

jasmine

Macleod's pictures.

The General examination

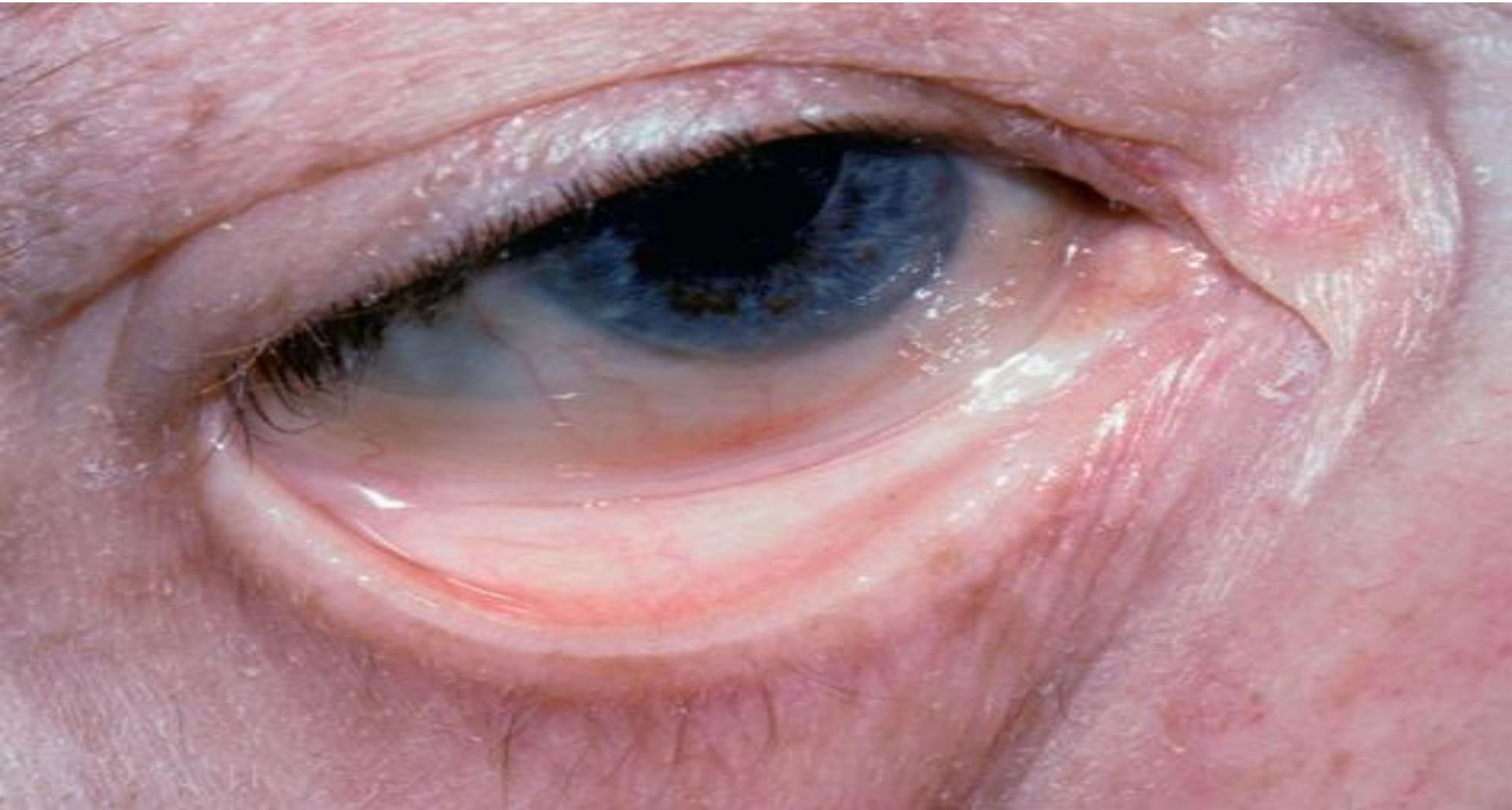
Phenothiazine induced pigmentation



Central cyanosis of the lip



Conjunctival pallor



vitilligo



hypercarotenemia



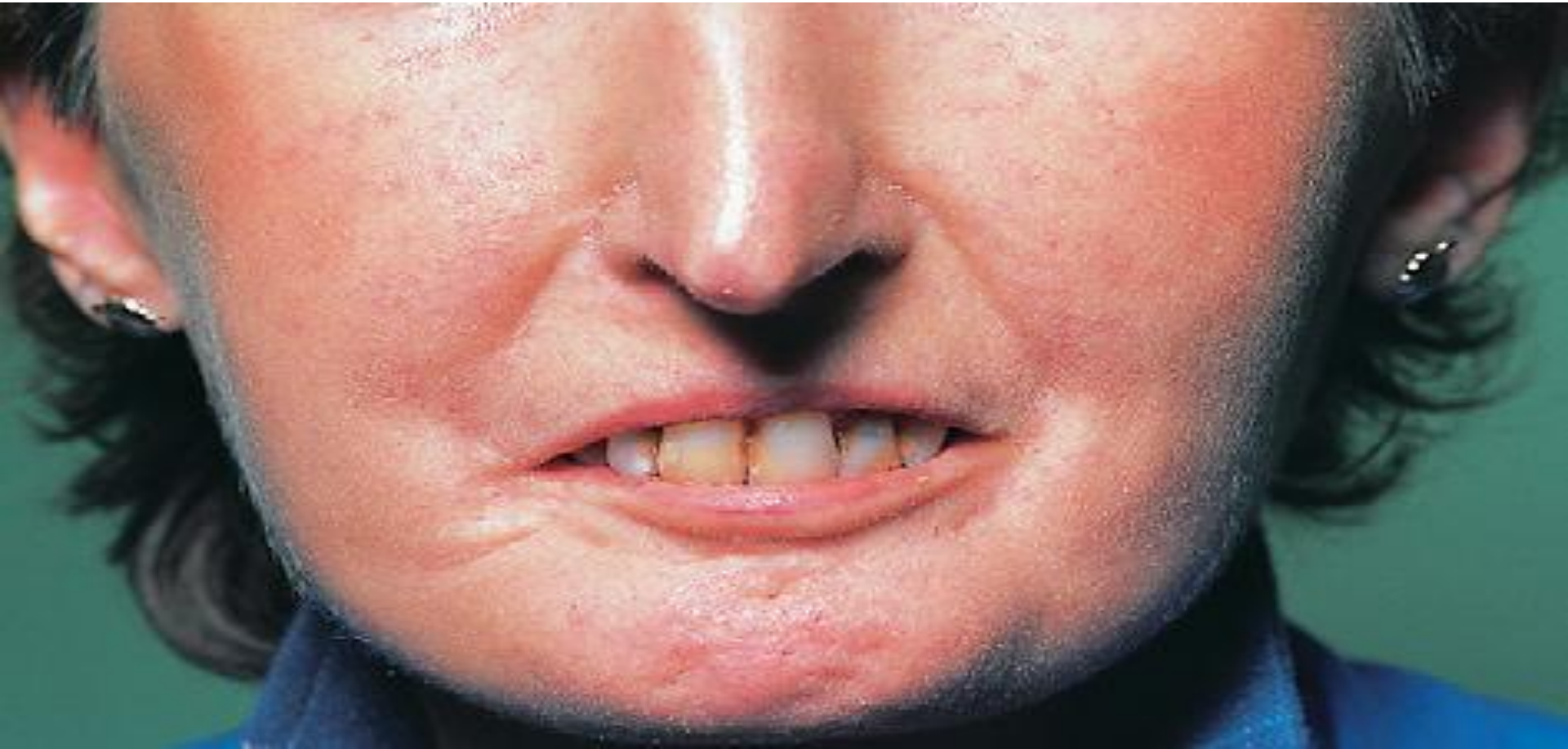
Hemochromatosis with skin pigmentation



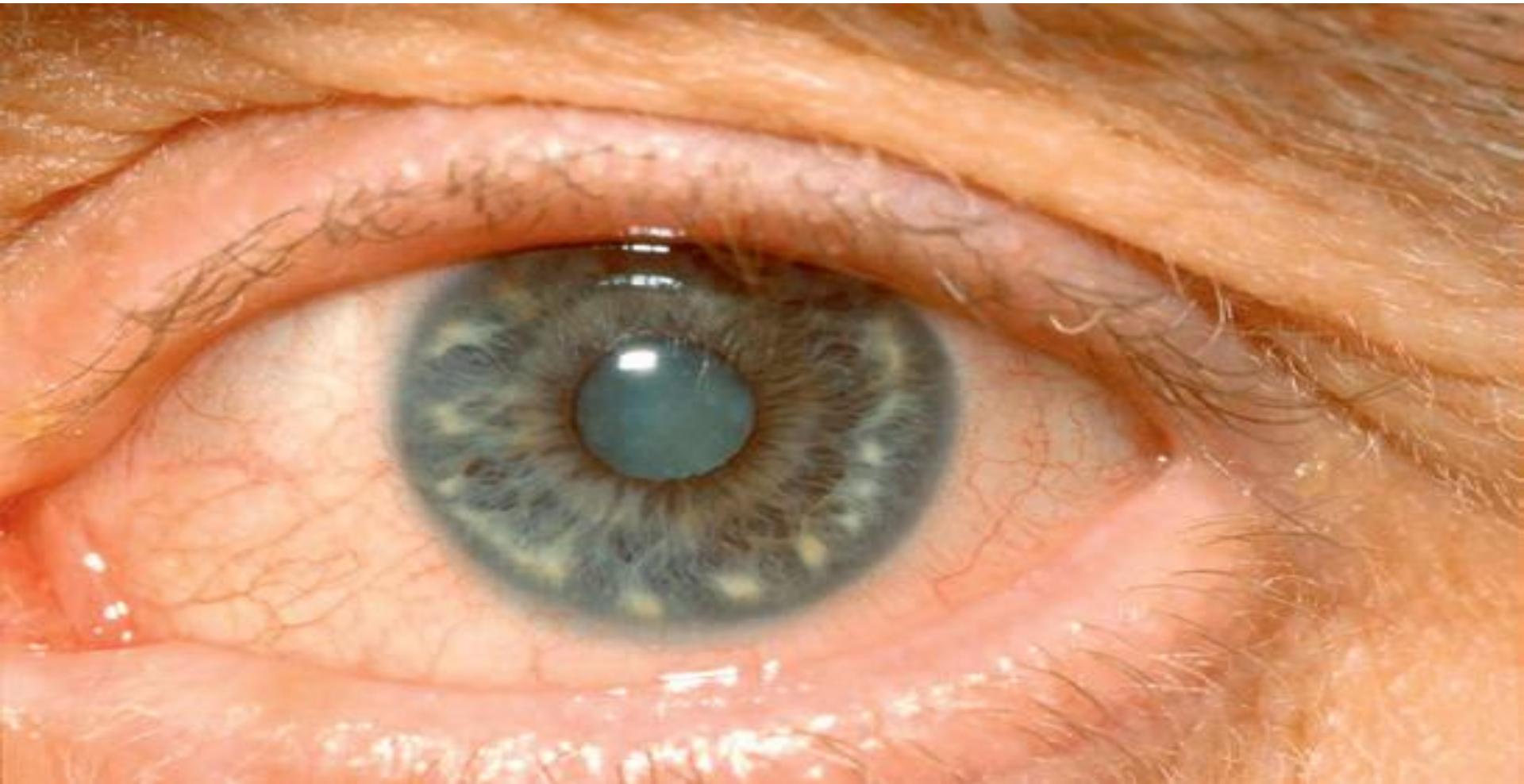
Blue sclera of osteogenesis imperfecta



Systemic sclerosis



Brushfield's spots: grey-white
areas of depigmentation in the iris
(DOWN SYNDROME)



