

Clinical Research in Practice: The Journal of Team Hippocrates

Volume 6 | Issue 2 Article 23

2020

Gut reactions and clinical decisions

Joseph Friedli MD

Beaumont Hospital Wayne Family Medicine Residency, jfriedli@med.wayne.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.wayne.edu/crp

Part of the Medical Education Commons, Medical Humanities Commons, Other Communication Commons, and the Other Medicine and Health Sciences Commons

Recommended Citation

FRIEDLI J. Reflection on Clinical Decision Science: Gut reactions and clinical decisions. Clin Res Prac. Nov 17 2020;6(2):eP2558. https://doi.org/10.22237/crp/1605614400

This Reflection is brought to you for free and open access by the Open Access Journals at DigitalCommons@WayneState. It has been accepted for inclusion in Clinical Research in Practice: The Journal of Team Hippocrates by an authorized editor of DigitalCommons@WayneState.

VOL 6 ISS 2 / eP2558 / NOVEMBER 17, 2020 https://doi.org/10.22237/crp/1605614400

REFLECTION ON CLINICAL DECISION SCIENCE: Gut reactions and clinical decisions

JOSEPH FRIEDLI, MD, Family Medicine Residency, Beaumont Wayne, ifriedli@med.wayne.edu

The bowels are the mirror of the soul. A recent patient encounter taught me this lesson, as I left the exam room and felt a churn in my gut about making the right clinical decision. This patient, a 46-year-old female, had a past history of degenerative disc disease but presented with severe neck pain following an awkward turn of the head where she felt a loud pop. At our initial visit, we ordered x-rays which did not reveal any new information. She was given medication for pain and a muscle relaxant, and while I hoped to see improvement at our follow-up, I had a feeling in my stomach that there was still more to the story. "I'm worried my head may pop off," she stated. She returned a week later with her shoulders shrugged high and a robust resistance to movement. It appeared she was exhibiting a reflexive response to protect her brain and spinal cord through muscular splinting. I could visibly see muscle spasms during my examination. My clinical observations at this second visit worried me that there was a higher probability of cervical instability. With concern about her health and possible subluxation of her C1 and C2 spine, I mirrored my patient's fear. A gut feeling told me that her transverse ligament of the atlas could possibly be at risk given her intense pain and refusal to turning her head. Ordering the correct imaging this time became a decision driven by my own emotions. I still am awaiting her MRI results. I believe further research is required in clinical decision science to assess and measure physician emotion and the way it affects decision-making. Lie the same and the same a

- 1. Stolper E, Van de Wiel M, Van Royen P, Van Bokhoven M, Van der Weijden T, Dinant GJ. Gut feelings as a third track in general practitioners' diagnostic reasoning. *J Gen Intern Med*. 2010;26(2):197-203. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11606-010-1524-5
- 2. Smith CF, Drew S, Ziebland S, Nicholson BD. Understanding the role of GPs' gut feelings in diagnosing cancer in primary care: a systematic review and meta-analysis of existing evidence. *British Journal of General Practice*. 2020;70(698):e612-e621. https://doi.org/10.3399/bjgp20x712301

JOSEPH FRIEDLI, MD is a resident physician at Beaumont Hospital Wayne Family Medicine Residency.

