Third-Year Clerkship OSCE Manual

Content Description and General Information

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Introduction

The OSCE (Objective Standardized Clinical Encounter) Experience in your Third-Year Clerkships is designed to 1) assess your ability via simulated patient encounters, 2) create a patient-centered encounter, 3) address the diagnostic challenges posed, 4) prepare the patient for the next steps, and 5) document the encounter accurately. The former USMLE Step 2CS Exam identified 72 common signs and symptoms and our Third-Year OSCE cases cover many of the same topics. Appendix A lists the 72 common presenting signs and symptoms. Appendix B provides a screenshot depicting your note format.

Your OSCE score will represent 15% of your Final Clerkship Grade. Successful passage of the OSCE component requires a minimum passing score of 70.

The Capstone OSCE Experience, the Longitudinal Clinical Skills Encounter (LCSE), occurs during your sixth Clinical Clerkship. The LCSE will have six OSCE stations. Successful passage of the LCSE is a graduation requirement.
OSCE Structure

In a standardized patient encounter, you will determine the patient's presenting symptom, perform a focused History and (usually) Physical examination, develop a working differential diagnosis, and create a list of the next steps in the patient's workup. The standardized patients (SP) will evaluate you using a checklist. The SP's checklist is an evaluation of your communication and interpersonal skills (CIS). After the encounter, you will document your patient's history, physical examination, differential diagnoses, and the next steps in your patient's workup. Your written note will serve as a second component of the grading of an OSCE, which corresponds to the integrated clinical encounter (ICE) component. Your OSCE occurs during week eight of your Third-Year Clerkship except for Psychiatry, which is during the Friday of week seven. You have a total of fifteen (15) minutes for the patient encounter. You have ten (10) minutes for the written note. If you finish the patient encounter before the fifteen-minute time limit, you may apply the additional time on your note.

Description of the Examination

Timing
You should arrive at least 15 minutes early at the Simulation Center on your home campus. Your Clerkship Coordinator will advise you as to the start time of the examination. The OSCE encounters are timed events, so do not arrive late for your exam. OSCEs occur at the same time on each campus for each Clerkship according to the schedule listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clerkship</th>
<th>Time</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family Medicine</td>
<td>Week 8, Wed am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Medicine</td>
<td>Week 8, Wed pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obstetrics and Gynecology</td>
<td>Week 8, Tues pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pediatrics</td>
<td>Week 8, Mon am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychiatry</td>
<td>Week 7, Friday am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgery</td>
<td>Week 8, Tues am</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location
Your OSCE encounter will occur in the designated Testing Area. Your Clerkship Coordinator will instruct you regarding campus-specific information.

Policies and Procedures

The Clerkship OSCEs and LCSE are conducted under the SOM OP 30.01, Grading Policy, SOM OP 30.01, Appendix F, SOM OP 30.03, Electronic Devices, and SOM OP 30.09, Educational Record and Grade Appeal Policy. All OSCEs are graded on a 100-point scale (30% contributed by the Communication and Interpersonal Skills (CIS) component, 70% by the Integrated Clinical Encounter (ICE) component). The final scores are converted to a 15-point scale. No electronic devices are allowed during the OSCE, including the Patient Encounter and Note Writing tasks of the OSCE. A score of 70% is required for passing the OSCE. SOM OP 30.01 provides guidelines for actions in MSIII Clerkships for the failure of an OSCE.
Table 1: Guidelines for Actions in MSIII Clerkships

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Academic Condition</th>
<th>Course of Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Failure of single component other than clinical performance (i.e., NBME exam or OSCE)</td>
<td>Repeat component A four-week elective for credit in Year 4 concluded by repeat of component is recommended. Failure to remediate a failed component will result in assignment of a final grade of FA and referral to the SPPCC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failure of clinical performance OR failure of two or more components (including failing the same subject exam on two separate occasions)</td>
<td>Assign clerkship grade of FA and refer for review by campus SPPCC Year 3/4 subcommittee with options for courses of action as described in SOM OP 40.04, Student Promotion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failure of overall Clerkship</td>
<td>Assign clerkship grade of FA and refer for review by campus SPPCC Year 3/4 subcommittee with options for courses of action as described in SOM OP 40.04 Student Promotion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Clothing**

Wear comfortable, professional attire with a clean, white lab coat. Men should have a necktie, and women should have closed toe shoes. Follow the TTUHSC policies regarding clinical encounters. For example, for COVID precautions (May 24, 2021), gloves, a mask, and a face shield were required. COVID or other guidelines will be updated at the beginning of each academic year or as needed.

