

Clinical Decision Support System

진단 정확도를 높여 치료 결정의 가이드 역할을 하는
임상 의사 결정 지원 시스템



VisualDx

- 수 초 내에 감별진단(Differential Diagnosis)
- 전문가들이 작성한 정밀 검사의 질문
- 주요 증상을 검색하여 모든 일치 조건 확인
- 약물 부작용 확인
- 100명 이상의 전문가들의 피어리뷰를 거친 증거 기반 콘텐츠
- 치료 지침, 관리 정보, 치료 등에 대한 빠른 액세스
- 진단에 대한 설명과 그림을 통해 환자와의 교류
- UpToDate와 상호 연동되며, PubMed와 연결



Leader in Diagnostic Accuracy

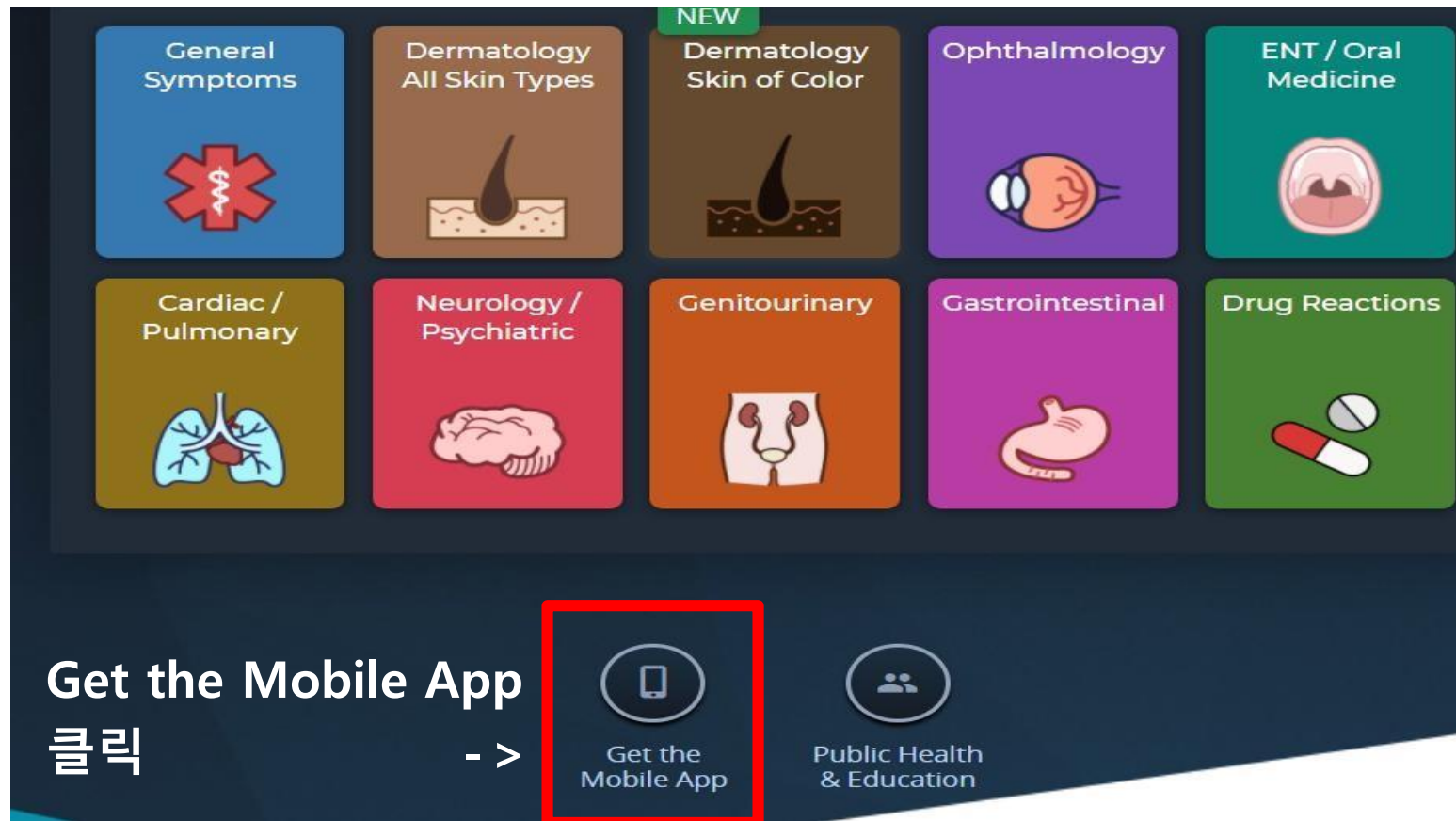
VisualDx

TEXT 자료와 실제 임상 사진, 그림 등을 통하여

- 실제 임상 케이스와 교육에 적용
- 질병의 변이를 인식
- 약물 부작용 확인
- 환자 교육 향상
- 정보에 입각한 정확하고 신속한 의사 결정 촉진
