

Simplification of Dermatology signs Part - 1

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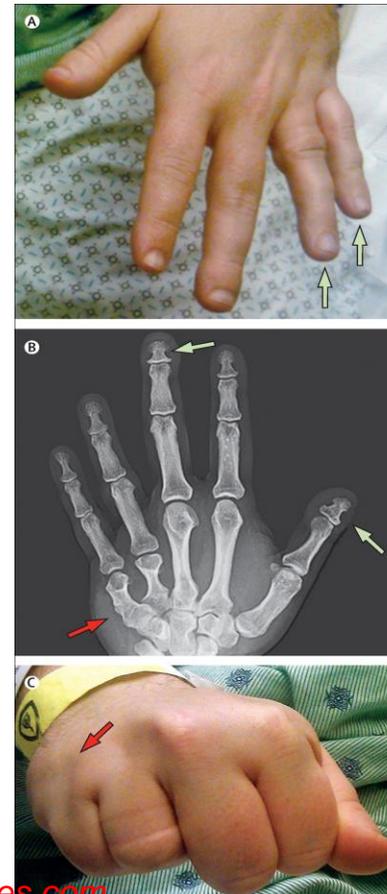
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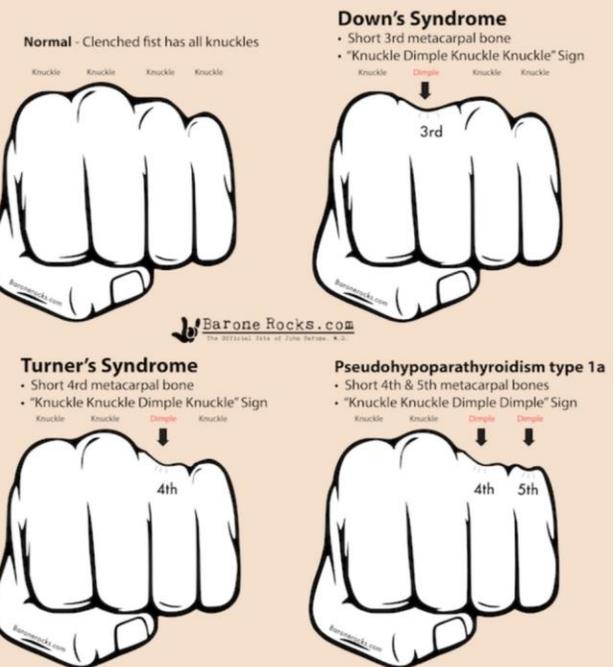
Albright's Dimple Sign;

- ▶ This is seen in Albright's Hereditary Osteodystrophy
- ▶ Seen in young women with short stature
- ▶ Fourth and Fifth fingers were shortened
- ▶ Absence of fourth and fifth knuckles on clenched fists
- ▶ Pseudopseudohypoparathyroidism (PPHP) due to lack of disturbances of calcium homeostasis.



"Knuckle-Dimple" Signs

Affected knuckles dimple when the fist is clenched causing the 'Knuckle-dimple' sign!



Asboe Hansen sign;

