

Chapter 1 : Disease Severity Indexes and Treatment Evaluation Criteria in Vitiligo

Use Herbs for People, Not Diseases! Matching herbs to a person's specific body and condition (instead of for a diagnosed disease) is the best way to achieve long-term success with herbs.

Financial Help for Treatment of Kidney Failure Choosing a Treatment for Kidney Failure As your kidney disease gets worse, your health care provider may talk with you about preparing for kidney failure. Talking early with your provider about your treatment options—and making a choice before you need any one of these treatments—helps you take charge of your care. Treatment will help you feel better and live longer. Understanding the treatment you choose and getting used to the idea that you need this treatment takes time. Each type of treatment has pros and cons. Your choice of treatment will have a big effect on your daily life. By learning about the differences among treatment options, you can choose the one that will be best for you. The more you know about the types of treatment, the better prepared you may be to make a choice. Talk to your health care provider about treatment options before you need treatment. How soon should I start learning about what type of treatment to have? Start learning early about treatment options—before you need one. Learn about treatment options before you need treatment for kidney failure. What are my treatment options for kidney failure? You can choose one of three treatment options to filter your blood and take over a small part of the work your damaged kidneys can no longer do. A fourth option offers care without replacing the work of the kidneys. None of these treatments will help your kidneys get better. However, they all can help you feel better. Hemodialysis uses a machine to move your blood through a filter outside your body, removing wastes. Peritoneal dialysis uses the lining of your belly to filter your blood inside your body, removing wastes. Kidney transplant is surgery to place a healthy kidney from a person who has just died, or from a living person, into your body to filter your blood. Conservative management treats kidney failure without dialysis or a transplant. Doing well with kidney failure is a challenge, and it works best if you stick to your treatment schedule. You are the only one who knows how your body is responding to each of your medicines. What are the basics about hemodialysis? Hemodialysis can replace part of your kidney function. In hemodialysis, your blood goes through a filter outside your body and filtered blood is returned to your body. You will also need to change what you eat, take medicines, and limit the amount of water and other liquids you drink and get from food. During hemodialysis, your blood is pumped through a filter outside your body. You can have hemodialysis at a dialysis center or in your home. Hemodialysis is usually done at a dialysis center three times a week, with each session lasting about 4 hours. What are the pros and cons of in-center dialysis and home hemodialysis? Dialysis center Dialysis centers are widely available in many parts of the country. Trained health care providers are with you at all times and help provide the treatment. You can get to know other people with kidney failure who also need hemodialysis. Dialysis center The center arranges treatments, so your schedule is less flexible. You must travel to the center for treatment. A longer time between treatments means you will have the strictest limits on diet and liquids—because wastes and extra fluid can build up in your body. Having too much fluid in your blood can raise blood pressure and stress your heart. Removing too much fluid too fast during standard hemodialysis also can stress the heart. Feeling better after a treatment may take a few hours. Home hemodialysis You gain a sense of control over your treatments. The flexible schedule makes it easier to work outside the home. You can travel with a hemodialysis machine or arrange for in-center treatment at your destination. Home hemodialysis Not all dialysis centers offer home hemodialysis training and support. You and a family member or friend will have to set aside several weeks for training. Helping with treatments may be stressful for your treatment partner. You need space at home to store the hemodialysis machine and supplies. Medicare and private insurance companies may limit the number of home hemodialysis treatments they will pay for. Few people can afford the costs for additional treatments. What questions should I ask about hemodialysis? You may want to ask your health care provider these questions: Is hemodialysis the best treatment choice for me? What should I look for in a dialysis center? Will my kidney doctor see me at the dialysis center? What does hemodialysis feel like? Is home hemodialysis available in my area? What type of training will I need? Who will train my partner and me? Will I be able to keep working? Can I have treatments

