

Sore throat Giuseppe Parisi

DOCTOR'S MELICAL CLINIC

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D.O.B

A message from the CDC: www.cdc.gov/getsmart/

Day

Jane Q. Doctor, MD

- The topic
- Rationale
- Actions and instruments
- Strategies
- Treatment

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ELEMENT	MANAGEMENT TASK	CLINICAL TASK	COMMUNICATION TASK	PATIENT AS
Opening	Build the setting	Catch the early warnings	Make the patient at ease	Person
Subjectivity	Management of presenting problems	Early generation of hypothesis	Collect information by allowing patient expression	Individual
Examination	Management of the present problems not presented by the patient.	Reach working diagnosis	Actively collect information	Matter of research
Evaluation	Redefine the situation	Overall clinical judgement	Information	Partner
Design	Map out a plan		Communicate patient's options	Consultant
Shared choice	Doctor/patient choose a	n option	Share choice	Partner
End	Schedule the next consulta Inform the patient about the		Greetings	Person
2021		ool of Medicine and turer: Parisi- URTI	.)	

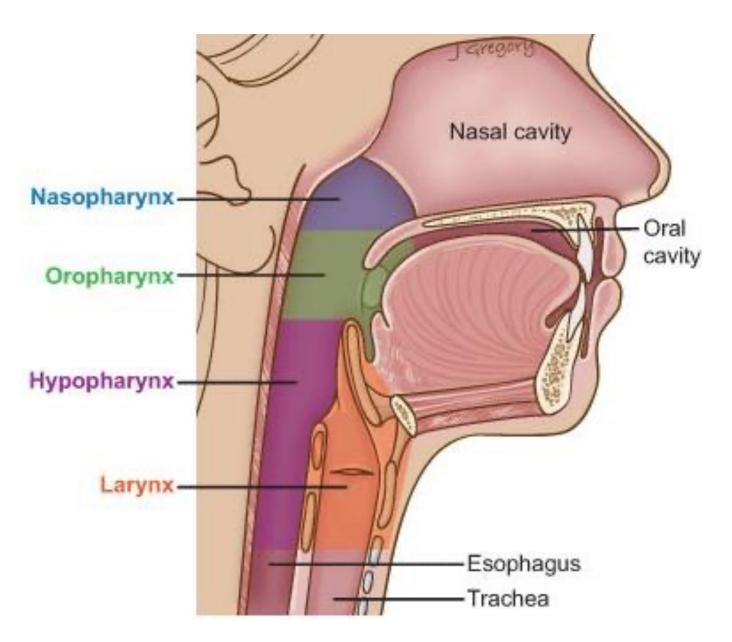
Describe the patient

Cough, Sore throat, Runny nose, Nasal congestion, Headache, Low-grade fever, Facial pressure **Sneezing**



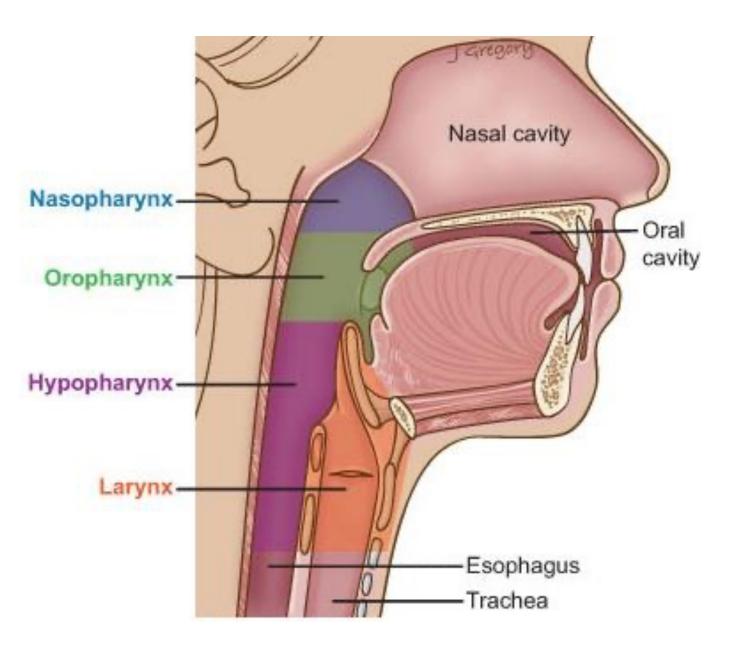
Describe the causes: Upper Respiratory Tract Infections

- should be offered a clinical assessment:
 - acute otitis media
 - acute sore throat/acute pharyngitis/acute tonsillitis
 - common cold
 - acute rhinosinusitis
 - acute cough/acute bronchitis.



