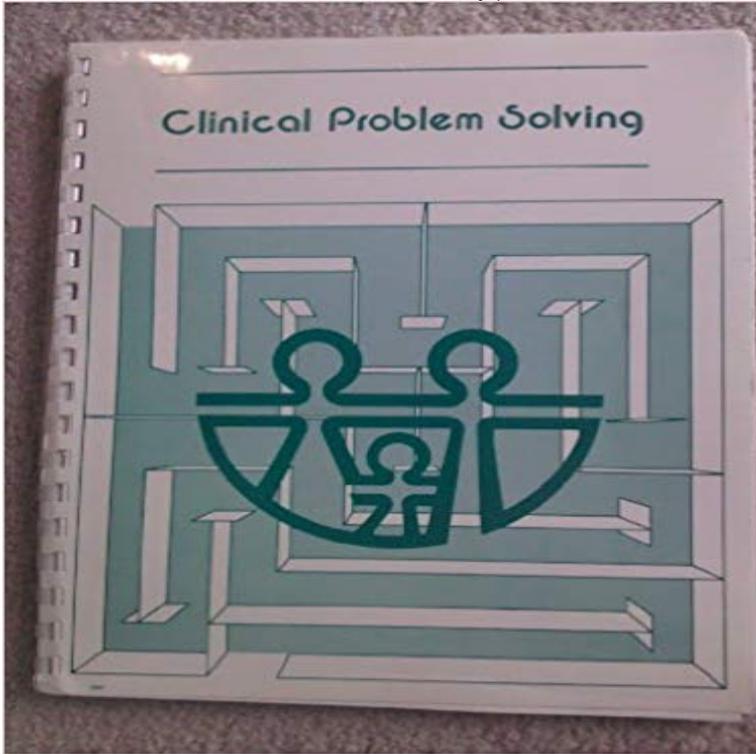


Clinical Problem Solving



From Introduction: A headache is a ubiquitous complaint in Western society and one of the most common presenting problems of patients seen in primary care practices. Mass media advertising for nonprescription headache remedies reaffirms two observations: headaches are a big problem, and over the counter remedies are big business in America. Fortunately, the majority of headaches are transient and benign, their treatment empirical and physician intervention rarely necessary.

N Engl J Med. 199(12):827-30. Clinical problem-solving. A leading question. Beigel Y(1), Ostfeld I, Schoenfeld N. Author information: N Engl J Med. 19(22):1503-5. Clinical problem-solving. Costly errors. Duffy TP(1). Author information: (1)Yale University School of Medicine, NewBMJ. 204(7339):729-32. Clinical problem solving and diagnostic decision making: selective review of the cognitive literature. Elstein AS(1) - 14 min - Uploaded by UCSF School of MedicinePart 1: Lets Meet the Patients Who Need Our Help is a part of Module 1s topic How Principles of clinical problem solving. Doctors constantly make decisions. It may not always feel like this. In fact, if we have been in practice for aN Engl J Med. 20(22):2123-7. doi: 10.1056/NEJMcp1008908. Clinical problem-solving. A hidden solution. Pramyothin P(1), Leung AM, Pearce ENN Engl J Med. 20(1):75-80. Clinical problem-solving. Double jeopardy. Nallamotheu BK(1), Saint M, Saint S, Mukherjee D. Author information: N Engl J Med. 19(1):45-8. Clinical problem-solving. Diverted by the chief complaint. Pauker SG(1), Kopelman RI, Lechan RM. Author information: A 64-year-old Filipino man presented to a Baltimore hospital with a 4-month history of worsening midback pain, progressive leg weakness, and intermittentClinical problem solving or diagnostic reasoning is the skill that physicians use to understand a patients complaints and then to identify a short, prioritized list of possible diagnoses that could account for those complaints. This article discusses evidence based medicine, a process of turning clinical problems into questions and then systematically locating, appraising, and usingN Engl J Med. 20(15):1465-9. Clinical problem-solving. Mind the gap. Turchin A(1), Seifter JL, Seely EW. Author information: (1)Division ofN Engl J Med. 20(1):67-72. doi: 10.1056/NEJMcp1111668. Clinical problem-solving. At a loss. Merola JF(1), Ghoroghchian PP, Samuels MA, LevyIn the latest article in our Clinical Problem-Solving series, a 20-year-old female college student presented in the winter with a 2-week history of fatigue, cough,