SINGLE PALMAR CREASE (down syndrome)



Duputyren contracture



Clubbing anterior and lateral views



Right(smooth red tongue with angular
stomatitis(iron deficiency)
left(macroglossia of acromegaly)





A



B

Fig. 3.26 Scurvy. (A) Bleeding gums. **(B)** Bruising and perifollicular haemorrhages.

petechiae





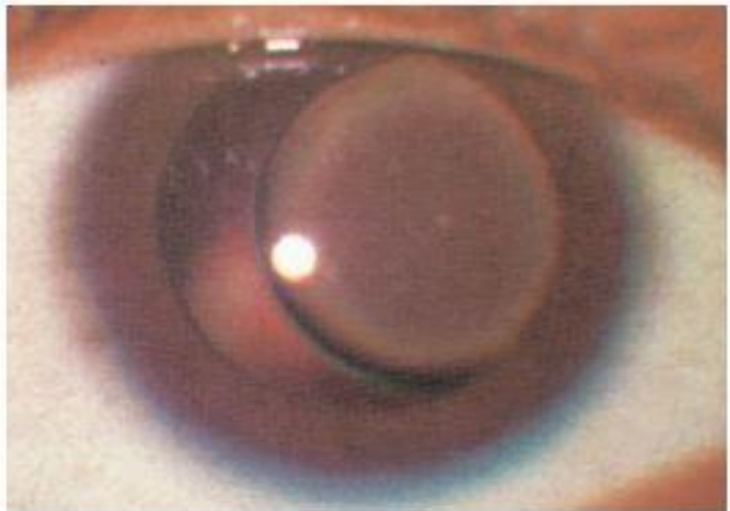
A



C



B



D

Fig. 3.28 Marfan's syndrome, an autosomal dominant condition. (A) Tall stature and reduced upper segment to lower segment ratio (note surgery for aortic dissection). **(B)** Long fingers. **(C)** High-arched palate. **(D)** Dislocation of the lens in the eye.

Swollen right leg, suggesting deep vein thrombosis or inflammation, e.g. soft-tissue infection or ruptured Baker's cyst.



Lymphoedema of the right arm following right-sided mastectomy and radiotherapy.



angioedema



Pitting edema



Skin and nails

Atopic eczema in the popliteal fossae and ankles.



Psoriasis on the knees



Seborrhoeic dermatitis



Basal cell cancer showing pearly papules and telangiectasia



Acne vulgaris



Pityriasis rosea



urticaria



Nicrobiosis lipodica



vasculitis



Fungal infection



Splinter hemorrhage



Onycholysis with pitting in psoriasis



Beau's lines



leukonychia



koilonychia



Stevens johnsons syndrome target lesions on the hand facial and oral lesions



Malignant melanoma



Endocrine system

Graves hyperthyroid (typical face)



Severe inflammatory thyroid eye disease.



Thyroid achropachy



Pretibial myxedema





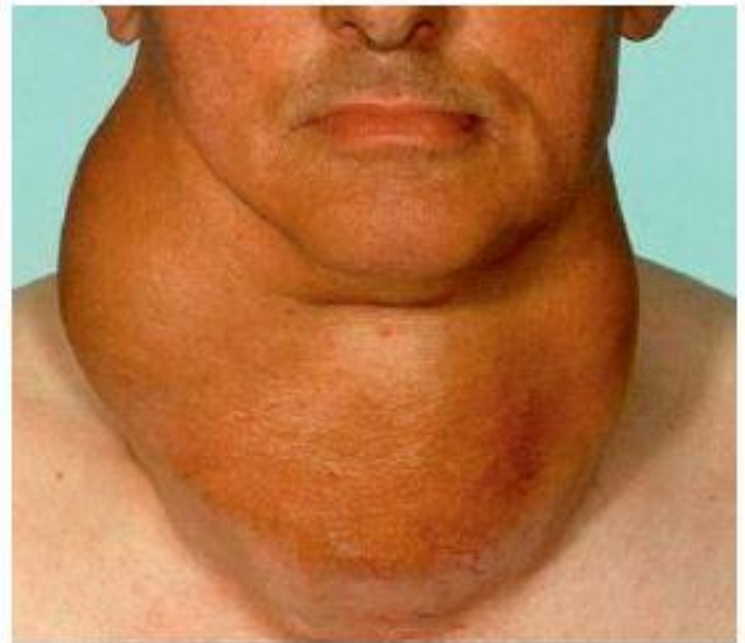
A



B



C



D

Fig. 5.5 Goitres. (A and B) Diffuse – Graves' disease. (C) Unimodular – toxic nodule. (D) Multinodular.

hypothyroidism





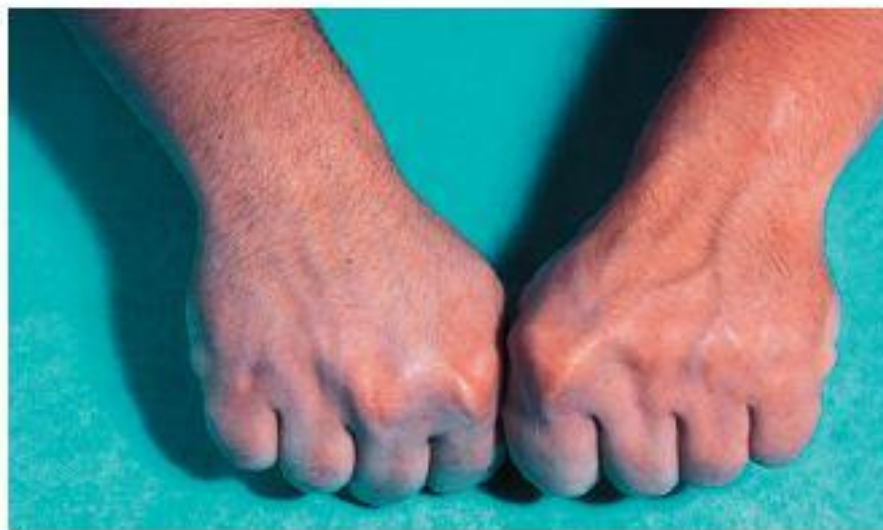
A



B



C



D

Fig. 5.8 Parathyroid disease. (A) 'Brown tumour' of the phalanx (middle finger) in hyperparathyroidism. (B) Corneal calcification in hyperparathyroidism. (C) Pseudohypoparathyroidism: short metacarpals. (D) These are best seen when the patient makes a fist.

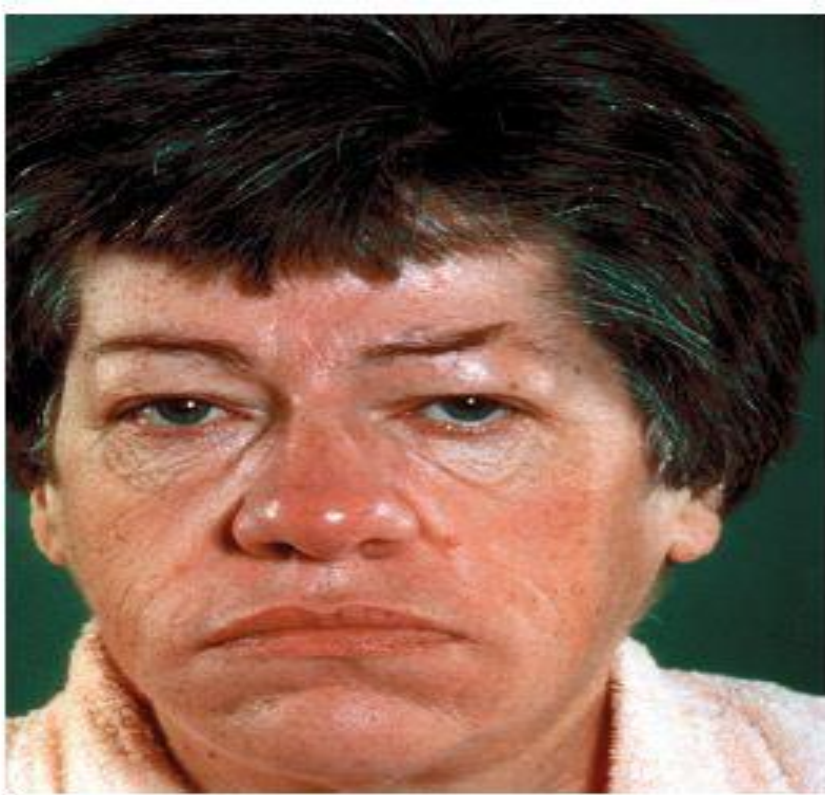
A. Acanthosis nigricans
B. necrobiosis lipodica
C. eruptive xanthomata

• A

B

C





A



B

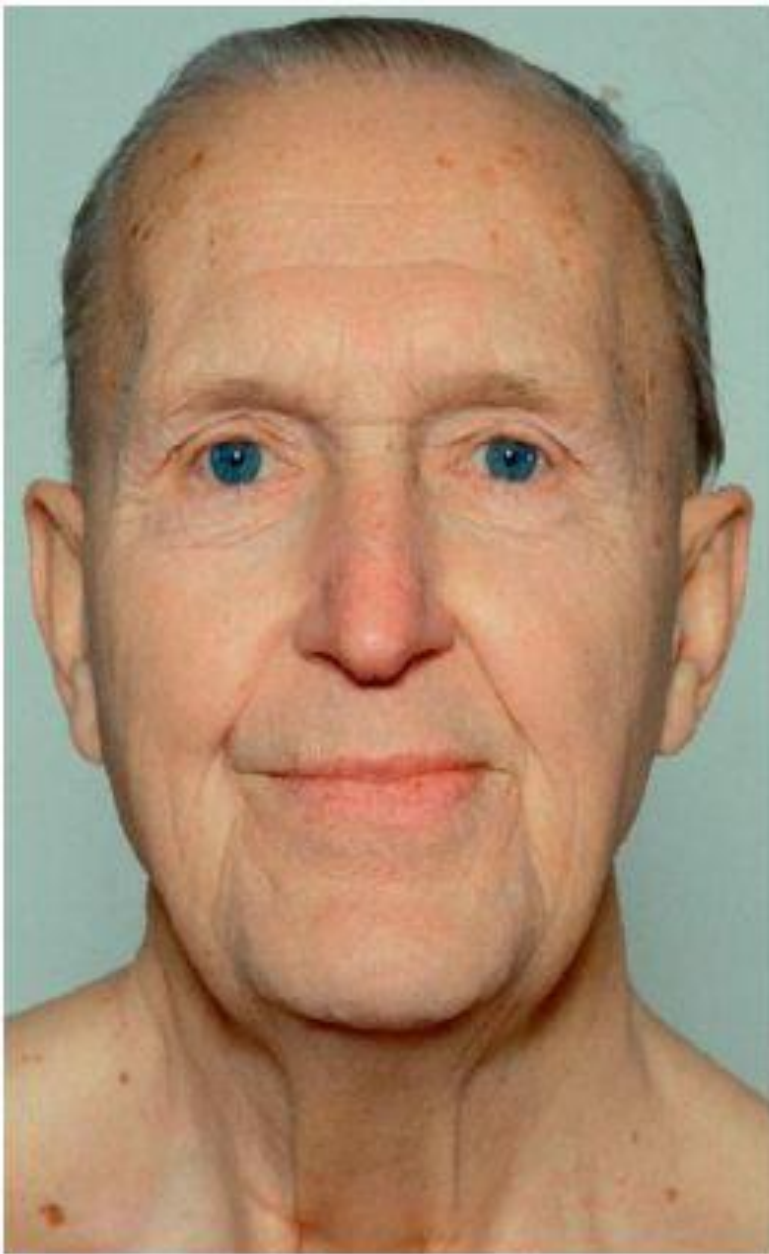


C



D

Fig. 5.14 Acromegaly. (A) Typical facies. (B) Separation of lower teeth. (C) Large fleshy hands. (D) Widening of the feet.



