

## Chapter 1 : Why do I have pain in my feet?

*I also have pain on the inside of lower back I feel its my kidneys I have to constantly drink water just not to feel pain. Sometimes my bottom lower stomach hurts like a cramp but mostly my bottom bac .*

Sharp shooting ear pain can be felt in many conditions related to the ear, nose, throat and head. Here are some of the common causes of shooting pain in the ears. The excess wax build up can get dried and blocked, causing a sensation of fullness in the ears. This usually results in shooting pain in the ears. Ear Barotrauma – Pressure changes in the ear, commonly occurring at higher altitudes can cause sudden shooting pain in the ears. Along with general discomfort, it causes stuffiness or fullness in the ears and reduced hearing. Symptoms may be better by swallowing, yawning and performing certain exercises. Shooting pain in the ear is worse on pulling the ears outwards. Middle Ear Infection – It is common in those suffering from recurrent cold and young children. Sharp shooting ear pain may worsen in the night with a pulling sensation and may also affect hearing in some cases. Mastoiditis – Untreated middle ear infection can lead to inflammation of the mastoid process of the ear and cause shooting ear pain. Eardrum Rupture – The eardrum or the tympanic membrane plays an important role in the hearing process. Certain sports like scuba diving, high altitude activities or insertion of objects in the ears can cause the eardrum to rupture and result in sharp shooting ear pain. It may be accompanied by oozing of discharge from the ear and affect hearing as well. Shooting Pain in Ear due to Foreign Body Impaction – Sometimes, small objects can get impacted in the ear canal, commonly when children play with small toys, nuts, marbles, etc. It causes severe shooting ear pain and can also increase the risk of infection if not detected in time. Cholesteatoma – A cyst in the skin in the middle ear can exert pressure on the ear drum and can also damage the bone to cause infection. If the infection travels to other nearby areas, it can cause complications like abscess in the brain, meningitis or even affect the nerves. These conditions need to be evaluated with clinical examination and necessary investigations. Appropriate treatment would be decided based on the diagnosis. Nose and Throat Conditions that Cause Shooting Pain in Ear Some respiratory conditions affecting the nose and the throat may also result in shooting ear pain. It is associated with other symptoms of irritation like running nose , sneezing, etc. Sinusitis – Infection of the sinuses can occur along with congestion of the nose. Pain is felt in the cheek bone, above the eyes and usually also radiates to the ears. Sore throat – Irritation or inflammation of the throat due to coughing, allergy, infection or other causes can cause difficulty in swallowing and shooting pain the ears. It may be associated with swollen glands in the neck, changes in voice quality and redness on examination. Tonsillitis and Other Infections – Tonsils often get inflamed to protect the spread of infection but sometimes, may cause a problem, if they themselves get infected. It is more common in children and is generally accompanied by fever and painful swallowing. Other Causes of Shooting Pain in Ear Most of the times shooting pain in the ear is the result of a referred pain from another location around the ears. The ear pain may worsen with jaw movements, yawning, singing and yelling. The area around the ears and the jaw joint may be tender and painful to touch. Dental Causes of Shooting Pain in Ear – Dental causes like tooth decay, gum abscesses, tooth extraction, etc. Shooting Pain in Ear Caused due to Nerve Problems – Compression of nerves due to injuries, spinal disc problems, growth or other causes can cause severe, shooting ear pain. These conditions, although not directly related to the ear, can cause sharp ear pain and can eventually affect the ears, if not treated in time. Hence, these conditions should be considered and relevant investigations and treatment plan should be implemented.

**Chapter 2 : I am having sharp pain in my left side of lower abdomen. What could it be? | Zocdoc Answers**

*If you describe your symptom as a "pain in my right side", then you are experiencing a type of abdominal pain that could be a symptom of any one of a number of illnesses.*

