

## Client Case 2: Anjali Patel

### Cholecystitis and acute pancreatitis

- a. Compare and contrast your assigned client's presentation for each assigned diagnosis. Consider factors such as demographics, onset of symptoms, history of present illness (HPI), and associated risk factors. Include specific factors that contribute to the client's complexity.
- b. Consider the client's primary diagnosis alongside their HPI and physical exam findings. How does the client's medical history complicate and guide the diagnostic process, and what strategies should the FNP use to avoid diagnostic errors? Explain your rationale.
- c. Compare and contrast the management of each assigned diagnosis, including similarities and differences in pharmacologic and non-pharmacologic treatment, client education, referral, and follow-up care. Consider how the client's unique past medical history and social history impact care decisions.
- d. Consider how this week's care setting (a rural setting with limited resources) impacts the FNP's assessment, diagnosis, and management of these diagnoses. Explain your rationale.

Professor and Class

### Cholecystitis and acute pancreatitis

Compare and contrast your assigned client's presentation for each assigned diagnosis. Consider factors such as demographics, onset of symptoms, history of present illness (HPI), and associated risk factors. Include specific factors that contribute to the client's complexity.

Cholecystitis, or inflammation of the Gallbladder is typically caused by gallstones that block the bile duct and cause inflammation, fever, nausea, vomiting, and right upper quadrant abdominal pain. Pain can radiate to the mid back or shoulder. Patients often note worsening pain after eating. Risk factors for cholecystitis include a high fat diet, rapid weight loss, and sedentary lifestyle. Women who are over 40 are at greater risk, as well as women who are pregnant. Pancreatitis, or inflammation of the pancreas causes severe right upper quadrant abdominal pain that radiates to the mid back, accompanied by nausea and vomiting. Risk factors for pancreatitis include age over 70, heavy alcohol consumption, smoking, diabetes, high triglycerides, abdominal injuries or surgery. Pancreatitis is more common in men (Beij et al., 2025).