USMLE
STEP 1
Diseases and Findings
Quick Review for most common tested Diseases

1. 11-hydroxylase deficiency: virilism, no cortisol, salt retention, hypertension
2. Addison's Disease: primary adrenocortical deficiency
3. Addisonian Anemia: pernicious anemia (antibodies to intrinsic factor or parietal cells ? ?IF ? ?Vit B12 ? megaloblastic anemia)
4. Adhesive arachnoiditis: Caused by bacterial meningitis, leads to obstructive hydrocephalus
5. AFP decrease: Down's
6. AFP in amniotic fluid or mother's serum: Spina Bifida; Anencephaly
7. AFP increase: Neural tube defects, hepatocellular carcinoma, yolk sac and embryonal carcinoma
8. Albright's Syndrome: polyostotic fibrous dysplasia, precocious puberty, café au lait spots, short stature, young girls
9. Albumino-Cytologic Dissociation: Guillain-Barre (markedly increased protein in CSF with only modest increase in cell count)
10. Alport's Syndrome: hereditary nephritis with nerve deafness, Type 4 collagen defect (basement membranes)
11. Alzheimer's: progressive dementia; tau proteins, neurofibrillary tangles, apolipoprotein E4 allele, narrow gyri and wide sulci (atrophy), occipital sparing, hydrocephalus ex vacuo, plaques in hippocampus and cortex, ? Acetylcholine, Hiramo bodies (inrtacellular inclusion bodies in hippocampal cells)
12. Amnion nodosum: Renal agenesis
13. Amyloid in thyroid: Thyroid medullary carcinoma (calcitonin)
14. Analgesic abuse: Papillary necrosis, esp. in diabetics
15. Anasarca: Minimal change disease
16. Aneurysmal nodules: Polyarteritis nodosa
17. Angiomyolipoma: Tuberous sclerosis
18. Anosmia: Kallman's syndrome
19. Anterior vermian atrophy: alcoholism
20. Anti-centromere antibody: Limited scleroderma (CREST)
21. Anti-DNA topoisomerase antibody: Diffuse scleroderma
22. Anti-endomysial antibody: Celiac sprue
23. Anti-jo antibody: polymyositis
24. Anti-mitochondrial antibody: Primary biliary cirrhosis
25. Anti-sacharommyces cervisiae antibody: Crohn's
26. Anti-Smith antibodies: Specific for SLE, anti-ribonulceoprotein
27. Anti-smooth muscle antibody: Autoimmune hepatitis type I
28. Antiplatelet Antibodies: idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
29. Arachnodactyly: Marfan's
30. Argyll-Robertson Pupil: loss of light reflex constriction (contralateral or bilateral), "Prostitute's Eye" - accommodates but does not react, Pathognomonic for 3?Syphilis
31. Arnold-Chiari Malformation: cerebellar tonsil herniation
32. Aschoff Bodies: rheumatic fever
33. Ashleaf spots (skin): Tuberous sclerosis
34. Atypical lymphocytes: EBV
35. Auer Rods: acute promyelocytic leukemia (AML type M3)
36. Autosplenectomy: sickle cell anemia
37. Babinski: UMN lesion
38. Bacterial conjunctivitis: S. aureus, strep. pneumo, Hemophilus aegyptius

39. Barrett's: columnar metaplasia of lower esophagus (* risk of adenocarcinoma)
40. Bartter's Syndrome: hyperreninemia
41. Basophilic Stippling of RBCs: lead poisoning
42. Becker's Muscular Dystrophy: similar to Duchenne, but less severe (deficiency in dystrophin protein)
43. Bell's Palsy: CNVII palsy (entire face; recall that UMN lesion only affects lower face)
44. Bence Jones Protein: multiple myeloma free light chains (either kappa or lambda) Waldenstrom's macroglobinemia
45. Berger's Disease: IgA nephropathy
46. Bernard-Soulier Disease: defect in platelet adhesion (abnormally large platelets & lack of platelet-surface glycoprotein)
