

# Dull Lower Left Abdominal Pain

== Signs and symptoms == b495bf5e98 Management of chest pain is based on the underlying cause. Initial treatment often includes the medications aspirin and nitroglycerin. The response to... b495bf5e98

Pelvic congestion syndrome Pain in the legs Pelvic congestion syndrome, also known as pelvic vein incompetence, is a long-term condition believed to be due to enlarged veins in the lower abdomen. veins in the lower abdomen. The condition may cause chronic pain, such as a constant dull ache, which can be worsened by standing or sex. The condition may cause chronic pain, such as a constant dull ache, which can be worsened by standing or sex. Pain in the legs or lower back may also occur b495bf5e98

Hernia The term is also used for the normal development of the intestinal tract, referring to the retraction of the intestine from the extra-embryonal navel coelom into the abdomen in the healthy embryo at about 7 1/2 weeks. : hernias or herniae, from Latin, meaning 'rupture') is the abnormal exit of tissue or an organ, such as the bowel, through the wall of the cavity in which it normally resides. in about 66% of people with groin hernias. This may include pain or discomfort in the lower abdomen, especially with coughing, exercise, or urinating or A hernia (pl b495bf5e98

Although aortic dissection can frequently extend into its peripheral territories, it is rare for these branches to have dissection without main aortic trunk involvement. The SMA is the most common site of dissection among visceral arteries compared to other gastrointestinal arteries. b495bf5e98 == Signs and symptoms == b495bf5e98

Peritonitis Complications may include shock and acute respiratory distress syndrome. Symptoms may include severe pain, swelling of the abdomen, fever, or weight loss. One part or the entire abdomen may be tender. One Peritonitis is inflammation of the localized or generalized peritoneum, the lining of the inner wall of the abdomen and covering of the abdominal organs. the inner wall of the abdomen and covering of the abdominal organs. Symptoms may include severe pain, swelling of the abdomen, fever, or weight loss b495bf5e98

ISMAD primarily manifests through a sudden onset of pain, which can vary in location and intensity. The nature of the pain and its location can provide clues to the diagnosis of ISMAD. The types of pain reported in ISMAD cases include: b495bf5e98 Groin hernias occur more often on the right than left side. The main concern is bowel strangulation, where the blood supply to part of the bowel is blocked.

This usually produces severe pain and tenderness... b495bf5e98

Isolated superior mesenteric artery dissection of pain reported in ISMAD cases include: Abdominal pain: This is the most common symptom, reported in 55. It refers to a dissection that occurs solely in the superior mesenteric artery (SMA), typically spontaneously, and does not involve the aorta. 8% of cases. The pain can be sharp, dull, constant Isolated superior mesenteric artery dissection (ISMAD) is a rare but potentially life-threatening condition that causes acute abdominal pain b495bf5e98

Paraumbilical hernias are classed as ventral hernias or abdominal wall hernias. Those occurring above the level of the umbilicus are sometimes termed epigastric hernias or supraumbilical. Those below the umbilicus are hypogastric hernias or infraumbilical. Epigastric hernias may contain fat, blood vessels, and abdominal organs (intestine). However, epigastric hernias may be located anywhere along the midline from above the umbilicus to below the xiphoid process, and they are therefore not often considered a type of paraumbilical hernia. b495bf5e98 Infection of a tumor or its surrounding tissue can cause rapidly escalating pain, but is sometimes overlooked as a possible cause. One study found that infection was the cause of pain in four percent of nearly 300 cancer patients referred for pain relief. Another report described seven patients, whose previously well-controlled pain escalated significantly over several days. Antibiotic treatment produced pain relief in all patients within three days. b495bf5e98 Early treatment options include medroxyprogesterone or nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). Surgery to block the varicose veins may also be done. About 30% of women of reproductive age reporting pelvic pain are affected. It is believed to be the cause of about a third of chronic pelvic pain cases. While pelvic venous insufficiency was identified in the 1850s it was only linked with pelvic pain in the 1940s. b495bf5e98 == Infection == b495bf5e98 == Positioning and environment == b495bf5e98 Causes include perforation of the intestinal tract, pancreatitis, pelvic inflammatory disease, stomach ulcer, cirrhosis, a ruptured appendix or even a perforated gallbladder. Risk factors include ascites (the abnormal build-up of fluid in the abdomen) and peritoneal dialysis. Diagnosis is generally based on examination, blood tests, and medical imaging. b495bf5e98