- **VisualDx** 는 환자와의 접점을 고려한 간결하고 피어리뷰된 내용을 제공
- 3,000 가지가 넘는 질병과 4 만 건의 이미지로 가장 까다로운 사례도 해결할 수 있도록
질병 변이 자료도 제공

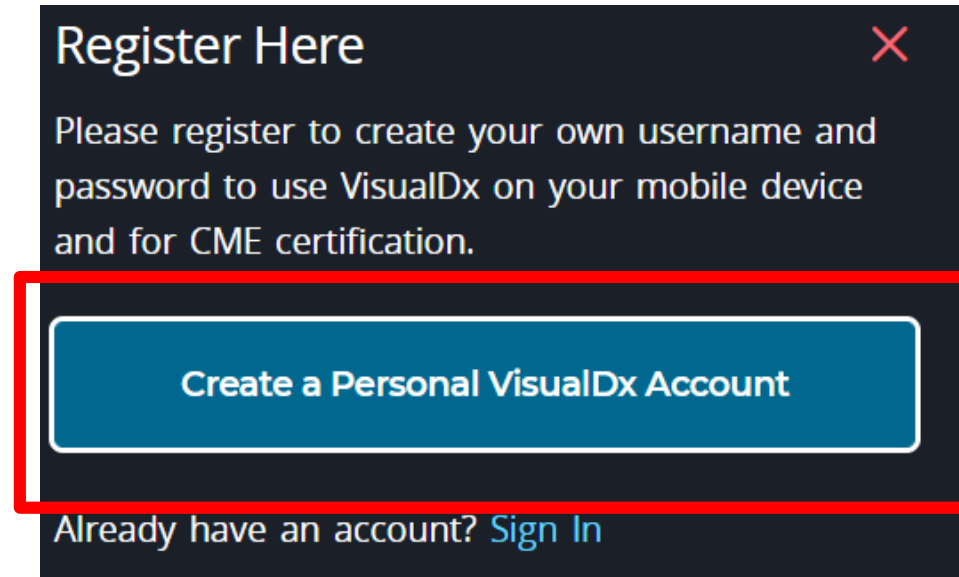
VisualDx 모바일 이용방법

1. 원내 컴퓨터 혹은 원내 wi-fi에서 <http://tools.ovid.com/ovid?vdxdxp> 접속
(Access this url in the computers connected with LAN or wi-fi of YUHS Institution)
2. 'Get the Mobile App' 아이콘 클릭(Click)



VisualDx 모바일 이용방법

3. 'Create a Personal VisualDx Account'버튼 클릭 > 회원가입 하기



VisualDx 모바일 이용방법

4. 핸드폰에서 VisualDx 어플 다운로드



5. 원내에서 생성했던 계정으로 로그인 (원내/원외 어디서든 이용 가능)