47. Berry Aneurysm: circle of Willis (subarachnoid bleed), often associated with ADPKD
48. Bilateral breast cancer: Lobular carcinoma
49. Bilateral renal cell carcinoma: Von Hippel-Lindau
50. Birbeck Granules: histiocytosis X (eosinophilic granuloma)
51. Bladder trabeculation: BPH
52. Bloody nipple discharge: Intraductal papilloma
53. Blue Bloater: Chronic Bronchitis Blue
54. Sclera: Osteogenesis imperfecta
55. Blueberry muffin baby: Rubella????
56. Boot-Shaped Heart: Tetralogy of Fallot
57. Bouchard's Nodes: osteoarthritis (PIP)
58. Boutonniere's Deformity: rheumatoid arthritis
59. Bowen's Disease: carcinoma in situ on shaft of penis (* risk of visceral ca)
60. Briquet's Syndrome: somatization disorder
61. Broca's Aphasia: Motor Aphasia intact comprehension
62. Bronchiolitis: RSV
63. Bronze Diabetes: Hemochromatosis
64. Brown Tumor: hyperparathyroidism
65. Brown-Sequard: hemisection of cord (contralateral loss of pain & temp / ipsilateral loss of fine touch, UMN)
66. Brudzinski sign: meningitis
67. Brushfield Spots: Down's, on iris
68. Bruton's Disease: X-linked agammaglobinemia
69. Budd-Chiari: post-hepatic venous thrombosis
70. Buerger's Disease: acute inflammation of small, medium arteries * painful ischemia * gangrene
71. Burkitt's Lymphoma: small noncleaved cell lymphoma EBV, 8:14 translocation
72. Caisson Disease: gas emboli
73. Call-Exner Bodies: granulosa cell tumor
74. Carbon monoxide poisoning: hyperemia, edema and necrosis of globus
75. Cardiomegaly with Apical Atrophy: Chagas' Disease
76. Carpal Tunnel Syndrome: Median nerve entrapment
77. Central Nuclei in Muscle: Muscular dystrophies
78. Chagas' Disease: Trypansoma infection sleeping disease, cardiomegaly with apical atrophy, megaesophagus, megacolon
79. Chancre: 1* Syphilis, painless firm ulcers Chancroid:
80. Haemophilus ducreyi, painful soft ulcers Charcot
81. Triad: multiple sclerosis (nystagmus, intention tremor, scanning speech)
82. Charcot-Leyden Crystals: bronchial asthma
83. Chediak-Higashi Disease: Phagocyte Deficiency: neutropenia, albinism, cranial & peripheral neuropathy
84. Cherry-red spot on macula: Tay-Sachs, 50% of Niemann-Pick
85. Cheyne-Stokes Breathing: cerebral lesion
86. Chocolate Cysts: endometriosis
87. Cholesterol clefts: atherosclerosis

88. Chordae tendinae short and fused: Rheumatic heart disease
89. Chronic staph infections: Chronic granulomatous disease, a deficiency of NADPH oxidase, can't kill catalase positive bugs
90. Chvostek's Sign: Hypocalcemia facial spasm in tetany
91. Clear nuclei: Thyroid papillary carcinoma (Orphan Annie's eyes)
92. Clue Cells: Gardnerella vaginitis, trichomonas?
93. Codman's Triangle: osteosarcoma
94. Coin Lesions in Lung: Pulmonary Hamartoma
95. Cold Agglutinins: Mycoplasma pneumoniae; infectious mononucleosis
96. Cold thyroid nodules: Colloid cyst or thyroid adenoma
97. Concentric laminar intimal fibrosis of small arteries of lung: Primary pulmonary hypertension
98. Condyloma Lata: 2* Syphilis
99. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia: 21-hydroxylase deficiency: virilism, no cortisol, salt loss, hypotension
100. Congenital Hepatic Fibrosis: Polycystic Kidney Disease, juvenile autosomal recessive form
101. Conn's Syndrome: primary aldosteronism
102. Contraction Band Necrosis: MI
103. Cori's Disease: glycogen storage disease (debranching enzyme deficiency)
104. Cotton Wool Spots: HTN
105. Councilman Bodies: dying hepatocytes
106. Crescents In Bowman's Capsule: rapidly progressive (crescentic glomerulonephritis)
107. Creutzfeldt-Jakob: prion infection * cerebellar & cerebral degeneration
108. Crigler-Najjar Syndrome: congenital hyperbilirubinemia (unconjugated)
