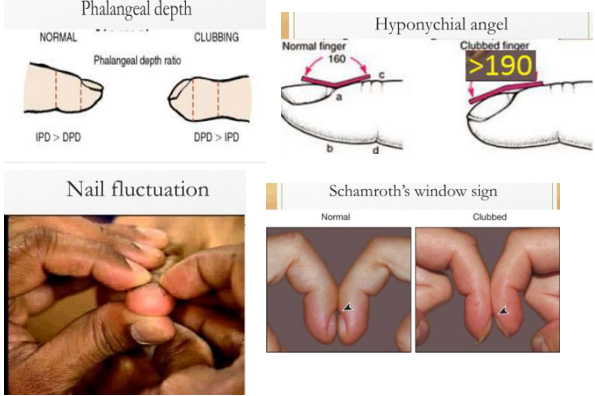
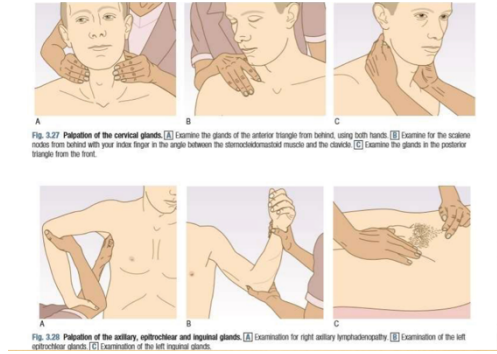


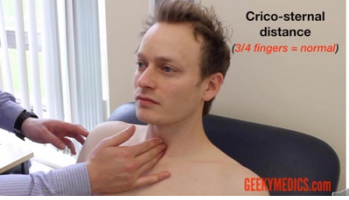
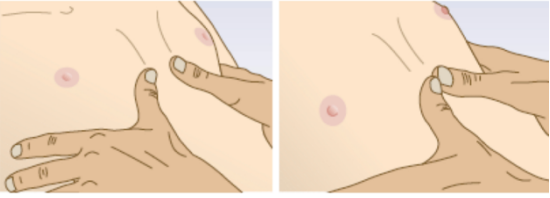
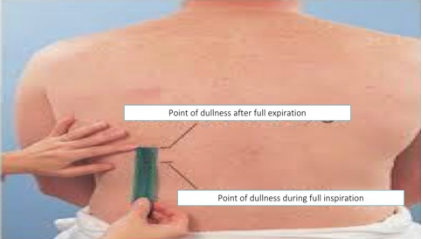
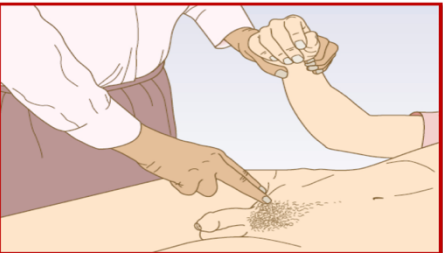
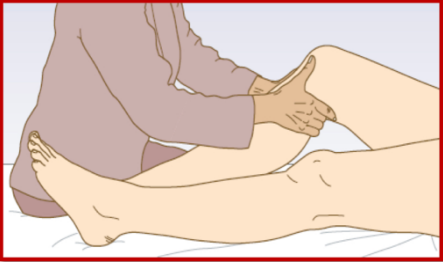


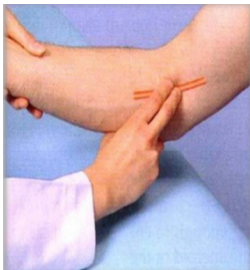


Test	Indication
 <p>Phalangeal depth</p> <p>NORMAL CLUBBING</p> <p>Phalangeal depth ratio</p> <p>IPD > DPD DPD > IPD</p> <p>Hyponychial angel</p> <p>Normal finger 160 Clubbed finger >190</p> <p>Nail fluctuation</p> <p>Schamroth's window sign</p> <p>Normal Clubbed</p>	Clubbing
 <p>Fig. 3.27 Palpation of the cervical glands. (A) Examine the glands of the anterior triangle from behind, using both hands. (B) Examine for the scalene nodes from behind with your index finger in the angle between the sternocleidomastoid muscle and the clavicle. (C) Examine the glands in the posterior triangle from the front.</p> <p>Fig. 3.28 Palpation of the axillary, epitrochlear and inguinal glands. (A) Examination for right axillary lymphadenopathy. (B) Examination of the left epitrochlear glands. (C) Examination of the left inguinal glands.</p>	Lymph nodes
	Flapping tremor (CO ₂ retention)
	Tracheal position
 <p>Crico-sternal distance (3/4 fingers = normal)</p> <p>GEEKYMEDICS.com</p>	Cricosternal distance

