

Station Vignette

You are a third-year student at a GP practice.

The GP has asked you to take a brief history from Tony/Toni Gress, a 27-year-old regarding their child. Maria/Mark Gress, a 3.5-year-old has presented with a rash.

TASK

You have a total of **6 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 allocated time, you will have **2 minutes** to answer the examiner's questions.

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

PATIENT INSTRUCTIONS

History of presenting complaint (/4)

Site: Maculopapular rash began on trunk and spreads to limbs and face. Spares the mouth.

Onset: Symptoms started 6 days ago.

Character: Lumpy bumpy appearance of the rash

Associated symptoms: (see below)

Time course/duration: The rash has been constant since it first appeared **Exacerbating/relieving factors:** Alternating ibuprofen and paracetamol relieve favor of 29.5 degrees.

fever of 38.5 degrees.

Beliefs: Not sure what has happened. Worried it could be an infection. **Impact on patient:** Anxiety about what the underlying disorder is.

Concerns: Is there a serious underlying cause?

Systems review/associated symptoms (at least 2 per differential = 1 mark, up to 4 differential)

The symptoms **BOLDED** are indicative of positive answers, other answers are suggestions of what is required in terms of questioning to ensure a comprehensive history.

Kawasaki disease

6 days of fever, painless bilateral "injected" conjunctivitis without exudate, maculopapular rash starting on the trunk, bilateral cervical lymphadenopathy, erythema and swelling of the tongue (strawberry tongue) with cracked and red lips, erythema and oedema of hands and feet, including the palms and soles (the first week)

Meningococcal septicaemia

Fever, Rash, Nausea, Lethargy, Irritability, Neck stiffness, Sensitivity to light

Scarlet fever

Fever, bilateral cervical lymphadenopathy, sick contacts, strawberry tongue, nausea, abdominal pain, sore throat with dysphagia

Infectious Mononucleosis

Sick contacts, fever, bilateral cervical lymphadenopathy, malaise, nil rash, pharyngitis

Hand, foot and mouth disease

Maculopapular and partially vesicular rash on the hands and feet, fever, malaise, school contacts with infection

Roseola infantum

Morning joint stiffness, pain or stiffness that gets worse with rest and better with activity. Associated with transient erythematous rash and enlarged lymph nodes.

IgA Vasculitis

- Previous respiratory infection (typically Group A beta haemolytic strep)
- Petechial/purpuric rash, abdominal pain, arthritis/arthralgia, haematuria

Trauma/Non-Accidental Injury

RFs: Low SES, unemployed, single parent, substance abuse, stepchildren, disability, history of parental abuse
Bruises around trunk, ears and neck

Broken frenulum, cheek, retinal haemorrhages, cuts, bites, drowsiness due to subdural haematoma, fractures

Paediatric history (5 marks)

BINDS

Birth history: born at term, c-section, 38 weeks, breech

Immunisations: Up to date

Nutrition: nil feeding issues, normal appetite, balanced diet

Developmental milestones: normal, can draw circle, ride tricycle, understands

pronouns, follows three-part commands, friends at pre-school

Social history: first born, lives with father and mother

Past medical history (2 marks)

Nil medical conditions
No previous surgeries
No current medical conditions

Medications (2 marks if general but 1 if asks individual categories)

Prescription: none Recreational: none

Over the counter: Paracetamol for the hip pain

Vitamins/supplements: none

Allergies (1 mark)

No known allergies

Family history (1 mark)

Mother: has asthma, well controlled with salbutamol prn Father: hypertension – well controlled with lisinopril

Siblings: none

EXAMINER QUESTIONS

- 1. Name the **most likely** diagnosis and **two (2)** further differentials.
- 2. What is the most important investigation and complication to check for.

- <u>Extra questions</u>3. What are the **five (5)** features of Kawasaki disease?
- 4. What is the **treatment** of Kawasaki disease?

MARKING CRITERIA – Case 3 03 03

Item	Criteria	Mark
		10
Introduction	☐ Hand hygiene	/2
	☐ Appropriate introduction	
	☐ Confirms patient name and age	
	☐ Explains personal role and gains consent	
Presenting complaint	☐ Leads with open question	/1
History of presenting	□ Site	/4 (0.5
complaint	□ Onset	for each)
	□ Character	
	☐ Associated symptoms	
	☐ Time course/duration	
	☐ Exacerbating/relieving factors	
	□ Beliefs	
	☐ Impact on patient/concerns	
Systems review	☐ At least 2 symptoms per differential = 1 mark, up to 4	/4
	differentials. See patient information for differentials.	
Paediatric history	☐ Birth – type and how many weeks, any complications,	/4
•	special care nursery	
	□ Immunisations	
	☐ Nutrition – e.g. breastfeeding or formula, latching on,	
	solids	
Constitutional history	☐ Weight changes	/5 (0.5
	□ Appetite	points
	□ Diet	for each
	□ Exercise	one)
	☐ Energy levels	
	□ Sleep	
	☐ Night sweats	
	□ Chills	
	□ Fever	
	□ Rashes	
Past medical history	☐ Past medical/surgical history	/4
	☐ Asks over the counter, prescription, and herbal	
	remedies	
	□ Allergies	
	□ Immunisations	
Family history	☐ Asks relevant family history	/1
Social history	□ Occupation	/3
	☐ Living situation	
	☐ Asks all of smoking, alcohol and recreational drug use	
Questions	☐ Diagnosis + differentials – Kawasaki disease, and 2	/4
Queenene	of: Scarlet fever, PIMS TS, hand-foot and mouth disease,	
	Rubella, Measles, Roseola infantum, ITP, TTP, HUS,	
	Meningococcal septicaemia	

	☐ Investigation + complication – ECG, coronary artery aneurysms	
	☐ Kawasaki - CRASH (Conjunctivitis [non-purulent and	
	bilateral], rash, adenopathy, strawberry tongue, hand and	
	feet involvement) and BURN (fever lasting more than five	
	days) Tx - Ivlg and Aspirin.	
	Note: Aspirin normally isn't given to children to risk of	
	Reye syndrome which can cause liver and brain damage.	
Communication skills	☐ Appropriate questioning style	/4
	☐ Actively listens to patient	
	☐ Systematic approach to history taking	
	☐ Appropriate conclusion and summary	
Global score	Overall impression of candidate based on warmth, clarity	/5
	and competence:	
	1 = fail	
	2 = borderline	
	3 = pass/expected	
	4 = good	
	5 = excellent	
	Total	/41