A



B

Fig. 5.15 Hypopituitarism. (A) Hypopituitarism due to a pituitary adenoma (note the fine pale skin). (B) Absent axillary hair.

Cushingoid face



Typical features of cushing: facial rounding, central obesity, proximal muscle wasting and skin striae



Addison disease facial pigmentation



Buccal pigmentation(addison)



Skin crease pigmentation(addison)



Vitilligo due to addison





A



B

Fig. 5.18 Klinefelter's syndrome. (A) Hypogonadal facial skin. (B) Gynaecomastia, reduced pubic hair and small testes.

Acute carcinoid flush(carcinoid syndrome)

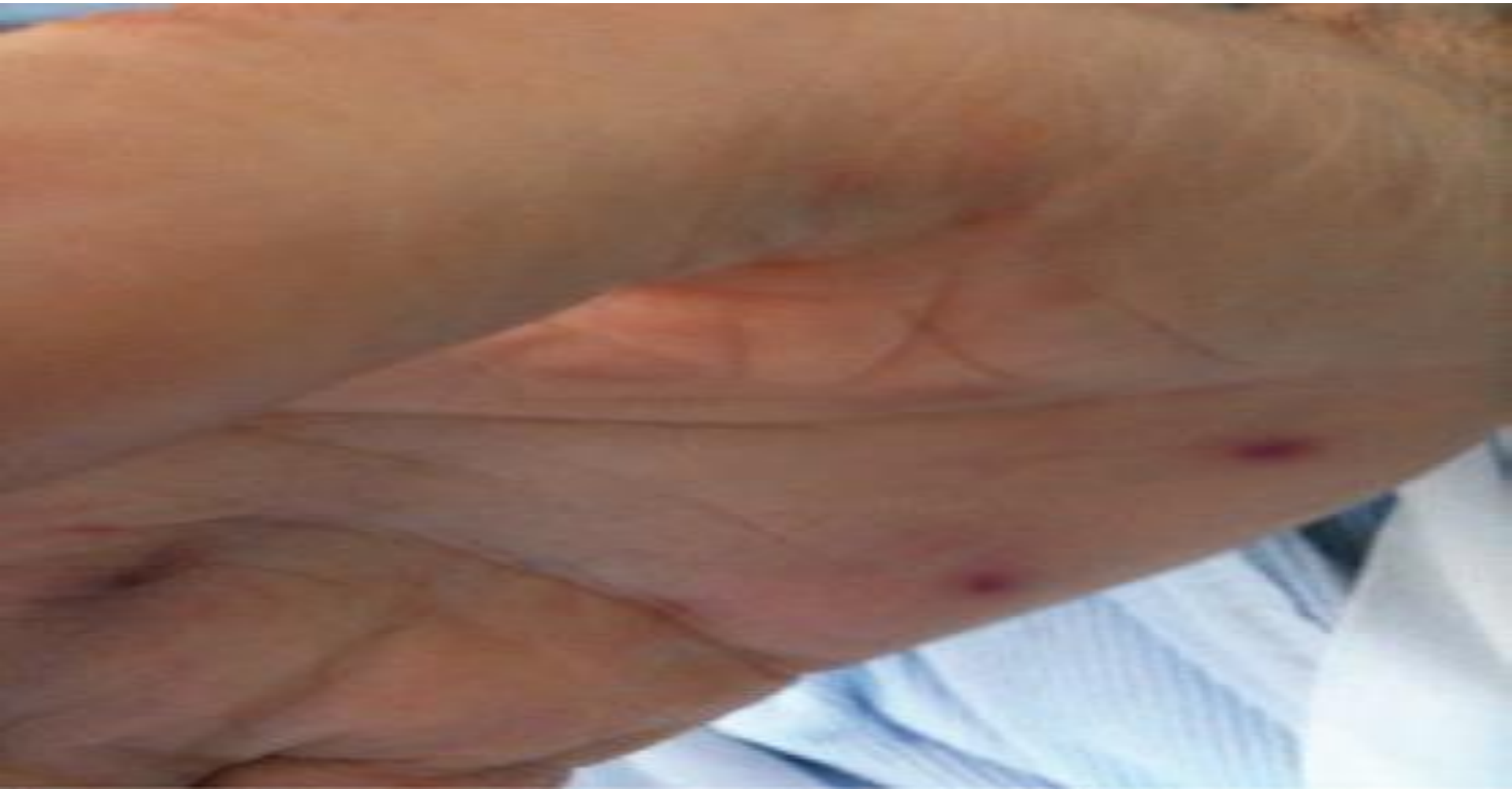


Carcinoid syndrome(chronic telangectasia)



Cardiovascular system

Infective endo.(janeway lesions on the
hypothenar eminence)



Splinter hemorrhage(infective endo)



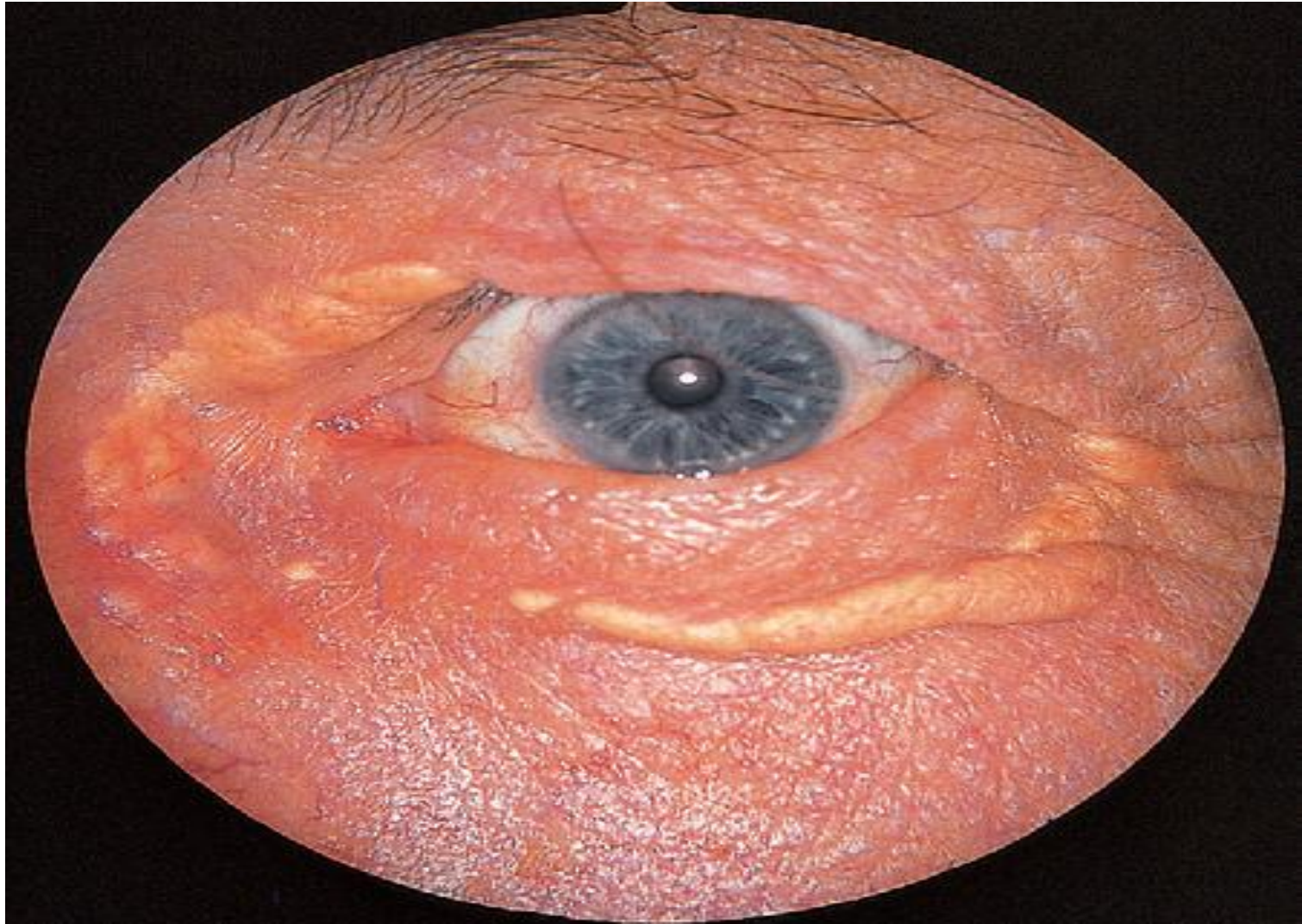
Petechial hemorrhage on conjunctiva(I.E)



Osler nodes(IE)



