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Named item.	*Named syndromes/ Others. You may get these findings without the names!. This list is still under revision. Suggest additions to contribute@aippg.com*
Adie's pupil	tonic pupil, larger than contralateral unaffected pupil, reacts sluggishly to changes in illumination, q.v. Holmes-Adie syndrome; seen in young women; no neurologic significance
Adult onset Still's disease	polyarthritis associated with sudden onset of high spiking fever, sore throat, and an evanescent erythematous salmon-colored rash
Alagille syndrome	inherited cholestatic syndrome, associated with biliary hypoplasia (ductopenia), vertebral anomalies, prominent forehead, deep-set eyes, peripheral pulmonic stenosis
Albers-Schönberg disease	osteopetrosis or marble bone disease
Albright's hereditary osteodystrophy	polyostotic fibrous dysplasia, short stature, round face, skeletal anomalies (brachydactyly), and heterotopic calcification, precocious puberty, café-au-lait spots on skin, low calcium, high phosphate, resistance to elevated PTH levels from mutation in $G_s\alpha$ coupling PTH receptor to adenylyl cyclase; also see Archibald's sign
Alder-Reilly anomaly	large, dark, pink-purple granules in cytoplasm of neutrophils; AR trait resulting in abnormal granule development in neutrophils resembling severe toxic granulation
Alport's syndrome	hereditary nephritis accompanied by nerve deafness and various eye disorders, including lens dislocation, posterior cataracts, and corneal dystrophy
Alström's syndrome	obesity, autosomal recessive, childhood blindness due to retinal degeneration, nerve deafness, vasopressin-resistant diabetes insipidus, and in males hypogonadism with high plasma gonadotropin levels (end organ resistance to hormones), also baldness, hyperuricemia, hypertriglyceridemia, aminoaciduria
angle of Louis	sternal angle
Anitschkow myocytes	in rheumatic fever, large mesenchymal cells in myocardial lesion
Archibald's sign	in pseudohypoparathyroidism of Albert's hereditary osteodystrophy, characteristic shortening of the fourth and fifth digits as dimpling over the knuckles of a clenched fist
Argyll Robertson pupils	small irregular pupils; accommodate, but don't react; absence of miotic reaction to light, both direct and consensual, with preservation of a miotic reaction to near stimulus); usually but not always caused by *CNS syphillis*
Arnold-Chiari malformation	downward displacement of the cerebellar tonsils and medulla through the foramen magnum, results in pressure atrophy of displaced brain tissue, hydrocephalus from obstruction of the CSF outflow tract, is almost always characterized by the presence of a thoracolumbar meningomyelocele
artery of Adamkiewicz	artery responsible for anterior spinal syndrome; could be bagged in AAA repair. AIPPG.com
Arthus reaction	localized area of tissue necrosis resulting from acute immune complex vasculitis; type III hypersensitivity
Aschoff body	pathognomonic finding in rheumatic carditis, an area of local fibrinoid necrosis surrounded by inflammatory cells including lymphocytes, plasma cells, and macrophages that later resolve to fibrous scar tissue
Asherman's syndrome	intrauterine synechiae, typically occurs after curettage of the uterus, presenting as amenorrhea
Asperger's disorder	severe and sustained impairment in social interactions and the development of restrictred, repetitive patterns of behavior, intersts, and activities, but intellectually normal and no language delays, but with abnormalities of spoken language
atrial conduction system	anterior internodal tract, Bachmann's bundle middle i.t., Wenckebach's bundle posterior i.t., Thorel's pathway
Auer rods	present in acute myelogenous leukemia or refractory anemia with excess blasts; granules form elongated needles, granules are all azurophilic, contain peroxidase; fused lysosomes
Auerbach's plexus	myenteric plexus, between the longitudinal and circular layers of muscle; provides motor innervation to the two muscle layers and secretomotor innervation to the mucosa
Auspitz's sign	for psoriasis; sign is positive when slight scratching or curetting of a scaly lesion reveals punctate bleeding points within the lesion; suggests psoriasis, but is not specific
Austin Flint murmur	diastoic rumble in aortic insufficiency heard in cardiac apex, thought to be due to aortic jet impinging on the mitral valve, causing it to vibrate and also from simultaneous diastolic filling of the left ventricle from the left atrium and aorta tends to close the mitral valve in diastole, producing physiologic stenosis
Australia antigen	HBsAg, found in the serum of an Australian aborigine
Ballance's sign	tender mass in the LUQ due to a spleen hematoma
bamboo spine	seen in ankylosing spondylitis
Banti's syndrome	splenomegaly, hypersplenism, and portal hypertension, noncirrhotic, arises after subclinical occlusion of the portal vein, usually years after occlusive event
Bantu siderosis	unusual form of iron overloading resembling hereditary hemochromatosis in South African blacks ingesting large quantities of alcoholic beverages fermented in iron utensils

Barlow's maneuver	for congenital hip dislocation, patient placed in supine position and attempt made to push femurs posteriorly with knees at 90 degrees/hip flexed and hip will dislocate
Barrett's esophagus	esophageal strictures and epithelial metaplasia from squamous epithelium to a specialized columnar epithelium with intestinal metaplasia in 10% of severe GERD
Bartter's syndrome	primary elevation in renin due to idiopathic hyperfunction of the juxtaglomerular apparatus but with normal blood pressure
basal nucleus of Meynert	degenerates in Alzheimer's; uses ACh
Batson's plexus	portal vertebral venous communications, may be responsible for isolated bone mets in sacrum or vertebral bodies from colorectal cancer
Battle's sign	ecchymoses over the mastoid process in basilar skull fractures
BCG	Bacille bilié de Calmette-Guérin; Leon A. Calmette, French bacteriologist, 1863-1933; Camille Guérin, French bacteriologist, 1872-1961; attenuated strain of Mycobacterium bovis bacille Calmette-Guérin
Beau's lines	horizontal depressions across nail plate, caused by a transient arrest in nail growth, can occur during acute stress (e.g., high fever, circulatory shock, myocardial infarction, pulmonary embolism); will manifest as Beau's lines as nail grows out
Bechterew's disease	ankylosing spondylitis
Beck's triad	in pericardial tamponade, distended neck veins, distant heart sounds, hypotension, i.e. rising venous pressure, falling arterial pressure, and decreased heart sounds
Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome	exomphalos, macroglossia, gigantism
Behcet's diease	aphthous ulcers, genital ulcerations, ocular inflammation (posterior uveitis), erythema nodosum, cutaneous pustular vasculitis, also synoviits, neurologic issues, and thrombophlebitis
Bell's palsy	seventh nerve palsy; seen as a complication in diabetes, tumors, sarcoidosis, AIDS, and Lyme disease
Bell's phenomenon	when an attempt is made to close the eyelid, the eyeball on the affected side may turn upward
Bence Jones proteins	free L chains of immunoglobulin seen ins plasma cell dyscrasias (e.g. multiple myelomas), filtered by glomerulus and then reabsorbed tubular cells; proteins are toxic to tubule cells
Benedikt syndrome	paramedian midbrain syndrome
Bennett's fracture	fracture of the base of the first metacarpal with involvement of carpometacarpal joint
Bergman's triad	seen with fat emboli syndrome: 1) mental status changes 2) petechiae (often in the axilla/thorax) 3) dyspnea
Bernard-Soulier disease	absence of Gp Ib/IX, the von Willebrand receptor
Bernheim effect	in aortic stenosis, right ventricular failure preceding left ventricular failure from hypertrophied ventricular septum bulging into and encroaching on right ventricular filling
Bernstein test	to test for GERD, acid perfusion test of esophagus with 0.1 N HCl and see if reproduces chest pain; limited sensitivity and specificity though
Betz cells	large pyramidal cells in layer 5 of primary motor cortex largest neurons in mammalian CNS; 30-40,000 Betz cells in precentral gyrus in one side of the brain
Bier block	regional anesthesia of an extremity by placing a tourniquet and then infusing local anesthetic into a vein
Billroth I	antrectomy with gastroduodenostomy
Billroth II	antrectomy with gastrojejunostomy
Billroth's cords	the splenic cords found in the red pulp between the sinusoids
Binswanger's disease	subcortical leukoencephaly, is associated with hypertension; it is characterized by the presence of multiple lacunar infarcts and progressive demyelination limited to the subcortical area, with characteristic sparing of cortex
Birbeck's granules	aka Langerhans's granules; a small tennis racket-shaped membrane-bound granule with characteristic cross-striated internal ultrastructure; first reported in Langerhans's cells of the epidermis
Bitot's spots	in vitamin A deficiency, small, circumscribed, lusterless, grayish white, foamy, greasy, triangular deposits on the bulbar conjunctiva adjacent to the cornea in the area of the palpebral fissure of both eyes
Bloom's syndrome	severe immunodeficiency, growth retardation, and predisposition to several types of cancers associated with hypersensitivity to a variety of DNA-damaging agents
Blount's disease	idiopathic varus bowing of tibia
Blumberg sign	rebound tenderness
Blumer shelf	carcinomatous metastasis from a primary site high up in the peritoneal cavity, may accumulate in the stomach, felt through the anterior rectal wall as a hard shelf in the rectovesical or rectouterine pouch (pouch of Douglas)
Boas's sign	right subscapular pain due to cholelithiasis
Bochdalek's hernia	hernia through the posterior diaphram, usually on the left, presents in infancy
Boerhaave's syndrome	pressure rupture of the esophagus; can give rise to Hamman's sign
Bohr effect	fall in pH leading to decrease in oxygen affinity of hemoglobin
Bohr equation	Vd/Vt, for determining ratio of physiologic dead space
Bonnet's sign	banking of veins distal to AV crossings (grade 3) in hypertensive retinopathy; c.f. with Salus's sign and Gunn's sign

Bordet-Gengou medium	for identifying Bordetella pertussis, medium contains high percentage of blood (20-30%) to inactivate inhibitors in blood; also has potato and glycerol
Bornholm disease	coxsackie group B virus producing pleurodynia, fever
Boston sign	in thyrotoxicosis, jerking of the lagging lid
Bouchard's nodes	bony spurs at PIP in OA
Bowditch staircase	increased heart rate increases the strength of contraction in a stepwise fashion as the intracellular calcium increases over several beats
Bowen's disease	carcinoma in situ of penis or scrotum, usually presents as a single erythematous plaque, most often on the shaft of the penis or on the scrotum, peak incidence after 50s; or more generally, squamous carcinoma in situ
Boxer's fracture	fracture of the metacarpal neck, classically of msall finger
Brill-Zinser disease	recurrent form of epidemic typhus (Rickettsiae prowazekii); persistently infected as a source
Briquet's syndrome	somatization disorder
Broca's area	left frontal speech area, important for articulating speech; in Broca's aphasia, because Broca's area near motor cortex and underlying internal capsule, a right hemiparesis and homonymous hemianopsia is almost always present in this type of aphasia
Brodie's abscess	small, intraosseus abscess that frequently involves the cortex and is walled off by reactive bone
Brown-Séquard syndrome	Loss of tactile sense, vibration sense, and limb position sense on the ipsilateral side and loss of pain and temperature sense on the contralateral side
Brudzinski sign	flex the neck, watch the hips and knees in reaction to maneuver positive sign, flexion of hips and knees, suggests meningeal inflammation
Brunner's glands	in duodenum, submucosal mucous glands that secrete bicarbonate, glycoproteins, and pepsinogen II, virtually indistinguishable from pyloric mucous glands
Brushfield's spots	in Down's syndrome, small white spots on the periphery of the iris
Bruton's tyrosine kinase	mutation causes X-linked agammaglobulinemia (XLA also associated with defect in intact membrane-bound μ chain (it's essential for B-cell development) Btk found only in B cells
Budd-Chiari syndrome	occlusion of the hepatic vein, associated with polycythemia vera, pregnancy, postpartum state, oral contraceptives, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria, and intra-abdominal cancers, particularly hepatocellular carcinoma
Burnett's syndrome	far-advanced milk-alkali syndrome, due to long-standing calcium and alkali ingestion; severe hypercalcemia, irreversible renal failure, and phosphate retention, may be accompanied by ectopic calcification
Buschke-Löwenstein tumor	giant anal condyloma
Cabot ring	in asplenia or malfunctional spleen, nuclear remnants on red blood cells as a thin, darkly-stained ring that follows the margin of the red cell
Caisson disease	decompression sickness
Call-Exner bodies	in granulosa cell tumors, small follicles filled with eosinophilic secretion; an important diagnostic feature
Calot's triangle	the area bordered by the 1. cystic duct, 2. common hepatic duct, 3. lower edge of the liver; cystic artery, sometimes hepatic artery found here
Campbell de Morgan spots	cherry angioma
Canale-Smith syndrome	childhood disorder, first described in 1967, characterized by lymphadenopathy and autoimmunity; associated with mutations in Fas; implicates gene in accumulation of lymphocytes and the autoimmunity characteristic of the syndrome
canals of Hering	at the fringes of the portal tract, from the joining of bile canaliculi
canals of Lambert	direct accessory bronchioalveolar connections
Cantlie's line	separates the right and left lobes of the liver—a line drawn from the IVC to just left of the gallbladder fossa
Caplan's syndrome	coexistence of rheumatoid arthritis with a pneumoconiosis, leading to the development of distinctive pulmonary lesions that develop fairly rapidly; these nodular lesions have central necrosis surrounded by fibroblasts, macrophages, and collagen; can occur in asbestosis and silicosis
carcinoid triad	1) flushing 2) diarrhea 3) right-sided heart failure (also bronchospasm)
Carey Coombs murmur	a blubbering apical mid diastolic murmur occurring in the acute stages of rheumatic mitral valvulitis and disappearing as the valvulitis subsides; Carey Coombs, English physician, 1879-1932
Carnett's test	head raise, tenderness persists in abdominal wall condition (rectus hematoma) whereas pain due to intraperitoneal disease lessens
Carney syndrome	AD complex cardiac myxomas, aggressive biologic behavior, spotty pigmentation, issue with endocrine tumors
Caroli's disease	larger ducts of the intrahepatic biliary tree are segmentally dilated and may contain inspissated bile; pure forms are rare; this disease is usually associated with portal tract fibrosis of the congenital hepatic fibrosis type
Carrión's disease	see Oroya fever
Carvallo's sign	in tricuspid regurgitation, murmur increases with inspiration
Castleman's disease	benign lymphoproliferative disorder, characterized by hyperplastic lymphoid follicles with capillary proliferation
cat-scratch disease	tender regional lymphadenopathy persisting for 3 weeks or longer, frequently preceded by primary skin lesion after contact with kits, appears to be caused by Bartonella (formerly Rochalimaea) henslae, a small, pleomorphic gram-negative bacillus

