



# Photo Diagnosis

*Illustrated quizzes on problems seen in everyday practice*

## Case 1



## *Slowly Enlarging Brown Plaque*

A 44-year-old sun-worshipping male presents with a slowly enlarging brown plaque on his temple. He has a history of squamous cell carcinoma on his ear, treated three years ago.

### Questions

1. What is your diagnosis?
2. What is the name of the sign for multiple eruptive seborrheic keratoses which herald an internal malignancy?
3. How would you manage this lesion?

### Answers

1. Seborrheic keratosis, the most common benign tumour in older people.
2. Sign of Lesser-Trelat. Most commonly due to a GI tract malignancy.
3. Liquid nitrogen cryotherapy, curettage, electrosurgery and/or application of glycolic or trichloroacetic acid.

Provided by: Dr. Benjamin Barankin

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955, boul. St. Jean, Suite 306  
Pointe-Claire, Quebec H9R 5K3

Email: [diagnosis@sta.ca](mailto:diagnosis@sta.ca)  
Fax: (888) 695-8554

## Case 2



## *Rash in Between Fingers*

A 32-year-old female with a long history of rheumatoid arthritis presents with chronic dermatitis in the fourth interspace of her right hand.

### Questions

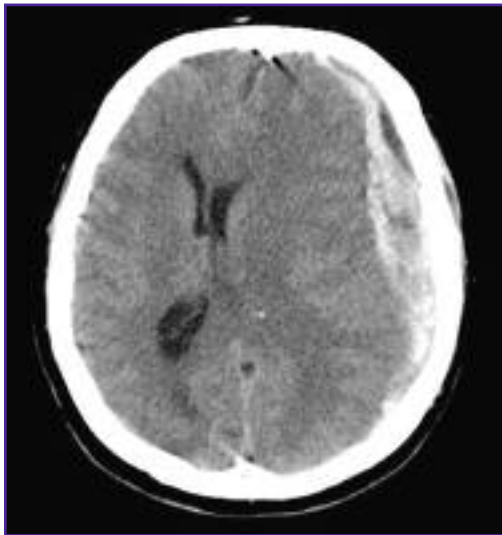
1. What is the most likely diagnosis?
2. What is the etiology?
3. What is the treatment?

### Answers

1. Erosio interdigitalis blastomycetica.
2. Candidal infection. Erosio interdigitalis blastomycetica is one of the cutaneous manifestations of diabetes. Exposing the skin to chronic irritants and moisture leads to breakdown of the skin barrier with subsequent colonization and growth of *Candida*.
3. Treatment consists of correcting or eliminating the factors that can aggravate the condition and the use of topical antifungal preparations.

Provided by: Dr. Jerzy Pawlak

Case 3



## *Twitching After a Fall*

A 74-year-old right-handed male presented after a fall on his driveway. He had consumed alcohol prior to the fall. He was noticed to have twitching of his right side which lasted several seconds. A few hours later, he had another episode of shaking of his right side lasting 30 to 60 seconds. CT scan was performed.

### Questions

1. What is seen in this CT scan image?
2. What is your diagnosis?
3. What is the treatment?

### Answers

1. The CT scan shows a hyperdensity over left frontal and parietal areas, consistent with subdural hematoma with mass effect and mild midline shift.
2. Diagnosis is focal seizure involving right upper extremity secondary to acute left subdural hematoma.
3. Treatment consists of neurosurgical consultation for possible evacuation and antiepileptic medication. This patient should be observed closely for neurological deterioration.

Provided by: Dr. Abdul Qayyum Rana; Dr. Faisal R. Khan; and Dr. Waheed Khan

### Case 4



## *Red, Scaly Eruption*

Shortly after recovering from streptococcal pharyngitis, this 42-year-old female presents with multiple, scaling papules and plaques on her trunk. She has a history of mild psoriasis affecting her limbs.

### Questions

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

### Answers

1. Guttate psoriasis is a form of psoriasis characterized by the sudden eruption of multiple, small, erythematous, scaling, papules and plaques, with a characteristic “droplet” appearance. Typically, the lesions are widespread affecting the trunk and limbs.
2. Guttate psoriasis often follows a streptococcal infection by approximately two to three weeks. The lesions may clear spontaneously or may precede the onset of chronic plaque psoriasis. Both children and adults can be affected. Differential diagnoses include secondary syphilis or pityriasis rosea.
3. Active streptococcal pharyngitis infection can be treated with appropriate antibiotics. Topical corticosteroids may be prescribed for localized disease and UVB or narrow-band UVB irradiation may be used for more extensive guttate psoriasis.

