

The first Surgery Practical lecture is available online in the links below as (Prezi) form:

-Principles of History Taking in Surgery:

<https://prezi.com/z8spfetftd2y/principles-of-history-taking-in-surgery/>

-Introduction to Clinical Examination in Surgery:

<https://prezi.com/m/80-posqggsdz/introduction-to-clinical-exam-in-surgery-351/>

*Note that even if you download them you will not be able to edit them or even to write your notes,
So we copied the lecture's outline and contents as a transcript below.
Good luck!

- Principles of history taking in Surgery:

A proper history and physical exam will get you to your diagnosis almost 70% of the time

Name, age, occupation
History of chief complaint
Past Medical History
Past Surgical History
Medications/tetanus
Allergies
Smoking
Review of systems

Pain:

Site
Time and mode of onset, duration
Nature of pain (sharp, dull, stabbing, aching, burning)
Pattern of pain attack (continuous, intermittent)
Radiation
Severity (scale from 1 - 10)
Aggravating and relieving factors

Chief Complaint (Reason for Referral RFR):

What?
Why?
Where?
When?
How?

Lump/mass/ulcer:

Location
How/when did you notice it
Change in size/color of skin
Pain
Discharge or bleeding
Affecting function or daily activities
Any other ones?

Constitutional symptoms:

Weight loss/gain
Fever/night sweats
Loss of appetite

Any similar symptoms in other areas of the body or in the past**Past Medical History:**

Do you have any other/chronic medical problems?
Do you have diabetes, high cholesterol, high blood pressure, asthma?
Is it controlled?
Have you been hospitalized for this problem?
What medications are you on?

Past Surgical History:

Have you had any operations in the past?
what? when? where was it done?
any complications?
(infection, wound healing, recurrences)

Pregnancy:

Are you/Could you be pregnant? What medications are you taking?
inhalers (for asthma)
oral contraceptives
blood thinners (aspirin or warfarin)
When was your last tetanus vaccine? usually given every 10 years important question in trauma

Allergies:

Do you know if you are allergic to any medications?
How did you find out?
What happens if you take that medication?
What do you do if you get an allergic reaction?

Smoking:

Do you smoke?
What do you smoke?
How much/day?
When did you start?

Review of Systems:

GI
Resp
Cardiovascular
Urogenital
Nervous
Musculoskeletal

ID (name, age, gender, occupation)

RFR (chief complaint with date of admission or date of complaint-in the patient's words)

HPI (history of presenting illness)

PMH, PSH, Meds, Allergies

Review of systems

Putting it all together (Presenting)

Review of system involved Summary

-Introduction to Clinical Examination in Surgery:

Examination setting:

Introduce yourself to the patient (greeting, name, level, what you are going to do)

Wash your hands and warm them

Make sure that the patient is setting, laying in a comfortable position

Patient privacy

Close the door/curtains

Make sure the patient is not exposed

Ideally you should have a nurse (or a second person) with you when you examine the patient regardless of the patient gender

You can learn a lot by just observing your patient and paying attention to details

Does the patient look generally health or sick?

Sings of weight loss (cachexia)

Level of energy

Comfortable / pain / facial expression

Casts, catheters or monitors

Vital signs: (BP, HR, Oxy sat and temp)

Cyanosis, pallor or jaundice

The face:

Facial expression

Eyes: (Conjunctiva for pallor, Sclera for jaundice, Pupils, arcus senilis or Kayser Fleischer ring)

Mouth: (Oral mucosa, Hydration, Ulcers and Dental hygiene)

Lips: Cyanosis (central)

Skin: (Jaundice, Rashes, Discoloration, Dilated veins, Hair)

The hands:

Cyanosis: (peripheral)

Clubbing

Capillary refill

Temperature

Tremor

Tone

Pallor

Nails

Wasting of muscles

Joint deformities

Lymph nodes:

Neck

Axilla

Groin