**Equipment**

The only required medical equipment is your stethoscope. The Sim Center provides all other necessary medical equipment.

**Onsite Equipment and Examinee Instructions**

The Testing Area of the Sim Center will consist of a standardized exam room. An examination table, chair, BP cuffs, otoscopes and ophthalmoscopes, gloves, sinks, towels, and antibiotic foam dispensers are in the standardized room. You may need to adjust the table for your patient's comfort during the examination. You are expected to use any drapes as necessary to protect your patient's modesty. Outside the exam room, you are provided a clipboard with a blank paper for taking notes. You are expected to bring your pen for taking notes during the encounter. A note detailing the patient's name, age, gender, and reason for visiting the doctor will be facing away from you at the doorway. It also indicates his or her vital signs, including heart rate, blood pressure, temperature (Celsius and Fahrenheit), and respiratory rate, unless instructions indicate otherwise. You may not look at the note in advance of the announcement that the patient encounter has begun. You can accept the vital signs on the examinee instruction sheet as accurate and do not need to repeat them unless you believe the case specifically requires it. You may encounter a case in which the examinee instructions include the results of a lab test. In this type of patient encounter, the patient is returning for a follow-up appointment after undergoing testing. The doorway instructions will indicate whether, in these instances, you must perform a physical examination.
The Patient Encounter

You will have 15 minutes for each SP encounter. Once the announcement "Students, you may begin" is given, you may look at the information sheet and begin your encounter. You must knock on the door before entering. You should introduce yourself and begin your conversation after closing the exam door. You should treat each SP as you would an actual patient. The SP will be evaluating you based on the encounter using the Communication and Interpersonal Skills (CIS) Checklist. The CIS Checklist is found in Appendix C. Communicate in a professional and empathetic manner, responsive to the patient's needs. You should respond appropriately to the patient's needs and ask the patient questions and communicate using nonmedical jargon. You will need to communicate the working diagnoses and next steps in the workup of the patient's problem. You should determine the patient's willingness to participate in the following clinical steps and gauge their understanding of their present illness.

Physical Examination

Perform a directed physical examination based on your patient's history and potential differential diagnoses. Glove or wash your hands or use antimicrobial foam before examining the patient. You must respect and protect the patient's comfort and modesty. You will need to move their drapes to avoid unnecessary exposure. It is an expectation that you listen with a stethoscope directly on the skin and not on the gown or through clothing. You must apply no more pressure than the amount of pressure appropriate when performing tasks such as the abdominal exam, examination for Murphy's sign, Obturator or Psoas sign, eliciting CVA tenderness, and examining the ears with an otoscope. Interact with the standardized patients as you would with any patients you may see with similar problems. Do not perform the following: rectal, pelvic, genitourinary, inguinal hernia, female breast, throat swab for culture, or corneal reflex examinations. If indicated, you should include them in your proposed diagnostic workup. All other examination maneuvers are entirely acceptable, including femoral pulse exam, inguinal node exam, and axillary exam. The overhead speaker will make announcements when to begin the patient encounter, when 5 minutes remain, and when the patient encounter is over. If you complete the patient encounter in fewer than 15 minutes, you may leave the examination room early to begin your note. Be sure that you have obtained all necessary information before leaving the examination room. You are not permitted to re-enter the examination room. Re-entering an examination room after leaving will be considered misconduct.

Telephone/Video Patient Encounters

Telephone/video patient encounters may occur during the Pediatric OSCE and LCSE, or in response to extraordinary circumstances that prevent access to in person encounters. These encounters begin like all encounters with a case-specific doorway instruction sheet. Once the announcement "Students, you may now begin," you make notes about the case before entering the exam room. Upon entering the room, sit at the desk in the front of the room. You should conduct the encounter via phone or video link and take a history and ask pertinent questions. Because no physical exam is possible, leave that section of the note blank.

