

- Neck
- Any engorgement (distension) of neck veins
 - Thyroid – normal/swollen
 - Lymph nodes – any enlargement
- Chest inspection
- Shape of chest – any deformity: Rickety rosary (rickets)
 - Respiration – rate, rhythm, volume
 - Pulsations/dilated vessels
 - Apex beat
- Palpation
- Local tenderness
 - Tracheal position, apex beat
- Percussion
- Cardiac dullness
- Auscultation
- Heart sounds, murmurs, breath sounds
- Spine (Inspection and Palpation)
- *Deformity:* Kyphosis – posterior curvature common in thoracic region.
Lordosis – anterior curvature common in lumbar region.
Scoliosis – lateral curvature–right/or left side.
 - Local tenderness.
- Abdomen Inspection
- Size, shape, distension, abdominal movements, dilated vessels, umbilicus, any operational or wound scar.
 - Hernial sites – impulse on coughing.
- Palpation and Percussion: Local tenderness, any rigidity, (resentment to palpation esp. by a child c/o pain abdomen)
- Any palpable swelling, liver, spleen, kidneys, inguinal glands
 - Genitalia
 - Male – penis, scrotum, testicles
 - Female – external genitalia (if indicated)
- Auscultation
- Peristaltic sounds
- P/R (Per rectum) examination
- Gynaecology and Obstetrics Examination
- Rules
- The examiner should explain about the purpose of examination, what is about to be done, and verbal/written consent to be taken in advance. Presence of female staff/attendant is desirable/required as per rules.
- Breast Examination
- Any pigmentation of skin, discoloration of skin
 - Any retraction of nipple
 - Any swelling visible/palpable
 - Any discharge from nipples
 - Any enlargement (palpable) of axillary glands.

Abdominal examination: Described in appropriate sections

Table 1.3: Proforma

Surname First name A&E no

Age/DOB Sex Date

Son/daughter/wife of Time

Address Tel

DOA DOD

Diagnosis

A&E consultant/Dr I/C

Case taking

Chief complaint

.....

.....

History of present illness

.....

.....

Past history

.....

.....

Personal history

Marital status: Single/married/widow/widower Children

Diet

Smoking Alcohol Drugs abuse

Physical activity

Family history

Father

Mother

Siblings

Interrogation in case of a young child

(Inquire the mother or accompanying person)

Delivery status Normal Full time

Postnatal Cyanosis Jaundice

Birth weight Breastfed Diet

Habits Eating Sleep

Swelling

Liver Spleen

Kidneys Inguinal glands

Genitalia: Male – penis, scrotum, testicles

Female – external genitalia (if indicated)

Auscultation: Peristalsis sounds

P/R (per-rectum) examination

Gynecology and obstetric examination

Breast: Skin pigmentation/discoloration

Nipple retraction Discharge from nipples

Swelling Axillary lymph nodes

Abdominal examination

.....

.....

.....

P/V examination

.....

Limbs: Upper and lower limbs

Inspection: Shape Size

Built Muscle wastings

Edema feet/thighs

Palpation: Muscle tone Power

Reflexes Sensations

Edema ankles/thigh Local tenderness

Pulsations: Radial Femoral

Posterior tibial Dorsalis pedis

Lymph nodes enlargement

Measurements

Neurological examination

Higher centres:

Intelligence Emotional status

Speech

Cranial nerves

Trunk Gait

Upper and lower limbs:

Muscular wasting Skin

Trophic ulcers Nails

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Case Taking

- Interrogation of the patient (history)
- General physical examination of the patient

Significance of Case Taking

The systematic interrogation, physical examination of the patient and maintenance of records, are essential for providing a good emergency medical care in the very busy A&E department with doctors and paramedical staff, working under great pressure to handle the serious/sick patients as priorities, besides frequently facing medicolegal problems. The relevance/significance of each criterion is:

Age	Some diseases/disorders are common in certain age groups, i.e. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Neonatal</i>: Heart disease, CNS disorders, meningocele, cleft palate, cleft lip, tongue tie, hydrocephalus, club foot, present at birth. • <i>Infancy</i>: Respiratory infections, CHF, vomiting, jaundice, hiccup, rickets, scurvy, bed wetting, delayed speech, Wilms' tumor, umbilical hernia. • <i>Childhood</i>: Respiratory infections, measles, asthma, diarrhea, malaria, juvenile diabetes, appendicitis, asthma, osteomyelitis, osteosarcoma. • <i>Adults</i>: Rheumatoid arthritis, migraine. • <i>Elders</i>: Hypertension, heart failure, osteoarthritis, Alzheimer's disease, falls, senile osteoporosis, SE prostate, pneumonia, carcinomas.
Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carcinoma penis less common in those having circumcision.
Sex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hemophilia affects males only, although transmitted through females. • Carcinoma lips, tongue, GI tract, more prevalent in males. • Hysteria—more in females.
Occupation	Some ailments more common in certain professions (trades), i.e. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal derangement knee (IDK) common in footballers and mine workers. • Intestinal colic – due to lead poisoning—common in painters. • Housemaid knee – common in maids. • Hydated cyst disease – common in dogs, domestic animals caretakers.
Address	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Travel hazards</i>: Exposure to infections, e.g. sleeping sickness (African countries), hydated disease (Australia), influenza infection (Prone areas).