



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

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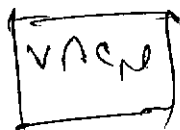
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بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة



بالرسالة صفحات نم ترد بالاصل

Standing Laparotomy in donkeys using acupuncture analgesia



Thesis Presented

By

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*Dedicated to
My Family*

APPROVAL SHEET

THE EXAMINATION COMMITTEE HAS APPROVED IN
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USING ACUPUNCTURE ANALGESIA”**

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Introduction



Introduction

Acupuncture is an ancient chinese art for treatment of various diseases and discomforts.

It has been practiced in China for several thousand years and still forms an important part of traditional chinese medicine, particularly as means of pain relief.

Although, acupuncture is mainly used for treatment of chronic musculoskeletal pain in west countries, it has also a place in the treatment of various non-painful disorders like bronchial asthma, alcohol and nicotine addiction and functional gastrointestinal disorders in human patients.

The successful application of acupuncture for analgesia in surgery is a recent developed technique in humans and animals.

The advantages of acupuncture analgesia, when compared with general anaesthesia, are evident in the postoperative period. There are no respiratory and cardiovascular complications, and the immediate postoperative follow-up is accompanied by very little pain.

This work was carried out to perform standing laparotomy in donkeys using acupuncture analgesia.

Review of Literatures



Acupoints and Meridians:

Foster and Sweeney (1987) stated that the meridians or channels, which are lines of the body surface joining a large number of acupuncture points (acupoints) together. They added that, the practice of acupuncture involves stimulation of these acupoints by, for example, the insertion of needles which are manually rotated or stimulated by low or high frequency electrical current to produce the beneficial responses to acupuncture.

In North Korea, Kim (1964) published a monograph describing a completely new anatomicohistological system, which consisted of ducts and corpuscles, corresponding to meridians and acupoints.

Lichtenstein and Margolis (1968), Patrick and Lindstrom (1973), Almon, Andrew and Appel (1974) and Appel, Almon and Levy (1975) reported that, vascular occlusion, between the point of stimulation and the area of effect, does not inhibit the acupuncture treatment.

Research group of acupuncture anaesthesia in Peking (1973) demonstrated that, acupuncture analgesia in surgery needs a relatively long induction period (i.e. stimulation of needling sites) to obtain the desired depth of analgesia, and this lead to delayed recovery even after withdrawal of the needles.

Bach and Lewis (1974) mentioned that, to achieve maximal analgesic effect, an area of 0.5 millimeters in diameter must be stimulated.