

Green Bile When Vomiting

Typical genera include: 375786777e == Anatomy and function == 375786777e

Vomiting Fecal vomiting is often Vomiting (scientifically known as emesis, and otherwise known as puking, and throwing up) is the forceful expulsion of the contents of one's stomach through the mouth and sometimes the nose. The vomited contents are known as vomit or vomitus. Bile can enter the vomit during subsequent heaves due to duodenal contraction if the vomiting is severe. coffee-ground vomiting is used 375786777e

Coliform bacteria Escherichia Coliform bacteria are defined as either motile or non-motile Gram-negative non-spore forming bacilli that possess β -galactosidase to produce acids and gases under their optimal growth temperature of 35–37 °C. purple medium. While coliform bacteria are not normally the cause of serious illness, they are easy to culture, and their presence is used to infer that other pathogenic organisms of fecal origin may be present in a sample, or that said sample is not safe to consume. Such pathogens include disease-causing bacteria, viruses, or protozoa and many multicellular parasites. Coliforms can be found in the aquatic environment, in soil and on vegetation; they are universally present in large numbers in the feces of warm-blooded animals as they are known to inhabit the gastrointestinal system. They can be aerobes or facultative aerobes, and are a commonly used indicator of low sanitary quality of foods, milk, and water. Also can be cultured on Tryptone Bile X-Glucuronide (TBX) to appear as blue or green colonies after incubation period of 24 hours 375786777e

obstructive type of cholestasis, where there is a mechanical blockage in the duct system that can occur from a gallstone or malignancy, and 375786777e metabolic type of cholestasis, in which there are disturbances in bile formation that can occur because of genetic defects or acquired as a side effect of many medications. 375786777e

Norovirus Symptoms usually develop 24 hours after being exposed, and recovery typically occurs within one to three days. Complications are uncommon, but may include dehydration, especially in the young, the old, and those with other health problems. The infection, sometimes referred to as the winter vomiting disease, is characterized by non-bloody diarrhea, vomiting, and stomach pain. Fever or headaches may Norovirus, also known as Norwalk virus, is the most common cause of gastroenteritis. infection, sometimes referred to as the winter vomiting disease, is characterized by non-bloody diarrhea, vomiting, and stomach pain. Fever or headaches may also occur 375786777e

Common causes include infection with Helicobacter pylori and use of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). Other causes include alcohol, smoking, cocaine, severe illness, autoimmune problems, radiation therapy and Crohn's disease. Endoscopy, a type of X-ray known as an upper gastrointestinal series, blood tests, and stool tests may help with diagnosis. Other conditions with similar symptoms include inflammation of the pancreas, gallbladder problems, and peptic ulcer disease. 375786777e 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. 375786777e

Bile After a human eats, this stored bile is discharged into the first section of the small intestine, known as the duodenum through the ampulla of Vater in the duodenal wall. Bile (from Latin bilis), also known as gall, is a yellow-green fluid produced by the liver of most vertebrates that aids the digestion of lipids in the Bile (from Latin bilis), also known as gall, is a yellow-green fluid produced by the liver of most vertebrates that aids the digestion of lipids in the small intestine. In humans, bile is primarily composed of water, is produced continuously by the liver, and is stored and concentrated in the gallbladder 375786777e

Prevention involves avoidance of things which irritate the gut and which trigger symptoms, including alcohol, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), tobacco, and certain foods. It is also recommended to treat for any underlying H. pylori infection before... 375786777e In the human liver, bile is composed of 97–98% water, 0.7% bile salts, 0.2% bilirubin, 0.51% fats (cholesterol, fatty acids, and lecithin), and 200 meq/L inorganic salts. The two main pigments of bile are bilirubin, which is orange-yellow, and its oxidised form biliverdin, which is green. About 400 to 800 milliliters (14 to 27 U.S. fluid ounces) of bile is produced per day in adult human beings. 375786777e Classification is further divided into acute or chronic and extrahepatic or intrahepatic. 375786777e Intussusception is an emergency requiring rapid treatment. Treatment in children is typically by an enema, with surgery used if this is not successful.

Dexamethasone may decrease the risk of another episode. In adults, surgical removal of part of the bowel is more often required. Intussusception occurs more commonly in children than adults. In children, males are more often... 375786777e Prevention involves proper hand washing and disinfection of contaminated surfaces. There is no vaccine or specific treatment for norovirus. Management involves supportive care such as drinking sufficient fluids or intravenous fluids. Oral rehydration... 375786777e

Cholestasis The two basic distinctions are:. Physical symptoms include nausea, vomiting, and abdominal Cholestasis is a condition where the flow of bile from the liver to the duodenum is impaired. prevent bile flowing from the pancreas to the small intestine, it can lead to gallstone pancreatitis 375786777e