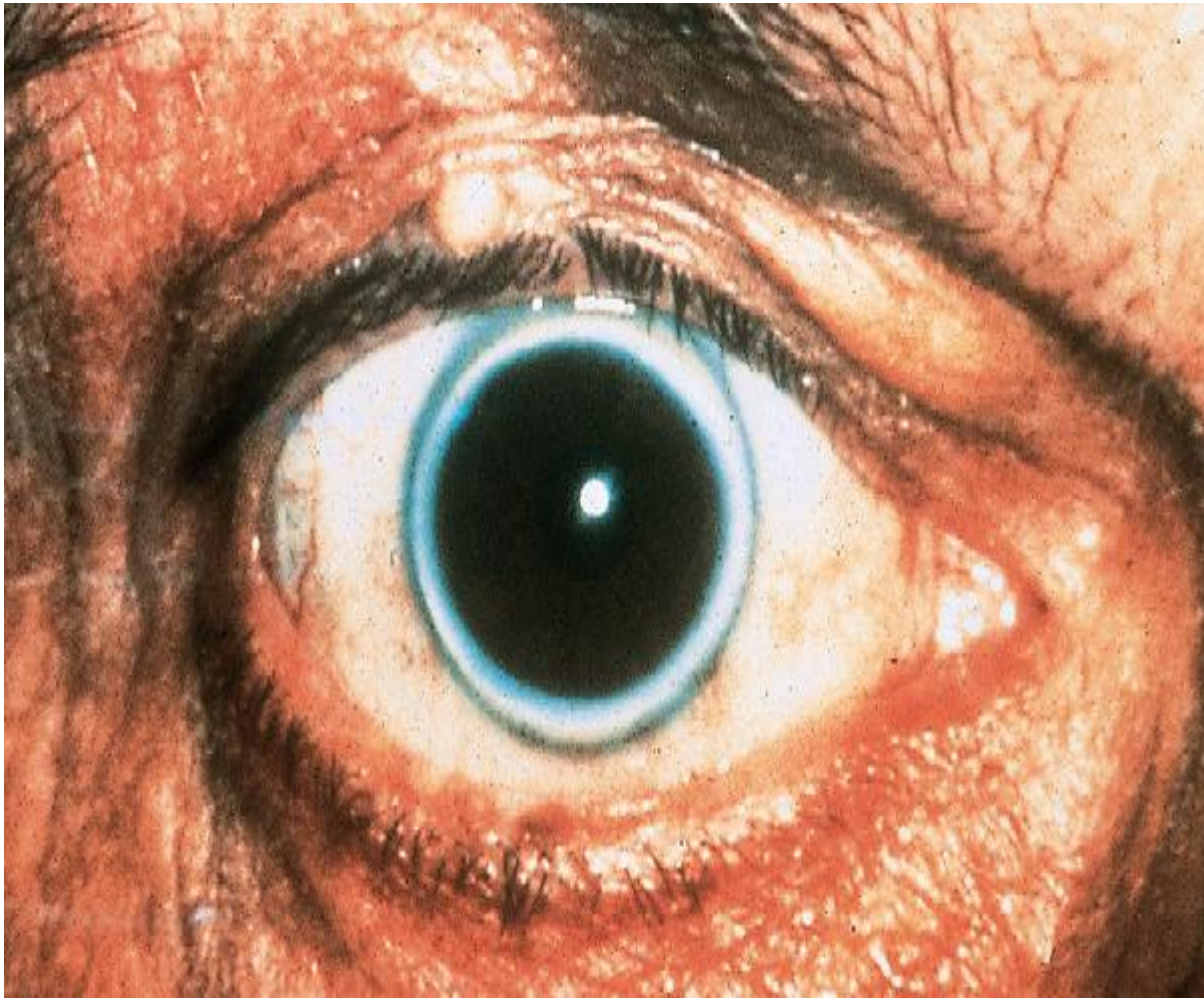
Periorbital xanthelsma



Skin xanthomata over the knee



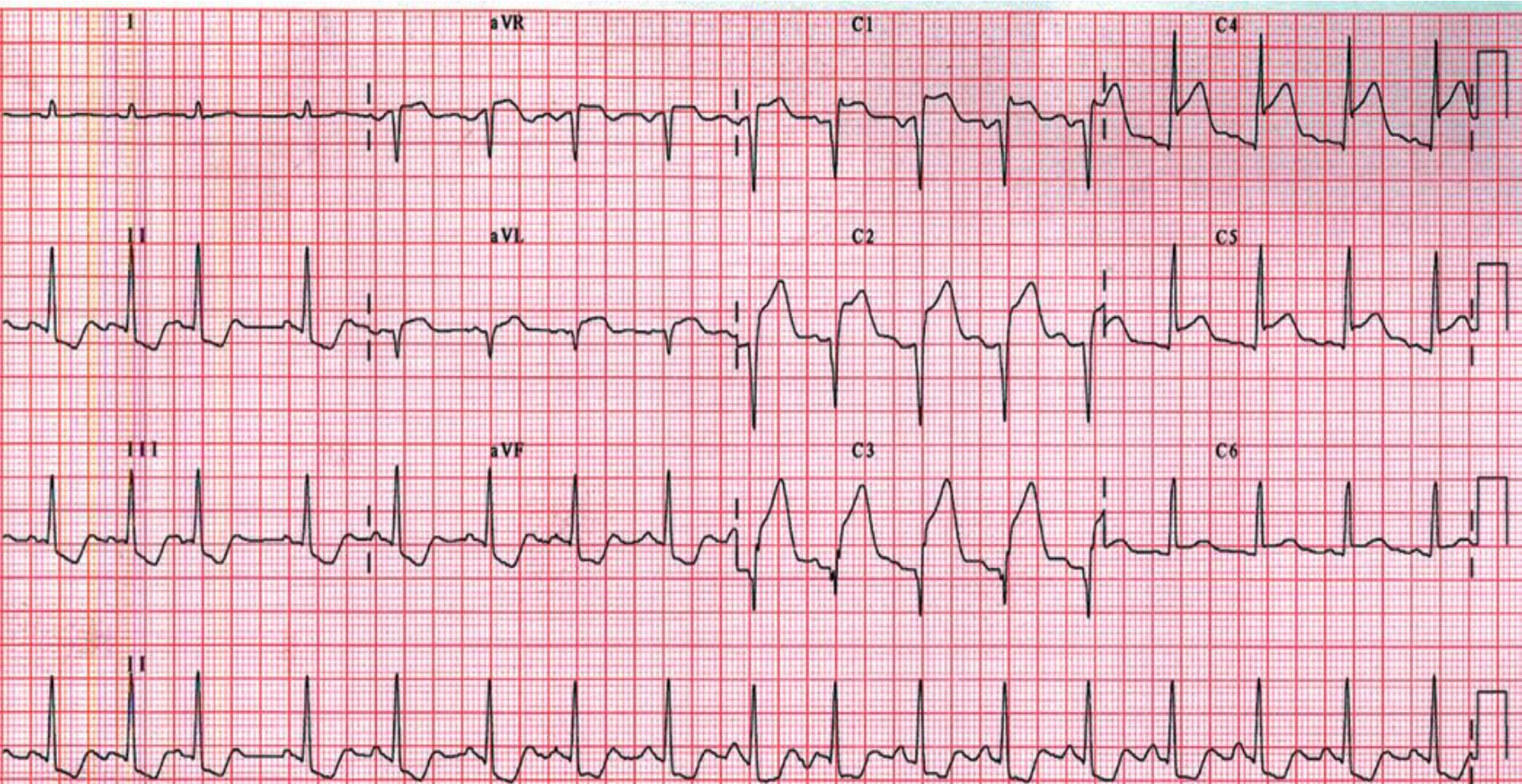
Corneal arcus



Chest X-ray in heart failure. This shows cardiomegaly with patchy alveolar shadowing of pulmonary oedema and Kerley B lines (engorged lymphatics) at the periphery of both lungs.



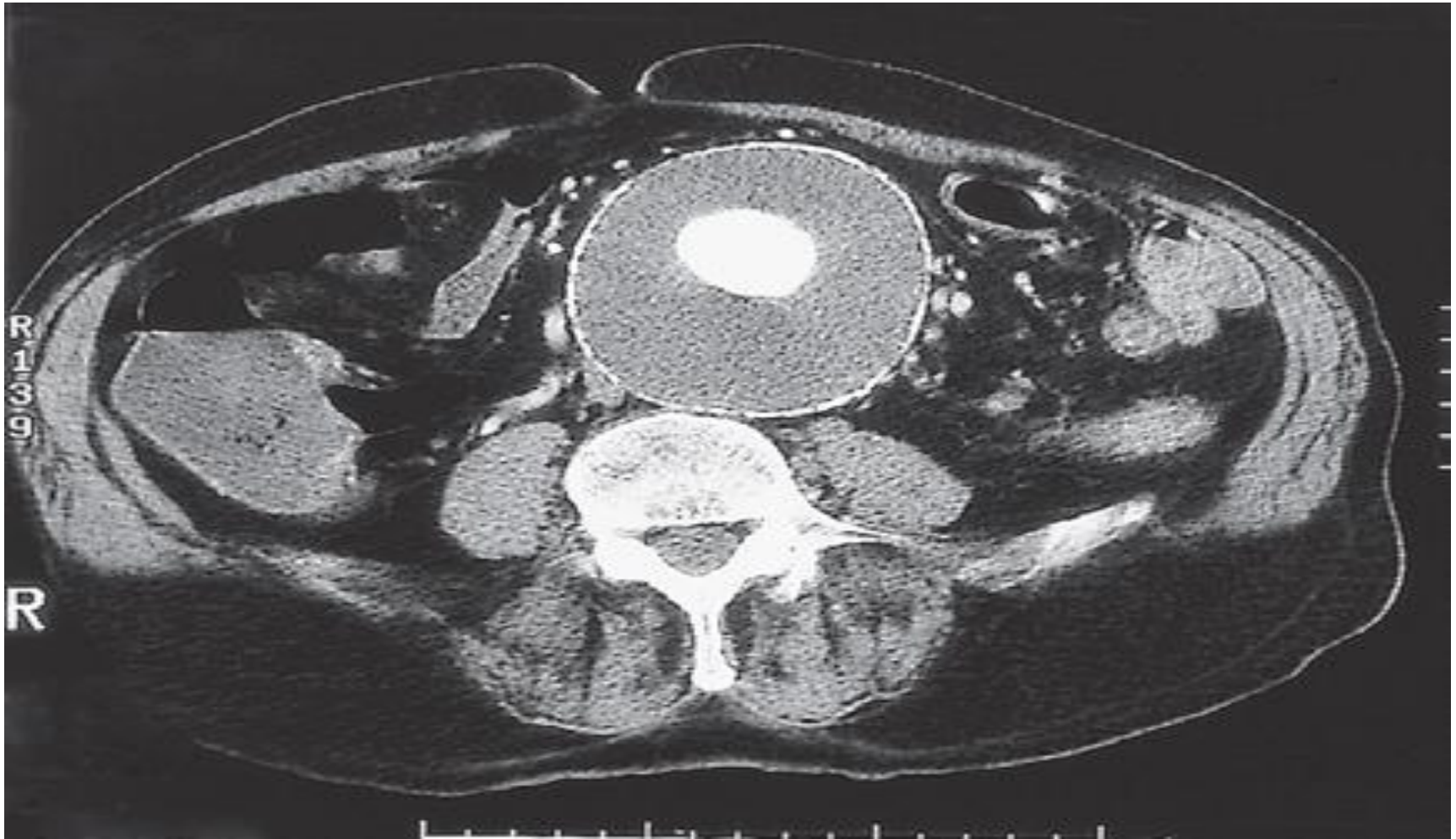
Acute anterior myocardial infarction



Gangrene of the foot



Abdominal aortic aneurysm



Raynaud's phenomenon



Venous ulceration



Axillary vein thrombosis

Clinical appearance with swollen left arm and dilated superficial veins.

