

# TAKING CASE HISTORY (PATIENT INTERVIEW)

Lecture Slide

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## Definition

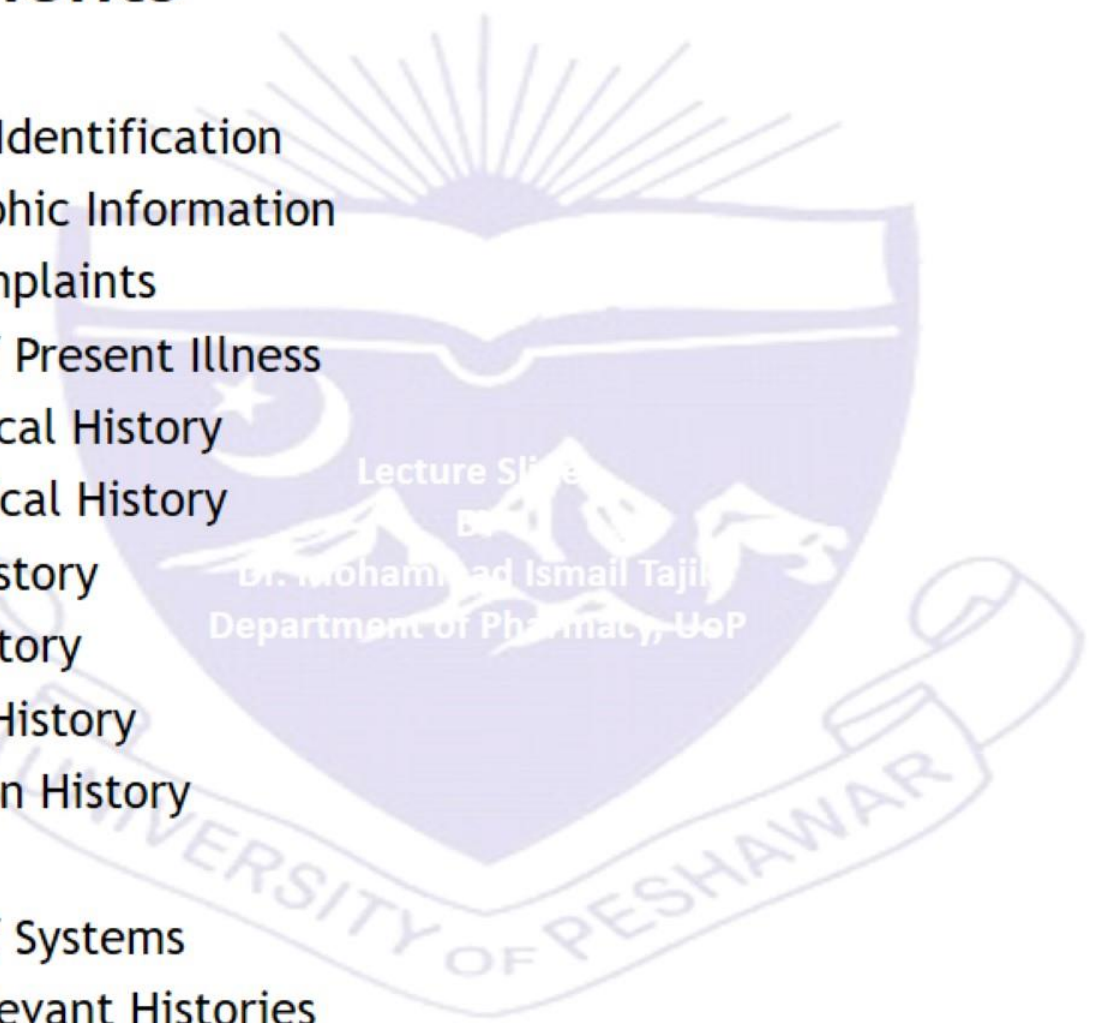
- ▶ Patient case-history is the information gained by healthcare professionals by asking specific questions, either from the patient or patient's attendant, with the aim to collect data, useful to identify health related and medication related problems and to optimize the management.

