**Unit 6: Symptoms**

-Symptoms are the physical condition that indicate an illness, and are usually described as either strong, mild, or weak.

**-**The most important symptom that lead to a diagnosis is called **Cardinal symptoms**.

-The symptoms that cause a patient to seek medical help are referred to as **Presenting symptoms**.

**-Symptoms** are the things that are noticed by the patient whereas **Signs are** the objective evidence of an illness which can be observed by doctors and others. So Pain is a symptom, and a low blood cell count is a sign.

**Classification of symptoms:**

* **General symptoms** such as loss of appetite, tiredness, pain, convulsion, and dizziness.
* **Neurological symptoms/ psychological symptoms** such as anxiety, insomnia (sleeplessness), and unsteadiness.
* **Ocular symptoms**  such as blurred vision, double vision, and loss of vision in one eye.
* **Gastrointestinal symptoms** such as bloating, diarrhoea, vomiting, blood in stool, and indigestion.
* **Cardiovascular symptoms** such as chest pain and abnormal heart beat.
* **Urological symptoms** such as incontinence (unable to retain a bodily discharge), difficulty urinating, passing a lot of urine, and impotence **Pulmonary symptoms**such as coughing, hyperventilation, chest pain, and shortness of breath.
* **Integumentary (skin) symptoms** such as rashes, itching, blisters, and swellings.