



EXAMINATION OF THE PATIENT

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medical examination is the process by which a medical professional investigates the body of a patient for signs of disease. It generally follows the taking of the medical history—an account of the symptoms as experienced by the patient. Together with the medical history, the physical examination aids in determining the correct diagnosis and devising the treatment plan.

METHODS OF EXAMINATION OF THE PATIENT



subjective

Method of examination--inquiry

- Complaints*
- Anamnesis of life*
- Anamnesis of the disease*

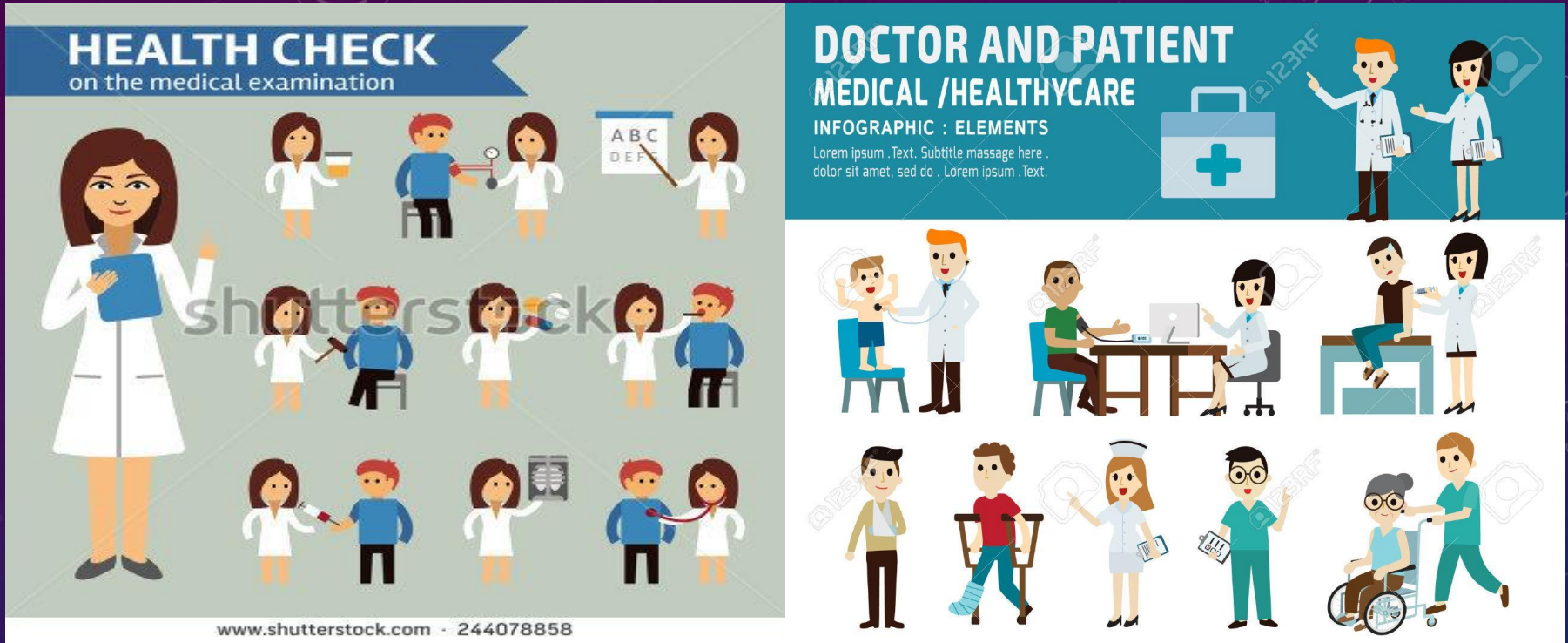


objectiv

Method of examination-inspection

- Tests*
- experiments*





- **Comprehensive physical exams**, also known as **executive physicals**, typically include laboratory tests, chest x-rays, pulmonary function testing, audiograms, full body CAT scanning, EKGs, heart stress tests, vascular age tests, urinalysis, and mammograms or prostate exams depending on gender.

