

Dr.V.Mahidhar
Reddy

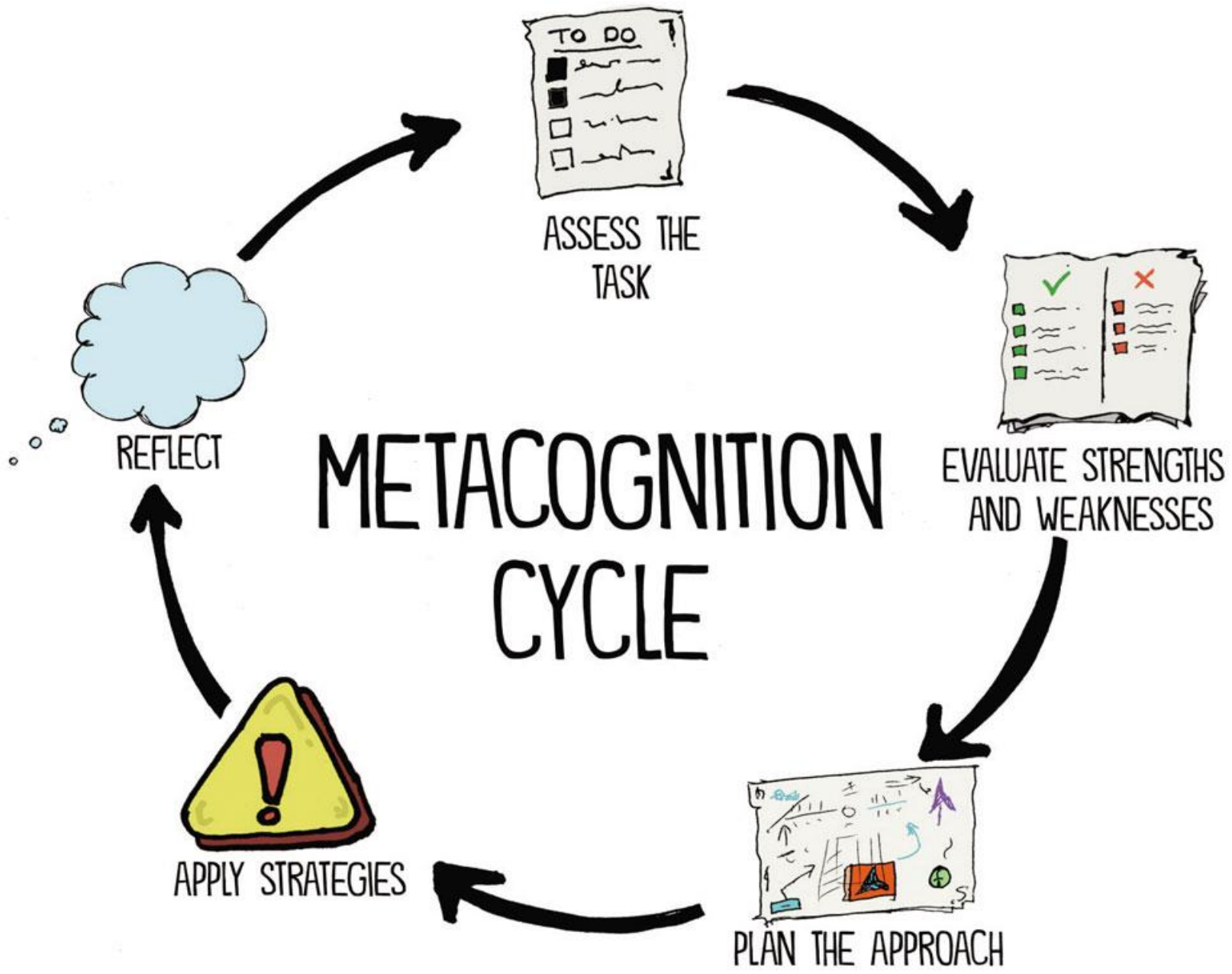


How doctors diagnose ?

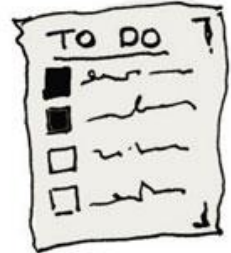


How do doctors think ?

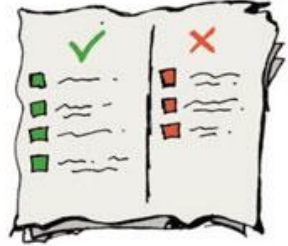
- Exhaustive method
- Hypothesis generation
- Pattern recognition
- Metacognition



