

Examination of the Head

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Inspection

- Head shape
 - Mesocephalia
 - Brachycephalia
 - Dolichocephalia
 - Microcephalia
 - Macrocephalia

Inspection

- Hair
 - Alopecia
- Shiver
 - Parkinsonism (+ hypomimia)
- Movement
 - limited in meningeal irritation

Expression of the face

- Facies febrilis
 - Shiny eyes, redness
- Facies hippocratica
 - Anxiety, sharp nose
- Facies mitralis
 - Livid colour, cyanosis



<http://int-prop.If2.cuni.cz>

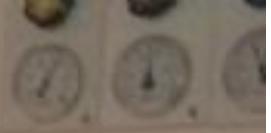
Expression of the face

- Facies febrilis
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- Facies mitralis
 - Livid colour, cyanosis
- Facies pectoralis
 - Redness



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- Facies pectoralis
 - Redness
- Cushingoid facies



- Butterfly exanthema



- Icterus



Eyes

- Eyebrows
 - Symmetry
- Eyelids
 - Swelling (bi/unilateral)
 - Eyeglass-like haematoma



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Eyes

- Eyebrows
 - Symmetry
- Eyelids
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 - Eyeglass-like haematoma
 - Xanthelasmata (hyperlipoproteinaemia, DM)
- Eyeballs
 - Exophthalmos
 - Enophthalmos

- Bernard-Horner syndrome
 - ptosis, miosis, enophthalmos
 - in cervical sympathetic lesions



Eyes

- Conjunctivae
 - Paleness, hyperaemia
- Sclerae
 - Icterus, haemorrhage
- Pupils
 - round, isocoric, reaction to light
 - Meiosis X mydriasis

Nose

- Size and shape, symmetric, freely passable, without secretion
 - Epistaxis

Lips

- Symmetry
- Inflammation
- Cyanosis

Herpes labialis

Herpes labialis



Lips

- Symmetry
- Inflammation
- Cyanosis



Oral cavity

- Smell (foetor ex ore)
 - Infection, tumor
 - Acetone smell (ketoacid hypoglycaemic coma)
 - Hepatic smell (liver malfunction, „smell of mice“)

Oral cavity

- Petechiae
- Black spots (Addison's disease)
- Candidiasis (thrush, soor)
- Mucositis

Oral cavity

- Petechiae



Oral cavity

- Tongue
 - Deviation
 - Dry
 - Coated
 - „Strawberry“ (scarlet fever)
- Gums
 - Bleeding
 - Hypertrophy
- Teeth

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Oral cavity

- Soft palate, arches, uvula
 - Erythematous (respiratory infections)
 - Asymmetry
- Tonsils
 - Enlarged, erythematous (tonsillitis)
 - Asymmetric (retrotonsillar abscess, tumour)

Cranial nerves

- I – olfactory: smell
- II – optic: visual fields
 - Blindness
 - Bitemporal hemianopia
 - Homonymous hemianopia