Chadwick's sign	blue-red passive hyperemia of the cervix, characteristic of pregnancy
Chagas's disease	zoonosis caused by protozoan parasite Trypanosoma cruzi; causes destruction of the myenteric plexus of the esophagus, duodenum, colon, and ureter, with resultant dilatation of these structures
Charcot's joints	neurogenic joint degeneration, can be secondary to syphillis, peripheral neuropathy
Charcot's triad	in multiple sclerosis, nystagmus, intention tremor, and staccato speech (or scanning speech)
Charcot's triad	in 70% of patients with bacterial cholangitis, right-upper-quadrant pain, jaundice, and fever; c.f. Reynold's pentad
Charcot-Leyden's crystals	crystals in the shape of elongated double pyramids, formed from eosinophils, found in the sputum in bronchial asthma and in other exudates or transudates containing eosinophils
Chédiak-Higashi syndrome	autosomal recessive disorder, neutropenia, defective degranulation, and delayed microbial killing. Neutrophils and other leukocytes have giant granules (can be seen on blood smears). Effect of microtubule polymerization causes delayed or decreased fusion of lysosomes with phagosomes in leukocytes and thus impairs phagocytosis of bacteria (Robbins 24)
Chilaiditi syndrome	when redundant loops of transverse colon slip between the liver and diaphragm and cause vovulus
Christmas disease	hemophilia B, deficiency in factor IX
Churg-Strauss syndrome	allergic angiitis and granulomatosis involvement in the lung
Chvostek's sign	hypocalcemia, in latent tetany, tapping the facial nerve against the bone just anterior to the ear producing ipsilateral contraction of facial muscles
Civatte bodies	aka colloid bodies; in lichen planus; anucleate, necrotic basal cells becoming incorporated into the inflamed papillary epidermis
Clara cells	cells found in the epithelium of terminal and respiratory bronchioles, devoid of cilia, present secretory granules in their apex and are known to secrete glycosoaminoglycans that probably protect the bronchiolar lining
clay shoveler's fracture	fracture of spinous process of C7
Clutton's joints	in congenital syphillis, symmetrical arthrosis, especially of the knee joints
Cockayne's syndrome	dwarfism, precociously senile appearance, pigmentary degeneration of the retina, optic atrophy, deafness, sensitivity to sunlight, and mental retardation; autosomal recessive inheritance defect in DNA repair?
Codman's triangle	in osteosarcoma, the triangular shadow between the cortex and raised ends of periosteum is known radiographically as Codman's triangle, and is characteristic but not diagnostic of this tumor
Colles's fracture	a fracture of the distal radius that occurs when persons fall with outstretched hands to try to catch themselves
conjoint tendon	aponeurotic attachments of the transversus abdominis to the pubic tubercle (the classic conjoining of the aponeurosis of the intenal oblique and transversus aponeurosis <4%)
Conn's syndrome	primary hyperaldosteronism, caused by an aldosterone-secreting tumor, resulting in hypertension, hypokalemia, hypernatremia, metabolic alkalosis, and low plasma renin
Cooley's anemia	homozygous β thalassemia; Mediterranean anemia
Coombs test	direct, ability of anti-IgG or anti-C3 antisera to agglutinate the patient's red blood cells; cold reacting antibodies react with anti-C3 (mostly drug-related antibodies, IgM antibodies (generally to polysaccharide), IgG antibodies of low affinity); indirect Coombs, serum of the patient is incubated with normal red cells, though IgM antibodies may agglutinate directly
Cooper's hernia	hernia through the femoral canal and tracking into the scrotum or labia majus
Cori's disease	glycogen storage disease type III, deficiency in debranching enzyme, amylo-1,6-glucosidase, leading to variable accumulation of glycogen in the liver, heart, or skeletal muscle, characterized by stunted growth, hepatomegaly, and hypoglycemia
Corrigan's pulse	in aortic regurgitation, pulses are of the water-hammer or collapsing type with abrupt distension and quick collapse, can be exaggerated by raising the patient's arm
Councilman bodies	in apoptosis, hepatocytes that round up to form shrunken, pyknotic, and intensely eosinophilic bodies
Courvoisier's law	tumors that obstruct the common bile duct result in an enlarged bladder; obstructing stones do not, since the gallbladder is typically too scarred to allow enlargement; present in half of pancreatic CA
Cowden disease	some rare hereditary cancer on chr 10; associated with mutations in PTEN/MMAC1
cri du chat	5p-, severe mental retardation, microcephaly, catlike cry, low birth weight, hypertelorism, low-set ears, and epicanthal folds
Crigler-Najjar syndrome	type I, no hepatic glucoronyltransferase activity, kernicterus, requires liver transplantation; type II, moderate deficiency of glucoronyltransferase, phenobarb induces activity
Cronkhite-Canada syndrome	diffuse GI hamartoma polyps (i.e., no cancer potential) associated with malabsorption/weight loss, diarhea and loss of electrolytes/protein; signs include alopecia, nail atrophy, and skin pigmentation
Crouzon syndrome	craniosynostosis correlated in mutations with the extracellular domain of FGFR2
Cruveihiler-Baumgarten bruit	bruit heard over caput medusa in portal hypertension
Cullen's sign	a faintly blue coloration particularly of umbilicus as the result of retroperitoneal bleeding from any cause, but especially in ruptured ectopic pregnancy; also seen in acute pancreatitis (1-2%)
Curling's ulcers	stress erosions and ulcers occurring in the proximal duodenum and associated with severe burns or trauma, from ischemia of the gastric mucosa
Curschmann's spirals	spirally twisted masses of mucus plugs containing whirls of shed epithelium occurring in the sputum in bronchial asthma; Heinrich Curschmann, German physician, 1846-1910

Cushing reaction	increase in intracranial pressure cause compression of the cerebral blood vessels and cerebral ischemia, reaction of elevation in pressure with simultaneous reduction in heart rate, respiratory slowing
Cushing's triad	signs of increased ICP 1. hypertension 2. bradycardia 3. irregular respirations
Cushing's ulcer	acute ulcer of the stomach, proximal duodenum, or esophagus, frequently leads to hemorrhage or perforation, associated with intracranial injury or increases in intracranial pressure, associated with gastric acid hypersecretion
Da Costa syndrome	neurocirculatory asthenia, pain localized typically to the cardiac apex and consists of dull, persistent ache that lasts for hours, etc.
Dalrymple sign	retraction of the upper eyelid in Graves's disease, causing abnormal wideness of the palpebral fissure
Dance's sign	empty right lower quadrant in children with ileocecal intussusception
Dandy-Walker syndrome	hydrocephalus resulting from failure of the foramina Luschka and Magendie to open; associated with an occipital meningocele and agenesis of the cerebellar vermis and splenium of the corpus callosum; associated with warfarin use during pregnancy
Dane particle	mature HBV virion, 42 nm, double-layered, genome is double-stranded circular DNA, all regions of genome encode stuff
Darier's sign	in mastocytosis (urticaria pigmentosa), is positive when a brown macular or a slightly papular lesion becomes a palpable wheal after being vigorously rubbed with the blunt end of an instrument such as a pen; wheal may not appear for 5-10 minutes
de Musset's sign	in aortic regurgitation, head bobbing
De Quervain's disease	a stenosing tenosynovitis of the thumb extensors and abductors
de Quervain's thyroiditis	subacute granulomatous thyroiditis, viral etiology suspected
Dejerine-Roussy syndrome	thalamic lesions causing sensory loss, spontaneous pain, and perverted cutaneous sensation described in 1906
DENNIE'S LINES	in atopic dermatitis, an accentuated line or fold below the margin of the lower eyelid
Di Guglielmo syndrome	a non-nutritive megaloblastic anemia in which malignant red cell precursors are particularly evident
Diamond-Blackfan anemia	congenital pure red cell aplasia
Dick test	injection of erythogenic toxin of Strep. pyogenes, positive result in those lacking antitoxin
Dieulafoy's aneurysm	AV malformation of the stomach (around 6 cm from the gastroesophageal junction), an uncommon cause of massive GI bleeding, a large submucosal artery erodes the mucosa without any overlying ulceration or other obvious mucosal damage
DiGeorge syndrome	failure of 3rd and 4th pharyngeal pouches to differentiate into the thymus and parathyroid glands, facial abnormalities result primarily from abnormal development of the first arch components during formation of face and ears
dimple sign	in dermatofibroma, lateral compression with thumb and index finger produces a depression, or "dimple."
Döhle bodies	irregularly shaped greenish inclusions in neutrophil cytoplasm, consisting of ribosomes and/or rough ER and are seen in severe bacterial infections
Donath-Landsteiner antibody	in paroxysmal cold hemoglobinuria, an antibody associated with syphillis and viral infections, directed against the P antibody complex and can induce complement-mediated lysis; attacks precipitated by exposure to cold and are associated with hemoglobinemia and hemoglobinuria; chills and fever; back, leg, and abdominal pain; headache and malaise; recovery prompt; asymptomatic otherwise
Donovan bodies	in Calymmatobacterium granulomatis or granuloma inguinale, bodies characterized by multiple organisms filling large histiocytes
Dressler's syndrome	pericarditis, possible autoimmune etiology, found to develop 2 weeks to several months after acute MI
Druckrey relationship	relationship between carcinogen dose and tumor induction time: $dt^n = k$ where d is the dose of carcinogen, t is latency period, n is the slope of the double log [plot of carcinogen dose versus induction time, and k is a constant
Dubin-Johnson syndrome	mostly conjugated hyperbilirubinemia from defect in transport of bilirubin and other organic anions across the canaliculus; other liver function tests normal; accumulation of dark pigment in liver lysosomes
duct of Santorini	dorsal duct of pancreas, embryologically, the biggest duct, clinically the smaller pancreatic duct
duct of Wirsung	embryologically confined to the ventral pancreas, becomes functionally the main pancreatic duct after duct fusion occurs; drains the bulk of pancreatic secretion through the major papilla
ducts of Luschka	small tubular channels found buried within the gallbladder wall adjacent to the liver, communicates with the biliary tree, rarely patent accessory bile secretory ducts
dumping syndrome	delivery of a large amount of hyperosmolar chyme into the small bowel, usually after vagotomy and a gastric drainage procedure, results in autonomic instability, abdominal pain, and diarrhea
Dunphy sign	increased pain with coughing in appendicitis
Dupuytren's contracture	palmar fibromatosis
Duroziez's sign	in aortic regurgitation, systolic murmur heard over the femoral artery when it is compressed proximally and a diastolic murmur when it is compressed distally
Ebstein's anomaly	malformation characterized by the downward displacement of the tricuspid valve into the right ventricle due to anomalous attachment of the tricuspid leaflets; associated with maternal exposure to Li
Edwards's syndrome	trisomy 18, mental retardation, prominent occiput, micrognathia, low-set ears, rocker-bottom feet, flexion deformities of the fingers, and congenital heart disease
Eisenmenger complex	a ventricular septal defect with right ventricular hypertrophy, severe pulmonary hypertension, and frequent straddling of the defect by a misplaced aortic root

