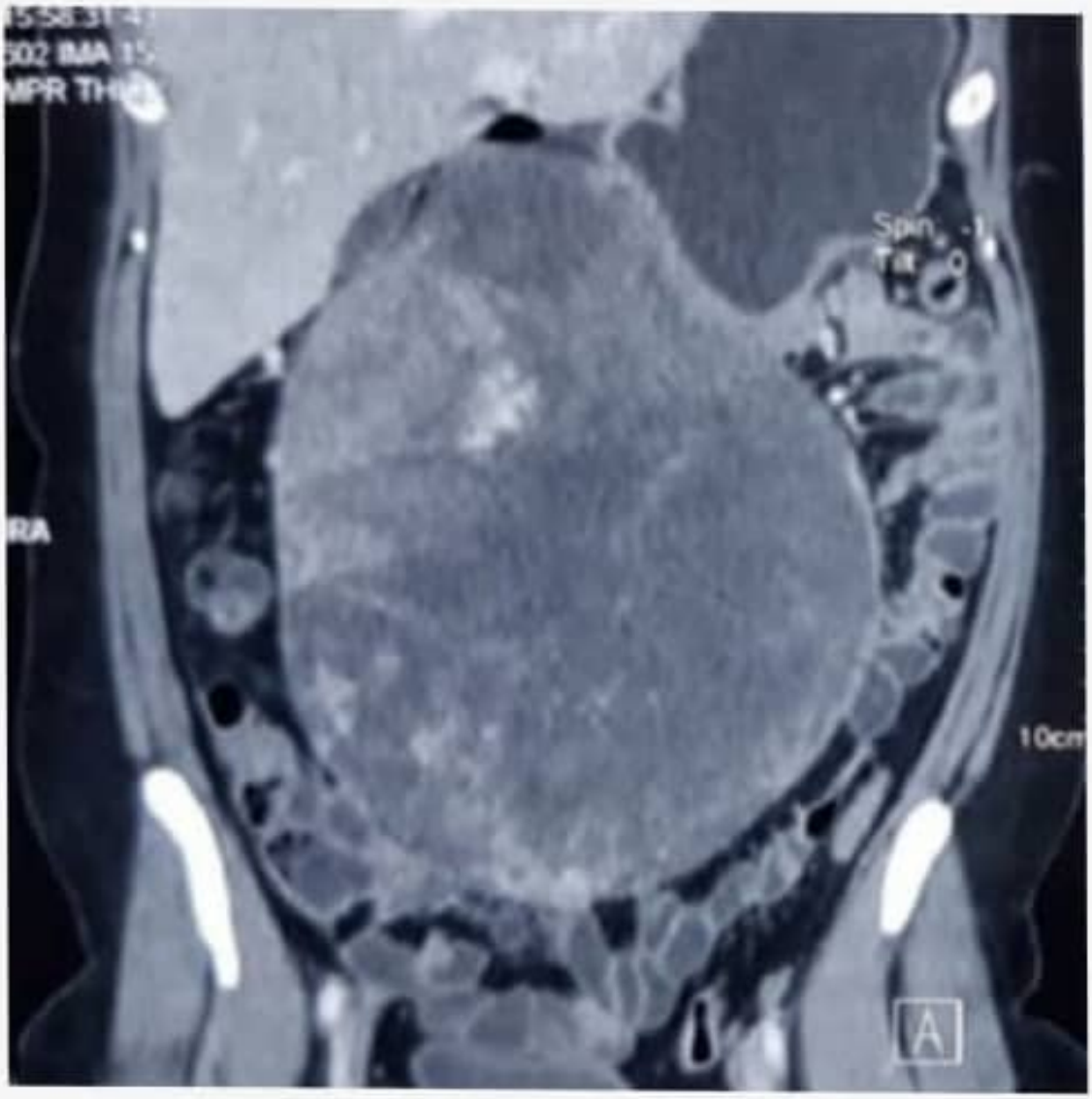
TRAIDS

COMPILED

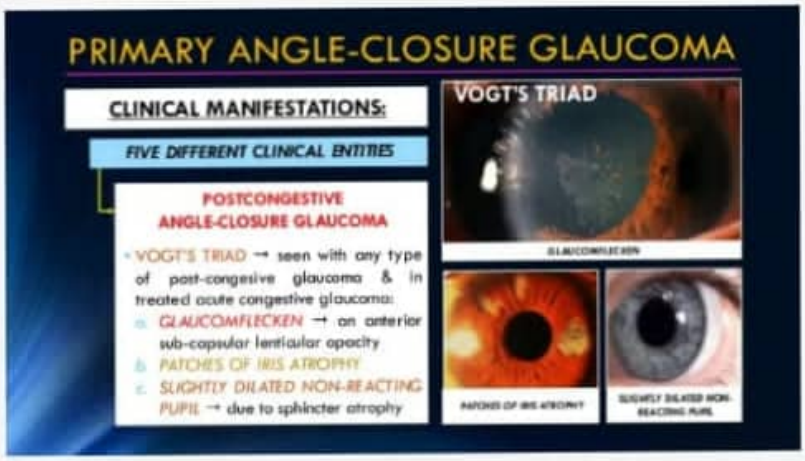
Tetany in children

1. Stridor
2. Carpo pedal spasm
3. Convulsions



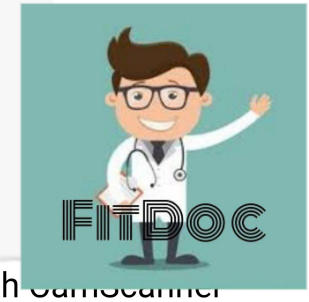
Carneys triad

1. Pulmonary Chordoma
2. Para Ganglioma
3. Gastric Fibroid



Vogts triad

1. In tuberous sclerosis
   A. Facial nevus (adenoma sebaceum)
   B. Seizures
   C. Mental insufficiency
2. In congenital glaucoma /buphthalmias (BPL)
   A. Blepharospasm
   B. Photophobia
   C. Lacrimation
3. In congenital toxoplasmosis
   A. Congenital cataract
   B. Chorioretinitis
   C. Cerebral calcification

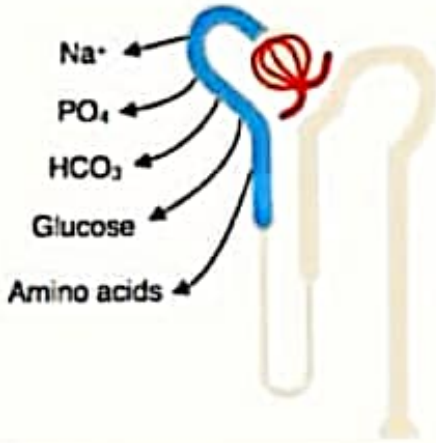


Charcot's Neurologic Triad

1. scanning speech
2. intention tremor
3. nystagmus

Fanconi Syndrome

↳ Global **proximal tubule dysfunction**



Phosphaturia
Renal glycosuria
Aminoaciduria
Tubular proteinuria
Proximal renal tubular acidosis

Etiology

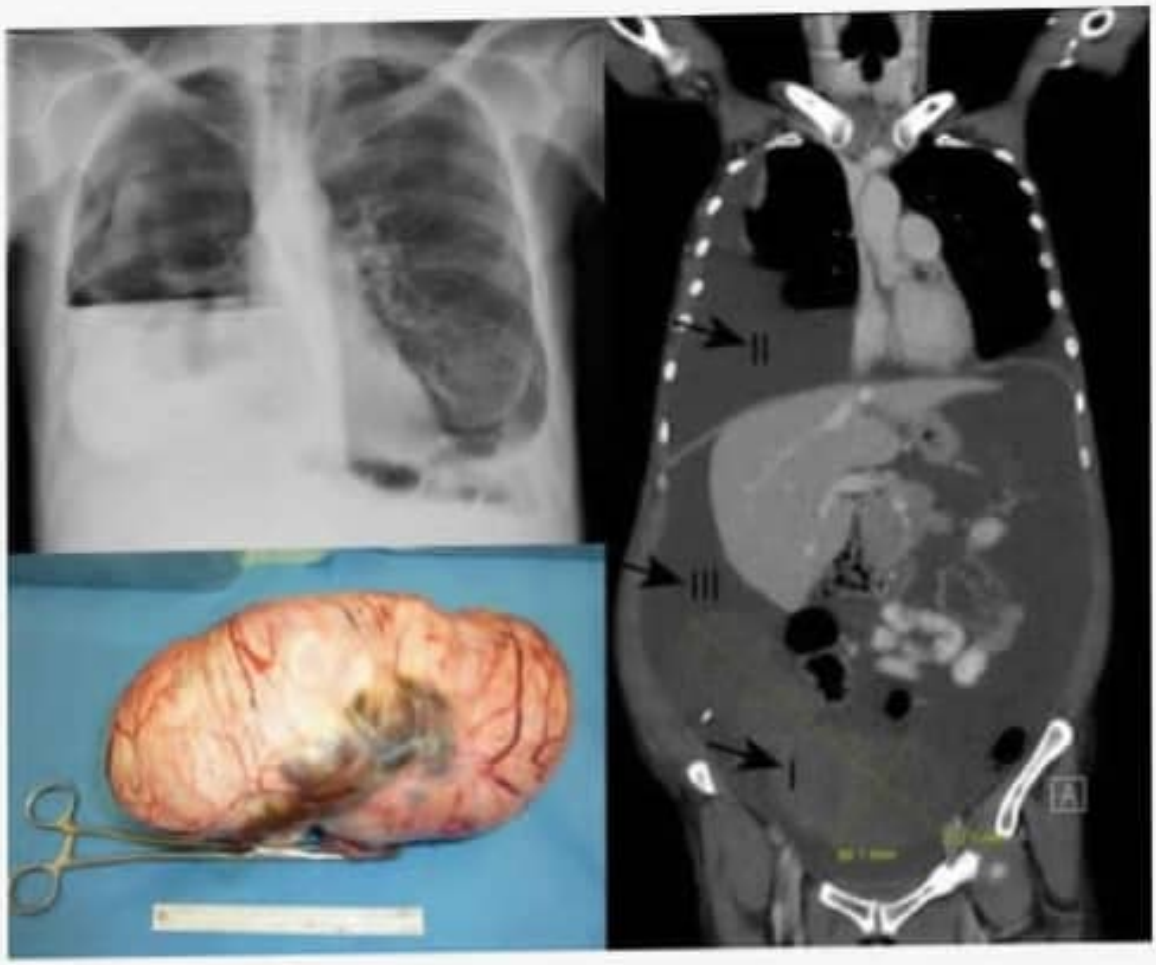
- Genetic diseases (Dent, Cystinosis, Wilson, Galactosemia)
- Acquired (Cisplatin, Heavy metals)

Clinical

- Growth failure
- Hypovolemia
- Persistent acidosis
- Rickets and osteomalacia (hypophosphatemia)
- Constipation and weakness (hypokalemia)

