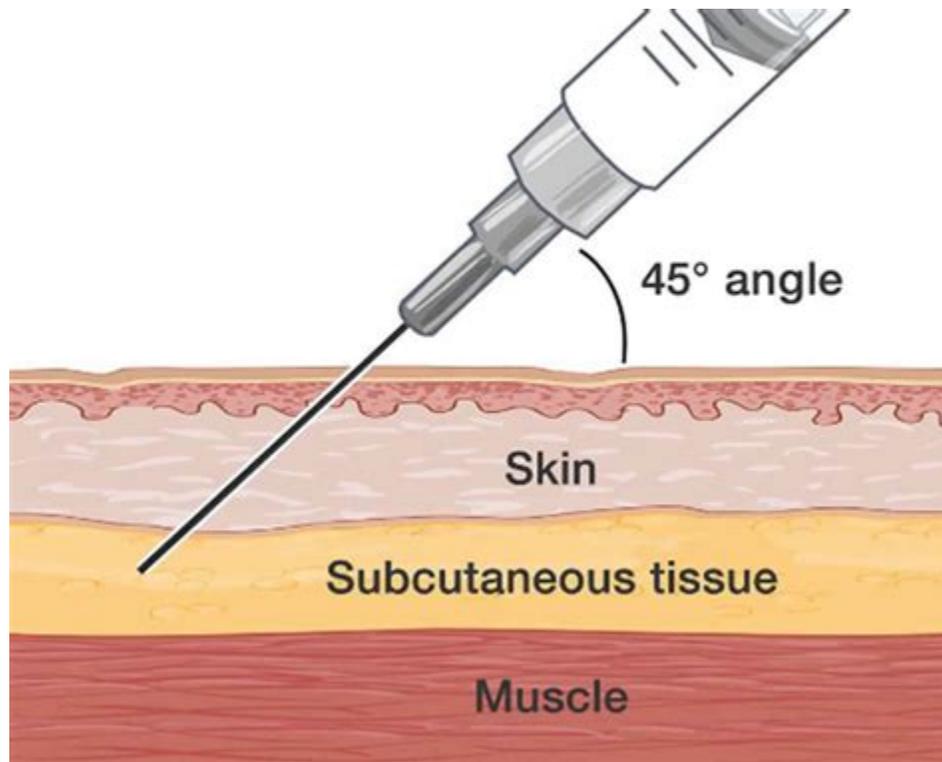


Lipohypertrophy. Lipohypertrophy is a lump of fatty tissue under your skin caused by repeated injections in the same place. It's common in people with diabetes. Lipohypertrophy can affect your body's ability to absorb insulin and cause serious complications. It's important to rotate injection or pump sites, inspect the skin and use a new .



??? VISIT OUR SHOP ???

Subcutaneous injection: Definition and what to expect - Medical News Today



A retrospective study including 32 patients who required surgical treatment for local complications of buttock injections in children was made at the Taegu Fatima Hospital during a 7-year 9-month period. They observed local complications such as acute inflammation, cellulitis and abscess (71. 9%), FN (21. 9%), and injection granuloma (6. 2%). 6

4 Effective Remedies For Lump On Buttocks After Injection!



Injection site reactions are areas of skin redness, swelling, and warmth. They can develop after you get a vaccine or an injectable medication. Injection site reactions will go away on their own. In the meantime, you can get relief with warm compresses and over-the-counter pain medications.

Injection site nodules - The Melbourne Vaccine Education Centre (MVEC)



Lipohypertrophy is a lump of thickened tissue that can develop in the subcutaneous fat layer. It can be common in people who regularly receive subcutaneous injections for certain health.

Lipohypertrophy: Causes, diagnosis, and treatment - Medical News Today



Give the injection: Hold the syringe firmly like a dart. The IM injection angle should be 90 degrees to the injection site. Insert the needle with a brisk, controlled motion (do not "stab" the needle). Compress the plunger slowly to inject the drug. Quickly remove the needle without changing the angle.