Eisenmenger syndrome	cardiac failure with significant right to left shunt producing cyanosis due to higher pressure on the right side of the shunt; usually due to the Eisenmenger complex any anomalous circulatory communication that leads to obliterative pulmonary vascular disease; or maybe
Ellsworth-Howard test	for diagnosis of pseudohypoparathyroidism, can administer PTH
Elschnig spots	yellow (early) or hyperpigmented (late) patches of retinal pigment epithelium overlying infarcted choriocapillaris lobules in hypertensive retinopathy
Emery Dreifus muscular dystrophy	proximal weakness with quite pronounced muscle contractions and by severe cardiac arrhythmias which may cause sudden death
Epsom salts	magnesium sulfate, laxative
Epstein's pearls	small, white cysts along the median raphe of the hard palate
Epstein-Barr virus	EBV binds to CD21 found on epithelial cells and B cells; however a large number of T suppressor cells and EBV specific cells are seen as atypical lymphocytes
Erb palsy	C5 and C6 nerve roots
Erlenmeyer's flask deformity	seen in osteopetrosis, where the ends of long bones are bulbous
erythroplasia of Queyrat	carcinoma in situ of the glans penis Auguste Queyrat, French dermatologist, born 1872
Evan's syndrome	ITP and immunohemolytic anemia
EWART'S SIGN	in large pericardial effusion, dullness to percussion of the left lung over the angle of the scapula may occur; due to compressive atelectasis by the large pericardial sac
Ewing's sarcoma	onion skinning
facies Hippocratica	the mask of death following peritonitis, i.e. as a result of vomiting and depressed circulation, the face becomes pinched and anxious, the cheeks hollow, and the eyes dim and beringed with dark circles
factor V Leiden	Arg(506) ∅ Gln, results in resistance to cleavage by activated protein C (an anticoagulant), found in 20% of patients with venous thromboembolism, 6% of U.S. population
Fanconi's anemia	autosomal recessive, predisposal to aplastic anemia, progressive bone failure at age 5-7, congenital malformations
Fanconi's syndrome	generalized dysfunction of proximal renal tubule leading to glycosuria, hyperphosphaturia, hypophasphatemia, aminoaciduria, and systemic acidosis; may be associated with out-dated tetracyclines
farmer's skin	cutis rhomboidalis nuchae
Felty's syndrome	the combined features of rheumatoid arthritis, splenomegaly, and neutropenia, and leg ulcers; associated with HLA-DR;
Ferguson's reflex	anesthesia in ob, interruption of oxytocin release in response to cervical dilatation may cause uterine inhibition
fifth disease	erythema infectiosum, associated with parvovirus B19 infection, characterized by "slapped cheeks" and erythematous lacy eruption on the trunk and extremities; other 4 childhood rash diseases: measles, rubella, scarlet fever, and roseola (herpesvirus VI)
Fisher's syndrome	ataxia with ophthalmoplegia and areflexia; a form of polyneuroradiculitis
Fitz-Hugh-Curtis syndrome	associated with spread of gonococci or chlamydiae: perihepatitis manifested by right upper quadrant or bilateral upper abdominal pain and tenderness and occasionally by a hepatic friction rib
foramen of Magendie	midline foramen exiting out of fourth ventricle
foramen of Winslow	anteior portal triad; posterior IVC and right crus of diaphragm; superior caduate lobe; inferior superior part of duodenum, portal triad
foramina of Luschka	two laterally placed foramens exiting out of fourth ventricle
foramina of Monro	connects each of the lateral ventricles with the third ventricle
Foster Kennedy syndrome	optic atrophy, contralateral papilledema, and anosmia; may be associated with olfactory groove meningioma
Fothergill's sign	in rectus sheath hematomas, tender mass that does not cross the midline and remains palpable when patient tenses the rectus muscle (bluish discoloration not usualy seen until 3 or 4 days)
Fox's sign	in hemorrhagic pancreatitis, ecchymosis of the inguinal ligament due to blood tracking from the retroperitoneum and collecting at the inguinal ligament
Franklin's disease	gamma heavy chain disease, characterized by LAD, fever, anemia, malaise, HSM, and weakness, most distinctive symptom palatal edema
Freidreich's foot	seen in Freidreich6s ataxia, pes cavus with hammer toe
Friedreich's ataxia	a spinocerebellar degeneration, AR manifesting at 11 years, a less common AD 20 years; initial symptoms, gait ataxia, hand clumsiness, dysarthria, DTRs absent (extensor plantar present), joint position and vibratory sense impaired, sometimes loss of pain and temperature, paralyzed over course of 20 years, high incidence of diabetes and hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (dilated less common) and arrhythmias
Froment's sign	dx of ulnar nerve lesion; caused by flexor pollicus longus (median nerve) which comes into action when the patient attempts to grip a flat object between the thumb and the hand, and causes flexion at the interphalangeal joint
Gaisböck's syndrome	stress polycythemia, combination of modest elevation in hematocrit and normal red cell mass; unknown etiology, seen in hard-driving middle-aged males, usually smokers, who in addition tend to be overweight and hypertensive
Galeazzi fracture	fracture of the radius at the junction of the middle and distal thirds accompanied by disruption of the distal radioulnar joint
Gallavardin effect	midsystolic murmur of AS may be well transmitted to the apex, especially in older patients where it becomes harsh and slightly higher pitched, the so-called Gallavardin effect

Gallivardin's phenomenon	systolic ejection murmor in aortic stenosis best heard in aortic area, often disappears over sternum, reappears in apical area, mimicking mitral regurgitation
Gandy-Gamna nodules	in congestive splenomegaly, organization of focal hemorrhages giving rise to foci of fibrosis containing deposits of iron and calcium salts encrusted on connective tissue and elastic fibers
Gardner's syndrome	familial adenomatous polyposis (now realized all patients with FAP have extraintestinal manifestations), exhibiting intestinal polyps identical to those in FAP combined with 1. sebaceous cysts, 2. osteomas (particularly of the mandible, skull, and long bones), 3. desmoid tumors; mutation in adenomatous polyposis coli (APC) gene in 5q
gastrinoma triangle	a triangle where more than 90% of extrapancreatic gastrinomas are located bordered by 1. Third portion of duodenum, 2. Cystic duct, 3. Pancreatic neck
Gaucher's disease	AR, mutations in glucocerebrosidase gene on 1q21, enzyme cleaves glucose residue from ceramide; type I, chronic non-neuronopathic form, splenic and skeletal involvement
Gerota's fascia	fascia surrounding the kidney
Gerstmann-Straussler-Scheinker syndrome	slow central nervous system disease with same mutation, point mutation in codon 102 of prion protein as CJD
Ghon lesion	primary area of tuberculosis infection
Gibbs-Donnan equilibrium	in RBCs, biocarbonate ions diffusing out and chloride diffusing in
Gilbert's syndrome	with the exception of hemolytic anemias, most common cause of mild unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia from mild decrease glucoronyltransferase activity, responds to phenobarbital, affects up to 7% of population
glands of Montgomery	sebaceous glands of areola
Glanzmann's thrombasthenia	Gp IIb/IIIa receptor for fibrinogen missing
Glauber's salt	sodium sulfate, laxative
Glisson's capsule	liver capsule
glycogen storage diseases	type I, von Gierke's disease type II, Pompe's disease type III, Cori's disease type V, McAdle's syndrome
Goetz sign	in PDA, jet of unopacified blood from aorta into opacified blood of pulmonary artery
Goldie-Coldman hypothesis	malignant cells likely to acquire spontaneous resistance to cytotoxic drugs as they progressively grow and divide, even without any exposure to those drugs
Goodpasture's syndrome	glomerulonephritis characterized by linear deposits of antibody along the glomerular basement membrane, antibodies interact with alveolar wall, leads to pulmonary hemorrhage and pulmonary fibrosis; Goodpasture antigen, resides in the noncollagenous portion of the α_3 chain of collagen type IV; high prevalence of DRW15/DQW6
Goodsall's rule	anal fistulae course in a straight path anteriorly and take a curved path posteriorly
Gorham-Stout disease	vanishing or disappearing bone disease; IL-6 has pathogenetic role
Gottron's papules	violaceous papules over knuckle prominences found in dermatomyositis
Gower's maneuver	Duchenne's muscular dystrophy, patient using hands to help himself get up
Grey Turner's sign	local areas of discoloration about the umbilicus and particularly in the region of the *loins*, in acute hemorrhagic pancreatitis (1-2%) and other causes of retroperitoneal hemorrhage
Griffith's sign	in thyrotoxicosis, lag of the lower lids during elevation of the globes
Grotton's lesions	in dermatomyositis, scaling erythematous eruption or dark red patches over the knuckles, elbows, knees
Gunn's sign	tapering of veins on either side of AV crossing in hypertensive retinopathy (grade 3); c.f. Salus's sign and Bonnet's sign
Gunther's disease	AR congenital erythropoietic porphyria from decreased URO synthase activity, hemolytic anemia, cutaneous lesions
Guthrie test	for dx of PKU, a bacterial assay for phenylalanine
Hailey-Hailey disease	benign familial chronic pemphigus
Haldane effect	deoxygenated hemoglobin having a greater affinity for CO2 than oxygenated hemoglobin
Ham's test	for diagnosing paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria, uses increased sensitivity of PNH-affected RBCs to lysis by complement; introduced in late 1930's
Hamman's sign	mediastinal crunch is a series of precordial crackles synchronous with the heart beat, not with respiration. Best heard in the left lateral position, it is due to mediastinal emphysema (pseudomediastinum), seen with Boerhaave's syndrome
Hamman-Rich syndrome	idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis; immune complex disease with progressive fibrosis of the alveolar wall
Hampton's hump	pulmonary infarction is classically described as wedge-shaped infiltrate that abuts the pleura; often associated with a small pleura effusion that is usually exudative and may be hemorrhagic; not specific
Hampton's line	radiolucent collar of granulation tissue across the base of an ulcer
Hand-Schüller-Christian triad	in multifocal Langerhans' cell histiocytosis, triad of calvarial bone defects, diabetes insipidus, and exophthalmos
hangman's fracture	fracture of pars interarticularis of C2, hyperextension injury
Hansen's stain	special stain used to detect eosinophiluria on the urine sediment
Harrison's groove	during active rickets, the protuberant rachitic abdomen pushes the plastic lower ribs outward on a fulcrum formed by the costal attachments of the diaphragm; the line of bending forms a groove or sulcus in the rib cage
Hartnup disease	an autosomal recessive disorder in which there is a reduction of small-intestinal and renal transport of certain neutral amino acids, including (trp, a precursor of niacin), causing elevated amino acid excretion in urine and feces