Fanconi syndrome triad

1. Aminoaciduria
2. Proteinuria
3. Phosphaturia

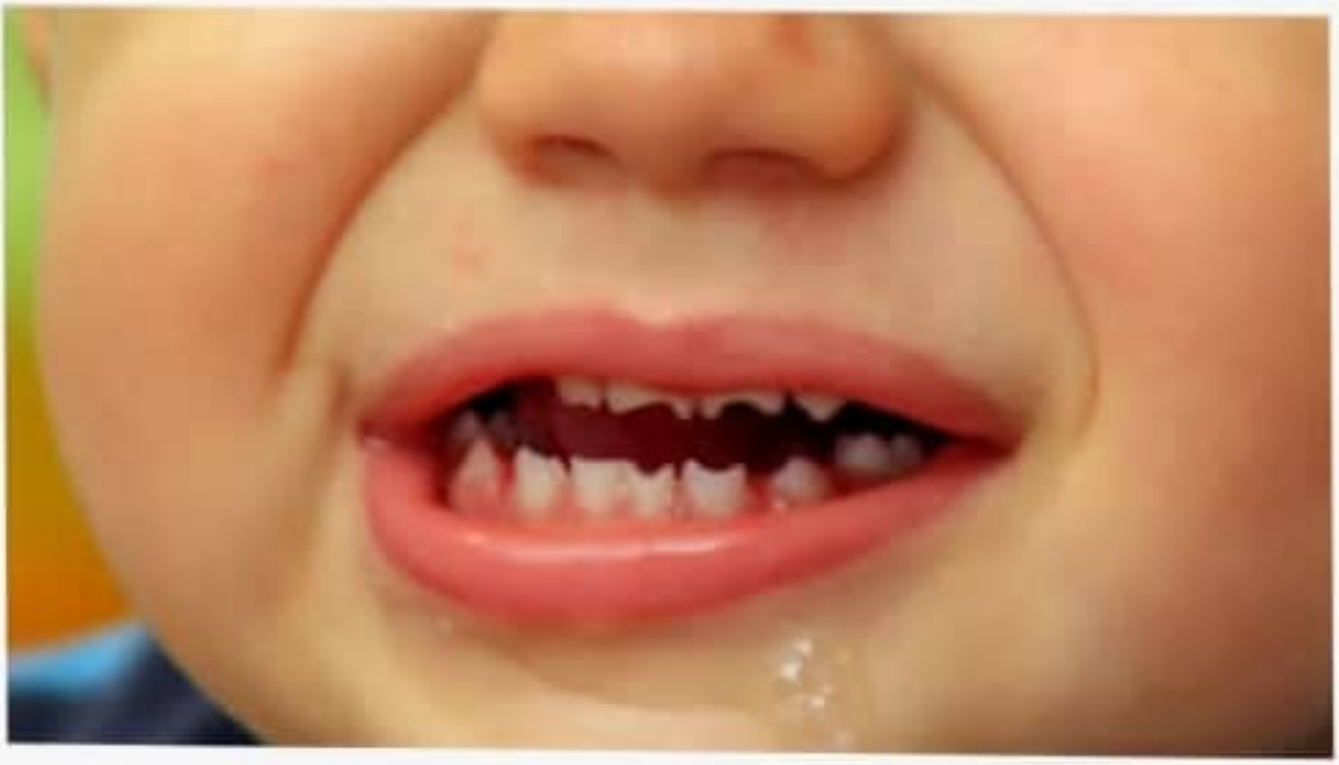


Triad of Meigs' Syndrome

1. Ascites
2. Pleural effusion
3. Benign ovarian tumor

Kartagener Syndrome Triad

1. Triad of bronchiectasis
2. Recurrent sinusitis
3. Situs inversus



Hutchinson's Triad

1. Hutchison's teeth
2. Interstitial keratitis
3. Nerve deafness

Hemolytic-Uremic Syndrome Triad

1. Anaemia
2. Thrombocytopenia
3. Kidney failure

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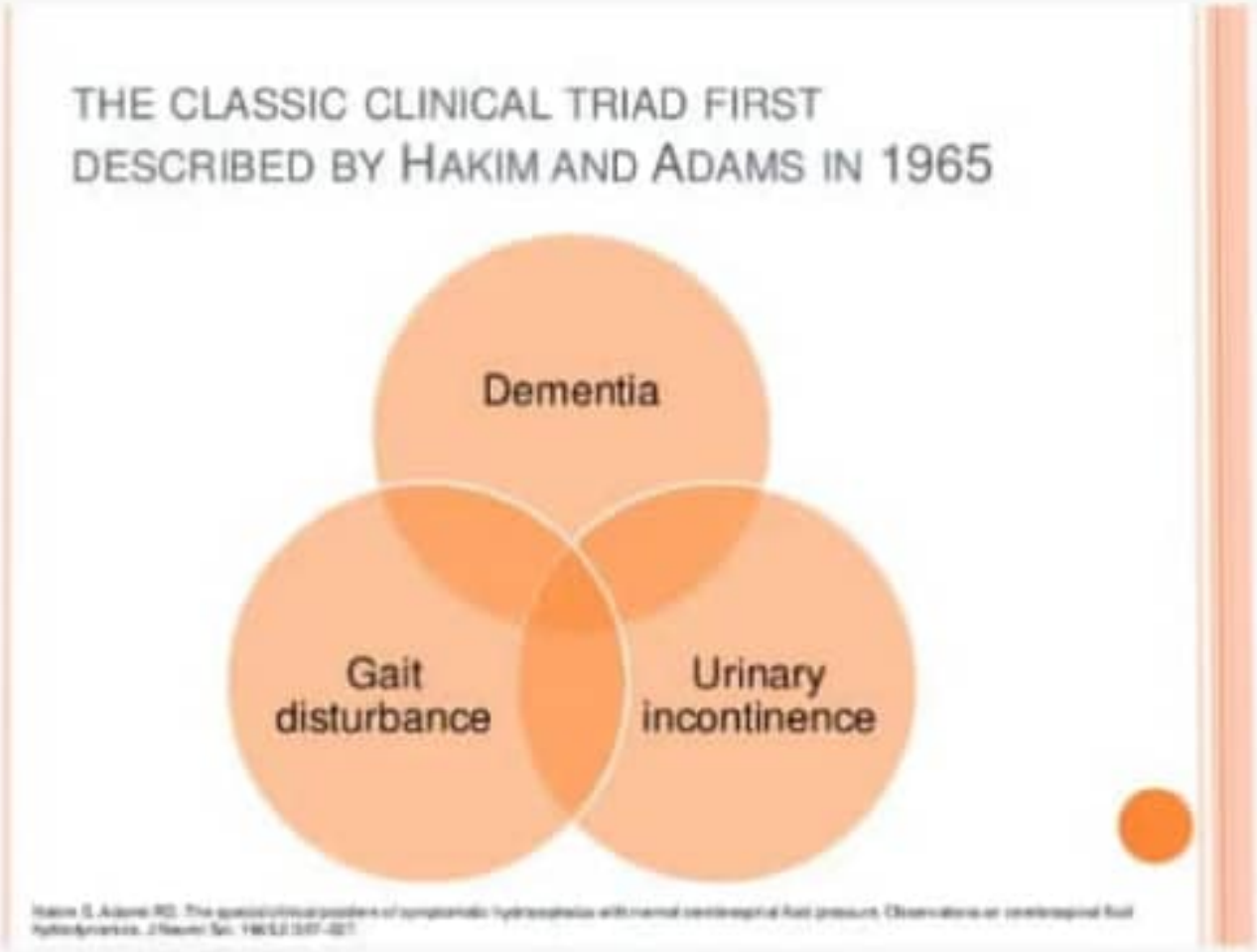
- Malena,
- •Obstructive jaundice,
- •Biliary colic.

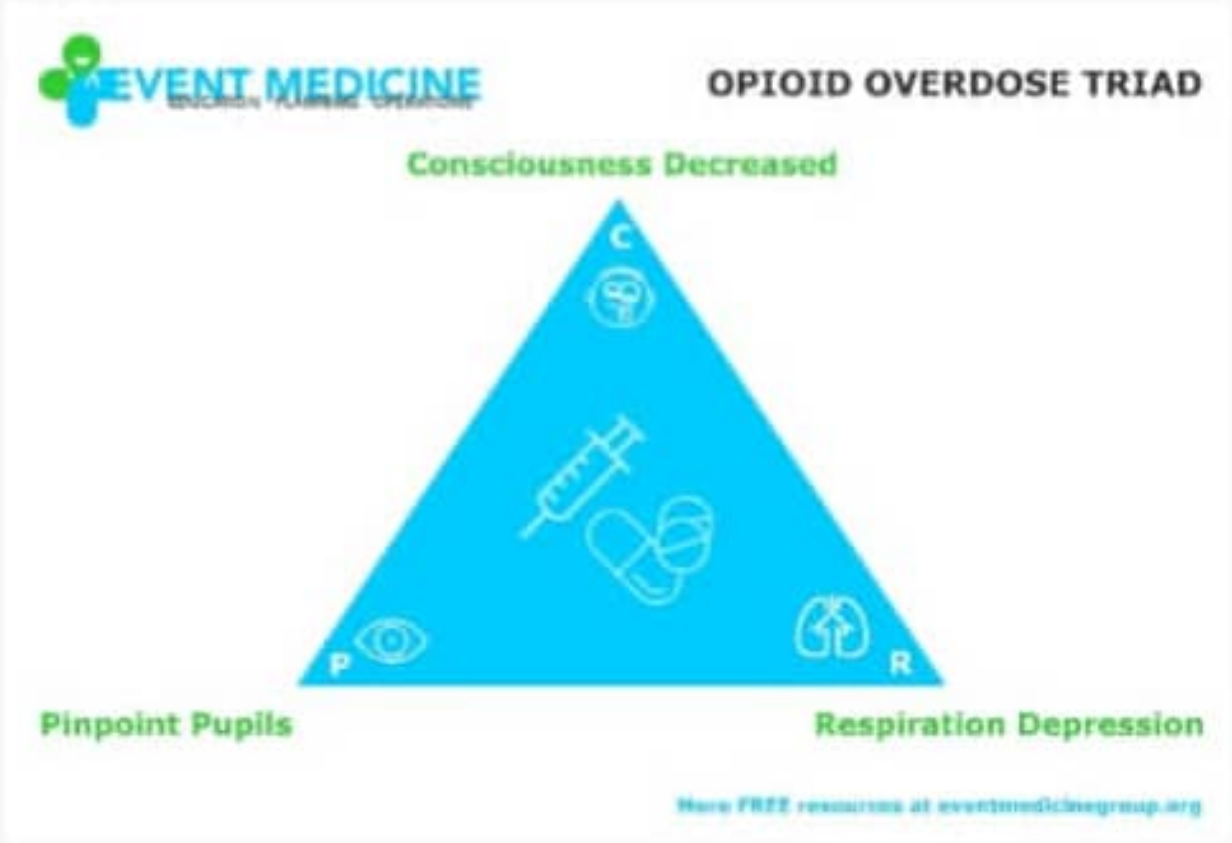
Triad of Sandblom

1. Malena
2. Obstructive jaundice
3. Biliary colic



Hakim Triad

1. Urinary incontinence
2. Gait disturbance
3. Dementia



Triad of opioid overdose

1. Respiratory depression
2. Pinpoint pupils
3. CNS depression

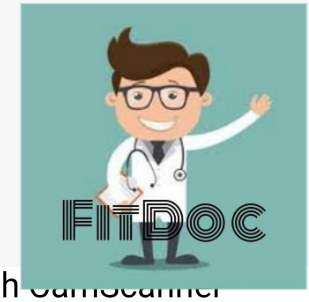
The Classic Triad of Graves' Disease

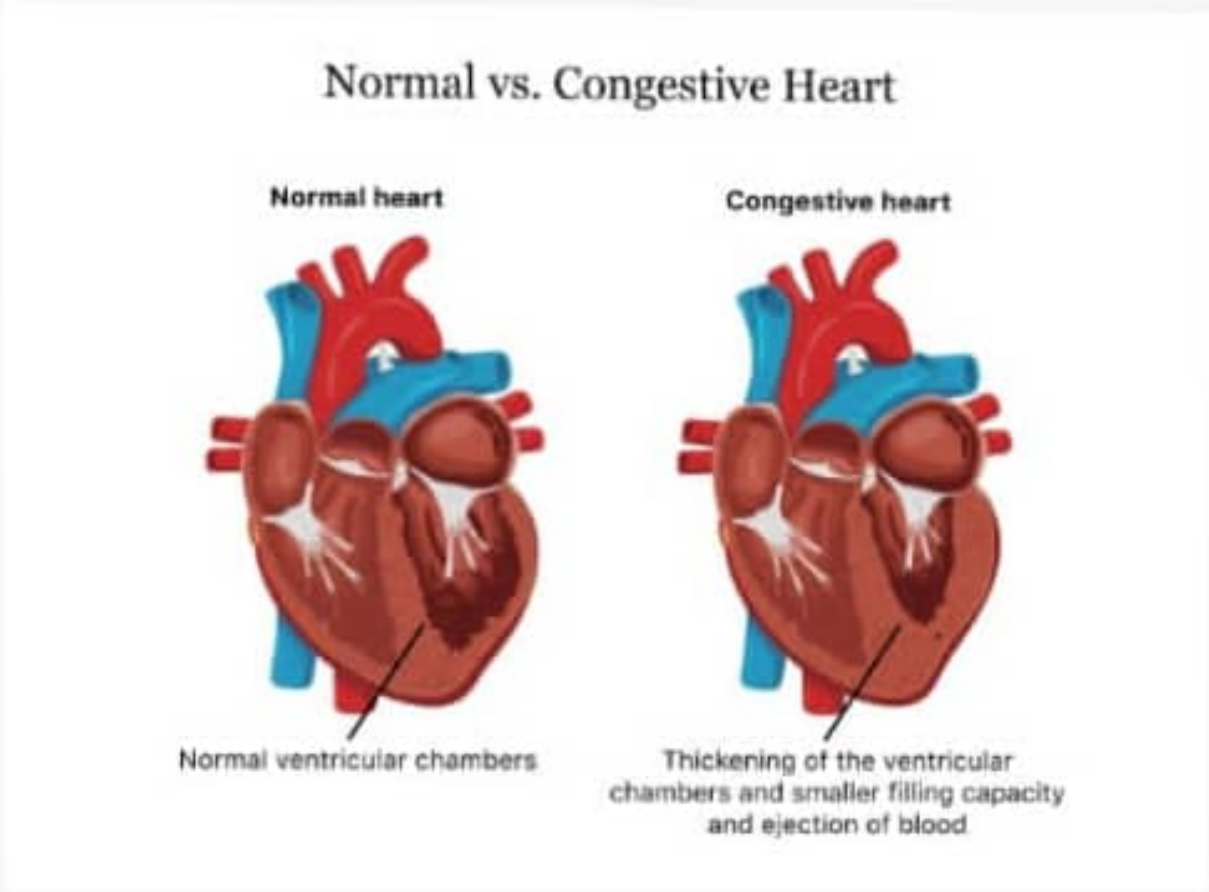
- Hyperthyroidism (90%)
- Ophthalmopathy (20-40%)
  - proptosis, ophthalmoplegia, conjunctival irritation
  - 3-5% of cases require directed treatment
- Dermopathy (0.5-4.3%)
  - localized myxedema, usually pretibial
  - especially common with severe ophthalmopathy

There is also a close association with autoimmune findings (e.g. vitiligo) and other autoimmune diseases (e.g. ITP)

Graves Disease Triad

1. Goiter
2. Exophthalmos
3. Pretibial myxedema



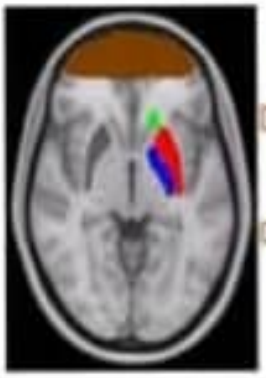


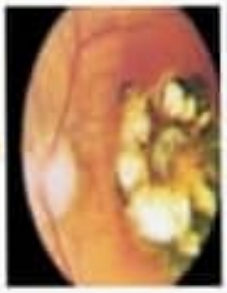
Congestive Heart Failure Triad

1. Tachycardia
2. Tachypnea
3. Tender hepatomegaly

Congenital Toxoplasmosis

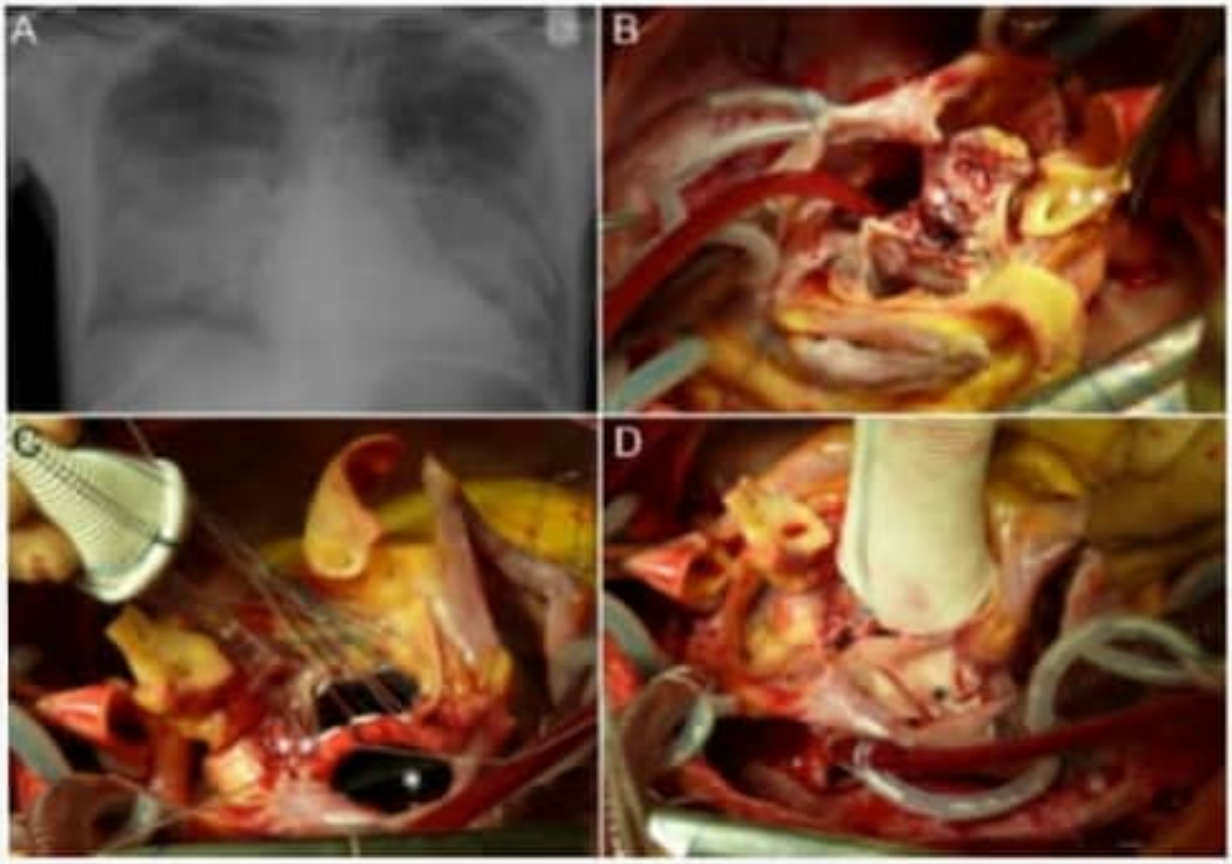
- The consequences of the infection of the fetus can be very different: between subclinical and very serious.
- Abortion Overt disease. The symptoms vary widely, the **classical triad** of Congenital Toxoplasmosis is
  - Hydrocephalus
  - Intracranial calcification
  - Chorioretinitis