It takes the form of pressure, tightness, fullness, burning, or gradually building pain. However, women are more likely than men to experience symptoms without the typical chest or arm pain. These symptoms are often passed off as the result of a virus, indigestion, or stress. If one experiences any sudden and unaccounted for combination of nausea, vomiting, shortness of breath, or pain in the lower abdomen, back, or jaw, medical attention should be sought immediately. Angina Angina is discomfort or pain felt when the heart is getting less oxygen than it needs. Along with left arm pain, symptoms might occur in the shoulders, neck, back, or jaw. Angina can also feel like indigestion. Angina is not a heart attack, but a sign of a heart problem. Mostly, it results from the coronary arteries being clogged or narrowed. There are two main forms of angina: Stable angina is predictable and manageable. It occurs only during times of physical effort or emotional stress. Then, the heart is working extra hard and needs more oxygen than the narrowed arteries allow. It can be treated with rest and, if needed, an artery-relaxing medication called nitroglycerin. Unstable angina is unpredictable and dangerous. It can occur even when resting, meaning that the heart is consistently not getting enough oxygen. Unstable angina is a signal that a heart attack might happen, and it must be evaluated in an emergency room. Skeletomuscular injury Athletes have a higher risk of developing bursitis and tendonitis as they are both caused by joint overuse. Left arm discomfort is probably not heart-related if it has the following characteristics: Some common skeletomuscular conditions that might cause arm pain include: Bursitis A bursa is a fluid-filled sac that acts as a cushion between a bone and its surrounding soft tissue. Bursitis occurs when the bursa becomes inflamed. Left arm pain may be a symptom of shoulder bursitis, which usually results from joint overuse. It could also be caused by direct trauma or bursa infection. Tendonitis This is the inflammation of the connective tissue between muscle and bone. As in bursitis, tendonitis is brought on by repetitive joint use. For this reason, it is seen in tennis players, swimmers, and musicians. Tendonitis in the shoulder or elbow could be the source of left arm pain. Rotator cuff tear The rotator cuff is a group of muscles and tendons that hold the shoulder in its socket and help with lifting and rotation. It results from shoulder overuse or direct trauma. Aging is also a risk factor, as it can lead to degeneration of shoulder tissues. If the affected nerves serve the arm, a person may feel arm pain, numbness, or weakness that could be confused with a heart attack. A common cause of disc herniation is heavy or repetitive lifting. Fracture Arm pain may be a symptom of an undetected broken bone. Even with a good understanding of these possible skeletomuscular conditions, it can be hard to tell apart injury from a heart attack. Certain risk factors for injury, like age and physical activities, also overlap. For these reasons, it is important not to try to self-diagnose an injury or rule out a heart problem based on unclear symptoms. Treatment A cardiac stent is one option for treating blockages in the arteries. Though arm and shoulder injuries may not be life-threatening, it is still important to have them evaluated by a doctor. Early treatment can allow the tissue or bone to heal before more damage is done. If emergency room doctors decide that arm pain is the symptom of a heart attack or an arterial blockage, they will act immediately. First, they will most likely perform an electrocardiogram, blood work, a chest X-ray, and possibly a computed tomography angiography CTA scan. Depending on the situation, an imaging procedure called cardiac catheterization is done, as well. This test allows doctors to see the extent of blockages using a dye injected into the arteries. Based on the results of this test, doctors may opt for non-invasive treatment. This uses a drug that breaks up blood clots. More severe blockages may call for surgery. There are many different cardiac procedures, and the factors that go into choosing one are complex. This is when a wire-mesh tube called a stent is inserted into a narrowed artery to aid the blood flow. This is a procedure when a small balloon is inflated inside a blocked artery, opening it up for blood flow. A stent can also be attached to the balloon and locked into place. Here, a section of healthy blood vessel is attached to the narrowed artery, diverting blood-flow around the blockage. Anyone who has been diagnosed with a heart attack or angina will have to make lifestyle changes. This might mean quitting smoking , losing weight, starting an exercise routine, or

adjusting their diet to be more heart-healthy. Doctors may also prescribe cholesterol-lowering, blood-thinning, or blood pressure medications. Although these changes can be overwhelming at first, they can help prevent further heart damage and cardiac episodes. Making such changes can help a person with heart disease to live a full, healthy life.