Hashimoto's thyroiditis	first described in 1920, goitrous chronic autoimmune thyroiditis; in areas with sufficient iodine, elevated TSH is often viewed as evidence of chronic autoimmune thyroiditis as well as antithyroid antibodies; antithyroglobulin antibodies in 60% of patients and antithyroid microsomal antibodies in 95%
Hatchcock's sign	upward pressure applied to the angle of the mandible (ramus) produces tenderness with mumps but no tenderness with adenitis
Hawthorne effect	the effect (usually positive or beneficial) of being under study, upon the persons being studied; their knowledge of the study often influences behavior [city in Illinois; site of the Western Electric plant]
Heberden's nodes	characteristic in women, but not in men, represent prominent osteophytes at the distal interphalangeal joints in OA (enlargments of tubercles at the articular extremities of the distal phalanges
Heerfordt-Waldenström syndrome	sarcoidosis associated with fever, parotid enlargement, anterior uveitis, and facial nerve palsy
Heineke-Mukulicz pyloroplasty	longitudinal incision through all layers of the pylorus, sewed closed in a transverse direction to make the pylorus nonfunctional (used after truncal vagotom)
Heinz bodies	seen in unstable hemoglobin and oxidant stress; precipitates of denatured hemoglobin on red blood cells; *only visible* when blood is supravital stained (crystal violet); not seen on routine blood smears
hemoglobin Bart's	four γ globin chains, seen in hydrops fetalis (α thalassemia), very high oxygen affinity
hemoglobin Lepore	no β chain; δ chain by δ-β hybrid
hemoglobin Portland	$\zeta_2\gamma_2$
Henoch-Schönlein purpura	systemic hypersensitivity disease of unknown cause characterized by purpuric rash, colicky abdominal pain (presumably due to focal hemorrhages into the GI tract), polyarthralgia, and acute glomerulonephritis; may result from deposition of circulating immune complexes within stuff; hypersensitivity purpura, etiology group A streptococci
Hering's nerve	carotid sinus nerve, CN IX, carries information to the vasomotor center in the brainstem
Hering-Breuer reflex	stretch receptor (in smooth muscle of airways) reflex, responsible for apnea, i.e. decreased breathing frequency, as a result of lung inflation
Herlitz syndrome	epidermolysis bullosa lethalis; mutation that prevents the folding of laminin 5 Gillis Herlitz, Swedish pediatrician, born 1902
Hesselbach's triangle	where direct inguinal hernias occur, bound by the inguinal ligament, inferior epigastric a., and rectus abdominus muscle
Hill's sign	in aortic regurgitation, refers to popliteal cuff systolic pressure exceeding brachial cuff pressure by more than 60 mm Hg
Hippocratic fingers	clubbing
Hirano bodies	in Alzheimer's, intracytoplasmic proximal dendritic eosinophilic inclusions consisting of actin
Hirschprung's disease	megacolon; congenital disorder characterized by colonic dilatation proximal to an aganglionic, contracted distal colon and rectum; caused by gestational failure of neural crest cells to migrate to distal colon; an AD form has been reported with mutations of the RET gene, and an AR form with mutation of the endothelin-B-receptor gene
Hoffman sign	thumb adduction in response to flexion of the distal phalanx of the third digit, an example of abnormal upper limb reflex caused by *damage to the descending cortical fibers*
Hollenhorst plaques	cholesterol emboli visible as small bright flecks lodged in arterial bifurcations in retina
Holmes-Adie syndrome	Adie's pupil, frequently affects young women, benign familial disorder that may be associated with depressed DTRs (especially in legs), segmental anhidrosis, orthostatic hypotension, or cardiovascular autonomic instability, may be caused by degeneration of ciliary ganglion, followed by aberrant reinnervation of the pupilloconstrictor muscles
Homan's sign	deep thrombi in the larger outflow veins, causing edema of the foot and ankle and producing pain and tenderness on compression of the calf muscles (by either squeezing the calf muscles or forced dorsiflexion of the foot)
Hoover's sign	a modification in the movement of the costal margins during respiration, caused by a flattening of the diaphragm; suggestive of empyema or other intrathoracic condition causing a change in the contour of the diaphragm
Horner's syndrome	enophthalmos, ptosis, miosis, and anhidrosis, unilateral; small (miotic) pupil associated with mild ptosis (of the upper lid, not as pronounced as with oculomotor lesions) and sometimes loss of sweating (anhidrosis); if present since infancy, the ipsilateral iris is lighter and blue (heterochromia iridis); topical 4% cocaine will dilate normal pupil but not a desympathectomized pupil
Howell-Jolly body	in asplenia or malfunctional spleen, *nuclear remnants* on red blood cells as small, round, darkly-stained nuclear fragments; no special stains necessary; may be seen in 30-50% of adults but not in children with untreated celiac sprue
Howship's lacunae	resorption pits on bone formed by osteoclasts
Howship-Romberg sign	pain along the inner aspect of the thigh; seen with an obturator hernia due to nerve compression
Hurler's syndrome	AR mucopolysaccharidosis that is caused by deficiency of α-L-iduronidase, with consequent accumulations of the mucopolysaccharides heparan sulfate and dermatan sulfate in the heart, brain, liver, and other organs; progressive deterioration, hepatosplenomegaly, dwarfism, gargoyle-like facies, stubby fingers, corneal clouding, progressive mental retardation, and death by age 10
Hürthle cells	in Hashimoto's thyroiditis, deeply stained colloid or clusters of these oncocytes having an abundant, brightly eosinophilic granular cytoplasm, thought to represent a degenerated state of the follicular epithelium
Hutchinson freckle	lentigo maligna, a nonfamilial precursor to lentigo maligna melanoma
Hutchinson's teeth	smaller and more widely spaced than normal and are notched on their biting surfaces; sign of congenital syphillis
Hutchinson-Guilford syndrome	aka progeria a condition in which the normal development of the first year is followed by gross retardation of growth, with a senile appearance characterized by dry wrinkled skin, total alopecia, and bird-like facies; genetics unclear

Imerslund-Grösbeck syndrome	an autosomal recessive condition where transport inward of cobalamin from ileal receptors is faulty; associated with megaloblastic anemia, proteinuria, renal tubular defects, and various congenital abnormalities of the renal pelvis and ureter
infarct of Zahn	in occlusion of an intrahepatic branch of portal vein, sharply demarcated area of red-blue discoloration, not infarct, not necrosis, only marked stasis in distended sinusoids, with secondary hepatocellular atrophy
Irish's node	left axillary adenopathy associated with metastatic disease, e.g. gastric CA
Isaacs's syndrome	continuous muscle stiffness, rippling muscle movements (myokymia), delayed relaxation following muscle contraction
Ito cells	vitamin A fat-storage cells, of mesenchymal origin found in the space of Disse; during development of cirrhosis, they become activated, transform into fibroblast-like cells
Jaccoud's arthritis	in SLE, ulnar deviation of the fingers, swan neck deformities, and subluxations, initially reversible but can become fixed
Jackson-Weiss syndrome	craniosynostoses as well as limb defects, mutations if FGFR2, broad great toes
Janeway lesions	in infective endocarditis; nonpainful, small, erythematous or hemorrhagic macules or nodules of palms or soles; more common in acute bacterial endocarditis but occur in subacute bacterial endocarditis
Jansen metaphyseal chondrodysplasia	an autosomal dominant form of dwarfism resulting from an activating mutation in the PTHrP receptor, premature ossification from acceleration of the transition from proliferative to hypertrophic chondrocytes
Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction	sudden fevers, rigors, and persistent hypotension following antimicrobial treatment of louse-borne relapsing fever (Borrelia recurrentis (spirochete) infection) or syphilis; treatment with anti-TNF-α Fab before penicillin suppresses this reaction (NEJM 335:311)
Jod-Basedow phenomenon	thyroid hyperfunction induced by excess iodine ingestion in patients with various thyroid disorders; Jod German for iodine; K. A. Von Basedow
Joffroy sign	in thyrotoxicosis, absence of forehead wrinkling with upward gaze, the head being tilted down; disorder of the arithmetic faculty in the early stages of organic brain disease
Jolly test	good test for distinguishing between Lambert-Eton syndrome and myasthenia gravis. Friedrich Jolly, German neurologist, 1844-1904
Jones's fracture	fracture at the base of the fifth metatarsal diaphysis
Kallman's syndrome	anosmia; hypogonadotropic hypogonadism stemming from failure of LHRH-expressing neurons to migrate, etc.
Kanavel's sign	four signs of tenosynovitis: 1. affected finger held in slight flexion; 2. pain over volar aspect of affected finger tendon upon palpation; 3. swelling of affected finger; 4. pain on passive extension of affected figner
Kartagener's syndrome	a triad of sinusitis, bronchiectasis, and situs inversus; also associated with ciliary dysfunction; Manes Kartagener, Swiss physician, 1897-1975
Kasabach-Merritt syndrome	capillary hemangioma associated with thrombocytopenic purpura and extensive and progressively enlarging vascular malformations which may involve large portions of their extremities; bleeding commonly develops in the first year of life, secondary to chronic DIC triggered by stagnant blood flow through the tortuous abnormal vessels; anemia caused by red cell damage as blood passes through deformed vessels of the tumor
Kawasaki's disease	acute febrile illness of infants and children, characterized by cutaneous and mucosal erythema and edema with subsequent desquamation, cervical lymphadenitis, and complicated by coronary artery aneurysms (20%)
Kayser-Fleischer rings	a greenish yellow pigmented ring encircling the cornea just within the corneoscleral margin, seen in hepatolenticular degeneration, due to copper deposited in Desçemet's membrane (posterior limiting layer of cornea); seen in *Wilson's disease* (with neurologic involvement) and other cholestatic hepatic diseases
Kearns Sayre syndrome	a mitochondrial disease, salient features are progressive opthalmoplegia with retinal pigmentation degeneration and heart block
Kehr's sign	pain in the left shoulder associated with splenic rupture
Kelly's sign	visible peristalsis of the ureter in response to squeezing or retraction; used to identify the ureter during surgery
Kerckring's valves	plicae circulares (lining of small intestine)
Kerley B lines	a radiographic evidence of pulmonary venous hypertension, horizontal linear opacities on chest radiograph often found in the periphery due to separation of the interlobular space, as seen in pulmonary edema or fibrosis, reflecting thickening of, or fluid in, lymphatic vessels in interlobular septae, a consequence of interstitial edema; also seen in lymphangitic spread of malignancies
Kernig sign	flex patient's leg at both hip and knee, and then straighten knee; positive sign—pain and increased resistance to extending knee ∅ suggests meningeal irritation
Kernohan notch	tentorial edge, pressure against seen in uncal herniation
Kiesselbach's plexus	vascular plexus on the anterior nasal septum, bleeding from, leads to most common form of epistaxis
Kikuchi's disease	histiocytic necrotizing lymphadenitis, characterized by cervical lymphadenopathy with tenderness, fever, and night sweats
Kimmelstiel-Wilson disease	intercapillary glomerulosclerosis from diabetes; lesion is PAS-positive material deposited at periphery of glomerular tufts
Klatskin tumors	tumors arising from the part of the common bile duct between the cystic duct junction and the confluence of the right and left hepatic ducts at the liver hilus; notable for their slow growing behavior, marked sclerosing characteristics, and the infrequent occurrence of distal metastases
Kleihauer-Betke test	testing for the presence of fetal blood cells in maternal circ

Kleine-Levin syndrome	a rare form of periodic hypersomnia associated with bulimia, occurring in males aged 10 to 25 years, characterized by periods of ravenous appetite alternating with prolonged sleep (as long as 18 hours), along with behavioral disturbances, impaired thought processes, and hallucinations; acute illness or fatigue may precede an episode, which may occur as often as several times a year
Klumpke palsy	C8-T2 nerve roots
Klüver-Bucy syndrome	1937 bilateral removal of temporal lobe (including amygdala and hippocampal formation) in monkeys, animals became tame, showed a flattening of emotions, exhibited remarkable oral tendencies (they put all manner of objects into their mouths), enormous increase in sexual behavior, including mounting of inappropriate objects and species, compulsive tendency to react to every object, failed to recognize familiar objects
Koebner's phenomenon	referring to physical trauma (rubbing or scratching) as a major factor in eliciting *psoriasis lesions*; also depigmented, sharply demarcated papules in vitiligo following minor trauma; may also be seen in *lichen planus*
Köhler's bone disease	aseptic necrosis of the navicular bone
koilocyte	characteristic cytoplasmic vacuole, hallmark of infection by papillomavirus
Koplik's spots	pathognomonic exanthem in measles
Korotkoff sounds	sounds heard in between systolic and diastolic pressure; origin related to the spurt of blood passing under the cuff and meeting a static column of blood
Korsakoff's syndrome	profound memory loss; mammillary bodies as well as portions of medial thalamus believed to be destroyed from thiamine deficiency accompanying alcoholism
Kostmann syndrome	inherited neutropenia, responds to G-CSF, may be due to environmental insults in bone marrow, characterized typically by a granulopoeisis impairment at the promyelocyte stage
Krukenberg's tumor	metastatic GI neoplasia to the ovaries, produces bilateral metastases of mucin-producing, signet-ring cancer cells, most often of gastric origin
Kübler-Ross dying stages	denial, anger, bargaining, grieving, acceptance
Kulchitsky's cells	neuroendocrine argentaffin cells present along the bronchial epithelium, particularly in the fetus and neonate; small cell carcinoma has granules similar to Kulchitsky's cells
Kussmaul's respiration	paroxysmal air hunger, associated with acidosis, especially DKA
Kussmaul's sign	in constrictive pericarditis, jugular vein becomes more distended during inspiration (normally, jugular venous pressure decreases with inspiration since blood drains into heart with inspiration); though most common contemporary cause is severe right-sided heart failure (JAMA 1996: 275:632); generally negative in cardiac tamponade
Kveim test	an intradermal test for the detection of *sarcoidosis*, done by injecting Kveim antigen (a saline suspension of human sarcoid tissue prepared from the spleen of an individual with active sarcoidosis) and examining skin biopsies after 3 and 6 weeks; positive test, a noncaseating granulomnatous reaction; sensitivity 35-88%, specificity 75-99% Morton A. Kveim, Norweigian physician, born 1892
Laennec's cirrhosis	in alcoholic cirrhosis, residual parenchymal nodules that protrude like "hobnails" from the surface of the liver
Laplace's law	wall tension = pressure x radius (thus colon perforates preferentially at the cecum because of the increased radius and resultant increased wall tension)
Laron dwarfism	autosomal recessive, growth hormone receptor defects, low IGF-1 levels
Lasègue's sign	when patient is supine with hip flexed, dorsiflexion of ankle causing pain or muscle spasm in the posterior thigh indicates lumbar root or sciatic nerve irritation
Laurence-Moon-Biedl syndrome	obesity, retinitis pigmentosa, metal retardation, skull deformities, polydactyly, and syndactyly
Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease	self-limiting hip disorder of children, 4-8 y.o. (M:F 8:1) involving vascular compromise of the capital femoral epiphysis; perhaps some aseptic necrosis action too
Leiner's disease	seborrheic erythroderma associated with diarrhea and failure to thrive and to generate C5a chemotactic factor
leprechaunism	1 in 4 million births, associated with elfin-like facies, decreased subcu adipose tissue, acanthosis nigricans, and growth retardation, failure to thrive, and early death, insulin resistance
Leriche's syndrome	aortoiliac occlusive disease producing distal ischemic symptoms and signs, e.g. pulseless femoral artery: 1. claudication of buttocks, 2. impotence, 3. atrophy of buttocks (seen with iliac occlusive disease)
Lesch-Nyan syndrome	a complete lack of hypoxanthine guanine phosphoribosyl transferase (HGPRT, involved in salvage pathway in purine synthesis), X-linked, hyperuricemia, severe neurologic deficits with mental retardation, self-mutilation, and in some cases gouty arthritis
Leser-Trélat sign	the sudden appearance and rapid increase in the number and size of seborrheic keratoses with pruritus; associated with internal malignancy
Letterer-Siwe disease	acute disseminated Langerhans' cell histocytosis; associated with development of cutaneous lesions that resemble a seborrheic eruption secondary to infiltrations of Langerhans' histocytes over the front and back of the trunk and on the scalp; concurrent hepatosplenomegaly, lymphadenopathy, pulmonary lesions, and eventually destructive osteolytic bone lesions
Levine's sign	when describing angina, defining the constricting discomfort with a clenched fist over sternum; q.v. angina for sens and spec; Samuel A. Levine, U.S. cardiologist, 1891-1966; designated hand movements 80% sens 49% spec; Levine sign itself 14% sens for cardiac pain (BMJ 1995;311:1660)
Lewy bodies	eosinophilic intracytoplasmic bodies in neurons of substantia nigra and locus ceruleus present in Parkinson's disease
Lhermitte's sign	sudden electric-like shocks extending down the spine on flexing the head; may result from toxic effects of radiation; (may be found in vitamin B_6 toxicity); (may be found in vitamin B_{12} deficiency)

