

# VisualDx

## Confidential- Internal Use

視覺診斷支援資料庫



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

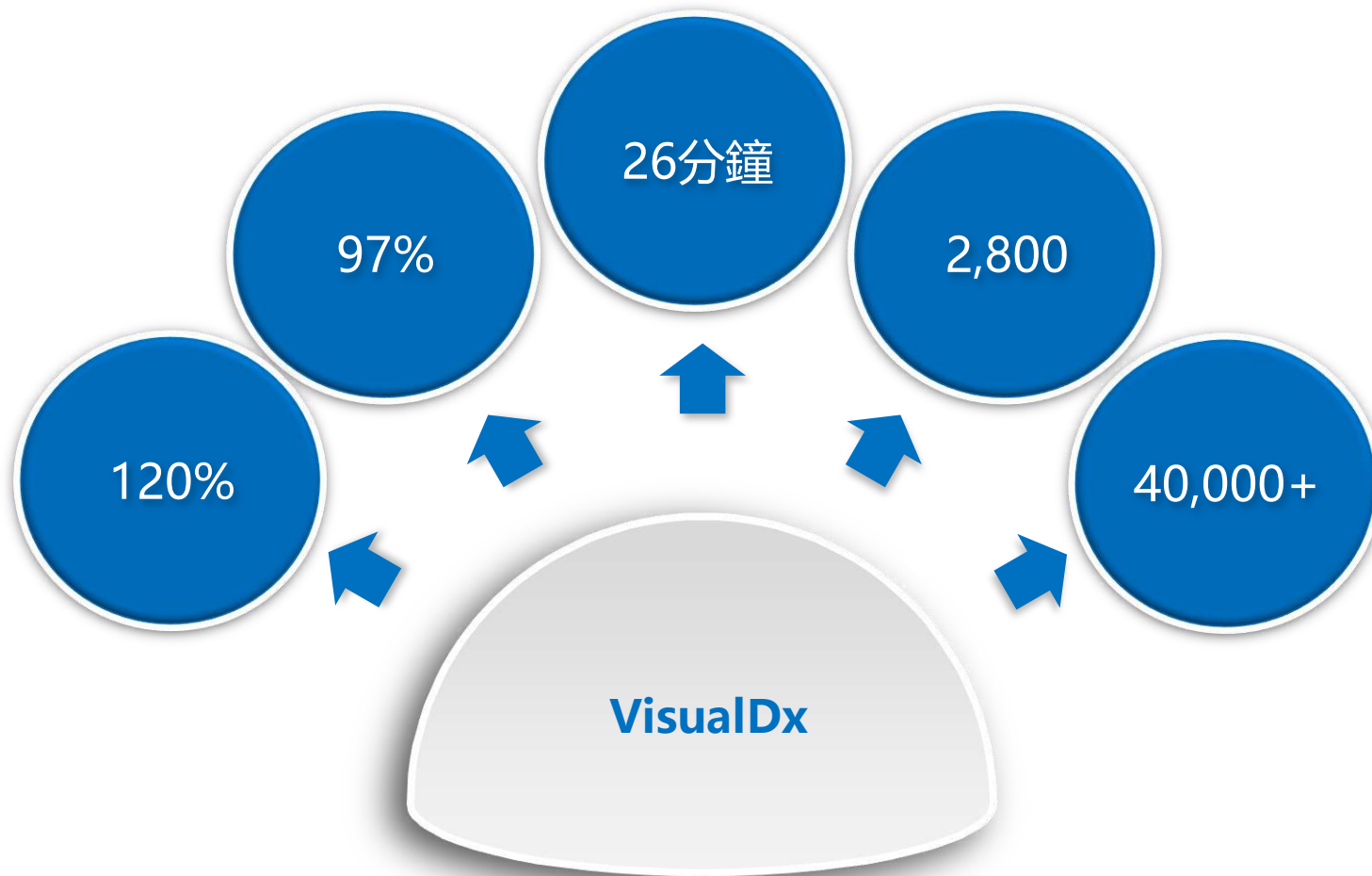
# 什麼是VisualDx

- 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**



# 不可不知的VisualDx密碼資訊



# 不可不知的VisualDx密碼資訊

120%

根據隨機、盲目研究VisualDx改善診斷準確率高達**120%** (而根據中國醫藥大學發表在BMJ的研究，提高了18%的診斷準確率)