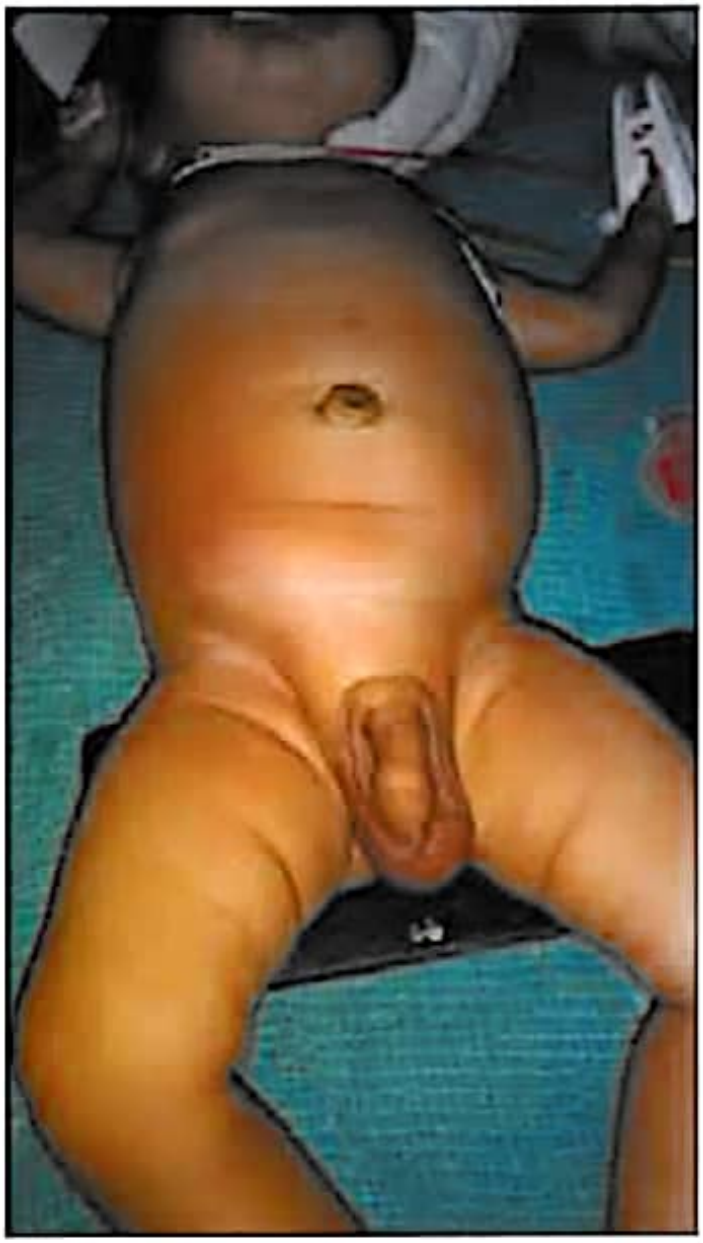
Triad of congenital toxoplasmosis

1. Chorioretinitis
2. Hydrocephalus
3. Intracranial calcifications



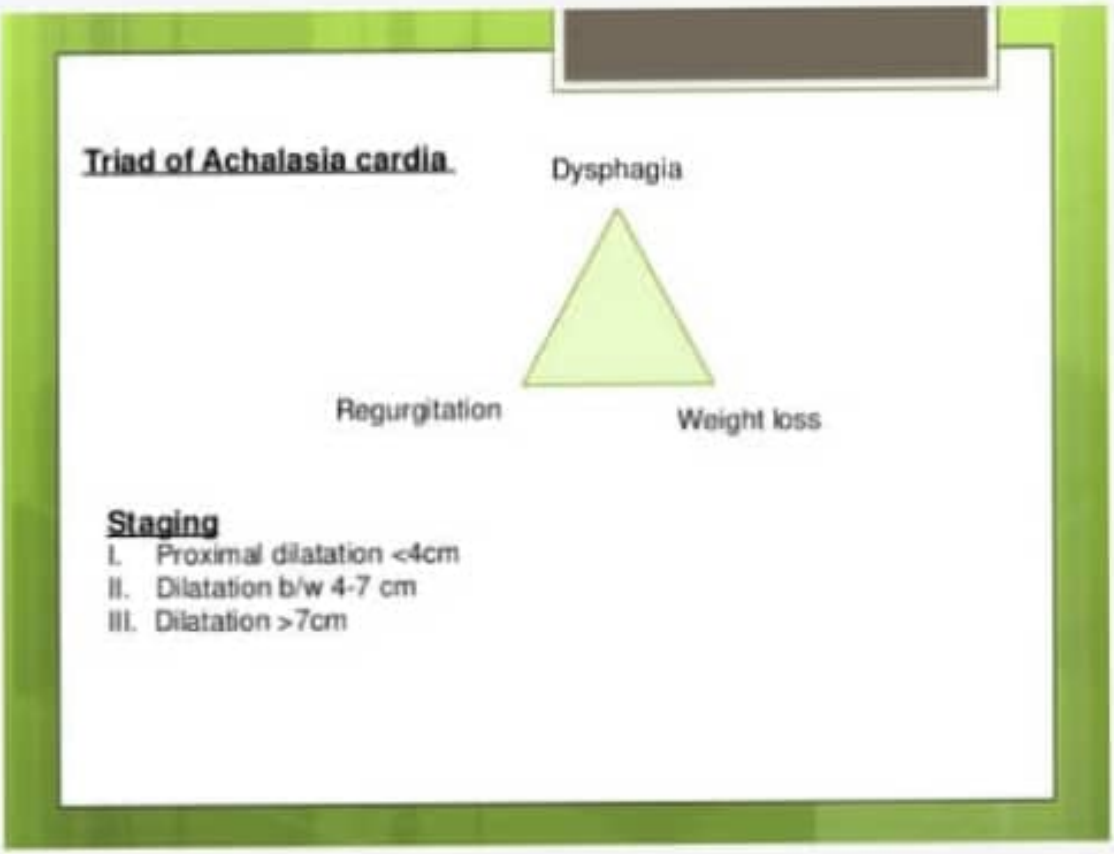
Austrian syndrome Triad

1. Pneumonia
2. Endocarditis
3. Meningitis



Amyand's Triad

1. Amyand's hernia
2. Appendicitis
3. Undescended testis



Achalasia Triad

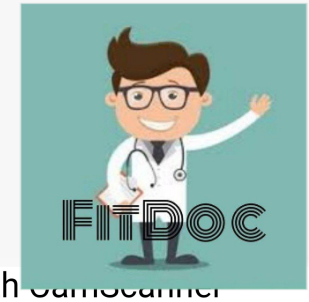
1. Increase in lower esophageal (LES) tone
2. Decreased Lower Esophageal Tone
3. Aperistalsis

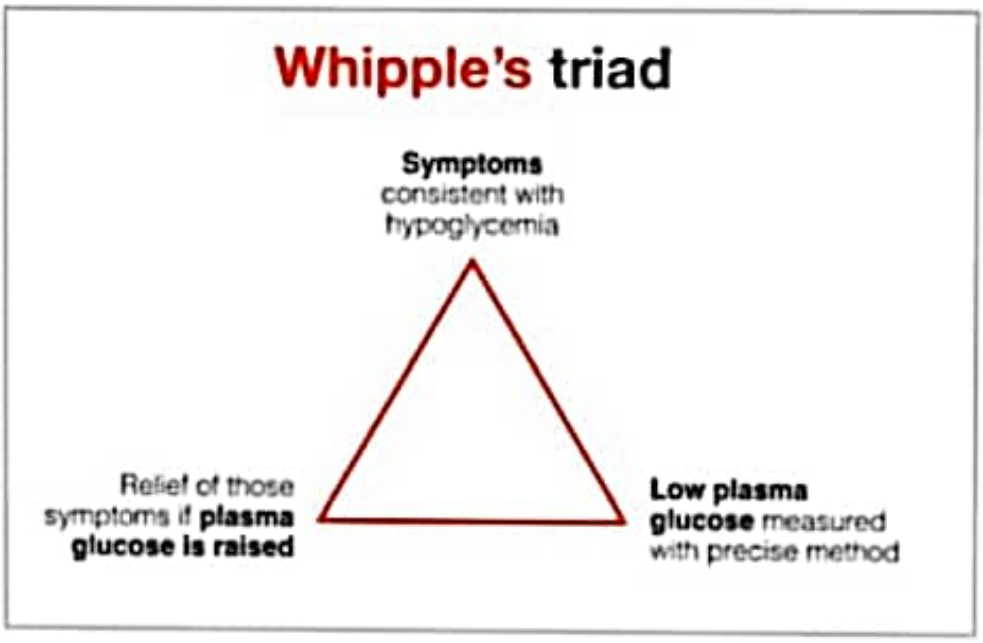
Samter's triad

- Samter's triad, or aspirin-exacerbated respiratory disease, is the combination of reactive airways disease, chronic rhinitis and nasal polyps, and sensitivity to aspirin.
- The disease is produced by an abnormality in the arachidonic acid cascade resulting in overproduction of leukotrienes.

Samter's triad

1. Asthma
2. Sensitive to Aspirin
3. Polyps





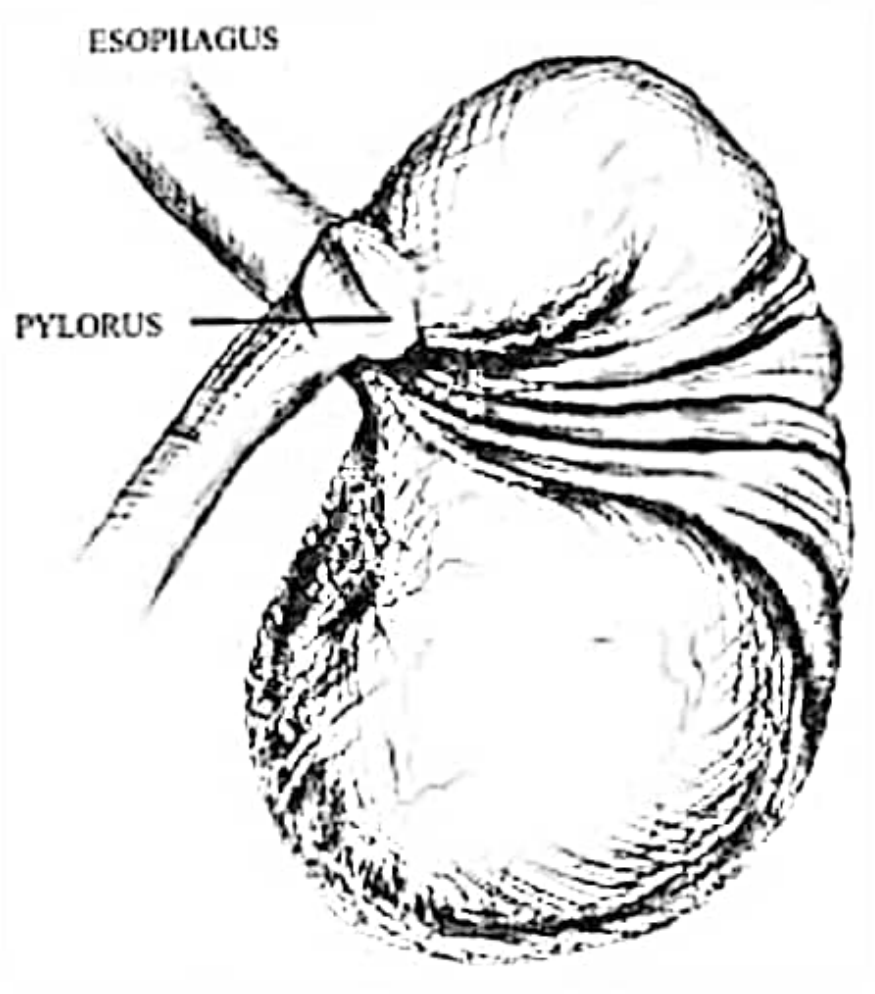
Whipples triad

1. Signs/Symptoms suggestive of hypoglycemia
2. RBS of < 50 gm
3. Relief of signs of hypoglycemia after treatment

Mackler's triad

Esophageal rupture

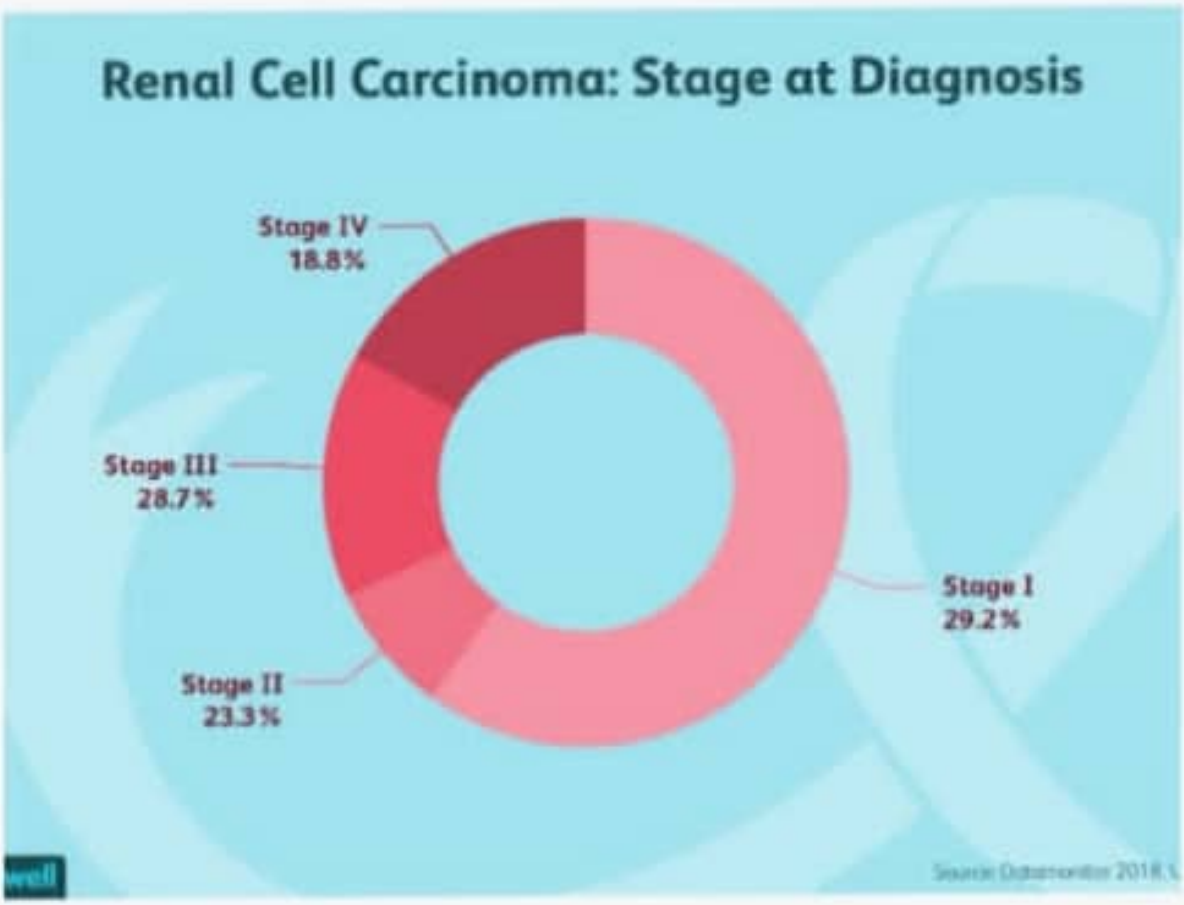
1. Vomiting
2. Pain
3. Subcutaneous Emphysema



