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Mnemonics are memory tools to help in the memorization of long lists. These differential diagnosis and medical history mnemonics are intended to aid memorization. These mnemonics are not all inclusive and should be used in conjunction with standard textbooks of medical diagnosis and differential diagnosis. The electronic text in PDF or word has hyperlinks to navigate.

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Acute Abdominal Pain: "Bad Gut Pain"
   Females Acute With Pelvic Pain: "Ectopic"
Amylase elevation - "Parotid"
Anemia: Macrocytic = "Big Fat Red Cells"
     Normocytic = "Normal Size"
     Microcytic = "Tics"
     Hemolytic = "Hematologists"
Arthritis - " Arthritics"
Arthritis Autoimmune - "Suppress"
Atrial Fibrillation - "Irregular P Waves"
Back Pain: "Disk Mass"
Bradycardia - "Bradycardias"
Chest Pain: "An Aching Heart Can Play A Part"
Clotting Disorders "Calf Dips" and "5Ps Had Caused Clots"
Clubbing: "Club"
Coma - Altered Mental Status: "Acute Clouding"
Cough: "Hacking"
Cramps in muscles – "Cramps"
Dementia - "Dementias"
Diarrhea: "Diarrheal"
Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation - "DICs"
Dyspnea - "Acute Dyspnea"
Ear Ache: "Otitis"
Eye Inflammation - Red Eye: "Iritis"
Headache: "Vint Heent"
Hematuria – "Pops Got Hematuria"
Hemoptysis - "Hemoptysis"
Hiccups (Prolonged) - "Hiccups"
Hoarsness – "Hoarseness"
Hypercalcemia - "Calcemias"
Hypertension "Pressure"
Jaundice: "Hot Thined Sap"
Lymphadenopathy: "Lymphnodes"
Metabolic Acidosis: "Kussmal"
Nasal Congestion: "Nose Hairs"
Nodules - "Nodular"
Palmar Rash - "Palm Grease"
Pancreatitis – "Pancreatitis"
Pedal Edema/bilateral - "Can Large Legs Ruin Thin Veins?"
Pedal Edema/unilateral - "Big Toes"
Pericarditis – "Pericarditis"
Pharyngitis: "Throat Pain"
Pleuritic Chest Pain - "5 Ps"
Pruritis: "Itching"
Seizures - "Grand Mals"
Shock - "AMS and Crash"
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Shoulder Pain - "Capsulitis"
  SIADH - "SIADH"
  Sickle Cell Disease Complications - "HBSS Pain Crisis"
  Stridor - "Gasper"
  Syncope - "Syncopal Faint"
  Urinary Frequency "Voided"
  Vaginitis: "Vag Itch"
  Vertigo – "Sick Spin"
  Wheezing - "Asthmatic"
Parts of the Medical History
  Chiefly History in the Past tells your Family Social Review
  CC - Chief Complaint - quote patient x duration
  HPI - History of the Present Illness with "LOCATES"
  PMH – Past Medical History with "A History"
  FH - Family History with Genetics and household contact
  SH - Social History with the "Flames"
  ROS - Review of Systems
Emotions and Difficult Interviews
  Anger - "Anger"
  Fear/Anxiety - "Afraid"
  Depressed – "Flat line and Grasp"
  Demanding/Dependant - "Reflects"
  Rambling - "Lost"
  Quiet - "Open"
  Setting the Stage – "Knocks Privately"
  Facilitating the Interview – "I can keep interest going"
  Giving Bad news – "Stop and Pray"
* ACUTE ABDOMINAL PAIN: "BAD GUT PAIN" and "ECTOPIC"
B - Bowel obstruction
A - Appendicitis, Adenitis
                               (mesenteric)
D - Diverticulitis
        Diabetic Ketoacidosis
        Dysentary/Diarrhea Drug withdrawal
G - Gastroenteritis
        Gall bladder disease/stones/
       obstruction/infection
U - Urinary tract obstruction (stone)
        infection (pyelo/cystitis)
T - Testicular Torsion
       Toxin - Lead, black widow spider bite
P - Pneumonia/Pleurisy
        Pancreatitis
        Perforated bowel/ulcer
        Porphyuria
A - Abdominal aneurysm
IN - Infarcted bowel
        Infarcted myocardium (AMI)
        Incarcerated hernia
       Inflammatory bowel disease
S - Splenic rupture/infarction
        Sickle cell pain crisis
        sequestration crisis
                                       Index
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* For FEMALES with acute PELVIC pain, think "ECTOPIC" as well as the above causes

E - Ectopic (This is your priority rule out always)

Endometriosis

- C Cyst rupture (corpus leutium cyst rupture)
- T Torsion of ovary or cyst
- O Ovulation: Mittelschmerz
- P Pelvic Inflammatory Disease,

salpingitis, tubo - ovarian abscess

- I Incomplete abortion
- C Cystitis/pyelonephritis <u>Index</u>

* AMYLASE INCREASED: "PAROTID"

P - Pancreatitis acute and chronic

Pancreatic pseudocyst

Parotitis (mumps, alcohol, any

parotid inflammation)

Pregnancy

Perforated bowel

- A Abdominal trauma, Acute burns
- R Ruptured ectopic pregnancy

Renal failure

- O Obstructed intestines
- T Tumor of pancreas, lung, ovary, esophagus
- I Infarcted bowel
- D Diabetic ketoacidosis

Drug - Morphine/Demerol

Index

* ANEMIA: MACROCYTIC = "BIG FAT RED CELLS"