Chapter 3 : What Causes Sharp Pains Under the Left Breast? | New Health Advisor

*Millions of Americans have ongoing back pain. It's the leading cause of disability in people younger than 45, and many things can cause it. Back pain often happens because something is off in.*

I can tell you that I used to get the same thing, and my problem was endometriosis. The thing is that the pain you describe could be any of a number of things so to find out for sure and to ease your mind, go to a doctor and tell them what you told us here and he or she will find out what is going on with you. I wish you luck and hope you feel better soon! I am wondering if it can be from the small fibroid that they found on my uterus a few months back. EN endlessPred 23 Oct Well, that does make a difference! If you are running a fever get to a doctor or if pain is intense, get to an ER. My daughter got this a lot and it was connected to anxiety. Way too many trips to the ER as a child. Anyway, a doctor said to do this test to check how serious your condition is. Pressing on the lower abdomen on the right side and see if that hurts. If it does, it could just be gas. However, let go so the abdomen snaps back sharply. If that hurts you may well have an appendix or ovarian problem like a cyst. Then stand up and jump up and down. An appendix will double you over in pain when you land. A cyst will keep you from standing up in the first place. Both need to be treated right away. If none of these responses, do the follow up with the doctor soon. Fever will be the key. Be sure you are drinking lots of water. Let us know how you are doing. I will try this when I get home today. You have been very helpful. ME melek 19 Aug Could be a number of problems but if a fever could be a infection in the fallopian tubes this can mirror appendicitis, Or could be a kidney stone in the uretha tract other NI Nicole69 16 Oct Hi my sides have been hurt and the only way make it go away is to lay down I am 26 already had my period and my tubes are tied for almost 2 years now.

**Chapter 4 : Tooth/Jaw Pain - I cannot get a diagnosis. - Condition | Our Health**

*What causes pain under my left breast? Learn about a number of digestive and heart-related causes of pain under the left breast. We also look at the treatment options available for each one.*

Having sharp pains under the left breast can be a scary experience. Fortunately it usually does not mean anything serious. It can be due to temporary musculoskeletal pain and will pass on its own. In other instances, this type of pain can be the result of a more serious medical condition that needs medical attention. If you have any doubts about the cause of the pain, seek medical attention so that the cause can be uncovered and treated if necessary. There are many reasons why you might have sharp pains under the left breast. They range from mild conditions to those that are severe. Here are some reasons why you might have this type of pain:

**Problems with Digestive System** Excessive digestive gases. Your stomach is located on the left side of your abdomen and can be filled up with gas when you swallow. These trapped gases can trigger nerve pain in the stomach which is experienced as sharp pain under left breast. Heart burn is a common cause of chest pain, particularly beneath the left breast. It is caused by stomach acid that travels up the esophagus and irritates the esophageal mucosa. A hiatal hernia happens when there is a hole in the diaphragm that allows bowel or stomach contents to travel up inside the chest cavity. When you have this condition, you can experience symptoms of chest pain, bloating sensations after eating, heart burn, and difficulty breathing. Gastritis is an inflammation of the stomach lining, which can be caused by infections you get from drinking contaminated water or eating contaminated food. Because the stomach is found on the left side of the body, inflammation of the stomach lining can be experienced as left-sided chest wall pain. Other symptoms include nausea, indigestion, vomiting, and bloating.

**Problems with the Chest** A chest cyst. You can develop a cyst on the chest wall that irritates the nerves of the muscles in the chest wall. You may or may not be able to feel the cyst yourself yet it can cause pain. Rib injuries or pain in the intercostal muscles. You can have inflammation and pain from trauma to the chest or just from an inflammatory response affecting the joint that connects the ribs to the sternum. This can lead to sharp pain called costochondritis. It can be very intense but does not represent anything serious. Injury to the chest wall. You can have a crushing injury to your chest wall from a motor vehicle accident or a fall. This can set up sharp pain under left breast that may mean you have fractured a rib or sprained the muscles of the chest wall itself. You can have inflammation of the musculoskeletal parts of your chest wall. This can lead to sharp pain. Precordial catch syndrome PCS. This is an intense type of chest pain, usually occurring on the left side. It is worse when you take a deep breath and lasts just a few seconds. Pain from this condition can recur over a period of about 30 minutes. This can happen repetitively, ranging from many times a day to every few years apart.

**Problems with Cardiovascular System** Pericarditis. This is a more serious problem that can lead to left-sided chest pain. Pericarditis involves an inflammation of the pericardial sac that surrounds the heart. Other symptoms you may experience as a result of having pericarditis include palpitations of the heart, sharp chest pain on the left side, nausea or weakness, and fever. There can also be swelling of the abdomen or leg, shortness of breath or a harsh cough. Pain from pericarditis usually is worse when taking a deep breath, coughing, or lying down. The pain often travels from the chest to the left shoulder or neck. When you have blocked arteries in your heart, you can experience angina, which is pain felt usually on the left side of the chest, although it can radiate to the left hand, shoulder, back, neck, or jaw. Many people have chest pains when under a great deal of stress. There is nothing really wrong with the body but the stress causes nerve inflammation nevertheless. Chest pain from stress is usually sharp in nature and can be very painful. When you relax, the pain usually goes away.

