



DXplain Demo

- **DXplain** is a clinical diagnostic decision-support system with the characteristics of an electronic medical textbook, a medical reference system and a decision support tool. It contains crude probabilities of over 5200 clinical manifestations associated with over 2460 different diseases. One of the most commonly used functions is Case Analysis. In this mode, the program produces a ranked list of diagnoses which might explain the clinical findings entered by the user. **DXplain** provides justification for each disease, suggests what further clinical information would be useful to collect for each disease and lists what clinical manifestations, if any, would be unusual or atypical for a specific disease.
- Another mode allows the user to search the **DXplain** knowledge base for information about Diseases and Findings. The program can list those findings which occur in a selected disease, or those diseases in which a particular clinical finding is seen. **DXplain** is able to display this information in ranked order e.g. based on how often findings are present in a disease or how strongly a finding suggests a disease. This ordering is an important and educational way in which to view the clinical data, and is usually unavailable in textbooks or other traditional knowledge resources.



In this annotated demo, a blue box is used to show comments, and a blue arrow points to the object being explained. The blue boxes and arrows appear in the demo only and do not appear in the actual program version of DXplain.

This overview will demonstrate DXplain's features using a case based on a 'Clinical Problem-Solving' exercise from the New England Journal of Medicine (Volume 352:2338-2342, 2005).

Welcome to DXplain®

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The user logs in to the DXplain application on this page.

Terms of Use:

DXplain provides online access to a large knowledge base of signs, symptoms and diseases. Because DXplain's knowledge base contains quantitative information concerning the relationships between diseases and clinical findings, the application can generate a list of diagnoses which are associated with some or all of a given set of findings.

[More ...](#)

Your license allows you to use DXplain subject to the following terms:

- I agree that I will not share my account/password with any individual outside of my institution/organization.
- I acknowledge that DXplain owns all rights, title and interest in and to DXplain including all Intellectual Property Rights.
- I will not integrate any portion of DXplain with any other application or develop a commercial or non-commercial application that is derived from or uses any portion of the DXplain knowledge base or algorithms without a signed agreement with MGH for permitted use.

By clicking the "I accept" button below and accessing DXplain, (i) I agree to and accept all of the terms set forth above and the terms of the DXplain privacy policy, (ii) I certify that I am authorized by **"Institution Name"** to access DXplain, and (iii) I ACKNOWLEDGE AND AGREE THAT I SHALL NOT USE DXPLAIN TO MAKE A CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS OR REPLACE OR OVERRULE A LICENSED HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL'S JUDGEMENT OR CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS.

E-Mail address

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Professional Status

**I accept the terms - Continue**

The email address is used only as a unique identifier for our logging. It allows a user to save a case and allows the developers to respond to user questions. Under no circumstances are email addresses ever provided to anyone outside of the Laboratory of Computer Science, Massachusetts General Hospital (LCS, MGH). All members of LCS/MGH sign and adhere to a strict confidentiality policy.

Adult, Young (18 to 40 yrs)

Male

1-4 weeks

Finding Lookup

No

- birth weight high
- birth weight low
- low weight
- weight fluctuation
- weight gain
- weight loss
- weight loss, severe
- weight loss

For all cases presented to DXplain, we recommend that you provide the patient's age and gender and a rough estimate of the duration of the disease.

This page presents DXplain in Case Analysis mode and allows entering a case.

You will describe the patient by entering clinical findings. DXplain provides a wide variety of findings, including demographic, history, physical, laboratory and imaging results.

Though optional, the authors suggest you enter patient age, gender and duration of symptoms using the drop-down menus in the upper left hand portion of the page.

Use the blank "Finding Lookup" box to enter findings one at a time. After you type 2 or more characters, DXplain will display findings that contain your entry. Click on the term that best matches the finding you wish to enter. Where applicable, DXplain will display a list of more specific terms for the finding you selected and you may pick one of these if you so wish.

To indicate that a finding is ABSENT, rather than present, click the "No" checkbox *before* selecting a finding from the match list.