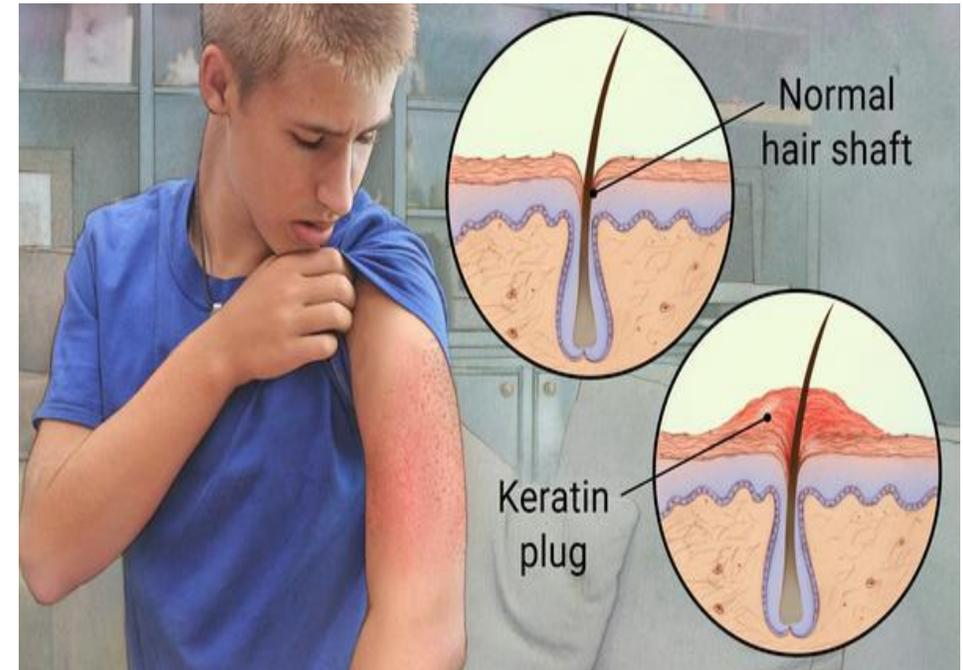
- ▶ Extension of a blister to adjacent unblistered skin when pressure is put on the top of the bulla.
- ▶ This sign is named after Gustav Asboe-Hansen (1917-1989), a Danish physician.
- ▶ Seen in Toxic epidermal necrolysis, Pemphigus, Bullous Pemphigoid.
- ▶ Pressure is applied at the centre of the blister and perpendicular to the surface due to Smaller size of the lesion.

Asboe-Hansen sign (blister spread)



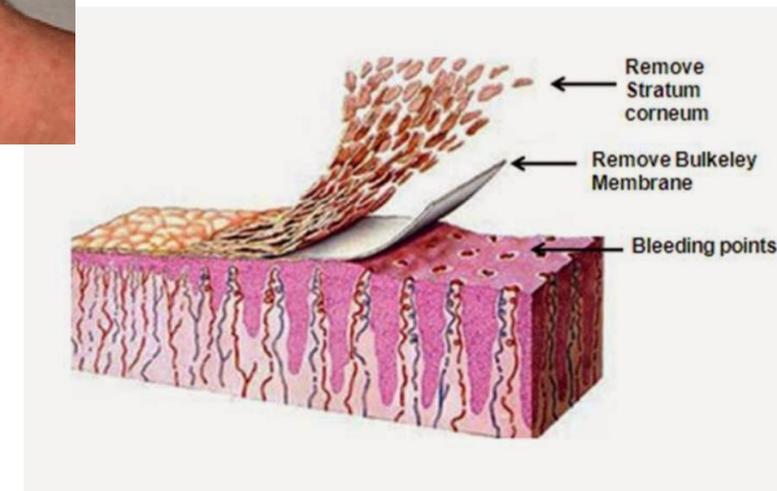
Antenna sign;

- ▶ It is seen in keratosis pilaris in which individual follicles show a long strand of keratin glinting when examined in tangentially incident light.
- ▶ Condition in which keratin, a protein naturally found in hair, nails and skin, collects in and plugs hair follicles, resulting in the formulation of patches of rough bumps.



Auspitz sign;

- ▶ It is a celebrated sign of dermatology named after Heinrich Auspitz, described in psoriasis, where there is pinpoint bleeding on removal of scales from the lesions of psoriasis.
- ▶ The test by which Auspitz sign is elicited is called as Grattage test.
- ▶ Other dermatoses where Auspitz sign can be positive is Darier's disease and actinic keratosis.
- ▶ This sign if present is diagnostic of psoriasis.



Barnett's sign (scleroderma neck sign);

- ▶ It is ridging and tightening of the skin of the neck on extending the head with a visible and palpable tight band over platysma in the hyperextended neck.
- ▶ It was found to be positive in over 90% of patients with scleroderma and negative in patients with primary Raynaud's disease and in control subjects.
- ▶ It is a useful diagnostic test for scleroderma.
- ▶ A small percentage of people with Raynaud's phenomenon develop scleroderma.
- ▶ Conversely, almost everyone with scleroderma has Raynaud's symptoms. This is secondary Raynaud's phenomenon, so-named because it is secondary to the scleroderma.



