# Gynaecological History Taking And Examination

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# **Gynaecological History Taking**

- 1. Introduce yourself... name/grade
  - 2. Privacy is mandatory
    - 3. Adequate light
  - 4. Chaperone (3<sup>rd</sup> party)

# 1. Personal History (Patient Particulars)

Name Age Parity/LCB **LMP** Occupation Ethnic background Address

# 2. Chief Complaint

In patient words...

What is the reason of patient referral or admission ?

Why the patient came to hospital/clinic?

### 3. Present History (History of present complaint)

Details of main complain (problem)

Onset ? sudden/gradual

Duration of the complaint ?

Course ? worsening/improving/same

Conditions ? aggravating/ releasing factors

**Associated symptoms**?

Pain/nausea/vomiting/bleeding/discharge/bladder dysfunction/loss of weight/loss of appetite

Each positive associated finding should be described in details...

Pain: Onset – Site – Type

(stabbing/pricking/colicky/throbbing.. Etc) – Course (progressive/regressive/ plateauing) – Aggravating/ Releasing conditions – needs analgesics

Nausea: Duration – Timing (morning/evening – before/after meals)

**Vomiting**: Frequency – Timing – contents

**Bleeding**: (severity same as menstrual blood flow assessment)

PV discharge: Amount – Colour – Smell – Bloodstained Bladder dysfunction: frequency/urgency/stress incontinence... etc

Loss of weight: (loose clothes) – ?Kg/? Period of time
Loss of appetite: Duration

#### 4. Menstrual History

Menarche.. Age?.... Regular menses? LMP... ? Menopause... ?

Menstrual History...

<u>Duration of period</u>?... Frequency (length) of cycles? (eg. 3-5/28-30 days)

Menstrual blood flow... Pictorial Blood Assessment Chart (PBAC)

pads? ... fully/half/quarter soaked?... clots?... size of clots... (coin size 5,10,20,50¢/palm size)?

Dysmenorrhea?...

Which most painful menstrual day? Needs pain killer? Hospitalization?

<u>Inter-menstrual bleeding?</u>

Post coital bleeding?

Post menopausal bleeding?

#### **5. Past Gyn History**

- 1. Contraception use if YES... Type? Duration?
  - 2. Pap smear if YES... Last result? Date?
- 3. Previous gyn. problem (fibroid, ov. cyst, endometriosis, PID, dyspareunia (superficial/deep), chronic pelvic pain... etc
  - 4. Miscarriages/Ectopic/Molar...?
    ? Weeks/Hospitalization?/confirmed with HPE/UPT/USS
    - 5. Previous gyn procedure:
      - Surgical
      - Laparoscopy
      - Hysteroscopy
        - Colposcopy
          - •IUI
          - •IVF

# **6. Past Obstetric History**

Nulliparous:... Years?... Regular Sexual intercourse? (subfertility cases)

Previous SVDs/Instrumental/Caesarean Section/Complications...etc

# 7. Past medical history

Irrelevant / Known medical disease ....?

# 8. Past surgical history

Irrelevant / previous surgical procedure ....?

### 9. Drugs

# Which **current** medications patient is using if any known medical illness

### 10. Allergy

Drug allergy

? Drung

Food allergy

? Type of food

# 11. Family History

- 1. Mother (medical problem.... Treatment)
- 2. Father (medical problem.... Treatment)
  - 3. Patient is Child No? Out of how many siblings? (2<sup>nd</sup> child out of 4 siblings)
- 4. Any running medical/similar current gyn. problem in family:
  - 5. Any medical problem running in family(HPT DM Thalassaemia Psychiatric problem)
- 6- Malignancy (cervix, uterus, ovary, breast, colon...etc)

#### **12. Social History**

Married at how old ?/ How many years ago ?
Living with... (partner, parents, in laws, children)
Sexually active.... ?regular sexual intercourse (<u>subfertility cases</u>)

Partner occupation Income.... stable?

House character (landed house, apartment (lift/stairs), basic house facilities (water, electricity))

Distance from nearest health care provider (? Minute.. Driving, walking, bus)

Smoking (Patient, Partner (indoor/outdoor) [passive smoker])
Alcohol consumption (Patient, Partner)
Substance abuse (Patient, Partner)

# Summery of the history .... eg

```
Mdm X,
30 years old,
Para 2+1
LMP
LCB
```

with history of (any positive findings of past history),

presented with ...... (Chief complaint)

# **Gynaecological Examination**

# **Prerequisites:**

Introduce yourself

Mention the aim of your presence/examination

Ask for patient consent

Ask for chaperone

Ask for privacy

Ask for good light

Describe patient:

Position

No. of pillows used ....?