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+

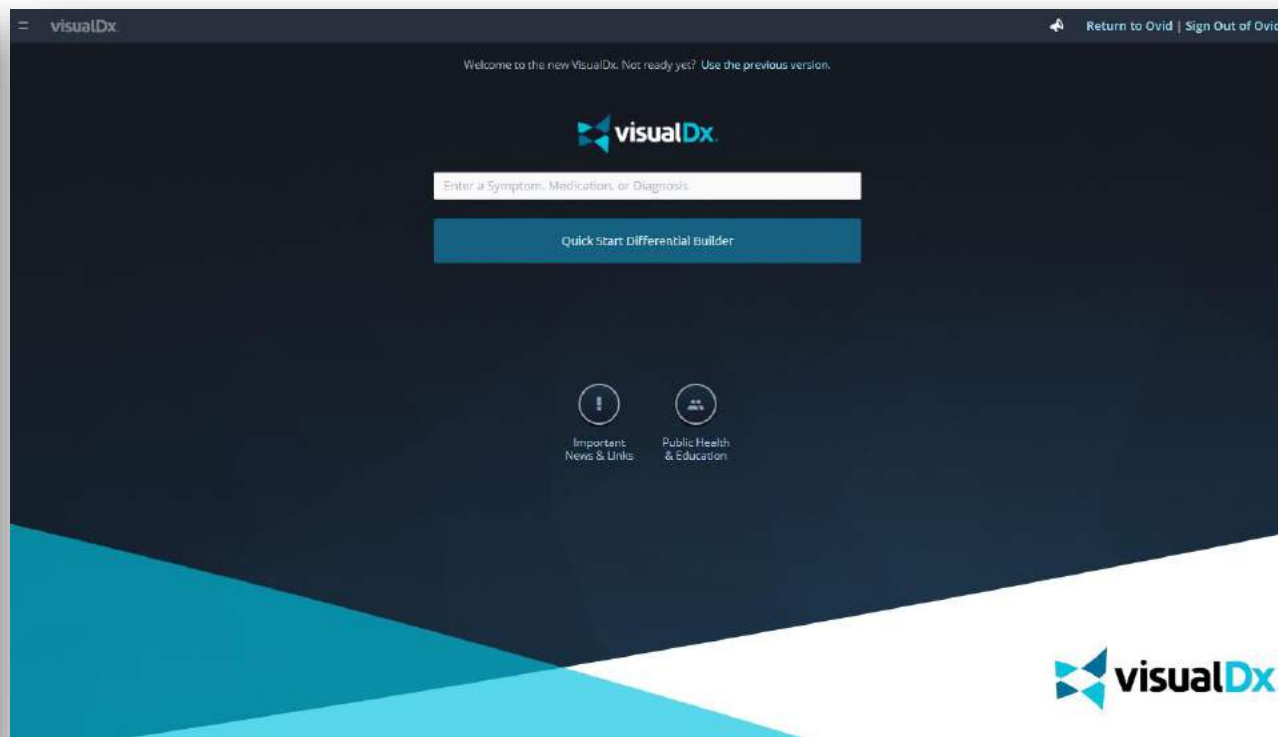
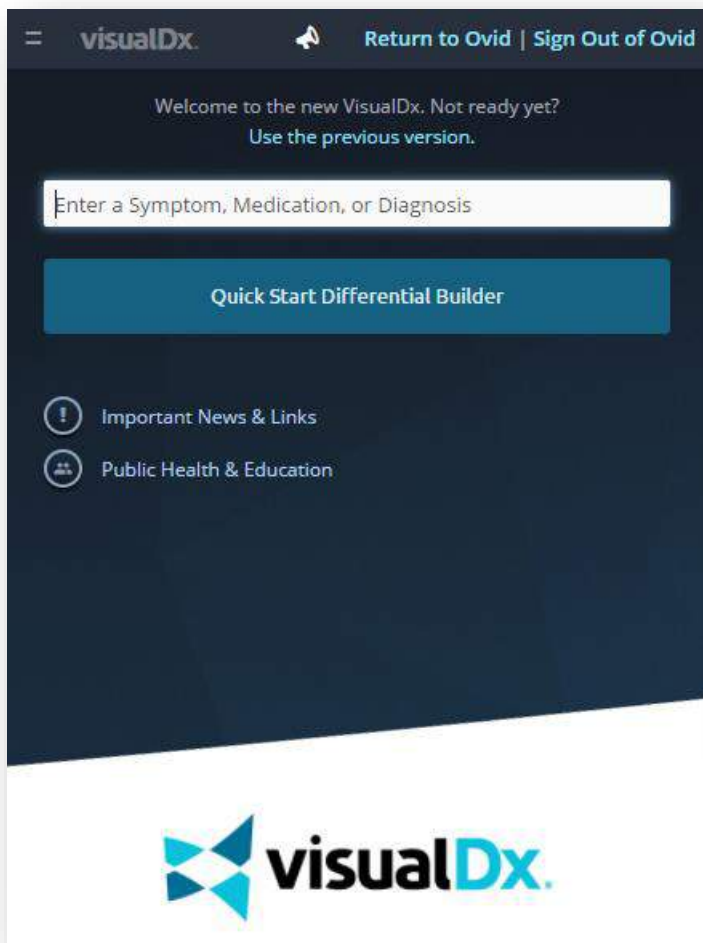
資料庫收錄**2,800+**疾病 (其中1,500+疾病 full write ups

