



Internal Medicine (Physical Examination)

Overall Condition of the Patient

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„STATUS PRAESENS“

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

Consciousness

- Disturbances of consciousness
 - **Quantitative disturbances:**
 - short duration– **SYNCOPE**
 - long duration
 - **SOMNOLENCE** – patient is sleepy, but can be awakened
 - **SOPOR (STUPOR)** – patient is in deep sleep, cannot be fully awakened, but reacts on strong painful stimuli
 - **COMA** – complete alteration of consciousness, reflexes are diminished or lost
 - **Qualitative disturbances:** disturbances of sleeping, hallucinations, delirium, agitation, orientation of WHO..., WHERE... and WHAT DATE.....etc



Position, Abnormal Movements and Body Habitus

- Active position
- Passive position
- Obligatory posture

- Disturbances of Gait
- Tremor (shaking)
- Convulsions

Position – abnormal (Obligatory posture)

Ortopneic – sitting position with the head propped up with pillows (left heart insufficiency)

Restless, unquiet – the patient is restless, changing position, unquiet (colica biliaris, colica renalis)

Supine position – the patient prevents movements (peritonitis)

Lying on one side – the patient is lying on the side of pathological process trying to reduce pain from the breathing motion of the affected side (pleuritis)

„on all four extremities“ – the patient reduces pain from intraabdominal tumors (tumor of pancreas)

Obligatory posture

- **Ortopneic posture**



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- **Passive posture**



Body Habitus

- **Normostenics**
- **Astenics (lean, slender people)**
- **Pycknics (hyperostenics, obese people)**

- **Cachexia – pathological weight loss**

Changes in Voice and Disturbances of Speech

- **A coarse voice**
(hypothyroidism)
- **Aphonia** – a complete loss of speech
- **Aphasia** – an inability to form words
(cerebral damage)
- **Dysarthria** (a defect in articulation)

Moisture and Color of Skin and Skin Eruptions

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

Skin Colour

- **Pallor**
- ANEMIA

Raynaud's disease
(decreased flow in
small arteries)



„Rubor“ – redness of the skin



Cyanosis – violet to bluish coloration of the skin

heart or/and pulmonary disease



Icterus (Jaundice)

- **Liver disease**



Icterus (Jaundice)



Disorders of Pigmentation

– Lack of Pigment

- Local – vitiligo
- Global - albinism



Increased skin pigmentation

Disease of veins



Hypocortisolism



Skin pathological formations

Macula = flat

Papula = prominent

Vesicula = blister

Pustula = blister with infection



Skin Bleeding

Petechiae – decreased number of trombocytes

Suffusions, ecchymoses – flat, larger areas

Hematoma – collection of blood that extends into deeper tissuees



Skin Turgor

Dehydration (decreased skin turgor)



Sweling (Edema)

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



Swelling (Edema)

Disease of vessels



Nails

Nails in patients with pulmonary and/or heart disease

onychomykosis (fungi)

