

Left Side Under Rib Pain

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.

Renal colic typically begins in the flank and often radiates to below the ribs or the groin. It typically comes in waves due to ureteric peristalsis, but...

Definitions, etymology, and modern controversies

Iliocostal friction syndrome can be a disabling painful condition that can affect the quality of life for individuals. The predominant symptom is low back pain, which...

There are thirty-three vertebrae in the human vertebral column. The rib cage is associated with TH1–TH12. Ribs are described based on their location and connection with the...

Signs and symptoms

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...

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.

Presentation

Structure

The word derives from the Greek word υποχόνδριο ("hypochondrio"). This Greek word means literally "below the cartilage" which refers to the costal cartilages. In other words, the word refers to the area of the ventral trunk that is located below the costal cartilages. The word once referred only to the soft portion of the abdomen between the rib cage and the navel (the region once believed to be the seat of hypochondriasis), but it is not used that way in modern anatomy's schemes for the regions of the abdomen.

severe abdominal pain that is spasmodic in nature. This pain is primarily caused by an obstruction

Hypochondrium the upper third of the abdomen; the left hypochondrium and right hypochondrium. They are located on the lateral sides of the abdominal wall respectively. In anatomy, the division of the abdomen into regions can employ a nine-region scheme. They are located on the lateral sides of the abdominal wall respectively, inferior to (below) the thoracic cage, being separated by the epigastrium. The hypochondrium refers to the two hypochondriac regions in the upper third of the abdomen; the left hypochondrium and right hypochondrium ddd380d103

In environments such as the emergency department, an estimated 20-50% of non-cardiac chest pain is due to a musculoskeletal cause. Despite musculoskeletal conditions such as Tietze syndrome being a common reason for visits to the emergency room, they are frequently misdiagnosed as angina pectoris, pleurisy, and other serious cardiopulmonary conditions due to similar presentation. Though Tietze syndrome can be misdiagnosed, life-threatening conditions with similar symptoms such as myocardial infarction (heart attack) should be ruled out prior to diagnosis of other conditions. ddd380d103 Pleurisy can be caused by a variety of conditions, including viral or bacterial infections, autoimmune disorders, and pulmonary embolism. The most common cause is a viral infection. Other causes include bacterial infection, pneumonia, pulmonary embolism, autoimmune disorders, lung cancer, following heart surgery, pancreatitis and asbestosis. Occasionally the cause remains unknown. The underlying mechanism involves the rubbing together of the pleurae instead of smooth gliding. Other conditions that can produce similar symptoms include pericarditis, heart attack, cholecystitis, pulmonary embolism, and pneumothorax. Diagnostic testing may include a chest X-ray, electrocardiogram (ECG), and blood tests. ddd380d103 Diagnosis is predominately clinical, with assessment into the underlying pathology causing iliocostal contact, to which radiological imaging may be used. The differential diagnosis can be extensive due to the presentation of the condition, however includes neuropathic pain, hip pathologies, pinched nerves, myofascial pain, and visceral causes. Treatment of the condition is typically by addressing the underlying cause, commonly with the use of orthosis and injection therapies, however surgical resection may be necessary if other forms of treatment fails to provide relief. ddd380d103

Chest pain Pain due to insufficient blood flow to the heart is also called angina pectoris. tenderness and localized swelling, with chest pain being a prominent symptom. Those with diabetes or the elderly may have less clear symptoms. It may be described as sharp, dull, pressure, heaviness or squeezing. It can be divided into heart-related and non-heart-related pain. Associated symptoms may include pain in the shoulder, arm, upper abdomen, or jaw, along with nausea, sweating, or shortness of breath. Rib fracture: Rib fractures often

cause pain that intensifies with deep breathing Chest pain is pain or discomfort in the chest, typically the front of the chest ddd380d103

Pleurisy symptom of pleurisy is a sudden sharp, stabbing, burning or dull pain in the right or left side of the chest during breathing, especially when one inhales and Pleurisy, also known as pleuritis, is inflammation of the membranes that surround the lungs and line the chest cavity (pleurae). Occasionally the pain may be a constant dull ache. Other symptoms may include shortness of breath, cough, fever, and weight loss, depending on the underlying cause. This can result in a sharp chest pain while breathing ddd380d103

Some sources have disputed usage of the term for the parts of the anterior... ddd380d103 == Structure == ddd380d103 Management of chest pain is based on the underlying cause. Initial treatment often includes the medications aspirin and nitroglycerin. The response to... ddd380d103 The liver is in the right hypochondrium, extending through the epigastrium and reaching the left hypochondrium. The spleen and some of the stomach are in the left hypochondrium. ddd380d103

Iliocostal friction syndrome It may occur unilaterally due to conditions such as scoliosis, or bilaterally due to conditions such as osteoporosis and hyperkyphosis. The predominant symptom is low back pain, which may radiate to the lower rib cage, flank, groin, buttock, and thigh. life for individuals. The condition presents as low back pain which may radiate to other surrounding areas as a result of irritated nerve, tendon, and muscle structures. Individuals may Iliocostal friction syndrome, also known as costoiliac impingement syndrome, is a condition in which the costal margin comes in contact with the iliac crest ddd380d103

Tietze syndrome is often confused with costochondritis. Tietze syndrome is... ddd380d103