Chest pain 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. It may be described as sharp, dull, pressure, heaviness or squeezing. 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. Chest pain is pain or discomfort in the chest, typically the front of the chest. Pain due to insufficient blood flow to the heart is also called angina pectoris. Those with diabetes or the elderly may have less clear symptoms b495bf5e98

Umbilical hernias usually occur in newborn babies. True umbilical hernias are rare in adults, but paraumbilical hernias do occur in adults. b495bf5e98

Appendicitis Symptoms commonly include right lower abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, fever and decreased appetite. Severe complications of a ruptured appendix include widespread, painful inflammation of the inner lining of the abdominal wall and sepsis. Symptoms commonly include right lower abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, fever and decreased appetite. However, approximately 40% of people do not have these typical symptoms. However, approximately Appendicitis is inflammation of the appendix. is inflammation of the appendix b495bf5e98

The diagnosis of appendicitis is largely based on the person... b495bf5e98

Paraumbilical hernia umbilical hernia of adults) is a protrusion of tissue through a defect of the abdominal wall which is located adjacent to the umbilicus (navel). The hernial sac A paraumbilical hernia (sometimes termed acquired umbilical hernia of adults) is a protrusion of tissue through a defect of the abdominal wall which is located adjacent to the umbilicus (navel). The hernial sac is lined by peritoneum. It may contain omental fat, or loops of large and small intestine b495bf5e98

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. b495bf5e98 While the condition is believed to be due to blood flowing back into pelvic veins as a result of faulty valves in the veins, this hypothesis is not certain. The condition may occur or worsen during pregnancy. The presence of estrogen is believed to be involved in the mechanism. Diagnosis may be supported by ultrasound, CT scan, MRI, or laparoscopy. b495bf5e98 Appendicitis is primarily caused by a blockage of the hollow portion in the appendix. This blockage typically results from a faecolith, a calcified "stone" made of feces. Some studies show a correlation between appendicoliths and disease severity. Other factors such as inflamed lymphoid tissue from a viral infection, intestinal parasites, gallstone, or tumors may also lead to this blockage. When the appendix becomes blocked, it experiences increased pressure, reduced blood flow, and bacterial growth, resulting in inflammation. This combination of factors causes tissue injury and, ultimately, tissue death. If this process is left untreated, it can lead to the appendix rupturing, which releases bacteria into the abdominal cavity, potentially leading to severe complications. b495bf5e98 Women with this condition experience a constant pain that may be dull and aching, but is occasionally... b495bf5e98

Abdominal pain Since the abdomen contains most of the body's vital organs, it can be an indicator of a wide variety of diseases. One can describe abdominal pain as either continuous or sporadic and as cramping, dull, or aching. The characteristic of cramping abdominal pain Abdominal pain, also known as a stomach ache, is a symptom associated with both non-serious and serious medical issues. onset pain. Given that, approaching the examination of a person and planning of a differential diagnosis is extremely important b495bf5e98

Abdominal examination tensing the obturator muscle Rovsing's sign – pain in the right lower abdominal quadrant on palpation of the left side of the abdomen McBurney's sign – deep 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. The abdominal examination is conventionally split into four different stages: first, inspection of the patient and the visible characteristics of their abdomen. Auscultation (listening) of the abdomen with a stethoscope. 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. Depending on the need to test for specific diseases such as ascites, special tests may be performed as a part of the physical examination. Palpation of the patient's abdomen. In a complete physical examination, the abdominal exam classically follows the respiratory examination and cardiovascular examination

Treatment often includes antibiotics, intravenous fluids, pain medication, and surgery. Other measures may include a nasogastric tube or blood transfusion. Without treatment death may occur within a few days. About 20% of people with cirrhosis who are hospitalized have peritonitis. == Classification == Various types of hernias can occur, most commonly involving the abdomen, and specifically the groin. Groin hernias are most commonly inguinal hernias but may also be femoral hernias. Other types of hernias include hiatus, incisional, and umbilical hernias. Symptoms are present in about 66% of people with groin hernias. This may include pain or discomfort in the lower abdomen, especially with coughing, exercise, or urinating or defecating. Often, it gets worse throughout the day and improves when lying down. A bulge may appear at the site of hernia, that becomes larger when bending down. == Signs and symptoms ==

Causes of cancer pain the lower rib cage, producing sharp, transitory pain, relieved by changing position. The tumor may also infiltrate the liver's capsule, causing dull, and Cancer pain can be caused by pressure on, or chemical stimulation of, specialised pain-signalling nerve endings called nociceptors (nociceptive pain), or by damage or illness affecting nerve fibers themselves (neuropathic 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.

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