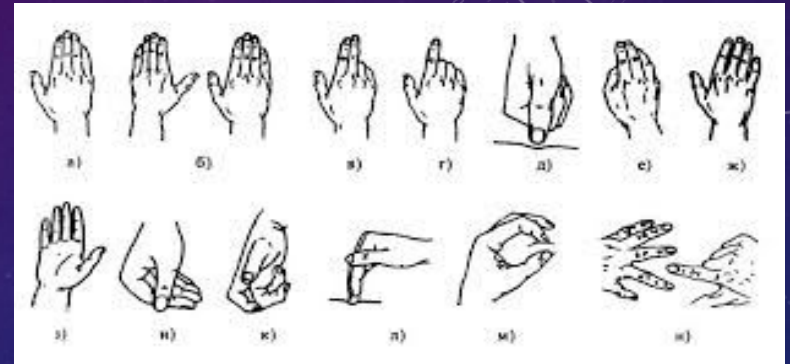
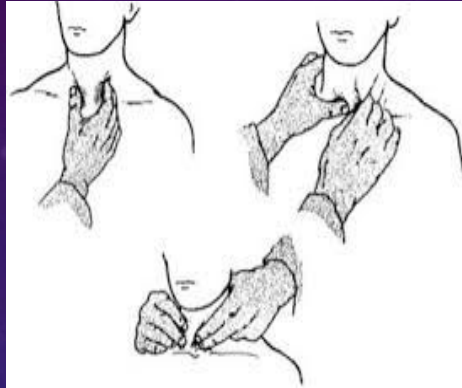
MODERN APPROACH TO DIAGNOSIS

- History taking
- Examining the patient
 - looking (inspecting)
 - feeling (palpating)
 - tapping (percussing)
 - listening (auscultating)



Medicine is learned by the bedside and not in the classroom.

Sir William Osler (1849 – 1919)



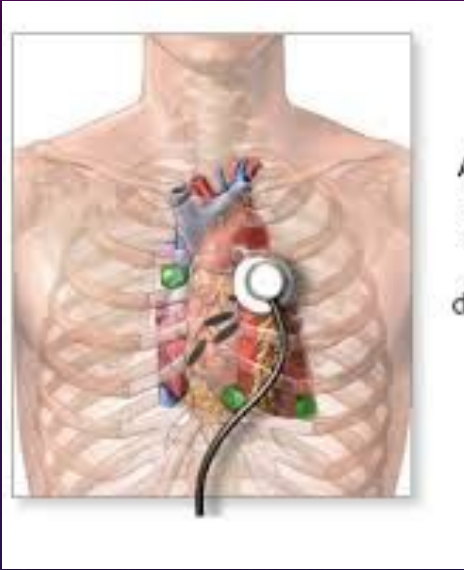
PALPATION

PALPATION IS THE PROCESS OF USING ONE'S HANDS TO EXAMINE THE BODY, ESPECIALLY WHILE PERCEIVING/DIAGNOSING A DISEASE OR ILLNESS.[1] USUALLY PERFORMED BY A HEALTH CARE PRACTITIONER, IT IS THE PROCESS OF FEELING AN OBJECT IN OR ON THE BODY TO DETERMINE ITS SIZE, SHAPE, FIRMNESS, OR LOCATION (FOR EXAMPLE, A VETERINARIAN CAN FEEL THE STOMACH OF A PREGNANT ANIMAL TO ENSURE GOOD HEALTH AND SUCCESSFUL DELIVERY)

