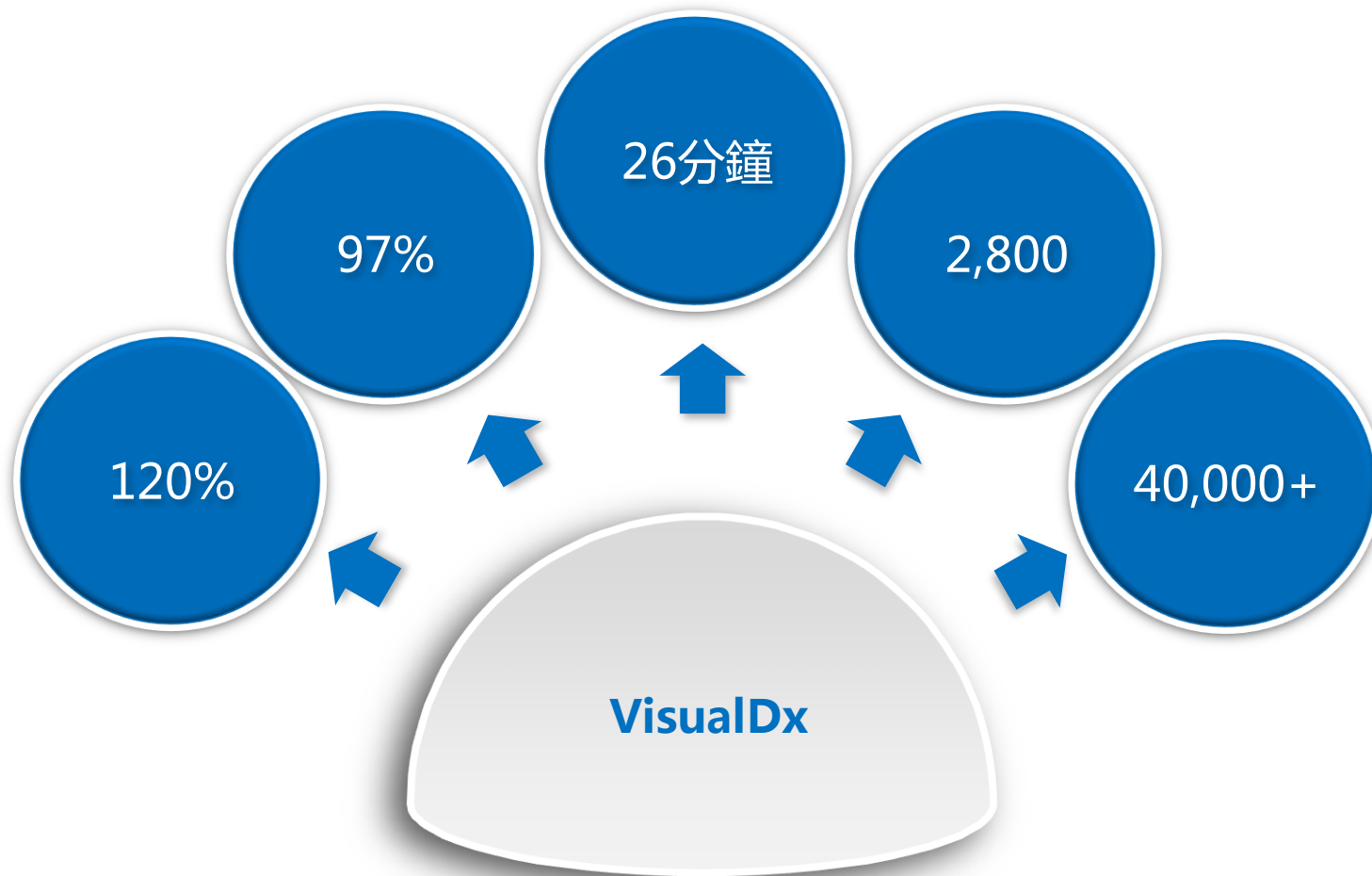# VisualDx
視覺診斷支援資料庫

什麼是VisualDx

- VisualDx為一個：
  - 內容由超過**100位醫生編輯**、經由同儕評論(peer reviewed)以**實證**為基礎
  - 提供支援診斷、
  - 重點照護(point of care)作業流程的參考型工具。

