بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

# شبكة المعلومـــــات الجامعية

# التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

# جامعة عين شمس

## التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

## ﴿ قـــسـم ﴾

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأفلام قد اعدت دون آية تغيرات

## يجب أن

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**To be kept away from dust in dry cool place of**
**15 – 25c and relative humidity 20-40 %**

# بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة


# بالرسالة صفحات

# لم ترد بالأصـــل

# RANDOMISED COMPERATIVE STUDY BETWEEN OPEN CHOLECYSTECTOMY AND LAPAROSCOPIC CHOLECYSTECTOMY

**Thesis**
**Sumbitted to the Faculty of Medicine**
**University of Alexandria**
**In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement**
**of the degree of Doctor of General Surgery**

By

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*To my great and devoted father,*
*my loving mother,*
*my caring wife,*
*Mostafa and Amr.*

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# CHAPTER I

# Introduction

# EVOLUTION OF ENDOSCOPIC SURGERY

The evolution of operative endoscopy would be incomplete without due to credit to the development of endoscopes, which make it all possible. Man's innate curiosity to view the inside of body cavities or canals dates back to the time of Hippocrates II (460-375 B.C.)[1] who mentioned examination of the rectum by looking with a rectal speculum to see where the rectum was affected. The Babylonian Talmud refers to an instrument described in the thesis Niddab (65 B.C.) that was intended to distinguish between vaginal and uterine bleeding. This probably represented the oldest form of vaginal speculum and therefore the earliest incidence of endoscopy in gynecologic annals. Archigenes of Apamea in Syria (95-117 A.D.) and Soranus of Ephesus (98-108 A.D.) both mentioned in their writings vaginal speculums. Abulkasim (1012-1013 A.D.) an Arab, used a glass mirror to reflect light into the vaginal cavity.[1] He was thus the first to use reflected light for the purposes of illumination and observation of the interior of a body orifice. The first endoscopic light should be credited to Tulio Caesar Aranzi who in 1585 wrote about using solar rays entering through a hole in a window shutter and brought to a focus through a spherical glass flask filled with water and projected into the nasal cavity.[1]

Bozzani (1805 A.D.) of Frankfurt was the first to visualize the interior of the urethra, which he visualized in a human by using candle light and a cumbersome tube as an endoscope. Segalas (1826) of France refined the technique of urethroscopy by adding a cannula to the endoscopic tube as an obturator to facilitate introduction and a system of mirrors to reflect light into the cavity. At about the same time Fisher of Boston described an instrument to inspect the vagina and extended its use to view the urethra. Desormeaux (1835) is credited with being the father of cystoscopy when he developed the first serviceable urethroscope and cystoscope by using mirrors to reflect light of a kerosene lamp. In July 1869, Commander Pantaleoni of England described the use of a sponge tent by the Sims' method to dilate the cervix. Twenty four hours later he introduced his modification of the Desormeaux endoscopy into the cavity of the uterus and cauterized a hemorrhagic necrotic growth with nitrate of silver.[2] This is the first description of endoscopic visualization of the endometrial cavity and use of the endoscopic tube as a channel to treat an abnormality and thus the birth of hysteroscopy in 1869.

Nitze (1877) added a lens system to the endoscopic tube that magnified the area being illuminated, and this lens system is the forerunner of the optical system of modern cystoscopy and all other endoscopes. Edison (1880) invented the incandescent lamp, and Newman (1883) describes an instrument using the incandescent lamp as a light source. Dittel, in 1887, placed a small incandescent

lamp bulb at the tip of the break of the cystoscope. Boisseau de Rocher (1889) separated the ocular part of the cystoscope from the sheath, thus allowing the use of multiple telescopes providing greater latitude of observation and making manipulation through the sheath possible. It was also in 1889 that Poirer, using Boisseau de Rocherr's instrument, successfully catheterized both ureters in a living subject.

At the close of 19th century cystoscopy and other open-cavity endoscopic procedures such as proctoscopy, laryngoscopy, and esophagoscopy were well established and in daily use in most medical centers. Ott, a famous Petrograd gynecologist, was the first to introduce endoscopic inspection of the abdominal cavity. In this "ventroscopy" procedure he inspected the abdominal cavity with the help of a head mirror and a speculum introduced through a small anterior abdominal wall incision. He published articles on the clinical use of this technique in 1901, 1902 and 1903. A few months later in the same year at the 73rd Congress of German Naturalists and Physicians, Kelling, a surgeon from Dresden, demonstrated its use on a living dog into whose abdomen he had inserted a cystoscope for the purpose of examining the abdominal viscera. He called the procedure "celioscopy", which he described in his paper published in January 1902.