

Abdomen Sharp Pain Left Side

Simple over-the-counter pain medications are useful in 20% to 70% of cases of common acute...
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Colic flexures The right colic flexure is also known as the hepatic flexure, and the left colic flexure is also known as the splenic flexure. The left colic flexure or splenic flexure (as In the anatomy of the human digestive tract, there are two colic flexures, or curvatures in the transverse colon. It receives blood supply from the superior mesenteric artery. right upper quadrant of the human abdomen f686352f26

Chest pain Associated symptoms may include pain in the shoulder, arm, upper abdomen, or jaw, along with nausea, sweating, or shortness of breath Chest pain is pain or discomfort in the chest, typically the front of the chest. It may be described as sharp, dull, pressure, heaviness or squeezing. heaviness or squeezing. Pain due to insufficient blood flow to the heart is also called angina pectoris. Those with diabetes or the elderly may have less clear symptoms. It can be divided into heart-related and non-heart-related pain. Associated symptoms may include pain in the shoulder, arm, upper abdomen, or jaw, along with nausea, sweating, or shortness of breath f686352f26

Epiploic appendices are small, fat-filled sacs or finger-like projections along the surface of the upper and lower colon and rectum. They may become acutely inflamed as a result of torsion (twisting) or venous thrombosis. The inflammation causes pain, often described as sharp or stabbing, located on the left, right, or central regions of the abdomen. There is sometimes nausea and vomiting. The symptoms may mimic those of acute appendicitis, diverticulitis, or cholecystitis. The pain is characteristically intense during/after defecation or micturition (espec. in the sigmoid type) due to the effect of traction on the pedicle of the lesion caused by straining and emptying of the bowel and bladder. Initial lab studies are usually normal. EA is usually diagnosed incidentally on CT scan which is performed to exclude more serious conditions. f686352f26

Bloating In most cases it does not require serious medical attention or treatment. Although the term bloating is usually used interchangeably with abdominal distension, these symptoms probably have different pathophysiological processes, which are not fully understood. Bloating is generally characterized by an excess buildup of gas, air or fluids in the stomach. Bloating can affect anyone of any age range and is usually self-diagnosed. that the abdomen is full or distended. A person may have feelings of tightness, pressure or fullness in the stomach; it may or may not be accompanied by a visibly distended abdomen. Rarely, bloating may be painful or cause shortness of breath. Pains that are due to bloating will feel sharp and cause Abdominal bloating (or simply bloating) is a short-term disease that affects the gastrointestinal tract f686352f26

Pain is the most common reason for physician consultation in most developed countries. It is a

major symptom in many medical conditions, and can interfere with a person's quality of life and general functioning. People in pain experience impaired concentration, working memory, mental flexibility, problem-solving and information processing speed, and are more likely to experience irritability, depression, and anxiety. f686352f26 == Structure == f686352f26

Pain The International Association for the Study of Pain defines pain as "an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with, or resembling that associated with, actual or potential tissue damage. ". , abdomen or lower limbs) System Pain is a distressing bodily feeling often caused by intense or damaging stimuli. g. for the Study of Pain recommended using specific features to describe a patient's pain: Region of the body involved (e f686352f26

The most common symptom associated with bloating is a sensation that the abdomen is full or distended. Rarely, bloating may be painful or... f686352f26 The first step for management is to find a treatment for the underlying causes that produce it through a detailed medical history and a physical examination. The discomfort can be alleviated by the use of certain drugs and dietary modifications. f686352f26 Appendicitis is primarily caused by a blockage of the hollow portion in the appendix. This blockage typically results from a faecolith, a calcified "stone" made of feces. Some studies show a correlation between appendicoliths and disease severity. Other factors such as inflamed lymphoid tissue from a viral infection, intestinal parasites, gallstone, or tumors may also lead to this blockage. When the appendix becomes blocked, it experiences increased pressure, reduced blood flow, and bacterial growth, resulting in inflammation. This combination of factors causes tissue injury and, ultimately, tissue death. If this process is left untreated, it can lead to the appendix rupturing, which releases bacteria into the abdominal cavity, potentially leading to severe complications. f686352f26

Epiplonic appendagitis There is sometimes nausea Epiplonic appendagitis (EA) is an uncommon, benign, self-limiting inflammatory process of the epiplonic appendices. Other, older terms for the process include appendicitis epiplonica and appendagitis, but these terms are used less now in order to avoid confusion with acute appendicitis. The inflammation causes pain, often described as sharp or stabbing, located on the left, right, or central regions of the abdomen f686352f26

Appendicitis Severe complications of a ruptured appendix include widespread, painful inflammation of the inner lining of the abdominal wall and sepsis. Pain from appendicitis may begin as dull pain around the navel. be triggered by a sharp pain feeling. After several hours, the pain usually migrates towards Appendicitis is inflammation of the appendix. However, approximately 40% of people do not have these typical symptoms. Symptoms commonly include right lower abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, fever and decreased appetite f686352f26

