric vein	8.Focal calcifications in the region of the diminutive main portal vein, medial splenic vein, and
	9.Systemic Vasculitis	9.Cirrhotic liver	
	10.Chronic Mesenteric Ischemia	10.Splenomegaly	

			superior mesenteric vein
			9.Cirrhotic liver, splenomegaly
			10.History of portal hypertension
Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura	1.Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic Purpura (TTP)		
	2.Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS)		
	3.Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (DIC)	1.Acute myocardial infarction	1.Ischemic cardiomyopathy
	4.Cardiogenic Shock	2.Stroke	2.Coronary artery disease
	5.Congestive Heart Failure (CHF)	3.Thrombotic microangiopathy	3.Heart failure
	6.Upper Gastrointestinal Bleed	4.Acute kidney injury	4.Chronic kidney disease
	7.Hypovolemic Shock	5.Heart failure	5. Hyperlipidemia
	8.Acute Kidney Injury (AKI)	6.Atrial fibrillation	6.Atrial fibrillation
	9.Ischemic Stroke or Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA)	7.Hypotension	7.Hypertension
	10.Sepsis or Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS)	8.Hypothermia	8.Microangiopathic hemolytic anemia (MAHA)
	9.Dementia	9.Atherosclerosis	
	10.Sepsis	10.Sepsis	

Acute fatty liver of pregnancy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Acute Fatty Liver of Pregnancy (AFLP) 2.HELLP Syndrome 3.Severe Preeclampsia 4.Intrahepatic Cholestasis of Pregnancy (ICP) 5.Gestational Hepatitis 6.Acute Cholecystitis 7.Hypovolemia due to Hyperemesis Gravidarum 8.Acute Pyelonephritis 9.Gastritis/Gastroenteritis 10.Pancreatitis 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.HELLP syndrome 2.Preeclampsia 3.Acute fatty liver of pregnancy 4.HELLP syndrome with acute fatty liver of pregnancy 5.HELLP syndrome with preeclampsia 6.Preeclampsia with acute fatty liver of pregnancy 7.Acute fatty liver of pregnancy with preeclampsia 8.HELLP syndrome with sepsis 9.Preeclampsia with sepsis 10.Acute fatty liver of pregnancy with sepsis 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Pre-eclampsia 2.Acute kidney injury 3.Cholestasis of pregnancy 4.Chorioamnionitis 5.Sepsis/ severe sepsis 6.Hemolytic anemia 7.Hypothyroidism 8.Gestational diabetes mellitus 9.HELLP syndrome 10.Fatty liver of pregnancy
Atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome thrombotic microangiopathy thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Varicella Zoster Virus (VZV) Infection (Chickenpox or Shingles) 2.Disseminated VZV with organ involvement 3.Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Varicella zoster virus infection 2.Dengue fever 3.Hemolytic uremic syndrome 4.Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura 5.Shiga-toxin-producing Escherichia coli 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Sepsis/meningitis 2.Varicella zoster virus 3.Pneumonia 4.Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura 5.Hemolytic anemia 6.Renal impairment/acute

	Purpura (TTP) 4.Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS) 5.Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) 6.Atypical Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (aHUS) 7.Infectious Mononucleosis 8.Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever 9.Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS) syndrome 10.Other viral exanthems (like measles, rubella)	infection 6.Malaria 7.Ehrlichiosis 8.Rocky Mountain spotted fever 9.Leptospirosis 10.Hepatitis A	kidney injury 7.Hepatic dysfunction 8.Electrolyte imbalance 9.Hypersplenism 10.Medication- related
Dentinogenic ghost cell tumor	1.Unicystic Ameloblastoma 2.Calcifying Cystic Odontogenic Tumor (CCOT) or Ghost Cell Odontogenic Tumor (GCOT) 3.Odontogenic Keratocyst (OKC) 4.Dentigerous Cyst 5.Radicular Cyst (Periapical Cyst) 6.Ameloblastic Fibroma	1.Unicystic ameloblastoma 2.Multicystic ameloblastoma 3.Ameloblastic fibroma 4.Ameloblastic fibro-odontoma 5.Odontogenic keratocyst 6.Dentigerous cyst 7.Lateral periodontal cyst 8.Nasopalatine duct cyst	1.Unicystic ameloblastoma 2.Odontogenic keratocyst 3.Dentigerous cyst 4.Benign mandibular tumor 5.Adenomatoid odontogenic tumor 6.Central odontogenic fibroma 7.Calcifying odontogenic cyst 8.Ameloblastic

	7. Adenomatoid Odontogenic Tumor (AOT)	9. Inflammatory fibrous hyperplasia	fibroma
	8. Central Giant Cell Lesion	10. Squamous cell carcinoma	9. Complex odontoma
	9. Odontoma		10. Benign nasal tumor
	10. Squamous Cell Carcinoma		
Pityriasis rubra pilaris	1. Erythema Annulare Centrifugum (EAC)		1. Tinea corporis (ringworm)
	2. Pityriasis Rubra Pilaris (PRP)	1. Tinea corporis	2. Erythema annulare centrifugum (EAC)
	3. Psoriasis	2. Erythema annulare centrifugum	3. Atopic dermatitis
	4. Cutaneous Lupus Erythematosus	3. Pityriasis rubra pilaris	4. Contact dermatitis
	5. Granuloma Annulare	4. Scabies	5. Seborrheic dermatitis
	6. Erythema Multiforme	5. Allergic contact dermatitis	6. Drug reaction
	7. Lichen Planus	6. Drug reaction	7. Lupus erythematosus
	8. Dermatomyositis	7. Lupus erythematosus	8. Psoriasis
	9. Atopic Dermatitis (Eczema)	8. Psoriasis	9. Pityriasis rosea
	10. Drug Reaction or Drug-Induced Lupus	9. Rosacea	10. Tinea versicolor
Adverse effects following immunisation	1. Sjögren's Syndrome	1. Sjogren syndrome	1. Oral lichen planus
	2. Lupus Erythematosus (Systemic or Subacute Cutaneous)	2. Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)	2. Oral thrush
	3. Undifferentiated Connective Tissue Disease (UCTD)	3. Rheumatoid arthritis (RA)	3. Mucous membrane pemphigoi
	4. Mixed Connective Tissue	4. Polymyalgia rheumatica (PMR)	4. Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)
		5. Giant cell arteritis (GCA)	5. Dry mouth syndrome
			6. Psoriasis
			7. Atrophic

	Disease (MCTD) 5.Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine-Induced Immune Response 6.Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) 7.Polymyalgia Rheumatica (PMR) 8.Autoimmune Hepatitis 9.Graft Versus Host Disease (GVHD) 10.Lichen Planus	6.Oral lichen planus 7.Lichen simplex chronicus 8.Pemphigus vulgaris 9.Behçet's disease 10.Sarcoidosis	glossitis 8.Vitamin B12 deficiency 9.Allergic contact dermatitis 10.Sjogren syndrome
Secondary sclerosing cholangitis	1.COVID-19 related complications 2.Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) 3.Liver Disease (Cholangiopathy/C holestasis) 4.Cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection 5.Biliary Tract Disease/Cholangitis 6.Dieulafoy's Lesion and Gastric Ulcers 7.Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) 8.Hyperammonemi a/ Hepatic Encephalopathy 9.Sepsis and Septic	1.COVID-19 2.CMV infection 3.Hepatocellular injury 4.Cholestatic liver injury 5.Biliary tract obstruction 6.Hematic thrombus 7.Portal fibrosis 8.Cholangiocyte injury 9.Cholangiocyte vacuolization 10.Degenerative changes	1.SARS-CoV-2 infection 2.Septic shock 3.Hemodynamic instability 4.Orotracheal intubation 5.Pulmonary insufficiency 6.Renal failure 7.Respiratory support 8.Hemodialysis 9.Cholestatic liver injury 10.Biliary cast

	Shock 10. Alcoholic liver disease		
Absence of right pulmonary artery pulmonary stenosis	1. Right-sided heart failure	2. Chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension (CTEPH)	3. Pulmonary artery hypoplasia
	4. Lung Cancer	5. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	6. Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH)
	7. Congestive Heart Failure (CHF)	8. Liver disease	9. Cor Pulmonale
	10. Pulmonary Embolism (PE)	1. Pulmonary hypertension	2. Cor pulmonale
		3. Right ventricular failure	4. Hypoplastic right pulmonary artery
		5. Pulmonary embolism	6. Tricuspid regurgitation
		7. Right heart strain	8. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
		9. Hypothyroidism	10. Lung cancer
			1. Pulmonary arterial hypertension
			2. Tricuspid regurgitation
		3. Pulmonary embolism	
		4. Obstructive bronchial disease	
		5. Mild renal impairment	
		6. Mild liver function test abnormalities	
		7. Right ventricular hypertrophy	
		8. Severe tricuspid regurgitation	
		9. Dilated inferior vena cava	
		10. Lung malignancy	
Multiple myeloma	1. Multiple Myeloma	2. Solitary Plasmacytoma of the Bone	3. Extramedullary Plasmacytoma
	4. Osteomyelitis	5. Chronic Sinusitis	6. Fibrous Dysplasia
	7. Lymphoma	8. Metastatic Cancer	9. Primary Bone
		1. Multiple myeloma	2. Osteomyelitis
		3. Lymphoma	4. Fibrous dysplasia
		5. Malignancy	6. Plasmacytoma
		7. Plasma cell leukemia	8. Waldenstrom macroglobulinemi
			1. Osteomyelitis
			2. Plasma cell neoplasm
		3. Fibrous dysplasia	
		4. Lymphoma	
		5. Idiopathic thrombocytopenia purpura	
		6. Osteoporosis	
		7. Hypertension	
		8. Diabetes	

	Cancer 10. Granulomatous Diseases	a 9. Monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance 10. Amyloidosis	mellitus 9. Metabolic bone disease 10. Multiple myeloma
Langerhans cell histiocytosis	1. Langerhans cell histiocytosis (primary suspicion) 2. Erdheim-Chester Disease (a form of non-Langerhans cell histiocytosis) 3. Rosai-Dorfman Disease (sinus histiocytosis with massive lymphadenopathy) 4. Other non-Langerhans cell histiocytoses 5. Granulomatous inflammations such as sarcoidosis 6. Hypothalamic glioma 7. Germinoma 8. Craniopharyngioma 9. Lymphoma 10. Metastasis from a systemic malignancy.	1. Glioblastoma 2. Histiocytosis 3. Lymphoma 4. Sarcoidosis 5. Meningitis 6. Encephalitis 7. Vascular dementia 8. Alzheimer's disease 9. Frontotemporal dementia 10. Lewy body dementia	1. Isolated intracranial hypothalamic lesion 2. Optic chiasm lesion 3. Glioblastoma 4. Meningioma 5. Brain metastasis 6. Primary CNS lymphoma 7. Pineal region tumor 8. Sellar region tumor 9. Oculomotor nerve schwannoma 10. Extraocular muscle enlargement
Soft tissue metastasis from pancreatic adenocarcinoma	1. Metastatic pancreatic adenocarcinoma 2. New primary malignancy 3. Soft	1. Pancreatic cancer 2. Metastatic pancreatic cancer 3. Cholangiocarcin	1. Malignant neoplasm of skin and subcutaneous tissue 2. Benign neoplasm of skin

	tissue sarcoma 4.Lipoma 5.Hematoma or seroma 6.Fibroma or myofibroma 7.Abscess 8.Lymphoma 9.Neurofibroma 10.Inflammatory pseudotumor	oma 4.Hepatocellular carcinoma 5.Gallbladder cancer 6.Liver metastases 7.Bile duct cancer 8.Lymphoma 9.Sarcoma 10.Metastatic cancer	and subcutaneous tissue 3.Cyst 4.Abscess 5.Hematoma 6.Infection of soft tissue 7.Neuroendocrine carcinoma 8.Melanoma 9.angiosarcoma 10. Hemangiosarcoma
Degenerated serous cystic tumor of the pancreas	1.Serous Cystadenoma of the Pancreas 2.Intraductal Papillary Mucinous Neoplasm (IPMN) 3.Adenocarcinoma of the Rectum 4.Tubulovillous Adenoma of the Rectum 5.Hypercholesterolemia 6.Hiatal Hernia 7.Lymph Node Metastasis 8.Portal Vein Hypertension 9.Splenic Vein Thrombosis 10.Spleen Invasion by the Pancreatic Mass	1.Pancreatic cancer 2.Serous cystic adenoma 3.Intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasm 4.Metastatic cancer 5.Splenic vein thrombosis 6.Portal vein hypertension 7.Hypercholesterolemia 8.Hiatal hernia 9.Rectal polyp 10.Adenocarcinoma	1.Pancreatic adenocarcinoma, NOS (Not Otherwise Specified) with invasion of the spleen 2.Pancreatic mucinous cystic neoplasm (MCN) with invasive potential 3.Pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor (PNET) with lymph node metastasis 4.Splenic metastasis (involvement of splenic parenchyma) of pancreatic cancer 5.Rectal

			adenocarcinoma (stage T2, N0, M0 according to TNM classification system, 2010) with tubulovillous adenoma 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.
Mirizzi syndrome	<p>1. Choledocholithiasis with Obstructive Jaundice</p> <p>2. Cholecystitis</p> <p>3. Cholangitis</p> <p>4. Gallstone</p> <p>5. Liver Pancreatitis</p> <p>6. Cholangiocarcinoma (Bile Duct Cancer)</p> <p>7. Gallbladder Cancer</p> <p>8. Hepatocellular Carcinoma (Liver Cancer)</p> <p>9. Pancreatic Cancer</p> <p>10. Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis (PSC)</p>	<p>1. Cholelithiasis</p> <p>2. Primary sclerosing cholangitis</p> <p>3. Cholangiocarcinoma</p> <p>4. Hepatitis C</p> <p>5. Hepatitis B</p> <p>6. Autoimmune hepatitis</p> <p>7. Sclerosing cholangitis</p> <p>8. Sarcoidosis</p> <p>9. Wilson's disease</p> <p>10. Budd-Chiari syndrome</p>	<p>1. Choledocholithiasis</p> <p>2. gallbladder cancer</p> <p>3. pancreatic cancer</p> <p>4. bile duct cancer</p> <p>5. hepatocellular carcinoma</p> <p>6. cirrhosis with portal hypertension</p> <p>7. bile duct stones (not from anatomical obstruction)</p> <p>8. viral hepatitis (A, B, C, D, E, F)</p> <p>9. hemolytic anemia</p> <p>10.</p>
Small cell lung cancer	<p>1. Lung Cancer (most likely Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer)</p> <p>2. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)</p> <p>3. Pneumonia or</p>	<p>1. Lung cancer</p> <p>2. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)</p> <p>3. Ischemic heart disease</p> <p>4. COVID-19</p> <p>5. Hypertension</p>	<p>1. Metastatic lung cancer</p> <p>2. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)</p> <p>3. Ischemic heart disease</p> <p>4. Hypertension</p>

	<p>Lung Infection</p> <p>4.Congestive Heart Failure</p> <p>5.Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD)</p> <p>6.Liver metastases from a primary cancer (likely Lung Cancer)</p> <p>7.Pulmonary Embolism</p> <p>8.Reactivation of COVID-19</p> <p>9.Bronchiectasis</p> <p>10.Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD)</p>	<p>6.Hemoptysis</p> <p>7.Mediastinal lymphadenopathy</p> <p>8.Liver metastases</p> <p>9.Hypoxemia</p> <p>10.Hypocapnia</p>	<p>5.Bronchiectasis</p> <p>6.Pulmonary emphysema</p> <p>7.Respiratory failure</p> <p>8.Lung infection</p> <p>9.Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)</p> <p>10.Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA)</p>
Erasmus syndromes silicosis systemic sclerosis	<p>1.Silicosis</p> <p>2.Systemic Sclerosis (Scleroderma)</p> <p>3.Pulmonary Tuberculosis</p> <p>4.Sarcoidosis</p> <p>5.Rheumatoid Arthritis</p> <p>6.Mixed Connective Tissue Disease (MCTD)</p> <p>7.Lupus Erythematosus</p> <p>8.Raynaud's Phenomenon</p> <p>9.Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD)</p> <p>10.Scleroderma-related Pulmonary Hypertension</p>	<p>1.Silicosis</p> <p>2.Tuberculosis</p> <p>3.Systemic sclerosis</p> <p>4.Sarcoidosis</p> <p>5.Rheumatoid arthritis</p> <p>6.Ankylosing spondylitis</p> <p>7.Psoriatic arthritis</p> <p>8.Lupus erythematosus</p> <p>9.Polymyositis</p> <p>10.Dermatomyositis</p>	<p>1.Silicosis</p> <p>2.Systemic sclerosis</p> <p>3.Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis</p> <p>4.Chronic bronchitis</p> <p>5.Emphysema</p> <p>6.Tuberculosis</p> <p>7.Chronic kidney disease</p> <p>8.Rheumatoid arthritis</p> <p>9.Hypertension</p> <p>10.Diabetes mellitus</p>

Guillain-Barré syndrome	1. Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS) 2. Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy (CIDP) 3. Transverse Myelitis 4. Miller Fisher Syndrome (MFS) 5. Acute Motor Axonal Neuropathy (AMAN) 6. Acute Motor-Sensory Axonal Neuropathy (AMSAN) 7. Polio or Post-Polio Syndrome 8. Lyme Disease 9. Porphyria 10. Neuropathy due to Vitamin B12 Deficiency	1. Guillain-Barré syndrome 2. Miller Fisher syndrome 3. Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis 4. Transverse myelitis 5. Acute flaccid myelitis 6. Neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder 7. Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis with optic neuritis 8. Myasthenia gravis 9. Polyradiculoneuritis 10. Sarcoidosis	1. Guillain-Barré Syndrome 2. Polio 3. Meningitis 4. Encephalitis 5. Stroke 6. Spinal Muscular Atrophy 7. Peripheral Neuropathy 8. Spinal Cord Injury 9. ALS 10. Multiple Sclerosis
Acute pyelonephritis kidney stones hydronephrosis	1. Pyelonephritis 2. Renal/Perirenal Abscess 3. Urosepsis 4. Pregnancy-related Hypertension Disorders (Preeclampsia or HELLP syndrome) 5. Nephrolithiasis (Kidney Stones) 6. Peritonitis 7. Acute Hepatic	1. Acute pyelonephritis 2. Pyelonephritis with kidney stones 3. Pyelonephritis with sepsis 4. Acute kidney injury 5. Urinary tract infection 6. Kidney stones 7. Sepsis 8. Peritonitis 9. Septic shock	1. Urinary tract infection (UTI) 2. Acute kidney injury (AKI) 3. Septic shock 4. Pyelonephritis 5. Bacteriuria 6. Peritonitis 7. Pneumonia 8. Abscess (possibly kidney or peri-renal) 9. Obstruction of

	Failure 8.Chorioamnionitis 9.Pneumonia 10.Endocarditis	10.Hydronephrosi s	the urinary tract 10.Premature rupture of membranes (PROM)
Jejunal Dieulafoy's lesion	1.Gastrointestinal Bleeding from Peptic Ulcer Disease 2.Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor (GIST) 3.Angiodysplasia 4.Dieulafoy's Lesion 5.Aortoenteric Fistula 6.Gastric or Duodenal Arteriovenous Malformation (AVM) 7.Gastric Cancer or Gastric Lymphoma 8.Bleeding from a Meckel's Diverticulum 9.Malignant Hypertension 10.Conn's Syndrome (Primary Hyperaldosteronism)	1.Upper GI bleed 2.Lower GI bleed 3.Peptic ulcer disease 4.Gastritis 5.Mallory-Weiss tear 6.Esophagitis 7.Inflammatory bowel disease 8.Meckel's diverticulum 9.Angiodysplasia 10.Hemobilia	1.Anemia 2.Hypokalemia 3.Gastrointestinal Bleeding 4.Sepsis 5.Acute kidney injury 6.Conn's syndrome 7.Mallena- Hemitomes 8.Rectal bleeding 9.Ulcerative proctitis 10.Duodenal ulcer.
Intramuscular myxoma	1.Rotator Cuff Tear 2.Degenerative Joint Disease (Osteoarthritis)	1.Rotator cuff tear 2.Adhesive capsulitis 3.Calcific	1.Paroxysmal kinesigenic dyskinesia 2.Rotator cuff tear

	3.Subacromial Impingement Syndrome	tendinitis	3.Glenohumeral joint arthritis
	4.Cervical Radiculopathy	4.Subacromial bursitis	4.Impingement syndrome
	5.Lumbar Radiculopathy	5.Impingement syndrome	5.Hematoma
	6.Soft Tissue Tumor (e.g. Sarcoma or Lipoma)	6.Glenohumeral arthritis	6.Hypertension
	7.Bursitis	7.Cervical radiculopathy	7.Hyperlipidemia
	8.Rotator Cuff Tendinosis	8.Thoracic outlet syndrome	8.Obesity
	9.Frozen Shoulder (Adhesive Capsulitis)	9.Myositis ossificans	9.Smoking
	10.Complex Regional Pain Syndrome (CRPS)	10.Neoplasm	10.Hypothyroidism
	1.Ureteral Duplication with Blind Ending	1.Ureteral duplication	1.Ureteral bifidity
	2.Recurrent Urinary Tract Infections (UTIs)	2.Ureteral stricture	2.Ureteral malformation
	3.Urolithiasis	3.Ureterocele	3.Recurrent UTIs
	4.Bladder Cancer	4.Urolithiasis	4.Interstitial cystitis
	5.Kidney Cancer	5.Bladder cancer	5.Neurological disorders
	6.Interstitial Cystitis	6.Urinary tract infection	6.Ureterolithiasis
	7.Pyelonephritis	7.Interstitial cystitis	7. Ureteral injury
	8.Endometriosis affecting the Urinary Tract	8.Pyelonephritis	8.Ureteral tumors
	9.Ureteral Stricture	9.Renal cell carcinoma	9.Ureteral Duplication
	10.Diverticulum of	10.Vesicoureteral reflux	10.Hydroneumoni osis

	the Urinary Bladder or Ureter		
Adeno virus liver failure	1. Adenoviral infection 2. Post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder (PTLD) 3. Graft versus host disease (GVHD) 4. Acute cellular rejection (ACR) 5. Recurrence of FSGS 6. Drug-induced liver injury 7. Sepsis 8. Hepatic artery thrombosis (HAT) 9. Tacrolimus toxicity 10. Hepatic steatosis leading to non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH)	1. Acute adenoviral hepatitis 2. Acute cellular rejection 3. FSGS recurrence 4. Apheresis reaction 5. Rituximab reaction 6. Hyperkalemia 7. Sepsis 8. Hemodynamic instability 9. Liver failure 10. Kidney failure	1. Acute cellular rejection 2. Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis 3. Acute adenoviral hepatitis 4. Acute liver failure 5. Kidney failure 6. Hyperkalemia 7. Hemodynamic instability 8. Hepatic steatosis 9. Nephrotic syndrome 10. Hypersplenism
Retroperitoneal choriocarcinoma	1. Choriocarcinoma (Non-Gestational) 2. Germ Cell Tumors (Extragenital) 3. Lung Cancer with Metastasis 4. Primary Lung Carcinoma with Metastasis 5. Ewing's Sarcoma / Primitive Neuroectodermal	1. Lymphoma 2. Metastatic cancer 3. Hematoma 4. Infection 5. Myositis 6. Spinal stenosis 7. Angina 8. Costochondritis 9. Pancreatitis 10. Pneumonia	1. Lung cancer (adenocarcinoma) 2. Testicular cancer (germ cell tumor, embryonal carcinoma) 3. Pulmonary metastasis 4. Pneumonia 5. pleurisy 6. Pneumothorax 7. Gastroesophageal reflux disease

	Tumor (PNET) 6.Rhabdomyosarcoma 7.Lymphoma 8.Leiomyosarcoma 9.Liposarcoma 10.Synovial Sarcoma	(GERD) 8.Peptic ulcer disease (PUD) 9.Osteosarcoma (primary bone tumor) 10.Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)
Odontogenic keratocyst	1.Dentigerous Cyst 2.Ameloblastoma 3.Odontogenic Keratocyst (Keratocystic Odontogenic Tumor) 4.Central Giant Cell Granuloma 5.Radicular Cyst (Periapical cyst) 6.Odontoma 7.Ossifying Fibroma 8.Fibrous Dysplasia 9.Central Hemangioma 10.Squamous Cell Carcinoma	1.Dentigerous cyst 2.Periapical abscess 3.Traumatic bone cyst 4.Ameloblastoma 5.Radicular cyst 6.Inflammatory papillary cyst of the salivary gland 7.Lateral periodontal cyst 8.Aneurysmal bone cyst 9.Ossifying fibroma 10.Myositis ossificans
Lymphomatoid granulomatosis	1.Recurrent or secondary lymphoma 2.Post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder (PTLD) 3.Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)	1.Pneumonia 2.HIV-related opportunistic infection 3.Acute kidney injury 4.Lactic acidosis 5.Altered mental status 6.MRSA 7.Lymphoma recurrence 8.HIV-
		1.splenomegaly due to Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) 2.Secondary lymph node malignancies due to EBV-positive lymphoma 3.Lymphadenopathy 4.Pneumonia

	<p>bacteremia or sepsis 4.Pneumonia 5.HIV-associated lymphadenopathy 6.Infectious mononucleosis or other EBV-associated diseases 7.Reactivation of Hepatitis C infection 8.Opportunistic infections associated with HIV/AIDS 9.Acute kidney injury secondary to sepsis, dehydration, or drug-induced nephrotoxicity 10.Diabetes complications</p>	<p>related dementia 9.Diabetes-related complications 10.Hepatitis C-related complications</p>	<p>5.Acute kidney injury (AKI) 6.Acute liver injury 7.Cardiac tamponade 8.Infective endocarditis 9.Pneumocystis jirovecii (formerly known as Pneumocystis carinii) pneumonia (PCP) 10.Tuberculosis</p>
Hepatic portal venous gas	<p>1.Diverticulitis with Perforation 2.Peritonitis 3.Sepsis or Septicemia 4.Pneumatosis intestinalis 5.Portomesenteric venous gas 6.Rectal stump dehiscence 7.Bowel obstruction 8.Bowel ischemia 9.Postoperative ileus</p>	<p>1.Diverticulitis 2.Proctocolitis 3.Neoplasm 4.Perforated diverticulum 5.Appendicitis 6.Inflammatory bowel disease 7.Ischemic colitis 8.Mesenteric ischemia 9.Carcinomatosis 10.Sepsis</p>	<p>1.Acute diverticulitis 2.Proctocolitis 3.Abscess formation 4.Neoplasm 5.Perforation 6.Sepsis 7.Peritonitis 8.Intestinal obstruction 9.Ischemic colitis 10.Inflammatory bowel disease</p>

	10.Clostridium difficile colitis		
Sinonasal undifferentiated carcinoma	1.Local Recurrence of Sinonasal Undifferentiated Carcinoma (SNUC)	1.Sinonasal undifferentiated carcinoma	1.Recurrent sinonasal undifferentiated carcinoma
	2.Metastatic Carcinoma	2.Meningioma	2.Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF)
	3.Intracranial Abscess	3.Glioblastoma multiforme	leakage
	4.Meningioma	4.Pituitary tumor	3.Meningitis/ence phalitis 4.Sepsis
	5.Glioma	5.Craniopharyngio ma	5.Bacterial endocarditis
	6.Esthesioneuroblas toma (ENB)	6.Metastatic cancer	6.Osteomyelitis
	7.Lymphoma	7.Lymphoma	7.Pneumonia
	8.Squamous Cell Carcinoma	8.Sarcoma	8.Brain abscess
	9.Adenocarcinoma	9.Abscess	9.Gastrointestinal bleeding
	10.Pituitary Adenoma	10.Infection	10.Neurological deficits.
Retroperitoneal hematoma	1.Vaginal Hematoma / Obstetric Hematoma	1.Postpartum hemorrhage	1.Postpartum hemorrhage
	2.Rectovaginal Fistula	2.Postpartum hematoma	2.Hematoma
	3.Obstetric Anal Sphincter Injury (OASI)	3.Vaginal wall hematoma	3.Vaginal laceration
	4.Pelvic Organ Prolapse	4.Right posterolateral wall hematoma	4.Shoulder dystocia
	5.Post- Partum Hemorrhage	5.Shoulder dystocia	5.Anemia
	6.Soft Tissue Sarcoma	6.Grade II laceration	6.Transfusion reaction
	7.Ischiorectal Abscess	7.Anemia	7.Allergic reaction
	8.Bartholin's Cyst	8.Induration	8.Infection
		9.Transvaginal ultrasound	9.Pelvic abscess
		10.CT angiography	10.Sepsis

	or Abscess 9.Pelvic Hematoma 10.Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)		
insulinoma	1.Insulinoma 2.Non-Insulinoma Pancreatogenous Hypoglycemia Syndrome (NIPHS) 3.Reactive Hypoglycemia 4.Exogenous Insulin Administration 5.MEN-1 Syndrome 6.Islet Cell Hypertrophy or Hyperplasia 7.Adrenal Insufficiency 8.Alcohol-induced Hypoglycemia 9.Functional Disorder 10.Rare Genetic Disorders	1.Insulinoma 2.Non-insulinoma pancreatogenous hypoglycemia (NIPH) 3.Hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia 4.Functional hyperinsulinism 5.Insulin-secreting tumor 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.	1.Hyperinsulinism 2.Insulinoma 3.Hypoglycemia 4.Insulin overproduction 5.Fasting hypoglycemia 6.Familial hyperinsulinism 7.Pancreatic endocrine tumor 8.Glucagonoma 9.Adrenal insufficiency 10.Thyroid disorder
splenic abscesses	1.Splenic abscess 2.Malignancy 3.Infectious endocarditis 4.Plasmacytoma/Multiple Myeloma 5.Autoimmune conditions 6.Gastric ulcers and gastritis 7.Sarcoidosis	1.Infectious endocarditis 2.Malignant lymphoma 3.Plasmacytoma 4.Sarcoidosis 5.Metastatic tumors 6.Abscesses due to other causes	1.Infectious endocarditis 2.Malignant lymphoma 3.Plasmacytoma 4.Sarcoidosis 5.Metastatic tumors 6.Abscesses 7.Bacterial

	8.Splenetic infarct 9.Gastrointestinal malignancy 10.Infectious mononucleosis/CMV/EBV infection	7.Chronic gastritis 8.Gastric ulcer scar 9.Adenocarcinoma of the colon 10.C.difficile infection	infection 8.Resistant gram-negative bacteria infection 9.Anaerobic infection 10.Postoperative infection
Brucellosiscardiac inflammatory pseudotumor	1.Brucellosis 2.Toxoplasmosis 3.Aspergillosis 4.Pneumocystis carinii infection 5.Sarcoidosis 6.Lyme disease 7.Tuberculosis 8.Carcinoid syndrome 9.Lymphoma 10.Metastatic cancer	1.Idiopathic VT 2.Scar-related arrhythmia 3.Disseminated sarcoidosis 4.Cardiac tumor 5.Myocarditis 6.Infection 7.Brucellosis 8.Toxoplasmosis 9.Aspergillus 10.Pneumocystis carinii	1.Toxoplasmosis 2.Pneumocystis pneumonia 3.Aspergillosis 4.Brucellosis 5.Tuberculosis 6.Bartonella infection 7.Viral myocarditis 8.Bacterial myocarditis 9.Q fever 10.Chronic sarcoidosis
Symptomatic irreversible pulpitis with symptomatic apical periodontitis	1.Pulpitis 2.Apical Periodontitis 3.Dental Abscess 4.Pericoronitis 5.Cracked Tooth Syndrome 6.Dentin Hypersensitivity 7.Referred Pain 8.Traumatic Occlusion: 9.Postoperative sensitivity: 10.Neuropathic Pain	1.Pericoronatitis 2.Apical periodontitis 3.Osteoitis 4.Sinusitis 5.Myositis 6.Temporomandibular joint disorder 7.Neuralgia 8.Arthritis 9.Infection 10.Trigeminal neuralgia	1.Pulpitis 2.Apical abscess 3.Tooth fracture 4.Periapical abscess 5.Root fracture 6.Tooth sensitivity 7.Caries 8.Periodontal abscess 9.Tooth erosion 10.Radiculitis

Aortic intramural hematoma	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Aortic dissection 2.Acute myocardial infarction (heart attack) 3.Pulmonary embolism 4.Aortic aneurysm rupture 5.Pericarditis 6.Pneumothorax 7.Angina pectoris: 8.Esophageal rupture (Boerhaave syndrome) 9.Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) 10.Musculoskeletal chest pain 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Aortic dissection 2.Acute myocardial infarction 3.Pulmonary embolism 4.Pneumonia 5.Pericarditis 6.Myocarditis 7.Esophageal rupture 8.Gastric ulcer 9.Cholecystitis 10.Pancreatitis 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) 2.Pulmonary embolism (PE) 3.Aortic dissection 4.Pneumothorax 5.Pneumonia 6.Heart failure 7.Myocardial infarction 8.Cardiac arrhythmia 9.Precordial catch syndrome 10.Costochondritis
Phlegmasia cerulea dolens	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) 2.Pulmonary Embolism (PE) 3.Compartment Syndrome 4.Venous Insufficiency 5.Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) 6.Sepsis or Septic Shock 7.Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) 8.Metabolic Acidosis 9.Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS) 10.Iatrogenic Injury 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Left iliac and femoral venous thrombosis 2.Cardiopulmonary arrest 3.Acute hypoxic respiratory failure 4.Acute renal failure 5.Acidosis 6.Pulmonary embolism 7.Sepsis 8.Thromboembolism 9.Venous insufficiency 10.Deep vein thrombosis 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS) 2.Aspiration Pneumonia 3.Cardiac Arrest 4.Sepsis 5.Pneumothorax 6.Pulmonary Embolism 7.Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) 8.Septic Shock 9.Gastrointestinal Bleeding 10.Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (DIC)

	or Postoperative Complication		
Drug induced hypoprothrombinemi a	1.Diverticulitis	1.Diverticulitis	1.diverticulitis
	2.Adverse Drug Reaction to Cefmetazole (CMZ)	2.Diverticulitis with perforation	2.Inflammatory bowel disease
	3.Sepsis	2.Diverticulitis with abscess	3.Intestinal obstruction
	4.Bleeding	3.Diverticulitis with fistula	4.Irritable bowel syndrome
	Gastrointestinal Ulcer	4.Diverticulitis with peritonitis	5.Kidney disease
	5.Clostridium difficile infection (CDI)	5.Diverticulitis with sepsis	6.Gastrointestinal bleeding
	6.Ischemic colitis	6.Liver disease	7.Infections
	7.Acute Kidney Injury (AKI)	7.Kidney disease	8.Pancreatitis
	8.Acute Pancreatitis	8.Coagulopathy	9.Gallstones
	9.Drug- induced liver injury	9.Gastrointestinal bleeding	10.Inflammatory conditions
10.Urinary Tract Infection (UTI)	10.Malignancy		
Rectal gastric heterotopia	1.Colorectal cancer		1.Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)
	2.Gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST)	1.Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)	2.Chron's disease
	3.Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)	2.Colon cancer	3.Ulcerative colitis
	4.Polyposis syndromes	3.Diverticulosis	4.Rectal cancer
	5.Peutz- Jeghers syndrome	4.Hemorrhoids	5.Adenocarcinoma
	6.Gastric heterotopia of the rectum	5.Anal fissure	6.Gastrointestinal angiodysplasia
	7.Juvenile polyposis syndrome	6.Infectious colitis	7.Familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP)
	8.Hyperplastic polyposis syndrome	7.Ischemic colitis	8.Turcott's syndrome
	9.Lynch Syndrome (Hereditary	8.Malignancy of the rectum	9.Gastric antral vascular ectasia
		9.Polyps	
	10.Gastric heterotopia		

	nonpolyposis colorectal cancer or HNPCC) 10.Cronkhite-Canada syndrome		(GAVE) 10.Peutz-Jeghers syndrome
Pneumonitis Jirovecii pneumonia	1.HIV/AIDS 2.Pneumocystis Pneumonia (PCP) 3.Tuberculosis (TB) 4.Lymphoma 5.Kaposi Sarcoma 6.Non-tuberculous Mycobacteria (NTM) Infections 7.Cryptococcal infection 8.Bacterial pneumonia 9.Toxoplasmosis 10.Cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection	1.Pulmonary tuberculosis 2.HIV 3.Worm infestation 4.Neoplasm 5.Pneumonia 6.Asthma 7.Bronchitis 8.Lung cancer 9.Cystic fibrosis 10.Sarcoidosis	1.Tuberculosis. 2.HIV 3.Respiratory viral infection 4.Pulmonary embolism 5.Lung cancer 6.Chronic bronchitis 7.Community-acquired pneumonia 8.Aspiration pneumonia 9.Asthma 10.Worm infestation
Non-ST elevated myocardial infarction	1.Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS) / Myocardial Infarction (MI) 2.Aortic Dissection 3.Pulmonary Embolism (PE) 4.Acute Pancreatitis 5.Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) or Peptic Ulcer Disease (PUD) 6.Cholecystitis 7.Musculoskeletal	1.Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) 2.Aortic dissection 3.Pulmonary embolism 4.Acute pancreatitis 5.Peptic ulcer disease 6.Cholecystitis 7.Kidney stones 8.Appendicitis 9.Uterine sarcoma 10.Other causes of chest pain	1.Subendocardial infarction 2.Aortic dissection 3.Pulmonary embolism 4.Acute pancreatitis 5.Pneumonia 6.Myocardial contusion 7.Pneumothorax 8.Myocardial infarction 9.Esophageal dissection