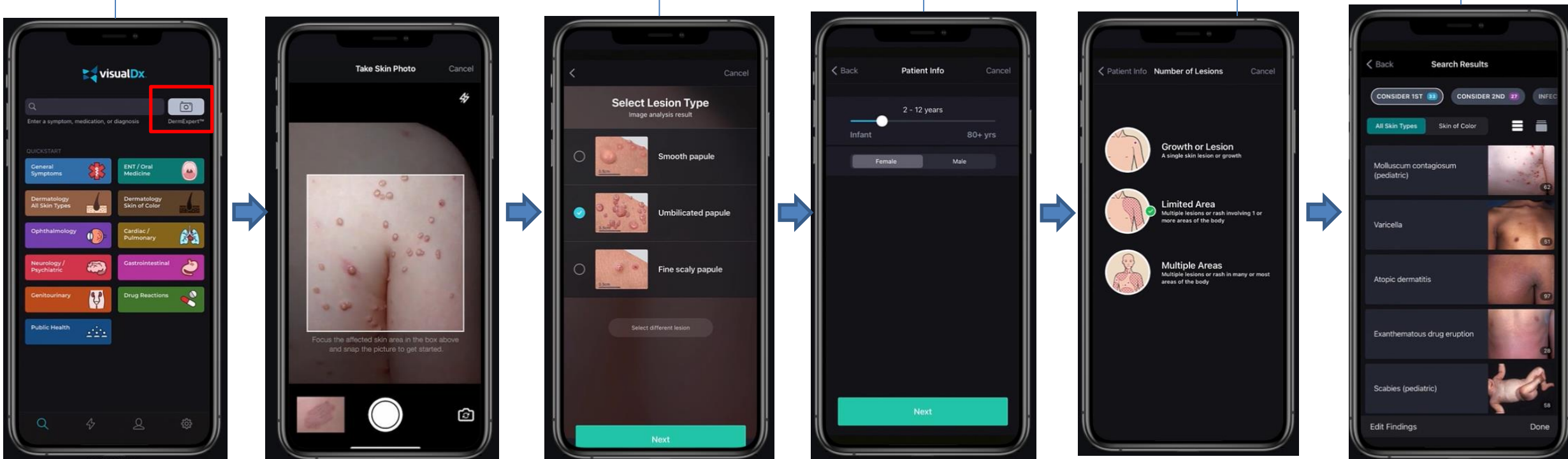
VisualDx 모바일 이용방법

* 모바일 이용 예) 사진 찍어 감별 진단

사진 찍고, 병변 선택 후

환자 정보, 상태 등
입력하면

검색 결과



동영상으로 보기: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q9j64qJ4F9o&t=28s>

VisualDx 감별진단 이용방법

* 이용 예) 검색어 입력해 이용하기

1. VisualDx 접속

The screenshot displays the VisualDx website interface. On the left, a dark sidebar contains links for 'Global & National COVID-19 Resources' (CDC, WHO, European Union), 'VisualDx COVID-19 Resources' (Integrating with Telehealth, Latest Content), and 'Additional Resources' (How it Works). A 'Quickstart Differential Builder update' notification is also present. The main content area features the VisualDx logo and a search bar labeled 'Enter a Symptom, Medication, or Diagnosis'. Below this is the 'Quick Start Differential Builder by Category' section, which prompts users to 'Start a differential by selecting a problem area'. It contains ten category tiles with icons: General Symptoms (red cross), Dermatology All Skin Types (brown skin drop), Dermatology Skin of Color (dark skin drop, marked 'NEW'), Ophthalmology (eye), ENT / Oral Medicine (mouth), Cardiac / Pulmonary (lungs), Neurology / Psychiatric (brain), Genitourinary (urinary system), Gastrointestinal (stomach), and Drug Reactions (pill).

Global & National COVID-19 Resources

- [CDC Information](#)
- [WHO Information](#)
- [European Union Information](#)

VisualDx COVID-19 Resources

- [Integrating VisualDx with Telehealth](#)
- [Latest VisualDx Content and Images](#)

Additional Resources

- [VisualDx: How it Works](#)

Quickstart Differential Builder update

Check out the new look of the homepage. You'll notice new icons for our "Quick Start Differential Builder." Choose the specialty that best fits your patient's complaint and start a guided workup. *New Sections- Dermatology for Skin of Color, Dermatology for All Skin Types, and Drug Reactions.

visualDx.

