

# The value of Endosonography in the management of malignant obstructive jaundice

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by

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Introduction  
&  
Aim Of Work



## **INTRODUCTION**

The radiological diagnostic methods of biliary tree diseases have changed considerably in the last few decades (**Wiersema et al., 1996**).

The introduction of endoscopic Ultrasonography (EUS) into gastroenterologic diagnostics dates back to the early 1980's, the technique was described by **Strohum and his colleagues in 1980**.

EUS allows detailed visualization of the whole pancreas and almost all parts of duodenal walls (**Zimmer et al., 1994**).

This EUS allows for the detection of small (less than 2 cm) pancreatic and biliary lesions, invasion of the portal venous system and locoregional lymph nodes metastases with a very high sensitivity (**Stevens and Lightdale, 1998**).

EUS represents a significant advance in the evaluation and clinical management of pancreaticobiliary diseases (**Snady et al., 1996**).

## **AIM OF THE WORK**

To compare the role of the abdominal CT scan and EUS in the detection of the malignant obstructive jaundice lesions. The size of the mass, the vascular invasion and the lymph nodes metastases are the points of comparison. The results of each CT scan and EUS will be compared to abdominal exploration.

# Review