at night? Will I be able to care for my children? How much should I exercise? Who do I contact if I have problems? Who will be on my health care team? How can the members of my health care team help me? If I do home hemodialysis, will my insurance pay for more than three sessions a week? Who can I talk with about finances, sex, or family concerns? Can I talk with someone who is on dialysis? What are the basics about peritoneal dialysis? You do peritoneal dialysis at home. Peritoneal dialysis uses the lining of your belly to filter wastes and extra fluid from your body. This lining, called the peritoneum, surrounds your abdominal cavity and replaces part of your kidney function. You can do peritoneal dialysis at home. A doctor will place a soft tube, called a catheter, in your belly. The catheter stays in your belly permanently. When the bag is empty, you can disconnect your catheter from the bag so you can move around and do your normal activities. While the dialysis solution is inside your belly, it soaks up wastes and extra fluid from your body. After a few hours, you drain the used dialysis solution through another tube into a drain bag. You can throw away the used dialysis solution, now filled with wastes and extra fluid, in a toilet or tub. Then you start over with a fresh bag of dialysis solution. The process of emptying the used dialysis solution and refilling your belly with fresh solution is called an exchange. You can choose which type of peritoneal dialysis will best fit your life. Continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis CAPD – An exchange takes about 30 to 40 minutes, and most people need to do four exchanges per day. You sleep with solution in your belly at night. Automated peritoneal dialysis, which uses a machine called a cyclor to do three to five exchanges per night while you sleep. You may have to do one exchange during the day without the machine. You may need a combination of CAPD and automated peritoneal dialysis if you weigh more than pounds or if your peritoneum filters wastes slowly. For example, some people use a cyclor at night and perform one exchange during the day. Others do four exchanges during the day and use a minicyclor to perform one or more exchanges during the night. What are the pros and cons of CAPD and automated peritoneal dialysis? You can do CAPD at the times you choose, as long as you complete the required number of exchanges each day. You can do CAPD in many locations. CAPD is a continuous treatment, and you need to do all exchanges 7 days a week. Automated peritoneal dialysis pros You can do exchanges at night while you sleep. You may not have to perform exchanges during the day. Automated peritoneal dialysis cons You need a machine. If you travel, you may have to carry your cyclor with you. Your connection to the cyclor limits your movement at night. What questions should I ask about peritoneal dialysis?

Chapter 2 : Disease Index - theinnatdunvilla.com

Find relevant and reliable medical information on diseases and conditions. Find your medical topic by using the comprehensive A-Z list above, click on the browse health centers below or one of our categorized listings of health and medical conditions.

Submit manuscript at <https://theinnatdunvilla.com>: This journal also displays the advanced and innovative treatment techniques related to lung diseases. The main aim of this journal is to develop the targeted drug delivery to lung diseases and encourage the research scholars, scientists and physicians in this particular field of medical research. This journal also provides the latest updates on research and advanced treatment techniques in lung diseases. Open access journal is a platform, in which all articles are printed online with rapid peer review process and anyone in the world can access it with free of cost. This medical journal is using Editorial Manager System for online manuscript submission, review and tracking. Editorial board members of the lung diseases and treatment and outside experts review the manuscripts; at least two independent reviewers approval followed by editor approval is required for acceptance of manuscript for publication. Lung Inflammation and Treatment Inflammation is an essential component of many lung diseases. Lung inflammation can refer to irritation and infection of the lung. The pleural sacs become inflamed that condition called pleurisy. The lung tissue itself becomes infected, usually due to bacteria. It is one of the main reasons for lung inflammation. Lung inflammation can lead to the formation of a lung abscess, a pus-filled cavity surrounded by inflammation, or an empyema, a collection of pus in the pleural space. Both these complications are very serious conditions that need antibiotic treatment, and maybe even surgery to remove the abscess or drain the pus. Another extreme consequence of pneumonia is acute respiratory distress syndrome, which can be fatal. This complication has a high fatality rate and requires a patient to be in an intensive care unit, receiving aggressive treatment including receiving extra oxygen with the help of a ventilator and antibiotics. It includes the alveolar walls as well as the blood vessels and the bronchi. It is a highly targeted and highly effective way to destroy cancer cells in the lungs. Tissue somewhere down in the lungs turns out to be thick, solid and scarred. The scarring is called fibrosis. Emphysema, often caused by years of smoking, is in this category of diseases. There is no cure, but treatment can help slow the progression of the condition and reduce the symptoms. Common lung infections are includes flu, bronchitis, pneumonia, bronchiolitis, and tuberculosis. Various treatment methods available for the treatment of lung infections include antibiotics and anti-viral vaccines etc. It is sometimes also called a spot on the lung or a coin lesion. Pulmonary nodules are generally smaller than 3 centimeters in diameter. If the growth is larger than that, it is known as a pulmonary mass. A mass is more likely to represent a cancer than is a nodule. Staging lung cancer is based on whether the cancer is local or has spread from the lungs to the lymph nodes or other organs. Because the lungs are large, tumors can grow in them for a long time before they are found. Even when symptoms such as coughing and fatigue do occur, people think they are due to other causes. For this reason, early-stage lung cancer stages I and II is difficult to detect. The number staging system Stage 1: The cancer is located only in the lungs and has not spread to any lymph nodes. The cancer is in the lung and nearby lymph nodes. Cancer is found in the lung and in the lymph nodes in the middle of the chest, also described as locally advanced disease. Stage 3 has two subtypes: If the cancer has spread only to lymph nodes on the same side of the chest where the cancer started, it is called stage IIIA. If the cancer has spread to the lymph nodes on the opposite side of the chest, or above the collar bone, it is called stage IIIB. This is the most advanced stage of lung cancer, and is also described as advanced disease. This is when the cancer has spread to both lungs, to fluid in the area around the lungs, or to another part of the body, such as the liver or other organs. These treatments can shrink the cancer or stop it growing: It is a type of lung cancer that begins in the glandular cells of the lungs. These cells create and release fluids like as mucus. Pain may be associated surrounding regions of lungs and feels like it is in lungs. Pain in the region of the lungs has several causes. Some of these include: Due to an infection or another condition that causes inflammation in the lungs and surrounding areas. Irritation of the lining of the lungs. Due to a benign or cancerous tumor in the lungs or chest cavity, or due to pressure from a tumor or inflammation around a nerve. Such as strained muscles due to