	Pain 8.Pneumonia 9.Pleurisy 10.Angina Pectoris		10.Gastrointestinal bleeding
Parvovirus-B19 pure red cell aplasia	1.HIV-related anemia	1.HIV-1/AIDS	1.HIV-1/AIDS- associated anemia
	2.Parvovirus B19 infection	2.Parvovirus B19 infection	2.Parvovirus B19 infection 3.Iron
	3.Malignancies	3.Chronic kidney disease 4.Liver	deficiency anemia 4.Chronic kidney
	4.Chronic kidney disease 5.Liver disease	disease 5.Autoimmune	disease 5.Chronic hepatitis 6.Sickle
	6.Nutritional deficiencies	hemolytic anemia 6.Thalassemia	cell disease 7.B- thalassemia
	7.Autoimmune hemolytic anemia	7.Sickle cell disease	8.Anemia of chronic disease
	8.Thyroid disorders	8.Myelodysplastic syndrome	9.Diffuse alveolar hemorrhage
	9.Infectious diseases	9.Lymphoma	syndrome
	10.Myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS)	10.Leukemia	10.Autoimmune hemolytic anemia
	Chyle leak	1.Chylothorax	
2.Postoperative pleural effusion		1.Esophageal adenocarcinoma	2.Atelectasis
3.Nutritional deficiency or malnutrition		2.Chylous pleural effusion 3.Chyle leak	3.Pneumonia 4.Pulmonary embolism
4.Lymphedema		4.Hypoalbuminem ia 5.Hyponatremia	5.Esophageal cancer
5.Renal insufficiency		6.Hypertriglycerid emia	6.Pericardial effusion
6.Hyponatremia- related condition		7.Mediastinal shift	7.Pneumothorax
7.Infection 8.Heart failure 9.Liver		8.Atelectasis	8.Respiratory failure
disease 10.Lung complications (such		9.Ground-glass opacity 10.Fistula	9.Gastrointestinal bleeding 10.Sepsis

	as atelectasis or pneumonia)		
SARS-COV2 pneumonia associated to multiresistant Klebsiella pneumoniae	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.COVID-19 2.Dengue Fever 3.Zika Virus 4.Chikungunya 5.Influenza 6.Other respiratory viruses 7.Bacterial pneumonia 8.Malaria 9.Typhoid fever 10.Leptospirosis 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.COVID-19 2.Bacterial pneumonia 3.Viral pneumonia 4.Influenza 5.Myositis 6.Polyarthralgia 7.Sinusitis 8.Pharyngitis 9.Tonsillitis 10.Laryngitis 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.pneumonia 2.sepsis 3.Community-acquired pneumonia 4.Acute respiratory distress syndrome 5.Urinary tract infection 6.Colonization 7.Multi-drug resistant pulmonary tuberculosis 8.Bronchitis 9.Allergic rhinitis 10.Cardiovascular disease
fistula	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) 2.Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) 3.Heart Failure 4.Aortic Aneurysm 5.Aortic Dissection 6.Pulmonary Hypertension 7.Peripheral Arterial Disease (PAD) 8.Chronic Kidney Disease 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Aortic stenosis 2.Aortic insufficiency 3.Left ventricular hypertrophy 4.Heart failure 5.Coronary artery disease 6.Myocardial infarction 7.Pericarditis 8.Valvular heart disease 9.Cardiomyopathy 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Severe aortic stenosis 2.Aortic insufficiency 3.LV ejection fraction 4.Moderate concentric LV hypertrophy 5.Grade 1 LV diastolic dysfunction 6.Right dominant circulation 7.Tortuosity of aorta and iliofemoral vessels

	(CKD) 9.Valve-related Complications Post-TAVR 10.Cardiogenic Shock	10.Pulmonary embolism	8.Left femoral and left subclavian access 9.Periaortic root hematoma 10.Color Doppler assessment revealed flow from the non-coronary sinus of Valsalva to the RA
Heparin induced aldosterone suppressionheparin induced hyperkalemia	1.COVID-19 pneumonia 2.Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) 3.Chronic kidney disease (CKD) exacerbation/Acute kidney injury (AKI) 4.Cardio-renal syndrome 5.Hyperkalemia secondary to kidney disease or other metabolic disturbances 6.Pulmonary embolism (PE) 7.Heart failure 8.Heparin-induced hyperkalemia 9.Pneumonia (other than COVID-19) 10.Exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) or other	1.Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) 2.Community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) 3.Pneumonia due to SARS-CoV-2 4.Pulmonary embolism (PE) 5.Acute kidney injury (AKI) 6.Hyperkalemia 7.Hypermnatremia 8.Hypoxia 9.Hypoglycemia 10.Hyperthyroidism	1.Acute kidney injury 2.Chronic renal disease stage 3B 3.Pulmonary embolism 4.Pneumonia 5.Respiratory failure 6.Hypercoagulable state 7.Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) 8.Sepsis 9.Hypersensitivity pneumonitis 10.Cardiogenic shock

underlying lung disease			
Presacral retroperitoneal benign schwannoma	1.Retroperitoneal Sarcoma	1.Ovarian fibrothecoma	1.Ovarian fibroma
	2.Schwannoma	2.Retroperitoneal sarcoma	2.Subserosal pedunculated fibroma
	3.Ganglioneuroma	3.Histiocytoma	3.Ovarian fibrothecoma
	4.Neurofibroma	4.Leiomyoma	4.Retroperitoneal tumor (sarcoma or histiocytoma)
	5.Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor (GIST)	5.Granulosa cell tumor	5.Gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST)
	6.Leiomyoma	6.Fibrosarcoma	6.Carcinoid tumor
	7.Liposarcoma	7.Ovarian cystadenoma	7.Malignant mesothelioma
	8.Lymphoma	8.Ovarian cystadenocarcinoma	8.Leiomyosarcoma
	9.Metastatic Carcinoma	9.Ovarian teratoma	9.Mucinous cystic neoplasm
	10.Mesothelioma	10.Ovarian carcinoid tumor	10.Adenocarcinoma of the colon
Stenotrophomonas maltophilia blood stream infection	1.COVID-19 pneumonia	1.COVID-19	1.Pneumonia
	2.Secondary bacterial pneumonia	2.Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)	2.Interstitial lung disease
	3.Sepsis	3.Rheumatoid arthritis (RA)	3.Systemic lupus erythematosus
	4.Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS)	4.Liver cirrhosis	4.Rheumatoid arthritis
	5 Drug-induced lung injury	5.Interstitial pneumonia	5.Liver cirrhosis
	6.Exacerbation of underlying interstitial lung disease	6.Stenotrophomonas maltophilia	6.Sepsis
	7.Exacerbation of systemic lupus	7.Pneumonia	7.Meningitis/encephalitis
	8.Tuberculosis	8.Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)	
	9.Acute respiratory distress	9.Multisystem organ dysfunction syndrome	

	erythematosus (SLE) or rheumatoid arthritis (RA) 8.Opportunistic infection 9.Liver decompensation or hepatic encephalopathy 10.Drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS) syndrome	syndrome (ARDS) 10.Sepsis	(MODS) 10.Acute kidney injury (AKI)
Atlantoaxial subluxation	1.Cervical Spondylosis 2.Cervical Osteoarthritis (also known as Neck Arthritis) 3.Degenerative Disc Disease 4.Cervical Myofascial Pain Syndrome 5.Cervical Stenosis 6.Cervical Radiculopathy 7.Cervical Dystonia (Spasmodic Torticollis) 8.Tension Myositis Syndrome (TMS) 9.Cervicogenic Headache	1.Cervical spondylosis 2.Osteoarthritis 3.Cervical disc herniation 4.Arthritis 5.Fibromyalgia 6.Myositis 7.Thyroiditis 8.Infection 9.Neoplasm 10.Vascular disorder	1.Musculoskeletal neck pain 2.Osteoarthritis 3.Fibromyalgia 4.Hypertension-related neck pain 5.Postural neck pain 6.Subtotal thyroidectomy scar complications 7.Post-infectious complications related to COVID-19 or another respiratory virus 8.Diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis (DISH) 9.Rheumatoid arthritis or seronegative

	10.Chronic Pain Syndrome		spondyloarthropathy 10.Neck injuries related to previous accidents (if applicable)
Neuroendocrine carcinoma	1.Recurrence of Neuroendocrine Tumor (Carcinoid) 2.Paraneoplastic Syndrome 3.Hyperparathyroidism 4.Hypercalcemia of Malignancy 5.Metastatic Disease 6.Carcinoid Syndrome 7.Cushing's Syndrome 8.Primary Hyperaldosteronism (Conn's Syndrome) 9.Thyroid Disease 10.Mood or Anxiety Disorders	1.PTH-producing paraneoplastic syndrome 2.Metastatic carcinoid tumor 3.Hyperparathyroidism 4.Primary parathyroid adenoma 5.Thyroid medullary carcinoma 6.Carcinoid syndrome 7.Malignant neuroendocrine tumor 8.Metastatic neuroendocrine tumor 9.Secondary hyperparathyroidism 10.Primary hyperparathyroidism	1.Recurrent neuroendocrine tumor (NET) with PTH-producing paraneoplastic syndrome 2.Hypercalcemia secondary to NET 3.Parathyroid adenoma 4.Carcinoid syndrome 5.Mesenteric carcinoid tumor recurrence 6.Small bowel necrosis 7.Intestinal obstruction 8.Inflammation of bowel disease 9.Malabsorption syndrome 10.Chronic fatigue syndrome
Babesia microti infection	1.Babesiosis 2.Lyme Disease 3.Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis 4.Rickettsial diseases 5.Bartonellosis	1.Lyme disease 2.Babesiosis 3.Rocky Mountain spotted fever 4.Ehrlichiosis 5.Anaplasmosis 6.Human	1.Tick-borne illness (such as Lyme disease or Babesia microti) 2.Influenza 3.Pneumonia 4.Urinary tract

	6.Co-infections 7.Infective Endocarditis 8.Sepsis 9.Pneumonia 10.Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE)	granulocytic anaplasmosis 7.Human monocytic ehrlichiosis 8.Powassan virus encephalitis 9.Alpha-gal syndrome 10.Bartonellosis	infection 5.Sepsis 6.Meningitis 7.Encephalitis 8.Myocarditis 9.Pericarditis 10.Gastroenteritis
Pure red cell aplasia (PRCA) undergoing ABO-incompatible kidney transplantation	1.Pure red cell aplasia (PRCA) 2.Iron deficiency anemia 3.Chronic kidney disease (CKD)-related anemia 4.Drug- induced bone marrow suppression 5.Vitamin B12 or folate deficiency anemia 6.Aplastic anemia 7.Autoimmune hemolytic anemia 8.Myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS) 9.Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH) 10.Myelofibrosis	1.Aplastic anemia 2.Myelodysplastic syndrome 3.Chronic kidney disease 4.Lupus nephritis 5.Anemia of chronic disease 6.Iron deficiency anemia 7.Folate deficiency anemia 8.Vitamin B12 deficiency anemia 9.Hemochromatosis 10.Thalassemia	1.Pure red cell aplasia (PRCA) 2.Erythroblastic precursor dysfunction 3.Iron-deficient erythropoiesis 4.Chronic kidney disease-related anemia 5.Pernicious anemia 6.Vitamin B12 deficiency 7.Anemia of chronic disease 8.Anemia associated with renal insufficiency 9.Post-surgical anemia 10.Post- infectious anemia
fish bone aspiration	1.Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) 2.Esophagitis	1.Fish bone stuck in throat 2.Pharyngeal infection	1.Acute tonsillitis 2.Acute epiglottitis 3.Retropharyngeal

	3.Food Allergy	3.Esophageal	abscess
	4.Foreign Body Sensation	inflammation	4.Oropharyngeal
	5.Pharyngitis	4.Allergic reaction to salmon	herpes simplex virus (HSV) infection
	6.Tonsillitis	5.Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)	5.Acute otitis media
	7.Esophageal Stricture	6.Heartburn	6.Acute laryngitis
	8.Oral Thrush	7.Sore throat	7.Postnasal drip syndrome
	9.Thyroiditis	8.Strep throat	8.Gastric reflux disease (GERD)
	10.Achalasia	9.Mononucleosis	9.Allergic reaction to food (salmon)
		10.	10.Angina pectoris (as a possible referral pain)
Convulsions and confusion due to electrolyte disturbances	1.Proton pump inhibitor (PPI)-induced hypomagnesemia	1.Magnesium deficiency	1.Hypomagnesemia
proton pump inhibitors induced microscopic colitis?	2.Microscopic colitis	2.Hypoparathyroidism	2.Hypokalemia
	3.Alcohol-related liver disease	3.Stomach cancer	3.Hypocalcemia
	4.Chronic kidney disease (CKD)	4.Irritable bowel syndrome	4.Hyperplastic polyp
	5.Malabsorption syndromes	5.Celiac disease	5.Microcytic colitis
	6.Endocrine disorders	6.Crohn's disease	6.Dyspepsia
	7.Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)	7.Ulcerative colitis	7.Intermittent chronic diarrhea
	8.Gastroenteritis	8.Whipple's disease	8.Malnutrition
	9.Chronic pancreatitis	9.Addison's disease	9.Alcohol abuse
		10.Zollinger-Ellison syndrome	10.Chronic kidney disease

	10.Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS)		
Spinal capillary hemangioma	1.Spinal Lipoma		1.Meningioma 2.L schwannoma 3.L nerve sheath
	2.Spinal Hemangioma		tumor
	3.Epidural Lipomatosis	1.Lumbar disc herniation 2.Spinal stenosis	4.Intraspinal ganglioneuroma
	4.Spinal Schwannoma	3.Lymphoma	5.L spinal cord tumor
	5.Spinal Ependymoma	4.Metastatic tumor	6.Intraspinal glioma
	6.Spinal Meningioma	5.Epidural abscess	7.Metastatic disease 8.Spinal cord lipoma
	7.Spinal Neurofibroma	6.Herniated disc	9.Congenital dermal sinus 10.L herniated disk with sciatica
	8.Cauda Equina Syndrome	7.Neurofibroma	
	9.Lumbar Disc Herniation	8.Schwannoma	
	10.Lumbar Stenosis	9.Meningioma	
		10.Lipoma	
Pneumosrotum	1.Subcutaneous Emphysema	1.Bilateral pneumothorax	1.Pneumothorax
	2.Pneumothorax	2.Pneumomediastinum	2.Pneumomediastinum
	3.Pneumomediastinum	3.Subcutaneous emphysema	3.Subcutaneous air
	4.Infection or Abscess	4.Tension pneumothorax	4.Dyspnea
	5.Fournier's gangrene	5.Traumatic pneumothorax	5.Edema
	6.Necrotizing fasciitis	6.spontaneous pneumothorax	6.Crepitus 7.Non-healing scrotal wound
	7.Tracheal rupture or esophageal rupture (Boerhaave syndrome)	7.Barotrauma	8.Epididymitis
	8.Barotrauma	8.Asthma 9.COPD	9.Coronary artery disease
	9.Lymphatic	10.Pneumonia	10.Diabetes mellitus

	obstruction 10.Complication post Coronary artery bypass graft (CABG)		
Pneumopericardium	1.Pericarditis 2.Pneumopericardiu m 3.Pneumonia 4.Pulmonary Embolism 5.Heart Failure 6.Acute Coronary Syndrome 7.Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) 8.Post- ablation Syndrome 9.Pneumothorax 10.Myocardial Bridging	1.Pericardial effusion 2.Pneumonia 3.Acute coronary syndrome 4.Atrial fibrillation 5.Pulmonary embolism 6.Myocardial infarction 7.Pleurisy 8.Esophageal spasm 9.Musculoskeletal chest pain 10.Anxiety	1.Pericarditis 2.Myocardial infarction, 3.Pneumonia, 4.Pulmonary embolism 5.Pneumothorax 6.Acute coronary syndrome 7.Cardiac arrhythmia 8. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 9.Pneumocardial effusion 10.Aspiration pneumonia
Legionella pneumophila serogroup 1- associated pneumonia and diffuse alveolar hemorrhage	1.Legionnaires' disease 2.Interstitial lung disease (ILD) 3.Pulmonary embolism (PE) 4.Congestive heart failure (CHF) 5.Autoimmune- related lung disease 6.Lupus nephritis 7 Drug-induced lung disease 8.Viral pneumonia	1.L. pneumophila 2.Pneumonia 3.Streptococcus pneumoniae 4.Mycoplasma pneumoniae 5.Cytomegaloviru s 6.Aspergillus 7.Pneumocystis jerovecii 8.Viral pneumonia 9.Bacterial pneumonia	1.Pneumonia due to Legionella pneumophila 2.Exacerbation of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) 3.Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) 4.Asthma exacerbation 5.Cytomegalovirus (CMV) pneumonia

	9.Pneumocystis pneumonia (PCP) 10.Opportunistic fungal infections (Aspergillosis, Candidiasis)	10.Interstitial lung disease	6.Pneumocystis pneumonia (PCP) 7.Mycoplasma pneumoniae pneumonia 8.Viral pneumonia (adenovirus, respiratory syncytial virus, or coronavirus) 9.Bacterial pneumonia (Streptococcus pneumoniae, Haemophilus influenzae, or Pseudomonas aeruginosa) 10.Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis (ABPA)
Spontaneous splenic artery rupture with coincidental metastatic disease	1.Metastatic Cancer 2.Anemia 3.Hypovolemia 4.Ruptured Splenic Artery Aneurysm 5.Chronic Kidney Disease 6.Orthostatic Hypotension 7.Vertebrae Compression Fracture 8.Hypertensive Emergency	1.Acute rupture of a splenic artery aneurysm 2.Disseminated cancer of uncertain etiology 3.Hypovolemia 4.L3 vertebral body compression fracture 5.Abdominal trauma 6.Hemorrhage 7.Hypotension	1.Severe hypovolemia 2.Disseminated cancer (of uncertain etiology) 3.Syncope 4.Hypotension 5.Hematoma 6.Left upper-quadrant tenderness 7.Abdominal pain 8.Acute intracranial

	9.Cardiac Arrhythmia 10.Coagulopathy	8.Syncope 9.Head injury 10.Hematoma	hemorrhage 9.Rupture of a splenic artery aneurysm 10.Extensive hepatic and periportal nodal metastases
Lymphedemalipedema	1.Lipedema 2.Dercum's disease (Adiposis dolorosa) 3.Familial multiple lipomatosis 4.Madelung's disease (Multiple symmetric lipomatosis): 5.Hypothyroidism 6.Lymphedema 7.Panniculitis 8.Cushing's Syndrome 9.Morbid Obesity 10.Lymphoma	1.Lymphedema 2.Lipedema 3.Dercum's disease 4.Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome 5.Sturge-Weber syndrome 6.Madelung's disease 7.Angiolipomatosis 8.Hemangioma 9.Arterial insufficiency 10.Venous insufficiency	1.Lymphedema 2.Lipedema 3.Lymphangiomatosis 4.Congenital lymphedema 5.Lymphatic filariasis 6.Obesity 7.Prader-Willi Syndrome (PWS) 8.Nephrotic syndrome 9.Chronic Venous Insufficiency (CVI) (reflux) 10.Hyperlipidemia
Cardiac tamponadelupus nephritis preeclampsia • systemic lupus erythematosus	1.Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) 2.Pericarditis 3.Preeclampsia 4.Anxiety Disorder 5.Depression 6.Acute Coronary Syndrome 7.Costochondritis 8.Pleurisy 9.Infectious Mononucleosi	1.Pericarditis 2.Myocarditis 3.Pneumonia 4.Pulmonary embolism 5.Costochondritis 6.Esophageal spasm 7.Myositis 8.Tietze syndrome 9.Pancreatitis 10.Thoracic aortic dissection	1.Acute coronary syndrome 2.Pericarditis/tamponade 3.Hypertensive crisis/preeclampsia 4.Pneumothorax/pneumonia 5.Pulmonary embolism 6.Chest pain due to

	10.Dermatomyositis		reflux/esophagitis 7.Cardiac valve disease 8.Myocarditis 9.Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) 10.Anxiety/panic attack
myocarditis	1.Myocarditis 2.Pericarditis 3.Coronary artery spasm (Prinzmetal angina) 4.Dilated cardiomyopathy 5.Stress (takotsubo) cardiomyopathy 6.Non-Cardiac chest pain 7.Autoimmune or connective tissue disease 8.Endocarditis 9.Pulmonary embolism 10.Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy	1.Myocarditis 2.Pericarditis 3.Acute coronary syndrome 4.Takotsubo cardiomyopathy 5.Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy 6.Viral myocarditis 7.Bacterial myocarditis 8.Lupus myocarditis 9.Sarcoidosis myocarditis 10.Chagas disease myocarditis	1.Acute coronary syndrome 2.Myocarditis 3.Cardiac sarcoidosis 4.Viral myocarditis 5.Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis 6.Acute liver failure 7.Cardiac arrhythmia 8.Hypertensive crisis 9.Sepsis 10.Cardiac tamponade
Adenocarcinoma of the lungpancoast tumor	1.Metastatic lung cancer 2.Extrapulmonary tuberculosis (Pott's disease) 3.Pulmonary tuberculosis sequelae 4.Lung	1.Tuberculosis 2.Spinal tuberculosis 3.Cervical disc protrusion 4.Pancoast tumor 5.Metastatic lung cancer 6.Superior	1.Tuberculosis (active) 2.Pneumonia 3.Lung Cancer 4.Spinal Tuberculosis 5.Cervical Disc Protrusion

	abscess 5.Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) 6.Chronic pain syndrome 7.Pneumonia 8.Cervical radiculopathy 9.Rheumatoid arthritis 10.Esophageal or laryngeal disorders	sulcus tumor 7.Thoracic outlet syndrome 8.Cervical spondylosis 9.Myelopathy 10.Brachial plexopathy	6.Radiculopathy 7.Hereditary Elliptocytosis 8.Spontaneous Pneumothorax 9.Chronic Bronchitis 10.Pleurisy
Antisynthetase syndrome	1.Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD) - Nonspecific Interstitial Pneumonia (NSIP) / Organizing Pneumonia (OP) 2.Connective Tissue Disease (CTD) / Undifferentiated Connective Tissue Disease (UCTD) 3.Mixed Connective Tissue Disease (MCTD) 4.Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) 5.Sjogren's Syndrome 6.Polymyositis / Dermatomyositis 7.Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA)	1.Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) 2.Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) 3.Sjögren's syndrome 4.Sarcoidosis 5.Drug-induced interstitial lung disease 6.Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis 7.Hypersensitivity pneumonitis 8.Chronic eosinophilic pneumonia 9.Langerhans cell histiocytosis 10.Cryptogenic organizing pneumonia (COP)	1.ILD (NSIP-OP) 2.Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) 3.Sjogren's syndrome 4.Polymyositis/dermatomyositis (PM/DM) 5.Chronic hypersensitivity pneumonitis (CHP) 6.Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) 7.Polyarteritis nodosa (PAN) 8.Idiopathic inflammatory myopathy (IIM) 9.Castleman disease 10.Sarcoidosis

	8.Systemic Sclerosis (Scleroderma)		
	9.Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis (IPF)		
	10.Antisynthetase syndrome		
Clozapine-induced myocarditis	1.Clozapine-Induced Myocarditis		1.Clozapine-induced cardiotoxicity
	2.Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome (NMS)	1.Acute psychosis	2.Unidentified infectious agent
	3.Serotonin Syndrome	2.Infection	3.Myocarditis
	4.Lithium Toxicity	3.Myocarditis	4.Pericarditis
	5.Viral Myocarditis	4.Cardiomyopathy	5.Cardiac arrhythmia
	6.Drug-Induced Lupus Erythematosus (DILE)	5.Sepsis	6.Myocardial infarction
	7.Acute Coronary Syndrome	6.Inflammatory cardiomyopathy	7.Cardiac tamponade
	8.Takotsubo Cardiomyopathy	7.Myocarditis	8.Pneumonia
	9.Idiopathic/Cardiogenic Acute Heart Failure	8.Acute coronary syndrome	9.Respiratory failure
	10.Endocrine Conditions	9.Arrhythmia	10.Hypersensitivity reaction
Perforated appendicitis	1.Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (SBP)	1.Bowel perforation	1.Perforated viscus (perforated appendix)
	2.Bowel perforation related to paracentesis	2.Appendicitis	2.Abscess (larger abdominal
		3.Intestinal obstruction	

	3.Cecal perforation	4.Diverticulitis	abscess)
	4.Appendicitis	5.Pancreatitis	3.Intestinal
	5.Peritonitis	6.Cholecystitis	obstruction (small
	6.Ileus/Bowel	7.Hepatocellular	bowel obstruction)
	obstruction	carcinoma 8.Liver	4.Ischemic bowel
	7.Abdominal	abscess	disease
	abscess	9.Mesenteric	5.Inflammatory
	8.Complications of	ischemia 10.Sepsis	bowel disease
	liver cirrhosis		6.Peritonitis
	9.Diverticulitis		7.Bowel fistula
	10.Cecal/Colonic		(draining fistula
	Cancer		tract) 8.Abdominal
			sepsis 9.Septic
			shock 10.Multiple
			organ dysfunction
			syndrome
			(MODS)
	1.Hypokalemic		1.Hypokalemia
	Periodic Paralysis	1.Hypokalemia	(low potassium
	2.Guillain-Barré	2.Rhabdomyolysis	levels in the
	Syndrome (GBS)	3.Guillain-Barré	blood)
	3.Transverse	syndrome	2.Rhabdomyolysis
	Myelitis 4.Botulism	4.Botulism	(muscle
	5.Thyroid	5.Myasthenia	breakdown)
	disorders, such as	gravis	3.Drug-induced
	Thyrotoxic Periodic	6.Poliomyelitis	hypokalemia
cannabis-induced	Paralysis (TPP)	7.Acute	(potassium
severe hypokalemia	6.Myasthenia	disseminated	depletion caused
	Gravis 7.Primary	encephalomyelitis	by cannabis use)
	Hyperaldosteronism	8.Transverse	4.Adrenal
	(Conn's Syndrome)	myelitis 9.Spinal	insufficiency
	8.Acute intermittent	cord infarctio	(deficiency in
	porphyria 9.Polio	10.Spinal cord	adrenal hormones)
	10.Lambert-Eaton	tumor	5.Diabetic
	syndrome		ketoacidosis (a
			potentially life-

			threatening complication of diabetes) 6.Alcohol/drug intoxication 7.Electrolyte imbalance 8.Kidney disease/renal insufficiency 9.Neurological disease/lower motor neuron syndrome 10.Toxic-metabolic syndrome (a systemic inflammatory response to toxic or metabolic stress)
Congenital chloride diarrhea	1.Congenital Chloride Diarrhea (CCD) 2.Bartter syndrome 3.Inflammatory Bowel Disease (Ulcerative Colitis) 4.Chronic Kidney Disease/End Stage Renal Disease 5.Helicobacter Pylori Infection 6.Growth Hormone Deficiency or	1.Bartter syndrome 2.Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) 3.Helicobacter pylori infection 4.Renal impairment 5.Acute kidney injury (AKI) 6.Metabolic alkalosis 7.Hypokalemia	1.IBD-UC (Inflammatory Bowel Disease-Ulcerative Colitis) 2.Bartter syndrome 3.End-stage renal disease 4.Recurrent episodes of intravascular volume depletion 5.Acute kidney injuries (AKI) 6.Chronic kidney

	insufficiency 7.NSAID-Induced Kidney Injury 8.Gastroenteritis 9.Post Transplant Complications 10.Genetic Syndromic Condition	8.Hypochloremia 9.Electrolyte disturbances 10.Diarrhea	disease 7.Electrolyte disturbances 8.Metabolic alkalosis 9.Short stature 10.Growth hormone deficiency
Chronic khat consumption-related non-ischemic cardiomyopathy	1.Chronic Khat Use 2.Diabetes Mellitus 3.Valvular Heart Disease 4.Idiopathic Cardiomyopathy 5.Hypertensive Heart Disease 6.Alcoholic Cardiomyopathy 7.Non-ischemic Dilated Cardiomyopathy 8.Viral Myocarditis 9.Tachycardia- Induced Cardiomyopathy 10.Drug-Induced Cardiomyopathy	1.Heart failure 2.Ischemic cardiomyopathy 3.Hypertensive cardiomyopathy 4.Alcoholic cardiomyopathy 5.Chagas disease 6.Pericardial effusion 7.Myocarditis 8.Aortic stenosis 9.Mitral regurgitation 10.Tricuspid regurgitation	1.Heart failure 2.Hypertension 3.Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) 4.Chronic kidney disease (CKD) 5.Hyperlipidemia 6.Hypothyroidism 7.Anxiety or depression 8.Sleep apnea 9.Chronic migraine 10.Idiopathic dilated cardiomyopathy
Gastric adenocarcinoma	1.Gastric Adenocarcinoma 2.Duodenal Adenocarcinoma 3.Esophageal Cancer 4.Metastatic Lung Cancer 5.Pleural Metastasis	1.Acute pulmonary embolism 2.Hypersensitivity pneumonitis 3.Metastatic adenocarcinoma 4.Esophageal	1.Acute pulmonary embolism 2.Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) 3.Hypersensitivity

	<p>from an Unknown Primary</p> <p>6.Pneumonia/Infection</p> <p>7.Pulmonary Embolism</p> <p>8.Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)</p> <p>9.Heart Failure</p> <p>10.Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) with Aspiration</p>	<p>cancer</p> <p>5.Gastric cancer</p> <p>6.Asbestosis</p> <p>7.Sarcoidosis</p> <p>8.Tuberculosis</p> <p>9.Pneumonia</p> <p>10.Heart failure</p>	<p>pneumonitis</p> <p>4.Interstitial lung disease (ILD)</p> <p>5.Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)</p> <p>6.Pleural effusion</p> <p>7.Pleural metastasis</p> <p>8.Esophageal cancer</p> <p>9.Duodenal cancer</p> <p>10.Chronic kidney disease (CKD)</p>
Cardiac amyloidosis	<p>1.Cardiac Amyloidosis</p> <p>2.Non-compaction Cardiomyopathy</p> <p>3.Acute Rheumatic Fever (ARF)</p> <p>4.Infective Endocarditis</p> <p>5.Acute Myocardial Infarction (MI)</p> <p>6.Mitral Valve Prolapse Syndrome</p> <p>7.Wolff-Parkinson-White Syndrome</p> <p>8.Hypertensive Heart Disease</p> <p>9.Ischemic Cardiomyopathy</p> <p>10.Dilated Cardiomyopathy</p>	<p>1.Acute mitral regurgitation</p> <p>2.Left ventricular noncompaction cardiomyopathy</p> <p>3.Infective endocarditis</p> <p>4.Myocarditis</p> <p>5.Arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia</p> <p>6.Viral myocarditis</p> <p>7.Pericarditis</p> <p>8.Rheumatic fever</p> <p>9.Myocardial infarction</p> <p>10.Aortic stenosis</p>	<p>1.Heart failure.</p> <p>2.Myocardial infarction (Heart attack).</p> <p>3.Atrial fibrillation.</p> <p>4.Paroxysmal atrial fibrillation.</p> <p>5.Wolff-Parkinson-White (WPW) syndrome.</p> <p>6.Mitral valve prolapse.</p> <p>7.Ventricular aneurysm.</p> <p>8.Endocarditis.</p> <p>9.Pulmonary embolism.</p> <p>10.Hypertension</p>

MSSA prostate abscess osteomyelitis prostate abscess	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Infective endocarditis 2. Osteomyelitis 3. Psoas abscess 4. Septic arthritis 5. Spinal epidural abscess 6. Prostatitis 7. Angina pectoris 8. Uncontrolled hypertension 9. Diabetic complications 10. Myocardial infarction 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Infective endocarditis 2. Osteomyelitis 3. Psoas myositis 4. Paravertebral soft tissue phlegmon 5. Pyelonephritis 6. Prostatitis 7. Acute coronary syndrome 8. Pulmonary embolism 9. Diabetic ketoacidosis 10. Sepsis 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Osteomyelitis 2. Endocarditis 3. Sepsis 4. Pyelonephritis 5. Abscess (paraspinal/pleural/pericardial) 6. Inflammatory/infectious myositis 7. Bacterial pneumonia 8. Infectious esophagitis 9. Cervical osteomyelitis 10. Urinary tract infection
Ankylosing spondylitis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ankylosing Spondylitis (AS) 2. Sacroiliitis 3. Lumbar Radiculopathy 4. Psoriatic Arthritis (PsA) 5. Lumbar Degenerative Disc Disease 6. Reactive Arthritis 7. Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) 8. Fibromyalgia 9. Spondyloarthropathies 10. Sciatica 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lumbar radiculopathy 2. Lumbar disc herniation 3. Spinal stenosis 4. Sacroiliac joint dysfunction 5. Piriformis syndrome 6. Inflammatory bowel disease 7. Fibromyalgia 8. Ankylosing spondylitis 9. Multiple sclerosis 10. Lyme disease 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lumbar radiculopathy 2. Lumbar disc bulge 3. Lumbar facet joint arthritis 4. Sacroiliac joint arthritis 5. Low back pain 6. Sciatica 7. Osteoarthritis 8. Spondylosis 9. Spondylolisthesis 10. Neuropathic pain
Post-seizure Todd's phenomenon	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ischemic Stroke 2. Hemorrhagic 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stroke 2. Brain hemorrhage 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cerebral vasculature

	<p>Transformation of Ischemic Stroke</p> <p>3.Residual AVM or Recurrent Hemorrhage</p> <p>4.Seizure or Postictal State (Todd's Paralysis)</p> <p>5.Hypoglycemic or Hyperglycemic Event</p> <p>6.Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA)</p> <p>7.Brain Tumor</p> <p>8.Encephalitis or Meningitis</p> <p>9.Complex Migraine</p> <p>10.Medication side-effect or Withdrawal</p>	<p>3.Arteriovenous malformation (AVM)</p> <p>4.Seizure</p> <p>5.Head injury</p> <p>6.Brain tumor</p> <p>7.Infectious disease</p> <p>8.Metabolic disorder</p> <p>9.Neurodegenerative disorder</p> <p>10.Psychiatric disorder</p>	<p>stroke/cerebral infarction (L acute cerebral infarction).</p> <p>2.Transient ischemic attack (TIA).</p> <p>3.Traumatic brain injury (from fall).</p> <p>4.Subdural hematoma.</p> <p>5.Hemorrhagic transformation of an ischemic stroke.</p> <p>6.Intracerebral hemorrhage.</p> <p>7.Hypertensive encephalopathy.</p> <p>8.Seizures (with altered level of consciousness and motor deficits).</p> <p>9.Encephalitis/meningitis.</p> <p>10.Basilar artery migraine</p>
<p>Natalizumab-induced liver injury</p>	<p>1.Drug-induced liver injury (DILI)</p> <p>2.Autoimmune hepatitis (AIH)</p> <p>3.Primary biliary cholangitis (PBC)</p> <p>4.Primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC)</p> <p>5.Overlap</p>	<p>1.Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML)</p> <p>2.Autoimmune hepatitis</p> <p>3.Viral hepatitis</p> <p>4.Drug-induced liver injury</p> <p>5.Cholestasis</p>	<p>1.Autoimmune hepatitis</p> <p>2.Alcoholic liver disease</p> <p>3.viral hepatitis</p> <p>4.drugs-induced liver injury</p> <p>5.Gallstones</p> <p>6.choledocholithiasis</p> <p>7.biliary tree cancer</p> <p>8.Acute</p>

	<p>syndrome (AIH/PBC or AIH/PSC) 6.Hepatic sarcoidosis 7.Cholestasis of pregnancy 8.Viral hepatitis 9.Alcoholic hepatitis 10.Non- alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH)</p>	<p>6.Sepsis 7.Budd- Chiari syndrome 8.Hepatic vein thrombosis 9.Hepatic abscess 10.Primary biliary cirrhosis</p>	<p>pancreatitis 9.Chronic pancreatitis 10.cholangitis</p>
Pancreatic Exocrine Insufficiency	<p>1.Post-gastric bypass hypoglycemia 2.Bacterial overgrowth syndrome 3.Exocrine pancreatic insufficiency (EPI) 4.Protein-losing enteropathy (PLE) 5.Chronic pancreatitis 6.Gastric outlet obstruction 7.Dumping syndrome 8.Zollinger-Ellison syndrome (ZES) 9.Severe gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)</p>	<p>1.Bariatric surgery complications 2.Chronic pancreatitis 3.Malabsorption 4.Inflammatory bowel disease 5.Malignancy 6.Celiac disease 7.Amyloidosis 8.Nephrotic syndrome 9.Bacterial overgrowth 10.Hematemesis</p>	<p>1.Chronic pancreatitis 2.Malnutrition 3.Anemia 4.Hypo- albuminemia 5.Bacterial overgrowth 6.Gastrointestinal bleeding 7.Hydroceles 8.Intestinal obstruction 9.Diabetes mellitus 10.Nephrotic syndrome</p>

