

THE THEME: **EXAMINATION OF THE
PATIENT**

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*plan:

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2. The main part:
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3. Conclusion

* General examination

General examination
(inspection) of patient as a diagnostic method retained its importance for the physician in any specialty , despite the increasing number of instrumental and laboratory studies.

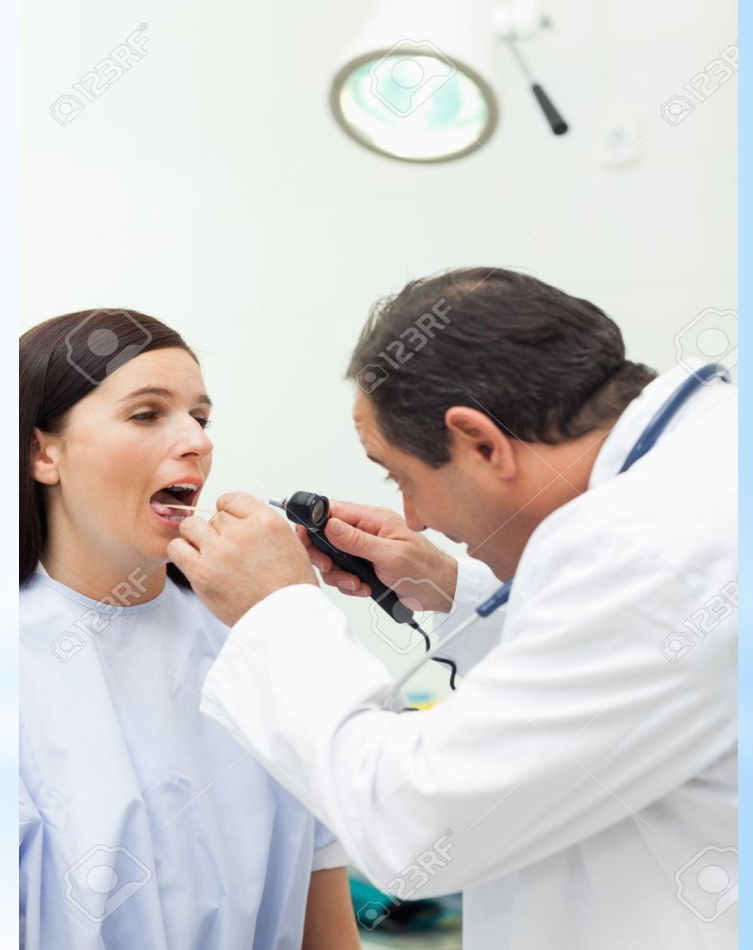


* General examination

With the examination can not only make the total view of the state of the patient as a whole, but also the correct diagnosis "at first sight" (acromegaly, thyrotoxic goiter etc.). Pathologic features detected by clinical examination, providing substantial assistance in gathering the history and future research.

*Rules of general examination

Before treating the patient it is necessary to make a correct diagnosis of the disease and to determine its aetiology, ie. the causes of the disease. The doctor must know well the pathogenesis of any disease, ie. the way and mechanism of its development, as well as the symptoms by which it can be revealed.



*Techniques of examination

A number of different procedures is used to establish a diagnosis: history-taking, physical examination, which includes visual examination, palpitation percussion, auscultation, laboratory studies, consisting of urinalysis, blood, sputum and other analysis; instrumental studies, for example, taking electrocardiogram or cystoscopy, X-ray examination and other.

*Palpation

Palpation is the process of using one's hands to examine the body, especially while perceiving/diagnosing a disease or illness. Usually performed by a health care practitioner, it is also the process of feeling an object in or on the body to determine its size, shape, firmness, or location (such as a veterinarian would check/feel the stomach of a pregnant animal to ensure good health and successful delivery)

- *On light palpation, the examiner tests for any palpable mass, rigidity, or pain.
- *On deep palpation, the examiner is testing for and organomegaly, including enlargement of the liver and spleen.
- *The two handed method may be used. Begin at the right lower quadrant and examine the entire abdomen gently by deep palpation.

* Types of palpation

LIGHT PALPATION



DEEP PALPATION



* **PERCUSSION**

Percussion is a method of tapping on a surface to determine the underlying structure, and is used in clinical examinations to assess the condition of the thorax or abdomen. Percussion is a method of tapping on a surface to determine the underlying structure, and is used in clinical examinations to assess the condition of the thorax or abdomen.



AUSCULTATION

- *Auscultation (based on the Latin verb auscultare "to listen") is the term for listening to the internal sounds of the body, usually using a stethoscope.*

Temperature measurement necessary when examining the patient. In a healthy human body temperature varies between 36-36,9 ° C. The measured temperature during 10 minutes mercury thermometer, typically the axilla (the skin there must be wiped dry, otherwise, the thermometer may be underestimated) if necessary - in the rectum.

Fever in the development has three stages.

The I stage — the gradual lifting, being accompanied a sharp fever, a cyanosis of lips, extremities, a headache, feeling sick.