	<p>Chest expansion</p>
	<p>Diaphragmatic excursion</p>
	<p>Femoral pulse (midpoint between symphysis pupis and ant.sup.ilic spine)</p>
	<p>Popliteal pulse (knee flexion 30 degrees. Both thumbs in front of the knee, other fingers behind & press firmly)</p>
	<p>Posterior tibial pulse (2 cm below & 2 cm behind medial malleolus.)</p>
	<p>Dorsalis pedis (Middle of the dorsum of the foot Lateral to extensor hallucis longus tendon)</p>



Radial pulse (lateral to flexor carpi radialis longus tendon)



A.



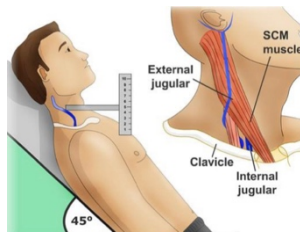
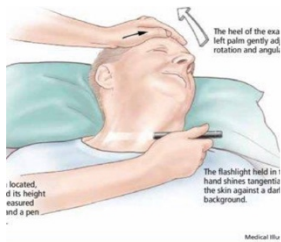
B.

A. Brachial pulse (medial to biceps tendon)
B. Collapsing pulse (aortic regurgitation)

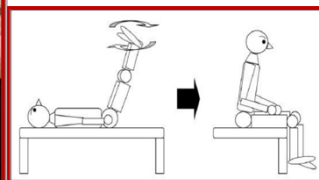


Carotid pulse

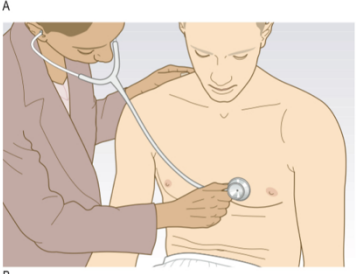
Auscultation of carotid bruit



JVP



Burger's Test (Loss of pallor & spreading redness on sitting is a positive test)



A. Mitral stenosis (at the apex, using the bell and turning to the left)

B. Aortic regurgitation (at the left 3rd ICS , using diaphragm , leaning forward and holding on expiration)



Rictus divarication



Liver palpation



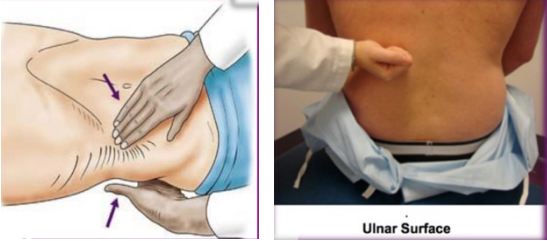
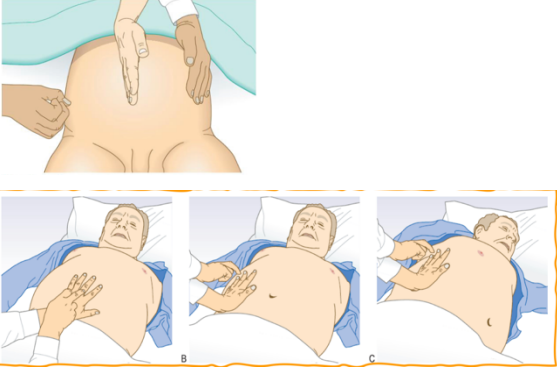
A.