- 內容涵蓋完整一般內科與專科如下:
  - Infectious disease
  - Occupational health
  - Dermatology
  - Drug eruptions
  - Travel medicine
  - Eye and oral health

**1,600家美國機構
50%美國醫學學校**

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不可不知的VisualDx密碼資訊

26分鐘

97%

2,800

120%

40,000+

VisualDx

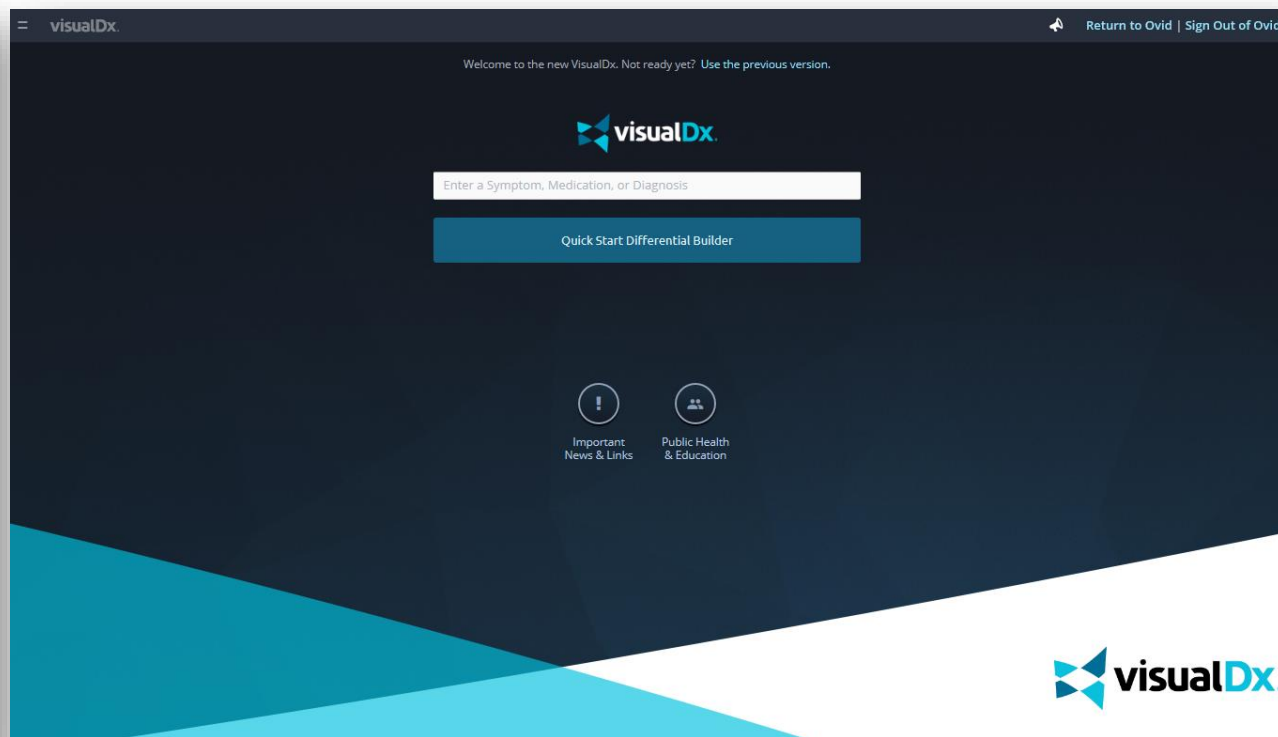飛資得醫學資訊股份有限公司
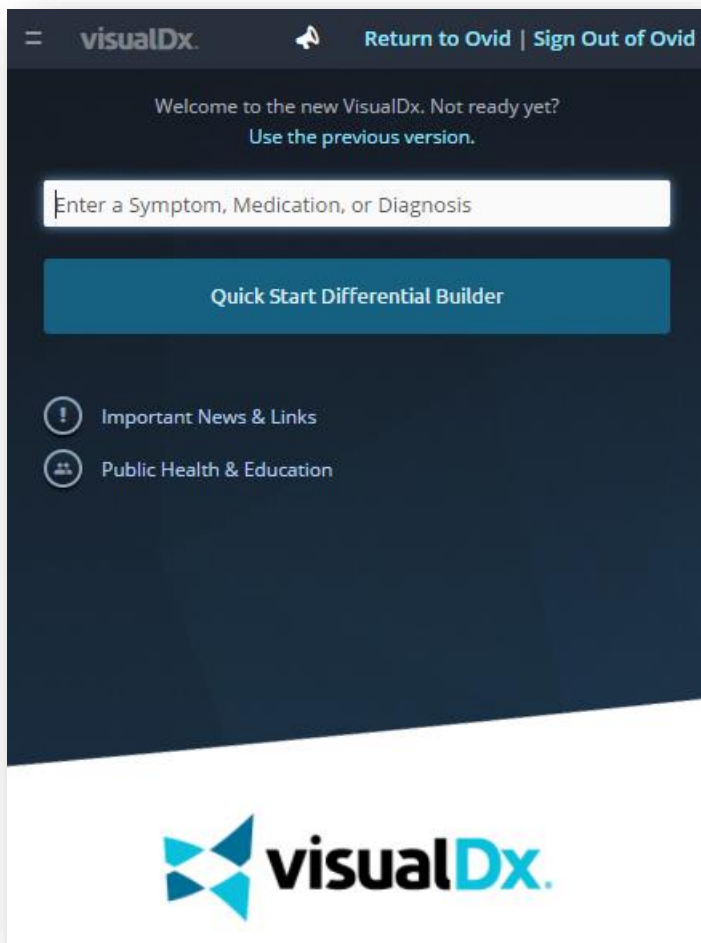FlySheet Med-Informatics Co. Ltd.