Nicolau Syndrome after Intramuscular Injection: 3 Cases - PMC

Olgu Sunumu
Case Report

Nicolau Syndrome after intramuscular clindamycin injection

INTRAMÜSKÜLER KLİNDAMİSİN ENJEKSİYONU SONRASI NICOLAU SENDROMU

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ABSTRACT

Nicolau syndrome is a rare complication of intramuscular injections caused by various drugs that presents with severe pain at the injection site. It is characterized by local aseptic necrosis, skin necrosis, and rarely, muscle necrosis on the injection site. Although it may rarely occur after intramuscular injection of anti-inflammatory drugs, corticosteroids, local anesthetics, penicillin and interferon, in our literature search we encountered no cases of Nicolau syndrome after clindamycin injections. Herein, we report a case of Nicolau syndrome that occurred after intramuscular clindamycin injection in the right middle thigh because of its rarity.

Keywords: Nicolau Syndrome, clindamycin, intramuscular injection

ÖZ

Nicolau sendromu, enjeksiyon bölgesinde şiddetli ağrı ile ortaya çıkan geçici ilaçların neden olduğu kan içi enjeksiyonların nadir görülen bir komplikasyonudur. Lokal aseptik nekroz, cilt nekrozu ve nadiren enjeksiyon bölgesinde kas nekrozu ile karakterizedir. Antiinflamatuar ilaçlar, kortikosteroidlerin, lokal anesteziğin, penisilin ve interferonun intramüsküler enjeksiyonundan sonra nadiren görülebmesine rağmen, literatür araştırmamızda klindamisin enjeksiyonlarından sonra hiçbir Nicolau sendromu vakasını karşılamadık. Bu yazıda, sağ orta uylukta intramüsküler klindamisin enjeksiyonu sonrası meydana gelen bir Nicolau sendromu olgusu sunuldu.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nicolau Sendromu, klindamisin, intramüsküler enjeksiyon

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Nicolau syndrome was first reported in 1920 after the use of intramuscular bismuth salts for the treatment of syphilis [1]. In the pathogenesis, most reasonable hypotheses point towards arterial embolism of the drug itself or to ischemia resulting from periarterial injection. Periarterial injection can provoke ischemia either owing to compression when sizeable volumes are injected or owing to arterial vasospasm. Nicolau syndrome typically presents

with the development of burning and stabbing excruciating pain after injection, along with pallor, followed by bluish-red reticulate erythema and the formation of a necrotic eschar that heals in a few days with an atrophic scar [2]. It has been associated with the injections of antibiotics, piroxicam, diklofenac, corticosteroids, local anesthetics, and sclerotherapy agents [3, 4].

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J Dcu Med 2019;33(3):257-260
doi: 10.5505/deuad.2019.96653

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Kabul tarihi: 03.09.2019

Measure this site carefully, because an injection given in the wrong place could hit a nerve or blood vessel. Uncover one buttock. Imagine a line from the bottom of the buttocks to the top of the hip bone. Imagine another line from the top of the crack of the buttock to the side of the hip. These two lines form a box divided into 4 parts.

Vivitrol injection (naltrexone): Side effects, dosage, and more



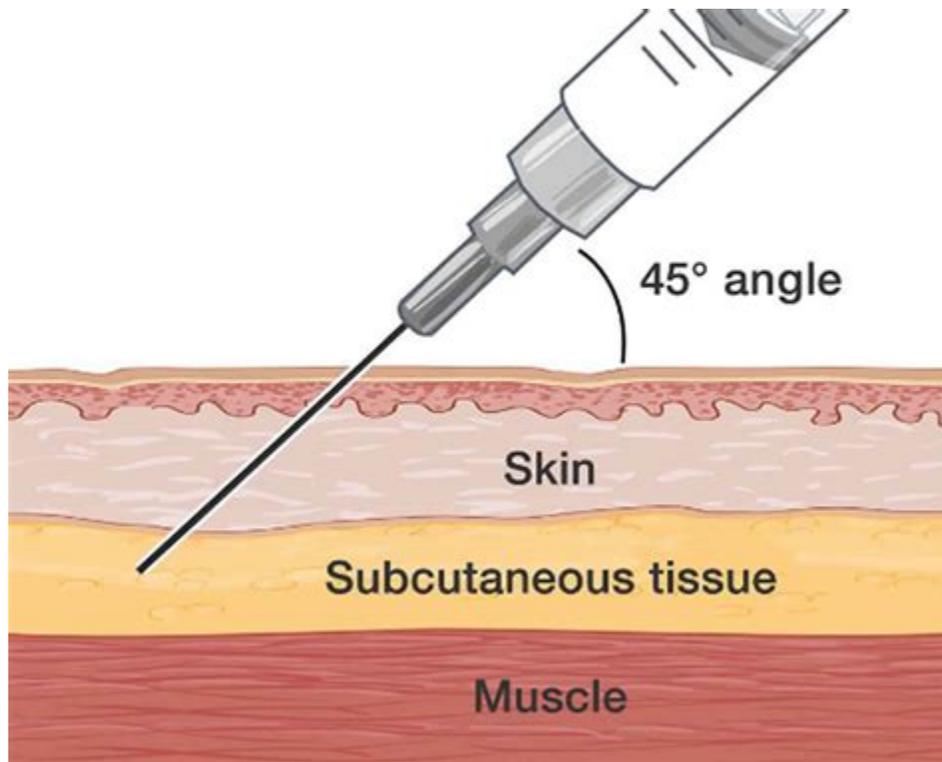
Vivitrol is given as an injection into the muscle (intramuscular) of your buttock. A healthcare professional will give you an injection at your doctor's office once every 4 weeks.

