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TMT025	Training Manual Document	1	DD/MM/YY

## Design Document

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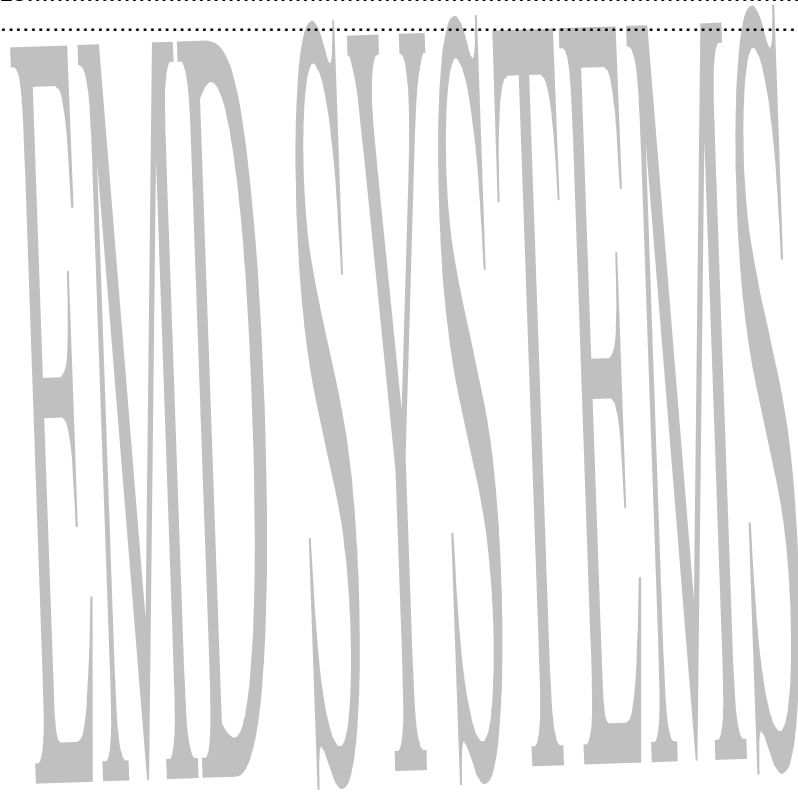
[Document Related To]

Amendment sheet

Version No.	Release Date	Modified by Date	Reviewed by Date	Authorized by Date	Remarks
1.0		Resource DD/MM/YY			Initial Version

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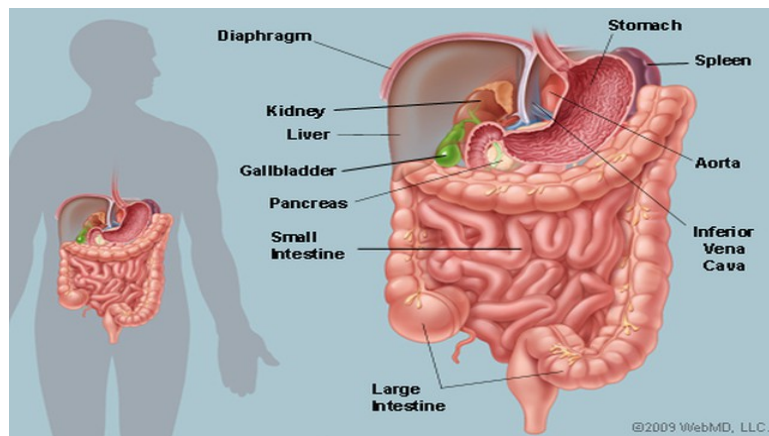
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# 1. ABDOMEN

## 1.1. Overview

The abdomen (commonly called the belly) is the body space between the thorax (chest) and pelvis. The diaphragm forms the upper surface of the abdomen. At the level of the pelvic bones, the abdomen ends and the pelvis begins.



The abdomen contains all the digestive organs, including the stomach, small and large intestines, pancreas, liver, and gallbladder. These organs are held together loosely by connecting tissues (mesentery) that allow them to expand and to slide against each other. The abdomen also contains the kidneys and spleen.

## 1.2. Functions

1. The stomach secretes acid and enzymes that digest food.
2. The large intestine is responsible for removing water from the and making it ready for removal from the body.
3. The small intestine is responsible for transported the digested material into blood vessels.
4. The Pancreas produces the correct chemicals in the proper quantities, at the right times, to digest the foods we eat.
5. The liver is to filter the blood coming from the digestive tract, before passing it to the rest of the body.
6. The kidneys are extract waste from blood, balance body fluids, form urine, and aid in other important functions of the body.

### 1.3. Major Diseases and Symptoms

S. No	Disease	Symptoms
1	<b>Appendicitis</b> - Inflammation of the appendix, in the lower right colon. Usually, an inflamed appendix must be removed by surgery.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Loss of appetite.</li> <li>2. Nausea and/or vomiting soon after abdominal pain</li> <li>3. Abdominal swelling</li> <li>4. Fever of 99-102 degrees Fahrenheit</li> </ol>
2	<b>Pancreatitis:</b> Inflammation of the pancreas. Alcohol and gallstones are the most common causes of pancreatitis. Other causes include drugs and trauma; about 10% to 15% of cases are from unknown causes.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Upper abdominal pain</li> <li>2. Swollen and tender abdomen</li> <li>3. Nausea and vomiting</li> <li>4. Fever Increased heart rate</li> </ol>
3	<b>Gastritis:</b> Inflammation of the stomach, often causing nausea and/or pain. Gastritis can be caused by alcohol, NSAIDs, H. pylori infection, or other factors.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nausea or recurrent upset stomach</li> <li>2. Abdominal bloating</li> <li>3. Abdominal pain</li> <li>4. Vomiting</li> <li>5. Indigestion</li> <li>6. Burning or gnawing feeling in the stomach</li> <li>7. Loss of appetite</li> <li>8. Vomiting blood or coffee</li> </ol>