Burkchardt triad

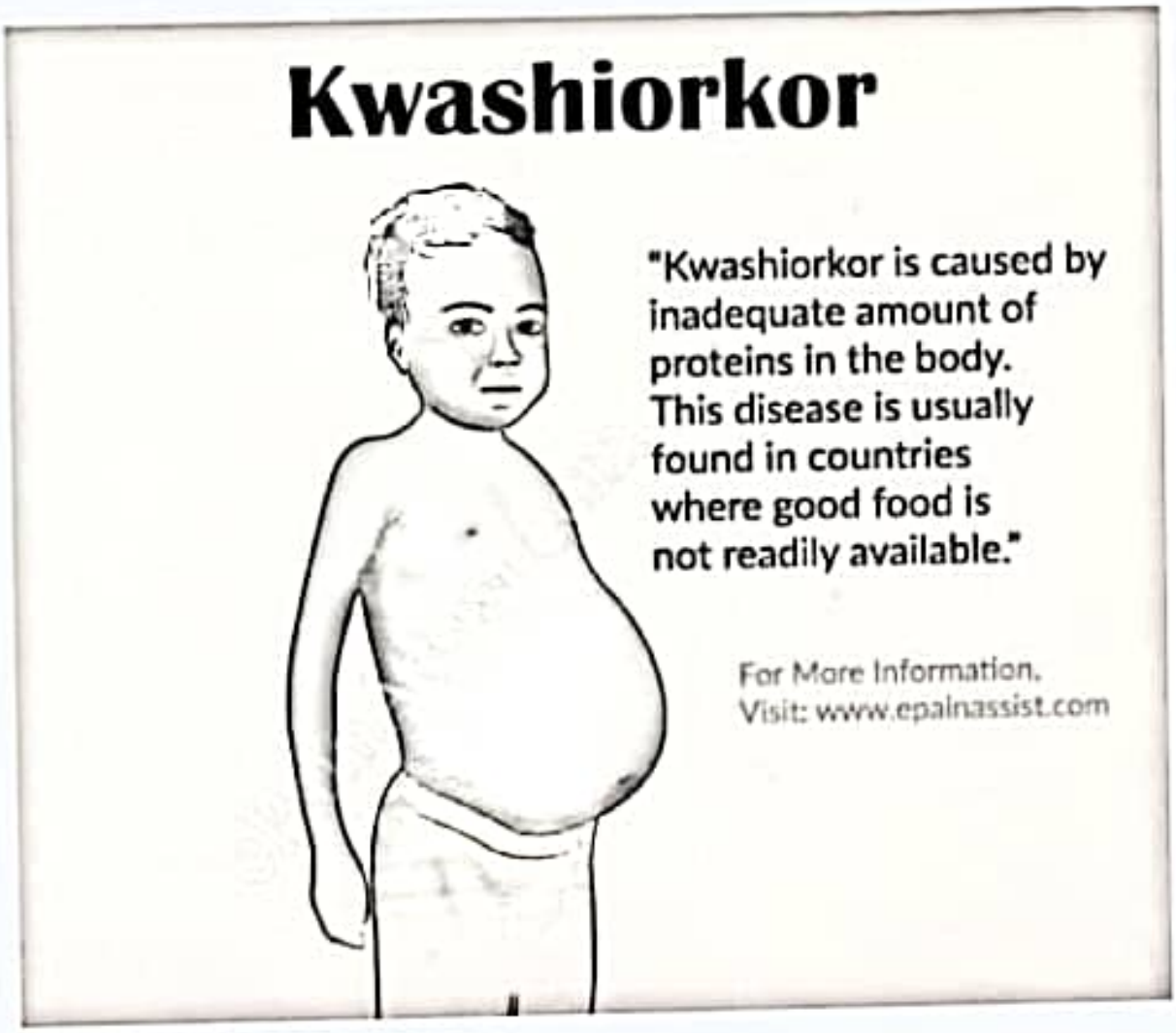
Gastric Volvulus

1. Retching
2. Inability to vomit
3. Inability to pass nasogastric tube



Triad of Renal cell carcinoma

1. Hematuria
2. Palpable abdominal mass
3. Flank Pain

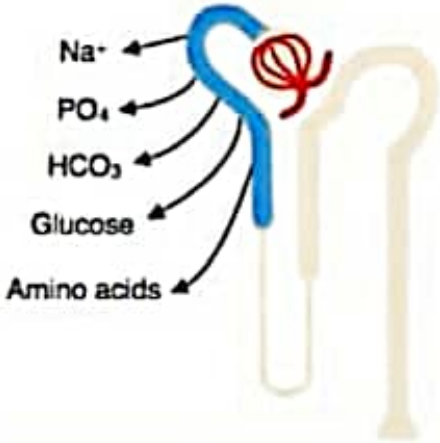


Triad in Kwashiorkor

1. Edema
2. Growth retardation
3. Mental changes

Fanconi Syndrome

↳ Global **proximal tubule dysfunction**



Phosphaturia
Renal glycosuria
Aminoaciduria
Tubular proteinuria
Proximal renal tubular acidosis

Etiology

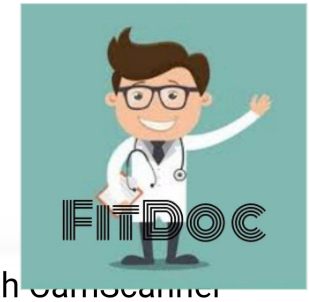
- Genetic diseases (Dent, Cystinosis, Wilson, Galactosemia)
- Acquired (Cisplatin, Heavy metals)

Clinical

- Growth failure
- Hypovolemia
- Persistent acidosis
- Rickets and osteomalacia (hypophosphatemia)
- Constipation and weakness (hypokalemia)

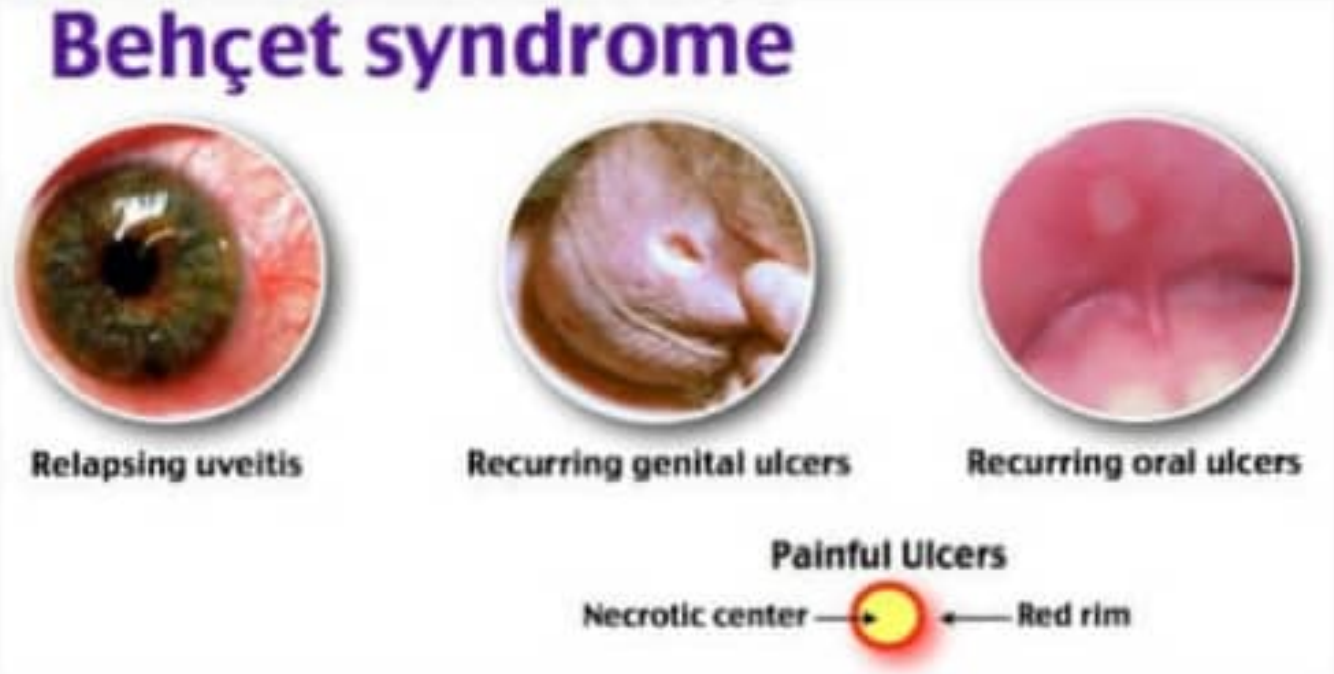
Fanconi syndrome triad

- Aminoaciduria
- Proteinuria
- Phosphaturia



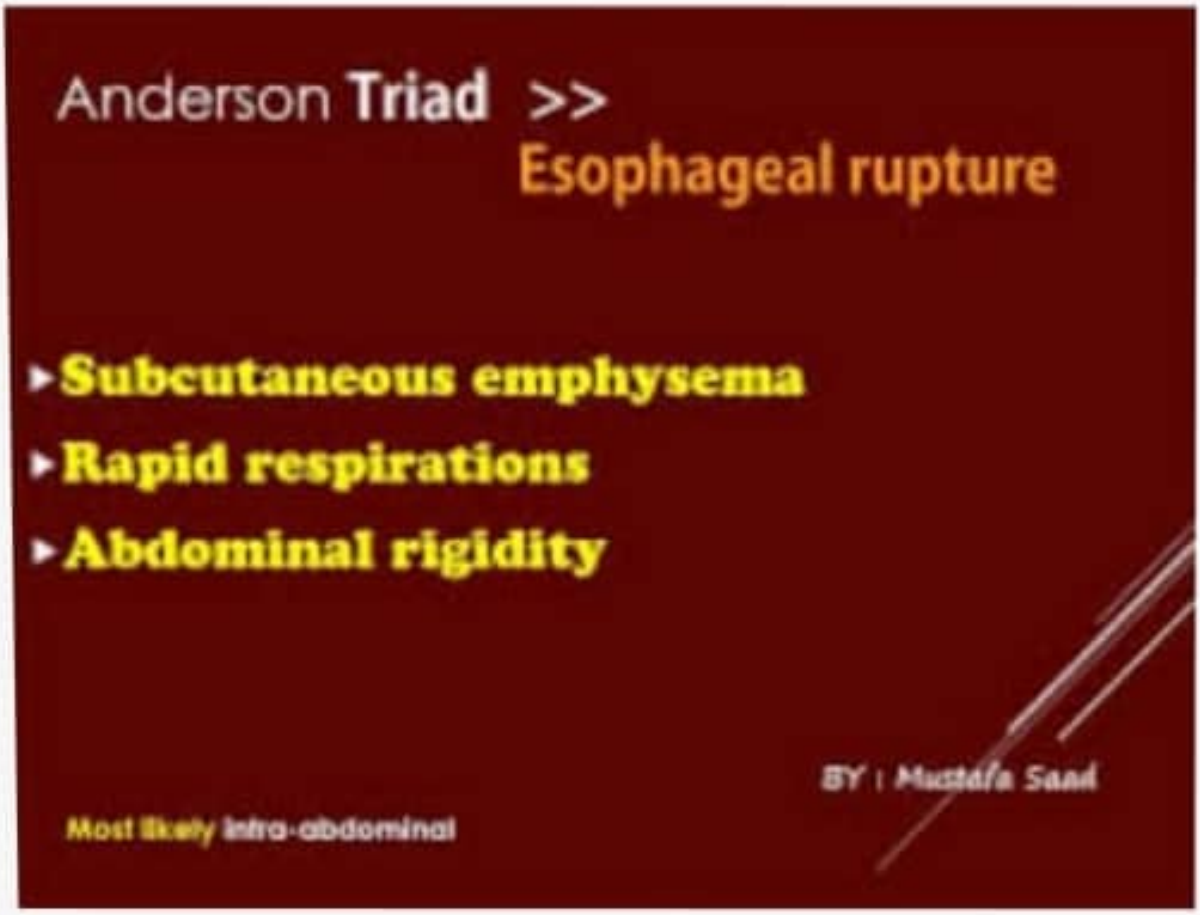
Triad of Cushing's reflex

1. Bradypnea
2. Bradycardia
3. Hypotension



Triad in Behcet's syndrome

1. Recurrent oral ulcers
2. Genital ulcers
3. Iridocyclitis



Anderson triad

1. Subcutaneous emphysema
2. Rapid respiration
3. Abdominal rigidity

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Alkaptonuria Triad

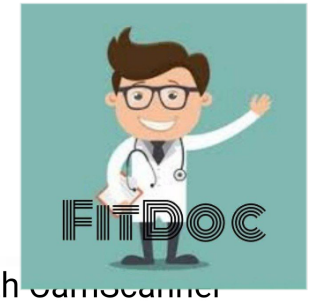
1. Ochronotic arthritis
2. Ochronotic pigmentation
3. Urine darkens on standing

