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Erectile Dysfunction after Radical urologic pelvic surgery
Insight into Etiology and prevention

Thesis

Submitted in partial fulfilment
Of the Degree of MD in urology

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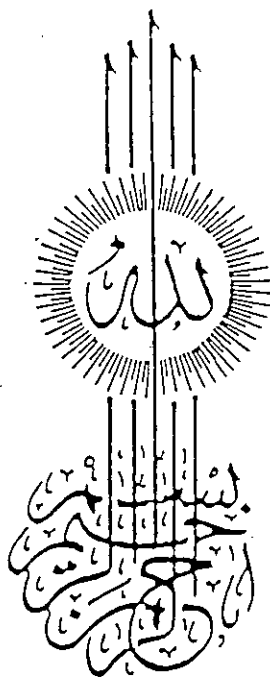
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“وَعَلَّمَكَ مَا لَمْ تَكُنْ تَعْلَمُ وَكَانَ فَضْلُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكَ عَظِيمًا”

صَدَقَ اللَّهُ الْعَظِيمُ

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محضر

أجتماع لجنة الحكم على الرسالة المقدمة من
الطبيب / حفيظ حليم سالم
توطئة للحصول على درجة الماجستير / الدكتوراه
في مباحث الامراض الباردة

تحت عنوان: باللغة الانجليزية : Erectile Dysfunction after Radical

urologic pelvic surgery

Insight into Aetiology & Prevention

باللغة العربية : ~~الشيء هو الذي لا يمكن أن يكون له~~

~~1. Vektor - Darstellung der Ortsfunktion~~

بناءً على موافقة الجامعة بتاريخ ٧ / ٧ / ١٤٠١م تشكيل لجنة الفحم والنفقة للرسالة
سلا على النحو التالي :-

الْبَذْخَةُ

م. د. ع. ح. ع. استاذ ورئيس قسم اللغة العربية في جامعة القاهرة

٢٠ عبد القادر عجزوا عن ذلك اللهم اني استغفر من ذنوبي وادخلني

٥. بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

بمعد فمجر رسالة بواسطة كل عضو منفردا وكتابة تقارير منفردة لكل منهم لاعتادت اللجنة اجتماعه فسي
مع ١٠٠٠ بتاريخ ١٦ / ٧ / ١٩٠٧ بنفس ١٧ مدح

بكلية الطب - جامعة القاهرة وذلك لثانسة الطالب في جلسة علمية في موضوع الرسالة والنتائج التي توصل إليها وكذلك الأسس العلمية التي قام عليها البحث .

فرار اللج

فصل اول

٢٠٠٠

حضور المبتحن

المتحن الداخلي

الممتحن الخارجي

مجلس

.....

کتابخانه (مکتبہ) جامعہ محمود

(ص ۱۷۱)

I dedicate this work:

To **Dr. H. Torky**
 Dr. I. Shoukry
 Dr. A. Hussein

Thank you for being my teachers
I have learned much from you and
I will remain always indebted to you

To my parents

To **Safaa**

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Contents

* Introduction.....	III
* Review of Literature	1
- Anatomy of the penis.....	2
- Neuroanatomy	11
- Hemodynamics of penile erection	22
- Epidemiology & Aetiology of Erectile dysfunction (E.D.).....	42
- Surgical causes of impotence	64
- ED after radical prostatectomy and radical cystectomy	80
- Nerve sparing technique for radical prostatectomy	92
- Application of nerve sparing technique for radical cystoprostatectomy.....	115
- Diagnostic approach of impotent patient	119
* Patients And Methods.....	160
* Results.....	203
* Discussion	235
* English summary	276
* References.....	280
* Arabic summary.....	333

Introduction

It is well recognized that radical pelvic surgery is the most effective form of treatment for certain pelvic cancers. It is equally well known that fear of impotence after such surgery, has resulted in denying many patients the potential benefits from the operation. Accordingly, increasing interest has developed in recent years among urosurgeons for the preservation of sexual function in patients with bladder or prostate cancer.

It should be stressed that, although cancer cure or control is our main objective, efforts to preserve the patient's quality of life are also very important, so it is important for all urologists, to develop and skill the surgical techniques which avoid impotence.

This study was a trial to practice and examine the efficacy of potency preserving techniques in our department and searching for the possible causes and the possible ways to prevent this problem after radical pelvic surgery.

Review of literature

Anatomy of the penis

The corpus spongiosum and the glans:

The corpus spongiosum lies ventrally in a median groove created by the paired cavernous bodies. The spongiosal sinusoids (Whose centre is the urethra) are larger than that of the cavernosal sinusoids.

The tunica is much thinner in the spongiosum and absent in the glans. At its proximal end, the spongiosum expands to form the bulb of the penis located in the superficial perineal pouch related to the caudal part of the urogenital diaphragm. The striated bulbocavernous muscle covers the bulbous urethra and is responsible for emptying urine and semen from the lumen.

The base of the glans is molded over and attached to the distal rounded ends of the cavernous bodies.

The glans is separated from the body of the penis by a constriction called the neck, adjacent to which is a circumfrential ridge known as corona glandularis. The glans is covered by a double layer- skin from the penile body called the prepuce which has a median fold of skin on the internal part of its lower part and attached to the external urethral meatus (Gardner et al., 1969).

The Skin

The skin covering the penis is thin, loosely bound to the shaft, free of adipose tissue, and pigmented on its ventral surface, along the median raphe. Though free of hair for the most part, there are sweat and sebaceous glands. At the distal part of the shaft, the skin folds on itself as the prepuce, then continues as a very thin and adherent layer covering