

iMedix: Your Personal Health Advisor.

Peritonitis

Overview

What is it

Peritonitis, Causes, Signs and Symptoms, Diagnosis and Treatment. What is peritonitis? Peritonitis is an inflammation of the peritoneum, the tissue that lines the inner wall of the abdomen and covers and supports most of your abdominal organs. It's usually due to a bacterial or fungal infection. What causes peritonitis? Peritonitis is most often caused by infection from bacteria or fungi. It can result from a rupture in the abdomen (such as from a burst appendix) or an underlying medical condition like Crohn's disease or pancreatitis. What are the symptoms of peritonitis? Symptoms include severe abdominal pain, tenderness, bloating or feeling full, fever, nausea and vomiting, lack of appetite, and in severe cases, shock. How is peritonitis diagnosed? Diagnosis involves a physical exam, blood tests to check for infection, imaging tests like X-rays or CT scans to view the abdominal area, and sometimes a peritoneal fluid analysis to check for signs of infection. What are the complications of peritonitis? Complications can include sepsis, a life-threatening response to infection, organ failure, and adhesions or scar tissue formation in the abdomen, which can cause intestinal blockages. How is peritonitis treated? Treatment typically involves antibiotics or antifungal medications to treat the infection, and surgery may be necessary to treat the underlying cause of the infection, such as a ruptured appendix. Can peritonitis be prevented? Prevention focuses on treating underlying medical conditions, avoiding injury to the abdomen, and prompt treatment of abdominal infections or injuries. For those on peritoneal dialysis, proper technique and hygiene are crucial. Symptoms of peritonitis may include severe abdominal pain that worsens with movement, tenderness and swelling of the abdomen, fever, nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, constipation, and inability to pass gas. In some cases, if left untreated, peritonitis can lead to sepsis, a life-threatening condition. The diagnosis of peritonitis involves a physical examination, analysis of the patient's medical history, and various imaging tests such as X-rays, ultrasound, or CT scan to identify the underlying cause and extent of inflammation. Treatment for peritonitis usually involves hospitalization and intravenous antibiotics to combat the infection. In severe cases, surgery may be necessary to remove the infected tissue or repair any perforations. In some cases, peritoneal dialysis may be required to drain the infected fluid from the peritoneum. Breakthroughs in Medical Science: Each of these medications has been a breakthrough in medical science: Zovirax in treating herpes, Daklinza in hepatitis C management, Addyi in female sexual health, Xyzal in allergy relief, Amoxil in bacterial infection treatment, Propecia in hair loss management, Clomid in fertility enhancement, Priligy in treating sexual dysfunction, Eriacta, Suhagra, Tadacip, Kamagra, Nizagara, Silagra, and Caverta in erectile dysfunction treatment, Synthroid in thyroid management, Cipro as a versatile antibiotic, Proscar in prostate health, and Nolvadex in breast cancer treatment. Prevention of peritonitis can be achieved by early treatment of underlying conditions such as appendicitis or gastrointestinal perforations, maintaining good hygiene practices, and prompt handling of any abdominal injuries or wounds. Peritonitis Causes Bacterial infection Fungal infection Viral infection Abdominal trauma Peritoneal dialysis Rupture of an organ Appendicitis Crohn's disease Ulcerative colitis Abdominal surgery Peritonitis Abdominal pain and tenderness Swelling or bloating in the abdomen Fever and chills Nausea and vomiting Loss of appetite Inability to pass gas or stool Increase in heart rate Weakness or fatigue Difficulty breathing