Immediately after each patient encounter, you will have 15 minutes to complete a patient note. If you leave the patient encounter early, you may use the additional time for the note. You will type (on a computer) a patient note similar to the medical record you would compose after seeing a patient in a clinic, office, or emergency department. You should record pertinent medical history and physical examination findings obtained during the encounter and your initial differential diagnoses (maximum of three). List your diagnoses in order of likelihood. You should also
indicate the pertinent positive and negative findings obtained from the history and physical examination to support each potential diagnosis. Do not list information or findings not documented in the History or Physical Exam!

Finally, you will list the diagnostic studies you should order for that particular patient. If you think a rectal, pelvic, inguinal hernia, genitourinary, female breast, corneal reflex examination, or a throat swab would have been indicated and performed during the encounter, list it as part of the diagnostic studies. NEW for 2022-23: You must provide a justification for each item listed in the diagnostic workup section.

You will not receive credit for listing examination procedures you should have performed or questions you should have asked had the encounter been longer. Write ONLY information you elicited from the patient through either physical examination or your history taking.

Special Circumstances

During much of the COVID Pandemic, Virtual Video OSCE encounters were conducted. Many Clerkships required the student to state what examination maneuvers they would next perform. The SP would then give the findings. Family Medicine wanted their students to document what they could see. If the OSCEs return to a virtual format, your Clerkship Director will instruct you on their Clerkship's expectations for the physical examination procedures. The Internal Medicine Clerkship may begin an EKG and X-ray component to their OSCE examination. The EKG and X-ray component may represent 15% of your OSCE grade.

Scoring of Your OSCE

You are assessed for your Communication and Interpersonal Skills (CIS) by the Standardized Patient (SP). The CIS portion of your Clerkship OSCE counts 30%. The remaining 70% is your performance in the Integrated Clinical Encounter (ICE). Your ICE is evaluated by a Clerkship Director using a grading rubric. Typically, the rubric is based on written documentation, required pertinent positives and negatives determined by the History, and a focused Physical Exam. The grading rubric uses a Does, Partially Does, and Does Not Do grading system. Thus "enough documentation" (i.e., 3 out of 5 items) results in a does checkmark, partial documentation (i.e., 1-2 items), no documentation (i.e., 0 items) results in a does not do.

A grade of 70 is the minimum passing score for the OSCE.

Rules of Conduct and Testing Regulations

The SOM OP 30.03 Electronic Devices in the Classroom and SOM OP 40.03 Student Conduct outline your duties as a student. No smartphones or other electronic "smart device" is permitted in the testing area. The Medical Student Honor Code of Professional and Academic Conduct prohibits your discussing the case at any time. Your Clerkship Coordinator and Sim Center staff will conduct the OSCE testing. You must follow the instructions of your Clerkship Coordinator and Sim Center Staff.
Appendix A: Common Presentations Used on Clerkship OSCEs

(this list is based on presentations previously used on USMLE Step 2CS)

Please note that this list shows examples, and does not represent all possible presenting signs and symptoms that may be encountered during a Step 2 Clinical Skills examination.

Abdominal distension
Abdominal pain
Abnormal menses
Abnormal movements
Altered bowel habits
(e.g., constipation, diarrhea, fecal incontinence)
Back pain
Bloody stools/melena
Breast-related complaints
Chest pain/discomfort
Child and adolescent behavior concerns
Confusion
Cough
Decreased sensation in extremities
Dental pain
Difficulty walking
Dyspareunia
Dysphagia
Ear-related complaints
(e.g., pain, tinnitus, hearing loss)
Easy bruising
Epistaxis
Evaluation after a fall
Extremity pain
Eye complaints (e.g., pain, visual changes)
Fatigue
Fevers, chills and/or night sweats
Flank pain
Genital complaints (e.g., discharge, lesions, pain)
Hallucinations
Headache
Hematemesis
Hemoptysis
High blood pressure
Hot flashes
Indigestion
Infant spitting up
Irritable infant/child
Jaundice
Jaw pain
Joint pain
Joint swelling
Leg swelling
Loss of appetite
Mass/lump
Memory loss
Mood disorder
Mouth and lip changes
Muscle pain
Nasal discharge
Nausea/vomiting
Neck pain
Palpitations
Post-operative complications
Postpartum concerns/complications
Pregnancy-related concerns/complications
Pruritus
Rash
Seizure
Sexual dysfunction
Shortness of breath
Sinus pain/pressure
Sleep issues
Sore throat
Substance use
Syncope
Trouble concentrating
Urinary complaints
(e.g., frequency, dysuria, retention, incontinence)
Vertigo/dizziness/lightheadedness
Weakness
Weight gain
Weight loss
Wheezing
APPENDIX B

