

Bleeding Stool Bright Red

Guaiacum officinale 79 in) wide. The blue flowers have five petals that yield a bright-yellow-orange fruit with red flesh and black seeds. Guaiacum officinale is the national Guaiacum officinale, commonly known as roughbark lignum-vitae, guaiacwood or gaïacwood, is a species of tree in the caltrop family, Zygophyllaceae, that is native to the Caribbean and the northern coast of South America 2a4ded0897

Internal bleeding It can be a serious medical emergency but the extent of severity depends on bleeding rate and location of the bleeding (e. Internal bleeding is a medical emergency and should be treated immediately by medical professionals. head, torso, extremities). Severe internal bleeding into the chest, abdomen, pelvis, or thighs can cause hemorrhagic shock or death if proper medical treatment is not received quickly. g. Generalized weakness Visible signs of internal bleeding include: Blood in the urine Dark black stools Bright red stools Bloody noses Bruising Throwing up blood Internal bleeding (also called internal haemorrhage) is a loss of blood from a blood vessel that collects inside the body, and is not usually visible from the outside 2a4ded0897

Human feces together with human urine are collectively called human waste... 2a4ded0897

Coffee ground vomiting Upper endoscopy can be used to locate bleeding in the upper gastrointestinal. also be excreted in stool. It produces blackened, "tarry" stools known as melena 2a4ded0897

Signs and symptoms of internal bleeding may vary based on location, presence of injury or trauma, and severity of bleeding. Common symptoms of blood loss may include: 2a4ded0897

Melena The black color and characteristic strong odor are caused by hemoglobin in the blood being altered by digestive enzymes and intestinal bacteria. The black color Melena is a form of blood in stool which refers to the dark black, tarry feces that are commonly associated with upper gastrointestinal bleeding. form of blood in stool which refers to the dark black, tarry feces that are commonly associated with upper gastrointestinal bleeding 2a4ded0897

== Causes == 2a4ded0897 This small tree is very slow growing, reaching about 10 m (33 ft) in height with a trunk diameter of 60 cm (24 in). The tree is essentially evergreen throughout most of its native range. The leaves are compound, 2.5–3 cm

(0.98–1.18 in) in length, and 2 cm (0.79 in) wide. The blue flowers have five petals that yield a bright-yellow-orange fruit with red flesh and black seeds. 2a4ded0897 Causes of upper gastrointestinal bleeding that may result in melena include malignant tumors affecting the esophagus, stomach or small intestine, hemorrhagic blood diseases, such as thrombocytopenia and hemophilia, gastritis, stomach cancer, esophageal varices, Meckel's diverticulum and Mallory-Weiss syndrome. 2a4ded0897

Hematochezia The phrase bright red blood per rectum is associated with hematochezia Hematochezia is a form of blood in stool, in which fresh blood passes through the anus while defecating. instead, it is associated with expulsion of fresh bright red blood without stools. The term derives from Greek αἷμα ("blood") and χέζειν ("to defaecate"). Hematochezia is commonly associated with lower gastrointestinal bleeding, but may also occur from a brisk upper gastrointestinal bleed. The phrase bright red blood per rectum is associated with hematochezia and rectorrhagia. The difference between hematochezia and rectorrhagia is that rectal bleeding is not associated with defecation; instead, it is associated with expulsion of fresh bright red blood without stools. It differs from melena, which commonly refers to blood in stool originating from upper gastrointestinal bleeding (UGIB) 2a4ded0897

== Signs and symptoms == 2a4ded0897 Human feces have similarities to the feces of other animals and varies significantly in appearance (i.e. size, color, texture), according to the state of the diet, digestive system, and general health. Normally, human feces are semisolid, with a mucus coating. Small pieces of harder, less moist feces can sometimes be seen impacted in the distal (final or lower) end. This is a normal occurrence when a prior bowel movement is incomplete, and feces are returned from the rectum to the large intestine, where water is further absorbed. 2a4ded0897 In adults, most common causes are hemorrhoids and diverticulosis, both of which are relatively benign; however, it can also be caused by colorectal cancer, which is potentially fatal. In a newborn infant, haematochezia may be the result of swallowed maternal blood at the time of delivery, but can also be an initial symptom of necrotizing enterocolitis, a serious condition affecting premature infants. In babies, hematochezia in conjunction with abdominal pain is associated... 2a4ded0897 A lower gastrointestinal bleed is defined as bleeding originating distal to the ileocecal valve, which includes the colon, rectum, and anus. LGIB was previously defined as any bleed that occurs distal to the ligament of Treitz, which included the aforementioned parts of the intestine and also included the last 1/4 of the duodenum and the entire area of the jejunum and ileum. This has been divided into middle gastrointestinal bleeding (from the ligament of Treitz to the ileocecal valve) and lower gastrointestinal bleeding which involves a bleed... 2a4ded0897

