

Medicine For Biliary Colic

Constipation e2bd41f746 Testicular pain e2bd41f746 == Mechanism == e2bd41f746 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. e2bd41f746 Gallstone formation occurs from the precipitation of crystals that aggregate to form stones. The most common form is cholesterol gallstones. Other forms include calcium, bilirubin, pigment, and mixed gallstones. Other conditions that produce similar symptoms include appendicitis, stomach ulcers, pancreatitis, and gastroesophageal reflux disease. e2bd41f746 Altered level of consciousness e2bd41f746 Gallbladder disease presents chiefly with abdominal pain located... e2bd41f746 The gallbladder is designed to aid in the digestion of fats by concentrating and storing the bile made in the liver and transferring it through the biliary tract to the digestive system through bile ducts that connect the liver, gallbladder, and the Sphincter of Oddi. The gallbladder is controlled on a neurohormonal basis, with Cholecystikinin (CCK) leading to the contraction and release of bile into the bile ducts. Other hormones allow for the relaxation and further storing of bile. A disruption in the hormones, ducts, or gallbladder can lead to disease. Gallstones are the most common disease and can lead to other diseases, including Cholecystitis, inflammation of the gallbladder, and gallstone pancreatitis when the gallstone blocks the pancreatic duct. Treatment is considered for symptomatic disease and can vary from surgical to non-surgical treatment. e2bd41f746 Dizziness e2bd41f746 Abdominal pain e2bd41f746 Vertigo e2bd41f746 severe abdominal pain that is spasmodic in nature. This pain is primarily caused by an obstruction e2bd41f746 Bile is secreted by the liver into small ducts that join to form the common hepatic duct. Between meals, secreted bile is stored in the gallbladder. During a meal, the bile is secreted into the duodenum (part of the small intestine) to rid the body of waste stored in the bile as well as aid in the absorption of dietary fats and oils. e2bd41f746 == Signs and symptoms == e2bd41f746

Cholecystitis Often gallbladder attacks (biliary colic) precede acute cholecystitis. Complications of acute cholecystitis include gallstone pancreatitis, common bile duct stones, or inflammation of the common bile duct. nausea, vomiting, and occasionally fever. Often gallbladder attacks (biliary colic) precede acute cholecystitis. The pain lasts longer in cholecystitis than in a typical gallbladder attack. Symptoms 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 Cholecystitis () is inflammation of the gallbladder e2bd41f746

Emergency medicine – medical specialty involving care for undifferentiated, unscheduled patients with acute illnesses or injuries that require immediate medical attention. While not usually providing long-term or continuing care, emergency physicians undertake acute investigations and interventions to resuscitate and stabilize patients. Emergency physicians generally practice in hospital emergency departments, pre-hospital settings via emergency medical services, and intensive care units. e2bd41f746 Weakness e2bd41f746

Outline of emergency medicine Orbital perforation or penetration Retinal detachment Appendicitis Biliary colic Cholecystitis Gastroenteritis Small bowel obstruction Crohn’s disease The following outline is provided as an overview of and topical guide to emergency medicine: e2bd41f746

Gallbladder disease Pain typically occurs suddenly and radiates to the right shoulder and Gallbladder diseases are diseases involving the gallbladder and is closely linked to biliary disease, with the most common cause being gallstones (cholelithiasis). This pain is described as biliary colic. pain located in the right upper abdomen e2bd41f746

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... e2bd41f746 Treatment is usually with laparoscopic gallbladder removal, within 24 hours if possible. Taking pictures of the bile ducts during the surgery... e2bd41f746

Biliary tract Bile consists of water, electrolytes, bile acids, cholesterol, phospholipids and conjugated bilirubin. Some components are synthesized by hepatocytes (liver cells); the rest are extracted from the blood by the liver. Since the biliary tract is an internal organ, it has no somatic nerve supply, and biliary colic due to infection The biliary tract (also biliary tree or biliary system) refers to the liver, gallbladder and bile ducts, and how they work together to make, store and secrete bile. reservoir for intestinal tract infections e2bd41f746

Normally, the downstream gallbladder stores and concentrates the bile which originates in liver hepatocyte cells and is released into the microscopic component of the biliary... e2bd41f746

Ascending cholangitis It tends to occur if the bile duct is already partially obstructed by gallstones. symptoms. Over ten years, 15–26% will have one or more episodes of biliary colic (abdominal pain due to the passage of gallstones through the bile duct Ascending cholangitis, also known as acute cholangitis or simply cholangitis, is inflammation of the bile duct, usually caused by bacteria ascending from its junction

with the duodenum (first part of the small intestine) e2bd41f746

== Presentations == e2bd41f746 == Signs and symptoms == e2bd41f746 Back pain e2bd41f746 Dyspnea e2bd41f746 Treatment for gallbladder attacks is typically surgery to remove the gallbladder. This can be either done through small incisions or through a single larger incision. Open... e2bd41f746