Communication and Interpersonal Skills (CIS) Checklist

Below, note the exact checklist used by SPs to evaluate your patient-centered interviewing skills. The CIS checklist is identical in all clerkships, with slight modifications for phone/video interview formats.

School of Medicine · SP Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communication &amp; Interpersonal Skills (CIS)</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>N/A</th>
<th>SP Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fostering Relationships</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Knocking/Door Procedure</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Introduced Self/Clarified Role</td>
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<td>3. Grooming/Hygiene</td>
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<td>4. Nonverbal Communication</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Body language, eye contact, distance)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Nonverbal Communication</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(Com, concern, respect, confidence)</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Patient’s Preferred Title</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Proper Draping</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Focus on Patient</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Gathering Information</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Chief Complaint</td>
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<td>10. Questioning</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Avoided/Clarified Medical Jargon</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Proper Use of Continuers, Transitions, and Paraphrasing</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. Addressed Additional Concerns</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Providing Information</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>15. Summarized Significant Information</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>16. Diagnosis</td>
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<td>17. Additional Information and Encouraged Questions</td>
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<td>18. Check for Comprehension</td>
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<td><strong>Making Decisions</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>19. Clearly State Next Steps</td>
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<tr>
<td>20. Counseled Patient</td>
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<tr>
<td>21. Mutual Plan of Action</td>
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<td>22. Managed Challenge</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Rating System**

0 = no requirements met  
1 = some/half requirements met  
2 = all requirements met  
N/A = does not apply to the case  
SP Comments = detailed explanation of the rating (if necessary)
School of Medicine – SP Checklist Notes

Communication & Interpersonal Skills (CIS)

Fostering Relationships

1. Knocking/Door Procedure
   • Knocked before entering the room (does not have to wait for SP to say “come in”)
   • Door completely closed before saying SP name or personal details (HIPAA)

2. Introduced Self/Clarified Role
   • Introduced Self
   • Provided their specific role in your care (i.e. “I’m a third-year medical student _____ helping Dr. ______, and I am going to be performing a physical examination on you today.”)

3. Grooming/Hygiene
   • No body odor, breath odor, etc.
   • Professional attire (white coat pressed, appropriate clothes underneath)

4. Nonverbal Communication (Body Language, Eye Contact, Distance)
   • Eyes at same level as patient (at or below patient’s eyes)
   • Approximately 2 feet from patient (not too close, not too far)
   • Sitting in front of you (not to the side)
   • Posture (i.e. no arm crossing, hands in pockets)
   • Appropriate facial expressions, amount of eye contact and vocal tone (remaining in emotional contact)

5. Nonverbal Communication (Care, Concern, Respect, Confidence)
   • Displayed confident and competent manner
   • Avoided talking too fast/rushing patient encounter
   • Engaged and attentive listening
   • Non-judgmental attitude
   • Remained focused on patient

6. Patient’s Preferred Title
   • Addressed you with a title and your last name (i.e. Mr. or Ms. ______)
   • Clarified pronunciation of name (if applicable)
   • Asked you your preferred title

7. Proper Draping
   • Ask for permission and explained what they were doing when adjusting draping
   • Offered assistance for gown adjustments (i.e. tying, untying)

8. Focus on Patient
   • Listened attentively and actively
   • Refocuses conversation back to patient/exam
   • Pain level management (if applicable)
Gathering Information

9. Chief Complaint
   • Asked why you are here today in an open-ended question format (i.e. “What brings you in today?”)
   • Asked about timeframe (i.e. “How long has this been going on?”)