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# Components

- ▶ Patient's Identification
- ▶ Demographic Information
- ▶ Chief Complaints
- ▶ History of Present Illness
- ▶ Past Medical History
- ▶ Past Surgical History
- ▶ Family History
- ▶ Social History
- ▶ Personal History
- ▶ Medication History
- ▶ Allergies
- ▶ Review of Systems
- ▶ Other Relevant Histories



## Patient's Identification

- ▶ Patient's name and address, .....

## Demographic Information

- ▶ Individual characteristics of each patient that make the patient a unique individual; and may include:
  - ▶ gender,
  - ▶ age,
  - ▶ height, weight,
  - ▶ pregnancy & lactation status,
  - ▶ occupation and living arrangement

## Chief Complaints (CCs)

- ▶ brief statement of the reasons, why the patient consulted the physician, stated in the patient's own words.
- ▶ In order to convey patient's symptoms accurately, medical terms are generally not used.
- ▶ arranged in chronological order i.e. complaint that developed first is written at the top followed by other complaints in sequence of occurrence.

## History of Present Illness (HPI)

- ▶ more complete description of patient's symptoms in which details about the complaints enumerated in the CCs section are recorded, eg,
  - ▶ Date of onset.
  - ▶ Precise anatomic location.
  - ▶ Nature of onset, severity and duration.
  - ▶ Presence of exacerbations & remissions.
  - ▶ Effect of any treatment given.
  - ▶ Degree of interference with daily activities.
  - ▶ Other

## Past Medical History (PMH)

- ▶ serious illness experienced in the past,
  - ▶ diabetes mellitus;
  - ▶ asthma;
  - ▶ hypertension (HTN);
  - ▶ tuberculosis (TB);
  - ▶ hepatitis;
  - ▶ myocardial infarction (MI);
  - ▶ stroke;
  - ▶ thyroid, liver, and kidney disease;
  - ▶ bleeding disorders;
  - ▶ Cancer etc
- ▶ previous admission to hospital.

## Past Surgical History (PSH)

- ▶ information about surgical procedures & injuries, blood transfusion etc. that the patient has experienced in the past.

## Family History (FH)

- ▶ age & health of the parents, siblings, and children.
- ▶ deceased relatives, the age & source of death
- ▶ In family:
  - ▶ DM;
  - ▶ TB;
  - ▶ HTN;
  - ▶ MI;
  - ▶ asthma;
  - ▶ cancer;
  - ▶ obesity;





## Social History (SH)

- ▶ living arrangements,
- ▶ occupation,
- ▶ economic status,
- ▶ educational background,
- ▶ marital status, number of children,
- ▶ hobbies,
- ▶ physical activities,
- ▶ social drug use (including tobacco, alcohol, and other recreational drug use),
- ▶ recent foreign travel
- ▶ exposure to environmental pathogens

## Personal History (PH)

- ▶ information about sleep, bowel habits, hours & regularity of meals, etc.

