

Fluid Around The Heart

Heart failure in 1628. The role of the heart in fluid retention began to be better appreciated, as dropsy of the chest (fluid accumulation in and around the lungs causing Heart failure (HF), also known as congestive heart failure (CHF), is a syndrome caused by an impairment in the heart's ability to fill with and pump blood

Acute decompensated heart failure ADHF is a common and potentially serious cause of acute respiratory distress. respiratory distress. The condition is caused by severe congestion of multiple organs by fluid that is inadequately circulated by the failing heart. The condition is caused by severe congestion of multiple organs by fluid that is inadequately circulated by the failing heart. An attack of decompensation can be caused by an underlying medical condition, such as myocardial infarction, an abnormal heart rhythm, infection, or thyroid disease. An attack of Acute decompensated heart failure (ADHF) is a sudden worsening of the signs and symptoms of heart failure, which typically includes difficulty breathing (dyspnea), leg or feet swelling, and fatigue

Ascites Symptoms may include increased abdominal size, increased weight, abdominal discomfort, and shortness of breath. 26 US gal) may occur. 22 imp gal; 0. Technically, it is more than 25 millilitres (0. Complications can include spontaneous bacterial peritonitis. 85 US fl oz) of fluid in the peritoneal cavity, although volumes greater than one litre (0. 85 US fl oz) of fluid in the peritoneal Ascites (; from Greek ἀσκός (askos) 'bag, sac') is the abnormal build-up of fluid in the abdomen. Technically, it is more than 25 millilitres (0. 88 imp fl oz; 0. 88 imp fl oz; 0. sac') is the abnormal build-up of fluid in the abdomen

In the developed world, the most common cause is liver cirrhosis, whose underlying mechanism involves high blood pressure in the portal system and dysfunction of blood vessels. Other causes include cancer, heart failure, tuberculosis, pancreatitis, and blockage of the hepatic vein. Diagnosis is typically based on an examination together with ultrasound or a CT scan. Testing the fluid can help in determining the underlying cause.

Tuberculous pericarditis Diagnosis often requires a range of diagnostic tools, including pericardiocentesis, biochemical tests, and imaging. Treatment of this disease is similar to treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. indicated in severe cases, as open surgical drainage of fluid around the heart may reduce risk of future fluid accumulation. It is a condition in which the pericardium surrounding the heart is infected

by the bacterial species *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The condition has four stages of disease which manifests with clinical presentations ranging from acute pericarditis to overt heart failure. Tuberculous pericarditis accounts for a significant percentage of presentations of tuberculosis worldwide. Tuberculous pericarditis is an under-diagnosed condition. Alternative treatment options to reduce cardiac complications are also available. Agabegi, Steven; Agabegi, Elizabeth; Tuberculous pericarditis is a form of pericarditis

== Epidemiology == Heart failure or cardiovascular insufficiency can be acute without being decompensated from a chronic condition. In this case, the signs of congestion such as weight gain and edema will not yet have developed. This is commonly due to pump failure or cardiovascular insufficiency after myocardial infarction when a significant loss of cardiac function occurs. Such patients will have shortness of breath due to poor tissue perfusion, tissue hypoxia and metabolic acidosis. Before the invention of word processors, correction fluid greatly facilitated the production of typewritten documents. One of the first forms of correction fluid was invented in 1956 by American secretary Bette Nesmith Graham, founder of Liquid Paper. With the advent of colored paper stocks for office use, manufacturers began producing their fluids in various matching colors, particularly reds, blues and yellows. Causes may include venous insufficiency, heart failure, kidney problems, low protein levels, liver problems, deep vein thrombosis, infections, kwashiorkor, angioedema, certain medications, and lymphedema. It may also occur in people who are immobilized (as by stroke, spinal cord injury, or aging), even temporarily (as by prolonged sitting or standing), and during menstruation or pregnancy. The condition is more concerning if it starts suddenly, or if pain or shortness of breath is present.

Pericardial effusion This pericardial space contains a small amount of pericardial fluid, normally 15-50 mL in volume. The pericardium is a two-part membrane surrounding the heart: the outer fibrous connective membrane and an inner two-layered serous membrane. abnormal accumulation of fluid in the pericardial cavity. The pericardium is a two-part membrane surrounding the heart: the outer fibrous connective membrane A pericardial effusion is an abnormal accumulation of fluid in the pericardial cavity. The two layers of the serous membrane enclose the pericardial cavity (the potential space) between them. The pericardium, specifically the pericardial fluid provides lubrication, maintains the anatomic position of the heart in the chest (levocardia), and also serves as a barrier to protect the heart from infection and inflammation in adjacent tissues and organs

Although symptoms vary based on which side of the heart is affected, HF typically presents with shortness of breath, excessive fatigue, and bilateral leg swelling. The severity of the heart failure is mainly decided based on ejection fraction and also measured by the severity of symptoms. Other conditions that have symptoms similar to heart failure include obesity, kidney failure, liver disease, anemia, and thyroid disease.