B-B12 Malabsorbtion

I-Inherited

G-Gastrointestinal disease or surgery

F-Folic Acid Deficiency

A-Alcoholism

T-Thiamin responsive

R-Reticulocytes miscounted as large RBCs

E- Endocrine - hypothyroid

D-Dietary

C-Chemotherapeutic Drugs

E-Erythro Leukemia

L- Liver Disease

L- Lesch-Nyhan Syndrome

S-Splenectomy Index

*ANEMIA: NORMOCYTIC = "NORMAL SIZE"

- N Normal Pregnancy
- O Over hydration
- R Renal Disease
- M Myelophthistic
- A Acute Blood loss
- L Liver Disease

SI - Systemic Infection or Inflamation

Z - Zero production - Aplastic

E - Endocrine: Hypothyroid, hypoadrenal, decreased androgen Index

ANEMIA: MICROCYTIC = "TICS"

T - Thalassemias

I - Iron Deficiency: Source: GI Bleed 56%

Menses 29% Diet 19%

C - Chronic Inflammation

S - Sideroblastic -lead toxicity <u>Index</u>

ANEMIA: HEMOLYTIC: "HEMATOLOGIST".

H - Hemoglobinopathy: Hb SS, SC, S beta Thal

Hemoglobinuria: Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria.

E - Enzyme Deficiency- Inherited Pyruvate Kinase (PK) deficiency and pyrimidine-5'-nucleotidase deficiency

M - Medication - Drug induced immune hemolytic anemias

A - Antibodies, autoimmune

T - Trauma to the red cells. Fragmentation (Microangiopathic)

O - Ovalocytosis - This is an autosomal dominant disorder seen in people from South East Asia. Signs and symptoms are minimal.

L - Liver disease.

O - Osmotic fragility in Hereditary spherocytosis and in Hereditary Eliptocytosis

G - Glucose - 6 - Phosphate Dehydrogenase Deficiency (G6PD)

I - Infection: Intra-erythrocytic parasites (malaria and babesiosis)

S - Splenic destruction in hyperslenism. Splenomegaly,

T - Transfusion related

- Thalassemias - Index

*ARTHRITIS: "ARTHRITICS"

A - Autoimmune Arthritis

Amyloidosis

R - Rheumatic Fever

T - Trauma Acute or Chronic (DJD)

H - Hepatitis Type B

Hypertrophic Pulmonary

Osteoarthropathy

R - Reiter's Syndrome

I - Infection/Septic Joint (GC,SBE)

T - Treponema - Lyme Disease,

Syphilis

 I - Infarction :sickle cell disease, avascular necrosis, Osteochondritis Dessicans

C - Crystals: Gout (urate) and pseudogout (calcium)

S - Sarcoidosis

Serum Sickness Index

*AUTOIMMUNE ARTHRITIS: "SUPPRESS"

S - SLE

U - Ulcerative Bowel Disease

P - Psoriasis

P - Polymyositis - Dermatomyositis

- R Rheumatoid and Juvenile RA
- E Erythema Nodosum
- S Scleroderma
- S Sjogrens

Sponylitis/Ankylosing <u>Index</u>

*ATRIAL FIBRILLATION: "IRREGULAR P WAVES"

- I Infarction: myocardial
 - Intoxication ETOH
- R Rheumatic Heart Disease
- R Recent Thoracotomy
- E Endocrine Hyperthyroid
- G Geriatric
- U Unknown Idipathic
- L Lung Disease COPD
- A Atherosclerotic Heart Disease
- R Reduced Oxygen Hypoxia
- P Pericarditis
- W Worry/Stress
- A Atrial Septal Defect
- V Valvular Lesion Mitral
- E Embolus Pulmonary
- S Systemic Arterial Hypertension <u>Index</u>

*BACK PAIN: "DISK MASS"

- D Degeneration: DJD, Osteoporosis, Spondylosis
- I Infection: UTI, PID, Potts, Osteo, Prostatitis
- Injury/Fracture, compression fracture
- S Spondylitis, Ankylosing
- Spondyloarthropathies (Rheumatoid,
- Reiters, SLE.....)
- K Kidney stones/infarction-infection (Pyelonephritis /abscess)
- M Multiple Myeloma, Metastasis from breast,
- prostate, lung, thyroid, kidney CA
- A Aneurysm Abdominal
- S Slipped Disk, Spondylolisthesis,
- **Spinal Stenosis**
- S Strain, Scoliosis/Iordosis Skin: Herpes Zoster Index

*BRADYCARDIA: "BRADYCARDIAS"

- B Beta Blockers
- R Rising intracranial pressure
- A Athlete
- D Digoxin intoxication
- Y Yellow jaundice Biliary obstruction
- C Carotid sinus sensitivity
- A Acute nephritis with hypertension
- R Reserpine
- D Decreased thyroid hypothyroid

Decreased temperature hypothermic

I - Infections: mycoplasma, diphtheria, influenza

Infarction/myocardial usually inferior

A - A-V node dysfunction/Blocks

S - S-A node dysfunction

Sick sinus syndrome Index

*CHEST PAIN: "An Aching Heart Can Play A Part"

A - AORTIC DISSECTION

A - ANXIETY: Hyperventilation

Syndrome (Diagnosis of exclusion!)

