

SECTION 2: ASSESSMENT INFORMATION MEDICAL CONDITION DEFINITIONS AND EXAMPLES

QUESTION #3

Revised February 18, 2009

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Please refer to the BASIS – Assessment Section for Screeners document for specific guidance when answering question #3 regarding medical conditions. This document contains conditions that have already been discussed and determined that they do/do not count on the BASIS assessment as a medical condition for our purposes. – Assessment Section for Screeners document. Please also note that this is not an all inclusive list. There is allowance for the screener to also complete research and consultation with appropriate persons to determine where and if a condition should be captured.

RESPIRATORY

Including, But NOT Limited to the Following:

Words Relating To:

Bronchi – the airways that branch off the trachea

- Dyspnea – shortness of breath
- Pulmonary – pertaining to the lungs

Conditions:

- Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome
- Allergies (not seasonal) – if the individual takes a year-round, **daily** medication
- Asthma
- Bronchiectasis
- Bronchitis (Chronic) -
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
- Cystic Fibrosis
- Emphysema
- Fibrosis
- Goodpasture’s Syndrome
- Obstructive Dyspnea
- Pulmonary Edema
- Pulmonary Fibrosis
- Respiratory Conditions (Chronic) -
- Respiratory Failure
- Restrictive Dyspnea or Obstructive Dyspnea
- Sarcoidosis
- Sinusitis (Chronic) –
- Sleep Apnea (Obstructive Type)
- Tuberculosis

Conditions that DON’T fit here:

- Seasonal allergies
- Acute or single occurrences of pneumonia, respiratory infections, etc.

CARDIOVASCULAR

Including, But NOT Limited to the Following:

Words Relating To:

- Arterial – pertaining to the arteries
- Coronary – pertaining to the heart
- Pericardium – a flexible, stretchable sac that envelops the heart
- Venous – pertaining to veins

Conditions:

- Angina
- Arteriosclerosis
- Artherosclerosis – accumulation of fatty material under the inner lining of the arterial wall
- Cardiomyopathy
- Coronary Artery Disease – fatty deposits accumulate in the cells lining the wall of a coronary artery and obstruct blood flow to the heart
- Defects
 - Atrial Septal Defect (ASD)
 - Ventricular Septal Defect (VSD)
- Diseases of the Heart Valves
 - Mitral Valve Disease
 - Mitral Valve Prolapse
 - Tricuspid Atresia
- Heart Failure – Formerly known as Congestive Heart Failure
- High Cholesterol / Hyperlipidemia – Types Are As Follows:
 - Hypercholesterolemia
 - Hyperlipoproteinemia
 - Hypertriglyceridemia
- Hypertension – high blood pressure
- Hypotension – low blood pressure
- Murmur – Must be monitored by a physician at least annually.
- Pericarditis (Chronic) – inflammation of the pericardium sac -
- Peripheral Arterial Diseases – affecting arteries other than the coronary arteries
 - Buerger's Disease
 - Raynaud's Disease/Raynaud's Phenomenon
- Pulmonary Stenosis

Conditions that DON'T fit here:

- Edema- can be caused by many things besides heart, such as kidneys or medications. May be captured in other areas, i.e. special healthcare procedures.
- Shunts / Cardiovascular Shunt – Capture the cardiovascular condition that requires the shunt.

GASTRO-INTESTINAL

Including, But NOT Limited to the Following:

Words Relating To:

- Digestive System

Conditions:

- Achalasia – a nerve-related disorder causing interference with the rhythmic waves of contraction that propel food down the esophagus
- Cirrhosis of the Liver
- Constipation (Chronic) / Bowel Impaction (Chronic) - See requirements for chronic conditions
- Diarrhea (Chronic) - See requirements for chronic conditions
- Colitis / Ulcerative Colitis
- Crohn's Disease - chronic inflammation of the intestinal wall
- Diverticulosis (Chronic) - See requirements for chronic conditions
- Dysphagia – an awareness of difficulty in swallowing
- Encopresis – Capture the Gastro-Intestinal condition causing this, not the behavior.
- Esophageal Obstruction
- Fatty Liver
- G-Tube – G-tube itself does not count here, counts as special healthcare procedure. Condition that requires tube may count.
- Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) / Acid Reflux – a back-flow of stomach contents into the esophagus.
- Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C
- Hiatal Hernia – a protrusion of a portion of the stomach from its normal position in the abdomen through the diaphragm
- Interstitial Cystitis- if ongoing, not acute.
- Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS)
- Liver Failure
- Malabsorption Syndromes
 - Celiac Disease
- Pancreatitis (Chronic) – inflammation of the pancreas - See requirements for chronic conditions
- Ulcers – well-defined round or oval sores where the lining of the stomach or duodenum has been eaten away by stomach acid and digestive juices
 - Duodenal Ulcers - *alphabetized*
 - Esophageal Ulcers
 - Gastric Ulcers
 - Marginal Ulcers
 - Peptic Ulcers

Conditions that DON'T fit here:

- Diverticulitis
- Hepatitis A – This is a curable condition.

GENITO-URINARY

Including, But NOT Limited to the Following:

Words Relating To:

- Cysto – pertaining to the bladder
- Nephrotic – pertaining to the kidneys
- Pyelo – pertaining to the kidneys
- Renal – pertaining to the kidneys
- Urethers – tubes that lead from each kidney to the bladder
- Urethra – tube through which urine passes from bladder

Conditions:

- Alpert’s Syndrome
- Bladder Infection (Chronic) - See requirements for chronic conditions
- DiabetesEndocrine disorders
- Incontinence- Capture the Kidney / Bladder Condition causing the condition and not the behavior.
 - Enuresis (Bedwetting) –Capture the Kidney / Bladder Condition causing the condition and not the behavior.
- Kidney infection (Chronic) - See requirements for chronic conditions
- Medullary Cystic Disease
- Nephrotic Syndrome (Chronic)- See requirements for chronic conditions
- Neurogenic Bladder (loss of normal bladder function caused by damage to part of the nervous system)
- Polycystic Kidney Disease
- Renal Failure – a decline in the kidney’s ability to clear the blood of toxic substances, leading to an accumulation of metabolic waste products in the blood.
- Renal Tubular Acidosis (RTA)
- Thyroid disorders
- Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) Chronic

Conditions that DON’T fit here:

- Anemia
- Gall Stones
- Having only one kidney
- Hyperuricemia

NEOPLASTIC DISEASE

Including, But NOT Limited to the Following:

Words Relating To:

- Benign – abnormal tissue growth that does not spread to other tissue
- Cysts – a closed sac-like structure filled with air or fluid that is not part of the normal tissue
- Malignant – abnormal tissue growth that does spread to other tissue, and other parts of the body
- Metastasis – movement of cells from one part of the body to another
- Neoplasm – Uncontrolled and progressive growth. Found anywhere in body or on the skin.
- Neoplastic – adjective form of neoplasm

Conditions:

- Angiofibroma- a type of tumor
- Cancers / Carcinomas including :
 - Kaposi's Sarcoma
 - Lymphoma's (Hodgkin's and non-Hodgkin's)
 - Of the body to include: every organ, eye, ear, jaw, lips, tonsils, skin and bones.
- Cysts
- Fibroid Tumors
 - Leiomyoma - Uterine Fibroid (Benign Neoplasm)
- Leukemia
- Polyps – must be diagnosed as a neoplastic disease by a physician
- Syringomyelia – Cyst within the spinal cord
- Teratoma
- Tuberous Sclerosis
- Tumors – both benign and malignant

Conditions that DON'T fit here:

- Acne
- Boils
- Lupus
- Mole Mapping

NEUROLOGICAL DISEASE

Including, But NOT Limited to the Following:

Words Relating To:

- Central Nervous System – comprises the brain and spinal cord
- Cerebro – pertaining to the brain
- Peripheral Nervous System – the network of nerves that connects the brain and spinal cord to the rest of the body

Conditions:

- Alzheimer's Disease or Alzheimer's type symptoms* – formerly Organic Brain Syndrome
- Bell's Palsy – damage to the 7th cranial nerve which to the facial nerve
- Cerebral Aneurysm
- Cerebral Heterotopia – Brain Malformation
- Chari Malformation
- Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disorder – an inherited neurological disease
- Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease – a degenerative and fatal brain disorder
- Dementia/ dementia with Alzheimer's like symptoms* – if not caused by meds or other conditions
- Encephalopathy - If there is damage to brain and neurological function, might not apply for more than one year
- Guillain-Barre Syndrome
- Head Injuries / Traumatic brain injury (TBI) – If there is damage to brain and neurological function
- Huntington's Disease
- Hydrocephalus - If there is damage to brain and neurological function
- Lou Gehrig's or ALS (Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis)
- Macrocephaly – If there is damage to brain and neurological function
- Multiple Sclerosis
- Muscular Dystrophy
- Myasthenia Gravis
- Narcolepsy – a chronic neurological disorder caused by the brains inability to regulate the sleep-wake cycles normally
- Parkinson's Disease
- Restless Leg Syndrome
- Sleep Apnea – Central Type
- Stroke – also called Cerebrovascular Accident or CVA
- Tourette's Syndrome
- Transient Ischemic Attacks (TIA's) – small strokes
- Williams Syndrome

*Alzheimer's disease cannot be definitively diagnosed until after death, many doctors will instead diagnose Alzheimer's type symptoms or Dementia with Alzheimer's type symptoms

Conditions that DON'T fit here:

- Cerebral Palsy – Capture in Section 18 (Page 1) of the BASIS Assessment
- Encephalitis- acute condition
- Fibromyalgia
- Hemiparesis – Capture in Section 18 (Page 1) of the BASIS Assessment
- Hemiplegia – Capture in Section 18 (Page 1) of the BASIS Assessment
- Insomnia
- Megalencephaly- Capture in Section 18 (Page 1) of the BASIS Assessment
- Microcephaly- Capture in Section 18 (Page 1) of the BASIS Assessment
- Prader-Willi Syndrome - Capture in Section 18 (Page 1) of the BASIS Assessment
- Seizures - Capture in Section 18 (Page 1) of the BASIS Assessment
- Shunts / Brain Shunts – Capture the Neurological Condition that requires the shunt
- Scoliosis
- West Nile Virus

**OTHER DISEASES / CONDITIONS THAT ARE NOT CAPTURED
IN MEDICAL CONDITIONS (SECTION #3) OF THE BASIS ASSESSMENT**

Discussions have been held regarding the items listed below and this is a running list;

- Acne
- Acute or single occurrences of pneumonia, respiratory infections, etc.
- Allergies – Seasonal
- Anemia – Anemic (Chronic) – requiring on-going treatment
- Boils on skin surface
- Bone and Joint Disorders
 - Rheumatoid Arthritis
 - Osteoarthritis
 - Osteoporosis
 - Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
 - Sclerodema
 - Sjogren’s Syndrome
 - Fibromyalgia
- Cellulitis
- Cerebral Palsy – Capture in Section 18 (Page 1) of the BASIS Assessment
- Diverticulitis
- Edema- can be caused by many things besides heart, such as kidneys or medications. May be captured in other areas, i.e. special healthcare procedures.
- Endocrine Disorders
 - Thyroid Gland Disorders
 - Pituitary Gland Disorders
- Fibromyalgia
- G-Tube – Must be due to a gastric related issue. (Ex. Do not count if due to throat cancer.) If no gastric conditions exist that require G-Tube then capture in Question #6 – Special Health Care Procedures.
- Gall Stones
- Gout
- HIV / AIDS
- Hemiparesis – Capture in Section 18 (Page 1) of the BASIS Assessment
- Hemiplegia – Capture in Section 18 (Page 1) of the BASIS Assessment
- Hepatitis A – This is a curable condition.
- Hyperuricemia
- Insomnia
- Kidney – having only one kidney
- Lupus - Skin Condition/autoimmune disease
- Mole Mapping
- Prader-Willi Syndrome - Capture in Section 18 (Page 1) of the BASIS Assessment
- Pre-Diabetes
- Psoriasis
- Scoliosis
- Seizures - Capture in Section 18 (Page 1) of the BASIS Assessment
- Shunts / Brain Shunt / Cardiovascular Shunt – Capture the condition that requires the shunt.
- West Nile Virus