**Problems with the lungs.** The pleura is the lining of the lungs and its function is to allow smooth motions of the lungs when you breathe. Sometimes the pleura can become inflamed due to chemical exposure, trauma, or infection. This can cause sharp pain beneath left breast. It has been associated with sweating, nausea, vomiting, shortness of breath, fainting feelings, a racing heart and dizziness. Now the chest pain has sharpened and does not go away. It gets worse whenever I twist my body, change to a new position, or take a deep breath. It feels like a muscle contraction at times. I am 27 years old and have a history of breast cancer and heart diseases in my family. A recent mammogram returned as

normal. I have taken medications for the pain and this has not helped. The doctor answered as such: This type of pain is unlikely to be related to your heart. Heart pain does not get worse with movement as you described. The most likely cause of your pain is a condition known as costochondritis. This is an inflammation of the cartilage that connects the ribs to the breast plate. You may also be suffering from chest wall irritation or inflammation of the lining of the lungs. Muscle spasm is also a possibility. Anxiety can be part of this type of pain so you need to be rest assured that it is not dangerous. If your pain is caused by chest wall or pleuritic inflammation, the best thing you can do is to take nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory medication to relieve the inflammation. It may take a few days to take effect but is generally an effective way to treat this type of pain. Removal of a chest cyst. If a cyst is causing your pain, you can undergo surgery to remove the cyst. Once the cyst has been removed, you are unlikely not experience the pain again. As chest pain is often associated with anxiety, the more you relax, the more able you are to handle and relieve the pain. Try meditation or other relaxation techniques to calm your mind. Hot or cold packs. They can be placed on the set of your pain, relieving the inflammation and muscle spasm that might be the underlying cause of the discomfort. Alter your lifestyle or diet. The pain in your chest may be due to gastrointestinal troubles. Changing your diet can relieve inflammation of the gastric lining and ease the pain you are experiencing. Try not to eat too much if you have a hiatal hernia because it can put extra pressure on the diaphragm, pushing the stomach contents into the chest cavity. If the pain in your chest is from a breast infection, the most common treatment is antibiotics to heal it.

## Chapter 5 : Upper left Thigh Pain - Orthopedics - MedHelp

*I also have a stabbing/burning pain in my groin, which intensifies if I am sitting and lean forward. Even more, my entire leg (thigh, around the hip and buttock) are all unbelievably tender to anything touching it, even fabric.*