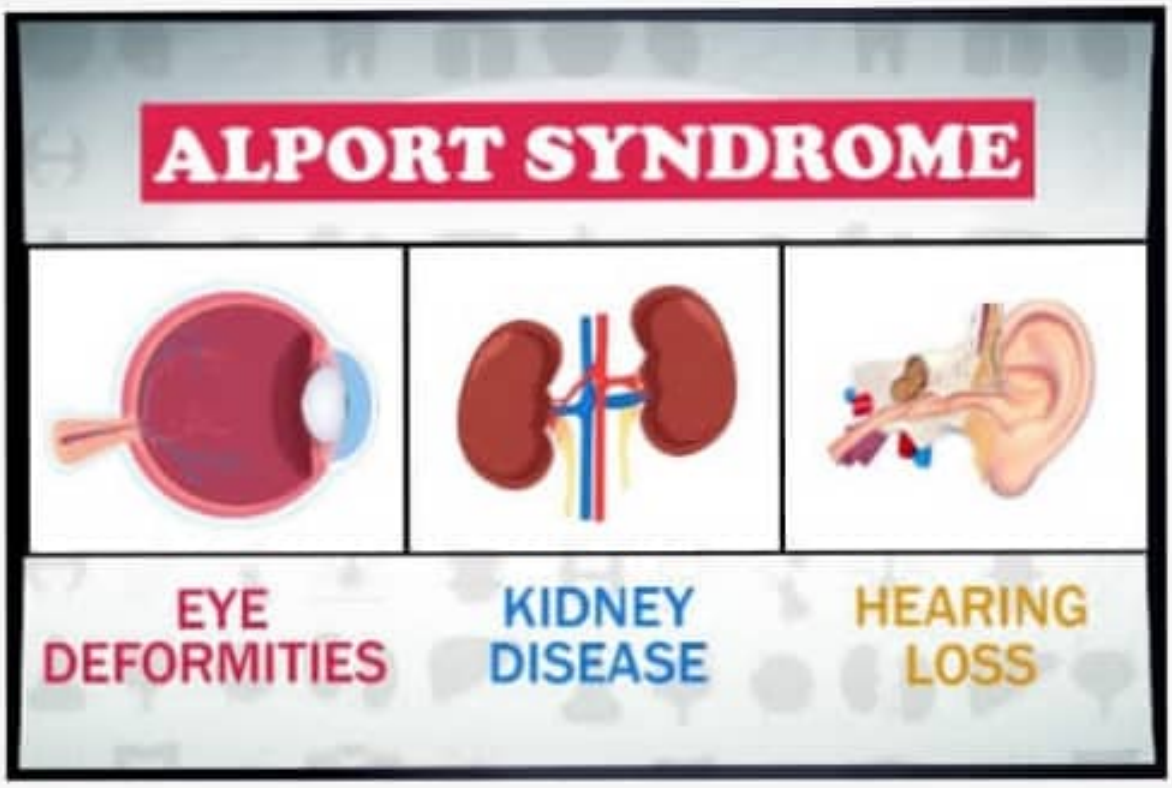
Typically seen in alkaptonuria

Triad of Albinism

1. Black locks
2. Oculocutaneous albinism
3. Sensorineural hearing loss

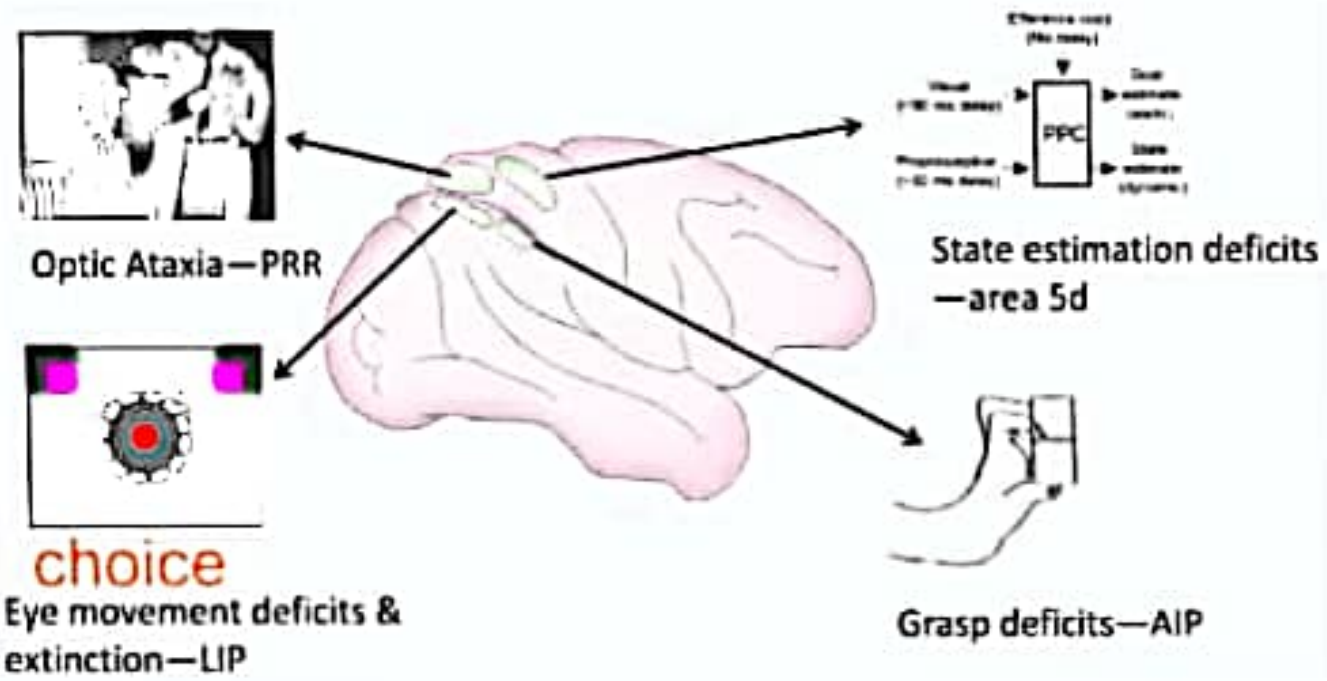
Alkaptonuria is a rare inherited disorder that occurs due to deficiency of homogentisic acid oxidase, resulting in the **triad** of dark-colored urine, ochronosis, and ochronotic arthropathy. Life expectancy is usually normal. The incidence of **alkaptonuria** is 1 in 250000 to 1 in 1000000 live births (source)





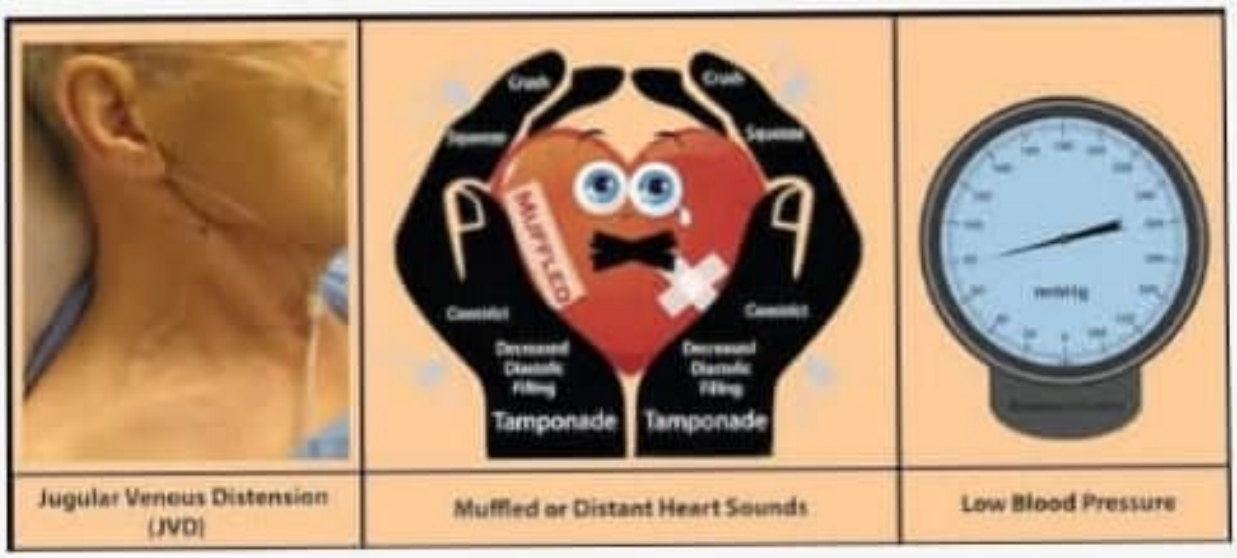
Triad in Alport's Syndrome

1. Progressive renal failure
2. Sensorineural hearing loss
3. Ocular anomalies



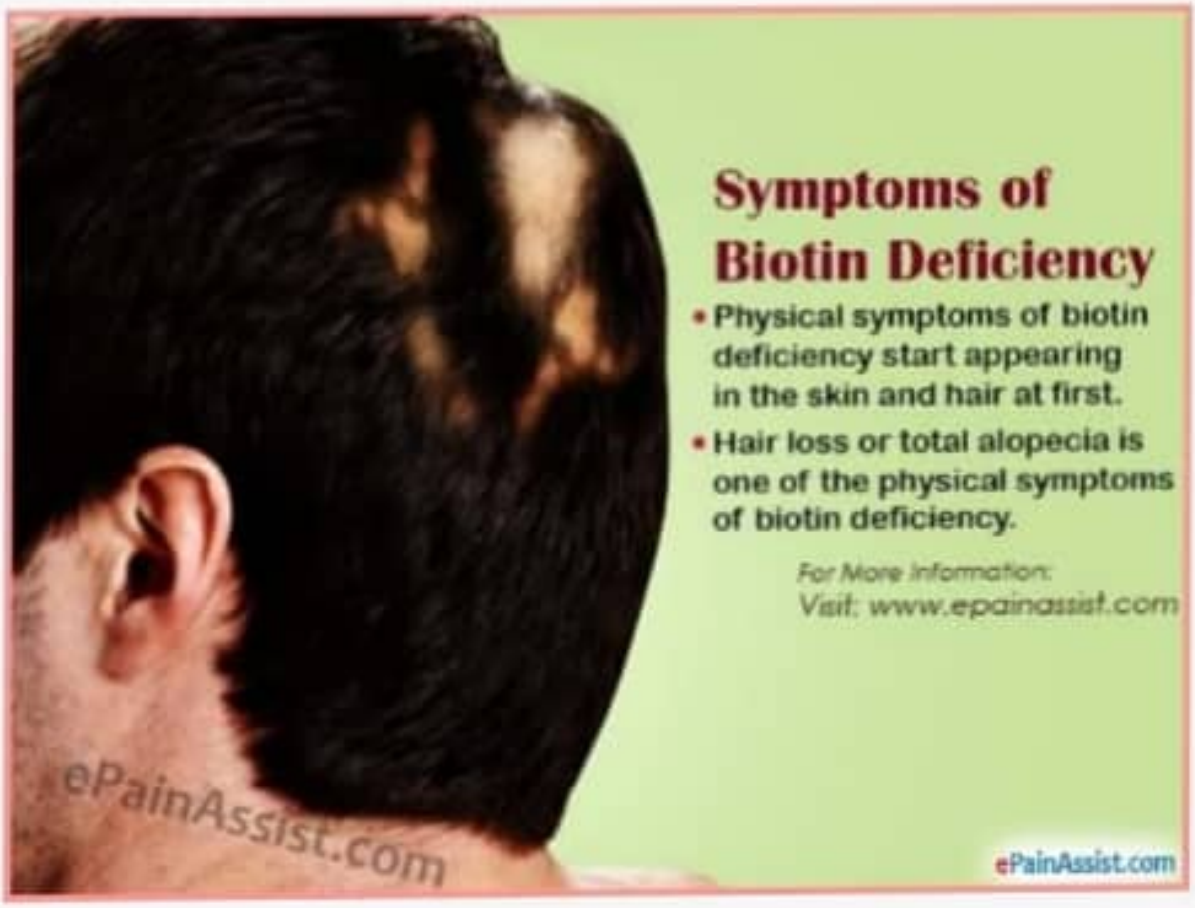
Balint's syndrome triad

1. Simultagnosia
2. Optic ataxia
3. Oculomotor apraxia



Beck triad (Cardiac tamponade)