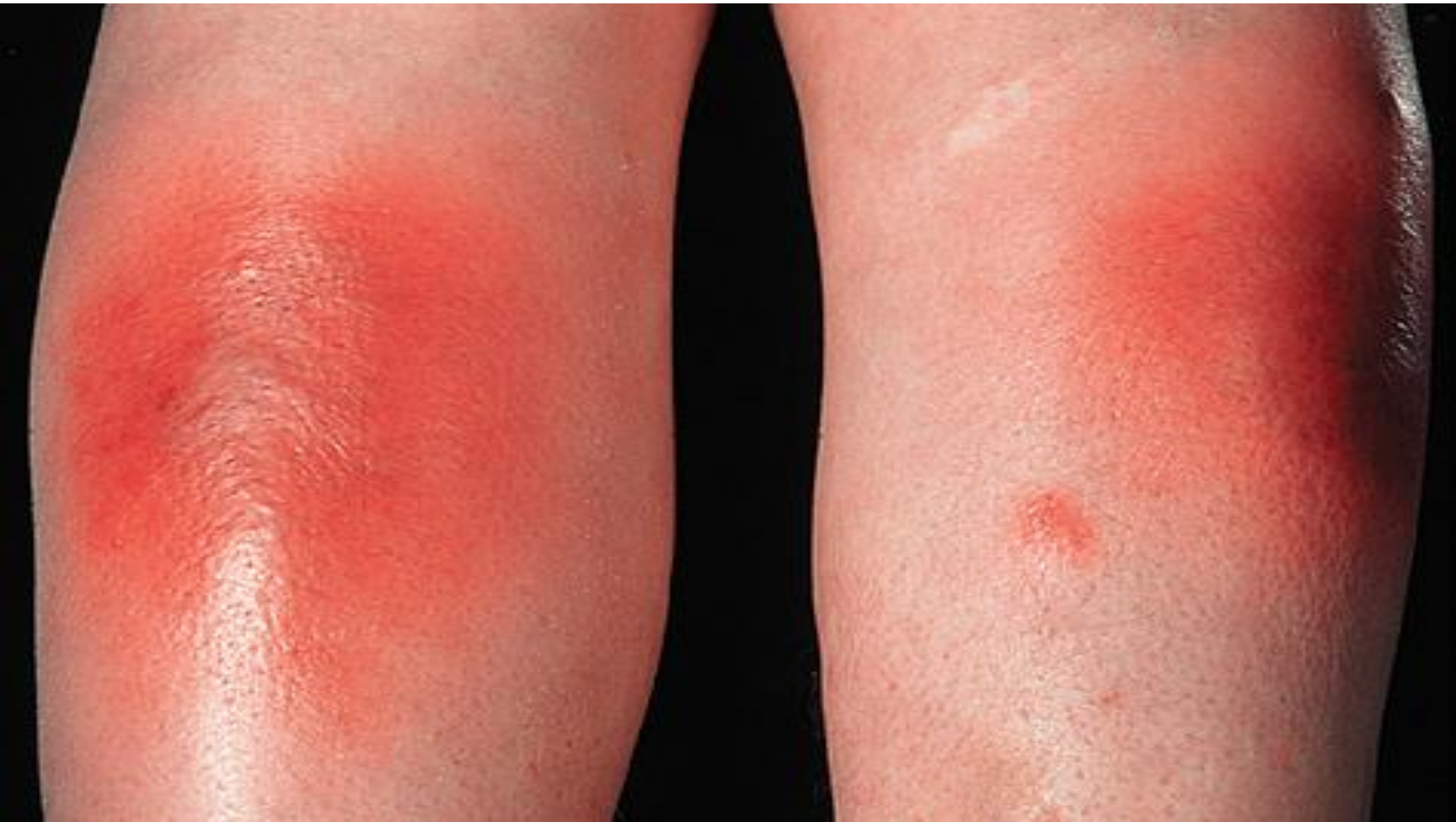


Respiratory system

Central cyanosis of the tongue



Erythema nodosum



Metastatic skin nodes of lung CA



Tar staining

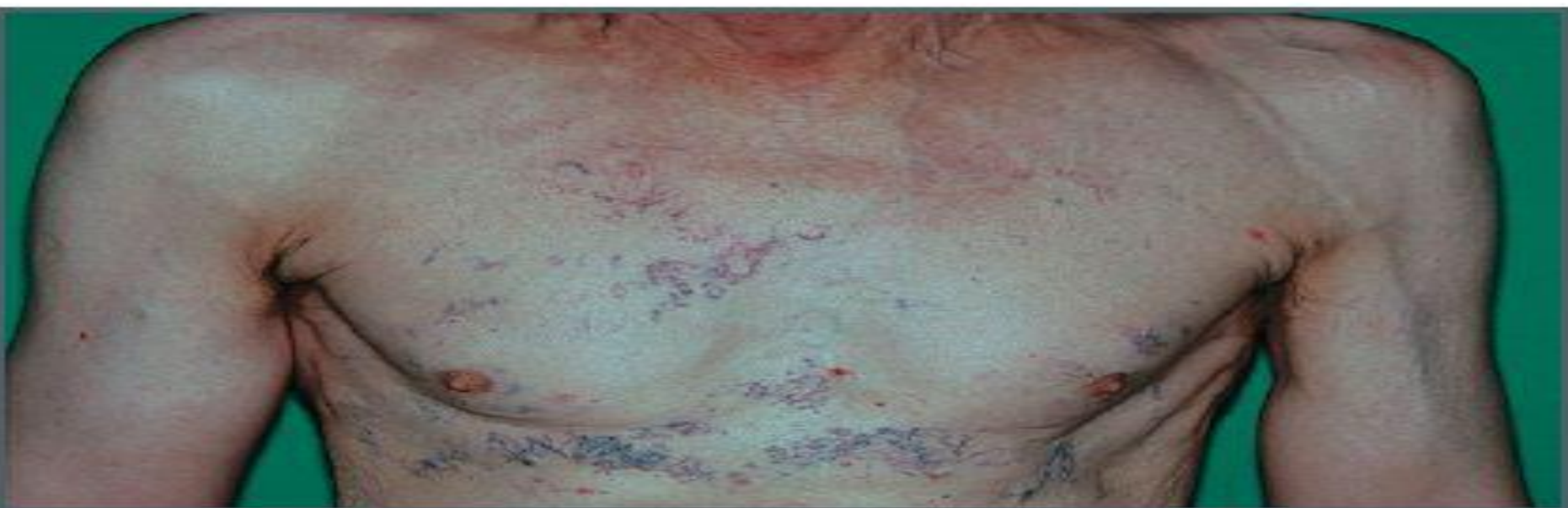


Yellow nail syndrome





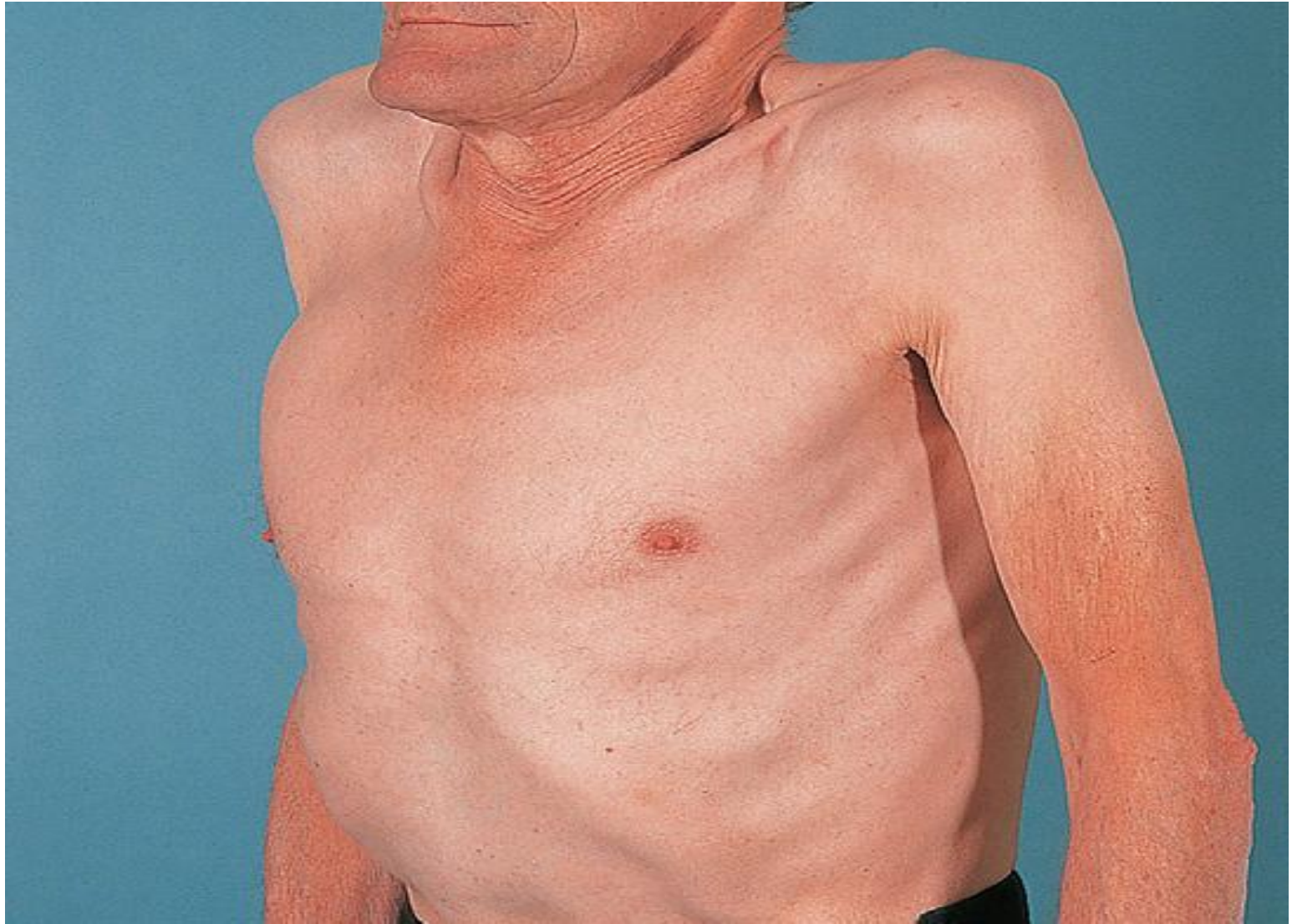
A



B

Fig. 7.11 Superior vena caval obstruction. (A) Distended neck veins. **(B)** Dilated superficial veins over chest.

Hyperinflated chest with intercostal indrawing.