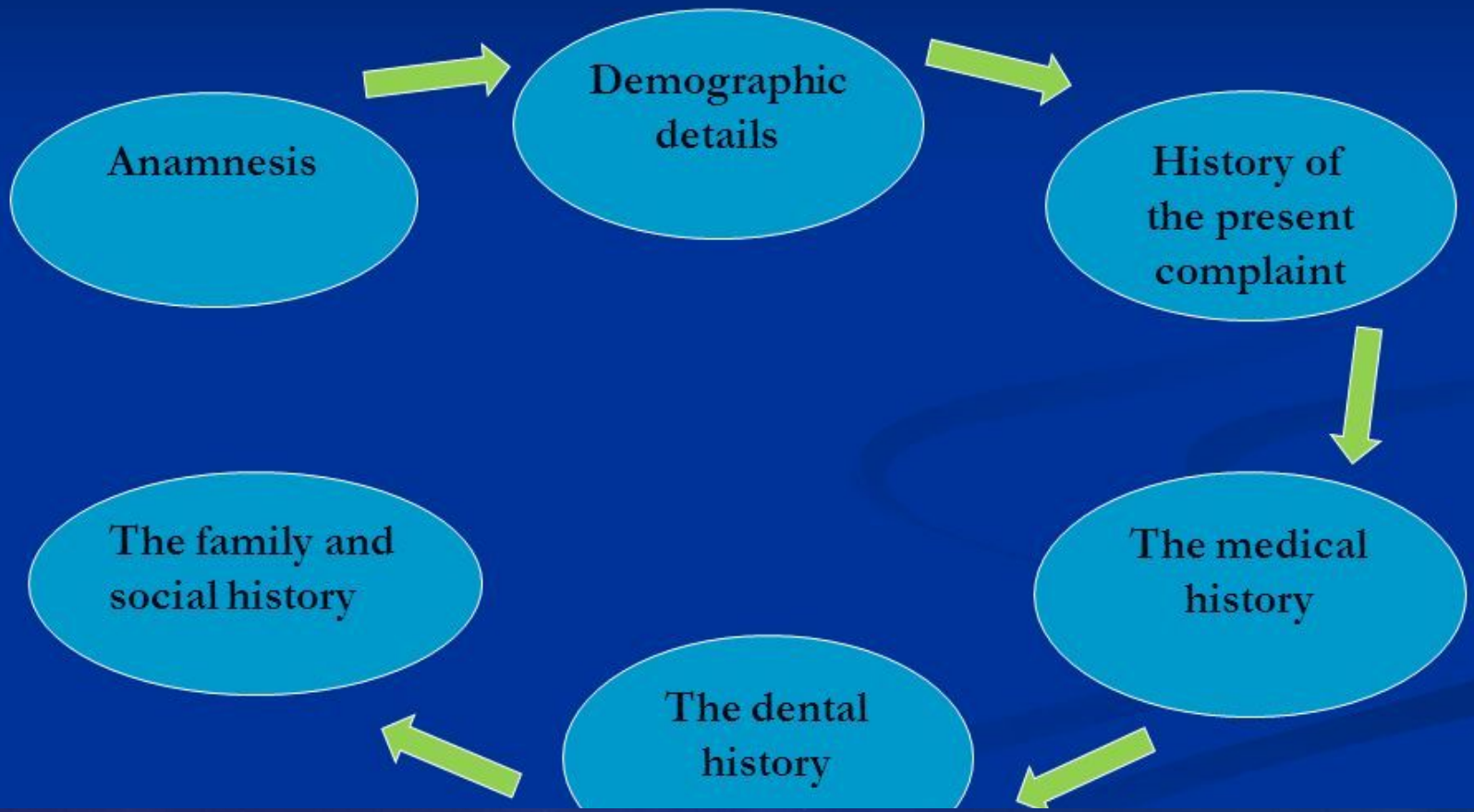


PERCUSSION

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. IT IS ONE OF THE FIVE METHODS OF CLINICAL EXAMINATION, TOGETHER WITH INSPECTION, PALPATION, AUSCULTATION, AND INQUIRY.