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。



# 簡單使用



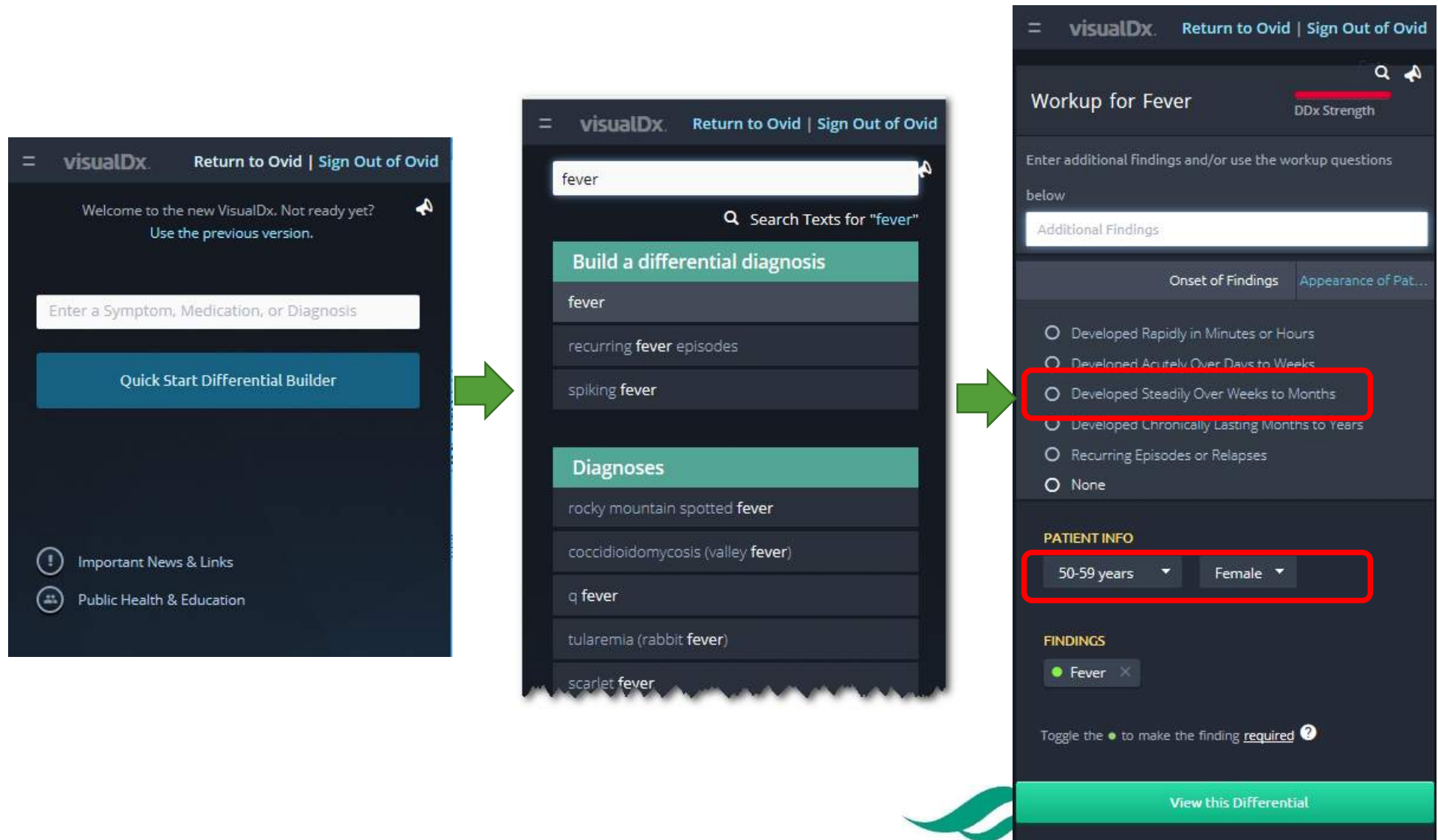
只要輸入病人的症狀即可立即建立鑑別診斷資訊  
或利用“Quick Start Differential Builder”以瀏覽點  
選症狀方式進行