Libman-Sacks disease	in systemic lupus erythematosus, intense mitral and tricuspid valvulitis with development of small, sterile vegetations
Li-Fraumeni syndrome	mutant p53 allele inherited, predisposition toward breast carcinomas, sarcomas, and brain tumors
ligament of Trietz	the suspensory muscle of the duodenum which supports the duodenojejunal flexure
lines of Zahn	thrombi formed within a cardiac chamber or the aorta, may have apparent laminations, produced by alternating layers of paler platelets admixed with some fibrin, separated by darker layers containing more red cells
Lisch nodules	in type I neurofibromatosis, pigmented iris hamartomas
Lissauer's tract	small diameter primary sensory axons (presumably mediating pain and temperature senses) on their way into the dorsal horn
Littre's hernia	hernia involving a Meckel's diverticulum
Löffler's syndrome	simple pulmonary eosinophilia, characterized by transient pulmonary lesions, eosinophilia in the blood, and a benign clinical course; lungs show alveoli whose septa are thickened by an infiltrate composed of eosinophils and occasional interspersed giant cells, but there is no vasculitis, fibrosis, or necrosis; associated with ascaris, strongyloides
Löfgren's syndrome	sarcoidosis associated with erythema nodosum and fever and transient arthritis, bilateral hilar adenopathy; 10-15% of sarcoidosis present this way
Looser's zones	radiolucent narrow lines that lie either at right angles or obliquely to the cortical outlines of bones and often transect them; bilateral and symmetric, found at the axillary margins of the scapula, lower ribs, neck of the proximal femurs, and posterior regions of the proximal ulnas; related either to stress fractures or to mechanical erosion by penetrating nutrient arteries; aka Milkman's fractures
Lovibond's angle	the angle made by the proximal nail fold and the nail plate
Löwenstein-Jensen's medium	for growing out M. tuberculosis; contains malachite green, a triphenlyamine die like crystal violent, inhibits growth of unwanted organisms during 6 week incubation period as well as complex nutrients
Lown-Ganong-Levine syndrome	enhanced AV node pathways
Ludwig's angina	aggressive infectious process of the submandibular, sublingual, and submental fascial spaces frequently occuring as a result of infection from 2nd and 3rd lower molar; 54% mortality in preantibiotic era, now 4% described in 1836 by Wilhelm Frederick von Ludwig
Lugol's solution	iodine and KI
Lund's node	lymph node found in Calot's triangle, aka Calot's node
Lutembacher's syndrome	atrial septal defect with mitral stenosis; though mitral stenosis is often of rheumatic origin
Lynch syndrome I	AD produces multiple colon cnacers 2 to 3 decades earlier, predilection for proximal colon; Lynch syndromes most common forms of familial colon cancer, 5-10% of all cases of colon cancer
Lynch syndrome II	cancer family syndrome, all features of Lynch I with early onset of carcinoma at other sites including endometrium, ovaries, and stomach
MacCallum's plaques	irregular thickenings, usually in the left atrium, from subendocardial lesions, usually exacerbated by regurgitant jets
Maffucci's syndrome	endochondromatosis associated with soft tissue hemangiomas; associated with ovarian carcinomas and brain gliomas; essentially Ollier's disease with hemangiomas
Mallory body	"alcoholic hyalin," an eosinophilic intracytoplasmic inclusion in liver cells that is characteristic of alcoholic liver disease but seen in many other conditions as well (e.g., primary biliary cirrhosis, Wilson's disease, chronic cholestatic syndromes, focal nodular hyperplasia, and hepatocellular carcinoma); inclusions composed largely of intermediate filaments of prekeratin
Mallory-Weiss tears	small defects in gastroesophageal junction, from violent retching and beef with alcoholic gastritis, can bleed like crazy, 87% occur below gastroesophageal junction; bleeding stops 90% without intervention
Malta fever	brucellosis
Maltese cross	fat droplets in urine
Marcus Gunn pupil	afferent pupillary defect, pupil dilates instead of constricts because of optic nerve defect
Marie-Strümpell disease	refers to ankylosing spondylitis in Europe
Marjolin's ulcer	squamous cell carcinoma ulceration overlying chronic osteomyelitis or burn scar
Markle sign	jar tenderness in abdomen from heel drop as a localizing sign of peritoneal irritation; described in 1973
Mayer-Rokitansky-Küster-Hauser syndrome	absence of vagina from abnormality of müllerian development
May-Hegglin anomaly	neutrophils with large pale blue inclusions resembling Döhle bodies, giant platelets; rare AD asymptomatic trait
Mazzotti reaction	reaction to proteins released by dying onchocerca, including fevers, rashes, ocular damage, joint and muscle pain, and lymphangitis as well as hypotension, pyrexia, respiratory distress, and prostration
McArdle's syndrome	glycogen storage disease V, deficiency in muscle phosphorylase, with consequent glycogen accumulation in skeletal muscle, produces painful muscle cramps and muscle weakness following exercise
McBurney's point	one-third the distance from the ASIS to the umbilicus
McBurney's sign	tenderness at McBurney's point in appendicitis
McCune-Albright syndrome	triad of irregular café au lait spots, fibrous dysplasia of long bones with cysts, and precocious puberty
Means-Lerman scratch	in hyperdynamic heart (as in hyperthyroidism), a systolic scratch occasionally heard in the second left intercostal space during expiration, presumed to be secondary to rubbing together of normal pleural and pericardial surfaces

Meckel scan	^{99}Tc pertechnetate scan that selectively tags acid secreting cells (gastric mucosa); it is used most often for unexplained bleeding in infants and young adults
Meckel's cartilage	branchial arch 1
Meckel's diverticulum	persistence of vitelline duct, contains all 3 layers of bowel (mucosa, submucosa, muscularis propria), antimesenteric, present in 2% of population, usually within 30 cm of ileocecal valve; the five 2s: 2" long, 2 feet from ileocecal valve, 2% of population, commonly persists in first 2 years of life, may have 2 types of epithelia
Mees's lines	horizontal white bands of the nails seen in chronic arsenical poisoning, and occasionally in leprosy; R.A. Mees, 20th century Dutch physician
Meigs's syndrome	unusual combination of hydrothorax, ascites, and ovarian fibroma
Meissner's plexus	submucous plexus; innervates glandular epithelium, muscularis mucosa, intestinal endocrine cells, and submucosal blood vessels USMLE Downloads
Mendelson's syndrome	chemical pneumonitis after aspiration of gastric contents
Ménétrier's disease	giant cerebriform enlargement of the rugal folds of the gastric mucosa, results from profound hyperplasia of the surface mucous cells with accompanying glandular atrophy, most often encountered in men (3:1), 40s-60s, sometimes in children, may produce epigastric discomfort, weight loss, and sometimes bleeding related to superficial rugal erosions, gastric secretions mostly mucous, little HCl, may be sufficient protein loss to produce hypoalbuminemia
Méniere's disease	1. fluctuating sensorineural loss, classically involving the low frequencies; 2. Vertiginous episodes; 3. Aural pressure; 4. Tinnitus that is most frequently described roaring; pathologic changes are said to consist of a dilation of the endolymphatic system that leads to a degeneration of the delicate vestibular and cochlear hair cells
Menke's disease	X-linked, problem in the distribution of copper in the body, amount of copper and ceruloplasmin in serum reduced, excess of copper in intestinal mucosa, muscle, spleen, and kidney; usually fatal by age 3
Metzer index	MCV/RBC ratio; >13 iron def, < 13 thalassemia
Meyer's loop	a portion of the optic radiations subserving vision from the superior field coursing rostrally within the temporal lobe before heading caudally to the primary visual cortex; lesions produce contralatteral upper quarantanopia (pie in the sky)
Mikulicz's syndrome	bilateral inflammatory enlargement of the parotid, submaxillary, and sublingual, and lacrimal glands and xerostomia, secondary to sarcoid, leukemia, lymphoma, etc.
Milkman's fractures	In osteomalacia, radiolucent narrow lines that lie either at right angles or obliquely to the cortical outlines of bones and often transect them; bilateral and symmetric, found at the axillary margins of the scapula, lower ribs, neck of the proximal femurs, and posterior regions of the proximal ulnas; related either to stress fractures or to mechanical erosion by penetrating nutrient arteries; aka Looser's zones
Mirrizi's syndrome	extrinsic obstruction of the common bile duct from a cystic duct gallstone
mitral facies	malar flush with pinched and blue facies in mitral stenosis
Möbius syndrome	congenital facial paralysis with or without limb defects associated with misoprostol use
Modigliani syndrome	thyroid in normal position but people with long curving necks enhance prominence and palpation of thyroid
Mönckeberg's arteriosclerosis	ring-like calcifications within the media of medium-sized to small muscular arteries (femoral, tibial, radial, and ulnar arteries, genital arteries), occurs almost exclusively in individuals over 50 years old; doesn't narrow lumen, distinct from atherosclerosis
Mondor's disease	thrombophlebitis of superficial breast veins
Monge's disease	chronic mountain sickness, loss of high altitude tolerance after prolonged exposure, characterized by extreme polycythemia, exaggerated hypoxemia, and reduced mental and physical capacity; relieved by descent
Monsel's solution	ferric subsulfate
Monteggia fracture	fracture of the proximal third of the ulna with a dislocation of radial head
Mooren corneal ulcers	chronic, painful ulcers, involves circumference of peripheral cornea and may progress to vision loss; associated with hep C
Morgagni's hernia	anterior parasternal diaphragmatic hernia, right more common than left
Morrison's pouch	hepatorenal recess; the most posterior cavity in the peritoneal cavity
Mucha-Habermann disease	pityriasis lichenoides et varioliformis acuta, scattered necrotic papules and vesicles that can resemble insect bites but usually are more generalized and symmetric
Muehrcke's nails	paired narrow horizontal white bands that are immobile as nail grows; seen in hypoalbuminemia, nephrotic syndrome
Müller's maneuver	reverse Valsalva
Müller's sign	in aortic regurgitation, systolic pulsations of the uvula
Müller-Lyer illusion	the two horizontal lines stuff with arrows
Munro's microabscesses	in psoriasis, when neutrophils form small aggregates within the parakeratotic stratum corneum
Murphy's sign	a sharp increase in tenderness with a sudden stop in inspiratory effort, sign of acute cholecystitis
Myerson's sign	persistent blinking with glabellar stuff
Nägele's rule	means of estimating date of delivery by counting back 3 months from the first day of the last menstrual period and adding seven days; full term 38 weeks after fertilization, 40 weeks after LNMP