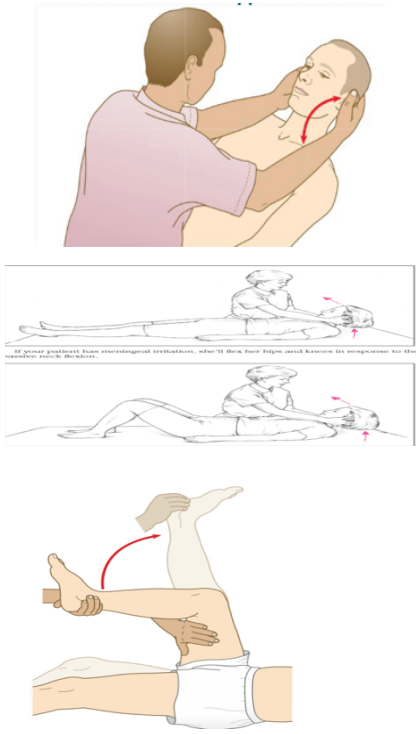
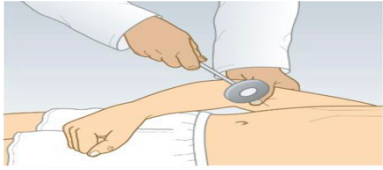
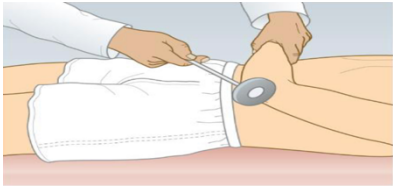



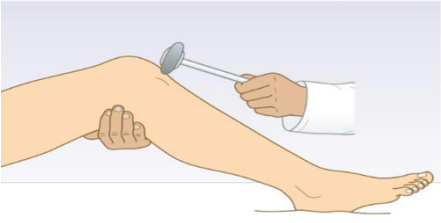

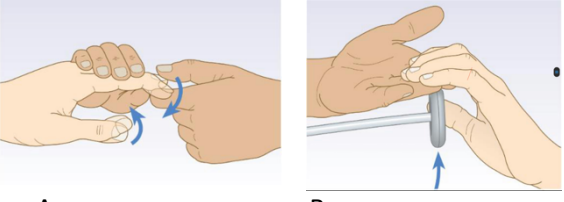
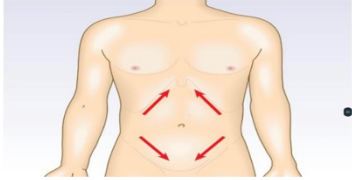
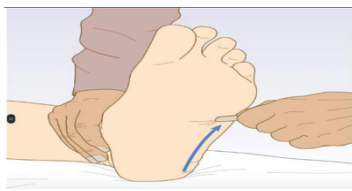
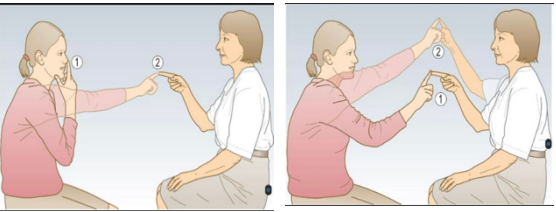
B.

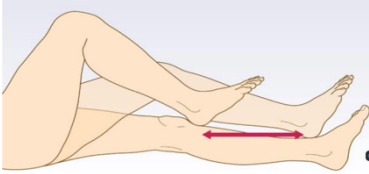
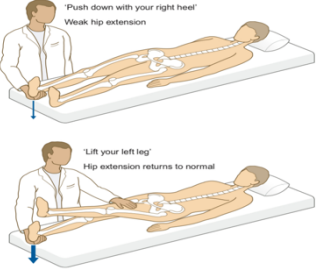
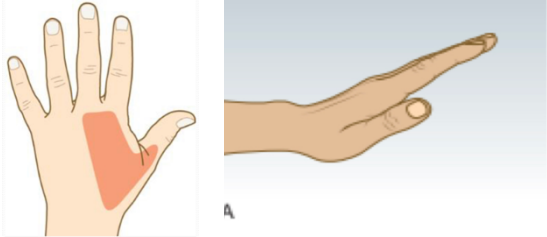
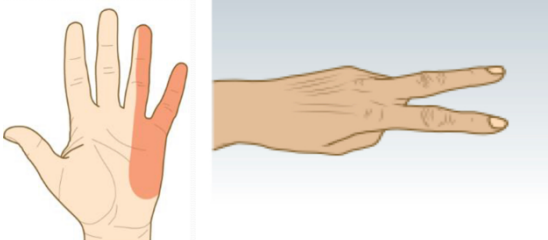
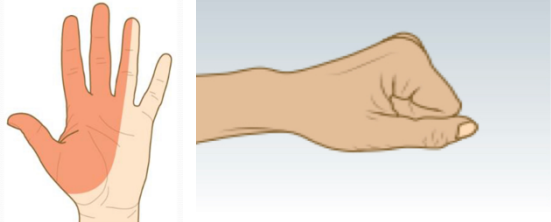

