Gynaecological Case Taking

History Taking

&

General Examination

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IMPORTANCE OF CASE TAKING

- The main target of the medical science is –
- To maintain the health of a society and
- Cure the diseases if occur.
- The history taking and sound clinical examination have important role to proper diagnosis of a disease.
- Without proper diagnosis of the diseases, complete cure can not be achieved.

- प्रशिक्ष्यकारिणो हि कुशला भवन्ति।।च.वि.।।
- The person who examine the things properly, get success surely in his field.
- Method of examination च.चि.30 / 306 । ।
- मुहु:मुंहुश्च With patience, Systematically and Gradually.
- रोगाणां (अवेक्षमानमवस्थायां) Types & Stages of the disease.
- आतुरस्य (अवेक्षमानमवस्थायां) च।। Stages and conditions of the patient.
- अवेक्षमानस्तुभिषक् Minorly observe that physician
- चिकित्सायां न मृह्यति। II Does not confused in treatment.

- Importance -
- The Physician, who has repeatedly observed the stages and types and stages of the disease and condition and stages of the patient, that does not confused in manage of the disease.

CASE TAKING



(1) Personal History:- In Gynaecological cases, the history

should be taken of both wife and husband simultaneously.

- Age-Wife / Husband -.....years,
- Cast / Religion Wife / Husband
- Marital status Married / Unmarried / Divorcee
- Occupation Wife.....& Husband......
- Habits- Wife& Husband
- Education Wife& Husband
- Residence (Habitat) DR. RAMVEER SHARMA

(2) History of Disease or Present Complaints:-

- Chief complaint with Duration.
- Occurrence Sudden or Gradually.
- Relating Aggregative, Relieving factors.
- Relation with
 - Menstruation,
 - Micturition,
 - Defecation and other functions.

- (3) Past History Medical History Relation with complaints.
- Medial Systematic, Metabolic, Endocrinal Disorders if any ?

Causative disease

- Complain

- Diabetes
- Hyper tension
- STD
- Tuberculosis
- PID
- Puerperal sepsis

- Vaginal Candidacies?
- Heavy menstruation, Abortion, Leucorrhoea?
- Infertility, Miscarriage?
- Oligomenorrhoea, Infertility.
- Congestive dysmenorrhoea.
 - -PPH, Amenorrhoea.

Surgical History – Abdominal surgery for –

Caesarean Section, Appendix, Ovarian cyst etc?

May be formed Adhesions.

And results in

- Abdominal pain,
- Backache,
- Dyspareunia,
- RV Fixed uterus
- Infertility and
- Menstrual disorders.

(c) H/O - Histopathological findings.

(4) Family History:-

- Blood related –
- Specially female Grandmother, Mother, Nani, Mousi, Sister etc.
- Enquire for hereditary and Psychosomatic disorders.

- Contact related –
- Husband, Friends & colleagues Contact diseases?

(4) Family History:-

- Enquire for -
- Menstrual pattern Delay Menarche, Dysmenorrhoea,
 Menorrhagia, Premature Menopause.
- Ovarian cancer.
- Diabetes mellitus.
- Hypertension.
- Hyper- Hypo Thyroidism,
- Allergic diathesis.

(5) Marital and Sexual History :-

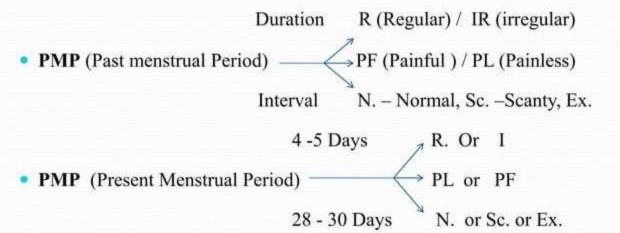
Marital status - Married / Unmarried / Widow/ Separated.

- Marriage life Enquire for
 - Frequency and duration of coitus / Week?
 - Dyspareunia, Frigidity or Vaginismus?
 - Achieve of orgasm,
 - Libido- Less, Excess, Impaired.

- 6) Contraceptive History:-
 - Type of contraceptives –
 - Natural,
 - Hormonal Oral, Transplants, Injectable,
 - Barrier, Local chemical,
 - Intra uterine device etc.?
 - Duration of using.

(7) Menstrual History:-

FMP. (Menarche) - 12 - 16 years.



LMP – Last menstrual Period.

- Terms are used -
- Menorrhoea Interval –N, Amount, Duration High?
- Metrorrhagia Interval –disturbed, Amount, Duration High?
- Poly Menorrhoea Epi Menorrhoea Frequent Menses?
- Polymenorrhagia Frequent Heavy, Prolong?

(8) Obstetric History:-

- Gravidity Presents by G
- G Total numbers of pregnancy,
- G1 Primi,
- G2 Multiparae,
- G5 Grandparae.