H - HEART: Angina - effort and spasm

Acute Myocardial Infarction

Valvular - AI,MS,MVP,IHSS

C - CHEST WALL PAIN: Trauma, Fracture

strain, Herpes Zoster, costochondritis,

Tietzie's syndrome, Breast lesions

P - PLEURITIC PAIN: "Five P's of pleuritic pain"

Pericarditis, Pulmonary Embolus, Pneumothorax

Pleurisy: infiltrate or inflammation, Pneumomediastinum

A - ABDOMINAL CAUSES: Peptic Ulcer Disease, gall stones

Esophagitis, Reflux, Pancreatitis

P - PERICARDIAL DISEASE Index

CLOTTING DISORDERS

Bleeding too much - CALF DIPS

C - Cirrhosis/Liver Disease and Coumadin

- A Aspirin and other drugs NSAIDs
- L Leukemia, Lupus anticoagulant
- F Factor Deficiency Hemophilia
- D Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation
- I Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura
- P Platelet Deficiency (TTP, HUS, DIC, Heparin- HIT) or Platelet Dysfunction (vWD)
- S Scurvy: Vitamin C Deficiency Index

Clotting too Much - "5 Ps HAD CAUSED CLOTs"

P - Pregnancy - Increased blood viscosity, fibrinogen and factor VIII.

Post Partum - Hypercoaguable state

- P Prothrombin 20210 mutation,
- P Protien S, C, deficient Inherited
- P Polycythemia vera increased viscosity
- P Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria
- S- Smoking
- H HIT Heparin Induced Thrombocytopenia Hyperhomocyteinemia
- A Antithrombin III Deficiency
- D Dysfibrinogenemia
- C CHF or Congestive Heart Failure
- A Antiphospholipid Syndrome
- U Uremia Chronic Renal Failure
- S Surgery Orthopedic is greatest risk
- E Estrogen
- D Diabetes

C - Cholesterol elevation, Cancer - procoagulant effects,

L - Leiden Factor V mutation - Activated Protein C resistance

O - Obesity and Cholesterol elevation

T - Trauma, Travel (immobility) - Stasis of blood flow and release of tissue throboplastin in trauma

T – Thyroid disease hyper or hypo

S – Sepsis <u>Index</u>

CLUBBING: "CLUB"

C - Cardiac: SBE, Congenital heart disease

-Congenital clubbing - benign

L - Lung: Carcinoma, chronic infection (TB..)

U - Ulcerative Bowel disease

B - Biliary Cirrhosis Index

*COMA - ALTERED MENTAL STATUS:

"ACUTE CLOUDING"

A - Alcohol excess/withdrawal (DTs)

Anaphylaxis

Anemia - acute blood loss (GI,Trauma,....)

C - CVA bleed or blockage

Carbon Monoxide

U - Upper motor Neuron lesion/mass/mets

T - Trauma - subdural, concussion, contusion

Temperature problem, hyperthermia, hypothermia

E - Epilepsy - postictal state or status seizures

Endocrine - hyper/hypo thyroid, hyper/hypo adrenal, hyper/hypo pituitary Electrolytes - hyper/hypo Na, hyper/hypo Ca, hyper/hypo Mg, hyper/hypo K

Eclampsia

C - Cardiovascular - pump failure

- MI, Tamponade, Hypertensive crisis

L - Liver failure (Hepatic encephalopathy)

Lupus cerebritis

O - Oxygen deficiency - hypoxia from any cause

U - Uremia/Renal failure

D - Drugs excess/withdrawal

(dilantin, sedatives, opiates, salicylates)

I - Infection - CNS (meningitis, encephalitis...),

Systemic

N - Nutritional - Thiamin - Wernicke's encephalopathy

Niacin, B12

G - Glucose -Hypoglycemia/ Hyperosmolar coma Index

*COUGH: "HACKING"

H - Hilar adenopathy: Sarcoid, TB, Hodgkins...

A - Aneurysm, Asthma, Bronchospasm

Aspiration, Autoimmune Lung DZ

C - Congestive Heart Failure

Cerumen Impaction

K - Killer Neoplasms

I - Infections: Viral, Bacterial,

TB, Fungal...Pnemonia/Bronchitis

Infarcted Lung - PE

Inhalation - occupational

N - Nasal Drip

G - Growth on vocal cord Index

*CRAMPS - MUSCULAR: "CRAMPS"

C - Calcium deficiency

R - Rupture of tendon, Rhabdomyolysis

A - Arterial Insufficiency, claudication

M - Magnesium deficiency, Myotonia

P - Potassium deficiency, Polymyalgia

Rheumatica

S - Strain/overuse of muscle Index

DEMENTIA: "DEMENTIAS"

D - Drugs: Sedatives, Bromide, Narcotics, Atropine

Dopamine decrease - Parkinson's

E - Endocrine: Hypothyroid,

Hypoglycemia, Hyperparathyroid

M - Metabolic: Renal/Hepatic failure,

hyponatremia

E - Emotional

N - Nutritional: Deficient Thiamin, Niacin, B12

Normal Pressure Hydrocephalus

T - Tumor in CNS

Trauma-subdural hematoma

Thyriod - Myxedema

I - Infections: TB, SBE, Crypto, Herpes, AIDS,

Syphilis, Creutzfeldt-Jakob, Mad Cow...

