

Upper Left Abdominal Tenderness

The nine regions offer more detailed anatomy and are delineated by two vertical and two horizontal lines. The left lower quadrant includes the left iliac fossa and half of the flank. The equivalent in other animals is left posterior quadrant. The left upper quadrant extends from the umbilical plane to the left ribcage. This is the left anterior quadrant in other animals. The right upper quadrant extends from umbilical plane to the right ribcage. The equivalent in other animals is right anterior quadrant. The right lower quadrant extends from the umbilical plane to the right inguinal ligament. This in other animals is the right posterior quadrant.

Quadrants and regions of abdomen The division into four quadrants allows the localisation of pain and tenderness, scars, lumps, and other items of interest, narrowing in on which organs and tissues may be involved. These terms are not used in comparative anatomy, since most other animals do not stand erect. The quadrants are referred to as the left lower quadrant, left upper quadrant, right upper quadrant and right lower quadrant. The division into four quadrants allows the localisation of pain and tenderness, scars, lumps, and other items of interest, narrowing in on which organs The human abdomen is divided into quadrants and regions by anatomists and physicians for the purposes of study, diagnosis, and treatment

== Etiology ==

Quadratus lumborum muscle called the QL, is a paired muscle of the left and right posterior abdominal wall. It is the deepest abdominal muscle, and commonly referred to as a back muscle. It is the deepest abdominal muscle, and commonly referred to as a back The quadratus lumborum muscle, informally called the QL, is a paired muscle of the left and right posterior abdominal wall. Each muscle of the pair is an irregular quadrilateral in shape, hence the name

In acute appendicitis, palpation in the left iliac fossa may produce pain in the right iliac fossa. Although it is self-limiting, epiploic appendagitis can cause severe... == Structure == == Signs and symptoms == The quadratus lumborum muscle originates by aponeurotic fibers into the iliolumbar ligament and the internal lip of the iliac crest for about 5 centimetres (2.0 in). It inserts from the lower border of the last rib for about half its length and by four small... Diagnosis may involve ultrasonography, computed tomography, and peritoneal lavage, and treatment may involve surgery. It is divided into two types, blunt or penetrating, and may involve damage to the

abdominal organs. Injury to the lower chest may cause splenic or liver injuries.
dad4c8adb4 A disorder of the quadratus lumborum muscles is pain due to muscle fatigue from constant contraction due to prolonged sitting, such as at a computer or in a car. Kyphosis and weak gluteal muscles can also contribute to the likelihood of quadratus lumborum pain. dad4c8adb4

Rovsing's sign The phenomenon was first described by Swedish surgeon Emil Samuel Perman (1856–1945) writing in the journal *Hygiea* in 1904. If palpation of the left lower quadrant of a person's abdomen increases the pain felt in the right lower quadrant, the patient is said to have a positive Rovsing's sign and may have appendicitis. Pathologic explanation: This maneuver elicits tenderness in the right lower abdomen, because contents of the left lower abdomen are shifted upon application Rovsing's sign, named after the Danish surgeon Niels Thorkild Rovsing (1862–1927), is a sign of appendicitis dad4c8adb4

Approximately 90% of patients with *E histolytica* are asymptomatic. The two most common manifestations of *E histolytica* include colitis (bloody stool with mucus, abdominal pain, and/or diarrhea), and discovery of a liver abscess on imaging. Liver abscesses commonly present as right upper quadrant abdominal pain and fever, with worsening features associated with abscess rupture. dad4c8adb4 In vertebrates, the abdomen is a large body cavity enclosed by the abdominal muscles, at the front and to the sides, and by part of the vertebral column at the back. Lower ribs can also enclose ventral and lateral walls. The abdominal cavity is continuous with, and above, the pelvic cavity. It is attached to the thoracic cavity by the diaphragm. Structures such as the aorta, inferior vena... dad4c8adb4

Amoebic liver abscess weight Earthy complexion Pallor Tenderness and rigidity in right hypochondrium Palpable liver Intercostal tenderness Basal lung signs
Diagnosis is primarily A amoebic liver abscess is a type of liver abscess caused by amebiasis. It is the involvement of liver tissue by trophozoites of the organism *Entamoeba histolytica* and of its abscess due to necrosis dad4c8adb4