coughing, injuries, or pain related to an infection with shingles. There are many possible conditions that may cause pain in the region of lungs, but some of the more common ones include: Pleurisy, Infections, Pneumothorax, Pleural effusion, lung cancer and mesothelioma. Embryonic, Pseudoglandular, Embryonic, Saccular and Alveolar. The lines of these stages are not sharp; rather, the different phases blend into one another with considerable overlap between various areas within the lung and also with variation from individual. Asthma causes recurring periods of wheezing chest tightness, shortness of breath, and coughing. The coughing often occurs at night or early in the morning. Including asthma, COPD, pneumonia, croup and hiatal hernia. Asthma is a chronic lung disease that inflames and narrows the airways. A bronchoscopy is carried out using a bronchoscope, of which there are two types of bronchoscope: The bronchoscope is a thin, flexible tube, which is roughly the same thickness as a pencil. The tube is passed through the nostrils, down the throat and trachea windpipe and into the bronchi. This procedure is carried out under sedation. Sarcoidosis causes cells to group together to form granulomas, which most commonly develop in the lungs. Sarcoidosis can affect people of all ages but it is most common in young adults, with children rarely affected by the condition. In many cases, sarcoidosis is a mild condition, which may go away without treatment. Breathlessness is disabling, frightening and distressing for all concerned. There are a number of ways to measure breathlessness. It usually begins as a viral infection in the nose, trachea windpipe, or lungs. If the infection is not treated, it can spread to the entire respiratory system. Respiratory tract infection prevents the body from getting oxygen and can result in death. If you suspect that you or someone else may be suffering from this condition, contact a medical professional immediately.

Chapter 3 : Peripheral Artery Disease | National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI)

Category - Disease Index. Homeopathic medicine list with disease symptoms. This section contains an exhaustive list of various disease conditions, with details of the disease, list of common homeopathy medicines for each disease and detail symptoms for each remedy.

A disease refers to any condition that causes disruption of the normal functioning of the body. Some diseases are newly developed due to various technological advancements, whereas, there exist a few others which have plagued humankind. Share Blood vessel disease occurs when the blood vessels constrict. Narrowing down of blood vessels results in decreased transport of oxygen-rich blood to the different parts of the body. This article provides information on the causes, Share Contagious diseases are spread from one person to the other in several ways. Presented below is brief information and a list of contagious or transmittable diseases. Share Internal bleeding calls for immediate medical attention, as this condition can lead to life-threatening complications at times. This Buzzle article dwells on the causes and symptoms of this condition, which can affect some major or Share The common flu, smallpox, strep throat A comprehensive list of the most common contagious diseases follows in this article. Share People with G6PD deficiency need to avoid certain food items like peanuts, legumes, products that contain menthol, etc. Here is a list of the foods that should be refrained from in your diet. Share Fortunately, blood vessels that burst are small and fragile. But if a blood vessel bursts in the brain, then it may lead to a life-threatening condition. Share Sarcoidosis is a condition, wherein inflammation develops in, either the lungs, lymph nodes, eyes or other tissues. Share Floppy baby syndrome is the term that is commonly used to denote a medical condition called hypotonia. Read on to know more about the same. Share Oral mucositis is actually an inflammation and ulceration, which occurs in the mouth and even in the throat. It is a common consequence of cancer treatment. Let us throw some more light on this topic. Share Wherever we go, we come across various kinds of toxins. Have we ever thought that our body can also accumulate toxins due to various factors? This article contains information on toxins and the signs exhibited by the body, in case Share Weakness in hands that restrict normal movements can certainly put limitations on our day-to-day activities. A firm grip is a distant dream with weak hands. Share Blue fingernails is a medical condition which requires proper diagnosis and treatment for complete cure. Read this article to know the causes and possible treatment for blue fingernails. Share Surgery is the last option used to treat any disorder, and the same thing is done in severe cases of trigeminal neuralgia. Read on to know all about surgery options and complications of trigeminal neuralgia. Share Pyogenic granuloma is also referred to as a pregnancy tumor. It is an oral disease which first shows up in the form of a tissue overgrowth around the mouth. It is sparked off by local irritation, hormonal factors, and physical Here is a brief overview about post polio syndrome. The following Buzzle post elaborates more on the diseases that cannot be cured. This Buzzle article elaborates more on the signs and symptoms that have been linked to the Share Fever, weight loss, body pain, headache, and sweating are often referred to as constitutional symptoms. They affect the whole body, hence diagnosis merely on the basis of these symptoms is not possible. Share Hypergammaglobulinemia is a hereditary disorder that affects the immune system. In this condition, there is excess production of a specific type of antibodies, which damages the immune system considerably. Read the following Buzzle Share Locked-in syndrome is a rare neurological disorder wherein the voluntary muscles of the body are paralyzed, with the exception of the muscles that control the movement of the eyes. The following Buzzle write-up provides information Share The term rhabdomyolysis literally means skeletal rhabdo muscle myo disintegration lysis. To know more about causes of this medical condition, read on Share The venous insufficiency symptoms are noticeable enough to pinpoint where treatment for this problem is imperative. Find out here about the causes, symptoms, and varied treatment options, for the same Share Common contagious diseases are spread through an infection by bacteria, viruses, fungus as well as protozoan agents. These contagious diseases strike people of all ages, from a new-born to a mature adult. Let us have a look at some Share Musculoskeletal Disorders Diseases can affect any part of the body and can have a number of causes. The activities involved in everyday work and how you treat your body during working hours can take a toll on your skeletal as well as muscular

