Pain Below Ribs Left Side Abdomen

The word thorax comes from the Greek θώραξ thṓrax "breastplate, cuirass, corslet" via Latin: thorax. ff7d9441dd of one or both ureters from dislodged kidney stones. The most frequent site of obstruction is at the vesico-ureteric junction (VUJ), the narrowest point of the upper urinary tract. Acute (sudden onset) obstruction of a ureter can result in urinary stasis – the disruption or cessation of urine flow into the bladder. This, in turn, can cause distention of the ureter, known as a hydroureter. The obstruction and distention of the ureter(s) results in reflexive peristaltic smooth muscle spasms or contractions, which then cause very intense and diffuse (widespread) visceral pain affecting the organs of the pelvis, abdomen and even the thoracic area. This intense, diffuse pain is transmitted via the ureteric plexus, a branching network of intersecting nerves that cover and innervate the ureters. ff7d9441dd 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... ff7d9441dd 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. ff7d9441dd The thoracic diaphragm attaches to the costal margin. ff7d9441dd == Etymology == ff7d9441dd For example, everyday language can lead to confusion in descriptions: the phrase "a scar above the wrist" could refer to a location several inches away from the hand, possibly on the forearm, or it could be at the base of the hand, either on the palm or dorsal (back) side. By using precise anatomical terms, such as "proximal," "distal," "palmar," or "dorsal," this ambiguity is eliminated, ensuring clear communication. ff7d9441dd This terminology incorporates a range of unique terms, prefixes, and suffixes derived primarily from Ancient Greek and Latin. While these terms can be challenging for those unfamiliar with them, they provide a level of precision that reduces ambiguity and minimizes the risk of errors. Because anatomical terminology is not commonly used in everyday language, its meanings are less likely to evolve or be misinterpreted. ff7d9441dd

Costal margin Pain across the costal margin is most commonly The costal margin, also known as the costal arch, is the lower edge of the chest (thorax) formed by the bottom edge of the rib cage. abdominal organs may be palpated just below the costal margin, such as the liver on the right side of the body ff7d9441dd

Thorax "floating". The thorax The thorax (pl. Whereas ribs 8 through 10 are termed false ribs as their costal cartilage articulates with the costal cartilage of the rib above. : thoraces or thoraxes) or chest is a part of the anatomy of mammals and other tetrapod animals located between the neck and the abdomen ff7d9441dd

Anatomical terminology The left upper quadrant (LUQ) includes the lower left ribs, stomach, Anatomical terminology is a specialized system of terms used by anatomists, zoologists, and health professionals, such as doctors, surgeons, and pharmacists, to describe the structures and functions of the body. lower right ribs, right side of the liver, and right side of the transverse colon ff7d9441dd

Unlike the nerves from the autonomic nervous system that innervate the visceral pleura of the thoracic cavity, the intercostal nerves arise from the somatic nervous system. This enables them to control the contraction of muscles, as well as provide specific sensory information regarding the skin and parietal pleura. This explains why damage to the internal wall of the thoracic cavity can be felt as... ff7d9441dd The costal margin is the medial margin formed by the cartilages of the seventh to tenth ribs. It attaches to the body and xiphoid process of the sternum. ff7d9441dd == Structure == ff7d9441dd The pelvic region of the trunk includes the bony pelvis, the pelvic cavity (the space enclosed by the bony pelvis), the pelvic floor, below the pelvic cavity, and the perineum, below the pelvic floor. The pelvic skeleton is formed in the area of the back, by the sacrum and the coccyx and anteriorly and to the left and right sides, by a pair of hip bones. ff7d9441dd The word derives from the Greek word υποχόνδριο ("hypochondrio"). This Greek word means literally "below the cartilage" which refers to the costal cartilages. In other words, the word refers to the area of the ventral trunk that is located below the costal cartilages. The word once referred only to the soft portion of the abdomen between the rib cage and the navel (the region once believed to be the seat of hypochondriasis), but it is not used that way in modern anatomy's schemes for the regions of the abdomen. ff7d9441dd ��2... ff7d9441dd == Definitions, etymology, and modern controversies == ff7d9441dd == Word formation... == ff7d9441dd In mammals, the bony pelvis has a gap in the middle, significantly larger in females than in males. Their offspring pass through this gap... ff7d9441dd 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. ff7d9441dd 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. ff7d9441dd == Presentation == ff7d9441dd The nine regions offer more detailed anatomy and are delineated by two vertical and two horizontal lines. ff7d9441dd

Renal colic This intense, diffuse pain is transmitted via the Renal colic (literally, kidney pain), also known as ureteric colic (literally, pain in the ureters), is characterized by. (widespread) visceral pain affecting the organs of the pelvis, abdomen and even the thoracic area ff7d9441dd