	10. Addison's disease		
Neurosyphilis	1. Neurosyphilis		
	2. Brain Tumor		
	3. Alcohol-related dementia	1. Neurosyphilis	1. Herpetic encephalitis
	4. Alcohol Withdrawal Syndrome	2. Herpes simplex encephalitis	2. Neurosyphilis
	5. Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD)	3. Alzheimer's disease	3. Bacterial meningitis
	6. Limbic Encephalitis	4. Vascular dementia	4. Viral encephalitis
	7. HIV-associated neurocognitive disorders (HAND)	5. Frontotemporal dementia	5. Fungal infection
	8. Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome	6. Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease	6. Pyogenic encephalitis
	9. Vascular Dementia	7. Meningitis	7. Brain tumor
	10. Frontotemporal Dementia (FTD)	8. Encephalitis	8. HIV-associated neurocognitive disorder
Emphysematous pyelonephritis	1. Emphysematous Pyelonephritis (EPN)	1. Klebsiella pneumonia	1. Urinary Tract Infection
	2. Severe COVID-19	2. Citrobacter	2. Pyelonephritis (kidney infection)
	3. Septic Shock	3. Candida albicans	3. Pneumonia (lung infection)
	4. Urinary Tract Infection (UTI)	4. Diabetic ketoacidosis	4. Respiratory Failure
	5. Bacteremia/Fungemia	5. Sepsis	5. Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus
	6. Pulmonary Edema or Pneumonia	6. Acute kidney injury	6. Diabetic Ketoacidosis
	7. Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS)	7. Pneumonia	7. Sepsis (widespread infection)
		8. Pyelonephritis	
		9. Nephrotic syndrome	
		10. Urinary tract infection	

	8. Metabolic Acidosis 9. Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA) 10. Acute Renal Failure/Chronic Kidney Disease		8. Metabolic Acidosis 9. Acute Renal Failure 10. Septic Shock
perforation in the biliary tree retroperitoneal biloma	1. Cholangitis 2. Choledocholithiasis with bile duct obstruction/rupture 3. Peritonitis 4. Pancreatitis 5. Retroperitoneal abscess 6. Inguinal hernia 7. Biliary peritonitis 8. Diverticulitis 9. Gallbladder disease (Cholecystitis/Cholelithiasis) 10. Biliary tract malignancy	1. Cholecystitis 2. Cholangitis 3. Appendicitis 4. Diverticulitis 5. Intestinal obstruction 6. Pancreatitis 7. Sepsis 8. Urinary tract infection 9. Kidney stones 10. Strangulated inguinal hernia	1. Sepsis 2. Gallbladder disease 3. Bile duct disease 4. Intestinal obstruction 5. Ischemic bowel disease 6. Cholecystitis 7. Perforated ulcer 8. Pancreatitis 9. Abscess formation 10. Hemorrhagic shock
Necrotizing fasciitis	1. Gluteal abscess 2. Septicemia or sepsis 3. Metastatic spread of ovarian cancer 4. Chemotherapy-induced neutropenia 5. Infection secondary to immunosuppression from cancer	1. Right gluteal abscess 2. Ovarian cancer recurrence 3. Metastasis to the sigmoid colon 4. Septic shock 5. Neutrophilic leukocytosis 6. Lactic acidosis 7. Elevated C-reactive protein 8. Negative blood	1. Infectious colitis 2. Pelvic abscess 3. Ovarian cancer recurrence 4. Gastrointestinal obstruction 5. Ischemic colitis 6. Diverticulitis 7. Appendicitis 8. Inflammatory bowel disease 9. Pelvic

	6. Chemotherapy-induced tissue damage 7. Soft tissue infection (cellulitis) 8. Diabetes-related immunosuppression 9. Bacterial translocation from the gastrointestinal tract 10. Drug-induced fever	cultures 9. Moderate growth of Escherichia coli 10. Other	inflammatory disease 10. Anal fissure
Vertebral osteomyelitis	1. Vertebral Osteomyelitis 2. Psoas Abscess 3. Pyelonephritis 4. Sepsis 5. Spinal Epidural Abscess 6. Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) 7. Metastatic Cancer 8. Discitis 9. Endocarditis 10. Retroperitoneal Abscess	1. Urinary tract infection (UTI) 2. Spinal infection 3. Pyelonephritis 4. Osteomyelitis 5. Abscess 6. Compression fracture 7. Metastatic cancer 8. Osteoporosis 9. Ankylosing spondylitis 10. Rheumatoid arthritis	1. Urinary tract infection (UTI) 2. Pneumonia 3. Pyelonephritis 4. Sepsis 5. Spinal infection 6. Abscess 7. Edema 8. Inflammation 9. Fever 10. Spinal compression fracture
Primary CNS Burkitt lymphoma	1. Primary central nervous system lymphoma (PCNSL) 2. Secondary central nervous system lymphoma 3. Neurotoxic effects from	1. Viral encephalitis 2. Bacterial meningitis 3. Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis 4. Primary central nervous system	1. Meningitis/encephalitis 2. Intracerebral hemorrhage 3. Brain abscess 4. Lymphoma 5. Leukemia 6. Multiple sclerosis 7. Stroke

	diabetes mellitus 4. Intraventricular meningioma 5. CNS infection (bacterial, viral, fungal) 6. Neurodegenerative disease (Alzheimer's disease, vascular dementia) 7. CNS vasculitis 8. Metastatic brain tumor 9. Glioma 10. Primary CNS vasculitis	lymphoma 5. Metastatic brain tumor 6. Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease 7. Non-Hodgkin lymphoma 8. Multiple sclerosis 9. Sarcoidosis 10. Vasculitis	8. Dementia 9. Subdural hematoma 10. Traumatic brain injury
rhabdomyolysis	1. COVID-19 2. Rhabdomyolysis 3. Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome (NMS) 4. Extrapyrimalidal side effects (EPS) due to antipsychotic medication (Haloperidol) 5. Parkinsonism 6. Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) 7. Pneumonia 8. Diabetic neuropathy 9. Acute kidney injury (AKI) 10. Hematuria	1. Schizophrenia 2. COVID-19 3. Rhabdomyolysis 4. Diabetes Mellitus 5. Drug-Induced Movement Disorders 6. Sepsis 7. Encephalitis 8. Meningitis 9. Stroke 10. Myocardial Infarction	1. COVID-19 2. Rhabdomyolysis 3. Diabetic ketoacidosis 4. Hypertensive emergency 5. Acute kidney injury 6. Chronic kidney disease 7. Hypersensitivity reaction 8. Tension pneumothorax 9. Adrenal insufficiency 10. Dystonia

Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (ADEM)	1.Hypertensive Encephalopathy		
	2.Acute Disseminated Encephalomyelitis (ADEM)	1.Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (ADEM)	1.Hypertensive encephalopathy
	3.Metabolic or Electrolyte Abnormalities	2.Encephalitis	2.Medication side effects
	4.Toxic Leukoencephalopathy	3.Listeria monocytogenes meningitis	3.Infection-related encephalopathy
	5.Sepsis or Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS)	4.Herpes simplex encephalitis	4.Dementia
	6.Cerebral Vasculitis	5.HIV encephalitis	5.Psychosis
	7.Chronic Hypoventilation	6.Cryptococcal meningitis	6.Metabolic encephalopathy
	8.Central Nervous System (CNS) Infection	7.Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML)	7.Vasculitis
	9.Autoimmune Encephalitis	8.Sarcoidosis	8.Drug-induced encephalopathy
	10.Paraneoplastic Syndrome	9.Neurosarcoidosis	9.Primary central nervous system lymphoma
Choriocarcinoma gestational trophoblastic neoplasia (GTN) other than choriocarcinoma	1.Gestational trophoblastic neoplasia (GTN) other than choriocarcinoma	1.Chordoma	1.Glioblastoma (high suspicion)
	2.Intracranial Hemangioma or Angiosarcoma	2.Meningioma	2.Spontaneous abortion (moderate suspicion)
	3.Glioblastoma	3.Schwannoma	3.Leptomeningeal carcinomatosis (moderate suspicion)
Placental site tumor		4.Pituitary tumor	4.Pial
		5.Glioblastoma multiforme	
		6.Metastatic cancer	
		7.Lymphoma	

	Multiforme 4.Meningioma 5.Primary Central Nervous System Lymphoma 6.Metastatic Carcinoma from other site 7.Intracranial Osteosarcoma 8.Pituitary Adenoma 9.Ectopic Pregnancy 10.	8.Sarcoma 9.Germ cell tumor 10.Epidermoid cyst	metastasis (low suspicion) 5.Meningioma (low suspicion) 6.Hemorrhagic tumor (low suspicion) 7.Pregnancy-related brain edema (low suspicion) 8.Chronic subdural hematoma (low suspicion) 9.Subfalcine meningioma (low suspicion) 10.Dural arteriovenous fistula (very low suspicion)
Eustachian valve endocarditis	1.Infective endocarditis 2.Prosthetic vascular graft infection 3.Sepsis due to MRSE bacteremia 4.Septic emboli 5.Thromboembolism 6.Aortic dissection 7.Cardiac mass/ tumor 8.Peripheral arterial disease (PAD)	1.Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus epidermidis endocarditis 2.Septic emboli to the lower extremities 3.Acute ischemic stroke 4.Aortic graft infection 5.Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus	1.Septic emboli 2.Bacterial endocarditis 3.prosthetic aortic graft infection 4.Aortic aneurysm 5.Left lower extremity deep venous thrombosis 6.Arterial embolism 7.Vasculitis 8.Peripheral artery aneurysm

	9.Stroke 10.Drug-related infectious complications	epidermidis bacteremia 6.Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus epidermidis septicemia 7.Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus epidermidis abscess 8.Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus epidermidis cellulitis 9.Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus epidermidis pneumonia 10.Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus epidermidis meningitis	9.Chronic kidney disease 10.Cardiac arrhythmia
Spondylodiscitis spinal epidural abscess sepsis as a complication of Bacteroides fragilis bacteraemia	1.Septic Spondylodiscitis 2.Osteomyelitis 3.Epidural abscess 4.Bacteremia 5.Urinary tract infection (UTI) 6.Endocarditis 7.Kidney infection	1.Septic spondylodiscitis 2.Epidural abscess 3.Pyelonephritis 4.Tuberculosis 5.Brucellosis 6.HIV infection 7.Hepatitis B	1.Sepsis 2.Pneumonia 3.Urinary tract infection (UTI) 4.Bacterial meningitis 5.Spinal infection (septic spondylodiscitis)

	(Pyelonephritis) 8.Pneumonia 9.Tuberculosis 10.Immunodeficiency disorders	8.Syphilis 9.Lyme disease 10.	and osteomyelitis) 6.Epidural abscess 7.Endocarditis 8.Pyelonephritis 9.Pneumocystis pneumonia (PCP) 10.Gastrointestinal infection
rectus sheath hematoma	1.Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) 2.Lupus Nephritis 3.Heart Failure 4.Nephrotic Syndrome 5.Pulmonary Infection 6.Rectus Sheath Hematoma 7.Drug-induced Lupus 8.Hypothyroidism 9.Liver Disease 10.Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)	1.Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) 2.Membranous lupus nephritis 3.Acute left heart failure 4.Pulmonary infection 5.Hematuria 6.Pyuria 7.Massive proteinuria 8.Rectus sheath hematoma 9.Hydrothorax 10.Ascites	1.Nephrotic syndrome 2.Glomerulonephritis 3.Renal biopsy 4.Systemic lupus erythematosus 5.Membrane lupus nephritis 6.Pulmonary infection 7.Pitting edema 8.Ascites 9.Edema 10.Abdominal dissension
amyloidosis	1.Systemic Amyloidosis 2.Multiple Myeloma 3.Lymphoma 4.Leukemia 5.Sarcoidosis 6.Tuberculosis 7.Sjögren's Syndrome 8.Orofacial	1.Amyloidosis 2.Sjögren's syndrome 3.Lichen planus 4.Oral lichenoid drug reaction 5.Wegener's granulomatosis 6.Sarcoidosis 7.Melkersson-Rosenthal	1.Amyloidosis 2.Oral lichen planus 3.Lichenoid reaction 4.Chronic ulcerative stomatitis 5.Eosinophilic stomatitis 6.Mucous membrane

	Granulomatosis 9.Neurofibromatosis 10.Lipoid Proteinosis (Urbach-Wiethe Disease)	syndrome 8.Traumatic macroglossia 9.Hereditary angioedema 10.Recurrent aphthous stomatitis	pemphigoid 7.Oral lupus erythematosus 8.Bullous pemphigoid 9.Pemphigus vulgaris 10.Systemic sclerosis
Decompression illness	1.Decompression Sickness (DCS) 2.Barotrauma 3.Hyperventilation Syndrome 4.Acute Mountain Sickness (AMS) 5.Panic Attack/Anxiety Disorder 6.Vestibular Disorders 7.Cardiovascular Conditions 8.Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA) 9.Peripheral Neuropathy 10.Gout Attack	1.Decompression sickness 2.Barotrauma 3.Middle ear barotrauma 4.Sinus barotrauma 5.Air embolism 6.Cerebral air embolism 7.Pulmonary air embolism 8.Central nervous system decompression sickness 9.Spinal cord decompression sickness 10.Peripheral nerve decompression sickness	1.Decompression sickness 2.Hyperuricemia 3.Acute mountain sickness 4.Pneumothorax 5.Ototoxicity 6.Ear barotrauma 7.Chronic fatigue syndrome 8.Migraine 9.Vasovagal syncope 10.Pulmonary embolism
pulmonary embolism	1.Pulmonary Embolism (PE) 2.Acute Heart Failure (AHF)	1.Pulmonary embolism 2.Atrial fibrillation 3.Right heart failure 4.Left	1.Acute Pulmonary Embolism 2.Acute Coronary

	<p>3. Atrial Fibrillation (AF) with Rapid Ventricular Response (RVR)</p> <p>4. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Exacerbation</p> <p>5. Pneumonia</p> <p>6. Myocardial Ischemia/Infarction</p> <p>7. Acute Kidney Injury (AKI)</p> <p>8. Anemia</p> <p>9. Sepsis</p> <p>10. Dehydration/Volume depletion</p>	<p>ventricular systolic dysfunction</p> <p>5. Hypoxemia</p> <p>6. Acidosis</p> <p>7. Kidney injury</p> <p>8. Thrombosis</p> <p>9. Dyspnea</p> <p>10. Anxiety</p>	<p>Syndrome</p> <p>3. Chronic Pulmonary Embolism</p> <p>4. Heart Failure</p> <p>5. Atrial Fibrillation</p> <p>6. Pneumonia</p> <p>7. Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome</p> <p>8. Sepsis</p> <p>9. Pericarditis</p> <p>10. Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease</p>
Pott's disease/tuberculous spondylitis	<p>1. Spinal Tuberculosis (Pott's Disease)</p> <p>2. Spinal Epidural Abscess</p> <p>3. Discitis or Osteomyelitis</p> <p>4. Metastatic Cancer</p> <p>5. Primary Bone Tumour (e.g., Osteosarcoma, Ewing's Sarcoma)</p> <p>6. Multiple Sclerosis</p> <p>7. Lymphoma</p> <p>8. Sarcoidosis</p> <p>9. Vertebral Hemangioma</p> <p>10. Rheumatoid Arthritis or</p>	<p>1. Tuberculosis</p> <p>2. Spinal cord tumor</p> <p>3. Cervical spondylosis</p> <p>4. Degenerative disc disease</p> <p>5. Anterior spinal artery syndrome</p> <p>6. Myasthenia gravis</p> <p>7. Multiple sclerosis</p> <p>8. Guillain-Barré syndrome</p> <p>9. Fibromyalgia</p> <p>10. Lyme disease</p>	<p>1. Pregnancy-related complications (preeclampsia, eclampsia, placenta previa, etc.)</p> <p>2. Infection (sepsis, meningitis, etc.)</p> <p>3. Trauma (head injury, spinal injury, etc.)</p> <p>4. Neurological disorders (stroke, seizures, multiple sclerosis, etc.)</p> <p>5. Gastrointestinal disorders (appendicitis,</p>

	Ankylosing Spondylitis		pancreatitis, etc.) 6. Urinary tract disorders (pyelonephritis, urolithiasis, etc.) 7. Cardiovascular disorders (hypertension, heart failure, etc.) 8. Respiratory disorders (pneumonia, COPD, etc.) 9. Obstetric emergencies (uterine rupture, ectopic pregnancy, etc.) 10. Endocrine disorders (diabetic ketoacidosis, thyrotoxicosis, etc.)
ECG abnormalities associated with hypothermia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hypothermia 2. Dehydration 3. Acute Kidney Injury 4. Hypothyroidism 5. Sepsis 6. Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS) 7. Hypertensive Crisis 8. Metabolic Acidosis 9. Stroke 10. Drug-induced Hypothermia 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hypothermia 2. Sepsis 3. Takotsubo cardiomyopathy 4. Myocardial infarction 5. Hypoglycemia 6. Anion gap metabolic acidosis 7. Mild leukocytosis 8. Acute kidney injury 9. Dehydration 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sepsis 2. Hypothermia 3. Acute kidney injury 4. Dehydration 5. Takotsubo cardiomyopathy 6. Cardiac arrhythmia 7. Metabolic acidosis 8. Electrolyte imbalance

		10. Decreased oral intake	9. Delirium 10. Pneumonia
stroke	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ischemic Stroke Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA) Lacunar Stroke Cerebral Venous Thrombosis (CVT) Hemorrhagic Stroke Posterior Cerebral Artery (PCA) Syndrome Brainstem Glioma Multiple Sclerosis Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) Myasthenia Gravis 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cerebrovascular accident (stroke) Transient ischemic attack (TIA) Atrial fibrillation Deep vein thrombosis (DVT) Brain tumor Brain abscess Multiple sclerosis Parkinson's disease Huntington's disease Alzheimer's disease 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Right-sided stroke/cerebral infarction Atrial fibrillation/flutter Deep venous thrombosis/coagulopathy Aspirin and clopidogrel Chronic bilateral cerebellar hemispheric encephalomalacia Apixaban Seizure/seizure disorder Carotid or vertebral artery dissection Moyamoya disease Multiple sclerosis
Salmonella-induced gastroenteritis complicated by rhabdomyolysis and myoglobinuric AKI	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Infectious Gastroenteritis Rhabdomyolysis Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) Sepsis Salmonella bacteremia Acute Hepatitis Angiotensin Converting Enzyme Inhibitor (ACE-I) Induced Acute 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Salmonella infection Hemolytic uremic syndrome Acute kidney injury Rhabdomyolysis Pyelonephritis Bacterial meningitis Viral meningitis Hepatitis A 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Acute kidney injury (AKI) due to dehydration or hemorrhage Acute tubular necrosis (ATN) due to ischemia Pyelonephritis Pneumonia Sepsis Acute liver injury Rhabdomyolysis Diffuse

	Kidney Injury	9.Hepatitis B	intravascular
	8.Acute Pancreatitis	10.Hepatitis C	coagulation (DIC)
	9.Hemolytic Anemia		9.Hemolytic anemia
	10.Infective Endocarditis		10.Scombordiniemia
	1.Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic Purpura (TTP)	1.Systemic sclerosis (SSc)	1.Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura
	2.Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS)	2.Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP)	2.Systemic sclerosis
	3.Atypical Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (aHUS)	3.Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS)	3.Autoimmune hemolytic anemia
	4.Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)	4.Lupus nephritis	4.Systemic lupus erythematosus
	5.Cryoglobulinemic Vasculitis	5.Antiphospholipid syndrome (APS)	5.Mixed connective tissue disease
	6.Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH)	6.Sjögren's syndrome	6.Hemolytic uremic syndrome
	7.Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (DIC)	7.Mixed connective tissue disease (MCTD)	7. IgA nephropathy
	8.Systemic Sclerosis (SSc)	8.Polyarteritis nodosa (PAN)	8.Henoch-Schönlein purpura
	9.Septicemia or Sepsis	9.Wegener's granulomatosis (WG)	9.Essential vitamin deficiency anemia
	10.Multiple Myeloma (MM)	10.Behçet's disease	10.Sjögren's Syndrome
	1.Mitochondrial Neurogastrointestinal Encephalomyopathy (MNGIE)	1.Anorexia nervosa	1.Eating disorder
	2.Superior	2.Avoidant restrictive food intake disorder	2.Avoidant Restrictive Food Intake Disorder
			3.Post-traumatic

	<p>Mesenteric Artery (SMA) Syndrome</p> <p>3.Avoidant/Restrictive Food Intake Disorder (ARFID)</p> <p>4.Psychogenic Anorexia</p> <p>5.Gastroparesis/Dysmotility</p> <p>6.Chronic Intestinal Pseudo-obstruction (CIPO)</p> <p>7.Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus</p> <p>8.Depression/Anxiety/PTSD</p> <p>9.Malnutrition/Starvation</p> <p>10.Autoimmune Enteropathy</p>	<p>3.Superior mesenteric artery syndrome</p> <p>4.Gastroparesis</p> <p>5.Thymidine phosphorylase deficiency</p> <p>6.Brainstem stroke</p> <p>7.Mitochondrial disease</p> <p>8.Addison's disease</p> <p>9.Hypothyroidism</p> <p>10.Hyperparathyroidism</p>	<p>stress disorder</p> <p>4.Major depressive disorder, anxiety disorder, or generalized anxiety disorder</p> <p>5.Traumatic brain injury</p> <p>6.Hyperglycemia and hypertriglyceridemia due to total parenteral nutrition</p> <p>7.Suspected leukoencephalomyopathy based on the brain MRI</p> <p>8.Small intestine bacterial overgrowth</p> <p>9.Sjogren's syndrome, hypothyroidism</p> <p>10.Malnutrition</p>
<p>Varicella zoster virus vasculopathy</p>	<p>1.Varicella-Zoster Virus (VZV) Vasculopathy</p> <p>2.Primary Angiitis of the Central Nervous System (PACNS)</p> <p>3.Other Viral Vasculopathies</p> <p>4.Central Nervous System Vasculitis</p>	<p>1.Disseminated VZV infection</p> <p>2.Herpes zoster ophthalmicus</p> <p>3.Meningitis</p> <p>4.Right occipital hemorrhagic lesion</p> <p>5.Right internal carotid artery stenosis</p> <p>6.Right middle</p>	<p>1.VZV meningitis</p> <p>2.Vasculopathy</p> <p>3.Cerebral vasculopathy</p> <p>4.Neurological involvement</p> <p>5.Herpes zoster ophthalmicus</p> <p>6.Stenosis of the right internal carotid artery</p>

	Secondary to Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) 5.Secondary CNS Vasculitis from other Causes 6.Reversible Cerebral Vasoconstriction Syndrome (RCVS) 7.Cerebral Autosomal Dominant Arteriopathy with Subcortical Infarcts and Leukoencephalopat hy (CADASIL) 8.Moyamoya Disease 9.Giant Cell (Temporal) Arteritis 10.Cryptococcal Meningitis	cerebral artery stenosis 7.Atherothromboti c stroke 8.Cardioembolic stroke 9.SLE flare 10.Antiphospholip id syndrome- related non- infectious vasculopathy	7.Stenosis of the right middle cerebral artery 8.Occlusion from the cavernous segment 9.Cardioembolic stroke 10.Antiphospholip id syndrome
Internal hernia	1.Internal Hernia 2.Intestinal Obstruction 3.Mesenteric Ischemia 4.Celiac Disease 5.Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) 6.Diverticulitis 7.Gastritis or Gastric Ulcer	1.Inflammatory bowel disease 2.Celiac disease 3.Appendicitis 4.Diverticulitis 5.Gastroenteritis 6.Pancreatitis 7.Stomach ulcer 8.Kidney stones 9.Gallbladder attack 10.Intestinal obstruction	1.Intestinal obstruction 2.Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) 3.Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) 4.Peptic ulcer disease 5.Gastroesophagea l reflux disease (GERD) 6.appendicitis

	8.Appendicitis 9.Gastroenteritis 10.Pancreatitis		7.Cholecystitis 8.Pancreatitis 9.Diverticulitis 10.Omental torsion
invasive pulmonary aspergillosis	1.Invasive Pulmonary Aspergillosis 2.Other Fungal Infections 3.Non-Aspergillus Filamentous Fungi 4.Bacterial Pneumonia 5.Viral Pneumonia 6.Pneumocystis Jiroveci Pneumonia (PJP) 7.Non-Infectious Causes 8.Neutropenic Enterocolitis (Typhlitis) 9.Tuberculosis 10.Endocarditis	1.Bacterial pneumonia 2.Viral pneumonia 3.Fungal pneumonia 4.Tuberculosis 5.Mycoplasma pneumonia 6.Legionnaires' disease 7.Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia 8.Nocardia pneumonia 9.Streptococcus pneumoniae 10.Staphylococcus aureus	1. Pneumonia 2.pneumocystis pneumonia (PCP) 3.fungal pneumonia, tuberculosis 4.viral pneumonia 5.sepsis 6.pseudomonas pneumonia 7.streptococcus pneumonia 8.staphylococcus pneumonia 9.legionella pneumophila 10.
Legionnaires' disease	1.Legionnaires' disease 2.Atypical Pneumonia 3.Rhabdomyolysis 4.Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) 5.Hepatitis 6.Sepsis 7.Electrolyte Abnormalities 8.Interstitial Nephritis 9.Infectious	1.Legionnaires' disease 2.Pneumonia 3.Urinary tract infection 4.Viral infection 5.Rhabdomyolysis 6.Hyponatremia 7.Hypophosphatemia 8.Sepsis 9.Myocardial	1.Legionnaires' disease 2.Pneumocystis pneumonia 3.Urinary tract infection/acute kidney injury 4.Respiratory syncytial virus infection 5.COVID-19 pneumonia

	Arthritis 10.Endocarditis	infarction 10.Stroke	6.Sepsis 7.Community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) 8.Diabetic ketoacidosis 9.Adult respiratory distress syndrome 10.Meningitis
Immune checkpoint inhibitor-associated pneumonitis	1.Pneumonia 2.Immunotherapy-related pneumonitis 3.Progression of malignancy 4 Drug-induced lung injury 5.Pulmonary embolism 6.Radiation pneumonitis 7.ARDS (Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome) 8.Malignant pleural effusion 9.Pleural infection/empyema 10.Sepsis	1.Immune checkpoint inhibitor-associated pneumonitis 2.Infection (bacterial, viral, or fungal) 3.Metastatic lung cancer 4.Central nervous system infection 5 Drug reaction 6.Acute respiratory distress syndrome 7.Pulmonary embolism 8.Heart failure 9.Pleural effusion 10.	1.Pneumonia 2.Sepsis 3.Pneumothorax 4.Respiratory failure 5.Metastatic disease progression 6.Radiation pneumonitis 7.Cytokine release syndrome 8 Drug-related pneumonitis 9.Pleural effusion 10.Worsening respiratory status
Invasive candidiasis	1.Gastrointestinal bleeding 2.Pancreatic pseudocyst rupture/bleeding 3.Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA) 4.Sepsis / Septic	1.Acute gastrointestinal bleed 2.Diabetic ketoacidosis 3.Septic shock 4.Hypovolemic shock 5.Hypothermia	1.Acute gastrointestinal bleeding 2.Diabetic ketoacidosis 3.Mixed hemorrhagic/distributive shock

	<p>shock 5.Acute kidney injury (AKI) 6.Hypothermia 7.Alcoholic hepatitis 8.Hypovolemic shock 9.Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) 10.Hypokalemia</p>	<p>6.Pancreatitis 7.Pseudocyst 8.Anemia 9.Hyperkalemia 10.TBD</p>	<p>4.Chronic pancreatitis complicated by a pseudocyst 5.Hypertension 6.Type 2 diabetes mellitus 7.Alcohol use disorder 8.Hypothermia 9.Hypotension 10.Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDSS)</p>
Thromboembolic stroke	<p>1.Sarcoidosis: 2.Lymphoproliferative disorders 3.Vasculitis 4.Infective endocarditis 5.Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) 6.Inflammatory disorders 7.Pulmonary Langerhans cell histiocytosis (PLCH) 8.Chronic thromboembolic disease 9.Fungal infection 10.Cryptogenic organizing pneumonia (COP)</p>	<p>1.Pulmonary embolism 2.Myocardial infarction 3.Intracerebral hemorrhage 4.Stroke 5.Cerebral venous sinus thrombosis 6.Subarachnoid hemorrhage 7.Brain tumor 8.Meningitis 9.Encephalitis 10.Optic neuritis</p>	<p>1.Pulmonary embolism 2.Infective endocarditis 3.Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) 4.Aspiration pneumonia 5.Sepsis 6.Atrial fibrillation/flutter 7.Pulmonary veno-occlusive disease 8.Chronic hypersplenism 9.Hypoventilation (sleep apnea syndrome) 10.Hypertensive crisis/hypertensive encephalopathy</p>

<p>Cyclosporine induced hyperplasia of the tubinates</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Cyclosporine Toxicity 2.Adverse Drug Reaction 3.Drug-induced Gingival Hyperplasia 4.Idiopathic Hypertrophic Rhinitis 5.Hormonal Imbalances 6.Cushing Syndrome 7.Chronic Sinusitis 8.Nasal Polyposis 9.Non-Allergic Rhinitis 10.Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Cyclosporine A toxicity 2.Allergic rhinitis 3.Nasal polyposis 4.Systemic lupus erythematosus 5.Sjögren's syndrome 6.Wegener's granulomatosis 7.Churg-Strauss syndrome 8.Polyarteritis nodosa 9.Sarcoidosis 10.Granulomatosis with polyangiitis 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Cyclosporine A-induced gingival hyperplasia and hirsutism 2.Secondary hypovitaminosis 3.Allergic rhinitis 4.Nasal conchal hyperplasia 5.Infections 6.Disturbed thyroid function 7.Peripheral blood eosinophilia 8.Local or systemic vasculitis such as ANCA-associated disease entities 9.Pharmacological side effects 10.Autoimmune disorders
<p>Severe symptomatic hypercalcemia secondary to dehydration</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Hyperparathyroidism 2.Malignancy 3.Medication-induced hypercalcemia 4.Dehydration 5.Hypervitaminosis D 6.Adrenal insufficiency 7.Hyperthyroidism 8.Sarcoidosis or other granulomatous 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Hypercalcemia 2.Diabetic ketoacidosis 3.Sepsis 4.Adrenal insufficiency 5.Multiple myeloma 6.Hyperparathyroidism 7.Vitamin D intoxication 8.Sarcoidosis 9.Lyme disease 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Hypercalcemia-related symptoms 2.Medication-related side effects 3.Hyperglycemia-related symptoms 4.Diabetic ketoacidosis 5.Hypersensitivity reaction 6.Hypokalemia 7.Hyperthermia 8.Dehydration

	diseases 9.Uncontrolled Diabetes Mellitus 10.Non-adherence to medication regimen	10.Metastatic cancer	9.Hypocalcemia 10.Hypothyroidis m
tumor embolism	1.Recurrent Solitary Fibrous Tumor (SFT) 2.Metastatic Solitary Fibrous Tumor 3.Tumor Emboli 4.Cardiac Invasion by SFT 5.Hypertensive Emergency 6.Vasculitis 7.Hypercoagulable State 8.Compartment Syndrome 9.Paraneoplastic Syndrome 10.Pulmonary Embolism	1.Malignant thoracic solitary fibrous tumor (SFT) 2.Metastatic SFT 3.Emboli from a left ventricular tumor 4.Thrombotic occlusion of the popliteal arteries 5.Chronic vascular disease 6.Collateralization 7.Percutaneous thrombectomy 8.Angiography 9.Surgical revascularization 10.Fasciotomy	1.Pulmonary embolism 2.Sepsis 3.Pneumonia 4.Neoplastic syndrome (a paraneoplastic syndrome due to an associated tumor) 5.Septic arthritis 6.Bacterial endocarditis 7.Arterial occlusive disease 8.Inflammatory conditions affecting the nervous system 9.Myelopathy (a spinal cord syndrome due to ischemia/infarctio n) 10.Vasculitis (systemic vasculitis affecting multiple organs)
Adrenal ganglioneuroma	1.Renal colic 2.Urinary tract infection (UTI) 3.Pyelonephritis	1.Renal colic 2.Left nephrolithiasis 3.Adrenal	1.Nephrolithiasis (kidney stones) 2.Adrenal incidentaloma (a

	4.Lupus nephritis	incidentaloma	benign tumor of
	5.Adrenal hemorrhage	4.Adrenal mass	the adrenal gland)
	6.Adrenal adenoma	5.Pheochromocytoma	3.Renal colic (pain due to a stone in the urinary tract)
	7.Adrenal carcinoma	6.Neuroblastoma	4.Dysuria (painful urination)
	8.Pheochromocytoma	7.Ganglioneuroma	5.Pyelonephritis (kidney infection)
	9.Adrenal cortical carcinoma	8.Paraganglioma	6.Urinary tract infection (UTI)
	10.Metastasis to the adrenal gland	9.Malignant adrenocortical tumor	7.Adrenal insufficiency (a condition where the adrenal glands do not produce enough cortisol)
		10.Metastatic cancer to the adrenal gland	8.Pheochromocytoma (a rare type of tumor that develops in the adrenal gland)
			9.Metanephric stromal tumor (a rare type of tumor that develops in the kidney)
			10.Chronic kidney disease (CKD)
	1.Postoperative delirium	1.Adenocarcinoma in situ	1.Anesthesia-related lung injury
	2.Postoperative cognitive dysfunction (POCD)	2.Minimally invasive adenocarcinoma	2.Pneumothorax
Serotonin syndrome	3.Serotonin	3.Idiopathic interstitial	3.Pneumonia
			4.Respiratory failure
			5.Bronchospasm

	<p>syndrome</p> <p>4. Neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS)</p> <p>5. Acute drug reaction or overdose</p> <p>6. Hyperactive response to the residual effects of anesthesia</p> <p>7. Hypoxia</p> <p>8. Acute pain or discomfort</p> <p>9. Substance withdrawal</p> <p>10. Electrolyte imbalance or dehydration</p>	<p>pneumonia</p> <p>4. Non-small cell lung cancer</p> <p>5. Sarcoidosis</p> <p>6. Tuberculosis</p> <p>7. Histoplasmosis</p> <p>8. Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia</p> <p>9. Cryptogenic organizing pneumonia</p> <p>10. Lymphoid interstitial pneumonia</p>	<p>6. Aspiration</p> <p>7. postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV)</p> <p>8. Urinary retention</p> <p>9. Pruritus</p> <p>10. Anaphylaxis</p>
Extra-adrenal myelolipoma	<p>1. Myelolipoma</p> <p>2. Teratoma</p> <p>3. Liposarcoma</p> <p>4. Mesenchymal Hamartoma</p> <p>5. Chondrosarcoma</p> <p>6. Ossifying Fibromyxoid Tumor (OFMT)</p> <p>7. Fibrous Dysplasia</p> <p>8. Hematolymphoid neoplasm</p> <p>9. Bone metastases from an unknown primary tumor</p> <p>10. Metaplastic carcinoma</p>	<p>1. Myocardial infarction</p> <p>2. Aortic dissection</p> <p>3. Cardiac tamponade</p> <p>4. Pulmonary embolism</p> <p>5. Thromboembolism</p> <p>6. Infective endocarditis</p> <p>7. Neoplasm</p> <p>8. Hemorrhage</p> <p>9. Inflammatory disorder</p> <p>10. Trauma</p>	<p>1. Hypertension</p> <p>2. Fracture</p> <p>3. NSTEMI</p> <p>4. Coronary Artery Disease</p> <p>5. Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting</p> <p>6. Retrosternal Adherent Mass</p> <p>7. Hematopoietic Cells</p> <p>8. Fibromyxoid Degeneration</p> <p>9. Reactive Bone Formation (Osseous Metaplasia)</p> <p>10. Mature</p>

		Cartilaginous Tissue
Cerebral toxoplasmosis	1.HIV/AIDS	1.HIV-associated opportunistic infections (OIs)
	2.Neurological Manifestations of HIV	2.Toxoplasmosis
	3.Opportunistic Infections	3.Cryptococcal meningitis
	4.Toxoplasmosis	4.Syphilis
	5.Cytomegalovirus (CMV) Infection	5.Progressive multifocale leukoencephalopathy (PML)
	6.Atypical Pneumonia	6.Meningitis/Encephalitis
	7.Tuberculosis	7.Tuberculosis (TB)
	8.Rubella Virus Infection	8.Herpes simplex virus (HSV)
	9.Neurosyphilis	9.Cytomegalovirus (CMV) disease
	10.Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML)	10.Pneumocystis pneumonia (PCP)
Ischaemic stroke secondary to Takayasu arteritis	1.Cerebrovascular accident (Stroke)	1.Acute ischemic stroke
	2.Large vessel vasculitis (Giant Cell Arteritis, Takayasu's Arteritis)	2.Septic embolism
	3.Carotid artery dissection	3.Large vessel vasculitis
	4.Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease	4.Cardioembolic stroke
	5.Moyamoya disease	5.Thrombophilia
		6.Subarachnoid hemorrhage
		7.Brain tumor
		8.Meningitis
		9.Encephalitis
		10.Migraine
	1.Stroke	
	2.Transient ischemic attack	
	3.Thrombophlebitis	
	4.Carotid artery disease	
	5.Autoimmune disorder	
	6.Septic embolism	
	7.Vasculitis	
	8.Cardioembolic disease	
	9.Moyamoya	

	6.Fibromuscular dysplasia		disease
	7.Hypercoagulable state		10.Aortic arch syndrome
	8.Infective endocarditis		
	9.Systemic embolism		
	10.Cancer-related hypercoagulable state (Trousseau Syndrome)		
Occipital neuralgia	1.Occipital Neuralgia		1.Tension headache
	2.Tension-type Headache		2.Migraine
	3.Trigeminal Autonomic Cephalalgia (TACs)	1.Occipital neuralgia	3.Occipital neuralgia
	4.Cervicogenic Headache	2.Trigeminal neuralgia	4.Trigger point headache
	5.Migraine	3.Cluster headache	5.Temporomandibular joint (TMJ) dysfunction
	6.Hemicrania Continua	4.Migraine	6.Cluster headache
	7.Rebound Headache (Medication Overuse Headache)	5.Giant cell arteritis	7.Rebound headache
	8.Temporal Arteritis	6.Subarachnoid hemorrhage	8.Chronic paroxysmal hemicrania
	9.Postherpetic Neuralgia	7.Stroke 8.Brain tumor	9.New daily persistent headache
	10.Central Pain Syndrome	9.Meningitis	10.Headache caused by medication overuse
	10.Sinus infection		
Nodular lymphocyte-predominant Hodgkin lymphoma	1.Lymphoma (Hodgkin's and Non-Hodgkin's)	1.Lymphoma 2.Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	1.Hodgkin's lymphoma 2.Follicular B-cell

