

Examination of the Head and the Neck

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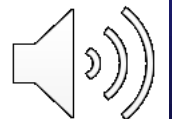
Physical examination

- inspection
- palpation
- percussion
- auscultation
- smelling and tasting



Examination of the Skull-inspection

- Microcephaly, macrocephaly, turriccephaly..
- **Facies**
- febrilis,
- pallida (pale face),
- myxedematosa,
- mitralis,
- abdominalis (Hippocratica), Cushingoid face (moon face),
- nephritica,
- acromegalica



Facies mitralis



Facies pletorica (Polycytemia vera)



Cushingoid face

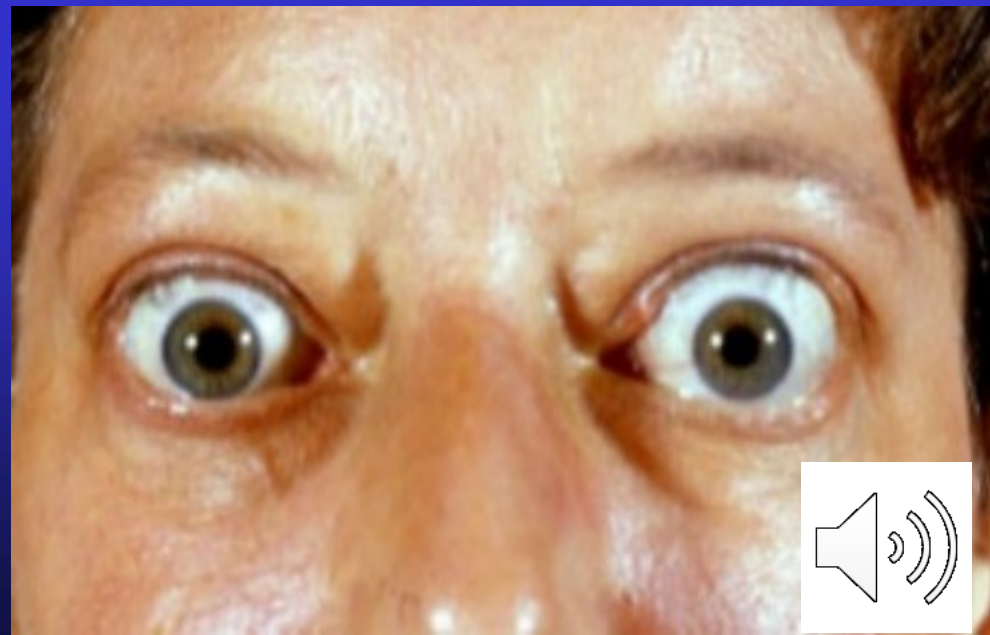


Facies myxoedematosa - hypothyreosis



Thyreotoxicosis – G-B disease

- Exophthalmus



Facies Hippocratica, abdominalis, peritonealis



Facies nephritica (eye lids oedema)



Facies alcoholica -rhinophima



Facies acromegalica



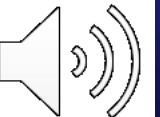
- 251cm
- 74 cm



Facies leontina (Lepra)



Neurofibromatosis



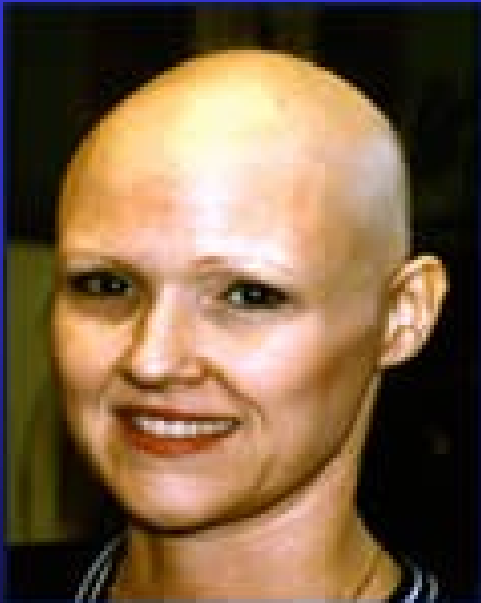
Facies sclerodermica



ALOPECIA

» difuse (chemotherapy, tyreotoxicosis)

