

# Limping patient

## Diagnosis

- **Skin color and temperature:**
  - pinkish and cold (arterial circulatory disorders);
  - red and hot skin (deep venous thrombosis = DVT);
  - red stripe (thromboflebitis);
  - red swollen joints (arthritis uratica, rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatoid fever).
- **Differences in calf circumference**...usually more than 2 cm (DVT, arthritis....).
- **Arterial pulsation in the leg:**
  - usually absent in advanced lower limb ischemia;
  - permanently absent in acute arterial occlusion;
  - often cannot be found because of edema.
- **Reflexes:**
  - absent/reduced in intervertebral disc prolapse, other neurological disorders – for example radicular sensitivity disorders, paresis, urinary bladder emptying disorders;
  - polyneuropathy (diabetic – first the Achilles tendon reflex is reduced, we should look for deep sensitivity disorders – tuner – also disrupted in peripheral paresis).
- **Sensitivity:**
  - acral sensitivity disorders – "stocking-glove pattern" in polyneuropathies, deep sensitivity disrupted;
  - segmental loss of sensitivity – intervertebral disc prolapse, tumors, radiculitis.
- **Start pain (the pain occurs when the patient starts to walk)**... characteristic in degenerative joint diseases – gonarthrosis, coxarthrosis, osteoporosis.
- **Claudication:**
  - typical for lower limb ischemia – calf pain, one side/both sides, depends on the length of the walk;
  - spinal canal stenosis – usually both limbs are affected, especially while walking down.
- **Other diagnosis** depend on current symptoms...

## Differential diagnosis

<b>Vascular disorders</b>	lower limbs ischemia, acute thrombotic arterial occlusion, DVT, thromboflebitis, ergotism (vascular type)
<b>Orthopedical</b>	slant position of the pelvis, pseudoradicular lumbar vertebrogenic syndrome, coxarthrosis, intervertebral disc prolapse, spinal canal stenosis (claudicatio spinalis), aseptic bone necrosis (morbus Perthes, Köhler, Osgood-Schlatter), osteoporosis
<b>Neurological</b>	syndrome of nerve compression (meralgia paresthetica), polyneuropathy, multiple sclerosis, rheumatological, rheumatoid polyarthritis, fibromyalgic syndrome, spondylarthritis, collagenosis
<b>Muscular</b>	myelogenoses, calf cramps, dermatomyositis, myopathy, for ex. muscular dystrophy
<b>Traumatic</b>	muscle ruptures, fractures, compartment syndrome, Sudeck's dystrophy, luxation, tendon injuries, meniscus lesions, psychogenic, depression with somatizing tendency, somatizing neurosis
<b>Other</b>	metabolic – arthritis uratica, inguinal or femoral hernia

## Links

### References

- GESENHUES, S a R ZIESCHÉ. *Vademecum of the doctor*. 1. Czech edition. Prague : Galén, 2006. ISBN 80-7262-444-X.

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