

TABLE 12.1 Comparison of the Conventional and Patient-Centered Case Presentations

Conventional Case Presentation		Patient-Centered Case Presentation	
1.	Chief Complaint	1.	Patient’s Chief Concern or Request
2.	History of Present Illness	2.	Patient’s Health and Illness Experience Quotes from the patient: meaning of health and aspirations, feelings, ideas, effects on function, expectations
3.	Past Medical History *Medications *Allergies *Observations	3.	Disease *History of Present Illness *Past Medical History *Review of Systems *Physical Exam *Laboratory, etc.
4.	Family History	4.	Person *Patient Profile *Individual Life Cycle Phase
5.	Patient Profile	5.	Context *Proximal (for example: - Family History - Genogram) *Distal (for example: - Culture - Ecosystem)
6.	Review of Systems	6.	Patient-Doctor Relationship (the Clinical Encounter) *The Dyad Itself *Transference/Countertransference Issues *Finding Common Ground - Problems - Goals - Roles
7.	Physical Exam	7.	Assessment (Problem List)
8.	Laboratory Database	8.	General Discussion *Illness Experience – Literature (pathographies, poetry) *Medical Literature (Clinical Epidemiology, Pathophysiology, other case reports, medical anthropology)
9.	Problem List	9.	Proposed Management Plan
10.	General Assessment		
11.	Proposed Plan		

From Patient-Centered Medicine: Transforming the Clinical Method, 3rd Ed. Stewart, M. et al.