

CEA Pre-Diagnostic Study Discussion: Part 1

Step 1: Select a chief complaint that meets the following criteria:

- Related to the body system from your lowest scoring CEA content area- which was integumentary
- Commonly seen in clients in primary care settings.
- Not covered in this term's iHuman virtual patient encounter.

Step 2: Create an original case study using the criteria outlined below, focus on a Chief Complaint, NOT an individual diagnosis.

Include the following sections:

Application of Course Knowledge: Answer all questions/criteria with explanations and detail.

Include the following elements in your initial case study post:

- a. **Client Information and Social History:** Include the client's name or initials, date of birth, chief complaint, demographics, any client allergies, and at least three social history elements (e.g., substance use, marital status, living conditions, social support, etc.).
- b. **Assessment Data:** Include the chief complaint, history of present illness, and associated physical exam findings.
- c. **Past Medical and Surgical History:** Include at least three significant pieces of the client's past medical and/or surgical history.
- d. **Risk Factor Analysis:** Analyze associated risk factors and demographics contributing to the chief complaint.

❖ Case study:

- ❖ Chief complaint: Abdominal cramping, fever and nausea
- ❖ Demographics: 70 y/o Caucasian female
- ❖ Previous medical history (PMHx): Obesity, Type 2 DM controlled, Polycystic Kidney Disease, Hypertension
- ❖ Previous surgical history (PSHx): None
- ❖ Allergies: NKDA
- ❖ Lifestyle:
 - Former Librarian
 - Current smoker who has smoked ½ pack a day since he was 16 (24 pack year).
 - Occasionally partakes in the consumption of alcoholic beverages, approximately two drinks a week.
 - Diet consists mostly of meat, cheeses, and bread. She does not enjoy eating vegetables/fruits.
- ❖ History of present illness (HPI):
 - LG is a 67-year-old female who presented to the clinic with a sudden onset of abdominal cramping, pain, and nausea. The symptoms began

24 hours ago. She also admitted to having 2 episodes of bright red loose stools.

- ❖ Analyze associated risk factors/demographics that contribute to the chief complaint and differential diagnoses

- ❖ Associated risk factors:

- Age:

The aging process leads to significant changes in the gastrointestinal system, which affect various aspects such as the mechanical breakdown of food, gastrointestinal motility, the transit time of food through the digestive tract, the integrity of the intestinal wall, and the biochemical processes involved in digestion (Cristina & Lucia, 2021). These physiological changes gradually reduce the body's ability to absorb essential nutrients effectively. Additionally, aging is associated with structural and functional impairments in the