

Chest Pain On Left Side

Simple over-the-counter pain medications are useful in 20% to 70% of cases of common acute... feaf4b7ce5 The human thorax includes the thoracic cavity and the thoracic wall. It contains organs including the heart, lungs, and thymus gland, as well as muscles and various other internal structures. The chest may be affected by many diseases, of which the most common symptom is chest pain. feaf4b7ce5 In most cases, the pain is likely to be self-limiting; in that case no diagnostic tests are required, and simple pain relief is sufficient. More severe and prolonged cases may require more specific pain management strategies and occasionally investigations for underlying medical diseases. feaf4b7ce5 The exact symptoms associated with middle back pain will depend upon the underlying cause. Most middle back pain is not serious in nature. However, it does tend to have more serious pathology associated with it than pain in the neck or low... feaf4b7ce5

Thorax The word thorax comes from the The thorax (pl. : thoraces or thoraxes) or chest is a part of the anatomy of mammals and other tetrapod animals located between the neck and the abdomen. The chest may be affected by many diseases, of which the most common symptom is chest pain. other internal structures feaf4b7ce5

Precordial chest pain can be an indication of a variety of illnesses, including costochondritis and viral pericarditis. feaf4b7ce5 Defined anatomically, it is the area of the anterior chest wall over the heart. It is therefore usually on the left side, except in conditions like dextrocardia, where the individual's heart is on the right side. In such a case, the precordium is on the right side as well. feaf4b7ce5 In order to listen to the lungs from the back the patient is asked to move their arms forward to prevent the scapulae (shoulder blades) from obstructing the upper lung fields. These fields are intended to correlate with the lung lobes and are thus tested on the anterior (front) and posterior (back) chest walls. feaf4b7ce5 After positioning in which the patient sits upright with their arms at the side, with the chest clear of clothing, the four stages of the examination can be carried out. feaf4b7ce5 Costochondritis is considered a self-limited condition that will resolve on its own. Treatment... feaf4b7ce5 The

thoracic spine begins at the base of the neck and extends to the middle of the trunk. Any pain in this area is considered "middle back pain". feaf4b7ce5 Treatment depends on the underlying cause.

Paracetamol (acetaminophen) and ibuprofen may be used to decrease pain. Incentive spirometry may be... feaf4b7ce5

Referred pain An example is the case of angina pectoris brought on by a myocardial infarction (heart attack), where pain is often felt in the left side of the neck, left shoulder, and back rather than in the thorax (chest), the site of the injury. Referred pain has been described since the late 1880s. Despite an increasing amount of literature on the subject, the biological mechanism of referred pain is unknown, although there are several hypotheses. The International Association for the Study of Pain has not officially defined the term; hence, several authors have defined it differently. angina pectoris brought on by a myocardial infarction (heart attack), where pain is often felt in the left side of the neck, left shoulder, and back rather
Referred pain, also called reflective pain, is pain perceived at a location other than the site of the painful stimulus feaf4b7ce5

Respiratory examination The four steps of A respiratory examination, or lung examination, is performed as part of a physical examination, in response to respiratory symptoms such as shortness of breath, cough, or chest pain, and is often carried out with a cardiac examination. response to respiratory symptoms such as shortness of breath, cough, or chest pain, and is often carried out with a cardiac examination feaf4b7ce5

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. feaf4b7ce5 The exact cause of costochondritis is not known; however, it is believed to be due to repetitive minor trauma, called microtrauma. In rarer cases, costochondritis may develop as a result of an infectious factor. Diagnosis is predominantly clinical and based on physical examination, medical history, and ruling other conditions out. Costochondritis is often confused with Tietze syndrome, due to the similarity in location and symptoms, but

with Tietze syndrome being differentiated by swelling of the costal cartilage. feaf4b7ce5 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. feaf4b7ce5 == Stages == feaf4b7ce5 Management of chest pain is based on the underlying cause. Initial treatment often includes the medications aspirin and nitroglycerin. The response to... feaf4b7ce5 == Signs and symptoms == feaf4b7ce5 In insects, crustaceans, and the extinct trilobites, the thorax is one of the three main divisions of the body, each in turn composed of multiple segments. feaf4b7ce5 The word thorax comes from the Greek θώραξ thórax "breastplate, cuirass, corslet" via Latin: thorax. feaf4b7ce5 Precordial catch syndrome feaf4b7ce5 The precordium is naturally a cardiac area of dullness. During examination of the chest, the percussion note will therefore be dull. In fact, this area only gives a resonant percussion note in hyperinflation, emphysema or tension pneumothorax. feaf4b7ce5 Hyperdynamic precordium feaf4b7ce5

