



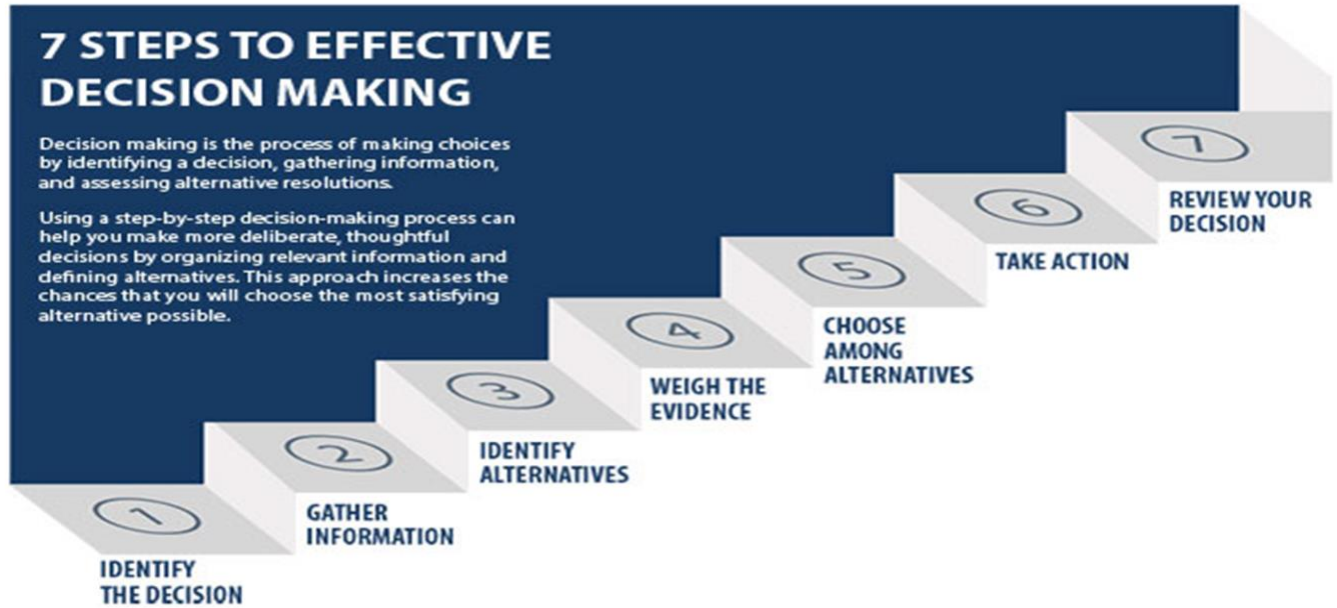
Decision Making



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Decision making process



لحتى توخذ قرار منطقي في مجموعة من الsteps

Step 1: Define the problem (assessment, diagnosis).

مثلا بدي اشتريه بيت اني اعرف اني بدي اشتري هاي identify problem

The problem is discrepancy between existing and desire state

عدم التوافق بين الوجود اليعيش فيه والي ترغب فيه مثلا البيت صغير بدك بيت كبير

The catachrestic of problem:

1-The problem become when become major awarept

يعني انت لما تدرك انو في مشكلة

2-Pressure to solve problem

لما يصير عليك ضغط نفسي لتحل المشكلة

** Legitimate authority need information to solve problem

Step 2: Gather and analyze information (outcome identification), identify decision criteria

بجمع المعلومات مثلا كم غرفة بدي بالبيت, كم معي مصاري وبحط criteria

Decision criteria is factor are important relevant to solve problem

The factor is:

1-cost that incurred or replacement inquired

2-risk that will encountered chance of failure : risk of failure if the information is incomplete

3-the outcome that are desire: growth or firm

Step 3:Generate alternatives and select an action (planning)

هسا بحط خيارات مثلا بدي الشقة بعمان ولا الزرقاء

So identified viable alternative according to rational, logical, reasonable and according to criteria

Step 5:wight the alternative

بقارن بين الخيارات بناء على ال criteria الي حطيتها

Analyze each choice is strength or weakness

Alternative appraisal is base on the ability to resolve the issue identify in step 2 and 3

