

New case presentation should include the following

報告新病人應包括下列 (34 items in 3-5 minutes)

1. Surname
姓名
2. Age
年紀
3. Gender
性別
4. Occupation
職業
5. When admitted
何時住院
6. The chief complaint that led to admission
導致住院的主要病痛抱怨主訴
7. Where in the body its located
主要病痛的部位
8. Quality
質量
9. Quantity, intensity, and degree of impairment
數量、強度和損害程度
10. Chronology : when it began, constant/episodic, progressive
時間順序: 何時開始, 持續性/突發, 進展
11. Setting : under what circumstances did it occur
情況: 在甚麼環境下會發生
12. Any aggravating or alleviating factors
任何加重或減緩的因素
13. Any associated symptoms
任何相關的症狀
14. Whether a similar complaint had happened previously, if so :
先前是否有類似的抱怨主訴, 如果有
15. How it was investigated
如何被診斷出來
16. What the patient was told about its cause
病人如何被告知病因
17. How the patient has been treated for it
病人受到何種治療
18. Pertinent past history of other conditions that are either of prognostic significance or would affect the evaluation of treatment of the chief complaints

包括有預後意義或影響抱怨主訴的治療評估之其他相關情況病史。

19. And how those other conditions have been treated
其他狀況如何被處理
20. Family history, if pertinent to chief complaint or hospital care
與抱怨主訴或醫療照顧有相關的家族病史
21. Social history if pertinent to chief complaint or hospital care
與抱怨主訴或醫療照顧有相關的家族病史的社會病史
22. Their 病人的：
 - ideas (what they think is wrong with them)
想法 (病人的錯誤認知)
 - concerns (about their illness, and other issues)
焦慮 (對於病情等狀況)
 - expectations (of what's going to happen to and for them)
期望 (將會發生在病人身上的情況)
23. Their condition on admission :
 - 病人住院情況
 - Acutely and/or chronically ill
急性/慢性生病
 - Severity
嚴重度
 - Requesting what sort of help.
要求什麼樣的幫助
24. The pertinent physical findings on admission.
住院相關的理學檢查發現
25. The pertinent diagnostic test results.
相關的診斷檢驗結果
26. Your concise, one-sentence problem synthesis.
簡潔表達，以一句話綜合所有的問題
27. What you think the most likely diagnosis is
最有可能的診斷為何
28. And the other items in your differential diagnosis
其他的鑑別診斷
29. Any further diagnostic studies you plan to carry out.
您準備下一步進行的診斷檢驗
30. Your estimate of the patient's prognosis
你預估病人的預後
31. Your treatment plans
你的診療計畫

32. How you will monitor the treatment.
你將如何監督這項治療
33. And what you will do if the patient doesn't respond to treatment
如果病人對於治療無回應，你將會怎麼做
34. The educational prescription you would like to write for yourself in order to better understand the patient's pathophysiology, clinical findings, differential diagnosis, diagnosis, prognosis, therapy, prevention or other issue in order to become a better clinician
自己撰寫教育處方以便更了解病人的病理生理、臨床發現、鑑別診斷、診斷、預後、治療，預防或其他問題，以成為更好的臨床醫生

Presentation of an "old" case for "follow-up" rounds

(20 items in 2 minutes)

報告舊病人之追蹤查房應包括

1. The patient's surname
病人的姓名
2. The age
年紀
3. Gender
性別
4. Occupation/social role
職業/社會角色
5. When admitted
何時生病住院
6. Chief complaint that led directly to admission
導致住院的主要病痛抱怨主訴
7. The number of active problems at the present time. For each active problem (which may be a symptom, sign, event, diagnosis, injury, psychological state, or social predicament, etc.)
現階段有問題的數量。每一個問題，可能都是一個症狀、表徵、事件、診斷、傷害、心理狀態或社會困境等。
8. The most important symptom, if any
最重要的症狀，如果有
9. The most important sign, if any
最重要的表徵，如果有
10. The result of diagnosis or other investigations
診斷結果或其他的檢查