Nardi test	narcotic-indcued stimulation or spasm reproducing the abdominal pain and amylase elevation of relapsing pancreatitis (for inferring sphincteric disease in any pancreatic or biliary ductal system without a gallbaldder), presumably accurate in the diagnosis of perisphincteric disease
Negri bodies	in rabies virus-infected brain neurons, eosinophlic cytoplasmic inclusions
Nelson's syndrome	enlargement of a pituitary adenoma in a patient with Cushing's disease whose adrenals have been removed from loss of feedback inhibition of cortisol
nerve endings	FREE includes Merkel cell associated: found in the epidermis as small aggregates called tactile corpuscles (Merkel cell has neural crest and squamous properties); ENCAPSULATED includes Meissner's: asymmetrical, lamellated; Pacinian: symmetrical, lamellated; Ruffini: no lamellation
nevus of Ota	pigmentation mostly involves the skin and mucous membranes innervated by the first and second branches of the trigeminal nerve
Niemann-Pick disease	unifying feature, lysosomal accumulation of sphingomyelin and cholesterol, type A&B (*deficiency of sphingomyelin-cleaving enzyme sphingomyelinase*) and type C&D (enzyme normal or nearly normal, defect in esterification and transport); type A, 75-80% of all cases, extensive neurologic involvement, marked visceral accumulations of sphingomyelin, and progressive wasting and early death within the first 3 years of life); half have cherry red spot in macula as in Tay-Sachs
Nikolsky's sign	a peculiar vulnerability of the skin in pemphigus vulgaris; the apparently normal epidermis may be separated at the basal layer and rubbed off when pressed with a sliding motion
Nissl bodies	in neurons, rough ER
Nissl stain	stains cell bodies dye binds to acid groups, in particular the RNAs of the ribosomes located within the cell body; Franz Nissl, German medical student at time
Norwalk virus	outbreak in a school in Norwalk, Ohio in 1969
nucleus of Darkschewitsch	an ovoid cell group in the ventral central gray substance rostral to the oculomotor nucleus, receiving fibers from the vestibular nuclei by way of the medial longitudinal fasiculus; projections are not known, although some cross in the posterior commissure
obturator sign	pain upon internal rotation of the legg with the hip and knee flexed; seen in appendicitis, pelvic abscess
Ogilvie's syndrome	massive idiopathic non-obstructive dilatation of the colon
Ollier's disease	syndrome of multiple enchondromas
Ondine's curse	after a mythological tale in which the suitor of Neptune's daughter was cursed to lose automatic control over all bodily functions
Oroya fever	from Bartonella bacilliformis, sandfly vector Phlebotomus found in valleys of the Andes mountains, 600-2500 m, profound *intravascular hemolytic* anemia of a few weeks' duration, associated with lesions called verruga peruana resembling Kaposi's sarcoma; aka Carrión's disease
Ortner's syndrome	hoarseness from compression of left recurrent laryngeal nerve by a greatly dilated left atrium (e.g., in mitral stenosis), enlarged tracheobronchial lymph nodes and dilated pulmonary artery
Ortolani's sign	in congenital hip dislocatin, rotate hip with patient in supine position and hip abducted; a "clunk" or "click" represents congenitally dislocated hip
Osborn wave	EKG with distinctive convex "hump" at J point associated with hypothermia
Osglood-Schlatter's disease	epiphysitis of tibial tubercle resulting from repeated powerful contractions of the quadriceps seen in adolescents with open physis
Osler's nodes	tender to painful, purplish, split pea-sized, subcutaneous nodules in the pulp of the fingers and/or toes and thenar and hypothenar eminences; transient, disappearing within several days (5% of patients); in acute bacterial endocarditis, associated with minute infective emboli; aspiration may reveal the causative organism; in subacute bacterial endocarditis, associated with immune complexes and small-vessel arteritis of skin
Osler's sign	palpable brachial or radial artery when cuff > systolic pressure
Osler-Weber-Rendu disease	hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia, larger lesions can be a source of chronic blood loss, systemic emboli, hypoxemia, hepatic dysfunction, and a high-output cardiac failure; important risk factor for brain abscess, especially in affected patients with clubbing, cyanosis, and/or polycythemia; bust out aminocaproic acid (an antifibrinolytic agent)
Ouchterlony reaction	double diffusion with antigen and antibody stuff
Paget's disease of bone	osteitis deformans, characterized by an initial osteolytic stage followed by a mixed osteoclastic-osteoblastic stage, which ends with a predominance of osteoblastic activity and evolves ultimately into a burnt-out quiescent osteosclerotic stage; increased alkaline phosphatase and increased urine hydroxyproline
Pancoast's tumor	apical lung cancers in the superior pulmonary sulcus tend to invade the neural structures around the trachea, including the cervical sympathetic plexus, and produce a group of clinical findings that include severe pain in the distribution of the ulnar nerve and Horner's syndrome on the same side of the lesion
Paneth cells	in small intestine crypts, cells with apically oriented bright eosinophilic granules and which appear to play a role in the mucosal immune system
Pappenheimer bodies	small dark blue irregularly shaped granules often in clusters, composed of iron, seen in sideroblastic anemia following splenectomy
Parinaud's oculoglandular syndrome	preauricular node enlargement associated with chronic granulomatous conjunctivitis

Parinaud's syndrome	lid retraction caused by tumors in the pineal region; associated with lesions in s. colliculus and pretectal area causing paralysis of upward and downward gaze, pupillary disturbances, and absence of convergence; compression of cerebral aqueduct resulting in noncommunicable hydrocephalus
Parkland formula	total body surface area % burned x kg x 4; _ in first 8 hours, second _ given next 16 hours
Pastia's sign	associated with scarlet fever (GAS or S. aureus rarely); finely punctate erythema has become confluent (scarlatiniform) on the lower trunk and thighs with petechiae having a linear configuration in the inguinal regions
Patau's syndrome	trisomy 13, mental retardation, microcephaly, microphthalmia, brain abnormalities, cleft lip and palate, polydactyly, rocker-bottom feet, and congenital heart disease
Paul-Bunnell-Davidsohn test	extension of classic Paul-Bunnell test for heterophil antibody; antibodies not absorbed by guinea pig kidney cells but cause sheep erythrocytes to agglutinate
Pautrier's microabcesses	q.v. Sézary-Lutzner cells
Pel-Ebstein fever	in Hodgkin's disease, unusual systemic manifestation of a periodic fever that is present for some days, remits, and then returns
Pelger-Hüet anomaly	seen in blood of AML (e.g., M2) or myelodysplastic syndromes or inherited as autosomal recessive trait and maybe sideroblastic
Pelizeus-Merzbacher disease	mutation in proteolipid protein on X chromosome; results in hypomyelination confined to the CNS, seizures, mental retardation, and death in childhood
pentalogy of Cantrell	Diaphragmatic defect (hernia), Cardiac abnormality, Omphalocele, Pericardium malformation/absence, Sternal cleft
Peutz-Jeghers syndrome	rare AD syndrome characterized by multiple hamartomatous polyps scattered throughout the entire GI tract and melanotic mucosal and cutaneous pigmentation around the lips, oral mucosa, face, genitalia, and palmar surfaces; patients have increased risk of carinomas of pancreas, breast, lung, ovary, and uterus
Peyronie's disease	penile fibromatosis, a palpable induration or mass appears on the dorsolateral aspect of the penis. It may cause eventually abnormal curvature of the shaft or constriction of the urethra, or both
Pfeiffer syndrome	craniosynostoses as well as limb defects, mutations in FGFR1, broad thumbs, broad great toes
Phalen's maneuver	median nerve compression, palmar flexion of the wrist for 1 minute exacerbates or reproduces symptoms; 75% sens 47% spec
pheochromactyoma rule of 10s	10% bilateral, 10% malignant, 10% in children, 10% extraadrenal, 10% have multiple tumors
pheochromacytoma triad	1. palpitations 2. headache 3. episodic diaphoresis
Philadelphia chromosome	seen in 95% of chronic myelogenous leukemia (210 kD tyrosine kinase), 2-5% childhood ALL (180 kD TK), higher percent in adult; reciprocal and balanced translocation between chr22 (bcr, breakpoint cluster region) and chr9 (c-abl); c-abl-bcr encodes a chimeric protein with tyrosine kinase activity; genomic imprinting, chr9 paternal and chr22 maternal
Pick's disease	more frequent in women, characterized by marked cortical atrophy, especially of the temporal and frontal lobes, by swollen neurons, and by Pick bodies, round intracytoplasmic inclusions consisting of neurofilaments
Pierre Robin syndrome	micrognathia and abnormal smallness of the tongue, often with cleft palate, severe myopia, congenital glaucoma, and retinal detachment; French pediatrician, 1867-1950
Pittsburgh pneumonia agent	Legionella micdadei
Plummer's disease	toxic multinodular goiter
Plummer's nail	onycholysis as a sign of hyperthyroidism, especially when it affects the ring finger
Plummer-Vinson syndrome	from iron deficiency, a microcytic hypochromic anemia, atrophic glossitis, and esophageal webs (upper esophagus); 10% develop squamous cell carcinoma
Poiseuille's law	flow proportional to fourth power of radius, inversely proportional to length
Poland syndrome	amastic asociated with hypoplasia of ipsilateral musculature and chest wall
Polle syndrome	children who are abused by being given laxatives
Pompe's disease	type II glycogen storage disease, deficiency in α-1,4-glucosidase (lysosomal enzyme) with consequent accumulation of glycogen, especially in the liver, heart, and skeletal muscle, characterized by cardiomegaly, muscle hypotonia, and splenomegaly, death from cardiorespiratory failure before age 3
pores of Kohn	connections between alveoli
Pott's disease	tuberculous involvement of the spine
Pott's fracture	fracture of distal fibula
Potter's sequence	from oligohydramnios (from e.g. renal agenesis, amniotic leak) leading to amnion nodosum, fetal compression which leads to pulmonary hypoplasia, altered facies, positioning defects of feet, hands, and breech presentation
Poupart's ligament	inguinal ligament
Prader-Willi syndrome	deletion of 15(q11-q13), paternally derived
Prehn's sign	elevation of painful testicle decreases pain of epididymitis
Prinzmetal's angina	variant angina occurs at rest, manifests on EKG as episodic ST segment elevations, caused by coronary artery spasms with or without superimposed coronary artery disease. patients more likely to develop ventricular arrhythmias
psammoma bodies	papillary thyroid cancer
psoas sign	pain elicited by extending the hip with the knee in full extension, seen with appendicitis and psoas inflammation
Puestow procedure	in chronic pancreatitis, surgical decompression of a dilated main pancreatic duct providing pain relief

