# NATIONAL FINANCIAL RESOURCE DIRECTORY MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS CATEGORIES & EXAMPLES

Abstract

A guide to help you determine in which category your diagnosis may fall.

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## Introduction

This guide is designed to help lead you to the category that might best match your diagnosis. It is not allinclusive of every disease within each category. Diagnosis options are broken into categories that could be a system of the body the diagnosis affects, a diagnosis group, or in a main category with sub-options. Some diagnoses may fit within more than one category.

The main diagnoses are displayed in your initial search. Once you have generated your results, you can further narrow your diagnosis by using filter options.

## Disclaimer

The descriptions of the diagnosis categories are not intended to be medical advice. They are intended to assist individuals in understanding how the National Financial Resource Directory classifies diagnoses into categories. The National Financial Resource Directory reserves the right to categorize diagnoses solely at our discretion based on the information we think best serves our users.

## **Blood Disorders**

Disorders that can affect white blood cells, red blood cells, platelets, or plasma.

- Anemia
- Hemophilia
- Sickle Cell Anemia
- Von Willebrand Disease

## Cancer

## Abdominal Cancers

Cancer that occurs when there is an uncontrolled growth of abnormal cells anywhere in the abdomen.

- Appendix Cancer
- Bile Duct Cancer
- Bladder Cancer
- Esophageal Cancer
- Kidney Cancer (Renal Cell Carcinoma)
- Liver Cancer
- Pancreatic Cancer
- Stomach Cancer

## Blood Cancer

Cancer that affects the production and function of blood cells.

• Hodgkin Lymphoma

- Leukemia
- Lymphoma
- Multiple Myeloma
- Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS)
- T-Cell Lymphoma

## Brain and Spine Cancer

Cancer that grows in the brain or spine.

- Brain Stem Cancer
- Brain Tumor
- Nerve Tumor
- Spinal Cord Tumor

#### **Breast Cancer**

Cancer in the ducts, glands, or tissue of the breast.

- Breast cancer stages I-IV
- Ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS)
- Inflammatory breast cancer
- Invasive breast cancer (ILC or IDC)
- Screening for Symptoms
- Triple Negative Breast Cancer

#### Breast Cancer – Metastatic

Also known as advanced breast cancer. This type of breast cancer has spread to other organs in the body.

#### Colon Cancer

Cancer that occurs in the colon or rectum. These can sometimes start with polyps- growths on the inner lining of the colon or rectum.

- Anal Cancer
- Colorectal Cancer
- Rectal Cancer
- Screening for Symptoms

#### Endocrine Cancer

Cancers that affect the glands that produce hormones.

- Adrenal Gland Tumor
- Endocrine Cancer
- Neuroendocrine Tumor
- Thyroid Cancer

## Gynecologic Cancer

Cancers that start in the female organs related to reproduction.

- Cervical Cancer
- Ovarian Cancer
- Screening for Symptoms
- Uterine Cancer
- Vaginal Cancer
- Vulvar Cancer

## Head and Neck Cancers

Cancers that begin in the cells that line the mucosal surfaces inside the head and neck (i.e., inside of the mouth, nose, or throat.)

- Laryngeal Cancer
- Oral Cancer
- Pharyngeal Cancer
- Salivary Gland Cancer

## Lung Cancer

Cancers characterized by uncontrolled cell growth in tissues of the lung, usually in the cells lining air passages.

- Mesothelioma
- Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer
- Screening for Cancer Symptoms
- Small Cell Lung Cancer

#### Prostate Cancer

Cancer that occurs in the male prostate.

- Prostate Cancer
- Screening for Cancer Symptoms

#### Sarcoma

Cancerous tumors that start in the connective tissue of the body including blood vessels, bone, cartilage deep skin tissues, or nerves.

- Osteosarcoma
- Sarcoma
- Soft Tissue Sarcoma

## Skin Cancers

Cancers that form in the tissues of the skin.

- Basal Cell Carcinoma
- Melanoma
- Merkel Cell Cancer
- Screening for Symptoms
- Squamous Cell Carcinoma

## Testicular Cancer

A growth of cells that start in the testicles.

- Screening for Symptoms
- Testicular Cancer

## Digestive System Disorder

The digestive system is made up of the gastrointestinal tract (GI), liver, pancreas, and gallbladder. It helps the body digest food. Some digestive diseases are acute (short-lived), while others are chronic (long-lasting).

- Celiac Disease
- Crohn's Disease
- Digestive Disorders
- Inflammatory Bowel Disease
- Irritable Bowel Syndrome
- Ulcerative Colitis

## Genetic Disorders and Rare Disease

Genetic Disorders: occur when there is a change in the DNA sequence from the normal sequence. Some diseases are caused by mutations inherited from your parents, and others are caused by acquired mutations that occur randomly or by environmental exposure.

