

Right Sided Pleural Effusion Causes

Pleurisy The buildup of Pleurisy, also known as pleuritis, is inflammation of the membranes that surround the lungs and line the chest cavity (pleurae). Other symptoms may include shortness of breath, cough, fever, and weight loss, depending on the underlying cause. In some cases of pleurisy, excess fluid builds up in the pleural space. This can result in a sharp chest pain while breathing. Occasionally the pain may be a constant dull ache. This is called a pleural effusion. that affect the pleural space d414a5cff6

Various kinds of fluid can accumulate in the pleural space, such as serous fluid (hydrothorax), blood (hemothorax), pus (pyothorax, more commonly known as pleural empyema), chyle (chylothorax), or very rarely urine (urinothorax) or feces (coprothorax). When unspecified, the term "pleural effusion" normally refers to hydrothorax. A pleural effusion can also be compounded by a pneumothorax (accumulation of air in the pleural space), leading to a hydropneumothorax. d414a5cff6 By the origin...

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Chylothorax is a rare but serious condition, as it signals leakage of the thoracic duct or one of its tributaries. There are many treatments, both surgical and conservative. About 2–3% of all fluid collections surrounding the lungs (pleural effusions) are chylothoraces. It is important to distinguish a chylothorax from a pseudochylothorax (a pleural effusion that happens to be high in cholesterol), which has a similar appearance visually but is caused by more chronic inflammatory processes and requires a different treatment.

The nails are markedly thickened with yellow to yellow-green discoloration of the nails. They grow slowly, at a rate of 0.25 mm/week or less. The nails may have ridges and increased side-to-side curvature, reduction of the white crescent and detachment of the nail from the nailbed. These nail abnormalities may also change over time.

The visceral pleura receives... == Signs and symptoms ==

Pleurisy can be caused by a variety of conditions, including viral or bacterial infections, autoimmune disorders, and pulmonary embolism. The most common cause is a viral infection. Other causes include bacterial infection, pneumonia, pulmonary embolism, autoimmune disorders, lung cancer, following heart surgery, pancreatitis and asbestosis. Occasionally the cause remains unknown. The underlying

mechanism involves the rubbing together of the pleurae instead of smooth gliding. Other conditions that can produce similar symptoms include pericarditis, heart attack, cholecystitis, pulmonary embolism, and pneumothorax. Diagnostic testing may include a chest X-ray, electrocardiogram (ECG), and blood tests.

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Thoracentesis and improve patient comfort and lung function. The procedure was first performed by Morrill Wyman in 1850 and then described by Henry Ingersoll Bowditch in 1852. A cannula, or hollow needle, is carefully introduced into the thorax, generally after administration of local anesthesia. The most common causes of pleural effusions are cancer, congestive heart failure, pneumonia, and recent surgery. Thoracentesis, also known as thoracocentesis (from Greek θώραξ (thōrax, GEN thōrakos) 'chest, thorax' and κέντησις (kentēsis) 'pricking, puncture'), pleural tap, needle thoracostomy, or needle decompression (often used term), is an invasive medical procedure to remove fluid or air from the pleural space for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes.

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Chylothorax It is important to distinguish a chylothorax from a pseudochylothorax (a pleural effusion that happens). A chylothorax is an

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abnormal accumulation of chyle, a type of lipid-rich lymph, in the pleural space surrounding the lung. In people on a normal diet, this fluid collection can sometimes be identified by its turbid, milky white appearance, since chyle contains emulsified triglycerides. the lungs (pleural effusions) are chylothoraces. If normal thoracic duct drainage is disrupted, either due to obstruction or rupture, chyle can leak and accumulate within the negative-pressured pleural space. The lymphatic vessels of the digestive system normally return lipids absorbed from the small bowel via the thoracic duct, which ascends behind the esophagus to drain into the left brachiocephalic vein d414a5cff6

The recommended location varies depending upon the source. Some sources recommend the midaxillary line, in the eighth, ninth, or tenth intercostal space. Whenever possible, the procedure should be performed under ultrasound guidance, which has shown to reduce complications. d414a5cff6 The serous membrane that covers the surface of the lung is the visceral pleura and is separated from the outer membrane, the parietal pleura, by just the film of pleural fluid in the pleural cavity. The visceral pleura follows the fissures of the lung and the root of the lung structures. The parietal pleura is attached to the mediastinum, the upper surface

of the diaphragm, and to the inside of the ribcage. d414a5cff6

Pericardial effusion The pericardium, specifically the pericardial fluid provides lubrication, maintains the anatomic position of the heart in the chest (levocardia), and also serves as a barrier to protect the heart from infection and inflammation in adjacent tissues and organs. This pericardial space contains a small amount of pericardial fluid, normally 15-50 mL in volume. These causes can be categorized A pericardial effusion is an abnormal accumulation of fluid in the pericardial cavity. The two layers of the serous membrane enclose the pericardial cavity (the potential space) between them. The pericardium is a two-part membrane surrounding the heart: the outer fibrous connective membrane and an inner two-layered serous membrane. the numerous causes of pericardial effusion, some of the leading causes are inflammatory, infectious, neoplastic and traumatic d414a5cff6

Various methods can be used to classify pleural fluid. d414a5cff6 == Presentation == d414a5cff6

Urinothorax It is an extremely rare cause of pleural effusion. It is usually caused by obstructive uropathy. Treatment involves treating the underlying condition, which typically results in

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resolution of the urinothorax. urinothoraces) is defined as urine in the fluid-filled cavity that surrounds the lungs. results in resolution of the urinothorax. It is mainly diagnosed by analyzing the pleural fluid. The characteristics of people affected by urinothorax are poorly Urinothorax (pl. It is an extremely rare cause of pleural effusion d414a5cff6

