

Pain Management For Gallbladder Attack

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

Sphincter of Oddi dysfunction The sphincter of Oddi is a sphincter muscle, a circular band of muscle at the bottom of the biliary tree which controls the flow of pancreatic juices and bile into the second part of the duodenum. abdominal pain resembling that of structural or inflammatory disorders of the gallbladder, biliary tree or pancreas. Both stenosis and dyskinesia can obstruct flow through the sphincter of Oddi and can therefore cause retention of bile in the biliary tree and pancreatic juice in the pancreatic duct. Among other characteristics, the pain is Sphincter of Oddi dysfunction refers to a group of functional disorders leading to abdominal pain due to dysfunction of the Sphincter of Oddi: functional biliary sphincter of Oddi and functional pancreatic sphincter of Oddi disorder. The pathogenesis of this condition is recognized to encompass stenosis or dyskinesia of the sphincter of Oddi (especially after cholecystectomy); consequently the terms biliary dyskinesia, papillary stenosis, and postcholecystectomy syndrome have all been used to describe this condition.

== Physiology == Management of chest pain is based on the underlying cause. Initial treatment often includes the medications aspirin and nitroglycerin. The response to... More than 90% of the time acute cholecystitis is caused from blockage of the cystic duct by a gallstone. Risk factors for gallstones include birth control pills, pregnancy, a family history of gallstones, obesity, diabetes, liver disease, or rapid weight loss. Occasionally, acute cholecystitis occurs as a result of vasculitis or chemotherapy, or during recovery from major trauma or burns. Cholecystitis is suspected based on symptoms and laboratory testing. Abdominal ultrasound is then typically used to

confirm the diagnosis. 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.

Cholecystitis The pain lasts longer in cholecystitis than in a typical gallbladder attack. Complications of acute cholecystitis include gallstone pancreatitis, common bile duct stones, or inflammation of the common bile duct. Without appropriate treatment, recurrent episodes of cholecystitis are common. Often gallbladder attacks (biliary colic) precede acute cholecystitis. Symptoms include right upper abdominal pain, pain in the right shoulder, nausea, vomiting, and occasionally fever. Without appropriate Cholecystitis () is inflammation of the gallbladder. gallbladder attacks (biliary colic) precede acute cholecystitis. The pain lasts longer in cholecystitis than in a typical gallbladder attack

Gallstone This happens in 1–4% of those A gallstone is a stone formed within the gallbladder from precipitated bile components. intense cramp-like visceral pain in the right upper part of the abdomen known as a biliary colic (or “gallbladder attack”). The term cholelithiasis may refer to the presence of gallstones or to any disease caused by gallstones, and choledocholithiasis refers to the presence of migrated gallstones within bile ducts

The two most common causes of acute pancreatitis are a gallstone blocking the common bile duct after the pancreatic duct has joined; and heavy alcohol use. Other causes include direct trauma, certain medications, infections such as mumps, and tumors. Chronic pancreatitis may develop as a result of acute pancreatitis. It is most commonly due to many years of heavy alcohol use. Other causes include high levels of blood fats, high blood calcium, some medications, and certain genetic disorders, such as cystic fibrosis, among others. Smoking...

Pancreatitis In acute pancreatitis, a fever may occur; symptoms typically resolve in a few days. The pain often goes into the back and is usually severe. to diagnose the cause of severe abdominal pain. Signs and symptoms of pancreatitis include pain in the upper abdomen, nausea, and vomiting. Thus, pain management should not be reduced or withheld for diagnosis in cases of suspected pancreatitis Pancreatitis is a condition characterized by

inflammation of the pancreas. In chronic pancreatitis, weight loss, fatty stool, and diarrhea may occur. Complications may include infection, bleeding, diabetes mellitus, or problems with other organs. The pancreas is a large organ behind the stomach that produces digestive enzymes and a number of hormones. There are two main types, acute pancreatitis and chronic pancreatitis 2deb693dcc

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... 2deb693dcc

Cholecystectomy the bile duct. The gallbladder can also be removed Cholecystectomy is the surgical removal of the gallbladder. In 2011, cholecystectomy was the eighth most common operating room procedure performed in hospitals in the United States. Pain and complications caused by gallstones are the most common reasons for removal of the gallbladder. Cholecystectomy can be performed either laparoscopically or through a laparotomy. It is a common treatment of symptomatic gallstones and other gallbladder conditions 2deb693dcc

Chest pain Initial treatment Chest pain is pain or discomfort in the chest, typically the front of the chest. and other medical tests. About 3% of heart attacks, however, are initially missed. 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. Those with diabetes or the elderly may have less clear symptoms. Associated symptoms may include pain in the shoulder, arm, upper abdomen, or jaw, along with nausea, sweating, or shortness of breath. It can be divided into heart-related and non-heart-related pain. Management of chest pain is based on the underlying cause 2deb693dcc