Chest tube In most cases, the chest tube related pain goes away after the chest tube is removed, however, chronic pain related to chest tube induced scarring A chest tube (also chest drain, thoracic catheter, tube thoracostomy or intercostal drain) is a surgical drain that is inserted through the chest wall and into the pleural space or the mediastinum. fluid). An intrapleural chest tube is also known as a Bülau drain or an intercostal catheter (ICC), and can either be a thin, flexible silicone tube (known as a "pigtail" drain), or a larger, semi-rigid, fenestrated plastic tube, which often involves a flutter valve or underwater seal. The insertion of the tube can be lifesaving. The tube can be used to remove air (pneumothorax), excess fluid (pleural effusion or hydrothorax), blood (hemothorax), chyle (chylothorax) or pus (empyema) from the intrathoracic space feaf4b7ce5

Middle back pain The upper spine is very strong and stable to

support the weight of the upper body, as well as to anchor the rib cage which provides a cavity to allow the heart and lungs to function and protect them. Middle back pain, also known as thoracic back pain, is back pain that is felt in the region of the thoracic vertebrae, which are between the bottom of the neck and top of the lumbar spine. It has a few potential causes, ranging from muscle strain to collapse of a vertebra or rare serious diseases

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Precordial thump feaf4b7ce5

Pleurisy Occasionally the pain may be a constant dull ache.

Occasionally the pain may be a constant dull ache. Pleurisy, also known as pleuritis, is inflammation of the membranes that surround the lungs and line the chest cavity (pleurae). This can result in a sharp chest pain while breathing. 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 feaf4b7ce5

The four steps of the respiratory exam are inspection, palpation, percussion, and auscultation of respiratory sounds, normally first carried out from the back of the chest. feaf4b7ce5 Radiating pain is slightly different from referred pain; for example, the pain related to a myocardial infarction could either be referred or radiating pain from the chest. Referred pain is when the pain is located away from or adjacent to the organ involved; for instance, when a person has pain only in their jaw or left arm, but not in the chest. Radiating pain would have an origin, where the patient can perceive pain, but the pain also spreads ("radiates") out from this origin point to cause...

feaf4b7ce5 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. feaf4b7ce5

== See also == feaf4b7ce5 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. feaf4b7ce5

Chest pain Pain due to insufficient blood flow to the heart is also called angina pectoris. It can be divided into heart-related and non-heart-related pain. It may be described as sharp, dull, pressure, heaviness or squeezing Chest pain is pain or discomfort in the chest, typically the front of the chest. Chest pain is pain or discomfort in the chest, typically the front of the chest. Associated symptoms may include pain in the shoulder, arm, upper abdomen, or jaw, along with nausea, sweating, or shortness of breath. Those with diabetes or the elderly may have less clear symptoms. It may be described as sharp, dull, pressure, heaviness or squeezing feaf4b7ce5

Precordial examination feaf4b7ce5 The concept of chest drainage was first advocated by Hippocrates when he described the treatment of empyema by means of incision, cautery and insertion of metal tubes. However, the technique was not widely used until the influenza epidemic of 1918 to evacuate post-pneumonic empyema, which was first documented by Dr. C. Pope, on a 22-month-old infant. The use of chest tubes in postoperative thoracic care was reported in 1922, and they were regularly used post-thoracotomy in World War II, though... feaf4b7ce5

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. ". pain, take less pain medication, report less labor pain and are less likely to use epidural anesthesia during childbirth, or suffer from chest pain after Pain is a distressing bodily feeling often caused by intense or damaging stimuli feaf4b7ce5

Precordium and lower chest. Defined anatomically, it is the area of the anterior chest wall over the heart. It is therefore usually on the left side, except in In anatomy, the precordium or praecordium is the portion of the body over the heart and lower chest feaf4b7ce5

Commotio cordis feaf4b7ce5 == Etymology == feaf4b7ce5

Costochondritis 90% of patients are affected in multiple ribs on a single side, typically at the 2nd to 5th ribs. 90% of patients are affected in multiple ribs on a single side, typically at the 2nd to 5th ribs. One study found costochondritis was responsible for 30% of patients with chest pain in an emergency department setting. Chest pain, the primary symptom of costochondritis, is Costochondritis, also known as chest wall pain syndrome or costosternal syndrome, is a benign inflammation of the upper costochondral (rib to cartilage) and sternocostal (cartilage to sternum) joints. Chest pain, the primary symptom of costochondritis, is considered a symptom of a medical emergency, making costochondritis a common presentation in the emergency department feaf4b7ce5

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