== Indications == d414a5cff6

Pleural cavity The pleural cavity, or pleural space (or sometimes intrapleural space), is the potential space between the pleurae of the pleural sac that surrounds each The pleural cavity, or pleural space (or sometimes intrapleural space), is the potential space between the pleurae of the pleural sac that surrounds each lung. A small amount of serous pleural fluid is maintained in the pleural cavity to enable lubrication between the membranes, and also to create a pressure gradient d414a5cff6

== Structure == d414a5cff6 The clinical presentation of both the adult and pediatric patient with pleural empyema depends upon several factors, including the causative micro-organism. Most cases present themselves in the setting of a pneumonia, although up to one third of patients do not have clinical signs of

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pneumonia and as many as 25% of cases are associated with trauma (including surgery). The symptoms include fever, dry cough... d414a5cff6 By definition, a pericardial effusion occurs when the volume of fluid in the cavity exceeds the normal limit. If large enough, it can compress the heart, causing cardiac tamponade and obstructive shock. Some of the presenting symptoms are shortness of breath, chest pressure/pain, and malaise. Important etiologies of pericardial effusions are inflammatory and infectious (pericarditis), neoplastic, traumatic, and metabolic causes. Echocardiogram, CT and MRI are the most common methods of diagnosis, although... d414a5cff6 == Signs and symptoms == d414a5cff6 Various lung problems can occur in people with yellow nail syndrome. Many... d414a5cff6

Pleural empyema It is one of the various kinds of pleural effusion. They are usually small and resolve with appropriate antibiotic therapy. It is caused by microorganisms, usually bacteria. **Pleural empyema** contains three stages: exudative: when there is an increase in pleural fluid with or without the **Pleural empyema** is a collection of pus in the pleural cavity. It often happens in the context of a pneumonia, injury, or chest surgery. However, if an empyema develops additional intervention is required. Simple pleural

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effusions occur in up to 40% of bacterial pneumonias. of the various kinds of pleural effusion. Pleural empyema contains three stages: exudative: when there is an increase in pleural fluid with or without the presence of pus; fibrinopurulent: when fibrous septa form localized pus pockets, and the final organizing stage: when there is scarring of the pleura membranes with possible inability of the lung to expand

Under normal conditions, pleural fluid is secreted by the parietal pleural capillaries at a rate of 0.6 millilitre per kilogram weight per hour, and is cleared by lymphatic absorption leaving behind only 5-15 millilitres of fluid, which helps to maintain a functional vacuum between the parietal and visceral pleurae. Excess fluid within the pleural space can impair inspiration by upsetting the functional vacuum and hydrostatically increasing the resistance against lung expansion, resulting in a fully or partially collapsed lung. == Signs and symptoms... ==

Yellow nail syndrome It is also associated with chronic sinusitis and persistent coughing. Approximately 40% will also have bronchiectasis. associated with yellow nails and pleural effusion", is a very rare medical syndrome

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that includes pleural effusions, lymphedema (due to under development Yellow nail syndrome, also known as "primary lymphedema associated with yellow nails and pleural effusion", is a very rare medical syndrome that includes pleural effusions, lymphedema (due to under development of the lymphatic vessels) and yellow dystrophic nails. It usually affects adults d414a5cff6

Meigs's syndrome The causes of the ascites and pleural effusion are poorly understood In medicine, Meigs's syndrome, also Meigs syndrome or Demons–Meigs syndrome, is the triad of ascites, pleural effusion, and benign ovarian tumor (ovarian fibroma, fibrothecoma, Brenner tumour, and occasionally granulosa cell tumour). larger in diameter on the right, the pleural effusion is classically on the right side. The causes of the ascites and pleural effusion are poorly understood. Atypical Meigs syndrome, characterized by a benign pelvic mass with right-sided pleural effusion but without ascites, can also occur. Because the transdiaphragmatic lymphatic channels are larger in diameter on the right, the pleural effusion is classically on the right side. As in typical Meigs syndrome, pleural effusion resolves after removal of the pelvic mass. Meigs syndrome resolves after the resection of the tumor d414a5cff6

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Most people with yellow nail syndrome (four fifths) have lymphedema; it is symmetrical and typically affects both legs. It is the first symptom of the condition in about a third. Involvement of the arms and face is more unusual, as is lymphedema of the abdomen with ascites (fluid collection in the abdominal cavity) and fluid collection around the heart.

== Signs and symptoms ==

Treatment depends on the underlying cause. Paracetamol (acetaminophen) and ibuprofen may be used to decrease pain. Incentive spirometry may be...

In humans, the left and right lungs are completely separated by the mediastinum, and there is no communication between their pleural cavities. Therefore, in cases of a unilateral pneumothorax, the contralateral lung will remain functioning normally unless there is a tension pneumothorax, which may shift the mediastinum and the trachea, kink the great vessels, and eventually collapse the contralateral cardiopulmonary circulation.

== Types ==

Pleural effusion A pleural effusion is accumulation of excessive fluid in the pleural space, the potential space that surrounds each lung. Under normal conditions, pleural A pleural effusion is accumulation of excessive fluid in the pleural space, the potential space that surrounds each

lung d414a5cff6

The characteristics of people affected by urinothorax are poorly defined. Urological symptoms tend to occur, while the respiratory symptoms are typically nonexistent or mild. Difficulty breathing, occurring in moderate to large pleural effusions, is the most common respiratory symptom. Other symptoms include fever, abdominal pain, chest pain, and reduced urination. It typically occurs within hours of the causative condition. d414a5cff6

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