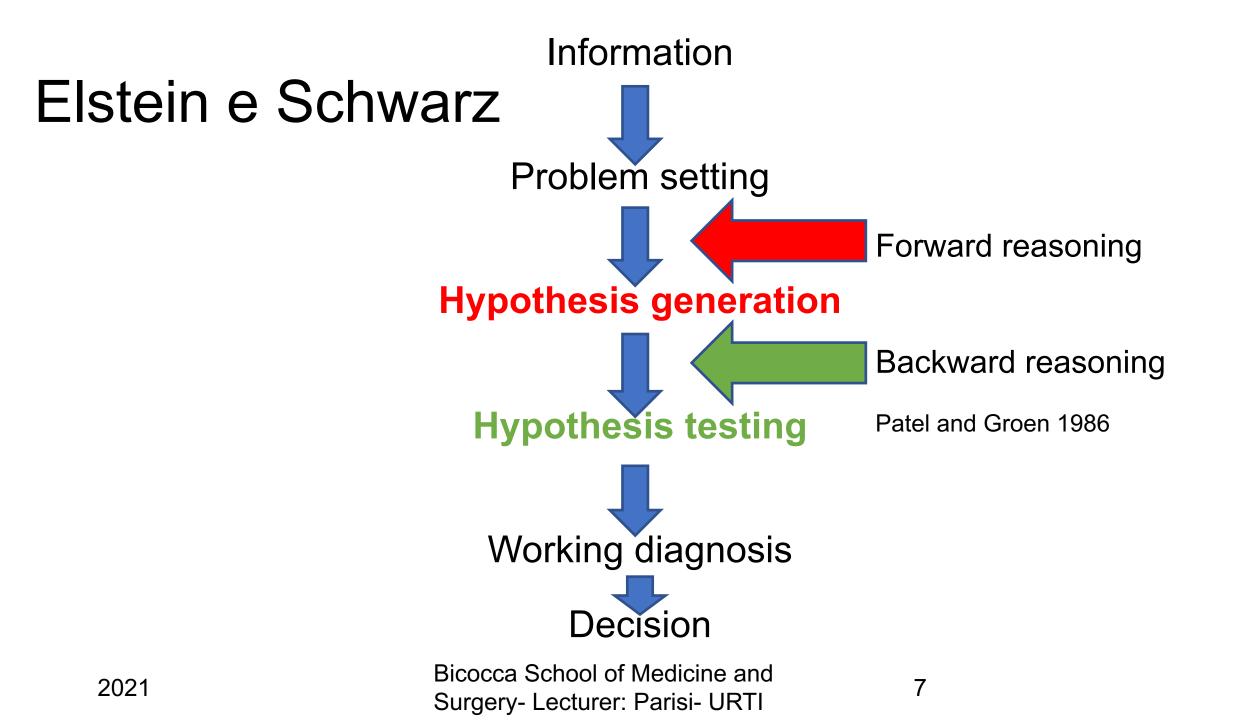
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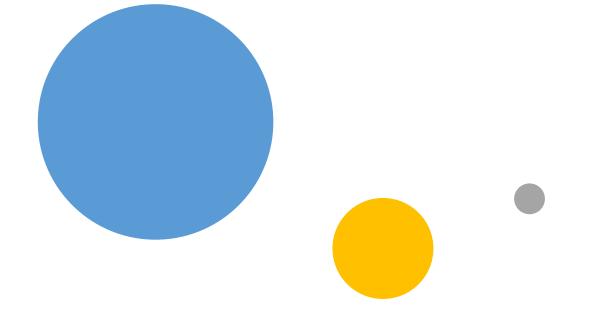
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HYPOTHESIS?

