

## **CASE HISTORY SCHEME**

- Establishment name (National Bohomolets medical university);
- The name of the department (Pediatric department №4);
- Surname, name and patronymic of the head of department (Professor V.G. Maidannyk);
- Surname, name and patronymic of the teacher (.....);
- The name of the work (Case history);
- Surname, name, patronymic, age, date of birth of the patient;
- Full diagnosis (main disease, complications of main disease and concomitant disease);
- The date of curation;
- Curator's surname, name, patronymic, faculty, course and group;

### **I. PASSPORT DATA**

1. Surname, name and patronymic of the patient
2. The age of the patient and the date of birth
3. Home address
4. The date and time of admission to the hospital
5. Establishment attended by a child (kindergarden №, school № )

II. **COMPLAINS OF A CHILD** or her parents on the day of curation and their detailed elaboration.

1). It is necessary to find out main complains of the patient – those ones which made him appeal for aid. As a rule, they are main symptoms of the disease. Secondly, it is necessary to find out an additive complains (general condition of the patient; weakness, fast getting tired, body temperature increasing, body weight loss presence, etc.). **Remember!!!** All complains should be **elaborated in details**. In questioning of the patient You have to adhere to a certain scheme: after finding out main and additive complains dealing with a system with prevailing damage You have to question about the state of all other systems and organs.

2). Certain systems and organs questioning:

#### **Blood circulation system**

##### **Pain in the heart region:**

- localization (retrosternal, on the apex, leftwards from a sternal bone);
- reasons and conditions of development (in physical activity, emotions, in calm state);
- character (dull, aching, acute, stabbing, constricting);
- intensity, duration (constant or cramp-like);
- irradiation (to the left hand, scapula, shoulder, back, etc.)
- behavior in time of pain (the patient interrupts his activity, lies to the bed or keeps on working);
- feeling of fear of death, alert, increased sweating;

- Validol, nitroglycerine and other remedies effect.

### Palpitation:

- frequency, periodicity, duration and conditions of development ( in calm state, in emotions, physical load, after food intake, with no evident reason, under the influence of atmospheric factors), which is removed by.

### Heartbeats irregularity:

- reasons (in calm condition, physical load or emotions);
- frequency and duration.

### Dyspnea:

- conditions of development, duration, type (inspiratory or expiratory);

Edemas: localization, spreading (local or anasarca-like), intensity (slight, moderate, significant), dynamics during the day, diuretic drugs' effect.

Feeling of pulsation of cervical vessels, head vessels and vessels of all other parts of the body.

## **Respiratory organs system**

Cough: conditions of development (in patient's position on the back, side or in cooling);

- time of appearing (in the morning, during the day, at night);
- character (barking, rude, loud, soundless, dry or moist);
- constant or periodical.

Sputum: one-time and daily quantity;

- character (serous, mucous, mucous-and-purulent, purulent, rusty or bloodish);
- smell;
- dependence of sputum discharge from the position of the patient;
- consistency (fluid, dense or viscous).

Blood spitting (hemoptysis): quantity of blood, reasons, frequency, color, presence of pulmonary hemorrhage.

Pain in the chest:

- localization;
- character (acute, dull or stabbing);
- intensity;
- duration;
- irradiation;

- connection with breathing, coughing or changing of body position.

Dyspnea: conditions of development, constant or periodical, character (inspiratory or expiratory).

Sweating.

Night sweats.

Fever: body temperature increasing and periods of its changing during the day, duration, sweating.

Breathing through the nose:

- free or complicated;
- nasal discharges (character, quantity and smell).

Nasal bleedings.

Voice: usual, soundless, absent; feeling of dryness or itching in the throat.

### **Digestive organs system**

Pain in the abdomen:

- localization in abdomen;
- character (acute, dull, aching, attack-like, knife-like, belting);
- duration (periodical, constant, attack-like);
- connection with a certain season (spring, summer);
- irradiation (to the back, shoulder, scapula, umbilical area, etc.);
- connection with physical load, type of consumed food; rhythm of pain;
- effect from certain position in the bed, food intake, drugs, use of heat or cool.

Dyspeptic disorders:

- appetite: normal, absent, depressed, increased;
- aversion for certain food (fat, meat, fried);
- Feeling of fullness in the stomach or early satiation;
- Touch in the mouth (absent, acid, bitter, “metallic” touch);
- Smell from the mouth (absent, unpleasant);
- belching (with air, acid contents, “rotten egg”, food), its frequency and duration;
- heartburn: intensity, duration, connection with food intake (which food exactly); improving factors (soda or milk intake);
- Nausea: frequency, duration, dependence from food intake and character of food, accompanying with vomiting, pain in the stomach, increased salivation, etc.);
- vomiting: reasons of development (fasting, after food intake, on the peak of pain); vomiting masses character (with undigested food, bile, blood, mucus, coffee-grounds mixtures);

- meteorism;
- excrements: independent, regular, unregular, forced (after cleansing enema or laxative drugs intake); tenesms, rectal prolapsed, anal itching;
- constipations; diarrhea;
- defecation: frequency, peculiarities of feces (volume, consistency, form, color, smell, presence of blood, puris, mucus or helminths).

