A Tale of Tortured Toes

Match the diagnosis to the photo by letter

- a. Blistering distal dactylitis
- b. Onychomycosis
- c. Pincer nail
- d. Hammertoe deformity



1. This 48-year-old man mentions that eight of his 10 toenails are yellowed and thickened, with multiple focal areas of breakage on the ends of the nail plates. No changes are noted on his fingernails. The surrounding skin on his feet and hands is within normal limits, except for a rim of faint scaling around the periphery of both feet. The latter is KOH positive for fungal elements.



2. A 15-month-old child is brought to the emergency department with a 36-hour history of diffuse edema and erythema of the bilateral great toes, with large overlying bullae that extend from the dorsal surface of the toes to the plantar (volar) surface of the foot. There is no recent history of trauma, bites, unusual exposures, rashes, vomiting, diarrhea, difficulty breathing, or fever. Vital signs are notable for a rectal temperature of 100.2°F and a heart rate of 180 beats/min. Complete blood count reveals a white blood count of 27,000/µL (normal: 6,000-17,500/µL).



3. As a nurse, this 44-year-old woman is on her feet most of the day—but when she bears weight, she feels pain in the ball of her left foot. Two months ago, she noticed a new deformity of the second digit of the foot. She denies any injury. The digit is contracted.

4. A 6-year-old girl presents with asymptomatic nail deformities she has had since early infancy. Two of her siblings have the same deformities, while another sibling and the parents have normal nails. There is no history of trauma. Physical exam is unremarkable. Radiologic exam of the fingers shows no distally directed exostoses.



For answers, see next issue; for discussion, go to

www.mdedge.com/ clinicianreviews/picture

Answers to February "Picture This" (*Clinician Reviews*. 2018;28[2]:33): 1c, 2d, 3b, 4a.

Case 2 image courtesy of Creative Communications of Wake Forest Baptist Medical Center. Photo was originally published in *The Journal of Family Practice* (2017;66[11]: 697-698).

Case 3 text courtesy of Richard P. Usatine, MD; from Usatine R, Smith M, Mayeaux EJ, et al, eds. *The Color Atlas of Family Medicine*. 2nd ed. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill; 2013:551-556.

To learn more about *The Color Atlas of Family Medicine*, see: www.amazon.com/Color-Family-Medicine-Richard-Usatine/dp/0071769641/. You can now get the second edition of *The Color Atlas of Family Medicine* as an app by visiting www. usatinemedia.com.

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