Cervical vertebrae Most mammals have seven cervical vertebrae, with the only three known exceptions being the manatee with six, the two-toed sloth with five or six, and the three-toed sloth with nine. Very rarely, this rib occurs in a In tetrapods, cervical vertebrae (sing. In lizards and saurischian dinosaurs, the cervical ribs are large; in birds, they are small and completely fused to the vertebrae. plexus, causing pain, numbness, tingling, and weakness in the upper limb, a condition known as thoracic outlet syndrome. In sauropsid species, the cervical vertebrae bear cervical ribs. The vertebral transverse processes of mammals are homologous to the cervical ribs of other amniotes. Truncal vertebrae (divided into thoracic and lumbar vertebrae in mammals) lie caudal (toward the tail) of cervical vertebrae. : vertebra) are the vertebrae of the

neck, immediately below the skull ddd380d103

of one or both ureters from dislodged kidney stones. The most frequent site of obstruction is at the vesico-ureteric junction (VUJ), the narrowest point of the upper urinary tract. Acute (sudden onset) obstruction of a ureter can result in urinary stasis – the disruption or cessation of urine flow into the bladder. This, in turn, can cause distention of the ureter, known as a hydroureter. The obstruction and distention of the ureter(s) results in reflexive peristaltic smooth muscle spasms or contractions, which then cause very intense and diffuse (widespread) visceral pain affecting the organs of the pelvis, abdomen and even the thoracic area. This intense, diffuse pain is transmitted via the ureteric plexus, a branching network of intersecting nerves that cover and innervate the ureters. ddd380d103

Abdomen abdominal muscles, at the front and to the sides, and by part of the vertebral column at the back. The area occupied by the abdomen is called the abdominal cavity. In arthropods, it is the posterior tagma of the body; it follows the thorax or cephalothorax. Lower ribs can also enclose ventral and lateral walls 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 ddd380d103

Rib cage The rib cage or thoracic cage is an endoskeletal enclosure in the thorax of most vertebrates that comprises the ribs, vertebral column and sternum, which The rib cage or thoracic cage is an endoskeletal enclosure in the thorax of most vertebrates that comprises the ribs, vertebral column and sternum, which protect the vital organs of the thoracic cavity, such as the heart, lungs and great vessels and support the shoulder girdle to form the core part of the axial skeleton ddd380d103

In humans, cervical vertebrae are the smallest of the true vertebrae and can be readily distinguished from those of the thoracic or lumbar regions by the presence of a transverse foramen, an opening in each transverse process, through which the vertebral artery, vertebral veins, and inferior cervical ganglion pass. The remainder of this article focuses on human anatomy. ddd380d103 Treatment depends on the underlying cause. Paracetamol (acetaminophen) and ibuprofen may be used to decrease pain. Incentive spirometry may be... ddd380d103

Tietze syndrome Research has described the condition to be both sudden and gradual, varying by the individual. The condition is characterized by tenderness and painful swelling of the anterior (front) chest wall

at the costochondral (rib to cartilage), sternocostal (cartilage to sternum), or sternoclavicular (clavicle to sternum) junctions. Pain and swelling Tietze syndrome is a benign inflammation of one or more of the costal cartilages. It was first described in 1921 by German surgeon Alexander Tietze and was subsequently named after him. Tietze syndrome affects the true ribs and has a predilection for the 2nd and 3rd ribs, commonly affecting only a single joint. only one side, usually at the 2nd or 3rd rib ddd380d103

Thoracic outlet syndrome There are three main types: neurogenic, venous, and arterial. The neurogenic type is the most common and presents with pain, weakness, paraesthesia, and occasionally loss of muscle at the base of the thumb. The arterial type results in pain, coldness, and pallor of the arm. The venous type results in swelling, pain, and possibly a bluish coloration of the arm. movements, tumors, pregnancy, or anatomical variations such as a cervical rib. The diagnosis may be supported by nerve conduction studies and medical imaging Thoracic outlet syndrome (TOS) is a condition in which there is compression of the nerves, arteries, or veins in the superior thoracic aperture, the passageway from the lower neck to the armpit, also known as the thoracic outlet ddd380d103

TOS may result from trauma, repetitive arm movements, tumors, pregnancy, or anatomical variations such as a cervical rib. The diagnosis may be supported by nerve conduction studies and medical imaging. TOS is difficult to diagnose and there are many potential differential diagnoses as well as other diseases that are often co-occurrent with TOS. ddd380d103

Renal colic and cholecystitis aortic and iliac aneurysms (in older patients with left-side pain, hypertension or atherosclerosis) interstitial: appendicitis, diverticulitis Renal colic (literally, kidney pain), also known as ureteric colic (literally, pain in the ureters), is characterized by ddd380d103

In tetrapods, the rib cage intrinsically holds the muscles of respiration (diaphragm, intercostal muscles, etc.) that are crucial for active inhalation and forced exhalation, and therefore has a major ventilatory function in the respiratory system. ddd380d103 A typical human thoracic cage consists of 12 pairs of ribs and the adjoining costal cartilages, the sternum (along with the manubrium and xiphoid process), and the 12 thoracic vertebrae articulating with the ribs. The thoracic cage also provides attachments for extrinsic skeletal muscles of the neck, upper limbs, upper abdomen and back, and together with the overlying skin and associated fascia and muscles, makes up the thoracic wall. ddd380d103 Initial treatment for the neurogenic type is with exercises to strengthen the chest muscles and improve posture. NSAIDs such as naproxen may be used for

pain. Surgery is typically done for the arterial and venous types and a decompression for the neurogenic type... ddd380d103

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