A Delayed Injection-site Reaction in A Patient Receiving Extended .



Buttocks: Expose one side of the buttocks. With an alcohol wipe draw a line from the top of the crack between the buttocks to the side of the body. . or coughing develops after the injection is given. There is a lump, swelling, or bruising where the injection was given that does not go away. You have questions about how to give an injection .

I feel a lump under my skin after a subcutaneous injection. What should .



Its possible: If the injection was not given on the upper outside area of the buttock. Occasionally though the injection site can irritate the muscle around the sc. Read More Created for people with ongoing healthcare needs but benefits everyone. Learn how we can help 3. 9k views Reviewed >2 years ago Thank

Reducing Intramuscular and Subcutaneous Injection Pain - Verywell Health



Takeaway. A subcutaneous injection or shot is one into the fatty tissues just beneath the skin. These injections are shallower than those injected into muscle tissues. Providers often use .

Injection Site Reactions: How to Get Relief After a Shot - GoodRx



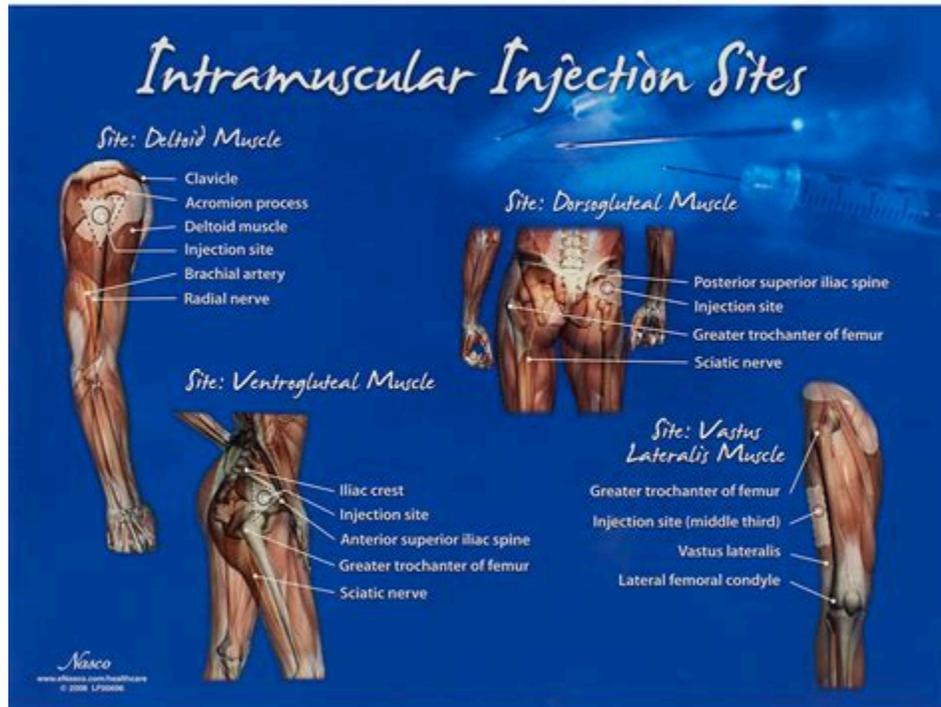
On day 2 following the injection, he returned with complaints of swelling on this right buttock that started 24 hours after the injection. At this time, he reported pain in the right buttock, temperature of 39C, and nausea, which was well controlled with dimenhydrinate 50 mg every 4 hours, as needed.