Clinical manifestations are entered by typing the first few characters of a finding name into the Finding Lookup box. As you type each character, the system displays those terms that contain the characters you typed. Once you see the choice you want, click on it to select it.

To indicate the absence of a finding, such as "No Fever", Click the "No" checkbox prior to selecting your finding.

Adult, Young (18 to 40 yrs) ▾

Male ▾ > 4 weeks ▾

[New Case](#) | [Save Case](#) | [Retrieve Case](#)[Disease Comparison](#)[DXplain Algorithm](#)

Finding Lookup

 No weight loss 🔍weight loss
weight loss, severe
weight loss, slight

Case Findings

 weight loss
 Mexican
 hip pain Remove finding from case findings list
 Change findings "Present/Absent"
 Focus ON/OFF

Submit ▶

OPTIONAL - Are these findings present? ?

 Y N Unk

glycosuria

?

 Y N Unk

insulin increase

?

 Y N Unk

ketoacidosis, diabetic

?

 Y N Unk

polyneuropathy

?

Common Diseases

- Diabetes mellitus type 2
- Diabetes mellitus type 1
- Adverse effects of medication
- Fluorine and compounds poisoning, chronic
- Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease
- Osteoporosis
- Tuberculosis, pulmonary
- Endogenous depression
- Neuropathy, diabetic
- Emphysema, pulmonary

Rare Diseases

- Amebiasis
- Malaria
- Trichloroethylene poisoning
- Blastomycosis, North American
- Chagas disease
- Coccidioidomycosis
- Aseptic necrosis of hip
- Larva migrans, visceral
- Leishmaniasis, American cutaneous
- Pinta

++ sufficient evidence to strongly support this DX
+ sufficient evidence to support this DX
sufficient evidence to suggest this DX
-- minimal evidence to suggest this DX

As findings are selected, they appear in the Case Findings Window.

DXplain displays lists of Common and Rare diseases that are associated with some or all of the case findings. These lists are dynamically refreshed each time a new case finding is entered.

18 to 40 yrs ▾
 Male ▾ > 4 weeks ▾

[New Case](#) | [Save Case](#) | [Retrieve Case](#) | [Print Format](#)

Finding Lookup

No

Case Findings

- anorexia
- movement pain
- intermittent
- back pain, lower
- weight loss
- Mexico
- hip pain

Remove finding from case Focus ON/OFF
 Change findings "Present/Absent" Finding Info

Optional - Refine Disease List ?

Y	N	U	Are these findings present?	?
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	diarrhea, bloody	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	stool blood, gross	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	vocal cord paralysis	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	chest xray multiple pulmonary nodules, non-calcified	<input type="checkbox"/>

Common Diseases

- Muscular low back pain
- Lung, carcinoma, metastatic
- Intervertebral disc rupture, lumbar
- Colitis, ulcerative
- Gastric ulcer
- Lumbar spinal stenosis
- Endogenous depression
- Adverse effects of medication
- Reactive depression

Rare Diseases

- Amebiasis
- Reiter syndrome
- Spondylitis, ankylosing
- ! Malaria
- Brucellosis
- Mediterranean fever, familial
- Whipples disease
- C1 esterase inhibitor deficiency
- ! Appendix, abscess

++ sufficient evidence to strongly support this DX
 + sufficient evidence to support this DX
 sufficient evidence to suggest this DX
 -- minimal evidence to suggest this DX
 ! Urgent action required

DXplain prompts the user for clinical findings that may help to distinguish among possible diagnoses. The User can choose to indicate that one of the suggested clinical manifestations is present (Y), or is known to be absent (N), or that there is no information about the presence of a particular finding (Unk).

By clicking on the question mark, the user can query the system as to how the presence or absence of a particular presented finding ('vocal cord paralysis' in this example) will affect DXplain's differential. This is shown in the yellow box at right.

Based on the initial findings entered, DXplain lists a broad differential including infection and cancer. The "--" mark indicates diagnoses that are only minimally supported.

Finding -- vocal cord paralysis
Very strongly supports LUNG, CARCINOMA, METASTATIC

Note that "vocal cord paralysis" is important in metastatic lung CA.