Enter a Symptom, Medication, or Diagnosis

Quick Start Differential Builder by Category

Start a differential by selecting a problem area

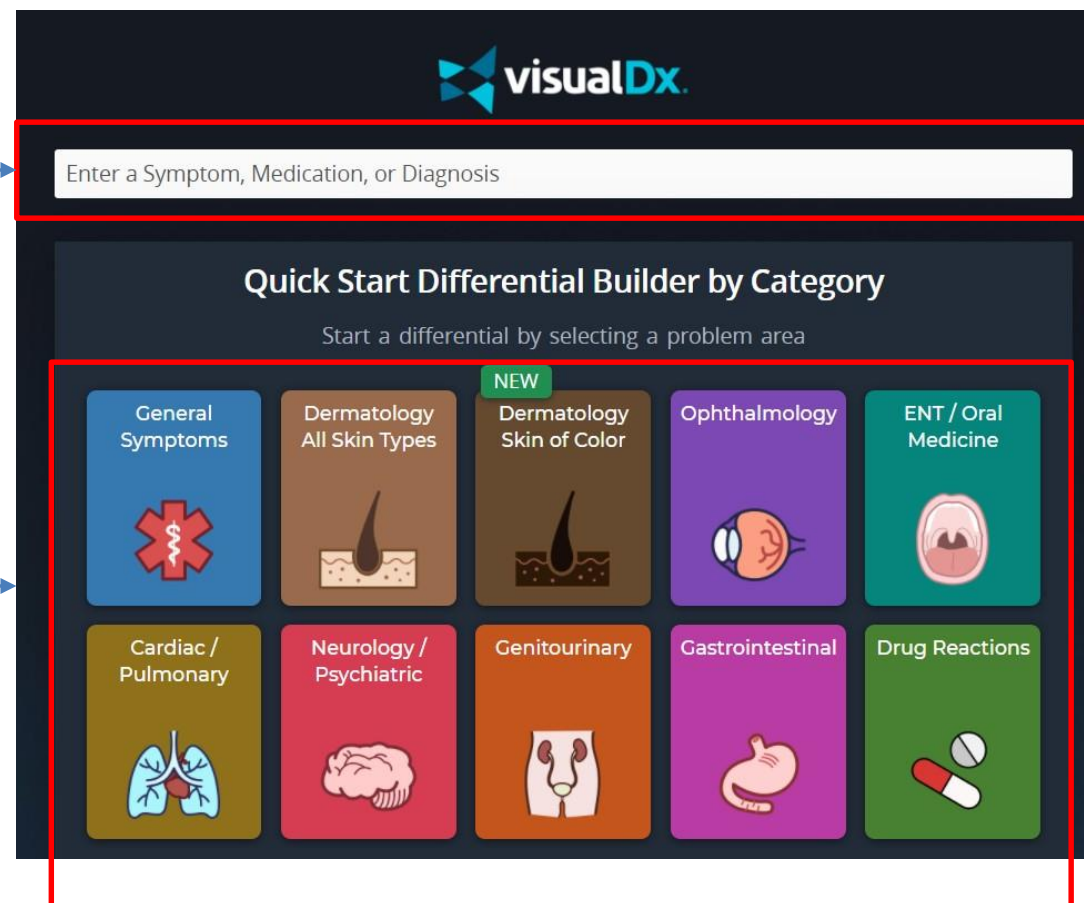
General Symptoms 	Dermatology All Skin Types 	NEW Dermatology Skin of Color 	Ophthalmology 	ENT / Oral Medicine
Cardiac / Pulmonary 	Neurology / Psychiatric 	Genitourinary 	Gastrointestinal 	Drug Reactions