### **Urinary organs system**

Pain: localization (in lumbar area, in lower parts of abdomen);

- irradiation (to the leg, genital organs, etc.);
- character (acute, dull, aching); duration; reasons (physical load, vibration, acute food intake), improving measures.

Urination: frequency, quantity of urine per day (polyuria, oliguria, anuria);

Disuric symptoms: enuresis, pain, false feeling of urination, etc.

Urine: color; transparency; smell;

Headache, pains in heart region;

Edemas: localization, spreading, dynamics during the day;

Itching unpleasant smell from the mouth, diarrheas.

### **Nervous system and sensor organs**

Mood: normal, calm, balanced, not balanced, excite, depressed, instable.

Sleep: normal, insomnia, anxious, sleepiness on day.

Headache: localization, character, duration, intensity, reasons of development, accompanying and improving factors.

Giddiness: frequency, conditions of development, accompanying factors.

Loss of consciousness: frequency, duration, causative factors. Other manifestations of consciousness violations.

Motor sphere: weakness in extremities, tremor, convulsions.

Sensitive sphere: hyposthesias, hypersthesias, skin itching.

Vision, audition, taste, scent.

### **Bone and muscular system**

Pain: localization (joints, bones, muscles), character, intensity, conditions of development, duration, periodicity.

Edemas, deformations, movements volume deformations.

Body weight: its changes.

### **III. ANAMNESIS OF THE DISEASE (ANAMNESIS MORBI).**

The date of disease, its beginning (acute or gradual), changes of general state and behavior of the child, dynamics of manifestations, possible reason of pathology, course of disease (periods of exacerbations and remissions), treating in medical establishments, results of examinations and treating before the start of curation, effectiveness of treatment.

### **IV. ANAMNESIS OF LIFE (ANAMNESIS VITAE).**

#### **1). Obstetrician anamnesis (is found out in children younger than 3 years only!)**

- ⊙ What is number of the child in the family, from which pregnancy (by number), what was the result of previous pregnancy.
- ⊙ The state of mother's health during the pregnancy, gestoses of I and II part, their manifestations. Diseases during the pregnancy, conditions of life, work, alimentation, general regimen.
- ⊙ Delivery, their characteristics (duration, aid in labor, complications).
- ⊙ Child's weight and length in birth, maturity, revealed congenital defects of development, diseases and pathology connected with labor.
- ⊙ Newborns' period course. When the child has been applied to breast and what her sucking has been? Physiological weight loss. Umbilical cord peeling off term and umbilical wound healing. Diseases of a newborn. On what day and with what weight has the child been discharged from maternity house.

**2). Physical development of the child:** weight, length, head circumference at birth and in 1 year. Time and order of teeth eruption.

**3). Neural-and-behavioral development of the child.** Formation of motor-and-static functions: the terms of head holding, seating and walking start. Psychical development: the terms when child has started answer with a smile, tell the first syllables, words and sentences. Words vocabulary up to 1, 2 and 3 years of life. Behavior in the family, collective, the progress at school.

#### **4). Feeding during the first year of life:**

- ⊙ Breast, artificial or mixed (since what age and the reason);
- ⊙ The term of breast feeding interruption and its reason;
- ⊙ The terms of weaning introduction;
- ⊙ Feeding regimen; volume, contents, juices intake;
- ⊙ Peculiarities of taste and appetite;
- ⊙ Feeding type analysis for children of the 1 year of life:

a) *in breast feeding of the child* – feeding regimen, sucking activeness, feeding from one or both breasts, expression of breast milk after feeding;

б) *in artificial feeding* – what the child is fed with, since which age; the quantity and methodic of weaning introduction, what measurements have been carried out with an aim of hypogalactia prophylaxis;

в) *in artificial feeding of the child* – since which age and what the child is fed with, in what quantity and which order.

### 5). Feeding regimen after 1 year of life.

6). “Children’s infections” and diseases (which, at what age – in chronological order).

7). **Prophylactic immunizations:** immunized according to calendar terms or with its violations (mark the reason of violations); the course of postvaccinal period.

8). **Tuberculin skin tests:** dates, results.