system. Share What are hollow visceral organs? What happens when one suffers from a hollow viscus injury? Scroll down to learn about causes, symptoms and treatment of such injuries. Share The diseases that are not transferred from one person to another are called non-contagious diseases. Share Non-infectious diseases in humans cannot be transferred from an infected person to a healthy person. The following article will cover the noninfectious disease list that will help you know more about these non-communicable Share Water contaminated by harmful micro-organisms and pollutants leads to various different types of waterborne diseases and infections. The following article throws some light on the various different types of waterborne pathogens and Share Sick Building Syndrome Symptoms Do you experience a general sick feeling when located in a particular building? And does this last only as long as you are in or near that building? Read on to know what Share A ruptured viscus denotes an abnormal opening in a hollow internal organ. It is an emergency condition that requires immediate medical attention. Share Most are unaware of what is known as incubation period. It is basically associated with the exposure of the human body to pathogens or other abnormal changes like radiation. Know what is it exactly from the below write up. Share List of Common Diseases There is not a single human in this world who has never fallen prey to a disease. In this article, you will find a list of common diseases, which has been the main reason for deaths and various other health complications affecting Share Rickettsia is a malefic bacteria which infects and causes several serious ailments, such as spotted fever, typhus, scrub typhus, etc. Its symptoms should be considered seriously to be able to diagnose the specific infection and Share A perforated viscus is a life-threatening condition, whose treatment, if delayed, could prove to be fatal. Read through the following Buzzle article to know about the symptoms, causes, and treatment options of this condition. Share What is sick building syndrome? What are its symptoms? Is this building-related illness curable? Read on to find out. Share Brachial neuritis is a term which refers to the inflammation of the nerves of the brachial plexus. This condition can be caused by several factors and it can produce a number of symptoms, which are discussed in this Buzzle article. Share The symptoms of thoracic outlet syndrome occur due to compression of nerves arising from the brachial plexus. It may also occur due to the compression of blood vessels in this region. This article provides some information on the Share Looking for some information on arterial insufficiency? Wondering what are its symptoms, causes and treatments? Read on to enhance your knowledge on this condition. Share Lymphocele is collection of lymph fluid in a sac or cavity. These are caused due to injuries and major surgeries. Buzzle gives some brief information on other causes of lymphocele. Share Ascites is the accumulation of fluid in the abdomen. Read on to know all about the various ascites symptoms one needs to identify so as to diagnose this condition. Share Treatment for this medical condition generally involves use of surgical procedures, to reattach the displaced rectum to its normal position. For minor cases, following a healthy diet and use of stool softeners may help to resolve It also involves replacement of esophageal cells by those lining the intestines. Share Dismissing broken blood vessels in any part of the body as a harmless medical condition is not a wise thing to do, as there are chances that it may be a symptom of some life-threatening medical condition. Share Most of us think that epidemic and pandemic are synonymous. But, they are not. There is a slight difference between these two terms. This article explains the difference between the two.

