# **EDN**

# **ECOS**

Mastering clinical reasoning and communication



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# STATION 1 Chief complaint

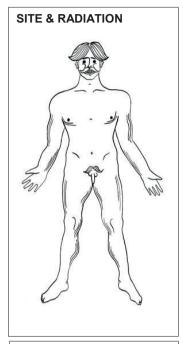
CONTENT:	
Pain Chest pain Abdominal pain Respiratory symptoms Neurological symptoms Gynaecological symptoms	p.12 p.15 p.18 p.21 p.24 p.26
Practice	p.28

# **COMMUNICATIONAL OBJECTIVES**

- ✓ Questioning a patient about their symptoms
- ✓ Using different levels of language
- ✓ Expressing duration

# TASK 1: Dealing with pain

# 1.1. Hospital form



# **DID YOU KNOW?**

SOCRATES is an acronym that can help you remember all the questions that need to be asked to a patient in pain. Each letter in the acronym refers to one question:

Site Associated symptoms

Onset Time course

Character **Exacerbating factors** 

Radiation Severity

ONSET & TIME COURSE
---------------------

- Caused by activity:
- ☐ Acute (lasting < 3 months)
- ☐ Persistent (lasting > 3 months)
- Sporadic

# **EXACERBATION & RELIEF**

- Position
- Medication
- Other:

# ASSOCIATED SYMPTOMS

- ☐ Fever (continuous/cyclic, progressive/sudden,
  - moderate/high)
- □ Chills, sweats

# **CHARACTER**

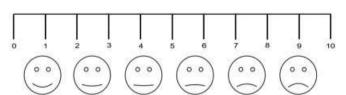
- □ Diffuse Burning
- Constrictive Dull
- Cramping Gnawing Crushing
  - Localised
- Prickling Sharp Shooting

Nagging

- Squeezing Stabbing
- Stinging
- Throbbing

### **SEVERITY** NUMBERED SCALE

FACIAL SCALE



PHYSICAL REACTION

NO FEELING

PURSED LIPS RAISED LIPS BREATH HOLDING RAPID BREATHING

INTERFERES WITH DAILY ACTIVITIES

PATIENT'S BEHAVIOUR

NO PAIN FELT

CAN LIVE WITH IT

BEDRIDDEN

PAIN INTENSITY

NONE

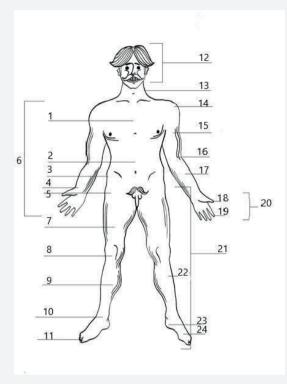
MODERATE

SEVERE

WORST POSSIBLE

# Language focus

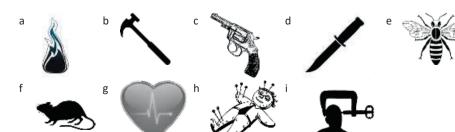
# 1.2. Revise names of body parts by filling in the picture with words from the list.



- a. Abdomen
- b. Ankle
- c. Arm
- d. Calf
- e. Chest
- f. Elbow
- g. Finger
- h. Foot (pl. feet)
- i. Forearm
- i. Hand
- k. Head
- I. Heel
- m. Hip
- n. Knee
- o. Leg
- p. Lower limbq. Neck
- r. Shoulder
- s. Thigh
- t. Thumb
- u. Toe
- v. Upper limb
- w. Waist
- x. Wrist

# 1.3. Match these pain characters with the corresponding picture

- 1. burning
- 2. crushing
- 3. gnawing
- 4. prickling
- 5. shooting
- 6. squeezing
- 7. stabbing
- 8. stinging
- 9. throbbing



https://pixabay.com/fr/images/

# **GRAMMAR FOCUS: questions**

To ask a YES/NO question in English, you need to follow the order:

AUXILIARY + SUBJECT + VERB + ?

The auxiliary depends on the tense used (e.g. did, do, have...) or on the viewpoint that needs to be expressed (e.g. may, can, should...).

Does it hurt when I tap here?

Did you hurt your head when you fell?

A question word can be added at the beginning of the question to form a WH-QUESTION (e.g. what, who, when, where, how, how long...).

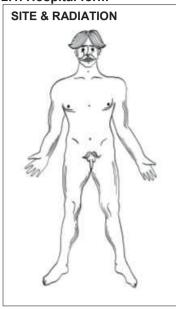
Where does it hurt?

How long did she remain unconscious?

1.4. Find the correct questi	on word to make coherent questions.
did you start expe	riencing these symptoms?
has brought you a	long today?
did you hit your he	
have you been tak	
1.5. Find the question that	corresponds to the answer.
	? I came to the hospital by ambulance.
	? It started yesterday.
	? No, nothing relieves the pain.
	? No, I didn't take anything.
1.6. Find a question for eac	h letter of the SOCRATES acronym.
S:	?
	?
C:	?
R:	?
A:	?
	?
E:	?
S:	?

