



PHOTO DIAGNOSIS

An illustrated quiz on problems seen in everyday practice



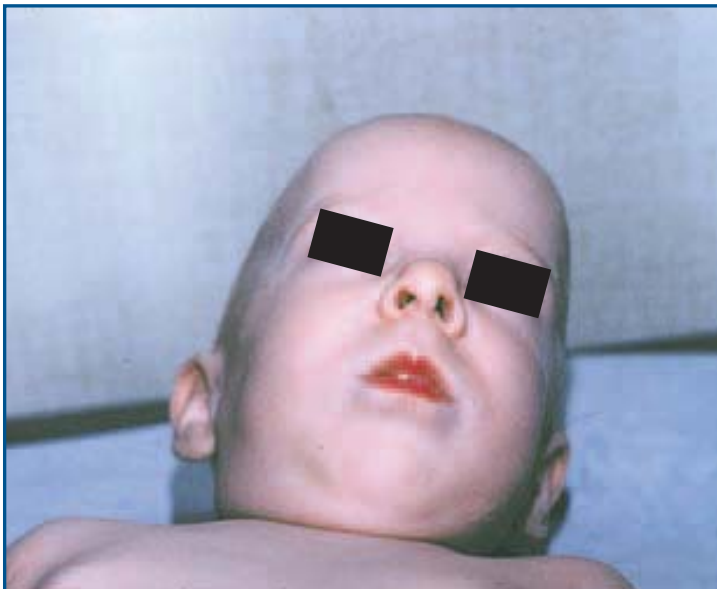
Case 1

A 43-year-old female presented with cystic swelling on the dorsum of her left wrist.

Questions

1. What is the diagnosis?
2. What is the cause of this problem?
3. What is the treatment?

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



Case 2

A three-month-old male infant was noted to have a deformity of the nose. He was born at 32 weeks gestation. He developed hyaline membrane disease in the neonatal period requiring endotracheal intubation and oxygen therapy for a month.

Questions

1. What is the diagnosis?
2. What is the underlying cause?

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

ANSWERS ON PAGE 43



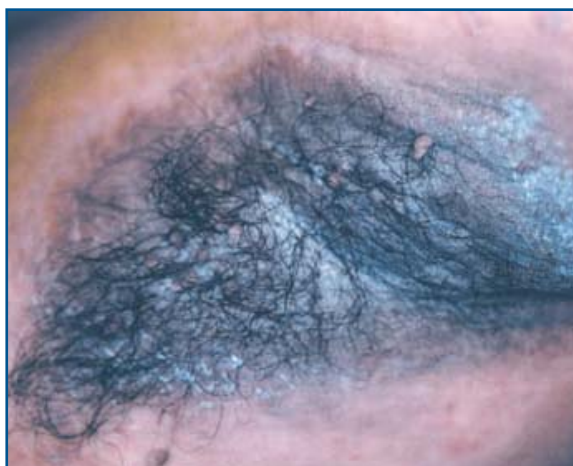
Case 3

The mother of this 10-month-old infant was concerned because the infant's vagina was partially covered by a membrane.

Questions

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

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



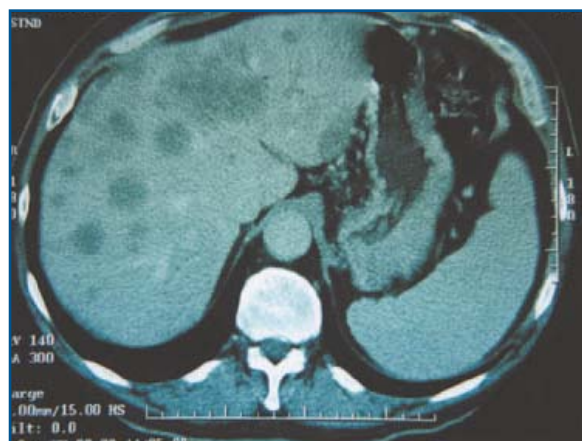
Case 4

A 45-year-old man presented with brown thickening of the skin with papillomatous surface in both axillary areas.

Questions

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

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



Case 5

A 58-year-old man was brought to the emergency room because of weight loss and right upper quadrant pain. A computed tomography (CT) scan of the abdomen was performed.

Question

1. What does the scan show?

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

ANSWERS ON PAGE 43



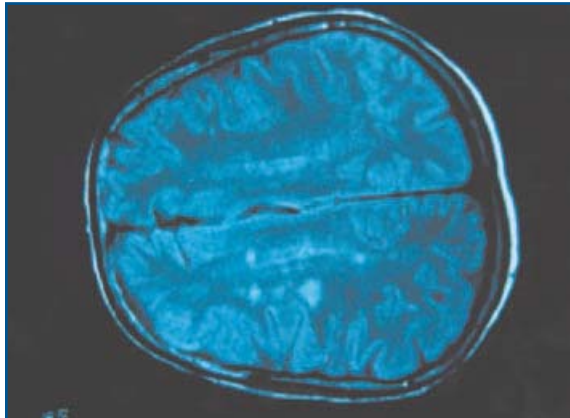
Case 6

The horny outgrowth on the upper lid of the right eye of this 65-year-old man gradually increased in size.

Questions

1. What is the common term for it?
2. With what may it be associated?
3. What complication may occur in longstanding lesions?

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



Case 7

A 61-year-old female presented with pain in her lower back and legs, with significant leg numbness at night. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the brain was performed.

Question

1. What does the MRI show?

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



Case 8

This neonate was noted to have a mass protruding from the sacral area.

Questions

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

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

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ANSWERS

Case 1

1. Ganglion.
2. The cause is not fully understood, but may be a degenerative process in the mesoblastic tissues surrounding the joint. The most common site is the dorsum of the wrist followed by the flexor aspect of the wrist adjacent to the radial artery. Smaller ganglia occur in the flexor sheaths of the fingers, dorsum of the foot, and in the ankle and head of the fibula.
3. Many treatments have been advocated. They all carry a recurrence rate, but most surgeons recommend excision as offering the best chance for cure.

Case 2

1. Septal deviation.
2. Septal deviations are usually secondary to trauma, which may be secondary to endotracheal intubation or abnormal intrauterine posture with resulting compression on the nose.

Case 3

1. Labial fusion.
2. Stagnant urine trapped behind the fused labia encourages the growth of bacteria and can lead to vulvovaginitis, asymptomatic bacteriuria, or urinary tract infection.

Case 4

1. Acanthosis nigricans.
2. Acanthosis nigricans is a non-specific process that may accompany a number of different entities. The most common site of involvement is the axillae, but changes may be observed in other areas, such as the flexural

areas of the neck and groin, the beltline, over dorsal surfaces of the fingers, and around the areolae of the breasts and umbilicus. The majority of cases are idiopathic and associated with obesity. This process is referred to as pseudoacanthosis.

Case 5

1. Multiple low attenuation lesions are seen throughout all segments of the liver. This patient was diagnosed with pancreatic carcinoma, with evidence of metastatic disease to both lobes of the liver.

Case 6

1. Cutaneous horn.
2. Horny outgrowths may occur in, or as a result of, an underlying nevus, virus wart, keratocanthoma, seborrheic keratosis or epidermoid cyst.
3. Squamous cell carcinoma may develop in long-established lesions which form in relatively normal skin.

Case 7

1. Plaques of multiple sclerosis.

Case 8

1. Sacrococcygeal teratoma.
2. The treatment of choice is a complete resection of the tumour and coccyx. Failure to remove the coccyx leads to a 35% to 40% chance of tumour recurrence. [Dx](#)