Puestow procedure	for chronic pancreatitis, side-to-side anastomosis of the pancreas and jejunum, thereby decompressing dilated main pancreatic duct and providing pain relief
Purtscher's angiopathic retinopathy	in acute pancreatitis, sudden and severe loss of vision due to posterior retinal artery occlusion with aggregated granulocytes; discrete flame-shaped hemorrhages with cotton-wool spots; also seen in fat embolization; first described in 1919 by Othmar Purtscher
Quellung reaction	swelling of bacterial capsule when exposed to antibody; used for diagnosis of S. pneumoniae, H. influ type B, N. meningitidis groups A and C www.aippg.com , Forums at www.aippg.net Usmle forums
Quinicke's sign	in aortic regurgitation, capillary pulsations detected by pressing a glass slide on the patient's lip or by transmitting a light through the patient's fingertips
Rabson-Mendenhall syndrome	congenital syndrome characterized by insulin resistance, acanthosis nigricans, and growth retardation; associated with developmental abnormalities of bones and teeth, PCOD, genitomegaly, and pineal gland hyperplasia; associated with mutation in insulin receptor
raccoon eyes	bilateral black eyes in basilar skull fracture
Ramsay Hunt syndrome	herpes zoster infection of the geniculate ganglion; facial nerve involvement (ear, palate, pharynx, or neck); pain and vesicles appear in external auditory canal, and patients lose their sense of taste in anterior 2/3 of tongue while developing ipsilateral facial palsy
Ranke complex	combination of Ghon lesion and involved lymph nodes in tuberculosis
Rapoport-Luebering shunt	in red blood cells, pathway converting 1,3-diphosphoglyceric acid to 2,3-DPG and then to 3-phosphoglyceric acid; enzyme is diphosphoglycerate synthetase; 2,3-DPG reduces affinity of hemoglobin for oxygen; 2,3-DPG rises with alkalosis and decreases with acidosis, result of effect of pH on enzyme
Rathke's pouch	a divertic involved in develoment of pituitary gland, vestigial remnants lead to craniopharyngioma
Rebuck skin window	dermal abrasion technique for testing tissue penetration of neutrophils, scraping forearm, then putting coverslip over it, checking glass for neutrophils
Reed-Sternberg cells	in Hodgkin's lymphoma, giant macrophage-like cells with two nuclei
refeeding syndrome	hypokalemia, hypomagnesemia, and hypophosphatemia after refeeding a starved patient
Refsum's disease	AR; phytanic acid accumulates as a result of an absence of the enzyme α-phytanic acid α-hydroxylase involved in its catabolism; give patient's large amounts of nicotinic acid or triparanol, chemicals that inhibit lipid synthesis; dryness and scaling similar to the appearance of icthyosis develop
Reichert's cartilage	branchial arch 2
Reid index	comparing the relative thickness of the mucous glands with the total thickness of the airway wall; increased in patients with chronic bronchitis (normally < 0.4)
Reinke crystals	in 25% of Leydig cell tumors, intracytoplasmic rod-shaped crystalloids
Reinke's edema	vocal cord polyposis in female smokers, 50s-70s
Reiter's syndrome	In 1916, Reiter described a triad of arthritis, urethritis, and conjunctivitis; 80% possess HLA-B27; associated with Shigella flexneri; ReA develops in 20% of exposed B27+ individuals; subset of reactive arthritis; triad present in 1/3 of patients; incidence estimated as 3.5/100K in males under age of 50; balanitis circinata (penis) and keratoderma blenorrhagica
renal columns of Bertin	the spaces between adjacent pyramids where cortical tissue extends into
Renshaw cells	inhibitory cells in the ventral horn of the spinal cord
Reye's syndrome	rare disease characterized by fatty change in liver and encephalopathy that in its most severe forms may be fatal; associated with VZV and influenza virus B in children given aspirin
Reynold's pentad	Charcot's triad plus altered mental status and shock in cholangitis
Richter syndrome	the evolution of chronic lymphocytic leukemia to a large cell lymphoma with high fever, weight loss, enlarging lymph nodes, and hepatosplenomegaly
Riedel's lobe	in some persons, especially those with a lanky build, the liver tends to be somewhat elongated so that its right lobe is easily palpable as it projects downward toward the iliac crest; such elongation, called Riedel's lobe
Riedel's thyroiditis	unknown etiology, marked by glandular atrophy, hypothyroidism, and replacement of the thyroid by fibrous tissue with adhesion to surrounding structures
Riggler's sign	see wall of bowel in perforation
Riley-Day syndrome	hereditary sensory and autonomic neuropathy type III (familial dysautonomia), recessive disorder that commences in infancy and is characterized by conspicuous autonomic dysfunction (absent tearing, labile temperature, and blood pressure), and accompanied by absent taste sensation, impaired pain and temperature sensation, and areflexia
Rinne test	sensorineural loss, AC>BC conduct loss, BC>AC
Ritter's disease	Staph scaled skin syndrome
Roger's disease	small congenital VSD defect <0.5 cm in diameter (most are muscular); Henri L. Roger, French physician, 1809-1891
Rokitansky-Aschoff sinuses	small outpouchings of the gallbladder mucosa that may penetrate into and through the muscle wall; prominence in the settings of inflammation and gallstone formation (e.g. chronic cholecystitis) suggests that they are acquired herniations
Romaña's sign	in Chagas disease, unilateral periorbital edema and swelling of the eyelid associated with reduviid bug of eye
Romberg test	patient stands feet together, eyes open and then closes both eyes for 20 to 30 sec without support; checking for cerebral ataxia; positive test indicative of grossly impaired joint sensation in the legs

Rosenbach's sign	in thyrotoxicosis, tremor of the closed eyelids
Roth's spots	in bacterial endocarditis and other retinal hemorrhagic conditions, a round white spot surrounded by hemorrhage (secondary to microemboli in endocarditis)
Rotor's syndrome	poorly defined defects in hepatic uptake and storage of bilirubin; resembles Dubin-Johnson syndrome, but liver pigment missing
Rotter's lymph nodes	lymph nodes between the pectoralis minor and pectoralis major
Rovsing's sign	pain in the right lower quadrant during left-sided pressure suggests appendicitis; so does right lower quadrant pain on quick withdrawal (referred rebound tenderness)
Russel bodies	endoplasmic reticulum of plasma cells engaged in active synthesis of immunoglobulins may become hugely distended, producing large, homogenous eosinophilic inclusions called Russell bodies
RUSSELL'S SIGN	lanugo, dry skin, hand calluses, associated with purging and bulimia
Sabouraud's agar	for growing fungi, low pH of medium and chloramphenicol and cycloheximide
Saint's triad	1. cholelithiasis, 2. hiatal hernia, 3. diverticular disease
Salus's sign	deflection of veins at AV crossings in hypertensive retinopathy (grade 2); c.f. Bonnet's and Gunn's sign
Samter's triad	nasal polyps, bronchial asthma, aspirin sensitivity
Santos's syndrome	Hirschsprung's disease with renal agenesis, polydactyly, hypertelorsim, and deafness
Scahmberg's disease	idiopathic capillaritis in which inflammation weakens capillaries, causes petechial lesions like cayenne pepper
SCHAMROTH'S WINDOW TEST	for testing clubbing
Schatzki's ring	esophageal rings and webs in lower esophagus, located at or just above the squamocolumnar junction; most common cause of intermittent solid food obstruction
Schaumann's bodies	laminated concretions composed of calcium and proteins, seen in granulomatous diseases (e.g. sarcoidosis)
Schick's test	for testing immune status to Cornyebacterium diphtheriae, intradermal injection of 0.1 mL of purified standardized toxin; if no inflammation, antitoxin present
Schilling test	measuring cobalamin absorption by determining the fraction of an orally administered dose of radioactive cobalamin excreted in urine over 24 to 48 hours
Schirmer's test	measures quantity of tears secreted in 5 minutes in response to irritation from a filter strip placed under each lower eyelid; normal young person moistens 15 mm; 33% of elderly wet only 10 mm in 5 minutes; in Sjögren's syndrome, <5 mm in 5 min, 85% sensitivity, 85% specificity
Schlesinger's solution	morphine and scopolamine
Schmidt metaphyseal chondrodysplasia	mutation in collagen X, mechanical pressure reduces growth
Schmidt's syndrome	type II polyglandular syndrome, coexistent adrenal and thyroid disease, sometimes accompanied by IDDM
Schober test	measures distraction between 2 marks on the skin during forward flexion in ankylosing spondylitis
Schwartz's dictum	no acid, no ulcer
sclerosing osteomyelitis of Garr	typically develops in the jaw, associated with extensive new bone formation that obscures much of the underlying osseous structure
Scott syndrome	defect in primary homeostasis, prolonged PT, deficient in platelet coagulant activity which provides the phospholipid surface and landing pad for prothrombinase in the presence of calcium
Seligmann's disease	α heavy chain disease, characterized by infiltration of the lamina propria of the small intestine with lymphoplasmacytoid cells that secrete truncated α chains
Senear-Usher syndrome	pemphigus erythematosus; a localized variety of pemphigus foliaceus confined to seborrheic sites
Sengstaken-Blakemore tube	tube a double-balloon system, one for stomach, one for esophagus, for tamponade of bleeding varices
Sever's disease	apophysitis of the calcaneus, common (but frequently source of heel pain), condition occurs before or during the peak growth spurt, often resolves two weeks or two months after initiation of conservative treatment
Sézary's syndrome	rare special variant of cutaneous T-cell lymphoma characterized by generalized or universal erythroderma, peripheral lymphadenopathy, and cellular infiltrates of atypical lymphocytes (Sézary cells) in the skin and blood
Sézary-Lutzner cells	found in cutaneous T-cell lymphoma, T-helper cells that characteristically form band-like aggregates within the superficial dermis and invade the epidermis as single cells and small clusters (Pautrier's microabcesses)
Sheehan's syndrome	postpartum pituitary necrosis, syndrome results from sudden infarction of the anterior lobe precipitated by obstetric hemorrhage or shock (pregnancy, pituitary enlarges to almost twice its normal size, compressing blood supply)
Shiraz dwarfism	zinc deficiency, in Iran, short stature and aspermia
Shohl's solution	alkalinizing solution in hyporeninemic hypoaldosteronism associated with renal tubular acidosis associated with diabetic nephropathy
Shulman's syndrome	eosinophilic fascitis
Shwartzman reaction	two iv injections of sublethal lipopolysaccharide, 24 hrs apart, causing DIC in rabbits; TNF obligatory mediator
Shy-Drager syndrome	degenerative disorder characterized by parkinsonian features (leading to postural hypotension, anhidrosis, disturbance of sphincter control, impotence, etc.) And signs of more widespread neurologic involvement (pyramidal or lower motor neuron signs and often a cerebellar deficit)

Siegrist streaks	linear hyperpigmented areas over choroidal vessels in hypertensive retinopathy
sign of Cabrera	nochin at 0.05s in ascending limb of S wave in V3, V4; 27% sens for MI
signe de Dance	in intussusception, in the common entercolic variety, almost from the beginning of the illness the right iliac fossa will appear empty on palpation due to the taking up of the cecum into the advancing invagination
silk glove sign	indirect hernia sac in the pediatric patient; the sac feels like a finger of a silk glove when rolled under the examining finger
Simmond's disease	pituitary cachexia (e.g. from Sheehan's syndrome)
Sims-Huhner test	post coital test, done 2-4 hrs after intercourse to assess number and motility of sperm that have entered the cervical canal
singers's nodule	is a small, benign laryngeal polyp, usually induced by chronic irritation, such as excessive use of the voice, and is associated most commonly with heavy cigarette smoking; is usually localized to the true vocal cords
Sipple's syndrome	MEN type IIa; pheochromacytoma, medullary carcinoma of the thyroid, and hyperparathyroidism due to hyperplasia or tumor
Sister Mary Joseph nodule	abdominal carcinoma, especially gastric, may metastasize to the navel; Sister Joseph, in the early days of the Mayo Clinic, noted periumbilical nodules in patients with intraabdominal cancer
Sjögren's syndrome	lymphocytic infiltration affects salivary and lacrimal glands and is associated with dry mouth and dry eyes (keratoconjunctivitis sicca); may have either interstitial pulmonary fibrosis or a lymphocytic infiltration of the alveolar walls (may have a malignant transformation with the development of a lymphoma)
Skirrow's medium	contains vancomycin, trimethoprim, cephalothin, polymixin, and amphotericin B; for growing e.g. Campylobacter
Smith's fracture	opposite of Colle's fracture; fracture of the distal radius, but from falling on the dorsum of the hand
Sneddon's syndrome	livedo reticularis associated with stroke-like episodes
Somogyi phenomenon	rebound hyperglycemia following an episode of hypoglycemia due to counterregulatory hormone release
space of Retzius	the preperitoneal space anterior to the bladder
Spigelian hernia	hernia through the linea semilunaris, aka spontaneous lateral ventral hernia
spiral valves of Heister	found in the neck of the gallbladder, where tiny folds of mucosal epithelium coalesce to form these valves, may assist in retaining bile between meals
St. Anthony's fire	ergotism; disease caused by excess ergot alkaloid; classically an epidemic caused by consumption of grain that's contaminated by the ergot fungus; any of several inflammations or gangrenous conditions of the skin (erysipelas)
St. Vitus's dance	q.v. Sydenham's chorea
Stauffer's syndrome	elevation of LFTs due to cholestasis in renal cell carcinoma
Steele-Richardson-Olszewski syndrome	aka progressive supranuclear palsy
Stein-Leventhal syndrome	polycystic ovarian disease
Stellwag's sign	incomplete and infrequent blinking in Graves's disease
Stevens-Johnson syndrome	extensive and symptomatic febrile form of erythema multiforme, more common in children; 1-6 cases/million person-years
Stewart-Treve syndrome	lymphedema following mastectomy leading to lymphangiosarcoma
Stickler syndrome	mild spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia, osteoarthritis, and sensorineural hearing loss, some forms associated with a dominant negative mutation in the human COL11A2 gene encoding the α2(XI) chain
Still's murmur	described by George Still in 1909; normal vibratory midsystolic murmur; innocent murmur
Stokes-Adams attacks	fainting spells associated with complete heart block (or other types of bradycardia)
Sturge-Weber syndrome	association of port-wine stain with vascular malformations in the eye (glaucoma) and leptomeninges and superficial calcifications of the brain; attributed to faulty development of certain mesodermal and ectodermal elements, and associated with mental retardation, seizures, hemiplegia, and radiopacities in the skull
Sweet's syndrome	acute febrile neutrophilic dermatosis or Sweet syndrome, initially described in 1964 by Robert Sweet. It is characterized fever, neutrophilic leucocytosis, abrupt appearance of erythematous, painful, cutaneous plaques and dense dermal infiltrate consisting of mature neutrophils without vasculitis signs.
Sydenham's chorea	aka St. Vitus's dance A postinfectious chorea appearing several months after a streptococcal infection with subsequent rheumatic fever. The chorea typically involves the distal limbs and is assoc. with hypotonia and emotional lability. Improvement occurs over weeks or months and exacerbations occur without assoc. infection occurrence.
Sylvian aqueduct	cerebral aqueduct of the midbrain that connects the third and fourth ventricle
Takayasu's disease	aortic arch syndrome, pulseless disease; panartertis of the great vessels that's most common in Asian women
Tamm Horsfall protein	uromodulin, major component of renal casts; 30-50 mg secreted per day by cells in thick ascending limb; homologous to GP2, a protein secreted from the acinar cell and a major component of plugs in noncalcific chronic pancreatitis
Tay-Sachs disease	autosomal recessive; GM2 gangliosidosis, results from mutations that affect chr15 and cause a severe deficiency in hexosaminidase A; blindness and cherry-red spot
Terry's nails	mostly whitish with a distal band of reddish brown; may be seen with aging and in people with chronic diseases such as cirrhosis of the liver, congestive heart failure, and non-insulin-dependent diabetes; seen in 10% of uremics
tetralogy of Fallot	1. ventricular septal defect; 2. infundibular, valvar, or supravalvar pulmonic stenosis; 3. an anteriorly displaced aorta that receives blood from both ventricles; 4. right ventricular hypertrophy
Thompson's test	verifies if gastroc-soleus complex intact; squeeze calf belly, foot should plantar flex