METACOGNITION CYCLE



ASSESS THE
TASK



EVALUATE STRENGTHS
AND WEAKNESSES



PLAN THE APPROACH

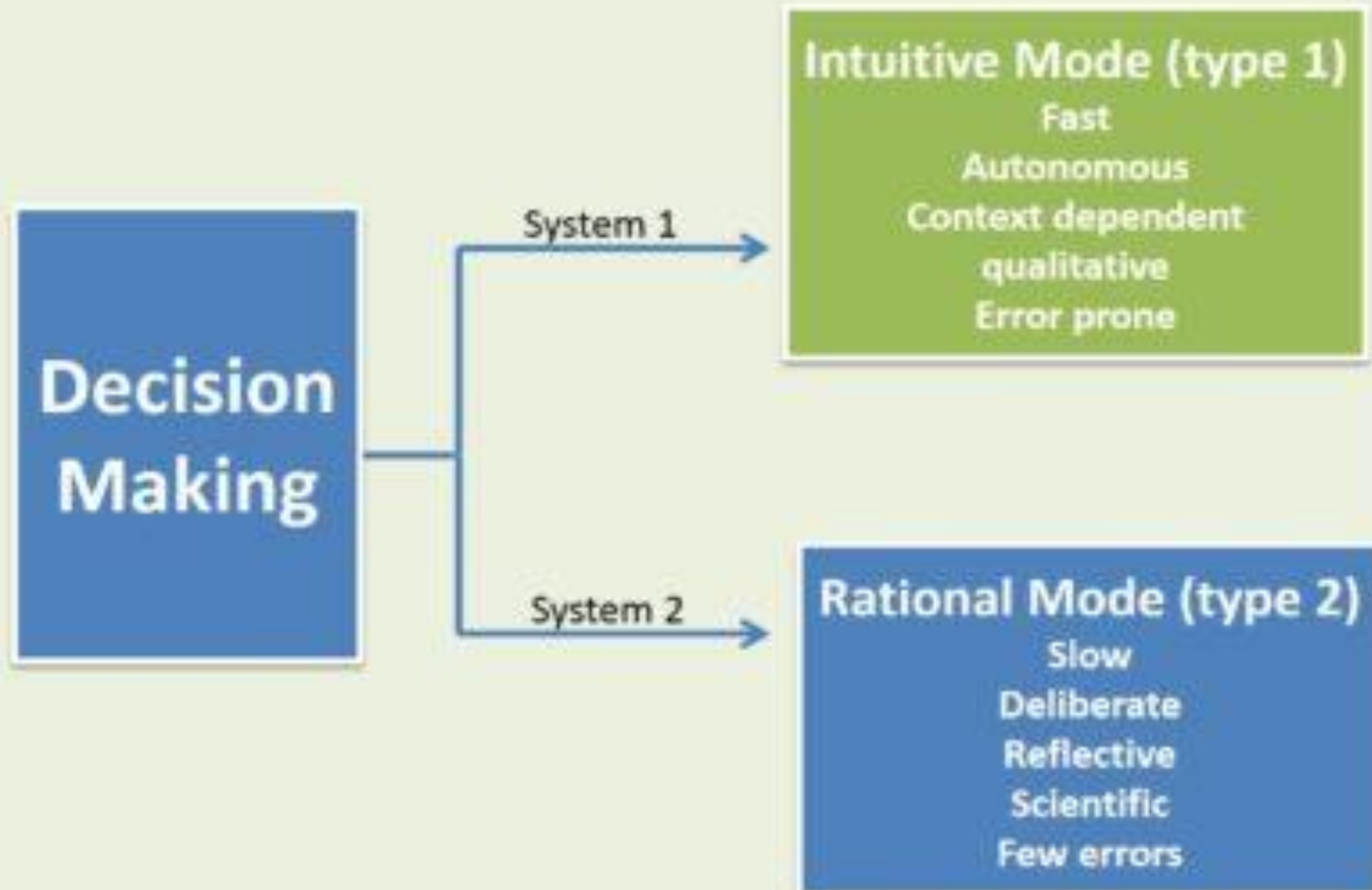


REFLECT

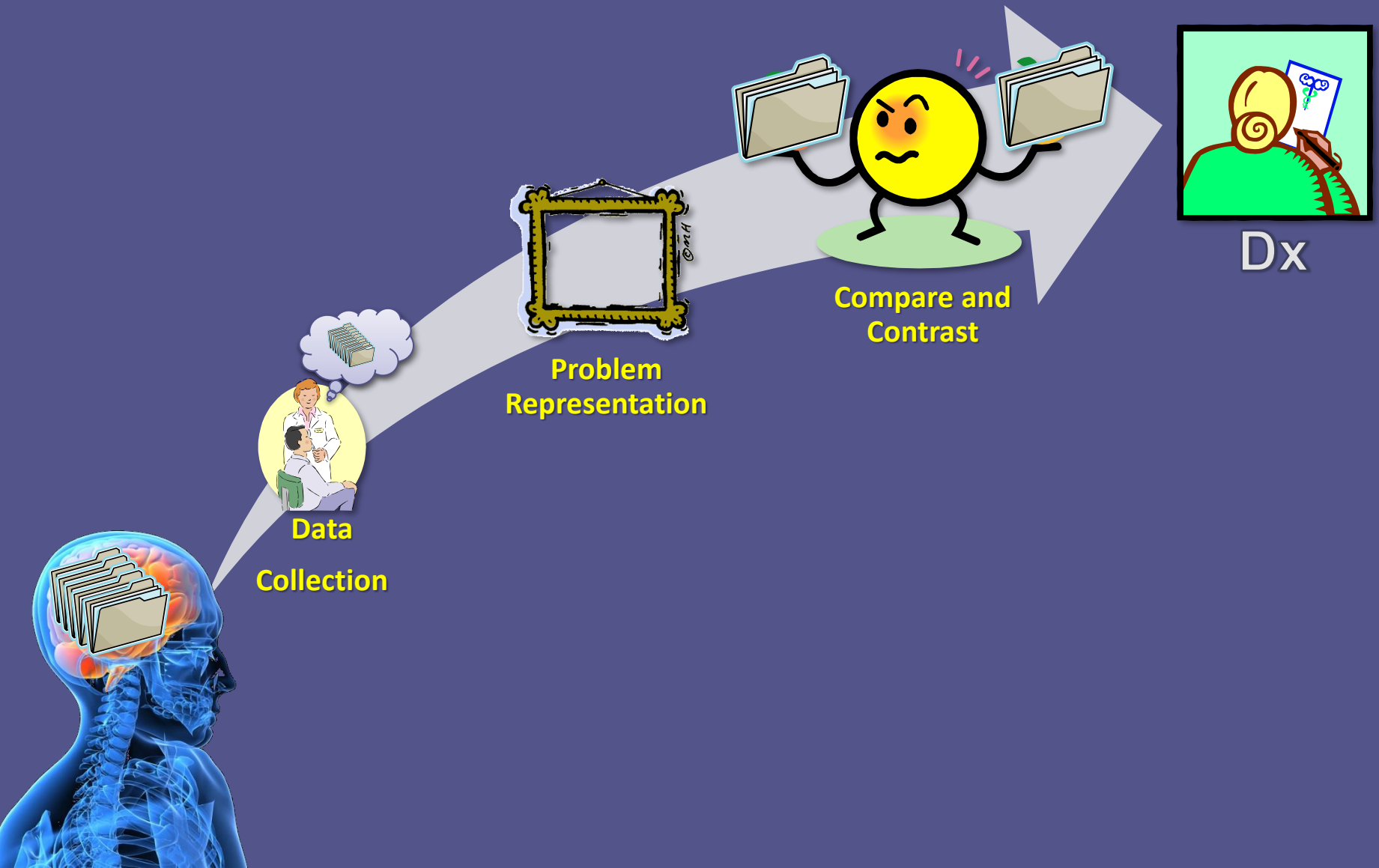


APPLY STRATEGIES

Dual Process Model of Reasoning

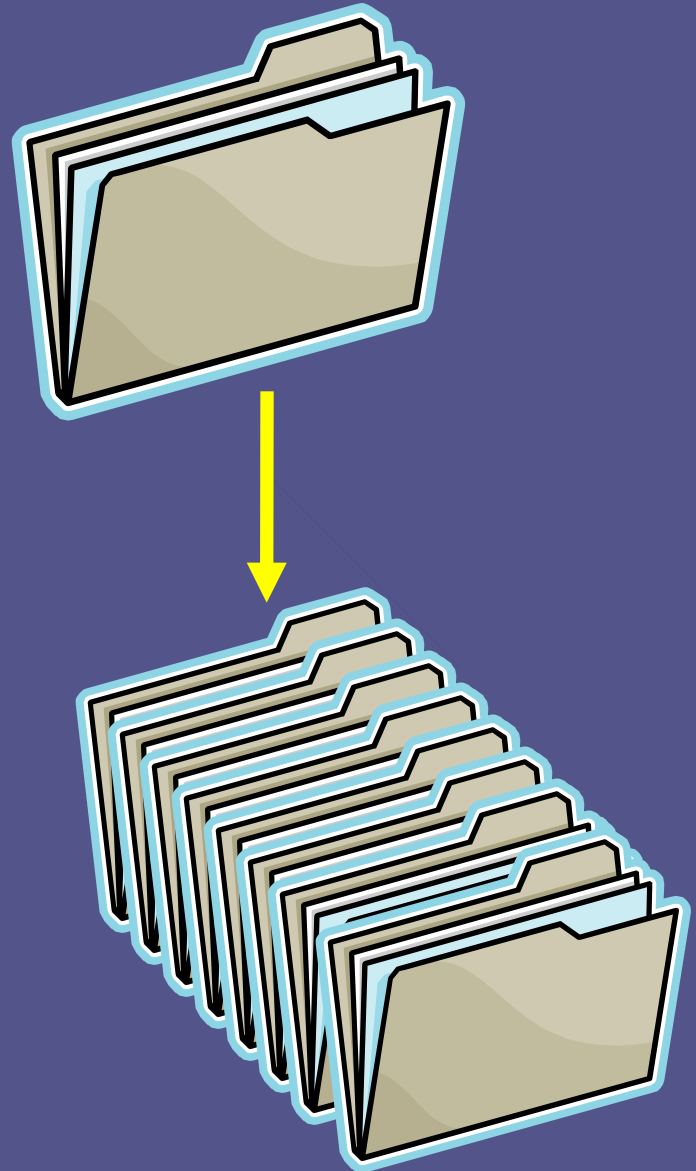


The Clinical Reasoning Process

