

Pain In Lower Left Stomach

The classic triad (Borchardt's Triad) of gastric volvulus, described by Borchardt in 1904, consists of severe epigastric pain, retching (due to sour taste in mouth) without vomiting, and inability to pass a nasogastric tube. It reportedly occurs in 70% of cases. Sometimes, severe pain at the top of left shoulder occurs. This may be due to internal bleeding irritating the diaphragm upon respiration. ¶ Common causes of pain in the abdomen include gastroenteritis and irritable bowel syndrome. About 15% of people have a more serious underlying condition such as appendicitis, leaking or ruptured abdominal aortic aneurysm, diverticulitis, or ectopic pregnancy. In a third of cases, the exact cause is unclear. ¶ In acute appendicitis, palpation in the left iliac fossa may produce pain in the right iliac fossa. ¶

Abdominal pain Since the abdomen contains most of the body's vital organs, it can be an indicator of a wide variety of diseases. Since the abdomen contains most Abdominal pain, also known as a stomach ache, is a symptom associated with both non-serious

and serious medical issues. Given that, approaching the examination of a person and planning of a differential diagnosis is extremely important. Abdominal pain, also known as a stomach ache, is a symptom associated with both non-serious and serious medical issues 01eef8b0f1

Management of chest pain is based on the underlying cause. Initial treatment often includes the medications aspirin and nitroglycerin. The response to... 01eef8b0f1

Peptic ulcer disease Bleeding occurs in as many as 15% of cases. An ulcer in the stomach is Peptic ulcer disease refers to damage of the inner part of the stomach's gastric mucosa (lining of the stomach), the first part of the small intestine, or sometimes the lower esophagus. The pain is often described as a burning or dull ache. About a third of older people with peptic ulcers have no symptoms. the stomach's gastric mucosa (lining of the stomach), the first part of the small intestine, or sometimes the lower esophagus. Other symptoms include belching, vomiting, weight loss, or poor appetite. Complications may include bleeding, perforation, and blockage of the stomach. The most common symptoms of a duodenal ulcer are waking at night with upper abdominal pain, and upper abdominal pain that

improves with eating. With a gastric ulcer, the pain may worsen with eating. An ulcer in the stomach is called a gastric ulcer, while one in the first part of the intestines is a duodenal ulcer 01eef8b0f1

Rovsing's sign 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. 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 01eef8b0f1

Many stomach diseases are associated with infections. In the past it was widely but incorrectly believed that the highly acidic environment of the stomach would keep the stomach immune from infection. Many studies have indicated that most cases of stomach ulcers, gastritis, and stomach cancer are caused... 01eef8b0f1 The nine regions offer more detailed anatomy and are delineated by two vertical and two

horizontal lines. 01eef8b0f1

Gastric volvulus Treatment is surgical. Obstruction is more likely with organoaxial twisting than with mesenteroaxial, while the latter is more associated with ischemia. This may be due to internal bleeding Gastric volvulus or volvulus of stomach is a twisting of all or part of the stomach by more than 180 degrees with obstruction of the flow of material through the stomach, variable loss of blood supply and possible tissue death. Sometimes, severe pain at the top of left shoulder occurs. About one third of the cases are associated with a hiatal hernia. The twisting can occur around the long axis of the stomach, called organoaxial, or around the axis perpendicular to this, called mesenteroaxial. It reportedly occurs in 70% of cases. pass a nasogastric tube 01eef8b0f1

Stomach cancer and mesenchymal tumors may also develop in the stomach. Most cases of stomach cancers are gastric carcinomas, which can be divided into several subtypes, including gastric adenocarcinomas. It is a cancer that develops in the lining of the stomach, caused by abnormal cell growth. Early symptoms may include heartburn, upper abdominal pain, nausea, and loss of appetite. Later signs and

symptoms may include weight loss, yellowing of the skin and whites of the eyes, vomiting, difficulty swallowing, and blood in the stool, among others. The cancer may spread from the stomach to other parts of the body, particularly the liver, lungs, bones, lining of the abdomen, and lymph nodes. Later signs Stomach cancer, also known as gastric cancer, is a malignant tumor of the stomach. Early symptoms may include heartburn, upper abdominal pain, nausea, and loss of appetite. Lymphomas and mesenchymal tumors may also develop in the stomach 01eef8b0f1

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. 01eef8b0f1

Stomach disease a vital role in digestion of foods, releases various enzymes and also protects the lower intestine from harmful organisms. The stomach connects to the

Stomach diseases include gastritis, gastroparesis, Crohn's disease (rarely), and various cancers 01eef8b0f1