10. Questioning
    • Overall clear/concise questioning – one question at a time
    • Mixture of question types
      ▪ Open-ended
        • (i.e. “What caused you to come in today?” “What makes the pain worse?”)
      ▪ Close-ended
        • (i.e. “Have you been feeling nauseated?” “Have you noticed any change in your sleep habits?”)
      ▪ Non-leading
        • (i.e. “Have you ever used tobacco products?” “Any nausea or vomiting?”)

11. Avoided/Clarified Medical Jargon
    • Provide immediate explanation of medical terminology (if you have to ask, then they do not get credit)
      ▪ (i.e. explain meaning of hypertension or dyspnea)

12. Proper Use of Continuers, Transitions, and Paraphrasing
    • Paraphrase – repeat back in patient’s words/show understanding
    • Transitions – provide transitional phrases to let patient know what is next
      ▪ (i.e. “Next I’m going to examine your abdomen”)
    • Continuers – open-ended statements to help patient know when to continue providing information
      ▪ (i.e. “Tell me more” or “Mmmmm. continue”)

13. Addressed Additional Concerns
    • Asks about patient’s concerns and/or questions regarding symptoms and chief complaint

    • Specifically asked patient about impact on life
    • Acknowledged and addressed physical, psychological, and social impacts
    • Identified specific impact and showed empathy to patient
Providing Information

15. Summarized Significant Information
   - Provided patient with a summary of specific information from encounter

16. Diagnosis
   - Give impression/thoughts
   - Deliver diagnosis
     - (It is OK to prompt/ask student about diagnosis, but they do not receive credit if they say “Let me go talk to my attending”)
   - Provide justification and evidence for clinical diagnosis

17. Additional Information/Encouraged Questions
   - Explained diagnosis, plan, and treatment
   - Observed and acknowledged patient concerns/facial expressions
   - Decreased patient uncertainty and addressed questions about diagnosis

18. Check for Comprehension
   - Restate and clarify diagnosis
   - Asked patient to restate discussion and plan

Making Decisions

19. Clearly State Next Steps
   - No medical jargon or terminology (unless immediately explained)
   - Describe planned tests and purpose of tests
   - Discuss and schedule follow up visit

20. Counseled Patient
   - Address concerns
   - Explain importance of action plan
   - Identify patient's support network (if applicable)

21. Mutual Plan of Action
   - Establish plan/follow through that works for both parties
   - Acknowledge importance of teamwork

22. Managed Challenge
   - Case specific (i.e. diagnosis, emotions, questions, treatment plan, etc.)
APPENDIX C: Patient Note Screen

You can then add your second and third diagnoses, along with supporting information.
## APPENDIX D

Common abbreviations for the Patient Note (courtesy of USMLE Step 2CS exam description)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNITS OF MEASURE</th>
<th>MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS CONTINUED</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>ETOH Alcohol</td>
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<tr>
<td>cm</td>
<td>Ext Extremities</td>
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<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>f or ♀ Female</td>
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<tr>
<td>hr</td>
<td>FH or FHx Family history</td>
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<tr>
<td>kg</td>
<td>GI Gastrointestinal</td>
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<tr>
<td>lbs</td>
<td>GU Genitourinary</td>
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<td>mcg</td>
<td>h/o History of</td>
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<tr>
<td>mg</td>
<td>HEENT Head, eyes, ears, nose, and throat</td>
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<tr>
<td>min</td>
<td>HIV Human immunodeficiency virus</td>
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<td>oz</td>
<td>HRT Hormone replacement therapy</td>
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<td>HTN Hypertension</td>
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<td>Hx History</td>
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<td>JVD Jugular venous distention</td>
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<td>L Left</td>
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<td>LMP Last menstrual period</td>
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<td>LP Lumbar puncture</td>
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<td>m or ♂ Male</td>
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<td>Meds Medications</td>
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<td>MI Myocardial infarction</td>
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<td>MRI Magnetic resonance imaging</td>
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<td>MVA Motor vehicle accident</td>
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<td>Neuro Neurologic</td>
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<td>NIDDM Non insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus</td>
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<td>NKA No known allergies</td>
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<td>NKDA No known drug allergy</td>
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<td>nl Normal/Normal limits</td>
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<td>PA Posterior</td>
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<td>PERRA Pupils equal, round and reactive to light and accommodation</td>
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<td>PMH or PMHx Past medical history</td>
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<td>PT Prothrombin time</td>
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<td>PTT Partial thromboplastin time</td>
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<td>R Right</td>
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<td></td>
<td>RBC Red blood cells</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ROM Range of motion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SH or SHx Social history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SOB Shortness of breath</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TIA Transient ischemic attack</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UA Urinalysis</td>
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<td>URI Upper respiratory tract infection</td>
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<td></td>
<td>WBC White blood cells</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wnl Within normal limits</td>
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<td></td>
<td>yo Year-old</td>
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**Note:** This is not intended to be a complete list of acceptable abbreviations, but rather represents the types of common abbreviations that may be used on the patient note. There is no need to use abbreviations on the patient note; if you are in doubt about the correct abbreviation, write it out.
APPENDIX E
Guidelines for writing a patient note in the proper format

