

THE ART and SCIENCE of DIAGNOSIS – a rheumatologist's emphasis

Neil McGill Rheumatologist Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Uni of Sydney

History

- Most important step to diagnosis
 - Patient listening (for a while)
 - Value of "off target" questioning (social, work, general health etc)
 - Disallow use of diagnostic labels
 - Beware terms that mean different things to doctors compared to the rest of the world
 - Hip, shoulder, numbness...

Examination

- Starts in the waiting room
- Asymptomatic regions / side first
- Negative control essential for interpretation of provocative tests

Investigations

- Need to be interpreted in light of history & examination
 - Ideally the images should be described by the radiologist or nuclear physician etc
 - Clinical relevance should be determined by the clinician

 Prevalence of abnormal findings in asymptomatic people should be considered

A tennis injury?

- 78M "It started with a fracture...."
- Fell over playing tennis
- Developed groin pain
- 4 weeks later CT/SPECT = pubic ramus #
- Specialist → drug treatment for osteoporosis
- Progressive pain

History

- 78M
- Fell over playing tennis. No pain.
- 2 weeks later developed bilateral groin pain.
- 4 weeks later CT/SPECT = unilateral public ramus # (on low resolution CT, no abnormal radionuclide uptake)
- Specialist → drug treatment for osteoporosis
- Progressive pain in both groins, both shoulders