Internal Medicine (Physical Examination)

Overall Condition of the Patient

MUDr. Andrea Křivanová – IHOK FN Brno + LF MU Brno

"STATUS PRAESENS"

- Main "objective" findings:
 - Blood Pressure (norm. to 139/89 mm Hg)
 - Periferal Puls (frequency, regular/irregular, norm: 60-90/min)
 - Body Temperature fever more than 38 stC, "subfebrilie" - 37-38 stC
 - Frequency of breathing
 - Hight
 - Weight

Consciousness

Disturbances of consciousness

• Quantitative disturbances:

- short duration SYNCOPE
- long duration
 - SOMNOLENCE patient is sleepy, but can be awakened
 - SOPOR (STUPOR) patient is in deep sleep, cannot be fully awakened, but reacts on strong painful stimuli
 - COMA complete alteration of consciousness, reflexes are diminished or lost

 Qualitative disturbances: disturbances of sleeping, hallucinations, delirium, agitation, orientation of WHO..., WHERE... and WHAT DATE.....etc Position, Abnormal Movements and Body Habitus

- Active position
 Pasive position
 Obligatory posture
- Disturbances of Gait
 Tremor (shaking)
 Convulsions

Position – abnormal (Obligatory posture)

Ortopneic – sitting position with the head propped up with pillows (<u>left heart insufficiency</u>)

- Restless, unquiet the patient is restless, changing position, unquiet (<u>colica biliaris</u>, <u>colica renalis</u>)
- **Supine position** the patint prevents movements (peritonitis)
- Lying on one side the patient is lying on the side of pathological process trying to reduce pain from the breathing motion of the affected side (pleuritis)

"on all four extremities" – the patient reduces pain from intraabdominal tumors (<u>tumor of</u> <u>pancreas</u>)

Obligatory posture

• Ortopneic posture



Pasive posture



Body Habitus

- Normostenics
- Astenics (lean, slender people)
- Pycknics (hyperestenics, obese people)
- Cachexia patological weight loss

Changes in Voice and Disturbances of Speach

• A coarse voice (hypothyreoidism) Aphonia – a complete loss of speach Aphasia – an inability to form words (cerebral damage) • Dysarthria (a defect in articulation)

Moisture and Color of Skin and Skin Eruptions

- Pallor (anaemia, decreased number of red cells)
- Jaundice (icterus, increase level of bilirubin in blood)
- Cyanosis (violet coloration, when reduced blood hemoglobin exceeds 50g/l)
- o Rashes
- Bleeding into the skin
- Edema (swelling)

Skin Colour

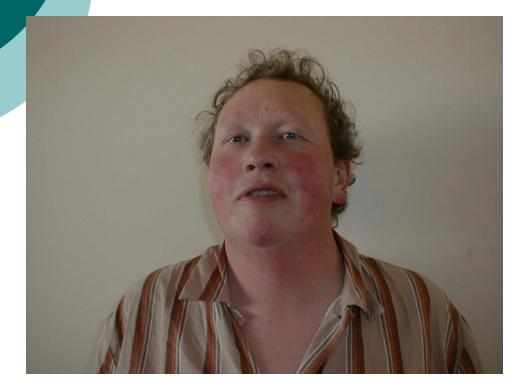
PallorANEMIA

Raynaud's disease (decreased flow in small arteries)





"Rubor" – redness of the skin





Cyanosis – violet to bluisch coloration of the skin

heart or/and pulmonary disease





Icterus (Jaundice)

• Liver disease





Icterus (Jaundice)



Disorders of Pigmentation – Lack of Pigment

Local – vitiligo Global - albinism





Increased skin pigmentation

Disease of veins

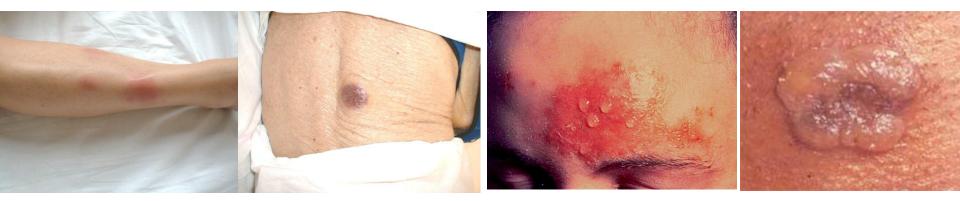
Hypocorticolism





Skin pathological formations

Macula = flat Papula = prominent Vesicula = blister Pustula = blister with infection



Skin Bleeding

Petechiae – decreased number of trombocytes
Suffusions, ecchymoses – flat, larger areas
Hematoma – collection of blood that extends
into deeper tissuees



Skin Turgor

Dehydratation (decreased skin turgor)





Sweling (Edema)

Accumulation of fluid (heart disease, liver disease atc..)





Swelling (Edema)

Disease of vessels



Nails

Nails in patients with pulmonary and/or heart disease

onychomykosis (fungi)

