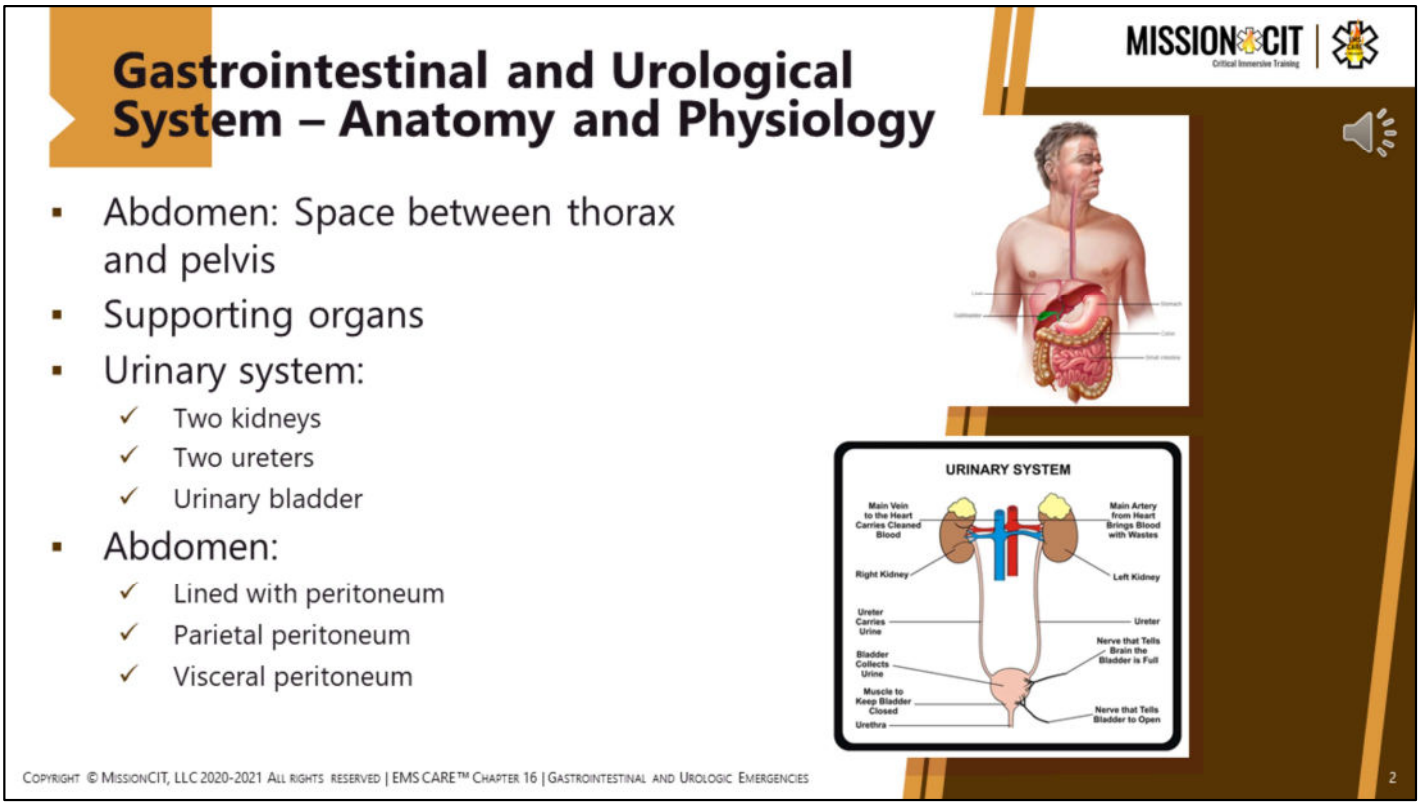


Thank you, Justin. It's time to review these three lessons before you move on to the quiz. Gastrointestinal problems and urologic emergencies are frequently encountered in emergency care areas, and patients can present with wide-ranging symptoms. Let's dive into the chapter review to recollect what we learnt so far.



In the first lesson, we spoke briefly about the anatomy and physiology.