Hard lump in glute for several days after injection - Steroid



Apple cider vinegar This is one of the most natural lumps on buttocks after injection home remedies available in the markets. Although unable to completely cure the lump as a whole, it is responsible for reducing the pain and inflammation in your buttocks to a great extent.

The Best Intramuscular (IM) Injection Sites - Verywell Health



Summary. To reduce the pain and fear associated with regular injections, try numbing the injection site with ice and/or a numbing cream. Talk with your healthcare provider about the best sites for intramuscular or subcutaneous injections, and rotate the injection site if there is any pain or bruising. If you have problems injecting yourself .

Lipohypertrophy: Symptoms, Causes, Treatment & Prevention



They're not medical emergencies and like someone else mentioned, you're supposed to use a heating pad, keep it elevated "above your heart" (which can be hard if you get it in your butt like me lol), keep it compressed by using some sort of elastic bandage, ice it for 20 minutes a day, take Epson salt baths, and ibuprofen can help with inflammation.

Understanding Post-Injection Inflammation

After any injection, swelling and irritation (inflammation) can occur at the site where the needle entered the skin. This is a reaction to the needle or to the medicine that was injected. Or it may be a reaction to both. The reaction may happen right away. Or it may start hours after the injection. In most cases, the reaction isn't serious and goes away on its own.

What causes post-injection inflammation?

The most common cause is the skin or the immune system's response to the needle or the medicine. Less common causes include an allergic reaction to the medicine. In rare cases, an infection at the injection site can occur.

Symptoms of post-injection inflammation

Symptoms at the injection site may include:

- Sore when touched
- Swelling
- Itching
- Pain
- Redness
- Warmth
- Rash

Treatment for post-injection inflammation

Treatment depends on the cause and how bad the reaction is. Most post-injection inflammation is mild. It goes away on its own in a few hours or days. If treatment is needed, it may include:

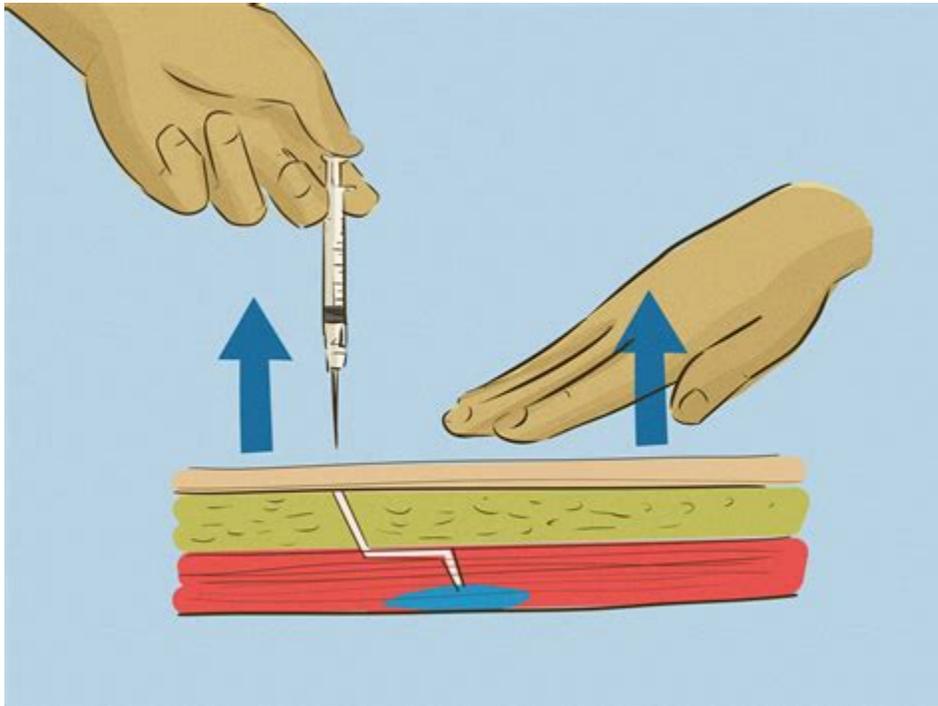
- **Cold packs.** These help reduce swelling, itching, and pain.
- **Over-the-counter pain medicines.** These help reduce pain and inflammation.
- **Prescription medicine.** These treat infection.

