

Left Lower Abdomen Pain

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... 72dff4c353 The nine regions offer more detailed anatomy and are delineated by two vertical and two horizontal lines. 72dff4c353 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. 72dff4c353 == Signs and symptoms == 72dff4c353

Abdominal pain 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. 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. Abdominal pain, also known as a stomach ache, is a symptom associated with both non-serious and serious medical issues 72dff4c353

Computed tomography of the abdomen and pelvis It is also a useful test to investigate acute abdominal pain (especially of the lower quadrants, whereas ultrasound is the preferred first line investigation for right upper quadrant pain). It is used frequently to determine stage of cancer and to follow progress. CT is also the first line for detecting

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solid organ injury after trauma. Renal stones Computed tomography of the abdomen and pelvis is an application of computed tomography (CT) and is a sensitive method for diagnosis of abdominal diseases. Renal stones, appendicitis, pancreatitis, diverticulitis, abdominal aortic aneurysm, and bowel obstruction are conditions that are readily diagnosed and assessed with CT. abdominal pain (especially of the lower quadrants, whereas ultrasound is the preferred first line investigation for right upper quadrant pain) 72dff4c353

Management of chest pain is based on the underlying cause. Initial treatment often includes the medications aspirin and nitroglycerin. The response to... 72dff4c353 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. 72dff4c353 Radiating pain is slightly different from referred pain; for example, the pain related to a myocardial infarction could either be referred or radiating pain from the chest. Referred pain is when the pain is located away from or adjacent to the organ involved; for instance, when a person has pain only in their jaw or left arm, but not in the chest. Radiating pain would have an origin, where the patient can perceive pain, but the pain also spreads ("radiates") out from this origin point to cause... 72dff4c353

Peritonitis Complications may include shock and acute respiratory distress syndrome. 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. 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. One part or the entire abdomen may be tender 72dff4c353

== Positioning and environment == 72dff4c353

Pain the Study of Pain recommended using specific features to describe a patient's pain: Region of the body involved (e. ". The International Association for the Study of Pain defines pain as "an unpleasant sensory and

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emotional experience associated with, or resembling that associated with, actual or potential tissue damage. , abdomen or lower limbs) System Pain is a distressing bodily feeling often caused by intense or damaging stimuli. g 72dff4c353

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. 72dff4c353 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. 72dff4c353 In acute appendicitis, palpation in the left iliac fossa may produce pain in the right iliac fossa. 72dff4c353 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. 72dff4c353 == Advantages == 72dff4c353 Simple over-the-counter pain medications are useful in 20% to 70% of cases of common acute... 72dff4c353 ♦♦2... 72dff4c353 Multidetector CT (MDCT) can clearly delineate anatomic structures in the abdomen, which is critical in the diagnosis of internal diaphragmatic and other nonpalpable or unsuspected hernias. MDCT also offers clear detail of the abdominal wall allowing wall hernias to be identified accurately. 72dff4c353

Abdominal examination In a complete physical examination, the abdominal exam classically follows the respiratory examination and cardiovascular 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. obturator muscle Rovsing's sign -

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pain in the right lower abdominal quadrant on palpation of the left side of the abdomen McBurney's sign – deep tenderness 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. Auscultation (listening) of the abdomen with a stethoscope. The abdominal examination is conventionally split into four different stages: first, inspection of the patient and the visible characteristics of their abdomen. Palpation of the patient's abdomen. Depending on the need to test for specific diseases such as ascites, special tests may be performed as a part of the physical examination. Finally, percussion (tapping) of the patient's abdomen and abdominal organs

Chest pain Associated symptoms may include pain in the shoulder, arm, upper abdomen, or jaw, along with nausea, sweating, or shortness of breath. Those with diabetes or the elderly may have less clear symptoms. heaviness or squeezing. It may be described as sharp, dull, pressure, heaviness or squeezing. 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 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

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.

Referred pain Referred pain has been described since the late 1880s. prostate can radiate referred pain to the abdomen, lower back, and calf muscles. Kidney stones can cause visceral pain in the ureter as the stone is slowly Referred pain, also called reflective pain, is pain perceived at a location other than the site of the painful stimulus. An example is the case of angina pectoris brought on by a myocardial infarction (heart attack), where pain is often felt in

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the left side of the neck, left shoulder, and back rather than in the thorax (chest), the site of the injury. Despite an increasing amount of literature on the subject, the biological mechanism of referred pain is unknown, although there are several hypotheses. The International Association for the Study of Pain has not officially defined the term; hence, several authors have defined it differently 72dff4c353

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. 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. These terms are not used in comparative anatomy, since most other animals do not stand erect. The left lower quadrant (LLQ) of the human abdomen is the area left of the midline and below the umbilicus. The quadrants are referred to as the left lower quadrant, left upper quadrant, right upper quadrant and right lower quadrant. lines 72dff4c353

Abdomen [citation needed] Quadrants are also often used in describing the site of an abdominal pain. 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. In arthropods, it is the posterior tagma of the body; it follows the thorax or cephalothorax. the left upper, left lower, right upper, and right lower. The area occupied by the abdomen is called the abdominal cavity 72dff4c353

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. 72dff4c353 == Referral of pain == 72dff4c353

Rovsing's sign 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. If palpation of the left lower

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quadrant of a person's abdomen increases the pain felt in the right lower quadrant, the patient is said to have Rovsing's sign, named after the Danish surgeon Niels Thorkild Rovsing (1862–1927), is a sign of appendicitis. The phenomenon was first described by Swedish surgeon Emil Samuel Perman (1856–1945) writing in the journal Hygiea in 1904.

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.

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