109. Crohn's: IBD; ileocecum, transmural, skip lesions, lymphocytic infiltrate, granulomas, (contrast to UC: limited to colon, mucosa & submucosa, crypt abscesses, pseudopolyps, * colon cancer risk)
110. Croup: Parainfluenza
111. Crushed ping pong balls: Pneumocystis carinii
112. Crypt abscesses: Ulcerative colitis
113. Curling's Ulcer: acute gastric ulcer associated with severe burns
114. Currant-Jelly Sputum: Klebsiella
115. Curschmann's Spirals: bronchial asthma
116. Cushing's: Disease: hypercorticism 2* to * ACTH from pituitary (basophilic adenoma), Syndrome: hypercorticism of all other causes (1* adrenal or ectopic)
117. Cushing's Ulcer: acute gastric ulcer associated with CNS trauma
118. Cystathioine synthase deficieny: homocystinuria
119. D-dimers: DIC
120. de Quervain's Thyroiditis: self-limiting focal destruction (subacute thyroiditis)
121. Depigmentation Of Substantia Nigra: Parkinson's
122. Dew drop on rose petal: Chicken pox
123. Diaphragmatic pleural plaques: Asbestosis
124. DiGeorge's Syndrome: thymic hypoplasia * T-cell deficiency
125. Donovan Bodies: granuloma inguinale (STD)
126. dopamine receptors: Schizophrenia
127. Double bubble sign on ultrasound: Down's syndorme – duodenal atresia
128. Down's Syndrome: trisomy 21 or translocation
129. Dressler's Syndrome: Post-MI Fibrinous Pericarditis autoimmune
130. Dubin-Johnson Syndrome: congenital hyperbilirubinemia (conjugated), striking brown-to-black discoloration of the liver

131. Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy: deficiency of dystrophin protein * MD X-linked recessive
132. Duret Hemorrhages: Uncal herniation
133. Eburnation: osteoarthritis (polished, ivory-like appearance of bone)
134. Eccentric intimal fibrosis with medial hypertrophy: Chronic transplant rejection
135. Ectopia Lentis: Marfan's
136. Edwards' Syndrome: trisomy 18, rocker-bottom feet, low ears, heart disease
137. Ehler's-Danlos: defective collagen
138. Eisenmenger's Complex: late cyanotic shunt (R?L) pulmonary HTN & RVH 2? to long-standing VSD, ASD, or PDA
139. Embolizing endocarditis: Infectious, marantic (fibrin deposits in hypercoagulable states)
140. Erb-Duchenne Palsy: trauma to superior trunk of brachial plexus Waiter's Tip
141. Erythema Chronicum Migrans: Lyme Disease
142. Ewing Sarcoma: undifferentiated round cell tumor of bone
143. Excavation of Optic Cup: Glaucoma
144. Exopthalmos: hyperthyroid
145. Eyrthroplasia of Queyrat: carcinoma in situ on glans penis
146. False positive VDRL: SLE, Treponema pertenue (non-STD tropical infection)
147. Fanconi's Syndrome: impaired proximal tubular reabsorption 2* to lead poisoning or Tetracycline (glycosuria, hyperphosphaturia, aminoaciduria, systemic acidosis)
148. FAT RN: TTP (fever, anemia, thrombocytopenia, renal failure, neuro problems)
149. Fatty Liver: Alcoholism
150. Fecalith: Acute appendicitis
151. Felty's Syndrome: rheumatoid arthritis, neutropenia, splenomegaly
152. Ferruginous Bodies: asbestosis
153. FEV1/FVC: COPD
154. Fish-mouthed mitral valve: Rheumatic heart disease
155. Flea-bitten Kidney: Malignant Hypertension
156. Frontal bossing: Sickle cell anemia
157. Fungus ball in lung: Apergillus
158. galactosemia: Galactose-1-phosphate uridyl transferase deficiency or galactokinase deficiency
159. Gardner's Syndrome: adenomatous polyps of colon plus osteomas & soft tissue tumors
160. Garlic odor on breath: Arsenic (or lasagna)
161. Gaucher's Disease: Lysosomal Storage Disease glucocerebrosidase deficiency, hepatosplenomegaly, femoral head & long bone erosion, anemia
162. Ghon Complex: Tuberculosis, primary
163. Gilbert's Syndrome: benign congenital hyperbilirubinemia (unconjugated)
164. GIST: Tumor arising in cells of Cajal (pacemakers of gut)
165. Glanzmann's Thrombasthenia: defective glycoproteins on platelets
166. glucose, protein in CSF: Bacterial meningitis
