

CarePath Diagnosis List — quick reference (238)

B — Breathing and circulation (14)

Code	Problem statement	Type	Description
B1	Struggling to breathe comfortably	A	Breathing feels hard, shallow, too fast, or too slow, so the person cannot get comfortable air in and out.
B2	Poor oxygen exchange in the lungs	A	The lungs are not moving enough oxygen into the blood or carbon dioxide out, which may show as low oxygen readings, drowsiness, or confusion.
B3	Airway blocked by secretions	A	Mucus or fluid in the airway cannot be coughed up, making breathing noisy or difficult.
B4	Weak heart pumping	A	The heart is not moving enough blood to meet body needs, which may cause tiredness, swelling, or low blood pressure.
B5	Poor blood flow to hands or feet	A	The limbs receive too little blood and may look pale or blue, feel cold, or have weak pulses.
B6	Unstable blood pressure	R	Blood pressure may swing too high or too low because of illness, medicine, or fluid changes.
B7	Fluid in the lungs $\triangle$ URGENT	A	Extra fluid collects in the lungs, causing breathlessness, cough, or crackling breath sounds.
B8	Low blood oxygen needing support $\triangle$ URGENT	A	Oxygen levels stay below a safe level unless extra oxygen or other support is given.
B9	Needs breathing machine support	A	The person cannot breathe well alone and relies on a ventilator or similar device.
B10	Swollen legs or feet	A	Fluid builds up in the lower limbs, causing puffiness, tightness, or heaviness.
B11	Irregular heartbeat	A	The heart rhythm is too fast, too slow, or uneven, which may cause palpitations, dizziness, or weakness.
B12	Dizzy when standing up	R	Blood pressure drops on standing, so the person may feel faint or fall.
B13	Poor blood flow to the brain $\triangle$ URGENT	R	Reduced blood supply to the brain may cause confusion, weakness, or changes in speech or vision.
B14	Very low blood circulation (shock) $\triangle$ URGENT	R	Circulation may become too weak to supply vital organs, which is an emergency needing rapid action.

F — Food and fluids (13)

Code	Problem statement	Type	Description
F1	Not eating enough to meet body needs	A	Food intake is too low to supply the energy and nutrients needed for health and healing.
F2	Eating more than the body needs	A	Intake is higher than the body uses, leading to unhealthy weight gain.
F3	Dehydration	A	The body has too little water, shown by thirst, dry mouth, dark urine, or low blood pressure.
F4	Fluid build-up in the body	A	The body holds too much fluid, causing swelling, quick weight gain, or breathlessness.
F5	Unsteady blood sugar $\triangle$ URGENT	R	Blood sugar may swing too high or too low because of illness, diet, or medicine.
F6	Trouble chewing or swallowing	A	Chewing or swallowing is painful or unsafe, with coughing or choking at meals.
F7	Vomiting	A	Repeated throwing up that may lead to fluid loss, weakness, and poor intake.
F8	Needs tube feeding	A	Food and fluids must be given through a tube, which needs careful care and monitoring.

Code	Problem statement	Type	Description
F9	Breastfeeding difficulty	A	The mother or baby struggles with latch, milk flow, or comfort during breastfeeding.
F10	Body salts out of balance	R	Levels of salts such as sodium or potassium may become unsafe.
F11	Poor appetite	A	The person has little desire to eat, so intake falls.
F12	Sore or damaged mouth	A	The lining of the mouth or gums is painful, dry, or ulcerated, making eating and speaking hard.
F13	Unplanned weight loss	A	The person is losing weight without trying, which may signal poor intake or illness.

E — Elimination (9)

Code	Problem statement	Type	Description
E1	Hard or infrequent bowel movements	A	Stools are hard, dry, or rare, with straining or discomfort.
E2	Frequent loose stools	A	Watery or frequent stools that risk fluid loss, weakness, and skin damage.
E3	Unable to empty the bladder	A	Urine stays in the bladder, causing fullness, discomfort, or overflow leaking.
E4	Leaking urine	A	Urine escapes without control, for example with coughing, urgency, or at other times.
E5	Unable to reach the toilet in time	A	Bladder control is present but mobility, distance, or timing leads to accidents.
E6	Bowel leakage	A	Stool passes without control, risking skin damage and embarrassment.
E7	Burning or pain passing urine	A	Urinating hurts or burns, which may signal infection or irritation.
E8	Likely to get urine infection from a catheter	R	A urinary catheter gives germs a path into the bladder.
E9	Very little urine being made Δ URGENT	A	Urine output is lower than expected, which may signal dehydration or kidney trouble.

