

Mini _ Osce for PVD (Arterial and venous)

Done By : Bayan Qudah



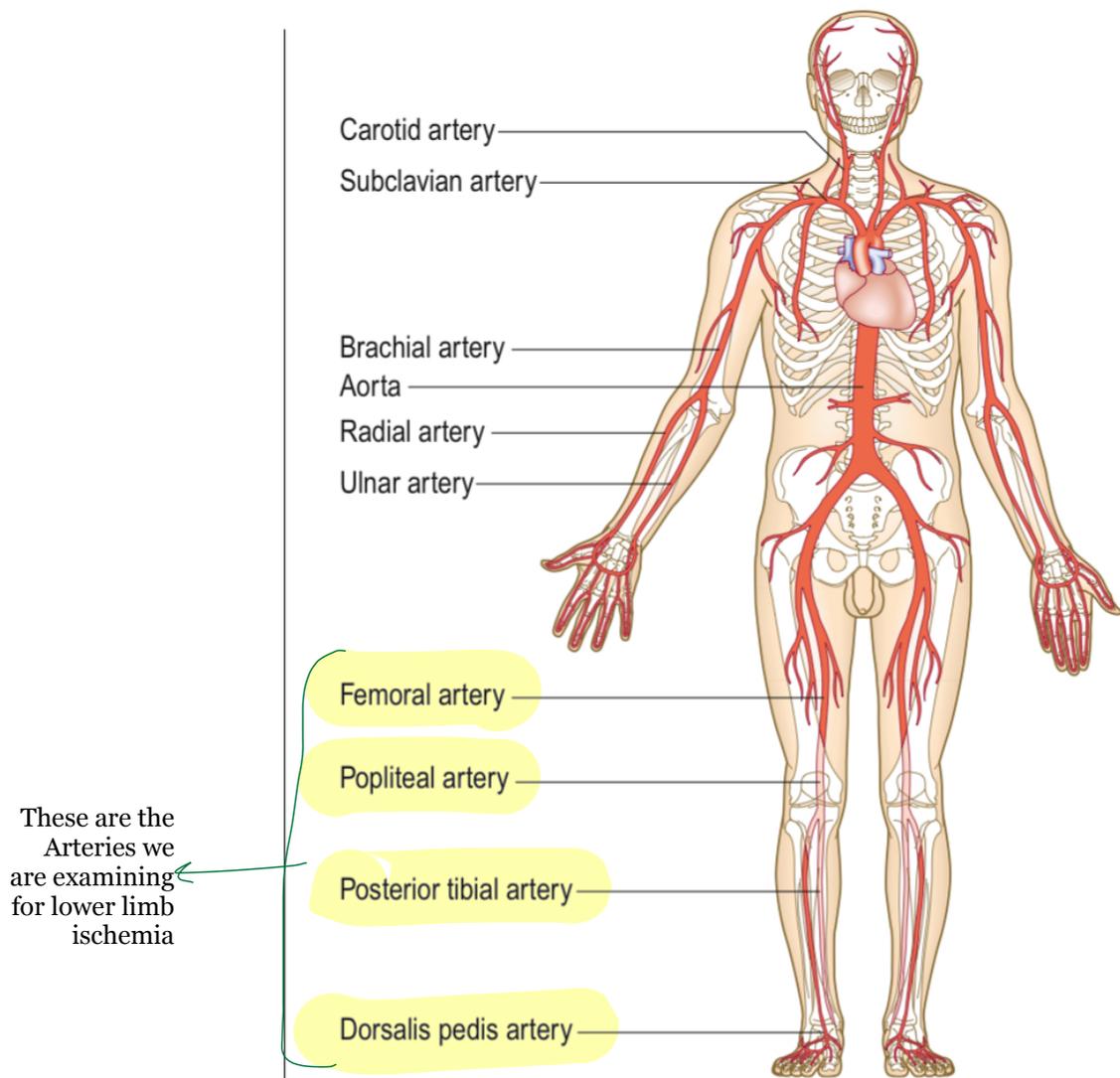