Quadrants and regions of abdomen The left upper The human abdomen is divided into quadrants and regions by anatomists and physicians for the purposes of study, diagnosis, and treatment. The left lower quadrant includes the left iliac fossa and half of the flank. 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 and tissues may be involved. The equivalent in other animals is left posterior quadrant. The quadrants are referred to as the left lower quadrant, left upper quadrant, right upper quadrant and right lower quadrant 01eef8b0f1

Esophagus (/i:'sɒfəgəs, ɪ-/) is an organ in vertebrates through which food passes, aided by peristaltic contractions, from the pharynx to the stomach. During swallowing, the epiglottis tilts backwards to prevent food from going down the larynx and lungs. The esophagus is a fibromuscular tube, about 25 cm (10 in) long in adult humans, that travels behind the trachea and heart, passes through the diaphragm, and empties into

the uppermost region of the stomach. The esophagus is a fibromuscular The esophagus (American English) or oesophagus (British English) () is an organ in vertebrates through which food passes, aided by peristaltic contractions, from the pharynx to the stomach. The word esophagus is from Ancient Greek οἰσοφάγος (oisophágos), from οἶσω (oísō), future form of φέρω (phérō, "I carry") + ἔφαγον (éphagon, "I ate") 01eef8b0f1

== Etymology == 01eef8b0f1 The bacterium *Helicobacter pylori* accounts for more than 60% of cases of stomach cancer. Certain strains of *H. pylori* have greater risks than others. Smoking, dietary factors such as pickled vegetables and obesity are other risk factors. About 10% of cases run in families, and between 1% and 3% of cases are due to genetic syndromes inherited such as hereditary diffuse gastric cancer. Most of the time, stomach cancer develops... 01eef8b0f1 The wall of the esophagus from the lumen outwards consists of mucosa, submucosa (connective tissue), layers of muscle fibers between layers of fibrous tissue, and an outer layer of connective tissue. The mucosa is a stratified squamous epithelium of around three layers of squamous cells, which contrasts to the single layer of columnar cells of the stomach. The transition between these two types of epithelium is visible as a zig-zag line. Most of the muscle is

smooth muscle although striated muscle predominates in its upper third. It has two...
The term gastropathy means "stomach disease" and is included in the name of the diseases portal hypertensive gastropathy, hyperplastic hypersecretory gastropathy (Ménétrier's disease), and others. However, not all stomach diseases are labeled with the word "gastropathy"; examples include peptic ulcer disease, gastroparesis, and dyspepsia. Common causes include infection with *Helicobacter pylori* and excessive use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). Other, less common causes include tobacco smoking, physiological stress, Behçet's disease, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome, Crohn's disease, and liver cirrhosis. Older people are more sensitive to the ulcer-causing effects of NSAIDs. The diagnosis is typically...
The scientific name *borborygmus* is related to the 16th-century French word *borborygme*, itself from Latin, ultimately from Ancient Greek βορβορυγμός (*borborygmós*). The Greek term is probably onomatopoeic in origin.

Chest pain It can be divided into heart-related and non-heart-related pain. Those with diabetes or the elderly may have less clear symptoms. It may be described as sharp, dull, pressure, heaviness or squeezing. Pain due to insufficient blood flow to the heart

is also called angina pectoris. 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. It may be described as sharp, dull, pressure, heaviness or squeezing Chest pain is pain or discomfort in the chest, typically the front of the chest

== Classification == The stomach is an important organ in the body. It plays a vital role in digestion of foods, releases various enzymes and also protects the lower intestine from harmful organisms. The stomach connects to the esophagus above and to the small intestine below. It is intricately related to the pancreas, spleen and liver. The stomach does vary in size but its J shape is constant. The stomach lies in the upper part of the abdomen just below the left rib cage. 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. 01eef8b0f1 ♦♦2... 01eef8b0f1 == Referral of pain == 01eef8b0f1

Stomach rumble A trained healthcare provider can listen to these intestinal noises with a stethoscope, but they may be audible enough to be heard with the naked ear as the fluid and gas move forward in the intestines (in the vicinity of, but not actually within the stomach). Food left behind after the first cycle is swept up, and the vibrations of the empty stomach accompanied - A stomach rumble, also known as a bowel sound, peristaltic sound, abdominal sound, bubble gut or borborygmus (pronounced ; plural borborygmi), is a rumbling, growling or gurgling noise produced by movement of the contents of the gastrointestinal tract as they are propelled through the small intestine by a series of muscle contractions called peristalsis. The lack of bowel sounds can occur with ileus, intestinal obstruction, or other pathologies, but there is no evidence that listening for their absence is useful for diagnosis. peristalsis in a wave called the migrating motor complex 01eef8b0f1

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