



- d. Signs and symptoms of appendicitis
 - i. Focal right lower quadrant tenderness, possibly with rebound and guarding
 - ii. Right lower quadrant tenderness noted during palpation of the left lower quadrant (positive Rovsing's sign)
 - iii. Peri-umbilical or diffuse abdominal tenderness with palpation of the abdomen/pelvis
 - iv. Fever
 - v. Nausea, vomiting
 - vi. Lack of appetite
- e. Signs and symptoms of acute cholecystitis
 - i. Right upper quadrant or epigastric tenderness
 - ii. Fever
 - iii. Nausea and vomiting
 - iv. History of gallstones
- f. Signs and symptoms of pyelonephritis
 - i. Fever
 - ii. Nausea, vomiting
 - iii. Urinary frequency/urgency
 - iv. Dysuria
 - v. Hematuria
 - vi. Back/flank pain
 - vii. Costovertebral angle tenderness to percussion
- 7. Assess for signs of shock
 - a. If shock is present, provide treatment per appropriate [Shock Guideline](#)
- 8. Assess for other non-life-threatening causes of abdominal pain
 - a. Signs and symptoms of kidney stone
 - i. Unilateral flank pain
 - ii. Nausea, vomiting
 - iii. Hematuria

Treatment and Interventions

- 1. Medication Administration:
 - a. Provide analgesia per the [Pain Management Guideline](#)
 - b. Administer antiemetics per the [Nausea-Vomiting Guideline](#)
 - c. Provide transport to an appropriate receiving facility. Consider specialty destination centers for conditions such as suspected abdominal aortic aneurysm and aortic dissection
 - d. Reassess vital signs and response to therapeutic interventions throughout transport

Patient Safety Considerations

Abdominal pain in older adults, patients with bleeding disorders, patients on anticoagulation medications, children less than 2 years old and patients that are immunocompromised may be a harbinger for severe illness.