C — Comfort and rest (12)

Code	Problem statement	Type	Description
C1	Short-term pain	A	Pain of recent onset from injury, surgery, or illness that is expected to ease with healing.
C2	Long-lasting pain	A	Pain that continues for months or longer and affects daily life and mood.
C3	Feeling sick to the stomach	A	An unpleasant urge to vomit, with or without actual vomiting.
C4	Unable to sleep well	A	Trouble falling or staying asleep leaves the person unrefreshed.
C5	Constant tiredness	A	Ongoing exhaustion that rest does not fix and that limits activity.
C6	Itching or skin discomfort	A	Skin itch, burning, or irritation that disturbs rest and may lead to scratching damage.
C7	Side effects of pain medicine Δ URGENT	A	Drowsiness, nausea, constipation, or slowed breathing caused by pain medicines.
C8	Pain near end of life	A	Pain during advanced illness that needs prompt and frequent comfort measures.
C9	Muscle cramps or spasms	A	Sudden, painful tightening of muscles.
C10	Headache	A	Pain in the head that may limit rest and activity.

Code	Problem statement	Type	Description
C11	Dry mouth or thirst	A	The mouth feels dry or sticky and the person is uncomfortably thirsty.
C12	Noise or light disturbing rest	A	The surroundings are too noisy or bright for the person to rest.

S — Safety and protection (26)

Code	Problem statement	Type	Description
S1	Likely to fall	R	Weakness, medicine, poor balance, or hazards raise the chance of a fall.
S2	Likely to catch an infection	R	Wounds, lines, weak defenses, or exposure raise the chance of infection.
S3	Likely to get hurt	R	The person's condition or surroundings raise the chance of accidental harm.
S4	Broken or damaged skin	A	Skin is cut, torn, blistered, or broken down.
S5	Likely to develop pressure sores	R	Staying in one position, moisture, or poor nutrition raise the chance of skin breakdown over bony areas.
S6	Likely to bleed easily	R	Blood-thinning medicine, low platelets, or illness raise the chance of bleeding.
S7	Body temperature too high or too low △ URGENT	A	Body temperature is outside the safe range because of illness, surroundings, or medicine.
S8	Likely to inhale food or fluid	R	Weak swallowing or reduced alertness raise the chance of food or fluid entering the lungs.
S9	Slow wound or surgical healing	R	Poor nutrition, infection, or illness may slow healing.
S10	Reaction to medicine or allergen △ URGENT	R	The person may react to a medicine, food, latex, or other trigger.
S11	Likely to develop blood clots	R	Limited movement, surgery, or illness raise the chance of clots in the veins.
S12	Likely to bleed heavily after surgery △ URGENT	R	The surgical site may bleed more than expected.
S13	Wrong medicine or dose	R	Errors in drug, dose, time, route, or patient may cause harm.
S14	Harm from restraints	R	Physical or chemical restraints can cause injury, distress, and loss of dignity.
S15	Likely to wander or get lost	R	Confusion or memory loss may lead the person to leave a safe place.
S16	Burn or scald risk	R	Hot water, heat packs, or equipment may burn skin, especially where feeling is reduced.
S17	Choking △ URGENT	R	Food or objects may block the airway.
S18	Poisoning risk △ URGENT	R	Access to harmful substances or medicine overdose raises the chance of poisoning.
S19	Unsafe home	R	Hazards such as clutter, poor lighting, or loose rugs raise the chance of injury.
S20	Abuse or violence exposure	R	The person may be exposed to harm from others or be recovering from it.
S21	Likely to harm others	R	Anger, confusion, or illness may lead to violence toward other people.
S22	Staff exposure to needles or body fluids (workplace safety)	R	Healthcare workers may be exposed to blood-borne infection through sharps or splashes.
S23	Nerve or limb damage from positioning	R	Pressure or poor positioning may damage nerves or reduce blood flow to a limb.
S24	Likely to spread infection to others	R	An infectious person may pass germs to other patients, staff, or family.

