

Abdomen Pain

Upper Left Side

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. e84efdf131 Simple over-the-counter pain medications are useful in 20% to 70% of cases of common acute... e84efdf131 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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Thorax of mammals and other tetrapod animals located between the neck and the abdomen. : thoraces or thoraxes) or chest is a part of the anatomy of mammals and other tetrapod animals located between the neck and the abdomen. In insects, crustaceans, and the extinct trilobites, the thorax is one The thorax (pl e84efdf131

Quadrants and regions of abdomen These terms are not used in comparative anatomy, since most other animals do not stand erect. On the sides of the abdomen the other six regions

are the left and right hypochondriac regions, on either side of the epigastrium; the left and right The human abdomen is divided into quadrants and regions by anatomists and physicians for the purposes of study, diagnosis, and treatment. 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 e84efdf131

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. e84efdf131

Rovsing's sign a sign of appendicitis. If palpation of the left lower quadrant of a person's abdomen increases the pain felt in the right lower quadrant, the patient Rovsing's sign, named after the Danish surgeon Niels Thorkild Rovsing (1862-1927), is a sign of appendicitis. 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. The phenomenon was first described by Swedish

surgeon Emil Samuel Perman
(1856-1945) writing in the
journal Hygiea in 1904
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Chest pain 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. Pain due to
insufficient blood flow to the
heart is also called angina
pectoris. It may be described as
sharp, dull, pressure, heaviness
or squeezing. 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.
Those with diabetes or the
elderly may have less clear
symptoms e84efdf131

Management of chest pain is based on the underlying cause. Initial treatment often includes the medications aspirin and nitroglycerin. The response to...
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Spleen pain Splenomegaly can Spleen pain is a pain felt from the left upper quadrant of the abdomen or epigastrium where the human spleen is located or neighboring. Spleen pain is a pain felt from the left upper quadrant of the abdomen or epigastrium where the human spleen is located or neighboring
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Abdominal examination
Auscultation (listening) of the abdomen with a stethoscope. 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. Palpation of the patient's abdomen. Finally, percussion (tapping) of the patient's abdomen and abdominal organs. obturator muscle Rovsing's sign - 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. The abdominal examination is conventionally split into four different stages: first, inspection of the patient and the visible characteristics of their 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. In a complete physical examination, the

abdominal exam classically follows the respiratory examination and cardiovascular examination e84efdf131

Pain , abdomen or lower limbs)
System Pain is a distressing bodily feeling often caused by intense or damaging stimuli. for 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 emotional experience associated with, or resembling that associated with, actual or potential tissue damage. ". g e84efdf131

== Referral of pain ==
e84efdf131 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... e84efdf131 In acute appendicitis, palpation in the left iliac fossa may produce pain in the right iliac fossa. e84efdf131

Abdomen In arthropods, it is the posterior tagma of the body; it follows the thorax or cephalothorax. 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 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. rear. The area occupied by the abdomen is called the abdominal cavity e84efdf131

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. e84efdf131 == Positioning and environment == e84efdf131 Some sources have disputed usage of the term for the parts of the anterior... e84efdf131 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. e84efdf131
== Etymology == e84efdf131
◆◆2... e84efdf131 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. e84efdf131
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. e84efdf131 The nine regions offer more detailed anatomy and are delineated by two vertical and two horizontal lines. e84efdf131 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. e84efdf131 == Definitions, etymology, and modern controversies == e84efdf131

Referred pain Referred pain has been described since the late 1880s. The International Association for the Study of Pain has not officially defined the term; hence, several authors have defined it differently. by a myocardial

infarction (heart attack), where pain is often felt in the left side of the neck, left shoulder, and back rather than in the thorax (chest) 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 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 e84efdf131

== Etiology == e84efdf131
The word thorax comes from the Greek θώραξ thórax "breastplate, cuirass, corslet" via Latin: thorax. e84efdf131
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.
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Hypochondrium The hypochondrium refers to the two hypochondriac regions in the upper third of the abdomen; the left hypochondrium and right hypochondrium. the abdomen into regions can employ a nine-region scheme. The hypochondrium refers to the two hypochondriac regions in the upper third of the abdomen; the In anatomy, the

division of the abdomen into regions can employ a nine-region scheme. They are located on the lateral sides of the abdominal wall respectively, inferior to (below) the thoracic cage, being separated by the epigastrium e84efdf131

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... e84efdf131

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