kyphoscoliosis



Pectus carinatum with harrison sulcus



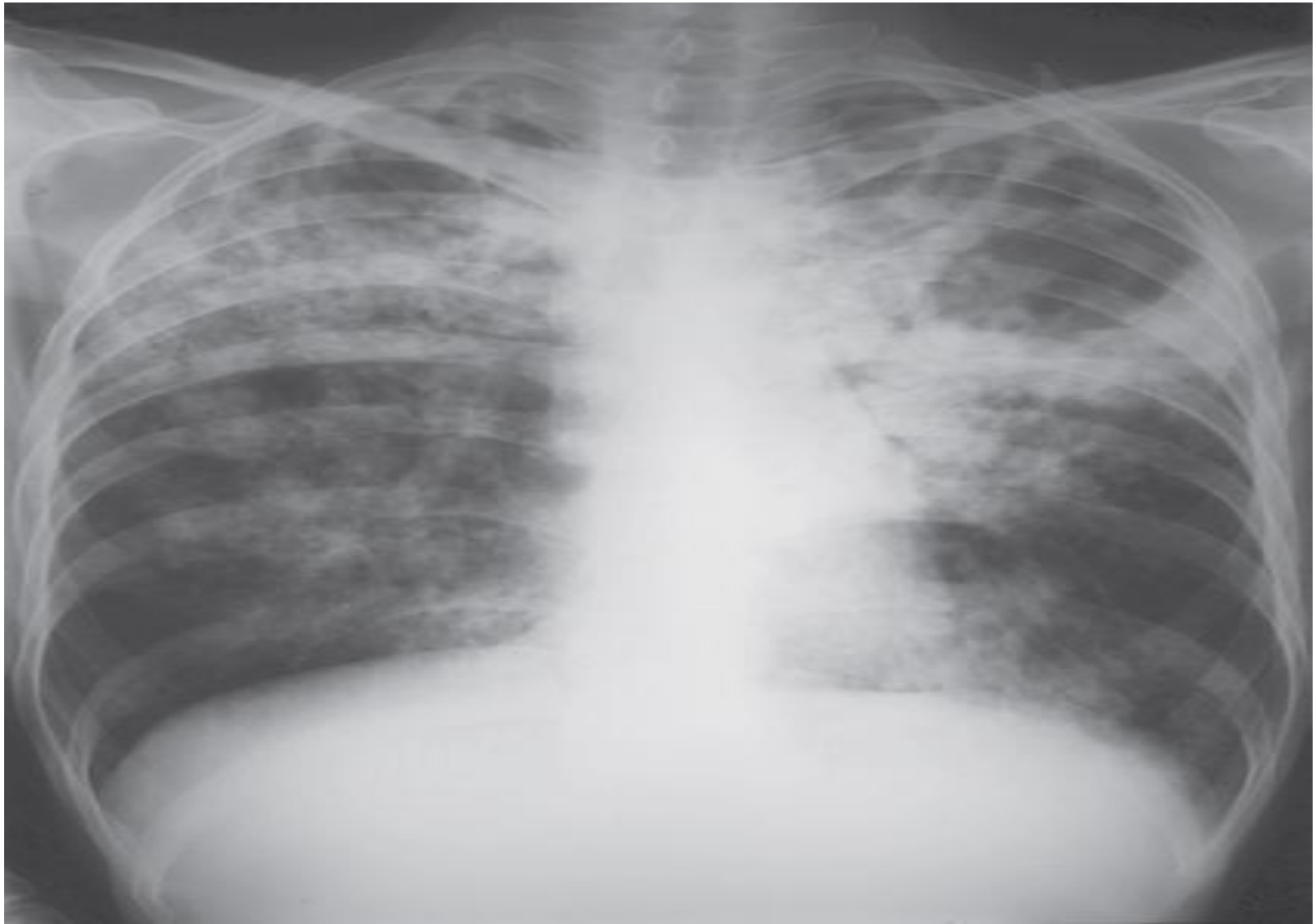
Pectus excavatum



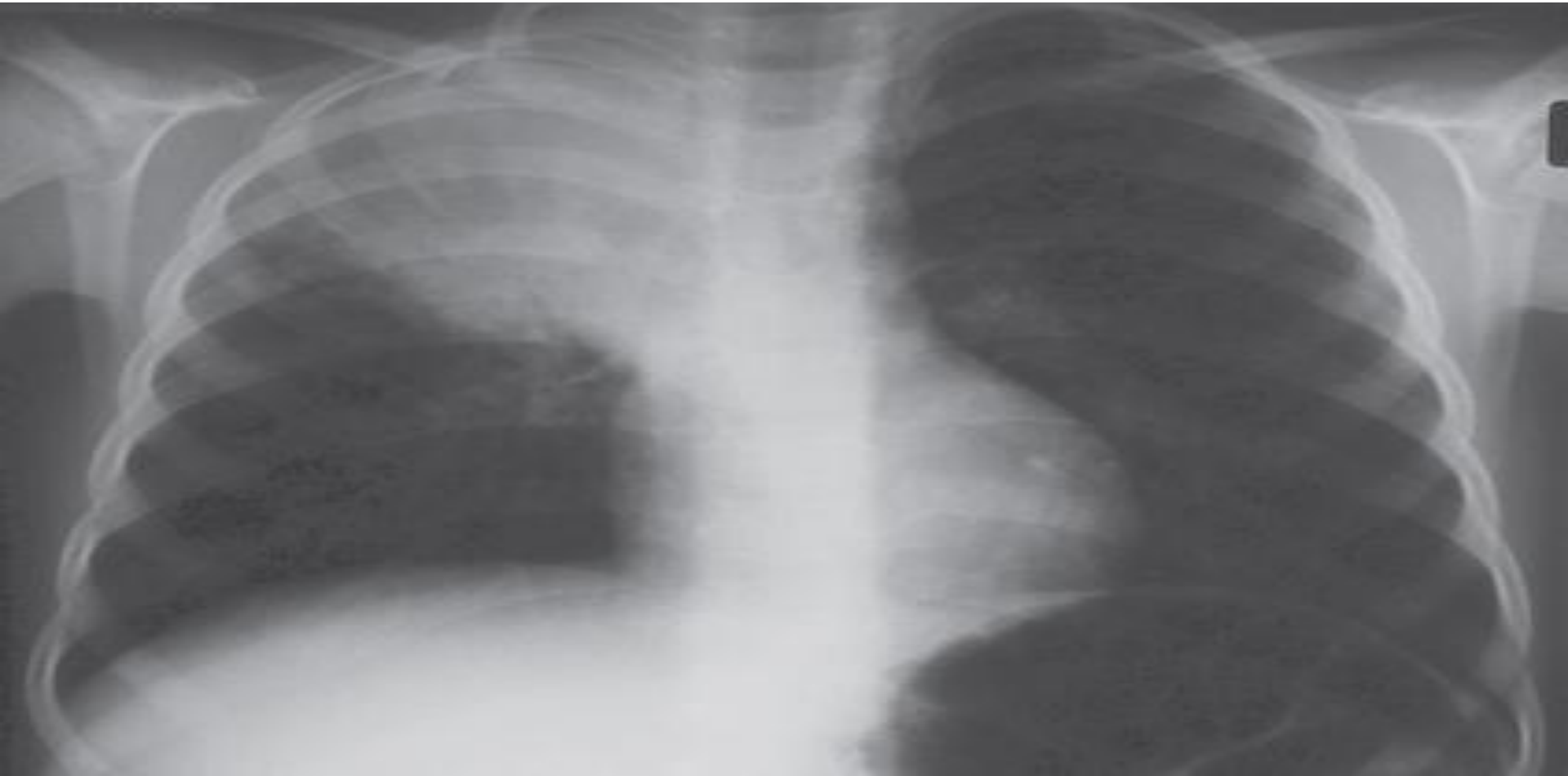
Subcutaneous emphysema



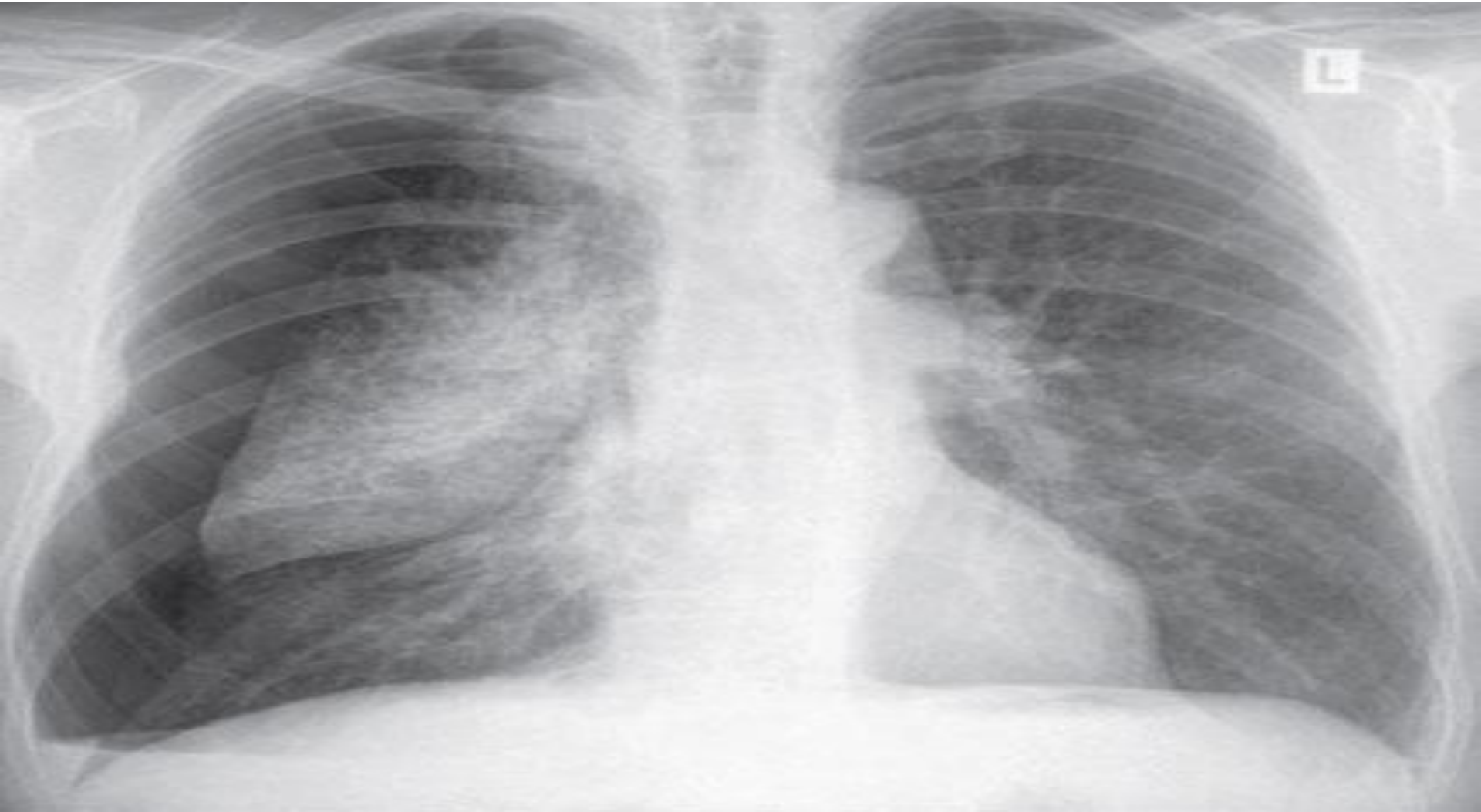
Tuberculosis: consolidation and cavitation in both upper zones.



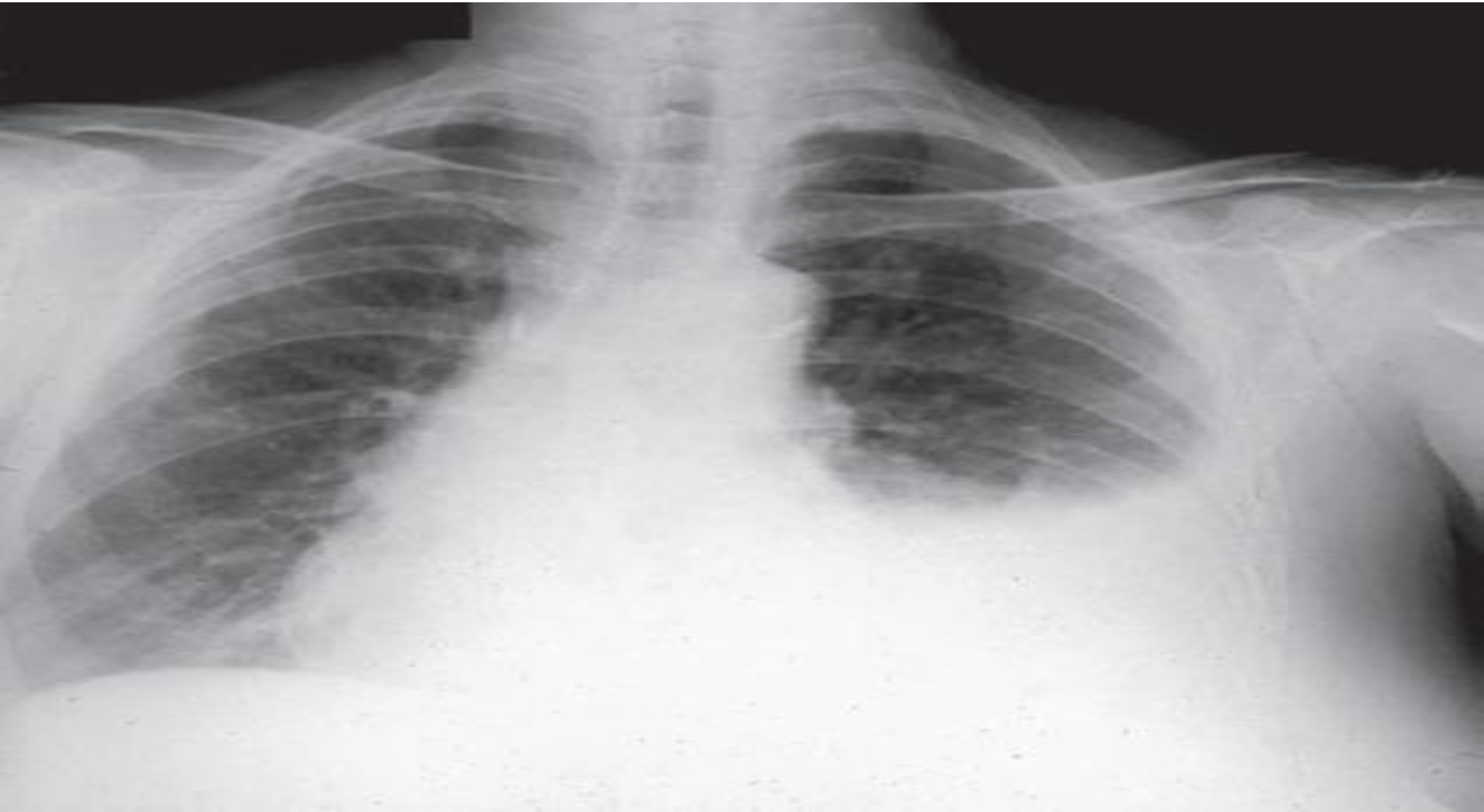
Right upper-lobe
pneumonia containing air bronchograms.