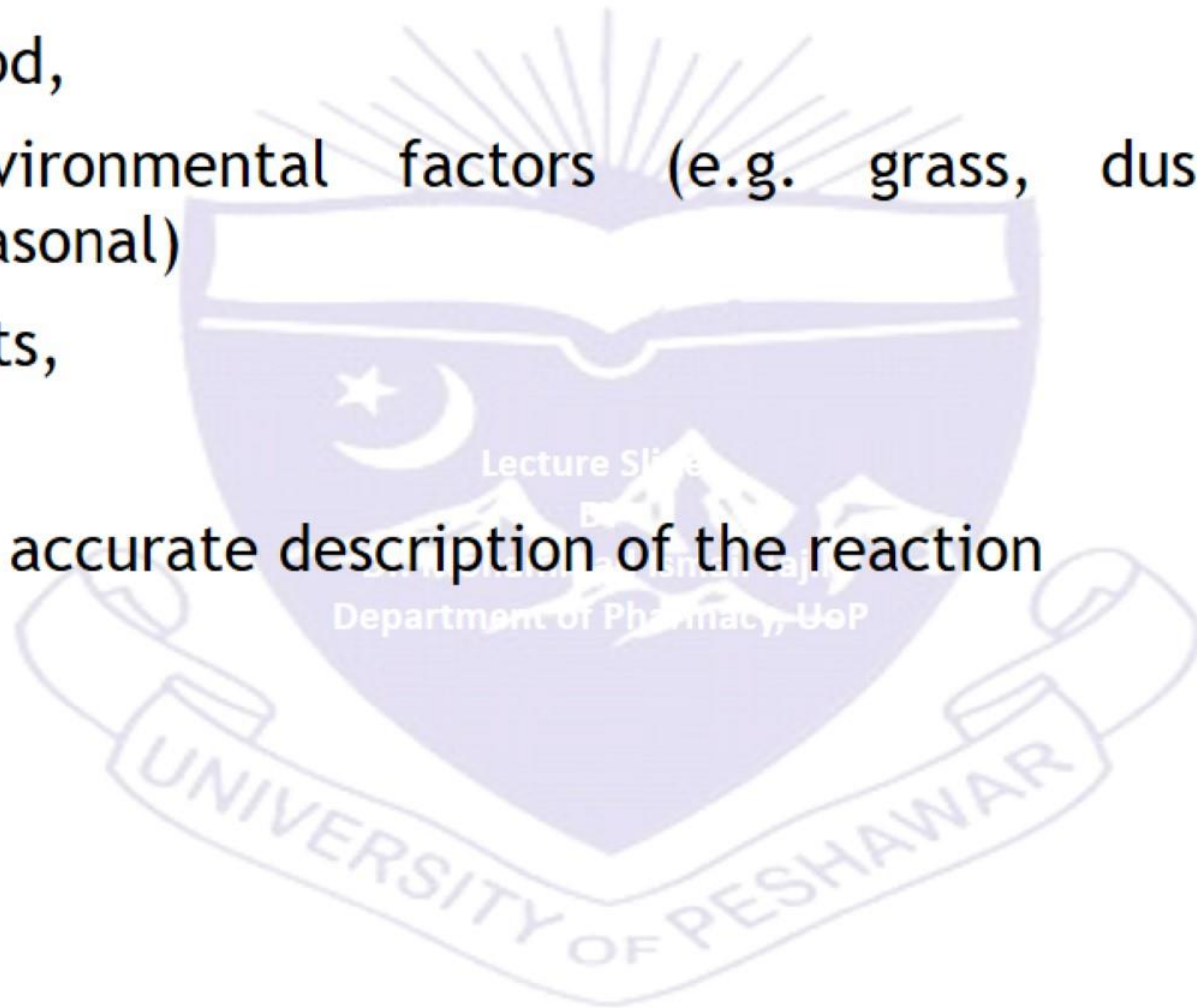
# Medication History (MH or Meds or MHx)

## Drug History (DH)

- ▶ Medication history is the collection of information regarding the medications of patients.
- ▶ All relevant information about meds, use status, drug allergy, response, compliance
- ▶ Most important components
  - ▶ See detail in specific topic

# Allergies

- ▶ food,
- ▶ environmental factors (e.g. grass, dust, pollens, seasonal)
- ▶ pets,
- ▶ An accurate description of the reaction



## Review of Systems (ROS)

- ▶ systemic review
- ▶ presence of symptoms related to each body systems.
- ▶ The purpose:
  - ▶ To evaluate the status of each body system and
  - ▶ To prevent the omission of pertinent information.
- ▶ From head to feet: head, eyes, ears, nose, throat (HEENT), cardiovascular, respiratory, gastrointestinal, genitourinary, endocrine, musculoskeletal, and neuropsychiatric systems, skin.
- ▶ In many cases only pertinent positive and negative findings are recorded.
- ▶ HPI information are not repeated in the ROS.

## Other Relevant Histories

- ▶ A general format of case-history has been described
- ▶ Variations in some areas e.g.
  - ▶ Pediatrics
  - ▶ Obstetric/gynecology
  - ▶ Psychiatry

