
**Anne Burnett Marion School of Medicine
at Texas Christian University**

**DiseaseQuest
Glossary**

Version 2.0

DiseaseQuest	Version: 2.0
Glossary	Date: 04/15/2026

Revision History

Date	Version	Description	Author
09/25/2025	1.0	Initial Glossary entries	DiseaseQuest Team
04/15/2026	2.0	Final Version	DiseaseQuest Team

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This document is used to define terminology specific to the problem domain, explaining terms that may be unfamiliar to the reader of the use-case descriptions or other project documents. Often, this document can be used as an informal data dictionary, capturing data definitions so that use-case descriptions and other project documents can focus on what the system must do with the information.

1.2 Scope

This glossary is associated with the DiseaseQuest project. The terms in this document will be used in the Vision and Scope document, the Use Case document, and other project documents.

1.3 References

1.4 Overview

The remnant of this document contains terms followed by their definitions. Terms that can be grouped together will have the same index number followed by a separate identifying digit.

2. Definitions

2.1 BSOM

Texas Christian's University Medical School - *Anne Burnett Marion School of Medicine*

2.2 Clinical Reasoning

A dynamic, context-sensitive cognitive process through which healthcare professionals continuously collect, interpret, and integrate information to generate, evaluate, and refine judgments or decisions about patient care.

2.3 DDx

Differential Diagnosis: The process of determining the most likely cause for a patient's symptoms by compiling a list of potential diseases or conditions that could cause them.

2.4 MS

Medical Student

2.4.1 MS-1

Medical Student Year 1

2.4.2 MS-2

Medical Student Year 2

2.4.3 MS-3

Medical Student Year 3

2.4.4 MS-4

Medical Student Year 4

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2.5 **LECOM Bradenton**

Lake Erie College of Osteopathic Medicine - Bradenton Campus

2.6 **IRB**

(Institutional Review Board) Committee formally designated to review and monitor research involving human participants. The IRB's main role is to protect the rights, welfare, and well-being of research subjects.

2.7 **Four-Component Instructional Design (4C/ID)**

The 4C/ID model organizes the educational program into four distinct but interconnected components, which can be directly mapped to the features and structure of "DiseaseQuest".

2.7.1 Component 1: Learning Tasks:

Authentic, real-world tasks that learners must complete

For "DiseaseQuest," the learning tasks are the virtual patient cases themselves.

2.7.2 Component 2: Supportive Information:

Theoretical or background knowledge learners need to solve non-routine problems and make reasoned decisions within the learning tasks (the "why" behind the actions).

In "DiseaseQuest," this will be implemented as an integrated, context-aware knowledge base

2.7.3 Component 3: Procedural Information:

"Just-in-time" guidance for the routine, step-by-step aspects of a task (the "how-to" information that is most effective when delivered precisely at the moment of need).

Primary pedagogical role of the "Tutor Agent" within the "DiseaseQuest" architecture.

2.7.4 Component 4: Part-Task Practice:

Allows for repetitive practice of specific sub-skills to the point of automaticity, freeing up cognitive load during the whole-task performance.

"DiseaseQuest" can implement this through a dedicated "Skills Gym" section, separate from the main VP scenarios.

2.8 **Gamification**

The application of typical game features (point scoring, leaderboards, achievements, competition) to other areas, usually as a technique to increase engagement and user retention.

2.9 **AI Agent**

A software system that uses artificial intelligence to perform tasks autonomously, based on its environment and past experiences.

2.10 **FERPA**

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) is a federal law protecting the privacy of student education records.

2.11 **HIPAA**

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) is a federal law that protects sensitive patient health information (PHI) from disclosure without consent.