# **GPAT DISCUSSION CENTER**

# **SYNDROMES**

#### ENVIRONMENTAL CAUSES

- ACUTE RADIATION SYNDROME: Radiation exposure.
  - 12 hours post-exposure: Vomiting
  - 24 hours post-exposure: Prostration (extreme exhaustion), fever, diarrhea
  - Later: Petechial hemorrhage, hypotension, tachycardia, profuse bloody diarrhea, maybe death
- CHINESE RESTAURANT SYNDROME: MSG reaction -----> Chest Pain, burning sensation over parts of body.
- BROWN-SEQUARD SYNDROME: Damage (injury) to half of spinal cord -----> symptoms:
  - Loss of pain and temperature sensation on contralateral side of body.
  - Loss of proprioception and discriminatory touch on ipsilateral side of body.

#### CARDIOVASCULAR

- ADAMS-STOKES SYNDROME: Heart block, with slow or absent pulse, often accompanied by convulsions.
- BARLOW SYNDROME: Floppy Mitral Valve Syndrome; Massive Mitral Valve Prolapse ----> Late apical systolic murmur, systolic click, or both.
- **EISENMENGER'S SYNDROME:** Ventricular-Septal Defect -----> Pulmonary hypertension and cyanosis.
- FLOPPY-VALVE SYNDROME: Mitral
   Incompetence due to myxomatous degeneration of the leaflets.
- LERICHE'S SYNDROME: Occlusion of distal aorta ---->
  - o Hip, thigh, and calf fatigue.
  - o Impotence
- **BEHCET'S SYNDROME:** Vasculitis -----> secondary symptoms:
  - o Oral and genital ulcers
  - o Uveitis
  - Optic atrophy
- SHOULDER-HAND SYNDROME: Pain in shoulder and swelling in hand, sometimes occurring after Myocardial Infarction.
- SICK SINUS SYNDROME: Chaotic atrial activity; continual changes in P-Waves. Bradycardia, alternating with recurrent ectopic beats and runs of tachycardia.
- SUPERIOR VENA CAVA SYNDROME: Caused by a tumor. Obstruction of SVC ----->
  - o Edema

- Engorgement of the vessels of face, neck, and arms.
- Nonproductive cough
- o Dyspnea
- TAKAYASU'S SYNDROME: Arteritis of the Aortic Arch, resulting in no pulse. Seen in young women.
- WOLF-PARKINSON WHITE SYNDROME: ECG pattern of *Paroxysmal Tachycardia*.
  - Short PR interval
  - o Delta wave = early QRS complex.

# **IATROGENIC** (or Secondary to Medical Treatment)

- AFFERENT LOOP SYNDROME:
  - Gastrojejunal loop obstruction, proximal to a gastrojejunostomy.
    - Ingestion of food produces nausea, pain, and duodenal distension.
- ASHERMAN'S SYNDROME: Adhesions within the endometrial cavity, causing amenorrhea and infertility.
  - Adhesions probably were caused by surgery.
- ULYSSES SYNDROME: Ill effects from follow-up diagnostic tests following a falsepositive screening test.

### NEOPLASTIC (Malignant or Benign)

- CARCINOID SYNDROME: Carcinoid tumor producing Bradykinin + Serotonin -----> secondary symptoms:
  - Cyanotic flushing
  - o Diarrhea
  - o Bronchial spasm
  - Edema, ascites.
- CRONKHITE-CANADA SYNDROME: GI-Polyps with diffuse alopecia (hair-loss) and nail dystrophy.
  - May see protein-losing enteropathy and malabsorption.
- GARDNER'S SYNDROME: Multiple inherited tumors, hereditary dominant trait.
  - Skull osteomas, Fibromas, Epidermoid cysts
  - Colonic polyposis (APC gene) -----> predisposition to colonic adenocarcinoma.
- LAMBERT-EATON SYNDROME:
  - Progressive proximal muscle weakness secondary to a carcinoma.
- MEIGS' SYNDROME: Fibroma of ovary with ascites and hydrothorax
- PANCOAST SYNDROME: Tumor near pulmonary apex ---->