A - Atherosclerosis, CVA, ALS,

Arteritis

Altzheimer's

S - Sensory Deficit: Hearing or

Vision loss <u>Index</u>

DIARRHEA: "DIARRHEAL"

D -Drugs:Laxatives, antibiotics, colchicine,

digoxin,

Diverticulitis

I - Irritable Bowel Syndrome

Infarction of bowel

Infection: Viral - Most common

Bacterial -Salmonella, Shigella, Campylobacter, Yersinia, C. Difficle

Toxin -Staph, Cholera, Botulism, E.Coli,

Vibrio

Protozoa - Giardia, amebiasis

AIDS

A - Autoimmune - Ulcerative Colitis, Crohn's

Appendicitis

R - Rapid Transit - Dumping Syndrome

R - Renal Failure

H - Hypersecretory -Zollinger Ellison

E - Endocrine - Hyperthyroid, Diabetes, Addisons

A - Absorption Problem - Pancreatic Insufficiency

L - Lesion/Neoplasm Index

*DISSEMINATED INTRAVASCULAR COAGULATION: "D.I.C.s"

D - Disseminated Infection/Sepsis

I - Intrauterine Pregnancy: Toxemia,

Abruptio, Dead fetus

C - Carcinomas

S - Shock, Stroke (Heat)

Index

*DYSPNEA - SHORTNESS OF BREATH:

"ACUTE DYSPNEA"

A - Asthma - Airway obstruction

Angioneurotic Edema

Aspiration, Altitude sickness

C - COPD

Carbon Monoxide toxicity

U - Upper Motor Neuron Lesion or Event

T - Tracheal Obstruction, Tamponade

E - Endocrine: Hyperthyroid

Environmental Inhalation

D - Deformed Chest Wall: Flail Chest,

Y - hYperventilation syndrome

S - Sarcoid, Shock

P - 5 P's of Pleuritic Pain:

Pericarditis.

Pulmonary Embolus,

Pneumomediastinum

Pleurisy/pneumonia,

Pneumothorax

N - Neoplasm

E - Edema/Pulmonary: Cardiac and

Non-cardiac

A - Anemia

Acidosis: DKA, AKA, Salicylism Index

*EAR ACHE: "OTITIS"

O - Other referred pain: parotid, tooth, lymphadenitis

T - TM Joint

I - Infection: Otitis Media/Externa, Bullous Myringitis

T - Trauma: Q-Tip, Blunt injury

I - Impaction: Cerumen, Insect, Foreign Body

S - Syndrome, Ramsey Hunt facial neuralgia Index

*EYE INFLAMATION - RED EYE: "IRITIS"

I - Increased Pressure: Acute closed angle glaucoma

R - Reduced Tears: Keratoconjunctivitis Sicca

I - Iritis, Iridocyclitis

T - Trauma: Entropion, abrasion, foreign body

I - Infection: Conjunctivitis -

Bacterial, viral, allergic, irritative

,chemical, autoimmune

S - Scleritis/Episcleritis

Subconjunctival hemorrhage <u>Index</u>

*HEADACHE: "VINT HEENT"

V - VASCULAR:

Migraine, Cluster, CVA, TIA, AVM, Temporal Arteritis, SABleed, hypertension,

I - INFECTION: CNS -

Meningitis, Abcess, Encephalitis SYSTEMIC- Viral syndrome

- INCREASED INTRACRANIAL PRESSURE:

Pseudotumor Cerebri

N - NEOPLASM: Tumor, Mets

T - TRAUMA: Subdural Hematoma

TENSION: Most common HA cause TOXIN: Carbon Monoxide Toxicity

TAP: post lumbar puncture

H - HEAD: Neuralgia, C - Spine Disease, Scalp Lesions

E - EYE: Acute Closed Angle Glaucoma, Strain

E - EAR: Otitis, Mastoiditis

N - NOSE: Sinusitis

T - TM JOINT: TMJ syndrome

THROAT: URI, Viral syndrome, Bacterial pharyngitis...

TOOTHACHE

TAP- Post LP tap Index

*HEMATURIA: "POPS GOT HEMATURIA"

P - Papillary necrosis,

Polyarteritis nodosa,

- O Osler-Weber-Randu
- P Prostatitis
- S Stricture

Sickle Cell Disease or Trait

G - Glomerulonephritis

Goodpasture's Syndrome

- O Other Source such as Menstrual Blood
- T Tumor: Bladder, Kidney, Prostate
- H Hemorrhagic Cystitis
- E Exercise, Endocarditis
- M Medication Analgesics

Malignant Hypertension

- A Autoimmune Disease: SLE, Polyarteritis
- T Trauma to GU Tract
- U Urethritis
- R Renal Calculi
- I Infarction: SBE, Sickle Cell, ITP, TTP
- A Allergic Nephropathies: Henoch Scholein Purpura Index

*HEMOPTYSIS: "HEMOPTYSIS"

H - Hereditary hemorrhagic

telangiectasia

- E Epistaxis
- M Mitral stenosis
- O Oropharyngeal lesion
- P Pulmonary Embolus,

Pulmonary Edema

Pulmonary hypertension

- T Tumors, carcinomas
- Y CYstic Fibrosis

S - Sequestratio	n
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I - Infection - Bronchitis, Bronchiectasis, fungus, abcess, pneumonia, TB

S - Swallowed foreign body <u>Index</u>

*HICCUPS (PROLONGED): "HICCUPS"

H - Hilar Adenopathy

I - Intake of excessive Alcohol Smoke

C - Cardiac: Inferior MI

C - Carcinoma

U - Upper Motor Neuron Lesion

P - Pneumonia

S - Subdiaphragmatic Irritation Index

*HOARSENESS (PROLONGED): "HOARSENESS"

H - Hilar Adenopathy: TB, Sarcoid

O - Occupational: Singer...