Code	Problem statement	Type	Description
S25	Eye damage in unconscious patients	R	Eyes that do not blink or close may dry out or be scratched.
S26	Injury during seizure ▲ URGENT	R	Falls, tongue bites, or a blocked airway may occur during a seizure.

M — Movement and self-care (19)

Code	Problem statement	Type	Description
M1	Limited ability to move	A	Pain, weakness, or restrictions reduce the ability to move the body or parts of it.
M2	Tires quickly during activity	A	Ordinary activity causes breathlessness, fast heart rate, or exhaustion.
M3	Cannot turn or change position in bed	A	The person cannot reposition without help.
M4	Difficulty walking	A	Walking is slow, unsteady, painful, or not possible without help.
M5	Needs help to wash	A	The person cannot bathe or wash alone.
M6	Needs help to dress	A	The person cannot choose, put on, or remove clothing alone.
M7	Needs help to eat	A	The person cannot bring food to the mouth or manage meals alone.
M8	Needs help to use the toilet	A	The person cannot get to, use, or clean up after the toilet alone.
M9	Too little physical activity	A	Daily movement is below what is needed for good health.
M10	Difficulty using a walking aid	A	The person struggles with a frame, crutches, stick, or wheelchair.
M11	Muscle weakness	A	Muscles lack the strength needed for normal tasks.
M12	Stiff joints or shortened muscles	A	Joints move poorly or muscles tighten, limiting range of motion.
M13	Cannot groom or care for appearance	A	The person cannot manage hair, teeth, nails, shaving, or similar personal care.
M14	Unsafe wheelchair or transfer	A	Moving between bed, chair, and toilet is unsafe for the person or the helper.
M15	Cannot do household tasks	A	Cooking, cleaning, shopping, or laundry are beyond the person's current ability.
M16	Poor balance	A	Unsteady standing or walking raises the chance of falling.
M17	Loss of limb movement	A	One or more limbs cannot move or move only weakly.
M18	Muscle wasting from bed rest	R	Long inactivity may cause weakness, stiffness, and loss of muscle.
M19	Poor body positioning	A	The body is held in a position that is uncomfortable or harmful.

P — Emotions and mind (29)

Code	Problem statement	Type	Description
P1	Worry or nervousness	A	An uneasy feeling with tension, restlessness, fast heartbeat, or trouble focusing.
P2	Fear of a specific thing	A	Fear directed at a clear threat such as a procedure, pain, or situation.
P3	Difficulty handling stress	A	The person's usual ways of coping are not working.
P4	Loss of hope	A	The person sees little chance of improvement and loses motivation.
P5	Feeling no control over one's situation	A	The person feels unable to influence events or decisions about their care.

Code	Problem statement	Type	Description
P6	Low self-worth	A	A negative view of oneself, often after illness, loss, or change.
P7	Unhappy with body appearance	A	Distress about body changes from surgery, injury, illness, or aging.
P8	Sadness after a loss	A	A natural grief reaction to death, loss of health, or another loss.
P9	Risk of self-harm (needs urgent response) ⚠ URGENT	R	Thoughts or signs of wanting to end life or cause harm. Needs immediate safety steps and urgent specialist support.
P10	Distress after a frightening event	A	Flashbacks, nightmares, or feeling constantly on edge after trauma.
P11	Confusion or memory problems	A	Ongoing trouble thinking clearly, remembering, or knowing time and place.
P12	Low mood	A	Persistent sadness, loss of interest, or tearfulness.
P13	Anger or aggression	A	Irritability or hostility that may escalate to harmful words or actions.
P14	Extreme mood swings	A	Rapid or intense changes in mood that are hard to control.
P15	Hearing or seeing things others do not	A	The person perceives voices or images that are not there.
P16	Suspicious or distorted thinking	A	Strong false beliefs or mistrust that do not match reality.
P17	Poor concentration	A	Difficulty keeping attention on tasks, conversations, or instructions.
P18	Sudden confusion ⚠ URGENT	A	An abrupt change in awareness or thinking, often from infection, medicine, or acute illness.
P19	Difficulty making decisions	A	The person is unsure which care option to choose or is torn between choices.
P20	Trouble controlling impulses	A	The person acts without thinking in ways that risk harm.
P21	Dependence on alcohol or drugs	A	Regular substance use that harms health or daily life.
P22	Withdrawal symptoms	A	Shaking, sweating, agitation, or cravings after stopping a substance.
P23	Harmful eating behaviors	A	Eating patterns such as severe restriction, bingeing, or purging that harm health.
P24	Self-injury	A	Deliberately hurting oneself. Needs safe, nonjudgmental care and specialist support.
P25	Guilt or shame	A	Painful feelings of blame or inadequacy about illness or past events.
P26	Long-lasting grief	A	Grief that stays intense for a long time and blocks daily functioning.
P27	Stress from illness or hospital stay	A	Strain from illness, an unfamiliar setting, and loss of routine.
P28	Loss of sense of identity	A	The person feels they no longer know who they are after illness, injury, or a change of role.
P29	Ready for better coping	A	The person wants to build stronger coping skills.

