

# Patient Evaluation

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**Key Words** high fever, pain, lymphatic nodes swollen, white blood cell issues

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**Transcript Summary** The patient presents with swollen lymph nodes and high fever, indicating a possible infection or immune response. Further investigation into changes in white blood cell counts is necessary.

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## Patient Summary

The patient's presentation of swollen lymph nodes and high fever suggests an active immune response, possibly due to an infection or an inflammatory condition affecting the lymphatic system. Considering the issues with white blood cells, it is important to evaluate the patient's complete blood count (CBC) to determine if there is leukocytosis or another hematological abnormality that could explain the lymphadenopathy. While drug-induced pancreatitis (DIP) from the sources does not directly relate to lymphatic symptoms, the increased awareness of immune reactions and hematologic disturbances in response to medications, as mentioned in Source 1, should be considered if the patient is on any medications associated with DIP or similar reactions. Importantly, thorough clinical assessment and history-taking are crucial for differential diagnosis to rule out malignancy or other systemic conditions affecting the lymph nodes.

## SOAP:

*Subjective:* The patient reports experiencing high fever, pain, and noticeable swelling in the lymphatic nodes.

*Objective:* Assessment reveals significant swelling in the lymphatic nodes with elevated body temperature.

*Assessment:* The clinical interpretation points towards a potential infection or inflammatory process causing lymphadenopathy, although hematological disorders should also be explored.

*Plan:* Further diagnostic tests such as CBC and blood cultures should be conducted to assess infection or hematological alterations. Depending on the results, referral to a specialist like an infectious disease expert or a hematologist may be necessary.

## Related Healthcare Fields:

- Infectious Disease: To evaluate and manage potential infections causing lymphadenopathy and fever.
- Hematology: To investigate and treat possible hematological abnormalities such as leukocytosis.
- Oncology: Potential involvement if a systemic or lymphatic malignancy is suspected.
- Immunology: To assess for immune-related conditions that may affect lymphatic tissues.

## Devices needed:

- Complete Blood Count (CBC): To evaluate white blood cell count and detect hematological abnormalities.
- Ultrasound of Lymph Nodes: To assess the size and structure of the swollen lymph nodes.
- Blood Cultures: To identify any bacterial pathogens in the bloodstream.
- Biopsy of Lymph Nodes: To determine the underlying cause of lymphadenopathy, especially if malignancy is suspected.

## Urgency Level:

Level: Medium

Justification: While lymphadenopathy and fever can indicate a serious condition, immediate life-threatening causes seem less likely. However, timely investigation is essential.

Recommended Action: Referral to a specialist within 1 week and expedited lab work.

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