The quadratus lumborum muscles originate from the wings of the ilium; their insertions are on the transverse processes of the upper four lumbar vertebrae plus the lower posterior border of the twelfth rib. Contraction of one of the pair of muscles causes lateral flexion of the lumbar spine, elevation of the pelvis, or both. Contraction of both causes extension of the lumbar spine. dad4c8adb4

Epiploic appendagitis Epiploic appendagitis (EA) is an uncommon, benign, self-limiting inflammatory process of the epiploic appendices. vomiting, fever, elevated leukocyte count, rebound tenderness, and will have more extensive lower abdominal pain than patients with epiploic appendagitis. Other, older terms for the process include appendicitis epiploica and appendagitis, but these terms are used less now in order to avoid confusion with acute appendicitis dad4c8adb4

Spleen pain common symptom of splenic abscess, followed by abdominal pain and a tender mass on palpation of the left upper quadrant of the abdomen. The common signs and Spleen pain is a pain felt from the left upper quadrant of the abdomen or epigastrium where the human spleen is located or neighboring

Abdominal examination An abdominal examination may be performed because the physician suspects a disease of the organs inside the abdominal cavity (including the liver, spleen, large or small intestines), or simply as a part of a complete physical examination for other conditions. Auscultation (listening) of the abdomen with a stethoscope. Depending on the need to test for specific diseases such as ascites, special tests may be performed as a part of the physical examination. In a complete physical examination, the abdominal exam classically follows the respiratory examination and cardiovascular examination. Finally, percussion (tapping) of the patient's abdomen and abdominal organs. The abdominal examination is conventionally split into four different stages: first, inspection of the patient and the visible characteristics of their abdomen. - pain in the right lower abdominal quadrant on palpation of the left side of the abdomen McBurney's sign - deep tenderness at McBurney's point Carnett's An abdominal examination is a portion of the physical examination which a physician or nurse uses to clinically observe the abdomen of a patient for signs of disease. Palpation of the patient's abdomen

== Presentation ==

Abdominal trauma Complications may include blood loss and infection. Signs and symptoms include abdominal pain, tenderness, rigidity, and bruising of the external abdomen. Abdominal trauma is an injury to the abdomen. Complications Abdominal trauma is an injury to the abdomen. Signs and symptoms include abdominal pain, tenderness, rigidity, and bruising of the external abdomen

== Referral of pain ==

Abdomen [citation needed] Quadrants are also often used in describing the site of an abdominal pain An abdomen (also belly or stomach in vertebrates, or metasoma in arthropods) is the front part of the torso between the thorax (chest) and pelvis in humans and in other vertebrates. the left upper, left lower, right upper, and right lower. The area occupied by the abdomen is called the abdominal cavity. In arthropods, it is the posterior tagma of the body; it follows the thorax or cephalothorax

2... Epiplonic 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. In humans, the abdomen stretches from the thorax at the thoracic diaphragm to the pelvis at the pelvic brim. The pelvic brim stretches from the lumbosacral joint (the intervertebral disc between L5 and S1) to the pubic symphysis and is the edge of the pelvic inlet.

The space above this inlet and under the thoracic diaphragm is termed the abdominal cavity. The boundary of the abdominal cavity is the abdominal wall in the front and the peritoneal surface at the rear. The abdominal cavity (the space bounded by the vertebrae, abdominal muscles, diaphragm, and pelvic floor) is different from the intraperitoneal space (located within the abdominal cavity but wrapped in peritoneum). The structures within the intraperitoneal space are called "intraperitoneal" (e.g., the stomach and intestines), the structures in the abdominal cavity that are located behind the intraperitoneal space are called "retroperitoneal" (e.g., the kidneys), and those structures below the intraperitoneal space are called "subperitoneal" or "infraperitoneal" (e.g., the bladder).

Structure ==

Peritoneum This peritoneal lining of the cavity supports many of the abdominal organs and serves as a conduit for their blood vessels, lymphatic vessels, and nerves. The treatment involves The peritoneum is the serous membrane forming the lining of the abdominal cavity or coelom in amniotes and some invertebrates, such as annelids. It covers most of the intra-abdominal (or coelomic) organs, and is composed of a layer of mesothelium supported by a thin layer of connective tissue. Peritonitis causes fever, tenderness, and pain in the abdominal area, which can be localized or diffuse. gastric acid or pancreatic juice

== Positioning and environment ==

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