Comfortable / in distress

#### **General examination**

Eye:
Conjunctival pallor
Yellowish discoloration of sclera

Mouth:
Central cyanosis
Hydration
Oral hygiene

#### Neck:

**Inspection**: Thyroid enlargement (diffuse, nodular, solitary)

Palpation: Enlarged LN (cervical, supraclavicular, sub mandibular...etc)

**Upper Limbs:** 

Pulse (?bpm, rhythm, volume), Bp, Temp?

Palmar pallor, capillary refilling time, peripheral cyanosis, clubbing of fingers, palmar erythema...etc

#### Lower limbs:

Oedema [ankle/foreleg] (bony prominence "medial malleolus – shin of tiba")

Varicose veins (above/below knee)

Signs of DVT (calf tenderness, swelling, redness, hotness, hardness)

Reflexes if patient has a neurological deficit

Cardio-vascular:

Auscultation:

S1, S2

Added sounds (murmurs, gallop....etc)

#### Pulmonary:

<u>Inspection:</u> Respiratory rate .... ?breaths/min Auscultation:

Bilateral vesicular breath sound .. ?

Bilateral equal air entry ..?

Added sounds (crepitations, rhonchi..etc) ..?

Breast (special consent)

**Inspection:** 

Bilateral symmetry

Nipple (central, same level, everted/inverted, accessory nipple)

Nipple discharge (colour)

Skin (smooth, ulcer, discoloration, peau d'range..etc)

Palpation

Mass / lump / tenderness

#### Abdominal examination

Expose the patient from xiphisternum to symphysis pubis

#### **Inspection:**

Distended:

symmetrical/asymmetrical

Umbilicus (inverted, flat, everted,

Cullen's sign)

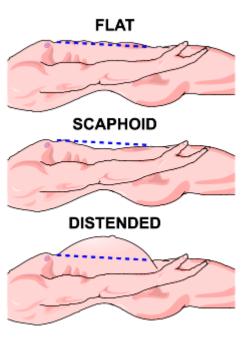
Hernial orifices (intact/not intact)

Any abdominal surgical scar:

(If Yes.. Measure)

Bilateral dilated veins (ascites)

Flanks (full/normal)





# Palpation:

# Ask patient if she has any abdominal tenderness before perform

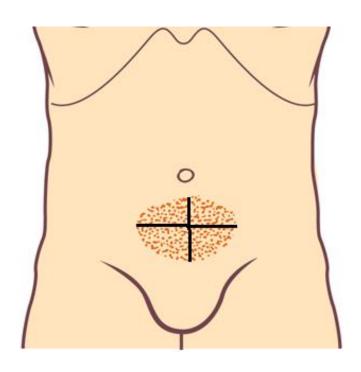
# **Superficial palpation:**

Gentle superficial palpation over the 9 areas of

abdomen

Keep eye contact

# Measure any detected abdominal mass in cm in 2 dimensions between the 2 distal points during superficial palpation



#### **Deep Palpation:**

#### 4 quadrants to describe/9 areas:

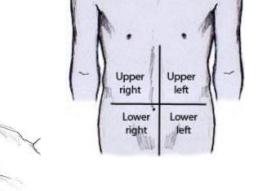
#### 1. Abdominal mass:

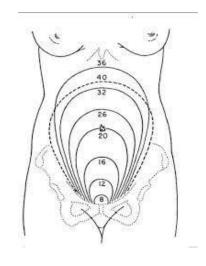
Pain (tender/non tender),
Surface (smooth/nodular), Size (weeks of gestation), Site, Shape (4S)
Margins (regular/irregular),
Consistency (solid, firm, hard,
Cystic, doughy)
Mobility (mobile "side-to-side/up & down",



- 2. Organomegaly (liver/spleen)
- 3. Kidneys Ballottement

limited mobility, fixed)





#### Percussion:

Dullness/resonance (whole abdomen/mass)

Shifting dullness (ascites/bleeding)

Fluid thrill (massive ascites)

Auscultation:

**Bowel sounds** 

Bruit over a mass

#### Patient examination should be completed by:

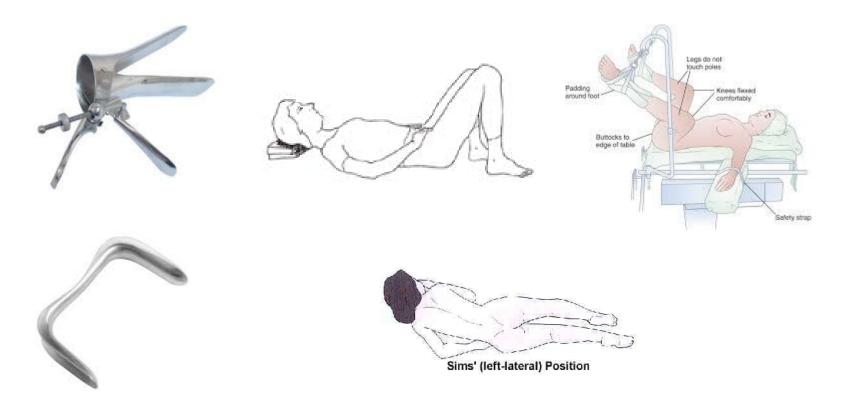
#### **Pelvic Examination**

- 1. Inspection of:
- ➤ Hair distribution (female // /male // pattern)
  - > Vulva:
  - a) Anatomical structure
    - b) Any abnormality
  - Swelling (inflammatory)
    - Cyst (Bartholin gland)
  - •Ulcer (HSV2, syphilis, chancroid.. etc)
    - Mass (Malignant)
      - Warts
      - Discharge
      - Bleeding
    - Perineum (scar)

# Speculum Examination:

Cusco's bivalve self retaining vaginal speculum (dorsal/lithotomy)

Sims speculum (Sims position)



Describe:

1. Cervix:

Position (anterior, mid, posterior)
Shape (tubular/flushed
after cone biopsy)
Ectropion

Colour (pink, red, bluish)

Size (normal/swollen)

Discharge (colour, consistency, blood

stained ... etc)

Os (open, close, pin-hole, slit shape)

Retention cysts (Nabothian

follicles)

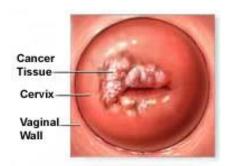
Lesion (growth, polyp,

fibroid)

Scaring (post LLETZ)









2. Vaginal walls/fornices

Visualize any lesion while withdrawing the speculum after unscrewing

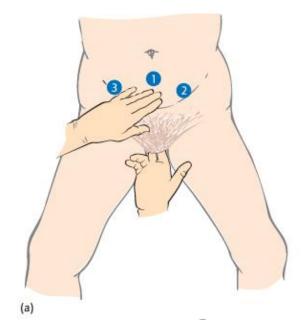
#### TAKE APPROPRIATE TEST

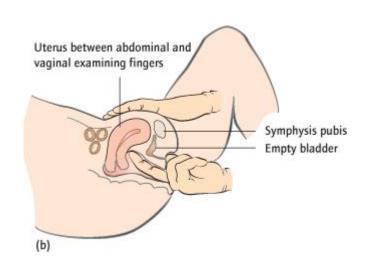
- ☐ High vaginal swab (HVS)
- ☐ Endo cervical swab (ECS)
  - ☐ Pap smear
    - ☐ Biopsy

#### **Bimanual Digital Pelvic Examination:**

Ask patient to pass urine first

Wear a gloves, apply lubricant on examining fingers, insert **Index**& Middle fingers of dominant hand into the vagina
Apply the other hand on the patient lower abdomen





**Assess The Cervix** 

Using the vaginal fingers:

Locate the cervix (Position)

Determine the os (opened... (?cm) /closed)

Determine the length of the cervix

Determine the consistency of the cervix (normally firm/hard (fibroid)/soft (pregnancy))

Determine any mass at the os (polyp/fibroid)

Examine for cervical excitation (tender movement side-to-side)

**Assess The Uterus** 

**Position:** 

AVF/RVF

Size:

Normal sized

Atrophic (menopause)

Enlarged = ? Weeks of gestation

Shape:

Globular(Normal)

Irregular (Fibroids)

Surface:

smooth/nodular/lumps

**Consistency**:

Firm (Normal)

Hard (fibroids)

Soft (pregnancy)

Doughy (molar)

Pain:

Tender/Non-tender

**Mobility**:

Mobile (normal side to side)

Limited mobility (endometriosis/adhesions)

Fixed (malignancy)

To confirm you are examining the uterus/uterine mass:

Push the mass upwards using abdominal hand → cervix will move away from vaginal examining fingers

#### Assess The Adnexae

Move your vaginal examining fingers to right fornix and your abdominal examining hand to RIF to examine the right adnexa

Assess any adnexal mass and describe:

Size – shape – consistency – tenderness - mobility ... etc

Cleft sign:

Differentiate between uterine mass and adnexal mass

#### Assess The Pouch of Douglas POD

Move your vaginal examining fingers to the posterior fornix to assess the POD:

Concave (normal)

Mass (cyst – fibroid)

Bulging towards examining fingers (pelvic collection)

Gently withdraw your fingers from vagina and watch out for any:

Blood or

Discharge (describe colour/odour)

Take off your glove and place in the proper bin



Thank your patient

# Thank You