# 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 Ghana, 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）



# 一步一步輸入病患症狀建立診斷資訊



visualDx

Return to Ovid | Sign Out of Ovid

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

<b>Intraabdominal Abscess</b> Fever Anorexia Chills Abdominal Pain Nausea/Vomiting WBC↑ S-P Abdominal Surgery	<b>Drug-Induced Hepatitis</b> Low Grade Fever Malaise Anorexia RUQ Pain Dark Urine Pale Feces Nausea Vomiting Jaundice ALT↑	<b>Malaria</b> Uncomplicated Fever Spiking Fever Chills Diaphoresis Headache Myalgia Vomiting Nausea	<b>Q Fever</b> ⚠️ Acute Fever Fatigue Headache Cough Myalgia Vomiting Diarrhea Chest Pain Abdominal Pain
<b>Amebic Liver Abscess</b> Fever Chills Diaphoresis Pleuritic Chest Pain Cough Hepatomegaly RUQ Pain Alkaline Phosphatase↑ WBC↑ AST↑ ALT↑	<b>Chikungunya</b> Acute Infection Fever Chills Headache Myalgia Nausea Rash Photophobia Conjunctival Injection Retroorbital Pain Polyarthralgia Abdominal Pain Mosquito Widespread	<b>Cryoglobulinemia</b> Retinal Hemorrhage Arthralgia Eschar Ecchymosis Acral Raynaud Phenomenon	

40 Diagnoses match 5 of 6 Findings

<b>Urinary Tract Infection</b> Acute Pyelonephritis Fever Chills	<b>Bacterial Sepsis</b> ⚠️ Early HR↑ Fever RR↑ Chills Pain Out of Proportion to Exam Findings Altered Mental State	<b>Acute Appendicitis</b> ⚠️ Anorexia Nausea Vomiting	<b>GI Bleeding</b> Acute Upper GI Bleeding Orthostatic Hypotension Hematemesis
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visualDx
Patient Findings / Differential Diagnosis
Return to Ovid | Sign Out of Ovid

**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  
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 Nausea  
Polyarthralgia Abdominal Pain 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

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- [Best Tests](#)
- [Management Pearls](#)
- [Therapy](#)
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[View all Images \(8\)](#)

## Other Resources

- [UpToDate](#)
- [PubMed](#)

# Malaria

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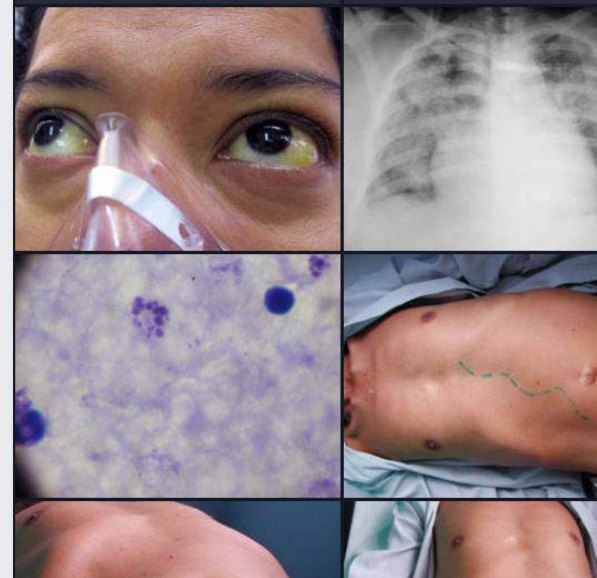
**Contributors:** Panupong Larppanichpoonphol MD, William Bonnez MD, Mukesh Patel MD

## 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.

[View All Images \(8\)](#)



# 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

