

What Causes Vasovagal Syncope

People often become pale, lightheaded, nauseated, sweaty and weak before they lose consciousness. Sometimes defecating, coughing, or severe vomiting may cause fainting in a similar way.

Blood-injection-injury type phobia Prevalence of fear of needles which does not meet the BII phobia criteria is higher. and can promote pre-syncope (lightheadedness, feelings of faintness) and syncope (fainting): categorized in this instance as vasovagal fainting. A proper name for BII has yet to be created. This second Blood-injection-injury (BII) type phobia is a type of specific phobia characterized by the display of excessive, irrational fear in response to the sight of blood, injury, or injection, or in anticipation of an injection, injury, or exposure to blood. This is a common phobia with an estimated 3-4% prevalence in the general population, though it has been found to occur more often in younger and less educated groups. Blood-like stimuli (paint, ketchup) may also cause a reaction

== Causes ==

Syncope (medicine) Syncope may also be associated with a short episode of muscle twitching. Psychiatric causes can also be determined when a patient experiences fear, anxiety, or panic; particularly before a stressful event, usually medical in nature. There are three broad categories of causes: heart or blood vessel Syncope (, SING-kə-pee), commonly known as fainting or passing out, is a loss of consciousness and muscle strength characterized by a fast onset, short duration, and spontaneous recovery. It is caused by a decrease in blood flow to the brain, typically from low blood pressure. Causes range from non-serious to potentially fatal. There are sometimes symptoms before the loss of consciousness such as lightheadedness, sweating, pale skin, blurred vision, nausea, vomiting, or feeling warm. When consciousness and muscle strength are not completely lost, it is called presyncope. be treated the same as syncope. It is recommended that presyncope be treated the same as syncope

Hysterosalpingography In this procedure, a radio-opaque material is injected into the cervical canal, and radiographs are taken. procedure, nausea, vomiting, and headache. Hysterosalpingography has vital role in treatment of infertility, especially in the case of fallopian tube blockage. It is a special x-ray procedure using dye to look at the womb (uterus) and fallopian tubes. A normal result shows the filling of the uterine cavity and the bilateral filling of the fallopian tube with the injection material. Some subjects may develop vasovagal syncope during the inflation of balloon in the cervical canal. For the first Hysterosalpingography (HSG), also known as uterosalpingography, is a radiologic procedure to investigate the shape of the uterine cavity and the shape and patency of the fallopian tubes. To demonstrate tubal patency, spillage of the material into the peritoneal cavity needs to be observed

The Canon of Medicine remained a medical authority for centuries. It set the standards for medicine in medieval Europe and the Islamic world and was used as a standard medical textbook through the 18th century in Europe. It is an important text in Unani medicine, a form of traditional medicine practiced in India. 3c2ae23665 == Uses == 3c2ae23665 Symptoms may include dizziness, lightheadedness, confusion, feeling tired, weakness, headache, blurred vision, nausea, neck or back pain, an irregular heartbeat or feeling that the heart is skipping beats or fluttering, and fainting. Hypotension is the opposite of hypertension, which is high blood pressure. It is best understood as a physiological state rather than a disease. Severely low blood pressure can deprive the brain and other vital organs of oxygen... 3c2ae23665 Occasionally, HSG may also have therapeutic... 3c2ae23665 == Title == 3c2ae23665

Hypotension There are also syndromes that can cause hypotension in patients including orthostatic hypotension, vasovagal syncope, and other rarer conditions. Different numbers apply to children. However, in practice, blood pressure is considered too low only if noticeable symptoms are present. For many Hypotension, also known as low blood pressure, is a cardiovascular condition characterized by abnormally reduced blood pressure. Blood pressure is the force of blood pushing against the walls of the arteries as the heart pumps out blood and is indicated by two numbers, the systolic blood pressure (the top number) and the diastolic blood pressure (the bottom number), which are the maximum and minimum blood pressures within the cardiac cycle, respectively. A systolic blood pressure of less than 90 millimeters of mercury (mmHg) or diastolic of less than 60 mmHg is generally considered to be hypotension 3c2ae23665

Micturition syncope The underlying cause is not fully understood, but it may be a result of vasovagal response, postural hypotension, or a combination thereof. Micturition syncope or post-micturition syncope is the name given to the human phenomenon of fainting shortly after or during urination. The underlying cause is Micturition syncope or post-micturition syncope is the name given to the human phenomenon of fainting shortly after or during urination 3c2ae23665

Orthostatic hypotension The drop in blood pressure may be sudden (vasovagal orthostatic hypotension), within 3 minutes (classic orthostatic hypotension) Orthostatic hypotension, also known as postural hypotension or commonly known as headrush, is a medical condition wherein a person's blood pressure drops (hypotension) when they are standing up (orthostasis) or sitting down. It is defined as a fall in systolic blood pressure of at least 20 mmHg or diastolic blood pressure of at least 10 mmHg after 3 minutes of standing. Primary orthostatic hypotension is also often referred to as neurogenic orthostatic hypotension. The drop in blood pressure may be sudden (vasovagal orthostatic hypotension), within 3 minutes (classic orthostatic hypotension) or gradual (delayed orthostatic hypotension). As a result, blood pools in the blood vessels of the legs for a longer period, and less is returned to the heart, thereby leading to a reduced cardiac output and inadequate blood flow to the brain. neurogenic orthostatic hypotension. It occurs predominantly by delayed (or absent) constriction of the lower body blood vessels, which is normally required to maintain adequate blood pressure when changing the position to standing 3c2ae23665

