

Subjective signs of acute abdomen

- **Pain** – the most common and the most important symptom of acute abdomen.
 - visceral;
 - colic (ileus, blockage of the bile duct, urinary tract, ovarian torsion, ...);
 - persistent pain (inflammations);
 - somatic.
 - 🔍 *For more information see Types of pain in acute abdomen.*
- **Vomiting** – accompanies most cases of an acute abdomen, however sometimes it is not present.
 - reflexive – vomiting doesn't lead to relief, it's often present at the beginning of an acute abdomen and caused by irritation of the peritoneum;
 - caused by to bowel obstruction – leads to temporary relief, arises from the accumulation of excessive content;
 - central – due to the effect of absorbed toxins on the CNS.
- **Constipation and inability to pass gas**
 - almost in all acute abdomen cases;
 - it occurs as a reflex arrest in conditions where the peritoneum is irritated. In ileus, it will occur only after motility paralysis (in high-level ileus, the arrest occurs relatively late).
- **Hiccups**
 - occurs 3-4 days after the acute abdomen onset, it is less significant for diagnostics;
 - caused by irritation of the peritoneum in the diaphragm area or by the accumulation of contents in hypochondrium.

Links

Related articles

- Objective signs of acute abdomen