What Is a Neurologist? To receive the best care, you should always first consult your primary care doctor, and they might recommend you see a neurologist, or they might not be able to provide a satisfying answer for your concerns. It is good to be aware then of what a neurologist does and the symptoms they treat. A neurologist is a specialist who treats diseases in the brain and spinal cord the central nervous system, peripheral nerves connecting the brain and spine to the organs, like the lungs or liver, and muscles. Read more below about the most common symptoms of neurological disease. Headaches Headaches are something we all experience. We can feel them stretching into our sinuses, across the top of our head, down through the muscles of the head, neck, and shoulders or along the base of the skull and brain. They can be caused by many conditions from a sinus infection to a throbbing toothache from a visit to the dentist. Symptoms of more serious headaches, including migraines, may be vomiting, a headache that becomes more severe or is continuous, a headache that comes on suddenly or pain that is worsened by strain, a headache that starts early in the morning, changes in vision, or even seizures. If your headache symptoms are severe enough, your primary care doctor may refer you to a neurologist. Chronic pain Chronic pain is pain that lasts for months or even years. This pain can be the result of illness or injury, but when it lasts longer than the usual recovery time, it can become a symptom of a different problem. When this pain is not something your primary care physician can help you manage, you may choose to see a neurologist, especially if you have other symptoms along with the pain like weakness, numbness, or problems with bladder or bowel control. Dizziness Dizziness can come in different varieties. Neurologists treat dizziness that is a symptom of vertigo or disequilibrium. Vertigo makes you feel as if you or the things around you are spinning; disequilibrium is difficulty keeping your balance. Your primary care doctor can help you decide if your dizziness is severe enough to see a neurologist. Numbness or tingling Numbness or tingling can happen for many different reasons, some as simple as sitting in a way that cuts off your blood circulation or having not eaten. However, if this numbness continues, comes on suddenly, or only happens on one side of the body, it may be time to see a neurologist. Numbness or tingling symptoms like those described can also be signs of a stroke, in which case you need to get help very quickly. While your primary care doctor can help you evaluate these symptoms, if you think you are having a stroke, get immediate medical help. Weakness Feelings of weakness that you should see a doctor for are different than tiredness or muscle aches after a long hike or lifting too many weights. Muscle weakness where you feel like it takes extra effort to move your arms and legs or make your muscles work is a symptom you should consult your doctor about. It could be caused by a more serious condition or disease of your nervous system, such as stroke. Movement problems Problems moving, like difficulty walking, being clumsy, unintentional jerks or movements, tremors, or others, can be symptoms of a problem in your nervous system. You may want to see a neurologist if these movement problems interrupt your daily life, though something like a tremor can be a side effect of medication or anxiety. However, if your tremors also affect your daily activities, you may want to see a neurologist. Seizures Seizures can be almost unnoticeable or very extreme. Symptoms of seizures can range from staring to loss of consciousness, jerking movements of the arms and legs, breathing problems, confusion, or loss of consciousness. While some seizures could be caused by low blood sugar or withdrawals from addictive substances, seizures that seem sudden or without any obvious cause are symptoms you should see your doctor about. Your primary care doctor can help you determine how serious your seizure is and if you should see a neurologist. Vision problems Difficulty seeing can be caused by aging or by the nervous system. If the difficulty is sudden and happens in both eyes, you may want to have your vision evaluated. Either an eye doctor or your primary care doctor can advise you on whether you should see a neurologist about your vision problem. Memory problems or confusion Problems speaking, extreme problems with memory, changes in personality, or confusion are all symptoms that could be caused by disorders or problems in the brain, spine, and nerves. Your primary care

doctor can help you examine your symptoms and decide if you need to see a neurologist. Sleep problems While we know many obvious causes of sleep problems, going to bed too late, having a condition like sleep apnea or anxiety, nightmares, or others, some sleep problems are neurological disorders. Many of these symptoms could be part of a disorder that is not neurological. Your primary care doctor is your greatest resource in helping you decide if you should see a neurologist.

Chapter 6 : Causes of Pain in the Right Side | calendrierdelascience.com

*The pain gets stronger and it feel like a cramp tightening up and going from the left to the right of my stomach, I can't move while this is going on, because it seems like it hurts even more when it starts to move I can't even breath or sit down.*

Beings it was an infection was your white blood count bad? When I look at her history you mentioned surgery. I will definetly mention this osteomyelitis to the DR. Also how did the MRI show this? I will let them do the MRI because thats the only way we are going to know. Let me know when you have time thanks abunch take care. Tracy deanpam Tracy, yes my white and red counts all blood work in general was crazy for awhile. My fever was around when first became ill I fired my initial surgeon who did not want to admit I could be suffering from a staph infection within his surgery site huge ego I was in septic shock. So with you mentioning that your daughter had nose surgery in April and "strep" shortly before that it makes me think it definitely is something you need to pursue and ask questions of. As for the MRI confirmation of osteomyelitis WE have to demand sterilization I also think that sometimes with children the doctors lack on getting to a diagnosis Also read up on osteomyelitis which I am sure you have been Please keep me informed as to what is happening and again I will keep her in my prayers that it is not nothing serious! The pain is much stronger and felt throughout the day over the past 3 weeks. I can only sleep on my back or right side. It is worse in the morning when I wake up, difficult to put weight on my left leg until I get up and walk few minutes. Ithink it might be a sprain and need to rest it and take muscle relaxants etc. Let me know how you get on,about recovery,thanks. I have had this pain off and on for several years. It bothers me most after sitting a long time and then get up to walk. Anti inflammatories work well. But the right leg is as strong as always. So it is not a general health problem, such as B1 deficiency. So I do not know what is causing the weakness, but it is a problem that is not getting any better. After a while this got better and the leg pain diminished considerably. It is strange that only my left leg gets stiff and weak. My leg bothers me so much til it is numb. It is very sharp, burning and numb. I do have chronic back pain and now my left side of my buttocks is hurting so I am wondering if it is a nerve from my back injury? I do stand alot as my job requires it. I am a security guard for a military post. I have went to the doctor for this pain and was given some lotion to put on it. But to me it does not feel like a muscle sprain or pulled, I was in the military I know full well what those feel like! Oh I forgot to mention that it hurts to lay on my left side. I will keep everyone posted and hopefully it is resolved soon because I am so tired of pain. I have fibromyalgia and hypothyroidism as well. I am tired of being tired, if anyone can relate I would appreciate a response.