» areata



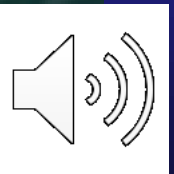
Hypertrichosis-werewolf syndrom



Skin lesions



SLE – butterfly exantema



Local oedema

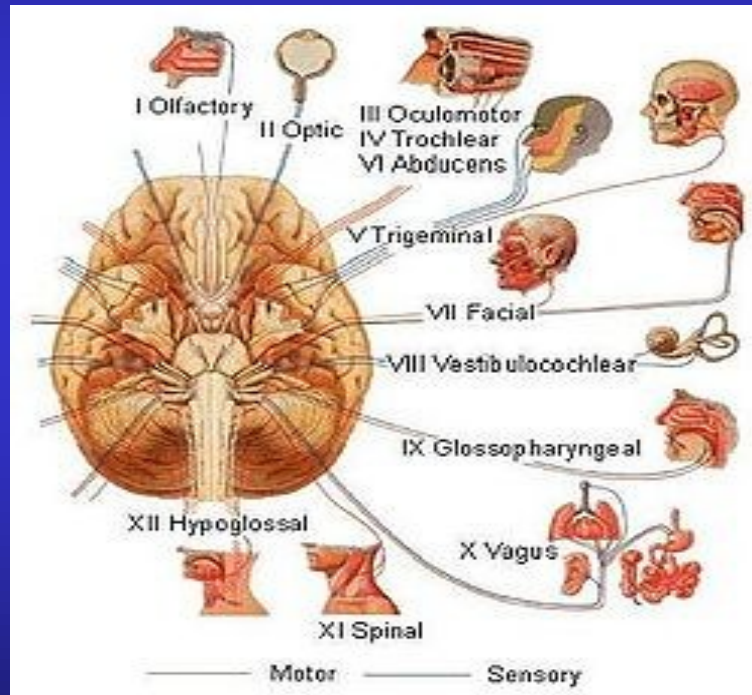
- Dental
- Sinusitis maxilaris
- Parotitis



Cornu cutaneum - precancerosis

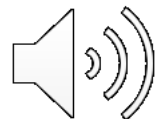


Cranial nerves



Paresis/plegia N.VII.

- Upper motor neuron - **central** – brain disturbance –e.g. stroke
- Lower motor neuron - **peripheral** –e.g. Bell's palsy – lagophthalmos (rabbit's eye)

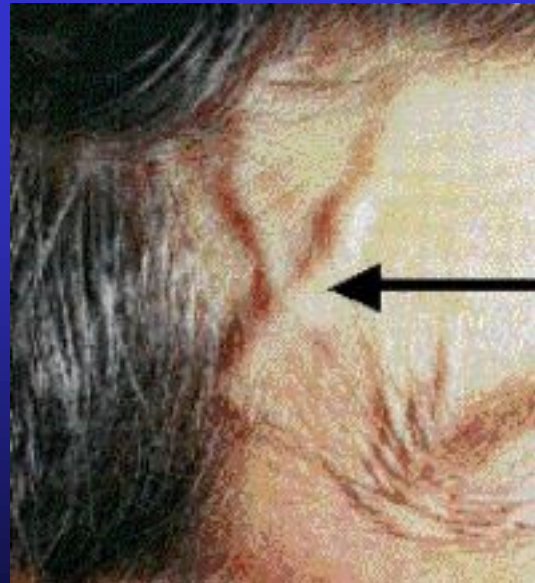


Stroke with tongue deviation



Percussion and palpation of the Skull

- Injury, sinusitis
- Sensory innervation of the face – N.V.
3 branches
- Temporal arteriitis
Horton



Arteriitis temporalis Horton

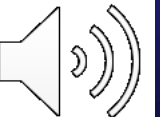


Examination of the eyes

- Supraorbital ridges (acromegalia)
- Eyebrows (myxoedema)
- Eyelids –swelling, pigmentation, xanthelasma
- Eyeballs - exophthalmos –uni or bilateral
 - enophthalmos –Horner's trias
- Movement of the eyeballs –N_y, N.III, IV, VI