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HYPOTHESIS

Pharyngitis: Viral infection Pharyngitis: Bacterial infection Mononucleosis Candidiosis

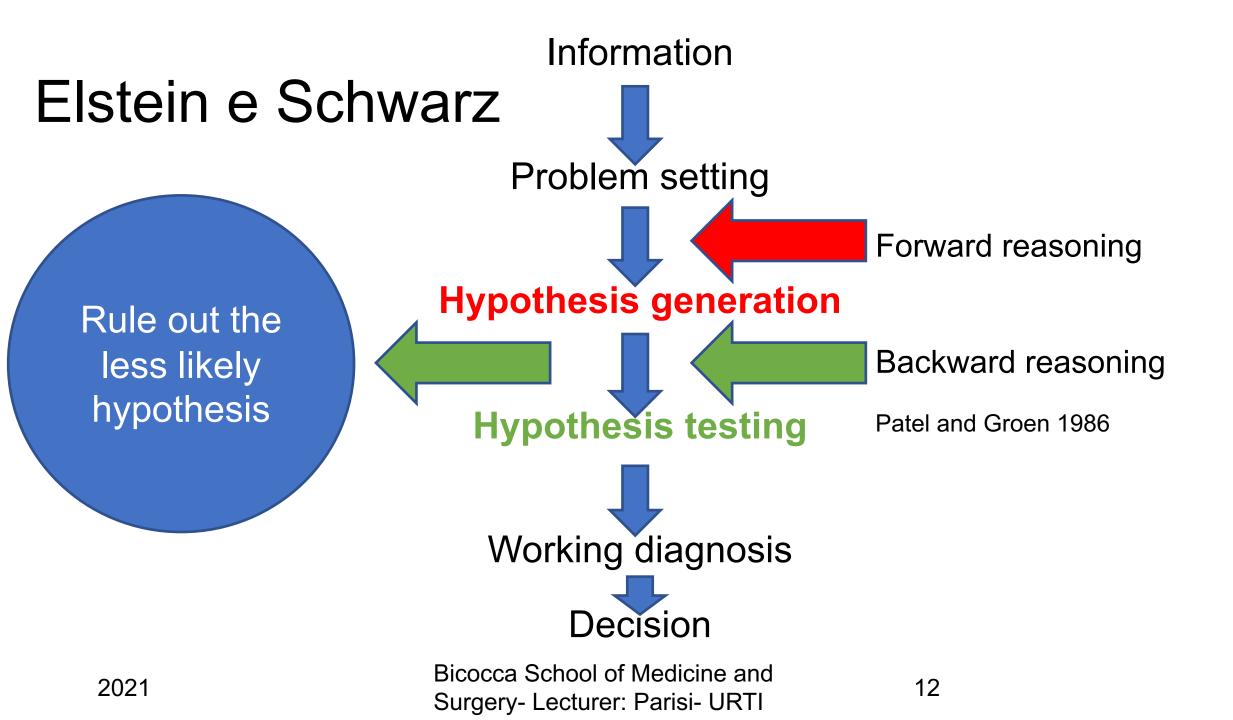
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- 90 % adults and 70 % children with pharyngitis have
- viral infection
- 10% adults and 30% children have:
 - Bacterial infection
 - Candidiasis
 - Mononucleosis
 - ...