不可不知的VisualDx密碼資訊：大揭密

- **120%**- 根據隨機、盲目研究VisualDx改善診斷準確率高達120%

- **97%**- 使用過VisualDx的醫師，97%信賴使用VisualDx改善point of care

- **26分鐘**- 臨床人員使用VisualDx於工作中，每天可以省下26分鐘

- **2,800+**- 資料庫收錄2,800+疾病 (其中1,500+疾病 full write ups

- **40,000+**-收錄超過40,000+疾病影像或是臨床治療導引圖、臨床陷阱示意圖等等

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簡單使用

只要輸入病人的症狀即可立即建立鑑別診斷資訊
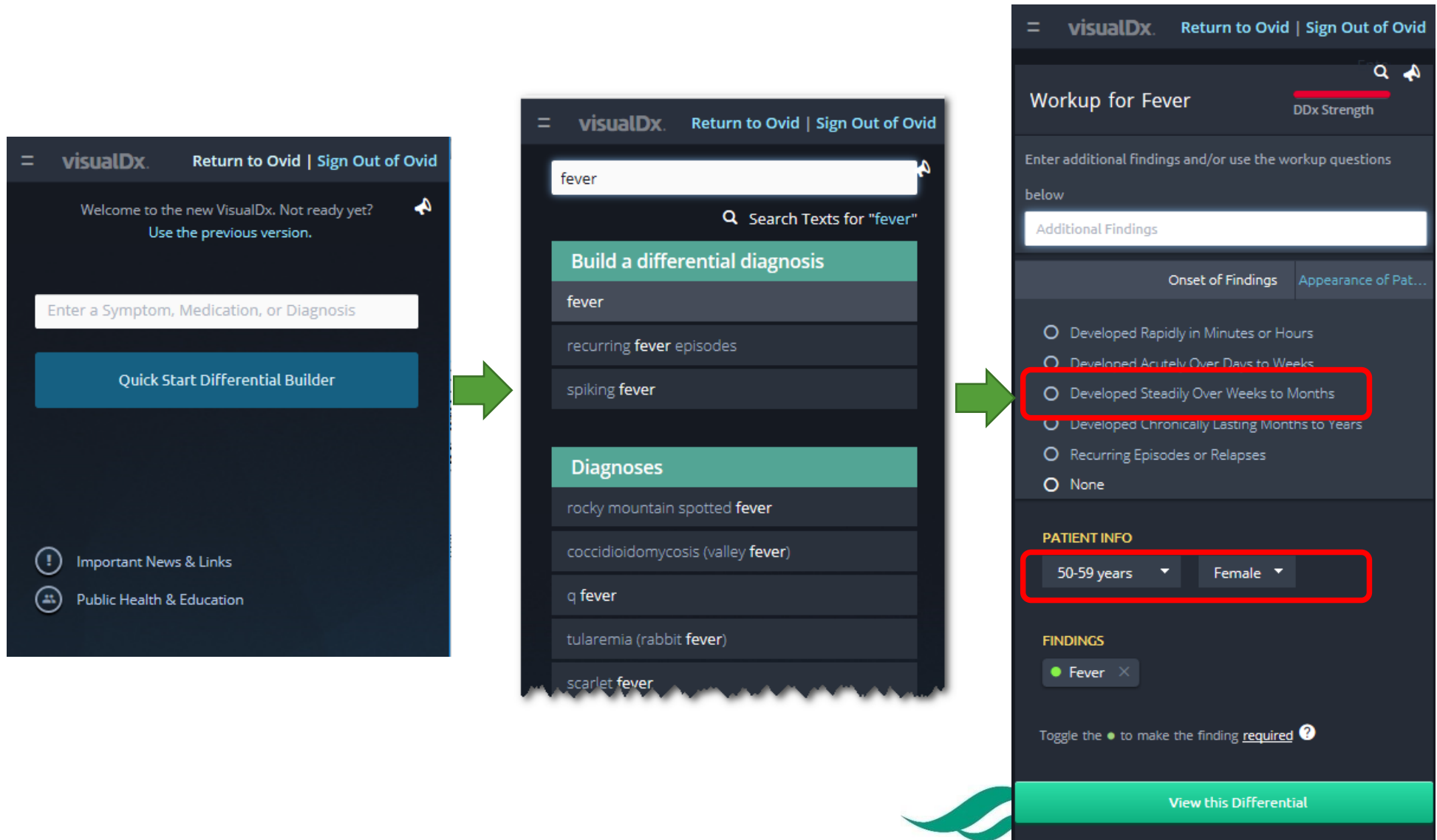或利用"Quick Start Differential Builder"以瀏覽點
選症狀方式進行

