

6 PHOTOQUIZ

December photoquiz (above, right). A 32-year-old sheep farmer in Northern Cape Province presented with fever, lower back pain, epistaxis and bruising. His white cell count was $2 \times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$ and platelets were $15,000/\mu\text{l}$. What is your differential diagnosis? How would you manage this scenario? Please send an email to kerriganm@nicd.ac.za with the words 'December Photoquiz' in the subject line.



November Photoquiz (below, left). A 25-year-old male presented with a history of acute onset of profuse, watery diarrhoea with flecks of mucous and no blood (as seen in the figure, left). Diarrhoea of this description is typical of cholera and is known as 'rice-water stools'. Not all cholera cases present with rice-water stools. Cholera should be suspected when in an area where the disease is not known to be present and a patient develops severe dehydration or dies from acute watery diarrhoea. After managing the patient's dehydration according to the South African Guidelines for the Management of Cholera (see www.nicd.ac.za, Diseases A-Z tab), a stool specimen should be collected and sent to the laboratory labelled 'suspected cholera'. Photo courtesy <http://www.crudem.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/rice-water-stool.jpg>