

# Patient Evaluation

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**Key Words** slight fever, thirsty, chills, sweats, no appetite, lying in bed

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**Transcript Summary** The patient presents with slight fever, increased thirst, chills, sweats, and a lack of appetite, spending most of the day in bed. These symptoms suggest a potential acute inflammatory condition.

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## Patient Summary

The patient's symptoms of slight fever, chills, sweats, and lack of appetite, along with increased thirst, could be indicative of an acute inflammatory process, possibly drug-induced pancreatitis (DIP). According to medical literature, drug-induced pancreatitis, although accounting for a small percentage of acute pancreatitis cases, is on the rise and can present with nonspecific symptoms, making diagnosis challenging. There is limited evidence on direct causality with specific drugs, making clinical judgment crucial. Monitoring for other symptoms such as abdominal pain or laboratory markers, like elevated serum amylase and lipase, would guide further evaluation. The lack of appetite and lying in bed suggest a possible gastrointestinal involvement that warrants further exploration. Understanding drug history is vital for assessing the potential risk for DIP and considering other etiologies such as viral infections or autoimmune processes is also necessary.

## SOAP:

*Subjective:* Patient reports slight fever, increased thirst, chills and sweats, and no appetite.

*Objective:* Observable symptoms include slight fever and general lack of energy, spending most of the day in bed.

*Assessment:* Possible diagnosis of acute inflammatory condition such as drug-induced pancreatitis or viral infection.

*Plan:* Recommended tests include serum amylase and lipase levels, complete blood count, and evaluation for recent medication changes. Monitor vital signs and hydration status. Consider imaging if abdominal symptoms develop.

## Related Healthcare Fields:

- Gastroenterology: To explore and manage potential causes of the symptoms like pancreatitis.
- Infectious Disease: To rule out possible viral or bacterial infections causing the symptoms.
- Internal Medicine: For comprehensive ongoing management and assessment.
- Pharmacology: To evaluate the impact of medications the patient may be taking that could induce symptoms.

## Devices needed:

- Serum Amylase and Lipase Tests: To assess for pancreatitis by checking enzyme levels.
- Complete Blood Count: To detect signs of infection or inflammation.
- Ultrasound: To visualize the pancreas and detect any inflammation or tissue changes.
- CT Scan: To provide detailed images of the abdominal organs if severe symptoms are present.

## Urgency Level:

Level: Medium

Justification: Symptoms could indicate a developing acute condition requiring timely investigation.

Recommended Action: Arrange laboratory tests and follow-up within a few days; escalate if symptoms worsen.

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