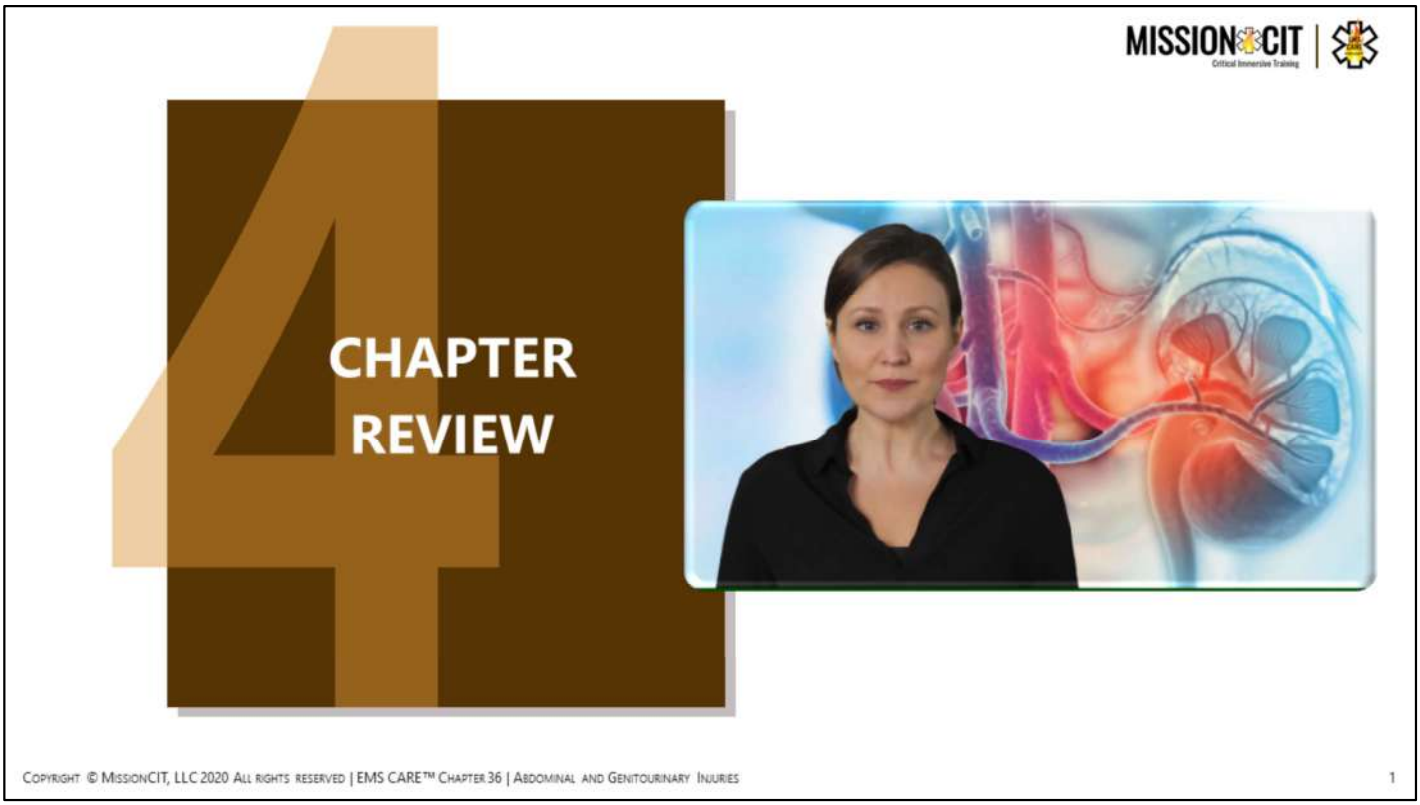
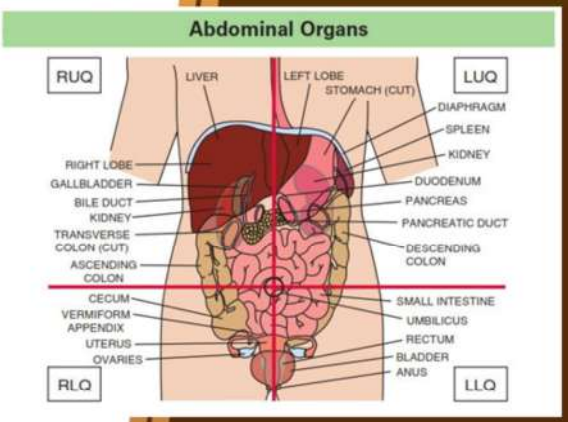


Thank you, Justin. It's time to review these three lessons before you move on to the quiz. Good studying.

