

Sharp Pain Upper Left Abdomen

Epiplonic appendagitis There is sometimes nausea **Epiplonic appendagitis** (EA) is an uncommon, benign, self-limiting inflammatory process of the epiplonic appendices. The inflammation causes pain, often described as sharp or stabbing, located on the left, right, or central regions of the abdomen. 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

Volvulus The Borchardt triad is a group of symptoms that help doctors. [citation needed] Gastric volvulus causes nausea, vomiting, and pain in the upper abdomen

Although it is self-limiting, epiplonic appendagitis can cause severe... Treatment often includes antibiotics, intravenous fluids, pain medication, and surgery. Other measures may include a nasogastric tube or blood transfusion. Without treatment death may occur within a few days. About 20% of people with cirrhosis who are hospitalized have peritonitis. 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. == Structure ==

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

Management of chest pain is based on the underlying cause. Initial treatment often includes the medications aspirin and nitroglycerin. The response to... 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.

Causes of cancer pain The pain appears on the left or right upper abdomen, is constant, and increases in intensity over time. It is in. is near the hepatopancreatic ampulla

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. Common causes of pain in the abdomen include gastroenteritis and irritable bowel syndrome. About 15% of people have a more serious underlying condition such as appendicitis, leaking or ruptured abdominal aortic aneurysm, diverticulitis, or ectopic pregnancy. In a third of cases, the exact cause is unclear.

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. for the Study of Pain recommended using specific features to describe a patient's pain: Region of the body involved (e. , abdomen or lower limbs) System Pain is a distressing bodily feeling often caused by intense or damaging stimuli. g

Abdominal pain Since the abdomen contains most Abdominal pain, also known as a stomach ache, is a symptom associated with both non-serious and serious medical issues. Since the abdomen contains most of the body's vital organs, it can be an indicator of a wide variety of diseases. Given that, approaching the examination of a person and planning of a differential diagnosis is extremely important. Abdominal pain, also known as a stomach ache, is a symptom associated with both non-serious and serious medical issues

Peritonitis One part or the entire abdomen may be tender. Symptoms may include severe pain, swelling of the abdomen, fever, or weight loss. the inner wall of the abdomen and covering of the abdominal organs. Complications may include shock and acute respiratory distress syndrome. Symptoms may include severe pain, swelling of the abdomen, fever, or weight loss

Peritonitis is inflammation of the localized or generalized peritoneum, the lining of the inner wall of the abdomen and covering of the abdominal organs 83dc9390d5

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. 83dc9390d5

Bloating that the abdomen is full or distended. Pains that are due to bloating will feel sharp and cause. Rarely, bloating may be painful or cause shortness of breath 83dc9390d5

== Signs and symptoms == 83dc9390d5

Intercostal nerves The 7th. to the upper limb and thorax; the next four distribute to the walls of the thorax; the lower five supply the walls of the thorax and abdomen 83dc9390d5

Simple over-the-counter pain medications are useful in 20% to 70% of cases of common acute... 83dc9390d5 Causes include perforation of the intestinal tract, pancreatitis, pelvic inflammatory disease, stomach ulcer, cirrhosis, a ruptured appendix or even a perforated gallbladder. Risk factors include ascites (the abnormal build-up of fluid in the abdomen) and peritoneal dialysis. Diagnosis is generally based on examination, blood tests, and medical imaging. 83dc9390d5

Colic flexures The left colic flexure or splenic 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. flexure lies in the right upper quadrant of the human abdomen. The right colic flexure is also known as the hepatic flexure, and the left colic flexure is also known as the splenic flexure 83dc9390d5

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