Chapter 4 : Choosing a Treatment for Kidney Failure | NIDDK

Cardiovascular Diseases and Surgery. Mayo Clinic's highly specialized heart experts diagnose and treat more than heart conditions, including many rare and complex disorders, providing the most appropriate care for you.

Diagnosis Some of the tests your doctor may rely on to diagnose peripheral artery disease are: Your doctor may find signs of PAD during a physical examination, such as a weak or absent pulse below a narrowed area of your artery, whooshing sounds bruits over your arteries that can be heard with a stethoscope, evidence of poor wound healing in the area where your blood flow is restricted, and decreased blood pressure in your affected limb. This is a common test used to diagnose PAD. It compares the blood pressure in your ankle with the blood pressure in your arm. To get a blood pressure reading, your doctor uses a regular blood pressure cuff and a special ultrasound device to evaluate blood pressure and flow. You may walk on a treadmill and have readings taken before and immediately after exercising to capture the severity of the narrowed arteries during walking. Special ultrasound imaging techniques, such as Doppler ultrasound, can help your doctor evaluate blood flow through your blood vessels and identify blocked or narrowed arteries. Using a dye contrast material injected into your blood vessels, this test allows your doctor to view blood flow through your arteries as it happens. Your doctor is able to trace the flow of the contrast material using imaging techniques, such as X-ray imaging or procedures called magnetic resonance angiography MRA or computerized tomography angiography CTA. Catheter angiography is a more invasive procedure that involves guiding a catheter through an artery in your groin to the affected area and injecting the dye that way. Although invasive, this type of angiography allows for simultaneous diagnosis and treatment. After finding the narrowed area of a blood vessel, your doctor can then widen it by inserting and expanding a tiny balloon or by administering medication that improves blood flow. A sample of your blood can be used to measure your cholesterol and triglycerides and to check for diabetes.

Treatment Treatment for peripheral artery disease has two major goals: Manage symptoms, such as leg pain, so that you can resume physical activities Stop the progression of atherosclerosis throughout your body to reduce your risk of heart attack and stroke You may be able to accomplish these goals with lifestyle changes, especially early in the course of peripheral artery disease. If you smoke, quitting is the single most important thing you can do to reduce your risk of complications. If you have signs or symptoms of peripheral artery disease, you likely will need additional medical treatment. Your doctor may prescribe medicine to prevent blood clots, lower blood pressure and cholesterol, and control pain and other symptoms. You may take a cholesterol-lowering drug called a statin to reduce your risk of heart attack and stroke. The goal is even lower if you have additional major risk factors for heart attack and stroke, especially diabetes or continued smoking. High blood pressure medications. If you also have high blood pressure, your doctor may prescribe medications to lower it. A blood pressure reading, given in millimeters of mercury mm Hg , has two numbers. The top number in the reading measures the pressure in your arteries when your heart beats systolic pressure. The bottom number in the reading measures the pressure in your arteries between beats diastolic pressure. This is the guideline for anyone with coronary artery disease, diabetes or chronic kidney disease. Medication to control blood sugar. If you also have diabetes, it becomes even more important to control your blood sugar glucose levels. Talk with your doctor about what your blood sugar goals are and what steps you need to take to achieve these goals. Medications to prevent blood clots. Your doctor may prescribe daily aspirin therapy or another medication, such as clopidogrel Plavix. The drug cilostazol increases blood flow to the limbs both by keeping the blood thin and by widening the blood vessels. It specifically helps treat symptoms of claudication, such as leg pain, for people who have peripheral artery disease. Common side effects of this medication include headache and diarrhea. An alternative to cilostazol is pentoxifylline.

Angioplasty and surgery Graft bypass A graft is used to redirect blood flow around a blocked or narrowed artery. A graft can be a blood vessel vein from another part of the body or a man-made substitute graft. In this procedure, a small hollow tube catheter is threaded through a blood vessel to the affected artery. There, a small balloon on the tip of the catheter is inflated to reopen the artery and flatten the blockage into the artery wall, while at the same time stretching the artery open to increase blood flow. Your doctor may also

insert a mesh framework called a stent in the artery to help keep it open. This is the same procedure doctors use to open heart arteries. Your doctor may create a graft bypass using a vessel from another part of your body or a blood vessel made of synthetic man-made fabric. This technique allows blood to flow around or bypass the blocked or narrowed artery. If you have a blood clot blocking an artery, your doctor may inject a clot-dissolving drug into your artery at the point of the clot to break it up.

Supervised exercise program In addition to medications or surgery, your doctor likely will prescribe a supervised exercise training program to increase the distance you can walk pain-free. Regular exercise improves symptoms of PAD in a number of ways, including helping your body use oxygen more efficiently.