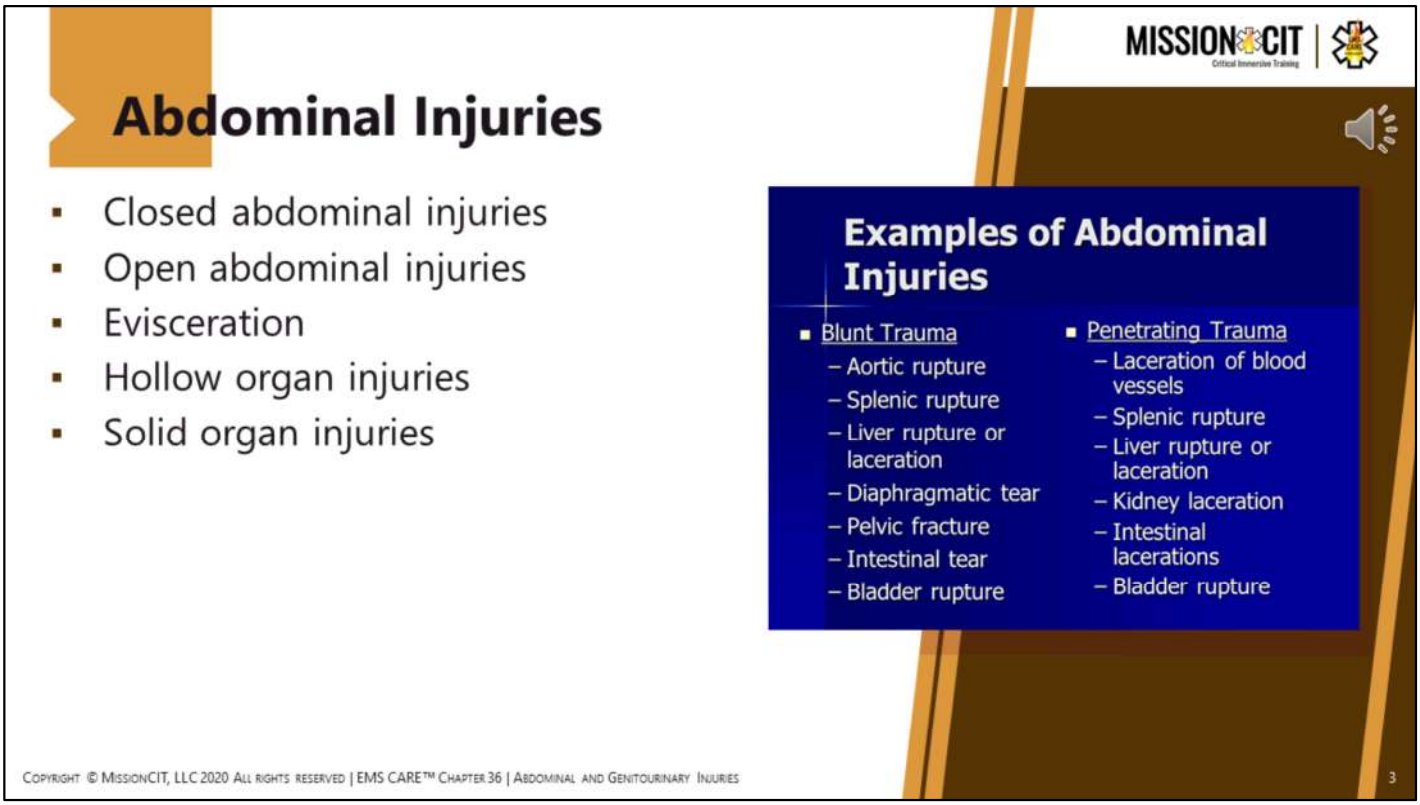
Anatomy and Physiology of the Abdomen

- 4 quadrants
  - ✓ Right upper quadrant fossa (RUQ)
  - ✓ Right lower quadrant fossa (RLQ)
  - ✓ Left lower quadrant fossa (LLQ)
  - ✓ Left upper quadrant fossa (LUQ)
- Hollow and Solid Organs



