



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة التقنية الشمالية  
المعهد التقني / الموصل



# محاضرات الطب الباطني الجراحي

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# Introduction to Medicine and Surgery

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## Ancient Medicine

- 🧠 Early medical traditions include those of Babylon, China, Egypt and India.
- 🧠 Sushruta, from **India**, introduced the concepts of medical diagnosis and prognosis.


🧠 The history of **Egyptian** medicine is said to begin from as early as 3,000 B.C

The practice of embalming the dead body did not stimulate study of human anatomy .

The preservation of mummies has, however, revealed some of the diseases suffered at that time, including arthritis, tuberculosis of the bone, gout, tooth decay, bladder stones, and gallstones.

## Ancient Medicine

🧠 The Hippocratic Oath was written in **ancient Greece** in the 5th century BCE, and is a direct inspiration for oaths of office that physicians swear upon entry into the profession



today



# Ancient Medicine

- Traditional **Chinese Medicine** that is based on the use of herbal medicine, acupuncture, massage and other forms of therapy has been practiced in China for thousands of years
- In **medieval Islamic world** Islamic medicine preserved, systematized and developed the medical

knowledge of classical antiquity, including the major traditions of Hippocrates, Galen and Pedanius.


## Ancient Medicine

- 💡 It is claimed that an important advance in the knowledge of human anatomy and physiology was made by **Ibn al-Nafis**,
- 💡 The 11th century **Iraqi scientist Ibn al-Haytham**, he took a straightforward approach towards vision by explaining that the eye was an optical instrument.


## Introduction to Medicine

## Essential Terminologies

### 1. Case History

 is informations gained by a physician by asking specific questions, either of the patient or of other people who know the person and can give suitable information, with the aim of obtaining information useful in formulating a diagnosis and providing medical care to the patient

# Introduction to Medicine

 History taking and empathetic communication are two important aspects in successful physician-patient interaction

- 🧠 Past ,drug,surgical and social history are all should be taken as a part of patient history.

# Introduction to Medicine

## 2. Signs and Symptoms :

- 🧠 A medical sign has the potential to be objectively observed by someone other than the patient, whereas a symptom does not.
- 🧠 Symptoms belong only to the history, whereas signs can often belong to both. Clinical signs such as rash and muscle tremors are objectively observable both by

the patient and by anyone else.

# Introduction to Medicine

💡 Some signs belong only to the physical examination, because it takes medical expertise to uncover them. (For example, laboratory signs such as hypocalcaemia or neutropenia require blood tests to find.)

## 3. Physical Examination :

the process of evaluating objective anatomic findings through the use of observation, palpation, percussion, and auscultation.



# Introduction to Medicine

💡 The information obtained must be thoughtfully integrated with the patient's history and pathophysiology to reach for proper diagnosis.

💡 4. Diagnosis :

The process of identifying a disease, condition, or injury from its signs and symptoms, A health history, physical exam, and tests, such as blood tests, imaging tests, and biopsies, may be used to help make a diagnosis.

# Introduction to Medicine

## 5. Treatment:

is the attempted remediation of a health problem, usually following a medical diagnosis.

🧠 Theoretically, there are three classifications of medical treatment:

🧠 Curative – to cure a patient of an illness

🧠 Palliative – to relieve symptoms from an

illness 🧠 Preventative – to avoid the onset of an

illness

# Introduction to Medicine

## 6. Prognosis :

- 🧠 predicting the likely or expected development of a disease, including whether the signs and symptoms will improve or worsen (and how quickly) or remain stable over time
- 🧠 expectations of quality of life and the likelihood of survival (including life expectancy).
- 🧠 A prognosis is made on the basis of the normal course of the diagnosed disease, the individual's

physical and mental condition, the available treatments, and additional factors.

# Temperature

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## Temperature

- Normal human body-temperature (normothermia, euthermia) is the typical temperature range found in humans. The normal human body temperature range is typically stated as 97.9°F (36.6°C) to 99°F (37.2°C).

- 💡 The body temperature of a healthy person varies during the day by about  $0.5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $0.9\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) with lower temperatures in the morning and higher temperatures in the late afternoon and evening
- 💡 Age, gender, meals, physical exertion and drugs can also cause variation in body temperature

# Temperature

## 💡 Measuring body temperature

1. Oral (Core temperature)
2. Rectal (, (temp  $^{\circ}\text{C} - 0.5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ )
3. Axillary measurements, (temp  $^{\circ}\text{C} + 0.5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

4. Also Tympanic, Temporal temperature (infra-red emission)



## Disorders of body temperature

🧠 **Fever (pyrexia)** : Is an abnormal elevation of body temperature above the normal range. It is

common symptom of illness.

- ❖ Most fevers are caused by infectious disease and can be lowered, with antipyretic medications.
- ❖ **low-grade fever** : is temperature elevated up to 38.2 °C.
- ❖ **High-grade fever**: between 38.3 °C to 40.5 °C.
- ❖ **Hyperpyrexia**: is a condition in which body temperature is above 41.6 °C

## Disorders of body temperature

### 🧠 **Hyperthermia**

- ❖ It is usually caused by prolonged exposure to high temperatures.
- ❖ Hyperthermia at or above about 40 °C (104 °F) is a



life threatening medical emergency that requires immediate treatment.

- ❖ Common symptoms include headache, confusion, and fatigue.

## Disorders of body temperature

### 🧠 Hypothermia:

🧠 A condition in which temperature is abnormally lower than normal.