A. Spleen palpation

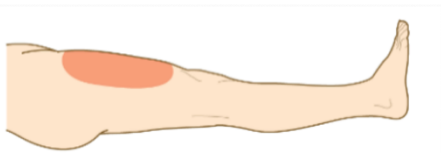
B. If it is not palpable ,put your left hand below last rib and turn the patient to the right

 <p>A. B. Ulnar Surface</p>	<p>Kidney palpation</p> <p>A. Bimanual exam</p> <p>B. Renal angle tenderness</p>
	<p>Ascitis</p> <p>Above :Transmitted thrills</p> <p>Below : Shifting dullness</p>
<p>Rebound tenderness</p>	<p>When rapidly removing your hand after deep palpation, the pain will increase.</p> <p>Indicates: Intra-abdominal disease (but not necessary peritonism)</p>
<p>Murphy's sign</p>	<p>Deep palpation at 9th costal margin during deep inspiration will cease inspiration with tenderness.</p> <p>Indicates: Acute Cholecystitis</p>
<p>Rovsing's sign</p>	<p>Palpation in the left iliac fossa produces pain in the right iliac fossa</p> <p>Indicates : acute appendicitis</p>
<p>iliopsoas</p>	<p>Acute appendicitis</p>

 <p>The top diagram shows a person's head being tilted to the side to test for neck stiffness. The middle diagram shows a person lying on their back with their knees bent and feet pulled up towards their chest, illustrating Brudzinksi's sign. The bottom diagram shows a person lying on their back with one knee bent and the foot pulled up towards the chest, illustrating Kernig's sign.</p>	<p>Meningeal irritation</p> <p>Above : neck stiffness</p> <p>Middle : brudzinski's sign</p> <p>Below : kernig's sign</p>
 <p>The diagram shows a reflex hammer tapping the biceps tendon on the upper arm.</p>	<p>Biceps jerk (C5)</p>
 <p>The diagram shows a reflex hammer tapping the triceps tendon on the upper arm.</p>	<p>Triceps jerk (C7)</p>
 <p>The diagram shows a reflex hammer tapping the supinator tendon on the forearm.</p>	<p>Supinator jerk (C6)</p>

	<p>Knee jerk (L3-L4)</p>
	<p>Ankle jerk (S1)</p>
 <p>A. B.</p>	<p>A. Hoffman's sign B. Finger jerk (C8) Indicate hypertonia if both are positive</p>
	<p>Abdominal reflex (T8-T12)</p>
	<p>Planter response (Babinski sign)</p>
	<p>Finger to nose test (upper limb coordination)</p>

	<p>Heel to shin test (lower limb coordination)</p>
	<p>Hoover's sign</p>
	<p>Radial nerve A. Sensory B. Paper sign</p>
	<p>Ulnar nerve A. Sensory B. Scissor sign</p>
	<p>Median nerve A. Sensory B. Rock sign</p>
	<p>Common peroneal nerve (sensory) Ankle dorsiflexion, big toe dorsiflexion and foot eversion (motor)</p>



Lateral cutaneous nerve
(Purely sensory)



Trigeminal nerve assessment

1st pic : temporalis muscle

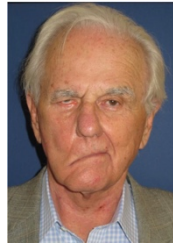
2nd pic : masseter muscle

3rd pic : corneal reflex (could be also for facial nerve assessment)