The scleroderma spectrum



Localised scleroderma (morphea)



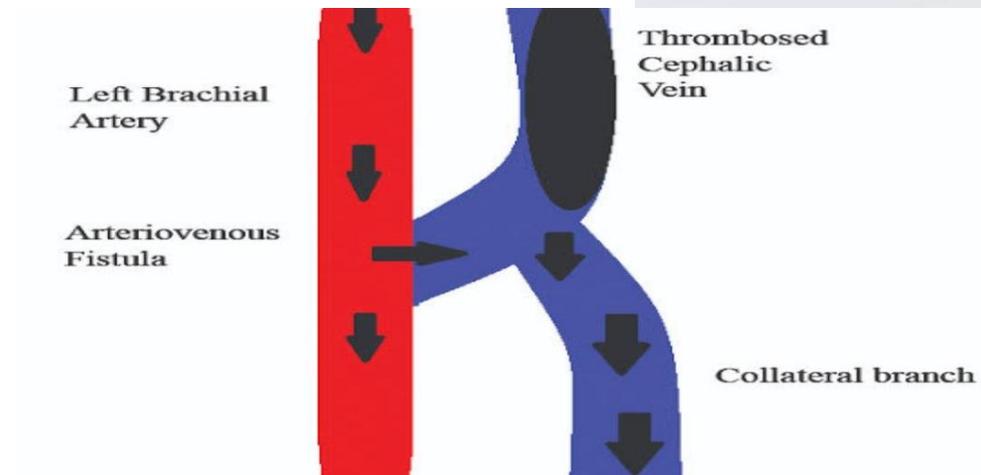
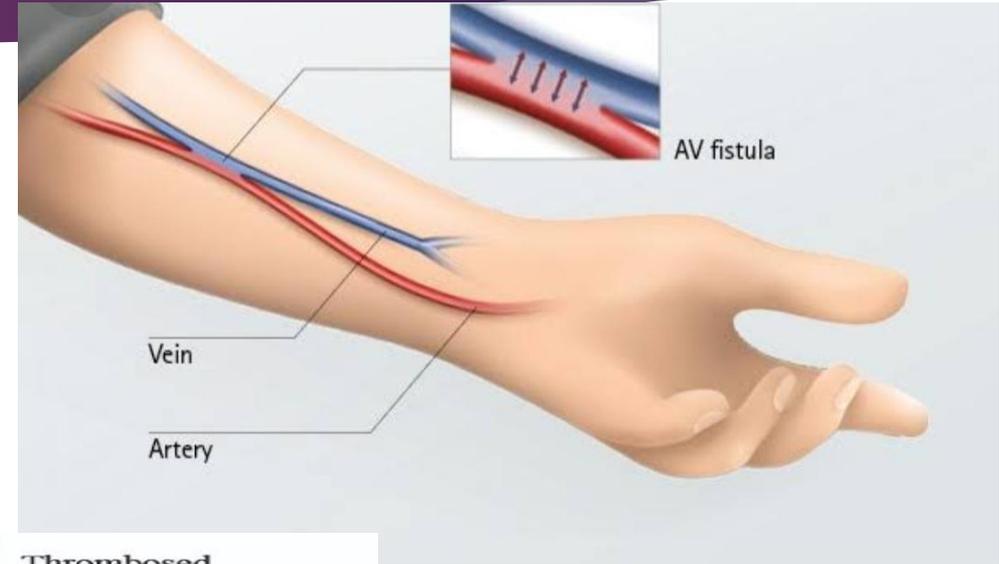
Autoimmune Raynaud's



Systemic sclerosis

Branham's sign;

- ▶ Nicoladoni-Branham (Branham's) sign, a decrease in pulse and increase in blood pressure that immediately follows the sudden occlusion of an arteriovenous (A-V) fistula.
- ▶ There is slowing of the heart rate in response to (manual) compression.



“Breakfast, lunch, and dinner” sign;

- ▶ The bed bug (insect order Hemiptera), *Cimex lectularius*, is a bloodsucking human pest that may cause itching and inflammation from its bites.
- ▶ There has been a tremendous increase in the number of reported bed bug infestations over the past decade.
- ▶ Usually follow a linear pathway in a group of three to five blood meals and are often referred to as “Breakfast, lunch and dinner”.



