

## Appendicitis: inflammation of opening

- blind patch in cecum

### SIS:

- RLQ pain
- McBurney's point (btw belly button + RLQ-iliac crest) - **PAIN!**
- rebound tenderness
- positive Rovsing's sign
- fever



- elevated WBC

indicates internal bleeding

### +tx:

- antibiotic
- IV fluids
- appendectomy (ruptured)
- NPO
- cold pack

## Intestinal obstruction: blockage interferes w/ normal progression of intestinal contents

### causes:

- strangulated hernia
- tumor
- ileus
- stricture
- volvulus (twisting of bowel)

### diagnostic:

- metabolic alkalosis
- WBC count
- hematocrit level

### +tx:

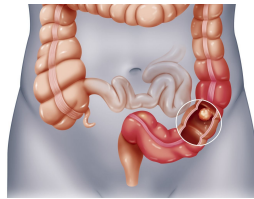
- gastric/intestinal decompression
- ostomy

### SIS:

- emesis (bile, blood, feces)
- abd pain (cramps)
- constipation

### complications

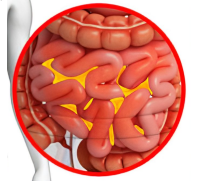
- electrolyte imbalance
- gangrene
- perforation
- shock, death



## Peritonitis: inflammation of peritoneum (lining)

- cause: stomach contents enter abd cavity

- perforated peptic ulcer
- IBD
- ruptured ectopic pregnancy
- infection from peritoneal dialysis



### SIS:

- lack of bowel motility (no bowel sounds)
- abd distention, rigid (board-like)
- ↑ RR, ↑ HR (rebound tenderness)
- NIV
- shock

### diagnostic:

- WBC count
- peritoneal fluid

### complication:

- fluid shift
- abscesses
- adhesions
- septicemia
- hypovolemic shock
- ileus
- organ failure

### +tx:

- NG tube - gastric decompression
- IV fluids, electrolytes
- antibiotics, antiemetics
- surgically close perforation

## Diverticula: herniation of GI tract mucosa

- diverticulosis: asymptomatic diverticula (abnormal pouches in bowel wall)
- diverticulitis: inflamed diverticula, colon

### cause:

- low-fiber intake
- congenital predisposition

### SIS:

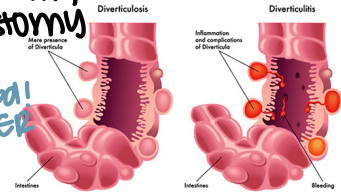
- alternating constipation/diarrhea
- rectal bleeding

### +tx:

- avoid seeds
- high fiber diet
- stool softener

- colectomy
- colostomy

- complications: board-like abd!
- bleed
- obstruct
- perforation
- peritonitis



## Colon/rectal cancer:

- RF: high fat, low fiber

### SIS:

- bowel habit change - biggest indicator
- occult blood in stool
- distended abdomen
- more changes left side

## POLYPS: small benign growths that can become malignant

- multiple: gardeners syndrome

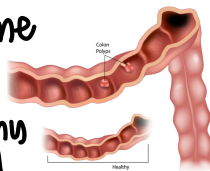
- SIS: asymptomatic

### complications:

- bleed
- obstruction

### +tx:

- colectomy
- removal



## Anorectal abscess: infection with pus collection

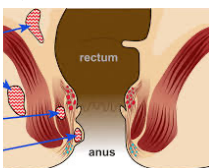
between internal, external sphincters

- cause: microbes

- transmission via anal intercourse
- foreign body in rectum

### SIS:

### +tx:



## Anal fissure: linear tear in anal canal tissue

### cause:

- constipation
- anal trauma

### diagnostic:

- anoscopy
- SIS: bleeding

### +tx:

- anesthetic creams
- constipation prevention
- surgical excision

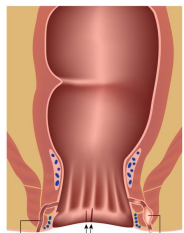


## Anal fistula: anal canal tract formation

- inadequate healing of anorectal abscess

- SIS: pain, red, pus

- tx: fistulotomy, fistulectomy, non-cutting seton



- edema, mass
- pain
- foul smelling drainage

- antibiotics
- incision & drainage

**Pilonidal sinus & cyst: infection of hair follicles - coccyx**

- cause:
  - inadequate personal hygiene, obesity, trauma
- SIS:
  - deep intergluteal cleft ◦ abundant hair
  - pain, swelling
  - purulent drainage



- tx:
  - abscess drainage
  - incision
  - packing
  - wound healing

