

Quiz 1

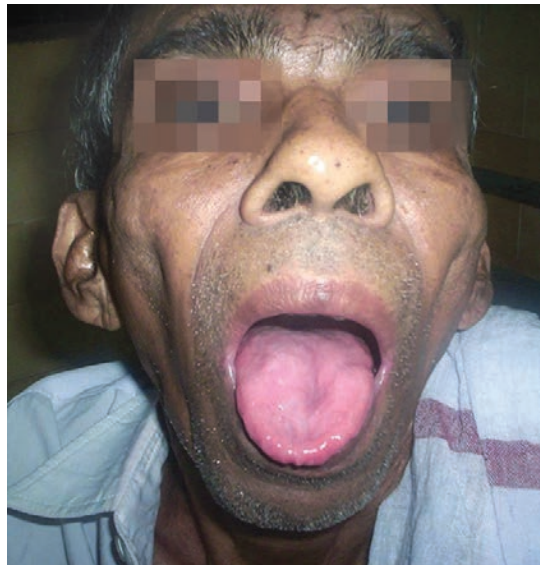
What conditions are associated with coexisting clubbing and cyanosis?

- a. *Cardiac*: CCHD
- b. *Vascular*: AVM (congenital and acquired) (localized, as a part of systemic disease)
- c. *Pulmonary*: ILD
- d. *Special situations*
 - a. *Cardiac*
 - 1. Fallot's tetralogy
 - 2. Shunt reversal (R to L)—Eisenmenger syndrome in ASD/VSD/PDA
 - b. *Vascular*
 - 1. AVM—congenital localized limbs, lung
 - 2. Acquired—as a requirement for hemodialysis, bullet injury
 - 3. As a part of systemic disease—hepatorenal syndrome
 - c. *Pulmonary*
 - ILD
 - d. *Special situations*
 - Bronchiectasis—usually associated with clubbing only. Cyanosis indicated collaterals between pulmonary and bronchial arteries—very rare situation.

7. Bald Tongue

OBSERVATION

Sides of the tongue show indentation with the teeth marks + surface of the tongue has lost papillae → bald tongue



Quiz 2

What are the causes of pseudohypertrophy?

Causes of pseudohypertrophy include:

1. Duchenne's muscular dystrophy
2. Myhre syndrome—short stature, brachydactyly, deafness, mental retardation, facial dysmorphism, striking muscular build.
3. Kocher-Debré-Semelaigne syndrome—hypothyroidism related pseudohypertrophy of calf muscles in pediatric age group.
4. Amyloid related to systemic amyloidosis.

Quiz 3

What is the new contemplated use of calf muscles?

As LV assist device—research in progress.

15. Wound Myiasis

OBSERVATION

Larvae of housefly coming out of the ulcer.



Quiz 1

What is myiasis?

Infection due to invasion of tissues or cavities of the body by larvae of dipterous insects, e.g. housefly larvae.

Quiz 2

Larvae of house fly seen teeming in the wound. This is an example of wound myiasis.

21. Complications of Tobacco use

OBSERVATION

Incompletely opened mouth, stained teeth, growth in the posterior part of the mouth, staining of tongue.



Quiz 1

What is the inference?

Staining of teeth: Central teeth stained by smoking; lateral and other teeth stained by chewing tobacco.

Staining of tongue:

Growth in the oral cavity—possibly malignant

Inability to open the mouth completely suggests—submucous fibrosis.

Quiz 2

What are the types of tobacco use and misuse?

Types of tobacco use include

- a. Smoked tobacco
- b. Smokeless tobacco
 1. Snuff
 2. Chewing tobacco (cheni, gutka—held in the mouth between teeth and cheek)
 3. Toothpaste

Quiz 3

What is inverse Marcus Gunn phenomenon?

This is a condition where the eyelids close upon opening the mouth (reverse of the Marcus Gunn Phenomenon).

Quiz 4

How do you identify myasthenia gravis as the cause of ptosis?

By using edrophonium injection IV—remarkable improvement will be seen in 30 seconds and worsening shortly thereafter.

Quiz 5

What are the features of ptosis due to Horner's syndrome?

The other findings could include—wasting of sternomastoid—clavicular head (XI nerve involved); Wasting of trapezius (XI, XII nerves)—lesion could be on the base of the skull.

Hoarseness of voice with gradual involvement of XI, XII nerves could be due to a neurofibroma of the XII nerve.

Partial unilateral ptosis without frontalis overreaction and with small pupils and dysphagia could be at the brain stem.

Quiz 6

When do you suspect functional ptosis/pseudoptosis?

One sided drooping of the eyelid (on the side of ptosis) and an overreaction of the frontalis muscle on the other side.

Quiz 7

Which mid brain lesions can cause ptosis?

Vascular, encephalitic, MS.

Ptosis with headache may be due to an aneurysm in the circle of Willis—most often a PCA aneurysm.

Ptosis without headache may be due to syphilis (tabes dorsalis) and diabetes.

Quiz 8

What are the features of tabes dorsalis?

Joints—painless range of increased abnormal movements—neuropathic joint, AR pupil, ptosis (usually bilateral).

Quiz 9

What are the differential diagnosis of abnormally increased joint movement range?

- Ligament laxity syndromes, e.g. pseudoxanthoma elasticum;
- Hypotonia—LMN paralysis, cerebellar lesions, posterior column lesions (like tabes dorsalis).