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Candidosis

- Immunosuppressed patient
 - Termnally ill patient
 - Severe comorbidities

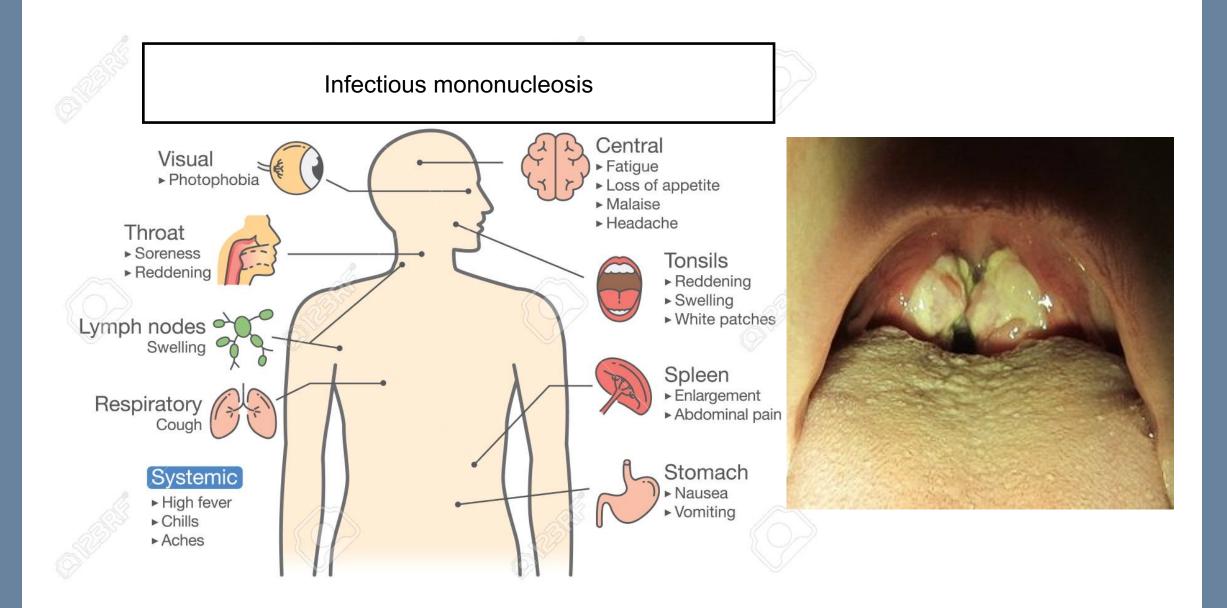
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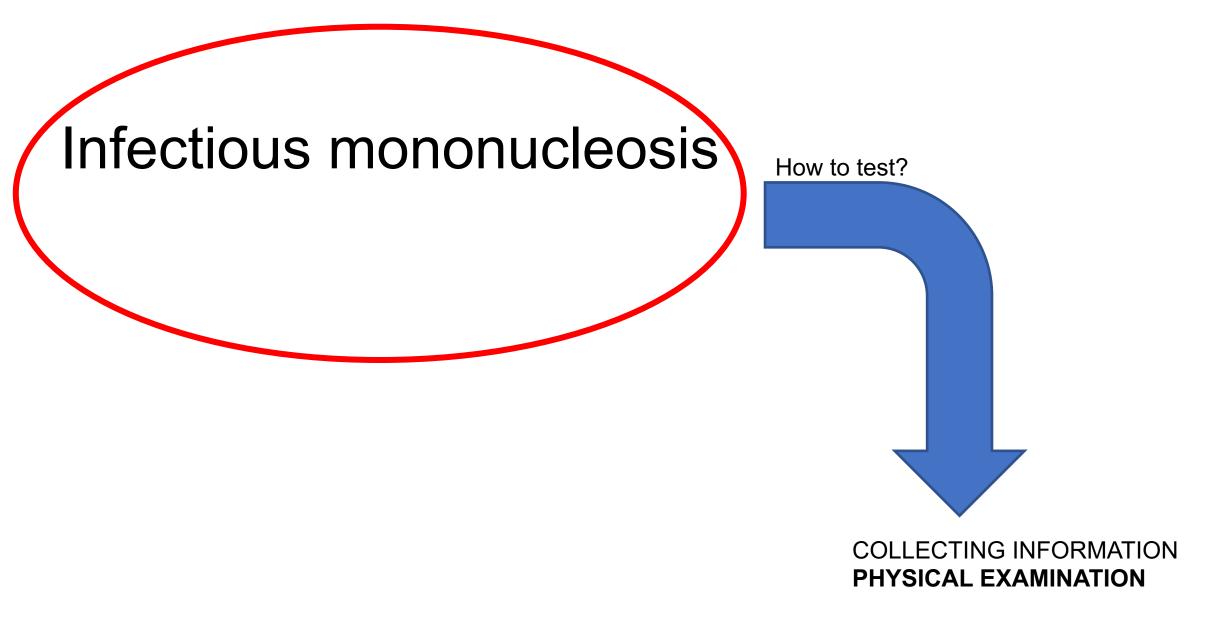
- Immunosuppressed patient
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COLLECTING INFORMATION previous medical history relevant risk factors relevant comorbidities

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How to test?