- o Neuritic pain of chest and arm
- o Muscle atrophy of the arm
- Horner's Syndrome (impaired cervical sympathetics)
- **PEUTZ-JEGHERS SYNDROME:** Polyposis (*hamartomas*) of small intestine
  - Also see melanin pigmentation of buccal mucosa and skin around mouth and lips

#### CONGENITAL

- CEREBELLAR SYNDROME: Congenital Cerebellar Ataxia
- CERVICAL SYNDROME: Supernumerary C7 rib ----> Pressure on brachial plexus -----> pain
  radiating over shoulder, arm, and forearm over C7
  distribution.
- DANDY-WALKER SYNDROME: Obstruction of Foramina of Magendie and Luschka in infants -----> Hydrocephalus.
- DIGEORGE SYNDROME: Congenital absence of 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Branchial Arches (Thymus and Parathyroid Glands) ----> secondary symptoms:
  - No cell-mediated immunity -----> Frequent viral and fungal infections
  - Characteristic facial deformities
- DOWN SYNDROME: Trisomy 21. Mental retardation, characteristic facial features, Simeon crease in hand.
- FANCONI'S SYNDROME Type I: Bone-marrow hypoplasia -----> refractory anemia, pancytopenia.
- EHLERS-DANLOS SYNDROME: Congenital defect in collagen.
  - o Hyper-elasticity and friability of the skin.
  - o Hyperextensibility of the joints.
- FETAL ALCOHOL SYNDROME: Fetal malformations, growth deficiencies, craniofacial anomalies, limb defects.
- GOODPASTURE'S SYNDROME: Autoantibodies against basement membranes ---->
  Glomerulonephritis (kidney) and hemoptysis (lungs).
   Often, death by renal failure
- KLINEFELTER'S SYNDROME: Trisomy XXY -----> testicular atrophy, increase in gonadotropins in
  urine.
- KLIPPEL-FEIL SYNDROME:
  - o Cervical vertebrate fused
  - o Congenital short neck, limited neck rotation
  - Abnormalities of the brainstem and cerebellum
  - Low hairline.
- LESCH-NYHAN SYNDROME: Deficiency of HGPRT (Hypoxanthine-Guanine Phosphoribosyltransferase ----->
  - o Hyperuricemia, uric acid kidney stones
  - Choreoathetosis

- Mental retardation, autism, spastic cerebral palsy
- X-Linked recessive
- MARFAN SYNDROME: Connective Tissue disorder ---->
  - Arachnodactyly: Abnormally long digits and extremities
  - Subluxation of lens
  - Dissecting aortic aneurism
- POSTRUBELLA SYNDROME: Infantile defects resulting from maternal Rubella infection during first trimester.
  - o Microphthalmos, cataracts
  - o Deafness
  - o Mental retardation
  - Patent ductus arteriosis, Pulmonary arterial stenosis
- PRADER-WILLI SYNDROME: Short stature, mental retardation, polyphagia with marked obesity, sexual infantilism.
- RENDU-OSLER-WEBER SYNDROME: Hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia.
- SUDDEN INFANT DEATH SYNDROME: Unexplained death in sleeping infants.
- TURNER'S SYNDROME: XO monosomy.
  - o Dwarfism
  - Webbed neck
  - Valgus of elbow.
  - Amenorrhea

#### ENDOCRINE, REPRODUCTIVE

- AMENNORRHEA-GALACTORRHEA SYNDROME: Non-physiologic lactation, resulting from endocrinologic causes or from a pituitary disorder.
- CONN'S SYNDROME: Primary
   Hyperaldosteronism ----> muscular weakness,
   hypertension, hypokalemia, alkalosis.
- CUSHING'S SYNDROME: Hypersecretion of cortisol -----> secondary symptoms and characteristics:
  - Fatness of face and trunk with wasting of extremities
  - Buffalo hump
  - o Bone decalacification
  - Corticoid diabetes
  - Hypertension
- PREMENSTRUAL SYNDROME: Abnormal sensation in breasts, abdominal pain, thirst, headache, pelvic congestion, nervous irritability.
  - Ocassionally nausea and vomiting.