VisualDx 감별진단 이용방법

2. 검색창 입력 혹은 카테고리 선택

검색 창에 환자의 일반적인 증상, 약물명, 진단 등 입력하거나
Ex) Fever, Headache, Aspirin, Remdesivir

Or 카테고리 선택



VisualDx 감별진단 이용방법

Workup for Fever

DDX STRENGTH: WEAK

View this Differential

Enter additional findings and/or use the workup questions below

Additional Findings

Onset of findings

Appearance of patient

Vitals

Associated symptoms

Physical exam signs

Skin lesion type

Laboratory

Social history

Medical history

Travel history

Negative findings

☐ Developed rapidly (minutes to hours)

☐ Developed acutely (days to weeks)

☐ Developed chronically (months to years)

☐ Recurring episodes or relapses

☐ Present at birth

PATIENT INFO 환자정보

50-59 year old Female

FINDINGS 선택된 항목들

Fever

Toggle the ● to make the finding required ?

환자 증상에 해당하는 각 항목들 선택

VisualDx 감별진단 이용방법

모든 선택 완료 후, 버튼 클릭

visualDx / Patient Findings

Workup for Fever

DDx Strength

VIEW THIS DIFFERENTIAL

Enter additional findings and/or use the workup questions below

Additional Findings

Onset of Findings

Appearance of Patient

Vitals

Associated Symptoms

Physical Exam Signs

Skin Lesion Type

Laboratory

Social History

Medical History

Additional Findings

Smooth Papule / Plaque

Scaly Papule / Plaque

Eschar

Erythema / Erythroderma

Purpura / Petechiae

Flat / Macular

Vesicular / Pustular

Erosion / Ulcer / Atrophy

PATIENT INFO

50-59 years

Female

FINDINGS

Fever

Developed Steadily Over Weeks to Months

Patient Appears Ill

Arthralgia

Toggle the ● to make the finding required ?

환자 증상에 해당하는 각 항목들 선택

Refine Lesion Type

Erythema / Erythroderma

Blanching Macule

Blanching Patch

Erythroderma

Telangiectasia

VisualDx 감별진단 이용방법

이용자가 선택한 사항들을 바탕으로
환자의 의심되는 질병, 의학적 상태 등을 알려줌

Differential Diagnosis DDX STRENGTH: WEAK

Fever, Developed rapidly , Patient appears well, Hypertension, Headache, History of Pregnancy , No skin findings, No medication use, 40-49 year old Female

22 CONSIDER 1st 38 CONSIDER 2nd 17 EMERGENCIES 28 INFECTIOUS 19 DRUG INDUCED 60 VIEW ALL

All Skin Types Skin of Color NEW Edit Findings DEFAULT VIEW

- Chorioamnionitis**
 - Maternal Signs/Symptoms
 - Fever
 - Fetal tachycardia
 - Maternal tachycardia
 - Fundal tenderness
 - Vaginal discharge
 - Purulent/foul amniotic fluid
 - Leukocytosis
- Cerebral stroke**
 - Hemorrhagic Stroke
 - Headache
 - Altered mental state
 - Focal neurologic deficit
 - Nausea/vomiting
- COVID-19**
 - Severe Disease
 - Fever may be absent
 - Cough
 - Hypoxia
 - Tachypnea
 - Severe dyspnea
 - Extreme fatigue
 - Bilateral patchy shadows, Ground glass opacities
- Ectopic pregnancy**
 - Dizziness
 - Flu-like symptoms
 - Vaginal bleeding
 - Abdominal pain
 - Pelvic pain
 - Adnexal mass on pelvic exam
 - Elevated urine hCG level
 - Menstrual period late
- Sarcoidosis**
 - Common Skin Lesions
 - Red-brown papules
 - Plaques
 - Face Neck Arms Upper Trunk

VisualDx 콘텐츠

다양한 의학적 설명, 이미지 등 제공

visualDx

Patient Findings / Differential Diagnosis / Coccidioidomycosis

Sign Out

Contents

[Synopsis](#)

[Codes](#)

[Look For](#)

[Diagnostic Pearls](#)

[Differential Diagnosis & Pitfalls](#)

[Best Tests](#)

[Management Pearls](#)

[Therapy](#)

[Associated Medications](#)

[References](#)

View all Images (93)

Other Resources

[UpToDate](#)

[PubMed](#)

Coccidioidomycosis

See also in: [Acute Pulmonary Infection](#)

Print

Images (93)

Contributors: Neil Mendoza MD, Paritosh Prasad MD, Belinda Tan MD, PhD

Synopsis

Coccidioidomycosis, also known as desert fever, valley fever, or desert rheumatism, is a deep fungal infection caused by the dimorphic fungi *Coccidioides immitis* and *Coccidioides posadasii* acquired via the respiratory route.

