



# Patient Evaluation

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<b>Key Words</b>	general medicine, chills, sweats, appetite, fever, thirst, medical transcriptions, age, dehydration
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<b>Transcript Summary</b>	The patient presents with symptoms of no appetite, mild fever, chills and sweats, and increased thirst. These symptoms are suggestive of an underlying febrile condition potentially compounded by dehydration.
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## Patient Summary

The clinical presentation of the patient indicates a febrile condition, characterized by chills, fever, and sweats, along with symptoms such as lack of appetite and increased thirst. According to medical literature, these symptoms align with common findings during febrile episodes, wherein symptoms such as fatigue, warmth, and chills are predominant. In the referenced study, loss of appetite was noted in 46.5% of febrile participants, consistent with this patient's presentation. Such symptoms are typically indicative of systemic infection or inflammatory processes, heightening metabolic demands and thus contributing to dehydration, which correlates with the thirst experienced by the patient. The study emphasizes the importance of symptom association in determining the intensity of febrile conditions, guiding clinical decisions in similar cases. Importantly, dehydration was found to correlate with higher recorded temperatures, although not seen in all febrile cases. Early intervention focusing on hydration and monitoring of temperature trends are warranted to prevent escalation and ensure effective management.

## SOAP:

*Subjective:* The patient reports no appetite, slight fever, feeling thirsty, and experiences chills and sweats.

*Objective:* Fever is associated with loss of appetite, chills, increased sweating, and thirst possibly due to dehydration.

*Assessment:* Clinical assessment suggests a febrile condition with dehydration. Possible differential diagnoses include viral or bacterial infection, warranting further investigation.

*Plan:* Recommend fluid rehydration, paracetamol for fever management, and monitoring of vital signs. Consider further diagnostic workup if symptoms persist or worsen.

## Related Healthcare Fields:

- Infectious Disease: Evaluation and management of potential infectious causes of fever.
- Internal Medicine: Broader assessment and management of systemic symptoms, including appetite loss and dehydration.
- Family Medicine: Ongoing care and monitoring of febrile conditions in outpatient settings.
- Emergency Medicine: Urgency assessment and intervention if symptoms suggest severe dehydration or escalating infection.

## Devices needed:

- Thermometer: To monitor temperature and assess fever severity.
- Complete Blood Count (CBC): To evaluate for signs of infection or inflammation.
- Electrolyte Panel: To assess hydration status and electrolyte balance.
- Urinalysis: To check for dehydration and infection indicators.

## Urgency Level:

Level: Medium

Justification: While dehydration and fever indicate a need for prompt management, the condition does not appear immediately life-threatening. Monitor closely.

Recommended Action: Initiate treatment within 24 hours and reassess regularly to ensure symptom resolution.

Move to requests to **Accept** or **Decline** patient