



# GI examination

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# In any physical Examination of the patient

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- Wash your hands.
- Introduce yourself to the patient including your name and role.
- Briefly explain what the examination will involve.
- Gain consent to proceed with the examination.
- Confirm the patient's **name**





Chaperone

Privacy

Good illumination.

Adequate exposure

Proper position

# GI examination



Two parts



1. General  
examination



2. Abdominal  
examination

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## General inspection

- 9 Inspect for clinical signs suggestive of underlying pathology (e.g. confusion, pain, noticeable scars, abdominal distension, pallor, jaundice, hyperpigmentation, oedema, cachexia, hernia)
- 10 Look for objects or equipment on or around the patient (e.g. stoma bag(s), surgical drains, feeding tubes, medications, catheters)

## Hands

- 11** Inspect the palms for pallor, palmar erythema and Dupuytren's contracture
- 12** Inspect for nail signs including koilonychia and leukonychia
- 13** Assess for finger clubbing
- 14** Assess for asterixis
- 15** Assess and compare the temperature of the hands
- 16** Palpate and assess the radial pulse
- 17** Palpate for Dupuytren's contracture

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### Arms and axillae

- |           |  |  |
|-----------|--|--|
| <b>18</b> | Inspect the patient's arms for bruising, excoriations and needle track marks |  |
| <b>19</b> | Inspect the axillae for acanthosis nigricans and hair loss                   |  |

### Face

- |           |  |  |
|-----------|--|--|
| <b>20</b> | Inspect the eyes for signs suggestive of gastrointestinal pathology (e.g. conjunctival pallor, jaundice, corneal arcus, xanthelasma, Kayser-Fleischer rings, perilimbal injection) |  |
| <b>21</b> | Inspect the mouth for signs suggestive of gastrointestinal pathology (e.g. angular stomatitis, glossitis, oral candidiasis and aphthous ulceration)                                |  |

### Neck

- |           |  |  |
|-----------|--|--|
| <b>22</b> | Palpate for lymphadenopathy in the supraclavicular fossae (paying particular attention to the left supraclavicular fossa for Virchow's node) |  |
|-----------|--|--|

darkening  
(hyperpigmentation) and  
thickening  
(hyperkeratosis) of the  
axillary skin

**ACANTHOSIS  
NIGRICANS**







Acanthosis nigricans

## Inspect the chest

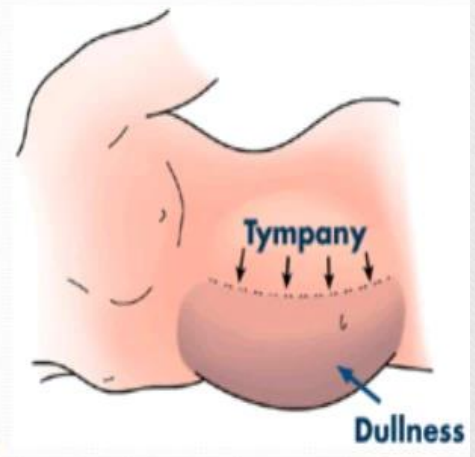
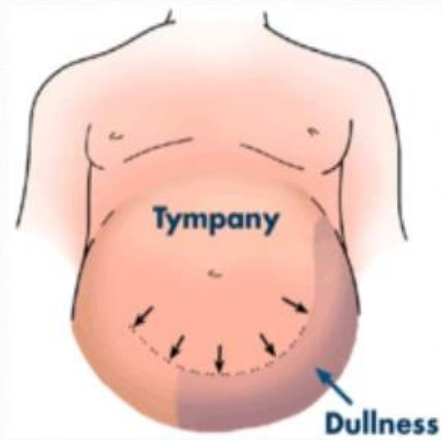
- 23** Inspect the chest for signs suggestive of gastrointestinal pathology (e.g. spider naevi, gynaecomastia and hair loss)

## Abdominal examination

- Inspection
- Palpation ( superficial , deep )
- Palpation for organomegaly
- Percussion
- Auscultation

- 
- Inspection
  - Foot of the bed ( shape of the abdomen , position / shape pf umbilicus )
  - From the right side
  - Don't forget ( ask the patient to cough )

## Shifting Dullness



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