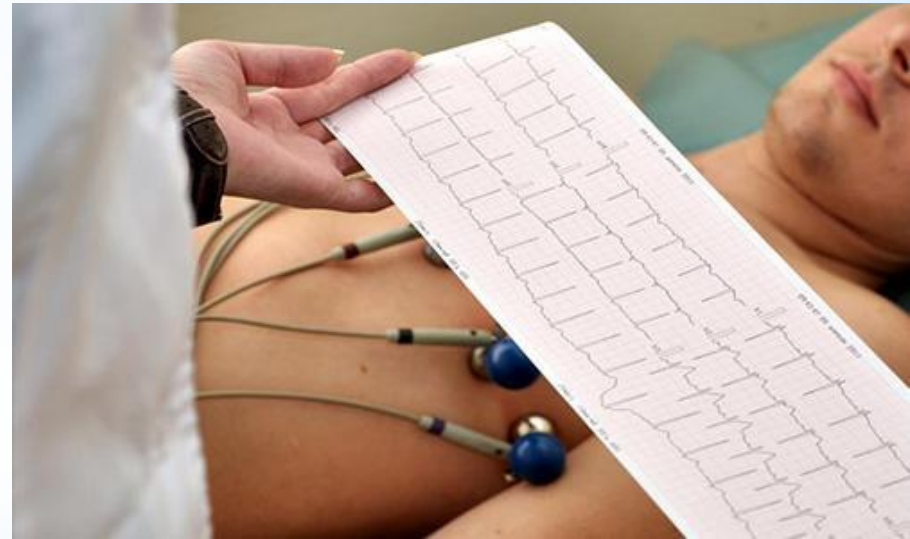
The II stage is characterized by the maximum temperature increase, being accompanied a headache, dryness in a mouth, a hyperemia of the person, integuments, nonsense, hallucinations.

The III stage proceeds differently: at some diseases critical (sharp) or lytic (gradual) temperature drop is observed.



Techniques of examination

*Techniques of examination

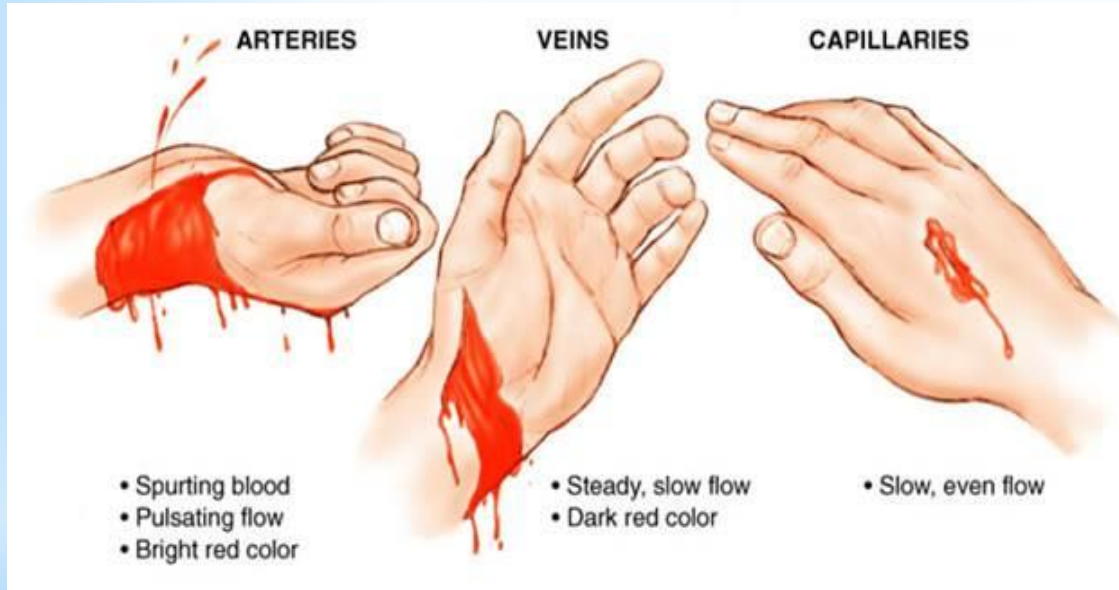


*symptoms of the disease

For determining a disease it is very important to know its symptoms, such as breathlessness, edema, dizziness, cough, vomiting, fever, hemorrhage, headache, and other.

Some of these symptoms are objective, for example, hemorrhage or vomiting, because they are determined by objective study, while others, such as headache or dizziness are subjective, since they are evident only to the patient.

* objective symptoms of the disease



hemorrhage



vomiting

* subjective symptoms of the
disease



dizziness



headache

*Conclusion

Before treating the patient, you need to know make the correct diagnosis, ie. know the causes of the disease. The become a good doctor, you need to know the symptoms of any disease. A number of different procedures is used to establish a diagnosis.

If you want to be a good doctor, you should know all this knowledge.



*REFERENCES

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