Request an Appointment at Mayo Clinic Clinical trials Explore Mayo Clinic studies testing new treatments, interventions and tests as a means to prevent, detect, treat or manage this disease.

Lifestyle and home remedies Many people can manage the symptoms of peripheral artery disease and stop the progression of the disease through lifestyle changes, especially quitting smoking.

To stabilize or improve PAD: Smoking contributes to constriction and damage of your arteries and is a significant risk factor for the development and worsening of PAD. If you smoke, quitting is the most important thing you can do to reduce your risk of complications. This is a key component. Success in the treatment of PAD is often measured by how far you can walk without pain. Proper exercise helps condition your muscles to use oxygen more efficiently. Your doctor can help you develop an appropriate exercise plan. He or she may refer you to a claudication exercise rehabilitation program.

Eat a healthy diet. A heart-healthy diet low in saturated fat can help control your blood pressure and cholesterol levels, which contribute to atherosclerosis.

Avoid certain cold medications. Careful foot care In addition to the above suggestions, take good care of your feet. People with peripheral artery disease, especially those who also have diabetes, are at risk of poor healing of sores and injuries on the lower legs and feet. Poor blood circulation can postpone or prevent proper healing and increases the risk of infection. Follow this advice to care for your feet: Wash your feet daily, dry them thoroughly and moisturize often to prevent cracks that can lead to infection. Wear well-fitting shoes and thick, dry socks. Take care when trimming your nails. Inspect your feet daily for injuries. Have a foot doctor podiatrist treat bunions, corns or calluses. See your doctor at the first sign of a sore or injury to your skin.

Alternative medicine The blood-thinning effects of ginkgo may allow people with intermittent claudication to walk longer distances with less pain. However, this herbal remedy can cause bleeding when taken in high doses, and it could be dangerous if paired with anti-platelet medications, including aspirin, that are commonly prescribed to people with PAD.

Coping and support Peripheral artery disease can be frustrating, especially when the exercise that will help you get better causes you pain. You may find it helpful to raise the head of your bed by 4 to 6 inches 10 to 15 centimeters, because keeping your legs below the level of your heart usually lessens pain. Another tip for reducing your symptoms is to avoid cold temperatures as much as possible. However, you may then be referred to a doctor who specializes in disorders of blood vessels vascular specialist or a doctor who specializes in the heart and circulatory system cardiologist.

Write down questions to ask your doctor. Your time with your doctor may be limited, so preparing a list of questions can help you make the most of your time together. For peripheral artery disease, some basic questions to ask your doctor include: Are there other possible causes for my symptoms? What kinds of tests do I need? Do these tests require any special preparation? Is peripheral artery disease temporary or long-lasting? What treatments are available, and which do you recommend? What types of side effects can I expect from treatment? What can I do on my own that might help me get better? I have other health conditions. How can I best manage these conditions together? Are there any brochures or other printed material that I can take home with me? What websites do you recommend visiting? What to expect from your doctor Your doctor is likely to ask you a number of questions. Being ready to answer them may reserve time to go over any points you want to spend more time on. Your doctor may ask: When did you first begin experiencing symptoms? Are your symptoms continuous or occasional? Do your symptoms get worse when you exercise? How severe are your symptoms? Do you use tobacco products? If yes, how much? Smoking increases the risk of peripheral artery disease and can make existing PAD worse.

Chapter 5 : Digestive Diseases | NIDDK

Diseases and Disorders. Very rarely do people, other than those involved in the medical field, bother to find out anything much about different diseases and disorders, until somebody close is afflicted by them.

