diagnosis (dī′g-nə-sis) [dia- + Gr. gnōsis knowledge]
1. the determination of the nature of a case of disease. 2. the art of distinguishing one disease from another.
biological diagnosis, diagnosis by tests performed on animals.
clinical diagnosis, diagnosis based on signs, symptoms, and laboratory findings during life.
cytologic diagnosis, diagnosis by study of exfoliated cells; called also cytohistologic diagnosis.
differential diagnosis, the determination of which one of two or more diseases or conditions a patient is suffering from, by systematically comparing and contrasting their clinical findings.
direct diagnosis, pathologic diagnosis by observing structural lesions or pathognomonic symptoms.
diagnosis by exclusion, recognition of a disease by excluding all other known diseases.
diagnosis ex juvantibus, diagnosis based on the results of treatment.
laboratory diagnosis, diagnosis based on the findings of various laboratory examinations or measurements.
niveau diagnosis, localization of the exact level of a lesion; as, for instance, of an intervertebral tumor.
pathologic diagnosis, diagnosis by observing the structural lesions present.
physical diagnosis, determination of disease by inspection, palpation, percussion, and auscultation.
preimplantation genetic diagnosis, the determination of chromosomal abnormalities in the embryo before it is transferred to the uterus.
provocative diagnosis, the induction of a condition for the purpose of diagnosis, as the induction of a seizure in a doubtful case of epilepsy.
serum diagnosis, diagnosis by means of the analysis of serums; immunodiagnosis.