Rectal bleeding Diagnosis is usually made by proctoscopy, which is an endoscopic test. Those with rectal bleeding may notice bright red blood in their stool. endoscopic test. There are many causes of rectal hemorrhage, including inflamed hemorrhoids (which are dilated vessels in the perianal fat pads), rectal varices, proctitis (of various causes), stercoral ulcers, and infections. Symptoms associated with rectal bleeding include having several bowel Rectal bleeding refers to bleeding in the rectum, thus a

form of lower gastrointestinal bleeding 2a4ded0897

== Signs and symptoms == 2a4ded0897

Gastrointestinal bleeding Small amounts of bleeding over a long time may cause iron-deficiency anemia resulting in feeling tired or heart-related chest pain. Other symptoms may include abdominal pain, shortness of breath, pale skin, or passing out. Small amounts of bleeding over a long time may cause iron-deficiency Gastrointestinal bleeding (GI bleed), also called gastrointestinal hemorrhage (GIB), is all forms of bleeding in the gastrointestinal tract, from the mouth to the rectum. symptoms may include vomiting red blood, vomiting black blood, bloody stool, or black stool. When there is significant blood loss over a short time, symptoms may include vomiting red blood, vomiting black blood, bloody stool, or black stool. Sometimes in those with small amounts of bleeding no symptoms may be present 2a4ded0897

In infants, the Apt test, a test that is particularly useful in cases where a newborn has blood in stool or vomit, can be used to distinguish fetal hemoglobin from maternal blood based on the differences in composition of fetal hemoglobin as compared to the hemoglobin found in adults. A non-harmful cause of neonatal bleeding include swallowed maternal... 2a4ded0897 == Signs and symptoms == 2a4ded0897 The most common cause of melena is peptic ulcer disease. However, any bleeding within the upper gastrointestinal tract or the ascending colon can lead to melena. Melena may also be a complication of anticoagulant medications, such as warfarin. 2a4ded0897 Those with rectal bleeding may notice bright red blood in their stool. Symptoms associated with rectal bleeding include having several bowel movements in a day, feelings of incomplete rectal evacuation, straining, hard or lumpy stools, feelings of urgency, loose or watery stools, and leakage of bowel movement. 2a4ded0897 == Description == 2a4ded0897 Iron supplements may cause a grayish-black stool that should be distinguished from melena, as should black coloration caused by a number of medications, such as bismuth subsalicylate (the active ingredient in Pepto-Bismol), or by foods such as beetroot, black liquorice, or blueberries. 2a4ded0897

Lower gastrointestinal bleeding Bright red stool, called hematochezia, is the sign of a fast moving active GI bleed. LGIB is a common reason for seeking medical attention at a hospital's emergency department. Approximately 85% of lower gastrointestinal bleeding involves the large intestine, 10% are from bleeds that are actually upper gastrointestinal bleeds, and 3-5% involve the small intestine. The bright red or maroon color is due to Lower gastrointestinal bleeding (LGIB) is any form of gastrointestinal bleeding in the lower gastrointestinal tract. It is estimated that UGIB accounts for 100-200 per 100,000 cases versus 20-27 per 100,000 cases for LGIB. LGIB accounts for 30-40% of all gastrointestinal bleeding and is less common than upper gastrointestinal bleeding (UGIB). intestine and proximal colon 2a4ded0897

Bleeding is typically divided into two main types: upper gastrointestinal bleeding and lower gastrointestinal bleeding. Causes of upper GI bleeds include: peptic ulcer disease, esophageal varices due to liver cirrhosis and cancer, among others. Causes of lower GI bleeds include: hemorrhoids, cancer, and inflammatory bowel disease among others. Small amounts of bleeding may be detected by fecal occult blood test. Endoscopy of the lower and upper gastrointestinal tract may locate the area of bleeding. Medical imaging may be useful in cases that are not clear. Bleeding may also... Causes

Human feces biliary obstruction of any type (white stool) combines with gastrointestinal bleeding from any source (black stool). It can also suggest a carcinoma of Human feces (American English) or faeces (British English), commonly and in medical literature more often called stool, commonly referred to as poo or poop, are the solid or semisolid remains of food that could not be digested or absorbed in the small intestine of humans, but has been further broken down by bacteria in the large intestine. It also contains bacteria and a relatively small amount of metabolic waste products such as bacterially altered bilirubin, and the dead epithelial cells from the lining of the gut. It is discharged through the anus during a process called defecation

Blood in stool gastrointestinal bleeding; or to hematochezia, with a red color, typically originating from lower gastrointestinal bleeding. Evaluation of the blood found in stool depends Blood in stool looks different depending on how early it enters the digestive tract—and thus how much digestive action it has been exposed to—and how much there is. The term "blood in stool" is usually only used to describe visible blood, and not fecal occult blood, which is found only after physical examination and chemical laboratory testing. The term can refer either to melena, with a black appearance, typically originating from upper gastrointestinal bleeding; or to hematochezia, with a red color, typically originating from lower gastrointestinal bleeding. Evaluation of the blood found in stool depends on its characteristics, in terms of color, quantity and other features, which can point to its source, but more serious conditions can present with a mixed picture, or with the form of bleeding that is found in another section of the tract

Causes of "false" melena include iron supplements, Pepto...

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