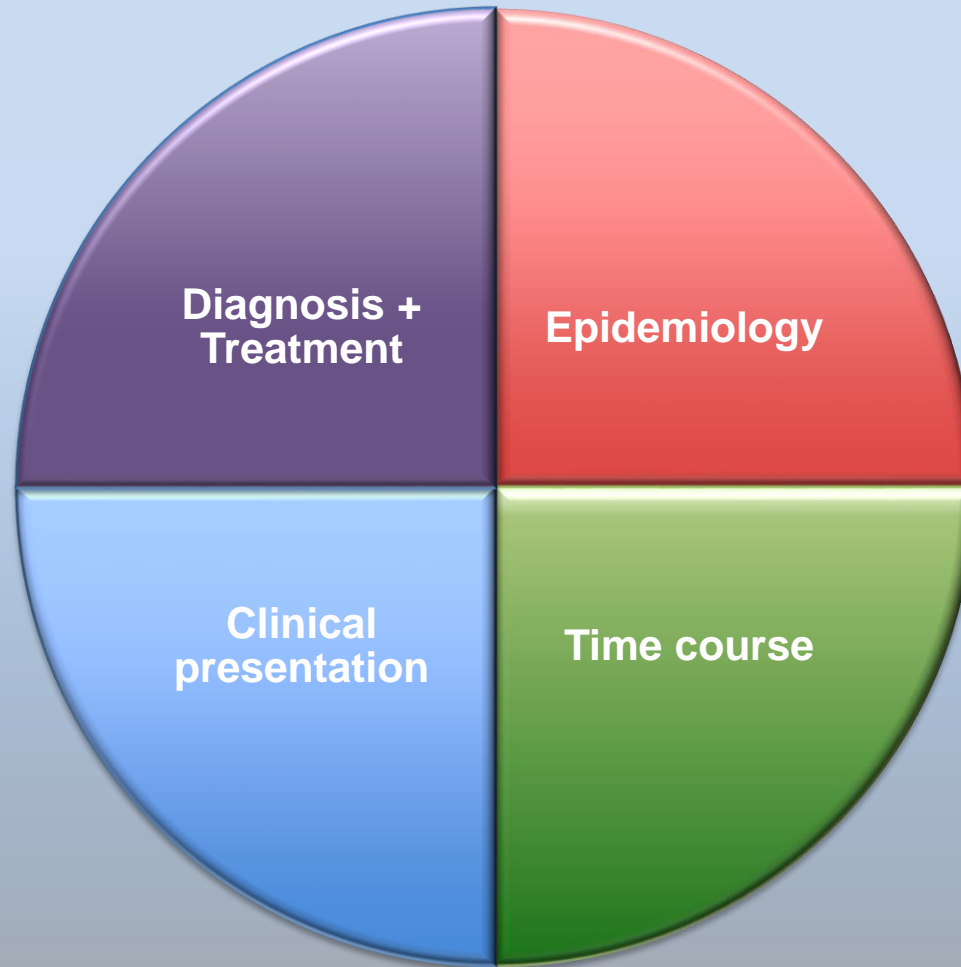


Illness Script

foundation of the clinical
reasoning process



The Illness Script

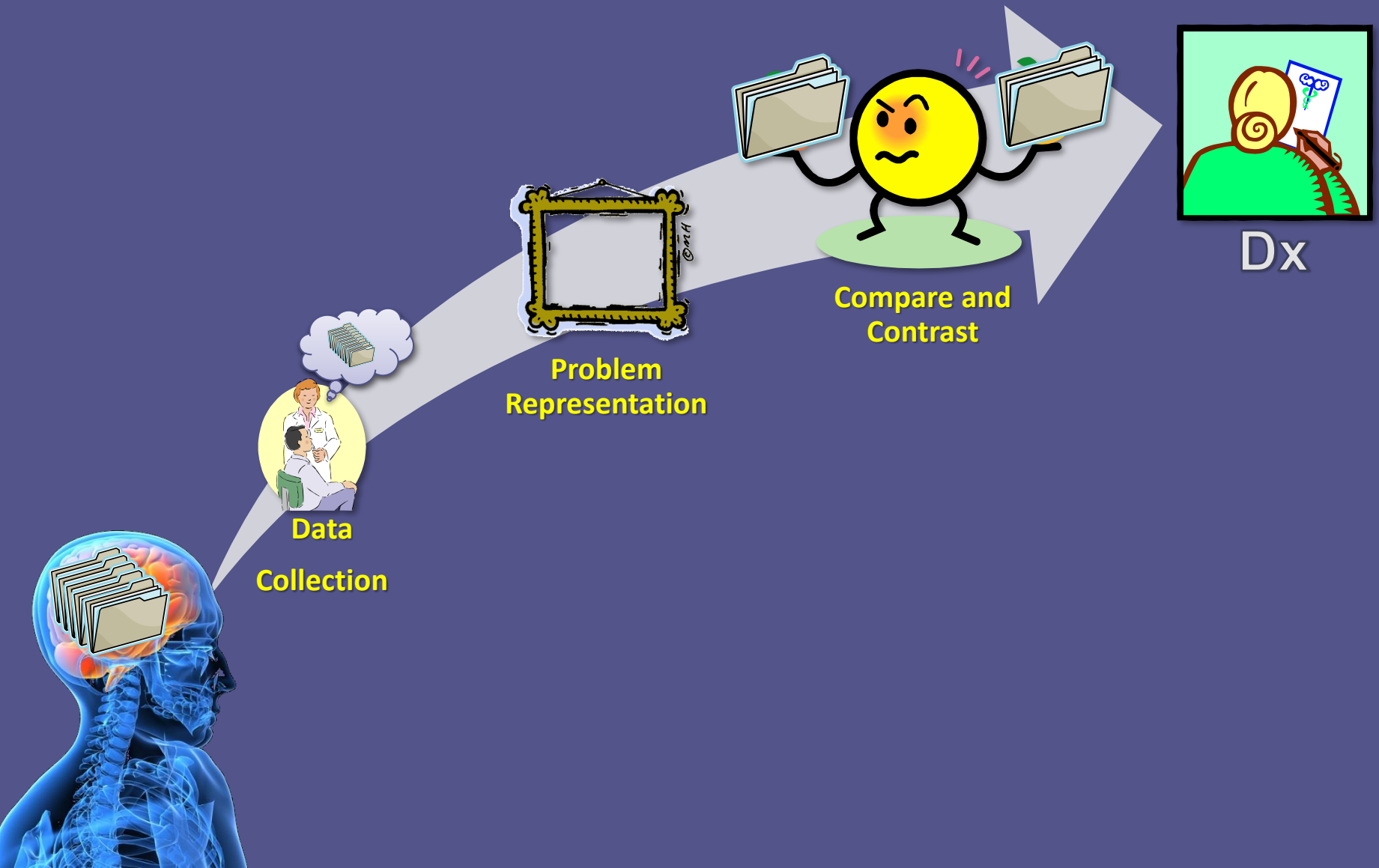


Acute Mesenteric Ischemia

Illness script

Pathophysiology	Impaired perfusion of the mesentery
Epidemiology	Atrial fibrillation, endocarditis, atherosclerosis
Symptoms/Signs	Hyperacute abdominal pain out of proportion to exam. Peritoneal symptoms in later stages
Diagnostics	Angiography: Non-invasive angiography (CT, MR) may be negative in the early phase.
Treatment	Treat the underlying cause, anticoagulation, bowel resection often necessary