A - Aneurysm

R - Rheumatoid Arthritis

S - SLE Ulceration

E - Edema of the Vocal Cords

N - Neoplasm of the Vocal Cords or lung

E - Endocrine: Hypothyroid

S - Sjogrens: Salivary Deficiency

S - Syphilitic/TB Ulcer on cords Index

*HYPERCALCEMIA: "CALCEMIAS"

C - Carcinoma

A - Antacids containing Calcium

L - Lymphoma, Leukemia, Hodgkin's, Low phosphate

C - Calcium Supplements

E - Endocrine: Hyperparathyroid,

Thyroid disease hyperthyroid

M - Multiple Myeloma

Metistatic Lesions to Bone Milk-alkali syndrome

I - latrogenic: Thiazide Diuretics, Vitamin D

A - Addison's Disease, Acromegaly

S – Sarcoid <u>Index</u>

*HYPERTENSION "PRESSURE"

P - Pheochromocytoma;

Polycythemia,

Pre-eclampsia/Eclampsia

R - Renovascular (7%)

E - Endocrine: Hyperthyroid,

Cushing, Aldosteronism,

Hyperparathyroid

S - Substances: Estrogens (BSP),

Caffeine, Cocaine,

sympathomimetics, ETOH withdrawal

S - Structural: Coarctation, AI,

Arteriosclerosis

U - Upper Motor Neuron Problem:

Elevated intracranial pressure

R - Renoparenchymal (0.5%):

Glomerulonephritis, Diabetic nephropathy

E - Essential: 90% of hypertension

Error in cuff size Index

*JAUNDICE: "HOT THINED SAP"

Pre Liver

H - Hemolytic process

O - Other - Idiopathic

T - Transport problem:

Gilbert's Syndrome, Crigler Najjar Syndrome

Liver

- T Toxin: Alcohol, carbon tetrachloride...
- H Hereditary: Dubin Johnson, Roter Syndrome
- I Infection: Viral A,B,C,D, E, Mono, CMV Toxo, Syphilis, Ameba
- N Neoplasm: Hepatoma, Mets
- E End Stage Liver disease: Cirrhosis
- D Drugs: INH, Halothane, Estrogens, NSAIDS, Acetaminophen, PTU, Sulfas Post- Liver
- S Stones: Gall stones, Sclerosing cholangitis
- A Atresia
- P Pancreatic neoplasm/inflammation Index

*LYMPHADENOPATHY:"LYMPHNODES"

- L Lues: secondary syphilis
- Y Yersinia Pestis (Plague)
- M Mononucleosis/CMV/Toxo
- P Procainamide (Pronestyl), Phenytoin (Dilantin)
- H Hodgkin's, Lymphomas, leukemia
- N Neoplasm metastasis
- O Obvious local infection or inflammation

Other infections: Hepatitis B, Rubella,

Tularemia, Cat scratch

D - Deficient Immune System AIDS or

preAIDS lymphadenopathy

- E Endocrine Addisons, Hypothyroid
- S SLE/Rheumatoid arthritis
 - Serum sickness
 - Sarcoid Index

*METABOLIC ACIDOSIS WITH A HIGH ANION

GAP "KUSSMAL"

- K Ketoacidosis, DKA
- U Uremia
- S Salicylates
- S Substance Abuse (Ethylene Glycol)
- M Methanol
- A Alcohol, AKA
- L Lactic Acidosis (Shock, Seizure, AMI, Sepsis) Index

*NASAL CONGESTION: "NOSE HAIRS"

- N Neoplasm
- O Over reactive mucosa
 - -vasomotor rhinitis
- S Structural: Polyps, Deviated septum

- E Estrogens: Oral contraceptives, Pregnancy
- H Hypothyroidism
- A Allergic rhinitis
- I Infection: Bacterial, Viral, Fungal
- R Rhinitis Medicamentosa: Rebound From overuse of nasal spray
- S Substances: Reserpine, Aldomet,
- Beta- Blockers, Aspirin Index

*NODULES, SUBCUTANEOUS: "NODULAR"

- N Neurofibromas
- O Osteoarthritic Heberden's nodules
- D Dupuyten's contracture nodules
- U Urate crystals in gouty tophi
- L Lipids in lipomas and xanthomas
- A Acute Rheumatic Fever
- R Rheumatoid nodules Index

*PALMAR RASH "PALM GREASE"

- P Psoriasis
- A Atopic Dermatitis
- L Lips: Hand Foot Mouth Disease
- M Meningococcemia
- G Gonococcemia
- R Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever
- E Erythema Multiforme
- A Allergic/Contact Dermatitis
- S Syphilis Secondary Lues
- E Eczema Index

*PANCREATITIS

- P Postoperative, Penetrating peptic ulcer, Parathyroidism, Pregnancy
- A Alcoholism, AIDS
- N Neoplasm of bile duct or ampula
- C Cholelithiasis *common*
- R Renal failure
- E Estrogens, Elevated lipids
- A Antibiotics (TCN, sulfonamides)
- T Trauma
- I Idiopathic, Infection: Mumps, Viral hepatitis, Legionnaire's, Mycoplasma, Ascaris
- T Thiazides, Lasix
- I Infection: Viral mumps, mono, hepatitis
- S Scorpion bite, Shock Index

*PEDAL EDEMA - BILATERAL: "Can Large Legs Ruin Thin Veins"

- C Congestive Heart Failure
 - Constrictive Pericarditis
- L Liver: Cirrhosis, portal hypertension
- L Lymph obstruction
- R Renal: Nephrotic Syndrome
- T Thyroid: Pretibial Myxedema
- V Venous Insufficiency Index

*PEDAL EDEMA - UNILATERAL "BIG TOES"

- B Baker Cyst Rupture, Bleed into muscle
- I Insufficient Veins
- G Groin/Pelvic Mass Obstructing Lymph Flow
 - Gout
- T Thrombophlebitis
 - Trauma/Fracture/Sprain
 - Tendon Rupture Plantaris Longus or Achilles tendon
- O Osteomyelitis/Cellulitis
- E Elephantiasis Lymph obstruction
- S Sting/Allergic Reaction to contact or bite Index

*PERICARDITIS "PERICARDITIS"

