

DIFFERENT SIGNS IN ENT

- **Battle's Sign** - Battle Sign (also called Battle's Sign) is defined as bruising over the mastoid process. It is retroauricular or mastoid ecchymosis that is typically the result of head trauma or middle cranial fossa fracture.
- **Blerman's Sign** - Dark color of anterior pillar of tonsillar fossa in some patients of syphilis.
- **Bocca's Sign** - Absence of laryngeal crepitus in post cricoid malignancy perichondritis and foreign body cricopharynx.
- **Boyce's Sign** - There is gurgling sound on compression of pharyngeal pouch
- **Brown's Sign** - It is seen in glomus tumor. There is blanching of the mass after applying pressure with Siegal's speculum.
- **Charcot's Triad** - Consists of nystagmus scanning speech and intentional tremors and triad is a feature of multiple sclerosis.
- **Chvostek's Sign** - Facial twitch seen on tapping over the distribution of facial nerve and is seen in hypocalcemia.
- **Crescent Sign** - Air shadow in nasopharynx resembles a crescent in the presence of antrochoanal (AC) polyp
- **Delta Sign** - Lateral sinus thrombosis on computerized tomography (CT) or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) shows enhancement of peripheral angle of dura, whereas there is no enhancement of central part. It is also called empty triangle sign.

- • **Griesinger's Sign** - It is seen in lateral sinus thrombosis. There is pitting edema seen over the mastoid process due to thrombosis of mastoid emissary veins
- . • **Gutzman n's Test** - Frontal pressure on thyroid cartilage lowers the pitch due to counteracting the function of cricothyroid muscle, while lateral pressure has an opposite effect. If the results are abnormal, it suggests cricothyroid paralysis
- . • **Halo Sign** - Also called target sign or double ring sign and is seen in traumatic cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) leak due to blood mixed with CSF. •
- **Hamman's Sign** - When there is air in the mediastinum, there is crepitus present and auscultation with each heartbeat
- . • **Hennebert's Sign** - It is a false positive fistula test. • Hall pike manoeuver done to rule out benign paroxysmal positional of vertigo.
- • **Hltzelberger's Sign** - In this sign, touch sensations of posterosuperior external auditory meatus are found to be absent in cases of vestibular schwannoma.
- • **Irwin Moore's Sign** - Pressure on anterior pillar, pus comes out from crypto as septic squeeze present in chronic tonsillitis
- . • **Kernlg's Sign** - This sign is elicited in meningitis. The patient is usually able to touch his chin with his chest.
- • **Light House Sign** - Pulsatile seen in stage of suppuration of otitis media.
- • **Mecca Sign** - In malignant lesions of tongue, patient sits With one ear due to referred pain and other hand on mouth for saliva.
- • **Paracusic Willisii** - Patients of otosclerosis hear better in noisy environment. This is due to good discrimination score and the person has raised his voice.
- • **Reservoir Sign** - Seen in acute mastoiditis.

- • **Rising Sun Sign** - There is red vascular hue seen behind the intact tympanic membrane. It is seen in glomus tumor, high jugular bulb and aberrant carotid artery in the floor of middle ear
- . • **Spielberg's Sign** - Seen in fracture lamina papyracea.
- • **Steeple Sign** - Narrowing of subglottic on lateral X-ray neck seen in croup.
- • **Schwartz's Sign** - It is also called flamingo flush. It is seen because of increased vascularity in submucous layer of promontory in otosclerosis
- . • **Stellwag's Sign** - It is the starting look due to infrequent blinking seen in Grave's disease.
- • **Tear Drop Sign** - It is defined as a tear drop-shaped opacification seen hanging from the roof of the maxillary sinus on Water's view.
- • **Teal's Sign** - A feature of acoustic neuroma.
- • **ThumbSign** - It is a thumb-like impression seen on X-ray in patients with acute epiglottitis.
- • **Tragus Sign** - In acute otitis externa, there is marked tenderness, fragus is pressed against the pinna
- . • **Tripod Sign** - Seen in acute epiglottitis in children, sitting and forward to have easy breathing.
- • **Tullio Phenomenon** - Loud sounds may cause vertigo in patients of the disease. It is a variation of Hennebert's sign.
- • **Wartenberg's Sign** - Intense pruritus of tip of nose and nostril tumor.