

MedicineHx–Genitourinary System

History of “Flank Pain”

A. Overview:

Flank pain is usually severe colicky or constant loin or lower quadrant pain below the ribs and the ilium, generally begin posteriorly or in midaxillary line resulting from stimulation of nerve endings upon distention of ureter or renal capsule.

B. Differential diagnosis:

DDx	What support this diagnosis? (تعداد فقط)
“Genitourinary System”	
Renal Calculi	Risk factors: low fluid intake, Hypercalciuria Typical Symptoms: Severe loin or flank pain radiating downward to the symphysis pubis or perineum or testis Complication: Urinary tract obstruction , Pyelonephritis
Pyelonephritis	Risk factors: Recurrent UTIs Typical Symptoms: Flank pain, Fever, Chills, Nausea, Vomiting Complication: Sepsis , Emphysematous pyelonephritis
Cystic renal disease and tumor	Risk factors: Dialysis patients in ESRD Typical Symptoms: Chronic flank pain, Gross hematuria, Palpable renal mass Complication: Cyst rupture, Infection, Calcification
“Gynecological System”	
Ectopic Pregnancy	Risk factors: Menstrual problems or irregularities Typical Symptoms: Pain, Amenorrhea, Vaginal bleeding Complication: Tubal or uterine rupture, Hemorrhage

C. Questions to Ask the Patient with this presentation

Questions	What you think about ... !
Personal data	
Young female: always suspect UTI.	
Old male: always suspect benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) and look for obstructive symptoms.	
“SOCRATES” site, onset, character, radiation, associated symptoms, Exacerbating/Relieving factors, time, severity.	

history of pain then hematuria.	stone
Irritative symptoms: Frequency, Nocturia, Urgency, dysuria, urge incontinence. asking the patient if can tolerate long distances up to the bathroom	UTI
If there is a Systemic symptoms: Fever, Sweating, Loss of appetite, Loss of weight, chills and rigors, Fatigability	Pyelonephritis, carcinoma.
Past history	
Bilharziasis. Endoscopy, catheterization, or other invasive procedures. Trauma. Stones. TB symptoms or diagnosis. Sexual transmitted disease. Blood disorder, HTN, DM. Renal transplant.	
Medication history	
Warfarin. Heparin. AIDS drugs. Rifampicin	
Social history	
Smoking Marital Status. Sexual contact. Travel.	the most important risk factor for transitional cell carcinoma (TCC) Is smoking

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

Change of urine appearance - obstructive symptoms - Irritative symptoms –

Symptoms of uremia:

- Oliguria, nocturia, or polyuria.
- Anorexia, metallic taste, vomiting, fatigue, hiccups, and insomnia.
- Edema, itch, bruising, pallor, pigmentation .
- weakness, mental confusion, seizures, and coma.

E. Systematic Review. Go to Medicine – Hx – “General” topic !

432 OSCE TEAM

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