

TAKING A COMPLETE PATIENT HISTORY

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Abstract: *Taking a Complete Patient History In medicine, taking a complete patient history is essential for making an accurate diagnosis and developing an effective treatment plan. A properly collected history allows the doctor to better understand the patient's health, identify risk factors, and select the right treatment options. In this article, we will provide detailed information about the process of taking a medical history, its components, and its importance. It is necessary to create a comfortable environment for the patient to communicate openly with the doctor. The patient's personal information should be kept confidential and not disclosed to third parties. Getting a complete medical history of a patient is a necessary step for the doctor to make an accurate diagnosis and develop an effective treatment plan. The process of collecting anamnesis is an integral part of medical practice and also plays an important role in building a trusting relationship with the patient. A properly collected medical history helps improve a patient's health and quality of life*

Keywords: *Case history Chief complaint (CC) – the main complaint, History of present illness (HPI), Past medical history (PMH) - History of past diseases, Family history (FH) - family history, Social history (SH) - Social anamnesis, Drug history - History of drugs, Allergies - Allergic reactions, Review of systems (ROS) - General review of systems, Physical examination, Diagnosis Symptoms, Risk factors Patient interview Clinical assessment*

Introduction

Taking a Full Case History is the process of obtaining complete information about a patient's health, complaints, and illnesses. This process plays an important role in establishing a diagnosis and developing a treatment plan. Anamnesis helps to correct the case. In medical practice, it is important to communicate effectively with the patient and obtain accurate information. Anamnesis collection not only allows you to learn the history of the disease, but also includes the patient's lifestyle, mental state, social health, and medical condition. A full history consists of the following material parts:

- Identification information (patient's age, gender, occupation, and place of residence)
- History of the disease (when and what symptoms occurred)
- Past and developmental history
- Family and social history
- Drug and allergy history
- General information on systems

In the process of collecting an anamnesis, respect for the patient is important has a significant risk of being and being considered. It helps the patient's health, helps him to

provide accurate and complete information about his health. Therefore, the anamnesis is not only a technical process, but also reflects the communication and clinical thinking skills of the doctor. Correcting the history of the disease is one of the most important stages in the process of direct treatment.

Literature coverage of the topic “Taking a Full Case History” Taking a patient’s medical history is a fundamental part of medicine and is covered in detail in many medical literature and textbooks. This topic is widely used in textbooks on clinical medicine, internal medicine, general practice, diagnostics, and communication skills. Below is a detailed description of the literature in which the topic is covered. Classic textbooks on clinical medicine and history taking “Bates’ Guide to Physical Examination and History Taking” – Lynn S. Bickley This textbook provides detailed information on the methods of taking a history and physical examination for clinical medical students and practicing physicians. The main stages of taking a medical history, patient communication strategies, and systems analysis methods are covered.

Conclusion

Collecting a complete medical history is one of the key steps in effective diagnosis and treatment of a patient. This process allows the doctor to obtain complete information about the patient's general health, past illnesses, current complaints, lifestyle and genetic predispositions. Based on the patient's complaints and history, the doctor narrows down the range of possible diseases and plans additional examinations. A properly collected history can be sufficient in many cases to make a preliminary diagnosis. Collecting a history is not only a clinical process, but also a means of establishing effective communication with the patient. A doctor's careful listening increases the patient's confidence and has a positive effect on the treatment process. Each patient is unique, and their medical history and lifestyle play an important role in determining treatment methods. For example, a special treatment plan should be drawn up for patients with chronic diseases or those prone to allergies. Collecting a complete and accurate medical history is an integral part of the medical diagnostic and treatment process. This process is essential for a thorough understanding of the patient's condition, developing an effective treatment plan, and preventing disease. Therefore, the doctor must be careful, detailed, and respectful in the process of collecting anamnesis.

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