- P Post Traumatic
- E Endocrine: Hypothyroid
- R Renal Failure
- I Infection: TB, Viral, Fungal, AIDS, Bacterial
- C Collagen Vascular Disease (SLE, RA)
- A Aneurysm
- R Rheumatic Fever- Radiation
- D Drugs: Hydralazine, Minoxidil, Procainamide
- I Infarction AMI
- TI Tumor Invasion
- S Syphilis, Scleroderma, Serum Sickness Index

*PHARYNGITIS: "THROAT PAIN"

- T Thyroiditis
- H Herpangina ,Hodgkin's
- R Retropharyngeal abscess
- O Oral ulcers: Aphthous, Syphilis, TB, Herpes
- A Angioneurotic edema
- T Toothache/abscess
- P Peritonsillar abscess
- A Angina: Vincent's, Ludwigs
- I Infection: Bacterial -

Streptococcus (Group B and G,),GC

H FLU, Mycoplasma, Diptheria Viral-Mono, CMV, Herpes, Influenza, HIV/AIDS...

Fungal - Candida(Immunosupression)

Other - Syphilis, Chlamydia, Toxic shock

N – Neoplasm Index

*PLEURITIC CHEST PAIN: "5 Ps"

- P Pneumothorax
- P Pleurisy from Pneumonia,

Infarction, Inflammation

- P Pulmonary Embolus/Infarction
- P Pneumomediastinum
- P Pericarditis Index

*PRURITIS: "ITCHING"

I - Insulin Deficiency: Diabetes

T - Thyroid: Hyper or Hypo

C - Conjugated Bilirubin: Jaundice

- Calcium: Hyper or Hypo
- H Hodgkins, Leukemia, Lymphoma
 - Heat: Dry skin, Hyperthyriodism
- Hookworm
- I Increased RBC's: Polycythemia Vera
- Intrauterine Pregnancy
- N Non Organic: Neurodermatitis,

Anxiety, Drugs

G - Glomerular Disease: Uremia Index

SEIZURES "GRAND MALS"

- G Glucose too low
- R Rising Blood Pressure, Toxemia Eclampsia Rye's syndrome, Renal failure
- A Alcohol Withdrawal
- N Neoplasm, Primary or Mets

Neurological Infections - meningitis

- D Drugs, Overdose or withdrawal
- M Metabolic: Hepatic/Renal Failure, Hypothyroid
- A Arterial Disease: CVA, AVM, TIA, Aortic

Dissection, Arrhythmia

- L Lytes: Hypo Na, Ca, Mg
- S Subdural Hematoma
- Subarachnoid Bleed

Index

*SHOCK: "AMS" and "CRASH"

- A Acute neurologic event/trauma (brain injury)
- M Metabolic/toxic cause (brain insulted from blood born toxin, infection, chemistry imbalance.
- S Shock Mnemonic "CRASH" (brain is not receiving blood)
- C Cardiogenic
- R Rapid blood or water loss
- A Anaphylaxis
- S Septic
- H Head injury (BP regulation center) Index

*SHOULDER PAIN "CAPSULITIS"

- C Cuff Problem Rotator Cuff rupture
- A Arthritis (see Differential Diagnosis)
 - Avascular Necrosis (Sickle Cell)
- P Plexus Problems Brachial Plexus
- S Spondylosis DJD Cervical Spine with Nerve Root irritation
- U Under Diaphragm Irritation: Free

Air, Blood, Pancreatitis,

Spleen, Cholecystitis, Peritonitis

L - Lung Causes: Pancoast Tumor, PE, Pulmonary Infarction

I - Ischemia - Cardiac referred.

Arteritis, Atherosclerosis

- T Tendonitis/Bursitis
 - Trauma
 - Thoracic Outlet Syndrome
- I Inflamed Soft Tissues: Fibrositis
- S Spinal Cord Lesion/Tumor

*SIADH "SIADH" (URINE OSMO/SODIUM INCREASED)(SERUM OSMO/SODIUM DECREASED)

- S Surgery Post Op
- I Infection: CNS meningitis,

Lung - TB, Fungal, Bacterial

A - Anti - Diuretic Hormone Producing

Tumor

- D Drugs: Narcotics, Diuretics...
- H Head Lesion CNS trauma, tumor, CVA Index

*SICKLE CELL DISEASE COMPLICATIONS: "HBSS PAIN CRISIS"

- H Hemolysis, Hand Foot syndrome
- B Bone Marrow Hyperplasia/Infarction
- S Skin ulcers (primarily leg)
- S Stroke: Sub Arrachnoid Bleeds/Thrombotic
- P Pain Crisis, Priapism,

Psychosocial Problems

A - Aplastic Crisis, Anemia,

Avascular Necrosis

- I Infections: CNS, Bone, Joints, GU, Pulmonary
- N Narcotic side effects/ tolerance/ dependence
- C Cholelithiasis, Cardiomegally,

Congestive Heart Failure

R - Retinopathy, Renal Failure,

Renal concentrating Defect

I - Infarction: Bone, Muscle, CNS,

Bowel, Renal, Spleen

- S Sequestration Crisis: Spleen/Liver
- I Infertility
- S Sepsis Index

STRIDOR "GASPER

- G Glottic blockage: food or foreign body
- A Angioneurotic Edema
- S Sub Glottic lesion nodule or neoplasm
- P Peritonsilar Abscess
- E Epiglottis
- R- Retropharyngeal Abscess Index

SYNCOPE - "SYNCOPAL FAINT"