Coccidioidomycosis is endemic in the southwestern United States (with many cases in Arizona, the San Joaquin Valley in California, New Mexico, and west Texas), with sporadic cases in places where the disease is not endemic (some cases may be due to reactivation of infection acquired in an endemic area).

Of infected individuals, approximately one-half to two-thirds are asymptomatic. The remaining individuals develop an acute or subacute community-acquired pneumonia 1-3 weeks after exposure. Clinical presentation includes dry cough, pleuritic chest pain, myalgia, arthralgia, fever, sweats, and weakness. An erythematous rash, [erythema multiforme](#), and [erythema nodosum](#) may be seen. These skin manifestations are typically self-limited, lasting weeks, and can resolve without therapy. The illness is often indistinguishable from common bacterial or viral pneumonias, although marked fatigue may persist for weeks following illness. As a consequence of infection, 5%-10% may develop pulmonary nodules.

VIEW ALL IMAGES (93)

Fever

Headache

Night Sweats

Chest Pain

Arthralgia


Dyspnea


Cough

Smooth Papule

Verrucous Scaly Plaque

Erythema Nodosum





Fever

Headache

Night Sweats

Chest Pain

Arthralgia

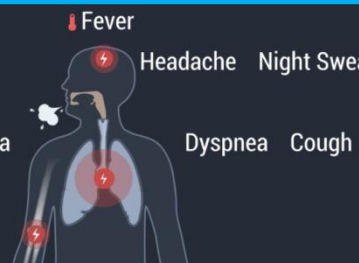
Dyspnea

Cough

Smooth Papule

Verrucous Scaly Plaque

Erythema Nodosum



VisualDx 콘텐츠

다양한 의학적 설명, 이미지 등 제공


visualDx / Text Search - "ibuprofen"

38 results for "ibuprofen"

Start Over Results 1 - 10 of 38

Fixed Drug Eruption

Matching Findings: **ibuprofen**
... and other sulfonamides), naproxen, **ibuprofen**, tetracyclines, other ... Read more



Contents

[Synopsis](#)
[Codes](#)
[Look For](#)
[Diagnostic Pearls](#)
[Differential Diagnosis & Pitfalls](#)
[Best Tests](#)
[Management Pearls](#)
[Therapy](#)
[Associated Medications](#)
[References](#)

View all Images (138)

Other Resources

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

Fixed Drug Eruption - Drug Eruption

See also in: [Skin](#), [Anogenital](#), [Oral Mucosal Lesion](#)

[Print](#) [Images \(138\)](#)

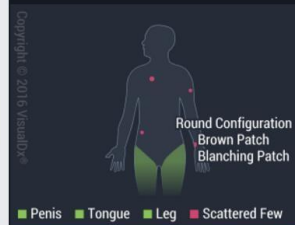
Contributors: Belinda Tan MD, PhD, Michael D. Tharp MD, Neil Shear MD

Synopsis

Fixed drug eruption (FDE) is an adverse drug reaction manifested by non-migratory lesions. The lesions occur at the same body site each time the individual is re-exposed to the specific drug. Lesions are usually asymptomatic but infrequently cause burning or pruritus. Sometimes these lesions will form blisters (bullous FDE) that eventually rupture. Post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation is common. Lesions generally occur 30 minutes to 8 hours after drug ingestion and are self-limited. The treatment of FDE is symptomatic.



While over 100 drugs have been implicated in causing FDE, commonly associated drugs include trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (and other sulfonamides), naproxen, ibuprofen, tetracyclines, other antibiotics (ampicillin, metronidazole), barbiturates, oral contraceptives, quinine, and phenolphthalein.

