Q SIGN

Endocarditis, pneumonia, fever, and liver involvement caused by the zoonotic Coxiella burnetii found in many mammals, including cattle, sheep, cats, dogs, rodents, birds, and ticks. Also called Q or Query Fever [1].

QUARTER EVIL SIGN

Symptomatic Anthrax [2]

This is found in certain cases of disease in cattle, having a rapid course and nearly always a fatal issue. The disease has several names, such as “Black-leg,” “Quarter evil,” and, in Germany, “Rauschbrand”.

The bacilli are thickish rods, which are mostly single. They have lively motion by means of numerous cilia. The bacillus grows readily on ordinary media, but it is strictly anaerobic. It produces spores which are thicker than the bacillus and lie nearer one end than the other, so that a somewhat club-shaped form is produced. It produces gas in stab-cultures, and is decolorized when treated by Gram’s method, in both these respects contrasting with bacillus anthracis.

QUECKENSTEDT SIGN

An indication of the existence of something; any objective evidence of a disease, ie, such evidence as is perceptible to the examining physician, as opposed to the subjective sensations (symptoms) of the patient [3,4].

QUEEN ANNE SIGN

In hypothyroidism, sparse eyebrows laterally (loss of outer eyebrows 2/3).

Apparently it was fashionable to shave the lateral third of the eyebrow during the region of Queen Anne (1701-1714) in Great Britain [5]. The association with Anne of Denmark is based on portraiture, although history does not suggest that she suffered an underactive thyroid. The eponym is disputed by some, though it has been suggested that Anne of France, Anne of Brittany, Anne of Austria, Anne Boleyn and Anne of Cleves may all be eliminated as candidates [5,6]. Known as sign of Hertoghe [7,8].
QUEEN ANNE

Anne of Denmark (1574-1619) was Queen consort of Scotland, England, and Ireland as the wife of James VI and I.

Anne of Cleves (German: 1515 -1557) was Queen of England from 6 January 1540 to 9 July 1540 as the fourth wife of King Henry VIII.

Anne Boleyn (c. 1501-1536) was Queen of England from 1533 to 1536 as the second wife of King Henry VIII and Marquess of Pembroke in her own right.

Anne of Austria (1601-1666) was queen consort of France and Navarre, regent for her son, Louis XIV of France, and a Spanish and Portuguese Infanta by birth.

Anne of Brittany (1477-1514) was a French queen who reigned as Duchess of Brittany from 1488 until her death.

Anne of France (or Anne de Beaujeu) (1461-1522) was the eldest daughter of Louis XI of France and his second wife, Charlotte of Savoy [9,10].

QUINCKE’S SKIN SIGN, GIANT URTICARIA; URTICARIA OEDEMATOSA

Quincke’s edema or Angioedema is the rapid swelling (edema) of the dermis, subcutaneous tissue, mucosa and submucosal tissues (Fig. 1a and b). It is very similar to urticaria, but urticaria, commonly known as hives, occurs in the upper dermis [11,12].

HEINRICH IRENAEUS QUINCKE

German physician, 1842-1922 (Fig. 2). He was educated in Berlin where he also completed his medical studies in 1864. After a ‘grand tour’ that took him to Paris, Vienna and London, he was trained in Berlin, first in surgery and later in internal medicine, under Von Frerichs (1819-1885). In 1878, he became a professor of internal medicine in Berne; from 1883 he held the chair of medicine in Kiel, which he would hold for the next 30 years.

In 1882, he published a synthesis of several observations of ‘acute, circumscribed oedema of the skin’. Quincke accurately described the clinical features and distinguished the familial from the sporadic forms. He was correct in attributing the condition to increased vascular permeability, but he surmised the causal factors were neurogenic rather than humoral, according to current insights (excess of bradykinin due to external factors or hereditary deficiency of C1-esterase inhibitor). Quincke not only contributed to several other clinical observations, but also pioneered the lumbar puncture, initially not for diagnostic purposes, but to relieve headache in hydrocephalic children [13,14].

QUINCKE’S SIGN

A blanching of the fingernails at each diastole of the heart. A sign seen in aortic insufficiency [11].

QUINQUAUD’S SCALP SIGN

A purulent folliculitis of the scalp, causing irregular bald patches (Figs 3a – f). Folliculitis decalvans is a
Figure 4: Charles Eugene Quinquaud (Bibliothèque de l’Académie nationale de médecine, 16 rue Bonaparte, 75006 Paris).


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