

Introduction to diagnostics

► After viewing this presentation, we will learn the following:

- What is Diagnostics
- What is Diagnosis
- Diagnostic criteria
- Types of diagnosis
- Components of general diagnosis
- Diagnostic opinion and its effects
- Over diagnosis
- Error in diagnosis

What is Diagnostics ?

- ▶ Diagnostics is defined as the identification of diseases by the examination of symptoms and signs and by other investigations an opinion or conclusion so reached .
- ▶ Thorough analysis of facts or problems in order to gain understanding and aid future planning an opinion or conclusion reached through such analysis .
- ▶ A Diagnostic Assessment is an intensive clinical and functional face to face evaluation of a recipient's mental health, developmental disability, or substance abuse condition that results in the issuance of a Diagnostic/Assessment report with a recommendation regarding whether the recipient meets target population criteria, and includes an order for Enhanced Benefit services that provides the basis for the development of an initial Person Centered Plan

What is Diagnosis ?

- ▶ The identification by a medical provider of a condition, disease, or injury made by evaluating the symptoms and signs presented by a patient.
- ▶ The act or process of identifying or determining the nature and cause of a disease or injury through evaluation of patient history, examination, and review of laboratory data.
- ▶ The opinion derived from such an evaluation.
- ▶ A brief description of the distinguishing characteristics of an organism, as for taxonomic classification.

Diagnostic Criteria

- ▶ The term *diagnostic criteria* designates the specific combination of signs, symptoms, and test results that the clinician uses to attempt to determine the correct diagnosis
- ▶ They are standards, normally published by international committees, and they are designed to offer the best sensitivity and specificity possible, respect the presence of a condition, with the state-of-the-art technology.

Types of Diagnostic Testing..

- ▶ **CLINICAL diagnosis:**

- A diagnosis made on the basis of medical signs and patient reported symptoms, rather than diagnostic tests.

- ▶ **Laboratory diagnosis**

- A diagnosis based significantly on laboratory reports or test results, rather than the physical examination of the patient. For instance, a proper diagnosis of infectious diseases usually requires both an examination of signs and symptoms, as well as laboratory characteristics of the pathogen involved.

- ▶ **Radiology diagnosis**

- A diagnosis based primarily on the results from medical imaging studies. Magnetic resonating imaging (MRI) are common radiological diagnoses.

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- ▶ **Principal diagnosis**

The single medical diagnosis that is most relevant to the patient's chief complaint or need for treatment.

- ▶ **Admitting diagnosis**

The diagnosis given as the reason why the patient was admitted to the hospital; it may differ from the actual problem or from the *discharge diagnoses*, which are the diagnoses recorded when the patient is discharged from the hospital.

- ▶ **Differential diagnosis**

A process of identifying all of the possible diagnoses that could be connected to the signs, symptoms, and lab findings, and then ruling out diagnoses until a final determination can be made.

Other types are:

- ▶ **Prenatal diagnosis:** Diagnosis work done before birth

Example: sonography

- ▶ **Diagnosis of exclusion:** A medical condition whose presence cannot be established with complete confidence from either examination or testing.
- ▶ **Dual diagnosis :** The diagnosis of two related, but separate, medical conditions
- ▶ **Self-diagnosis :** The diagnosis of two related, but separate, medical conditions

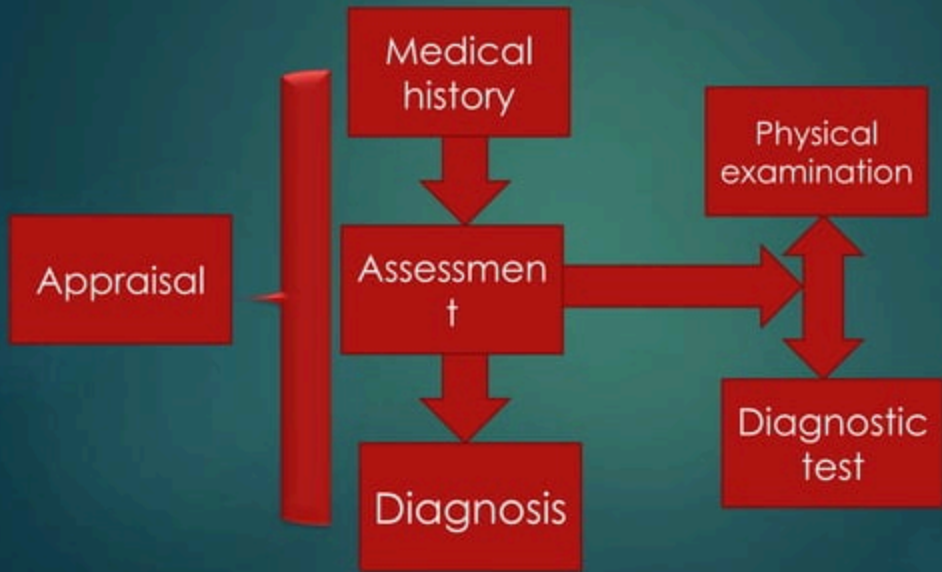
Examples : headaches, menstrual cramps, and head lice.

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- ▶ **Remote diagnosis** : type of telemedicine that diagnoses a patient without being physically in the same room as the patient
- ▶ Example : X-ray,
- ▶ **Nursing diagnosis** : a nursing diagnosis identifies people's responses to situations in their lives, such as a readiness to change or a willingness to accept assistance
- ▶ **Computer-aided diagnosis** : Providing symptoms allows the computer to identify the problem and diagnose the user to the best of its ability.

Example : auditory brainstem response

Components



Diagnostic Opinion & its Effects

Once the diagnostic opinion has been reached, the clinician will be able to produce a management plan which will include treatment (therapy) as well as follow up's.

From the point in addition to treating the patient's condition the clinician educates about the etiology, progression, prognosis, other outcomes and precise treatments of his/her ailments as well as providing advice for maintaining health.

Relevant information should be added to the medical record of the patient.

If it is a failure to report to treatment, that would be at risk, it may indicate a need for review of the diagnosis.

Over diagnosis

- ▶ It is a diagnosis of a disease that will never cause symptoms or death during patients life.
- ▶ It is a problem because it turns people into patients unnecessarily and it can lead to treatment that may cause harm.
- ▶ Over diagnosis occurs when a disease is diagnosed correctly but the diagnosis is irrelevant. A correct diagnosis may be increment because the treatment for the disease is not available, needed, not created.

Example: PTA-IMMITANCE correlation

Errors in diagnosis

► Cause and factors of errors in diagnosis are:

- ❖ Manifestation of disease condition are not sufficiently noticeable.
- ❖ A condition is omitted for consideration.
- ❖ Too much of significance is given to some aspects of diagnosis.
- ❖ The condition is a rare disease with symptoms of various other conditions.
- ❖ The condition has a rare presentation.