Xantelasma palpebrarum



“glasses haematoma“



Eye lids oedema



- **Conjunctiva** – pale, purple, hematomas, xerophthalmia
- **Sclera** – icterus (jaundice), bleeding, blue
- **Cornea** –arcus senilis cornea, Wilson's disease (Cu) – Kayser-Fleischer ring
- **Iris and pupils** – mydriasis, miosis, reaction to light



Conjunctiva

-chemosis – conjunctivitis



-bleeding



Sclera

-icteric - hyperbilirubinaemia



-blue - Osteogenesis imperfecta



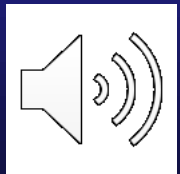
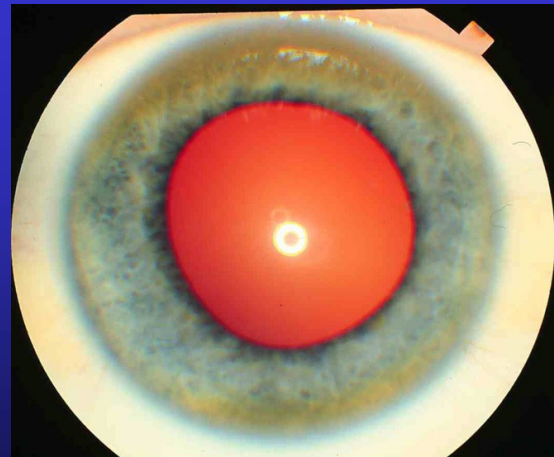
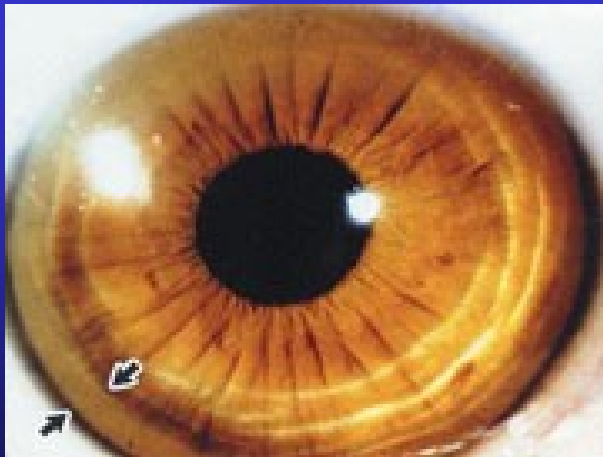
Cornea

- Arcus senilis cornae GERONTOXON
hyperlipidemia, elderly patients



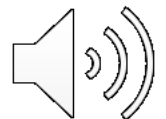
– Kayeser-Fleischer ring

- green ring
- in Wilson disease (Coper)



Asymmetric eyes

- peripheral paresis of facial nerv VII.
- **CLAUDE-BERNARD-HORNER** trias
miosis, ptosis, enophthalmus - cervical sympaticus
(lung cancer)



Exophthalmus

- bilateral – thyreotoxicosis
- unilateral – orbital tumors



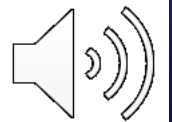
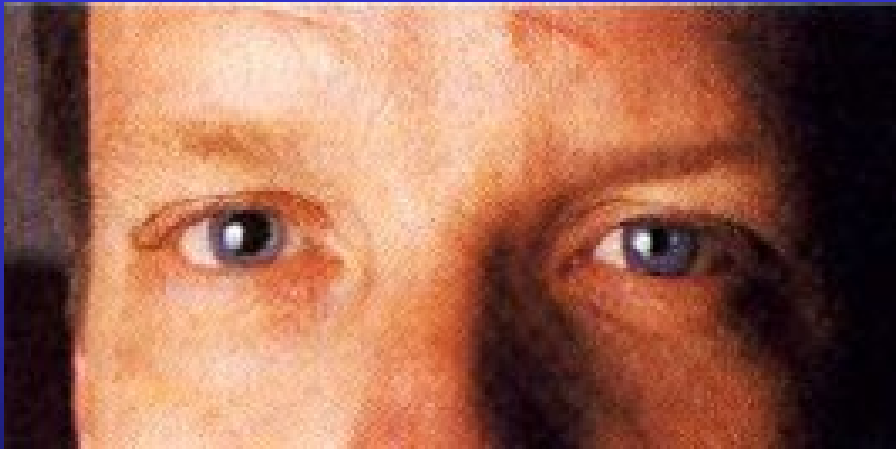
Bilateral exophthalmus – G-B disease

