

Upper Middle Abdominal Pain

Hepatic veins There are usually three large upper hepatic veins draining from the left, middle, and right parts of the liver, as well as a number (6-20) of lower hepatic veins. All hepatic veins are valveless. veins, such as by a blood clot. It presents with a "classical triad" of abdominal pain, ascites, and liver enlargement. It occurs in 1 out of a million individuals In human anatomy, the hepatic veins are the veins that drain venous blood from the liver into the inferior vena cava (as opposed to the hepatic portal vein which conveys blood from the gastrointestinal organs to the liver)

Initial treatment for sigmoid volvulus may occasionally occur via sigmoidoscopy or with a barium enema. Due to the high risk of recurrence, a bowel resection within the next two days is generally...
Hematemesis: Blood while vomiting
Risk factors include a birth defect known as intestinal malrotation, an enlarged colon, Hirschsprung disease, pregnancy, and abdominal adhesions. Long term constipation and a high fiber diet may also increase the risk. The most commonly affected part of the intestines in adults is the sigmoid colon, with the cecum being the second most affected. In children the small intestine is more often involved. The stomach can also be affected. Diagnosis is typically with medical imaging such as plain X-rays, a GI series, or CT scan.
Nausea/vomiting

Thorax The word thorax comes from the Greek θώραξ thōrax "breastplate, cuirass The thorax (pl. : thoraces or thoraxes) or chest is a part of the anatomy of mammals and other tetrapod animals located between the neck and the abdomen. be affected by many diseases, of which the most common symptom is chest pain

== Signs and symptoms ==
== Structure ==

Transverse abdominal muscle It serves to compress and retain the contents of the abdomen as well as assist in exhalation. The transverse abdominal muscle (TVA), also known as the transverse abdominis, transversalis muscle and transversus abdominis muscle, is a muscle layer The transverse abdominal muscle (TVA), also known as the transverse abdominis, transversalis muscle and transversus abdominis muscle, is a muscle layer of the anterior and lateral (front and side) abdominal wall, deep to (layered below) the internal oblique muscle

All the hepatic veins drain into the inferior vena cava. The hepatic veins are divided into an upper and a lower group. The transverse abdominal, so called for the direction of its fibers, is the innermost of the flat muscles of the abdomen. It is positioned immediately deep to the internal oblique muscle.

Cytomegalovirus esophagitis This condition occurs in the setting of patients with a weakened immune system who are susceptible to both infections by CMV and the manifestation of symptoms. esophagitis associated with cytomegalovirus. Symptoms include dysphagia, upper abdominal pain, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, and sometimes hematemesis. Another significant segment of the population have weakened immune systems through transplant surgery, diabetes, or due to medication. Diagnosis is done primarily by endoscopy with biopsy, as CMV Esophagitis has a distinctive pathology pattern of linear ulcers. Symptoms include dysphagia, upper abdominal pain, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, and sometimes hematemesis. A large majority of patient that have CMV Esophagitis are diagnosed with HIV. This condition Cytomegalovirus esophagitis is a form of esophagitis associated with cytomegalovirus

The majority of back pain is nonspecific and idiopathic. Common underlying mechanisms include degenerative or traumatic changes to the discs and facet joints, which can then cause secondary pain in the muscles and nerves and referred pain to the bones, joints and extremities. Diseases and inflammation of the gallbladder, pancreas, aorta and kidneys may also cause referred pain in the back. Tumors of the vertebrae, neural tissues and adjacent structures can also manifest as back pain. The human thorax includes the thoracic cavity and the thoracic wall. It contains organs including the heart, lungs, and thymus gland, as well as muscles and various other internal structures. The chest may be affected by many diseases, of which the most common symptom is chest pain. 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. The abdominal cavity (the space bounded by the vertebrae, abdominal muscles, diaphragm, and pelvic floor) is different from the intraperitoneal space (located within the abdominal cavity but wrapped in peritoneum). The structures within the intraperitoneal space are called "intraperitoneal" (e.g., the stomach and intestines), the structures in the abdominal cavity that are located behind the intraperitoneal space are called "retroperitoneal" (e.g., the kidneys), and those structures below the intraperitoneal space are called "subperitoneal" or "infraperitoneal" (e.g., the bladder).

Abdomen The 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. In arthropods, it is the posterior tagma of the

body; it follows the thorax or cephalothorax. The area occupied by the abdomen is called the abdominal cavity. left upper, left lower, right upper, and right lower. [citation needed] Quadrants are also often used in describing the site of an abdominal pain a45bdb7e50

In insects, crustaceans, and the extinct trilobites, the thorax is one of the three main divisions of the body, each in turn composed of multiple segments. a45bdb7e50

Volvulus Symptoms include abdominal pain, abdominal bloating, vomiting, constipation, and bloody stool. The mesentery may become so tightly twisted that blood flow to part of the intestine is cut off, resulting in ischemic bowel. Onset of symptoms A volvulus is a bowel obstruction resulting from a loop of intestine twisting around itself and its supporting mesentery. around itself and its supporting mesentery. Onset of symptoms may be rapid or more gradual. In this situation there may be fever or significant pain when the abdomen is touched. Symptoms include abdominal pain, abdominal bloating, vomiting, constipation, and bloody stool a45bdb7e50

