

Left Side Side Pain Under Ribs

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. 3d121300a1 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... 3d121300a1

Pleurisy This can result in a sharp chest pain while breathing. Other symptoms may include shortness of breath, cough, fever, and weight loss, depending on the underlying cause. Occasionally the pain may be a constant dull ache. symptom of pleurisy is a sudden sharp, stabbing, burning or dull pain in the right or left side of the chest during breathing, especially when one inhales and Pleurisy, also known as pleuritis, is inflammation of the membranes that surround the lungs and line the chest cavity (pleurae) 3d121300a1

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. 3d121300a1

Renal colic and cholecystitis aortic and iliac aneurysms (in older patients with left-side pain, hypertension or atherosclerosis) interstitial: appendicitis, diverticulitis Renal colic (literally, kidney pain), also known as ureteric colic (literally, pain in the ureters), is characterized by 3d121300a1

The parietal pleura can be subdivided in regions. The cervical pleura goes into the root of the neck; the costal pleura lies next to the ribs; the mediastinal pleura covers the mediastinum, and the diaphragmatic pleura covers the upper surface of the diaphragm. 3d121300a1 In humans, cervical vertebrae are the smallest of the true vertebrae and can be readily distinguished from those of the thoracic or lumbar regions by the presence of a transverse foramen, an opening in each transverse process, through which the vertebral artery, vertebral veins, and inferior cervical ganglion pass. The remainder of this article focuses on human anatomy. 3d121300a1

Pleura Although wrapped onto the lung resulting in a double layer, each pleural membrane is a single, continuous structure. the pleural portion covering the inner surfaces of the rib cage, and is separated from the ribs/cartilages and intercostal muscles by the endothoracic The pleurae (sing. : pleura) are two flattened sacs filled with fluid that surround each lung. Each pleura - left and right - is a serous membrane that separates the corresponding lung from the chest wall, the diaphragm and the mediastinum 3d121300a1

== Presentation == 3d121300a1 Tietze syndrome is often confused with costochondritis. Tietze syndrome is... 3d121300a1 In tetrapods, the rib cage intrinsically holds the muscles of respiration

(diaphragm, intercostal muscles, etc.) that are crucial for active inhalation and forced exhalation, and therefore has a major ventilatory function in the respiratory system. 3d121300a1

Iliocostal friction syndrome 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. It may occur unilaterally due to conditions such as scoliosis, or bilaterally due to conditions such as osteoporosis and hyperkyphosis. 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 3d121300a1

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... 3d121300a1 There are thirty-three vertebrae in the human vertebral column. The rib cage is associated with TH1–TH12. Ribs are described based on their location and connection with the... 3d121300a1 The part of each pleura that covers the surface of the lung is the visceral pleura. The pleura typically dips between the lobes of the lung as fissures, and is formed by the invagination of lung buds into each thoracic sac during embryonic development. The part of the pleura that lines the chest wall, covers the diaphragm and other structures in the mediastinum such as major blood vessels, trachea, esophagus and the fibrous pericardium is the parietal pleura. 3d121300a1 After positioning in which the patient sits upright with their arms at the side, with the chest clear of clothing, the four stages of the examination can be carried out. 3d121300a1

Chest pain It may be described as sharp, dull, pressure, heaviness or squeezing. Chest pain is pain or discomfort in the chest, typically the front of the chest. Those with diabetes or the elderly may have

less clear symptoms. Pain due to insufficient blood flow to the heart is also called angina pectoris. It can be divided into heart-related and non-heart-related pain. Associated symptoms may include pain in the shoulder, arm, upper abdomen, or jaw, along with nausea, sweating, or shortness of breath. It may be described as sharp, dull, pressure, heaviness or squeezing. Chest pain is pain or discomfort in the chest, typically the front of the chest 3d121300a1