Gallstone This happens in 1–4% of those with gallstones 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. cramp-like visceral pain in the right upper part of the abdomen known as a biliary colic (or "gallbladder attack") e2bd41f746

The surgery is usually successful in relieving symptoms, but up to 10 percent of people may continue to experience similar symptoms after cholecystectomy, a condition called postcholecystectomy syndrome. Complications of cholecystectomy include bile duct injury, wound infection, bleeding, vasculobiliary injury, retained gallstones, liver abscess formation and stenosis (narrowing) of the bile duct. e2bd41f746 Syncope e2bd41f746

Biliary dyskinesia obstruction and tends to produce a more intense pain known as biliary colic. When the dyskinesia is localized at the biliary outlet into the duodenum just as increased tonus of that outlet sphincter of Oddi, the backed-up bile can cause pancreatic injury with abdominal pain more toward the upper left side. Ineffective peristaltic contraction of that structure produces postprandial (after meals) right upper abdominal pain (cholecystodynia) and almost no other problem. It most commonly involves abnormal biliary tract peristalsis muscular coordination within the gallbladder in response to dietary stimulation of that organ to squirt the liquid bile through the common bile duct into the duodenum. Failure of the biliary sphincter of Oddi can be distinguished from failure of the Biliary dyskinesia is a disorder of some component of the biliary part of the digestive system in which bile cannot physically move in the proper direction through the tubular biliary tract. In general, biliary dyskinesia is the disturbance in the coordination of peristaltic contraction of the biliary ducts, and/or reduction in the speed of emptying of the biliary tree into the duodenum e2bd41f746

Renal colic A renal colic must be differentiated from the following conditions: biliary colic and cholecystitis aortic and iliac aneurysms (in older patients with Renal colic (literally, kidney pain), also known as ureteric colic (literally, pain in the ureters), is characterized by e2bd41f746

== Signs and symptoms == e2bd41f746 Pelvic pain e2bd41f746 Seizure e2bd41f746 == Medical use == e2bd41f746

Biliary colic Pain usually lasts from 15 minutes to a few hours. Cholecystokinin – a gastrointestinal hormone – plays a role in the colic, as following the consumption of fatty meals, the hormone triggers the gallbladder to contract, which may expel stones into the duct and temporarily block it until being successfully passed. Typically, the pain is in the right upper part of the abdomen, and can be severe. Biliary colic, also known as symptomatic cholelithiasis, a gallbladder attack or gallstone attack, is when a colic (sudden pain) occurs due to a gallstone Biliary colic, also known as symptomatic cholelithiasis, a gallbladder attack or gallstone attack, is when a colic (sudden pain) occurs due to a gallstone temporarily blocking the cystic duct. Often, it occurs after eating a heavy meal, or during the night. Repeated attacks are common e2bd41f746

Nausea and vomiting e2bd41f746 Confusion e2bd41f746 Hemoptysis e2bd41f746 Gastrointestinal bleeding e2bd41f746 Vaginal bleeding e2bd41f746 Cyanosis e2bd41f746 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. e2bd41f746

Cholecystectomy Repeated attacks of biliary colic are the most common reason for removing Cholecystectomy is the surgical removal of the gallbladder. It is a common treatment of symptomatic gallstones and other gallbladder conditions. biliary colic, more than 90% of people will have a repeat attack in the next 10 years. Cholecystectomy can be performed either laparoscopically or through a laparotomy. In 2011, cholecystectomy was the eighth most common operating room procedure performed in hospitals in the United States e2bd41f746

Cholangitis can be life-threatening, and is regarded as a medical emergency. Characteristic symptoms include yellow discoloration of the skin or whites of the eyes, fever, abdominal pain, and in severe cases, low blood pressure and confusion. Initial treatment is with intravenous fluids and antibiotics, but there is often an underlying problem (such as gallstones or narrowing in the bile duct) for which further tests and treatments may be necessary, usually in the form of endoscopy to relieve obstruction of the bile duct. The word is from Greek chol-, bile + ang-, vessel + -itis, inflammation. e2bd41f746 Headache e2bd41f746 Chest pain e2bd41f746 Diarrhea e2bd41f746 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...

e2bd41f746 Jaundice e2bd41f746 Coma e2bd41f746 Sore throat e2bd41f746 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. e2bd41f746 Fever e2bd41f746 == Structure == e2bd41f746 About 104 million new cases of gallbladder and biliary disease occurred in 2013. e2bd41f746

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