# **Specialities within the Emergency Department 3 – Notes for Candidate**

# Specialities within the Emergency Department 10 minutes Patient:

You are the FY1 working in the Emergency Department.

John Smith is a 57-year-old male presenting with nausea and excessive thirst. He has recently been diagnosed with squamous cell carcinoma of the lung.

You are expected to:

- Take a history from the patient
- Explain the likely diagnosis, any investigations that may be required, and your management plan
- Answer any questions the patient has

## <u>Specialities within the Emergency Department 3 – Notes for Actor</u>

#### **Patient demographics:**

John Smith is a 57-year-old male presenting with nausea and excessive thirst. He has recently been diagnosed with squamous cell carcinoma of the lung.

### **History of Presenting Complaint**

- Nausea and thirst started yesterday, however it has been getting worse since then
- Tried some over the counter anti-sickness medication which has not been helping
- No vomiting
- Has had loss of appetite since yesterday and not felt like eating
- Has been passing more urine than usual however has put that down to drinking more water
- Feeling fatigued over last 2 months (which led to cancer diagnosis) but has been worse since yesterday
- Bowels last opened 3 days ago- does not usually struggle to open bowels
- Not aware of any episodes of confusion or drowsiness
- No syncope or loss of consciousness
- No fevers
- Long-standing cough and shortness of breath (3 months) which led to cancer diagnosis, dry cough
- Mild abdominal discomfort due to constipation
- No headaches or visual changes
- Ongoing weight loss secondary to cancer

#### **Oncological History**

- Recent diagnosis of squamous cell carcinoma from scans and biopsies in the left lung
- Scans 2 weeks ago showed cancer is only confined to lung and has not yet spread anywhere else
- Is due to start a chemotherapy regime next week- not had any treatment yet

#### PMH + DH

- Erectile dysfunction has medication for this
- Taking iron supplements for anaemia due to cancer
- NKDA

#### FH

- Nil

SH

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- Smoker- smoker for 30 years with 20 cigarettes a day, however since diagnosis has cut down to 5 a day and hoping to stop soon
- Drinks 6 units a week
- No illicit drug use
- Lives with wife and disabled son who he is a carer for

## ICE

- Ideas: Not sure if this is something to do with the cancer or something else going on
- Concerns: Feeling really unwell, worried it is something serious
- Expectations: To get something to help with the sickness

Diagnosis: Hypercalcaemia secondary to PTH-rp secretion from squamous cell carcinoma

## Questions to ask (if the student has not already answered these)

- What do you think is going on? Is it to do with the cancer?
- Is it because the cancer has spread?
- What is the plan now?
- How will you treat me?
- Can I still have my chemotherapy next week?

# **Specialities within the Emergency Department 3 – Examiner marksheet**

MARKING RUBRIC	$\checkmark$
Opening:	
Introduces themselves.	
Confirms Patient demographics.	
<ul> <li>Explains and gains consent from patient about consultation.</li> </ul>	
History of Presenting Complaint	
<ul> <li>Sufficiently explores the presenting complaint to explore timing, onset, progression and</li> </ul>	
associated symptoms	
Explores red flag symptoms	
• Explores red flag symptoms including syncope, fevers, shortness of breath and weight loss	
Oncological history	
• Takes a brief oncological history to explore cancer diagnosis and intended treatment	
PMH, DH, FH and SH	
<ul> <li>Explores patient's background briefly and only asks relevant questions</li> </ul>	
Confirms patient's allergy status	
ICE	
<ul> <li>Appropriately explores the patient's ideas, concerns and expectations</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Answers questions in a confident and clear manner, avoiding use of jargon</li> </ul>	
Demonstrates empathy throughout consultation	
Explanation of diagnosis	
• Explains suspected diagnosis of hypercalcaemia secondary to PTH-rp release from squamous cell	
carcinoma	
Briefly explains the cause of hypercalcaemia	
Explanation of Plan (Investigations and Management)	
• Explains plan in a confident and jargon-free manner	
Blood tests- bone profile to check PTH, calcium and phosphate (can also mention other blood	
tests for baseline/progression monitoring)	
• Treatment with IV fluids (0.9% sodium chloride) for 24 hours followed by IV bisphosphonates	
(pamidronate or zolendronic acid)	
• Can mention that bisphosphonates can cause renal failure so will ensure rehydration with fluids	
occurs first	
<ul> <li>Will need admission to oncology unit for intravenous treatment</li> </ul>	
• Should be able to go ahead with chemotherapy if feels well enough by next week- systemic	
treatment of malignancy should help in long term to prevent hypercalcaemia from occurring	
Ending consultation:	
Summaries and clarifies any points	
Thanks Patient	
• Signposting	
Global Impression: Patient Impression/comments:	

## Patient impression/comments:

- Excellent
- Good
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- Fail