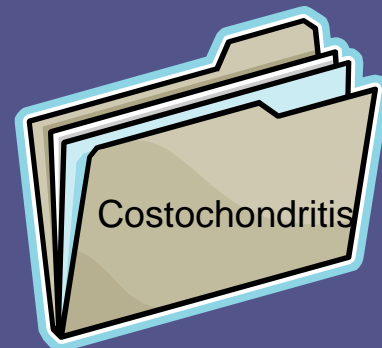
The Clinical Reasoning Process



Problem Representation



I have pain “under my right rib” “after I eat” “on and off” “for the last 2 days” “really hurts”

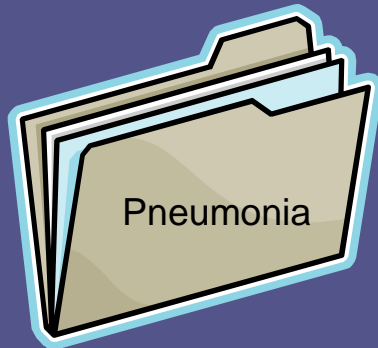
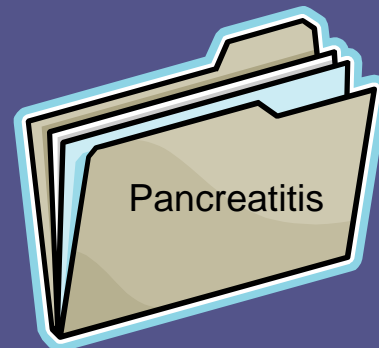


Rib pain?

Abdominal pain?

Two days?

On and off pain?

