

Station Vignette

You are a third-year student on GP rotation.

The GP has asked you to take a brief history from James Burleigh, a 74-yearold man who has come into the practice with increasing shortness of breath over the past 4 months.

Vital signs:

- Temperature: 36.9 degrees Celsius.

- **Blood pressure:** 140/85 mmHg.

Heart rate: 80/minute.Respirations: 18/minute.

- **BMI**: 29 kg/m².

TASK

You have a total of **7 minutes** to take a history.

This includes:

- History of presenting complaint
- Constitutional history
- Past medical history
- Medications history
- Social history
- Family history
- Focussed systems review.

At the end of the allotted time, you will have **1 minute** to answer the examiner's questions.

You do **NOT** need to complete a physical examination.

EXAMINER QUESTIONS

- 1. What initial **investigations** must be ordered to diagnose this man's condition.
- 2. **Interpret** the x-ray below.
- 3. State **two (2)** non-pharmacological interventions that can be offered to patients with COPD.



	Question	Patient Information	Mark
Introduction			/1
Presenting		Increased shortness of	/1
complaint		breath.	
Pain history	Site	S – No major	/7
	Onset	associated pain.	
		– Worsening	
	Character	for the past 3	
	Radiation Associated symptoms	months.	
	Associated symptoms	C – Not applicable.	
		R – Not applicable.	
	Timing	A – Associated with a	
	Exacerbating/relieving factors	cough (see respiratory system for more	
		information).	
	Severity	T – Constant and	
		worsening.	
		E – Exacerbated by	
		any physical activity,	
		some relief brought by	
		inhaler use.	
		S – Not applicable.	
General/constitut	General health	Generally been well.	/7
ional history	Weight changes	Lost 3 kg in the last 3	
		months.	
	Appetite	No appetite changes.	
	Diet	No diet changes.	
	Fever and chills	Feeling a bit feverish	
	Night sweats	over the past few	
	Sleep	days. No chills.	
	Cicop	No night sweats.	
Systems review	Pagnirotory.	Sleep has been good. Respiratory	/16
Systems review	RespiratoryChest pain.	No chest pain.	710
	Cough.	Worsening cough over	
	o Godgii.	the past few days.	
	Sputum (colour, amount,	Dark green sputum	
	smell, and time of day).	present mainly in the	
	,	mornings, 3 teaspoons	
		worth, with a foul	
	Haemoptysis.	smell.	
	Dyspnoea.	No blood in sputum.	
		Worsening dyspnoea	
	Wheezing.	over the past 3	
		months.	
	• Voice changes	Sometimes experiences wheezing	
	Voice changes.	after going for a walk.	
	Cardiovascular	No voice changes.	
	Chest pain.	. to tolog onangoo.	
	Palpitations.	Cardiovascular	
	Other cardiac symptoms.	No chest pain.	
		No palpitations.	
	Gastrointestinal	No other cardiac	
	Reflux.	symptoms.	

	A		1
	 Abdominal pain. Other gastrointestinal symptoms. Other differential diagnoses	Gastrointestinal No reflux. No abdominal pain. No other	
	for dyspnoeaTrauma.Stresses (anxiety-induced dyspnoea).	gastrointestinal symptoms. Other differential	
	Recent infections.	diagnoses for dyspnoea No trauma. No stresses.	
		No recent illnesses.	
Medications history and allergies	Prescribed, over the counter, and herbal remedies Allergies	Salbutamol inhaler for occasional dyspnoea. No known allergies.	/2
Medical history	Past and current medical conditions	Gets short of breath intermittently (does not recall actual diagnosis).	/1
Surgical history	Surgical procedures	None.	/1
Social history	Home situation Occupation Immunisations Substance use (smoking, alcohol, and recreational drugs) Travel Pets	Things are well at home. Retired. Up to date with immunisations. Smokes 2 packs a day and has been doing so for the past 40 years. Consumes 2 standard drinks per day of alcohol and has never tried recreational drugs. Not travelled anywhere recently. No pets at home.	(6
Family history	Parents' health Conditions that run in the family	Both parents have passed away. Father was a heavy smoker and died of lung cancer at 53, and mother died of breast cancer at 84. No conditions that run in the family.	/2
Questions	Investigations a. Bedside: ECG. Blood investigations: sputum culture. Imaging: Chest x-ray Others: Spirometry. X-ray interpretation	FBC, VBG, UCEs, and	/3

	a. Flattened diaphragms, with hypoechoic lung fields. Presence of focal consolidation on the right middle lobe suggestive of lobar pneumonia. Circulation appears normal with no tracheal deviation. No evidence of bone pathologies. Non-pharmacological tx a. Smoking cessation, exercise, immunisation, and pulmonary rehabilitation	
Communication skills	 □ Appropriate questioning style □ Actively listens to patient □ Systematic approach to history taking □ Appropriate conclusion and summary 	/4
Global	Overall impression of candidate based on warmth, clarity and competence: 1 = fail 2 = borderline 3 = pass/expected 4 = good 5 = excellent	/5
Total		/60
Comments:	•	