Edema known as dropsy, hydroxy, fluid retention, or simply swelling, is the buildup of fluid in a bodily tissue. Other symptoms depend on

the underlying cause. Most commonly, the legs or arms are affected. Most commonly, the legs or arms are affected Edema (American English) or oedema (Commonwealth English), also known as dropsy, hydropsy, fluid retention, or simply swelling, is the buildup of fluid in a bodily tissue. Besides observable swelling, symptoms may include skin that feels tight, the area feeling heavy, and joint stiffness

A cerebrospinal fluid leak can be either cranial or spinal, and these are two different disorders. A spinal CSF leak can be caused by one or more meningeal diverticula or CSF-venous fistulas not associated with an epidural leak. A spontaneous spinal cerebrospinal fluid leak may occur sometimes in those with predisposing heritable connective tissue disorders including Marfan syndrome and Ehlers–Danlos syndromes. A loss of CSF greater than its rate of production leads to a decreased volume inside... The heart pumps blood with a rhythm determined by a group of pacemaker cells in the sinoatrial node. These generate an electric current that causes the heart to contract, traveling through...

Fluid replacement Fluids administered by the oral and hypodermic routes are absorbed more slowly than those given intravenously. Fluids can be replaced with oral rehydration therapy (drinking), intravenous therapy, rectally such as with a Murphy drip, or by hypodermoclysis, the direct injection of fluid into the subcutaneous tissue. Fluid replacement or fluid resuscitation is the medical practice of replenishing bodily fluid lost through sweating, bleeding, fluid shifts or other pathologic Fluid replacement or fluid resuscitation is the medical practice of replenishing bodily fluid lost through sweating, bleeding, fluid shifts or other pathologic processes

Treatment depends on the underlying cause. If the underlying mechanism involves sodium retention, decreased salt intake and a diuretic may be used. Elevating the legs and support stockings may be useful for edema of the legs. Older people are more commonly affected. The word is from the Ancient Greek οἰδήμα οἰδέμα ('swelling... == By mouth == Treatment often involves a low-salt diet, medication such as diuretics, and draining the fluid. A transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt (TIPS) may be placed but is associated with complications. Attempts to treat the underlying cause, such as by a liver transplant, may be considered. Of those... In humans, the heart is divided into four chambers: upper left and right atria and lower left and right ventricles. Commonly, the right atrium and ventricle are referred together as the right heart and their left counterparts as the left heart. In a healthy heart, blood flows one way through the heart due to heart valves, which prevent backflow. The heart is enclosed in a protective sac, the pericardium, which also contains a small amount of fluid. The wall of the heart is made up of three layers: epicardium, myocardium, and endocardium. Tuberculous pericarditis is a condition that accounts for 1-2% of presentations of tuberculosis outside of the lungs. It is found in people of all ages and typically affects males more frequently than females. Tuberculosis is also one of the leading causes of effusive pericarditis worldwide. In tuberculosis-endemic regions, tuberculous pericarditis accounts for 50-90% of cases of effusive pericarditis,

depending on... 136862fd3f == Acute heart failure == 136862fd3f Common causes of heart failure include coronary artery disease, heart attack, high blood pressure, atrial fibrillation, valvular heart disease, excessive alcohol consumption, infection, and cardiomyopathy. These cause heart failure by altering the structure or the function of the heart or in some cases both. There are different types of heart failure: right-sided heart failure, which affects the right heart, left-sided heart failure, which affects the left heart, and biventricular heart failure, which affects both sides of the heart. Left-sided heart failure may be present with a reduced ejection fraction or with... 136862fd3f

Cerebrospinal fluid leak A basilar skull fracture as a cause can give the sign of CSF leakage from the ear, nose or mouth. A CSF leak is classed as either spontaneous (primary), having no known cause (sCSF leak), or nonspontaneous (secondary) where it is attributed to an underlying condition. Causes of a primary CSF leak are those of trauma including from an accident or intentional injury, or arising from a medical intervention known as iatrogenic. A cerebrospinal fluid leak (CSF leak or CSFL) is a medical condition where the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) that surrounds the brain and spinal cord leaks A cerebrospinal fluid leak (CSF leak or CSFL) is a medical condition where the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) that surrounds the brain and spinal cord leaks out of one or more holes or tears in the dura mater. A lumbar puncture can give the symptom of a post-dural-puncture headache 136862fd3f

Correction fluid The brush applies the fluid to the paper. "AROUND THE NATION; A correction fluid (or correction liquid) is an opaque, usually white fluid applied to paper to mask errors in text. Archived from the original on April 6, 2004. 2010-06-03. gov. It is typically packaged in small bottles, with lids attached to brushes (or triangular pieces of foam) that dip into the fluid. Once dried, it can be handwritten, typewritten, or hand drawn upon. Profiles. nlm. nih. Fluid Can Stop Your Heart (1991)". Retrieved 2013-03-28 136862fd3f

By definition, a pericardial effusion occurs when the volume of fluid in the cavity exceeds the normal limit. If large enough, it can compress the heart, causing cardiac tamponade and obstructive shock. Some of the presenting symptoms are shortness of breath, chest pressure/pain, and malaise. Important etiologies of pericardial effusions are inflammatory and infectious (pericarditis), neoplastic, traumatic, and metabolic causes. Echocardiogram, CT and MRI are the most common methods of diagnosis, although... 136862fd3f

Heart The wall of the heart is made up of The heart is a muscular organ found in humans and other animals. The pumped blood carries oxygen and nutrients to the tissue, while carrying metabolic waste such as carbon dioxide to the lungs. In humans, the heart is approximately the size of a closed fist and is located between the lungs, in the middle compartment of the chest, called the mediastinum. The heart and blood vessels together make up the circulatory system. The heart is enclosed in a protective sac, the pericardium, which also contains a small amount of fluid. prevent backflow. This organ pumps blood through the blood vessels 136862fd3f

== Composition == 136862fd3f

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