**Chapter 7 : Back of neck pain that causes headache and pain down my spine - (#) - Community Advice**

*I have pain in my left side waist area. The pain is only in the waist and hip area - I have no pain in my back at all. It only hurts when I sit down or get up to walk and it lasts about four minutes.*

**Question** For the past few months I have very strong pain on my right hip. It does not matter which kind of shoes I wear during the day or what kind of activity I engage. I took pain killers Tylenol and Ibuprofen without success. It seems that the pain is less uncomfortable when standing or seating. From which kind of doctor should I look for help? **Answer** For treating hip pain, I would recommend you start with your primary care physician. There are many causes of hip pain that a primary care can help with. Depending on the cause, he or she may refer you to an orthopedic surgeon or a rheumatologist. These specialists however would not be helpful until you have an initial assessment by your primary care physician. In general hip pain can be from many causes. The actual hip joint can cause pain like arthritis of the joint but this normally causes back butt pain or is located in the groin area. Pain on the outside of the hip laterally is rarely caused by the hip, but more commonly by the muscles or tendons or bursa in the joint. A common cause of pain is known as trochanteric bursitis. This is pain on the side of the hip that is worse with motion and worse when you lie on that side. This is caused by inflammation of the bursa a sac of fluid that lubricates the tendon movement. Sometimes this is severe and requires a steroid injection for treatment. Other joints and tendons and muscles can be involved. There are also nerve and vessel problems that can occur. With any hip pain, one sure ensure the back and the knee above and below are not causing the pain. See your primary care doctor.

## Chapter 8 : Heel pain: Causes, prevention, and treatments

*I have pain in my left leg, just below my calf. I have a knot on it, can you please tell what that comes from. I do have numbness & tingling in my foot and calf. Please let me know what's going on with me.*

Nothing provokes these sharp headaches and they are away as quick as they came. Sometimes there is a mild lingering dull sensation afterwards for a few minutes. Your first step is knowing that you are safe. Then you can do whatever it takes to get control. Stabbing or Knife-like pain Sharp may mean a stabbing pain in the head, like someone has taken a knife or needle and rammed it into the skull. An example is Ice-Pick Headache. A sudden severe headache requires urgent medical attention, whereas Ice-Pick Headache does not. Bad or Intense The other meaning of sharp that people use is to mean an intense bad headache. Brief stabs of pain are common in people with Cervicogenic Headache. Trigeminal Neuralgia can cause sharp head pains involving the lower part of the face. Touch or movement trigger this intense sharp head pain. The pain is in the eye or forehead in very few cases. The pain is brief, and Carbamazepine is the drug of choice. Autonomic Activation means watering of the eye, a stuffy nose, reddening of the white of the eye, or swelling around the eye or face. Most of these headaches respond very well to strong anti-inflammatories such as Indometacin. Cluster Headache People with Cluster Headache get sharp head pains. These can occur just as a Cluster Headache is starting, during an attack and can occur between attacks. These are also sharp eye pains, although people will describe claw-like sharp pain, boring and throbbing sensations. An attack lasts minutes. Roughly half of people pace the floor like people with cluster headache do. Some people with Paroxysmal Hemicrania lie still like people with Migraine. This headache responds to strong anti-inflammatories – classically Indometacin. Pain is excruciating, shock-like, pricking, piercing or burning. There are also people who will have up to 3 hours of moderate background pain with very frequent spikes of pain on top of this. In PEPS there are also bouts of jaw or rectal pain. Flushing of the skin of face or bottom occurs. The pain can be dull, and pressure-like, which leads to a mis-diagnosis of tension-headache. Some people who have Shingles Herpes Zoster Reactivation affecting the scalp experience nummular headaches. The worst and most common disorder is Trigeminal Neuralgia. The other neuralgias are: Occipital Neuralgia – shooting pain in the back of the head Supra-orbital Neuralgia – shooting pains above one eye – sometimes due to a tight pair of goggles or helmet. Ice-Pick Headaches are unprovoked. Here are the provoked sharp head pains: Cough Headache This headache is exclusively provoked by coughing. The pain is sharp, bursting or stabbing and affects both sides of the head. Chiari Malformation is the most common cause found. Exertional Headache Exertional Headache is described as an explosive or pulsating headache. Sinus disease, Subarachnoid Haemorrhage and raised intracranial pressure are causes of exertional headache. Angina can cause an exercise induced headache called Cardiac Cephalgia. A serious cause such as subarachnoid haemorrhage needs to be ruled out after a first episode of orgasmic headache. RCVS takes several weeks or months to resolve. If you have any of these three headaches you manage these headaches in a standard manner and the sharp head pains usually reduce. At worst you may need strong painkillers prescribed by your doctor. Once you know you are safe the best I can offer is that you consider these simple steps to help you get in control. If no email appears it usually means: PDF and emails on headache self-care.