This ability of DXplain to explain its disease selections is a significant feature.

18 to 40 yrs ▾

Male ▾ > 4 weeks ▾

[New Case](#) | [Save Case](#) | [Retrieve Case](#) | [Print Format](#)

Finding Lookup

No 🔍

Case Findings ?

- sheep exposure
- fever
- back tenderness, lower
- spleen palpable
- hepatomegaly
- anorexia
- movement pain
- intermittent
- back pain, lower
- weight loss

- Remove finding from case Focus ON/OFF
- Change findings "Present/Absent" Finding Info

Optional - Refine Disease List ?

Y	N	U	Are these findings present?	?
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	hepatitis	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	fatty liver <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	rose spot(s) <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	lymphoma	<input type="checkbox"/>

Common Diseases

- + Vertebral osteomyelitis, acute
- + Hodgkins disease
- + Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease
- + Sarcoidosis
- + Lymphocytic lymphoma
- + Hepatitis, acute type B
- Endocarditis, bacterial, suba
- Infectious mononucleosis
- Hepatitis, acute type A

Rare Diseases

- + Brucellosis
- + Paratyphoid
- Juvenile idiopathic arthritis
- Hepatocarcinoma
- Leukemia, myelocytic, chronic
- Histiocytosis, malignant
- Typhoid fever
- Endocarditis, bacterial, right-sided
- Idiopathic granulomatous hepatitis

- ++ sufficient evidence to strongly support this DX
- + sufficient evidence to support this DX
- sufficient evidence to suggest this DX
- minimal evidence to suggest this DX
- ! Urgent action required

The current finding list is too long to fit on this screen; in the actual DXplain program, a scrolling window reveals the entire list.

When the user clicks on 'Hodgkins disease,' this will bring up DXplain's Evidence for Hodgkins disease, as shown on the next screen.

After additional clinical findings have been entered, a revised list shows that several diagnoses are now supported.

[Return to Case Analysis page](#)

[Disease Description](#) | [Disease Differential](#) NEW! | [PubMed Search](#) | [Go](#)

The user can click on "Disease Description" to toggle between this "Evidence" page, and a textbook-like description of disease findings, as shown on the next screen.

Evidence of "HODGKINS DISEASE" (COMMON)

The following findings strongly support this disease:

[hepatomegaly](#)

The following findings support this disease:

[weight loss](#)

[anorexia](#)

[spleen palpable](#)

[fever](#)

The following findings are not part of DXplain's description of this disease:

[back tenderness](#), [lower](#)

ADD selected finding(s) to Case

OPTIONAL: Any of the findings below may be next to the finding(s) and then clicking the 'AD

Listed first are the findings the user has entered which support "Hodgkins Disease".

Listed below are relevant findings of the disease which have not been entered nor noted as absent.

To add any of these findings to the case, the user can click the check box(es) and then the "ADD selected finding(s) to Case" button.

The following clinical manifestations (if present) would also support this disease:

- [mental nerve neuropathy](#)
- [alcohol intolerance](#)
- [dermatitis, exfoliative](#)
- [epitrochlear lymph node enlargement](#)
- [inguinal lymph node enlargement](#)
- [liver mass](#)
- [vena cava obstruction, superior](#)
- [vena cava obstruction, inferior](#)
- [femoral lymph node enlargement](#)
- [popliteal lymph node enlargement](#)
- [Pemberton sign positive](#)
- [fever, Pel-Ebstein](#)
- [ascites, chylous](#)
- [axillary lymph node enlargement](#)
- [erythema multiforme](#)
- [erythema nodosum](#)
- [hepatosplenomegaly](#)
- [mesenteric lymph node enlargement](#)
- [paraplegia](#)
- [parotitis](#)

[Return to Case Analysis page](#)

[Evidence of Disease](#)

[Disease Differential](#) NEW!