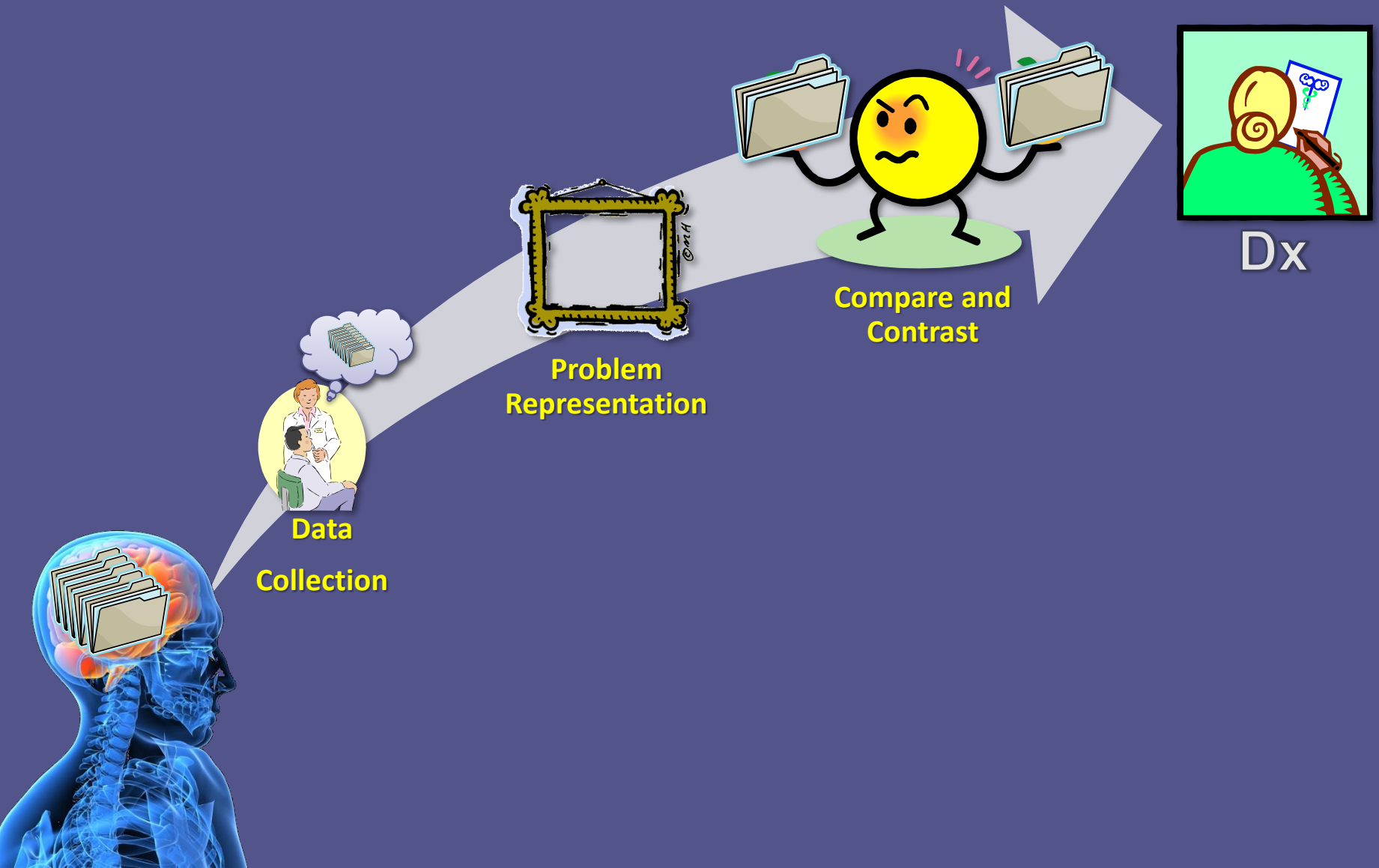




Subacute, intermittent,
severe, post-prandial,
RUQ pain



The Clinical Reasoning Process





TAKING DECISIONS BASED

on Heuristics

RULE OF



THUMB

Common Uses for Heuristics



**Reduce mental effort
needed to make decisions**



**Simplify complex and
difficult questions**



**They're a fast and accurate
way to arrive at a conclusion**



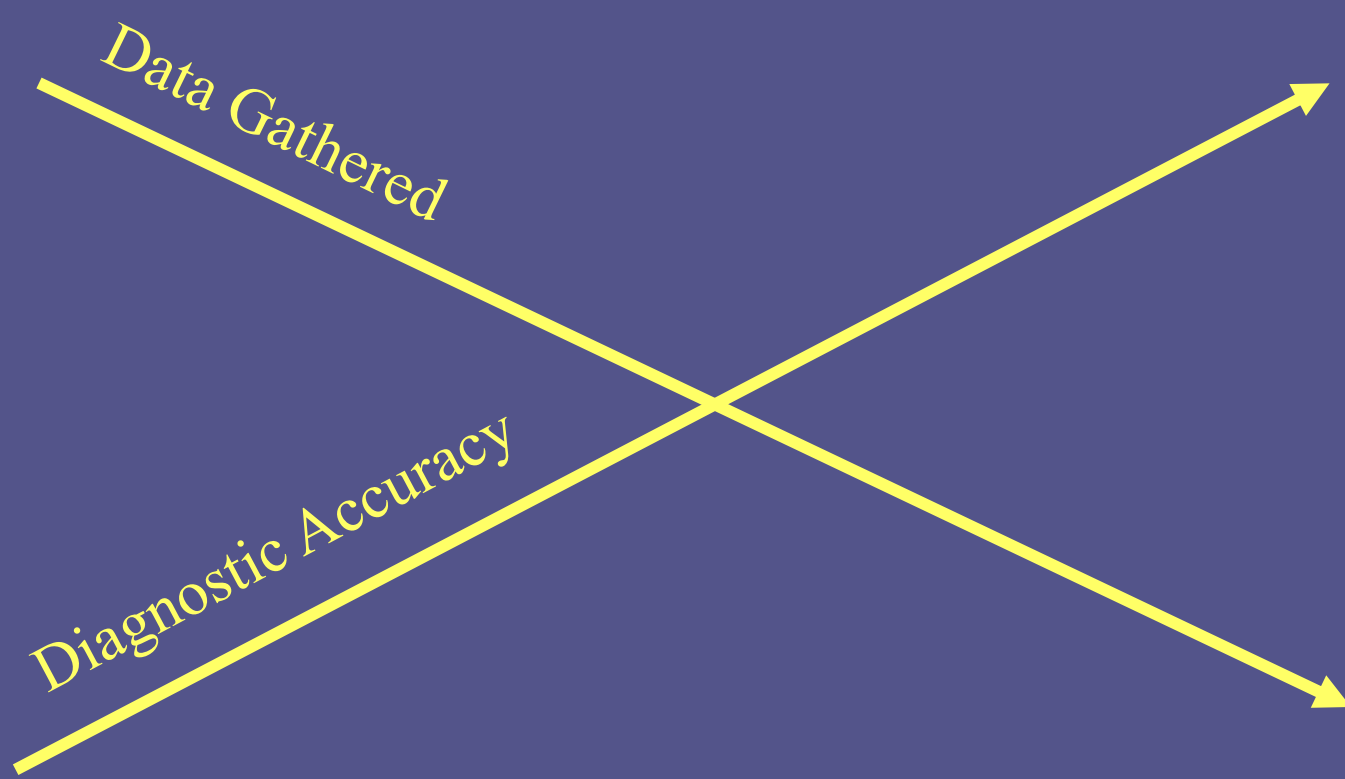
Help with problem-solving

How students diagnose ?