2021

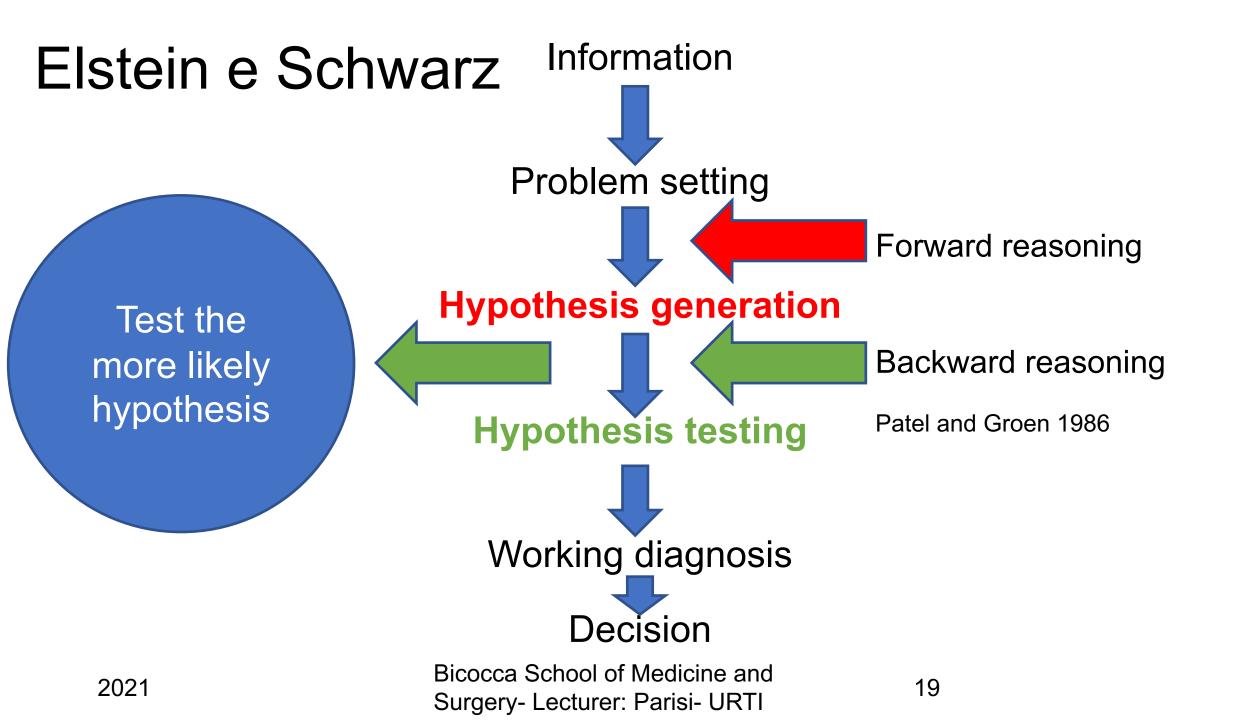
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Physical examination

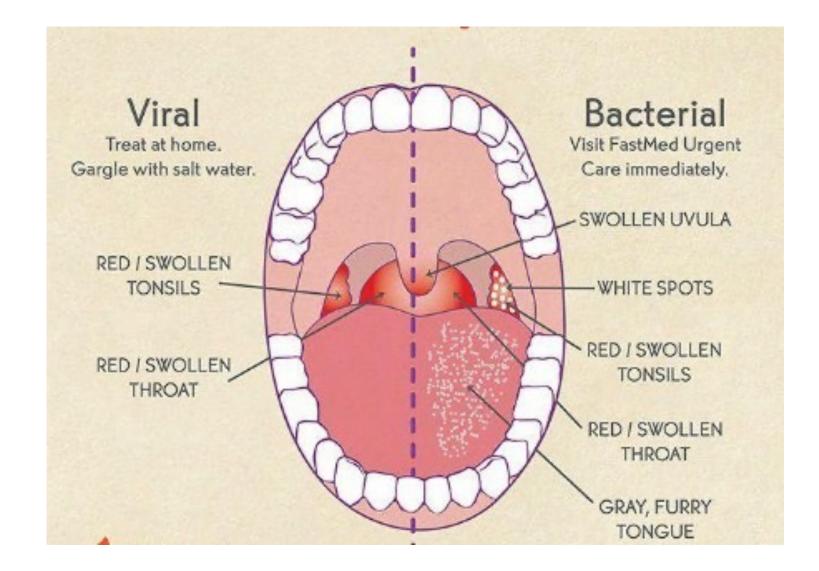
- <u>Pharynx</u>
- <u>Cervical lymph nodes</u>
- <u>lf:</u>
 - Disproportionately great enlargement of the cervical lymph nodes may suggest generalized disease -> search axillary and inguinal lymphadenopathy and splenomegaly

- Viral pharyngitis
 Bacterial pharyngitis
 - Candidal

• Infectious mononucleosis



VIRAL OR BACTERAL?







BACTERIAL OR VIRAL?

Use clinical prediction rules!

In this case «Centor modified criteria»

MODIFIED CENTOR CRITERIA

Clinical finding	Points	
Absence of cough	1	
Age		
3 to 14 years	1	
15 to 45 years	0	
Older than 45 years	-1	
Anterior cervical lymphadenopathy	1	
Fever	1	
Tonsillar erythema or exudates	1	

SCORE 0-1: VIRAL

SCORE 2-3: VIRAL OR BACTERIAL

SCORE 4-5: BACTERIAL