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案例

- A 30-year-old woman went to the emergency room a few weeks after returning to the United States from a visit with her family in <u>Ghana</u>, where she was born and raised. She was five months pregnant with her second child and was feeling sick with a fever, chills, and diarrhea. She became alarmed when she began vomiting repeatedly and noticed signs of jaundice.

- 一位30歲女性去迦納探親後回到美國。幾周後因為身體不適到急診室就診。

- 臨床症狀：
  - 懷有五個月身孕（第二胎）
  - 發燒 （fever）
  - 畏寒 （Chills）
  - 腹瀉 （diarrhea）
  - 嘔吐 （vomit）
  - 黃疸 （jaundice）

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一步一步輸入病患症狀建立診斷資訊

Workup for Fever

DDx Strength

Enter additional findings and/or use the workup questions below

Onset of Findings | Appearance of Pat...

- ○ Developed Rapidly in Minutes or Hours
- ○ Developed Acutely Over Days to Weeks
- ● Developed Steadily Over Weeks to Months
- ○ Developed Chronically Lasting Months to Years
- ○ Recurring Episodes or Relapses
- ○ None

PATIENT INFO

30-39 years ▼   Female ▼

FINDINGS

- ● Fever ✕
- ● Developed Steadily Over Weeks to Months ✕
- ● Chills ✕   ● Diarrhea ✕   ● Vomiting ✕
- ● Jaundice ✕

Toggle the ● to make the finding required ❓

View this Differential

Differential Diagnosis of **Fever** with **Developed Steadily Over Weeks to Months, Chills, Diarrhea, Vomiting, Jaundice** in a **30-39 year old Female**   ADD OR REMOVE FINDINGS

DDx Strength   ○   📷 Photos   👤 Sympticons   ☰ List   ☰ Sort   ▼ Filter

7 Diagnoses match 6 of 6 Findings

Intraabdominal Abscess — ↓Fever Anorexia Chills / Abdominal Pain / Nausea/Vomiting / ⚠ WBC↑ 🗎 S-P Abdominal Surgery

Drug-Induced Hepatitis — ↓Low Grade Fever Malaise Anorexia / RUQ Pain Dark Urine Pale Feces / Nausea Vomiting / Jaundice / ⚠ ALT↑

