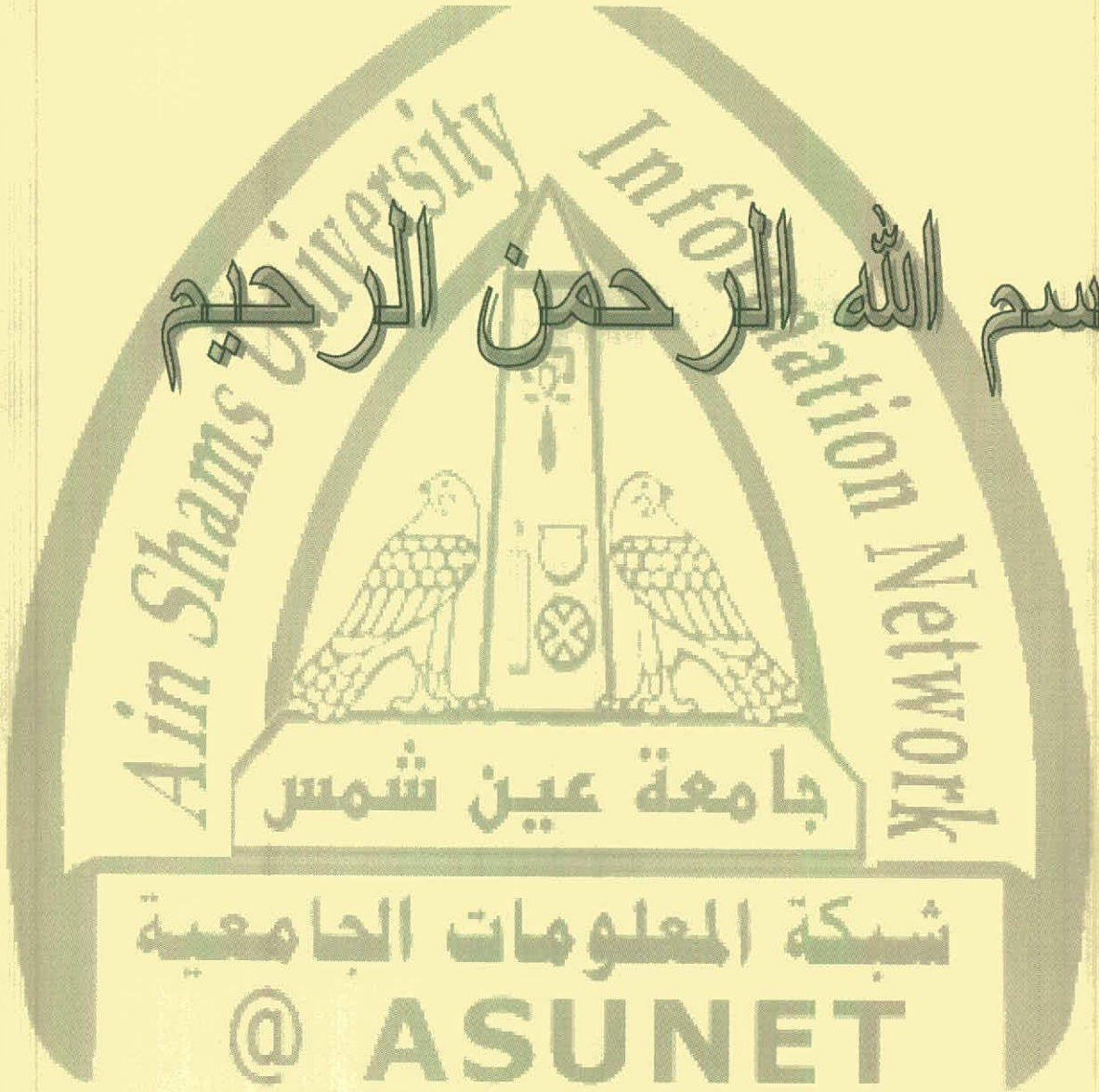
شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأفلام قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات

يجب أن

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To be Kept away from Dust in Dry Cool place of 15-25- c and relative humidity 20-40%

بعض الوثائـــــــق الاصليـــــة تالفـــة

بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالاصل

MANAGEMENT OF STEAL PHENOMENA DUE TO ARTERIOVENOUS HEMODIALYSIS FISTULA

Thesis submitted for partial fulfillment of Master Degree in General Surgery

By

Amr Issa Hafez
Diploma in General Surgery (D.S. Alex)