167. Gold Pneumonia: Lipid pneumonia, exogenous (aspiration) or endogenous (obstruction
168. Goodpasture's: autoimmune: ab's to glomerular & alveolar basement membranes; linear immunofluorescence
169. Gower's Maneuver: Duchenne's MD use of arms to stand
170. Grave's Disease: autoimmune hyperthyroidism (TSI) Gray
171. discoloration of skin: Argyria (silver poisoning) Guillain-
172. Barre: idiopathic polyneuritis (ascending muscle weakness & paralysis; usually self-limiting)
173. H shaped vertebrae: Sickle cell anemia
174. Hamman-Rich Syndrome: idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis

175. Hand-Schuller-Christian: chronic progressive histiocytosis
176. Hashimoto's Thyroiditis: autoimmune hypothyroidism (antimicrosomal or antithyroglobulin); Hurthle cells, thyroid germinal centers,
177. Hashitoxicosis: initial hyperthyroidism in Hashimoto's Thyroiditis that precedes hypothyroidism
178. Hat size increase: Paget's disease of bone
179. Heart Failure Cells: CHF; hemosiderin-laden macrophages in lungs
180. Heberden's Nodes: Osteoarthritis (DIP)
181. Heinz Bodies: G6PDH Deficiency
182. Hemarthrosis: Coagulation factor deficiency
183. Hemorrhagic Temporal Lobe Lesion: HSV
184. Hemorrhagic Urticaria: Henoch-Schonlein
185. Henoch-Schonlein purpura: hypersensivity vasculitis
186. Hereditary Spherocytosis: RBC cytoskeletin defect, most commonly spectrin
187. Heterophil Antibodies: infectious mononucleosis (EBV)
188. Hirano Bodies: alzheimer's
189. Hirschprung's Disease: aganglionic megacolon
190. HLA B27: Ankylosing spondylitis, psoriasis, IBD, Reiter's syndrome
191. Honeycomb lung: Pulmonary fibrosis
192. Horner's Syndrome: ptosis, miosis, anhidrosis (lesion of cervical sympathetic nerves often 2* to a Pancoast tumor)
193. Howell Jolley Bodies: Splenectomy, remnant of nuclear DNA
194. Human placental lactogen increase: Placental site trophoblastic tumor
195. Hunter's: Decreased iduronosulfate sulfatase
196. Huntington's: progressive degeneration of caudate nucleus, putamen & frontal cortex; AD
197. Hurler's: Decreased alpha-L-iduronidase
198. Hyaline thrombi: TTP
199. Hydrosalpinx: Chronic pelvic inflammatory disease
200. Hypersegmented PMNs: Megaloblastic anemia
201. Hypochromic Microcytic RBCs: iron-deficiency anemia
202. IgM against IgG: Rheumatoid arthritis (rheumatoid factor)
203. Index finger overlapping 3rd and 4th: Edward's (Trisomy 18)
204. □dopamine receptors: Parkinson's
205. ? Immunoglobulins: X-linked Brutons agammaglobulinemia, and common variable immunodeficiency
206. Jacksonian Seizures: epileptic events originating in the primary motor cortex (area 4)
207. Jarisch-Herxheimer Reaction: Syphilis over-aggressive treatment of an asymptomatic pt. that causes symptoms 2? to rapid lysis
208. Job's Syndrome: immune deficiency: neutrophils fail to respond to chemotactic stimuli
209. Joint Mice: osteoarthritis (fractured osteophytes)
210. Kaposi Sarcoma: malignant vascular tumor (HHV8 in homosexual men)
211. Kartagener's Syndrome: immotile cilia 2? to defective dynein arms infection, situs inversus, sterility
212. Kaussmaul Breathing: acidosis
213. Kawasaki Disease: mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome (lips, oral mucosa) Keratin
214. Pearls: SCCA
215. Keratoconjunctivitis: adenovirus
216. Kernig's sign: meningitis
217. Keyser-Fleischer Ring: Wilson's
218. Kimmelstiel-Wilson Nodules: diabetic nephropathy
219. Klinefelter's Syndrome: 47, XXY

220. Kluver-Bucy: bilateral lesions of amygdala (hypersexuality; oral behavior)
221. Koilocytes: HPV
222. Koplik Spots: measles
223. Krabbe Disease: Beta-galactosidase deficiency
224. Krukenberg Tumor: adenocarcinoma with signet-ring cells (typically originating from the stomach) metastases to the ovaries
