

ABDOMINAL PAIN

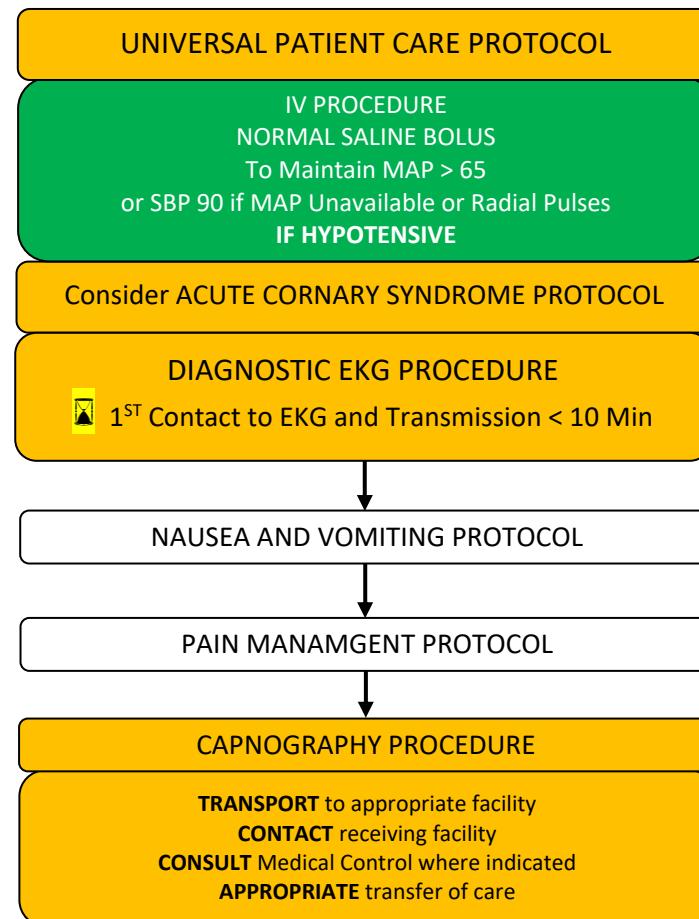
Airway / Breathing

Circulation / Shock

Cardiac

Medical

Trauma



Differentiate Flank Pain from Abdominal Pain and Treat per Pain Management Protocol

EMT Intervention

AEMT Intervention

PARAMEDIC Intervention

Online Medical Control

ABDOMINAL PAIN

HISTORY	SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS	DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age Past medical / surgical history Medications Onset Palliation / provocation Quality (crampy, constant, sharp, dull, etc.) Region / radiation / referred pain Severity (1-10) Time (duration / repetition) Fever Last meal eaten Last bowel movement / emesis Menstrual history (pregnancy) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pain (location / migration) Tenderness Nausea Vomiting Diarrhea Dysuria Constipation Vaginal bleeding / discharge Pregnancy <p>Associated symptoms: (Helpful to localize source)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fever, headache, weakness, malaise, myalgias, cough, headache, mental status changes, rash 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pneumonia or pulmonary embolus Liver (hepatitis, CHF) Peptic ulcer disease / gastritis Gallbladder Myocardial infarction Pancreatitis Kidney stone Abdominal aneurysm Appendicitis Bladder / prostate disorder Pelvic (PID, ectopic pregnancy, ovarian cyst) Spleen enlargement Diverticulitis Bowel obstruction Gastroenteritis (infectious)

KEY POINTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Required Exam: Mental Status, Skin, HEENT, Neck, Heart, Lung, Abdomen, Back, Extremities, Neuro Abdominal pain in women of childbearing age should be treated as an ectopic pregnancy until proven otherwise. The diagnosis of abdominal aneurysm should be considered with abdominal pain in patients over 50. Appendicitis may present with vague, peri-umbilical pain, which migrates, to the RLQ over time. It is important to remember that abdominal pain can be caused by many different disease processes. The organ systems that may be involved in abdominal pain include esophagus, stomach, intestinal tract, liver, pancreas, spleen, kidneys, male and female genital organs, bladder, as well as referred pain from the chest that can involve the heart, lungs, or pleura. Abdominal pain may also be caused by muscular and skeletal problems. Abdominal pain emergencies are likely to lead to death due to hypovolemia. There may also be severe electrolyte abnormalities that can cause arrhythmias. Myocardial infarction may present as abdominal pain especially in the diabetic and elderly. In some patients, cardiac chest pain may manifest as abdominal pain. Consider this in all patients with abdominal pain, especially patients with diabetes and in women. Because the abdominal pain may be of cardiac origin, perform cardiac monitoring and a diagnostic EKG. DKA may present with abdominal pain, nausea, and vomiting. Check blood glucose level. Ketamine use in pregnancy is a risk / benefit assessment per case. Consult Medical Control if there are questions