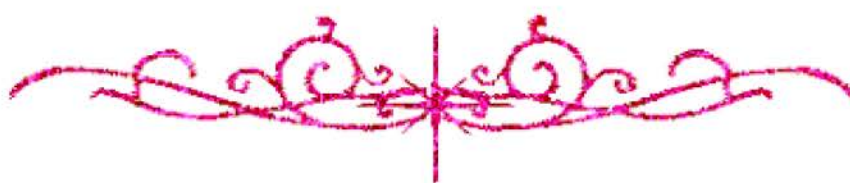


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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

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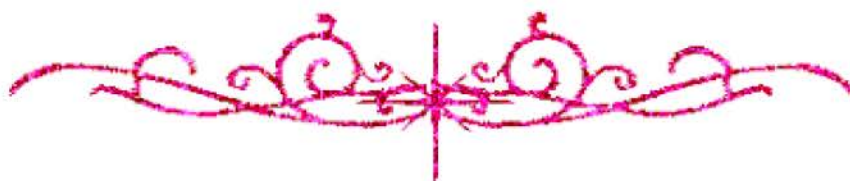
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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



حسام مغربي



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

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



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار



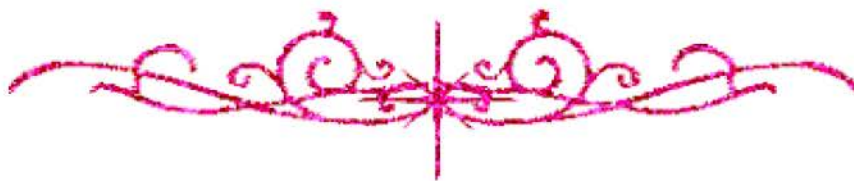
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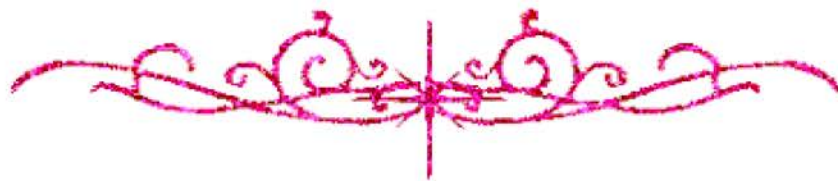
حسام مغربي



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



بالرسالة صفحات
لم ترد بالأصل



**The Value of Different Radiological Modalities
In
The Aetiological Diagnosis of Erectile Dysfunction And
Therapeutic Approach**

B 1514E

Thesis

**Submitted for partial fulfillment of
Master degree**

In

Dermatology and Andrology

By

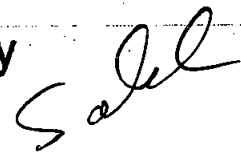
**Hamdy Abdoh Mansour
(M.B., B.Ch)**

Supervisors

**Prof. Dr. Kamal Z. Mahmoud
Prof. of Andrology
Faculty of Medicine
Cairo University**

**Prof. Dr. Salah El-Din
Mustafa
Prof. of Statistics
Institute of Childhood
Ain Shams University**

**Dr. Ragab Hany
Lecturer of Diagnostic Radiology
Faculty of Medicine
Cairo University**



**Faculty of Medicine
Cairo University
2003**

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

كلية الطب - جامعة القاهرة

محضر اجتماع لجنة الحكم على الرسالة
المقدمة من الطيب / حمدي عبده منصور

(٢) توطئة لدخوله امتحان الدكتوراه في:
(٢) كجزء من الجزء الثاني لامتحان الماجستير في:
.....

اجتمعت لجنة الحكم على الرسالة المكونة من السادة:-

الأستاذ الدكتور / كمال زكي محمود شعير - استاذ طب أمراض الكبد والكلى (معه دكتور)
الأستاذ الدكتور / محمد عبدالمنعم عبدالعال - استاذ جراحة الكبد والكلى (معه دكتور)
الأستاذ الدكتور / محمد رفعت الداخلى - استاذ طب وجراحة أمراض الكبد والكلى (معه دكتور)
وذلك في جلسته عليه بمرجع ميرزا ليقول لهن يوم الاربعاء ٢٠٠٠/٤/٢٠
واستهل الباحث المناقشة بعرض بنود الرسالة

ثم ناقشه السادة اعضاء لجنة الحكم في

وقررت اللجنة

أستاذ دكتور

محمود زكي
١

أستاذ دكتور

محمد عبدالمنعم عبدالعال
١٢

أستاذ دكتور

كمال زكي
١٣

- **Key Words:**

Penis, Erectile dysfunction, Duplex, Cavernosometry, Cavernosography.