Cranial nerves

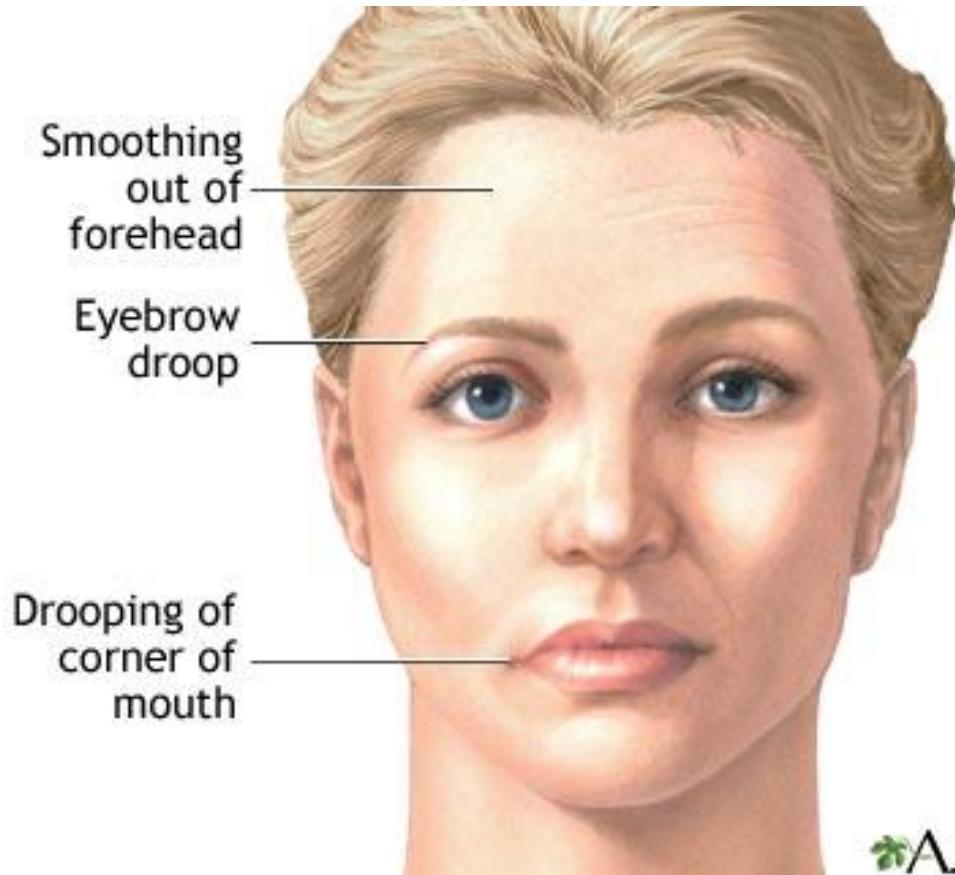
- III – oculomotor, IV – trochlear, VI – abducens
- Eye movements
- Nystagmus
 - Horizontal (vestibular or CRBL lesion)
 - Vertical

Cranial nerves

- V – trigeminal
 - Ophthalmic, maxillary and mandibular division
 - Sinusitis, herpes zoster
 - Trigeminal neuralgia

Cranial nerves

- VII – facial
 - Central paresis > lower branch
 - Peripheral paresis > both branches



Cranial nerves

- VIII – vestibulocohlear
 - Hearing, vertigo
- IX – glossopharyngeal, X – vagus
 - Gag reflex
- XI – accessory
 - Trapezi, sternocleidomastoid
- XII – hypoglossal
 - Tongue movements

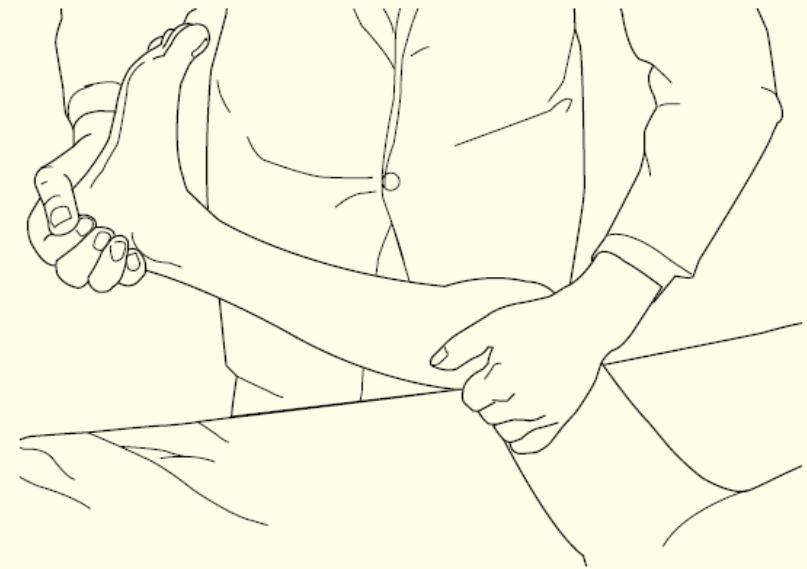


Meningeal signs

- Neck stiffness
- Kernig's sign
- Brudzinski's sign

KERNIG'S SIGN

Elicitation: Flexing the patient's hip 90 degrees then extending the patient's knee causes pain.