**I used to
think....**

**but now
I think....**





Student

Attending



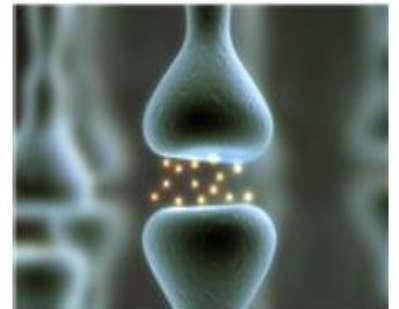
**Strategies
to follow.....**

Think out aloud

- Activate the student's prior knowledge

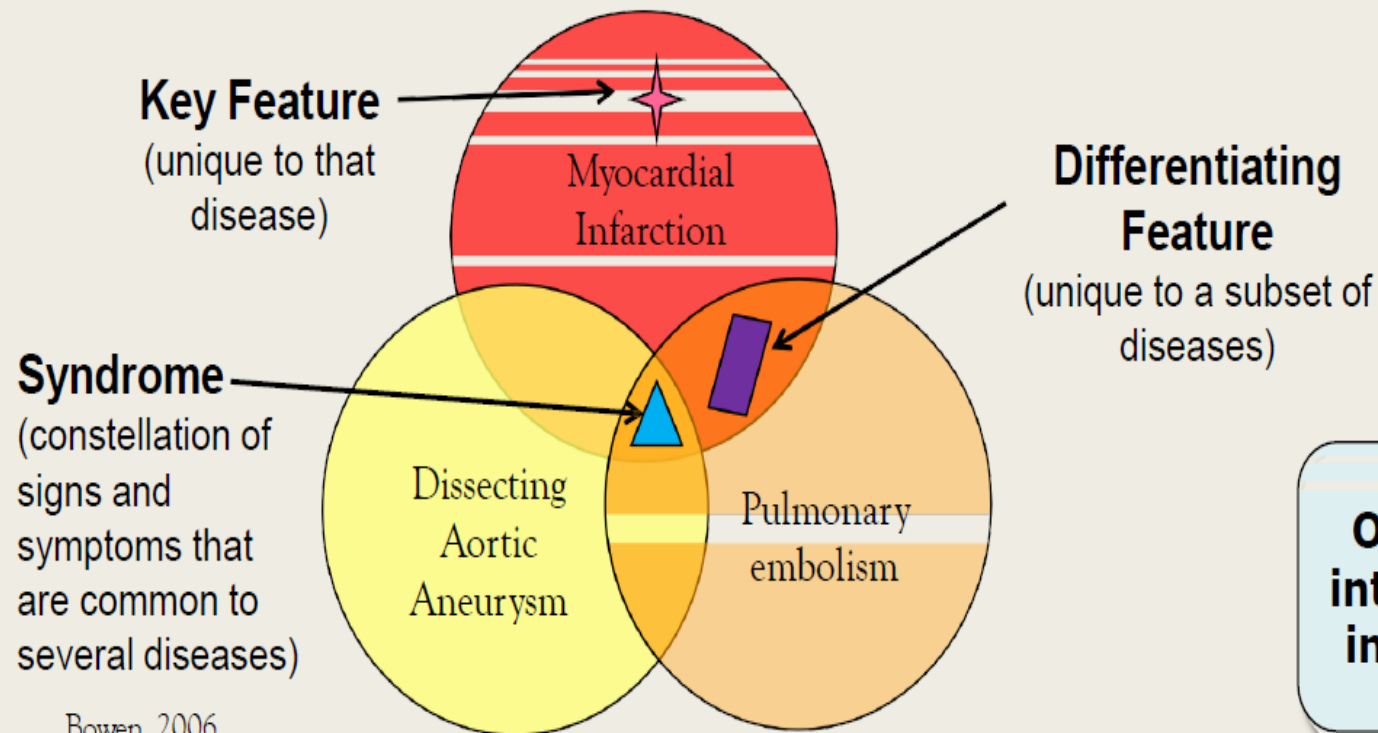


- Help them make connections



Identifying Differentiating & Key Features

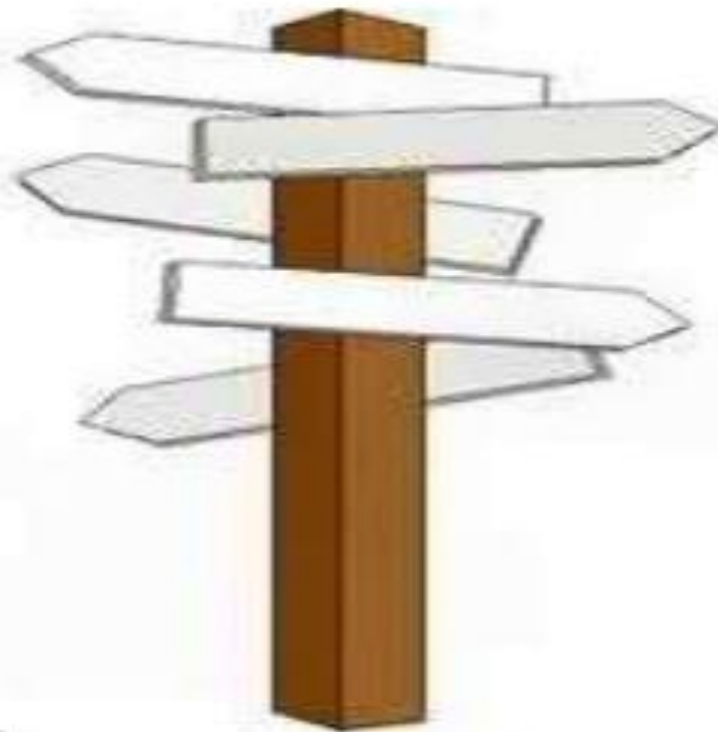
Clues or anchor points, that can help generate a differential diagnosis and distinguish between diseases with shared characteristics