- S- Seizure
- Y hYperventilation, hYsteria
- N Neuropathy (Diabetic)
- C Cardiac: Arrythmia, MI, IHSS, AS, Pump failure
- O- Orthostatic syncope
- P Pedal Pooling from venous insufficiency
- A Arterial insufficiency
- L- Low Blood Volume: Bleeding, dehydration
- F- Fainting Vasovagal
- A Adrenal Insufficiency (Addisons Disease)
- I latrogenic from Medications
- N Nutritional (Not eating, hypoglycemia)
- T Toxin: alcohol and others Index

*URINARY FREQUENCY "VOIDED"

- V Vaginitis irritating urethra
- O Obstruction: Prostate, Bladder Stone, Cystocele

Osmotic Particles: Protein

- I Intrauterine Pregnancy
- Infection in Urethra, Bladder, Kidney, Appendix
- D Diabetes: Mellitus or Insipidus
- E Electrolytes: Hyper K, Ca, Na
- D Drugs: Caffeine, Diuretics...
- Drinking Excessive Fluids **Index**

*VAGINITIS: "VAG ITCH"

V - Vaginal irritant: Spermicide,

douche, tampon, non - cotton clothing

- A Atrophic vaginitis from estrogen deficiency
- G Gardnerella (Clue cells) Gonococcus
- I Infection: PID, Salpingitis Infestation: Lice...
- T Trichomonas
- C Candida, Carcinoma, Chlamydia
- H Herpes Index

*VERTIGO: "SICK SPIN"

- S Salycilates aspirin toxicity also other NSAIA
- I Infection: Bacterial otitis media Viral labrythitis, Herpes,
- C Cerebellar tumor, TIA, infarct, degeneration
- K Klog: cerumen impaction
- S Subclavian steal, Sea sick motion
- P Positional vertigo
- I Infrequent: Miniere's disease
- N Neuroma (Acoustic) Index

*WHEEZING: "ASTHMATIC"

A-Aneurysm

Asthma, Bronchospasm

Aspiration

- S Smoke or irritant inhalation
- T Thyroid enlargement causing obstruction
- H Heart Failure Pulmonary Edema
- M Medication (Aspirin, Beta Blocker)
- A Anaphalaxis Angioedema
- T Tumor, Thyroid
- I Infection: Pneumonia, Bronchitis,

Infarction - Pulmonary Embolus, Sickle Cell Chest Syndrome

C - Cystic Fibrosis Index

*The Medical History - Sections

Chiefly History from the Past tells your Family Social Review (CC, HPI, PMH, FH, SH, ROS)

CC = Chief Complaint in patient's own words and duration.

*HPI = History of Present Illness including the LOCATES:

- L Location and radiation
- O Other associated symptoms
- C Character
- A Alleviating and aggravating factors

- T Timing, constant/intermittent, happened in past
- E Environment or setting
- S Severity or disability (0 10 scale)
- *PMH = Past Medical History: A HISTORY:
- A Allergies,
- H Hospitalizations,
- I Illnesses /major Immunizations,
- S Surgeries,
- T- Trauma,
- O Oral medications,
- R Reproductive history, contraception
- Y Youth illnesses.
- * FH = Family History Pedigree, genetic diseases, household contacts. Cover family history of cancer, diabetes, heart disease, hypertension, anemia, arthritis
- *SH = Social History: FLAMES
- F Family, Food
- L Lifestyle
- A Abuse of substances and of the body
- M Marital or significant other relationships.
- E Employment,
- S Support Systems: home life, friends, family, Religion Sexual and or Spiritual history if appropriate Index
- *ROS Review of Systems:

General Endo-Head Loves Brass, Crass And Gas to Pass Near the Mass.

- **GEN** = General and skin: Weight change, fever/chills, night sweats, Skin rash, itching, mole change, skin cancer, abnormal bleeding or bruising, anemia, pica, HIV risk factors, lymphadenopathy, fatigue,
- **EN** = Endocrine: Hot/cold intolerance, thyroid goiter, nodules or radiation, diabetes, increased thirst or appetite
- **HE** = Head pain, Ear- pain, tinnitus, hearing loss, vertigo, Eye pain, vision change, glaucoma, redness, excessive tearing/ discharge, cataracts Nose sinusitis, epistaxis, blockage, Throat/Mouth-pharyngitis, hoarseness, postnasal drip, Teeth cavities, abscess, Gums- Bleeding, lesions
- **LU** = Lung : dyspnea, cough, sputum production , hemoptysis, wheezing, TB, PPD, CXR, pneumonia, asthma, bronchitis, smoking, environmental inhalation
- **BR** = Breast: nodule, discharge, chest wall or breast pain tenderness, self exam
- **CV** = Cardiovascular: Exercise level, orthopnea, PND paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea, DOE- dyspnea on exertion, chest pain or discomfort, palpitations, syncope, edema, claudication, CV drugs, hypertension, DVT blood clots, past heart disease. Rheumatic fever, family history heart disease/clotting. leg/foot ulcers, varicose veins
- AB = Abdominal: nausea, vomiting, hematemesis, dysphagia, indigestion, heartburn/ dyspepsia/GERD, abdominal pain, swelling, jaundice, hematochezia, melena, change in stool caliber, diarrhea, constipation, hernias, hemorrhoids, peptic ulcer disease /PUD, surgery, gallbladder disease, pancreatitis, liver disease, hepatitis, alcohol intake.
- GU = Genitourinary: urinary frequency, urgency, dysuria, nocturia, hematuria, flow, hesitancy, incontinence, urethral discharge, genital lesions, , STD sexually transmitted diseases, UTIs, stones, flank pain, family history renal disease.
 Males: prostate, testicular mass/pain, erectile dysfunction; Females: age at menarche/menopause, LMP, amount and duration of flow, pelvic pain, vaginal discharge, abnormal bleeding, amenorrhea, pelvic mass, pregnancies. Both: birth control method, sexual history.
- **PSY** = Psychiatric: previous psych problems or hospitalizations, interpersonal relationships, mood swings, anxiety/nervousness, depression, hallucinations, loss of control, vegetative dysfunction (sleep, eating, pleasure activities), substance abuse, suicidal thoughts and plans
- **NE** = Neurologic: Headaches, seizures, episodic neurologic symptoms (talking, walking, seeing..)

impaired speech, paresthesias, weakness, head trauma, stroke, dizziness, tremor, confusion, memory loss, gait problems

MS = Musculoskeletal: joint pain/arthritis, stiffness, swelling, muscle cramps, family history.