### 9). Allergologic anamnesis.

- Reaction of the child on feeding regimen violations by a mother and heterotrophic products introduction;
- Skin coverings state on the first year of life, connection of their changes with a feeding;
- The digestive tract state on the first year of life, connection with feeding;
- Allergic reactions on vaccinations; gamma-globulin, medical substances, feeding products introduction – their character and course;
- Allergic disease manifestations, reasons of its development and character of course;
- Drugs’ effectiveness.

10). **Conditions of life:** living conditions, regimen, bringing up. Whom the bringing up of the child is carried out by. The time which the child spends on a fresh air, the place the child is sleeping, the frequency of bathing.

11). **FAMILY ANAMNESIS.** Age of the parents, state of their health, harmful habits. Presence of diseases the child suffers from in parents. Number of children in the family and the state of their health. In case of children’s death – the reason of death. Tuberculosis, venereal and AIDS cases in family members.

### **12). EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANAMNESIS.**

Infectious diseases, intestinal dysfunctions cases in child, family members, in kindergarten, at school, etc. during last 21 days. Migration outside of city boundaries during last 21 days. Time and degree of child’s contact with infectious patient. Documentation which these data are confirmed by.

## **V. PATIENT STATE AT THE MOMENT OF EXAMINATION (STATUS PRAESENS OBJECTIVUS).**

1. General condition of the patient: satisfactory, of moderate severity, severe, extremely severe (mark main subjective and objective disorders causing severity of the condition).

2. Position of the child in the bed (active, passive, forced).

3. Body temperature.

4. Nervous system:

Consciousness (clear or violated – coma, sopor, stupor, delusion, hallucinations), behavior, sleep, intellect, memory, speech. In children younger than 3 years neural-and-behavioral criteria are described.

5. Gait (fast, slow, ataxic, spastic, paraparetic (dragging)).

6. Body structure (constitutional type – normo-, hyper-, astenic).

7. Height, body weight, nutrition.

8. Reflexes: skin, tendon, from mucous tunics.

Pathologic reflexes and symptoms. Meningeal and encephalitic symptoms, presence of paresises and palsies. Cranial and peripheral nerves state (is described in corresponding pathology). Large fontanel state (in infants). Intensity of unconditioned reflexes and pathologic symptoms presence should be evaluated in newborns.

9. Skin: color (common, pale, red, cyanotic, icteric, grey, bronze), regions of hyperpigmentation or depigmentation, elasticity, moisture (normal, induced, dryness), rash (erythema, roseola, papule, pustule, vesicle, hemorrhages, petechias, nettle rash, herpes, xantelasms), teleangiectasias, scars, trophic changes; hair state (hairiness, hair falling out, grey hair, hypertrichosis) and state of nails (“clock glasses”, spoon nail (koilonychias), color). Dermographism.

10. Subcutaneous fat tissue: thickness, distribution; presence of indurations and edemas. Soft tissues turgor.

11. Lymph nodes: palpated groups, quantity, sizes, consistency, painfulness, joining, mobility.

12. Musculoskeletal system:

Vertebral column (curvatures, deformations, mobility limitations), extremities (proportionality of sizes, curvatures, “clock glasses” symptom), joints (configuration, movements volume, painfulness in palpation, changing of skin color and temperature over them, inflammatory swelling, crunch).

Head (sizes, form, deformations).

- **Face:** expression (usual, excited, indifferent, mask-like, stupid, suffering, angry), symmetry, “butterfly wings” colour, acromegalic face, myxedematic face, Hippocrate face, etc.
- **Eyes:** colour of scleras, hemorrhages, eye fissure state and pupil state (dilated, narrowed, reaction on light), exophthalmus, symptoms of Grephe, mebius, Stelvag, Horner, etc.)
- **Nose:** participation in breathing act, form, color.
- **Neck:** form, pulsation of great vessels, thyroid gland sizes.
- **Oral cavity and mucous tunics** (color, hemorrhages, ulcerations, pigmentation, etc.), red color, carious teeth, tongue peculiarities (enlarged, dryness, fissures, clear, covered with a layer), tonsils enlargement or absence, purulent plugs, smell from the mouth.

## **Respiratory organs investigation**

### **Chest examination**

#### **I. Static examination**

**Form of the chest** (normostenic, hyperstenic, astenic), pathologic – emphysematous, paralytic, scoliotic, kyphotic.

**Symmetry.** State of supra- and infraclavicular fossas, position of clavículas and scapulas. Став

**Intracostal spaces peculiarities.**

**Enlargement or reduction of one of the chest half volume or its parts**

#### **II. Dynamic examination.**

**Participation of chest in breathing act,** lagging of one of its half behind in deep breathing, participation of additive musculature in act of breathing.