At the root of the lung the visceral and parietal pleurae meet and form the hilum. A bell sleeve-like extension of... 3d121300a1 Treatment depends on the underlying cause. Paracetamol (acetaminophen) and ibuprofen may be used to decrease pain. Incentive spirometry may be... 3d121300a1 In environments such as the emergency department, an estimated 20-50% of non-cardiac chest pain is due to a musculoskeletal cause. Despite musculoskeletal conditions such as Tietze syndrome being a common reason for visits to the emergency room, they are frequently misdiagnosed as angina pectoris, pleurisy, and other serious cardiopulmonary conditions due to similar presentation. Though Tietze syndrome can be misdiagnosed, life-threatening conditions with similar symptoms such as myocardial infarction (heart attack) should be ruled out prior to diagnosis of other conditions. 3d121300a1 A typical human thoracic cage consists of 12 pairs of ribs and the adjoining costal cartilages, the sternum (along with the manubrium and xiphoid process), and the 12 thoracic vertebrae articulating with the ribs. The thoracic cage also provides attachments for extrinsic skeletal muscles of the neck, upper limbs, upper abdomen and back, and together with the overlying skin and associated fascia and muscles, makes up the thoracic wall. 3d121300a1

Respiratory examination Move hands towards each other to raise some skin on either side of the spine. Instruct the A respiratory examination, or lung examination, is performed as part of a physical examination, in response to respiratory symptoms such as shortness of breath, cough, or chest pain, and is often carried out with a cardiac examination. with fingers parallel to the ribs and thumbs at the

10th ribs 3d121300a1

severe abdominal pain that is spasmodic in nature. This pain is primarily caused by an obstruction 3d121300a1 Management of chest pain is based on the underlying cause. Initial treatment often includes the medications aspirin and nitroglycerin. The response to... 3d121300a1

Tietze syndrome Tietze syndrome affects the true ribs and has a predilection for the 2nd and 3rd ribs, commonly affecting only a single joint. It was first described in 1921 by German surgeon Alexander Tietze and was subsequently named after him. 3rd ribs, commonly affecting only a single joint. In environments such as the emergency department, an estimated 20-50% of non-cardiac chest pain is due Tietze syndrome is a benign inflammation of one or more of the costal cartilages. The condition is characterized by tenderness and painful swelling of the anterior (front) chest wall at the costochondral (rib to cartilage), sternocostal (cartilage to sternum), or sternoclavicular (clavicle to sternum) junctions 3d121300a1

== Structure == 3d121300a1 The four steps of the respiratory exam are inspection, palpation, percussion, and auscultation of respiratory sounds, normally first carried out from the back of the chest. 3d121300a1

Cervical vertebrae In lizards and saurischian dinosaurs, the cervical ribs are large; in birds, they are small and completely fused to the vertebrae. : vertebra) are the vertebrae of the neck, immediately below the skull. species, the cervical vertebrae bear cervical ribs. Truncal vertebrae (divided into thoracic and lumbar vertebrae in mammals) lie caudal (toward the tail) of cervical vertebrae. Most mammals have seven cervical vertebrae, with the only three known exceptions being the manatee with six, the two-toed sloth with five or six, and the three-toed sloth with nine. The vertebral transverse processes of mammals are homologous to the cervical ribs of other amniotes. In lizards

and saurischian dinosaurs, the cervical ribs are large; in birds, they are small and completely In tetrapods, cervical vertebrae (sing. In sauropsid species, the cervical vertebrae bear cervical ribs 3d121300a1

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. 3d121300a1 == Signs and symptoms == 3d121300a1

Rib cage Ribs are described based on their location and connection with the sternum. The rib cage is associated with TH1–TH12. vertebral column. All ribs are attached posteriorly The rib cage or thoracic cage is an endoskeletal enclosure in the thorax of most vertebrates that comprises the ribs, vertebral column and sternum, which protect the vital organs of the thoracic cavity, such as the heart, lungs and great vessels and support the shoulder girdle to form the core part of the axial skeleton 3d121300a1

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. 3d121300a1

Abdomen The area occupied by the abdomen is called the abdominal cavity. abdominal muscles, at the front and to the sides, and by part of the vertebral column at the back. In arthropods, it is the posterior tagma of the body; it follows the thorax or cephalothorax. Lower ribs can also enclose ventral and lateral walls 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 3d121300a1

== Stages == 3d121300a1 In order to listen to the lungs from the back the patient is asked to move their arms forward to prevent the scapulae (shoulder blades) from obstructing the upper lung fields. These fields are intended to correlate with the lung lobes and are thus tested on the anterior (front) and posterior (back) chest walls. 3d121300a1 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. 3d121300a1 == Structure == 3d121300a1 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... 3d121300a1

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