🧠 usually due to excessive exposure to cold air or water. Symptoms usually appear when the body's core temperature drops by 1-2 ° below normal temperature.

# Disorders of body temperature

🧠 Clinical features (**Signs and Symptoms**) of fever in general :

- ❖ 1-Feeling hot
- ❖ 2-Headache
- ❖ 3-Rapid heart rate and/or palpitation
- ❖ 4- Intermittent sweats
- ❖ 5- Shivering, shaking, chills
- ❖ 6- Aching muscles and joints
- ❖ 7- Loss of appetite
- ❖ 8- Feeling faint, dizzy

# Cont.

🧠 High fevers between (39.4 C and 41.1 C) may cause: 🧠 • Hallucinations

🧠 • Confusion

🧠 • Irritability

🧠 • Convulsions

🧠 • Dehydration

## Disorders of body temperature

🧠 **Diagnosis** (to know the source of fever) :

1-Blood examination. Ex: CBC ,Hb, ESR.

2-Sputum examination. In respiratory inf.

3-Urine examination : UTI (Urinary tract infection)

4-Stool examination for diagnosis of dysentery, cholera etc. 5-Cultures

6-X ray ,CT Scan etc.

### **Treatment :**

Treatment in general **according to cause** but there are simple measures as a try to control temperature such as 1.

Apply measures to reduce body temperature as cold packs

2. Accurate measuring of vital signs at frequent intervals (every 1 to 2 hours) and they should be reported and recorded appropriately

3. Administration of antipyretic drug.

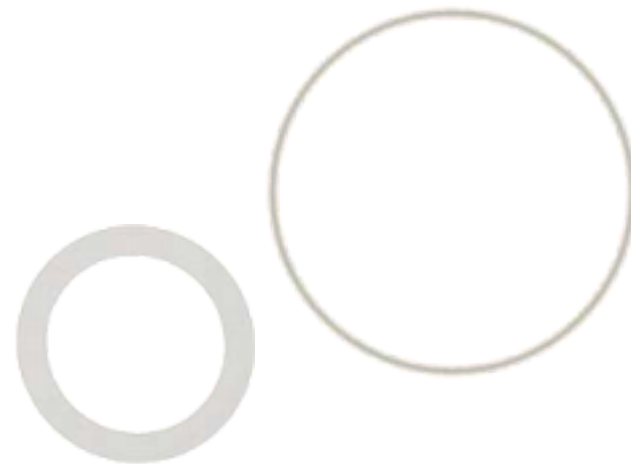


Wounds

**Wounds**

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Wounds

**Wounds**

🧠 a breakdown in the protective function of the skin; the loss of continuity of epithelium, with or without loss of underlying connective tissue (i.e. muscle, bone, vessels ) following injury to the skin or underlying tissues



Classification of wounds

# Classification of wounds ❖

Wounds fall into two broad categories: 1-**open**  
2- **closed**.

❖ Also wounds depending on the healing time of a wound, it can be classified as **acute** or **chronic**.

1- **Open wounds** :

❖ can be subclassified according to the object that caused the wound. The types of open wound are :

of wounds

Classification

A. **Incisions** or incised wounds: caused by a clean, sharp-edged object such as a knife, razor



**Classification**



# of wounds

B. **Lacerations**: irregular tear-like wounds caused by some blunt trauma

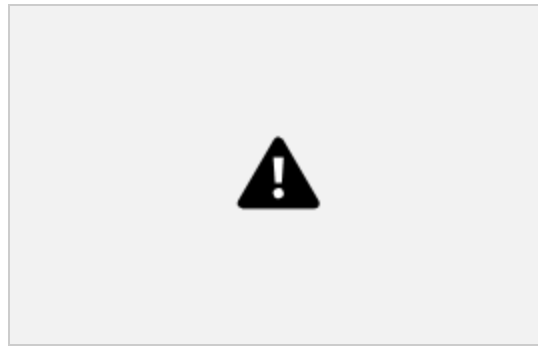


C. **Abrasions** : superficial wounds in which the epidermis is scraped off. Abrasions are often caused by a sliding fall onto a rough surface.

# Classification

## of wounds

D - **Avulsions**: injuries in which a body structure is forcibly detached from its normal point of insertion



E - **Puncture wounds** : caused by an object puncturing the

skin such as needle



# Classification

## of wounds

💡 **F- Penetration wounds:** caused by an object such as a knife entering and coming out from the skin.

💡 **2 –Closed wounds :**

Types of closed wounds are:

💡 **A-Hematomas:** also called a blood tumor, caused by damage to a blood vessel that in turn causes blood to

collect under the skin.

- 💡 **B-Crush injury:** caused by a great or extreme amount of force applied over a long period of time



Signs

**and Symptoms** ❖ depend on the wound site, depth and causative agent.

- ❖ In general, wounds present with pain, redness, swelling, bleeding and loss or impairment of function to the wounded area. Symptoms may include fever,

malodorous pus drainage and heat, particularly in cases of infection.



## Workup

- ❖ Wounds that are not healing should be investigated to find the causes.
- ❖ The basic workup may include
  - ✓ evaluating the wound, its extent and severity. ✓
- Cultures are usually obtained both from the wound site and blood.
- ✓ X-rays are obtained
- ✓ tetanus shot may be administered if there is any doubt

about prior vaccination



# Treatment

- ❖ Treatment is different for each type of wound. However, all wound treatment must include the following:

1-Cleaning

2-Closure

# 3-Dressings