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... 375786777e

Cholecystitis Often gallbladder attacks (biliary colic) precede Cholecystitis () is inflammation of the gallbladder. include right upper abdominal pain, pain in the right shoulder, nausea, vomiting, and occasionally fever. Without appropriate treatment, recurrent episodes of cholecystitis are common. The pain lasts longer in cholecystitis than in a typical gallbladder attack. Often gallbladder attacks (biliary colic) precede acute cholecystitis. Symptoms include right upper abdominal pain, pain in the right shoulder, nausea, vomiting, and occasionally fever. Complications of acute cholecystitis include gallstone pancreatitis, common bile duct stones, or inflammation of the common bile duct 375786777e

Intussusception (medical disorder) Other complications may include peritonitis or bowel perforation. It often results in a small bowel obstruction. Symptoms include abdominal pain which may come and go, vomiting, abdominal bloating, and bloody stool. symptomscan include periodic abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting (sometimes green in color from bile), pulling legs to the chest area, and intermittent moderate Intussusception is a medical condition in which a part of the intestine folds into the section immediately ahead of it. It typically involves the small intestine and less commonly the large intestine 375786777e

Gallstone in bile ducts (cholangitis). Symptoms of these complications may include pain that lasts longer than five hours, fever, yellowish skin, vomiting, dark A gallstone is a stone formed within the gallbladder from precipitated bile components. 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 375786777e

Every drinking water source must be tested for the presence of these total coliform bacteria. 375786777e == General == 375786777e Vomiting can be the result of ailments such as food poisoning, gastroenteritis, pregnancy, motion sickness, or hangover; or it can be an after effect of diseases such as brain tumors, elevated intracranial pressure, or overexposure to ionizing radiation. The feeling that one is about to vomit is called nausea; it often precedes, but does not always lead to vomiting. Impairment due to alcohol, anesthesia, or other sedatives can cause inhalation of vomit. In severe cases, where dehydration develops, intravenous fluid may be required. Antiemetics are sometimes necessary to suppress nausea and vomiting. Self-induced vomiting can be a component of an eating disorder such as bulimia nervosa, and is itself now classified as an eating disorder on its own, purging disorder. 375786777e The gallbladder is an excretory organ that is pear-shaped and identified between two liver lobes. It is divided into three sections a body, neck and fundus. The main function of this excretory organ is storing, acidifying and concentrating bile. This is achieved due to the nature of the muscular sac being a thin wall that can easily distend to accommodate the bile. It is collected from the liver cells via small channels that pass through the hepatic ducts and into the gallbladder. After a fatty meal the bile is then released into the small intestine promoted by a hormone called cholecystokinin that is... 375786777e The cause in children is typically unknown; in adults a lead point is sometimes present. Risk factors in children include certain infections, diseases like cystic fibrosis, and intestinal polyps. Risk factors in adults include endometriosis, bowel adhesions, and intestinal tumors. Diagnosis is often supported by medical imaging. In children, ultrasound is preferred while in adults a CT scan is preferred. 375786777e The name originates from the Greek word kele meaning tumour as a mucocoele resembles a mass. Although this disease is primarily identified in dogs, cats and ferrets have also been diagnosed. 375786777e == Complications == 375786777e

Canine gallbladder mucocoele complications that may occur due to this procedure includes vomiting, bile peritonitis if bile leaks into the abdominal cavity, pancreatitis and in some Canine gallbladder mucocoele (GBM) is an emerging biliary disease in dogs described as the excessive and abnormal accumulation of thick, gelatinous mucus in the lumen, which results in an enlarged gallbladder. The mucus is usually pale yellow to dark green in appearance. GBMs have been diagnosed more frequently in comparison to prior to the 2000s when it was considered rare 375786777e

Gastritis Autoimmune atrophic gastritis may lead to issues including pernicious anemia. Gastritis is also associated with bile reflux, in which bile and/or pancreatic enzymes flow up into the stomach; when bile travels further upwards into the Gastritis is the inflammation of the lining of the stomach. It may occur as

a short episode or have a long duration. There may be no symptoms, but the most common symptom is upper abdominal pain. Complications may include stomach bleeding, stomach ulcers, and stomach tumors. Other symptoms include nausea and vomiting, bloating, indigestion, loss of appetite and heartburn 375786777e

The virus is usually spread by the fecal–oral route. This may be through contaminated food or water or person-to-person contact. It may also spread via contaminated surfaces or through air from the vomit of an infected person. Risk factors include unsanitary food preparation and sharing close quarters. Diagnosis is generally based on symptoms. Confirmatory testing is not usually available but may be performed by public health agencies during outbreaks. 375786777e == Composition == 375786777e Treatment is usually with laparoscopic gallbladder removal, within 24 hours if possible. Taking pictures of the bile ducts during the surgery... 375786777e 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. 375786777e

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