



# **FAMILY MEDICINE HANDBOOK**

*Editors*

**Mohd Aznan Md Aris**

**Fa'iza Abdullah**

**Suhaiza Samsudin**

**Mohd Shaiful Ehsan Shalihin**



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Press**

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## CHAPTER 5

# DATA INTERPRETATION IN PRIMARY CARE

*Nurjasmine Aida Jamani and Suhaiza Samsudin*

### Learning Objectives

1. Able to practice and apply common investigations available in primary care
2. Able to analyze and interpret common investigations in primary care
3. Able to formulate the diagnosis or treatment based on the investigation report.

### Introduction

Laboratory investigation is one of the keystones in making medical diagnoses and tailoring treatment for an individual patient. During ancient times, physicians arrive at a diagnosis based on observations made with their eyes and ears, which at times included the examination of human specimens. Hippocrates was the first to advocate urine examination in 300 BC.

When Islam expanded in the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> centuries, knowledge of medical sciences also bloomed and flourished. Islamic scholars gained access to the Greco-Roman work of Hippocrates, Dioscorides