20.1 Complete the case report. Look at A opposite to help you.

Case 14

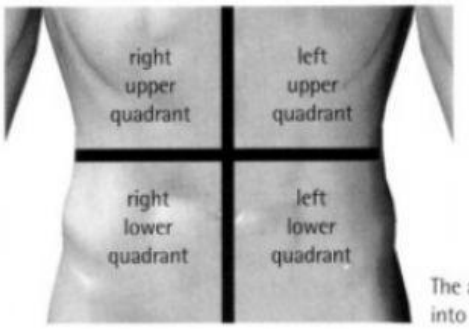
Physical examination revealed a thin girl with slight pallor. She was not obviously dehydrated. The temperature was 38°C, pulse 100/min, blood pressure 110/80 mmHg. Examination of the rest of the cardiovascular and respiratory systems was normal. The abdomen was not (1) ..... . There was generalized (2) ..... , which was most marked in the right lower (3) ..... and was associated with (4) ..... but not (5) ..... . There was no rebound (6) ..... and no (7) ..... were felt. (8) ..... sounds were reduced.

20.2 Match the descriptions of the stools (1–6) with the conditions most likely to cause them (a–f), using your medical knowledge. Look at B opposite to help you.

Type of stools	Condition
1 loose, bloody	a gastric ulcer
2 loose, pale, bulky	b irritable bowel syndrome
3 clay-coloured	c ulcerative colitis
4 black, tarry	d cholera
5 small, hard	e coeliac disease
6 clear, watery with mucus	f obstructive jaundice

20.3 Match the features (1–7) to the doctor's questions (a–g). Look at B opposite to help you.

1 blood	a How often do you open your bowels?
2 bowel habit	b Are you going to the toilet more often than normal?
3 change in bowel habit	c Are the motions hard or loose?
4 bulk	d Do the motions have an unusual smell?
5 colour	e What about the appearance of the stools?
6 consistency	f Have you passed black stools?
7 offensiveness	g Is the size or the amount of the stool normal?



The abdomen can be divided into four quadrants.

LIVEWORKSHEETS