Visceral pain Visceral structures are highly sensitive to distension (stretch), ischemia and inflammation, but relatively insensitive to other stimuli that normally evoke pain such as cutting or burning. appendicitis, gastroenteritis, constipation, gallbladder disease, urethral obstruction, menstruation, or childbirth) pain may be mediated either by direct mechanical - Visceral pain is defined as pain that results from the activation of nociceptors of the thoracic, pelvic, or abdominal viscera (internal organs) in the human body 2deb693dcc

The surgery is usually successful in relieving symptoms, but up to 10 percent of people may continue to experience similar symptoms after cholecystectomy, a condition called postcholecystectomy syndrome. Complications of

cholecystectomy include bile duct injury, wound infection, bleeding, vasculobiliary injury, retained gallstones, liver abscess formation and stenosis (narrowing) of the bile duct. The human gallbladder is a hollow grey-blue organ that sits in a shallow depression below the right lobe of the liver. In adults, the gallbladder measures... Treatment is usually with laparoscopic gallbladder removal, within 24 hours if possible. Taking pictures of the bile ducts during the surgery... Treatment for gallbladder attacks is typically surgery to remove the gallbladder. This can be either done through small incisions or through a single larger incision. Open... Risk factors for gallstones include birth control pills, pregnancy, a family history of gallstones, obesity, diabetes, liver disease, or rapid weight loss. The bile components that form gallstones... Most people with gallstones (about 80%) are asymptomatic. However, when a gallstone obstructs the bile duct and causes acute cholestasis, a reflexive smooth muscle spasm often occurs, resulting in an intense cramp-like visceral pain in the right upper part of the abdomen known as a biliary colic (or "gallbladder attack"). This happens in 1–4% of those with gallstones each year. Complications from gallstones may include inflammation of the gallbladder (cholecystitis), inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis), obstructive jaundice, and infection in bile ducts (cholangitis). Symptoms of these complications may include pain that lasts longer than five hours, fever, yellowish skin, vomiting, dark urine, and pale stools.

Gallbladder cause significant pain, particularly in the upper-right corner of the abdomen, and are often treated with removal of the gallbladder (called a cholecystectomy) In vertebrates, the gallbladder, also known as the cholecyst, is a small hollow organ where bile is stored and concentrated before it is released into the small intestine. The bile is then released via the common bile duct into the duodenum, where the bile helps in the digestion of fats. It receives bile, produced by the liver, via the common hepatic duct, and stores it. In humans, the pear-shaped gallbladder lies beneath the liver, although the structure and position of the gallbladder can vary significantly among animal species

Visceral pain is diffuse, difficult to localize, and often referred to a distant, usually superficial, structure. It may be accompanied by symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, changes in vital signs as well as emotional manifestations. The pain may be described as sickening, throbbing, pulsating, deep, squeezing, and/or dull. Gallstone formation occurs from the precipitation of crystals that aggregate to form stones. The most common form is cholesterol gallstones. Other forms include calcium, bilirubin, pigment, and mixed gallstones. Other conditions that produce similar symptoms include appendicitis, stomach ulcers, pancreatitis, and gastroesophageal reflux disease. == Medical use == The gallbladder can be affected by gallstones, formed by material that

cannot be dissolved – usually cholesterol or bilirubin, a product of hemoglobin breakdown. These may cause significant pain, particularly in the upper-right corner of the abdomen, and are often treated with removal of the gallbladder (called a cholecystectomy). Inflammation of the gallbladder (called cholecystitis) has a wide range of causes, including the result of gallstone impaction, infection, and autoimmune disease. 2deb693dcc

Biliary colic Typically, the pain is in the right upper part of the abdomen, and can be severe. Repeated attacks are common. also known as symptomatic cholelithiasis, a gallbladder attack or gallstone attack, is when a colic (sudden pain) occurs due to a gallstone temporarily blocking Biliary colic, also known as symptomatic cholelithiasis, a gallbladder attack or gallstone attack, is when a colic (sudden pain) occurs due to a gallstone temporarily blocking the cystic duct. Cholecystokinin – a gastrointestinal hormone – plays a role in the colic, as following the consumption of fatty meals, the hormone triggers the gallbladder to contract, which may expel stones into the duct and temporarily block it until being successfully passed. Often, it occurs after eating a heavy meal, or during the night. Pain usually lasts from 15 minutes to a few hours 2deb693dcc

Individuals with sphincter of Oddi dysfunction present with abdominal pain resembling that of structural or inflammatory disorders of the gallbladder, biliary tree or pancreas. Among other characteristics, the pain is typically in the upper part of the abdomen or in the right upper quadrant of the... 2deb693dcc

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