Possible complications of post-injection inflammation

Be alert for a reaction all over your body. This may cause symptoms such as a skin rash, severe itching, or raised red bumps called hives. This kind of reaction can be serious, especially if it affects breathing. If you or your child develops symptoms away from the injection site, call your healthcare provider right away for more instructions.

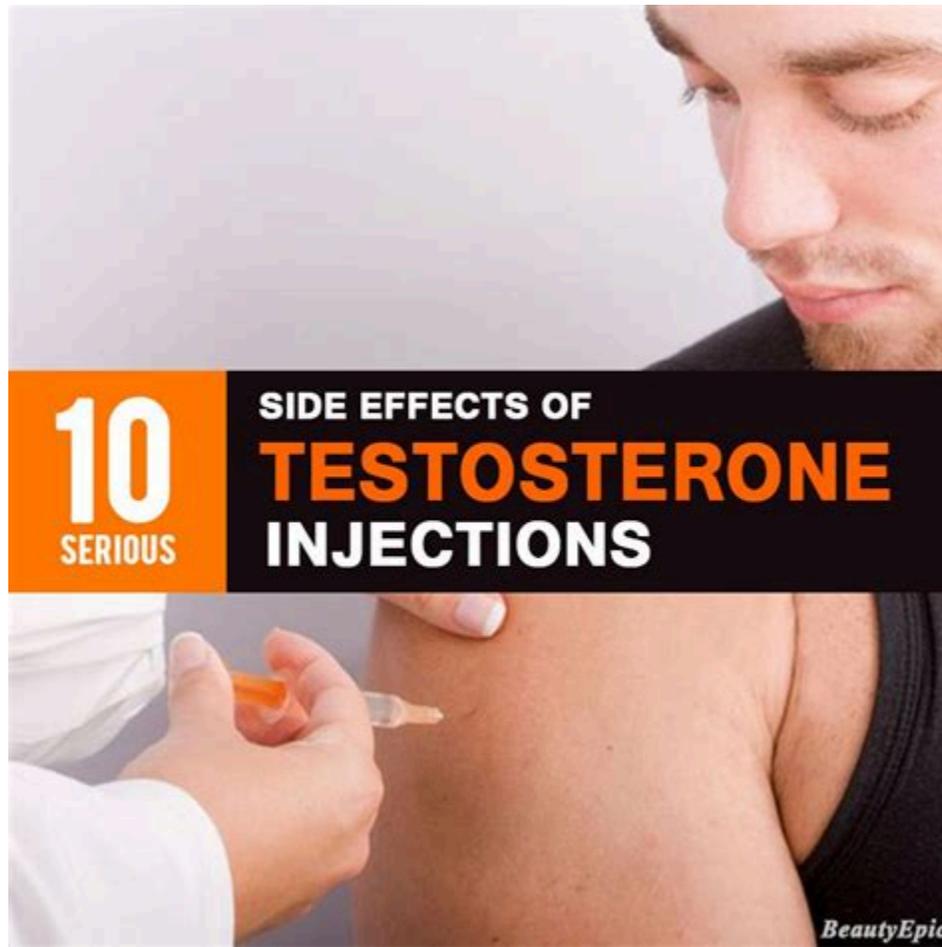
Typically, an injection-site reaction is considered to be any pain, swelling, rash, bleeding, or redness that occurs at the site of an injection, although, serious reactions can occur (see sidebar 1).² A small amount of pain or redness is expected with an intramuscular (IM) or subcutaneous injection, and a warning to this effect is included in .