225. Lacunar cells: Variant of Reed-Sternberg cell seen in nodular sclerosing Hodgkin's Disease
226. Lacunar infarct: Chronic hypertension
227. Laennec's Cirrhosis: alcoholic cirrhosis
228. Lamellar bodies: Contain surfactant in Type II pneumocytes
229. Langhans giant cells: Tuberculosis, other including coccidioides
230. Lemon sign: Ultrasonographic finding in Neural Tube Defects
231. Lemon yellow skin color: Pernicious anemia
232. Lesch-Nyhan: HGPRT deficiency, gout, retardation, self-mutilation
233. Letterer-Siwe: acute disseminated Langerhans' cell histiocytosis
234. Leukocoria: Retinoblastoma
235. Leukocyte alk. Phos. Positive: leukemoid rxn.
236. Lewy Bodies: Parkinson's (eosinophilic inclusions in damaged substantia nigra cells)
237. Libman-Sacks: endocarditis with small vegetations on valve leaflets, associated with SLE
238. Lines of Zahn: arterial thrombus
239. Lisch Nodules: neurofibromatosis (von Recklinhausen's disease)
240. Loss of grey-white junction: Tuberous sclerosis
241. Lou Gehrig's: Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis degeneration of upper & lower motor neurons
242. Low set ears: Downs, DiGeorge, Trisomy 18 (Edwards)
243. Lumpy-Bumpy IF Glomeruli: poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis
244. Machine-like murmur: Patent ductus arteriosus
245. Macronodular cirrhosis: Wilson's, viral hepatitis, alpha-1-antitrypsin
246. Malignant pustule: Anthrax (black skin lesion)
247. Mallory Bodies: Alcoholic liver disease: intermediate filaments of hepatocyte cytoskeleton
248. Mallory-Weis Syndrome: bleeding from esophagogastric lacerations 2* to wretching (alcoholics)
249. Maple syrup/burnt sugar urine: Alpha-ketoacid dehydrogenase deficiency; valine, leucine and isoleucine build up (branched)
250. Marfan's: elastin defect, floppy mitral valve, arachnodactyly, cystic medial necrosis, subluxed lens
251. McArdle's Disease: glycogen storage disease (muscle phosphorylase deficiency)
252. McBurney's Sign: appendicitis (McBurney's Point is 2/3 of the way from the umbilicus to anterior superior iliac spine)
253. Meckel's Diverticulum: rule of 2's: 2 inches long, 2 feet from the ileocecum, in 2% of the population, embryonic duct origin; may contain ectopic tissue (gastric, pancreatic, etc.)
254. Meconium ileus: Cystic Fibrosis
255. Mees lines: Arsenic (parallel lines on fingernails)
256. Meig's Syndrome: Triad: ovarian fibroma, ascites, hydrothorax
257. Melanosis coli: Laxative abuse
258. Menetrier's Disease: giant hypertrophic gastritis (enlarged rugae; plasma protein loss)
259. Meningioma: Arachnoid cap cells, whorls of cells

260. Mental probs. with heart defect: Mitral prolapse
261. Mesothelioma: Asbestos exposure
262. Michealis-Gutmann Bodies: Malakoplakia, an abnormal tissue response to kidney infection
263. Microglial nodules: HIV
264. Micrognathia: DiGeorge
265. Micronodular cirrhosis: Wilsons, alcoholic, hemochromatosis, primary biliary cirrhosis
266. Microsatellite instability: HNPCC (right-sided colon cancer), but also possible in other cancers
267. Mid-systolic click: Mitral prolapse
268. Monckeberg's Arteriosclerosis: calcification of the media (usually radial & ulnar aa.), pipestem arteries
269. Monoclonal Antibody Spike: multiple myeloma this is called the M protein (usually IgG or IgA)
270. Mousy / musty odor: PKU
271. Mucosal bleeding: Platelet problem (qualitative or quantitative)
272. Munchausen Syndrome: factitious disorder (consciously creates symptoms, but doesn't know why)
273. Myxedema: hypothyroidism
274. Necrolytic migratory erythema dermatitis: ?-cell islet tumor
275. Negri Bodies and hydrophobia: rabies
276. Nelson's Syndrome: 1* Adrenal Cushings * surgical removal of adrenals * loss of negative feedback to pituitary * Pituitary Adenoma
277. Neuritic Plaques: Alzheimer's
278. Neurofibrillary Tangles: Alzheimer's
279. Niemann-Pick: Lysosomal Storage Disease sphingomyelinase deficiency,"foamy histiocytes"
280. Night pain relieved by aspirin: Osteoid osteoma
