بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالاصل

A LIGHT AND SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPIC STUDY OF THE RABBIT STOMACH AFTER GASTRIC RESTRICTIVE OPERATION

THESIS

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بالله الخرائع



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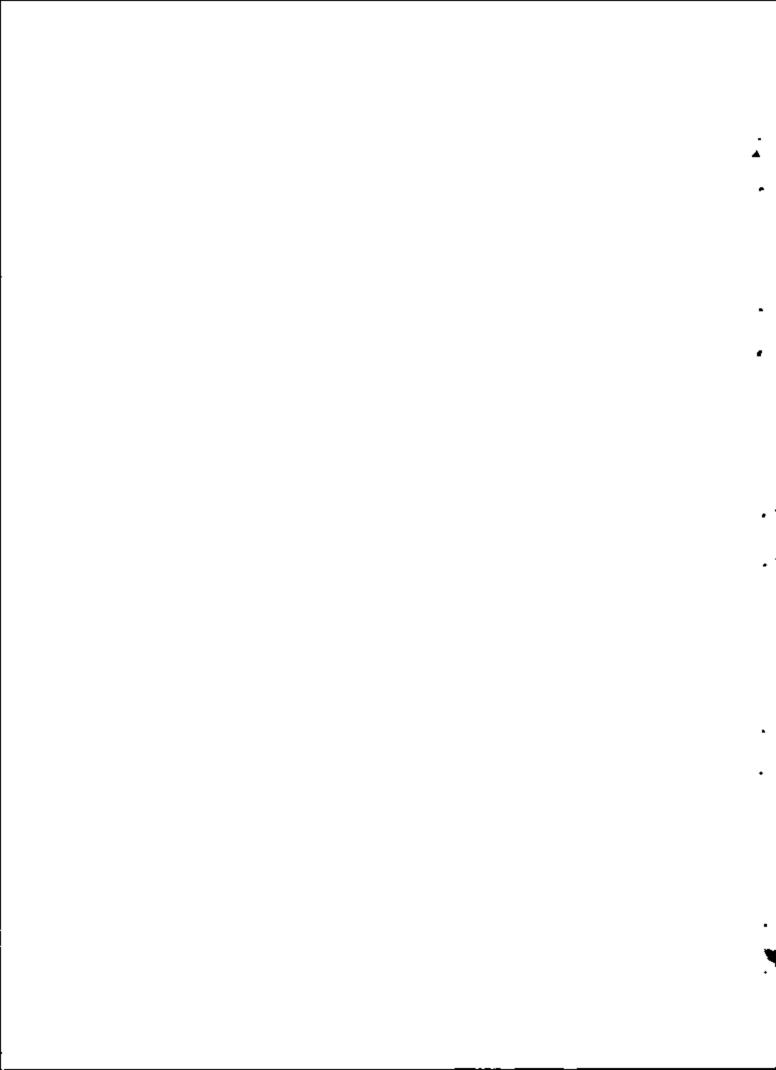
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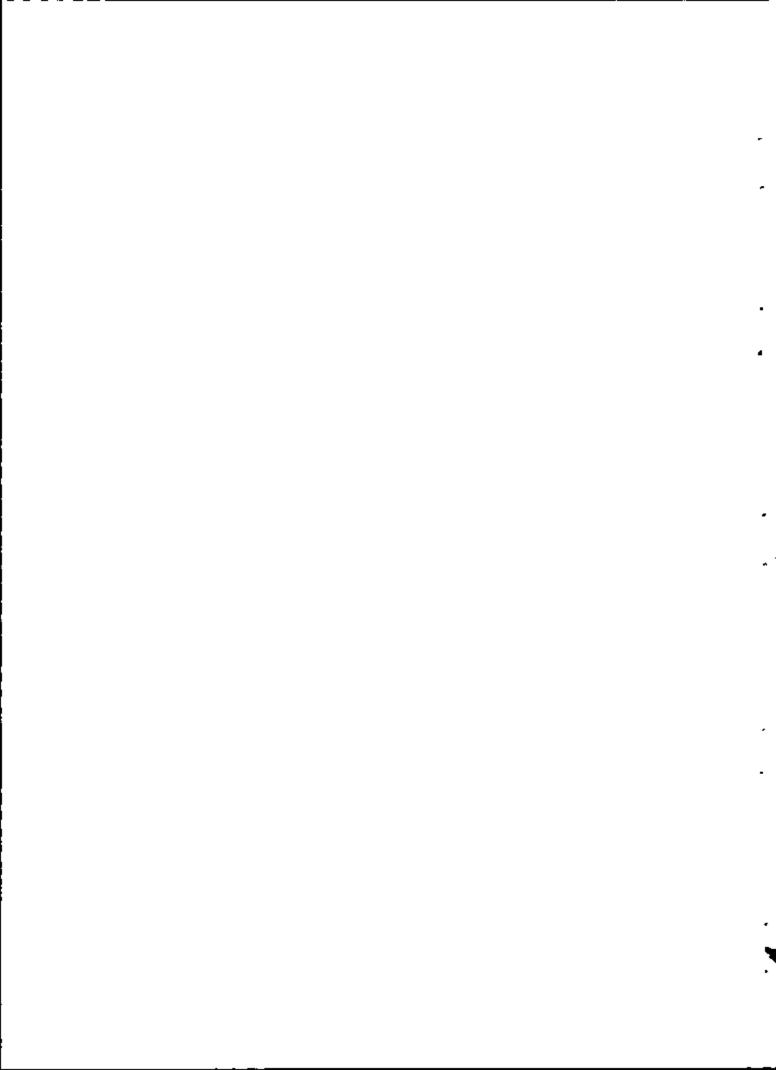
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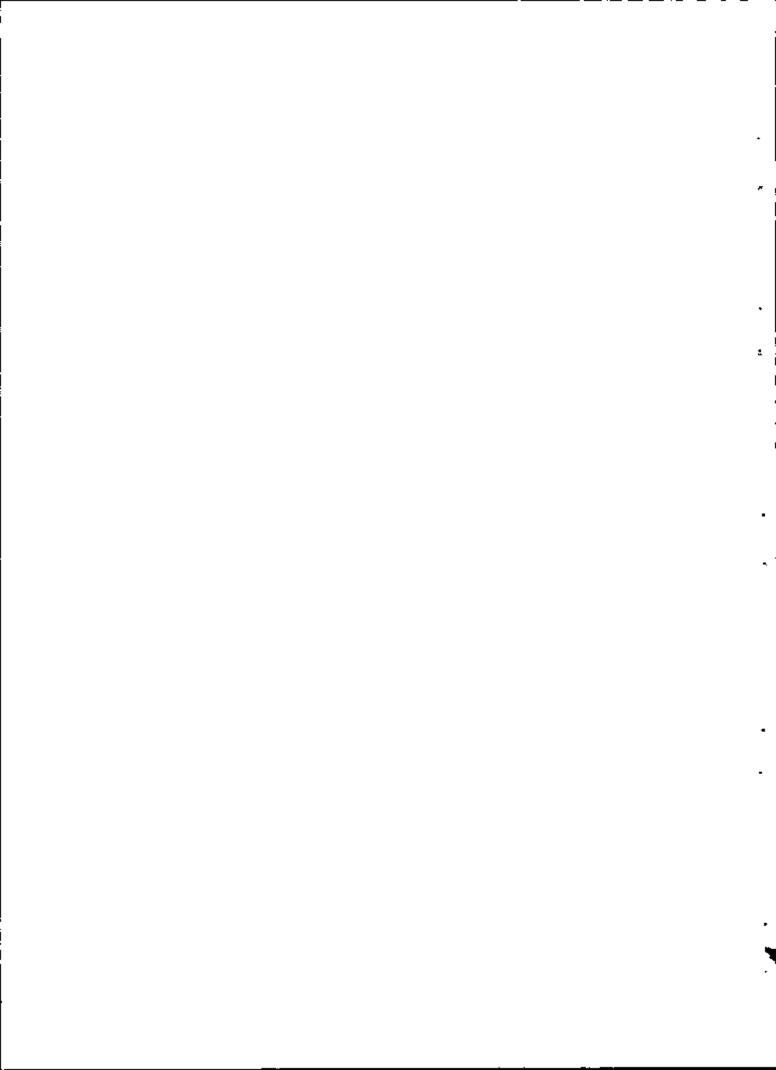


To my Family



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NTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Obesity is one of the most common disorders in medical practice, which is mostly difficult to be managed. It is defined as an excess of adipose tissue, and it is considered the direct result of sedentary life, plus excess calories intake, leading to excess accumulation of body fat (Schroeder et al., 1988).

It is a serious form of malnutrition, that became a problem of epidemic proportions in affluent societies. According to the World Health Organization report in 1998 more than 50% of the American adults are overweight, and according to **Solomon et al.**, (1999) about 20% of the American children and adolescents are obese.

Usually obesity tends to run in families, and may imply either genetic or environmental influences. There are other diseases associated with obesity such as hypothalamic lesions, hypothyroidism and Cushing's syndrome. Also there are rare genetic disorders in which obesity is a clinical feature. The best known is the Prader-Willi syndrome, which is characterized by muscle hypotonia, mental retardation, diabetes and obesity (Passmore & Eastwood, 1986 and Weatherall et al., 1996).

Guyton, (1991) and Souhami & Moxham (1997) mentioned that some individuals are more prone to weight gain than others, with a similar energy intake, for example certain thin people eat

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