Organize & interpret this information

Bowen, 2006

Differential Diagnosis



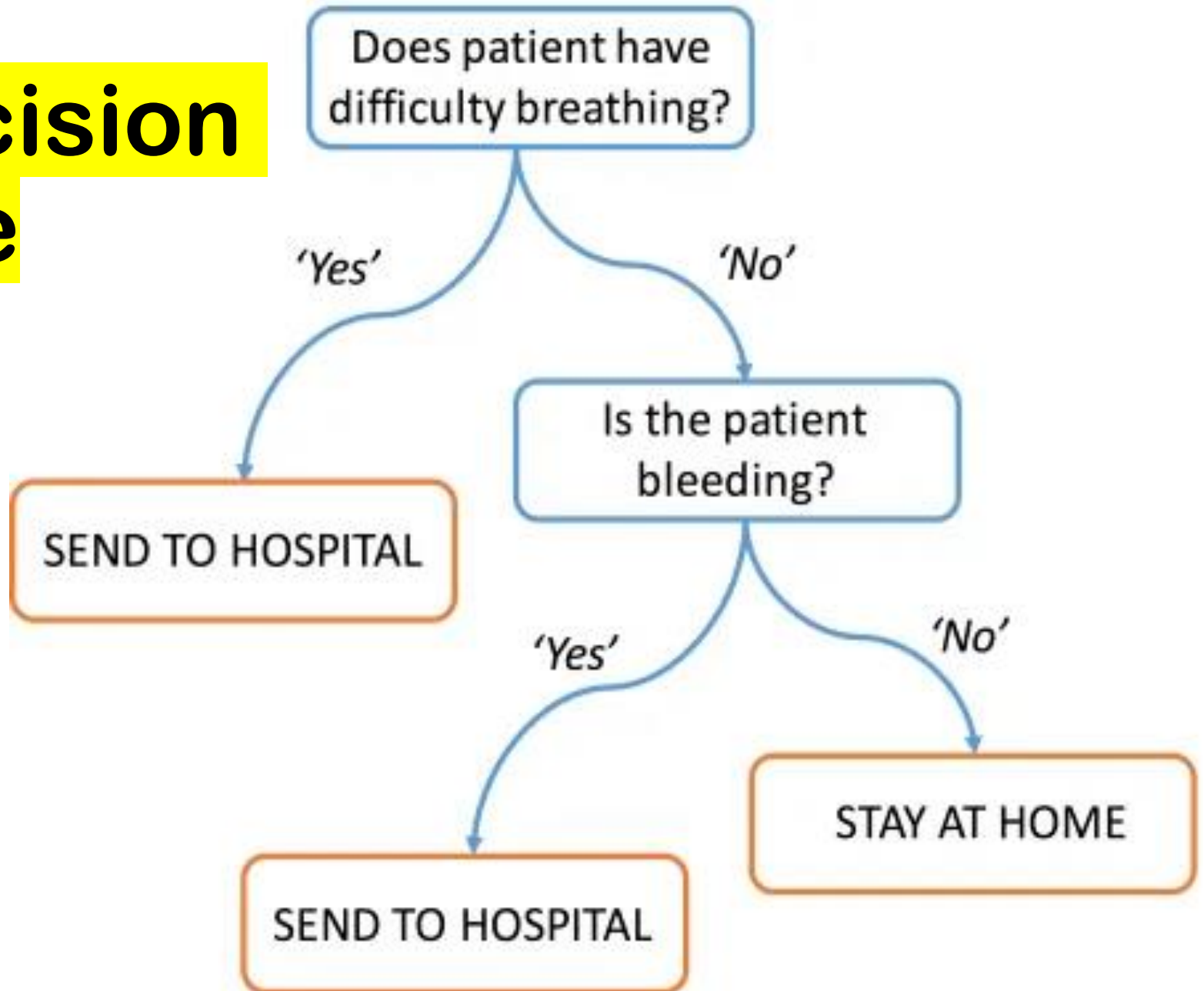
Concise summary statements

Summary

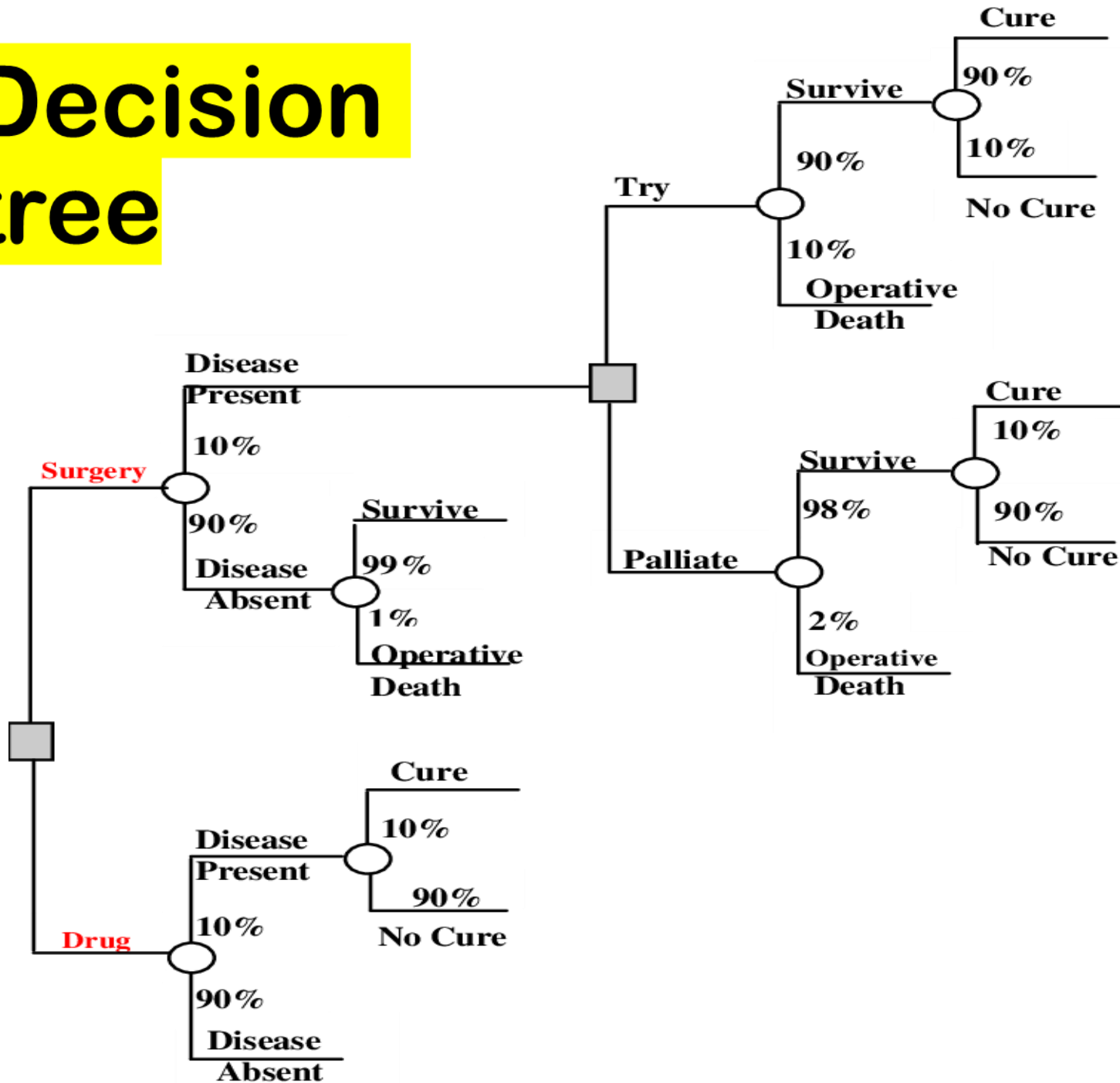
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



Decision tree



Decision tree





Doctor