

- Trauma
 - physical impacts in the body
 - ex: electrical shock, burns, fracture
- Physical Agents
 - extreme temperatures, radiation
- Inflammatory Diseases
 - infection inside the body

Disease Process

A. Manifestations of Diseases (Clinical Presentation)

1. Signs

- objective physical observations as noted by the person who examines the patient, usually through physical examination
Physical Examination involves:
 - Auscultation
 - through hearing
 - Palpation
 - through pressing
 - Percussion
 - through tapping
- ex: temperature, blood pressure, mass, edema, abnormal heart sounds

2. Symptoms

- subjective
- patient's awareness of abnormalities or discomfort
- based on the patient's subjective perception

B. Care of the Patient

Caring for the patient involves three major steps:

1. Obtaining a history to ascertain the patient's symptoms and to review any past or present medical problems that might relate.
2. Performing a physical examination on the patient.
3. Laboratory tests, radiologic, and clinical procedures to detect chemical and physiologic abnormalities to aid in establishing the diagnosis.

C. Etiology and Related Terms

- Etiology
 - cause of the disease
- Idiopathic
 - cause of a disease has never been discovered; disease is unknown
 - also called "unknown etiology"
- Iatrogenic disease
 - iatro = medicine; physician
 - disease arose as a result of a prescribed treatment
 - ex: cushing syndrome

Nosocomial disease

- disease that is acquired from a clinical setting (hospitals, clinics, health centers)
- also called Hospital Acquired Infection (HAI)

D. Diagnosis

Syndromes – more than 1 disease

E. Treatment (therapy)

- Supportive Therapy
 - rest, nutrition, antibiotics
- Preventive Therapy
 - care given to prevent diseases
 - bp screening, mammogram, etc.
- Palliative Therapy
 - giving relief to signs and symptoms

F. Prognosis

- predicted/expected outcome

Preview from Notesale.co.uk
Page 3 of 3