Medicine Hx- Cardiovascular System

History of "Chest Pain"

A. Overview:

The mention of chest pain by a patient tends to provoke more urgent attention than other symptoms. The surprised patient may find him- or herself whisked into an emergency ward with the rapid appearance of worried-looking doctors. This is because ischaemic heart disease, which may be a life-threatening condition, often presents in thismanner.

B. Differential diagnosis:

| DDx | What support this diagnosis? | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Cardiovascular System | | | | |
| Myocardial Infarction (MI) | Risk factors: Smoking, Diabetes, HTN, Hyperlipidemia and Family history of Myocardial Infarction Typical Symptoms: chest pain (central, tight or heavy; may radiate to the jaw or left arm) Complication: Heart Failure, Arrhythmias and recurrent MI | | | |
| Aortic Dissection | Risk factors: Long-standing HTN, Trauma and Connective tissue diseases, such as Marfan's syndrome Typical Symptoms:chest pain (very sudden onset, radiates to the back) Complication: Aortic rupture | | | |
| Respiratory System | | | | |
| Pulmonary Embolism | Risk factors: Prolonged immobilization, DVT, Trauma, surgery and pregnancy Typical Symptoms: sudden onset dyspnea, diaphoresis with or without hemoptysis | | | |
| Pneumonia | Risk factors:Influenza infection, Alcohol abuse, Smoking, splenectomy, Immunocompromised Typical Symptoms: Often pleuritic, associated with fever anddyspnea Complication:parapneumonic effusions, Pleural empyema, Acute respiratory failure | | | |
| Pneumothorax | Risk factors:COPD, Asthma and Trauma Typical Symptoms:Sudden onset, sharp, associated with dyspnea | | | |
| Others | | | | |
| Pleuropericardial pain | Typical Symptoms: Pleuritic pain and sharp, worse when patient lies down(pericardial) worse with cough(pleural) | | | |
| GERD | Typical Symptoms: burning, worse whenpatient lies down Complication: Barrett's esophagus, Aspiration pneumonia | | | |
| Anxiety | Typical Symptoms: associated with breathlessness and hyperventilation | | | |

C. Questions to ask the patient with this presentation

| Questions | What you think about ! | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| Quality of Pain | | | | |
| Can you tell me what the pain or discomfort islike? Is it sharp or dull, heavy or tight? | Pressure, Squeezing→MI Sharp and stabbing→Pericarditis, pleuritic, PulmoaryEmbolism(PE), Pneumothorax Tearing, ripping→Aortic dissection, Burning→GERD | | | |
| Location | | | | |
| Where do you feel it? | Retrosternal→MI, Poor localize→PE well localized→ Pericarditis, pleuritic, Pneumothorax Over skin→Musculoskeletal, costochondritis | | | |
| Duration | | | | |
| How long does it last? | <15 seconds→ non cardiac, musculoskeletal 2min-20min→ angina pectoris, GERD >20min→ MI, Pulmonary disease, Aortic dissection, pericarditis and herpes zoster | | | |
| Precipitating Factors | | | | |
| When do you get the pain? Does it come out ofthe blue, or does it come on when you dophysical things? Is it worse if you exercise aftereating? | Exertion→ angina pectoris Emotional Stress→ Angina pectoris, Psychogenic Eating→GERD or GIT problem Lying down→GERD, Pericarditis Respiration or cough→ pleuritis, pneumothorax, PE | | | |
| Is it coming on with less effort or at rest? | With effort \rightarrow angina pectoris, at rest \rightarrow MI | | | |
| Relieving Factors | · ~ * | | | |
| Does it go away quickly when you stop exercise? | MI | | | |
| Relived by what? | Nitroglycerin(2-5min)→ angina pectoris Leaning forward→ pericarditis Antacid→ GERD Holding breath→ pluritis | | | |
| Radiation | | | | |
| Radiate to where? | Left, right or both shoulders→MI or Pericarditis Tip of jaw→MI Back→ aortic dissection | | | |
| Risk Factors | | | | |
| Have you had any heart trouble before? What sort? What treatment did you have? | _ | | | |
| Do you know what your cholesterol level is? | - | | | |
| Are you diabetic? How well controlled is your diabetes? | | | | |
| Have you had high blood pressure and has it been treated? | | | | |
| Are you now or have you been smoker? How long since you stopped? | | | | |
| Have there been problems in your family with | | | | |

| heart disease? Who | was affected | and how old |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|
| were they? | | |

D. Review of symptoms related to the system of interest.

- 1- Dyspnoea, orthopnoea, paroxysmal nocturnal
- 2- Ankle swelling
- **3-** Palpitations
- 4- Syncope
- 5- Intermittent claudication
- 6- Fatigue

E. Systemic Review Go to Medicine – Hx – "General" topic!

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