

Peripheral sign of Graves' disease

General inspection

1-Weight loss.

2-Anxiety.

3-Frightened facies of thyrotoxicosis.

4-Sweaty.

Hand

1-Inspect for palmar erythema and feel the palms for warmth and sweatiness.

- due to sympathetic overactivity.

2- Take the pulse: rate and rhythm .

-Note the presence of:

- Sinus tachycardia (sympathetic overdrive)
- Atrial fibrillation (due to a shortened refractory period of atrial cells related to sympathetic drive and hormone-induced changes).
- pulse collapsing due to a high cardiac output in hyperthyroidism.

3-look for a fine or fast tremor (Laying a sheet of paper over the patient's fingers may more clearly demonstrate this tremor)

-due to sympathetic overactivity in hyperthyroidism.

4- Look at the nails for onycholysis (Plummer's nails) (where there is separation of the nail from its bed).



5- Inspect for thyroid Acropathy (soft-tissue swelling of the hands and clubbing of the fingers).

-seen rarely in Graves' disease but not with other causes of thyrotoxicosis.



Arm

1- Ask the patient to raise the arms above the head to test for proximal myopathy.

2- Tap the arm for abnormal briskness reflexes.

Hyperreflexia

Eyes

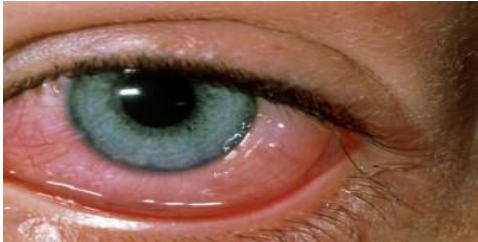

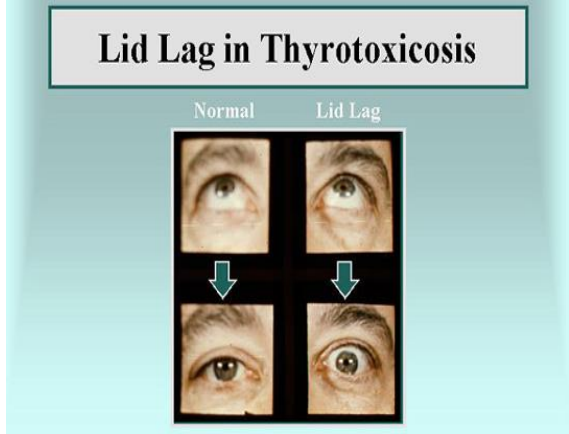
1-Examine the patient's eyes for Exophthalmos .




2- Examine for the complications of Exophthalmos.

- chemosis : oedema of the conjunctiva and injection of the sclera.



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conjunctivitis. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • corneal ulceration: due to inability to close the eyelids. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • optic atrophy: rare and possibly due to optic nerve stretching. 	
<p>3- lid retraction (Dalrymple's sign)</p>	<p>-Sclera visible above the iris.</p>
<p>4- lid lag (von Graefe's sign) by asking the patient to follow your finger as it descends at a moderate rate from the upper to the lower part of the visual field.</p>	<p>- Descent of the upper lid lags behind descent of the eyeball.</p> <div data-bbox="826 1115 1396 1547" data-label="Image">  </div>
<h2>Chest</h2>	
<p>1- Gynaecomastia.</p>	
<p>2- Examine the heart for systolic flow murmurs.</p>	<p>- due to increased cardiac output.</p>

Legs	
1- Look for pretibial myxedema.	- caused by mucopolysaccharide accumulation. 
2- Test for proximal myopathy.	
3-knee reflex	Hyperreflexia

How to diagnose Graves's disease:

- Thyroid function test (TSH,T3,T4)
- Ultrasound .

Treatment of Graves's disease:

- Thionamides.
- Radioiodine.
- Surgery.