

<i>Chief Complain: Joint pain</i>	
Questions	Indications
<b>Site</b>	
<p><b>Where is the pain exactly?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Mono-arthritis (One joint )                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Infection: TB, Brucella</li> <li>▪ Osteoarthritis</li> <li>▪ Chronic malignancy</li> </ul> </li>   <li>○ Oligo-arthritis Equal or less than 4 (4,3,2)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Axial involvement is common</li> <li>▪ Predominant involvement of lower limb joints</li> <li>▪ Cutaneous manifestation: psoriatic rash, keratoderma blenorrhagic, onycholysis (elevation of the nails and hyperkeratosis), erythema nodosum, eye (conjunctivitis, uveitis)</li> <li>▪ e.g: ankylosing spondylitis, reactive arthritis</li> </ul> </li>   <li>○ Poly-arthritis (More than 4 )                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ affect both upper and lower Skin rash: malar rash, discoid rash, Heliotrope rash</li> <li>▪ associated with macular and popular lesions ( vasculitis)</li> <li>▪ Some feature of vasculitis: splinter hemorrhage, gangrene, oral ulcerationn</li> <li>e.g: Romatoid arthritis, SLE</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>Onset and Duration</b>	
When did you first notice that?	
Was it suddenly or gradually?	
Is it a continuous problem or it comes as separated attacks?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Additive: affects one joint then affects another one in addition to the formal one.</li> <li>○ Intermittent ( palindromic) : affects the same joint, but comes and goes.</li> <li>○ Migratory: affects one joint, and then leaves it to another one</li> </ul>

<b>Character</b>	
What is the pain like? Stiffness ?	Check the pattern
<b>Radiation</b>	
Does the pain radiate anywhere?	Pain in the knee or lower thigh maybe referred from the hip
<b>Associations</b>	
Any other signs or symptoms associated with the pain?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Swelling in the joint and redness (arthritis)</li> <li>○ No swelling and redness only pain (arthralgia)</li> <li>○ instability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ This is described by the patient as giving way or coming out.</li> <li>▪ It may be due to Joint dislocation or muscle weakness.</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Dry eyes and mouth: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Characteristic of Sjogren 's Syndrome</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Time course</b>	
Does the pain follow any pattern?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Morning stiffness classically occur in rheumatoid arthritis and other inflammatory arthropathies</li> <li>○ Stiffness after inactivity such as sitting is characteristic of osteoarthritis of the hip or the knee</li> <li>○ Less than 30 minutes in osteoarthritis (OA). - More than 1 hour in rheumatoid arthritis (RA).</li> </ul>
<b>Exacerbating/Relieving factors</b>	
Does the problem get better or worse by certain things?	
<b>Severity</b>	
How bad is the pain?	the duration of stiffness is guided to the severity
<b>Neurological deficit</b>	
Paraesthesia? It could be ischaemia	Diabetic cheiroarthrosis pain and restriction of movement especially extension of the fingers and thickening of skin and tightness.

Medication History	Family History
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Antiarthritics, e.g. aspirin, NSAID, gold, methotrexate (MTX), penicillamine, chloroquine, steroids.</li> <li>○ § Side effects: gastric ulcer or hemorrhage from aspirin.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Hemochromatosis: can result in arthritis due to calcium pyrophosphate deposition.</li> <li>○ Seronegative spondyloarthropathies (e.g: Ankylosing Spondylitis, Reiter's Syndrome, Psoriatic Arthritis, Arthritis of Inflammatory Bowel Disease)</li> <li>○ IBD: Ankylosing spondylitis</li> <li>○ Bleeding disorders e.g. hemophilia may lead to swollen tender joints.</li> </ul>
Past Medical	Past surgical/ past interventional
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Childhood arthritis.</li> <li>○ RA, SLE, scleroderma, vasculitis.</li> <li>○ Recent infection (may be relevant to the onset of arthralgia or arthritis).</li> <li>○ Sexually transmitted disease.</li> <li>○ Nonspecific urethritis and gonorrhea.</li> <li>○ Tick bite.</li> <li>○ IBD (can result in arthritis).</li> <li>○ Psoriasis (psoriatic arthropathy).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ History of joint trauma or surgery.</li> <li>○ Arthroscopy (examination of a joint with an arthroscope which is an endoscope that is inserted through an incision near a joint). §</li> <li>○ Any history of physiotherapy or rehabilitation.</li> </ul>