281. Non-embolizing endocarditis: Rheumatic, Libman-Sacks (with SLE)
282. Non-pitting Edema: Myxedema, Anthrax Toxin
283. Notching of Ribs: Coarctation of Aorta
284. Nutmeg Liver: CHF, right heart
285. Ochronosis (dark pigment of fibrous tissue): Alkaptonuria –homogentisic acid oxidase deficiency
286. Oligoclonal band: Multiple sclerosis
287. Onion skin kidney arterioles: Malignant nephrosclerosis (malignant hypertension)
288. Osler-Weber-Rendu Syndrome: Hereditary Hemorrhagic Telangiectasia
289. Osteogenesis imperfecta: Type I collagen defect
290. Osteoid production: osteosarcoma
291. Paget's Disease: abnormal bone architecture (thickened, numerous fractures * pain) , woven and lamellar bone mosaic
292. Painless Jaundice: pancreatic CA (head)
293. Palatal Petechaie: Strep pharyngitis
294. Palpable purpura: Hypersensitivity vasculitis (Henoch-Schonlein, serum sickness)
295. Pancarditis: Rheumatic fever
296. Pancoast Tumor: bronchogenic tumor with superior sulcus involvement * Horner's Syndrome
297. Pannus: rheumatoid arthritis
298. Parkinson's: dopamine depletion in nigrostriatal tracts; Cogwheel rigidity
299. PAS positive macrophages: Whipple's disease
300. Patent ductus arteriosus: Maternal rubella and prematurity
301. Pautrier's Microabscesses: mycosis fungoides (cutaneous T-cell lymphoma)
302. Periductal edema: Gynecomastia
303. Periventricular Calcifications: Congenital CMV (brain ventricles, that is)
304. Peutz-Jegher's Syndrome: melanin pigmentation of lips, mouth, hand, genitalia plus hamartomatous polyps of small intestine

305. Peyronie's Disease: subcutaneous fibrosis of dorsum of penis
306. Phenylalanine hydroxylase deficiency: PKU
307. Philadelphia Chromosome: CML
308. Pick Bodies: Pick's Disease
309. Pick's Disease: progressive dementia similar to Alzheimer's, knife-edged gyri
310. Piecemeal Necrosis: Chronic active hepatitis (periportal hepatocytes)
311. Pink Puffer: Emphysema Centroacinar – smoking Panacinar - ?1-antitrypsin deficiency
312. Pink, foamy lung exudate: Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia
313. Plexiform lesions: Pulmonary HTN (aneurysmal expansion of vessel wall)
314. Plummer-Vinson: esophageal webs & iron-deficiency anemia, ? SCCA of esophagus
315. Plummer's Syndrome: hyperthyroidism, nodular goiter, absence of eye signs (Plummer's = Grave's - eye signs)
316. Podagra: gout (MP joint of hallux)
317. Pompe's Disease: glycogen storage disease (acid maltase deficiency) * cardiomegaly
318. Porcelain gallbladder: Chronic cholecystitis (scarring)
319. Porcelain gallstones: Associated with gallbladder adenocarcinoma
320. Port-Wine Stain: Hemangioma
321. Posterior Anterior Drawer Sign: tearing of the ACL
322. Pott's Disease: tuberculous osteomyelitis of the vertebrae
323. Potter's Complex: renal agenesis * oligohydramnios * hypoplastic lungs, defects in extremities
324. Proliferating bile ducts: Obstructive jaundice
325. Psammoma Bodies: Papillary adenocarcinoma of the thyroid, Serous papillary cystadenocarcinoma of the ovary, Meningioma, Mesothelioma
326. Pseudohypertrophy: Duchenne muscular dystrophy
327. Pseudopolyps: Ulcerative colitis Pulmonary
328. atherosclerosis: Cor pulmonale Punched-Out
329. Bone Lesions: multiple myeloma Punched-out
330. esophageal lesions: herpes
331. Rash on Palms & Soles: 2 Syphilis
332. Raynaud's: Disease: recurrent vasospasm in extremities, Phenomenon: 2* to underlying disease (SLE or scleroderma)
333. RBC poikilocytosis: Beta-thalassemia
334. Rectangular RBC's: Hemoglobin SC
335. Red hyalin globules: Alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency (in liver)
336. Red Morning Urine: paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria
337. Reed-Sternberg Cells: Hodgkin's Disease
338. Reid Index Increased: chronic bronchitis
339. Reinke Crystals: Leydig cell tumor
340. Reiter's Syndrome: urethritis, conjunctivitis, arthritis non-infectious (but often follows infections), HLA-B27, polyarticular
341. Reye's Syndrome: microvesicular fatty liver change & encephalopathy, 2* to aspirin ingestion in children following viral illness