- GRAEFÉ's sign
- Moebius sign – bulb divergence in looking to short distance
- Stellwag's sign – seldom blinking



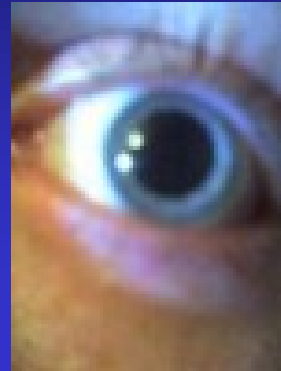
Pupils -anisocoria

- cerebral bleeding, brain tumors
- Claude-Bernard-Horner syndrome



MYDRIASIS

- coma
- atropin
- Glaucoma
- St.p.op.cataractae



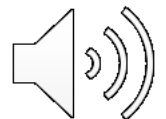
MIOSIS

- morphin
- iridocyclitis



Examination of the Nose and Ears

- Nose – size, form and secretion (epistaxis – bleeding, mucous, mucopurulent or purulent)
- Ears – size, secretion, goat

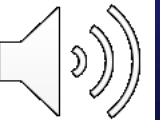


Examination of the Lips and Mouth

- Lips - cyanosis, pale, angular stomatitis, herpes simplex labialis
- Oral cavity - tongue - size, colour, surface (coating), protrudes in the midline (N.XII), bites, xerostomia
 - oral mucosa - thrush, graphite spots
 - teeth
 - tonsils and oropharynx
- Foetor ex Ore (bad breath) - caries, gingivitis, f. hepaticus, uremicus, ketoacidoticus, putrid



Lips



Central cyanosis



Dry tongue



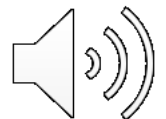
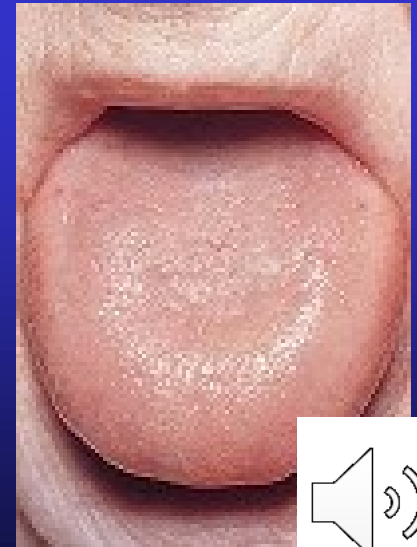
Tongue surface

- brown – malnutrition, liver disease
- white – THRUSH – candidosis
- Lingua villosa nigra (bad hygiene)
- bites - epilepsy



Tongue surface

- dry – dehydration
- smooth – iron or vitamin B 12 deficiency



Mucositis

- pale – anemia
- inflammation - stomatitis - immunodeficiency

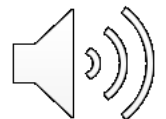


Mucositis

- petechiae, suffusions – bleeding disorders
- ulcerations – neutropenia, st.p. CHT
- thrush – candidosis - -,,-



Mucositis affecting the buccal tissues and tongue



Mucosis

- graphite spots – Addison disease



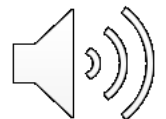
Gingivas

- gingivitis
- bleeding – paradentosis, bleeding diseases
- hypertrophy – drugs (CSA, hydantoin), AML



Tonsilas

- Tonsilitis acuta – Streptococcus
- Lymfoma, cancer

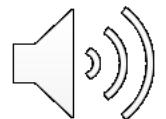


Examination of the Neck

- Carotic arteries –palpation, auscultation
- Jugular veins – not exceed 2 cm above a horizontal plane drawn at the sternoclavicular junction
- Cervical lymph nodes
- Thyroid gland –goiter (struma)
- Mobility of the neck



Palpation and auscultation aa.carotides

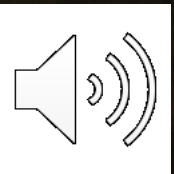


Vv.Jugulares in the heart failure



Goiter (struma)