Giving an IM (intramuscular) injection - MedlinePlus



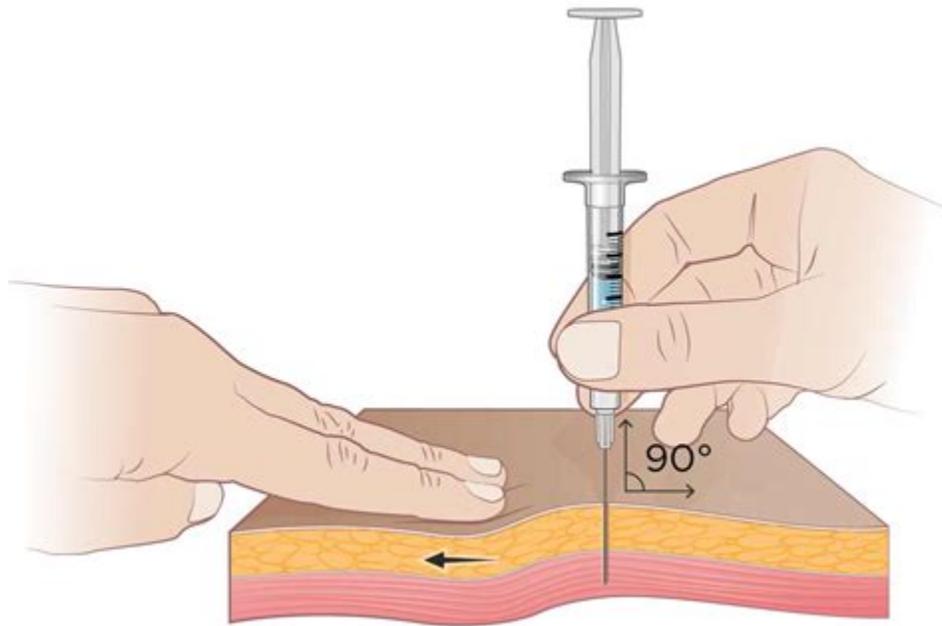
What causes a lump after a subcutaneous injection? There is a certain element of trauma and inflammation after an injection, which may lead to the formation of a lump under the skin. The amount and intensity of the inflammation can be a result of many factors: Repeated injections at or near the same site The amount of medication injected

Injection Side Effects and When to Seek Medical Help - Verywell Health



Case 1 A 73-year-old man received an intramuscular injection of diclofenac sodium at the orthopedic clinic for lumbar pain control three times a week for 1 month. The patient complained of pain in the upper right buttock after the injection. Three days later, the patient developed pain and redness at the injection site.

How to Give an Intramuscular Injection (Discharge Care) - Drugs



The development of a nodule at the injection site is a known but rare adverse event following immunisation (AEFI). Nodules are defined as the presence of a palpable, firm, discrete or well-demarcated soft tissue lump at the site of immunisation in the absence of heat, erythema (redness) or signs of abscess. Nodules can occur following any vaccine.

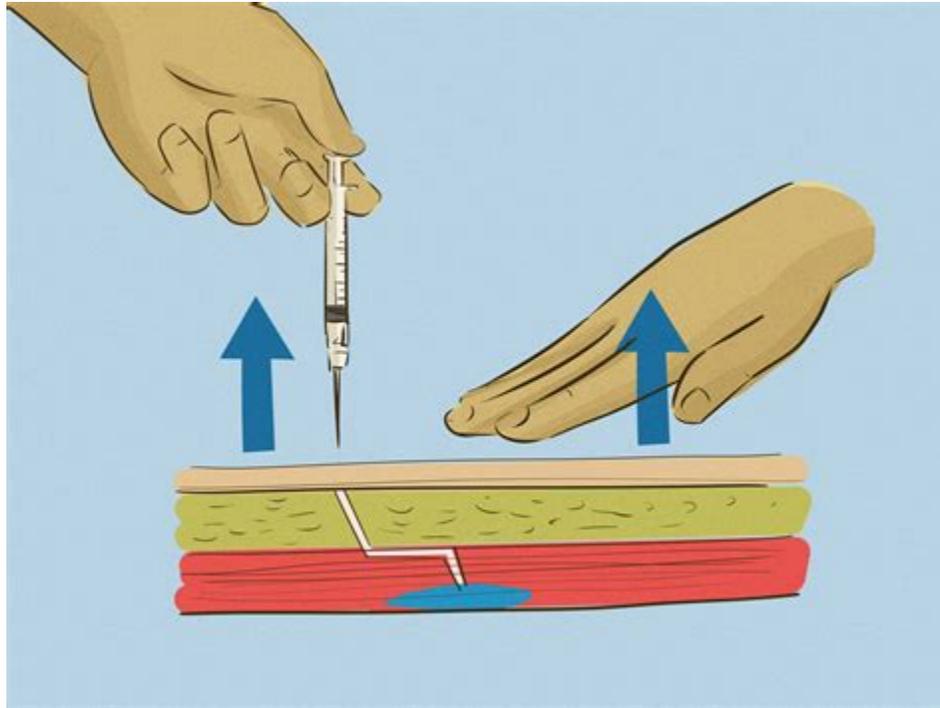
Vivitrol - Lumps at injection site. Anyone? Suggestions to treat them?