AUSCULTATION (BASED ON THE LATIN VERB AUSCULTARE "TO LISTEN")
IS LISTENING TO THE INTERNAL SOUNDS OF THE BODY, USUALLY USING A
STETHOSCOPE. AUSCULTATION IS PERFORMED FOR THE PURPOSES OF EXAMINING THE
CIRCULATORY AND RESPIRATORY SYSTEMS (HEART AND BREATH SOUNDS), AS WELL AS
THE GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM (BOWEL SOUNDS)



PREPARING THE PATIENT FOR EXAMINATION

- Well lit, quiet room
- Undressed (respect privacy)
- Position patient at 45°
- Patients are always examined from the right side of the bed



THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

- Hands

- Nails (nicotine staining, pitting, haemorrhages...)
- Clubbing
- Hands: capillary return, colour, warmth, turgor
- Atrophy
- Contractures



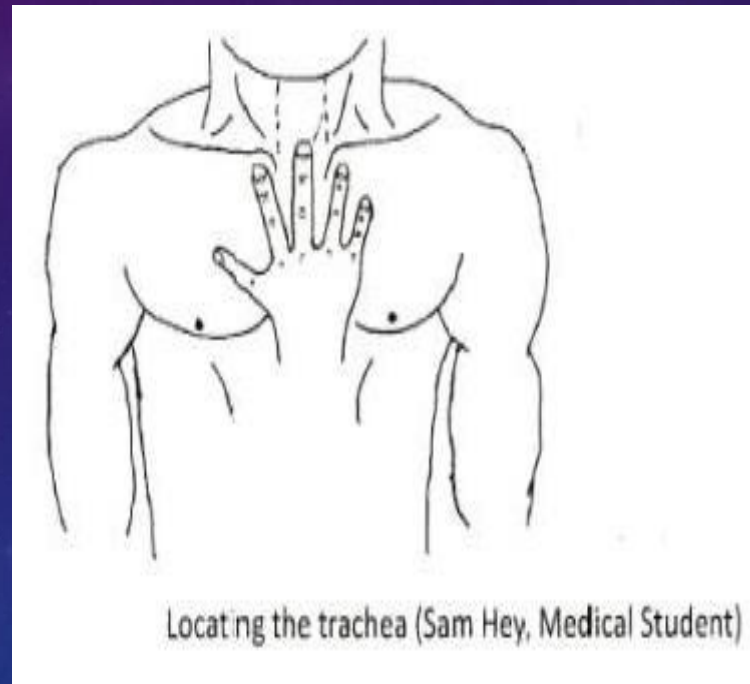
THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