1. Muffled heart sounds
2. Jugular veins are distended
3. Decreased arterial pressure



Triad in Biotin deficiency

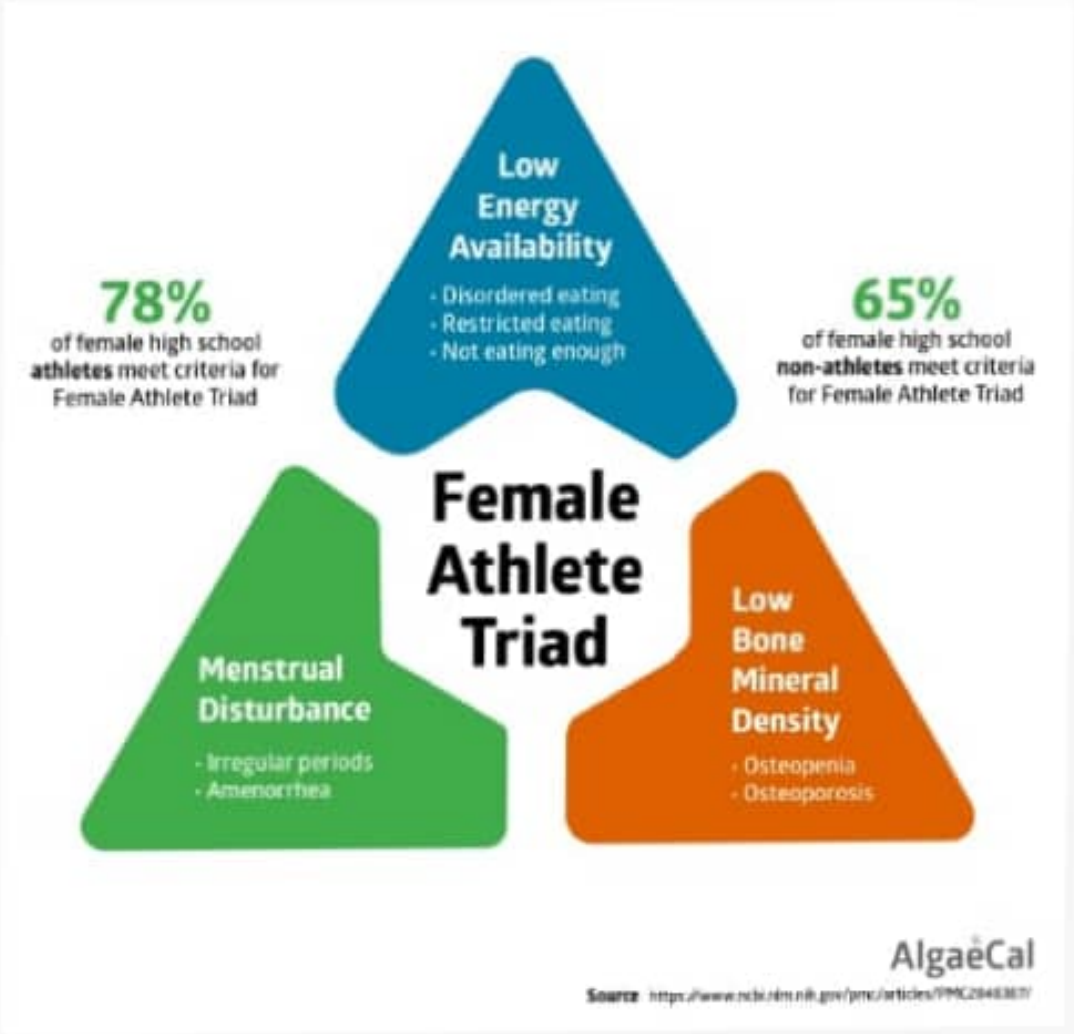
1. Glossitis
2. Alopecia
3. Dermatitis

Charcot's Cholangitis Triad

1. Right Upper Quadrant Pain
2. Fever
3. Jaundice

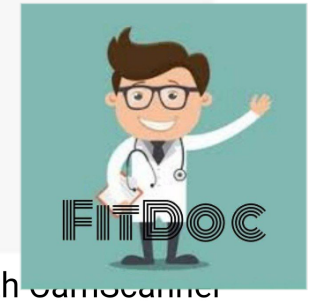
Tetralogy of Fallot

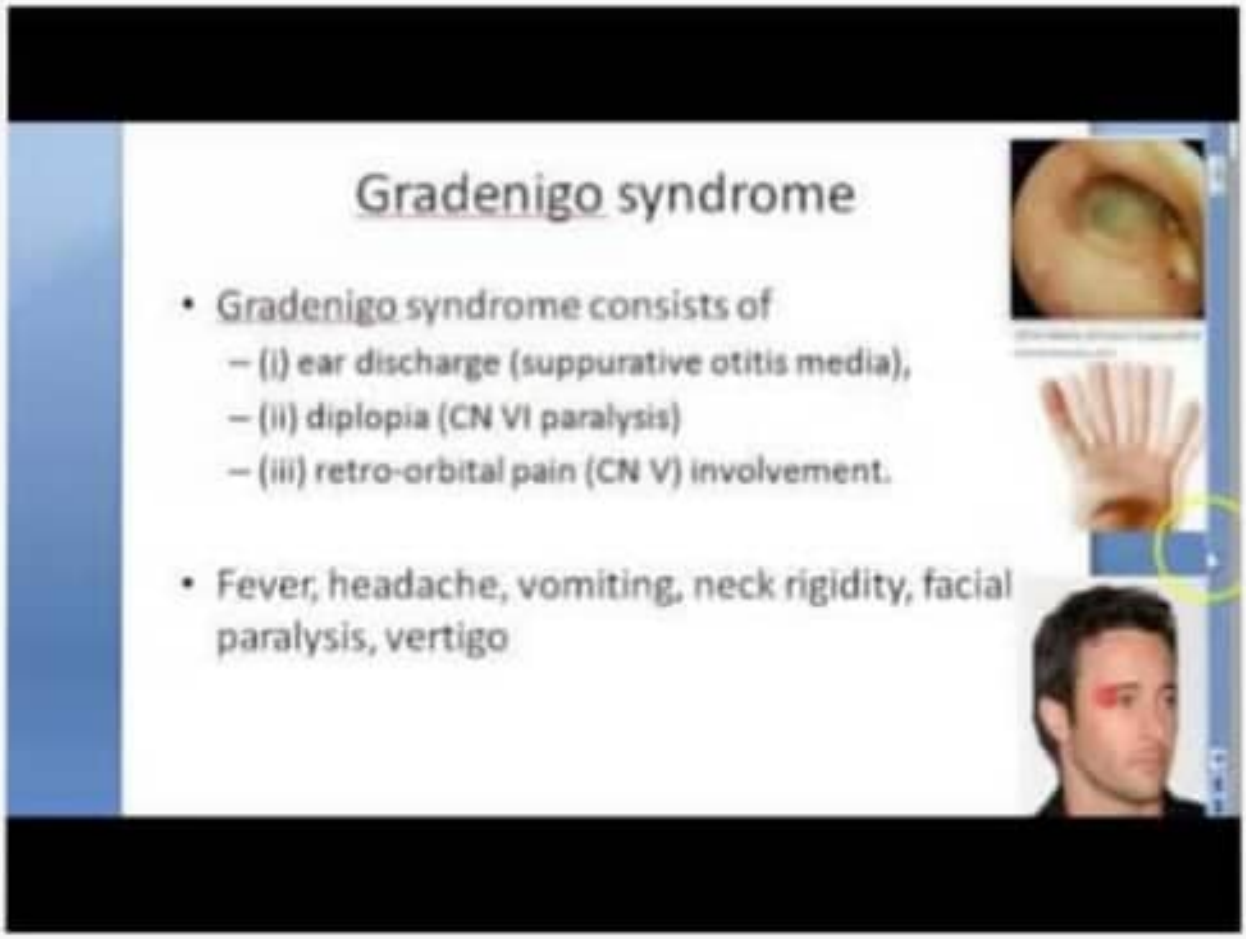
1. Pulmonary stenosis
2. Overriding of the aorta
3. Right ventricular hypertrophy
4. Ventricular septal defect (V



Female athlete triad

- Eating disorders
- Amenorrhea
- Decreased bone mineral density





Gradenigos triad

- Sixth nerve palsy
- Deep seated retro-orbital pain
- Persistent ear discharge

GRANCHER'S TRIAD

- lessened vesicular quality of breathing,
- skodaic resonance, and
- increased vocal fremitus; seen in early pulmonary tuberculosis.

Grancher's triad

1. Lessened quality of breathing
2. Skodaic resonance
3. Increased vocal fremitu

Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS)

Most common cause of acute renal failure in children

E. coli H7:0157

Other causes
Complement-mediated
Strep. pneumoniae
HIV
Drug toxicity

Shiga-like toxin (Verotoxin)

HUS Triad

Microangiopathic hemolytic anemia
(Schistocytes)

Thrombocytopenia

Renal insufficiency

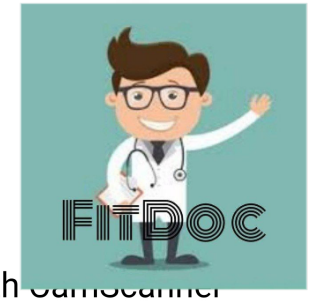
Epidemiology
- Primarily affects children under the age of five years

Clinical
- Prodrome of abdominal pain, vomiting, bloody diarrhea
- Hemolytic anemia, thrombocytopenia, acute kidney injury (Triad)
- Seizures, lethargy

Treatment
- Mainly supportive
- No antibiotics
- Plasma infusion and plasma exchange
- Eculizumab (in severe CNS involvement)

Hemolytic uremic syndrome

1. Anaemia
2. Thrombocytopenia
3. Renal failure



Hutchison triad

1. Hutchison teeth
2. Interstitial keratitis
3. Nerve deafness

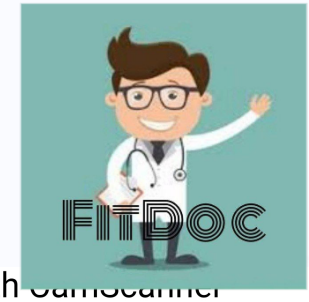
DISCUSSION

- **Kartagener's syndrome** is a subset of **Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia** (PCD) an autosomal recessive disorder related to abnormal cilia structure and function.
- Patients typically present in childhood but this may be delayed due to slow progression.

Dyein arms, central apparatus or radial spokes are missing leading to absent/inefficient ciliary movement.

Kartagener's triad

1. Sinusitis
2. Bronchiectasis
3. Inversus(situs)

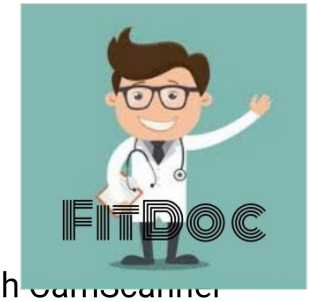


Miller Fisher syndrome (MFS)

- presents with ataxia, areflexia and ophthalmoplegia. 25% of patients may develop limb weakness.
- Electrophysiological studies show primarily sensory conduction failure.
- Antiganglioside antibodies to GQ1b are found in 90% of patients and are associated with ophthalmoplegia .
- There have been limited pathological studies in MFS but demyelination of nerve roots has been demonstrated.

Triad in Miller Fisher Syndrome

1. Ataxia
2. Areflexia
3. Acute external ophthalmoplegia

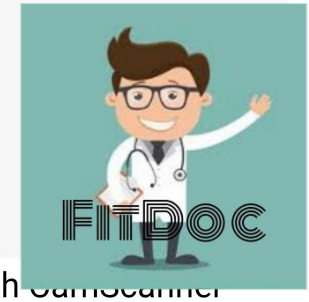


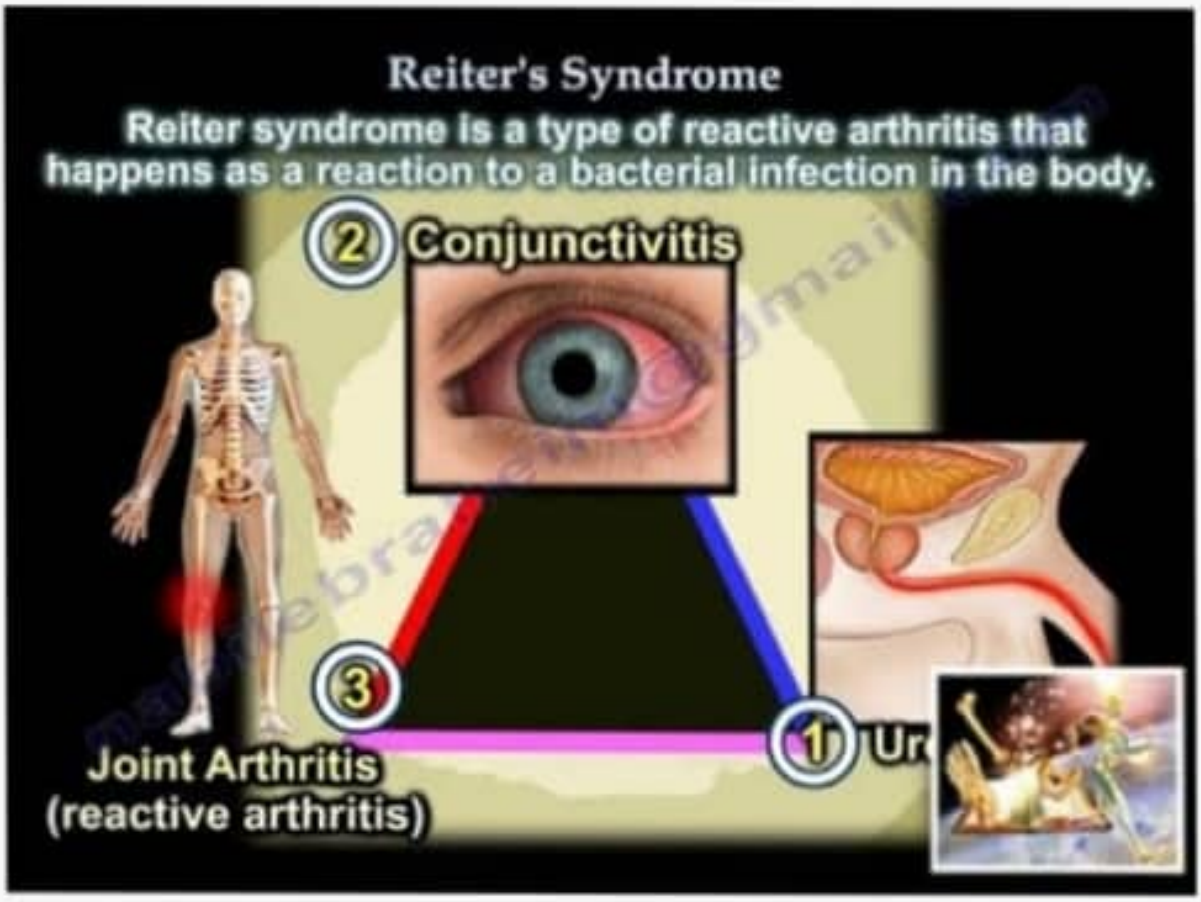
Osler's Triad

- Pneumonia, endocarditis, meningitis
- *Streptococcus pneumoniae* is the culprit
- Often associated with alcohol abuse, mortality is extremely high

Oslers triad

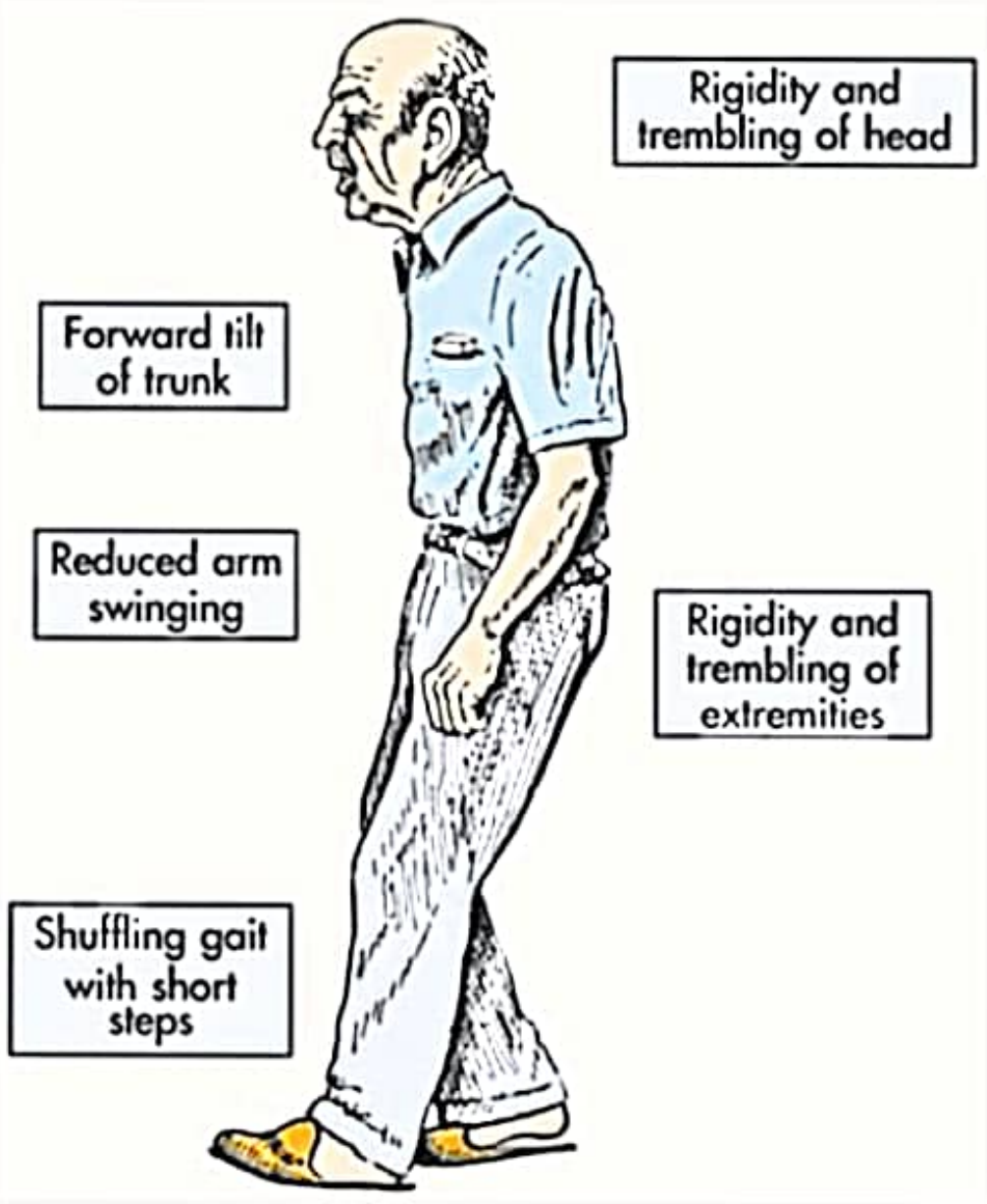
1. Telangiectasias
2. Capillary fragility
3. Hereditary hemorrhagic diathesis