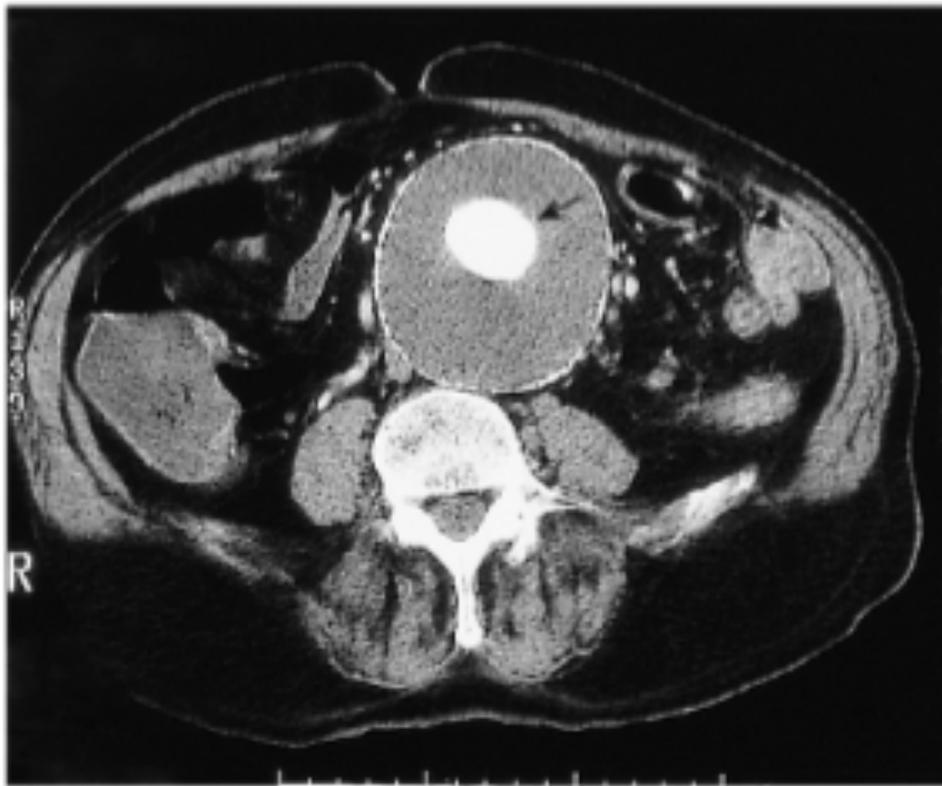
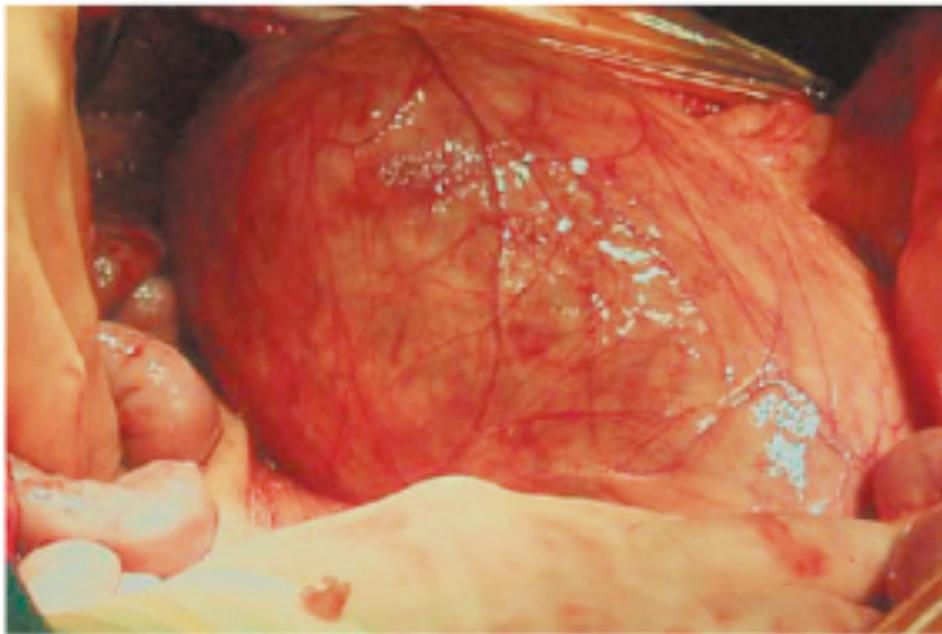


