

Causes Of Vomiting Blood

There are several subtypes of CINV. The classifications of nausea and vomiting are:

cd92380b30 The area postrema is a paired protuberance found at the inferoposterior limit of the fourth ventricle. Specialized ependymal cells are found within the area postrema. These cells differ slightly from the majority of ependymal cells (ependymocytes), forming a unicellular epithelial lining of the ventricles and central canal. The area postrema is separated from the vagal trigone by the funiculus separans, a thin semitransparent ridge. The vagal trigone overlies the dorsal vagal nucleus and is situated on the caudal end of the rhomboid fossa or 'floor' of the fourth ventricle. The area postrema... cd92380b30 == Signs and symptoms == cd92380b30 Hypovolemia is a massive decrease in blood volume, and death by excessive loss of blood is referred to as exsanguination. Typically, a healthy person can endure a loss of 10–15% of the total blood volume without serious medical difficulties (by comparison, blood donation typically takes 8–10% of the donor's blood volume). The stopping or controlling of bleeding is called hemostasis and is an important part of both first aid and surgery. cd92380b30

Blood squirt causes the blood to bleed out at a rapid, intermittent rate in a spray or jet, coinciding with the pulse, rather than the slower, but steady flow of venous Blood squirt (blood spurt, blood spray, blood gush, or blood jet) is a projectile expulsion of blood when an artery is ruptured. Blood pressure causes the blood to bleed out at a rapid, intermittent rate in a spray or jet, coinciding with the pulse, rather than the slower, but steady flow of venous bleeding. Also known as arterial bleeding, arterial spurting, or arterial gushing, the amount

of blood loss can be copious, occur very rapidly, and can lead to death by exsanguination
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Upper head cd92380b30

Chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting Nausea and vomiting are two of the most feared cancer treatment-related Chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV) is a common side-effect of many cancer treatments. Efficient mediation of these unpleasant and sometimes debilitating symptoms results in increased quality of life for the patient, and better overall health of the patient, and, due to better patient tolerance, more effective treatment cycles. Nausea and vomiting are two of the most feared cancer treatment-related side effects for cancer patients and their families. found that patients receiving chemotherapy ranked nausea and vomiting as the first and second most severe side effects, respectively. Since the 1990s, several novel classes of antiemetics have been developed and commercialized, becoming a nearly universal standard in chemotherapy regimens, and helping to better manage these symptoms in a large portion of patients. Chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV) is a common side-effect of many cancer treatments. In 1983, Coates et al. Up to 20% of patients receiving highly emetogenic agents in this era postponed, or even refused, potentially curative treatments cd92380b30

Defensive vomiting Vomiting serves an evolutionary purpose Defensive vomiting refers to the use of emesis by animals to defend against ingested pathogens or against predators. Defensive vomiting refers to the use of emesis by animals to defend against ingested pathogens or against predators cd92380b30

== Complications == cd92380b30 == In humans == cd92380b30 Esophagitis, esophageal

varices, gastritis, cirrhosis or gastric ulcers for example, may bleed and produce coffee-ground vomitus. When unaccompanied by melena, hematemesis or a fall in hemoglobin with corresponding urea rises and creates an unstable reaction, and other causes of coffee ground vomitus need to be elucidated; for example, gastric stasis, bowel obstruction or ileus, that can cause oxidised food material to be vomited. Vomiting iron supplements can also mimic coffee grounds to the untrained eye. cd92380b30

Coffee ground vomiting This reaction causes the vomitus to look black, similar to coffee grounds. Within organic heme molecules of red blood cells is the element iron, which oxidizes following exposure to gastric acid. ground vomitus refers to a particular appearance of vomit. Within organic heme molecules of red blood cells is the element iron, which oxidizes following Coffee ground vomitus refers to a particular appearance of vomit cd92380b30

== Composition == cd92380b30 == Types == cd92380b30 Diseases such as Ebola, yellow fever, viral hepatitis, haemophilia B, fatty liver disease and cancers of stomach, pancreas, esophagus and, rarely, retrograde jejuno gastric intussusception might also be the reason behind coffee-ground vomitus. cd92380b30 Hematemesis is the vomiting of blood. This is usually vomit that contains bright red blood. Coffee ground vomiting is similar to hematemesis, but is distinct in not involving bright red blood. cd92380b30 In the human liver, bile is composed of 97–98% water, 0.7% bile salts, 0.2% bilirubin, 0.51% fats (cholesterol, fatty acids, and lecithin), and 200 meq/L inorganic salts. The two main pigments of bile are bilirubin, which is orange-yellow, and its oxidised form biliverdin, which is green. About 400 to 800 milliliters (14 to 27 U.S. fluid ounces) of bile is produced per day in adult human beings. cd92380b30 Morning sickness may have a defensive purpose. One

professor has posited that morning sickness discourages pregnant women from eating meat and strong-tasting vegetables, which may contain toxins and microorganisms. If ingested, the fetus might be harmed in the first 18 weeks of pregnancy. cd92380b30 == Types == cd92380b30 Vomiting serves an evolutionary purpose for humans by preventing the ingestion of something harmful, and by expelling noxious substances once ingested. cd92380b30 In cut carotid arteries with 100 mL of blood through the heart at each beat (at 65 beats a minute), a completely severed artery will spurt blood for about 30 seconds and the blood will not spurt much higher than the human head. If the artery is just nicked, on the other hand, the blood will spurt longer, but will be coming out under pressure and spraying much further. cd92380b30 Intracerebral hemorrhage — bleeding in the brain caused by the rupture of a blood vessel within the head. See also hemorrhagic stroke. cd92380b30 To prevent hand ischemia, there is a "squirt test" that involves squirting blood from the radial artery, which is used in intraoperative assessment of collateral arm blood flow before radial artery harvest. This is more commonly called "Allen's test" by microvascular surgeons, and is used before harvesting radial artery based free... cd92380b30 == Anatomy == cd92380b30 When attributed to peptic inflammation, use of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) is commonly implicated. These drugs can interfere with the stomach's natural... cd92380b30 == Structure == cd92380b30

