01. Gastrointestinal Causes

Obstruction

- Small or large bowel obstruction
- Pyloric stenosis in infants

Mass Lesions

- Colonic or gastric tumors obstruction
- Appendiceal mass or abscess

Inflammation/ Infection

• Diverticulitis

Miscellaneous

- Fecal impaction
- Celiac disease
- Gastroparesis
- GORD

02. Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic Causes

Liver

- Liver abscess
- Hydatid cyst
- Hepatomegaly

Gallbladder

- Cholecystitis with distension
- Gallbladder carcinoma

Pancreas

- Pancreatic cysts or pseudocysts
- Pancreatic carcinoma

03. Genitourinary Causes

Kidneys

- Polycystic kidney disease
- Hydronephrosis
- Renal tumors

Bladder

 Distended urinary bladder (due to obstruction or neurogenic bladder).

Gynecological

- Ovarian cysts (e.g., dermoid, serous cystadenoma).
- Ovarian tumors (benign or malignant).
- · Uterine fibroids.
- Pregnancy

04. Vascular Causes

Aneurysms

Abdominal aortic aneurysm

05. Peritoneal and Mesenteric

Ascites

- Cirrhosis-related
- Malignancy-related/Peritoneal metastases
- Infectious (e.g., tuberculous or spontaneous bacterial peritonitis)
- Hypoalbuminemia (e.g., nephrotic syndrome, malnutrition)

06. Miscellaneous Causes

Lymphadenopathy

Lymphoma or metastatic nodes

Obesity

Increased subcutaneous and visceral fat

Hernias

 Inguinal, femoral, umbilical, or incisional hernias