٢٢٢٩٥٣

Supervisors

Prof. Dr. Said Ibrahim El-Mallah
Professor of Vascular Surgery
Faculty of Medicine, Menoufiya University

Dr. Hatem Abd El-Azim Saleh
Professor of Vascular Surgery
Faculty of Medicine, Menoufiya University

Dr. Mohamed Laithy Alam Aldin
Assistant Professor of General Surgery
Faculty of Medicine, Menoufiya University

Dr. Magdy Ahmed Lolah
Lecturer of General Surgery
Faculty of Medicine, Menoufiya University

Faculty of Medicine
Menoufiya University
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Examiners

Prof. Dr. Said Ibrahim El-Mallah
Professor of Vascular Surgery
Faculty of Medicine, Menoufiya University

Prof. Dr. Hatem Abd El-Azim Saleh
Professor of Vascular Surgery
Faculty of Medicine, Menoufiya University

Prof. Dr. Fouad Mohamed Gharib
Professor of General Surgery
Faculty of Medicine, Menoufiya University

Prof. Dr. Mamdouh Mohamed Kotb
Professor of Vascular Surgery
Faculty of Medicine, Alexandria University

Faculty of Medicine
Menoufiya University
2005

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To My Family

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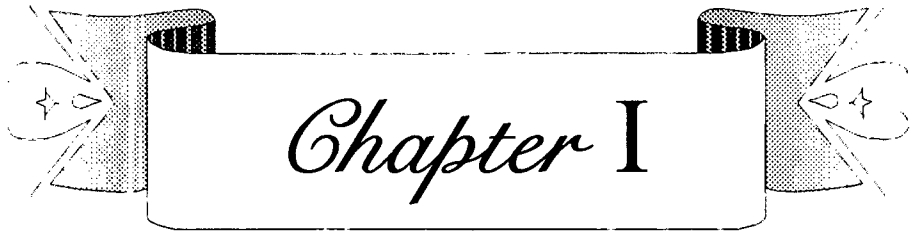

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Renal Failure

Renal failure occurs when the functioning renal mass is reduced sufficiently that the kidney is no longer able to carry out excretory function. ***(Wyngaarden et al.,1992)***.

Acute renal failure is due to sudden deterioration of renal function with subsequent retention of nitrogenous wastes normally excreted by the kidneys. It can be caused by prerenal causes as hypovolaemia or heart failure, renal causes as acute glomerulonephritis, interstitial nephritis or acute vasculitis. Or it may be caused by post renal causes as bladder neck obstruction or ureteral obstruction. ***(Geis and Iwatsuki, 1977)***.

Acute renal failure is manifested by oliguria, anorexia, nausia, vomiting, hypertension, arrhythmia, lethargy, confusion and sometimes fits. Also gastrointestinal bleeding may occur. Laboratory investigations revealed massive proteinuria, elevation of blood urea, serum creatinine and serum potassium. The acute renal failure is usually revesible. ***(Geis and Iwatsuki, 1977)***.

Chronic renal failure is a permanent impairment of renal function characterized by progressive irreversible decline in glomerular filtration rate. ***(Wyngaarden et al., 1992)***.

Chronic renal failure can be defined as a syndrome which develops as a sequence of a significant reduction in renal function; the excretory, metabolic, endocrine and homeostatic functions of the kidney are lost, with consequent anemia, bone disease, metabolic acidosis, neuropathy and frequently there is hypertension, great susceptibility to infection and generalized deterioration of renal organ function. ***(Fikry and Hozyen,1985)***.

Chronic renal failure is caused by conditions which lead to gradual deterioration of nephrons ***(Fikry and Hozyen,1985)*** as :

1. Congenital renal diseases for example; polycystic kidney, hypoplasia and congenital nephritis.
2. Infections as; chronic pyelonephritis and renal T.B.
3. Glomerulonephritis which may be proliferative, membranous, membrano-proliferative or focal glomerulonephritis.
4. Interstitial nephritis as; radiation nephritis, analgesic nephropathy and drug hypersensitivity.
5. Systemic diseases affecting the kidney as; diabetes mellitus, amyloidosis, systemic lupus erythematosis, polyarteritis nodosa and multiple myeloma.
6. Obstructive renal disease as; enlarged prostate, renal stones, ureteric reflux, retroperitoneal fibrosis and uretheral stricture.

Manifestations of chronic renal failure include; anorexia, nausia, vomiting, hypertension, pulmonary oedema, congestive heart failure, pericarditis, bone decalcification (osteodystrphy), anaemia, weakness, lethargy, confusion, fits or coma. ***(Geis and Iwatsuki, 1977)***.