Step 6:chose the alternative

Choose the best alternative

The best one is match on your establish criteria

Step 4:Implement the selected action (implementation)

Take action(application)

Step 5:Evaluate the action (evaluation)

Review your decision

What the outcome result from choosing

If the problem does not solve so there is problem on establish criteria

So these steps are important to mad rational decision making

Clinical reasoning عملية الادراك

في قرارات مبنية على المنطق والمعرفة بس احيانا ما بتكفي المعرفة والمهارة والمنطق فهيا الخالة
ببنتقل للحدس intuitive لذلك بطلع عنا cognitive error من خلال تفكير للمشكلة بشكل معين لانو
في complicated problem بتفدرش تحلها بالمنطق

So the Clinical reasoning is

- the cognitive process necessary to evaluate and manage a medical problem
- Reasoning (The action of thinking about something in a logical, sensible way)
المنطق
- Knowledge المعرفة
- Skill المهارة

Diagnostic process

When patient come you should establish **Differential Diagnosis** like abdominal pain maybe from gastritis or renal colic or appendicitis or intestine obstruction,..... then **Information gathering** by history and physical examination that lead to **Diagnosis Refinement** then by doing more investigation like ultrasound or laboratory test... lead to **Diagnosis Verification**

Patient and physician factors causing medical uncertainty: Patient factors

- 1-Uncertainty in history so you should ask patient direct question
- 2-Inappropriate prioritization of history
- 3-Test variability

variability so give you المختبرات مختلفة بتعطي نتائج مختلفة وحتى لو كانت صحيحة فهي
uncertain to reach on diagnosis and variability to response to treatment

- 4-Variable response to treatment
- 5-Access to variable sources of information on same topic

بتعتمد على مرجع معين واللاب عمرجع فهاض بعطي اختلاف فهون لازم تعتد عمهارك لتوصل best alternative

6-Influence of society

Physician Factors

1-Poor communication skills

مثلا بتلاقي اكثر من مريض بالغرفة

2-Inappropriate assessment of probability

ما بتعطي قرارك in probable way لانو معلوماتك او ممسارستك وخبرتتك ضعيفة

3-Physician's tolerance to uncertainty

4-Test interpretation there are standered variation

مو كل مريض اعلى من ال normal هو مريض لانو في variation واذا انت مش متأكد you can repeted مثلا بحالة white coat syndrome كل ما تفحص ضغط المريض من الخوف يرتفع ضغطه فهاض لازم تخليه يقيس بشكل دوري مو عطول تعطيه ادوية

5-Inability to apply evidence- based treatment

مش كل المشاكل الي لتواجهنا الها article فلازم نعتد على الخبرة والمهارة

6-Inability to appraise best evidence

7-Influence of medical organization and local practice environment

Environment limit ability to choose alternative

Decision Situations

1-Certainty: The states of the world are known

مثلا مريض جاي ب dysuria و burning sensation on urination و feature of UTI هاض بتعملو culture and sensitivity test and the give him antibiotic and when get the drug will recover

2-Risk: The states of the world are unknown, but their probabilities are known

When do not known patient will recover or not

I don't know if the cancer will respond to radiation therapy, but I know that in 45% of patients of this cancer, it does. So in addition to the problems associated with decisions under certainty, we must also evaluate probabilities, and combine information about probability and outcome

3-Uncertainty: The states of the world are unknown, and even their probabilities are unknown

There may be no clinical trials about the effectiveness of some treatment.

Now we have all the problems of decisions under risk

Like corona vaccine may over year become certain

Group Decision Making

أحيانا بتيجي حالات مش عارف حلها ممكن هون استشير فممكن نتجمع مجموعة دكاترة ويعطو ارائهم
بدناء على خبراتهم ومهاراتهم

Advantages Of Group Decision Making:

The amount of information and experience increased by including more individuals in the decision-making process.

GDM tends to generate more alternatives.

Communication and understanding are also increased when GDM is used. This, in turn, increases the likelihood of the decision's being accepted and supported.

Disadvantages Of Group Decision Making.

The amount of time needed for GDM is a big drawback.

GDM can also force compromises when strong, decisive actions might be needed.

GDM can encourage groupthink, which is a phenomenon that emerges in a group when the group members' desire for consensus and cohesion outweighs their desire to make the best possible decision