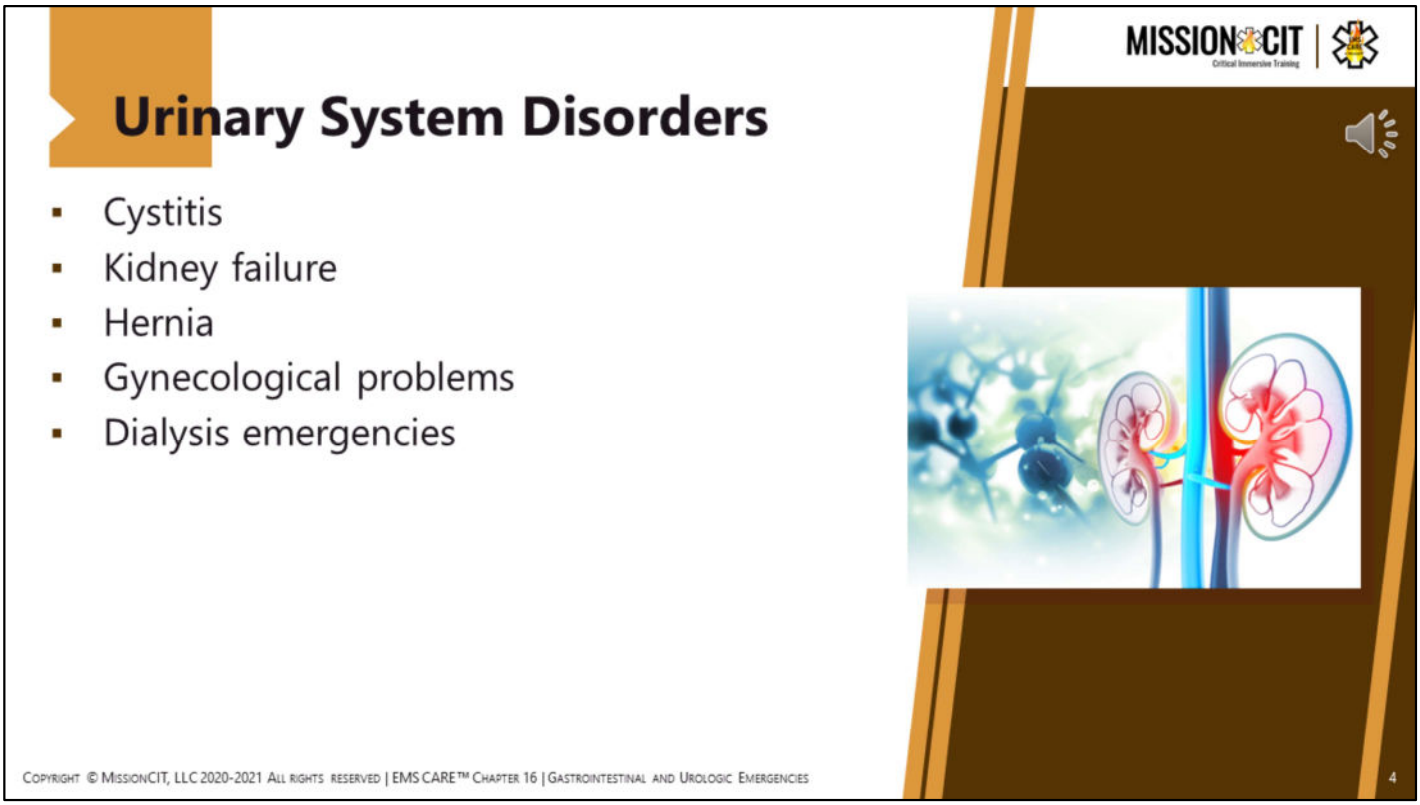
- Abdomen is the space between the thoracic cavity and the pelvis, and it encompasses the gastrointestinal, urinary, and genital systems. The organs that it contains can be divided into hollow and solid organs.
- There are many supporting organs in this digestive system that play a critical role in the digestion of food.
- The urinary system is responsible for discharging liquid waste materials from the body in the form of urine.
- The abdominal cavity and its organs are lined with the peritoneum. The parietal peritoneum lines the walls of the abdominal cavity while the visceral peritoneum covers the organs.



Next, we spoke about the different gastrointestinal disorders and emergencies, their signs and symptoms. Here is a quick recap:

- Acute abdomen refers to the sudden onset of abdominal pain and is often associated with severe and progressive problems in the abdomen.
- A stomach ulcer is a sore that develops in the lining of the intestines, stomach, and esophagus, and typically occurs when the acids present in the stomach damage the lining of the digestive tract.
- The gallbladder is the repository for bile. Sometimes, this bile hardens into stone-like deposits, and these are called gallstones.
- Inflammation of the pancreas leads to a condition called pancreatitis. The most common cause of acute pancreatitis is having gallstones, acute alcohol use is also another possible cause.
- Appendicitis is an inflammation of the appendix. It starts with pain around the belly button and then moves to the lower right side of the abdomen.
- GI hemorrhage encompasses all forms of bleeding in the GI tract, starting from the mouth to the rectum. Along with pain, this condition is accompanied by the vomiting of red or black blood, bloody stool, and black or tarry stool.

- Esophagitis is an inflammation of the esophagus. It can be painful and make swallowing hard coupled with chest pain.
- Esophageal varices are abnormal and enlarged veins in the lower part of the esophagus. It usually develops when blood flow to the liver is blocked, and often occurs in people with advanced liver disease.
- Mallory-Weiss syndrome is a rare disease. It is a tear or laceration of the mucous membrane, mostly at the point where the esophagus and the stomach meet, resulting in severe bleeding from the gastrointestinal tract.
- Gastroenteritis is a common infection of the intestines due to viruses or bacteria. Along with abdominal pain, it is accompanied by diarrhea, cramps, fever, and vomiting.
- Diverticulitis is an inflammation or infection of one of the many pouches present in the digestive tract.
- Hemorrhoids are swollen and inflamed veins in the rectum and anus that can cause bleeding and discomfort. It is often caused by straining during bowel movements, obesity, or pregnancy.
- Peritonitis is the viral or bacterial infection of a lining on the inner walls of the abdomen called the peritoneum. This is a serious condition as it can lead to sepsis if left untreated.



Lastly, let's discuss the common disorders that occur in the urinary system.

- Cystitis is an inflammation of the urinary bladder and is caused by a bacterial infection.
- Kidney failure is a condition in which the kidneys lose their ability to remove waste and balance the pH levels of fluids.
- Hernia is a bulging of an organ or tissue through an abnormal opening such as the bowel or the cavity wall in which it resides.
- In females, abdominal pain can be due to gynecological problems related to menstruation. Sometimes, ectopic pregnancy can also be a cause of abdominal pain.
- Dialysis is the only treatment for kidney failure as it filters the blood, cleans it out of toxins, and returns it to the body.

That's it! We've come to the end of the chapter review. With this, you are all set to take the quiz.