

Orthogyan

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Orthogyan is an orthopedic Knowledge that focusses on the diagnosis , correction , Prevention, and treatment of patients such as disorder of bones , joints , muscles and ligaments , tendons , nerves, and ligaments.

Medical diagnosis (abbreviated Dx or DS) is the process of determining which disease or condition explains a person's symptoms and signs. It is most often referred to as diagnosis with the medical context being implicit. In the modern era it is of paramount importance to have a diagnosis of the disease and then embark on treatment. Diagnosis is never a guess work and we can use technology in the form of modern investigations which aids the clinicians.

In medical science when we add two and two ($2+2=\neq$ not 4) it is not four as we must think , get essential investigations, and then come to a diagnosis and treat. The diagnostic process proceeds as follows: First, a patient experiences a health problem. The patient is likely the first person to consider his or her symptoms and may choose at this point to engage with the health care system. Once a patient seeks health care, there is an iterative process of information gathering, information integration and interpretation, and determining a working diagnosis.

Working on Diagnosis

Performing a clinical history and interview, conducting a physical exam, performing diagnostic testing, and referring or consulting with other clinicians are all ways of accumulating information that may be relevant to understanding a patient's health problem. The information-gathering approaches can be employed at different times, and diagnostic information can be obtained in different orders. The continuous process of information gathering, integration, and interpretation involves hypothesis generation and updating prior probabilities as more information is learned. Communication among health care professionals, the patient, and the patient's family members is critical in this cycle of information gathering, integration, and interpretation.

The working diagnosis may be either a list of potential diagnoses (a differential diagnosis) or a single potential diagnosis. Typically, clinicians will consider more than one diagnostic hypothesis or possibility as an explanation of the patient's symptoms and will refine this list as further information is obtained in the diagnostic process. The working diagnosis should be shared with the patient, including an explanation of the degree of uncertainty associated with a working diagnosis. Each time there is a revision to the working diagnosis, this information should be communicated to the patient. As the diagnostic process proceeds, a broad list of potential diagnoses may be narrowed into fewer potential options, a process referred to as diagnostic modification and refinement.

In our Portal Orthogyan I am empathising on basic ailments which we should understand and get in touch with an orthopaedic Surgeon as Prevention is always better than cure and early diagnosis always makes a difference.