

Rosen Emergency Medicine 8th Edition

Stab wound Even though stab wounds are inflicted at a much greater rate than gunshot wounds, they account for less than 10% of all penetrating trauma deaths. Most stabbings occur because of intentional violence or through self-infliction. While stab wounds are typically known to be caused by knives, they can also occur from a variety of implements, including broken bottles and ice picks. Marx, John A. The treatment is dependent on many different variables such as the anatomical location and the severity of the injury. Marx (2014). Rosen’s emergency medicine : concepts A stab wound is a specific form of penetrating trauma to the skin that results from a knife or a similar pointed object. McGraw-Hill Professional. ISBN 978-0-07-166351-9. Seventh Edition (Trauma (Moore)) c0d6787190

Damage may be reversible if treated early enough. Respiratory arrest is a life-threatening medical emergency that requires... c0d6787190

Pharyngitis Rosen’s emergency medicine: concepts and clinical practice (7th ed. ISSN 1469-493X. Pharyngitis is a type of upper respiratory tract infection. PMID 32356360.). Symptoms usually last 3–5 days, but can be longer depending on cause. Complications can include sinusitis and acute otitis media. PMC 7193118. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Pharyngitis is inflammation of the back of the throat, known as the pharynx. Other symptoms may include a runny nose, cough, headache, difficulty swallowing, swollen lymph nodes, and a hoarse voice. It typically results in a sore throat and fever. Marx, John (2010) c0d6787190

List of medical textbooks Emergency Medicine: A Comprehensive Study Guide Rosen’s Emergency Medicine: Concepts and Clinical Practice Harrison’s Principles of Internal Medicine This is a list of medical textbooks, manuscripts, and reference works c0d6787190

They are usually caused by a bacterial infection. Often many different types of bacteria are involved in a single infection. In many areas of the world, the most common bacteria present are methicillin-resistant... c0d6787190 Shock is divided into four main types based on the underlying cause: hypovolemic, cardiogenic, obstructive, and distributive shock. Hypovolemic shock, also known as low volume shock, may be from bleeding, diarrhea, or vomiting. Cardiogenic shock may be due to a heart attack or cardiac contusion. Obstructive shock may be due to cardiac tamponade or a tension pneumothorax. Distributive shock may be due to sepsis, anaphylaxis, injury to the upper... c0d6787190

Major trauma PMC 3217501. There are many causes of major trauma, blunt and penetrating, including falls, motor vehicle collisions, stabbing wounds, and gunshot wounds. 77[full citation needed] Marx, J (2010). Rosen’s emergency medicine: concepts Major trauma is any injury that has the potential to cause prolonged disability or death. Moore 2013, p. PMID 18184482. The initial assessment is critical, and involves a physical evaluation and also may include the use of imaging tools to determine the types of injuries accurately and to formulate a course of treatment. 51: 13–29. Automotive Medicine. Depending on the severity of injury, quickness of management, and transportation to an appropriate medical facility (called a trauma center) may be necessary to prevent loss of life or limb c0d6787190

Most cases are caused by a viral infection. Strep throat, a bacterial infection, is the cause in about 25% of children and 10% of adults. Uncommon causes include other bacteria such as gonococcus, fungi, irritants such as smoke, allergies, and gastroesophageal reflux disease. Specific testing is not recommended in people who have clear symptoms of a viral infection... c0d6787190

Spinal cord injury It is a destructive neurological and pathological state that causes major motor, sensory and autonomic dysfunctions. A spinal cord injury (SCI) is damage to the spinal cord that causes temporary or permanent changes in its function. Elsevier Health Sciences. Marx J, Walls R, Hockberger R (1 August 2013). ISBN 978-93-5025-964-1. Rosen’s Emergency Medicine: Concepts and Clinical Practice c0d6787190