**Chapter 9 : Pain in my calendrierdelascience.com bone? - Orthopedics - MedHelp**

*Jaw Pain - Temporomandibular joint disorders or injuries to the jaw joint can cause pain, in and around the ear. The ear pain may worsen with jaw movements, yawning, singing and yelling. The ear pain may worsen with jaw movements, yawning, singing and yelling.*

Right ovary and Fallopian tube Right ureter Causes of Pain in Right Side There can be many different causes of pain in the right side of your abdomen. There are muscles and rib joints in this area that can become injured and inflamed. Besides, the lower lobe of the right lung extends into these quadrants and can create pain due to pneumonia, clotting and aggravated pleurisy. Below are some of the common problems related with the pain.

**Appendicitis** Your appendix is located in the lower right quadrant of your abdomen. It can become inflamed, causing it to swell and requiring that it be surgically removed. This is a life threatening condition. The symptoms common to it are dull or sharp pains in the right side of the abdomen, fever, abdominal swelling and nausea.

**Ovarian Cyst** If you have ovarian cysts and develop pain in your right side, there is a chance it could have been caused by the cyst twisting or rupturing. This is normally characterized by a strong moderate pain, or a sudden sharp pain in the area.

**Ectopic Pregnancy** An ectopic pregnancy is when fertilization of the egg occurs outside of the uterus, most likely in the ovary or fallopian tube. As the embryo begins to grow, it can cause a severe pain on the right side. This pain may go up to the same shoulder too. It is also associated with the symptoms of vaginal discharge and light headedness. If a woman has missed her period for over 10 weeks and is experiencing these symptoms, she may have an ectopic pregnancy. This is a life threatening condition and emergency care should be sought immediately.

**Kidney Stone** The defining symptom of a kidney stone is severe pain in the abdomen that starts on the side and radiates down into the entire lower abdomen. There may also be pain when urinating and the urine may be tinged red. The pain also can come in waves too. If it is accompanied by nausea, vomiting, fever or the inability to sit without severe pain, it is a serious issue and you must seek medical help.

**Gallstones** Gallstone attacks are often mistaken for heart attacks as the pain is located on the right hand side of the body, under the ribs and radiates up to the shoulder blade. Before an attack, there may be pain in that area, or centered across the two upper quadrants that appears to be tied to eating as well. Other symptoms include nausea, vomiting and sporadic sweating. Gallstones form in the gallbladder and can block the flow of bile. If they do so for too long, that bile cannot reach the pancreas, small bowel and other organs. If this happens, you have a condition known as acute cholecystitis and your gallbladder will need to be removed.

**Other Causes of Pain in Right Side** One of the possible causes could be an open sore in the lining of your stomach or the portion of the small intestine closest to the stomach duodenum. These sores can bleed and are also sometimes called a perforated stomach ulcer. It is relieved upon voiding. It is a chronic inflammatory condition that interrupts proper digestive functioning.

**UTI -** Often overlooked as a potential cause, a chronic or recurring UTI urinary tract infection can cause pain in your right side that is also usually seen with a burning feeling when you void.

**Constipation,** especially higher up in the colon, can cause significant pain in the right upper quadrant.

**When to Worry** For most of the conditions that are serious, the sharpness of the pain and discomfort will be enough of a red flag to send you to the doctor. There are some serious indicators that you may need emergency care - even if the pain is not all that bad. If you have any blood in your stool, a fever, the pain gets worse, or have nausea and vomiting that is severe - go to your local ER for treatment.