- Pulse, BP, RR
- Facies
 - Colour
 - Eyes
 - Mouth
 - ?diagnostic
- Hair



THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

- Neck
 - Lymph nodes
 - JVP
 - Thyroid
 - Trachea
 - Carotid pulse

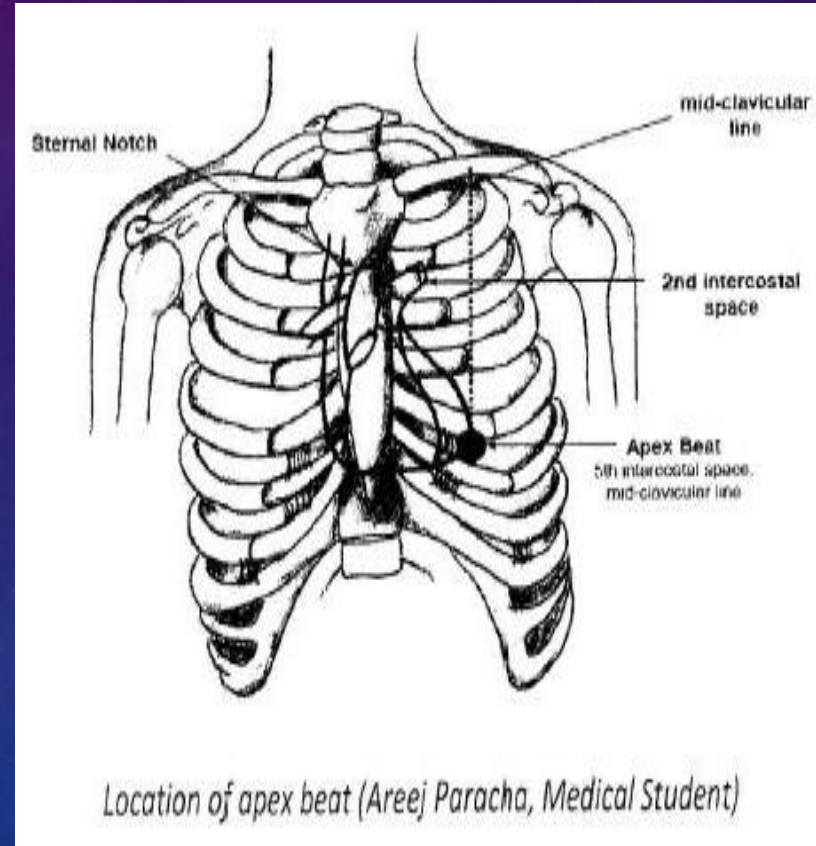


Locating the trachea (Sam Hey, Medical Student)

YouTube: Geekymedics.com:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ziaYBkgEZNU>

THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

- Chest
 - Inspect wall
 - Feel expansion
 - Palpate apex
 - Percuss lungs
 - Auscultate lungs
 - Auscultate heart sounds

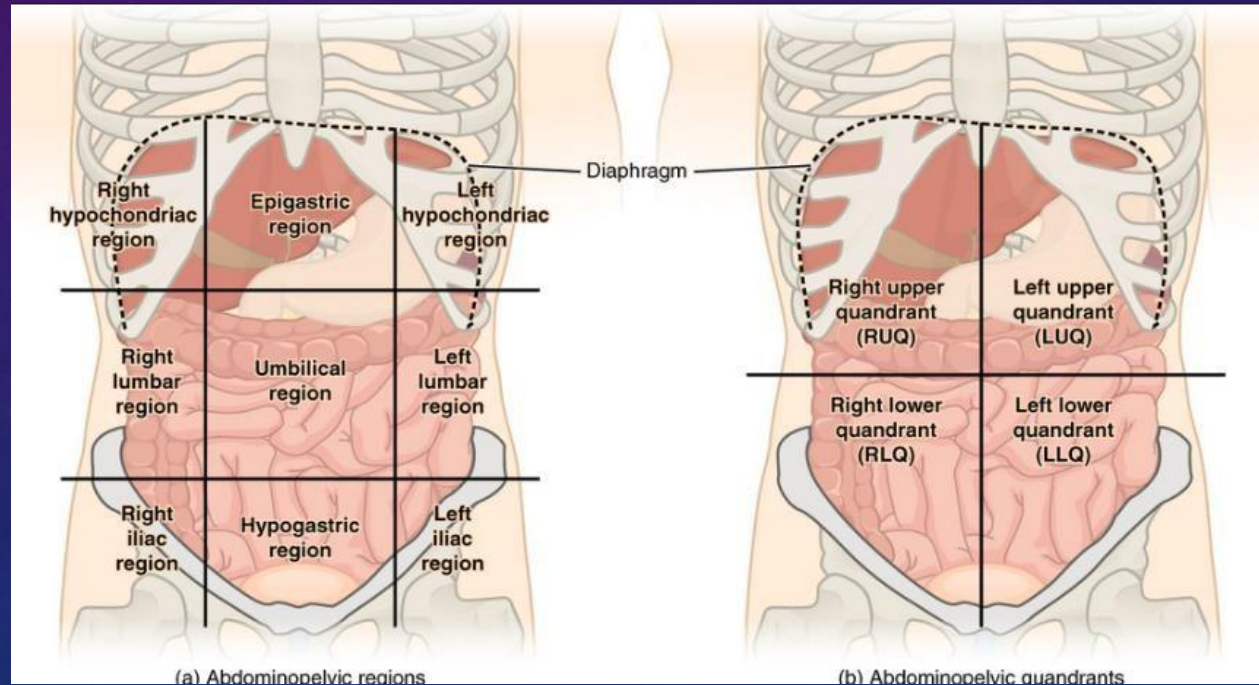


MacLeod's Examinations:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dSce-YxmA10>

THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

- Abdomen
 - Inspect
 - Palpate
 - Percuss
 - Auscultate
- Groins
- Legs
- Neurological examination





Thank
you!!