Meningeal signs

- Neck stiffness
- Kernig's sign
- Brudzinski's sign

BRUDZINSKI'S NECK SIGN

Elicitation: Flexing the patient's neck causes flexion of the patient's hips and knees.



Lymphadenopathy

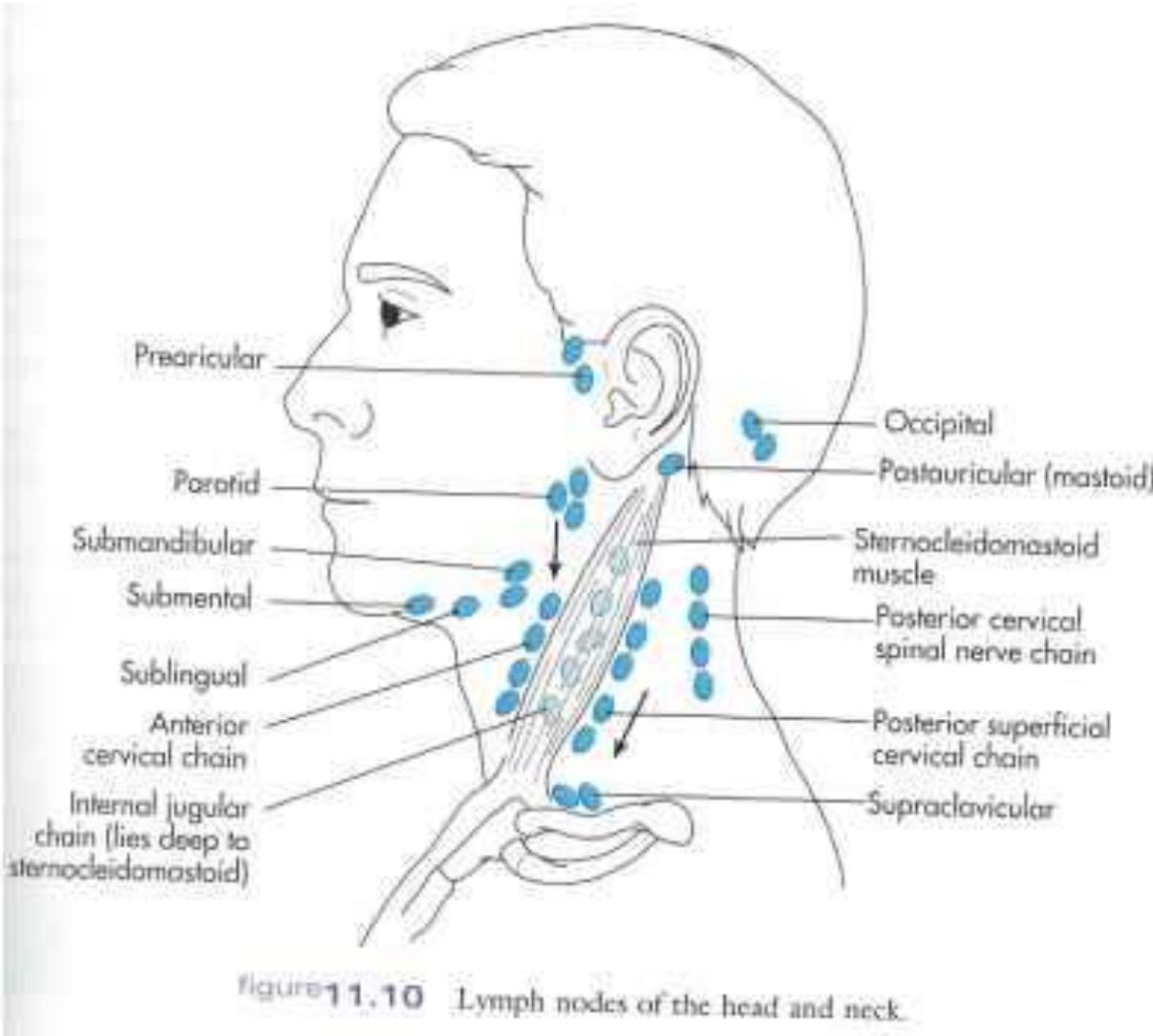


Figure 11.10 Lymph nodes of the head and neck.