342. Rhomboid crystals: Pseudogout
343. Riedel's Thyroiditis: idiopathic fibrous replacement of thyroid
344. Rim pattern: SLE, staining pattern with anti-double stranded DNA antibodies
345. Rockerbottom feet: Patau (Trisomy 13), Edward's (Trisomy 18)
346. Rose thorns: Sporotrichosis
347. Rotor Syndrome: congenital hyperbilirubinemia (conjugated), similar to Dubin-Johnson, but no discoloration of the liver
348. Rouleaux Formation: multiple myeloma RBC's stacked as poker chips
349. Rugae loss: Pernicious anemia (atrophic gastritis)

350. S3 Heart Sound: L ->R Shunt (VSD, PDA); Mitral Regurg; LV Failure
351. S4 Heart Sound: Pulmonary Stenosis, Pulmonary HTN
352. Scalloped colloid: Grave's disease
353. Schwartzman Reaction: Neisseria meningitidis impressive rash with bugs
354. Sezary Syndrome: leukemic form of cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (mycosis fungoides)
355. Shagreen patches: Tuberous sclerosis
356. Shaver's Disease: aluminum inhalation ? lung fibrosis
357. Sheehan's Syndrome: postpartum pituitary necrosis
358. Shy-Drager: parkinsonism with autonomic dysfunction & orthostatic hypotension
359. Simian Crease: Down's
360. Simmond's Disease: pituitary cachexia
361. Sipple's Syndrome: MEN type IIa (pheochromocytoma, thyroid medulla, parathyroid)
362. Sjogren's Syndrome: triad: dry eyes, dry mouth, arthritis ? risk of B-cell lymphoma
363. Smith Antigen: SLE (also anti-dsDNA)
364. Smudge cells: CLL (delicate cells easily destroyed on peripheral smear)
365. Soap Bubble on X-Ray: giant cell tumor of bone
366. Soldiers plaque: Clinically insignificant remnant of healed pericarditis
367. Spider telangiectasia: Hyperestrinism: liver failure, pregnancy
368. Spike & Dome Glomeruli: membranous glomerulonephritis
369. Spitz Nevus: juvenile melanoma (always benign)
370. Splinter hemorrhages: Infective endocarditis
371. Stein-Leventhal: polycystic ovary
372. Stevens-Johnson Syndrome: erythema multiforme, fever, malaise, mucosal ulceration (often 2? to infection or sulfa drugs)
373. Still's Disease: juvenile rheumatoid arthritis (absence of rheumatoid factor)
374. Strawberry cervix: Trichomonas vaginalis
375. Strawberry gallbladder: Cholesterolosis
376. Strawberry tongue: Scarlet fever, Kawasaki's
377. String Sign on X-ray: Crohn's bowel wall thickening
378. Struma Ovarii: Thyroid teratoma of ovary
379. Sugar icing on spleen: Portal hypertension
380. Sulfer granules: Collection of actinomyces or nocardia organisms in chronic abscessing bronchopneumonia
381. Swiss cheese brain: Clostridia (gas forming)
382. Syncitia: RSV, measles
383. Takayasu's arteritis: aortic arch syndrome, loss of carotid, radial or ulnar pulses
384. Tamm-Horsfall protein: Hyaline casts (non-specific)
385. Target Cells: Thalassemia
386. Tay-Sachs: gangliosidosis (hexosaminidase A deficiency * GM2 ganglioside)
387. Teardrop RBCs: myelofibrosis
388. Temporal lobe encephalitis: Herpes
389. Tendinous Xanthomas: Familial Hypercholesterolemia
390. Tethered cord: Arnold-Chiari malformation (tonsilar herniation)
391. Tetrahydrobiopterin cofactor def.: PKU
392. Tetralogy of Fallot: ÊVSD, Ëoverriding aorta, Ìpulmonary artery stenosis, Íright ventricular hypertrophy
393. TGI > TSI: Hashimoto's
394. Thymidine dimers: Xeroderma pigmentosum
395. Thymus, parathyroid agenesis: Digeorge (3rd and 4th pharyngeal pouch)
396. Thyroidization of Kidney: chronic pyelonephritis
397. TIBC increase: Anemia of chronic disease
398. Tingible Bodies: Macrophage in lymph node germinal centers
399. Tophi: gout

400. Tourette's Syndrome: involuntary actions, both motor and vocal
401. Tram-Track Glomeruli: membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis
402. Tree bark aorta: Syphilis
403. Trousseau's Sign: visceral ca, classically pancreatic (migratory thrombophlebitis), hypocalcemia (carpal spasm) (These are two entirely different disease processes and different signs, but they unfortunately have the same name.)