Provided by: Aimee MacDonald; and Dr. Richard Langley

## Case 5



## Tongue Lesion

This 10-year-old male is brought to the ER by his mother with a history that he put his tongue against a metal pole at school and that it got stuck to the pole. Instead of waiting for help to arrive, he pulled his tongue away forcefully, sustaining an injury with bleeding.

### Questions

1. What is this?
2. How did this happen?
3. How is this treated?

### Answers

1. Laceration of the tongue.
2. This can occur when a child puts their tongue against a metal object in sub-zero temperatures, perhaps a metal pole or fire hydrant. In most circumstances they will be able to get help and the tongue can be removed from the pole by pouring tepid water or warm liquid over the tongue until it detaches. In this case, the child got scared and ripped his tongue from the pole, causing a laceration.
3. Smaller lacerations of the tongue can be treated conservatively only, by using salt water rinses or diluted antiseptic mouthwash several times per day. It is important to use a solution that does not sting or burn, otherwise the child will very quickly become non-compliant with the treatment. Remember to educate the parents that a whitish-yellow exudate will form over the wound and that this is quite normal, but when a puss-like liquid discharge, fever or lymph nodes appear, the child might need an oral antibiotic. Due to the rich vascular supply of the tongue, most lacerations will heal rapidly with no intervention.

Provided by: Dr. Werner Oberholzer

### Case 6



## *Irregular Patch on Iris*

A 67-year-old female presented with a history of an irregular brown patch over her right iris. She was diagnosed with glaucoma over the past two years.

### Questions

1. What is the diagnosis?
2. What is the significance?
3. What is the most possible cause?

### Answers

1. Hyperpigmentation of the right iris.
2. The colour of the iris was felt to be stable throughout adulthood. The iris colour may change in response to disease. In Horner's and Fuchs' heterochromic iridocyclitis we can see a gradual unilateral loss of pigmentation. Also, there is evidence for pigment loss in the iris as a result of aging and change of colour may also occur spontaneously in normal people after adolescence.
3. Patient is taking latanoprost (for lowering intraocular pressure), what is responsible for hyperpigmentation in some irises.

Provided by: Dr. Jerzy Pawlak

## Case 7

## *Erythematous Papule*

A 61-year-old Italian female presents with an erythematous papule on her nose of four months duration.

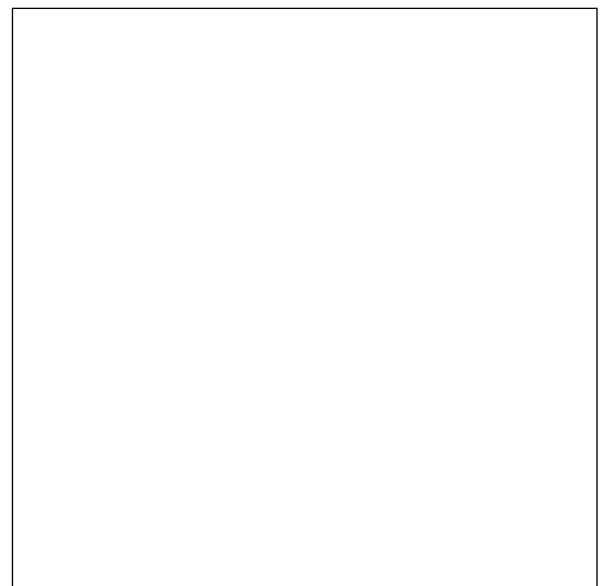
### Questions

1. What is your diagnosis?
2. What is the typical demographic of someone with this condition?
3. How would you treat this lesion?

### Answers

1. Basal cell carcinoma.
2. Elderly Caucasians, although persons of any age and race can be affected.
3. Surgical excision, electrodesiccation and curettage, or Mohs surgery (ideal in this case).

Provided by: Dr. Benjamin Barankin



Case 8




## *Right-Sided Weakness*

A 57-year-old male presents with sudden onset of inability to speak and right-sided weakness for the last 12 hours. His deficit was persistent. A CT scan was performed to evaluate the cause.

### Questions

1. What does CT scan show?
2. What is your diagnosis?
3. How will you treat this patient?

### Answers

1. CT scan image shows left frontoparietal sulcal effacement and loss of grey-white junction.
2. Early left frontoparietal ischemic infarct in the territory of left middle cerebral artery.
3. This patient should be started on antiplatelet therapy, cholesterol-lowering agent and his lipid profile should be checked to rule out hypercholesterolemia. A Holter monitor to rule out cardiac arrhythmias, ECHO to rule out cardiac source of embolus and carotid ultrasound to rule out carotid stenosis should be done. 

Provided by: Dr. Abdul Qayyum Rana; Dr. Faisal R. Khan; and Dr. Waheed Khan