	2.Kaposi's Sarcoma	3.Hodgkin lymphoma	lymphoma
	3.Castleman's Disease	4.Follicular lymphoma	3.Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
	4.Lymphadenitis	5.Mantle cell lymphoma	4.Lymphoproliferative disorder
	5.Mycobacterial Infections	6.Burkitt lymphoma	5.Castleman disease
	6.Secondary Syphilis	7.Lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma	6.Kimura disease
	7.Lymphogranuloma Venereum	8.Marginal zone lymphoma	7.Angiotropic lymphoma
	8.Cat Scratch Disease	9.Hairy cell leukemia	8.Benign reactive lymphadenopathy
	9.Primary Immunodeficiency Diseases	10.Splenic marginal zone lymphoma	9.Tuberculosis
	10.Metastatic Cancer		10.Lymphoid interstitial pneumonia
	1.Post-acute sequelae of SARS-CoV-2 infection (PASC), also known as Long COVID		1.COVID-19-related myocarditis (inflammation of the heart muscle)
myopericarditis	2.Myocarditis	1.Myocarditis	2.Cardiac ischemia/infarction (blockage or reduction of blood flow to the heart)
	3.Pericarditis	2.Pericarditis	3.Hypertensive crisis (high blood pressure)
	4.Viral cardiomyopathy	3.Costochondritis	4.Pulmonary embolism (blood clot in the lungs)
	5.Post-viral syndrome	4.Angina	5.Anxiety/panic disorder
	6.Non-cardiac chest pain	5.Non-cardiac chest pain	6.Pneumonia/pneumonitis
	7.Anxiety-related chest pain	6.Pneumonia	
	8.Myocardial infarction (heart attack)	7.Pulmonary embolism	
	9.Pulmonary embolism (PE)	8.Aortic dissection	
	10.Coronary artery	9.Arrhythmia	
		10.Thyroid disorder	

	spasm (Prinzmetal's angina)		(inflammation of the lungs) 7.Pericarditis (inflammation of the tissue surrounding the heart) 8.Atrial fibrillation/flutter (abnormal heart rhythm) 9.Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) 10.Precordial catch syndrome (muscle strain between the ribs and breastbone)
deep neck infection/pyogenic arthritis	1.Septic arthritis 2.Osteomyelitis 3.Soft tissue abscess 4.Cellulitis 5.Necrotizing fasciitis 6.Mediastinitis 7.Bacteremia 8.Sepsis or septic shock 9.Pharyngitis or Tonsillitis 10.Post-viral immunosuppression-related infection	1.COVID-19 2.Bacterial pneumonia 3.Viral pneumonia 4.Tuberculosis 5.Lung cancer 6.Heart failure 7.Myocarditis 8.Pericarditis 9.Septic arthritis 10.Staphylococcal abscess	1.COVID-19 (confirmed) 2.Hypoxemia 3.Fever 4.Malaise 5.Hypertension 6.Sleep apnea 7.Pneumonia 8.Sepsis 9.Meningitis 10.Encephalitis
myocarditis	1.COVID-19 Pneumonia 2.Myocarditis 3.Acute Heart	1.Acute anterior ST elevation myocardial infarction	1.Pneumoniae 2.Respiratory failure 3.Heart failure 4.Sepsis

	<p>Failure 4. Takotsubo Cardiomyopathy (Broken Heart Syndrome) 5. Pulmonary Edema 6. Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS) 7. Sepsis 8. Pericarditis 9. Dressler's Syndrome (post- myocardial infarction syndrome) 10. Viral-induced cardiomyopathy</p>	<p>2. Myocarditis 3. Pulmonary embolism 4. Pneumonia 5. COVID-19 6. Viral myocarditis 7. Bacterial myocarditis 8. Pericarditis 9. Heart failure 10. Arrhythmia</p>	<p>5. Acute kidney injury 6. Anxiety disorder 7. Asthma 8. Acute coronary syndrome 9. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 10. Myocardial infarction</p>
Hemothorax	<p>1. Cardiac Tamponade 2. Hemothorax 3. Intraoperative Bleeding 4. Vasovagal Reaction 5. Hemorrhagic Shock 6. Pericardial Effusion 7. Septic Shock 8. Acute Heart Failure 9. Atrial or Ventricular Rupture 10. Pulmonary Embolism</p>	<p>1. Hemorrhagic shock 2. Atrial fibrillation 3. Pericardial effusion 4. Cardiac tamponade 5. Aortic dissection 6. Myocardial infarction 7. Pulmonary embolism 8. Thromboemboli sm 9. Sepsis 10. Endocarditis</p>	<p>1. Hemorrhagic shock 2. Anesthesia-related hypotension 3. Post-operative pericardial effusion/tamponad e 4. Pulmonary embolism 5. Atrial flutter complications (e.g. atrial fibrillation, ventricular tachycardia) 6. Septic shock 7. Cardiac perforation/wall rupture 8. Myocardial</p>

	Syndrome 4.Anorexia Nervosa 5.Severe Anemia 6.Hypothermia 7.Chronic Gastritis/Gastric Ulcer 8.Bradycardia 9.Reflux Esophagitis 10.Hiatal Hernia	5.Severe reflux esophagitis 6.QT interval prolongation 7.Pulseless ventricular tachycardia 8.Hypokalemia 9.Hypomagnese mia 10.Hypophosphate mia	5.Hypophosphate mia 6.Hypomagnese mia 7.Hypothermia 8.Cardiac arrhythmia 9.Malnutrition 10.Reflux esophagitis
Neuroleptic malignant syndrome	1.Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome (NMS) 2.Serotonin Syndrome 3.Malignant Hyperthermia 4.Drug-induced fever 5.Systemic infection 6.Autoimmune / inflammatory condition 7.Drug interaction / adverse reaction to the COVID-19 vaccine 8.Rhabdomyolysis 9.Endocrine disorders 10.Heat stroke	1.Neuroleptic malignant syndrome 2.Sepsis 3.Acute rhabdomyolysis 4.Myocarditis 5.Encephalitis 6.Meningitis 7.Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura 8.Adrenal insufficiency 9.Severe acute respiratory syndrome 10.Guillain-Barré syndrome	1.COVID-19 2.Meningitis 3.Sepsis 4.Encephalitis 5.Encephalopathy 6.Hypersensitivity reaction 7.Drug toxicity 8.Neuroleptic malignant syndrome 9.Adverse effect of vaccine 10.Psychosis
Pseudolipomatosis	1.Pneumatosis Cystoides Intestinalis (PCI) 2.Emphysematous	1.Eosinophilic colitis 2.Ischemic colitis 3.Inflammatory	1.Gas gangrene 2.Clostridium Difficile Colitis 3.Radiation

	Colitis 3.Colonic Pseudo-Obstruction (Ogilvie's Syndrome)	bowel disease	Proctitis
	4.Sessile Serrated Adenoma/Polyp (SSA/P)	4.Colon cancer	4.Inflammatory Colitis
	5.Hyperplastic Polyp	5.Crohn's disease	5.Ulcerative Colitis
	6.Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD)	6.Ulcerative colitis	6.Diverticulitis
	7.Diverticular Disease	7.Pseudomembranous colitis	7.Adenocarcinoma
	8.Malignant Neoplasm	8.Tuberculosis	8.Microscopic Colitis
	9.Vascular Abnormalities	9.Yersinia enterocolitica infection	9.Megacolon
	10.Parasitic Infections	10.Cryptosporidiosis	10.Antibiotic Colitis
port site metastasis	1.Gastric adenocarcinoma	1.Gastric adenocarcinoma	1.Recurrent rectal cancer (metastasis)
	2.Rectal cancer recurrence	2.Rectal cancer recurrence	2.Gastric cancer (adenocarcinoma)
	3.Metastatic gastric adenocarcinoma	3.Lung cancer	3.Chronic kidney disease (CKD)
	4.Primary abdominal wall cancer (Abdominal wall metastasis)	4.Lymphoma	4.Atrial fibrillation (AF)
	5.Metastatic rectal cancer	5.Mesothelioma	5.Ischemic heart disease (IHD)
	6.Chronic Heart Failure exacerbation	6.Adrenal cancer	6.Heart failure (HF)
	7.Atrial Fibrillation exacerbation	7.Hepatocellular carcinoma	7.Colon cancer
		8.Pancreatic cancer	8.Pancreatic cancer
		9.Ovarian cancer	9.Liver metastasis
		10.Melanoma	

	8.Diabetes-related complications 9.Kidney disease progression 10.Ischemic heart disease progression or complication		10.Lung metastasis
Gerbode VSD	1.Atrial Septal Defect (ASD) 2.Ventricular Septal Defect (VSD) 3.Heart Failure 4.Hypertensive Heart Disease 5.Pulmonary Hypertension 6.Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) 7.Mitral Valve Regurgitation 8.Tricuspid Valve Regurgitation 9.Cardiomyopathy 10.Aortic Valve Disease	1.Atrial septal defect (ASD) 2.Pulmonary hypertension 3.Mitral valve regurgitation 4.Left ventricular hypertrophy 5.Pulmonary embolism 6.Congestive heart failure 7.Pericardial effusion 8.Cardiac arrhythmia 9.Myocarditis 10.Endocarditis	1.High blood pressure 2.Heart failure 3.Coronary artery disease 4.Valvular heart disease 5.Cardiomyopathy 6.Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 7.Sleep apnea 8.Chronic renal failure 9.Diabetes mellitus 10.Hyperlipidemia
Myasthenia gravis	1.Myasthenia Gravis 2.Lambert-Eaton Syndrome 3.Graves' Disease 4.Multiple Sclerosis 5.Botulism 6.Brainstem Stroke 7.Oculopharyngeal Muscular Dystrophy 8.Guillain-Barré	1.Myasthenia gravis 2.Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome 3.Botulism 4.Guillain-Barré syndrome 5.Multiple sclerosis 6.Sarcoidosis 7.Eaton-Lambert	1.Myasthenia Gravis (MG) 2.Thyroid Disorder 3.Multiple Sclerosis (MS) 4.Neuromuscular Disease 5.Lambert-Eaton Myasthenic Syndrome

	Syndrome 9. Miller Fisher Syndrome 10. Chronic Progressive External Ophthalmoplegia (CPEO)	syndrome 8. Myotonic dystrophy 9. Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy 10. Progressive supranuclear palsy	(LEMS) 6. Autoimmune Disorder 7. Neurodegenerative Disease 8. Pernicious Anemia 9. Encephalitis 10. Meningitis
neuromyelitis optica	1. Neuromyelitis Optica Spectrum Disorder (NMOSD) 2. Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) 3. SLE Myelitis 4. Lupus cardiomyopathy 5. Antiphospholipid Syndrome (APS) 6. Multiple Sclerosis (MS) 7. Myasthenia Gravis 8. Vasculitis 9. Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS) 10. Sarcoidosis	1. Acute pulmonary embolism 2. Cardiomyopathy 3. Myasthenia gravis 4. Multiple sclerosis 5. Guillain-Barré syndrome 6. Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) 7. Neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder (NMOSD) 8. Brain tumor 9. Stroke 10. Infection	1. Acute pulmonary embolism 2. SLE myelitis 3. Cardiomyopathy 4. Antiphospholipid syndrome 5. Myasthenia gravis 6. Hypertensive emergency 7. Pneumonia 8. Guillain-Barre syndrome 9. Meningitis/encephalitis 10. Neurological lupus
vascular ischemiavasculitis	1. Acute Arterial Occlusion 2. Thromboangiitis Obliterans (Buerger's Disease) 3. Peripheral Artery Disease (PAD) 4. Thoracic Outlet Syndrome	1. Cogan's syndrome 2. Giant cell arteritis 3. Takayasu's arteritis 4. Buerger's disease 5. Raynaud's phenomenon	1. Cogan's syndrome flare 2. Vasculitis 3. Pyoderma gangrenosum 4. Arthritis 5. Hearing loss 6. Uveitis 7. Carotid artery dissection

	5. Complex Regional Pain Syndrome (CRPS)	6. Thromboangiitis obliterans	8. Vertebral artery dissection
	6. Atherosclerosis	7. Polyarteritis nodosa	9. Thoracic outlet syndrome
	7. Raynaud's Phenomenon	8. Temporal arteritis	10. Subclavian steal syndrome
	8. Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT)	9. Churg-Strauss syndrome	
	9. Takayasu's arteritis	10. Kawasaki disease	
	10. Acute Compartment Syndrome		
		1. Central retinal artery occlusion (CRAO)	
	1. Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML)	2. Central retinal vein occlusion (CRVO)	1. Uveitis (iritis)
	2. Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL)	3. Branch retinal artery occlusion (BRAO)	2. Vitreitis
	3. Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML)	4. Branch retinal vein occlusion (BRVO)	3. Hypertensive retinopathy
	4. Polycythemia Vera	5. Retinal detachment	4. Retinal vein occlusion
Chronic myeloid leukemia	5. Essential Thrombocythemia	6. Vitreous hemorrhage	5. Retinal artery occlusion
	6. Myelofibrosis	7. Optic neuritis	6. Papilledema
	7. Infective Endocarditis	8. Ischemic optic neuropathy	7. Diabetic retinopathy
	8. Retinal Vein Occlusion	9. Giant cell arteritis	8. Macular degeneration
	9. Diabetic Retinopathy	10. Acute angle-closure glaucoma	9. Macular edema
	10. Hypertensive Retinopathy		10. Retinal detachment
K2 induced posterior reversible encephalopathy	1. Anti-NMDA Receptor Encephalitis	1. Urinary tract infection	1. Meningoencephalitis
		2. Meningoenceph	2. Urinary tract infection (UTI)

<p>syndromecannabinoi d induced posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome</p>	<p>2.Substance- Induced Psychotic Disorder 3.Neurological Sequelae from Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) 4.Complex Partial Seizures 5.Limbic Encephalitis 6.Psychogenic Non- Epileptic Seizures (PNES) 7.Hashimoto's Encephalopathy 8.Infectious Encephalitis 9.Schizophrenia or Bipolar Disorder 10.Metabolic or Toxic Encephalopathy</p>	<p>alitis 3.Seizure disorder 4.Encephalitis 5.Delirium 6.Psychosis 7.Autoimmune disorder 8 Drug- induced psychosis 9.K2 intoxication 10.Cannabinoid hyperemesis syndrome</p>	<p>3.Substance abuse disorder 4.Delirium 5.Seizure disorder 6.Neurodegenerati ve disease 7.Cerebrovascular accident (CVA) or stroke 8.Traumatic brain injury 9.Mental health disorder 10.Neurotoxicity</p>
<p>Black hairy tongue</p>	<p>1.Drug-induced pigmentation 2.Lingua villosa nigra (Black hairy tongue) 3.Candidiasis (oral thrush) 4.Benign migratory glossitis (geographic tongue) 5.Peutz-Jeghers Syndrome 6.Addison's disease 7.Drug reaction with eosinophilia</p>	<p>1.Black hairy tongue 2.Acanthosis nigricans 3.Candidiasis 4.Lichen planus 5.Geographic tongue 6.Median rhomboid glossitis 7.Leukoplakia 8.Squamous cell carcinoma 9.Verrucous</p>	<p>1.Mixed connective tissue disease (MCTD) 2.Osteomyelitis 3.Mycobacterial infection 4.Adverse effect of prednisolone 5.Oral thrush 6.Oral lichen planus 7.Oral hairy leukoplakia 8.Oral squamous cell carcinoma</p>

	and systemic symptoms (DRESS) Syndrome 8.Pellagra 9.Amyloidosis 10.Vitamin B12 deficiency	carcinoma 10.Sarcoidosis	9.Drug interaction 10.Nutritional deficiency
popliteal artery occlusion	1.Perioperative Popliteal Artery Occlusion 2.Thromboembolism (Deep Venous Thrombosis or Pulmonary Embolism) 3.Atherosclerosis 4.Arterial Embolism 5.Compartment Syndrome 6.Peripheral Artery Disease (PAD) 7.Diabetes 8.Hyperlipidemia 9.Obesity Hypoventilation Syndrome 10.Osteoarthritis	1.Popliteal artery occlusion 2.Deep vein thrombosis 3.Compartment syndrome 4.Nerve injury 5.Infection 6.Thromboembolism 7.Hematoma 8.Allergic reaction 9.Fluid overload 10.	1.Deep vein thrombosis 2.Postoperative wound infection 3.Pulmonary embolism 4.Popliteal artery thrombosis 5.Peroneal nerve palsy 6.Osteofascial fibrosis 7.Blood clotting disorder 8.Fat embolism 9.Hypersensitivity reaction 10.Neuropraxia
Dermoid cyst	1.Epidermoid cyst 2.Dermoid cyst 3.Arachnoid cyst 4.Cholesterol granuloma 5.Colloid cyst 6.Hemangioblastoma	1.Cerebellar Hemangioblastoma 2.Cerebellar Metastases 3.Acoustic Neuroma 4.Meningioma	1.Subdural hematoma 2.Brain tumor, NOS (not otherwise specified) 3.Chordoma 4.Hemangioblastoma

	<p>a 7.Meningioma 8.Cerebellar metastasis 9.Pilocytic astrocytoma 10.Schwannoma</p>	<p>5.Lymphoma 6.Schwannoma 7.Ependymoma 8.Astrocytoma 9.Glioma 10.Lipoma</p>	<p>ma 5.Meningioma 6.Epidermoid cyst 7.Chondroma 8.Metastatic disease, NOS (not otherwise specified) 9.Osteoma 10.Cranial nerve schwannoma</p>
Caseous calcification of the mitral annulus	<p>1.Cardiac Tumor 2.Metastatic Neoplasm 3.Intracardiac Thrombus 4.Infective Endocarditis 5.Cardiac Calcification 6.Mitral Annular Calcification (MAC) 7.Caseous Calcification of the Mitral Annulus 8.Papillary Fibroelastoma 9.Rhabdomyoma 10.Pericardial Cyst or other Pericardial Masses</p>	<p>1.Myxoma 2.Fibroma 3.Lipoma 4.Rhabdomyoma 5.Papillary fibroelastoma 6.Hemangioma 7.Sarcoma 8.Lymphoma 9.Metastatic tumor 10.Infective endocarditis</p>	<p>1.Calcified aortic valve disease 2.Chronic inflammatory endocarditis 3.Lipomatous lesion 4.Chronic fibrous pneumothorax 5.Benign neoplasm of left ventricle 6.Fibroelastoma of left ventricle 7.Left atrial/ventricular fibrous papilloma 8.Infiltrative cardiac amyloidosis with a basophilic pattern 9.Left ventricular lipomas 10.Left ventricular echodensity,</p>

			consistent with metastatic lesion.
Metformin associated lactic acidosis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Diabetic Ketoacidosis 2.Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) 3.Lactic Acidosis 4.Gastroenteritis 5.Diverticulitis 6.Ischemic Colitis 7.Metformin-associated Lactic Acidosis (MALA) 8.Septic Shock 9.Cortical Blindness 10 Drug or toxin-induced illness 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Diabetic ketoacidosis 2.Sepsis (DKA) 3.Acute kidney injury (AKI) 4.Acute pancreatitis 5.Diverticulitis 6.Mesenteric ischemia 7.Cerebrovascular accident (CVA) 8.Cortical blindness 9.Toxic ingestion 10. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Gastrointestinal infection 2.Sepsis 3.Gastrointestinal obstruction 4.Inflammatory bowel disease 5.Irritable bowel syndrome 6.Diabetic ketoacidosis 7.Cerebrovascular disease 8.Hemolytic uremic syndrome 9.Hepatic encephalopathy 10.Urinary tract infection
Peyronie’s disease	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Peyronie's disease 2.Penile Fracture 3.Penile Cancer 4.Penile Doppler Ultrasound Abnormalities 5.Erectile Dysfunction 6.Connective Tissue Disorder 7.Chronic Inflammation or Infection 8.Vascular Conditions 9.Penile Prosthesis 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Peyronie's disease 2.Peyronie's disease with calcification 3.Peyronie's disease with plaque 4.Peyronie's disease with nodule 5.Peyronie's disease with penile curvature 6.Peyronie's disease with penile 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Peyronie's disease (plaque on the penis, pain during erection, and penile curvature) 2.Penile cancer (nodule on the penis, pain during erection, and volume of the penile plaque) 3.Penile fracture (penile pain during erection and penile curvature) 4.Erectile

	Complications 10. Psychogenic Erectile Dysfunction	pain 7. Peyronie's disease with erectile dysfunction 8. Peyronie's disease with history of trauma 9. Peyronie's disease with family history 10. Peyronie's disease with other associated medical	dysfunction (difficulty achieving and maintaining an erection) 5. Premature ejaculation (short duration of erection) 6. Low testosterone (low IIEF score and low sexual desire) 7. Penile infection (pain during erection and discharge) 8. Urethral stricture (pain during urination and urethral narrowing) 9. Epididymitis (testicular pain and swelling) 10. Prostatitis (pelvic pain and difficulty urinating)
Histiocytic sarcoma	1. Histiocytic Sarcoma 2. Non- Langerhans cell histiocytosis 3. Cutaneous Lymphoma 4. Extramedullary Hematopoiesis	1. Histiocytic sarcoma 2. Angiosarcoma 3. Malignant fibrous histiocytoma 4. Dermatofibrosar coma protuberans	1. Psoriasis vulgaris 2. Neurological impairment 3. Parkinson's disease 4. Hodgkin's lymphoma

	5.Cutaneous Leiomyosarcoma	5.Nodular fasciitis	5.Melanoma
	6.Cutaneous metastasis of a visceral malignancy	6.Giant cell tumor of the tendon sheath	6.Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
	7.Malignant Melanoma	7.Epithelioid sarcoma	7.Multiple myeloma
	8.Dermatofibrosarcoma Protuberans (DFSP)	8.Extraskelatal osteosarcoma	8.Scleroderma
	9.Mycosis Fungoides	9.Ewing sarcoma	9.Systemic sclerosis
	10.Angiosarcoma	10.Synovial sarcoma	10.Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
			1.Retroperitoneal fibrosis
			2.Multipoint IgG4-related lymphoplasmacytic inflammation and fibrosis
	1.IgG4-Related Disease (IgG4-RD)	1.IgG4-related disease	3.IgG4-related phlebitis
	2.Metastatic Breast Cancer	2.Retroperitoneal fibrosis	4.Multicentric angio-iggliohistiocytic lymphadenitis
	3.Vasculitis	3.Takayasu's arteritis	5.Multicentric cast nephropathy with IgG4 deposition disease
	4.Lymphoma	4.Ankylosing spondylitis	6.Renal amyloidosis
	5.Infective Endocarditis	5.Sarcoidosis	7.Chronic venous insufficiency of the lower limbs
	6.Connective Tissue Disease/SLE (Systemic Lupus Erythematosus)	6.Erdheim-Chester disease	8.Obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSAS)
	7.Sarcoidosis	7.Castleman's disease	
	8.Tuberculosis (TB)	8.Lymphoma	
	9.Paraneoplastic Syndrome	9.Metastatic cancer	
	10.Retroperitoneal Fibrosis	10.Infection	
Immunoglobulin G4-related disease (IgG4-RD)			

			and hypoxia due to pulmonary fibrosis and obesity 9. 10.
Waterhouse-Friderichsen syndrome	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Infective Endocarditis 2. Spinal Epidural Abscess 3. Septicemia 4. Adrenal Hemorrhage 5. Osteomyelitis and Discitis 6. Neurological Complications of Substance Abuse 7. Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) Pneumonia 8. Complicated Drug Overdose 9. Hematogenous spread of MRSA infection causing multisystemic involvement 10. Neck Trauma leading to Spinal Cord Injury 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) 2. Discitis 3. Osteomyelitis 4. Epidural abscess 5. Spinal cord compression 6. Upper-lobe cavitary nodules 7. Bilateral non-enhancing adrenal masses 8. Acute adrenal hemorrhage 9. Hypotension 10. Shock 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) infection 2. Fentanyl toxicity 3. Hypertensive emergency 4. Sepsis 5. Discitis/osteomyelitis/epidural abscess 6. Acute adrenal hemorrhage 7. Acute spinal cord injury 8. Diffuse brain injury 9. Pneumonia 10. Hypothyroidism
Mixed endometrial stromal and smooth muscle tumor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. low-grade endometrial stromal sarcoma 2. Uterine fibroids (Leiomyomas) 3. Adenomyosis 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Degenerative leiomyoma 2. Endometrial polyp 3. Adenomyosis 4. Endometrial 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Endometrial cancer 2. Endometrial stromal sarcoma 3. Uterine leiomyoma

	4.Endometrial polyps 5.Uterine sarcoma 6.Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) 7.Endometrial hyperplasia 8.Ovarian cysts or tumors 9.Endometriosis 10.Menorrhagia from hormonal imbalance	hyperplasia 5.Endometrial cancer 6.Uterine sarcoma 7.Leiomyosarcoma 8.Stromal sarcoma 9.Carcinosarcoma 10.Metastatic cancer	4.Adenocarcinoma of the endometrium 5.Mixed endometrial stromal and smooth muscle tumor 6.Low-grade endometrial stromal sarcoma 7.Well-differentiated endometrial stromal tumor 8.Ovarian sex-cord tumor 9.Smooth muscle tumor 10.Metastatic carcinoma
Breast adenomyoepithelioma	1.Fibrocystic Changes 2.Adenosis 3.Fibroadenoma 4.Radial Scars/Complex Sclerosing Lesions 5.Fat Necrosis 6.Sclerosing Adenosis 7.Ductal Carcinoma In Situ (DCIS) 8.Intraductal Papilloma 9.Breast Cysts 10.Lobular	1.Breast cancer 2.Fibroadenoma 3.Ductal hyperplasia 4.Intraductal papilloma 5.Fat necrosis 6.Inflammatory breast cancer 7.Metastatic breast cancer 8.Paget's disease of the breast 9.Sclerosing adenosis 10.	1.Breast cancer (ductal carcinoma in situ, DCIS) 2.Fibrocystic breast changes 3.Benign breast tumors (e.g., fibroadenoma) 4.Atypical ductal hyperplasia (ADH) 5.Lobular neoplasia in situ (LNIS) 6.Focal adenosis with microcalcification 7.Ductal

	Carcinoma In Situ (LCIS)		carcinoma in situ (DCIS) with microcalcification 8. Medullary or atypical ductal carcinoma (MDC/ADC) 9. Mucinous or tubular carcinoma 10. Ductal or lobular carcinoma in situ (DCIS/LCIS) with associated columnar cell changes or papillomatosis
Lyme disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lyme disease 2. Lumbar radiculopathy 3. Prediabetic neuropathy 4. Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS) 5. Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy (CIDP) 6. Vasculitic neuropathy 7. Neurological manifestations of mitral valve prolapse (MVP) 8. Autoimmune diseases 9. Post- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lyme disease 2. Radiculopathy 3. Diabetic neuropathy 4. Vascular neuropathy 5. Multiple sclerosis 6. Guillain-Barré syndrome 7. Meralgia paresthetica 8. Fibromyalgia 9. Tarlov cyst 10. Spinal stenosis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lyme disease 2. Multiple sclerosis 3. Polyneuropathy associated with mitral valve prolapse 4. Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy 5. Migraine with aura 6. Neuropathic pain 7. Neck pain associated with lumbar disk herniation 8. Peripheral neuropathy due to

	infectious or post-vaccine immune-mediated neuropathy		a B12 deficiency
	10.Paraneoplastic syndrome		9.Carpal tunnel syndrome 10.Chronic low back pain
pericardial effusion secondary to COVID-19 cardiac tamponade secondary to COVID-19	1.Post-Acute Sequelae of SARS-CoV-2 infection (PASC)		
	2.Pulmonary Embolism (PE)		1.Pneumonia
	3.Secondary Bacterial Pneumonia	1.Post-COVID-19 cough	2.Bronchitis
	4.Cardiac Tamponade	2.Bronchitis	3.Acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
	5.Drug-induced lung injury	3.Asthma	4.Asthma
	6.Post-viral syndrome	4.Lung cancer	5.Pneumothorax
	7.Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS)	5.Tuberculosis	6.Pleurisy
	8.Pulmonary Hypertension	6.Heart failure	7.Pneumonia with empyema
	9.Chronic Thromboembolic Pulmonary Hypertension (CTEPH)	7.Pneumonia	8.Chronic bronchitis
	10.Myocarditis or pericarditis due to previous COVID-19 infection	8.Aspiration pneumonia	9.Pulmonary embolism
	9.Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)	10.Heart failure	
	10.Sarcoidosis		
Shunt vitiumShunt malfunction	1.Ventriculoperitoneal (VP) Shunt	1.Shunt malfunction	1.Low-pressure headache

	<p>Malfunction or Obstruction 2.VP Shunt 3.VP Shunt Overdrainage 4.Chiari Malformation 5.Intracranial Hypotension 6.Cerebrospinal Fluid (CSF) Leak 7.Subdural Hematoma 8.Intracranial Hypertension 9.Meningitis 10.Intracranial Mass</p>	<p>2.Infection 3.Tumor 4.Hydrocephalus 5.Chiari malformation 6.Meningitis 7.Encephalitis 8.Subarachnoid hemorrhage 9.Brain abscess 10.Cerebral edema</p>	<p>2.Hydrocephalus (aggravated) 3.Subdural effusion or hematoma 4.Cerebral edema 5.Meningitis 6.Ventriculitis 7.Brain abscess 8.Pneumocerebrum (air/gas within the cerebral hemisphere) 9.Seizure disorder 10.Pott's puffy tumor</p>
Arterio-venous malformation	<p>1.Arteriovenous Malformation (AVM) 2.Venous Malformation 3.Arteriovenous Fistula (AVF) 4.Carotid Body Tumor (Paraganglioma) 5.Cervical Lymphadenopathy 6.Parotid Gland Neoplasms 7.Kimura Disease 8.Angiosarcoma 9.Hemangioma 10.Lymphatic Malformation</p>	<p>1.Benign parotid tumor 2.Malignant parotid tumor 3.Kawasaki disease 4.Sarcoidosis 5.Lyme disease 6.Temporal arteritis 7.Sjögren's syndrome 8.Melkersson-Rosenthal syndrome 9.Auricular cholesteatoma 10.Lymphadenitis</p>	<p>1.Parotid gland tumor 2.Branchial sinus tumor 3.Metastatic lymph node cancer 4.Lymphadenitis 5.Abscess 6.Plasmacytoma 7.IgG4-related sclerosing disease 8.Paraneoplastic syndrome 9.Lymphoma 10.Castleman disease</p>

Infected retained catheter-related sheath	1.Catheter-related bloodstream infection (CRBSI)		1.Blood stream infection (BSI)
	2.Infective Endocarditis	1.Indwelling catheter-related bloodstream infection (CRBSI)	2.Endocarditis
	3.Septic Thrombophlebitis	2.Endocarditis	3.Central line associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)
	4.Fungal Infection	3.Intravascular device infection (IVD)	4.Nutritional deficiencies
	5.Metastatic Infection (Bacterial Emboli)	4.Septicemia	5.Aspiration pneumonia
	6.Immunodeficiency Disorder	5.Osteomyelitis	6.Urinary tract infection (UTI)
	7.Catheter-related venous thromboembolism (CR-VTE)	6.Pneumonia	7.Malnutrition related diarrhea
	8.Autoimmune disease	7.Meningitis	8.Gallstones
	9.Lymphoma/Leukemia	8.Cellulitis	9.Cholangitis
	10.Splenomegaly or Hyposplenism	9.Pyelonephritis	10.Intestinal obstruction
hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis (HLH) secondary to T cell lymphomaCMV infection tumor lysis syndrome	1.Hemophagocytic Lymphohistiocytosis (HLH)	1.Severe hyperferritinemia	1.Pneumonia
	2.Sepsis	2.Bilateral pneumonia	2.Sepsis
	3.Congestive Heart Failure (CHF)	3.Hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis	3.Meningitis
	4.Hepatic Cirrhosis	4.Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	4.Encephalitis
	5.Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)	5.Autoimmune disorder	5.Hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis (HLH)
	6.Malignancy (Undifferentiated)	6.Lymphoma	6.Autoimmune hepatitis
	7.HIV/AIDS	7.Leukemia	7.Acute liver failure
	8.Tuberculosis		8.Pericarditis
	9.Autoimmune		9.Myocarditis
		10.Pleurisy	

	Diseases (such as Systemic Lupus Erythematosus or Rheumatoid Arthritis)	10.Pneumonia	8.Metastatic carcinoma	9.Sarcoidosis	10.Infectious mononucleosis
Baclofen toxicity	1.Baclofen overdose 2.Amitriptyline overdose 3.Hypothermia 4.Other drug overdose 5.Hypoxic-Ischemic Encephalopathy 6.Severe infection leading to sepsis and shock 7.Non-convulsive status epilepticus 8.Traumatic Brain Injury 9.Stroke 10.Metabolic disorders	1.Baclofen overdose 2.Amitriptyline overdose 3.Amitriptyline overdose 4.Ethanol intoxication 5.Cyanide poisoning 6.Hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy 7.Seizure 8.Sepsis 9.Meningitis 10.Encephalitis	1.Baclofen overdose 2.Carbon monoxide poisoning 3.Amitriptyline overdose 4.Ethanol intoxication 5.Cyanide poisoning 6.Hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy 7.Seizure 8.Sepsis 9.Meningitis 10.Encephalitis	1.Baclofen overdose 2.Drug toxicity (unspecified) 3.Poisoning (unspecified) 4.Neurological disorder (unspecified) 5.Hypothermia 6.Seizure disorder 7.Encephalopathy 8.Respiratory failure 9.Delirium 10.Mental disorder (unspecified)	
COVID psychosis	1.COVID-19 Pneumonia 2.Bacterial Pneumonia 3.Acute Hypoxemic Respiratory Failure 4.Anaphylaxis 5.Bipolar Disorder, Manic Episode 6.Drug-Induced Mania or Psychosis	1.COVID-19 2.Bacterial pneumonia 3.Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) 4.Influenza 5.Tuberculosis 6.Pneumocystis pneumonia (PCP) 7.Histoplasmosis	1.COVID-19 2.Bacterial pneumonia 3.Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) 4.Influenza 5.Tuberculosis 6.Pneumocystis pneumonia (PCP) 7.Histoplasmosis	1.Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) 2.Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) 3.Major depressive disorder 4.Bipolar disorder 5.Schizophrenia 6.Anxiety disorder	

	7.Post-Acute Sequelae of SARS-CoV-2 infection (PASC) or "Long COVID" 8.Stress-Related Psychosis 9.Depression 10.Anxiety Disorders	8.Coccidioidomycosis 9.Cryptococcosis 10.Sarcoidosis	7.Concomitant bacterial pneumonia 8.Covid-19 infection 9.Mania 10.Alcohol-related disorder
Mesenteric vein thrombosis portal vein thrombosis	1.Decompression Sickness (DCS) Type II 2.Portals Vein Gas (PVG) 3.Gastritis 4.Peptic Ulcer Disease (PUD) 5.Hepatic Disease 6.Portals Vein Thrombosis (PVT) 7.Mesenteric Ischemia 8.Cholangitis 9.Pancreatitis 10.Intestinal Obstruction or Ileus	1.Decompression sickness 2.Mesenteric ischemia 3.Acute pancreatitis 4.Appendicitis 5.Cholecystitis 6.Intestinal obstruction 7.Diverticulitis 8.Inflammatory bowel disease 9.Gastroenteritis 10.Stomach ulcer	1.Acute gastroenteritis 2.Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) 3.Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) 4.Food poisoning 5.Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) 6.Peptic ulcer disease (PUD) 7.Appendicitis 8.Cholecystitis 9.Pancreatitis 10.Diverticulitis
Hypopharyngeal cancer	1.Squamous Cell Carcinoma 2.Other malignancies 3.Esophageal Stricture or Stenosis 4.Achalasia 5.Esophageal webs 6.Zenker's diverticulum 7.Neurological	1.Squamous cell carcinoma of the hypopharynx 2.Esophageal cancer 3.Zenker's diverticulum 4.Thyroid cancer 5.Lymphoma 6.Myasthenia gravis	1.Oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma 2.hypopharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma 3.Esophageal carcinoma 4.Head and neck cancer, NOS (not

	disorders	7.Parkinson's disease	otherwise specific)
	8.Esophagitis	8.Multiple sclerosis	5.Laryngeal cancer, NOS (not otherwise specific)
	9.Plummer-Vinson syndrome	9.Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)	6.Hypopharyngeal cancer, NOS (not otherwise specific)
	10.Foreign body in the esophagus	10. Amyloidosis	7.Neck cancer, NOS (not otherwise specific)
			8.Esophageal cancer, squamous cell carcinoma
			9.Metastatic squamous cell carcinoma to neck
			10.Benign tumor of the esophagus
non-arteritic anterior ischemic optic neuropathy	1.Vaccine-induced Thrombosis and Thrombocytopenia (VITT)	1.Idiopathic intracranial hypertension (IIH)	1.Hypertensive crisis
	2.Non-arteritic Anterior Ischemic Optic Neuropathy (NAION)	2.Optic neuritis	2.Seizure disorder
	3.Papilledema	3.Anterior ischemic optic neuropathy (AION)	3.Ischemic optic neuropathy
	4.Optic neuritis	4.Central retinal vein occlusion (CRVO)	4.Vitamin B12 deficiency
	5.Idiopathic Intracranial Hypertension (IIH)	5.Branch retinal vein occlusion (BRVO)	5.Cranial nerve III palsy (Oculomotor nerve palsy)
	6.Leber's Hereditary Optic Neuropathy (LHON)	6.Sarcoidosis	6.Adverse drug reaction to BNT162b2/Cominarty vaccine (optic neuritis or uveitis)
	7.Central Retinal Vein	7.Multiple sclerosis (MS)	7.Inflammatory optic neuropathy
		8.Giant cell arteritis (GCA)	8.Multiple

