



# Patient Evaluation

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**Key Words** nausea, vomiting, chills, no appetite, consult

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**Transcript Summary** The patient reports experiencing nausea and vomiting over the past three days, accompanied by chills and a loss of appetite.

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## Patient Summary

The patient's symptoms of nausea, vomiting, chills, and loss of appetite could be indicative of a variety of conditions, including acute pancreatitis. According to medical literature, drug-induced pancreatitis, while rare, is a growing concern as different substances, including over-the-counter medications, can lead to pancreatic inflammation. Acute pancreatitis is a leading cause of hospitalization related to gastrointestinal disorders. This concern is compounded by the fact that cannabis use, increasingly common and sometimes medically endorsed, has associated health risks including decreased appetite. Understanding the exact cause of these symptoms is crucial, as early recognition and treatment of conditions like pancreatitis can improve outcomes significantly. Therefore, exploring the patient's medication history, including any recent cannabis use, would be clinically relevant.

## SOAP:

*Subjective:* The patient reports nausea, vomiting, chills, and no appetite for three days.

*Objective:* Acute pancreatitis often presents with nausea, vomiting, and loss of appetite. Drug-induced variants can be triggered by both prescription and non-prescription drugs.

*Assessment:* The symptoms suggest a possible case of acute pancreatitis, potentially drug-induced, though other differential diagnoses such as gastrointestinal infections should be considered.

*Plan:* Recommend immediate blood tests to check pancreatic enzymes, liver function tests, and abdominal imaging like an ultrasound or CT scan. Review the patient's current medications and recent additions, including over-the-counter and recreational substances.

## Related Healthcare Fields:

- Gastroenterology: To evaluate and manage potential pancreatitis and other GI issues
- Pharmacology: To assess drug interactions and potential drug-induced causes
- Internal Medicine: For comprehensive patient management and differential diagnosis
- Radiology: For imaging studies to evaluate internal organ health and confirm diagnoses

## Devices needed:

- Ultrasound: To visualize the pancreas and detect inflammation
- CT Scan: To provide detailed imaging of abdominal organs
- Blood Tests: To assess pancreatic function and check enzyme levels
- Endoscopy: Possible further evaluation if symptoms persist or if anomalies are detected

## Urgency Level:

Level: High

Justification: Symptoms align with those of acute pancreatitis, which requires prompt investigation to prevent complications.

Recommended Action: Immediate consultation with a gastroenterologist and initiation of diagnostic tests within the next 24 hours.

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