



HEALTH CARE

- RESEARCH
- INNOVATION
- TECHNOLOGY

- INVENTION
- HEALTH
- INSPIRATION

- INVENTORS
- CREATIVITY
- DISCOVERY

- MEDICAL CARE
- SOLUTION
- IDEA

- INVENTORS
- CREATIVITY
- DISCOVERY





























# Summary of History Taking

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- **Why do we take history from the patient?**



- **How do we take history?**





# Components of the History

- Personal history
- The present complaint
- The history of the present complaint
- Remaining questions of abnormal system
- Review of systems
- Drug history
- Past medical history
  - ⊕ Past surgical history
  - ⊕ Immunizations
  - ⊕ Family history
  - ⊕ Social history & habits

# ALWAYS



- INTRODUCE YOURSELF TO THE PATIENT AND EXPLAIN TO HIM OR HER WHAT YOU ARE GOING TO DO.
- GET A CHAPERON WHEN YOU INTERVIEW A FEMALE PATIENT.

# ALWAYS RECORD PATIENT'S

- Name
- Age
- Sex
- Marital status
- Occupation
- Address
- Special habits



# Social history & habits

- Marital status
- Hazards of occupation
- Social status- type of residence
- Travel abroad-dates
- Smoke
- Drinks
- Any unusual?



# 1-Present complaint

- In patient's own words with duration.
- “What are you complaining of?”
- “What is the problem?”
- “What is the matter?”



## 2-History of the present complaint



### EXAMPLE: ABDOMINAL PAIN

- Site
- Time and mode of onset
- Nature
- Duration
- Severity
- ⊕ Radiation
- ⊕ Progression/end
- ⊕ Relieving factors
- ⊕ Exacerbating factors
- ⊕ Cause

## 3-Remaining questions of abnormal system



# 4-Review of systems

- The Gastro-intestinal system
- The Respiratory system
- The Cardiovascular system
- The Urogenital system
- The Nervous system
- The Musculoskeletal system





# Gastro-intestinal system

- Appetite
- Diet
- Weight
- Teeth and taste
- Swallowing
- Regurgitation
- Fatulence
- ⊕ Heartburn
- ⊕ Vomiting
- ⊕ Haematemesis
- ⊕ Abdominal PAIN
- ⊕ Abdominal distension
- ⊕ Defecation
- ⊕ Change of color of skin

# The Respiratory system

- Cough
- Sputum
- Haemoptysis
- Dyspnoea
- Orthopnoea
- Chest pain



# The Cardiovascular system

- CHEST PAIN
- Dyspnoea
- Orthopnoea
- Palpitations
- Cough and sputum
- Dizziness and headache
- Ankle swelling
- Peripheral vascular symptoms



# The Urogenital system



- Pain
  - Oedema
  - Thirst
  - Micturition
  - Urine
- ⊕ Scrotum and urethra
  - ⊕ Menstruation
  - ⊕ Pregnancies
  - ⊕ Breasts
  - ⊕ Secondary sex characteristics

# The Nervous system

- Mental state
- Conscious level
- Fits
- TIAS= transient ischemic attacks
- Loss of sensations
- Paraesthesiae (pins and needles)



# The musculoskeletal system

- Pain
- Swelling
- Limitation of movements of any joint



# 7-Drug history

- Steroids
- Insulin
- Antihypertensive drugs
- Hormone replacement therapy



# 5-Past medical history

- Any hospitalization
- TB = Tuberculosis
- DM = Diabetes mellitus
- Asthma
- Rheumatic fever
- Contact with patients with hepatitis or aids





# 6-Past surgical history

- Previous operations
- Blood transfusion
- Any complications with anesthesia
- Bleeding tendencies



# 8-Immunizations

- DPT = diphtheria, pertussus, tetanus
- Measles
- Mumps
- Rubella
- Poliomyelitis
- TB
- Smallpox
- Typhoid



# 9-Family history

- Health and age or cause of death of patient's parents ,brothers and sisters
- DM, HTN
- Malignancy, Autoimmune diseases
- Infectious diseases
- Similar condition



# Summary

- Patient's name, age and sex.
- Complaint and the most important positive characteristics of his/her complaint
- The most important negative features of his complaint.



# Diagnosis

- Any diagnosis consists of  
**Anatomical part + Pathological part**

Examples:

- Breast cancer
- Peptic ulcer
- Fracture femur



# Is it time to make a provisional diagnosis?

- What is a diagnosis?



## Differential diagnosis or working diagnosis

- Most likely why?
- Less likely why?
- Least likely why?



# Analysis of the differential diagnosis

- Review the list you made earlier





# What have we gained from the history taking?

- To make a **diagnosis**
- To formulate a **complete picture** about this **patient** which will enable you to plan **his or her** management