[PubMed Search](#)

[Google Search](#)

HODGKINS DISEASE

DEFINITION

A malignant disease characterized by progressive enlargement of the lymph nodes, spleen, and general lymphoid tissue, and the presence of large, usually multinucleate, cells (REED-STERNBERG CELLS) of unknown origin. MeSH, NLM 1999

ICD9 CODES [\[Details\]](#)

201, 201.1, 201.2, 201.9, 201.0

OTHER NAMES

Lymphogranulomatosis, malignant; Lymphadenoma, multiple; Sternberg disease.

ETIOLOGY

Unknown; most frequent of malignant lymphoma group of diseases; age incidence showing peaks at 25 and 70.

SYMPTOMS

USUALLY: chronic (> 4 weeks).

SOMETIMES: bone pain; night sweats; sweating increase; weight loss; weight loss, slight; insidious onset of symptoms; urinary tract obstruction; paraplegia; pruritus; anorexia; dysphagia; constipation; diarrhea; steatorrhea; abdominal pain; arthralgia; back pain; kidney disease; renal failure; neck pain; headache; malaise; motor disorder; paresthesia; sensory disorder; cough; dyspnea.

RARELY: alcohol intolerance; fecal incontinence; amenorrhea, secondary; amenorrhea, primary; incontinence; urinary bladder incontinence; extremity paralysis, lower; extremity muscle weakness, lower; muscular weakness; stridor; wheezing.

ADDITIONAL NOTES: Initial manifestations possibly related to ordinary respiratory infection, other infection about head, neck; pain, obstructive phenomena in areas affected; chills.

MAKE DIAGNOSIS LESS LIKELY: lymph node pain, regional; very brief (< 6 hours).

REFERENCES | [PubMed Search](#)

1. Early-stage Hodgkin's lymphoma. N Engl J Med. 2010 Aug 12;363(7):653-62.

2. Hodgkin's lymphoma in younger patients: lessons learned on the road to success. Oncology (Millister

The Disease Differential feature displays a differential diagnosis for the selected disease, as shown on the next screen.

The Disease Description page lists the findings found in a particular disease in order of the frequency with which they occur.

The user can click on "Evidence of Disease" to toggle back to that page.

DXplain provides links to selected Medline references

[Return to Case Analysis page](#)[Evidence Disease](#)[Disease Description](#)[PubMed Search](#)[Google Search](#)

When thinking about disease "HODGKINS DISEASE", you may also want to consider the following:

[Sarcoidosis](#)[Lymphocytic lymphoma](#)[Tuberculosis, miliary](#)[Infectious mononucleosis](#)[Aneurysm, aorta, thoracic](#)[Goiter, substernal](#)[Thymoma](#)[Actinomycosis](#)[Leukemia, lymphocytic, chronic](#)[Superior vena cava syndrome](#)[Castleman's disease, unicentric](#)[Adult Still's disease](#)[Lung carcinoma, small cell](#)[Histiocytosis, malignant](#)

[Return to Case Analysis page](#)[Disease Description](#) | [Disease Differential](#) NEW! | [PubMed Search](#) | [Google Search](#)

Evidence of "HODGKINS DISEASE" (COMMON)

The following findings strongly support this disease:

[hepatomegaly](#)

The following findings support this disease:

[weight loss](#)[anorexia](#)[spleen palpable](#)[fever](#)

The following findings are not part of DXplain's description of this disease:

[back tenderness, lower](#)**ADD selected finding(s) to Case**

OPTIONAL: Any of the findings below may be added to the current case by clicking the box(es) next to the finding(s) and then clicking the 'ADD selected finding(s) to Case' button.

The following clinical manifestations (if present) would also support this disease:

- [mental nerve neuropathy](#)
- [alcohol intolerance](#)
- [dermatitis, exfoliative](#)
- [epitrochlear lymph node enlargement](#)
- [inguinal lymph node enlargement](#)
- [liver mass](#)
- [vena cava obstruction, superior](#)
- [vena cava obstruction, inferior](#)
- [femoral lymph node enlargement](#)
- [popliteal lymph node enlargement](#)
- [Pemberton sign positive](#)
- [fever, Pel-Ebstein](#)
- [ascites, chylous](#)
- [axillary lymph node enlargement](#)
- [erythema multiforme](#)
- [erythema nodosum](#)
- [hepatosplenomegaly](#)
- [mesenteric lymph node enlargement](#)
- [paraplegia](#)
- [parotitis](#)

The user can click on any finding to see a list of diseases associated with that finding. In this example, the user clicks on "Superior Vena Cava Obstruction".