These guidelines provide you with guidance in structuring your note to permit documentation of important information within the OSCE exam.

1. Chief Complaint (Hint: Use simple abbreviations (CC, etc.) to organize your note)
   Two choices are available: Direct quote from the patient or inclusion in the first sentence.

Examples:

A. CC: "I'm having trouble breathing."

B. Mr. X is a 58 yo Hispanic male complaining of (or "presenting with") shortness of breath (or SOB) for the past two months.

   Note: if you choose option A, make sure this is a direct quote from the patient; it is not acceptable to write the presentation in quotation marks (e.g., "SOB"). If you choose option 2, you can use qualifiers (e.g., severe shortness of breath) to add detail.

   Exceptional Case: Obstetrics and Gynecology
   At TTUHSC Ob/Gyn OSCE notes must use a specific format for the first sentence as follows:

   XX y/o G0 (use appropriate descriptor (GXPX) for the patient) LMP [WHEN, best if the specific date, ok if "x days/weeks/months ago"], using [details about contraceptive use] who complains of [INSERT chief complaint]

2. History of Present Illness (HPI)

   This section is best presented as a short paragraph that shows the information you collect from the patient in a logically organized manner. The best strategy is to use one of the standard mnemonics (OPPQRST or OLDCARTS, for example) to structure your response. Although these mnemonics are most commonly associated with acute events, such as pain, they provide helpful guides for any presentation.

   Remember that ONSET and DURATION/CHRONOLOGY can often seem to be the same (for example, if the pain is constant since onset), but the pain is only felt for specific periods or began after a particular event such as a fall. LOCATION information should include any radiation. QUALITY should consist of descriptors of the nature of the presenting condition, and the severity of the presentation (including pain or discomfort) should be QUANTIFIED. Relevant ALLEVIATING/PALLIATIVE or AGGRAVATING/PROVOCATIVE events should be documented with any associated clinical information (e.g., febrility, etc.). TIME characteristics, including any similar prior events, are essential to document.

   Once this paragraph is complete, it is helpful to present supporting information as a series of coordinated labeled responses as follows:

3. Past Medical/Surgical/Psychiatric/Neurological History. Use appropriate abbreviations (PMH/PMHx; PSH/PSHx) from the approved list where applicable. It is best not to include prior
history before this point to avoid unnecessary biasing of your decision-making. If a patient has a previous history that would typically involve medication, make sure that you inquire about this medication and note it below. In most cases other than psychiatric patients, the first two items will suffice.

4. Allergies and Medications: These items, even if negative, should always be included. Allergies could consist of both drug allergies and other allergies, depending on their relevance to the case. Medications include OTC meds, such as Tylenol, as well as prescription drugs. Prescription drugs related to a prior medical history must be included.

5. Family History: Include relevant information about family members that informs decisions about the presentation.

6. Social History: You will need to decide which information is relevant here. At the very least, you should list occupation, living conditions, and substance use.

7. Review of Systems: If an item is not listed in writing, it is not available for credit. Omission of any pertinent material, either positive or negative, will not be covered by the phrase "ROS negative or non-contributory except as in the HPI." An organized method for listing the systems in the head-to-toe direction can be helpful to avoid missing a critical system.