Abstract:

A total of 86 patients with a complaint of ED for at least 6 months underwent pharmacopenile duplex ultrasonography then pharmacocavernosometry and cavernosography. **Results:** Our data showed that PPDU provided information about both arterial and venous adequacy by detecting the PSV and EDV. **Conclusion:** A multidisciplinary diagnostic approach including (PPDU, pharmacocavernosometry and cavernosography) is mandatory in establishing the ultimate diagnosis of erectile dysfunction.

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INTRODUCTION

Erectile Dysfunction

Erectile dysfunction (ED) is the inability to achieve or maintain an erection sufficient for satisfactory sexual performance, as defined by National Institutes of Health Consensus Development Conference (**NIHCDC, 1993**).

Impotence is a common symptom, which can cause considerable distress to both the sufferer and his partner. The use of pharmacy-therapy to improve erectile function will continue to increase as safe and effective drugs are developed. However, restoring erectile function should not be the only treatment objective. It is also essential to address personal and emotional factors in the sufferer, conflicts in his relationship with his partner, and sexual problems in his partner all of which may be instrumental in causing or maintaining the presenting impotence. So, a combined approach with appropriate medical treatment, sex and couple therapy is recommended (Railey and Athanasiadis, 1997).

The aim of this cross-sectional study was to assess the reliability of four diagnostic modalities (intra-corporeal injection, doppler ultrasonography, cavernosometry and biothesiometry) in the aetiological diagnosis of ED and how they can help in determining the therapeutic approach.

The Epidemiology

Epidemiology is the description of epidemics, which are occurrences of diseases that significantly affect various groups of people. It studies such factors as an illness attack rate, which describes the number of ill people in a population or at risk of being ill. Male sexual dysfunction is unique because not only is it a non-life-threatening disorder, but it is bounded by cultural, religious and legal issues. Furthermore, the era of data retrieval will affect the results of the study. Before the late 1960s, sex was a private issue and publications about sexual behavior were rare. Cultural issues may affect the percent of people seeking remedy for their dysfunction. The evolving changes in societal attitudes towards human sexuality have been accompanied by an increased awareness and concern regarding E.D., thus leading to an increased motivation in the research of E.D. (Tiefer and Melman, 1989).

The inability of the male to attain and maintain an erection sufficient to allow sexual intercourse is termed E.D. It is a part of the general male sexual dysfunction, termed impotence, which includes libidinal, orgasmic and ejaculatory dysfunction. Until 1990, impotence was the term used in the literature and meant E.D. in some articles, whereas in others, it meant all sexual dysfunctions.

The Prevalence Of Erectile Dysfunction In The General Population:-

Erectile dysfunction is a common dysfunction in the male population. The data on the prevalence of ED in the general population are retrieved by surveys conducted in that population. The data published depend on many factors, such as the year the results were published, the facility that conducted the study and the population screened (Tiefer and Melman, 1984).

In 1993, the National Institute of Health (NIH) Consensus Conference published their conclusions on impotence (NIH Consensus Conference, 1993). Apparently, from the data published, the prevalence of ED depends on the definition, taking into account only the males with sever ED.

Ten to 20 millions males are affected in the United States. If individuals with "minimal" ED are included, the estimate increases to 30 millions. According to Kinsey's survey, published in 1948, including 15, 781 males, from 10 to 80 years old, as representative samples of the general population, stratified by age, education, occupation and residence, less than 1% of the population is affected before the age of 30 years, less than 3 % in men younger than 45 years, 6.7 % in men between 45 and 55 years, 25 % in men 65 years old and up to 75 % in men 80 years of age. This study may serve as a base line for the prevalence of ED in males younger than 55 years, but has to be interpreted with caution in males older than 55 years of age.

In general, ED is associated with age, has a higher prevalence in patients suffering from other medical problems, and is a main complaint in male partners evaluated in sex therapy clinics.