

Tender Right Lower Abdomen

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... a0c731cb29 == Procedure == a0c731cb29 == Referral of pain == a0c731cb29 == Positioning and environment == a0c731cb29

Rovsing's sign 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. 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 Rovsing's sign, named after the Danish surgeon Niels Thorkild Rovsing (1862-1927), is a sign of appendicitis. The phenomenon was first described by Swedish surgeon Emil Samuel Perman (1856-1945) writing in the journal Hygiea in 1904 a0c731cb29

The nine regions offer more detailed anatomy and are delineated by two vertical and two horizontal lines. a0c731cb29 == Signs and symptoms == a0c731cb29 RVH can be benign and have little impact on day-to-day life or it can lead to conditions such as heart failure, which has a poor prognosis. a0c731cb29 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. a0c731cb29

Markle's sign Markle's sign, or jar tenderness, is a clinical sign in which pain in the right lower quadrant of the abdomen is elicited by the heel-drop test (dropping Markle's sign, or jar tenderness, is a clinical sign in which pain in the right lower quadrant of the abdomen is elicited by the heel-drop test (dropping to the heels, from standing on the toes, with a jarring landing) a0c731cb29

Adenitis Often it is used to refer to lymphadenitis which is the inflammation of a lymph node. Clinical manifestations may include fever, right lower Adenitis is a general term for an inflammation of a gland. the right lower quadrant, it can be mistaken for acute appendicitis, often preceded by a sore throat a0c731cb29

It is found in patients with localised peritonitis due to acute appendicitis. It is similar to rebound tenderness, but may be easier to elicit when the patient has firm abdominal wall muscles. Abdominal pain on walking or running is an equivalent sign. a0c731cb29 Since RVH is an enlargement of muscle it arises when the muscle is required to work harder. Therefore, the main causes of RVH are pathologies of systems related to the right ventricle such as the pulmonary artery, the tricuspid valve or the airways. a0c731cb29 In acute appendicitis, palpation in the left iliac fossa may produce pain in the right iliac fossa. a0c731cb29 == Technique == a0c731cb29 == References == a0c731cb29

Epiploic appendagitis Other, older terms for the process include appendicitis epiploica and appendagitis, but these terms are used less now in order to avoid confusion with acute appendicitis. have tender abdomens as a symptom. Symptoms do not include fever, vomiting, or leukocytosis. The pain is typically located in the right or left lower abdominal Epiploic appendagitis (EA) is an uncommon, benign, self-limiting inflammatory process of the epiploic appendices a0c731cb29

== Classification == a0c731cb29

Liver scratch test expected liver edge. The technique was first credited to Burton-Opitz in 1925 where it was used to identify the cardiac silhouette, however there are references of similar techniques used prior to this. The liver scratch test can be used when other exam techniques used to approximate liver size are ineffective or unavailable and is thought to be most useful if the abdomen is distended, too tender for direct palpation, the abdominal muscles are too rigid, or the patient is obese. The examiner begins scratching in the right lower quadrant of the abdomen along the midclavicular line and moves superiorly until the The liver scratch test (also known as Lazar's test) is a technique used by medical professionals during a physical exam to locate the inferior border of the liver in order to approximate the size of a patient's liver a0c731cb29

Right ventricular hypertrophy It is located towards the right lower chamber of the heart and it receives deoxygenated blood from the right upper chamber (right atrium) and pumps blood into the lungs. of fullness in the upper abdominal area Discomfort or pain in the right upper abdomen Reduced appetite Swelling (oedema) of the legs, ankles or feet Racing Right ventricular hypertrophy (RVH) is a condition defined by an abnormal enlargement of the cardiac muscle surrounding the right ventricle. The right ventricle is one of the four chambers of the heart a0c731cb29

Blumberg's sign (The latter is referred to simply as abdominal tenderness. It was named after German surgeon Jacob Moritz Blumberg. (The latter is referred to simply as abdominal tenderness. rather than application of pressure to the abdomen.) It is indicative of peritonitis. It was Blumberg's sign (also referred to as rebound tenderness or Shchetkin-Blumberg's sign) is a clinical sign in which there is pain upon removal of pressure rather than application of pressure to the abdomen.) It is indicative of peritonitis a0c731cb29

Abdomen In arthropods, it is the posterior tagma of the body; it follows the thorax or cephalothorax. The area occupied by the abdomen is called the abdominal cavity. left lower, right upper, and right lower. [citation needed] Quadrants are also often used in describing the site of an abdominal pain. The abdomen can also 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

Eiploic appendices are small, fat-filled sacs or finger-like projections along the surface of the upper and lower colon and rectum. They may become acutely inflamed as a result of torsion (twisting) or venous thrombosis. The inflammation causes pain, often described as sharp or stabbing, located on the left, right, or central regions of the abdomen. There is sometimes nausea and vomiting. The symptoms may mimic those of acute appendicitis, diverticulitis, or cholecystitis. The pain is characteristically intense during/after defecation or micturition (espec. in the sigmoid type) due to the effect of traction on the pedicle of the lesion caused by straining and emptying of the bowel and bladder. Initial lab studies are usually normal. EA is usually diagnosed incidentally on CT scan which is performed to exclude more serious conditions. It was first described by the George Bushar Markle IV (1921–1999), an American surgeon, in 1985. Although it is self-limiting, eiploic appendagitis can cause severe... The abdominal wall is compressed slowly and then rapidly released. A positive sign is indicated by presence of pain upon removal of pressure on the abdominal wall.

Abdominal examination sign - pain in the right lower abdominal quadrant on palpation of the left side of the abdomen
McBurney's sign - deep tenderness at McBurney's point
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. Finally, percussion (tapping) of the patient's abdomen and abdominal organs. Depending on the need to test for specific diseases such as ascites, special tests may be performed as a part of the physical examination. Auscultation (listening) of the abdomen with a stethoscope. In a complete physical examination, the abdominal exam classically follows the respiratory examination and cardiovascular examination. The abdominal examination is conventionally split into four different stages: first, inspection of the patient and the visible characteristics of their abdomen. Palpation of the patient's abdomen. 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

The liver scratch test is a type of auscultatory percussion that uses the difference in sound transmission between solid and hollow organs in the abdominal cavity in order to locate the inferior edge of the liver. The test is most commonly performed by placing the stethoscope below the xiphoid process and lightly scratching the skin parallel to the expected liver edge. The examiner begins scratching in the right lower quadrant of the abdomen along the midclavicular line and moves superiorly until the... 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.

Quadrants and regions of abdomen
The left lower quadrant (LLQ) of the human abdomen is the area left of the midline and below the umbilicus
The human abdomen is divided into quadrants and regions by anatomists and physicians for the purposes of study, diagnosis, and treatment. These terms are not used in comparative anatomy, since most other animals do not stand erect. delineated by two vertical and two horizontal lines. 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

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