R — Communication and relationships (16)

Code	Problem statement	Type	Description
R1	Difficulty speaking or being understood	A	Speech is unclear, limited, or absent, so needs are hard to communicate.
R2	Difficulty hearing or seeing	A	Hearing or vision loss limits communication, safety, or understanding.
R3	Feeling alone or cut off from others	A	The person has little contact or connection with other people and feels isolated.

Code	Problem statement	Type	Description
R4	Struggling with family or work roles	A	Illness prevents the person from carrying out usual roles.
R5	Family caregiver overwhelmed	A	Tiredness, stress, or strain in the person who gives unpaid care.
R6	Conflict or breakdown in family support	A	The family cannot work together or support the patient.
R7	Difficulty trusting or cooperating with care	A	The person resists or distrusts treatment, staff, or advice.
R8	Not enough help at home	A	Home support is too little for the person's needs.
R9	Language barrier	A	The person and staff do not share a common language.
R10	Trouble understanding health information	A	Low reading ability or health literacy makes instructions hard to follow.
R11	Relationship or intimacy difficulty	A	Illness or treatment strains close relationships.
R12	Abuse or neglect in the family	A	Signs that a family member is being harmed or not properly cared for.
R13	Parenting difficulty	A	A parent struggles to meet a child's physical, emotional, or safety needs.
R14	Weak bond between parent and baby	R	Early bonding may be delayed by separation, illness, or stress.
R15	Loss of privacy or dignity	R	Care may expose the person or treat them with less respect than they deserve.
R16	Care conflicts with culture	A	Care routines clash with the person's cultural practices or values.

L — Learning and self-management (13)

Code	Problem statement	Type	Description
L1	Not enough knowledge about the condition	A	The person lacks information about their illness, treatment, or recovery.
L2	Not following the treatment plan	A	The person does not take medicines, attend visits, or follow advice as agreed.
L3	Difficulty managing medicines	A	The person has trouble with doses, timing, or side effects.
L4	Difficulty managing the illness at home	A	The person cannot carry out the daily tasks needed to stay well at home.
L5	Ready to learn and improve health	A	The person is motivated to learn and take more control of their health.
L6	Unsure how to use equipment or devices	A	The person cannot safely use devices such as inhalers, monitors, or dressings.
L7	Unsafe medicine use at home	A	Mixing, missing, or double-dosing medicines may cause harm.
L8	Struggling to manage long-term illness	A	The daily demands of a chronic condition are hard to keep up with.
L9	Unhealthy habits (smoking, inactivity)	A	Habits that harm health continue despite risk.
L10	Cannot reach health services	A	Distance, cost, transport, or other barriers block access to care.
L11	Cannot afford care or medicines	A	Money problems prevent the person from getting treatment.
L12	Not ready for discharge	A	The person or home situation is not yet prepared for safe discharge.
L13	Believes wrong health information	A	The person holds beliefs about health that are inaccurate and may lead to harm.

V — Spiritual and values (6)

Code	Problem statement	Type	Description
V1	Struggling with meaning, faith, or purpose	A	The person questions meaning, belief, or purpose during illness or loss.
V2	Conflict between care and personal beliefs	A	Treatment options clash with the person's values or beliefs.
V3	Ready to grow spiritually	A	The person wishes to deepen peace, meaning, or connection.
V4	Wishes about end of life unclear	A	The person has not decided or shared their wishes about end-of-life care.
V5	Fear of dying	A	Strong fear or distress about death or the dying process.
V6	Cannot practice faith or rituals	A	Illness or the care setting prevents religious or spiritual practice.