### 1.4. Radiology Examinations

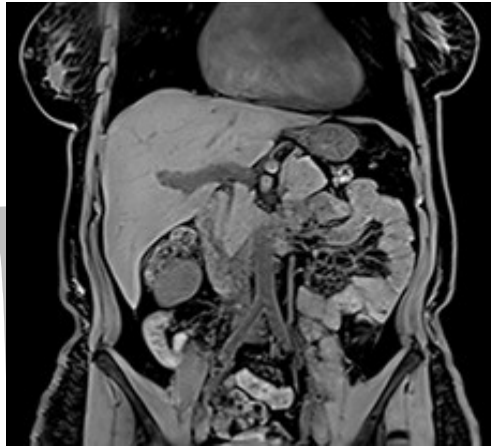
#### 1.4.1 Applicable Radiology Examinations

Radiology Examination Name	Is Applicable (Yes/No)
CR	No
CT	Yes
DS	No
DR	No
DX	No
MR	No
NM	No
OT	No
PT	No
RG	No
RF	No
SC	No
US	Yes
XA	Yes

## 1.4.2 MRI ()

MRI scan to:

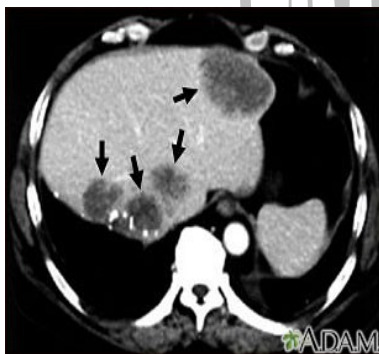
1. examine blood flow
2. examine your blood vessels
3. investigate the cause of pain or swelling
4. examine lymph nodes



## 1.4.3 CT (Computed Tomography)

An abdominal CT scan makes detailed pictures of the structures inside your belly very quickly.

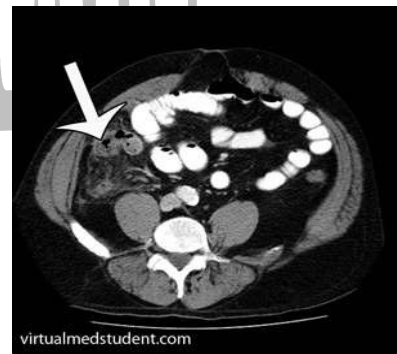
Liver metastases



Pancreatic cancer



Appendicitis



This test may be used to look for:

1. Blood in the urine
2. Cause of abdominal pain or swelling
3. Cause of abnormal blood test results such as liver or kidney problems
4. Hernia
5. Cause of a fever
6. Masses and tumors, including cancer

7. Infections or injury
8. Kidney stones
9. Appendicitis

#### 1.4.4 XA ( X-Ray Angiography)

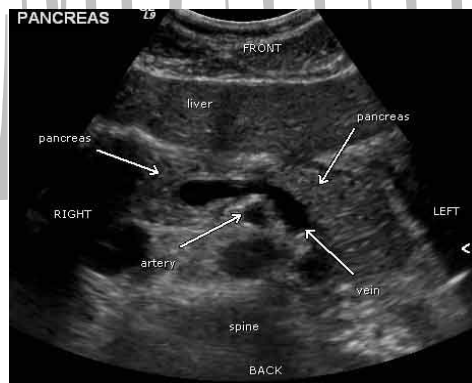
X-Ray exam for abdomen is mostly used to test following diseases.

1. kidneystones
2. gallstones



#### 1.4.5 US ( Ultra Sound)

It is used to look at organs in the abdomen, including the liver, gallbladder, spleen, pancreas, and kidneys.



This test may be used to look for:

1. Find the cause of kidney infections
2. Find the cause of abdominal pain
3. Diagnose and monitor tumors and cancers
4. Diagnose or treat ascites
5. Learn why there is swelling of an abdominal organ
6. Look for damage after an injury
7. Look for stones in the gallbladder or kidney

8. Look for the cause of abnormal blood tests such as liver function tests or kidney tests
9. Look for the cause of a fever

### 1.5. References

S. No	URL
1	<a href="http://www.webmd.com/digestive-disorders/abdominal-x-ray#1">http://www.webmd.com/digestive-disorders/abdominal-x-ray#1</a>
2	<a href="http://www.webmd.com/kidney-stones/default.htm">http://www.webmd.com/kidney-stones/default.htm</a>
3	<a href="http://www.healthcommunities.com/xrays-scans/abdominal-mri-scan.shtml">http://www.healthcommunities.com/xrays-scans/abdominal-mri-scan.shtml</a>
4	<a href="http://www.healthline.com/health/abdominal-mri-scan#Uses2">http://www.healthline.com/health/abdominal-mri-scan#Uses2</a>
5	<a href="http://www.nytimes.com/health/guides/test/abdominal-mri/overview.html">http://www.nytimes.com/health/guides/test/abdominal-mri/overview.html</a>
6	<a href="https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/003777.htm">https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/003777.htm</a>

### 1.6. Glossary

S.no	Term	Description
1	Gallbladder	Stores bile produced by the liver.
2	Nausea	The timing of the nausea or vomiting can indicate the cause.
3	Gallstone	A stone formed within the gallbladder out of bile components.
4	Ascites	Abnormal accumulation fluid in the abdominal (peritoneal) cavity.
5	Hernia	A hernia is the exit of an organ, such as the bowel.
6	Enzymes	Natural proteins produced in tiny quantities by all living organisms
7	Spleen	Organ for keeping bodily fluids balanced
8	Appetite	A desire for food or drink