

Table I. Signs and symptoms of ischemic colitis

Category	Sign/Symptom	Notes
History	Predisposing conditions	Ischemic colitis might be seen after aortic or cardiac bypass, in association with vasculitides, in association with various medications, after strenuous exercise, after a cardiovascular event accompanied by hypotension, and with an obstructing lesion of the colon (PMID:16168242; PMID: 25559486)
Symptom	Pain	Pain usually is sudden, cramping, mild-moderate in severity, and located in the distribution of affected bowel (PMID:16168242; PMID: 25559486)
Symptom	Blood per rectum/Rectal bleeding/Diarrhea	Passage of bright red blood, maroon-colored blood, or frankly bloody diarrhea commonly occurs within 24 hours of ischemic episode (PMID:16168242; PMID: 25559486)
Symptom	Abdomen for tenderness	A mild to moderate amount of tenderness is typically observed over the involved segment of colon. If right-sided abdominal tenderness is elicited without bleeding, this favors isolated-right colon ischemia (PMID:16168242; PMID: 25559486)
Sign	Vital signs	Patients with tachycardia and hypotension are at risk for acute and severe ischemic colitis given the likely poor perfusion of the gut. It is most important to identify the cause of these changes in vital signs and aggressively treat the underlying etiology
Sign	Cardiopulmonary exam	Any patient with signs of congestive heart failure (e.g. S3 gallop, pulmonary crackles and peripheral edema) are prone to decreased forward blood flow to the intestine and therefore IC. Also, any patient with signs of COPD (e.g. crackles, wheezes and rhonchi) is also susceptible to IC