N — Maternal and newborn (14)

Code	Problem statement	Type	Description
N1	Pregnancy discomfort	A	Physical discomfort during pregnancy such as backache, nausea, or swelling.
N2	High-risk pregnancy	R	Pregnancy conditions that raise the chance of harm to mother or baby.
N3	Fear of labor	A	Worry or fear about childbirth, pain, or outcomes.
N4	Labor pain	A	Pain during contractions and birth that needs comfort support.
N5	Risk of heavy bleeding after birth △ URGENT	R	Blood loss after delivery may be higher than expected.
N6	Slow recovery after birth	A	Healing, energy, or comfort after birth is slower than expected.
N7	Baby feeding poorly	A	The baby has weak sucking, poor latch, or takes too little milk.
N8	Baby's temperature unstable	A	The newborn cannot keep a safe body temperature.
N9	Newborn jaundice	A	Yellow skin or eyes in a newborn from high bilirubin.
N10	Newborn breathing difficulty △ URGENT	A	The baby breathes fast, grunts, or struggles to get enough air.
N11	Difficulty adjusting to new parenthood	R	Stress, exhaustion, or lack of support may make adjusting to a baby hard.
N12	Sadness after childbirth	A	Low mood, tearfulness, or anxiety in the weeks after delivery.
N13	Grief after pregnancy loss	A	Sorrow after miscarriage, stillbirth, or loss of a newborn.
N14	Family planning questions	A	The person wants information on contraception or spacing pregnancies.

K — Child and teen (12)

Code	Problem statement	Type	Description
K1	Slow growth	A	Height or weight is below what is expected for age.
K2	Delayed development	A	The child may be slower in movement, speech, or social skills than expected.
K3	Fear of hospital or procedures	A	The child is frightened of staff, needles, or unfamiliar surroundings.
K4	Child cannot express pain △ URGENT	A	The child is too young or unable to say where or how much they hurt.
K5	Accident risk at home	R	Hazards such as stairs, water, or hot items raise injury risk.
K6	Distress when separated from parents	A	The child is upset or anxious when caregivers are away.
K7	Behavior problems	A	Ongoing tantrums, defiance, or aggression that disrupt care and family life.

Code	Problem statement	Type	Description
K8	Missing school due to illness	A	Illness or treatment interrupts schooling and learning.
K9	Risk-taking behavior in teens	A	Teens may take risks with substances, sex, or safety.
K10	Infant dehydration risk	R	Infants can lose body water quickly through vomiting, diarrhea, or poor feeding.
K11	Unsafe infant sleep	R	Sleep position or setting may raise the chance of suffocation or sudden infant death.
K12	Missed vaccinations	A	Recommended vaccines have not been given on schedule.

A — Older adult (8)

Code	Problem statement	Type	Description
A1	Frailty	A	General weakness, low energy, and slow recovery that raise the chance of falls and illness.
A2	Memory loss	A	Noticeable forgetfulness that affects daily life.
A3	Too many medicines	R	Many medicines at once raise the chance of interactions and side effects.
A4	Loneliness at home	R	Living alone with little contact may lead to loneliness and low mood.
A5	Neglect or money exploitation risk	R	The older person may be neglected or taken advantage of by others.
A6	Unsafe to live alone	A	Health or memory problems make independent living risky.
A7	Difficulty adjusting to a care home	A	Moving to a new setting causes stress, confusion, or sadness.
A8	Loss of independence	A	The person can no longer do tasks they once managed alone and feels reduced control.

W — Wounds and skin (7)

Code	Problem statement	Type	Description
W1	Wound not healing	A	A wound stays open or shows little progress over the expected time.
W2	Heavy wound drainage	A	A wound leaks large amounts of fluid and needs frequent dressing care.
W3	Pressure sore present	A	Skin and tissue over a bony area has broken down from pressure.
W4	Difficulty caring for a stoma	A	The person or carer struggles to manage a stoma and its appliance.
W5	Fragile skin or skin tears	R	Thin or dry skin tears or bruises easily.
W6	Skin reaction to cancer treatment	A	Radiation or drugs cause redness, peeling, or soreness of the skin.
W7	Rash or skin infection	A	Skin shows rash, redness, warmth, or pus from irritation or infection.