[Return to Case Analysis page](#)[Google Search](#)

"VENA CAVA OBSTRUCTION, SUPERIOR" is a very important finding which should be explained by at least one disease in the differential diagnosis.

Additional Information: Obstruction of the superior vena cava is most commonly caused by neoplasm, particularly lung cancer. It can also be caused by thrombosis, aneurysm, or external compression. It causes suffusion and/or cyanosis of the face, neck, and upper arms. If slow in development, collateral circulation can lessen some of the manifestations. For an interesting perspective, see: Plekker D et al 'Clinical and radiologic grading of SVC obstruction' Respiration, 2007.

Note that the position of each disease in a group is arbitrary and does not indicate the degree of support.

The following disease(s) should always be considered given this finding:

Common Disease(s)

Rare Disease(s)

[Superior vena cava syndrome](#)

This finding very strongly supports the following disease(s):

Common Disease(s)

Rare Disease(s)

[Lung carcinoma, bronchogenic](#)[Lung carcinoma, small cell](#)

This finding strongly supports the following disease(s):

Common Disease(s)

Rare Disease(s)

[Lymphocytic lymphoma](#)[Histoplasmosis, primary acute](#)[Hodgkins disease](#)[Aneurysm, aorta, thoracic](#)[Aorta, thoracic, rupture, spontaneous](#)[Pancoast syndrome](#)[Pleura, mesothelioma, primary](#)[Thymoma](#)

This finding supports the following disease(s):

Common Disease(s)

Rare Disease(s)

[Breast carcinoma](#)[Sarcoidosis](#)[Tuberculosis, pulmonary](#)[Hereditary breast and ovarian cancer syndrome](#)[Goiter, substernal](#)[Lymphoma, Burkitt](#)[Mycosis fungoides](#)

Some findings have additional finding information associated with them. This may include a definition, picture, or other pertinent information, as shown above.

On the next screen, the demo returns to the Case Analysis of the clinical problem solving exercise.

18 to 40 yrs ▾

Male ▾ > 4 weeks ▾

[New Case](#) | [Save Case](#) | [Retrieve Case](#) | [Print Format](#)

Finding Lookup

No 🔍

Case Findings

- F butcher
- F sheep exposure
- F fever
- F back tenderness, lower
- F spleen palpable
- F hepatomegaly
- F anorexia
- F movement pain
- F intermittent
- F back pain, lower

- Remove finding from case
- Change findings "Present/Absent"
- Focus ON/OFF
- Finding Info

Optional - Refine Disease List ?

Y	N	U	Are these findings present?	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	hepatitis	<input type="checkbox"/> ?
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	fatty liver <input type="checkbox"/> ?	<input type="checkbox"/> ?
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	rose spot(s) <input type="checkbox"/> ?	<input type="checkbox"/> ?
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	lymphoma	<input type="checkbox"/> ?

Common Diseases

- + Vertebral osteomyelitis, acute
- + Hodgkins disease
- + Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease
- + Sarcoidosis
- + Lymphocytic lymphoma
- + Hepatitis, acute type B
- Endocarditis, bacterial, subacute
- Infectious mononucleosis
- Hepatitis, acute type A

Rare Diseases

- + Brucellosis
- + Paratyphoid
- Juvenile idiopathic arthritis
- Hepatocarcinoma
- Leukemia, myelocytic, chronic
- Histiocytosis, malignant
- Typhoid fever
- Endocarditis, bacterial, right-sided
- Idiopathic granulomatous hepatitis

- ++ sufficient evidence to strongly support this DX
- + sufficient evidence to support this DX
- sufficient evidence to suggest this DX
- minimal evidence to suggest this DX
- ! Urgent action required

Returning to the Case Analysis, the user can click on 'Brucellosis' (the case diagnosis of this New England Journal CPC). This will result in the display of DXplain's Evidence for this diagnosis, as well as the option to view other resources to obtain reference information, as shown on the next slide.