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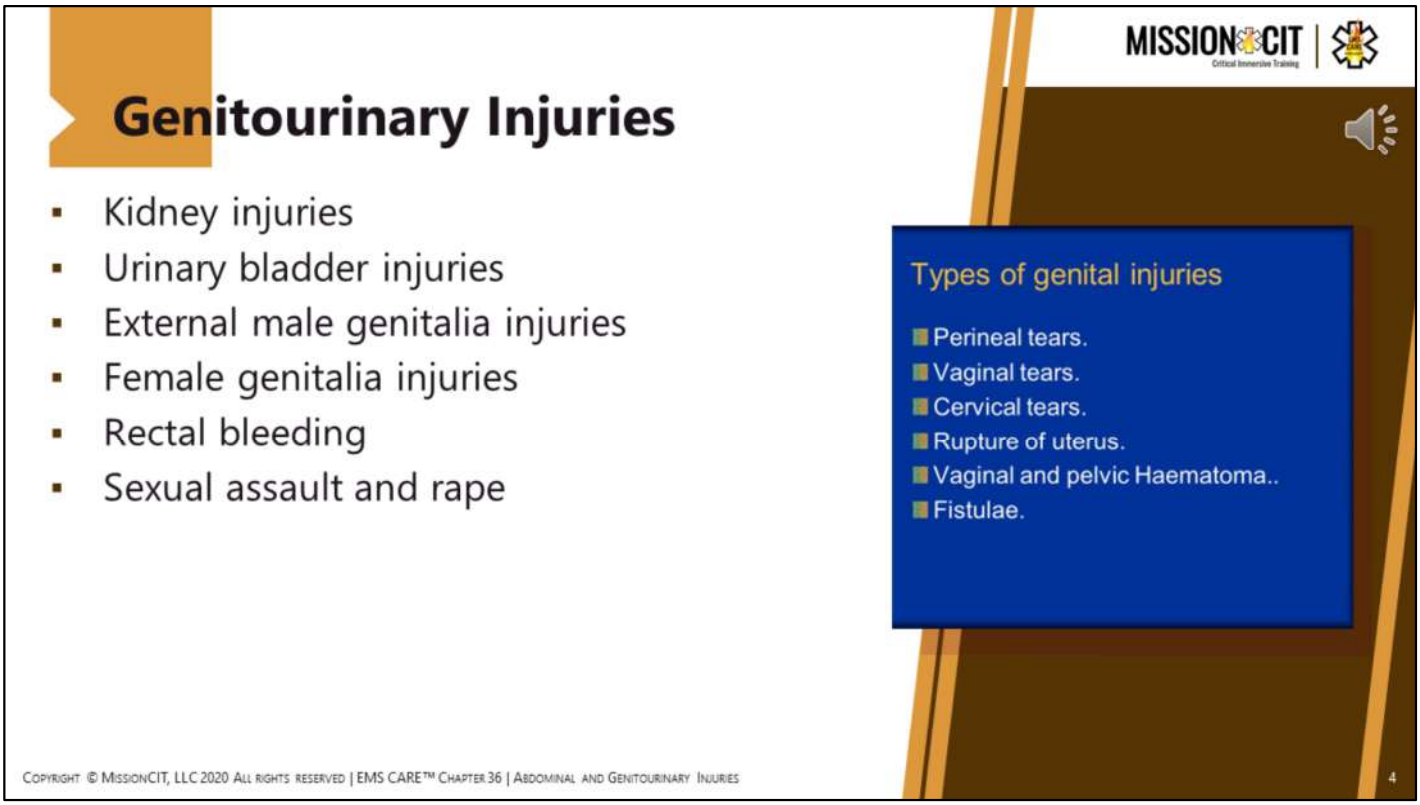
In the first lesson, we mentioned the anatomy and physiology of the abdomen. The abdomen is a major body cavity that extends from the diaphragm to the pelvis and contains organs such as the digestive, urinary, and genitourinary systems. It is divided into four quadrants. The abdomen contains many major organs, these organs are divided into hollow and solid organs. The hollow organs are those that can get ruptured or lacerated easily. The solid organs, on the other hand, are those that do not contain food, urine, or bile, and hence are solid.



In the next lesson, we looked at the different possible injuries to the abdomen. All abdominal injuries can be classified into closed and open injuries. Closed injuries are those where there's no breaking of the skin while in open injuries, you can see visible signs on the skin. Let's talk more in detail:

- Closed abdominal injuries are caused by blunt trauma that doesn't break the skin. The signs and symptoms are not outwardly visible, but a common sign is intense pain.
- Open abdominal injuries are those where the injury is visible on the outside. These injuries are also called penetrating injuries. The damage due to the injury depends on the object's velocity.
- Evisceration is a common open abdominal injury where the bowel protrudes from the peritoneum.
- Hollow organ injuries can have delayed symptoms as it could take time for the contents to spill onto the peritoneal cavity. These injuries can be both due to open or closed injuries.
- Solid organ injuries can bleed significantly and cause rapid blood loss. Organs that can be impacted are the liver, spleen, pancreas, diaphragm, and kidneys.

Overall, assessment of abdominal injuries is difficult. Since abdominal injuries can lead to a quick deterioration of blood pressure and pulse, always stay on top of the vitals.



Lastly, let's talk about genitourinary injuries. We discussed the following injuries in this lesson:

- Kidney injuries happen due to a forceful blow or penetrating injuries, and most likely occur with other injuries.
- Urinary bladder injuries are often caused by a rupture of the bladder due to blunt injuries in the lower abdomen or pelvic area.
- External male genitalia injuries are soft tissue injuries that are rarely life-threatening, so you must give priority to other injuries unless there is severe bleeding in the genitalia.
- Female genitalia injuries are internal injuries. Watch out for hemorrhage and the presence of shock.
- Rectal bleeding is a common complaint and is often caused by sexual assault, the presence of foreign bodies in the rectal area, hemorrhoids, colitis, ulcer, or hemorrhoids surgery.
- Sexual assault and rape are common, and victims are generally women, though it can also involve men and children. Treat wounds and provide privacy, security, and emotional support to the patient.

That's it! We've come to the end of the chapter review. Now, proceed to the quiz.