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TRANSCENDENTAL NOTIONS OF SICKNESS

RELATION

MENTAL OR RELATED TO MIND OR SPIRIT

- Mental illness is a broad, generic label for a category of illnesses that may include affective or emotional instability, behavioral dysregulation, cognitive dysfunction or impairment. Specific illnesses known as mental illnesses include major **depression**, generalized anxiety disorders, schizophrenia, and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, to **name** a few. Mental illness can **be** of biological (e.g., anatomical, chemical, or genetic) or psychological (e.g., trauma or conflict) origin. It can impair the affected **person's** ability to work or study and can harm interpersonal relationships. The term insanity is used technically as a legal term.

ORGANIC OR RELATION TO ORGANIC BODY

An organic disease is one caused by a physical or physiological change to some tissue or organ of the **body**. The term sometimes excludes infections. It is commonly used in contrast with mental disorders. It includes emotional and behavioral disorders if they are due to changes to the physical structures or functioning of the **body**, **such** as after a stroke or a traumatic **brain** injury, but not if they are due to psychosocial issues.

PROGRESSION OF DISEASE , HISTORY OF DISEASE

- Progressive disease
 - Progressive disease is a disease whose typical natural course is the worsening of the disease until **death**, serious debility, or organ failure occurs. Slowly progressive diseases are also chronic diseases; many are also degenerative diseases. The opposite of progressive disease is stable disease or static disease: a medical condition that exists, but does not get better or worse.

time

- Acute disease
 - An acute disease is a short-lived disease, like the common cold.
- Chronic disease
 - A chronic disease is one that lasts for a long **time**, usually at least six months. During that **time**, it may **be** constantly present, or it may go into remission and periodically relapse. A chronic disease may **be** stable (does not get any worse) or it may **be** progressive (gets worse over **time**). Some chronic diseases can **be** permanently cured. Most chronic diseases can **be** beneficially treated, even if they cannot **be** permanently cured.

Based on changes in host

- Clinical disease
 - One that has clinical consequences; in other words, the stage of the disease that produces the characteristic signs and symptoms of that disease. AIDS is the clinical disease stage of HIV infection.
- Refractory disease
 - A refractory disease is a disease that resists treatment, especially [an](#) individual case that resists treatment more than is normal for the specific disease in question.
- Subclinical disease
 - Also called silent disease, silent stage, or asymptomatic disease. This is a stage in some diseases before the symptoms are first noted.[22]
- Terminal phase
 - If a [person](#) will die soon from a disease, regardless of whether that disease typically causes [death](#), then the stage between the earlier disease process and active dying is the terminal phase.

Based on EXTENT or spread

- Localized disease
 - A localized disease is one that affects only one part of the [body](#), [such](#) as athlete's [foot](#) or [an eye](#) infection.
- Disseminated disease
 - A disseminated disease has spread to other parts; with cancer, this is usually called metastatic disease.
- Systemic disease
 - A systemic disease is a disease that affects the entire [body](#), [such](#) as influenza or high blood pressure.

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