

Right Upper Abdominal Tenderness

== Positioning and environment ==

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

== Presentation == Although it is self-limiting, epiploic appendagitis can cause severe...

Quadrants and regions of abdomen 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. These terms are not used in comparative anatomy, since most other animals do not stand erect. The division into four quadrants allows the localisation of pain and tenderness, scars, lumps, and other items of interest, narrowing in on which organs 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

Approximately 90% of patients with E histolytica are asymptomatic. The two most common manifestations of E histolytica include colitis (bloody stool with mucus, abdominal pain, and/or diarrhea), and discovery of a liver abscess on imaging. Liver abscesses commonly present as right upper quadrant abdominal pain and fever, with worsening features associated with abscess rupture. The nine regions offer more detailed anatomy and are delineated by two vertical and two horizontal lines.

Pyogenic liver abscess Fever Lethargy Discomfort in right upper quadrant of abdomen Anorexia Enlarged and tender liver Pleural effusion Fever Abdominal discomfort Enlarged liver A pyogenic liver abscess is a type of liver abscess caused by bacteria. Pyogenic refers to the formation of pus that characterizes these liver abscesses

In acute appendicitis, palpation in the left iliac fossa may produce pain in the right iliac fossa. == Referral of pain == 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. Patients with perforated peptic ulcer usually present with a sudden onset of severe, sharp abdominal pain in the right lower quadrant (RLQ), that is similar to acute appendicitis. Most patients describe generalized pain; a few present with severe epigastric pain, located in the upper abdominal area. As even slight movement can tremendously worsen...

Peritoneum gastric acid or pancreatic juice. Peritonitis causes fever, tenderness, and pain in the abdominal area, which can be localized or diffuse. It covers most of the intra-abdominal (or coelomic) organs, and is composed of a layer of mesothelium supported by a thin layer of connective tissue. The treatment involves The peritoneum is the serous membrane forming the lining of the abdominal cavity or coelom in amniotes and some invertebrates, such as annelids. This peritoneal lining of the cavity supports many of the abdominal organs and serves as a conduit for their blood vessels, lymphatic vessels, and nerves

== Signs and symptoms ==

Epiploic appendagitis vomiting, fever, elevated leukocyte count, rebound tenderness, and will have more extensive lower abdominal pain than patients with epiploic appendagitis. Epiploic appendagitis (EA) is an uncommon, benign, self-limiting inflammatory process of the epiploic appendices. 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

== Signs and symptoms == == Signs and symptoms == It is named after Rudolph Valentino, an Italian actor, who presented with right lower quadrant pain in New York, which turned out to be a perforated peptic ulcer. He subsequently died from an infection and organ dysfunction in spite of surgery to repair the perforation. Due to his popularity, his case received much attention at the time and is still considered a rare medical condition. However, the degree of peritoneal findings is strongly influenced by a number of factors, including the size of perforation, amount of bacterial and gastric contents contaminating the abdominal cavity, time between perforation and presentation, and spontaneous sealing of perforation. Epiploic 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

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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. 6234ac09ed Abdominal trauma Abdominal trauma is an injury to the abdomen. Complications Abdominal trauma is an injury to the abdomen. Signs and symptoms include abdominal pain, tenderness, rigidity, and bruising of the external abdomen. Signs and symptoms include abdominal pain, tenderness, rigidity, and bruising of the external abdomen. Complications may include blood loss and infection 6234ac09ed Valentino's syndrome [citation needed] Abdominal examination usually discloses generalized tenderness, rebound tenderness in the right iliac fossa, guarding, and Valentino's syndrome is pain presenting in the right lower quadrant of the abdomen caused by a duodenal ulcer with perforation through the retroperitoneum. normal levels 6234ac09ed Rovsing's sign The phenomenon was first described by Swedish surgeon Emil Samuel Perman (1856–1945) writing in the journal Hygiea in 1904. 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. This anomaly occurs because the pain nerves deep in the intestines do not localize well to an exact spot on the abdominal wall Rovsing's sign, named after the Danish surgeon Niels Thorkild Rovsing (1862–1927), is a sign of appendicitis. the right iliac fossa 6234ac09ed Amoebic liver abscess abdominal pain, and/or diarrhea), and discovery of a liver abscess on imaging. It is the involvement of liver tissue by trophozoites of the organism Entamoeba histolytica and of its abscess due to necrosis. Liver abscesses commonly present as right upper quadrant abdominal pain A amoebic liver abscess is a type of liver abscess caused by amebiasis 6234ac09ed 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. 6234ac09ed The abdominal cavity (the space bounded by the vertebrae, abdominal muscles, diaphragm, and pelvic floor) is different from the intraperitoneal space (located within the abdominal cavity but wrapped in peritoneum). The structures within the intraperitoneal space are called "intraperitoneal" (e.g., the stomach and intestines), the structures in the abdominal cavity that are located behind the intraperitoneal space are called "retroperitoneal" (e.g., the kidneys), and those structures below the intraperitoneal space are called "subperitoneal" or "infraperitoneal" (e.g., the bladder). 6234ac09ed == Structure == 6234ac09ed 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... 6234ac09ed Diagnosis may involve ultrasonography, computed tomography, and peritoneal lavage, and treatment may involve surgery. It is divided into two types, blunt or penetrating, and may involve damage to the abdominal organs. Injury to the lower chest may cause splenic or liver injuries. 6234ac09ed 2... 6234ac09ed Abdomen The 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. The area occupied by the abdomen is called the abdominal cavity. the left upper, left lower, right upper, and right lower. In arthropods, it is the posterior tagma of the body; it follows the thorax or cephalothorax. [citation needed] Quadrants are also often used in describing the site of an abdominal pain 6234ac09ed https://ftp.spruitsportcoaching.nl/^g/slide/key?DOC=how_long_does_wisdom_teeth_removal-take-to_heal https://ftp.spruitsportcoaching.nl/@h/play/goto?KINDLE=character_and-citizenship_education https://ftp.spruitsportcoaching.nl/^v/course/list?EPDF=can-you-choose-to_have-a_c_section https://ftp.spruitsportcoaching.nl/@l/text/dl?TXT=sputnik_vaccine-registration_in-india https://ftp.spruitsportcoaching.nl/\$b/journal/exe?EPUB=is-seltzer_water_the-same_as-club_soda https://ftp.spruitsportcoaching.nl/_b/ebook/niche?TXT=para_que_sirve_la-fenazopiridina_de_100mg https://ftp.spruitsportcoaching.nl/\$y/ebook/goto?PUB=hand_foot_mouth_infant https://ftp.spruitsportcoaching.nl/^e/play/link?MD=best-workouts-for_sciatica https://ftp.spruitsportcoaching.nl/@y/pdf/mirror?TEXT=baby-s_poop-is_greenish https://ftp.spruitsportcoaching.nl/=g/course/dl?EPUB=is_naoh_a_strong_base https://ftp.spruitsportcoaching.nl/~w/pub/exe?PUB=what-is-a_hemorrhagic_stroke