Prevalence of fear of needles has been increasing, with two studies showing an increase among children from 25% in 1995 to 65% in... 3c2ae23665 Orthostatic intolerance occurs in humans because standing upright is a fundamental stressor, so requires rapid and effective circulatory and neurologic compensations to maintain blood pressure, cerebral blood flow, and consciousness. When a human stands, about 750 ml of thoracic blood are abruptly translocated downward. People who have OI lack the basic mechanisms to compensate for this deficit. Changes in heart rate, blood pressure, and cerebral blood flow that produce OI may be caused by... 3c2ae23665 The English title Canon of Medicine is derived from the common medieval Latin Canon Medicinae, itself a translation of the

original Arabic القانون في الطب (al-Qānūn fī aṭ-Ṭibb... 3c2ae23665 == Causes == 3c2ae23665

Orthostatic intolerance "Orthostatic Intolerance: An overview". WebMD. "What is dysautonomia. Orthostatic intolerance (OI) is the development of symptoms when standing upright that are relieved when reclining. ". There are many types of orthostatic intolerance. tachycardia syndrome (POTS) Vasovagal response Julian M. Retrieved 2007-08-20. Stewart. OI can be a subcategory of dysautonomia, a disorder of the autonomic nervous system occurring when an individual stands up. Some animal species with orthostatic hypotension have evolved to cope with orthostatic disturbances 3c2ae23665

Fear of needles It is occasionally referred to as aichmophobia, although this term may also refer to a more general fear of sharply pointed objects. blood/injury phobias), an initial episode of vasovagal syncope during a needle procedure may be the primary cause of needle phobia rather than any basic fear Fear of needles, known in medical literature as needle phobia, is the extreme fear of medical procedures involving injections or hypodermic needles 3c2ae23665

== Overview and incidence == 3c2ae23665

Tunnel vision "How to Select the Right Tunnel vision is the loss of peripheral vision with retention of central vision, resulting in a constricted circular tunnel-like field of vision. org. mayoclinic. "Vasovagal syncope". Retrieved 2020-08-28. www. 1991. (Third ed. Archived from the original on 22 November 2005.) 3c2ae23665

HSG is considered a diagnostic procedure. It is used in the workup of infertile females to assess the patency of fallopian tubes, assess the competency of the cervix or congenital abnormality of the uterus in multiple miscarriages, assess the patency of fallopian tubes after surgery or tubal ligation, or before reversal of tubal ligation. Rarely, HSG is used to assess the integrity of a Caesarean scar. 3c2ae23665 It is estimated that at least 10% of American adults experience some level of fear of needles, and it is likely that the actual number is larger, as the most severe cases are never documented due to the tendency of the sufferer to avoid all medical treatment. The diagnosis criteria for BII phobias are stricter, with an estimated 3-4% prevalence in the general population, and this also includes blood-related phobias. 3c2ae23665 A substantial overlap is seen between syndromes of orthostatic intolerance on the one hand, and either chronic fatigue syndrome or fibromyalgia on the other. It affects more women than men (female-to-male ratio is at least 4:1), usually under the age of 35. OI can also be a symptom of mitochondrial cytopathy. 3c2ae23665 When exposed to phobic triggers, those with the phobia often experience a two-phase response: an initial increase in heart rate and blood pressure, followed quickly by bradycardia (decreased heart rate) and hypotension (decreased blood pressure). This diminishes cerebral blood supply, and will often result in a fainting response. In an individual with BII phobia, expression of these or similar phobic symptoms in response to blood, injection, or injury typically begins before the age of ten. Many who have the phobia will take steps to actively avoid exposure to triggers. This can lead... 3c2ae23665 When one strains to increase the flow of urine, it stimulates the vagus nerve (usually more pronounced in elderly men with large prostates). The vagus nerve stimulus causes slowing down of the heart (bradycardia) and a drop in blood pressure. The heart cannot perform effectively as a pump because insufficient blood comes to it. It can be associated with a very rare tumour known as a paraprostatic pheochromocytoma within the urinary

bladder. 3c2ae23665

The Canon of Medicine Strokes are described in extensive detail in Book 3 of the Canon of Medicine. It is among the most influential works of its time. cataracts, vasovagal syncope, and neuroscience. First, two causes of stroke The Canon of Medicine (Arabic: القانون في الطب, romanized: al-Qānūn fī l-ṭibb) is an encyclopedia of medicine in five books compiled by Ibn Sina (ابن سينا, Avicenna) and completed in 1025. It became the standard textbook for teaching in European universities into the early modern period. It presents an overview of the contemporary medical knowledge of the Islamic world, which had been influenced by earlier traditions including Greco-Roman medicine (particularly Galen), Persian medicine, Chinese medicine and Indian medicine. Its translation from Arabic to Latin in 12th century Toledo greatly influenced the development of medieval medicine 3c2ae23665

Causes range from non-serious to potentially fatal. There are three broad categories of causes: heart or blood vessel related; reflex, also known as neurally mediated; and orthostatic hypotension. Issues with the heart and blood vessels are the cause in about 10% and typically the most serious, while neurally mediated is the most common. Heart-related causes may include an... 3c2ae23665 Very mild occasional orthostatic hypotension is common and can occur briefly in anyone, although it is prevalent in particular among the elderly and those with known... 3c2ae23665 The condition was officially recognized in 1994 in the DSM-IV (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th edition) as a specific phobia of blood-injection-injury type phobia (BII phobia). Phobic level responses to injections cause sufferers to avoid inoculations, blood tests, and in the more severe cases, all medical care. 3c2ae23665

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