

(a) Diagnostic

You are called to clerk a 55-year-old lady who has been admitted for central chest pain. She is a chronic smoker and has a past medical history of hypertension. Her vital signs are: blood pressure 160/80 mmHg, pulse 102/min, oxygen saturations 98% on room air, temperature 37.0 C.

	If you were thinking of...	And then you find...	This diagnosis becomes				
a)	Acute coronary syndrome	Chest pain started 3 days ago and has been constant since its onset.	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
b)	Gastroesophageal reflux	Capillary blood glucose is 24 mmol/L	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
c)	Pulmonary embolism	She reports a 6-month history of frothy urine and serum albumin is 20g/L.	-2	-1	0	+1	+2

-2 = Unlikely, -1 = Less likely, 0 = Neither less or more likely, 1 = More likely, 2 = Very likely

(b) Management

You are called to clerk a 60-year-old man admitted for giddiness and was found to have a serum Na^+ of 118 mmol/L. His past medical history includes hypertension on hydrochlorothiazide and bipolar disorder on sodium valproate. On examination, he is normotensive. His tongue is moist, lungs are clear and there is no pedal oedema.

	If you were thinking of...	And then you find...	This treatment becomes				
a)	Administering 100ml 3% sodium chloride	Patient is alert and orientated	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
b)	Administering 1L 0.9% sodium chloride over 24 hours	Giddiness is worse when standing up from a sitting position.	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
c)	Repeating serum electrolytes immediately	Urine output was 400ml in the last hour.	-2	-1	0	+1	+2

-2 = Very inappropriate, -1 = Less appropriate, 0 = Neither more nor less appropriate, 1 = More appropriate, 2 = Very appropriate