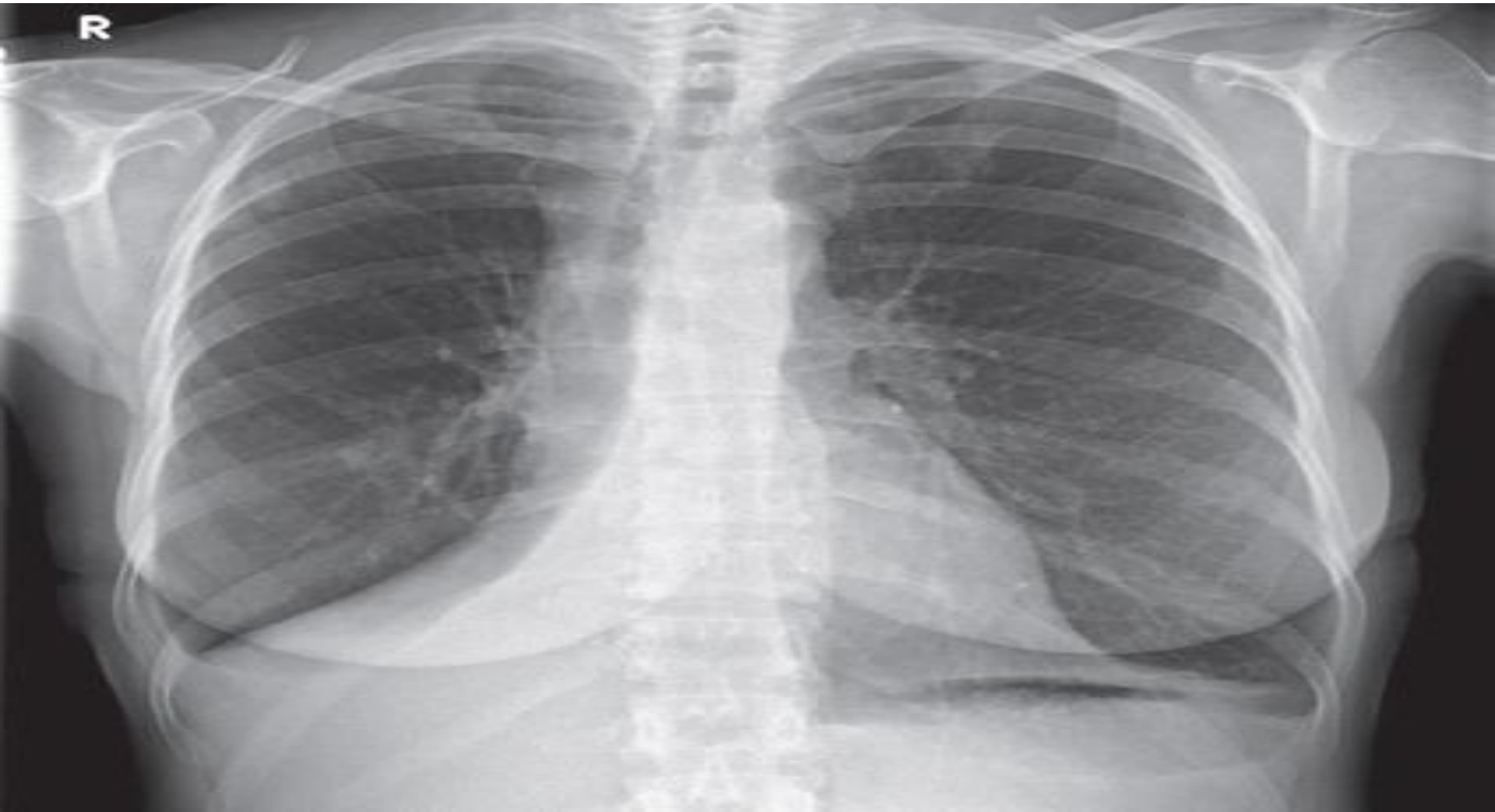
Right pneumothorax.



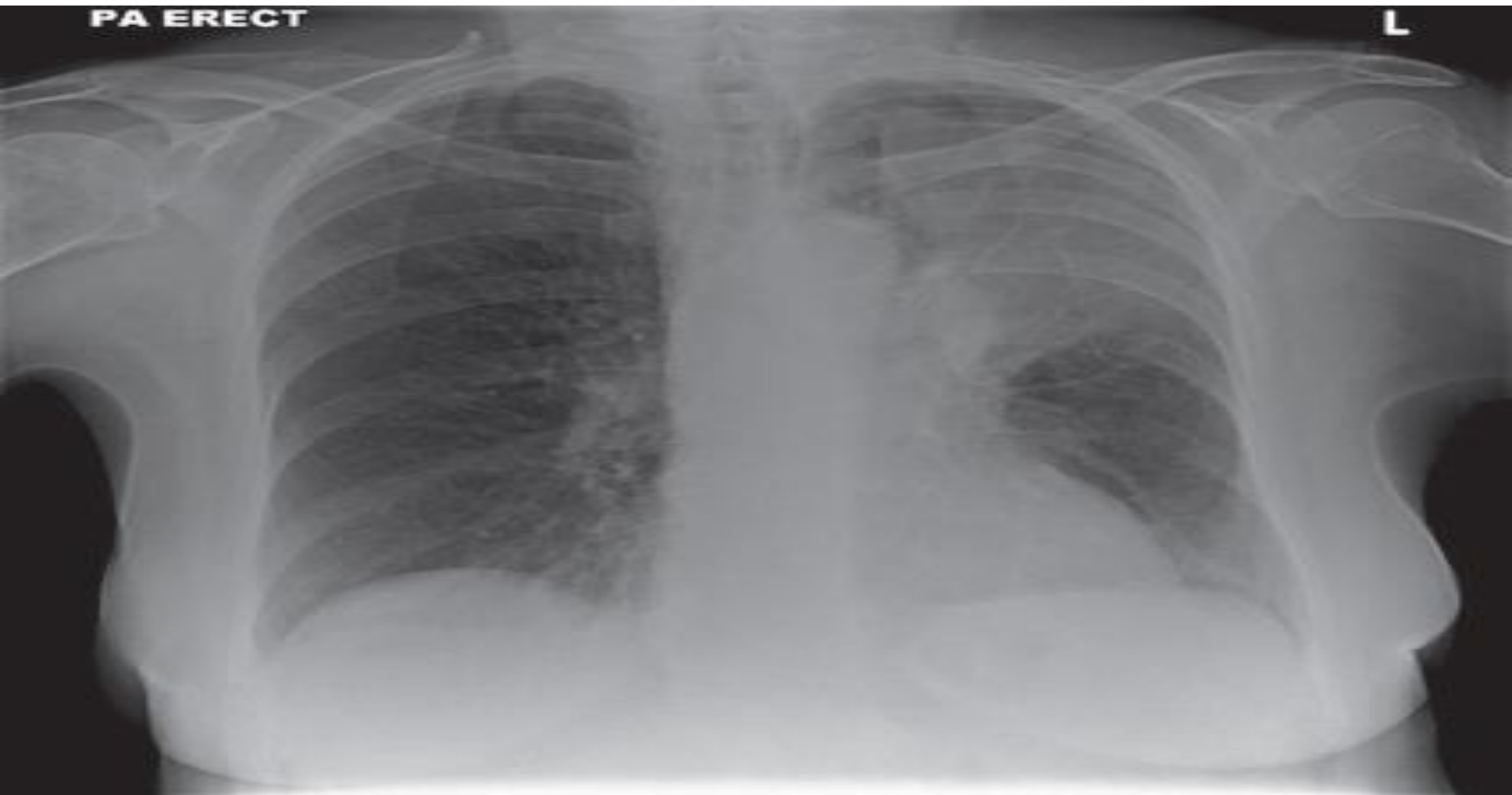
Left pleural effusion



Posteroanterior chest X-ray showing straight line of collapsed right middle lobe

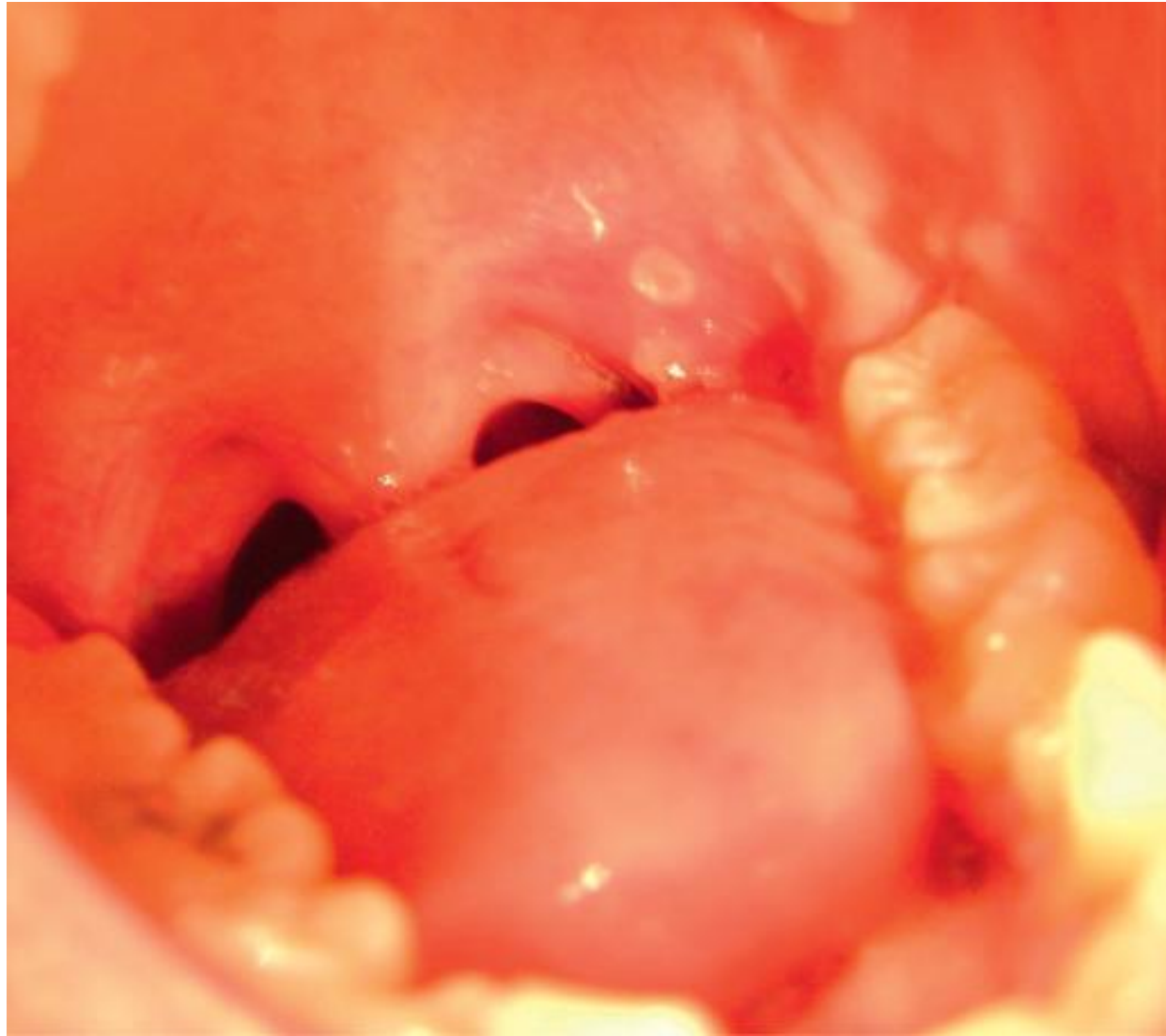


Left
upper-lobe collapse.



