Quick Start Guide

Homepage

CIRCLE 1
Start by typing a chief complaint (symptom), medication, or diagnosis.

CIRCLE 2
Want to be guided through a differential workup? Click on “select a problem area” to start.

CIRCLE 3
Sign up for VisualDx on your mobile device, to receive CME credits, see important news and links, and access our public health information.

CIRCLE 4
Send us feedback at any time during your session. We love to hear success stories, how VisualDx helps you daily, and your suggestions.

Enter a Chief Complaint and Build a Differential

CIRCLE 1
Begin typing any chief complaint on the homepage. To begin building a differential diagnosis, select the matching term or hit “enter”.

Diagnoses

- acral erythema (palmar plantar erythrodysesthesia, hand-foot drug rash)
- pruritus without rash (itch without visible skin disease)
- miliaria rubra (heat rash, prickly heat)
Enter a Chief Complaint and Build a Differential, cont’d.

**CIRCLE 2**
In the differential builder workup, click down through the menu tabs on the left and select findings that apply to your patient.

**CIRCLE 3**
Notice that as findings are entered, the differential strength indicator changes to show providers if the findings entered are highly correlated, making for a stronger differential.

**CIRCLE 4**
Change patient age and gender if necessary.

**CIRCLE 5**
Manually remove findings by clicking the “x” in the right corner. Click on the small green circle next to a finding to make it required for the diagnosis.

**CIRCLE 6**
Findings can be entered using a check box on the workup menu or by typing into the white box at the top of the workup and selecting the matching term.

**CIRCLE 7**
Choose “View this Differential” at any time during your workup. You can come back and edit your findings if needed.
Enter a Chief Complaint and Build a Differential, cont’d.

**CIRCLE 8**
These differential results are in photo view. If photos are not available, a Sympticon™ will be displayed instead.

**CIRCLE 9**
The Sympticon view shows results on a diagram, making it easy to compare diagnoses.

**CIRCLE 10**
SORT & FILTER: Use the sort and filter functions to help you categorize your differential results.

**CIRCLE 11**
Click on a diagnosis in any view to view a quick synopsis or open the full clinical text and all available Sympticons and/or images.
Enter a Chief Complaint and Build a Differential, cont’d.

**CIRCLE 12**
This is a quick synopsis page for Lyme Disease. From this page, you can view the diagnosis details, skip straight to images and Sympticons, UpToDate, or PubMed.

**CIRCLE 13**
Click on “diagnosis details” to see the full clinical information from VisualDx.

**CIRCLE 14**
Click on any item in the table of contents to be taken directly to that portion of the clinical information.

**CIRCLE 15**
Sympticons and images are displayed on the right side of the clinical information. Or click to see a full page of images.

**CIRCLE 16**
Start over on the homepage at any time by clicking on the VisualDx logo in the upper left corner.

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**Lyme Disease**

An immune-mediated inflammatory disease resulting from infection with *Borrelia burgdorferi*. Disease usually begins with an expanding skin lesion, erythema migrans, at the site of a tick bite from the genus *Ixodes*. Within days to weeks, the spirochete disseminates to the nervous system, heart, joints, and other organs. At this time, patients may develop acute neurologic abnormalities, arthropathy, and mycarditis, and disseminated skin lesions of erythema migrans. Months later, untreated patients may develop arthritis, encephalopathy, and/or neuropathy. In the United States, Lyme disease is primarily seen in New England, the Midwest, and the west coast. It is endemic to most of Europe.

**Very Common or Important Diagnoses:**

- Multiple Skin Lesions
- Blanching Patch
- Targeted Configuration
- Leg

**Variations of Lyme Disease (3)**

- Early Disseminated
- Late/Chronic

**Images of Lyme Disease (33)**

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**Synopsis**

Lyme disease is an immune-mediated inflammatory disease resulting from infection with *Borrelia burgdorferi* sensu lato, composed of 3 distinct genospecies: *Borrelia burgdorferi sensu stricto*, *Borrelia garinii*, and *Borrelia afzelii*. Disease usually begins with an expanding skin lesion, erythema migrans, at the site of the tick bite (early localized disease). Within days to weeks, the spirochete disseminates to the nervous system, heart, joints, and other organs. At this time, patients may develop acute neurologic abnormalities, arthropathy, and mycarditis, and disseminated skin lesions of erythema migrans.
Enter a Medication

CIRCLE 1
Enter a medication on the homepage. Select the matching term or hit “enter”. Follow the same steps for a differential workup by entering your findings and clicking “View this Differential”.

Enter a Diagnosis

CIRCLE 1
Enter the diagnosis into the homepage bar. Select the matching term or hit “enter”.

CIRCLE 2
VisualDx will take you straight to the full clinical text, images, and Sympticons.
Select a problem area to build a custom differential

**CIRCLE 1**
Want to be guided through a differential workup? Click on “select a problem area” to start.

**CIRCLE 2**
Choose from a wide range of areas of medicine in the left tabs to get started on your differential. Then begin adding findings the same way you would in the chief complaint workup.

Symbols used in the new VisualDx

**QUICK REFERENCE**
Since VisualDx is a visual tool, we’ve used symbols to help you quickly identify key information throughout the program.

- **Travel**
- **Medication reaction**
- **Marine exposure**
- **Chem/bio/rad/nuclear exposure**
- **Exposures (animal exposure, contaminated food or water, etc.)**
- **Skin (body location, distribution)**
- **Lab test**
- **Patient appears ____ (ill, systemically ill - toxic, etc.)**
- **Recurring episodes or relapses**
- **Dx History of ____ diagnosis**
- **Age-specific diagnosis**