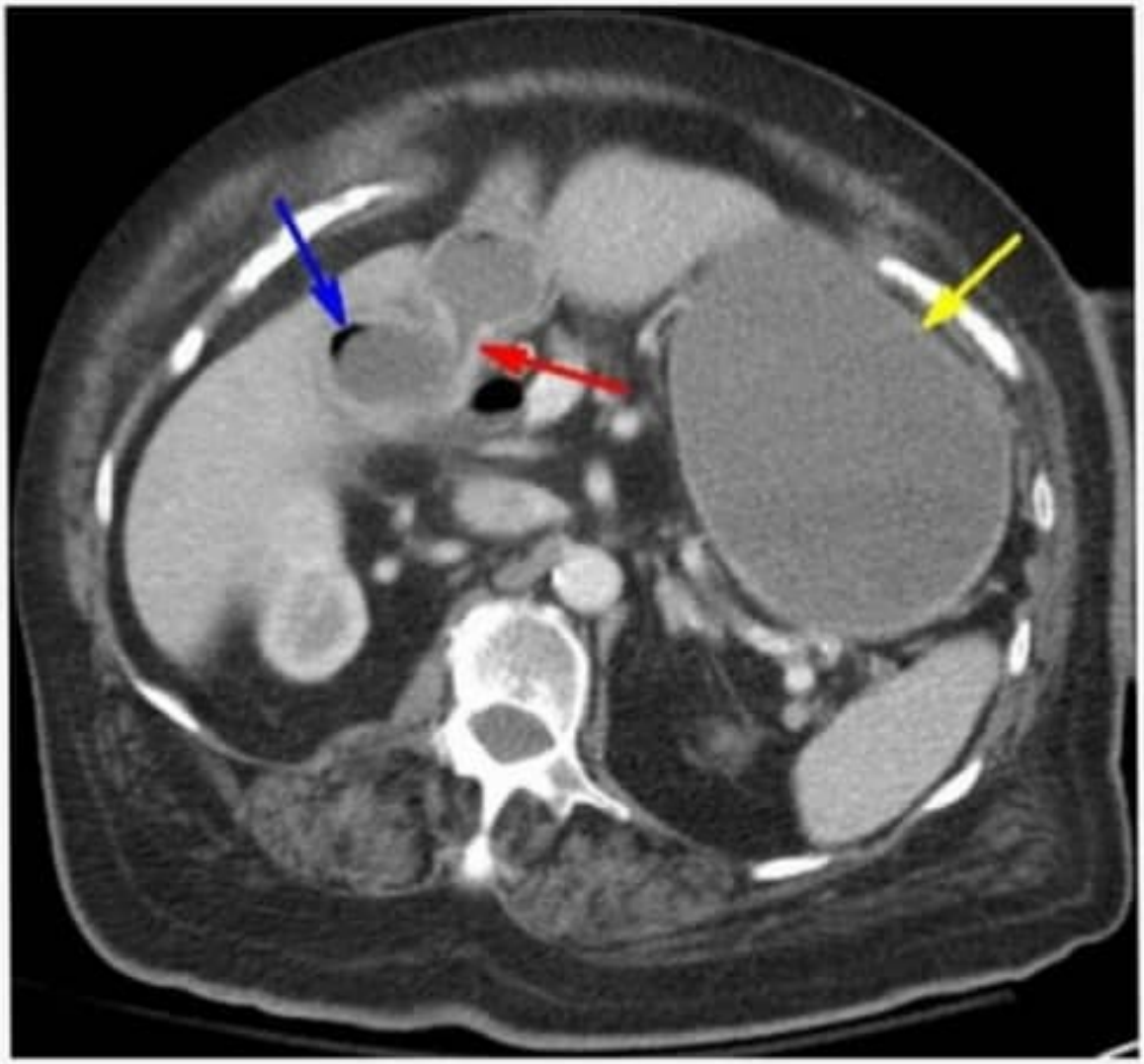
Triad in Reiter's syndrome

1. Urethritis
2. Conjunctivitis
3. Arthritis



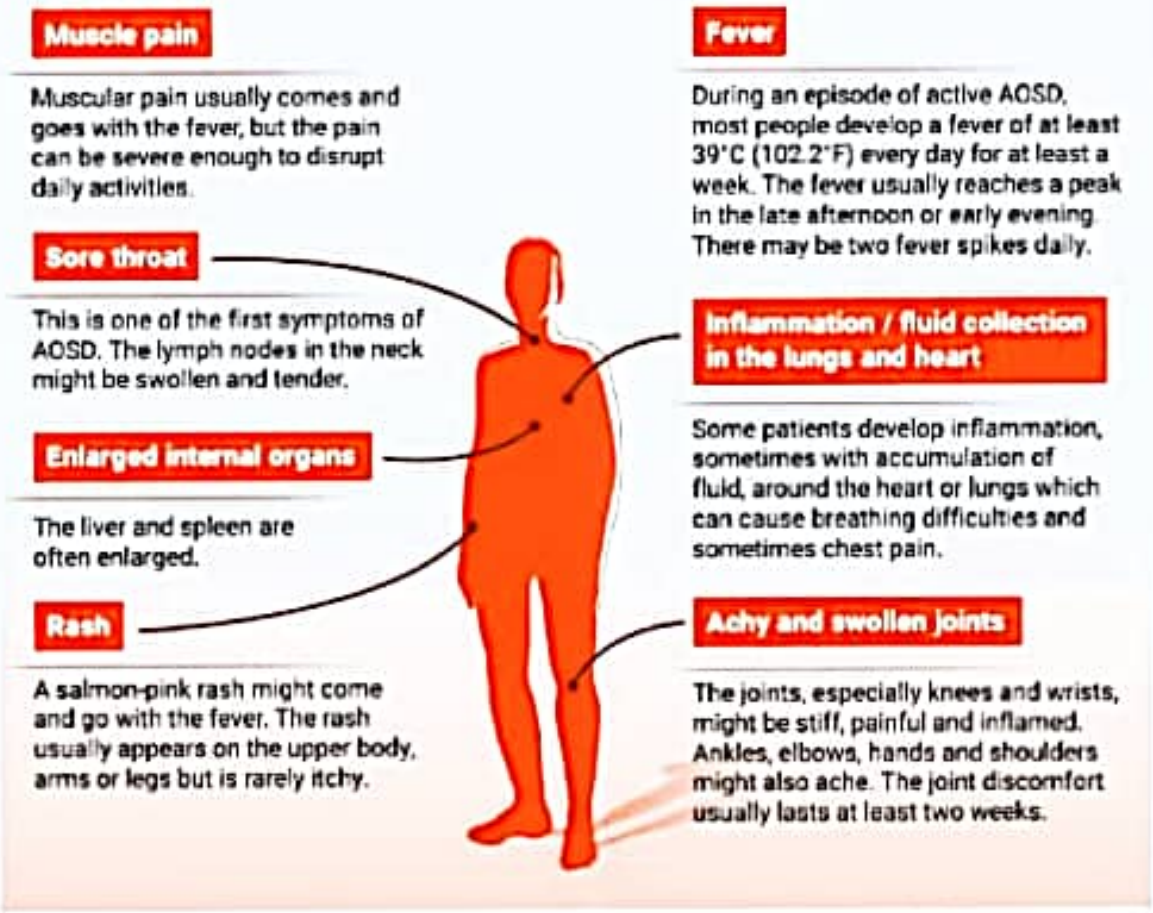
Parkinson's triad

1. Pin rolling tremors
2. Rigidity
3. Bradykinesia



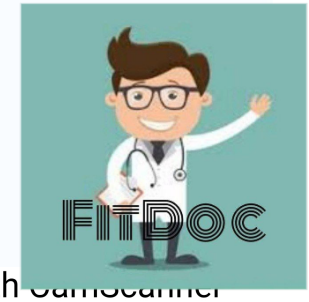
Rigler's triad

1. Ectopic gall stones
2. Small bowel obstruction
3. Pneumobilia



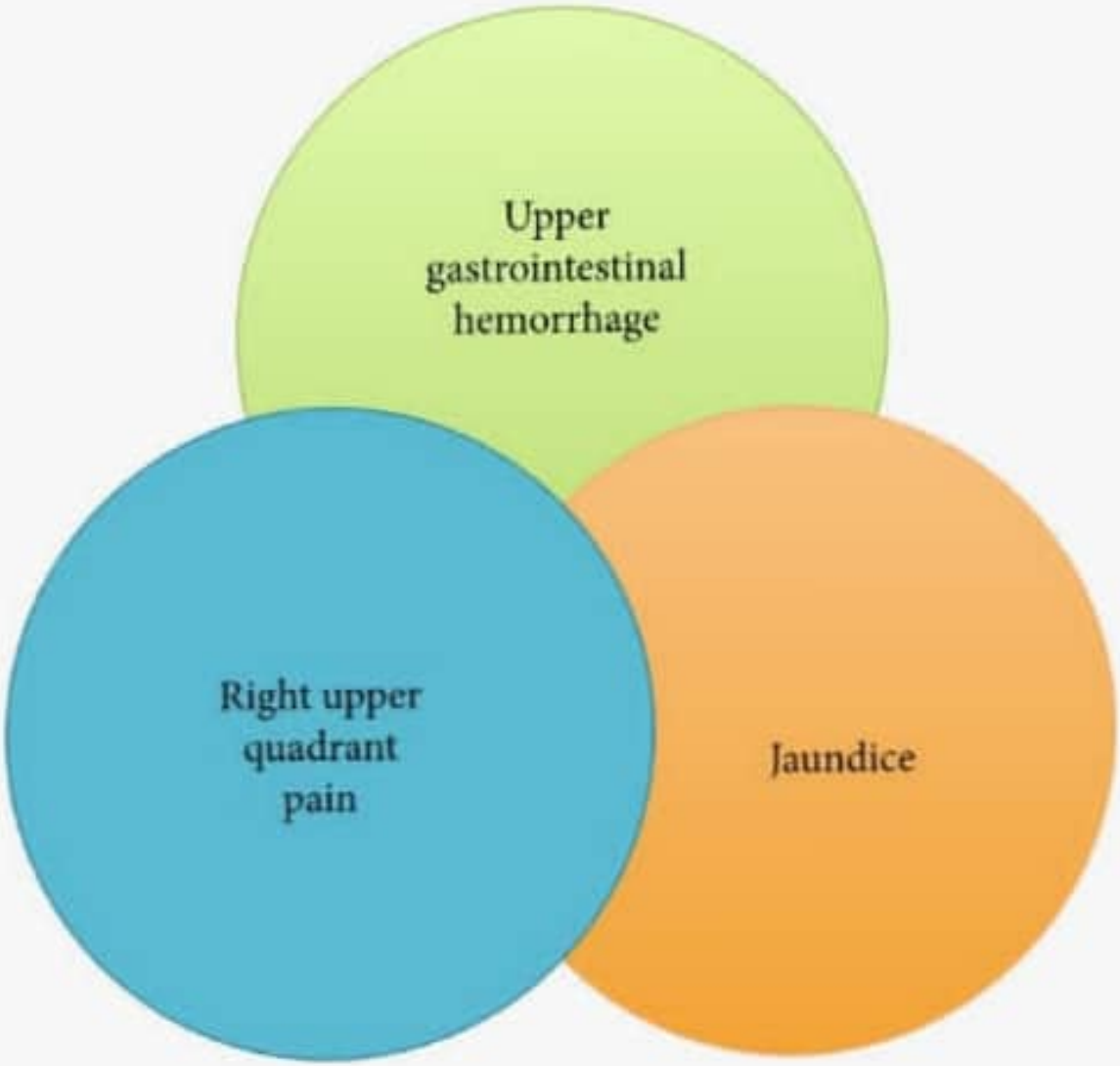
Triad in Still's disease

1. Persistent high spiking fever
2. Joint pains
3. Salmon colored rash



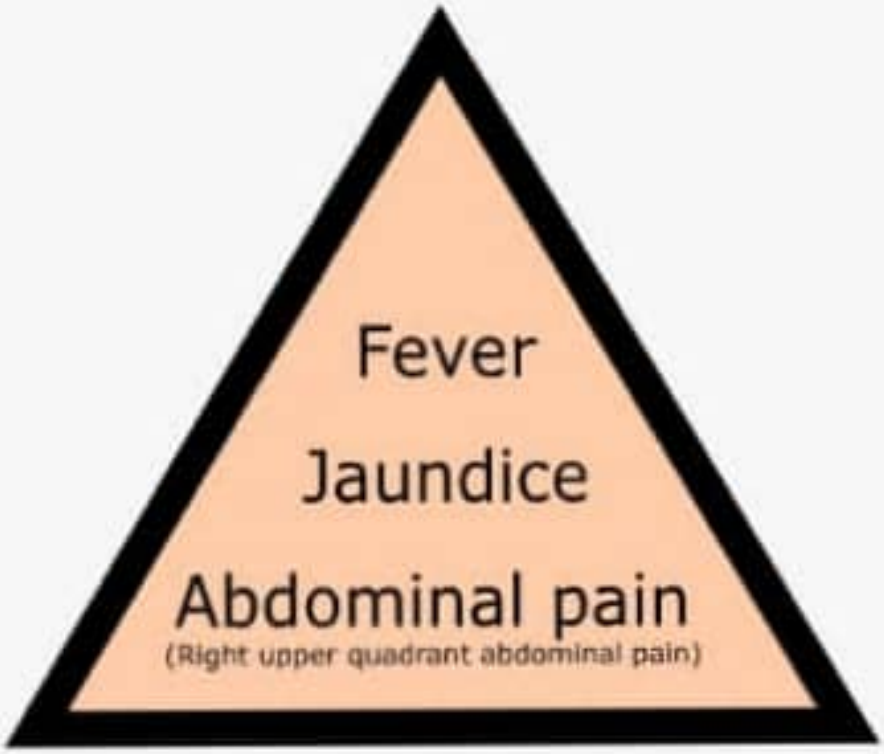
Dieulfoys triad

1. Hyperesthesia of skin
2. exquisite tenderness
3. guarding over McBurney's point



Hemobilia triad

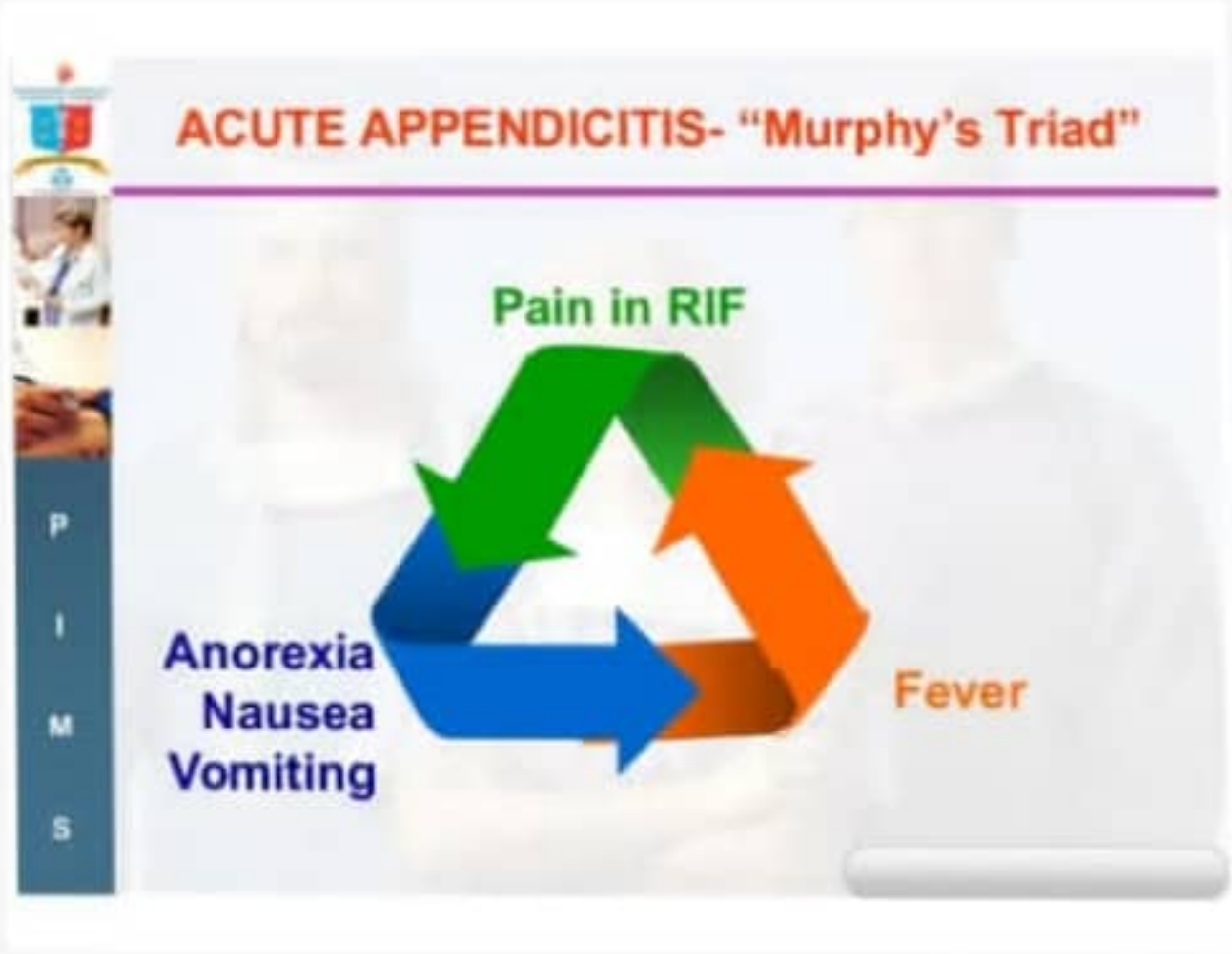
1. Colicky pain
2. Obstructive jaundice
3. Melena



Charcot's cholangitis triad

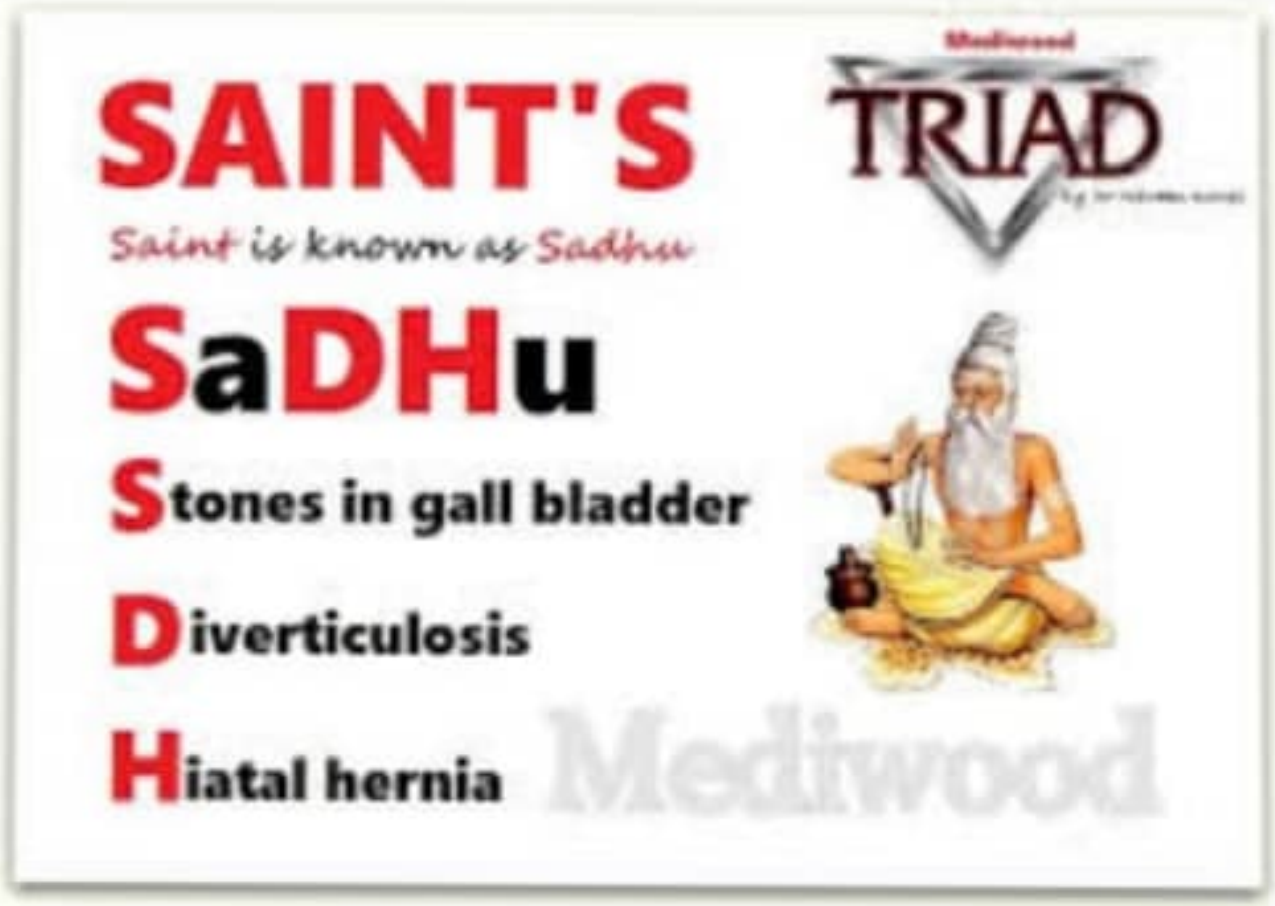
Charcot's triad

1. Pain in abdomen
2. Jaundice
3. Fever



Murphy's triad

1. Pain in right illiac fossa
2. Vomiting
3. Fever

