

Low Back Pain Who

Pain management Most physicians and other health professionals provide some pain control in the normal course of their practice, and for the more complex instances of pain, they also call on additional help from a specific medical specialty devoted to pain, which is called pain medicine. Specifically in chronic low back pain, education about Pain management is an aspect of medicine and health care involving relief of pain (pain relief, analgesia, pain control) in various dimensions, from acute and simple to chronic and challenging. interventions for low back pain, with manipulation potentially offering a larger therapeutic effect 6f70f4b29c

A patient's self-reported pain is so critical in the pain assessment method... 6f70f4b29c

Chronic pain can cause very severe psychological and physical effects that sometimes continue until the end of life.

Analysis of the grey matter (damage to brain neurons), insomnia and sleep deprivation, metabolic problems, chronic stress, obesity, and heart attack are... 6f70f4b29c

Low back pain The condition may be further classified by the underlying cause as either mechanical, non-mechanical, or referred pain. Low back pain or lumbago is a common disorder involving the muscles, nerves, and bones of the back, in between the lower edge of the ribs and the lower Low back pain or lumbago is a common disorder involving the muscles, nerves, and bones of the back, in between the lower edge of the ribs and the lower fold of the buttocks. Low back pain may be classified by duration as acute (pain lasting less than 6 weeks), sub-chronic (6 to 12 weeks), or chronic (more than 12 weeks). The symptoms of low back pain usually improve within a few weeks from the time they start, with 40–90% of people recovered by six weeks. Pain can vary from a dull constant ache to a sudden sharp feeling 6f70f4b29c

Common causes of pain in the abdomen include gastroenteritis and irritable bowel syndrome. About 15% of people have a more serious underlying condition such as appendicitis, leaking or ruptured abdominal aortic aneurysm, diverticulitis, or ectopic pregnancy. In a third of cases, the exact cause is unclear. 6f70f4b29c The majority of back pain is nonspecific and idiopathic. Common underlying mechanisms include degenerative

or traumatic changes to the discs and facet joints, which can then cause secondary pain in the muscles and... 6f70f4b29c Radiating pain is slightly different from referred pain; for example, the pain related to a myocardial... 6f70f4b29c In most episodes of low back pain a specific underlying cause is not identified or even looked for, with the pain believed to be due to mechanical problems... 6f70f4b29c

Chronic pain This type of pain is in contrast to acute pain, which is pain associated with a cause that can be relieved by treating the cause, and decreases or stops when the cause improves. It is also known as gradual burning pain, electrical pain, throbbing pain, and nauseating pain. Persistent pain often serves no apparent useful purpose. The most common types of chronic pain are back pain, severe Chronic pain is pain that persists or recurs for longer than 3 months. Chronic pain can last for years. Persistent pain often serves no apparent useful purpose. Chronic pain can last for years 6f70f4b29c

Chest pain is pain or discomfort in the chest, typically the front of the chest. It may be described as sharp, dull, pressure, heaviness or squeezing. Associated symptoms may include pain in the shoulder, arm, upper

abdomen, or jaw, along with nausea, sweating, or shortness of breath. It can be divided into heart-related and non-heart-related pain. Pain due to insufficient blood flow to the heart is also called angina pectoris. Those with diabetes or the elderly may have less clear symptoms. 6f70f4b29c

Pain scale Pain scales are a common communication tool in medical contexts, and are used in a variety of medical settings. A pain scale measures a patient's pain intensity or other features. Pain measurements help determine the severity, type, and duration of the pain, and are used to make an accurate diagnosis, determine a treatment plan, and evaluate the effectiveness of treatment. Pain scales are a necessity to assist with better assessment of pain and patient screening. Pain scales are a common communication tool in medical contexts, and are used in a variety of medical settings. Pain scales are based on trust, cartoons (behavioral), or imaginary data, and are available for neonates, infants, children, adolescents, adults, seniors, and persons whose communication is impaired. Pain assessments are often regarded as "the 5th vital sign". A pain scale measures a patient's pain intensity or other features 6f70f4b29c