ANGER Index

A - acknowledge and apologize

("I'm sorry you feel angry about this")

- N no negative responses
- G gather the facts hear person out
- E empathize
- R resolve what you can

*ANXIOUS - The Patient with Fear Index

- A. -Acknowledge fear as the emotion seen
- F.- Face the object feared
- R.- Real or Imagined fears
- A. -Allow the patient to vent fears
- I.- Infuse with knowledge
- D. -Develop plan together to address fears

*DEPRESSED PATIENT-SYMPTOMS <u>Index</u>

- F Flat Affect
- L Low love life
- A Apathy
- T Tired
- L Low Self Esteem
- I Insomnia
- N No fun in life
- E Eating Disorders

*TO HELP DEPRESSION Index

- G good things in life
- R restore hope
- A acknowledge depression
- S suicidal thoughts and plans
- P plan for support

*DEMANDING - DEPENDANT - MANIPULATIVE

- R- reflect back patient responsibilities
- E empathize
- F- find out any hidden agendas
- L limit personal involvement
- E expectations must be clear
- C calm yourself
- T time constraints on interview
- S staff splitting is common Index

RAMBLING - "LOST"

- L -Limit Time
- O Observe the main reason for the visit
- S- Stop the wrong direction gently
- T- Take conversation back on track Index

^{*}RETICENT (Quiet or Shy) PATIENT

- O Open ended questions
- P Pointed questions
- E Encourage talking
- N Notice secondary causes: depression, dementia, denial Index
- *Setting the Stage: KNOCKS PRIVATELY
- K Knock on the door do not barge in
- N Never uses titles like "honey" or "sweetie"; use respectful sir titles like Mr., Ms....
- O Open ended questions to start with: "What can I do for you?"
- C Comfort; ask if you can make them more comfortable
- K Keep quiet after asking the main question. Let them respond for at least 2 minutes.
- S Space between bodies. Maintain proper Body Space
- P Privacy. Interview in private if possible, or a look of privacy
- R Read the chart ahead of time. Learn about the individual if you can.
- I Introduction Introduce yourself and shake hands
- V Voice tone and inflection are important
- A Ask about family, hobbies, or interests as an ice breaker and a show of concern
- T Titles Use the appropriate sir title for the patient and not first name
- E Eye level, be at eye level
- L Look the part, be professional
- Y Your role on the health care team Index
- *Facilitation I CAN KEEP INTEREST GOING.
- I "I'm listening"
- C Confrontation You say you don't know what brings on these headaches, yet before every episode you describe a stressful event."
- A Ask for clarification "What do you mean by dizziness"
- N No Shopping list questions are banned, like "do you have nausea, vomiting or diarrhea?"
- K Keep Quiet, do not interrupt, use silence to keep the patient talking
- E Empathize: " I understand why you felt that way".
- E Eve contact
- P Phrase repetition; repeat the last phrase back to the patient
- I Interpretation you interpret your patient's words or behavior, "You say you 're not angry, but your words express anger."
- N Nod in approval
- T "Tell me more"
- E Energize the conversation with hand gestures and face animation.
- R Reflection. Repetition of the last statement
- E Encourage continuation with "Ah ha, Hmmm...."
- S Summarize the conversation back to the individual "Let me repeat your history to see if I have it right."
- T Take notes sparingly
- G Glad you came; legitimize the visit
- O Open ended questions first
- I Involve the patient's ideas about what is going on, "What do you think?"
- N No leading questions, "You don't have chest pain, do you?"
- G "Go on" Index
- *Giving Bad News: "STOP AND PRAY
- S. Setting the Stage a. Privacy, schedule time, empathy and provide for comfort.
 - b. Ask patient who they want to be with them, ask permission.

- c. Approach as "we've got some decisions to make"
- d. Eye contact, speak slowly, clearly, no medical jargon.
- T. Test the patient's knowledge up to that point.
- O. Oppositions: Is the patient in pain, tired or under medications?
- P. Patient education tools with patient reflection to show understanding.
- A. Acknowledge and validate patient emotions and reactions.
- N. Never take HOPE away
- D. Define Support Systems
 - D. Describe unknown support systems:

Hospice, counselors, clergy....

P - Pray: If you are of like faith, offer to pray for the patient. Prayer keeps hope alive

R - Referrals and follow-up. Make close follow-up appointments

Make consultations and referrals to consultants who will support patient

Let patient know how to reach you (via service or office) Call them at home to support them. Call if questions

A- Alternatives for treatment, study protocols...Medline or Internet resources (NIH, NCI....) Warnings about alternative treatments .Patients on study do better

Y- Your mental health

You need to be comfortable with your mortality. Have a healthy way to vent Know how to recognize and prevent burn-out Have a good life - remember what is really important.

Index

Thanks to the "Great Physician":

- J Justifies
- E Everyone
- S Seeking
- U Undeserved
- S Salvation (Eternal life, healing, health, deliverance, peace, and provision)