

History Taking

with

Simulated Patients

What do you want to know?

* Information on the Patient

Medical side-----Symptoms

Onset, Site, Character

Associated symptoms, etc.

Human side-----Family history, Social history

Past medical history, Allergies, etc.

History Taking

1. Introduction

State your name, status, and ask for permission.
Confirm patient's name.

2. Obtaining Patient Information

OPPQRSST or SOCRATES

PMH, Medication, Allergies, FH, SH, etc.

3. Closure

Summarize.

Ask/Listen to patient's concerns.

Inform what you would do.

Tell the patient what to do next.

History Taking (Mnemonics)

Onset

Provocative

Palliative

Quality

Radiation

Site

Severity

Timing

Site

Onset

Character

Radiation

Associating symptoms

Timing

Exacerbating and
Alleviating Factors

Severity

History Taking

- * **PMH** Past Medical History
Hospitalization, past diseases, operation, etc.
- * **Medication/Allergies**
Prescribed/Over-the-counter medicine, etc.
Allergic reactions
- * **SH** Social History
Work, smoking, drinking, sleeping, stress, etc.
- * **FH** Family History
Family health, genetic conditions, etc.

(PAMHUGSFOSS)

Patient-centered Interview

- * Eye-contact, nodding
 - “I see.” “OK.” ← Do not repeat this many times.
- * Listening
- * Paraphrasing/Repeating patient’s words
 - “You told meIs that correct?”
- * Empathy
 - “I’m sorry to hear that.” “That must be hard for you.”
- * Open-ended questions + closed questions
- * Transitions (Easier for pts to give out information)
 - “Now I’m going to ask you about your health in the past.”

Patient-centered Interview

- * Verbal clues and non-verbal clues

Note the patient's use of words, facial expression, attitude, etc.

“Nothing...really.”

“No, I don't smoke now.”

- * Lay terms and medical terms

Do not use medical terms.

If you do not understand what the patient said,

Just ASK !

“I'm sorry, what is?”

“Can you explain that to me?”

“Medicine is

“... an intensely intellectual endeavor, demanding that you learn and understand an enormous body of information and that you constantly update that information as new knowledge becomes available, **but it is also an endeavor of your heart. At the same time that you are learning about disease and diagnosis and treatment, you are learning about illness, the patient, and yourself.”**

Katharine Treadway, M.D.

Becoming a Physician: Notes to the Class — First Day

N Engl J Med 2005; 352:1943-1944