"Traditional" Presentation Format

Subjective: History of Present Illness
This is a ___year old ___with history of ____ who presents with chief complaint of ____. Don't forget to include quality, locations, severity duration, timing, context, modifying factors and associated signs and symptoms.

Review of Systems: (can also be given before the Objective section)
Constitutional, Eyes, Ears/Nose/Mouth and Throat Cardiovascular,
Respiratory, Gastrointestinal, Genitourinary, Musculoskeletal,
Integumentary, Breast, Neurological, Psychiatric, Endocrine,
Hematologic, Lymphatic, Allergic, Immunologic

Past Medical and Surgical History

Current Medications with Dose and Frequency

Pertinent Past medications Medication Allergies and Adverse reactions

Immunizations

Social History

Family Medical History

Objective: Vitals

Eyes Ears Nose Mouth Throat (including thyroid)

Cardiovascular Respiratory Gastrointestinal Genitourinary Musculoskeletal Skin

Genitourinary Musculoskeletal Skin Neurologic Psychiatric Lymphatic

Assessment: This is a ____ year old

Plan: Propose a plan for further evaluation and/or treatment.

"SNAPPS" Presentation Format

Summarize

 Present only the pertinent facts from the HPI, ROS, Past Medical History, Medications, Family History, Social History, and Physical exam.

Narrow Differential Diagnosis

- State a Problem Representation using medical term(s) and Semantic Modifiers
- Offer three (3) possible Diagnoses [and 1 "do not miss"]

Analyze the Differential

 Rank your Diagnoses by reviewing what information supports or goes against each (demonstrate your knowledge and you analytical skills). Commit to a Diagnosis if you can.

Probe the Preceptor (at any time in the presentation)

- Identify your gaps, points of confusion or dilemmas and ask questions to tap into the preceptor's knowledge base.
- Preceptors like you to ask questions: it shows them what to teach you, and personalizes your instruction.

Plan Management

- Propose a Diagnostic Plan to sort out the Problem and/or confirm the Diagnosis
- Propose a Therapeutic Plan to manage the Problem
- Preceptors will give you feedback regarding what you did well and what you could improve upon.

Select an Issue for Self-directed Learning

- Think about your performance. What knowledge would have helped you do a better job in evaluating this patient?
- Select a source of information and review it. Consider giving the preceptor a paragraph summary of what you learned from your reading.

Adapted from Wolpaw et al.