# TASK 2: Dealing with chest pain

2.1. Hospital form



PATIENT'S BEHAVIOUR

ONSET & TIME COURSE							
	Caused by activity:						
	Acute (lasting < 3 months)						
	Persistent (lasting > 3 months)						
	Sporadic						

CHARACTER							
	Burning		Nagging				
	Constrictive		Prickling				
	Cramping		Sharp				
	Crushing		Shooting				
	Dull		Squeezing				
	Diffuse		Stabbing				
	Gnawing		Stinging				
	Localized		Throbbing				

Other:						
SEVERITY NUMBERED SCALE						
FACIAL SCALE	0 0		( 0 0	0 0	7 8	9 10
PHYSICAL REACTION	SMILE	NO FEELING SHOWN	WRINKLED NOSE PURSED LIPS BREATH HOLDING	WRINKLED NOSE RAISED LIPS RAPID BREATHING	SLÓW BLINK OPEN MOUTH	EYES CLOSED MOANING CRYING

PositionMedication

**EXACERBATION & RELIEF** 

CAN LIVE WITH IT INTERFERES WITH DAILY ACTIVITIES

ASSOCIATED CARDIOVASCULAR & RESPIRATORY SYSTEM SYMPTOMS							
	Asthenia / fatigue		Cough				
	Malaise		Expectoration				
	Tachycardia / Bradycardia		Haemoptysis				
	Palpitations		Dyspnoea				
	Oedema		Orthopnoea				
	Swollen calves		Parietal pain				
	Fever		Pleuritic chest pain				
	Other:						

2.2. Listen to conversation 1 by flashing the QR code and fill in the hospital form above with the information you understand.

NO PAIN FELT



BEDRIDDEN

# Language focus

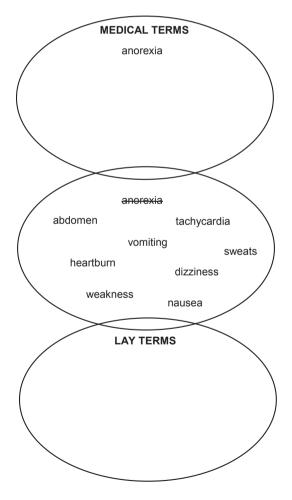
### **DID YOU KNOW?**

The vast majority of medical words come from Latin or Greek roots.

Most of them have a non-medical equivalent known as the lay term.

While healthcare professionals tend to use medical terms between them, lay terms should be used when communicating with patients to avoid misunderstanding.

# 2.3. Place the medical words in the top circle and the lay terms in the bottom circle.



# 2.4. Find the medical word corresponding to each of the following definitions.

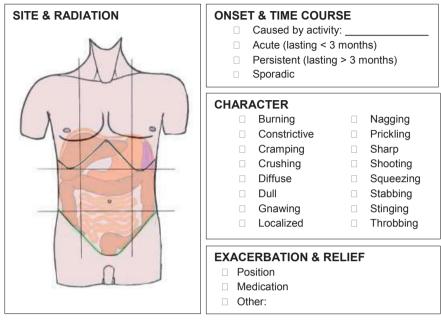
Difficulty sleeping is the main symptom of
refers to an area of coloured skin caused by a blow that has ruptured blood vessels; it is commonly called a bruise.
$\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ can refer to abnormal sensations on the skin, such as tingling, pins and needles, and numbness.
Swelling in the ankles, or, is common in pregnant women.
is a sign of digested blood. Stools take on a black, tarry colour.
When the heart bests too slow, destors talk about

# 2.5. Fill in the table with the medical or lay term.

LAY TERM	MEDICAL TERM
vomiting, being sick	
	nausea
gullet, food pipe	
	pyrosis
weakness	
	somnolence
light-headedness, dizziness	
	fatigue
rash	
	haemorrhage
shortness of breath	
	tinnitus

# TASK 3: Dealing with abdominal pain

# 3.1. Hospital form



SEVERITY NUMBERED SCALE			Ţ			
FACIAL SCALE	0 0	00	00	00		9 10
PHYSICAL REACTION	SMLE	NO FEELING SHOWN	WRINKLED NOSE PURSED LIPS BREATH HOLDING	WRINKLED NOSE RAISED LIPS RAPID BREATHING	SLOW BLINK OPEN MOUTH	EYES CLOSED MOANING CRYING
PATIENT'S BEHAVIOUR	NO PAIN FELT	CANL	IVE WITH IT INTE	ERFERES WITH DAILY	ACTIVITIES	BEDRIDDEN

ASSOCIATED GASTROINTESTINAL SYMPTOMS:					
	Anorexia		Constipation		
	Nausea		Diarrhoea		
	Emesis / haematemesis		Melaena		
	Pyrosis		Haematochezia		
	Weight loss / gain		Rectal haemorrhage		
			Mucus in stool		
			Other:		

3.2. Listen to conversation 2 by flashing the QR code and fill in the hospital form above with the information you understand.