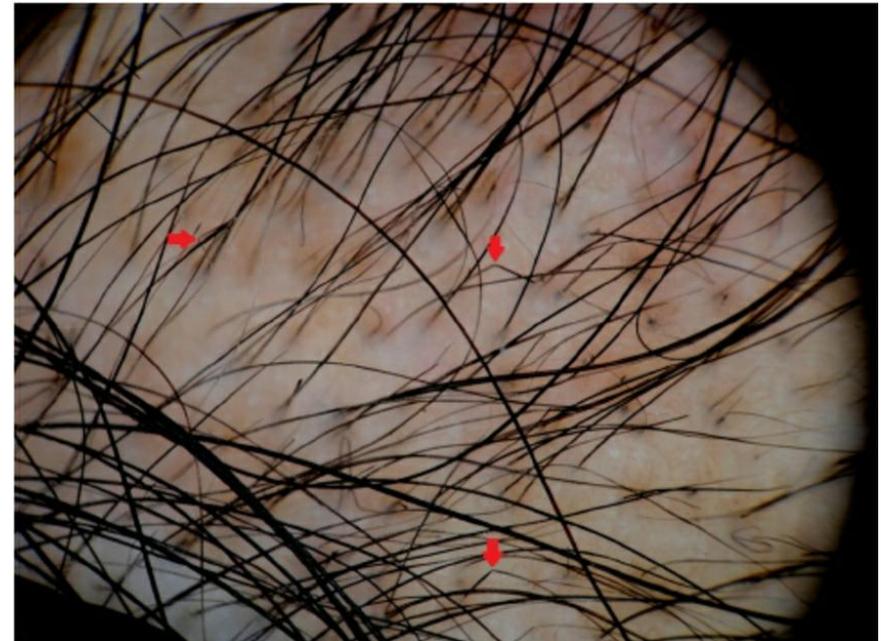
Butterfly sign;

- ▶ This refers to sparing of the mid scapular region in patients having prurigo nodularis with neurodermatitis as they are unable to reach the region for scratching.
- ▶ The development of nodules first occurs as a result of Intense scratching.
- ▶ Typically there's an area of skin that is unaffected which the patient can't reach, such as middle of the back.
- ▶ This Characteristic features of prurigo Nodularis is referred to as the “butterfly sign”.



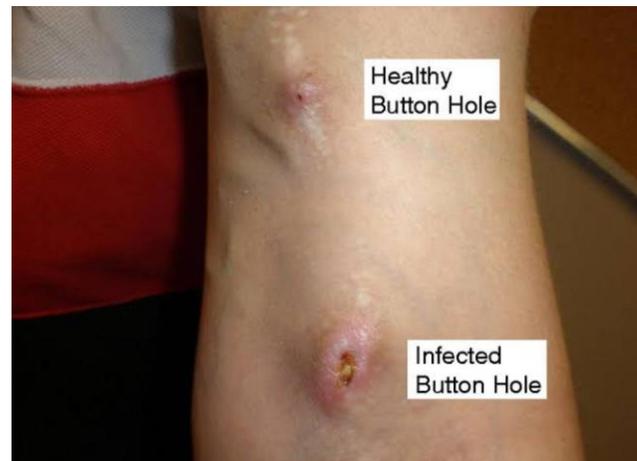
Coudability sign;

- ▶ It was first described by Shuster in cases of alopecia areata in 1984.
- ▶ Coudability sign is normal-looking hairs tapered at the proximal end in the perilesional hair-bearing scalp and can easily be made to kink when bent or pushed inward.
- ▶ Trichoscopy showing coudability sign (red arrows).