Malaria — Uncomplicated / ↓Fever ↓Spiking Fever Chills / Diaphoresis Headache / ↓Myalgia Vomiting Nausea

Q Fever ⚠ — Acute / ↓Fever ↓Fatigue / Chest Pain Headache Myalgia Cough / Abdominal Pain Vomiting / Diarrhea

Amebic Liver Abscess — ↓Fever Chills / Diaphoresis / Pleuritic Chest Pain Cough / Hepatomegaly RUQ Pain / ⚠ Alkaline Phosphatase↑ ⚠ WBC↑ ⚠ AST↑ ⚠ ALT↑

Chikungunya — Acute Infection / ↓Fever Chills / Photophobia Headache / Conjunctival Injection Myalgia / Retroorbital Pain / Polyarthralgia Nausea / Abdominal Pain / Rash / ◼ Mosquito ◼ Widespread

Cryoglobulinemia — Retinal Hemorrhage / Arthralgia / Eschar Ecchymosis / ◼ Acral 🗎 Raynaud Phenomenon

40 Diagnoses match 5 of 6 Findings

Urinary Tract Infection — Acute Pyelonephritis / ↓Fever Chills

Bacterial Sepsis ⚠ — Early / HR↑ ↓Fever RR↑ Chills / Pain Out of Proportion to Exam Findings / Altered Mental State

Acute Appendicitis ⚠ — Anorexia / Nausea

GI Bleeding — Acute Upper GI Bleeding / Orthostatic Hypotension / Hematemesis

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Intraabdominal Abscess
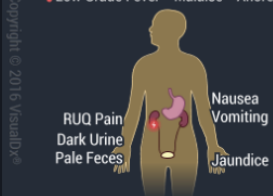Fever Anorexia Chills
Abdominal Pain
Nausea/Vomiting
WBC↑ S-P Abdominal Surgery

Drug-Induced Hepatitis
Low Grade Fever Malaise Anorexia
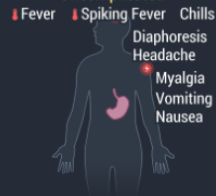RUQ Pain
Dark Urine
Pale Feces
Nausea
Vomiting
Jaundice
ALT↑

Malaria
Uncomplicated
Fever Spiking Fever Chills
Diaphoresis
Headache
Myalgia
Vomiting
Nausea
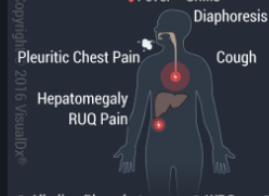
Q Fever ⚠
Acute
Fever Fatigue
Chest Pain
Headache
Myalgia Cough
Vomiting
Abdominal Pain
Diarrhea

Amebic Liver Abscess
Fever Chills
Diaphoresis
Pleuritic Chest Pain
Cough
Hepatomegaly
RUQ Pain
Alkaline Phosphatase↑ WBC↑ AST↑
ALT↑

Chikungunya
Acute Infection
Fever Chills
Photophobia
Conjunctival Injection
Retroorbital Pain
Polyarthralgia
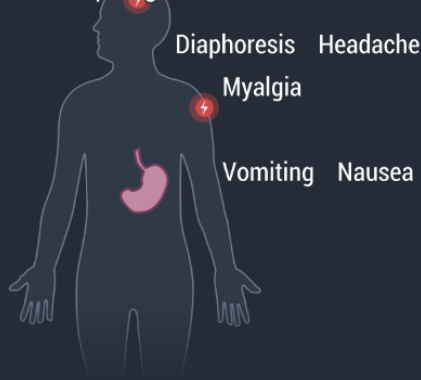Abdominal Pain
Headache
Myalgia
Nausea
Rash
Mosquito Widespread

Uncomplicated
Fever Spiking Fever Chills
Diaphoresis Headache
Myalgia
Vomiting Nausea

Malaria

UNCOMMON DIAGNOSIS

A parasitic infection of red blood cells by *Plasmodium* species via the bite of an infected female *Anopheles* mosquito or, less commonly, transfusion of blood products or vertical transmission. Five species are responsible for human disease. Coinfection with more than one species can occur. Uncomplicated malaria with *Plasmodium falciparum* can rapidly develop into severe infection, though any species can cause severe disease. Symptoms are nonspecific and include fever, headache, back pain, chills, sweating, myalgia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and cough. Fever may become paroxysmal and may be regularly periodic. Features of severe malaria include jaundice, prostration, anorexia, hyperpyrexia, repetitive vomiting, and hyperparasitemia. More