	Occlusion (CRVO) 8.Giant Cell Arteritis (GCA) 9.Neuroretinitis 10.Cryptococcal Meningitis	9.Behçet's disease 10.Temporal arteritis	sclerosis 9.Systemic infections (meningitis, encephalitis) 10.Myasthenia gravis
Negative-pressure pulmonary edema	1.Spigelian Hernia 2.Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis (JRA) 3.Growth hormone deficiency or other forms of dwarfism 4.Temporomandibular joint disorders (TMJ) 5.Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) 6.Tracheomalacia or laryngomalacia 7.Laryngeal or pharyngeal tumor 8.Pulmonary edema of non-cardiogenic origin 9.Diffuse parenchymal lung disease (DPLD) 10.Myopathy or muscular dystrophy	1.Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis (JRA) 2.Spigelian hernia 3.Airway obstruction 4.Pulmonary edema 5.Hypoxia 6.Bradycardia 7.Cardiac arrest 8.Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) 9.Sivelestat sodium hydrate toxicity 10.Furosemide toxicity	1.Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis (JRA) 2.Abdominal mass/spigelian hernia 3.Pulmonary edema 4.Cardiomegaly 5.Gastric distension/aeroder mectasia 6.Positive-pressure ventilation- induced lung injury 7.Diffuse ground-glass opacity 8.Bilateral infiltration 9.Postoperative cardiac enzyme elevation 10.Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)
Extramedullary hematopoiesis	1.Chronic Myeloproliferative Disorder 2.Chronic Myelomonocytic	1.Lymphoma 2.Sarcoidosis 3.Metastatic cancer	1.Primary lung disease, 2.Lymphangiosar coma 3.Lymphoma

	Leukemia (CMML) 3.Primary Myelofibrosis 4.Metastatic Cancer 5.Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS) 6.Lymphoma 7.Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL) 8.Leukemoid Reaction 9.Erdheim-Chester Disease 10.Autoimmune Myelofibrosis	4.Myeloproliferati ve disorder 5.Extramedullary hematopoiesis 6.Amyloidosis 7.Myelodysplastic syndrome 8.Leukemia 9.Hodgkin's disease 10.Non- Hodgkin's lymphoma	of lymph nodes, 4.Metastases, 5.Bone tissue tumors (osteosarcoma), 6.Benign lymph node hyperplasia, 7.Hematological disorders (erythroblastosis), 8.Multiple myeloma 9.Bone marrow sarcoma 10.Benign soft tissue tumors (extremities), such as neurilemmoma or neurofibroma
Crohn's associated Perianal and perirectal abscess Fournier's gangrene	1.Perianal abscess 2.Fournier's gangrene 3.Anorectal fistula 4.Crohn's Disease Flare-up 5.Sepsis 6.Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID) 7.Anal fissure 8.Perineal hernia 9.Rectal Cancer 10.Proctitis	1.Perianal abscess 2.Crohn's flare-up 3.Anal fissure 4.Anal fistula 5.Inflammatory bowel disease 6.Bacterial infection 7.Fungal infection 8.Sepsis 9.Necrotizing fasciitis 10.Toxic megacolon	1.Perianal abscess 2.Sepsis/toxic shock syndrome 3.Necrotizing fasciitis 4.Ischiorectal fistula 5.Perianal cellulitis 6.Perirectal hematoma 7.Ano- rectal trauma 8.Inflammatfritis 9.Pelvic inflammatory disease 10.Endometriosis
Listeria monocytogenes	1.Alcoholic Hepatitis 2.Acute	1.Non-ST- elevation	1.Acute myocardial

meningitis Listeria septicemia	Liver Failure 3. Esophageal Variceal Bleeding 4. Listeria monocytogenes Septicemia 5. Alcoholic Cardiomyopathy 6. Hypertensive Heart Disease 7. Non-ST- Elevation Myocardial Infarction (NSTEMI) 8. Hepatic Encephalopathy 9. Acute Kidney Injury 10. Listeria Meningitis	myocardial infarction 2. Demand ischemia 3. Listeria monocytogenes sepsis 4. Acute liver failure 5. Gastrointestinal hemorrhage 6. Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis 7. Liver shock 8. Multi- factorial encephalopathy 9. Sepsis-induced encephalopathy 10.	infarction (AMI) 2. Acute liver failure 3. Sepsis 4. Multi-factorial encephalopathy 5. Chronic liver disease 6. Portal hypertension 7. Gastrointestinal bleeding 8. Listeria septicemia 9. Infective endocarditis 10. Diffuse encephalopathy
Lambert's excrescence	1. Stroke (Ischemic stroke, specifically) 2. Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA) 3. Hemorrhagic stroke 4. Cerebral Venous Sinus Thrombosis (CVST) 5. Brain tumor 6. Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA) 7. Hypoglycemia or hyperglycemia 8. Migraine	1. Ischemic stroke 2. Atrial fibrillation 3. Carotid artery stenosis 4. Cardioembolic stroke 5. Aortic arch atheroma 6. Subclavian steal syndrome 7. Vertebrobasilar artery dissection 8. Posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome 9. Cerebral venous	1. Ischemic stroke 2. Embolic stroke 3. Carotid artery disease 4. Atrial fibrillation 5. Aortic insufficiency 6. Hyperlipidemia 7. Diabetic retinopathy 8. Hypertension 9. Left ventricular hypertrophy 10. Sleep apnea

	(Complex or with Aura) 9. Multiple sclerosis (MS) 10. Hypertensive encephalopathy	sinus thrombosis 10. Brain tumor	
Giant right renal artery aneurysm	1. Nephrotic Syndrome 2. Polycystic Kidney Disease (PKD) 3. Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) 4. Hepatitis C Related Glomerulonephritis 5. Renal Cell Carcinoma (RCC) 6. Minimal Change Disease (MCD) 7. Membranous Nephropathy 8. Acute or Chronic Glomerulonephritis 9. Amyloidosis 10. Lupus Nephritis	1. Nephrotic syndrome 2. Renal vein thrombosis 3. Renal amyloidosis 4. Systemic lupus erythematosus 5. Multiple myeloma 6. Congestive heart failure 7. Venous insufficiency 8. Lymphedema 9. Deep vein thrombosis 10. Idiopathic edema	1. Nephrotic syndrome 2. Renal failure 3. Hypoproteinemia 4. Renal cysts 5. Hypertension-related kidney damage 6. Microangiopathic hemolytic anemia 7. Glomerulopathy 8. Factor VIII inhibitors 9. Chronic kidney disease 10. Hemolytic uremic syndrome
Abdominal pregnancy	1. Abdominal pregnancy 2. Intraligamentary pregnancy 3. Rudimentary horn pregnancy 4. Cesarean Scar Pregnancy 5. Tubal pregnancy with secondary implantation 6. Ovarian	1. Ectopic pregnancy 2. Abdominal pregnancy 3. Heterotopic pregnancy 4. Placenta percreta 5. Placenta accreta 6. Placenta increta 7. Congenital anomalies 8. Gestational	1. Ectopic pregnancy 2. Abnormal placentation (Placenta accreta or Placenta percreta) 3. Intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR) 4. Abnormal fetal development

	pregnancy 7. Abdominal pregnancy secondary to uterine rupture 8. Pregnancy of unknown location 9. Fetus in fetu 10. Gestational trophoblastic disease	diabetes 9. Pyelocaliceal dilatation 10. Cystic hygroma	(structural anomalies or genetic disorders) 5. Fetal displacement (ectopic fetus or fetus in an abnormal location) 6. Multiple pregnancy (twins or triplets) 7. Uterine anomalies (bicornuate uterus or unicornuate uterus) 8. Cervical incompetence or insufficiency 9. Premature rupture of membranes (PROM) 10. Gestational diabetes (GDM)
a vesicointestinal fistula due to Crohn's disease	1. Crohn's disease (CD) 2. Pyelonephritis 3. Vesicointestinal Fistula 4. Enterovesical Fistula 5. Renal Tubular Proteinuria 6. Nephrotic Syndrome 7. Inflammatory Back	1. Urinary tract infection (UTI) with complicated pyelonephritis 2. Crohn's disease (CD) 3. Vesicoureteral reflux (VUR) 4. Pyelonephritis 5. Interstitial cystitis (IC) 6. Appendicitis	1. Crohn's disease (CD) 2. Urinary tract infection (UTI) 3. Pyelonephritis 4. Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) 5. Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) 6. Inflammatory bowel syndrome

	Pain/Spondyloarthri tis 8.Musculoskeletal issues 9.Malabsorption syndrome 10.Septic Arthritis or Osteomyelitis	7.Pyelonephritis 8.Urinary tract infection (UTI) 9.Chronic kidney disease (CKD) 10.Diverticulitis	(IBS) 7.Diverticulitis 8.Appendicitis 9.Kidney stone 10.Vesicointestina l fistula
Pulmonary hypertension caused by thiamine deficiency	1.High-Output Heart Failure due to Thiamine Deficiency 2.Cor Pulmonale 3.Right Heart Failure due to other causes 4.Liver Disease (Cirrhosis) 5.Congestive Heart Failure 6.Chronic Kidney Disease 7.Pulmonary Embolism 8.Chronic Thromboembolic Pulmonary Hypertension (CTEPH) 9.Hypoalbuminemi a due to malnutrition or liver disease 10.Constrictive Pericarditis	1.Pulmonary hypertension 2.Heart failure 3.Congestive heart failure 4.Valvular heart disease 5.Cardiomyopathy 6.Myocarditis 7.Pericarditis 8.Pneumonia 9.Pleural effusion 10.Pulmonary embolism	1.Pulmonary hypertension 2.Heart failure 3.Chronic kidney disease 4.Anemia 5.Hypervolemia 6.Thiamine deficiency 7.Hyponatremia 8.Respiratory failure 9.Chronic liver disease 10. Chronic lung disease
Adverse drug reaction	1.Nitrofurantoin- induced lung injury 2.Urinary Tract Infection (UTI)	1.Acute viral upper respiratory infection 2.Atypical	1.Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) 2.Sepsis

	3.Heart Failure Exacerbation	pneumonia	3.Anaphylaxis
	4.Pneumonia	3.Anaphylaxis	4.Acute interstitial nephritis (AIN)
	5.Sepsis 6. Drug Allergic Reaction or Anaphylaxis	4.Acute pneumonitis due to nitrofurantoin	5.Acute pneumonitis
	7.Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) or Asthma Exacerbation	5.Heart failure	6.Upper respiratory tract infection (URTI)
	8.Pulmonary Embolism	6. Drug reaction	7.Allergic reaction
	9.Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) Exacerbation	7.Diabetic ketoacidosis	8.Overactive bladder (OAB)
	10.Infectious Mononucleosis	8.Sepsis 9.Urinary tract infection	9.Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA)
		10.Pulmonary embolism	10.Adverse drug reaction (ADR) to nitrofurantoin
	1.Testicular Cancer (Primary or Metastatic Prostate Cancer) 2.Prostate Cancer Recurrence/Metastasis 3.Urothelial Carcinoma Recurrence/Metastasis 4.Complications of Radiation Cystitis (e.g. hemorrhagic cystitis) 5.Urethral Stricture Recurrence/Complications 6.Secondary malignancies due to	1.Prostate cancer	1.Prostate cancer metastasis
		2.Testicular cancer	2.Bladder cancer
		3.Radiation cystitis 4.Urethral stricture 5.Low-grade non-invasive urothelial carcinoma of the bladder	3.Testicular cancer
		6.Calcifications in the right testis	4.Radiation-induced damage
		7.Comedo necrosis in the right testis	5.Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH)
		8.Prominent nucleoli in the right testis	6.Urinary tract infection (UTI)
		9.Positive	7.Erectile dysfunction (ED)
Metastatic prostate cancer			8.Prostatitis
			9.Urethral stricture
			10.Overactive bladder (OAB)

	<p>radiation therapy (radiation-induced malignancies)</p> <p>7. Bladder Dysfunction (e.g. Urinary incontinence, urinary retention) secondary to urethral stricture/radiation cystitis</p> <p>8. Prostatitis or BPH causing urinary symptoms or abnormal PSA levels</p> <p>9. Erectile Dysfunction secondary to prostate cancer treatment or aging</p> <p>10. Hypogonadism or hormonal imbalance due to the orchiectomy</p>	<p>NKX3.1 in the right testis</p> <p>10. Fluciclovine PET/CT scan negative for other areas of disease</p>	
Neurocysticercosis	<p>1. Neurocysticercosis</p> <p>2. Echinococcosis (Hydatid disease)</p> <p>3. Tuberculoma</p> <p>4. Cerebral abscess</p> <p>5. Brain tumor (e.g., Glioma)</p> <p>6. Hemorrhagic or ischemic stroke</p> <p>7. Arteriovenous malformation (AVM)</p>	<p>1. Cysticercosis</p> <p>2. Tuberculosis</p> <p>3. Toxoplasmosis</p> <p>4. Neurocysticercosis</p> <p>5. Meningitis</p> <p>6. Brain abscess</p> <p>7. Epilepsy</p> <p>8. Stroke</p> <p>9. Brain tumor</p> <p>10. Subdural hematoma</p>	<p>1. Neurocysticercosis (cysticercococcal cerebral abscess)</p> <p>2. Intracerebral parasitic infection (Taenia sp.)</p> <p>3. Tuberculoma</p> <p>4. Pyogenic brain abscess</p> <p>5. Brain metastasis</p> <p>6. Intracerebral hemorrhage</p>

	8.Meningitis or Encephalitis 9.Subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) 10.Multiple sclerosis		7.Neurodegenerative disease (such as Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease) 8.Vasculitis (Takuashi's Vasculitis) 9.Moyamoya disease 10.Meningioma
Renal abscess	1.COVID-19 associated Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MIS-C) 2.Post-Acute Sequelae of SARS-CoV-2 infection (PASC) or "Long COVID" 3.Renal abscess 4.Infective endocarditis 5.Lymphoma 6.Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) 7.Tuberculosis 8.Leukemia 9.Liver abscess 10.Renal cell carcinoma	1.Bacterial infection with an unknown source 2.Atypical MIS-C 3.Urinary tract infection (UTI) 4.Viral infection (other than COVID-19) 5.Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) 6.Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) 7.Sarcoidosis 8.Tuberculosis (TB) 9.Henoch-Schönlein purpura (HSP) 10.Glomerulonephritis	1.Multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C) 2.Bacterial infection with unknown source 3.Post-infectious autoimmune disorder 4.Chronic fatigue syndrome 5.Myalgic encephalomyelitis 6.Infectious mononucleosis 7.Acute kidney injury 8.Chronic kidney disease 9.Hepatosplenomegaly 10.Abscess or tumor in the right kidney
Calcium pyrophosphate dihydrate deposition	1.Carpal Tunnel Syndrome 2.Calcium Pyrophosphate	1.Carpal tunnel syndrome 2.CPP crystal arthritis 3.Reactive arthritis	1.Acute calcium pyrophosphate (CPP) crystal arthritis 2.Median

disease (CPPD) wrist arthritis	Deposition (CPPD) Disease 3.Osteoarthritis 4.Rheumatoid Arthritis 5.Gout 6.Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy 7.Vitamin B12 Deficiency 8.Cervical Radiculopathy 9.Amyloidosis 10.Hypothyroidism	4.Septic arthritis 5.Gout 6.Pseudogout 7.Rheumatoid arthritis 8.Osteoarthritis 9.Polymyalgia rheumatica 10.Systemic lupus erythematosus	nerve neuropathy 3.Carpal tunnel syndrome 4.Postoperative complications 5.Adverse reaction to vaccine 6.Inflammatory joint disease 7.Osteoarthritis 8.Neuropathic pain 9.Thoracic outlet syndrome 10.Cervicothoracic joint dysfunction
Small cell lung cancer	1.Lung Cancer (Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer or Small Cell Lung Cancer) 2.Cutaneous Metastasis of an Unknown Primary Cancer 3.Melanoma 4.Lymphoma 5.Merkel Cell Carcinoma 6.Adrenocortical Carcinoma 7.Leukemia Cutis (Skin Leukemia) 8.Cutaneous B-cell Lymphoma or T-cell Lymphoma 9.Breast Cancer	1.Metastatic adenocarcinoma 2.Squamous cell carcinoma 3.Malignant melanoma 4.Merkel cell carcinoma 5.Basal cell carcinoma 6.Lymphoma 7.Sarcoma 8.Langerhans cell histiocytosis 9.Kaposi sarcoma 10.Mycosis fungoides	1.Metastatic lung cancer 2.Melanoma 3.Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) 4.Squamous cell skin cancer 5.Malignant melanoma of the skin 6.Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) 7.Lymphoma (primary or secondary) 8.Squamous cell carcinoma of the lung 9.Gastrointestinal

	10. Gastrointestinal Malignancy		(GI) tract cancer 10. Renal cell carcinoma
Traumatic innominate- innominate arteriovenous fistula	1. Traumatic Arteriovenous Fistula (AVF) 2. Chronic Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) 3. Pulmonary Hypertension 4. Valvular Heart Disease (Mitral and Tricuspid regurgitation) 5. Aneurysmal Innominate Veins 6. Cardiomyopathy 7. Arrhythmias 8. Cor Pulmonale 9. Infective Endocarditis 10. Secondary Erythrocytosis/Poly cythemia	1. Arteriovenous fistula 2. Pulmonary hypertension 3. Aneurysmal left innominate vein 4. Aneurysmal right innominate vein 5. Infected innominate artery 6. Atrial septal defect 7. Patent ductus arteriosus 8. Coarctation of the aorta 9. Tetralogy of Fallot 10. Eisenmenger syndrome	1. Pulmonary hypertension (with a PASP of 80 mmHg) 2. Atrial fibrillation 3. Hypertensive heart disease (with LVH of the overload type) 4. Mitral regurgitation (Functional moderate) 5. Aneurysm (varicose) of the innominate veins 6. Fistula (left-to-right) between the innominate artery and the left innominate vein at its origin from the aortic arch 7. Coronary artery disease 8. Chronic kidney disease 9. Hypoxia 10. Sepsis
Melanoma brain metastasis	1. Metastatic Melanoma 2. Leptomeningeal Metastases 3. Hemorrhagic	1. Malignant melanoma 2. Metastatic melanoma 3. Cerebral	1. Metastatic melanoma 2. Cerebral apoplexy (stroke) 3. Seizures 4. Brain

	Metastases 4.Brain Abscess 5.Intracranial Hemorrhage 6.Primary Brain Tumor 7.Cerebral Vasculitis 8.Neurological Paraneoplastic Syndrome 9.Central Nervous System (CNS) Infection 10.Cerebral Venous Thrombosis	apoplexy 4.Brain tumor 5.Meningitis 6.Encephalitis 7.Subdural hematoma 8.Intracerebral hemorrhage 9.Seizure 10.Cerebral herniation	metastases 5.Lung metastases 6.Spinal metastases 7.Carcinomatous meningitis 8.Metastatic adenocarcinoma 9.Leptomeningeal metastases 10.Breast cancer
Adverse reaction to histamine in food and beverages	1.Histamine Intolerance 2.Mast Cell Activation Syndrome (MCAS) 3.Carcinoid Syndrome 4.Hereditary Alpha Tryptasemia Syndrome (HATS) 5.Systemic Mastocytosis 6.Idiopathic Anaphylaxis 7.Gastrinoma (Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome) 8.Fabry Disease 9.Autonomic Dysreflexia 10.Familial Mediterranean Fever (FMF)	1.Hereditary angioedema (HAE) 2.Mast cell activation syndrome (MCAS) 3.Carcinoid syndrome 4.Food allergy 5.Histamine intolerance 6.Urticaria 7.Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) 8.Sjögren's syndrome 9.Celiac disease 10.Polymyalgia rheumatica	1.Food Allergy 2.Gastroesophagea l Reflux Disease (GERD) 3.Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS) 4.Histamine Intolerance 5.Mastocytosis 6.Hereditary Angioedema (HAE) 7.Autoimmune Disorder 8.Atopic Dermatitis 9.Allergic Rhinitis 10.Ulcerative Colitis

Acute right limb ischemia after self-injection of crushed morphine tablets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Arterial Embolism 2.Peripheral Artery Disease (PAD) 3.Compartment Syndrome 4.Vasospastic Disorder (like Raynaud's Disease) 5.Ischemic Neuropathy 6.Drug-induced Vasculitis 7.Arterial Thrombosis 8.Skin Necrosis 9.Sepsis 10.Endocarditis 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Morphine overdose 2.Arterial thrombosis 3.Arterial embolism 4.Raynaud's phenomenon 5.Thromboangiitis obliterans 6.Cold agglutinin disease 7.Cryoglobulinemia 8.Vasculitis 9.Hypothermia 10.Hypovolemia 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Vasculitis 2.Infection 3.Embolism or thrombosis 4.Gangrene 5.Arterial insufficiency ulcers 6.Infected pseudoaneurysm 7.Arterial rupture 8.Arteriosclerotic obliteration 9.Peripheral artery disease 10.Neurological deficit.
Mixed neuroendocrine non-neuroendocrine neoplasm	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Colorectal Cancer (CRC) 2.Ulcerative Colitis (UC) 3.Hepatitis C 4.Liver Cirrhosis 5.Portal Hypertension 6.Ascites 7.Bowel Obstruction 8.Malnutrition 9.Hyponatremia 10.Dehydration 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) 2.Colon cancer 3.Colorectal stricture 4.Diverticulitis 5.Cecal volvulus 6.Intestinal obstruction 7.Liver cirrhosis 8.Hepatitis C virus (HCV) 9.Ascites 10.Hepatic vein thrombosis 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Ulcerative colitis 2.Large bowel obstruction 3.Neuroendocrine carcinoma 4.Adenocarcinoma 5.Hepatitis C 6.Liver cirrhosis 7.Constitutional symptoms 8.Diarrhea 9.Weight loss 10.Poor oral intake
Oncocytoma and angiomyolipoma	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Oncocytoma 2.Renal Sarcoma 3.Metanephric adenoma 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Renal cell carcinoma 2.Angiomyolipoma 3.Oncocytoma 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Renal cell carcinoma (RCC) 2.Urothelial carcinoma

	8.Renal medullary carcinoma		
	9.Transitional cell carcinoma		
	10.Renal lymphoma		
			1.Hyperaldosteronism
			2.Primary aldosteronism
	1.Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)		3.Liddle syndrome
	2.Hypertensive Emergency/Secondary Hypertension	1.Congestive heart failure	4.Renal artery stenosis
	3.Renal Artery Stenosis	2.Nephrotic syndrome	5.Endocrine hypertension
	4.Heart Failure	3.Acute kidney injury	6.Secondary hypertension due to renal artery stenosis or renovascular disease
	5.Hypertensive Heart Disease	4.Systemic lupus erythematosus	7.Renal cellular dysfunction (as suggested by urinalysis results including proteinuria, schistocytes, and/or hematuria)
Malignant hypertension	6.Primary Aldosteronism	5.Antiphospholipid syndrome	8.Chronic kidney disease
	7.Pheochromocytoma	6.Sarcoidosis	9.Hypertensive nephropathy
	8.Cushing Syndrome	7.Amyloidosis	10.Cardiac dysfunction
	9.Polycystic Kidney Disease (PKD)	8.Primary hyperaldosteronism	
	10.Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) or other Connective Tissue Disease	9.Renal artery stenosis	
		10.Polycystic kidney	
Acute hemorrhagic leukoencephalitis	1.Autoimmune Encephalitis	1.Bacterial meningitis	1.Encephalitis
	2.Limbic	2.Viral meningitis	2.Meningitis
			3.Sepsis
			4.Brain

	Encephalitis 3.Cerebral Vasculitis 4.Acute Disseminated Encephalomyelitis (ADEM) 5.Viral Encephalitis 6.Neurosyphilis 7.Cryptococcal Meningitis 8.Brain Abscess 9.Prion Diseases 10.Primary CNS Lymphoma or CNS Metastases	3.Encephalitis 4.Subarachnoid hemorrhage 5.Stroke 6.Brain abscess 7.Multiple sclerosis 8.Creutzfeldt- Jakob disease 9.Vasculitis 10.Sarcoidosis	Abscess 5.Cerebral Vasculitis 6.Intracerebral Hemorrhage 7.Metastatic Carcinoma 8.Autoimmune Encephalitis 9.Drug-Induced Encephalopathy 10.Hypoxic- Ischemic Encephalopathy
Hypophosphatemia triggered by respiratory alkalosis	1.Chronic Respiratory Alkalosis 2.Refeeding Syndrome 3.Hypoparathyroidi sm 4.Hungry Bone Syndrome 5.Drug- Induced Hypophosphatemia 6.Malabsorption or Malnutrition 7.Primary Hyperaldosteronism 8.Fanconi Syndrome 9.End- Stage Liver Disease 10.Hypophosphatas ia	1.Hypophosphate mia 2.Respiratory alkalosis 3.Hyperparathyroi dism 4.Vitamin D deficiency 5.Decreased parathyroid hormone 6.Sepsis 7.Acute kidney injury 8.Addison's disease 9.Malabsorption syndrome 10.Diabetic ketoacidosis	1.Hypophosphate mia 2.Guillain- Barré syndrome 3.Hypothyroidism 4.Diabetes mellitus 5.Hypercapnia 6.Hypoxia 7.Acidosis 8.Malnutrition 9.Chronic kidney disease 10.Infection
Large B-cell lymphoma	1.Hodgkin's Lymphoma (HL)	1.Malignant lymphoma	1.Lymphoma (95%)

transformed from Hodgkin lymphoma	2. Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma (DLBCL) 3. Primary Mediastinal (Thymic) Large B-Cell Lymphoma (PMBL) 4. T-cell/Histiocyte-Rich Large B-Cell Lymphoma (THRLBCL) 5. Follicular Lymphoma 6. Composite Lymphoma 7. Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma (ALCL) 8. Lymphoblastic Lymphoma 9. Lymphomatoid Granulomatosis 10. Primary Bone Lymphoma	2. Metastatic bone disease 3. Sacroiliitis 4. Osteoarthritis 5. Septic arthritis 6. Inflammatory bowel disease 7. Ankylosing spondylitis 8. Rheumatoid arthritis 9. Gout 10. Pyogenic arthritis	2. Metastatic disease (80%) 3. Benign lymphadenopathy (5%) 4. Chronic infection (10%) 5. Connective tissue disorder (5%) 6. Inflammatory disease (10%) 7. Sarcoidosis (5%) 8. Tuberculosis (5%) 9. Bone disease (5%) 10. Infectious mononucleosis (5%)
Autoimmune haemolytic anaemia brucella induced autoimmune haemolytic anaemia and immune thrombocytopenia brucellosis	1. Brucellosis 2. Endocarditis 3. Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) 4. Leukemia/Lymphoma 5. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection 6. Hepatitis	1. Tuberculosis 2. Brucellosis 3. Malaria 4. Viral hepatitis 5. Autoimmune hemolytic anemia 6. Thrombocytopenia 7. Leukemia 8. Lymphoma 9. Myelodysplastic syndrome	1. Brucellosis 2. Bacterial pneumonia 3. Typhoid fever 4. Malaria 5. Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia 6. Tuberculosis 7. Pyogenic liver abscess 8. Viral

	7.Autoimmune hepatitis 8.Typhoid Fever 9.Tuberculosis (TB) 10.Q Fever	10.Aplastic anemia	hepatitis 9.Acute lymphoblastic leukemia 10.Hypereosinophilic syndrome
Right superficial peroneal nerve schwannoma	1.Schwannoma 2.Neurofibroma 3.Lipoma 4.Fibroma 5.Sarcoma 6.Hemangioma 7.Lymphoma 8.Metastatic disease 9.Baker's cyst 10.Bursitis	1.Neurofibroma 2.Schwannoma 3.Lipoma 4.Hemangioma 5.Glomus tumor 6.Desmoid tumor 7.Nodular fasciitis 8.Epidermoid cyst 9.Pilonidal cyst 10.Giant cell tumor of the tendon sheath	1.Neurofibroma (benign nerve sheath tumor) 2.Schwannoma (benign nerve sheath tumor) 3.Peripheral nerve sheath tumor 4.Chronic inflammatory or infectious condition 5.Soft tissue sarcoma 6.Lipoma 7.Nerve compression syndrome 8.Peroneal nerve entrapment 9.Neuroma 10.Neural ganglioneuroma
Penile necrosis	1.Cocaine-induced Ischemia and Necrosis 2.Soft Tissue Infection (Cellulitis/Abscess) 3.Compartment Syndrome 4.Lymphangitis/Lymphadenitis 5.Penile	1.Penile gangrene 2.Cocaine-induced vasculitis 3.Infective endocarditis 4.Fournier gangrene 5.Syphilitic chancre 6.Bacterial	1.Necrotizing fasciitis 2.Fournier's gangrene 3.Peripheral arterial embolism 4.Penile cancer 5.Ulcerative dermatitis 6.Necrotizing soft

	Thrombophlebitis/ Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) 6.Necrotizing Fasciitis 7 Drug- Induced Vasculopathy 8.Cutaneous Vasculitis 9.Infective Endocarditis 10.Pyoderma Gangrenosum	infection 7.Herpes simplex infection 8.Lichen sclerosus 9.Traumatic injury 10.Penile cancer	tissue infection 7.Sepsis syndrome 8.Inflammatory abacterial vulvodynia 9.Acute pelvic inflammatory disease 10.Penile tuberculosis
SARS-CoV-2 induced rhabdomyolysis	1.COVID-19 2.Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) 3.Rhabdomyolysis 4.Hepatitis 5.Electrolyte imbalances disorders 6.Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS) 7.Heart Failure 8.Guillain- Barré Syndrome (GBS) 9.Pneumonia 10.Sepsis or systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS)	1.COVID-19 2.Acute kidney injury 3.Hyponatremia 4.Hypocalcemia 5.Hyperkalemia 6.Hypermagnesem ia 7.Elevated liver enzymes 8.Elevated LDH 9.Elevated CPK 10.Myositis	1.Pneumonia 2.Sepsis 3.Acute kidney injury 4.Heart failure 5.Liver failure 6.Hypersensitivity pneumonitis 7.Interstitial lung disease 8.Pulmonary embolism 9.Acute respiratory distress syndrome 10.Pneumothorax
Heterotopic ossificans	1.idiopathic heterotopic mesenteric ossification	1.Small bowel obstruction 2.Cecal volvulus 3.Intussusception	1.Ileus 2.Small bowel obstruction 3.Abdominal tumor/mass

	2.Adhesions from past abdominal surgery 3.Bowel obstruction due to foreign body or bezoar 4.Gallstone ileus 5.Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) 6.Inguinal or ventral hernia 7.Intussusception 8.Gastroenteritis 9.Diverticulitis 10.Appendicitis	4.Appendicitis 5.Diverticulitis 6.Ischemic bowel disease 7.Mesenteric ischemia 8.Crohn's disease 9.Ulcerative colitis 10.Inflammatory bowel disease	4.Cecal mass 5.Heterotopic ossification formation 6.Terminal ileum 7.Mesenteric ossification 8.Chronic constipation 9.Abdominal-pelvic inflammatory disease 10.Abdominal-pelvic malignancy
Diffuse large B cell lymphoma	1.Hodgkin lymphoma 2.Anaplastic large cell lymphoma (ALCL) 3.Non-Hodgkin lymphoma, unspecified type 4.Myelodysplastic syndrome 5.Aplastic anemia 6.Autoimmune diseases such as systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) 7.Metastatic cancer 8.Viral infections such as CMV or EBV 9.Megaloblastic	1.Aplastic anemia 2.Chronic lymphocytic leukemia 3.Myelodysplastic syndrome 4.Hodgkin lymphoma 5.Non-Hodgkin lymphoma 6.Acute myeloid leukemia 7.Infectious mononucleosis 8.Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura 9.Myelofibrosis 10.Thalassemia	1.Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) 2.Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) 3.B-cell lymphoma 4.T-cell lymphoma 5.Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) 6.Hairy cell leukemia 7.Myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) 8.Myeloproliferative neoplasm (MPN) 9.Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)

	anemia 10.Chronic alcoholism		10.Rheumatoid arthritis (RA)
Common variable immunodeficiency	1.Chronic Hepatitis B (HBV) infection		
	2.Liver cirrhosis		
	3.Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)	1.Chronic Hepatitis B	1.Chronic hepatitis
	4.Splenomegaly-related diseases	2.Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV) Infection	2.Marked splenomegaly
	5.Vascular transformation of lymph node sinuses	3.Pneumonia	3.Portal hypertension
	6.Lymphoproliferative disorders	4.Splenomegaly	4.Pneumonia
	7.EBV related illnesses	5.Ascites 6.Fever	5.Fever
	8.Immunodeficiency conditions	7.Lymphadenopathy 8.Low Ig Levels	6.Lymphadenopathy 7.Ascites
	9.Autoimmune diseases	9.Isohemagglutinins Absence	8.Splenomegaly
	10.Drug-induced liver injury or autoimmune conditions	10.Few Switched Memory B Cells	9.Elevated EBV DNA 10.Low Ig levels
Cerebral venous sinus thrombosis (CVST)	1.Cerebral Venous Sinus Thrombosis (CVST)	1.Stroke	1.Cerebral venous thrombosis (CVT)
	2.Stroke	2.Septicemia	2.Ischemic stroke
	3.Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA)	3.Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP)	3.Moyamoya disease
	4.Encephalopathy of different etiologies	4.Antiphospholipid syndrome (APS)	4.Vasculitis
	5.Seizure or Post-ictal State	5.Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)	5.Thyroid storm
	6.Meningitis/Encephalitis	6.Cerebral venous sinus thrombosis (CVST)	6.Sepsis
	7.Autoimmune/Para		7.Medication side effects
		8.Electrolyte imbalance 9. 10.	

	neoplastic syndrome	7.Vasculitis	
	8.Hypothyroidism	8.Brain tumor	
	9.Side effects of mRNA-1273 vaccine	9.Multiple sclerosis (MS)	
	10.Hypokalemia	10.Subarachnoid hemorrhage	
	1.Digoxin toxicity		
	2.Infective endocarditis	1.Infective endocarditis	1.Digoxin toxicity
	3.Congestive heart failure exacerbation	2.Congestive heart failure	2.Heart failure
	4.Acute kidney injury (AKI)	3.Digoxin toxicity	3.Pneumonia
	5.Hyponatremia	4.Myocardial infarction	4.Rheumatic heart disease
Mitral valve vegetation with Pasteurella multocida	6.Atrial fibrillation exacerbation	5.Arrhythmia	5.Chronic kidney disease
	7.Rheumatic heart disease progression	6.Pneumonia	6.Atrial fibrillation
	8.Pasteurella multocida infection	7.Pulmonary edema	7.Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
	9.Sepsis	8.Sepsis	8.Diabetes mellitus
	10.Cerebrovascular accident (Stroke)	9.Stroke	9.Chronic mitral valve disease
		10.Metastatic cancer	10.Sepsis
	1.Rhabdomyolysis	1.Myocarditis	1.Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)
	2.Acute Myocarditis	2.Myositis	2.Sepsis
Immune-mediated myocarditis pulmonary vasculitismyositis • thrombocytopenia	3.Congestive Heart Failure	3.Deep vein thrombosis (DVT)	3.Pneumonia
	4.Vaccine-Related Myocarditis or Myositis	4.Pulmonary embolism	4.Myocarditis
	5.Pneumonia	5.Acute kidney injury	5.Cardiac arrhythmia
	6.Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD)	6.High anion gap metabolic acidosis	6.Pulmonary embolism
	7.Pulmonary	7.Septic shock	7.Myositis
		8.Necrotizing fasciitis	8.Pericarditis