If you smoke , quit. The lifestyle changes described above can reduce your risk of developing P. These changes also can help prevent and control conditions that can be associated with P. Signs, Symptoms, and Complications Many people who have peripheral artery disease P. Aged 70 or older Aged 50 or older and have a history of smoking or diabetes Younger than 50 and have diabetes and one or more risk factors for atherosclerosis Intermittent Claudication People who have P. Symptoms also may include cramping in the affected leg s and in the buttocks, thighs, calves, and feet. Symptoms may ease after resting. These symptoms are called intermittent claudication. During physical activity, your muscles need increased blood flow. When resting, the muscles need less blood flow, so the symptoms will go away. Other Signs and Symptoms Other signs and symptoms of P. Weak or absent pulses in the legs or feet Sores or wounds on the toes, feet, or legs that heal slowly, poorly, or not at all A pale or bluish color to the skin A lower temperature in one leg compared to the other leg Poor nail growth on the toes and decreased hair growth on the legs Erectile dysfunction, especially among men who have diabetes Diagnosis Peripheral artery disease P. A correct diagnosis is important because people who have P. If you have P. Specialists Involved Primary care doctors, such as internists and family doctors, may treat people who have mild P. For more advanced P. This is a doctor who specializes in treating blood vessel diseases and conditions. A cardiologist also may be involved in treating people who have P. Cardiologists treat heart problems, such as CHD and heart attack, which often affect people who have P. Medical and Family Histories Your doctor may ask: Whether you have any risk factors for P. For example, he or she may ask whether you smoke or have diabetes. About your symptoms, including any symptoms that occur when walking, exercising, sitting, standing, or climbing. About any medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines. Whether anyone in your family has a history of heart or blood vessel diseases. Physical Exam During the physical exam, your doctor will look for signs of P. He or she may check the blood flow in your legs or feet to see whether you have weak or absent pulses. Your doctor also may check the pulses in your leg arteries for an abnormal whooshing sound called a bruit. He or she can hear this sound with a stethoscope. A bruit may be a warning sign of a narrowed or blocked artery. Your doctor may compare blood pressure between your limbs to see whether the pressure is lower in the affected limb. He or she also may check for poor wound healing or any changes in your hair, skin, or nails that may be signs of P. The ABI compares blood pressure in your ankle to blood pressure in your arm. This test shows how well blood is flowing in your limbs. ABI can show whether P. A normal ABI result is 1. The test takes about 10 to 15 minutes to measure both arms and both ankles. This test may be done yearly to see whether P. Ankle-Brachial Index The illustration shows the ankle-brachial index test. The test compares blood pressure in the ankle to blood pressure in the arm. As the blood pressure cuff deflates, the blood pressure in the arteries is recorded. Doppler Ultrasound A Doppler ultrasound looks at blood flow in the major arteries and veins in the limbs. During this test, a handheld device is placed on your body and passed back and forth over the affected area. A computer converts sound waves into a picture of blood flow in the arteries and veins. The results of this test can show whether a blood vessel is blocked. The results also can help show the severity of P. Treadmill Test A treadmill test can show the severity of symptoms and the level of exercise that brings them on. This shows whether you have any problems during normal walking. You may have an ABI test before and after the treadmill test. This will help compare blood flow in your arms and legs before and after exercise. Magnetic Resonance Angiogram A magnetic resonance angiogram MRA uses magnetic and radio wave energy to take pictures of your blood vessels. This test is a type of magnetic resonance imaging MRI. An MRA can show the location and severity of a blocked blood vessel. If you have a pacemaker , man-made joint, stent , surgical clips, mechanical heart valve, or other metallic devices in your body, you might not be able to have an MRA. Ask your doctor whether an MRA is an option for you. Arteriogram An arteriogram provides a "road map" of the arteries. Doctors use this test to find the exact location of a blocked

artery. For this test, dye is injected through a needle or catheter tube into one of your arteries. This may make you feel mildly flushed. After the dye is injected, an x ray is taken. Some doctors use a newer method of arteriogram that uses tiny ultrasound cameras. These cameras take pictures of the insides of the blood vessels. This method is called intravascular ultrasound. **Blood Tests** Your doctor may recommend blood tests to check for P. For example, blood tests can help diagnose conditions such as diabetes and high blood cholesterol. **Treatment** Treatments for peripheral artery disease P. The overall goals of treating P. Treatment is based on your signs and symptoms, risk factors, and the results of physical exams and tests. Treatment may slow or stop the progression of the disease and reduce the risk of complications. In extreme cases of P.

Chapter 6 : Homeopathy Treatment Information - Best Homeopathic Remedies List

A-Z Home Remedies Index If you need any kind of information on home remedies for any specific health disorder, browse the list given below. To get started, you can either scroll down or click a letter to see the list of health disorders starting with that letter.