See Full Article

Other Resources:

UpToDate PubMed

Matches 6 of 6 findings: Edit findings

Fever ✓   Developed Steadily Over Weeks to Months ✓
Chills ✓   Diarrhea ✓   Vomiting ✓   Jaundice ✓

Contents

Other Resources

UpToDate
PubMed

View All Images (8)

Malaria

🖶 Print   Images (8)
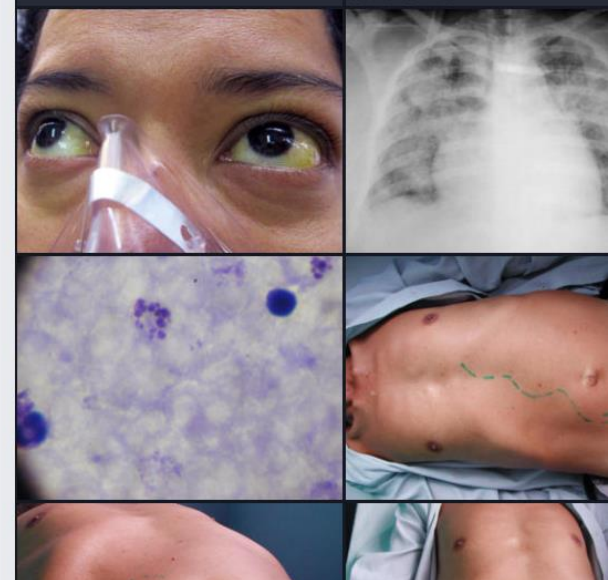
Contributors: *Panupong Larppanichpoonphol MD, William Bonnez MD, Mukesh Patel MD*

Synopsis

Malaria is a parasitic infection of red blood cells by *Plasmodium* species. The route of infection is via the bite of an infected female *Anopheles* mosquito. Less commonly, malaria may be transmitted via transfusion of blood products or by vertical transmission. In the United States, physicians encounter malaria as one of most common causes of acute febrile illness in travelers returning from endemic areas, especially sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. In addition, cases of malaria in the United States have increasingly been found in refugees relocating from sub-Saharan Africa to the United States.

Approximately 1500 cases of malaria are reported in the United States each year. Most are diagnosed in travelers returning from malaria-endemic regions (from high to low risk: West Africa, Oceania, other parts of Africa, South Asia, South America, Central American, and other parts of Asia). Five *Plasmodium* species are responsible for human disease: *Plasmodium falciparum*, *Plasmodium vivax*, *Plasmodium ovale*, *Plasmodium malariae*, and *Plasmodium knowlesi*. Geographic distribution of each species is different. *Plasmodium falciparum* is more likely to be identified as a cause of malaria in travelers returning from Africa, and *P. vivax* is more likely to be identified as a cause of malaria in travelers returning from Asia, Central America and the Caribbean, or South America. *Plasmodium knowlesi* is a simian malaria species that has increasingly been recognized as the cause of human infection in Malaysian Borneo and surrounding countries. Coinfection with more than one species of malaria can occur in regions where multiple *Plasmodium* species are present.

練習題

- A 20-year-old man went to the doctor complaining of a fever. He had been hiking recently with friends and had gotten a significant number of insect bites, which he had been scratching non-stop – particularly one on his hand, which had become quite red. An erythematous rash in a linear configuration had spread up his arm. Upon exam, the doctor noted regional lymphadenopathy.

- 一位20歲男子因發燒就診。最近跟朋友去登山，身上有多處被蚊蟲叮咬。

- 臨床症狀：
  - 發燒
  - 線形紅疹
  - 局部淋巴結腫大

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Quick Summary

- 一個視覺型臨床診斷支援系統

- 為臨床醫師團隊為共團撰寫建制

- 內容經由peer review，以實證為基礎建立

- 透過症狀逐步建立鑑別診斷

- 經過國內外統計分析證實使用VisualDx有效提高診斷準確

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- Question

  - &

- Discussion

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