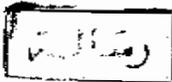


MANAGEMENT OF BLEEDING ESOPHAGO-GASTRIC VARICES

ESSAY

Submitted for
The Partial Fulfillment of
The M. S. Degree in
GENERAL SURGERY



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وقل رب زدني علماً



To my Family

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Thanks to **GOD** for helping me to complete this work.

I would like to express my utmost gratitude, deepest appreciation, and great thanks to **Prof. Dr. AMR ABD EL MONIUM SHERIF**, Professor of General Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University for his close supervision, kind instructions, and advices that were very helpful in finishing this work.

I would like also to express my great thanks and deepest appreciation to **Dr. KHALED ALI GAWDAT** Lecturer of General Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University for his precious guidance, valuable suggestions and kind support throughout the whole work.

Last but not least, my warmest thanks to my family for their patience and encouragement.

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INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION

Portal hypertension is a clinical syndrome which is characterized by pathological increase in portal venous pressure with the formation of portosystemic collaterals that divert portal blood to the systemic circulation bypassing the liver.

Variceal haemorrhage is the most life - Threatening complication of portal hypertension. The reported mortality rate range from 22 - 84% according to the severity of liver disease. Mortality due to first variceal bleed is very high (25 - 50%). Gastric varices are common (20%) accompaniment of portal hypertension, they can develop in both segmental and generalized portal hypertension, they bleed significantly less often "64% esophageal versus 25% gastric" but more severely.

Management of variceal haemorrhage requires a thorough knowledge of the various treatment options, clinical judgement and timely interventions.

Our understanding of the pathophysiology, diagnosis, and management of variceal bleeding has changed somewhat in the last several decades.