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(8) Obstetric History:-

- Parity Number of parturition Presents by P.
- P0 Primiparae Have first pregnancy, No parturition before.
- P1 Second Para Have second pregnancy, one parturition before.
- P2 P4 Multiparae Have 3-4th pregnancy, parturition before more than two children.
- > P4 or P5 Grand Para- Have fifth pregnancy.

(8) Obstetric History:-

- Type of delivery or parturition –
- According to gestational age –
- Full term (F.T.) 40 weeks.
- Pre term (P.T.) Before 28 weeks.
- Post term (Po.T.) After 42 weeks.

Nature of parturition

- N.D. Normal Delivery.
- Breech or Transverse presentation,
- Obstructed or Delayed labour Forceps delivery ?
- Third stage Placental separation? Normal or intact.
- State of born baby –
- L − Live birth. Present as − L1, L2, L3
- S.B. Still Birth?
- Note the cause of baby death.

- Abortion: Present A A1 or A2 Numbers of abortion.
- Note the type of abortion.
- Spontaneous or induced with cause.
- Time month of Abortion First term, Second term?
- Miscarriage Second term Sex of foetus should be noted.
- * Puerperium -
- Normal /Abnormal with type of abnormalities.

Presentation:-

- G1- P0 Primi.
- G2 P1 / FT / ND / L1 / O. Second pregnancy / Parturient once before / Full term / Normal Delivery / Live one baby / Male.
- G3 P2 / FT1, PT1 / LSCS / L2 / O + Q Third pregnancy / Two Parturition before / One Full term & Second Pre term / Lower segment caesarean section / Live baby / One Male and Second Female.
- Nature of parturition and Abnormality of the born should be noted.

Presentation:-

- L.D. Last delivery Date of last delivery.
- For future pregnancy / Contraceptive and Treatment planning.

Different of Examination

MAN



Look very hard.very hard to remove the cover.but the "sweet" is inside.

WOMAN



Look very soft and gentle.nothing is inside.once u start remove the cover "tears"only balance

General Examination

EXMINATION

(a) GENERAL -

- Built Obese / Thin/ Average ?
- Nutrition Average /Over/ Poor ?
- Stature Average / Short/ Large ?
- Secondary sex characters
 - Present and development?







General Examination

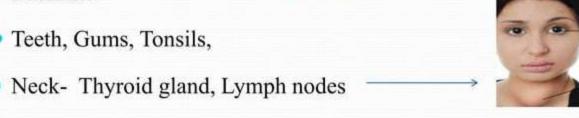
Appearance -





- Pink (Normal),
- Pallor (Anaemic),
- Yellowish (Jaundice),
- Blackish.
- Teeth, Gums, Tonsils,
- Neck- Thyroid gland, Lymph nodes
- Legs Oedema or any deformity (Delivery problems).





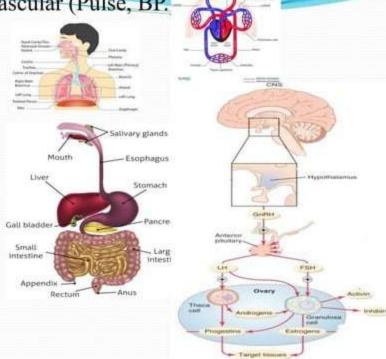


Systematic: - Cardio vascular (Pulse, BP.

Respiratory,

Digestive system,

Endocrine,



Excretory etc. Should be properly checked.

General Examination

Abdomen: - Steps -

- 1. Empty Bladder Empty by herself or catheterization?
- 2. Position of the Patient Flat on back
- Physician on Right side.





Inspection -

- Skin colour?
- Condition of Umbilicus,
- Any scar mark Previous operation?



Abdomen:-

Respiration – Movements –

- Thoracic Normal.
- Thoraco Abdominal ? Normal.
- Abdomino -Thoracic Chest Pain, Pleuritis, Rib fracture etc.
- Thoracic Only ? Ascitis, Pelvic peritonitis,

Acute abdomen pain, Pelvic tumour?

(ii) Palpation -

- Leg flexed slightly, Open mouth Expired breath.
- Liver, Spleen and viscera, Muscle guard ?
- Any mass? -
 - Location Abdomen, Pelvic ?
 - Size (Down / above Symphysis pubis ?
 - Consistency Soft / Hard / Stony hard ?
 - Surface Regular (Round) / Irregular ?
 - Mobility Movable / Fixed ?







General Examination

(iii) Percussion -

- Dull sound Pelvic tumour,
- Shifting Dullness Fluid in cavity
- Resonance Flatus.



(iv) Auscultation:-

- Intestinal sounds Peristalsis sound.
- Uterine soufflés Pregnancy, Vascular fibroids?

Case History Taking

THANK YOU