



PHOTO DIAGNOSIS

An illustrated quiz on problems seen in everyday practice



Case 1

The upper lip of this three-year-old boy became swollen and itchy an hour after he had ingested some peanuts.

Questions

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

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



Case 2

This patient presented recurrent pain, edema and intense inflammation of the first metatarsophalangeal joint of the right foot.

Questions

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

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

ANSWERS ON PAGE 62



Case 3

A two-year-old child was seen because of circumferential ring-like constrictions on the child's legs which had been present since birth.

Questions

1. What is the diagnosis?
2. What are the causes?

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



Case 4

A 38-year-old man presented with a reducible lump in the umbilical area. He had a laparotomy done a year ago. The wound was infected post-operatively.

Questions

1. What is the diagnosis?
2. What are the causes?

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



Case 5

This two-year-old boy was noted to have the external urethral meatus on the ventral surface of the penis.

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 6

A nine-year-old girl presented with a fever (temperature 39.5 C) and vague periumbilical pain. Twenty-four hours later, the pain shifted to the right lower quadrant. There was tenderness and rebound tenderness in the right lower quadrant of the abdomen.

Questions

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

Provided by Dr. Alexander K.C. Leung and Dr. Andrew L. Wong, Calgary, Alberta.



Case 7

A two-year-old presented to the emergency department with a history of refusal to look up and dysphagia.

Questions

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

Provided by Dr. Alexander K.C. Leung and Dr. Andrew L. Wong, Calgary, Alberta.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 63

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Case 8

This 13-year-old girl presented severe colicky right upper quadrant pain. Abdominal ultrasonography showed cholelithiasis. In the past, she had several episodes of symmetrical, painful swellings of the hands and feet. Peripheral blood smear showed target cells, poikilocytes and irreversibly sickled cells.

Questions

1. What is the diagnosis?
2. To what kind of infection are patients with this disorder particularly susceptible?

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



Case 9

A 20-year-old male presented with a hard, but not tender, lump located bilaterally in the pre-auricular area.

Questions

1. What are these lumps?

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



Case 10

A 66-year-old male presented with a painless lump in his umbilicus which had been growing slowly over the past month.

Questions

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

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

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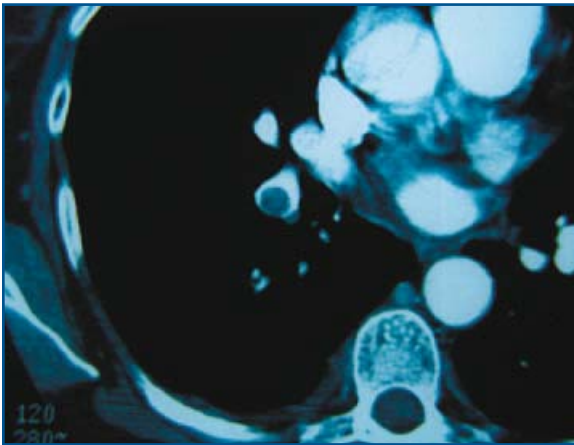
Case 11

A four-month-old infant was noted to have scaling and crusting of the scalp. The infant was otherwise asymptomatic.

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 12

A 32-year-old female presented with dyspnea, tachycardia and chest discomfort. She was sent by ambulance to the emergency department where a computed tomography scan of her chest was performed.

Questions

1. What does the scan show?

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



Case 13

A two-month-old infant had a scar on his forehead. He had neonatal hypocalcemia and was treated with an intravenous infusion of calcium gluconate. Sloughing of the skin was noted a few days later at the site of the scalp vein infusion.

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 14

During examination of a 62-year-old male an abnormal shape of the right arm was found. On further questioning the patient stated that one year ago, after lifting a fridge, he experienced a sharp pain in his shoulder and then a lump appeared in his arm.

Questions

1. What is the diagnosis?
2. What effect will this have on his function?

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

ANSWERS

Case 1

1. Angioneurotic edema.
2. In the majority of cases, angioneurotic edema can be controlled with an oral antihistamine. In acute, severe angioneurotic edema, subcutaneous epinephrine is the drug of choice.

Case 2

1. Gout, the most common form of crystal arthropathy.
2. Most patients have had asymptomatic hyperuricemia for many years before urate crystals accumulate in the joint and provoke an acute attack. During the acute episode the serum acid level may be normal. The diagnosis depends on the characteristic clinical presentation and on the demonstration of negatively birefringent needle-shaped urate crystals in

the aspirated fluid seen under polarized light microscopy. Recurrent attacks and tophaceous deposits of urate produce swelling and distortion.

Case 3

1. Congenital constriction bands.
2. Congenital constriction bands are the result of intrauterine entanglement of the fetal parts, particularly limbs, by amniotic bands or umbilical cord.

Case 4

1. Incisional hernia.
2. The most common causes are wound infection and improper wound closure. Transverse incisions are often associated with a lower incidence of incisional hernia than are vertical ones.

ANSWERS

Case 5

1. Hypospadias.
2. The more proximal the urethral meatus, the more likely the penis is to be curved (chordee). Associated anomalies consist mainly of undescended testes and inguinal hernias. Circumcision is contraindicated as the foreskin is often essential for repair later in life.

Case 6

1. Acute appendicitis.
2. Appendectomy.

Case 7

1. Cufflink in esophagus.
2. Endoscopic removal.

Case 8

1. Sickle-cell anemia.
2. Patients with sickle-cell anemia are particularly susceptible to meningitis, sepsis, and other serious infections, mainly caused by *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Haemophilis influenzae*.

Case 9

1. Accessory auricles.

Case 10

1. Sister Mary Joseph's nodule, secondary tumours.
2. The patient was diagnosed with gastric cancer with metastases. The skin is a relatively uncommon site for secondary tumours with the scalp and umbilicus being the most common sites. Only a small minority of those with internal malignancy develop cutaneous manifestation.

Case 11

1. Seborrheic dermatitis.
2. Infantile seborrheic dermatitis usually resolves spontaneously over a period of several weeks to months. When severe, treatment with an antiseborrheic shampoo (selenium sulfide, salicylic acid, tar) and low-potency topical corticosteroid will hasten resolution.

Case 12

1. Right pulmonary artery embolization.

Case 13

1. Chemical burn.
2. Chemical burn may result from an inadvertent extravasation of calcium into the subcutaneous tissue.

Case 14

1. The patient developed a rupture of the long head of his right bicep.
2. There is usually no significant loss of power.