Hematemesis This is usually vomit that contains bright red blood. However, this is not found in stomach viruses (norovirus, rotavirus, etc. needed] Hematemesis is the vomiting of blood. The source is generally the upper gastrointestinal tract, typically above the suspensory muscle of duodenum. Coffee ground vomiting is similar to hematemesis, Hematemesis is the vomiting of blood. It may be caused by ulcers, tumors of the stomach or esophagus, varices, prolonged and vigorous retching, gastroenteritis, ingested blood (from bleeding in

the mouth, nose, or throat), or certain drugs.). It can be confused with hemoptysis (coughing up blood) or epistaxis (nosebleed), which are more common cd92380b30

Hematemesis must be differentiated from hemoptysis (coughing up blood) and epistaxis (nosebleed). Both of these are more common conditions. These may be difficult to distinguish. cd92380b30 == Causes == cd92380b30

Area postrema Such roles of the area postrema include its detection of circulating hormones involved in vomiting, thirst, hunger, and blood pressure control. Its position adjacent to the bilateral nuclei of the solitary tract and role as a sensory transducer allow it to integrate blood-to-brain autonomic functions. Such roles of the area postrema include its detection of circulating hormones involved in vomiting, thirst The area postrema, a paired structure in the medulla oblongata of the brainstem, is a circumventricular organ having permeable capillaries and sensory neurons that enable its role to detect circulating chemical messengers in the blood and transduce them into neural signals and networks. integrate blood-to-brain autonomic functions cd92380b30

Bleeding Mouth Tooth eruption — losing a tooth Hematemesis — vomiting fresh blood Hemoptysis — coughing up blood from the lungs Lungs Pulmonary hemorrhage Hemothorax Bleeding, hemorrhage, haemorrhage or blood loss, is blood escaping from the circulatory system from damaged blood vessels. Bleeding can occur internally, or externally either through a natural opening such as the mouth, nose, ear, urethra, genitalia or anus, or through a puncture in the skin cd92380b30

Bile The bitter Bile (from Latin bilis), also known as gall, is a yellow-green fluid produced by the liver of most vertebrates that aids the digestion of lipids in the small intestine. On an

empty stomach – after repeated vomiting, for example – a person's vomit may be green or dark yellow, and very bitter. After a human eats, this stored bile is discharged into the first section of the small intestine, known as the duodenum through the ampulla of Vater in the duodenal wall. ursodeoxycholic acid. In humans, bile is primarily composed of water, is produced continuously by the liver, and is stored and concentrated in the gallbladder

Cyclic vomiting syndrome During the recovery phase, vomiting ceases, nausea diminishes or is absent, and appetite returns. Each episode is divided into four phases: inter-episodic, prodrome, vomiting, and recovery. During the recovery phase, vomiting ceases, nausea diminishes or is absent Cyclic vomiting syndrome (CVS) is a chronic functional condition of unknown pathogenesis. The emetic or vomiting phase is characterized by intense persistent nausea and repeated vomiting, typically lasting hours to days. intense persistent nausea and repeated vomiting, typically lasting hours to days. CVS is characterized as recurring episodes lasting a single day to multiple weeks. "Cyclic vomiting syndrome (CVS) is a rare abnormality of the neuroendocrine system that affects 2% of children. During the inter-episodic phase, which typically lasts one week to one month, there are no discernible symptoms and normal activities can occur. The prodrome phase is known as the pre-emetic phase, characterized by the initial feeling of an approaching episode but still being able to keep down oral medication. " This disorder is thought to be closely related to migraines and family history of migraines in some patients

Vomiting can be the result of ailments such as food poisoning, gastroenteritis, pregnancy, motion sickness, or hangover; or it can be an after effect of diseases such as brain tumors, elevated intracranial pressure, or overexposure to ionizing radiation. The feeling that one is

about to vomit is called nausea; it often precedes, but does not always lead to vomiting. Impairment due to alcohol, anesthesia, or other sedatives can cause inhalation of vomit. In severe cases, where dehydration develops, intravenous fluid may be required. Antiemetics are sometimes necessary to suppress nausea and vomiting. Self-induced vomiting can be a component of an eating disorder such as bulimia nervosa, and is itself now classified as an eating disorder on its own, purging disorder. cd92380b30 Subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) implies the presence of blood within the subarachnoid space from some pathologic process. The common medical use of the term SAH refers... cd92380b30 Cerebral hemorrhage — a type of intracranial hemorrhage, bleeding within the brain tissue itself. cd92380b30

Vomiting The vomited contents are known as vomit or vomitus. Self-induced vomiting can be a component of an eating disorder such as bulimia nervosa, and Vomiting (scientifically known as emesis, and otherwise known as puking, and throwing up) is the forceful expulsion of the contents of one's stomach through the mouth and sometimes the nose. are sometimes necessary to suppress nausea and vomiting cd92380b30

Intracranial hemorrhage — bleeding in the skull. cd92380b30 Vomiting excessive amounts of alcohol is an attempt by the body to prevent alcohol poisoning and death. Vomiting may also be caused by other drugs, such as opiates, or toxins found in some foods and plants. Food allergies and sensitivities, such as lactose intolerance, can cause vomiting. cd92380b30 Hematemesis is treated as a medical emergency, with treatments based on the amount of blood loss. Investigations include endoscopy. Any blood loss may be corrected with intravenous fluids and blood transfusions. Patients may need to avoid taking anything by mouth. cd92380b30 == Definition == cd92380b30

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