Reference ranges for blood tests Elsevier Health Sciences. Rosen’s Emergency Medicine - Concepts and Clinical Practice. levels[improper synthesis.] John Marx; Ron Walls; Robert Hockberger (2013). ISBN 9781455749874 Reference ranges (reference intervals) for blood tests are sets of values used by a health professional to interpret a set of medical test results from blood samples. Reference ranges for blood tests are studied within the field of clinical chemistry (also known as "clinical biochemistry", "chemical pathology" or "pure blood chemistry"), the area of pathology that is generally concerned with analysis of bodily fluids c0d6787190

Bartholin's cyst). Bartholin's cysts affect about 2% of women at some point in their life. If there are no symptoms, no treatment is needed. They most commonly occur during childbearing years. “Skin and Soft Tissue Infections”. Philadelphia, PA: Elsevier/Saunders. Rosen’s emergency medicine : concepts and clinical practice (8th ed. Small cysts may result in minimal or no symptoms. (2014). If the cyst becomes infected, an abscess can occur, which is typically red and very painful. A Bartholin's cyst occurs when a Bartholin's gland within the labia becomes blocked. Larger cysts may result in swelling on one side of the vaginal opening, as well as pain during sex or walking c0d6787190

Blood test results should always be interpreted using the reference range provided by the laboratory that performed the test. c0d6787190

Shock (circulatory) Initial symptoms of shock may include weakness, elevated heart rate, irregular breathing, sweating, anxiety, and increased thirst. This may be followed by confusion, unconsciousness, or cardiac arrest, as complications worsen. 2019. 37 (11): 2072–78. 1016/j. 045. PMID 30852043. 02. Rosen’s emergency medicine: concepts and Shock is the state of insufficient blood flow to the tissues of the body as a result of problems with the circulatory system. Marx, J (2010). Journal of Emergency Medicine. ajem. doi:10 c0d6787190

Abscess). Philadelphia, PA: Elsevier/Saunders. Rosen’s emergency medicine: concepts and clinical practice (8th ed. Carbuncles and boils are types of abscess that often involve hair follicles, with carbuncles being larger. The swelling may feel fluid-filled when pressed. (2014). The area of redness often extends beyond the swelling. An abscess is a collection of pus that has built up within the

tissue of the body, usually caused by bacterial infection. Signs and symptoms of abscesses include redness, pain, warmth, and swelling. Abscesses can also form internally on internal organs and after surgery. “Skin and Soft Tissue Infections”. A cyst is related to an abscess, but it contains a material other than pus, and a cyst has a clearly defined wall

When the cyst becomes uncomfortable or painful, drainage is recommended. The preferred method is the insertion of a Word catheter for four weeks, as recurrence following simple incision and drainage is common. A surgical procedure known as marsupialization may be used or, if the problems... In 2002, unintentional and intentional injuries were the fifth and seventh leading causes of deaths worldwide, accounting for 6.23% and 2.84% of all deaths. For research purposes... Symptoms of spinal cord injury may include loss of muscle function, sensation, or autonomic function in the parts of the body served by the spinal cord below the level of the injury. Injury can occur at any level of the spinal cord and can be complete, with a total loss of sensation and muscle function at lower sacral segments, or incomplete, meaning some nervous signals are able to travel past the injured area of the cord up to the Sacral S4-5 spinal cord segments. Depending on the location and severity of damage, the symptoms vary, from numbness to paralysis,...

Respiratory arrest 1 (8th ed. Rosen’s Emergency Medicine: Concepts and Clinical Practice. Robert S. ; et al. An abrupt stop of pulmonary gas exchange lasting for more than five minutes may permanently damage vital organs, especially the brain. Prolonged apnea refers to a patient who has stopped breathing for a long period of time. If the heart muscle contraction is intact, the condition is known as respiratory arrest. Brain injury is likely if respiratory arrest goes untreated for more than three minutes, and death is almost certain if more than five minutes. Lack of oxygen to the brain causes loss of consciousness. (eds. Vol.). Philadelphia, PA: Elsevier Saunders Respiratory arrest is a serious medical condition caused by apnea or respiratory dysfunction severe enough that it will not sustain the body (such as agonal breathing). ; Walls, Ron M.)

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