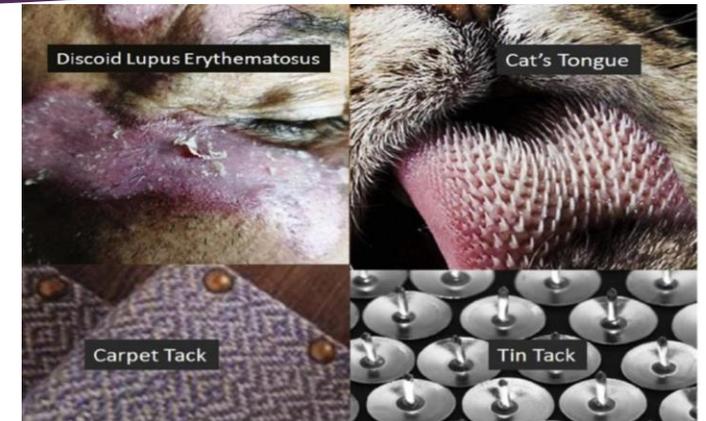
Buttonhole sign;

- ▶ In type 1 neurofibromatosis (Von-Recklinghausen's disease), neurofibromas can be invaginated with the tip of index finger back into the subcutis and again reappear after release of pressure.
- ▶ Other condition where one can find positive buttonhole sign are anetoderma and dermatofibroma.



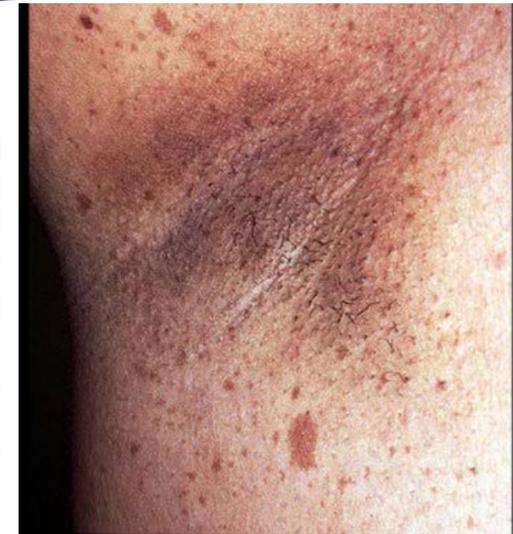
Carpet tack sign ;

- ▶ Skin lesions in discoid lupus erythematosus are well-defined erythematous papules and plaques with partially adherent scales entering a patent follicle. When scales are removed, their under surface shows horny plugs that had previously occupied follicles.
- ▶ This clinical sign is described as the “carpet tack sign, tin tack sign, or cat tongue sign”.
- ▶ This sign is also seen in seborrheic dermatitis.



Crowe's sign;

- ▶ Axillary freckling seen in type I neurofibromatosis is known as Crowe's sign.
- ▶ In the axillary region (armpit) of an increased number of freckles, small circular spots on the skin that are darker than the surrounding skin because of deposits of melanin.
- ▶ Also seen in Neurofibroma, Precocious puberty.



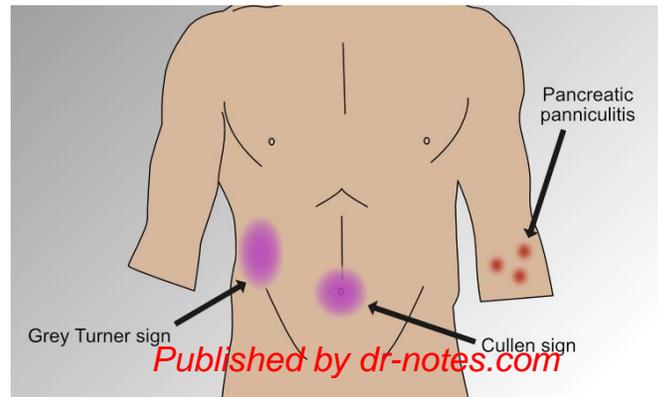
Cullen's sign;

- ▶ Irregular haemorrhagic patches around the umbilicus.
- ▶ It is most often recognised as a result of haemorrhagic pancreatitis.
- ▶ Seen in abdominal trauma, ectopic pregnancy, Aortic rupture.



Grey Turner sign;

- ▶ Haemorrhagic discoloration of the flanks.
- ▶ Bilateral flank bruising or ecchymosis.
- ▶ The bruising appears as a bluish discoloration, and is a sign of retroperitoneal haemorrhage Or bleeding behind the peritoneum.





Thank you