Thomsen's disease	myotonia congenita
Tietze syndrome	discomfort localized in swelling of the costochondral and costosternal joints, which are painful on palpation; may be perceived as breast pain
Tinel's sign	a sensation of tingling or pins and needles felt in distal extremity when percussion is made over the site of an injured nerve; it indicates a partial lesion or early regeneration of the nerve; 60% sens, 67% spec
Todd's paralysis	transient hemiparesis in postictal period, suggests focal brain lesion as cause, warrants further investigation
Towne's view	AP view with the X ray tube angled caudad to show the occipital bone
Traube's sign	in aortic regurgitation "pistol shot sounds" referring to booming systolic and diastolic sounds over the femoral artery
Traube's space	a crescentic space about 12 cm wide, bounded medially by the left border of the sternum, above by an oblique line from the 6th costal cartilage to the lower border of the 8th or 9th rib in the mid-axillary line and below by the costal margin; the percussion tone here is normally tympanitic, because of the underlying stomach, but is modified by pulmonary emphysema, a pleural effusion, or an enlarged spleen
Treacher Collins syndrome	first arch syndrome, mandibulofacial dysplasia, caused by AD gene, resulting in malar hypoplasia with down-slanting palpebral fissures, defects in the lower eyelids, deformed external ears, and sometimes abnormalities of the middle and internal ears
Trousseau's sign	in hypocalcemia and latent tetany, carpal spasm induced by occluding the brachial artery for 3 min with an inflated BP cuff
Trousseau's syndrome	migratory thrombophlebitis, may be encountered with deep-seated cancers, most often with carcinomas of the pancreas or lung
Turcot's syndrome	rare variant of familial adenomatous polyposis, with combination of adenomatous colonic polyposis and tumors of the CNS, mostly gliblastoma multiforme
Tzanck smear	cytologic technique most often used in the diagnosis of herpesvirus infections (simplex or varicella-zoster); multinucleated giant cells suggest the presence of herpes; named after Arnault Tzanck
unhappy triad	lateral knee injury resulting in ACL tear, MCL tear, and medial meniscal injury
van den Bergh reaction	used to distinguish between unconjugated and conjugated bilirubin; bilirubin pigments are exposed to sulfanilic acid to generate diazo conjugates, forming chromogenic products
van der Woude syndrome	an AD condition in which lip pits are seen in all gene carriers but only some individuals have cleft lips with or without cleft palate owing to variable expressivity
van Wyk-Grumbach syndrome	primary hypothyroidism associated with precocious puberty and galactorrhea
van't Hoff's law	for calculating osmotic pressure
vein of Mayo	vein overlying pylorus
veins of Retzius	numerous small veins in the retroperitoneum that connect the retroperitoneal viscera to the posterior abdominal wall; dilated in portal hypertension
Vincent's infection	acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis, occurring in patients with decreased resistance to infection, from concurrent infection with the symbiotic bacteria Fusobacterium fusiforme and Borrelia vincentii
Virchow's node	supraclavicular adenopathy associated with a malignancy, often on left side, associated with stomach cancer among other neoplasms
Virchow's triad	predisposing factors in thrombus formation 1. endothelial injury, 2. hypercoagulability 3. stasis or turbulence of blood flow
Virchow-Robin spaces	perivascular spaces in brain; become unusually widened in edema of the brain
Volkmann contracture	contraction of forearm flexores because of compartment syndrome sequelae
von Gierke's disease	glycogen storage disease type I, deficiency in glucose-6-phosphatase, results in hepatomegaly and hypoglycemia
von Graefe sign	in Graves's disease, lag of the upper eyelid as it follows the rotation of the eyeball downward
von Hippel-Lindau disease	hemangioblastoma or cavernous hemangioma of the cerebellum, brain stem, or retina, adenomas, and cysts of the liver, kidney, pancreas, and other organs, 35% develop renal cell carcinoma, 3p
von Myenburg complexes	close to or within portal tracts, these are small clusters of modestly dilated bile ducts embedded in a fibrous, sometimes hyalinized stroma; these bile duct "microhamartomas" contain inspissated bile concrements and may communicate with the biliary tree; rather common and usually without clinical significance
von Recklinghausen's disease	neurofibromatosis
von Recklinghausen's disease of bone	generalized osteitis fibrosa cystica; hallmark of severe hyperparathyroidism, including increased bone cell activity, peritrabecular fibrosis, and cystic brown tumors
von Willebrand's disease	deficiency in von Willebrand factor
von Zumbusch psoriasis	aka generalized acute pustular psoriasis
Waardenburg's syndrome	Hirschprung's disease characterized by deafness, white forelock, abnormal pigmentation (maybe heterochromia) due to developmental defect caused by defective neural crest migration; mutation in PAX3 gene or endothelin-B-receptor gene
Waldenström's macroglobulinemia	marked by diffuse, leukemia-like infiltration of the bone marrow by lymphocytes, plasma cells, and hybrid forms that synthesize a monoclonal IgM, leading to macroglobulinemia; disease of old age, macroglubilinemia giving rise to visual impairment, neurologic problems, bleeding, cryoglobulinemia; hyper viscosity
Waldeyer's throat ring	the broken ring of lymphoid tissue, formed of the lingual, facial, and pharyngeal tonsils, commonly involved in non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and rarely in Hodgkin's disease

Wallenberg syndrome	infarction in posterior inferior cerebellar artery (PICA), lateral medulla 1. lesion in nucleus ambiguus, difficulty in swallowing and hoarseness, loss of gag reflex 2. vestibular nucleus, dizziness and nystagmus 3. trigeminal, loss of pain and temperature on inpsilateral 4. inferior cerebellar peduncle, ipsilateral limb ataxia 5. anterolateral system, reduced pain and temperature on contraleral limb 6. ipsilateral Horner's syndrome hiccup, for reasons not known solitary nucleus may also be destroyed, leading to loss of taste on ipsilateral half of tongue
Warburg effect	in malignant transformation, increased anaerobic glycolysis leads to increased lactic acid production
Warthin's tumor	papillary cystadenoma lymphomatosum, parotid gland involved, benign, more in males than females, 50s-70s
Warthin-Finkeldey cells	in measles pneumonia, cells with multiple nuclei and eosinophilic intranuclear inclusions
Warthin-Starry stain	a silver stain, will stain H. pylori, Bartonella henselae
Waterhouse-Friderichsen syndrome	with N. meningitidis or gonococci, pneumococci, or Staph.: a form of septicemia characterized by hypotension leading to shock; DIC with widespread purpura, adrenocortical insufficiency associated with massive bilateral adrenal hemorrhage
Weber syndrome	medial midbrain syndrome
Weber test	sensorineural loss, sound from normal ear conduct loss, sound from affected ear
Weber-Christian disease	relapsing febrile nodular nonsuppurative nonvasculitic panniculitis (an inflammatory reaction in the subcutaneous fat)
Wegener's granulomatosis	systemic vasculitis, presumed autoimmune, defined by a clinical triad of manifestations that includes involvement of the upper airways, lungs, and kidneys and by a pathological triad consisting of necrotizing granuloma in the upper respiratory tract and lungs, vasculitis involving both arteries and veins, and focal glomerulonephritis; untreated, mean survival 5 months, 1 year mortality 82%; treat with Bactrim; 1) pulm hemorrhages, 2) iron def anemia, 3) glomerulonephritis
Weibel-Palade bodies	found only in endothelial cells of vessels larger than capillaries; granules contain von Willebrand's factor (VIII) and P-selectin
Weigert stain	iron hematoxylin, preceded by a dichromate mordant, stains myelin
Weil-Felix reaction	Proteus cell wall O antigens, such as OX-2, OX-19, and OX-K, cross-reacting with antigens of several species of rickettsiae
Well's syndrome	eosinophilic cellulitis, characterized by recurrent cutaneous swellings which resemble acute bacterial cellulitis, and by distinctive histopathological changes. Skin lesions show dermal eosinophilic infiltration and the characteristic "flame figures" are composed of eosinophil major protein deposited on collagen bundles
Werdnig-Hoffman syndrome	infantile progressive spinal muscular atrophy autosomal recessive lower motor neuron disease that manifests clinically in infancy
Wermer's syndrome	MEN type I, hyperplasias or tumors of the thyroid, parathyroid, adrenal cortex, pancreatic islets, or pituitary
Werner's syndrome	A disorder consisting of scleroderma-like skin changes, bilateral juvenile cataracts, progeria, hypogonadism, and diabetes mellitus; autosomal recessive inheritance
Wernicke's area	important cortical center for recognizing speech, found in the superior temporal gyrus
Wernicke's encephalopathy	chronic alcoholics, thiamine deficiency (alcohol impairs thiamine absorption) ataxia, global confusion, ophthalmoplegia, and often nystagmus; sometimes, thiamine deficiency, can lead to a particular focal necrotizing encephalopathy affecting the hypothalamus, medial thalamus, and oculomotor nuclear groups in the periventricular brainstem; can be *precipitated by the administration of glucose* to patient depleted of thiamine; after treatment with thiamine, a minority of patients have profound memory deficit ∅ Korsakoff's syndrome
Westermark's sign	in chest film, an abrupt tapering of a vessel caused by pulmonary embolism, focal oligemia
Wharton's duct	submandibular duct
Whipple procedure	pancreaticoduodenectomy with cholecystectomy, truncal vagotomy, choledochojejunostomy, pancreaticojejunostomy, gastrojejunostomy
Whipple's disease	small intestinal mucosa laden with distended macrophages in the lamina propria, PAS positive granules, with no inflammation; gram+ actinomycete Tropheryma whippelii
Whipple's triad	in insulinoma, 1) attacks precipitated by fasting or exertion 2) fasting blood glucose <50 mg/dL 3) sx relieved by glucose administration
white lines of Toldt	the peritoneal reflections of the ascending and descending colon
Wickham's striae	in lichen planus, papules are highlighted by a shiny surface with a lacy white pattern
Widal test	in salmonellosis, rise in antibody titer in patient's serum
Williams's syndrome	supravalvular aortic stenosis, mental retardation, elfin facies, association with hypercalcemia due to abnormal sensitivity to vitamin D, idiopathic hypercalcemia of pregnancy, loquacious personality, abnormally sensitive hearing
Wilms's tumor	WT-1, cancer suppressor gene on 11p13
Wilson's disease	hepatolenticular degeneration due to mutation in gene involved in incorporation of copper into ceruloplasmin and excretion of copper into bile; Kayser-Fleischer ring; gene on chr 13, cation transporting P-type ATPase; incidence 1:200,000, diagnosis based on decrease in serum ceruloplasmin, increased urinary excretion of copper, increase in hepatic copper content; 40% have neurologic findings (Parkinson's, psychosis) and subclinical liver
Wintrobe indices	Mean cell volume; mean cell hemoglobin; mean cell hemoglobin concentration
Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome	X-linked characterized by triad of eczema, thrombocytopenia (from autoantibodies), and repeated infections; failure to express sialic acid-rich glycoprotein, sialophorin or CD15, ending in early death
Wolff-Chaikoff effect	when increasing doses of iodide inhibit organification and hormonogenesis of thyroid hormone
Wolff-Parkinson-White triad	1) wide QRS complex, 2) relatively short PR interval, 3) slurring of initial part of QRS delta wave

Wright's maneuver	looking for thoracic outlet obstruction: evaluating the radial pulse at the wrist with the shoulder in external rotation and abduction, positive sign if it reproduces shoulder and arm symptoms and obliterates radial pulse
Zenker's diverticulum	a pharyngeal diverticulum from premature contraction of the cricopharyngeus muscle on swallowing, leads to progressive UES narrowing, leading to a posteriorly directed hypopharynx; causes progressive food stasis and dysphagia
Zollinger-Ellison syndrome	hallmark, circulating hypergastrinemia; gastric acid hypersecretion and severe peptic ulcer diathesis secondary to unbridled release of gastrin from a gastrinoma; associated with peptic ulcers and diarrhea; 60% malignant, only 20% resectable; 25% of gastrinoma patients have MEN I; >80% of gastrinomas found in gastrinoma triangle

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