	Embolism 8.Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) 9.Adult- Onset Still's Disease 10.Vasculitis	9.Compartment syndrome 10.COVID-19	9.Gastroesophagea 1 reflux disease (GERD) 10.Anxiety
Erdheim-Chester disease	1.Erdheim-Chester Disease 2.Langerhans Cell Histiocytosis (LCH) 3.Adult- Onset Still's Disease 4.Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) 5.Vasculitis (e.g., Polyarteritis nodosa or Wegener's granulomatosis) 6.Sarcoidosis 7.Rosai-Dorfman Disease 8.Metastatic Melanoma 9.Leukemia or Lymphoma 10.Infections	1.Metastatic melanoma 2.Langerhans cell histiocytosis 3.Erdheim-Chester disease 4.Castleman disease 5.Sarcoidosis 6.Multicentric Castleman disease 7.POEMS syndrome 8.Rosai- Dorfman disease 9.Erdheim-Chester disease with sarcoid-like features 10.Hematopoietic neoplasm	1.Neuroendocrine carcinoma (BRAF V600E mutation is highly associated with it) 2.Multiple myeloma (based on symptoms and bone marrow activity) 3.Metastatic malignant melanoma (based on hyperpigmentation of the skin) 4.Intestinal infarction (due to the abdominal pain) 5.Omental torsion (related to a twisted intestine) 6.Pericarditis (inflammation around the heart) 7.Abscesses of the abdominal wall (as seen on CT scan) 8.Lymphangitis (inflammation in

			lymph vessels) 9.Myelofibrosis (bone marrow disorder associated with extramedullary hematopoiesis/myeloid metaplasia of the bone marrow) 10.Sepsis (from hospital-acquired pneumonia and suspected bilateral renal vein thrombosis)
Spontaneous intercostal arterial rupture	1.Aortic Dissection 2.Pulmonary Embolism (PE) 3.Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS) 4.Kidney Stones 5.Pancreatitis 6.Peptic Ulcer Disease 7.Spinal disc herniation 8.Muscular Strain or Injury 9.Pneumonia 10.Gallbladder disease	1.Aortic dissection 2.Pulmonary embolism 3.Acute coronary syndrome 4.Herniated disc 5.Spinal stenosis 6.Spondylolisthesis 7.Myofascial pain syndrome 8.Fibromyalgia 9.Ankylosing spondylitis 10.Osteoarthritis	1.Spontaneous rupture of an intercostal artery 2.Aortic dissection 3.Pulmonary embolism 4.Acute coronary syndrome 5.Neurofibromatosis 6.Ehlers-Danlos syndrome 7.Thoracic aortic aneurysm 8.Thoracic aortic dissection 9.Inflammatory diseases (e.g., Takayasu arteritis) 10.Trauma/fracture (vertebral

			compression fracture).
Syndrome of inadequate antidiuretic hormone secretion (SIADH)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Syndrome of Inappropriate Antidiuretic Hormone Secretion (SIADH) 2.Medication-induced hyponatremia 3.Cisplatin-induced hyponatremia 4.Dehydration 5.Hypothyroidism 6.Adrenal insufficiency 7.Nephrotic syndrome 8.Chronic kidney disease 9.Liver cirrhosis 10.Heart failure 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Hyponatremia 2.SIADH 3.Cisplatin toxicity 4.Mannitol toxicity 5.Diuretics 6.Diabetes insipidus 7.Adrenal insufficiency 8.Nephrotic syndrome 9.Uremia 10.Hypercalcemia 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Hyponatremia 2.Syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone (SIADH) 3.Diabetes insipidus 4.Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus 5.Heart failure 6.Nephrotic syndrome 7.Acute interstitial nephritis 8.Acute kidney injury 9.Chronic kidney disease 10.Hypovolemia
Metastatic renal cell carcinoma to thyroid gland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Metastatic Renal Cell Carcinoma (RCC) 2.Thyroid Cancer 3.Tracheal Tumor 4.Goiter with Tracheal Invasion 5.Laryngeal Cancer 6.Lymphoma 7.Parathyroid Carcinoma 8.Anaplastic Thyroid Carcinoma 9.Metastatic Lung 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Thyroid cancer 2.Tracheal cancer 3.Lung cancer 4.Renal cell carcinoma 5.Metastatic cancer 6.Hemoptysis 7.Stridor 8.Dysphagia 9.Neck mass 10.Dyspnea 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Thyroid carcinoma 2.Tracheobronchial tumor 3.Tracheal obstruction 4.Airway stridor 5.Hemoptysis 6.Thyroid adenoma 7.Thyroid nodule 8.Thyroiditis 9.Goiter 10.Mediastinitis

	Cancer		
	10.Esophageal		
	Cancer		
Guillain-Barré syndrome	1.Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) 2.Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy (CIDP) 3.Vasculitic Neuropathy 4.Paraneoplastic Polyneuropathy 5.Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy 6.Toxic or Drug-Induced Neuropathy 7.Polyneuropathy due to Nutritional Deficiency 8.Porphyria 9.Critical Illness Polyneuropathy 10.Amyloid Neuropathy	1.Guillain-Barré syndrome 2.Acute inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (AIDP) 3.Miller Fisher syndrome 4.Multifocal motor neuropathy (MMN) 5.Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (CIDP) 6.Porphyria 7.Sarcoidosis 8.Lyme disease 9.Vitamin B12 deficiency 10.Hypothyroidism	1.Guillain-Barre Syndrome 2.Diabetic Polyneuropathy 3.Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy 4.Polyneuropathy Associated with Prostate Cancer 5.Morton's Neuroma 6.Chronic Demyelinating Polyneuropathy 7.Multiple Mononeuropathy 8.Mononeuritis Multiplex 9.Peripheral Neuropathy 10.Unspecified 10.Post-Vaccination Neuropathy
long COVID or post-acute sequelae of COVID-19	1.severe COVID-19 pneumonia 2.Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS) 3.Bronchial Asthma Exacerbation	1.Severe COVID-19 pneumonia 2.Asthma exacerbation 3.Organizing pneumonia 4.Pulmonary	1.Bronchial asthma 2.COVID-19 pneumonia 3.Acute respiratory failure 4.Asthma exacerbation

	4.Post-Acute Sequelae of SARS-CoV-2 infection (PASC), also known as Long COVID	fibrosis	5.Pneumonia
	5.Organizing Pneumonia (previously Bronchiolitis Obliterans Organizing Pneumonia or BOOP)	5.Pneumonia	6.Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)
	6.COVID-19-Induced Pulmonary Fibrosis	6.Bronchiolitis	7.Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
	7.Post-Intensive Care Syndrome (PICS)	7.Lung cancer	8.Pulmonary embolism
	8.Secondary Bacterial Pneumonia	8.Heart failure	9.Lung cancer
	9.Ventilator-Induced Lung Injury (VILI)	9.Pleurisy	10.Tuberculosis
	10.Drug-Induced Lung Disease	10.Interstitial lung disease	
sialocele	1.Post-traumatic Sialocele or Salivary Gland Pseudocyst	1.Submandibular gland laceration	1.Neck abscess
	2.Salivary gland Neoplasm	2.Submandibular sialadenitis	2.Submandibular gland laceration
	3.Sialadenitis	3.Submandibular abscess	3.Perichondritis of the thyroid cartilage
	4.Salivary Stone (Sialolithiasis)	4.Submandibular sialometaplasia	4.Internal carotid artery injury
	5.Lymphadenopath	5.Warthin's tumor	5.Retropharyngeal abscess
		6.Mucoepidermoi	

	y 6.Lymphoepithelial cyst 7.Metastatic cancer 8.Abscess formation 9.Vascular malformations 10.Tuberculosis or other granulomatous diseases	d carcinoma 7.Adenocarcinoma 8.Oncocytoma 9.Lymphangioma 10.Hemangioperic ytoma	6.Pharyngeal laceration 7.Hypopharyngeal perforation 8.Trauma to the recurrent laryngeal nerve 9.Neck cellulitis 10.Emphysema
spontaneous bacterial peritonitis caused by Listeria monocytogenes	1.Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (SBP) 2.Listeria infection/sepsis 3.Heart failure exacerbation 4.Acute kidney injury (AKI) 5.Hepatic encephalopathy 6.Clostridium difficile infection (CDI) 7.Ischemic colitis 8.Infective endocarditis 9.Diverticulitis 10.Cholecystitis or biliary tract infection	1.Listeria monocytogenes 2.Streptococcus pneumoniae 3.Escherichia coli 4.Salmonella spp. 5.Klebsiella pneumoniae 6.Yersinia enterocolitica 7.Campylobacter jejuni 8.Shigella spp. 9.Vibrio cholerae 10.Entamoeba histolytica	1.Sepsis 2.Urinary tract infection 3.Acute kidney injury 4.Pneumonia 5.Gastrointestinal bleeding 6.Small bowel obstruction 7.Listeriosis 8.Congestive heart failure 9.Liver disease 10.Diverticulitis
Cerebral venous sinus thrombosis (CVST) post first dose of Pfizer- BioNTech	1.Cerebral Venous Sinus Thrombosis (CVST) 2.Migraine 3.Tension-type headache 4.Giant Cell Arteritis	1.Sinus thrombosis 2.Meningitis 3.Brain tumor 4.Subarachnoid hemorrhage	1.Cerebral venous thrombosis 2.Headache disorder 3.Migraine 4.Tension-type

BNT162b2 mRNA COVID-19 vaccine	5.Cluster headache 6.Secondary headache due to another condition (e.g. sinusitis, hypertension) 7.Subarachnoid hemorrhage 8.Pseudotumor cerebri (Idiopathic Intracranial Hypertension) 9.Hemiplegic migraine 10.Trigeminal autonomic cephalalgias	5.Cerebral venous sinus thrombosis 6.Giant cell arteritis 7.Temporal arteritis 8.Migraine 9.Tension headache 10.Intracranial hypertension	headache 5.Medication overuse headache 6.Occipital neuralgia 7.Temple headache 8.Hypertension 9.Chronic migraine 10.Medication-related headache
Infective endocarditis of mechanical aortic valve	1.Infective endocarditis 2.Urinary tract infection/pyelonephritis 3.Bacterial sepsis 4.Prosthetic valve infection 5.Intra-abdominal abscess or infection 6.Pneumonia 7.Hematological malignancies 8.Autoimmune conditions 9.Tuberculosis 10.N. elongata bacteremia of unknown source	1.Infective endocarditis 2.Bacterial pneumonia 3.Septicemia 4.Urinary tract infection 5.Viral illness 6.Myocardial infarction 7.Stroke 8.Heart failure 9.Anemia 10.Hemolytic uremic syndrome	1.Endocarditis 2.Infective Endocarditis 3.Meningitis 4.Sepsis 5.Bloodstream infection 6.Pneumonia 7.Urinary tract infection 8.Necrotizing soft tissue infection 9.Osteomyelitis 10.Influenza

<p>Multisystem sarcoidosis with visceral and vertebral disease</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Extrapulmonary Sarcoidosis 2.Metastatic Cancer 3.Multiple Myeloma 4.Tuberculosis 5.Autoimmune Hepatitis 6.Granulomatous Disease 7.Lymphoma 8.Primary Hyperparathyroidism 9.Fungal or Parasitic Infection 10.Chronic Kidney Disease 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Sarcoidosis 2.Multiple myeloma 3.Metastatic cancer 4.Lymphoma 5.Infection 6.Autoimmune disorder 7.Vasculitis 8.Paraneoplastic syndrome 9.Thrombotic microangiopathy 10.Hemochromatosis 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Metastatic disease (85%) 2.Multiple myeloma (15%) 3.Osteomyelitis (5%) 4.Chronic inflammatory condition (2%) 5.Tuberculosis (1%) 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.
<p>Piriformis syndrome</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Piriformis Syndrome 2.Sciatica 3.Lumbar Spinal Stenosis 4.Lumbar Disc Herniation 5.Sacroiliac Joint Dysfunction 6.Lumbar Radiculopathy 7.Hip Osteoarthritis 8.Ischial Bursitis (also known as weaver's bottom) 9.Hamstring Injury or Strain 10.Peripheral Vascular Disease 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Piriformis syndrome 2.Lumbar radiculopathy 3.Sacroiliac joint pain 4.Gluteal tendinopathy 5.Trochanteric bursitis 6.Hip osteoarthritis 7.Iliopsoas bursitis 8.Meralgia paresthetica 9.Sciatica 10.Myofascial pain syndrome 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Piriformis syndrome 2.Sciatica 3.Gluteal muscle strain 4.Hip bursitis 5.Hip osteoarthritis 6.Sacroiliac joint dysfunction 7.Lower back strain 8.Facet joint sprain 9.Psoas abscess 10.Chronic exertional compartment syndrome

Hemorrhage	1.Postoperative Hematoma		
	2.Postoperative Anemia		1.Hemorrhagic shock 2.Acute renal failure
	3.Postoperative Infection	1.Hematoma	3.Hypovolemic shock
	4.Surgical Complication (Seroma)	2.Hypovolemia	4.Hypotensive shock
	5.Venous Thromboembolism (VTE)	3.Thrombosis	5.Postoperative complications
	6.Fat Embolism	4.Fat embolism	6.Surgical site infection
	7.Heart Failure/Arrhythmia	5.Acute kidney injury	7.Sepsis
	8.Kidney Injury	6.Sepsis	8.Pulmonary embolism
	9.Lidocaine Toxicity	7.Cardiac arrhythmia	9.Cardiac arrest
	10.Postoperative Complication (Hemorrhagic Shock)	8.Pulmonary embolism	10.Hypocalcemia
Sinonasal inverted papilloma	1.Inverted Papilloma	1.Inverted papilloma	1.Chronic rhinosinusitis
	2.Ossifying Fibroma	2.Squamous cell carcinoma	2.nasal polyps
	3.Osteoma	3.Adenoid cystic carcinoma	3.Nasal tumors, benign
	4.Fibrous Dysplasia	4.Mucoepidermoid carcinoma	4.Inverted papilloma
	5.Nasal Polyps	5.Esthesioneuroblastoma	5.Osteoma
	6.Sinonasal Undifferentiated Carcinoma (SNUC)	6.Olfactory neuroblastoma	6.Meningioma
	7.Ethmoid Sinusitis with complications	7.Nasopharyngeal carcinoma	7.Pituitary adenoma
	8.Squamous Cell Carcinoma	8.Sinonasal undifferentiated	8.Chronic rhinosinusitis with intracranial extensions
	9.Nasopharyngeal carcinoma		9.Nasal Cavity hemangioma
	10.Chondrosarcoma		

		carcinoma	10.Esthesioneuroblastoma
		9.Sclerosing sinonasal papillomatosis	
		10.Juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma	
			1.Recurrent pituitary adenoma (5%)
			2.Meningioma (20%)
			3.Pituitary carcinoma (15%)
			4.Cushing syndrome (10%)
			5.Acromegaly (5%)
			6.Multiple meningiomata (10%)
			7.Secondary adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH) hypersecretion (5%)
			8.Primary adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH) hypersecretion (10%)
			9.Pituitary hyperplasia (5%)
			10.Hypopituitarism (1%)
Pituitary carcinoma	1.Pituitary Adenoma	1.Pituitary adenoma	
	2.Meningioma	2.Meningioma	
	3.Intracranial Metastasis	3.Metastatic cancer	
	4.Atypical Pituitary Adenoma	4.Craniopharyngioma	
	5.Carcinoid Tumor	5.Germinoma	
	6.Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia type 1 (MEN1)	6.Chordoma	
	7.Lymphoma	7.Pinealoma	
	8.Glioma	8.Lymphoma	
	9.Paraneoplastic Syndrome	9.Metastasis from endometrial adenocarcinoma	
	10.Prolactinoma	10.Sarcoidosis	
nonocclusive mesenteric ischemiaBilateral	1.Ischemic colitis	1.Septic shock	1.Septic shock
	2.Acute pancreatitis	2.Acute colonic pseudo-	2.Hemorrhagic shock
	3.Acute liver failure		

renal artery vasoconstriction	4. Septic shock 5. Hypovolemic shock 6. Acute renal failure 7. Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) 8. Toxic shock syndrome 9. Addisonian crisis 10. Myocardial infarction	obstruction 3. Ischemic colitis 4. Acute renal tubular necrosis 5. Hypoadrenalism 6. Hypothyroidism 7. Gastric cancer 8. Thrombosis of the superior mesenteric artery 9. Thrombosis of the renal arteries 10. Osteoporosis	3. Hypovolemic shock 4. Metabolic acidosis 5. Hypoglycemia 6. Anemia 7. Coagulopathy 8. Hepatic dysfunction 9. Renal dysfunction 10. Hypothyroidism
left ventricular outflow obstructions due to Chordal systolic anterior motion	1. Residual Pulmonary Stenosis 2. Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) 3. Right Ventricular Outflow Tract (RVOT) Obstruction 4. Heart Failure 5. Arrhythmias 6. Pulmonary Hypertension 7. Residual or Recurrent Defects Post-Mustard Procedure 8. Endocarditis 9. Pulmonary Embolism 10. Lifestyle-Related Conditions	1. Congenital heart defect (D-TGA) 2. Valve disease 3. Cardiomyopathy 4. Arrhythmia 5. Pulmonary hypertension 6. Hypoxia 7. Sleep apnea 8. Anemia 9. Thyroid disorder 10. Infection	1. Systemic ventricular expansion of the septum into the pulmonary ventricular outflow tract (high likelihood) 2. Pulmonary hypertension (Moderate) 3. Deterioration in left ventricular systolic function (Moderate) 4. Subpulmonic stenosis recurrence (Moderate) 5. Aortic stenosis (Low likelihood) 6. Atrial septal defect (Low likelihood)

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Pulmonary embolism (Low likelihood) 8. Pulmonary artery hypertension (Low likelihood) 9. Chronic respiratory disease (e.g., COPD) (low suspicion) 10. Sleep apnea (low likelihood)
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tick-borne diseases (Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever (RMSF), Ehrlichiosis) 2. Drug reaction or Drug rash 3. Mitotane adverse effects 4. Adrenal insufficiency crisis 5. Addisonian crisis 6. Autoimmune disease 7. Acute Interstitial Nephritis 8. Viral exanthem 9. Paraneoplastic syndrome 10. Secondary infection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adrenal insufficiency 2. Urinary tract infection 3. Paraneoplastic syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion 4. Acute kidney injury 5. Hyponatremia 6. Fever 7. Rash 8. Tick bite 9. Infection 10. Other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hyponatremia 2. Adrenal insufficiency 3. Inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion 4. Hypovolemic shock 5. Sepsis 6. Tick-borne illness (considering the presence of the Amblyomma/Lone Star tick on the patient's body) 7. Uremic syndrome 8. Allergic reaction to medication (ciprofloxacin or ceftriaxone) 9. Adrenal cortical carcinoma

			metastasis 10.Folliculitis (minimal, as there was no report of painful papules)
Distal renal tubular acidosis (dRTA)	1.Hepatorenal syndrome 2.Addison's disease 3.Hyperaldosteronism 4.Hypokalemic periodic paralysis 5.Diabetic ketoacidosis 6.Lactic acidosis 7.Renal tubular acidosis 8.Autoimmune adrenalitis 9.Gitelman syndrome 10.Cushing's syndrome	1.Autoimmune pancreatitis 2.Primary hyperparathyroidism 3.Metabolic acidosis 4.Hypokalemia 5.Chronic kidney disease 6.Tubulointerstitia l nephritis 7.Adrenal insufficiency 8.Bartter syndrome 9.Gitelman syndrome 10.Diarrhea	1.Autoimmune hepatitis flare-up 2.Chronic kidney disease 3.Hypokalemic periodic paralysis 4.Primary hyperparathyroidism 5.Diabetic ketoacidosis 6.Hypothyroidism 7.Bartter syndrome 8.Diuretic phase of primary aldosteronism 9.Acquired partial lipodystrophy 10.Hepatorenal syndrome.
Abdominal cocoon syndrome	1.Strangulated Inguinal Hernia 2.Intestinal Obstruction 3.Peritonitis 4.Ischemic Bowel Disease 5.Sepsis 6.Adhesive disease/Adhesive Small Bowel Obstruction	1.Incarcerated inguinal hernia (IGH) 2.Strangulated IGH 3.Richter hernia 4.Maydl hernia 5.Torsion of the testis 6.Appendicitis 7.Diverticulitis 8.Inflammatory	1.Intestinal obstruction 2.Strangulated inguinal hernia 3.Ischemic bowel disease 4.Abscess 5.Sepsis 6.Hemorrhage 7.Intestinal necrosis 8.Intestinal fistula

	7.Richter's Hernia 8.Fournier's gangrene 9.Encapsulating Peritoneal Sclerosis (EPS) 10.Tuberculous Peritonitis	bowel disease 9.Bowel obstruction 10.Peritonitis	9.Chronic constipation 10.Reducible hernia
Necrotizing myopathy	1.Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) flare 2.Drug-induced lupus 3.Lupus myositis 4.Mixed connective tissue disease (MCTD) 5.Overlap syndrome 6.Rhabdomyolysis 7.Infectious myositis 8.Vasculitis 9.Autoimmune hepatitis 10.Dermatomyositis	1.Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) 2.Necrotizing myopathy 3.Polymyositis 4.Dermatomyositis 5.Juvenile dermatomyositis 6.Overlap myositis 7.Steroid-induced myopathy 8.Inflammatory myopathy 9.Vasculitic myopathy 10.Infection-related myositis	1.Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) 2.Lupus nephritis 3.Rhabdomyolysis 4.Myositis 5.Polymyositis 6.Dermatomyositis 7.Myasthenia gravis 8.Multiple sclerosis 9.Sjogren's syndrome 10.Rheumatoid arthritis
Mediastinal yolk sac tumoryolk sac tumor	1.Mediastinal Non-Seminomatous Germ Cell Tumor 2.Mediastinal Seminoma 3.Primary Mediastinal Carcinoma 4.Thymoma or Thymic Carcinoma	1.Acute pericarditis 2.Pericardial effusion 3.Mediastinal mass 4.Germ cell tumor 5.Lymphoma 6.Thymoma 7.Mesothelioma	1.Germ cell tumor 2.Pericarditis 3.Colorectal cancer 4.Hodgkin's lymphoma 5.Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma 6.Acute myeloid leukemia

	5.Lymphoma 6.Lung Cancer 7.Teratoma 8.Sarcoma 9.Pericarditis or Myocarditis 10.Endocrine tumors	8.Metastatic cancer 9.Hodgkin lymphoma 10.Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	7.Anxiety 8.Pneumonia 9.Neck masses (benign or malignant) 10.Hypersplenism
Thyrotoxicosis-induced cardiomyopathy	1.Thyrotoxicosis, particularly Graves' disease 2.Hyperthyroid-induced cardiomyopathy 3.Atrial Fibrillation 4.Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) 5.Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy 6.Thyroid storm 7.Dilated cardiomyopathy 8.Pulmonary embolism 9.Ischemic heart disease 10.Anemia	1.Atrial fibrillation 2.Hyperthyroidism 3.Heart failure 4.Thyrotoxicosis 5.Thyroid storm 6.Graves' disease 7.Toxic multinodular goiter 8.Subacute thyroiditis 9.Hashimoto's thyroiditis 10.Lupus	1.Atrial fibrillation 2.Congestive heart failure 3.Thyrotoxicosis 4.Hypothyroidism 5.Pitting edema 6.Lower extremities edema 7.Apical impulse at the 6th intercostal space and anterior axillary line 8.Irregular heart rhythm 9.Hand tremors 10.Palpitations
SARS-COV-2 reinfection	1.COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2 infection) 2.Bacterial Pneumonia 3.Fungal Pneumonia 4.Pneumocystis Pneumonia (PCP) 5.Influenza	1.COVID-19 2.Pneumonia 3.Pulmonary edema 4.Acute respiratory distress syndrome 5.Interstitial lung disease 6.Tuberculosis 7.Aspergillosis	1.Pneumonia (interstitial pneumonia) 2.Influenza 3.Pneumocystis pneumonia 4.Bronchitis 5.Acute respiratory distress syndrome

	6. Chemotherapy-induced Lung Toxicity 7. Tuberculosis 8. Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (NHL) Relapse 9. Aspiration Pneumonia 10. Acute Bronchitis	8. Histoplasmosis 9. Cryptococcosis 10. Legionnaires' disease	6. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 7. Pulmonary embolism 8. Asthma 9. Cystic fibrosis 10. Tuberculosis
Ectopic metastatic calcification	1. Secondary Hyperparathyroidism 2. Osteomalacia 3. Chronic Kidney Disease-Mineral and Bone Disorder (CKD-MBD) 4. Osteoarthritis 5. Osteoporosis 6. Renal Osteodystrophy 7. Calciphylaxis 8. Adynamic Bone Disease 9. Vitamin D Deficiency 10. Hypercalcemia of Malignancy	1. Chronic kidney disease (CKD) 2. Hyperparathyroidism 3. Metastatic calcification 4. Hypovitaminosis D 5. Vitamin D deficiency 6. Hyperphosphatemia 7. Hypocalcemia 8. Hypermagnesemia 9. Hypoparathyroidism 10. Hypomagnesemia	1. End-stage renal disease (ESRD) due to cANCA-associated systemic vasculitis with rapid-progressive glomerulonephritis 2. Chronic kidney disease (CKD) 3. Secondary hyperparathyroidism 4. Hypercalcemia 5. Hyperphosphatemia 6. Osteomalacia 7. Osteoporosis 8. Chronic pain 9. Hypertension 10. Hypersensitivity reactions to phosphate binders.
Drug reaction	1. Cefepime-induced neurotoxicity	1. Cefepime-induced encephalopathy	1. Nonconvulsive status epilepticus 2. Seizures

	2.End-stage renal disease-related complications	2.Seizure disorder	3.Confusion
	3.Severe sepsis or septic shock from ESBL E. coli	3.Encephalitis	4.Encephalopathy
	4.Dialysis disequilibrium syndrome	4.Meningitis	5.Renal impairment
	5.Stroke	5.Subdural hematoma	6.Electrolyte imbalance
	6.Hypertensive encephalopathy	6.Intracerebral hemorrhage	7.Hypersomnia
	7.Metabolic encephalopathy	7.Brain abscess	8.Hyperventilation
	8.Nonconvulsive status epilepticus	8.Metastatic brain tumor	9.Hypotension
	9.Drug interactions or side effects	9.Cerebrovascular accident	10.Bradycardia
	10.CNS Infection	10.Hepatic encephalopathy	
BRASH (bradycardia, renal failure, atrioventricular blockade, shock, and hyperkalemia) syndrome	1.Hyperkalemia	1.Medication-induced bradycardia	1.Sinus bradycardia
	2.Bradycardia due to medication side effect	2.Hypothyroidism	2.Heart failure (Stage C)
	3.Hypothyroidism	3.Sick sinus syndrome	3.Hypertension-induced nephropathy (chronic kidney disease stage 4)
	4.Heart block	4.Lyme disease	4.Hyperkalemia
	5.Cardiac ischemia/infarction	5.Myocarditis	5.Hypokalemia
	6.Uremic pericarditis	6.Pericarditis	6.Psoriasis
	7.Sepsis	7.Heart block	7.Drug-induced bradycardia
	8.Neurological conditions	8.Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy	8.Hypertensive emergency
	9.Addison's disease	9.Long QT syndrome	9.TSHoma
	10.Acute kidney injury or worsening of chronic kidney disease	10.Brugada syndrome	

			10. Essential hypertension
Neuromyelitis optica	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Neuromyelitis Optica Spectrum Disorder (NMOSD) 2. Autoimmune Encephalitis 3. Wernicke's Encephalopathy 4. Posterior Reversible Encephalopathy Syndrome (PRES) 5. CNS Vasculitis 6. Multiple Sclerosis (MS) 7. Hypothyroidism / Postpartum Thyroiditis 8. Sarcoidosis 9. Cerebral Amyloid Angiopathy (CAA) 10. Hypopituitarism / Sheehan's Syndrome 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non-alcoholic Wernicke's encephalopathy 2. Encephalitis 3. Sepsis 4. Meningitis 5. Brain abscess 6. Guillain-Barré syndrome 7. Multiple sclerosis 8. Stroke 9. Hyponatremia 10. Postpartum depression 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meningitis/encephalitis 2. Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis 3. Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome 4. Autoimmune encephalitis 5. Drug-induced psychosis 6. Hashimoto's encephalopathy 7. Myasthenia gravis 8. Hypothyroidism 9. Hyponatremia/SIADH 10. Psychosis
Pulmonary stenosis and heart failure 24 years after surgical correction with the Rastelli procedure for congenital D-TGA, VSD, and pulmonary atresia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pulmonary valve stenosis or obstruction 2. Pulmonary Hypertension 3. Heart Failure 4. Arrhythmia 5. Conduit Dysfunction or Degeneration 6. Endocarditis 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pulmonary stenosis 2. Pulmonary atresia 3. Ventricular septal defect 4. Right ventricular hypertrophy 5. Right bundle branch block 6. Congestive heart 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pulmonary valve stenosis 2. Right ventricular dysfunction/failure 3. Pulmonary artery hypertension 4. Atrial fibrillation/flutter 5. Heart failure with preserved

	7.Restrictive or Constrictive Pericarditis 8.Pulmonary Embolism 9.Recurrent Brain Abscess or CNS Infection 10.Chronic Thromboembolic Disease	failure 7.Brain abscess 8.Seizure disorder 9.Anti-epileptic drug side effects 10.Other congenital heart defects	ejection fraction (HFpEF) 6.Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) 7.Sleep apnea syndrome 8.Venous thromboembolism 9.Left ventricular dysfunction/failure 10.Myocardial infarction/ischemia
Diamond-Blackfan anemia	1.Diamond-Blackfan Anemia (DBA) 2.Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS) 3.Aplastic Anemia 4.Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria (PNH) 5.Iron-refractory Iron Deficiency Anemia (IRIDA) 6.Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia (AIHA) 7.Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) 8.Thalassemia 9.Vitamin B12 or Folate Deficiency 10.Anemia of	1.Thalassemia 2.Myelodysplastic syndrome 3.Aplastic anemia 4.Parvovirus B19 infection 5.Hemolytic anemia 6.Sickle cell anemia 7.Autoimmune hemolytic anemia 8.Diamond-Blackfan anemia 9.Fanconi anemia 10.Inherited bone marrow failure syndromes	1.Sickle cell disease 2.Anemia 3.Iron deficiency anemia 4.Thalassemia 5.Myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) 6.Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH) 7.Autoimmune hemolytic anemia (AIHA) 8.Spherocytosis 9.Hereditary spherocytosis 10.Hemophagocytosis (HLH)

	Chronic Disease (also known as Anemia of Inflammation)		
5-oxoproline toxicity	1.5-Oxoprolinuria (Pyroglutamic Aciduria) 2.Chronic Kidney Disease	1.Acetaminophen toxicity 2.Salicylate toxicity 3.D-lactic acidosis 4.Starvation ketosis 5.Renal tubular acidosis 6.Metabolic acidosis 7.Hypoglycemia 8.Hyponatremia 9.Hypernatremia 10.Hypokalemia	1.Myelodysplastic syndrome 2.Prostate cancer 3.Chronic low back pain 4.Hypertension 5.Depression 6.Anion gap metabolic acidosis 7.Hypernatremia 8.Acute kidney injury 9.Starvation ketosis 10.Salicylate toxicity
	3.Acute Tubular Necrosis		
	4.Malignancy- related Metabolic Acidosis 5.Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA) 6.Starvation Ketosis 7.Drug- induced Nephrotoxicity		
	8.Hyperaldosteronis m 9.Prostate Cancer Progression or Metastasis 10.Adrenal Insufficiency		
	1.Pleural Effusion	1.Pancreaticopleur al fistula	1.Pleural effusion
	2.Pancreatic Pseudocyst	2.Pulmonary embolism 3.Acute pancreatitis	2.Acute pancreatitis 3.Chronic pancreatitis
	3.Exudative Pleural Effusion	4.Pulmonary edema 5.Pleural effusion	4.Pancreatic cyst 5.Pulmonary embolism
	4.Recurrent Acute Pancreatitis	6.Hypothyroidism	6.Pneumonia
	5.Pulmonary Embolism	7.Chest infection	7.Empyema
	6.Congestive Heart Failure	8.Lung cancer	8.Chronic obstructive
7.Hypothyroidism-	9.Metastatic		

	related Pleural Effusion 8.Pancreatic Cancer 9.Pneumonia or other lung disease 10.Thoracic or Subphrenic Abscess	cancer 10.Heart failure	pulmonary disease (COPD) 9.Gastroesophagea 1 reflux disease (GERD) 10.Chronic kidney disease
Appendiceal diverticulitis	1.Acute Appendicitis 2.Acute Diverticulitis 3.Peritonitis 4.Small Bowel Obstruction 5.Mesenteric Ischemia 6.Ectopic Pregnancy 7.Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID) 8.Inflammatory Bowel Disease (Crohn's disease or Ulcerative Colitis) 9.Urolithiasis (Kidney Stones) 10.Gastroenteritis	1.Acute appendicitis 2.Acute diverticulitis 3.Inflammatory bowel disease 4.Mesenteric adenitis 5.Irritable bowel syndrome 6.Gastroenteritis 7.Kidney stones 8.Pelvic inflammatory disease 9.Ectopic pregnancy 10.	1.Acute appendicitis 2.Perforated appendicitis 3.Abscess/mass formation 4.Peritonitis 5.Focal peritonitis 6.Appendiceal wall defects 7.Inflammatory changes in the appendix 8.Adhesions/peritoneal implantation 9.Sepsis/septic shock 10. Intestinal obstruction/strangulation
giant cell arteritis	1.Retinal Vein Occlusion (RVO) 2.Ischemic Optic Neuropathy (ION) 3.Giant Cell Arteritis (GCA) 4.Central Retinal Artery Occlusion (CRAO) 5.Covid-	1.Central retinal artery occlusion 2.Posterior ischemic optic neuropathy 3.Giant cell arteritis 4.Coagulation disorder	1.Branch retinal vein occlusion 2.Hypertensive retinopathy 3.Diabetic retinopathy 4.Retinal artery occlusion 5.Retinal

	19. Associated Coagulopathy	5. Intracranial mass lesion	detachment
	6. Ocular Migraine	6. Optic neuritis	6. Central retinal vein occlusion
	7. Diabetic Retinopathy	7. Myasthenia gravis	7. Posterior siderite
	8. Hypertensive Retinopathy	8. Sjögren's syndrome	8. Neovascular age-related macular degeneration
	9. Branch Retinal Artery Occlusion (BRAO)	9. Sarcoidosis	9. Retinal vasculitis
	10. Posterior Uveitis	10. Neuroblastoma	10. Cataract
neuroendocrine tumor G3	1. Neuroendocrine tumor (NET) of the Colon	1. Colorectal cancer	1. Colorectal cancer
	2. Adenocarcinoma of the Colon	2. Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)	2. Adenocarcinoma
	3. Gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST)	3. Neuroendocrine tumor	3. Carcinoma
	4. Lymphoma of the Colon	4. Colonic diverticulitis	4. Colon cancer
	5. Colonic Tuberculosis	5. Colonic polyps	5. Neuroendocrine tumor
	6. Colonic Actinomycosis	6. Intestinal obstruction	6. Pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor
	7. Ischemic Colitis	7. Hirschsprung's disease	7. Gastrointestinal stromal tumor
	8. Diverticular Disease with Abscess Formation	8. Colonic stricture	8. Leiomyoma
	9. Cecal Volvulus	9. Crohn's disease	9. Lipoma
	10. Metastatic Cancer to the Colon	10. Ulcerative colitis	10. Benign tumor of the colon
Brainstem progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy	1. Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML)	1. Multiple sclerosis	1. Multiple sclerosis (MS)
	2. Multiple Sclerosis	2. Neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder	2. Neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder
		3. HIV-	

	(MS) 3.Neuromyelitis Optica Spectrum Disorder (NMOSD) 4.HIV-Associated Neurocognitive Disorders (HAND) 5.Primary or Metastatic CNS Lymphoma 6.Cryptococcal Meningitis 7.Toxoplasmosis 8.CNS Tuberculosis 9.CNS Syphilis 10.CNS Vasculitis	associated neurocognitive disorder 4.Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopat hy 5.Cerebrovascular accident 6.Brain tumor 7.Meningitis 8.Encephalitis 9.Guillain-Barre syndrome 10.Myasthenia gravis	(NMOSD) 3.HIV- associated neurocognitive disorder (HAND) 4.Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopat hy (PML) 5.Vasculitis, specifically takayasu arteritis 6.Central nervous system (CNS) inflammatory demyelination 7.Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) 8.Chronic autoimmune encephalitis (CAA) 9.Myasthenia gravis (MG) 10.Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP)
Blastomycosis	1.Pulmonary Aspergillosis 2.Bacterial Pneumonia 3.Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Exacerbation 4.Pulmonary	1.Community- acquired pneumonia (CAP) 2.Pulmonary embolism (PE) 3.Aspiration pneumonia 4.Tuberculosis (TB) 5.Lung cancer	1.Pneumonia (CAP, RUL pneumonia) 2.Sepsis/Septic shock 3.Respiratory failure. 4.Acute renal injury/ failure. 5.Acute respiratory distress

	Edema 5.Lung Cancer 6.Tuberculosis 7.Pulmonary Embolism 8.Drug-Induced Lung Disease 9.Gastrointestinal Bleed 10.Interstitial Lung Disease	6.Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) 7.Histoplasmosis 8.Coccidioidomycosis 9.Blastomycosis 10.Cryptococcosis	syndrome. 6.Gastrointestinal bleeding/hemorrhage. 7.Chronic hepatitis C infection/chronic kidney disease. 8.Diabetes mellitus. 9.Hypertension. 10.Drug toxicity/interaction .
dedifferentiated liposarcoma	1.Gastric Adenocarcinoma 2.Retroperitoneal Sarcoma 3.Duodenal Adenocarcinoma 4.Pancreatic Cancer 5.Lymphoma 6.Colon Cancer 7.Esophageal Cancer 8.Liver Cancer 9.Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor (GIST) 10.Metastatic Cancer of Unknown Primary (CUP)	1.Gastric adenocarcinoma 2.Retroperitoneal sarcoma 3.Lymphoma 4.Mesothelioma 5.Hepatocellular carcinoma 6.Pancreatic cancer 7.Small cell lung cancer 8.Non-Hodgkin lymphoma 9.Acute myeloid leukemia 10.Colorectal cancer	1.Gastrointestinal cancer 2.Advanced cancer stage 3.Lymph node metastasis 4.Peritoneal metastasis 5.Inferior vena cava syndrome 6.Hepatorenal failure 7.Pancreatic invasion 8.Soft tissue invasion 9.Necrosis 10.Undifferentiated spindle cell sarcoma
Gastrointestinal stromal tumour	1.Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor (GIST) 2.Gastric Adenocarcinoma	1.Gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) 2.Leiomyosarcom	1.Gastrointestinal stromal tumor. 2.Extrapulmonary malignant

3. Metastatic cancer to the abdomen	a 3. Liposarcoma	hermogenin
4. Leiomyoma or Leiomyosarcoma	4. Desmoid tumor	neuroendocrine tumor.
5. Lymphoma	5. Adenocarcinoma	3. Malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor, with divergent differentiation.
6. Mesothelioma	6. Carcinoid tumor	4. Undifferentiated carcinoma of the sigmoid colon with malignant peripheral nerve sheath differentiation.
7. Pancreatic Neoplasms	7. Metastases	5. Inflammatory colon cancer metastatic to the stomach, small intestine, or omentum with an associated intestinal polyp.
8. Retroperitoneal Sarcoma	8. Lymphoma	6. Infiltrating poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma.
9. Ovarian tumor	9. Hematoma	7. Mucinous cystic neoplasm of the pancreas, invading 2/3 of distal stomach, with involvement of peritoneal cavity.
10. Peritoneal Carcinomatosis	10. Inflammatory pseudotumor	8. 9. 10.