**Breathing type** (chest, abdominal, mixed), **frequency, rhythm** (rhythmic, arrhythmic Biot or Chein-Stock’s type, etc.), depth (superficial, deep, loud – Kussmaul type).

### **Palpation**

***Resistance and painfulness of the chest in ribs, intercostals spaces.*** Feeling of rales, pleura rubbing noise or crepitation in fractures of ribs.

Estimation of vocal tremor (fremitus) on symmetric parts (equal, increased or decreased).

### **Percussion**

1. Comparative: percussive sound character over symmetric parts of the chest (pulmonary, tympanic, dull, box-like, etc.).

2. Topographic:

- ***Apex height*** (from the front and from behind)
- ***Krenigg's fields width***
- ***Lungs lower border active and passive excursion***

### **Auscultation of lungs**

Main breathing sounds: puerile breathing, vesicular, bronchial, weakened or strengthened, rude, metallic, amphoric breathing.

Additive breathing sounds:

- ***Dry rales*** (whistling, vibrating, buzzing or roaring)
- ***Moist rales*** (large, medium and small bubbling)
- ***Crepitation***
- ***Pleura rubbing noise***

Bronchophonia on symmetric parts of the chest (increased or absent).

## **Дослідження органів кровообігу**

### **Heart region general inspection**

Cardiac hump presence, pulsation at apex thrust region, vessels' pulsation, veins' dilatation.

### **Heart region palpation**

Apex thrust: localization, strength, resistance, area; diastolic or systolic trembling.

### **Heart region percussion**

Heart relative dullness boundaries: right, upper, left; vascular bundle width.

## **Heart auscultation**

Heart sounds: **rhythm and frequency** of heart beats, **sounds loudness** (increasing or decreasing).

Murmurs in heart auscultation points (systolic, diastolic, pericardium rubbing noise). **Character of murmur** (soft, rude, blowing), its **timbre** (high, low), **duration** (short, long, increasing, decreasing), **direction of murmur conduction**, **changing** in dependence on breathing phase or patient position changes.

### Arterial pulse

**Symmetry** of pulse on radial arteries of right and left hands.

Estimation of:

- Pulse **rhythm** (*correct or incorrect*)
- Pulse **frequency** (*frequent or rare*)
- Pulse **filling in** (*full or empty*)
- Pulse tension (*hard or soft*)
- Pulse value (*pulsus parvus, pulsus magnus, thready pulse*)
- Pulse forms (*abrupt or slow*)
- Pulse **deficit**
- Pulse **dicroticity**

### **Arterial pressure** detection

Estimation of systolic and diastolic pressure on shoulder arteries by Korotkov method.

## **Abdominal cavity organs investigation**

### **Abdomen inspection**

Form: investigation in vertical and horizontal position of the patient (usual, drawn, protruded, frog-like).

### Symmetry

### Participation in act of breathing.

Availability of dilated veins on anterior abdominal wall, hernial outpouchings, scars or rash.

Visible peristalsis of stomach or intestines.

## Palpation of the abdomen

### Superficial (orienting) palpation

Evaluation of *muscular tonus* of abdominal frontal wall. Estimation of *local resistance, pain sensitivity, dehiscence of muscoli recti abdomini*. Presence of *hernia, tumorous formations* in subcutaneous fat tissue.

### Methodic gliding methodical topographic Obraztsov-Strazesko palpation:

*Form, width, painfulness, mobility, rumbling and density* of:

- sigmoid
- caecum
- ascendant colon
- transversal colon
- descendent colon intestines are detected

Stomach: painfulness, presence of consolidations and splash murmur are detected; stomach's lower margin by auscultofriction are found out. Mendel symptom is checked.

### Estimation of free fluid in the abdominal cavity.

Liver: palpator estimation of lower margin, its characteristics. Liver's sizes by Kurlov.

Gallbladder: sizes, consistency, mobility and painfulness. Vesicle symptoms (Kerh, Lepne, Murphy, Orthner, Mussi-Georgievsky).

Pancreas: painfulness in Shoffar's zone and points of Mejo-Robson, Kacha, Dejarden's.

Kidneys: area, form, mobility, painfulness. Pasternatsky symptom.

Urinary bladder: fundus position level, painfulness, suprapubical push.

## **Primary diagnosis composition**

On the basis of child's complains of.....; taking into account anamnesis morbi data such as..... and anamnesis vitae data such as.....; taking into consideration the results of objective investigation (.....), it is possible to make a primary diagnosis of the disease:

- main
- complications of main disease
- concomitant

## **Additive investigations plan**

## **Curator's signature**