



A Study On Diagnostic accuracy between Provisional and Radiological Diagnosis

Presented By: Dr VINEET DWIVEDI
MBA HM-21/0515(THE IIMR University)



INTRODUCTION

- The correlation study is one of the quality indicator laid down in the guideline of NABH.
- A diagnosis is mean to provide a reliable description of clinical condition. A provisional diagnosis is the first considered diagnosis. The final diagnosis usually identifies the diagnosis for the patient's primary complaint first, with subsidiary diagnosis of concurrent problems.
- Achieving a high degree of diagnostic accuracy is important in practice of medicine.

OBJECTIVES

- To study correlation between differential diagnosis and radiological findings.
- To come up with recommendation with further improvement.
- To interpret the collected data from radiology.

STUDY DESIGN AND METHODS

- Study design:** **Cross sectional**-Analyzes data collected from a representative subset at specific point of time.
- Analytical**- Samples of subjects are identified and information about status and outcome is collected.
- Location:** Fortis Escorts Hospital, Jaipur.
- Study subjects:** All patient undergoing CT/MRI (From Oct 2016 to April 2017)
- Sampling method: Random Sampling**-We select a group of subject for study from a larger group, each sample chosen entirely by chance.
- Sample Size:** Cases taken from 1 Oct 2016 to 30 April 2017
TOTAL NO. OF SAMPLES = 7209
NO. OF SAMPLES/MONTH = 25 (3%)
- MODE OF DATA COLLECTION**
Information regarding the organization, location, area, planning, manpower, organizational hierarchy, status and other details were collected from hospitals manual, authorities and from other sources.
- DATA COLLECTION:** Data was collected by reviewing records (computerized as well as manual) and from quality department.

LIMITATIONS

- In some of the files the history sheet is not completely filled by the junior residents .
- In some of the files there is no history sheet of patient enclosed.
- In some files at the site of the provisional diagnosis nothing is written.
- In some cases the final diagnosis is written in place of the provisional diagnosis.
- In some cases no specific diagnosis is made.
- The writing of the doctor is not readable in certain cases.

CONCLUSION

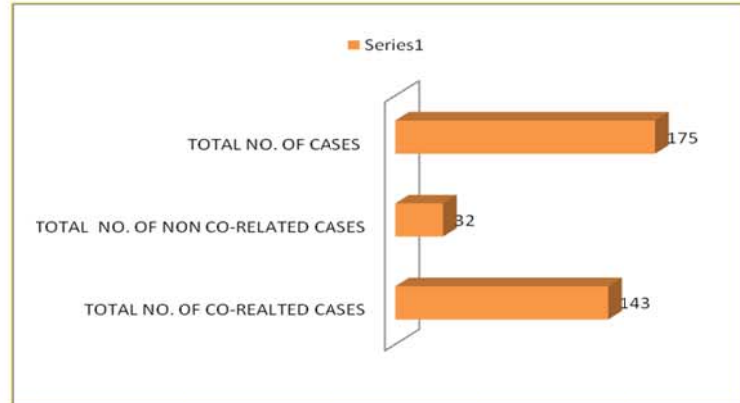
- The study indicates that 81% diagnostic accuracy in radiological diagnosis with provisional diagnosis.
- Matching of provisional diagnosis with discharge diagnosis with greater accuracy and lesser number of investigations can lead to greater patient satisfaction along with lesser burden on health resources of the state.
- With the ever increasing burden of many diseases and their resultant high mortality rates, accurate diagnosis needs to be established.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- The junior doctor should be trained well for filling the history sheets of the patients correctly.
- Every file of the patient should be checked for the proper documentation of all the required records by nursing in charge.
- A proper and specific provisional diagnosis of the disease should be made before sending the patient for any lab or radiological investigation.
- The physical examination sheet like the history sheet should be typed rather than hand written to make it readable.
- A more detailed physical examination of the patient should be done so that CT/MRI is ordered only when required.

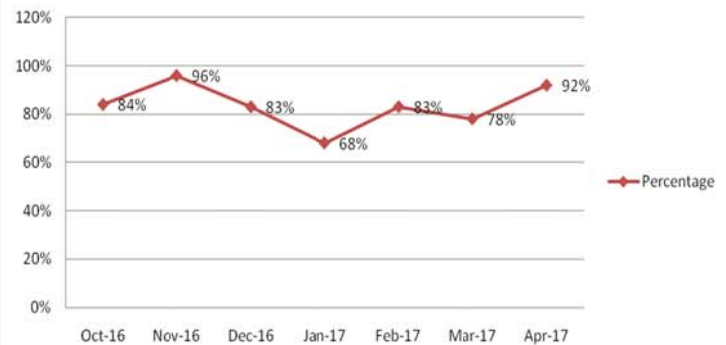
FINDINGS

Provisional diagnosis and radiological diagnosis.(1 Oct 2016 to 30 April 2017)

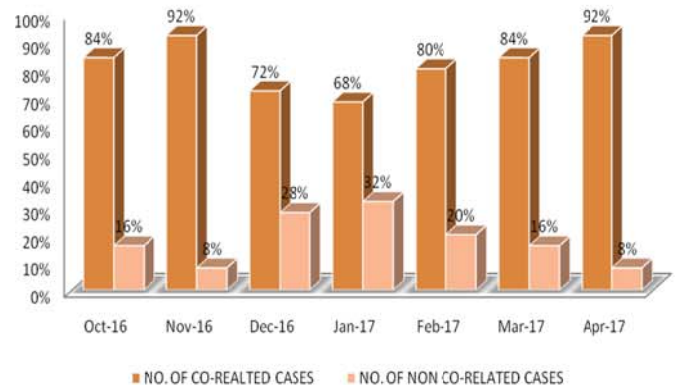


Total no. of cases taken 175, in which total no. of co-related cases is 143 and total no. of non co-related cases is 32, that is 19% of total cases.

Percentage of co-relation



This graph shows month wise (From 1 Oct 2016 to 30 April 2017) fluctuation of co-related cases.



This graph shows percentage of co-related and non co-related cases in each month from 1 Oct 2016 to 31 April 2017.