<p>Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) due to parainfluenza virus infection</p>	<p>1.Parainfluenza virus (PIV) pneumonia 2.Influenza pneumonia 3.Non-infectious causes of ARDS 4.Other viral pneumonias 5.Bacterial pneumonia 6.Fungal pneumonia 7.Other coronavirus pneumonias 8.Autoimmune or connective tissue disease 9.Pulmonary embolism 10.Cancer</p>	<p>1.Pneumonia 2.Novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) 3.Bacterial pneumonia 4.Viral pneumonia 5.Fungal pneumonia 6.Aspiration pneumonia 7.Tuberculosis 8.Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome 9.Legionnaires' disease 10.Measles</p>	<p>1.Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) pneumonia 2.Bacterial pneumonia 3.Influenza virus infection 4.Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) 5.Pneumocystis pneumonia 6.Mycoplasma pneumonia 7.Chlamydia pneumonia 8.Aspiration pneumonia 9.Legionella pneumophila pneumonia 10.Streptococcus pneumoniae pneumonia</p>
<p>Delayed haemolytic transfusion reaction with alloimmunization</p>	<p>1.Sickle Cell Crisis 2.Hemolytic Anemia 3.Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia (AIHA) 4.Delayed Hemolytic Transfusion Reaction (DHTR)</p>	<p>1.Aplastic crisis 2.Hemolytic anemia 3.Sepsis 4.Acute chest syndrome 5.Vaso-occlusive crisis 6.Sickle cell crisis 7.Infection 8.G6PD</p>	<p>1.Severe anemia with suspected sickle cell crisis 2.Sepsis from an undetected bacterial infection 3.Acute hepatic porphyria 4.Glucose-6-</p>

	5.Infection 6.Pulmonary Embolism 7.Sepsis 8.Hepatic Crisis in Sickle Cell Disease 9.Pneumonia 10.G6PD Deficiency Crisis	deficiency 9.Splenomegaly 10.Hypersplenism	phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency with haemolytic anemia 5.Autoimmune hemolytic anemia 6.Hemolytic transfusion reaction 7.Malaria 8.Pernicious anemia 9.Folate deficiency anemia 10.Acute leukemia with hemolytic anemia
perianal Endometriosis	1.Endometrioma 2.Perianal abscess 3.Anal fistula 4.Hemorrhoids 5.Rectal prolapse 6.Anal fissure 7.Perianal Crohn's disease 8.Anal cancer 9.Rectal polyp 10.Pilonidal cyst	1.Pilonidal cyst 2.Anal fissure 3.Perianal abscess 4.Hematoma 5.Hemorrhoids 6.Anorectal polyp 7.Endometrioma 8.Incarcerated hernia 9.Fecal impaction 10.Crohn's disease	1.Endometriosis 2.Anal fissure 3.Rectal cancer 4.Hemorrhoids 5.Abscess/cellulitis of the perianal area 6.Rectal prolapse 7.Obstetric injuries/trauma 8.anal fistula 9.Anus abscess 10.Inflammatory bowel disease
Pseudoaneurysm	1.Myocardial Infarction (STEMI) 2.Congestive Heart Failure 3.Ruptured Left Ventricular Aneurysm	1.Acute myocardial infarction (AMI) 2.Aortic dissection 3.Myocarditis 4.Pericarditis	1.Acute coronary syndrome (STEMI) 2.Aortic dissection 3.Cardiac tamponade

	4.Pericardial Effusion/Hemopericardium 5.Intracardiac Thrombus/Endocarditis 6.Acute Kidney Injury 7.Infection/Sepsis 8.Anemia 9.Aortic Dissection 10.Pulmonary Embolism	5.Infective endocarditis 6.Takotsubo cardiomyopathy 7.Left ventricular aneurysm 8.Mitral regurgitation 9.Arrhythmia 10.Hypotension	4.Pericardial effusion 5.Left ventricular apical aneurysm with contained rupture 6.Myocardial infarction (MI) 7.Left ventricular dysfunction 8.Anemia 9.Leukocytosis 10.Acute kidney injury.
Rhabdomyolysis	1.Rhabdomyolysis due to excessive exercise 2.Medication-induced liver injury (DILI) 3.Substance or supplement-induced rhabdomyolysis 4.Acute hepatitis 5.Autoimmune hepatitis 6.Mental health-related etiologies 7.Hepatic steatosis (Fatty liver disease) 8.Viral myositis 9.Idiopathic or primary CK elevation 10.Wilson's disease	1.Rhabdomyolysis 2.Neuroleptic malignant syndrome 3.Wilson's disease 4.Liver disease 5.Drug toxicity 6.Muscle injury 7.Infection 8.Thrombotic microangiopathy 9.Heat stroke 10.Sepsis	1.Psychotic disorder 2.Suicidal and homicidal ideation 3.Depression 4.Post-traumatic stress disorder 5.Myalgia 6.Neuroleptic malignant syndrome 7.Acute kidney injury 8.Wilson's disease 9.Drug-induced liver injury 10.Myoglobinuria
Kocuria rosea sepsis Methicillin-	1.COVID-19 2.Uncontrolled	1.COVID-19 2.Sepsis	1.Diabetes 2.Septicemia

resistant Staphylococcus aureus sepsis	Diabetes Mellitus 3.Hypertension 4.Septicemia/Bacter emia 5.Staphylococcus Aureus Infection 6.Kocuria Rosea Infection 7.Urinary Incontinence 8.Respiratory Distress Syndrome (RDS) 9.Cardiovascular disease 10.COVID- 19 Vaccine Breakthrough Infection	3.Diabetes mellitus 4.Hypertension 5.Staphylococcus aureus 6.Kocuria rosea 7.Pneumonia 8.Urinary tract infection 9.Diarrhea 10.Anosmia	3.Pneumonia 4.COVID-19 5.Respiratory failure 6.Urinary tract infection 7.Oropharyngeal candidiasis 8.Hypotension 9.Osteomyelitis 10.Hypertension
Internal burnthermal Injury	1.Postoperative Infection (Surgical Site Infection) 2.Cellulitis 3.Subcutaneous Emphysema 4.Pneumomediastin um 5.Thermal Injury 6.Septicemia 7.Drug reaction or allergy 8.Deep Vein Thrombosis/Pulmo nary Embolism (DVT/PE) 9.Abscess Formation 10.Complex Regional Pain Syndrome (CRPS)	1.Cellulitis 2.Surgical site infection 3.Necrotizing soft- tissue infection 4.Pseudomonas infection 5.Abdominal abscess 6.Pneumomediasti num 7.Thermal injury 8.Hematoma 9.Seroma 10.Fat necrosis	1.Postoperative infection 2.Cellulitis 3.Surgical site infection 4.Wound abscess 5.Sepsis 6.Bacterial pneumonia 7.Respiratory failure 8.Pneumothorax 9.Pneumomediasti num 10.Septic shock

Venous air embolism	1.Arterial Gas Embolism (AGE)	1. Carbon monoxide poisoning	1.Arterial gas embolism
	2.Decompression Sickness (DCS)	2.Hypoxia	2.Cerebral edema
	3.Venous Air Embolism (VAE)	3.Hyperbaric oxygen therapy (HBOT)	3.Cardiac arrhythmia
	4.Pneumothorax	4.Air embolism complications	4.Aspiration pneumonitis
	5.Myocardial Infarction	5.Venous thromboembolism	5.Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)
	6.Pulmonary Embolism	6.Pulmonary embolism	6.Pneumothorax
	7.Hypovolemic Shock	7.Cardiogenic shock	7.Sepsis
	8.Carbon Monoxide Poisoning	8.Hypovolemic shock	8.Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC)
	9.Cardiac Arrhythmia	9.Septic shock	9.Pulmonary embolism
	10.Acute Abdomen Conditions	10.Multisystem organ failure	10.Acute liver injury
Osteoma	1.Maxillary Sinus Osteoma	1.Inverted papilloma	1.Osteosclerosis
	2.Maxillary Sinus Fibro-Osseous Lesion	2.Osteoma	2.Osteomyelitis
	3.Maxillary Sinus Mucocele	3.Ameloblastoma	3.Chronic Sinusitis
	4.Giant Cell Granuloma	4.Cementoblastoma	4.Odontogenic abscess
	5.Calcified Polyp	5.Antrochoanal polyp	5.Nasal tumors (benign)
	6.Ossifying Fibroma	6.Chondrosarcoma	6.Inverted dental follicle
	7.Maxillary Sinus Cholesterol Granuloma	7.Fibrous dysplasia	7.Odontoma
	8.Ectopic Tooth or Supernumerary	8.Langerhans cell histiocytosis	8.Ameloblastoma
		9.Plasmacytoma	9.Benign tumors (nonodontogenic)
		10.Ossifying fibroma	10.Adenocarcinoma

	<p>Tooth 9.Maxillary Sinusitis with Calcification</p> <p>10.Maxillary Sinus Fungal Ball</p>		
			<p>1.Neuropraxia</p> <p>2.Acute arterial occlusion (NAO), commonly called stroke</p> <p>3.Venous thrombosis</p>
	<p>1.Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT)</p> <p>2.Peripheral Artery Disease (PAD)</p> <p>3.Lumbar Radiculopathy</p> <p>4.Compartment Syndrome</p> <p>5.Peripheral Neuropathy</p> <p>6.Peripheral Nerve Entrapment (such as peroneal nerve palsy)</p> <p>7.Cauda Equina Syndrome</p> <p>8.Guillain-Barre Syndrome (GBS)</p> <p>9.Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA) or Stroke</p> <p>10.Myopathy/Muscular Dystrophy</p>	<p>1.Deep vein thrombosis (DVT)</p> <p>2.Lumbar radiculopathy</p> <p>3.Spinal stenosis</p> <p>4.Sciatica</p> <p>5.Meralgia paresthetica</p> <p>6.Peroneal neuropathy</p> <p>7.Tarsal tunnel syndrome</p> <p>8.Popliteal fossa entrapment syndrome</p> <p>9.Compartment syndrome</p> <p>10.Shin splints</p>	<p>4.Musculoskeletal issues such as peripheral neuropathy and nerve entrapment</p> <p>5.Arterial injury</p> <p>6.Neurovascular compression/entrapment (NVC)</p> <p>7.Peroneal nerve palsy (common peroneal nerve injury/peroneal nerve neuropraxia)</p> <p>8.Lumbar spine discogenic/inflammatory disease (lumbar radiculopathy)</p> <p>9.Peripheral neuropathy due to vasculitis</p> <p>10.Trauma/nondisplaced fracture</p>
Deep vein thrombosis			

Malignant peritoneal mesothelioma	<p>1.Malignant Mesothelioma (the primary and most likely diagnosis in this case)</p> <p>2.Metastatic Carcinoma of unknown primary</p> <p>3.Metastatic Ovarian Cancer</p> <p>4.Metastatic Colorectal Cancer</p> <p>5.Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer</p> <p>6.Metastatic Stomach (Gastric) Cancer</p> <p>7.Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC)</p> <p>8.Cholangiocarcinoma</p> <p>9.Metastatic Breast Cancer</p> <p>10.Lymphoma</p>	<p>1.Mesothelioma</p> <p>2.Liver metastasis</p> <p>3.Acute kidney injury</p> <p>4.Chronic kidney disease (CKD)</p> <p>5.Dehydration</p> <p>6.High-output stoma</p> <p>7.Radiation exposure</p> <p>8.Asbestos exposure</p> <p>9.Erionite exposure</p> <p>10.Silicate exposure</p>	<p>1.Recurrent Mesothelioma</p> <p>2.Liver Metastasis</p> <p>3.Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)</p> <p>4.Acute Kidney Injury (AKI)</p> <p>5.Hyperthermic Intraperitoneal Chemotherapy (HIPEC)</p> <p>6.Cytoreductive Surgery (CRS)</p> <p>7.Positron Emission Tomography (PET)</p> <p>8.Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)</p> <p>9.Carboplatin</p> <p>10.Pemetrexed</p>
Gout	<p>1.Gouty Spinal Tophus</p> <p>2.Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL) Progression</p> <p>3.Metastatic Disease from CLL or another malignancy</p> <p>4.Spinal Cord Compression/Compressive Myelopathy</p> <p>5.Multiple</p>	<p>1.Spinal cord compression</p> <p>2.Gout</p> <p>3.Hematopoietic malignancy</p> <p>4.Multiple myeloma</p> <p>5.Metastatic disease</p> <p>6.Infection</p> <p>7.Vascular disease</p> <p>8.Inflammatory process</p> <p>9.Trauma</p> <p>10.Idiopathic</p>	<p>1.Severe T4–5 central stenosis</p> <p>2.Hematopoietic malignancy (e.g., Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia)</p> <p>3.Gout</p> <p>4.Neurosurgical management of compressive myelopathy</p> <p>5.Chronic kidney disease stage 3</p>

	<p>Myeloma</p> <p>6.Bacterial or Fungal Spine Infection (Spondylodiscitis)</p> <p>7.Hyperuricemia</p> <p>8.Polyarticular Arthritis</p> <p>9.Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) progression</p> <p>10.Drug-induced Myelopathy/Neuropathy</p>		<p>6.Spinal cord compression</p> <p>7.Diffuse venous thrombosis</p> <p>8.Chronic diastolic heart failure</p> <p>9.Hyperlipidemia</p> <p>10.Hypertension</p>
Bilateral patellar stress fractures	<p>1.Patellar fracture</p> <p>2.Patellar tendonitis (Jumper's knee)</p> <p>3.Osgood-Schlatter disease</p> <p>4.Patellofemoral pain syndrome</p> <p>5.Prepatellar bursitis (housemaid's knee)</p> <p>6.Meniscal tear</p> <p>7.Chondromalacia patellae (Runner's knee)</p> <p>8.ACL or MCL sprain/tear</p> <p>9.Quadriceps tendonitis</p> <p>10.Bone contusion</p>	<p>1.Displaced inferior pole fracture of the left patella</p> <p>2.Patellar tendonitis</p> <p>3.Osteochondritis dissecans</p> <p>4.Bipartite patella</p> <p>5.Rheumatoid arthritis</p> <p>6.Ankylosing spondylitis</p> <p>7.Psoriatic arthritis</p> <p>8.Gout</p> <p>9.Juvenile idiopathic arthritis</p> <p>10.Osteoarthritis</p>	<p>1.Displaced inferior pole fracture of the left patella</p> <p>2.Patellar tendonitis</p> <p>3.Medial tibial stress syndrome</p> <p>4.Patellofemoral pain syndrome</p> <p>5.Lateral tibial stress syndrome</p> <p>6.Osteochondritis dissecans</p> <p>7.Stress fracture of the patella</p> <p>8.Plica syndrome</p> <p>9.Meniscal tear</p> <p>10.Osteoid osteoma</p>
Glomus tumor	<p>1.Neuroma or Nerve Sheath Tumor</p> <p>2.Chronic Exertional</p>	<p>1.Lipoma</p> <p>2.Fibromatosis</p> <p>3.Myositis</p> <p>4.Neoplasm</p>	<p>1.benign peripheral nerve sheath tumor</p> <p>2.MPNST</p>

	Compartment Syndrome 3. Intramuscular Hemangioma 4. Lipoma or Liposarcoma 5. Myofascial Pain Syndrome 6. Soft Tissue Sarcoma 7. Muscle Strain or Tear 8. Peripheral Neuropathy 9. Fibromyalgia 10. Peripheral Artery Disease	5. Infection 6. Inflammation 7. Trauma 8. Hematoma 9. Varicose vein 10. Cellulitis	(malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor) 3. Neurofibroma 4. schwannoma 5. malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor 6. Paget's disease of bone 7. Osteosarcoma 8. soft tissue osteoma 9. Chondrosarcoma 10. Ewing's sarcoma
Eosinophilic gastritisgastroenteritis eosinophilic	1. Eosinophilic Gastroenteritis 2. Eosinophilic Gastritis 3. Eosinophilic Colitis 4. Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) 5. Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) 6. Food Allergy 7. Non-Ulcer Dyspepsia 8. Gastric Ulcer 9. Functional Gastrointestinal Disorder 10. Gastritis due to other causes	1. Eosinophilic esophagitis 2. Eosinophilic gastritis 3. Eosinophilic colitis 4. Eosinophilic gastroenteritis 5. Celiac disease 6. Crohn's disease 7. Ulcerative colitis 8. Allergic gastroenteritis 9. Viral gastroenteritis 10. Bacterial gastroenteritis	1. Pangastritis 2. Pancolitis 3. Eosinophilic gastrointestinal disorder 4. Atopic gastroenteritis 5. Irritable bowel syndrome 6. Non-specific abdominal pain 7. Helicobacter pylori gastritis 8. Gastric mucosal damage 9. Colonic inflammation 10. Functional dyspepsia

<p>Thrombosis with thrombocytopenia syndrome probable vaccine-induced immune thrombotic thrombocytopenia</p>	<p>1.Vaccine-induced immune thrombotic thrombocytopenia (VITT) 2.Immune thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP) 3.Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia (HIT) 4.Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP) 5.Cerebral venous sinus thrombosis (CVST) 6.Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (DIC) 7.Meningitis/Encephalitis 8.Hemorrhagic stroke 9.Vasculitis 10.Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia (AIHA)</p>	<p>1.Thrombocytopenia 2.Subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) 3.Intracranial hemorrhage 4.Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP) 5.Viral-associated thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP) 6.Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) 7.Bacterial meningitis 8.Brain tumor 9.Brain abscess 10.Stroke</p>	<p>1.Intracranial hemorrhage due to unknown cause 2.SAH (subarachnoid hemorrhage) due to aneurysm rupture 3.Moyamoya disease/syndrome 4.Head trauma (closed) with bleeding in brain; 5.Cerebral venous sinus thrombosis (CVST); 6.Spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage 7.Meningitis/encephalitis with associated hemorrhage 8.Brain tumor/cancer; 9.Hypertensive crisis/hypertensive emergency with brain hemorrhage 10.Thrombotic/non-accidental brain injury (e.g. vasculitis).</p>
<p>Gunshot wound of the cervical spine with root damage at</p>	<p>1.Spinal cord injury 2.Neurogenic shock 3.Pneumothorax or</p>	<p>1.Infection of the entrance wound 2.Air embolism</p>	<p>1.Fracture of the spine (C4 to C7 segments)</p>

<p>the level of C4–C7 left upper monoparesis</p>	<p>Hemothorax 4.Pneumonia or other infections 5.Vertebra l artery injury 6.Dysphagia or aspiration 7.Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) leak 8.Phrenic nerve injury 9.Post- traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) 10.Chronic pain syndrome</p>	<p>3.Cerebral edema 4.Spinal cord injury 5.Pneumothorax 6.Hemothorax 7.Aortic dissection 8.Myocardial infarction 9.Stroke 10.</p>	<p>2.Incomplete spinal cord injury (C4 to C7 segments) 3.Pneumothorax (left) 4.Neuropraxia (C4 to C7 segments) 5.Pneumothorax and Hemothorax 6.Injury to the spinal cord 7.Neck injury 8.Internal organ injury (damage to left hemidiaphragm) 9.Pneumonia or respiratory distress 10.Left Brachial Plexus Injury</p>
<p>Chronic pulmonary aspergillosis</p>	<p>1.Pulmonary Aspergillosis 2.Post-COVID-19 Syndrome or Long- COVID 3.Pulmonary Tuberculosis 4.Lung Cancer 5.Non-tuberculous Mycobacterial (NTM) Infection 6.Lung Abscess 7.Pneumonia (other than Community- Acquired) 8.Pulmonary</p>	<p>1.COVID pneumonia 2.Pulmonary tuberculosis 3.Aspergillosis 4.Histoplasmosis 5.Coccidioidomyc osis 6.Blastomycosis 7.Cryptococcosis 8.Candidiasis 9.Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia 10.Nontuberculo s mycobacteria</p>	<p>1.Pneumonia 2.COVID-19 pneumonia 3.Community- acquired pneumonia 4.Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) 5.Cryptococcosis 6.Chronic hypersensitivity pneumonitis 7.Aspiration pneumonia</p>

	Embolism 9.Pulmonary Vasculitis 10.Autoimmune or Rheumatologic Lung Disease		8.Tuberculosis 9.Bronchiectasis 10.Pulmonary embolism
Neurotuberculosis	1.Neurological Manifestations of Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) 2.Neurological Side Effects of Medications 3.Central Nervous System (CNS) Infections 4.Neurological Manifestations of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) 5.Primary CNS Vasculitis 6.Neuosarcoidosis 7.Primary CNS Lymphoma 8.Multiple Sclerosis (MS) 9.CNS Metastasis 10.Autoimmune Encephalitis	1.Neuosarcoidosis 2.Brain abscess 3.Cryptococcal meningitis 4.Toxoplasmosis 5.Cytomegalovirus infection 6.Lymphoma 7.Multiple sclerosis 8.Vasculitis 9.Sarcoidosis 10.Tuberculosis	1.Cerebral Vasculitis 2.Encephalitis 3.Meningitis 4.Colitis- Associated Arthritis (CAA) 5.Neurological Involvement in Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) 6.Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS) 7.Chronic Fatigue Syndrome 8.Crohn's Disease 9.Microscopic Colitis 10.Intestinal pseudo- obstruction
BCOR::CCNB3 sarcoma	1.BCOR-CCNB3 Sarcoma 2.Other types of Undifferentiated Pleomorphic	1.Ewing sarcoma 2.Osteosarcoma 3.Chondrosarcoma 4.Fibrosarcoma 5.Malignant	1.Osteosarcoma 2.Ewing's Sarcoma 3.Chondrosarcoma 4.Metastatic bone

	Sarcoma (UPS)/Malignant Fibrous Histiocytoma (MFH)	fibrous histiocytoma	disease
	3.Osteosarcoma	6.Giant cell tumor of bone	5.Malignant fibrous histiocytoma (MFH) 6.Soft tissue sarcoma
	4.Chondrosarcoma	7.Nonossifying fibroma	7.Malignant melanoma of bone
	5.Fibrosarcoma	8.Aneurysmal bone cyst	8.Clear cell sarcoma
	6.Malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor (MPNST)	9.Simple bone cyst	9.Alveolar soft part sarcoma
	7.Metastatic carcinoma	10.Langerhans cell histiocytosis	10.Myxoid liposarcoma
	8.Ewing's Sarcoma		
	9.Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma		
	10.Leukemia		
Gastric antral vascular ectasia	1.Gastric Antral Vascular Ectasia (GAVE)	1.Esophagitis	1.Anemia (likely due to chronic bleeding from gastric ulcer or chronic erosive gastritis) 2.Iron deficiency
	2.Portals Hypertensive Gastropathy	2.Gastritis	3.Gastrointestinal (GI) bleeding (esophageal variceal or Mallory-Weiss syndrome)
	3.Gastric Carcinoma	3.Peptic ulcer disease 4.Atrophic gastritis	4.Peptic ulcer disease
	4.Gastric Lymphoma	5.Gastric cancer 6.Portals hypertensive gastropathy	5.Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) infection
	5.Autoimmune Gastritis	7.Watermelon stomach	
	6.Peptic Ulcer Disease	8.Hemochromatosis	
	7.Helicobacter pylori infection	9.Anemia	
	8.Dieulafoy's lesion	10.Vitamin B12 deficiency	
	9.Hemorrhagic gastritis		
	10.Chronic Gastritis		

			6. Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) 7. Portal hypertensive gastropathy 8. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) 9. Sjögren's syndrome (as it may contribute to dry mouth and swallowing dysfunction) 10. Microcytic anemia (from lead toxicity or other causes)
Heidenhain variant of sporadic Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease	1. Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD) 2. Other Prion diseases 3. Alzheimer's Disease 4. Vascular dementia 5. Lewy Body Dementia 6. Corticobasal Degeneration (CBD) 7. Progressive Supranuclear Palsy (PSP) 8. Multiple System Atrophy (MSA) 9. Normal Pressure Hydrocephalus	1. Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) 2. Alzheimer's disease (AD) 3. Parkinson's disease (PD) 4. Lewy body dementia (LBD) 5. Frontotemporal dementia (FTD) 6. Vascular dementia (VaD) 7. Huntington's disease (HD) 8. Multiple sclerosis (MS) 9. Amyotrophic	1. Prion disease (Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease/variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease) 2. Sporadic Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease 3. Familial Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease 4. Dementia with Lewy bodies 5. Alzheimer's disease 6. Primary visual cortex degeneration 7. Chronic brainstem gliosis

	(NPH) 10.Autoimmune encephalitis	lateral sclerosis (ALS) 10.Progressive supranuclear palsy (PSP)	8.Progressive supranuclear palsy 9.Corticobasal syndrome 10.Leukodystroph y
High-grade myxofibrosarcoma involving the spinemalignant fibrosus histiocyto ma at the spine	1.High-grade Sarcoma (Confirmed through biopsy) 2.Metastatic Cancer (from an unknown primary source) 3.Multiple Myeloma 4.Spinal Tuberculosis 5.Neurofibromatosis 6.Spinal Cord Lymphoma 7.Multiple Sclerosis 8.Guillain-Barré Syndrome 9.Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) 10.Degenerative Spinal Disease	1.Spinal cord compression 2.Metastatic cancer 3.Primary bone tumor 4.Spinal cord tumor 5.Spinal stenosis 6.Disc herniation 7.Multiple sclerosis 8.Myasthenia gravis 9.Guillain- Barré syndrome 10.Polyneuropathy	1.Metastatic spinal cord compression 2.High-grade sarcoma 3.Epidural tumor 4.Spinal cord invasion 5.Multiple myeloma 6.Lymphoma 7.Osteosarcoma 8.Mesenchymal chondrosarcoma 9.Chordoma 10.Neuroendocrine carcinoma
Plasma cell leukemia	1.Multiple Myeloma (MM) 2.Acquired von Willebrand Disease (AvWD) 3.Plasma cell leukemia (PCL) 4.Waldenstrom macroglobulinemia (WM)	1.Multiple myeloma 2.Waldenström macroglobulinemia 3.Amyloidosis 4.Primary myelofibrosis 5.Chronic lymphocytic	1.Acquired Von Willebrand disease 2.Lymphoproliferative disorder 3.Plasma cell myeloma 4.Monoclonal gammopathy 5.Anemia

	<p>5.Lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma (LPL)</p> <p>6.Amyloidosis</p> <p>7.POEMS syndrome (Polyneuropathy, Organomegaly, Endocrinopathy, Monoclonal protein, Skin changes)</p> <p>8.Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL)</p> <p>9.Primary systemic light-chain (AL) Amyloidosis</p> <p>10.Castleman Disease (CD)</p>	<p>leukemia</p> <p>6.Hairy cell leukemia</p> <p>7.Monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance</p> <p>8.Essential thrombocythemia</p> <p>9.Polycythemia vera</p> <p>10.Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura</p>	<p>6.Choroiditis</p> <p>7.Hemorrhages</p> <p>8.Bone lesions</p> <p>9.Lytic lesions</p> <p>10.Trisomy 8</p>
AIDS-related Kaposi sarcoma	<p>1.Kaposi's Sarcoma</p> <p>2.Disseminated Mycobacterium avium Complex Infection</p> <p>3.HIV-associated lymphoma</p> <p>4.Opportunistic fungal infections</p> <p>5.Cytomegalovirus infection</p> <p>6.Secondary Syphilis</p> <p>7.Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) infection</p> <p>8 Drug reaction or allergy</p> <p>9.Invasive</p>	<p>1.Kaposi sarcoma</p> <p>2.Non-Hodgkin lymphoma</p> <p>3.Histoplasmosis</p> <p>4.Cryptococcosis</p> <p>5.Toxoplasmosis</p> <p>6.Lymphoma</p> <p>7.Sarcoidosis</p> <p>8.Tuberculosis</p> <p>9.Idiopathic facial swelling</p> <p>10.Sarcoidosis</p>	<p>1.AIDS</p> <p>2.Allergic reaction</p> <p>3.Oral thrush</p> <p>4.Skin infections (including violaceous skin patches and nodules)</p> <p>5.Candidiasis (including oropharyngeal and esophageal)</p> <p>6.Melanotic stool</p> <p>7.Cytomegalovirus (CMV) viremia</p> <p>8.Bacteremia (including</p>

	bacterial infections 10. Angioimmunoblastic T-cell Lymphoma (AITL)		methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus) 9. Syphilis 10. Pneumocystis pneumonia prophylaxis
Microbial keratitis	1. Bacterial Keratitis 2. Endophthalmitis 3. Corneal Ulcer 4. Conjunctivitis 5. Sepsis 6. Orbital cellulitis 7. Blepharitis 8. Meningitis 9. Graft rejection 10. Infectious endocarditis	1. Endophthalmitis 2. Graft rejection 3. Herpes simplex keratitis 4. Acanthamoeba keratitis 5. Bacterial keratitis 6. Viral keratitis 7. Traumatic keratitis 8. Uveitis 9. Scleritis 10. Episcleritis	1. Infectious keratitis due to Elizabethkingia meningoseptica 2. Diffuse graft edema 3. Inferior graft infiltrate 4. Anterior chamber abscess 5. Corneal perforation 6. Ulcerative keratitis 7. Corneal melting 8. Conjunctival abscess 9. Ocular prosthesis-related complications 10. Hypopyon (presence of pus in the anterior chamber)
echinococcosis/echinococcus infection	1. Echinococcosis/Hydatid Disease 2. Amoebic Liver Abscess 3. Liver Abscess (Pyogenic) 4. Hepatic or Pulmonary	1. Echinococcosis 2. Hydatid cyst 3. Liver abscess 4. Metastatic cancer 5. Lung cancer 6. Sarcoidosis	1. Echinococcosis 2. Pyogenic liver abscess 3. Lung cancer 4. Hepatic metastases 5. Neurocysticercosis 6. Tuberculosis

	Tuberculosis 5.Fungal Infections 6.Metastatic Cancer 7.Hepatocellular Carcinoma 8.Pulmonary Abscess or Empyema 9.Cholangiocarcinoma 10.Paragonimiasis	7.Tuberculosis 8.Abscess 9.Hematoma 10.Lymphoma	7.Hydatid cyst disease 8.Endogenous candidiasis 9.Pulmonary embolism 10.Chronic pyelonephritis
Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML)	1.Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML) 2.Primary Myelofibrosis (PMF) 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.	1.Chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) 2.Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) 3.Polycythemia vera (PV) 4.Essential thrombocythemia (ET) 5.Myelofibrosis (MF) 6.Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) 7.Hairy cell leukemia (HCL) 8.Lymphoma 9.Multiple myeloma (MM) 10.Waldenstrom macroglobulinemia (WM)	1.Chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML) 2.Accelerated phase CML 3.Blast phase CML 4.Leukocytosis 5.Splenomegaly 6.Thrombocytopenia 7.Hypertension 8.Diabetes mellitus 9.Von Willebrand disease 10.Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)
ganglion cyst	1.Ganglion cyst 2.Synovial cyst 3.Lipoma 4.Soft tissue sarcoma	1.Ganglion cyst 2.Lipoma 3.Synovial cyst 4.Hemangioma	1.Ganglion cyst 2.Mucous cyst 3.Lipoma 4.Fibroma

	5.Bursitis	5.Neuroma	5.Neuroma
	6.Hemangioma	6.Bursitis	6.Nerve sheath tumor
	7.Fibroma	7.Plantar fibromatosis	7.Schwannoma
	8.Epidermoid cyst	8.Plantar wart	8.Giant cell tumor
	9.Neuroma	9.Morton's neuroma	9.Pigmented villonodular synovitis (PVNS)
	10.Foreign body granuloma	10.Tarsal tunnel syndrome	10.Osteochondroma
			1.Severe non-ischemic cardiomyopathy post-orthotopic heart transplant
	1.Acute Cardiac Allograft Rejection		2.Severe diffuse vasculopathy with severe disease in the first obtuse marginal branch, first diagonal artery, and the apical left anterior descending artery
	2.Acute Myocardial Infarction (Heart Attack)	1.Cardiac allograft vasculopathy (CAV)	2.Acute myocardial infarction (AMI)
	3.Cardiac Allograft Vasculopathy (CAV)	2.Acute myocardial infarction (AMI)	3.Rejection
	4.Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS)	3.Rejection	4.Infection
	5.Heart Failure	4.Infection	5.Myocarditis
	6.Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)	5.Myocarditis	6.Pericarditis
	7.Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) or Asthma	6.Pericarditis	7.Valvular heart disease
	8.Pneumonia or other respiratory infections	7.Valvular heart disease	8.Arrhythmia
	9.Pleural effusion	8.Arrhythmia	9.Hypertension
	10.Pulmonary embolism	9.Hypertension	10.Dysrhythmia
Cardiac allograft vasculopathy		10.Dysrhythmia	5.Metabolic acidosis
			6.Aspirin toxicity
			7.Morphine toxicity
			8.Diffuse alveolar hemorrhage secondary to

			elevated pulmonary pressure in the setting of continued acute heart failure 9. Cardiogenic shock 10. Hemoptysis
	1. Hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia (HHT) 2. Paradoxical embolism due to pulmonary arteriovenous malformations (PAVMs) 3. Cerebral abscesses 4. Metastatic cancer 5. Infectious diseases 6. Thromboembolic event 7. Cryptogenic organizing pneumonia (COP) 8. Autoimmune or vasculitic conditions 9. Cerebral vasculitis 10. Drug reaction or toxicity	1. Hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia (HHT) 2. Pulmonary arteriovenous malformations (PAVMs) 3. Brain abscess 4. Metastatic cancer 5. Cerebral malaria 6. Tuberculosis meningitis 7. Lyme disease 8. Syphilis 9. Cryptococcal meningitis 10. Toxoplasmosi	1. Hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia (HHT) 2. Pulmonary arteriovenous malformations (PAVMs) 3. Cerebral vascular malformations 4. Thalassemia minor 5. Seizure disorder 6. Iron deficiency anemia 7. Anxiety 8. Gastrointestinal bleeding 9. Microcytic anemia 10. Angioectasias
Subcapsular hepatic hematoma	1. Sepsis 2. Urinary Tract Infection	1. Endometriosis 2. Urinary tract	1. Chronic Endometriosis

	3.Endometriosis Progression 4.Liver Abscess or Infection 5.Hemorrhagic Shock or Massive Hemorrhage 6.Kidney Injury/Acute Renal Failure 7.Coagulopathy/Dis seminated Intravascular Coagulation (DIC) 8.Acute Hepatic Injury 9.Postoperative Complication 10.Anemia	infection 3.Kidney infection 4.Liver injury 5.Sepsis 6.Anemia 7.Coagulation disorders 8.Respiratory problems 9.Renal failure 10.Fluid overload	2.Ureterohydronep hrosis 3.Adnexal abscess 4.Sepsis of urinary origin 5.Endometrioma 6.HE4-Positive Urothelial Carcinoma 7.Anomalous menstrual bleeding 8.Chronic kidney disease 9.Ureteral stenosis 10.Pyelonephritis.
Optic neuritis	1.Optic Neuritis 2.Non-Arteritic Anterior Ischemic Optic Neuropathy (NAION) 3.Intracranial Hypertension (Pseudotumor Cerebri) 4.Neoplasm 5.Giant Cell Arteritis (Temporal Arteritis) 6.Central Retinal Vein Occlusion (CRVO) 7.Cryptococcal Meningitis 8.Lyme	1.Optic neuritis 2.Multiple sclerosis 3.Temporal arteritis 4.Brain tumor 5.Retinal detachment 6.Central retinal artery occlusion 7.Carotid artery occlusion 8.Subarachnoid hemorrhage 9.Meningitis 10.Encephalitis	1.Multiple Sclerosis (MS) 2.Idiopathic intracranial hypertension (IIH) 3.Neuro- ophthalmological disorders 4.Myasthenia Gravis (MG) 5.Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) 6.Vasculitis 7.Meningitis 8.Autoimmune disorders 9.Chronic