Fig. 4.30 The arterial system.



B



C

Fig. 4.31 Abdominal aortic aneurysm.

B Computed tomogram of the abdomen showing an abdominal aortic aneurysm (*arrow*). **C** At laparotomy the aorta is seen to be grossly and irregularly dilated.



A



B

Fig. 4.32 Raynaud's syndrome. **A** The acute phase, showing severe blanching of the tip of one finger. **B** Raynaud's syndrome occasionally progresses to fingertip ulceration or even gangrene. (A and B) From Forbe CD, Jackson WF. *Color Atlas of Clinical Medicine*. 3rd ed. Edinburgh: Mosby 2003.

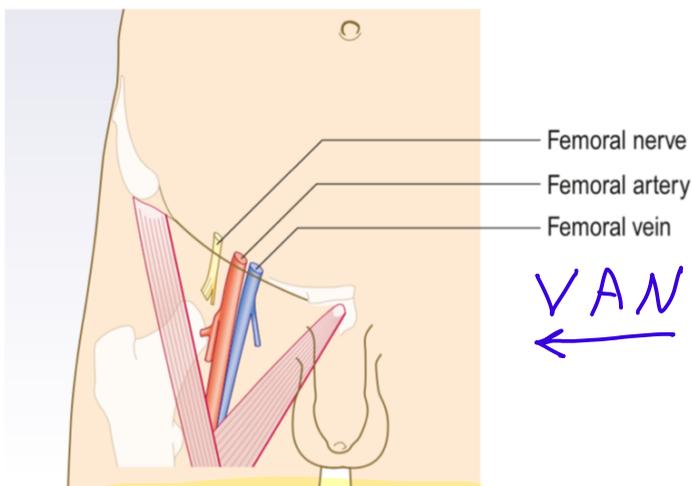


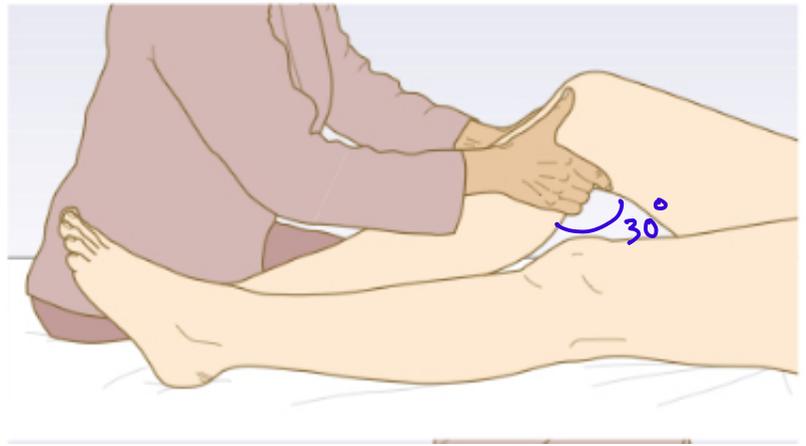
Fig. 4.33 Femoral triangle: vessels and nerves.

femoral pulse ←



A

popliteal Artery ←
pulse



posterior tibial ←
pulse



Dorsalis pedis ←
pulse



Fig. 4.34 Examination of the femoral, popliteal, posterior tibial and dorsalis pedis arteries. **A** Examine the femoral artery, while simultaneously checking for radiofemoral delay. **B** Feel the popliteal artery with your fingertips, having curled the fingers into the popliteal fossa. **C** Examine the posterior tibial artery. **D** Examine the dorsalis pedis artery.