Quadrants and regions of abdomen The left lower quadrant (LLQ) of the human abdomen is the area left of the midline and below the umbilicus. 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 and tissues may be involved. The LLQ includes the left iliac fossa The human abdomen is divided into quadrants and regions by anatomists and physicians for the purposes of study, diagnosis, and treatment. lines ff7d9441dd

Renal colic typically begins in the flank and often radiates to below the ribs or the groin. It typically comes in waves due to ureteric peristalsis, but... ff7d9441dd The costal angle is the angle between the left and right costal margins where they join the sternum. ff7d9441dd

Iliocostal friction syndrome The condition presents as low back pain which may radiate to other surrounding areas as a result of irritated nerve, tendon, and muscle structures. and the lower ribs will be assessed with physical palpation. It may occur unilaterally due to conditions such as scoliosis, or bilaterally due to

conditions such as osteoporosis and hyperkyphosis. Usually, flexion of the trunk laterally can trigger pain on the affected side(s), which is Iliocostal friction syndrome, also known as costoiliac impingement syndrome, is a condition in which the costal margin comes in contact with the iliac crest ff7d9441dd

severe abdominal pain that is spasmodic in nature. This pain is primarily caused by an obstruction ff7d9441dd The liver is in the right hypochondrium, extending through the epigastrium and reaching the left hypochondrium. The spleen and some of the stomach are in the left hypochondrium. ff7d9441dd

Hypochondrium They are located on the lateral sides of the abdominal wall respectively, inferior to (below) the thoracic cage, being separated by the epigastrium. abdomen; the left hypochondrium and right hypochondrium. The hypochondrium refers to the two hypochondriac regions in the upper third of the abdomen; the left hypochondrium and right hypochondrium. They are located on the lateral sides of the abdominal wall respectively, inferior to (below) the thoracic In anatomy, the division of the abdomen into regions can employ a nine-region scheme ff7d9441dd

Pelvis : pelves or pelvises) is the lower part of an anatomical trunk, between the abdomen and the thighs (sometimes also called pelvic region), together with its embedded skeleton (sometimes also called bony pelvis or pelvic skeleton). pelves or pelvises) is the lower part of an anatomical trunk, between the abdomen and the thighs (sometimes also called pelvic region), together with its The pelvis (pl ff7d9441dd

Intercostal nerves The intercostal nerves are distributed chiefly to the thoracic pleura and abdominal peritoneum, and differ from the anterior rami of the other spinal nerves in that each pursues an independent course without plexus formation. The 7th intercostal nerve ends at the xiphoid process of the sternum. The intercostal nerves are part of the somatic nervous system, and arise from the anterior rami of the thoracic spinal nerves from T1 to T11. walls of the thorax; the lower five supply the walls of the thorax and abdomen ff7d9441dd

Some sources have disputed usage of the term for the parts of the anterior... ff7d9441dd 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. ff7d9441dd

Abdomen In arthropods, it is the posterior tagma of the body; it follows the thorax or cephalothorax. In the region of the 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. pubis bone, run up the abdomen on either side of the linea alba, and insert into the cartilages of the fifth, sixth, and seventh ribs. The area occupied by the abdomen is called the abdominal cavity ff7d9441dd

To standardize this system of terminology, Terminologia Anatomica was established as an international reference for anatomical terms. ff7d9441dd Diagnosis is predominately clinical, with assessment into the underlying pathology causing iliocostal contact, to which radiological imaging may be used. The differential diagnosis can be extensive due to the presentation of the condition, however includes neuropathic pain, hip pathologies, pinched nerves, myofascial pain, and visceral causes. Treatment of the condition is typically by addressing the underlying cause, commonly with the use of orthosis and injection therapies, however surgical resection may be necessary if other forms of treatment fails to provide relief. ff7d9441dd The two hip bones connect the spine with the lower limbs. They are attached to the sacrum posteriorly, connected to

each other anteriorly, and joined with the two femurs at the hip joints. The gap enclosed by the bony pelvis, called the pelvic cavity, is the section of the body underneath the abdomen and mainly consists of the reproductive organs and the rectum, while the pelvic floor at the base of the cavity assists in supporting the organs of the abdomen. ff7d9441dd The first two nerves supply fibers 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. The 7th intercostal nerve ends at the xiphoid process of the sternum. The 10th intercostal nerve terminates at the navel. The 12th (subcostal) thoracic is distributed to the walls of the abdomen and groin. Each of these fibers contains around 1300 axons. ff7d9441dd Iliocostal friction syndrome can be a disabling painful condition that can affect the quality of life for individuals. The predominant symptom is low back pain, which... ff7d9441dd == Signs and symptoms == ff7d9441dd

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