Gastrointestinal system

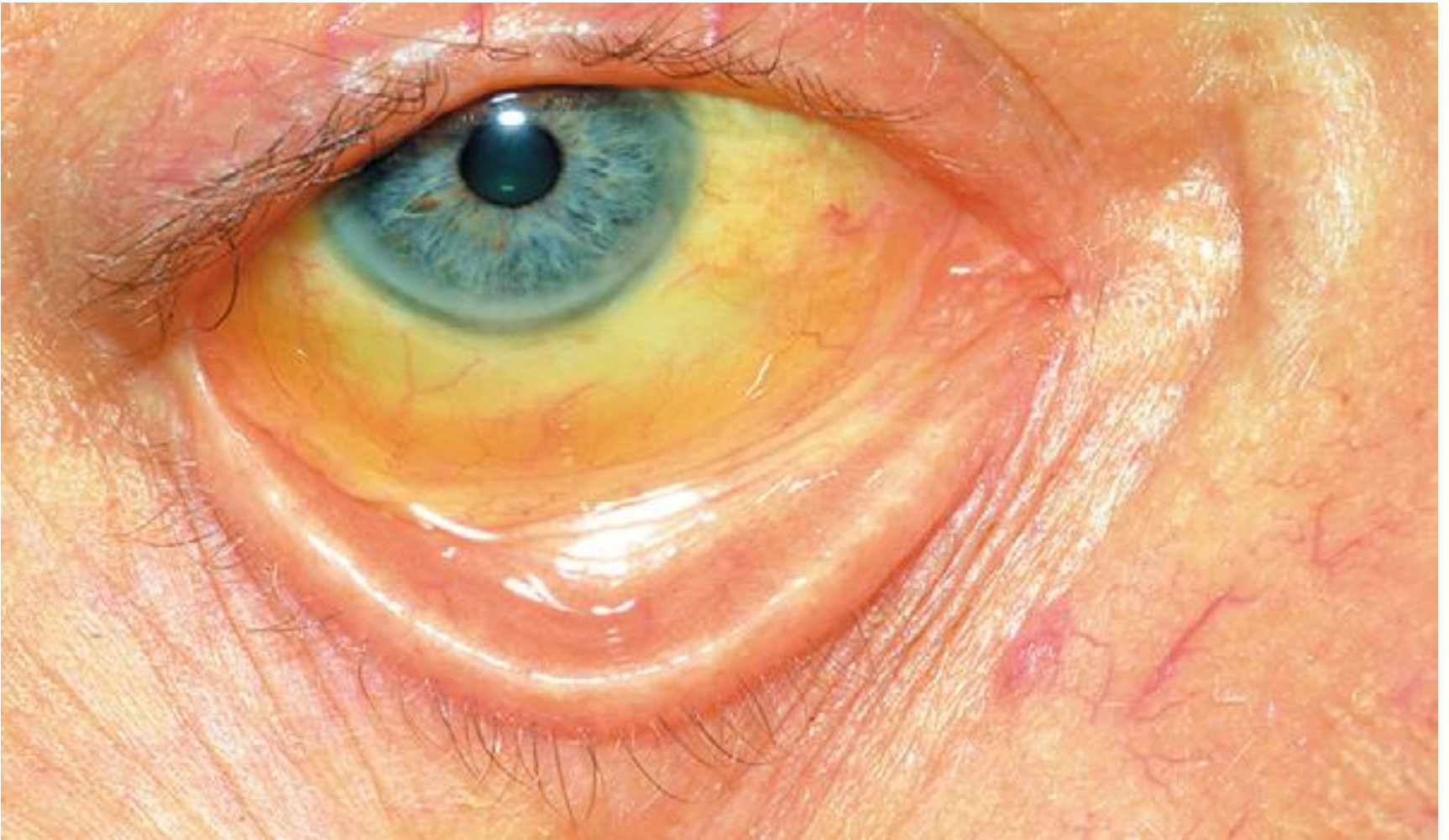
Aphthous ulcer



Abdominal distention due to ascites



Yellow sclera of jaundice



Spider naevi



leukonychia



Palmar erythema



Right inguinal hernia



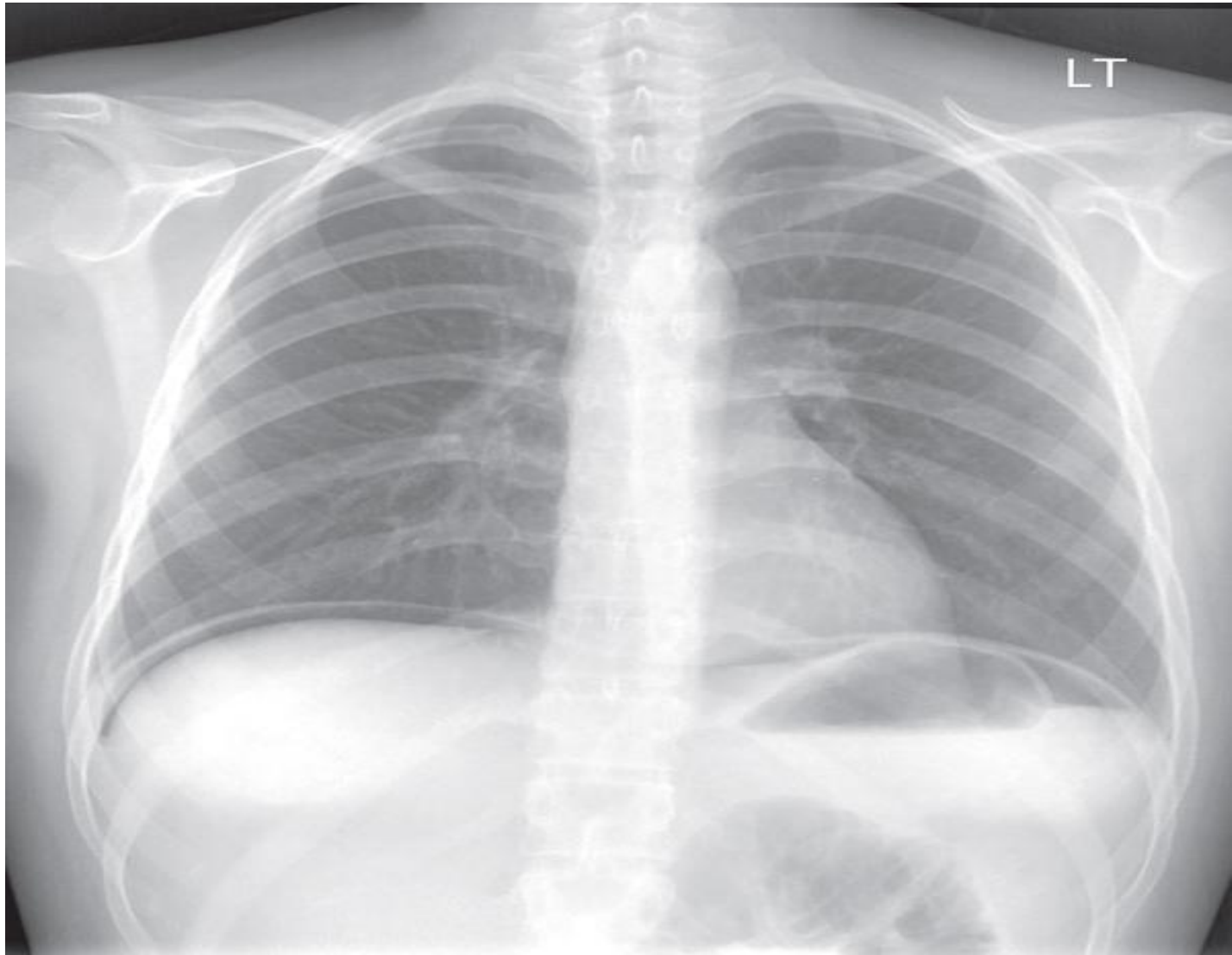
Grey-turner sign



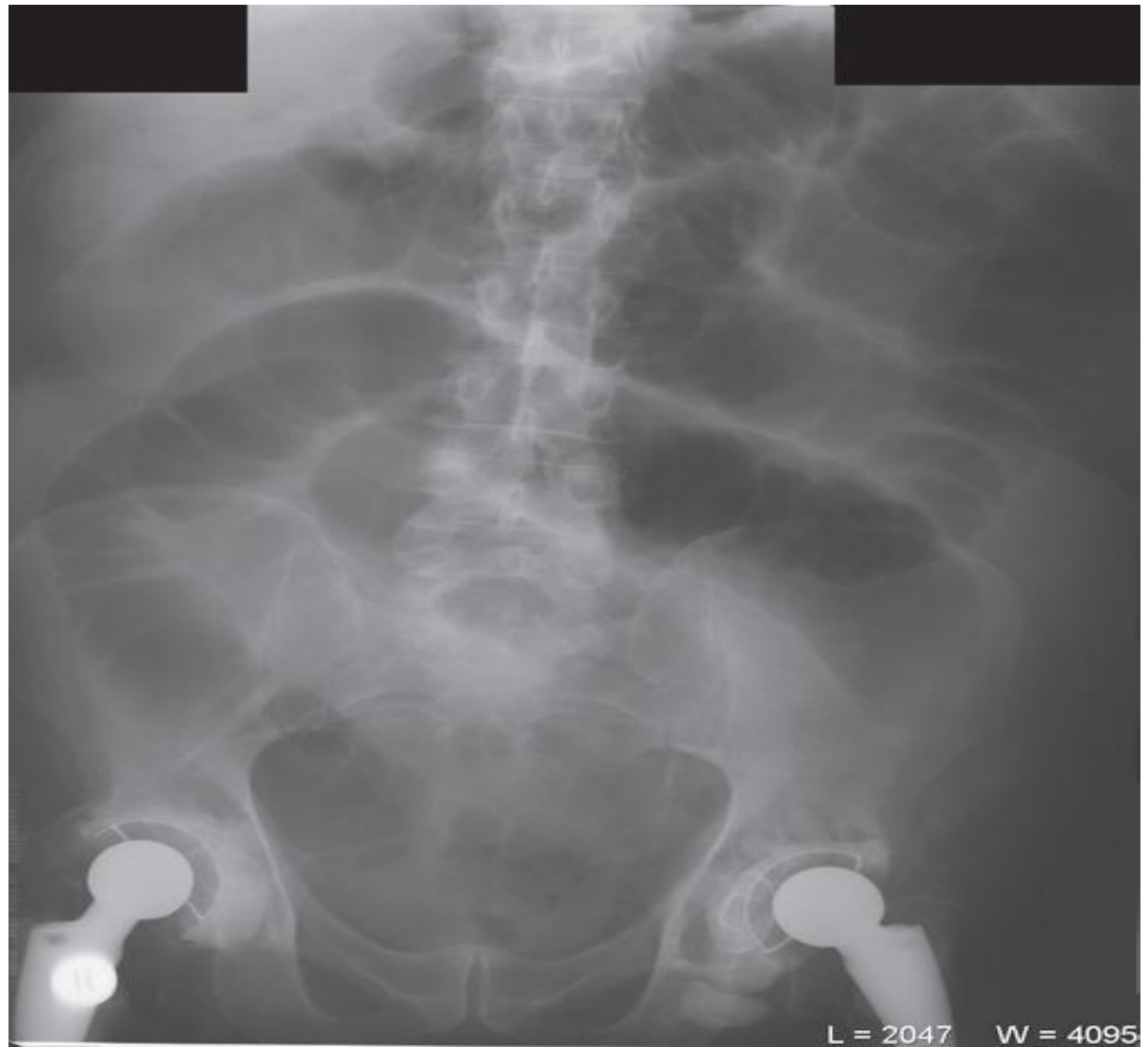
Cullen sign



Air under diaphragm



Dilated small bowel loops due to intestinal obstruction



Dilated large bowel loops due to toxic megacolon



Dilated large bowel loops due to sigmoid volvulus

