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Diploma in Pharmacy 2nd Year Pharmacotherapeutics Experiment

To Prepare and Discuss notes on Subjective, Objective, Assessment and Plan for Asthma (real / hypothetical)

Aim:

To Prepare and Discuss notes on Subjective, Objective, Assessment and Plan for Asthma (real / hypothetical)

Reference:

⁶ Dr. Gupta G.D. , Dr. Sharma Shailesh, Dr. Sharma Rahul Kumar, "Practical Manual of Pharmacotherapeutics" Published by Nirali Prakashan, Page no 23 - 27

Theory : 1.Asthma

- i) Case I
 - a. Subjective:
 - Name: XYZ Age: 48 yrs Sex: Female
 - Unit: MED II DOA: 15/09/2011
 - **Reason for Admission:** Patient complaining of wheezing and dyspnea.
 - Past Medical History: Patient a history of migraine.
 - **Past Medication History:** Patient diagnosed with asthma 12 years previously Medical history was significant for appendectomy and hemorrhoidecton and was taking thyroid hormone for Hashimoto's thyroiditis and calcium tablets for osteoporosis.
 - Family History: NA



• Allergies and Social History: Nil

b.Objective:

- Height: 5'3"
- Weight: 72 Kg
- **BP:** 110/70 mmHg
- **PR:** 76 bpm
- CVS: Normal ECG
- **RS:** 18/min
- Temperature: 36.5°C

c. Assessment:

- Laboratory Assessment: Routine blood count was hematocrit, 38.2%; leukocyte, 9300, and erythrocyte sedimentation rate 13, mm/hr Spirometry showed an obstructive pattern (forced expiratory volume in 1 second [FEV1], 2.20 L [82%]; forced vital capacity [FVC], 3.45 L [110%]; FEV1/FVC, 60%). reversible airway obstruction. (prebronchodilator FEVI, 1.70 L [64%]; postbronchodilator FEV1, 2.01 L [75%]; reversibility. 17%). Her skin prick test was positive for house dust mites. Total IgE level was 115 kU/L
- Chest Radiography: Revealed a left-sided hilar opacity.
- **Computerized Tomography (CT) Scan:** 11 showed a 15-mm nodular lesion located in the left lower lobe bronchus
- Histopathological Evaluation: It revealed an intrabronchial tumor, made up of notonous cells with oval or round, finely granular nuclei and eosinophilic cytoplasm. No mitotic figures or necrosis was detected.

d.Plan:

Anti-IgE (omalizumab) is an approved treatment for patients with severe asthma that acts on decreasing serum IgE levels.



ii) Case II

- a) Subjective:
 - Name: XYZ
 - Age: 27 yrs
 - **Sex:** Male
 - Unit: MED II
 - DOA: 13/09/2010
 - Reason for Admission: The main complaints were shortness of breath, predominantly daytime symptoms, the requirement of rescue medication despite the control medication 4-5 times a week.
 - **Past Medical History:** History of 1 exacerbation in the past year.
 - **Past Medication History:** Two clinical cases with uncontrolled asthma. Both patients received inhaled therapy with fixed combination IGCS/LABA (1000 mg by fluticasone/salmeterol).
 - Family History: NA
 - Allergies and Social History: Nil

b) Objective:

- Height: 5'5"
- **BP:** 120/70 mmHg
- Weight: 68 Kg
- **PR:** 72 bpm
- **RS**: 20/min
- CVS: Normal ECG
- Temperature: 38.5°C
- Physical Activity: daily work routine home

c) Assessment: Laboratory findings of blood glucose level



• Laboratory Assessment: Routine blood count was hematocrit, 35.2%; leukocyte, 9500; and erythrocyte sedimentation rate 15, mm/hr. Spirometry showed an obstructive pattern (forced expiratory volume in 1 second [FEV1], 4.20 L [83%]; forced vital capacity [FVC], 5.45 L [130%]; FEV1/FVC, 70%). reversible airway obstruction. (prebronchodilator FEV1, 2.70 L [74%]; postbronchodilator FEVI, 3.01 L [80%]; reversibility, 2517%). Her skin-prick test was positive for house dust mites. Total IgE level was 125 kU/L.

• **Chest Radiography:** Revealed a right-sided hilar opacity.

d) Plan:

lifestyle and behavior correction. Pharmacotherapy was not changed. Outcome: controlled asthma due to clinical and functional parameters in parallel BMI reduction- BMI 26.6% (BMI initial increase on the first controlled time point could be the result of redistribution of fat and muscle tissue's mass.

Result:

Notes on subjective, objective, assessment and plan for Asthma (real/ hypothetical) disease conditions was prepared and discussed.