4th pic : jaw jerk



Ramsay hunt syndrome
herpes zoster infection of the geniculate ganglion



Facial nerve

1st pic : assessment of facial expression muscles

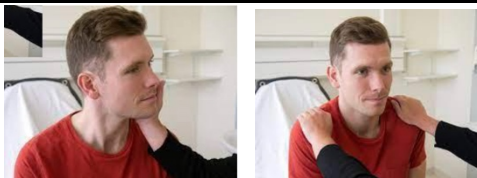
2nd pic : HZV infection of facial nerve nucleus

3rd pic : right lower motor neuron injury (Bell's palsy)

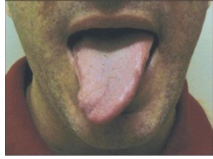
4th pic : right upper motor neuron injury



Right Vagus nerve injury



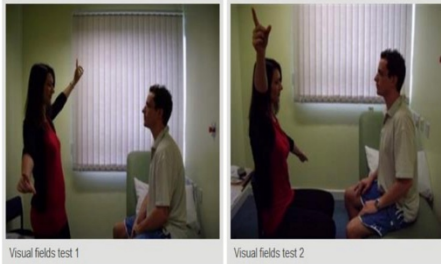
Accessory nerve



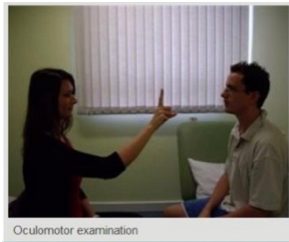
Right hypoglossal nerve injury



Vestibulocochlear nerve assessment



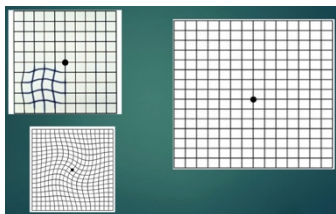
Homonymous defect test



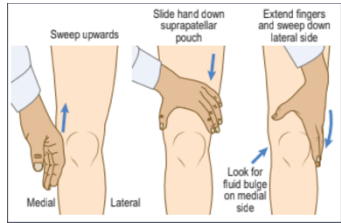
Oculomotor examination



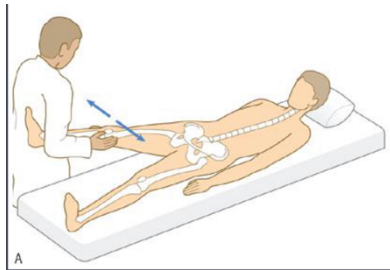
Ishihara chart for colour blindness



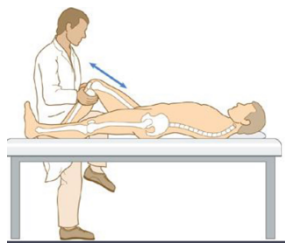
Amsler grid for macular function



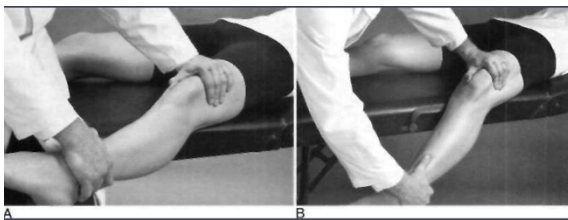
Knee effusion
 1st pic : ripple , milking , bulge test
 2nd pic : patellar tap



Collateral ligaments assessment
 Varus stress test : lateral collateral assessment
 Valgus stress test : medial collateral assessment



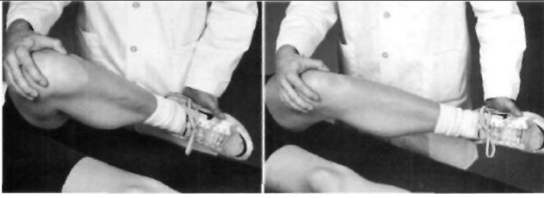
Cruciate ligaments assessment
 (anterior / posterior drawer test)



Patellar apprehension test



Medial McMurray test
 (external rotation and valgus)



Lateral McMurray test
(internal rotation and varus)