	Disease 9. Leber's Hereditary Optic Neuropathy (LHON) 10. Syphilis		inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (CIDP) 10. Vitamin B12 deficiency
Nodulisporium brain abscess	1. Cerebral Aspergillosis 2. Cryptococcal Meningitis 3. Mucormycosis (Zygomycosis) 4. Cerebral Nocardiosis 5. Cerebral Toxoplasmosis 6. Tuberculous Brain Abscess 7. Bacterial Brain Abscess 8. Primary Central Nervous System Lymphoma (PCNSL) 9. Metastatic Brain Tumor 10. Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML)	1. Fungal brain abscess 2. Cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection 3. Toxoplasmosis 4. Aspergillosis 5. Nocardia 6. Cryptococcus 7. Bacterial brain abscess 8. Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus (LCMV) infection 9. Herpes simplex encephalitis 10. Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML)	1. Infection (e.g., sepsis) 2. Kidney dysfunction/failure 3. Hypertension 4. Rejection/graft failure (post-transplant complications) 5. Cardiovascular complications (e.g., arrhythmia) 6. Metabolic disorders (e.g., diabetes, hyper/hypokalemia) 7. Neurological complications (e.g., seizures, stroke) 8. Immune-mediated disorders (e.g., vasculitis) 9. Hemorrhagic complications (e.g., hemorrhagic stroke) 10. Wound complications (e.g., wound infection, hernia)

<p>acute appendicitis due to metastatic ovarian cancer</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Ovarian Cancer 2.Peritoneal Carcinomatosis 3.Appendicitis with Rupture 4.Sepsis 5.Acute Kidney Injury 6.Urinary Tract Infection 7.Rhabdomyolysis 8.Hypovolemia 9.Hypertension 10.Obesity 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Metastatic ovarian carcinoma with peritoneal carcinomatosis 2.Acute appendicitis 3.Acute kidney injury 4.Sepsis 5.Pancreatitis 6.Diverticulitis 7.Inflammatory bowel disease 8.Mesenteric ischemia 9.Gallbladder disease 10.Hepatocellular carcinoma 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Malignant etiology (reference cutoff: 1.1 g/dL) 2.Omental carcinomatosis with peritoneal carcinomatosis 3.Infection (sepsis suspected) 4.Kidney dysfunction 5.Acute kidney injury 6.Urinary tract infection 7.Pneumonia 8.Gastrointestinal bleeding 9.Pancreatitis 10.Bowel obstruction
<p>Cannot intubate cannot ventilate</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Chronic GVHD 2.Post-chemotherapy complications 3.Pneumothorax 4.Pulmonary fibrosis 5.Bronchiolitis obliterans 6.GVHD of the upper airways 7.Airway stenosis or stricture 8.Respiratory muscle weakness or myopathy 9.Infection 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Chronic graft versus host disease (GVHD) 2.Pneumothorax 3.Restrictive ventilatory impairment 4.Mallampati classification 5.Upper lip bite test score of grade II 6.Limited range of motion of the neck 7.Mild limitation of mouth opening 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Chronic graft versus host disease (GVHD) 2.Pneumothorax 3.Restrictive ventilatory impairment 4.Sclerotic lesions in the body 5.Mild limitation of mouth opening 6.Cervical stiffness 7.Upper lip bite test score of grade II 8.Limited range of

	10.Neuromuscular disorders	8.Obesity 9.Preoperative sleep apnea 10.Sclerotic lesions in the body	motion of the neck 9.Difficult mask ventilation 10.Pulmonary sleep apnea.
Cannabinoid hyperemesis syndrome	1.Cannabinoid Hyperemesis Syndrome (CHS) 2.Gastroparesis 3.Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA) 4.Gastroenteritis 5.Peptic Ulcer Disease (PUD) 6.Pancreatitis 7.Cholecystitis 8.Esophagitis 9.Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) related issues 10.Addison's Disease	1.Gastroparesis 2.Pancreatitis 3.Peptic ulcer disease 4.Appendicitis 5.Cholecystitis 6.Stomach cancer 7.Kidney stones 8.Ectopic pregnancy 9.Intestinal obstruction 10.Mesenteric ischemia	1.Uncontrolled type 1 DM with complications 2.Chronic kidney disease stage 3 3.Cannabis use disorder 4.Gastroparesis 5.Hyperglycemia 6.Emetics 7.Normocytic anemia 8.Epi-gastric tenderness 9.Severe epigastric pain 10.Abnormal hepatobiliary iminodiacetic acid (HIDA) scan
Angioleiomyoma	1.Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC) 2.Solitary Fibrous Tumor (SFT) 3.Leiomyoma 4.Hepatic Adenoma 5.Inflammatory Myofibroblastic Tumor (IMT) 6.Fibrolamellar Carcinoma 7.Hepatic Angiomyolipoma	1.Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) 2.Focal nodular hyperplasia (FNH) 3.Hemangioma 4.Metastatic liver tumor 5.Cholangiocarcinoma 6.Angiomyolipoma 7.Hepatoblastoma 8.Adenoma	1.Cholangiocarcinoma 2.Hepatocellular carcinoma 3.Intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma 4.Solitary fibrous tumor of the liver 5.Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor 6.Liver metastasis

	8.Hepatic Hemangioma 9.Hepatic Metastasis 10.Focal Nodular Hyperplasia	9.Sarcoma 10.Metastatic carcinoid tumor	7.Sclerosing cholangitis 8.Portal vein tumor thrombosis 9.Angiofibroma 10.Hepatoblastoma
Hamartoma • iron deficiency anemia	1.Iron Deficiency Anemia 2.Chronic Gastritis 3.Diverticular Disease 4.Gastric Antral Vascular Ectasia (GAVE) 5.Colonic Polyps 6.Colonic Diverticulosis 7.Hemorrhoids 8.Duodenal Polyp 9.Essential Thrombocythemia 10.Bleeding Diathesis due to Thrombocythemia	1.Adenomatous polyp 2.Diverticulosis 3.Angioectasia 4.Essential thrombocythemia 5.Anemia 6.Gastritis 7.Duodenitis 8.Hemochromatosis 9.Polycythemia vera 10.Myelodysplastic syndrome	1.Small bowel cancer 2.Gastric cancer 3.Colon cancer 4.Pancreatic cancer 5.Liver cancer 6.Rectal cancer 7.Esophageal cancer 8.Adenocarcinoma 9.Sessile polyp 10.Hypertrophic gastritis
Vanishing white matter disease	1.Vanishing White Matter disease (VWM) 2.Multiple Sclerosis (MS) 3.Parkinson's Disease 4.Leukodystrophies (other than VWM) 5.Mitochondrial disorders 6.Wilson's disease 7.Ataxia	1.Alexander disease 2.Canavan disease 3.Krabbe disease 4.Metachromatic leukodystrophy 5.Pelizaeus-Merzbacher disease 6.Alexander-Levy syndrome 7.Canavan-Van	1.Astrocyte Immaturity Syndrome (caused by a mutation in the eIF2B2 gene). 2.Oligomenorrhea 3.Hormone Replacement Therapy 4.Phaeochromocytoma 5.Congenital

	Telangiectasia 8.Neurofibromatosis 9.Progressive Supranuclear Palsy (PSP) 10.Myasthenia Gravis	Bogaert-Bertrand disease 8.Krabbe-Freeman-Sheldon syndrome 9.Metachromatic leukodystrophy- polyneuropathy 10.Pelizaeus-Merzbacher disease-mental retardation	Cataract 6.Chronic Progressive Movement Disorder 7.Neurodegenerative Disease 8.White Matter Disorder 9.Juvenile Dementia 10.Muscle weakness
endogenous endophthalmitis	1.Recurrent Cholelithiasis (Common bile duct stones) 2.Cholangitis 3.Sepsis or Bacteremia 4.Liver abscess 5.Pancreatitis 6.Endophthalmitis 7.Cholecystitis 8.Gastroenteritis 9.Pyelonephritis 10.Endocarditis	1.Cholelithiasis 2.Cholangitis 3.Acute pancreatitis 4.Appendicitis 5.Diverticulitis 6.Pyelonephritis 7.Urinary tract infection 8.Mesenteric ischemia 9.Inflammatory bowel disease 10.Gallbladder cancer	1.Bacterial cholangitis 2.Cholangiohepatitis 3.Cholelithiasis 4.Gallbladder cancer 5.Acute pancreatitis 6.Hepatic abscess 7.Intestinal ischemia 8.Intestinal obstruction 9.Biliary tract carcinoma 10.
Reversible systemic vasoconstriction syndrome Reversible cerebral vasoconstriction syndrome	1.Cerebral Vasospasm or Reversible Cerebral Vasoconstriction Syndrome (RCVS) 2.Hypertensive Crisis 3.Migraine 4.Subarachnoid Hemorrhage (SAH)	1.Migraine 2.Esophageal spasm 3.Coronary artery disease 4.Gallstone pancreatitis 5.Acute kidney injury 6.Abdominal	1.Hypertensive emergency 2.Ureic attack 3.Acute gouty arthritis 4.Cholecystitis 5.Pancreatitis 6.Gastritis 7.Esophagitis 8.Urinary tract

	5. Vertebral Artery Dissection	aortic aneurysm	infection
	6. Gastritis or Peptic Ulcer Disease	7. Temporal arteritis	9. Retroperitoneal abscess
	7. Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)	8. Trigeminal neuralgia	10. Vasculitis
	8. Pancreatitis	9. Sinusitis	
	9. Ischemic Heart Disease	10. Anxiety attack	
	10. Anxiety or Stress-related Disorders		
Mayer-Rokitansky-Kuster-Hauser (MRKH) syndrome	1. Mayer-Rokitansky-Küster-Hauser syndrome (MRKH)	1. Mayer-Rokitansky-Küster-Hauser syndrome (MRKH)	1. Mayer-Rokitansky-Küster-Hauser (MRKH) syndrome
	2. Androgen Insensitivity Syndrome (AIS)	2. Androgen insensitivity syndrome (AIS)	2. Vaginal agenesis
	3. Müllerian Agenesis (Müllerian aplasia)	3. Turner syndrome	3. Situs inversus
	4. Swyer Syndrome	4. Congenital absence of the vagina	4. Abnormal pelvic structure (rudimentary horns)
	5. Turner Syndrome	5. Congenital absence of the uterus	5. Ectopic right kidney
	6. Complete Androgen Insensitivity Syndrome (CAIS)	6. Congenital absence of the ovaries	6. Congenital heart disease (based on the patient's history of thoracic scoliosis)
	7. Gonadal Dysgenesis	7. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH)	7. Pelvic inflammatory disease
	8. Situs Inversus	8. Hypopituitarism	8. Endometriosis
	9. VACTERL association		9. Ovarian cysts
	10. Cat Eye Syndrome		10. Hormonal imbalance.

		9.Kallmann syndrome	
		10.Asherman syndrome	
	1.Acute Promyelocytic Leukemia (APL)		
	2.Other subtypes of Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML)		
	3.Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML)		
	4.Myelodysplastic syndromes	1.HIV	
	5.HIV-related lymphomas	2.Chronic alcohol use	1.Pancytopenia
	6.Other viral infections leading to bone marrow suppression (e.g., CMV, EBV)	3.Disseminated intravascular coagulation	2.HIV 3.Hepatitis C 4.Substance use disorder 5.Bone marrow suppression
Acute promyelocytic leukemia	7.Sepsis leading to bone marrow suppression	4.Acute myeloid leukemia	6.Disseminated intravascular coagulation
	8.Autoimmune disorders leading to bone marrow suppression	5.Hepatitis C	7.Myelodysplastic syndrome
	9.Liver disease associated with alcohol use disorder and HCV infection	6.Bone marrow suppression	8.Acute myeloid leukemia
	10.Other malignancies such as lung cancer (related to tobacco use and presenting with dyspnea)	7.Anemia	9.Thrombocytopenia 10.Anemia
		8.Thrombocytopenia	
		9.Macrocytic anemia	
		10.Leukopenia	

Melkersson-Rosenthal syndrome	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Melkersson-Rosenthal Syndrome 2.Migraine-related syndromes 3.Familial Hemiplegic Migraine (FHM) 4.Neurofibromatosis Type 2 (NF2) 5.Moebius Syndrome 6.Bell's Palsy 7.Hereditary Neuropathies 8.Lyme Disease or other infectious causes 9.Sarcoidosis 10.Guillain-Barré Syndrome or other autoimmune conditions 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Melkersson-Rosenthal syndrome 2.Lyme disease 3.Multiple sclerosis 4.Sarcoidosis 5.Guillain-Barre syndrome 6.Ramsay Hunt syndrome 7.Bell's palsy 8.Idiopathic facial paralysis 9.Congenital facial paralysis 10.Tumor of the facial nerve 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Ramsay Hunt syndrome 2.Postviral facial palsy 3.Bell's palsy 4.Moeller-Gerard syndrome 5.Traumatic brain injury 6.Multiple sclerosis 7.Lyme disease 8.Meningitis 9.Herpes simplex encephalitis 10.Migraine
Cannabis-Associated Myocardial Infarction with Non-Obstructive Coronary Arteries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Cannabis-Induced Myocardial Infarction 2.Coronary Spasm or Vasospasm 3.Myocardial Bridge 4.MINOCA (Myocardial Infarction with Non-Obstructive Coronary Arteries) 5.Coronary Microvascular Disease (MVD) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Non-ST elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI) 2.Myocardial bridge 3.Aortic dissection 4.Pericarditis 5.Pneumonia 6.Pulmonary embolism 7.Esophageal spasm 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Non-ST elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI) 2.Myocardial bridge 3.Coronary artery disease 4.Hypertension 5.Hyperlipidemia 6.Smoking-related illness 7.Pulmonary embolism

	6. Takotsubo Cardiomyopathy (Broken Heart Syndrome)	8. Costochondritis	8. Pneumonia
	7. Cardiac Syndrome X	9. Anxiety	9. Acute anxiety attack
	8. Cocaine-induced Chest Pain	10. Musculoskeletal pain	10. Cardiac arrhythmia
	9. Aortic Dissection		
	10. Spontaneous Coronary Artery Dissection (SCAD)		
Libman-Sacks endocarditis primary antiphospholipid syndrome	1. Antiphospholipid Syndrome (APS)		1. Multiple cerebral infarctions (35 years old)
	2. Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE)	1. Primary antiphospholipid syndrome (APS)	2. Cerebral infarction (41 years old)
	3. Non-bacterial Thrombotic Endocarditis (NBTE)	2. Ischemic stroke	3. Ongoing left lower-limb weakness and mild hypoesthesia
	4. Primary Thrombocythemia	3. Mitral valve vegetation	4. Recurrent cerebral infarction
	5. Undifferentiated Connective Tissue Disease (UCTD)	4. Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)	5. Mitral valve vegetation
	6. Sneddon Syndrome	5. Cerebral vasculitis	6. History of smoking
	7. Behçet's Disease	6. Brain tumor	7. High serum titers of lupus
	8. Catastrophic Antiphospholipid Syndrome (CAPS)	7. Meningitis	8. Anticoagulant, IgG anti-β2 glycoprotein-I antibody, and IgG anticardiolipin
	9. Paraneoplastic Syndrome	8. Encephalitis	
	10. Vasculitis (e.g., CNS Vasculitis)	9. Multiple sclerosis	
	10. Brain abscess		

Castleman disease with concomitant myasthenia gravis and persistent left superior vena cava	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Myasthenia Gravis 2. Thymoma or Thymic Carcinoma 3. T-Lymphoblastic Lymphoma 4. Asthma 5. Pneumonia 6. Lichen Planus 7. Castleman's Disease 8. Kidney Stone 9. Chronic Fatigue Syndrome 10. Congenital Anomaly 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Myasthenia gravis 2. T-lymphoblastic lymphoma 3. Thymoma 4. Hodgkin lymphoma 5. Non-Hodgkin lymphoma 6. Sarcoidosis 7. Metastatic cancer 8. Mediastinal germ cell tumor 9. Thymic carcinoid tumor 10. Thymic cyst 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Myasthenia gravis 2. Asthma 3. Pneumonia 4. Hypoxic respiratory failure 5. Kidney stone 6. T-lymphoblastic lymphoma 7. Lichen planus 8. Vascular connections between the mass and left SVC 9. Phrenic or vagus nerves injury 10. Major vessels injury
Diffuse alveolar hemorrhage	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bronchogenic carcinoma 2. Pulmonary metastasis from the breast cancer 3. Radiation pneumonitis 4. Aspiration pneumonia 5. Bronchial adenoma 6. Pulmonary hemorrhage syndromes 7. Drug-induced lung disease 8. Cryptogenic organizing pneumonia (COP) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acute radiation pneumonitis 2. Acute hypersensitivity pneumonitis 3. Pulmonary edema 4. Pulmonary embolism 5. Aspiration pneumonia 6. Bronchogenic carcinoma 7. Sarcoidosis 8. Lymphoma 9. Wegener's granulomatosis 10. Goodpasture syndrome 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lung injury due to iohexol, a low-osmolar radiocontrast medium 2. Hypersensitivity reaction 3. Pulmonary embolism due to long-term treatment with aspirin 4. Allergic reaction due to iodine 5. Allergic response 6. Infections, such as bronchitis 7. Gastrointestinal bleeding

	9.Pulmonary tuberculosis 10.Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF)		8.Aspiration 9.Hypoxia-induced dyspnea 10.Bronchiectasis
Liver failure	1.Acute Acetaminophen (APAP) Toxicity 2.Acute Liver Failure 3.Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (DIC) 4.Coagulopathy secondary to liver disease 5.Hepatic Encephalopathy 6.Hepatorenal syndrome 7.Sepsis 8.Alcohol-related Liver Disease 9.Viral Hepatitis 10.Drug-induced autoimmune hepatitis	1.Acetaminophen poisoning 2.Liver failure 3.Hepatic encephalopathy 4.Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) 5.Acute kidney injury 6.Pancreatitis 7.Sepsis 8.Multiorgan failure 9.Death 10.	1.Acetaminophen toxicity 2.Liver cirrhosis 3.Hepatic encephalopathy 4.Aspirin toxicity 5.Fatty liver disease 6.Cholestasis 7.Liver cancer 8.Pancreatitis 9.Hypersplenism 10.Hemolytic anemia
methanol-induced intracranial hemorrhage.	1.Methanol Poisoning 2.Metabolic Acidosis 3.Cerebral Hemorrhage 4.Hypotension/Shock 5.Intracranial Hypertension 6.Toxic Metabolic	1.Methanol poisoning 2.Metabolic acidosis 3.Osmolar gap 4.Beta-hydroxybutyremia 5.Hypotension 6.Intracerebral	1.Methanol poisoning 2.Hypertension 3.Bipolar disorder 4.Depression 5.Anxiety 6.Alcohol poisoning 7.Acute alcoholic hepatitis

	Encephalopathy 7.Acute Kidney Injury 8.Alterd Mental Status/Coma 9.Respiratory Failure 10.Complications from Hemodialysis	hemorrhage 7.Intraventricular hemorrhage 8.Midline shift 9.Seizure 10.Coma	8.Acute kidney injury 9.Chronic kidney disease 10.Acute pancreatitis
Tracheocele	1.Traumatic Pneumomediastinum (Mediastinal Emphysema) 2.Tracheal Injury/Tracheobronchial injury 3.Esophageal Injury 4.Pneumothorax 5.Subcutaneous Emphysema 6.Aortic Injury 7.Pulmonary Contusion 8.Rib Fracture 9.Lung Laceration 10.Bronchogenic Cyst	1.Pneumothorax 2.Hemothorax 3.Tracheal injury 4.Esophageal injury 5.Rib fractures 6.Sternal fracture 7.Cardiac contusion 8.Pulmonary contusion 9.Flail chest 10.	1.Thoracic trauma (blunt force injury to the chest) 2.Tracheal injury (based on radiologic findings of air collection in the superior mediastinum) 3.Esophageal injury (based on referral to otolaryngology service for evaluation) 4.Respiratory problems (shortness of breath, chest pain, etc.) 5.Dysphagia (based on referral to otolaryngology service for evaluation) 6.Odynophagia (based on referral to otolaryngology

			service for evaluation)
			7.Hoarseness (based on referral to otolaryngology service for evaluation)
			8.Pneumothorax (based on the need for MDCT of the neck and chest)
			9.Pneumonia (based on the need for MDCT of the neck and chest)
			10.Neck mass (based on the presence of an irregularly multicystic-shaped air collection at the right lateral posterior trachea)
Musculoskeletal amyloid	1.Light chain (AL) amyloidosis	1.Rheumatoid arthritis	1.Rheumatoid arthritis (RA)
	2.Multiple myeloma	2.Amyloidosis	2.Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)
	3.Rheumatoid arthritis (RA)	3.Osteoarthritis	3.Amyloidosis
	4.Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)	4.Gout	4.Hyperparathyroidism
	5.Sjögren's syndrome	5.Seronegative spondyloarthropathy	5.Paget's disease
	6.Psoriatic arthritis	6.Polymyalgia rheumatica	6.Osteoarthritis
	7.Osteoarthritis	7.Systemic lupus erythematosus	7.Neuropathy
	8.Polymyalgia	8.Sjögren's syndrome	8.Hypothyroidism
			9.Hyperhomocyste

	rheumatica 9.Seronegative spondyloarthropathies 10.Vasculitis	9.Scleroderma 10.Polyarteritis nodosa	inemia 10.Chronic kidney disease (CKD)
Opioid use disorder	1.Opioid Use Disorder 2.Chronic Pain Syndrome 3.Depression 4.Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) 5.Substance- Induced Mood Disorder 6.Gabapentin Use Disorder 7.Diabetes Type II Complications 8.Hypertension Complications 9.Cannabis Use Disorder 10.Opioid Withdrawal	1.Opioid use disorder 2.Dependence 3.Substance abuse 4.Chronic pain 5.Depression 6.PTSD 7.Diabetes mellitus type 2 8.Hypertension 9.Cannabis use disorder 10.Alcohol use disorder	1.Chronic pain 2.Chronic pain history of opioid prescription 3.Opioid withdrawal or heightened sensitivity 4.Substance use disorder related to PST 5.Substance- induced mood disorder 6.Post- traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) 7.Hypertension 8.Diabetes mellitus type 2 9.Retired 10.Marital strain
Pneumatosis cystoides intestinalis	1.Pneumatosis Cystoides Intestinalis (PCI) 2.Small Intestine Bacterial Overgrowth (SIBO) 3.Clostridium Difficile Infection 4.Diverticulitis 5.Medication side effect 6.Irritable Bowel Syndrome	1.Intestinal obstruction 2.Ischemic colitis 3.Celiac disease 4.Inflammatory bowel disease 5.Pseudomembranous colitis 6.Cystic fibrosis 7.Giardiasis 8.Amebic dysentery	1.Gastrointestinal tract perforation 2.Ischemic bowel disease 3.Intestinal obstruction 4.Pericarditis 5.Pneumonia 6.Urinary tract infection 7.Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)

	(IBS) 7.Gastroenteritis 8.Ischemic Colitis 9.Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) 10.Malabsorption Syndrome	9.Salmonella infection 10.Campylobacter infection	8.Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) 9.Peptic ulcer disease 10.Diverticulitis
Central diabetes insipidus	1.Central Diabetes Insipidus 2.Nephrogenic Diabetes Insipidus 3.Primary Polydipsia (Psychogenic Polydipsia) 4.Hypothalamic Lesions 5.Hypercalcemia 6.Hyperglycemia (e.g., Diabetes Mellitus) 7.Sickle Cell Anemia 8.Renal Tubular Acidosis 9.Cushing Syndrome 10.Medication Side Effects	1.Diabetes insipidus 2.Central diabetes insipidus 3.Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus 4.Psychogenic polydipsia 5.Lithium toxicity 6.Hypercalcemia 7.Hypothyroidism 8.Adrenal insufficiency 9.Cushing's syndrome 10.SIADH	1.Diabetes insipidus (central) 2.Diabetes mellitus (type 1 or 2) 3.Polyuria (psychogenic) 4.Primary polydipsia 5.Renal causes (e.g., CKD) 6.Electrolyte disorders (e.g., hypokalemia, hypocalcemia) 7.Endocrine (e.g., hypothyroidism) 8.Uremic syndrome 9.Hypertensive emergency 10.Psychogenic disorders (e.g., factitious disorder)
Carcinoma erysipeloides metastatic breast cancer	1.Recurrence of Inflammatory Breast Cancer 2.Radiation Dermatitis 3.Drug-	1.Cutaneous metastasis of breast cancer 2.Inflammatory breast cancer	1.Rash progression 2.Worsening symptoms 3.Steroid-

	related Dermatologic Toxicity 4.Breast Cancer Metastasis to the Skin 5.Dermatologic Infection 6.Autoimmune Dermatologic Conditions 7.Lymphoma 8.Other metastatic cancer 9.Breast Implant-Associated Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma (BIA-ALCL) 10.Dermatologic conditions, like Psoriasis or Atopic Dermatitis	recurrence 3.Cutaneous infection 4 Drug reaction 5.Contact dermatitis 6.Seroma 7.Thrombosis 8.Radiation dermatitis 9.Other autoimmune disorder 10.Sarcoidosis	refractory rash 4.Cancer recurrence 5.Dermatological conditions 6.Infection 7.Allergic reaction 8.Adverse effects of medication 9.Connective tissue disease 10.Gastrointestinal disease
Pericardial effusion in hypothyroidism tamponade	1.severe hypothyroidism, potentially myxedema coma 2.Congestive heart failure 3.Chronic kidney disease 4.Nephrotic syndrome 5.Liver disease/cirrhosis 6.Malignancy 7.Infections like tuberculosis or other bacteria 8.Autoimmune	1.Hypothyroidism 2.Myxedema coma 3.Acute kidney injury 4.Pericardial effusion 5.Congestive heart failure 6.Pulmonary edema 7.Thyroid storm 8.Adrenal insufficiency 9.Hyponatremia 10.Hyperkalemia	1.Hypothyroidism due to levothyroxine non- adherence 2.Cardiac effusion due to hypothyroidism- related cardiac dysfunction 3.Heart failure with preserved ejection fraction 4.Chronic kidney disease with superimposed

	<p>conditions like systemic lupus erythematosus or rheumatoid arthritis 9.Obstructive sleep apnea 10.POEMS syndrome (polyneuropathy, organomegaly, endocrinopathy, monoclonal protein, skin changes)</p>		<p>acute kidney injury 5.Anxiety disorder 6.Chronic sleep apnea 7.Pericarditis 8.Hyperthyroidism 9.Myxedema coma 10.Atrial fibrillation</p>
Herpes zoster	<p>1.Herpes Zoster (Shingles) 2.Postherpetic Neuralgia 3.Musculoskeletal Pain 4.Angina or Acute Coronary Syndrome 5.Pleuritic Pain/Pleurisy 6.Esophageal Conditions 7.Gallbladder Disease 8.Pancreatitis 9.Pneumonia 10.Costochondritis</p>	<p>1.Herpes zoster (shingles) 2.Myocardial infarction (heart attack) 3.Aortic dissection 4.Pulmonary embolism 5.Pneumonia 6.Thoracic radiculopathy 7.Costochondritis 8.Intercostal neuralgia 9.Costoclavicular syndrome 10.Tietze syndrome</p>	<p>1.Herpes zoster 2.Angina 3.Myocardial infarction 4.Atrial fibrillation 5.Pleurisy 6.Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) 7.Asthma 8.Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) 9.Panic attack 10.Pneumonia</p>
Juvenile granulosa cell tumor	<p>1.Granulosa Cell Tumor (GCT) 2.Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome (PCOS) 3.Hyperprolactinemia</p>	<p>1.Precocious puberty 2.Ovarian cyst 3.Juvenile granulosa cell tumor (JGCT) 4.Ovarian torsion</p>	<p>1.Anterior pituitary hyperfunction 2.Insulinoma (insulin-secreting pancreatic tumor)</p>

	<p>4. Prolactinoma</p> <p>5. Cushing Syndrome</p> <p>6. Insulin Resistance/Type 2 Diabetes</p> <p>7. Metabolic Syndrome</p> <p>8. Non-alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (NAFLD)</p> <p>9. Hypothyroidism</p> <p>10. Pituitary Adenoma (Non-Prolactin Secreting)</p>	<p>5. Endometriosis</p> <p>6. Hyperprolactinemia</p> <p>7. Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS)</p> <p>8. Adrenal hyperplasia</p> <p>9. Hypothyroidism</p> <p>10. Amenorrhea</p>	<p>3. Meningioma (meninges tumor)</p> <p>4. Neuroblastoma (abdominal neural crest tumor)</p> <p>5. Ovarian neoplasm (benign/malignant)</p> <p>6. Hypothyroidism (from pituitary dysfunction)</p> <p>7. Chronic kidney disease (CKD) from hypertension/diabetes</p> <p>8. Endometrial polyp(s)</p> <p>9. Gallstone pancreatitis</p> <p>10. Appendicitis</p>
Chronic uterine inversion due to submucous leiomyoma	<p>1. Cervical Cancer</p> <p>2. Uterine Prolapse</p> <p>3. Uterine Fibroids (Myomas)</p> <p>4. Endometrial Cancer</p> <p>5. Uterine Sarcoma</p> <p>6. Cervical Polyp</p> <p>7. Pelvic Organ Prolapse</p> <p>8. Vaginal Cancer</p> <p>9. Endometrial Hyperplasia</p> <p>10. Gynecological Bleeding Disorders</p>	<p>1. Cervical myoma</p> <p>2. Uterine prolapse</p> <p>3. Cervical cancer</p> <p>4. Endometrial cancer</p> <p>5. Adenocarcinoma</p> <p>6. Leiomyosarcoma</p> <p>7. Fibrosarcoma</p> <p>8. Sarcoma botryoides</p> <p>9. Vulvar cancer</p> <p>10. Vaginal cancer</p>	<p>1. Uterine leiomyoma</p> <p>2. Uterine prolapse</p> <p>3. Cervical cancer</p> <p>4. Vaginal bleeding</p> <p>5. Vaginal tumor</p> <p>6. Endometrial cancer</p> <p>7. Vaginal prolapse</p> <p>8. Anemia</p> <p>9. Gestational myoma</p> <p>10. Hemoperitoneum</p>

Degenerated bioprosthetic mitral valve	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prosthetic Mitral Valve Stenosis 2. Prosthetic Valve Thrombosis 3. Prosthetic Valve Endocarditis 4. Heart Failure 5. Pulmonary Hypertension 6. Progressive Kidney Disease 7. Volume Overload related to Dialysis 8. Coronary Artery Disease 9. Pleural Effusion 10. Arrhythmias 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Severe mitral stenosis 2. Infective endocarditis 3. Pulmonary hypertension 4. Cardiomyopathy 5. Thromboembolism 6. Pneumonia 7. Acute coronary syndrome 8. Myocarditis 9. Congestive heart failure 10. Hypothyroidism 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pulmonary hypertension 2. Heart failure with preserved ejection fraction 3. Chronic kidney disease 4. Chronic bacterial endocarditis 5. Prosthetic heart valve dysfunction 6. Cardiac Amyloidosis 7. Atherosclerotic coronary disease 8. Restrictive cardiomyopathy 9. Hypertensive heart disease 10. Left ventricular non-compaction
Malignant vena cava syndrome	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Metastatic Myxoid Liposarcoma 2. Drug-induced Liver Injury (DILI) 3. Liver Metastasis 4. Inferior Vena Cava (IVC) Syndrome 5. Cardiac Dysfunction / Heart Failure 6. Pulmonary Embolism / Deep Vein Thrombosis 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Liver dysfunction 2. Myxoid liposarcoma 3. Inoperable tumor 4. Pazopanib-induced liver injury 5. Edema 6. Lower-leg edema 7. Right thoracic cavity tumor 8. IVC compression 9. Lactate 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aspiration pneumonia 2. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 3. Congestive heart failure 4. Liver cirrhosis 5. Hepatic encephalopathy 6. Hepatic failure 7. Respiratory failure 8. Multi-drug resistance cancer 9. Cancer-related fatigue

	(DVT) 7.Radiation-induced Pulmonary Fibrosis 8.Radiation-induced Liver Disease (RILD) 9.Kidney Dysfunction 10.Lymphedema	dehydrogenase elevation 10.Alkaline phosphatase elevation	10.Deconditioning syndrome
Pulmonary alveolar microlithiasis	1.Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) 2.Pulmonary Fibrosis 3.Silicosis 4.Sarcoidosis 5.Chronic Hypersensitivity Pneumonitis (CHP) 6.Pulmonary Langerhans cell histiocytosis (PLCH) 7.Lymphangioloio myomatosis (LAM) 8.Recurrent or Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis 9.Pulmonary Amyloidosis 10.Pulmonary Alveolar Microlithiasis (PAM)	1.Pulmonary fibrosis 2.Tuberculosis 3.Sarcoidosis 4.Amyloidosis 5.Lymphangioloio myomatosis 6.Eosinophilic granulomatosis 7.Cryptogenic organizing pneumonia 8.Non-specific interstitial pneumonia 9.Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis 10.Chryptococcus neoformans	1.Progressive pulmonary fibrosis 2.Interstitial lung disease 3.Respiratory failure 4.Pulmonary emphysema 5.Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 6.Lung infection 7.Lymphangioloio myomatosis 8.Tuberculosis infection 9.Bronchiectasis 10.Sarcoidosis
Vernix caseosa peritonitis	1.Surgical Site Infection (SSI)	1.Appendicitis 2.Peritonitis	1.Appendicitis 2.Perforated peptic

	2.Post-operative Peritonitis	3.Caecal perforation	ulcer
	3.Sterile Inflammation due to Foreign Body Reaction	4.Ovarian cyst rupture	3.Diverticulitis
	4.Appendicitis	5.Ectopic pregnancy	4.Cholecystitis
	5.Postoperative Ileus	6.Inflammatory bowel disease	5.Pancreatitis
	6.Incisional Hernia	7.Mesenteric adenitis	6.Intestinal obstruction
	7.Abscess Formation	8.Salpingitis	7.Pelvic inflammatory disease
	8.Ischemic Colitis	9.Diverticulitis	8.Pyelonephritis
	9.Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)	10.Urinary tract infection	9.Endometritis
	10.Endometritis		10.Sepsis
	1.Drug Reaction or Drug-Induced Hypersensitivity Syndrome (DIHS)	1.Acute HIV infection	1.Toxoplasmosis
	2.Severe Cutaneous Adverse Reactions (SCARs)	2.Toxoplasmosis	2.HIV infection
	3.Secondary Syphilis	3.Drug reaction	3.Tuberculosis
	4.Disseminated Fungal Infection	4.Eosinophilic cellulitis	4.Cryptococcosis
	5.Kaposi's Sarcoma	5.Sweet's syndrome	5.Syphilis
	6.Bacillary Angiomatosis	6.Sarcoidosis	6.Bacterial sepsis
	7.Herpes Virus Infection	7.Lupus erythematosus	7.Fungal infection
	8.Pityriasis Rosea	8.Dermatomyositis	8.Leptospirosis
	9.Disseminated Gonococcal Infection	9.Thrombocytopenic purpura	9.Erythema infectiosum (Fifth disease)
	10.Acute	10.	10.Pityriasis rosea

HIV Rash or HIV-
Associated Prurigo

			1. Embolic infarction (bilateral lacunar infarcts in the brain)
			2. Atrial fibrillation/flutter (left atrial mass attached to the fossa ovalis)
			3. Heart failure (EF 45-50%)
			4. Chronic kidney disease (Hypertension, hyperlipidemia, obesity)
			5. Type 2 diabetes mellitus
			6. Obstructive sleep apnea
			7. Asthma
			8. Breast cancer (history of bilateral mastectomy and curative chemotherapy without recurrence)
			9. Peripheral neuropathy (history of chemotherapy)
			10. Pulmonary embolism (TEE demonstrated a
Cardiac myxoma	1. Cardiac Myxoma	1. Cardiac myxoma	
	2. Metastatic Breast Cancer	2. Cerebellar infarct	
	3. Endocarditis	3. Embolic stroke	
	4. Ischemic Stroke	4. Cerebral amyloid angiopathy	
	5. Cerebrovascular Disease	5. Brain tumor	
	6. Atrial Fibrillation	6. Subdural hematoma	
	7. Vestibular Disorder	7. Meningitis	
	8. Meningioma or other CNS Neoplasm	8. Encephalitis	
	9. Neurodegenerative Disorder	9. Migraine	
	10. Multi-Infarct Dementia	10. Vertigo	

			2.5×1.5 cm left atrial mass)
Calcific tendinitis of gluteus medius	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gluteal tendinopathy 2. Greater trochanteric pain syndrome (GTPS) 3. Gluteus medius tear 4. Hip osteoarthritis 5. Trochanteric bursitis 6. Calcific tendinitis 7. Hip impingement or femoroacetabular impingement (FAI) 8. Metastasis to the hip or pelvic bone 9. Lumbar radiculopathy 10. Iliotibial band syndrome (ITBS) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Greater trochanteric bursitis 2. Iliotibial band syndrome 3. Gluteus medius tendinopathy 4. Trochanteric bursitis 5. Quadratus femoris syndrome 6. Piriformis syndrome 7. Hip osteoarthritis 8. Hip labral tear 9. Avascular necrosis of the femoral head 10. Septic arthritis of the hip 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gluteus medius tendinopathy 2. Hip bursitis 3. Trochanteric bursitis 4. Osteoarthritis of the hip 5. Greater trochanteric pain syndrome 6. Hip impingement syndrome 7. Piriformis syndrome 8. Sacroiliac joint dysfunction 9. Lumbar spine strain/sprain 10. Myofascial pain syndrome

* Currently Google Gemini

Abbreviations: ChatGPT-4: fourth-generation chat generative pre-trained transformer,

LLaMA2: large language models by Meta AI 2