



PHOTO DIAGNOSIS

An illustrated quiz on problems seen in everyday practice



Case 1

A 19-year-old male presented with a painful left big toe.

Questions

1. What is the diagnosis?
2. What is the etiology?

Provided by Dr. J.K. Pawlak, Winnipeg, Manitoba.



Case 2

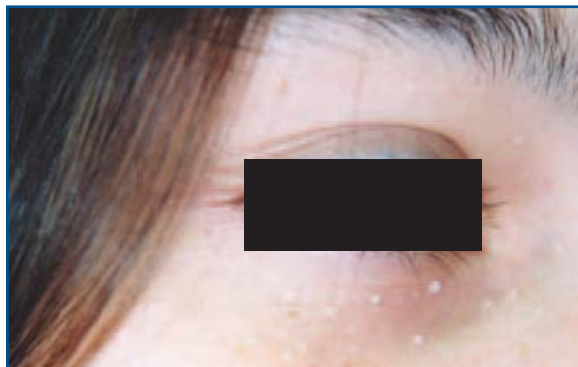
A two-year-old girl was noted to have a pit in the left auricle.

Questions

1. What is the diagnosis?
2. What is the significance?

Provided by Dr. Alexander K.C. Leung and Dr. Justine Fong, Calgary, Alberta.

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Case 3

A 16-year-old girl presented with tiny white pea-shaped cysts around her eyes.

Questions

1. What is the diagnosis?

Provided by Dr. J.K. Pawlak, Winnipeg, Manitoba.



Case 4

A four-year-old boy was noted to have notches in the upper incisors. His mother did not have syphilis during her pregnancy. There was no family history of ectodermal dysplasia.

Questions

1. What is the diagnosis?
2. What is the significance?

Provided by Dr. Alexander K.C. Leung and Dr. Justine H.S. Fong, Calgary, Alberta.



Case 5

A 52-year-old male presented with swelling at the back of his left knee lasting for two weeks. He has intermittent pain which interferes with almost all activities. On examination, a soft cystic bulge was noted at the back of the left knee. His X-ray showed moderate osteoarthritic changes.

Questions

1. What is the diagnosis and reason for the swelling?
2. What other swelling in this region is important to distinguish?

Provided by Dr. J.K. Pawlak, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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Case 6

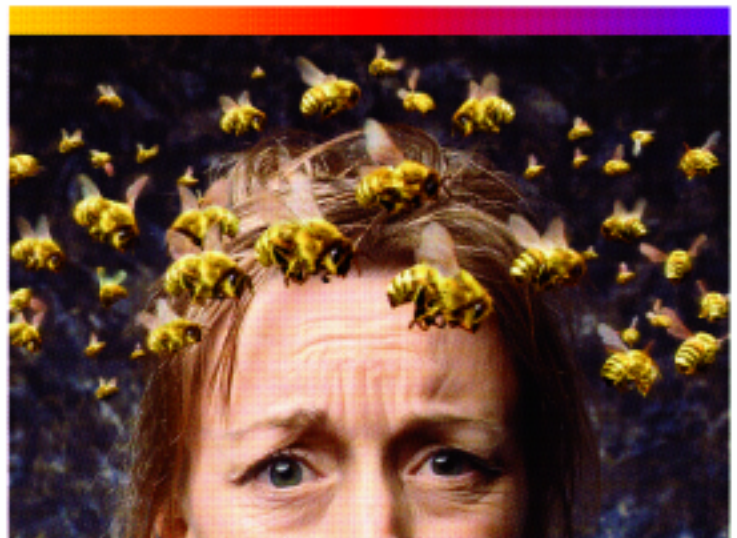
A wheal-and-erythema reaction in a linear pattern occurred in an eight-year-old girl after she had scratched herself on the thigh.

Questions

1. What is the diagnosis?
2. What is the significance?

Provided by Dr. Alexander K.C. Leung and Dr. Justine H.S. Fong, Calgary, Alberta.

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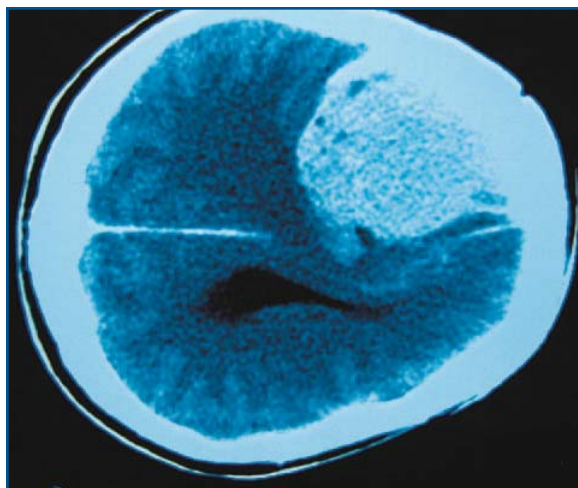
Case 7

A 17-year-old girl presented with eruption of greasy yellow-brown, wart-like papules on her upper trunk. On the back of both hands were visible skin-coloured papules resembling plane warts.

Questions

1. What is the diagnosis?
2. What are the terms used for the lesions on the back of both hands?

Provided by Dr. J.K. Pawlak, Winnipeg, Manitoba.



Case 8

A 53-year-old female with a history of recurrent headaches and recent memory and personality changes underwent a computed tomography scan of her brain.

Questions

1. What does the scan show?

Provided by Dr. J.K. Pawlak, and Dr. E. Sochocka, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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ANSWERS

Case 1

1. Ingrowing toenail is one of the most common nail problems seen in general practice.
2. The etiology is frequently multifactorial and includes constitutional and environmental factors. Congenital misalignment of the nail, hereditary overcurvature and imbalance between the width of the nail matrix and nail bed are the main predisposing factors. Convex cutting of the nail, pointed-toe and high-heeled shoes, and onychomycosis are precipitating factors of ingrown toenails.

Case 2

1. Auricular sinus.
2. An auricular sinus may become infected, presenting with redness and swelling of the surrounding tissue and a purulent discharge.

Case 3

1. Milia commonly occur on the face, especially around the eyes. They also occur in scars and during the healing process in lesions of porphyria cutanea tarda. Milia may occur spontaneously or after habitual rubbing of the eyelids.

Case 4

1. Nonsyphilitic dental dysplasia.
2. Nonsyphilitic dental dysplasia must be distinguished from Hutchinson's teeth. Hutchinson's teeth are peg-like or screwdriver-shaped and occur with congenital syphilis. Hutchinson's teeth affect only the permanent incisors.

Case 5

1. Popliteal cyst (Baker's cyst) is simply the herniation of the synovial cavity of the knee with formation of a fluid-filled sac extending backward and downward. It is always secondary to a disorder of the knee with persistent synovial effusion, such as rheumatoid arthritis or osteoarthritis.
2. Aneurysm of the popliteal artery and synovial carcinoma.

Case 6

1. Dermographism
2. Dermographism is a form of trauma-induced pressure urticaria. The initial wheal line is secondary to reflex vasoconstriction. This is supplanted by a puritic, erythematous wheal. It is difficult, if not impossible, to interpret skin test results in such individuals because of whealing at control sites.

Case 7

1. Darier's disease, or keratosis follicularis, is an inherited autosomal dominant trait.
2. Acrokeratosis verruciformis are seen in Darier's disease.

Case 8

1. Large right frontal meningioma. 