

Abdominal Pain

There are many reasons for abdominal pain, not all of which are easily diagnosed in one visit to the ED. Your healthcare team has assessed you for possible serious or dangerous causes, and currently, it is safe for you to manage your symptoms at home. However, symptoms can change, and it is important to recognize reasons to return to the ED for reassessment.



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When to Get Help

Go to the nearest Emergency Department or Urgent Care Centre if:

- Your pain is getting worse despite home care, or it is now only in one specific area.
- You have new pain in your chest, neck, or shoulder.
- You have difficulty breathing and this is new for you.
- You are throwing up (vomiting) so often that you cannot keep anything down, especially if it has what looks like blood or coffee grounds in it.
- Blood in the toilet when you poo (have a bowel movement) or when you pee (urinate). Blood can also appear as black, tarry stools.
- You have a fever over 38.5°C (101.3F).
- You are having loose/liquid poo (diarrhea) and it is not going away.
- Your abdomen is stiff, hard, & tender to touch.
- You cannot go poo (have a bowel movement) no matter how much you try, and you start throwing up.
- You notice a new yellow tinge on your skin and in the whites in your eyes
- For men: sharp pain in the scrotum or testicle.
- You are not able to go pee (urinate).

To Learn More:

- Ask your health care provider.
- HealthLinkBC - call 8-1-1 (7-1-1 for deaf or hard of hearing) or go online to www.HealthLinkBC.ca.

Recommended Follow-Up

- Follow up in __ days.

Name of Provider

Reason

Date/Time

Location

Contact Info

- _____
- _____





How to Care for Yourself at Home

- Take your temperature every four (4) hours over the next 12 hours.
- Drink clear fluids like water, herbal tea or clear broth for the first 24 hours. You can also drink decaffeinated sports/electrolyte drinks. Aim for 8 glasses of water a day.
- Once your pain is gone, eat bland foods (BRAT diet) like bananas, rice, applesauce and toast. Consider soups/congee, cooked cereals, crackers, and plain baked potatoes.
- TRY TO AVOID spicy foods, bran (too much fiber), candy or dairy products.
- TRY TO AVOID alcohol, milk, or drinks with caffeine (e.g., coffee, cola, tea, Red Bull, etc.).
- Take the medicines the Emergency doctor recommended you take:

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Find this information sheet on the ECBC website:
https://emergencycarebc.ca/clinical_resource/patient-information-sheet/abdominal-pain/

Notes:

Additional Information

Watch This Video from UCLA:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IPm6SlnKIDE>

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