PRACTICAL CLINICAL PHARMACY LAB 1

COMMUNICATION WITH PATIENTS

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- Approaches to differential diagnosis
- 1. Acronyms
  - Case study
- 2. Clinical reasoning
  - Case study

Approaches to differential diagnosis

2. Clinical reasoning

- It is a thinking processes, the most commonly used method.

- It differs completely from acronyms in that it depends on **clinical knowledge** and **skills** that are applied to individual patients.

- It gives full picture of the presenting compliant , it is flexible and specific to each individual.

Clinical reasoning

- Pharmacist will use limited information to make hypothesis then test them by asking questions, the answers will narrow down the possible diagnosis by either eliminating certain conditions or confirming his or her suspicions of a particular condition.

Clinical reasoning

Steps in the process

1. Making a diagnosis based on the patient and the presenting compliant, like patient appearance, age, sex, and what are the presenting compliant(law of probability or epidimiology).

Clinical reasoning

2. Asking questions (asking targeted and specific questions).

Clinical reasoning

3. Confirm facts: before making recommendation to the patient it is helpful to try and re- cap or summarize the information.

A. This will be helpful to the pharmacist to formulate the final diagnosis.

B. Also it will help patient to add or to correct information that might pharmacist failed to remember correctly.

Case study

A. R is a 31 years old female asks for advice about a headache she has.

Consider the patient appearance, age, gender, and the epidemiology(low of probability) of headache.

Need to ask specific and targeted questions, i.e nature of the pain, location of the pain, severity of the pain.

Make recommendation

Thanks for listening