[Return to Case Analysis page](#)[Disease Description](#) | [Disease Differential](#) NEW! | [PubMed Search](#) | [Google Search](#)**Evidence of "BRUCELLOSIS" (RARE)****The following findings strongly support this disease:**

- [spleen palpable](#)
- [a type of back tenderness](#)
- [sheep exposure](#)

The following findings support this disease:

- [weight loss](#)
- [intermittent](#)
- [anorexia](#)
- [hepatomegaly](#)
- [fever](#)
- [butcher](#)

This page shows the evidence for the disease selected (Brucellosis). A runtime search of PubMed offers the most recent abstracts available. The Google Search link allows the user to see content from a special selection of authoritative medical websites.

ADD selected finding(s) to Case

OPTIONAL: Any of the findings below may be added to the current case by clicking the next to the finding(s) and then clicking the 'ADD selected finding(s) to Case' button.

The following clinical manifestations (if present) would also support this disease:

- [orchitis](#)
- [Middle East](#)
- [spleen tenderness](#)
- [testicular pain](#)
- [testicular enlargement](#)
- [perspiration malodorous](#)
- [biological warfare](#)
- [raw milk ingestion](#)

Examples of the PubMed and Google searches are shown on the next two slides.

The following lab data (if present) would be useful in establishing the presence of the disease:

- [thrombocytopenia, marked](#)
- [granulomas on biopsy](#)

One of the more important features of DXplain is the ability for users to send comments, questions and criticisms directly to the developers via the Feedback link. The developers will try to respond promptly.

The 'Help' feature, available from each screen, provides page-specific help for all features found on that page. A summary of DXplain's main functions and features can also be retrieved using 'Help.'



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About 2,860 results (0.25 seconds)

[CDC - Home - Brucellosis](#)www.cdc.gov/brucellosis/ ▾ United States Centers for... ▾

Nov 12, 2012 - **Brucellosis** is an infectious disease caused by bacteria. Provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

[Brucellosis: MedlinePlus Medical Encyclopedia](#)www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/.../000597.htm ▾ United States National Li... ▾

Causes. **Brucella** can infect cattle, goats, camels, dogs, and pigs. The bacteria can spread to humans if you come in contact with infected meat or the placenta of ...

[Brucellosis - Emedicine Medscape](#)emedicine.medscape.com/article/213430-overview ▾ Medscape ▾

Feb 28, 2013 - **Brucellosis** is a zoonotic infection caused by the bacterial genus **Brucella**. The bacteria are transmitted from animals to humans by ingestion ...

[Brucellosis: Symptoms and Treatment - WebMD](#)www.webmd.com/a-to-z.../brucellosis-symptoms-treatment ▾ WebMD ▾

WebMD explains the symptoms and treatment of **brucellosis**, a bacterial infection that can be spread from animals to humans.

[Serology for brucellosis: MedlinePlus Medical Encyclopedia](#)www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/.../003536.htm ▾ United States National Li... ▾

Serology for **brucellosis** is a blood test to look for antibodies against **Brucella**, the bacteria that causes the disease **brucellosis**. **Brucellosis** is an infection that ...

[Brucellosis, disease information, NCID, CDC](#)www.cdc.gov/ncidod/.../sub_brucellosis.htm ▾ United States Centers for... ▾

The National Center for Infectious Diseases (NCID) has been officially reorganized and as a result its former divisions and programs have been realigned into ...

[\[PDF\] Wild Hog Hunting - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#)www.cdc.gov/brucellosis/.../brucellosis_and_h... ▾ United States Centers for... ▾

To contact your state health department for information about brucellosis, visit:

When the user clicks on Google Search link, DXplain sends a search strategy to Google that results in the display of links to selected medical websites for the chosen disease.

End of DXplain Demo

[Click here to see Frequently Asked Questions about DXplain](#)

[Click here for more information about DXplain](#)