11. The explanation for the problem (diagnosis or state)
問題的解釋 (診斷或狀態)
12. The treatment plan instituted for the problem
針對問題制定治療計畫
13. The response to the treatment
對於治療計畫的反應
14. The future plans for managing this problem.
進一步處理這問題的計畫
15. Repeat 8 to 14 for each **active problem**
針對每一個問題重複8到14的步驟
16. Your plans for discharge, post-hospital care and follow-up.
你的出院計畫、出院後的護理和後續治療追蹤
17. Whether you've filled the educational prescription that you requested when this patient was admitted(in order to better understand the patient's pathophysiology, clinical findings, diagnosis, prognosis, therapy, prevention of recurrence, quality of care or other important issue in order to become a better clinician) . If so :
當病人住院時，你被要求填寫的教育處方是否填好 (為了能更了解病人的病理生理、臨床發現、診斷、預後、治療，預防復發，醫療品質或其他重要問題，才能成為更好的臨床醫生)
18. How you found the relevant evidence
你如何發現這些問題的相關證據。
19. What you found. The clinical bottom line derived from that evidence.
從這些證據中，你得到甚麼的臨床證據底線。
20. Your critical appraisal of that evidence for its **validity and applicability**
你對該證據的有效性與適用性的嚴格評估。
21. How that critically appraised evidence will alter your care of that (or the next similar) patient. If not, when you are going to fill it?
這些嚴格的證據評估是否會影響你照顧此病人或下一位類似病人的方式?
如果沒有，你會如何做?

Example of "follow-up" case presentation

範例：追蹤案例報告

Mr./Mrs./Dr. 1111, is a 2222 year-old 3333, 4444 who was admitted on 5555 with the chief complaint of 6666.

The patient has 7777 active problems.

The first active problem is _____. It is characterized by 8888 and 9999 and we performed a _____, which revealed 101010. We decided that the cause for this

problem was 11, 11, 11 and we started 12, 12, 12 to which he/she responded with 13, 13, 13. We plan to 14, 14, 14.

The second/third/fourth active problem is _____. (Repeat 8-14)

At the time of his/her admission, I didn't understand _____ as well as I'd like to and I requested an education Rx to answer the question: _____

I found the relevant evidence by 17, 17, 17, and its clinical bottom line is 18, 18, 18. I believe that this bottom line is not valid because 19a, 19a, 19a and believe that it is/is not applicable because 19b, 19b, 19b. I therefore plan to manage this and future, similar patient by 20, 20, 20

範例：追蹤案例報告

某某先生/太太，是幾歲...，在幾月幾日住院，其主訴為...。

病人有...幾項主要問題。

第一個問題為...，主要特徵為...和...，我們進行了什麼檢查，其結果為...。我們認為這個問題的原因為...，同時我們進行...治療，病人對該治療的反應為...。我們計畫...。

第二/三/四個問題為...〔重複上述第一個問題的步驟〕。

在病人剛入院期間，我並不是很了解...的情況，因此我進行一份教育處方，去回答這一個問題。我藉由...發現相關的證據，從這些證據中，我發現臨床底線為...。我相信此臨床底線可能是不正確的，因為....，並且相信這些證據無法施行，因為....。因此我計畫以...來處理此病人的問題及未來相似的病人。

Tips for oral presentation 如何報告病例 祕訣

為何要報告？ To show that you〔要表現出您〕：

1. Know (well) the patient's medical problem and his emotional reaction to the illness. How is his daily life and work affected? How does he cope?
How much support from the family? What is his compliant? Co-operative? Motivated? His understanding of the illness and the treatment options?
清楚了解病人的醫療問題及其對疾病的情緒反應。對日常生活及工作帶來什麼影響？病人如何處理？家人給他多少支持？病人對於病情有甚麼主訴或抱怨？是否配合診療？動機如何？病人對於其疾病及診斷與治療措施的了解有多少？
2. Collected adequate data(both positive and negative)for diagnosis and treatment
蒐集足夠的資料(包括正反面)以做診斷和治療。
3. Analyze and synthesize the data thoroughly and now presenting it
分析並綜合資料，提出報告。
4. Good communication and speaking skills
培養良好溝通能力與說話技巧。
5. Sufficient knowledge of the disease and diseases process and the prognosis
對於疾病、疾病過程以及預測疾病的發展，擁有充足的能力與知識。
6. Read up-to-date literature about the disease and differential diagnosis
閱讀最新的疾病文獻與不同的疾病鑑別診斷。
7. Logic and reason in your decision making (how you reach conclusion?)
運用邏輯與理性決策 (你是如何做結論?)
8. Learn by presenting the case (errors in omission/commission, reasoning, etc.)
由報告病例了解學習更多情況 (失誤遺漏、推理等)

