

## Emergency Department Abdominal Pain

### General Information

Your exam has not revealed the exact cause of your abdominal pain. Since abdominal pain can be caused by many different things, further exams, lab tests, or imaging may be needed.

### Instructions

1. You should decrease your activity and rest until your pain improves.
2. You may drink clear liquids if you are able to tolerate fluids without severe nausea, vomiting or worsening pain.
3. You can increase your activity and begin to eat solid foods as your pain improves.

### Return to Emergency if any of the following develop:

- Increasing pain, especially if it is on the right side or pain is worse with any movement.
- Repeated vomiting or if you are unable to keep clear fluids down for more than 12 hours
- Signs of dehydration such as excessive thirst, little or no urination, dizziness or light-headedness, or extreme weakness.
- A high fever.
- Black or bloody stools.
- Bloody urine, frequent or painful urination, or urinary blockage.
- In women, abnormal bleeding or discharge from the vagina.
- If your pain is not better in 1–2 days.

If any imaging was done while you were in the Emergency Department it will be reviewed by a doctor in the hospital and initial results shared with you before you leave. A doctor specializing in reading images (a Radiologist) will review those same images within a few days of your visit and will send a final written report to the doctor who ordered them and to your family doctor to share with you.

**For more information or questions contact HealthLinkBC at 811.**

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