Rare Disease: generally considered to be a disease that affects fewer than 200,000 people in the U.S. at any given time.

- All inherited disease or disorders
- All Rare Diseases

## Heart & Circulatory Conditions

## Arrhythmia and A-Fib

Conditions involving irregular heartbeat.

- o Arrhythmia
- Atrial Fibrillation

#### Cholesterol and Coronary Heart Disease

Cholesterol: a waxy, fat-like substance found in all the cells of your body. If you have too much cholesterol in your blood, it combines with other substances and forms plaque which sticks to the walls of your arteries.

Coronary Heart Disease: develops when the arteries of the heart cannot deliver enough oxygen-rich blood to the heart.

- Coronary Arter Disease
- Coronary Microvascular Disease (MVD)
- Hypercholesterolemia
- Spontaneous Coronary Artery Dissection

#### **Congenital Heart Defects**

Also known as CHD. Conditions that result when the heart, or blood vessels near the heart, do not develop normally before birth.

• Congenital Heart Defects (born with heart defect)

#### Heart Failure or Heart Attack

Heart Failure: Conditions when the heart is not pumping as well as it should be.

Heart Attack: Occurs when the blood flow that brings oxygen to the heart is severely reduced or cut off completely.

- Congestive Heart Failure
- Heart Attack
- Heart Transplant

#### Heart Valve Disease or Disorders

Your heart has 4 valves including the tricuspid, pulmonary, mitral, and aortic. This category includes conditions resulting from one or more of the valves of your heart not working properly.

- Aortic Valve Disease
- Endocarditis
- Mitral Valve Disease
- Pulmonary Valve Disease
- Tricuspid Valve Disease

## Hypertension

Also known as high blood pressure. A condition in which the force of your blood pushing against the walls of your blood vessels is too high.

• Pulmonary Hypertension

## Prevention Only-Not Diagnosed

This category is for individuals who have not been diagnosed with a heart condition, but who are interested in prevention resources or for those at risk for heart disease.

- At Risk for heart disease
- Family History of heart disease
- Screening for Symptoms of Heart Disease

#### Stroke

Conditions that happen when there is an interruption or blockage of a blood supply to the brain, which prevents brain tissue from getting oxygen and nutrients.

- Hemorrhagic Stroke
- Ischemic Stroke
- Stroke

#### Women with Heart Disease

This category is specific to women with any heart disease diagnosis.

• All Heart Diagnoses for women

## Immune System Disease or Disorders

Disorders that cause low activity or over activity of the immune system. Over activity attacks its own tissues, and low activity decrease the body's ability to fight invaders, sometimes leading to infections.

- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)
- Celiac Disease
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
- Lupus
- Screening for Symptoms
- Systemic Lupus
- Thyroid Disease

## Infectious Disease

Diseases typically caused by bacteria, viruses, parasites, or fungi. These can sometimes be spread from one person to another or caught from the environment, animal contact, or insect bites.

- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)
- Coronavirus (COVID-19)
- Hepatitis A, B, and C
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
- MRSA
- Sepsis
- Screening for Symptoms

## Joint and Autoinflammatory Disease

Autoinflammatory diseases are a group of conditions that result from an inappropriate inflammatory response by the body. In general, these conditions cause frequent episodes of unexplained fever and inflammation.

Joint diseases are diseases or injuries that affect your joints like knees, hips, etc. Often, they cause joint pain and make your joints stiff, red, or swollen.

- Ankylosing Spondylitis
- Arthritis
- Lupus
- Osteoarthritis
- Psoriatic Arthritis
- Systemic Lupus

## Kidney and Liver Disease

Kidney: Diseases that impair kidney function, causing kidney damage that worsens over time.

Liver: Diseases that affect and damage your liver, causing the liver to not function properly.

- Cirrhosis
- Diabetes Type I and Type II
- End Stage Renal Disease
- Hepatitis A, B or C
- Kidney Transplant
- Liver Transplant
- Renal Disease or Renal Failure
- Screening for Symptoms

## Lung Disease

Diseases that prevent the lungs from working properly. These are generally classified as airway diseases, lung tissue diseases or lung circulation diseases.

• Asthma

- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
- Cystic Fibrosis
- Emphysema
- Lung Transplant

## Mental Health

Diseases or conditions that affect how you think, feel, act, or relate to other people or to your surroundings.

- Depression
- Drug Addiction
- Mental Illness

# Nervous System and Neuromuscular Conditions

Conditions and disorders that affect the body's nervous system. The nervous system consists of the brain, spinal cord, and nerves. Conditions can affect moving, speaking, swallowing, breathing, or learning.

- Alzheimer's Disease
- Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS)
- Cerebral Palsy
- Chronic Migraine
- Cluster Headache
- Epilepsy
- Multiple Sclerosis
- Muscular Dystrophy
- Parkinson's Disease