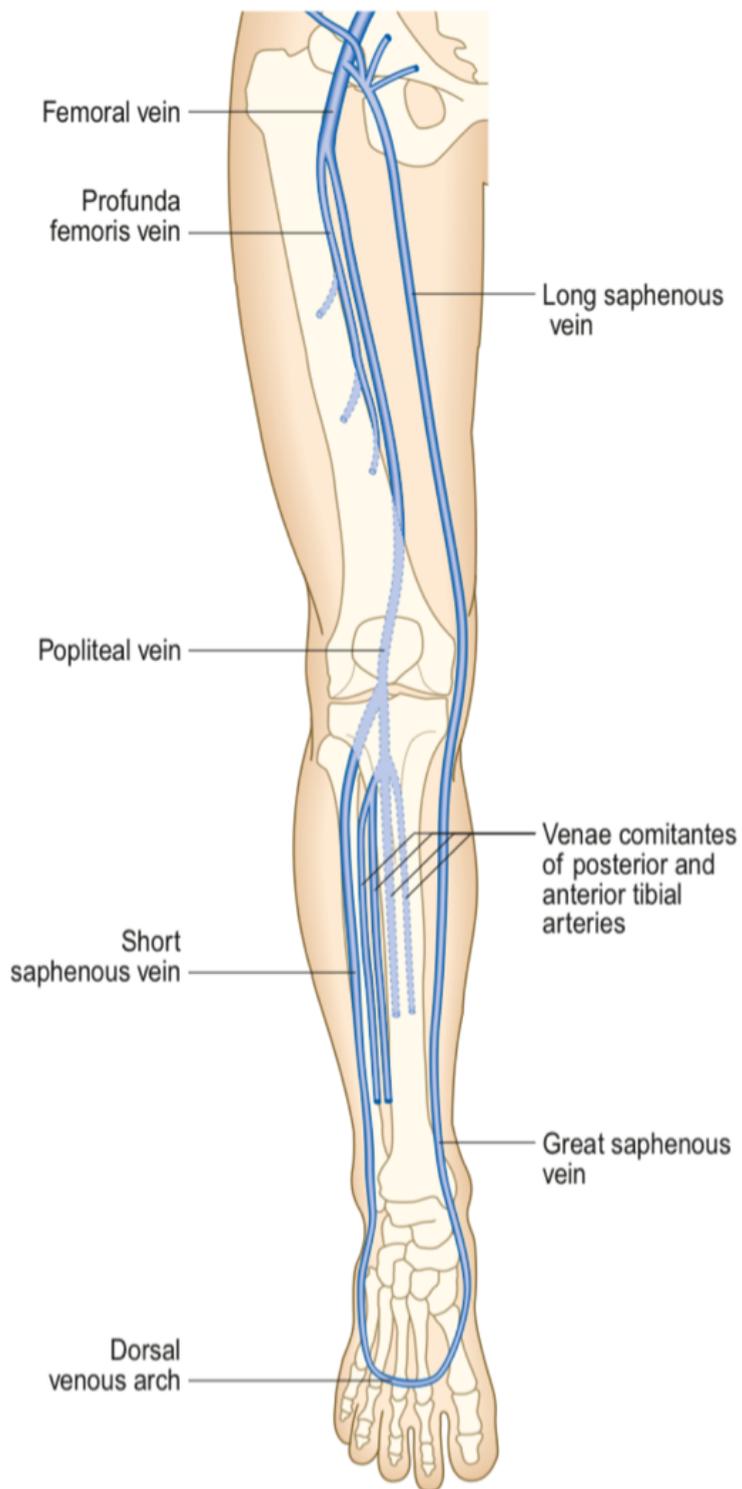


Fig. 4.35 Veins of the lower limb.

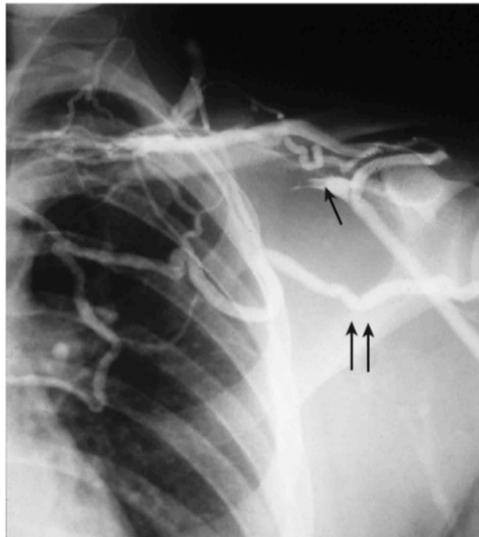


A



B

Fig. 4.36 Lower limb venous disease. **A** Varicose veins and associated haemosiderin deposition. **B** Venous ulcer. (A) From Metcalfe M, Baker D. *Varicose veins. Surgery (Oxford)*. 2008;26(1):4-7.



A



B

Fig. 4.37 Axillary vein thrombosis. **A** Angiogram. *Single arrow* shows site of thrombosis. *Double arrows* show dilated collateral vessels. **B** Clinical appearance with swollen left arm and dilated superficial veins.



Acute limb ischaemia



Case Scenario

- A 40 Years old - Patient had Hip replacement 5 days ago.
 - Whats your diagnosis?
 - Mention other differntials
 - What are the complications?
-
- What``s your diagnosis? **DVT**
 - Mention other differentials? **Cellulites/ chronic venous insufficiency.**
 - What are the complications?
 - **Pulmonary embolism**
 - **Ulcers**
 - **Ischemia**

ارشیف دفعه ١٠٢

Q38: A young female presents to the ER with shortness of breath. On examination, there is unilateral leg swelling and erythema. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute pulmonary edema
- B. Pulmonary embolism
- C. Deep vein thrombosis
- D. Pneumonia