如何報告？

1. Know your case well (never read from chart)
清楚了解你的病例 (別只照病歷宣讀)
2. Read the textbook about the disease (relevance of the data) (omissions)
閱讀教科書中關於疾病的介紹 (以及數據相關性)(遺漏)
3. Read the up-to-day literature of the disease and it's treatment
閱讀最新的疾病文獻與治療方式。
4. Think it through and arrange date chronologically
仔細思考，並按時間順序排列呈現資料。
5. Anticipating the questions and prepare for the answers
預測提出問題並尋找準備問題的答案

秘訣？（Willis Hurst, Notes from a Chairman, 1987 Year Book Med. Pub）

1. Deliver from memory (never read) (use notes)
別讀稿報告，記熟後報告。(使用便條提示)
2. Average listener's attention span is 5 minutes
平均聽者的注意力是五分鐘
3. Use blackboard is distracting (read the board and not listening)
使用黑板會分散注意力 (只看黑板而不聆聽)
4. Complicated teaching aid can be confusing
複雜的教學輔助可能會讓人困惑
5. At the end: never state why case was presented and ask if there is any question
(usually, many irrelevant questions are asked)
最後：別說明病例為何被報告呈現，並且不要詢問是否有任何疑問。(因為通常都會有許多不相關的問題被提出)
6. Give only positive and relevant negative information in your presentation
報告時，只給正面和有相關的負面資訊
7. Don't disparage physician or hospital
不要貶低醫生或是醫院
8. No jargon (e.g. crab, bump, etc.) and limited abbreviation
不要使用術語 (如蟹、碰撞等) 和限定的英文縮寫
9. Be descriptive of symptoms and findings
應描述症狀和發現
10. Use correct grammar
使用正確文法
11. Singular (Datum, diverticulum, phenomenon, criterion, medium, serum, etc.)
單數寫法 (數據、憩室、現象、標準、媒體、血清等)
12. Plural (data, diverticula, phenomena, criteria, media, sera, etc.)
複數寫法 (數據、憩室、現象、標準、媒體、血清等)
13. "Many data or few data", not "*much data or little data*"
許多數據或是少量數據不可用 much or little
14. Say man, woman, boy, girl, not male, female, not gentleman or lady.
字詞使用上使用: man, woman, boy, girl，不要使用 female, gentleman or lady
15. Say normal, not *essentially or basically* normal
說正常，而非大略或基本上正常
16. Say before, *not prior to*.
使用before，而不是 prior to
17. Avoid "*there is* " to begin a sentence, just say "the liver and spleen are not enlarged" not "*There is not liver and spleen enlargement*"
避免使用there is做為開頭，直接說出重點句子即可

林口長庚紀念醫院內科部
口頭病例報告評量表

學生姓名: _____ 學號: _____ 系別: _____

職級: _____ 評量時間: _____ 年 _____ 月 _____ 日

評量項目		評分				
		1 劣	2 差	3 可	4 良	5 優
內 容	病人基本資料與主述(Chief complaint) (10%)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	現病史(Present illness) (15%)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	身體檢查/檢驗/檢查(Physical examination/lab/exam) (15%)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	分析、評估與診斷(Assessment/ impression/diagnosis) (15%)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	後續診斷治療衛教計畫(Plan) (15%)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
組織與表達能力 (10%)		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
事前準備與態度 (10%)		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
時間控制 (10%)		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

評量者評語與建議：

評量者：_____

評分建議

評量項目		評量重點
內容	病人基本資料與主述 (10%)	內容簡明，含可分析(analyzable)的 症狀與時間
	現病史(Present illness) (15%)	陳述內容應有故事性，無與主述不相關 的症狀
	身體檢查/檢驗/檢查(Physical examination/lab/exam) (15%)	陳述應有順序性，能陳述有意義之陽性 結果與有意義之陰性結果
	分析、評估與診斷(Assessment/ impression/diagnosis) (15%)	需含暫定(tentative)診斷與達到診斷的 推論
	後續診斷治療衛教計畫(Plan) (15%)	需含確立診斷所需計畫與治療計畫， 考慮輕重緩急
組織與表達能力 (10%)		陳述順序合理易懂、台風、口條
事前準備與態度 (10%)		含準備妥善程度、認真程度、儀表
時間控制 (10%)		能精準控制時間