05-30-2007, 06:19 PM #1 mikejones New Member Join Date Apr 2007 Posts 4 Hard lump in glute for

several days after injection ??? Guys. I've done a few cycles with no real serious problems with injections. This go around I get a hard lump at the injection site that lasts for several days after each injection. It's like a golf ball is stuck in my

Giving an IM (intramuscular) injection - Mount Sinai Health System



Treatment for post-injection inflammation Treatment depends on the cause and how bad the reaction is. Most post-injection inflammation is mild. It goes away on its own in a few hours or days. If treatment is needed, it may include: Cold packs. These help reduce swelling, itching, and pain. Over-the-counter pain medicines.

Injection-Site Reactions and How to Manage Them - Pharmacy Times



How do you stop buttock pain after the injection? Your buttocks are a sensitive area composed of fat and gluteal muscle. So, they are quite prone to developing an injury. It is situated behind you; it often gets overlooked unless you have pain after injection in buttocks.

Lump after intramuscular injection in buttocks - HealthTap



An injection site reaction is your body's response to an immunization or other injection at the site where it was administered. It typically manifests as swelling, pain, rash, redness, or bleeding. Injection site reactions are usually caused by an immune response to the needle, vaccine, or other medicine.

Fat necrosis: A neglected side effect of intramuscular injections

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CASE REPORT

Clinical Case Reports WILEY

Fat necrosis: A neglected side effect of intramuscular injections

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None

Abstract

Panniculitis has various etiologies. One of the less common causes is trauma and hence traumatic fat necrosis (FN). These soft tissue injuries usually appear on the shins, thighs, breasts, arms, and buttocks. FN is mainly caused by trauma and may be associated with other conditions such as pancreatic disease. FN arising after intramuscular injections is uncommon and usually appears as firm, encapsulated, mobile, nontender, and solitary or multiple subcutaneous nodules. We report an interesting case of FN caused by intramuscular injections of cefazolin and meglumine antimoniate (MA) in a 38-year-old female patient. MA is regarded as the first-line systemic treatment for cutaneous leishmaniasis (CL). However, these drugs are not devoid of various potentially adverse reactions.

KEYWORDS

fat necrosis, intramuscular injection, meglumine antimoniate

1 | INTRODUCTION

Fat necrosis (FN) is a localized panniculitis. Most cases are caused by trauma, although some have been described following injection therapy. It is a benign nonsuppurative inflammatory disease of adipose tissue. It is a rare condition, affecting all ages.¹ Terminology of FN remains confusing as it is also called "nodular-cystic fat necrosis," "mobile encapsulated lipoma," "nodular fat necrosis," and "post-traumatic fat degeneration".^{1,2} FN is the consequence of the stimulation of an inflammatory reaction within the adipose tissue, which is due to a local trauma or tissue injury.^{1,3}

Herein, we present a distinctive case of FN occurring after intramuscular injection of meglumine antimoniate and cefazolin.

2 | CASE REPORT

A 38-year-old woman was admitted to our department with asymptomatic multiple ulcerative nodules of 1-month duration. Her medical history was unremarkable. Dermatological examination revealed an ulcerocrusted nodule on the right leg and the left forearm and multiple subcutaneous nodules extending along the line of lymphatic vessels. The patient also had a paronychia of the big toe (Figure 1A) and an indurated plaque of 70/40 mm on the right buttock (attributed to intramuscular injections of cefazolin 2 times per day for 1 week). The remaining physical examination was normal except for obesity (Body Mass Index of 30). The diagnosis of cutaneous leishmaniasis (CL) was confirmed by a positive polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Given the clinical form of CL (sporotrichoid,

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[wileyonlinelibrary.com/doi/10.1002/ccr3.5971](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/ccr3.5971) | 1 of 4

Measure this site carefully, because an injection given in the wrong place could hit a nerve or blood vessel. Uncover one buttock. Imagine a line from the bottom of the buttocks to the top of the hip bone. Imagine another line from the top of the crack of the buttock to the side of the hip. These two lines form a box divided into 4 parts.

- <https://groups.google.com/g/38musclebrain50/c/fPgWMLso5ds>
- <https://publiclab.org/notes/print/46099>
- <https://sites.google.com/view/aasreview/igf-1-des-pre-workout>