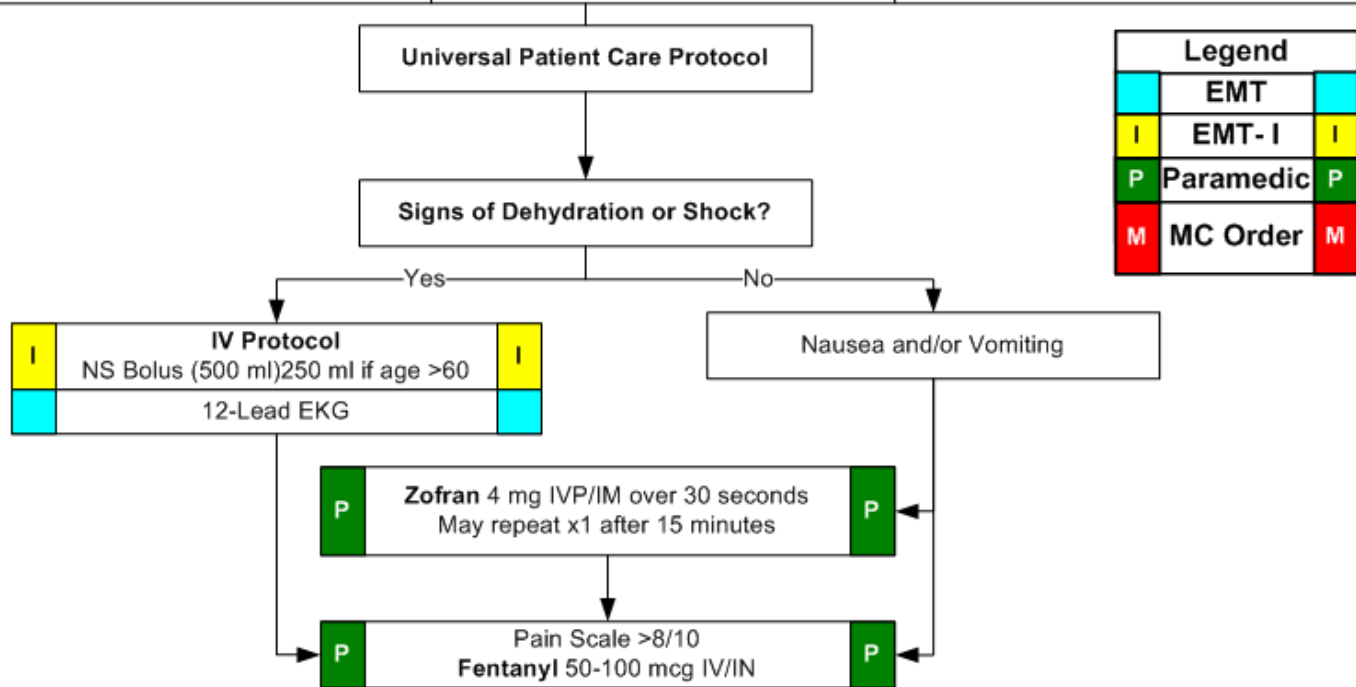




# Abdominal Pain



<b>History:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Age</li> <li>• Past medical / surgical history</li> <li>• Medications</li> <li>• Onset</li> <li>• Palliation / Provocation</li> <li>• Quality (crampy, constant, sharp, dull, etc.)</li> <li>• Region / Radiation / Referred</li> <li>• Severity (1 – 10)</li> <li>• Time (duration / repetition)</li> <li>• Fever</li> <li>• Last meal eaten</li> <li>• Last bowel movement / emesis</li> <li>• Menstral history (pregnancy)</li> </ul>	<b>Signs and Symptoms:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pain (location / migration)</li> <li>• Tenderness</li> <li>• Nausea</li> <li>• Vomiting</li> <li>• Diarrhea</li> <li>• Dysuria</li> <li>• Constipation</li> <li>• Vaginal bleeding / discharge</li> <li>• Pregnancy</li> </ul> <b>Associated Symptoms:</b> <b>(Helpful to localize source)</b> Fever, headache, weakness, malaise, myalgias, cough, mental status changes, rash	<b>Differential:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pneumonia or Pulmonary embolus</li> <li>• Liver (hepatitis, CHF)</li> <li>• Peptic ulcer disease / gastritis</li> <li>• Gallbladder</li> <li>• Myocardial Infarction</li> <li>• Pancreatitis</li> <li>• Kidney Stone</li> <li>• Abdominal aneurysm</li> <li>• Appendicitis</li> <li>• Bladder / Prostate disorder</li> <li>• Pelvic (PID, Ectopic pregnancy, Ovarian cyst)</li> <li>• Spleen enlargement/injury</li> <li>• Diverticulitis</li> <li>• Bowel Obstruction</li> <li>• Gastroenteritis (infectious)</li> </ul>
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### Pearls:

- **Required Exam: Mental Status, Skin, HEENT, Neck, Heart, Lung, Abdomen, Back, Extremities, Neuro**
- **Do Not administer Fentanyl to women with a potential for Pregnancy**
- Abdominal pain in women of childbearing age should be treated as an ectopic pregnancy until proven otherwise.
- Antacids should be avoided in patients with renal disease.
- The diagnosis of abdominal aneurysm should be considered with abdominal pain in patients over 50.
- Appendicitis presents with vague, peri-umbilical pain which migrates to the RLQ over time.
- **Do Not administer Zofran to children < 12 years of age.**
- Consider Chest Pain Protocol in all patients with Nausea/Vomiting