Here is a method for organizing your ROS:

a) General/constitutional: how does the patient appear, are they feeling weak, tired, have they lost or gained weight without trying, any fever?
b) HEENT: visual changes, eye pain, eye redness, hearing change, earache, tinnitus, nosebleeds, dry mouth, hoarseness, oral ulcers, sore throat)
c) Neck: neck pain or swollen glands
d) Pulmonary/Respiratory: chronic cough, decreased exercise tolerance, difficulty breathing, coughing up blood (hemoptysis), sputum production, wheezing
e) Breast: breast mass, breast pain/tenderness, nipple discharge, skin changes
f) Cardiovascular: chest pain, leg pain when walking, leg swelling, night awakening due to trouble breathing, palpitations, SOB
g) Gastrointestinal: abdominal pain, change in bowel habits, constipation, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, rectal bleeding, trouble swallowing
h) Genitourinary: vaginal discharge, menstrual irregularities, difficulty starting/stopping the urinary stream, dysuria, change in the urinary stream, increased frequency, blood in urine, loss of bladder control, urinary retention, urethral discharge, impotence, penile lesion, testicular mass, testicular pain
i) Musculoskeletal: decreased range of motion, joint pain, joint redness, joint swelling, joint stiffness, muscle wasting, muscle weakness, muscle aches, muscle pain
j) Neurological: Loss of bowel control, dizziness/vertigo, headaches, numbness/tingling, passing out, seizures, tremor
k) Psychiatric: Anxiety, change in sleep pattern, depression, hallucinations, suicidal ideation
l) I: Endocrine: change in appetite, cold intolerance, increased thirst, increased urination, hair changes, sexual dysfunction
m) Hematology: easy bruising, enlarged lymph nodes, prolonged bleeding

Special cases: Pediatrics
Birth history, developmental progress, dietary history, and immunization status will often be needed for pediatric patients.
8. Physical Exam: This physical exam needs more of your attention as the historical data we received from the USMLE on our students' performance on Step 2CS identified the PE as one area of underperformance. It is worthwhile noting that the standard form previously used on Step 2CS allocated the same maximum number of characters for the PE section as the History section (950 characters on Step 2CS). Yet, we consistently observe on clerkship OSCEs that the actual number of characters used for the PE section is around 50% of the number used for the History section.

Organize your PE, for example, like this list:

a) Vital Signs (with comments) – always list the VS and comment whether within normal limits or not for each.
b) General: describe the patient, including the level of distress
c) HEENT
d) Neck
e) CV
f) Lungs
g) Abdomen
h) Genitourinary (in OSCEs, you will not perform these exams, but include them as a part of your diagnostic follow-up)
i) Extremities
j) Neurological
k) Psychiatric
l) Skin
m) Lymphatic

9. Diagnostic Impression: You must list up to three potential diagnoses in order of priority. If you have trouble coming up with three diagnoses, this can be because you are deciding too quickly, resulting in an inability to develop a reasonable list of choices. A useful mnemonic to help to consider a broad set of possible causes is VINDICATE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mnemonic</th>
<th>System / Cause</th>
<th>Alternative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Vascular</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Infectious</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Neoplastic</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Degenerative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Iatrogenic</td>
<td>Intoxication</td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Congenital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Autoimmune</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>Traumatic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Endocrine</td>
<td>Metabolic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After documenting your diagnoses, you will list supporting information from your History and physical examination. You can list up to eight items from each prior section. It is critical that there is no disconnect between the supporting information and previous documentation, and the chief complaint should be one piece of supporting information from the history. Supporting documentation for diagnoses will not be accepted if no documentation in either the history or physical examination exists.
10. Diagnostic Workup/Studies: List laboratory tests, imaging, follow-up exams (e.g., pelvic/breast) along with a rationale for each test (such as to rule in/rule out one of the diagnoses). Your diagnostic workup should include items related to each of your listed diagnoses. New for 2022: Include a justification for each diagnostic test.

Treatment plans will not be accepted unless your Clerkship Director notifies you that their particular Clerkship has treatments as an expectation.

AMBOSS and USMLE World have sections previously dedicated to Step 2CS that you may use for ultimate preparation for your Clerkship.