

Tenderness Left Upper Abdomen

Facial and supraglottic edema Scarring (pockmarks) in survivors

Abdomen 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. 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 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

Malaise == Positioning and environment == Structure == Although it is self-limiting, epiploic appendagitis can cause severe... The nine regions offer more detailed anatomy and are delineated by two vertical and two horizontal lines. Tender lymphadenopathy Fever

Epiploic appendagitis The pain is typically located in the right or left lower Epiploic appendagitis (EA) is an uncommon, benign, self-limiting inflammatory process of the epiploic appendices. Symptoms do not include fever, vomiting, or leukocytosis. Other, older terms for the process include appendicitis epiploica and appendagitis, but these terms are used less now in order to avoid confusion with acute appendicitis. have tender abdomens as a symptom

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... 8eb8665500

Rovsing's sign If palpation of the left lower quadrant of a person's abdomen increases the pain felt in the right lower quadrant, the patient is said to have a positive Rovsing's sign and may have appendicitis. explanation: This maneuver elicits tenderness in the right lower abdomen, because contents of the left lower abdomen are shifted upon application of pressure Rovsing's sign, named after the Danish surgeon Niels Thorkild Rovsing (1862–1927), is a sign of appendicitis. The phenomenon was first described by Swedish surgeon Emil Samuel Perman (1856–1945) writing in the journal Hygiea in 1904 8eb8665500

Peritoneum abdominal viscera Horizontal disposition of the peritoneum in the upper part of the abdomen Cytology of the normal mesothelial cells that line the peritoneum 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. 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 8eb8665500

== Referral of pain == 8eb8665500 == Symptoms == 8eb8665500 In acute appendicitis, palpation in the left iliac fossa may produce pain in the right iliac fossa. 8eb8665500 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. 8eb8665500 == Etiology == 8eb8665500 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. 8eb8665500 ♦♦2... 8eb8665500

Quadrants and regions of abdomen The division into four quadrants allows the localisation of pain and tenderness, scars, lumps, and other items of interest, narrowing in on which organs The human abdomen is divided into quadrants and regions by anatomists and physicians for the purposes of study, diagnosis, and treatment. The division into four quadrants allows the localisation of pain and tenderness, scars, lumps, and other items of interest, narrowing in on which organs and tissues may be involved. The quadrants are referred to as the left lower quadrant, left upper quadrant, right upper quadrant and right lower quadrant. These terms are not used in comparative anatomy, since most other animals do not stand erect 8eb8665500

== Signs and symptoms == 8eb8665500

Spleen pain Spleen pain is a pain felt from the left upper quadrant of the abdomen or epigastrium where the human spleen is located or neighboring. Splenomegaly can Spleen pain is a pain felt from the left upper quadrant of the abdomen or epigastrium where the human spleen is located or neighboring 8eb8665500

Abdominal trauma Complications may include Abdominal trauma is an injury to the abdomen. is an injury to the abdomen. Signs and symptoms include abdominal pain, tenderness, rigidity, and bruising of the external abdomen. Signs and symptoms include abdominal pain, tenderness, rigidity, and bruising of the external abdomen. Complications may include blood loss and infection 8eb8665500

Diagnosis may involve ultrasonography, computed tomography, and peritoneal lavage, and treatment may involve surgery. It is divided into two types, blunt or penetrating, and may involve damage to the abdominal organs. Injury to the lower chest may cause splenic or liver injuries. 8eb8665500 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. 8eb8665500 The left lower quadrant includes the left

iliac fossa and half of the flank. The equivalent in other animals is left posterior quadrant. The left upper quadrant extends from the umbilical plane to the left ribcage. This is the left anterior quadrant in other animals. The right upper quadrant extends from umbilical plane to the right ribcage. The equivalent in other animals is right anterior quadrant. The right lower quadrant extends from the umbilical plane to the right inguinal ligament. This in other animals is the right posterior quadrant. 8eb8665500 == Signs and symptoms == 8eb8665500 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). 8eb8665500

Peritonitis swelling of the abdomen, fever, or weight loss. One part or the entire abdomen may be tender. Symptoms may include severe pain, swelling of the abdomen, fever, or weight loss. Complications may include shock and acute respiratory distress syndrome. One part or the entire abdomen may be tender. Complications may include shock and acute respiratory distress Peritonitis is inflammation of the localized or generalized peritoneum, the lining of the inner wall of the abdomen and covering of the abdominal organs 8eb8665500

Eczema vaccinatum umbilicated, vesicular, crusting skin rashes in the face, neck, chest, abdomen, upper limbs, and hands, caused by widespread infection of the skin in people Eczema vaccinatum is a rare severe adverse reaction to smallpox vaccination, caused by exposure to replicating live vaccinia virus 8eb8665500

Epiplonic appendices are small, fat-filled sacs or finger-like projections along the surface of the upper and lower colon and rectum. They may become acutely inflamed as a result of torsion (twisting) or venous thrombosis. The inflammation causes pain, often described as sharp or stabbing, located on the left, right, or central regions of the abdomen. There is sometimes nausea and vomiting. The symptoms may mimic those of acute appendicitis, diverticulitis, or cholecystitis.

The pain is characteristically intense during/after defecation or micturition (espec. in the sigmoid type) due to the effect of traction on the pedicle of the lesion caused by straining and emptying of the bowel and bladder. Initial lab studies are usually normal. EA is usually diagnosed incidentally on CT scan which is performed to exclude more serious conditions. 8eb8665500

Abdominal examination Palpation of the patient's abdomen. The abdominal examination is conventionally split into four different stages: first, inspection of the patient and the visible characteristics of their abdomen. lower abdominal quadrant on palpation of the left side of the abdomen McBurney's sign - deep tenderness at McBurney's point; Carnett's sign - pain when 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. Depending on the need to test for specific diseases such as ascites, special tests may be performed as a part of the physical examination. In a complete physical examination, the abdominal exam classically follows the respiratory examination and cardiovascular examination. 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 8eb8665500

Serious local or disseminated, umbilicated, vesicular, crusting skin rashes in the face, neck, chest, abdomen, upper limbs, and hands, caused by widespread infection of the skin in people with previously diagnosed skin conditions such as eczema or atopic dermatitis, even if the conditions are not active at the time 8eb8665500 It arises when vaccinia disseminates in people who have ever had atopic dermatitis or related eczematous disorders—or in their close contacts—because their impaired epidermal barrier permits unchecked viral spread. 8eb8665500

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