404. TSI > TGI: Grave's
405. Turcot's Syndrome: adenomatous polyps of colon plus CNS tumors
406. Turner's Syndrome: 45, XO
407. Typhoid Fever: Bradycardia and in white people rose spots on abdomen
408. Tyrosinase deficiency: Albinism
409. Uric Acid: Gout, Lesch Nyhan, Myeloproliferative Disorders, Diuretics (Loop & Thiazides)
410. Vincent's Infection: "trench mouth" - acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis
411. Virchow's Node: supraclavicular node enlargement by metastatic carcinoma of the stomach
412. VMA and metenephrins in urine: Pheochromocytoma
413. von Gierke's Disease: glycogen storage disease (G6Pase deficiency)
414. von Hippel-Lindau: hemangioma (or hemangioblastoma), adenomas of the viscera, especially renal cell carcinoma
415. von Recklinghausen's: neurofibromatosis & café au lait spots & Lisch nodule (iris hamartomas)
416. von Recklinghausen's Disease of Bone: osteitis fibrosa cystica ("brown tumor") 2* to hyperparathyroidism
417. von Willebrand's Disease: defect in platelet adhesion 2* to deficiency in vWF; increased bleeding time and PTT
418. Waldenstrom's macroglobinemia: proliferation of IgM-producing lymphoid cells
419. Wallenberg's Syndrome: Posterior Inferior Cerebellar Artery (PICA) thrombosis "Medullary Syndrome", Ipsilateral: ataxia, facial pain & temp; Contralateral: body pain & temp
420. Warthin-Finkeldey Giant Cells: Measles
421. Waterhammer pulse: Aortic regurgitation
422. Waterhouse-Friderichsen: catastrophic adrenal insufficiency 2* to hemorrhagic necrosis (eg, DIC), often 2* to meningiococcemia
423. WBC Casts: pyelonephritis
424. Weber's Syndrome: Paramedian Infarct of Midbrain, Ipsilateral: mydriasis; Contralateral: UMN paralysis (lower face & body)
425. Wegener's Granulomatosis: necrotizing granulomatous vasculitis of paranasal sinuses, lungs, kidneys, etc.
426. Weil's Disease: leptospirosis
427. Wermer's Syndrome: MEN type I (thyroid, parathyroid, adrenal cortex, pancreatic islets, pituitary)
428. Wernicke-Korsakoff Syndrome: thiamine deficiency in alcoholics; bilateral mamillary bodies (confusion, ataxia, ophthalmoplegia)
429. Wernicke's Aphasia: Sensory Aphasia impaired comprehension
430. Whipple's Disease: malabsorption syndrome (with bacteria-laden macrophages) & polyarthritis
431. White matter petechiae: Fat emboli
432. Wilson's Disease: hepatolenticular degeneration (copper accumulation & decrease in ceruloplasmin)
433. Winged scapula: Long thoracic nerve (C5,6,7) damage, common with radical mastectomy
434. Wire Loop Glomeruli: lupus nephropathy, type IV

435. Wiskott-Aldrich Syndrome: immunodeficiency: combined B- &T-cell deficiency (thrombocytopenia & eczema)
436. Wolff-Chaikoff Effect: high iodine level (*)'s thyroid hormone synthesis
437. Wrinkled glomerular basement membrane:ischemia
438. Zenker's Diverticulum: esophageal; cricopharyngeal muscles above UES
439. Zollinger-Ellison: gastrin-secreting tumor of pancreas (or intestine) * * acid * intractable ulcers