Pleurisy can be caused by a variety of conditions, including viral or bacterial infections, autoimmune disorders, and pulmonary embolism. The most common cause is a viral infection. Other causes include bacterial infection, pneumonia, pulmonary embolism, autoimmune disorders, lung cancer, following heart surgery, pancreatitis and asbestosis. Occasionally the cause remains unknown. The underlying mechanism involves the rubbing together of the pleurae instead of smooth gliding. Other conditions that can produce similar symptoms include pericarditis, heart

attack, cholecystitis, pulmonary embolism, and pneumothorax. Diagnostic testing may include a chest X-ray, electrocardiogram (ECG), and blood tests. f686352f26 == Infection == f686352f26 Management of chest pain is based on the underlying cause. Initial treatment often includes the medications aspirin and nitroglycerin. The response to... f686352f26 Serious and relatively common causes include acute coronary syndrome such as a heart attack (31%), pulmonary embolism (2%), pneumothorax, pericarditis (4%), aortic dissection (1%) and esophageal rupture. Other common causes include gastroesophageal reflux disease (30%), muscle or skeletal pain (28%), pneumonia (2%), shingles (0.5%), pleuritis, traumatic and anxiety disorders. Determining the cause of chest pain is based on a person's medical history, a physical exam and other medical tests. About 3% of heart attacks, however, are initially missed. f686352f26 == In the male == f686352f26

Pleurisy The defining symptom of pleurisy is a sudden sharp, stabbing, burning or dull pain in the right or left side of the chest during breathing, especially when Pleurisy, also known as pleuritis, is inflammation of the membranes that surround the lungs and line the chest cavity (pleurae). Occasionally the pain may be a constant dull ache. Other symptoms may include shortness of breath, cough, fever, and weight loss, depending on the underlying cause. This can result in a sharp chest pain while breathing f686352f26

The veins of the plexus ascend along the spermatic cord in front of the vas deferens. Below the superficial inguinal ring they unite to form three or four veins, which pass along the inguinal canal, and, entering the abdomen through the deep inguinal ring, coalesce to form two veins. These again unite to form a single vein, the testicular vein, which opens on the right side into the inferior vena cava, at an acute angle, and on the left side into the left renal vein, at a right angle. The pampiniform plexus forms the chief mass of the cord. f686352f26 == Symptoms and signs == f686352f26

Sacroiliac joint The joint is strong, supporting the entire weight of the upper body. It is a synovial plane joint with irregular elevations and depressions that produce interlocking of the two bones. worse and sharp while doing activities such as standing up from a seated position or lifting the knee towards the chest during stair climbing. Pain is typically The sacroiliac joint or SI joint (SIJ) is the joint between the sacrum and the ilium bones of the pelvis, which are connected by strong ligaments. The human body has two sacroiliac joints, one on the left and one on the right, that often match each other but are highly variable from person to person. In humans, the sacrum supports the spine and is supported in turn by an ilium on each side f686352f26

The diagnosis of appendicitis is largely based on the person... f686352f26

Causes of cancer pain Cancer pain can be caused by pressure on, or chemical stimulation of, specialised pain-signalling nerve endings called nociceptors (nociceptive pain), or Cancer pain can be caused by pressure on, or chemical stimulation of, specialised pain-signalling nerve endings called nociceptors (nociceptive pain), or by damage or illness affecting nerve fibers themselves (neuropathic pain) f686352f26

In addition to its function in venous return from the testes, the pampiniform plexus also plays a role in the temperature regulation of the testes. It acts as a countercurrent heat exchanger, cooling blood in adjacent arteries. An abnormal enlargement of the pampiniform plexus is a medical condition... f686352f26 Infection of a tumor or its surrounding tissue can cause rapidly escalating pain, but is sometimes overlooked as a possible cause. One study found that infection was the cause of pain in four percent of nearly 300 cancer patients referred for pain relief. Another report described seven patients, whose previously well-controlled pain escalated significantly over several days. Antibiotic treatment produced pain relief in all patients within three days. f686352f26 Pain motivates animals to withdraw from damaging situations, to protect a damaged body part while it heals, and to avoid similar experiences in the future. Most pain resolves once the noxious stimulus is removed and the body has healed, but it may persist despite removal of the stimulus and apparent healing of the body. Sometimes pain arises in the absence of any detectable stimulus, damage or disease. f686352f26 Although it is self-limiting, epiploic appendagitis can cause severe... f686352f26 Bloating can also be caused by chronic conditions and in rare cases can be a reoccurring life-threatening problem. f686352f26 Treatment depends on the underlying cause. Paracetamol (acetaminophen) and ibuprofen may be used to decrease pain. Incentive spirometry may be... f686352f26

Pampiniform plexus In the male, it is formed by the union of multiple testicular veins from the back of the testis and tributaries from the epididymis. the broad differential of the pain pattern: unilateral or bilateral pain, dull to sharp, constant to intermittent pain worsening with any increase in The pampiniform plexus (from Latin pampinus 'tendrill' and forma 'form') is a venous plexus – a network of many small veins found in the human male spermatic cord, and the suspensory ligament of the ovary f686352f26

== Structure == f686352f26

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