- **SHEEHAN'S SYNDROME**: Post-partum pituitary necrosis -----> hypopituitarism.
- STEIN-LEVENTHAL SYNDROME: Polycystic ovary ----> infertility, amenorrhea, hirsutism. Seen in obese women.
- TESTICULAR FEMINIZATION SYNDROME: Insensitivity to Testosterone. Male Psuedohermaphroditism
  - Complete female external genatalia, incompletely developed vagina, rudimentary uterus.

#### **PULMONARY**

- KARTAGENER'S SYNDROME: Situs Inversus (lateral transposition of lungs) resulting from chronic sinusitis and bronchiectasis.
- HAMMAN-RICH SYNDROME: Interstitial fibrosis of the lung.
- MIDDLE-LOBE SYNDROME: Chronic pneumonitis and atalectasis of middle lobe of right lung.
- CHURG-STRAUSS SYNDROME: Allergic Granulomatous Angiitis: Asthma, fever, eosinophilia.

#### **INFECTIOUS**

- FITZ-HUGH-CURTIS SYNDROME: Gonococcal Periphepatitis in woman, as a complication of Gonorrhea.
- **GUILLAN-BARRE SYNDROME:** *Infectious Polyneuritis* of unknown cause.
- HUNT'S SYNDROME: Herpe's Zoster infection of Facial Nerve (CN VII) and Geniculate Ganglion -----> facial palsy.
  - Zoster of ear
- REYE'S SYNDROME: Loss of consciousness and seizures in kids, after a viral infection treated by aspirin.
- REITER'S SYNDROME: Symptom cluster. Etiology is thought to be Chlamydial or postchlamydial.
  - o Urethritis
  - o Iridocyclitis (Conjunctivitis)
  - o Arthritis
  - Skin lesions like karatoderma blenorrhagicum
  - Also can see fatty liver or liver necrosis.
- SCALDED SKIN SYNDROME: S. Aureus toxic epidermal necrolysis.
- STEVENS-JOHNSON SYNDROME: Erythema Multiforme complication.
  - Large areas of skin slough, including mouth and anogenital membranes.
  - Mucous membranes: stomatitis, urethritis, conjunctivitis.

- Headache, fever, malaise.
- TOXIC SHOCK SYNDROME: Caused by superabsorbent tampons. Infection with Staph Aureus and subsequent toxicity of exotoxin TSST -----> systemic anaphylaxis.
  - o Fever, vomiting, diarrhea
  - Red rash followed by desquamation
  - WATERHOUSE-FRIEDRICHSON
    SYNDROME: Meningeococcal Meningitis ----> DIC, hemorrhagic infarct of adrenal glands -----> fulminant adrenal failure.
    - O Vomiting, diarrhea.
    - Shock
    - Extensive purpura, cyanosis, circulatory collapse.

#### RENAL

- KEMMELSTIEL-WILSON SYNDROME: Diabetic Glomerulosclerosis.
- BARTTER'S SYNDROME: Juxtaglomerular Cell Hyperplasia -----> secondary symptoms:
  - Hyperaldosteronism, Hypokalemic Alkalosis, elevated renin and angiotensin
  - No hypertension.
  - Compare to Conn's Syndrome
- FANCONI'S SYNDROME Type II: Renal aminoaciduria, glycosuria, hypophosphaturia, cysteine deposition, rickets.
- THORN'S SYNDROME: Salt-losing nephritis.

