

6th International Conference on

Clinical & Medical Case Reports & 11th Global Healthcare & Fitness Summit

October 16-18, 2017 San Francisco, USA

Symptomatology of female patients attending mobile medical clinics in a rural block in Tamilnadu

M Logaraj, S Sathiya Narayanan and Balaji
SRM University, India

Statement of the Problem: Of all the patients presenting with symptoms seeking medical care, only small proportion (15%) of the patients present with identifiable organic causes, 10% with psychological explanation and 75% due to unknown causes. Knowledge on epidemiology of symptoms at primary care level can contribute to wider improvements in health care services through better understanding of disease etiology.

Aim & Objectives: To find out the prevalence of 'symptoms not elsewhere classified' under ICD 10 classification among the female patients attending mobile medical clinics.

Methodology: A cross sectional study was carried out among 7,124 female patients who attended weekly mobile medical clinics in a rural block in Tamil Nadu. Socio-demographic variables, symptomatology, patient history and clinical examination details were collected using a pre-tested structured questionnaire.

Findings: The five common symptoms affecting the study population were myalgia (18.3%), nasal congestion (13.6%), headache (13.1%), lumbar pain (12.5%) and knee pain (9.3%). The most common system affected among the female patients were in the order of general symptoms and signs (R50–R69), circulatory and respiratory systems (R00–R09) and nervous and musculoskeletal systems (R25–R 29). In the age group of 10-19 years and 20-39 years the most common symptom was headache (25.2% and 18.8% respectively). In the age of 40-59 years and 60 years and above, it was myalgia (24.2% and 32.3% respectively).

Conclusion: As pain being most common symptoms, an appropriate strategy and guidelines should be developed to manage the problem of pain at primary care level.

logaraj.m@ktr.srmuniv.ac.in