

## ORAL CASE PRESENTATION PERFORMANCE EXPECTATIONS 2007-08

Presentation and organizational skills are essential in delivering an accurate, concise, and easy to follow oral case presentation. While performing the H&P, the clinical findings (historical facts, physical exam findings) are often not revealed in a logical sequence necessary for diagnosis. Therefore, the raw data obtained in the H&P must be synthesized into usable information (organized, prioritized, and edited), and presented accurately in an oral or written case format.

Unlike the written case format, the oral case presentation is a carefully edited summary of only the most pertinent information obtained in the H&P. You should document all findings in the written H&P, but only those findings that are most relevant go into the oral case presentation.

### PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

**FOCUSED:** “Why is patient here?” “What findings support the story?”

- Provide an initial orienting statement that focuses listener on the patient’s main problem and relevant related issues. Organize and sequence your presentation around the primary problem.

**COMPLETE:**

- Include a complete characterization of the chief complaint. **THIS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT PART OF YOUR CASE PRESENTATION.** Use all elements of the “OPQRST” method for characterizing a complaint (see interview).
- Accurately report a summary of relevant information from the social history, medical history, and physical exam, including both abnormal and normal findings. Use “bullets” or lists, and avoid digressions unless the additional information is relevant.
- Relevant information will contribute to the diagnosis and/or treatment of the presenting complaint. While planning your case presentation, you should create a differential diagnosis **based on the chief complaint**. If an element of the H&P helps to support or refute something on your differential diagnosis, or has bearing on treatment (allergies, ability to adhere to treatment), it’s relevant and should be included in your oral case presentation. If an H&P element neither supports nor refutes something on your differential diagnosis, or has no bearing on treatment, it is irrelevant and should not be part of your oral case presentation.
- Conveys evidence of an understanding of the relationship between the patient’s symptoms and the physical exam findings. (Best demonstrated by the appropriate choice for presentation of those aspects of the PE that are related to the information presented in the HPI)

**SUCCINCT - DURATION 5 - 7 MINUTES**

- Use language and terms that are clear, accurate, generally accepted (abbreviations) and concise.

**ORGANIZED:** Demonstrate a logical and easily recognized organization of the material presented.

- Present the history with accurate and structured chronology, detail, and emphasis on the patient’s major problems without omissions or digressions.

**SEQUENCED:**

- Follow a sequence of chief complaint, history of the Present Illness, SH, medical/surgical History, drugs/allergies, physical examination; laboratory/radiology, and one-sentence summary
- Maintain the sequence. Don’t bounce around between elements of the H&P. You will lose your listeners and convey a lack of understanding.

**STYLE:**

- Use a style of delivery that generates and maintains interest in the listener