# NEUROLOGICAL

- CARPAL-TUNNEL SYNDROME: Compression of Median Nerve through the Carpal Tunnel -----> pain and parasthesia over distribution of Median N.
- FROIN'S SYNDROME: Block in CSF flow --- —> xanthochromia (yellow discoloration) of
   CSF.
- ACUTE-BRAIN SYNDROME: Delirium, confusion, disorientation, developing suddenly in a person that was previously psychologically normal.
- GERSTMANN'S SYNDROME: Lesion between occipital area and angular gyrus -----> symptoms:
  - Finger agnosia, Agraphia, acalculia
  - Right-left disorientation
- HORNER'S SYNDROME: Loss or lesion of cervical sympathetic ganglion ----->
  - o Ptosis, miosis, anhydrosis
  - o Enophthalmos (caved in eyes)

- KORSAKOFF SYNDROME: Loss of short-term memory in chronic alcoholism, caused by degeneration of mamillary bodies.
- RILEY-DAY SYNDROME: Familial dysautonomia.

# **GASTROINTESTINAL**

- MALLORY-WEISS SYNDROME: Laceration of lower end of esophagus from vomiting -----> hematemesis. Often seen in alcoholics.
- MALABSORPTION SYNDROME: Impaired absorption of dietary substance ----> diarrhea, weakness, weight loss, or symptoms from specific deficiencies.
- BARRET SYNDROME: Chronic peptic ulcer of the lower esophagus, resulting in metaplasia of esophageal columnar epithelium -----> squamous epithelium.
- ZOLLINGER-ELLISOHN SYNDROME: Gastrinsecreting tumor in pancreas -----> Severe peptic ulcers, gastric hyperacidity.
- PLUMMER-VINSON SYNDROME: Esophageal Webs, leading to dysphagis and atrophy of papillae of tongue.
  - Also see hypochromic anemia, splenomegaly.

## RETICULOENDOTHELIAL, HEMATOLOGIC

- BANTI'S SYNDROME: Chronic Congestive Splenomegaly with anemia, caused by either Portal Hypertension or Splenic Vein Thrombosis.
- BUD-CHIARI SYNDROME:
  - ACUTE: Hepatic Vein Thrombosis ----->
    Massive ascites and dramatic death.
  - CHRONIC: Gradual hepatomegaly, portal hypertension, nausea, vomiting, edema, ulimately death.
- DUBIN-JOHNSON SYNDROME: Defect in excretion of conjugated bilirubin ----> recurrent mild jaundice. Buildup of direct builirubin in blood.
- CHIDIAK-HIGASHI SYNDROME: Abnormalities in leukocytes with large inclusions.
- CRUVEILHIER-BAUMGARTEN SYNDROME:

Symptoms cluster:

- Liver cirrhosis
- Caput Medussae
- Venous hum and thrill
- FELTY'S SYNDROME: Rheumatoid Arthritis with splenomegaly, leukopenia, anemia, and thrombocytopenia.
- LOFFLER'S SYNDROME: Eosinophilia with transient infiltrates in lungs.

#### UNCATEGORIZED

- YELLOW-NAIL SYNDROME: Stop growth of nails -----> increased convexity, thickening, and yellowing of nails.
  - Found in Lymphedema, bronchitis, chronic bronchiectasis.
- COSTOCHONDRAL SYNDROME: Pain in chest with tenderness over one or more costochondral junctions.
  - Similar to Tietze's Syndrome but no specific inflammation.
- TIETZE'S SYNDROME: Costochondritis.
   Swelling and tenderness of the costal cartilege.
- MIKULICZ'S SYNDROME: Salivary and lacrimal enlargement as seen in several diseases:
  - Sarcoidosis
  - o Tuberculosis
  - o Leukemia
- PICKWICKIAN SYNDROME: Symptom cluster
  - Obesity
  - o Hypoventilation
  - o Somnolence
  - Erythrocytosis
- RESTLESS LEGS SYNDROME: Need to stretch legs at night before going to sleep; twitch in legs causing insomnia.
- STRAIGHT BACK SYNDROME: Loss of normal kyphosis of thoracic spine ---->
  - Straight spine
  - Ejection murmur
  - Widened cardiac silouhette on x-ray
  - SJÖGREN'S SYNDROME: Autoimmune complex
    - Keratoconjuctivitis Sicca (dry eyes and mouth)
    - o Dryness of Mucous membranes
    - o Telangiectasias in face
    - Parotid enlargement