O — Surgery and intensive care (10)

Code	Problem statement	Type	Description
O1	Fear before surgery	A	Worry about pain, anaesthesia, outcomes, or loss of control before an operation.
O2	Breathing problems after anaesthesia △ URGENT	A	Shallow breathing, low oxygen, or airway problems after an operation.
O3	Risk of internal bleeding after surgery △ URGENT	R	Hidden bleeding may occur and show as low blood pressure, fast pulse, or pain.
O4	Drain, tube, or line problems	R	Tubes and lines may block, slip out, kink, or be pulled.

Code	Problem statement	Type	Description
O5	Infection from lines	R	Intravenous lines and other devices can carry germs into the body.
O6	Slow gut recovery after surgery	A	Bowel movement is slow to return, causing bloating, nausea, or constipation.
O7	Needs of sedated or unconscious patient	R	The person cannot protect their own airway, skin, eyes, or position.
O8	Discomfort from tubes	A	Tubes and devices cause soreness, irritation, or restlessness.
O9	Sleep loss in ICU	A	Noise, light, and care routines prevent restful sleep.
O10	Family distress in ICU	A	Relatives feel fear, shock, or helplessness while the patient is critically ill.

Z — Brain and senses (7)

Code	Problem statement	Type	Description
Z1	Difficulty understanding speech	A	The person hears but struggles to make sense of spoken language.
Z2	Ignoring one side of the body	A	After brain injury the person may not notice one side of the body or space.
Z3	Risk of seizures $\triangle$ URGENT	R	Sudden bursts of abnormal brain activity that may cause injury.
Z4	Adjusting to vision loss	A	The person struggles with safety, independence, or feelings after losing sight.
Z5	Adjusting to hearing loss	A	The person struggles with communication, safety, or feelings after losing hearing.
Z6	Risk of injury from numbness	R	Loss of feeling raises the chance of unnoticed injury.
Z7	Raised pressure in the brain $\triangle$ URGENT	A	Increasing pressure inside the skull may cause headache, vomiting, confusion, or drowsiness.

H — Infection and community health (6)

Code	Problem statement	Type	Description
H1	Exposed to an infectious disease	R	The person has had contact with someone who has a contagious illness.
H2	Distress from isolation	A	Isolation for infection control leaves the person lonely or anxious.
H3	Outbreak risk in community	R	Conditions in the community raise the chance of a disease spreading.
H4	Unsafe water or sanitation	R	Poor water or waste disposal raises the chance of illness.
H5	Crowded living conditions	R	Overcrowding raises the chance of spreading infection and stress.
H6	Poor hygiene practices	A	Handwashing, bathing, or food handling habits put health at risk.

D — End of life (5)

Code	Problem statement	Type	Description
D1	Needs comfort near death	A	The dying person needs relief of symptoms and calm, dignified care.
D2	Family grief before death	A	Relatives are grieving while the person is still alive.
D3	Unfinished affairs or wishes	A	The person has legal, family, or personal matters to settle.
D4	Distressing symptoms near death	A	Breathlessness, agitation, pain, or secretions cause distress near the end.

Code	Problem statement	Type	Description
D5	Needs bereavement support	A	Family members need support after a death.

T — Long-term illness (8)

Code	Problem statement	Type	Description
T1	Uncontrolled high blood pressure	A	Blood pressure stays high despite treatment, raising the risk of stroke and heart disease.
T2	Foot problems in diabetes	R	Reduced feeling and blood flow raise the chance of ulcers and infection.
T3	Lung disease flare-ups	A	Breathing worsens suddenly in chronic lung disease.
T4	Difficulty following fluid limits	A	The person struggles to keep to fluid restrictions set for heart or kidney problems.
T5	Dialysis access care	R	The dialysis access site may become infected, blocked, or damaged.
T6	Cancer treatment side effects	A	Nausea, tiredness, sore mouth, or hair loss from treatment.
T7	Difficulty accepting long-term illness	A	The person struggles emotionally with a permanent condition.
T8	Weak immune system	R	Illness or treatment lowers the body's defenses against infection.

X — Sexual and reproductive health (4)

Code	Problem statement	Type	Description
X1	Concern about sexual function	A	The person is worried about changes in sexual ability or desire.
X2	Concern about fertility	A	The person is worried about the ability to have children.
X3	Needs safe-sex knowledge	A	The person needs information on preventing infection and unplanned pregnancy.
X4	Menopause symptoms	A	Hot flashes, sleep trouble, mood changes, or other symptoms linked to menopause.