The transverse abdominal arises as fleshy fibers, from the lateral third of the inguinal ligament, from the anterior three-fourths of the inner lip of the iliac crest, from the inner surfaces of the cartilages of the lower six ribs, interdigitating with the diaphragm, and from the thoracolumbar fascia. It ends anteriorly in a broad aponeurosis (the Spigelian fascia), the lower fibers of which curve inferomedially (medially and downward), and are inserted, together with those of the internal oblique muscle, into the crest of the pubis and pectineal line, forming the inguinal conjoint tendon also called the aponeurotic falx. In layperson... a45bdb7e50 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... a45bdb7e50

Abdominal obesity Abdominal obesity, also known as central obesity and truncal obesity, is the human condition of an excessive concentration of visceral fat around the Abdominal obesity, also known as central obesity and truncal obesity, is the human condition of an excessive concentration of visceral fat around the stomach and abdomen to such an extent that it is likely to harm its bearer's health. Abdominal obesity has been strongly linked to cardiovascular disease, Alzheimer's disease, and other metabolic and vascular diseases a45bdb7e50

The word thorax comes from the Greek θώραξ thōrax "breastplate, cuirass, corslet" via Latin: thorax. a45bdb7e50
Abdominal Pain: Pain in the upper abdominal area, usually exacerbated by swallowing. Pain can also manifest as

heartburn symptoms a45bdb7e50

Back pain It may be classified as neck pain (cervical), middle back pain (thoracic), lower back pain (lumbar) or coccydynia (tailbone or sacral pain) based on the segment affected. Discomfort can radiate to the arms and hands as well as the legs or feet, and may include numbness or weakness in the legs and arms. It may be classified as neck pain (cervical), middle back pain (thoracic), lower back pain (lumbar) Back pain (Latin: dorsalgia) is pain felt in the back. The lumbar region is the most commonly affected area. Back pain (Latin: dorsalgia) is pain felt in the back. The pain may be characterized as a dull ache, shooting or piercing pain or a burning sensation. An episode of back pain may be acute, subacute or chronic depending on the duration a45bdb7e50

== Etymology == a45bdb7e50 Ischemic colitis is usually suspected on the basis of the clinical setting, physical examination, and laboratory test results; the diagnosis can be confirmed by endoscopy or by using sigmoid or endoscopic placement of a visible light spectroscopic catheter (see Diagnosis). Ischemic colitis can span a wide spectrum of severity; most patients are treated supportively and recover fully, while a minority with very severe ischemia may develop sepsis and become critically, sometimes fatally, ill. a45bdb7e50 Fever a45bdb7e50 Dysphagia: Difficulty or pain while swallowing a45bdb7e50 Back pain is common; approximately nine of ten adults experience it at some point in their lives, and five in ten working... a45bdb7e50 Visceral fat, central abdominal fat, and waist circumference show a strong association with type 2 diabetes. a45bdb7e50

Ischemic colitis g. In most cases, no specific cause can be identified. Causes of reduced blood flow can include changes in the systemic circulation (e. phase, the abdominal pain becomes more widespread, the belly becomes more tender to the touch, and bowel motility decreases, resulting in abdominal bloating Ischemic colitis (also spelled ischaemic colitis) is a medical condition in which inflammation and injury of the large intestine result from inadequate blood supply (ischemia). low blood pressure) or local factors such as constriction of blood vessels or a blood clot. Although uncommon in the general population, ischemic colitis occurs with greater frequency in the elderly, and is the most common form of bowel ischemia a45bdb7e50

Researchers first started to... a45bdb7e50

Peritoneum This peritoneal lining of the cavity supports many of the abdominal organs and serves as a conduit for their blood vessels, lymphatic vessels, and nerves. or pancreatic juice. Peritonitis causes fever, tenderness, and pain in the abdominal area, which can be localized or diffuse. The treatment involves The peritoneum is the serous membrane

forming the lining of the abdominal cavity or coelom in amniotes and some invertebrates, such as annelids. It covers most of the intra-abdominal (or coelomic) organs, and is composed of a layer of mesothelium supported by a thin layer of connective tissue a45bdb7e50

== Structure == a45bdb7e50 Patients with mild to moderate ischemic colitis are usually treated with IV fluids, analgesia, and bowel rest (that is, no food or water by mouth... a45bdb7e50 Visceral fat, also known as organ fat or intra-abdominal fat, is located inside the peritoneal cavity, packed in between internal organs and torso, as opposed to subcutaneous fat, which is found underneath the skin, and intramuscular fat, which is found interspersed in skeletal muscle. Visceral fat is composed of several adipose depots including mesenteric, epididymal white adipose tissue (EWAT), and perirenal fat. An excess of adipose visceral fat is known as central obesity, the "pot belly" or "beer belly" effect, in which the abdomen protrudes excessively. This body type is also known as "apple shaped", as opposed to "pear shaped" in which fat is deposited on the hips and buttocks. a45bdb7e50

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