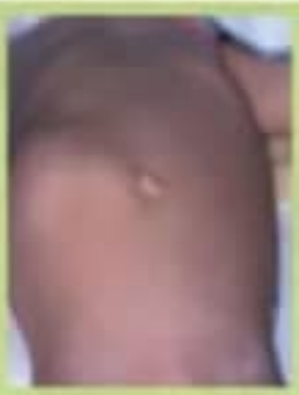


Saints triad

1. Diverticulosis
2. Gall stones
3. Hiatus hernia

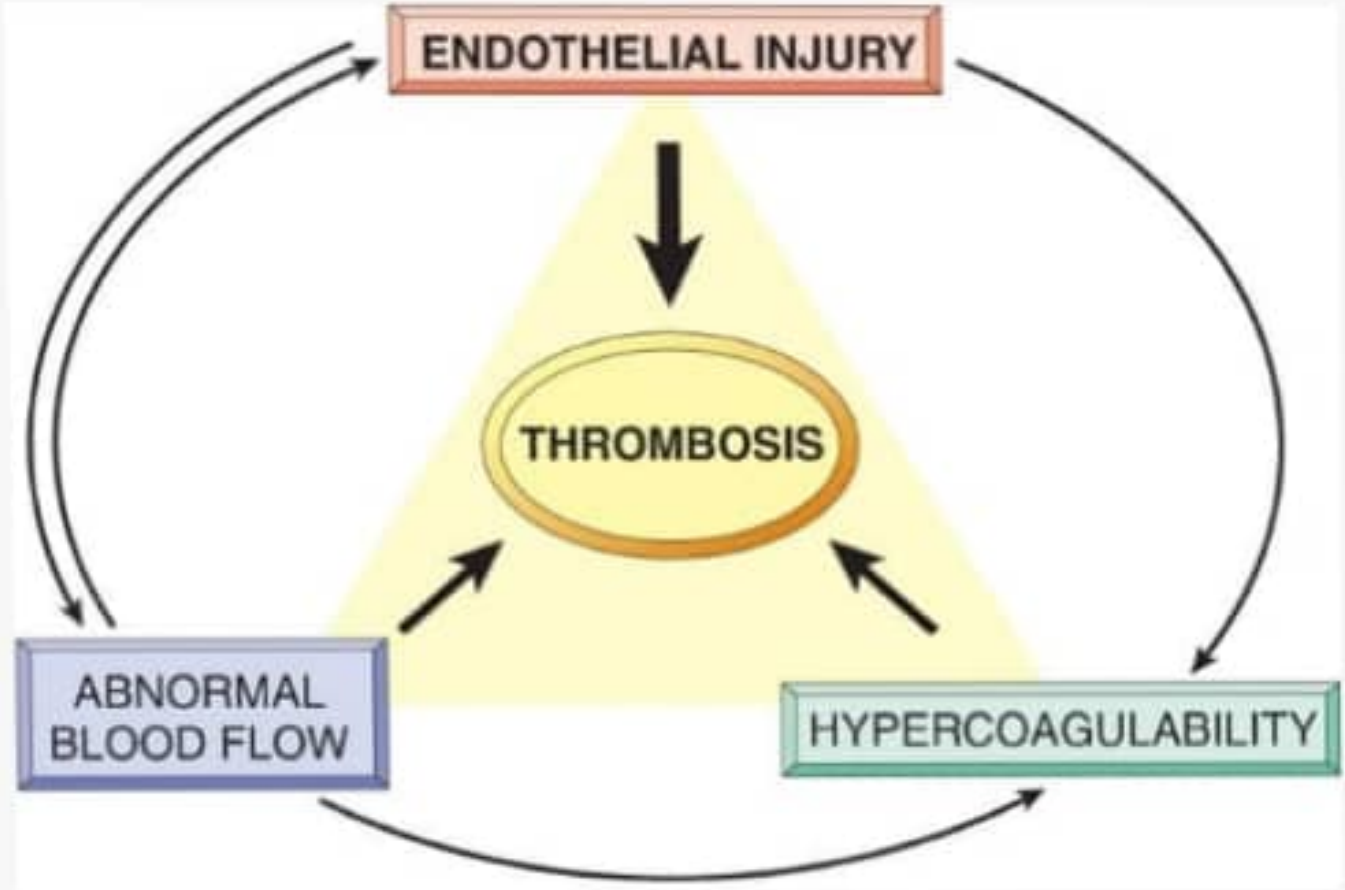
WILMS' TUMOUR- Clinical Features

- ✓ Abdominal mass- normally won't cross midline- 75%
- ✓ Haematuria- Gross-18%, Micro-24%
- ✓ Hypertension- 26%
- ✓ Abdominal pain- 28%
- ✓ Fever- 22%
- ✓ Pulmonary metastases (15% of cases)
- ✓ Involvement of renal vein, inferior vena cava (IVC involved in 8% of cases) or atrium
- ✓ Patients with a genetic predisposition to Wilms tumor, such as Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome, WAGR syndrome, or Denys-Drash syndrome.



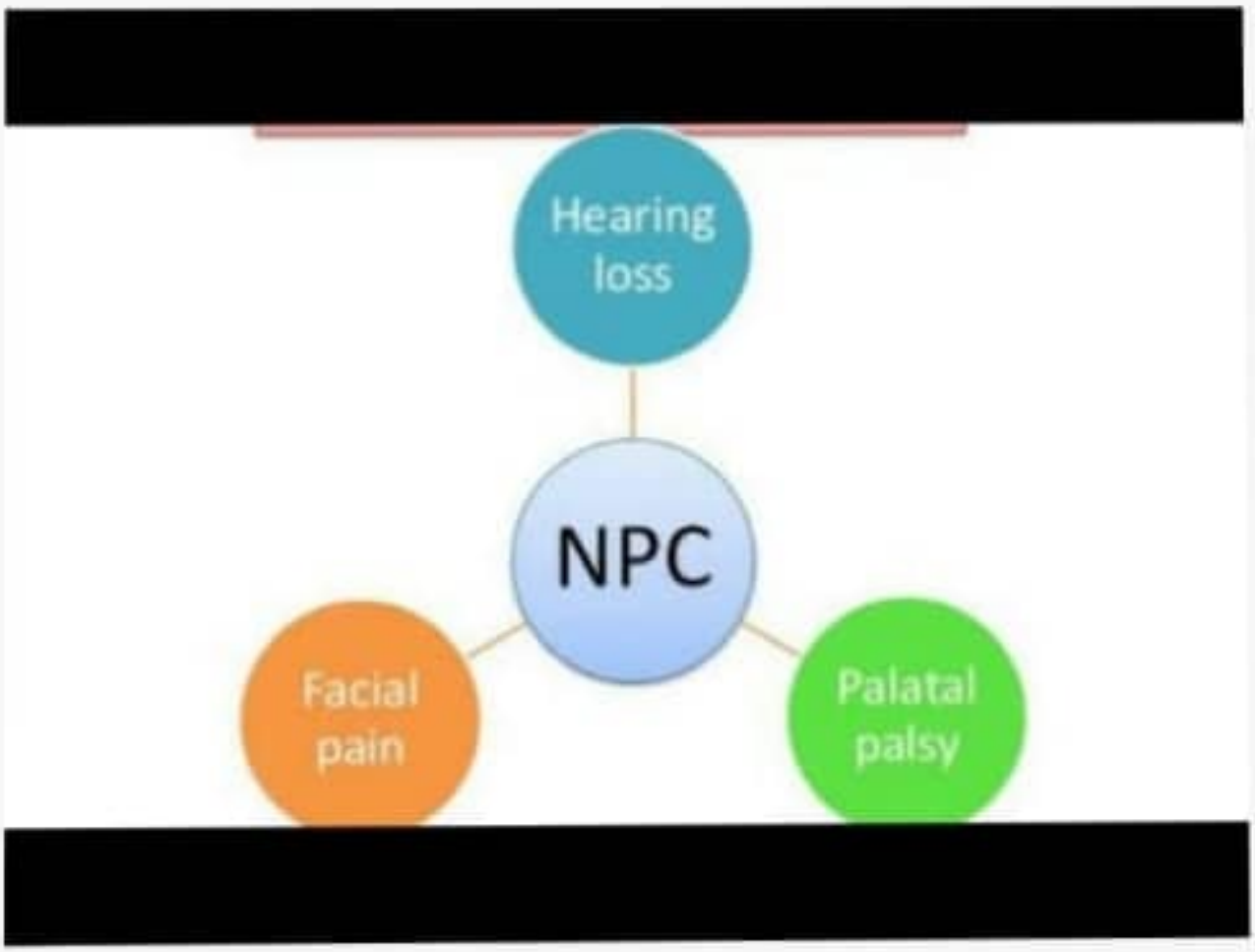
Triad in Wilm's tumor

1. Hematuria
2. Fever
3. Renal mass



Virchow's triad

1. Endothelial injury
2. Stasis
3. Hyper coagubility



Trotter's triad

1. Conductive deafness
2. Immobility of soft palate
3. Facial palsy

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