[VIEW ALL IMAGES \(138\)](#)



Round Configuration
Brown Patch
Blanching Patch

■ Penis ■ Tongue ■ Leg ■ Scattered Few



VisualDx 콘텐츠

환자 교육용으로 사용할 수 있는 Handout 제공

visualDx / Herpes Zoster

Return to Ovid | Sign Out of Ovid

VIEW ALL IMAGES (157)

Herpes Zoster - Skin in Adult

See also in: [Drug Eruption](#), [Anogenital](#), [Hair and Scalp](#), [Immunocompromised](#), [HIV or AIDS](#), [International Travel](#), [Oral Mucosal Lesion](#)

[Print](#) [Patient Handout](#)

Contributors: Whitney High MD, JD, Michael D. Tharp MD

Synopsis

Herpes zoster (shingles) is reactivation of the varicella-zoster virus (chickenpox). After a person recovers from chickenpox, the virus remains sleeping (dormant) in certain nerves in the body. As we get older, our immune system becomes weaker and may not be strong enough to control the virus. Shingles occurs if the virus becomes active again, growing down the nerves to reach the skin and appearing as small, painful blisters.

Cutaneous herpes zoster usually affects a single dermatome, followed by

Patient Information for Herpes Zoster - Skin in Adult

[Print](#) [E-Mail](#) [Images \(157\)](#)

Overview

Shingles, also known as herpes zoster, is a painful rash caused by the varicella-zoster virus, the same virus that causes chickenpox. After a person recovers from chickenpox, the virus remains sleeping (dormant) in certain nerves in the body. As we get older, our immune system becomes weaker and may not be strong enough to control the virus. Shingles occurs if the virus becomes active again, growing down the nerves to reach the skin and appearing as small, painful blisters.

Who's At Risk

Although anyone who has had chickenpox or the chickenpox vaccine can get shingles, it usually occurs in people aged older than 50. People in their 70s are 15 times more likely to get shingles than younger adults. It can also be seen in people with weakened immune systems, such as people with cancer, organ transplants, autoimmune diseases, and HIV/AIDS. Shingles affects approximately 1 million people in the United States each year. Most people who have shingles will not get it again, although on rare occasions it can reappear.

Information for Patients

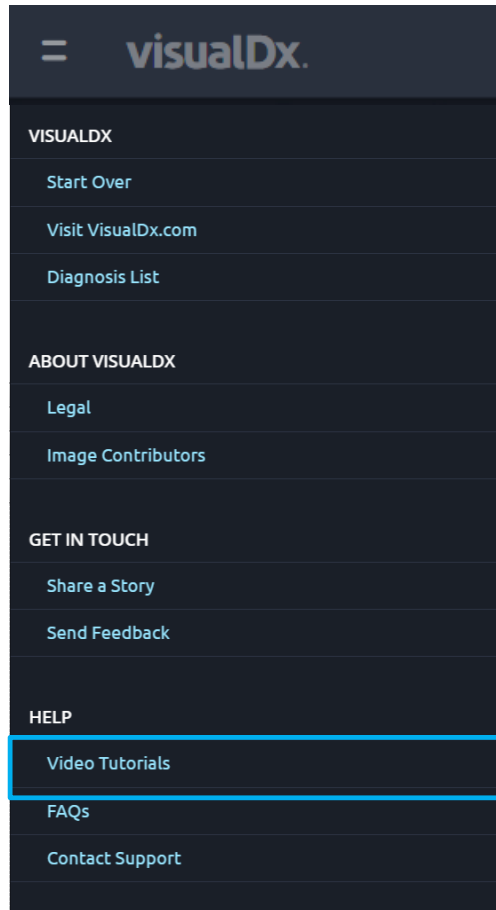
View all Images (157)

Other Resources

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

VisualDX User Guide (ENG)

VisualDx Menu



Youtube

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xUQn49Zzrri>

Demo

<https://www.visualdx.com/#demo>

Tutorial

<https://www.visualdx.com/resources/tutorials/>

Case Examples

[Click!!](#)