Back pain Discomfort can radiate to the arms and hands as well as the legs or feet, and may include numbness or weakness in the legs and arms. The lumbar area is the most common area affected. An episode of back pain may be acute, subacute or chronic depending on the duration. It may be classified as neck pain (cervical), middle back pain (thoracic), lower back pain (lumbar) or coccydynia (tailbone or sacral pain) based on the segment affected. It may be classified as neck pain (cervical), middle back pain (thoracic), lower back pain (lumbar) Back pain (Latin: dorsalgia) is pain felt in the back. Back pain (Latin: dorsalgia) is pain felt in the back. The pain may be characterized as a dull ache, shooting or piercing pain or a burning sensation

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Abdominal pain Since the abdomen contains most of the body's vital organs, it can be an indicator of a wide variety of diseases. Given that, approaching the examination of a person and planning of a differential diagnosis is extremely important. infection Low back pain Kidney pain (kidney stone, kidney cancer, hydronephrosis) Ureteral stone pain Abdominal pain can be referred to as visceral pain or peritoneal Abdominal pain, also known as a stomach ache, is a symptom associated

with both non-serious and serious medical issues 6f70f4b29c

Pain is the most common reason for physician... 6f70f4b29c

Pain ". The International Association for the Study of Pain defines pain as "an unpleasant Pain is a distressing feeling often caused by intense or damaging stimuli. The International Association for the Study of Pain defines pain as "an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with, or resembling that associated with, actual or potential tissue damage. Pain is a distressing feeling often caused by intense or damaging stimuli 6f70f4b29c

Failed back syndrome The term "post-laminectomy syndrome" is Failed back syndrome (abbreviated as FBS) is a condition characterized by chronic pain following back surgeries. Many factors can contribute to the onset or development of FBS, including residual or recurrent spinal disc herniation, persistent post-operative pressure on a spinal nerve, altered joint mobility, joint hypermobility with instability, scar tissue (fibrosis), depression, anxiety, sleeplessness, spinal muscular deconditioning and

Cutibacterium acnes infection. An individual may be predisposed to the development of FBS due to systemic disorders such as diabetes, autoimmune disease and peripheral vascular disease. Failed back syndrome (abbreviated as FBS) is a condition characterized by chronic pain following back surgeries. The term "post-laminectomy syndrome" is sometimes used by doctors to indicate the same condition as failed back syndrome 6f70f4b29c

Serious and relatively common causes include acute coronary syndrome such as a heart attack (31%), pulmonary embolism (2%), pneumothorax, pericarditis (4%), aortic dissection (1%) and esophageal rupture. Other common causes include gastroesophageal reflux... 6f70f4b29c The most common types of chronic pain are back pain, severe headache, migraine, and facial pain. 6f70f4b29c Pain motivates organisms to withdraw from damaging situations, to protect a damaged body part while it heals, and to avoid similar experiences in the future. Congenital insensitivity to pain may result in reduced life expectancy. Most pain resolves once the noxious stimulus is removed and the body has healed, but it may persist despite removal of the stimulus and apparent healing

of the body. Sometimes pain arises in the absence of any detectable stimulus, damage or disease. 6f70f4b29c

Chest pain For pediatric chest pain, see chest pain in children Chest pain is pain or discomfort in the chest, typically the front of the chest. It may be described For pediatric chest pain, see chest pain in children 6f70f4b29c

Pain management often uses a multidisciplinary approach for easing the suffering and improving the quality of life of anyone experiencing pain, whether acute pain or chronic pain. Relieving pain (analgesia) is typically an acute process, while managing chronic pain involves additional complexities and ideally a multidisciplinary approach... 6f70f4b29c

Referred pain The International Association for the Study of Pain has not officially defined the term; hence, several authors have defined it differently. myocardial infarction (heart attack), where pain is often felt in the left side of neck, left shoulder, and back rather than in the thorax (chest), the site Referred pain, also called reflective pain, is pain perceived at a location other than the site of the painful

stimulus. Despite an increasing amount of literature on the subject, the biological mechanism of referred pain is unknown, although there are several hypotheses. An example is the case of angina pectoris brought on by a myocardial infarction (heart attack), where pain is often felt in the left side of neck, left shoulder, and back rather than in the thorax (chest), the site of the injury. Referred pain has been described since the late 1880s

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