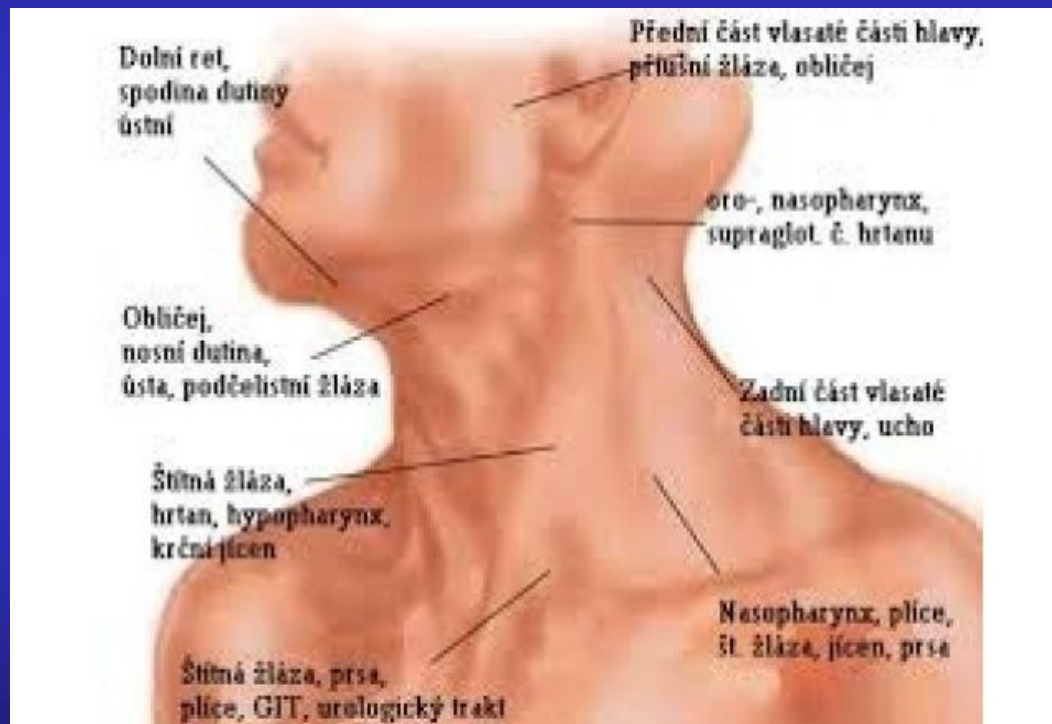


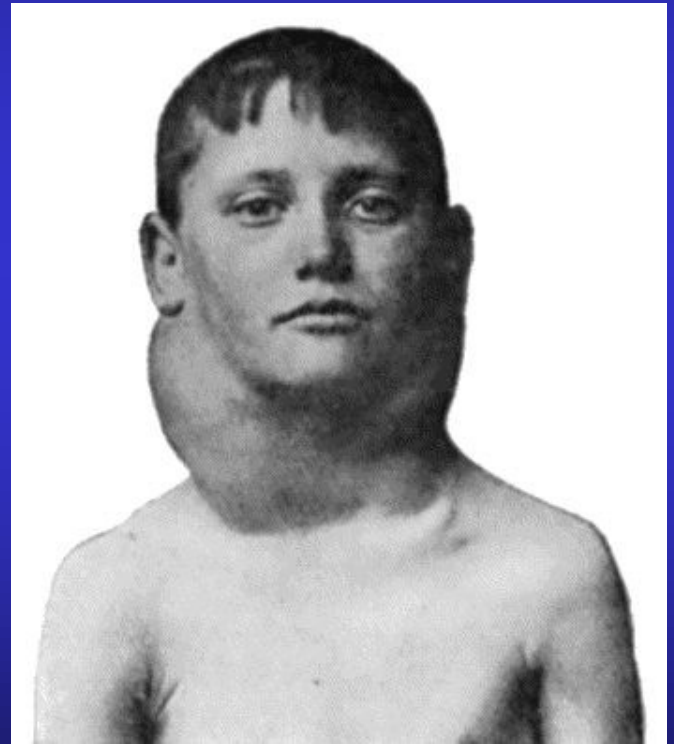


Post strumectomy



Neck lymphonodes





Thank you for your attention!

