







History & Physical Examination of Gastrointestinal system

## Inflammatory bowel disease:

| IBS Case                                      |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| Question                                      | Indications   |  |
| Rectal bleeding                               |   |  |
| Please refer to the GI bleeding OSCE teamwork |   |  |
| Diarrhea                                      |   |  |
| Onset   | Sudden onset (gastroenteritis, IBD)   |  |
| Blood   | Fresh blood (anal fissures, hemorrhoids)<br>Melena (UGI bleeding, malignancy)                           |  |
| Mucous  | IBS,IBD   |  |
| Urgency                                       | IBS,IBD, Gastroenteritis  |  |
| Abdominal pain                                |   |  |
| SOCRATES                                      | Pain in the right iliac fossa s mainly Crohns   |  |
| Weight loss / Anorexia                        |   |  |
| How much weight is lost and over how long?    | Malignancy  |  |
| Appetite?                                     |   |  |
| Why did you lose your appetite?               | Eating becomes associated with fear of abdominal pain before the end of the meal in ulcerative colitis. |  |
| Fatigue/SOB?                                  | Suggests anemia   |  |
| Associated symptoms                           |   |  |
| Tenesmus                                      | Difficulty and pain when assessing stool  |  |
| Severe lower abdominal pain                   |   |  |
| Dehydration                                   |   |  |

| Abdominal distention       | Toxic megacolon   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Bone fractures             |   |
| Skin disorders (rashes)    | Patients with ulcerative colitis have a higher risk for skin disorders and may experience an ulcerative rash called pyoderma gangrenosum that tends to heal in the center but continue to spread. Patients may also have mouth sores. |
| Eye inflammation (uveitis) |   |
| Risk Factors:              |   |
| Smoking                    |   |
| Past Medical History:      |   |
| Appendectomy               | Linked to a reduced risk for developing ulcerative colitis, but an increased risk for Crohn's disease.  |
| Family History:            |   |
| IBD?                       |   |
| Colorectal caners          | Risk factor for IBD   |
| Social History:            |   |
| Race                       | More common in white  |
| Religion                   | More common in Ashkenazi Jews   |
| Type of food?              | Western lifestyle   |
| Where the pt lives?        | More common in industrialized areas   |
| Systemic Review            |   |









## Done By:

Ghadah Abdulaziz Hamad Al-Dosari Budoor Al-Salman Abdulaziz Islam