This website contains some of the best herbal advice available. It is not about handing you off-the-cuff herbal remedies advice that have been copied and pasted from other websites. Instead, I have carefully written each article to teach you how to think about natural health and wellness from a holistic perspective. If you just want to browse through the natural health articles below, please click here. I was so sick that I could barely move or else I was in agonizing pain. For a while I thought my life was essentially over. But then I turned to herbalism and other natural therapies and healed myself of this horrible disease. Instead it was a journey of healing that incorporated advanced herbal diagnostics and herbal formulas created specifically for me along with other important diet and lifestyle improvements. So while natural herbal remedies are effective and safe it is also the way we approach our health that is just as important. More and more people are turning to herbal remedies instead of traditional over-the-counter medicines because they are safe and affordable. But Are Herbal Remedies Effective? The modern herbal market industry is quick to advertise using herbs the same way we have been taught to use western medicine. Then take this herb. Have high blood pressure? When herbs are used in this manner they are sometimes effective and sometimes not. This hit-and-miss approach to herbalism can leave you feeling frustrated and unsure if herbs really do work. This way, herbal remedies can be very effective indeed. However, if that person is truly seeking out ways to permanently solve their health problems naturally, then this is not the best way to go about it. Of course, if the person has a bee sting, minor cut or a bruise then there are many herbs to quickly and easily recommend. If the person has a chronic health issue, however, it then becomes much more complicated. Is there something wrong with their diet? Are they not getting enough nutrients? How is their sleep? Is there something awry with their digestion? Are they experiencing too much stress? Herb and Drug Interactions Another important consideration can be other significant health problems the person is experiencing as well as which medications they are taking. While most herbs are incredibly safe with little to no unwanted effects, herbs and drugs can sometimes interact negatively. It is irresponsible to take herbs alongside drugs without knowing the possible interactions and contraindications. There is no standardized way to take herbs and there is no standardized dosages. Instead of having a one-size-fits-all approach, I tailor the herb, the way the herb is taken, and the amount that is taken specifically to the individual. Some things to consider Is the herb best taken as a fresh tincture or as a capsule? How long should it steep? Or should it be simmered? How often should the herb be taken? When should you expect results? I hope by now you see why it is difficult to simply spout off a list of herbs for any given disease. Herbs, people and chronic disease are too complex for off-the-cuff responses. Use Herbs for People, Not Diseases! In this way we move beyond simply suppressing symptoms which is common in western medicine and instead use herbs to create balance and wellness.

Chapter 7 : Diseases and treatments | American Academy of Dermatology

Is it acne or rosacea? One of the most common signs of rosacea, bumps, and pimples, is also one of the most common causes of confusion about the skin condition. There are a number of skin conditions that cause bumps and growths to appear on the surface or just below the skin. Irregular areas in.

A variety of treatment options may be able to lessen the severity and frequency of your symptoms. First-line treatments include anti-inflammatory drugs. An RD will guide you through the process of understanding how food may affect your symptoms. In the beginning, they may ask you to keep a food diary. This food diary will detail what you ate and how it made you feel. Using this information, the RD will set out guidelines for you to follow. These nutrition and dietary changes should help you absorb more nutrients from the food you eat while also limiting any side effects the food may cause. Some types of surgery may include removing damaged portions of your digestive tract and reconnecting the healthy sections. Other procedures may be required to repair damaged tissue, manage scar tissue, or treat deep infections. They have many of the same characteristics, and people may mistake them for one another. They have the following characteristics in common: These symptoms can include diarrhea, abdominal pain and cramping, rectal bleeding, weight loss, and fatigue. In general, IBD tends to affect men and women equally, but this can vary depending on age. In both cases, an overactive immune system is a likely culprit, but other factors may play a role. UC only affects the colon. UC only affects the outermost layer of tissue lining your colon, the mucosa. UC is just one type of colon inflammation, known as colitis. Several other types of colitis exist. Not all forms of colitis cause the same type of intestinal inflammation and damage as UC. Which medications you need and which your doctor may combine depends on your symptoms, your disease history, the severity of your condition, and how you respond to treatment. People typically take these drugs when they have mild symptoms with infrequent disease flares. Biologic therapies can block specific proteins that may trigger inflammation. Your doctor will begin by eliminating any other possible causes of your symptoms. Your doctor may use several types of tests to make a diagnosis: Blood tests can help your doctor look for certain indicators of potential problems, such as anemia and inflammation. A stool test can help your doctor detect blood in your stool. Your doctor may request an endoscopy to get a better image of the inside of your upper gastrointestinal tract. Your doctor may perform a colonoscopy to examine the large bowel. Both tests allow your doctor to see specific areas of your tissues and organs. Your doctor will likely take a tissue sample, or biopsy, during an endoscopy or colonoscopy for a closer look at your intestinal tract tissue. Your doctor may request these tests several more times to look for diseased tissue and determine how the disease is progressing.

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Journal of Lung Diseases and Treatment is an open access journal and publishes the manuscripts after thorough peer review. It handles the etiology, diagnosis and treatment of lung diseases which includes Lung Cancer Treatment, Lymphoma, Lung Inflammation and Treatment, Lung Parenchyma, Lung Radiation Therapy, Lung Fibrosis, COPD Treatment, Lung Infection and Treatment, etc.

Chapter 9 : Peripheral artery disease (PAD) - Diagnosis and treatment - Mayo Clinic

This condition is known as "Post-treatment Lyme Disease Syndrome" (PTLDS), although it is often called "chronic Lyme disease." For details on research into "chronic Lyme disease" and long-term treatment trials sponsored by NIH, visit the visit the National Institutes of Health Lyme Disease web site.