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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



جامعة عين شمس

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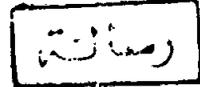
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SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF SPLENIC TRAUMA

ESSAY

Submitted For Partial Fulfillment
Of Master Degree (M.S.)
In General Surgery



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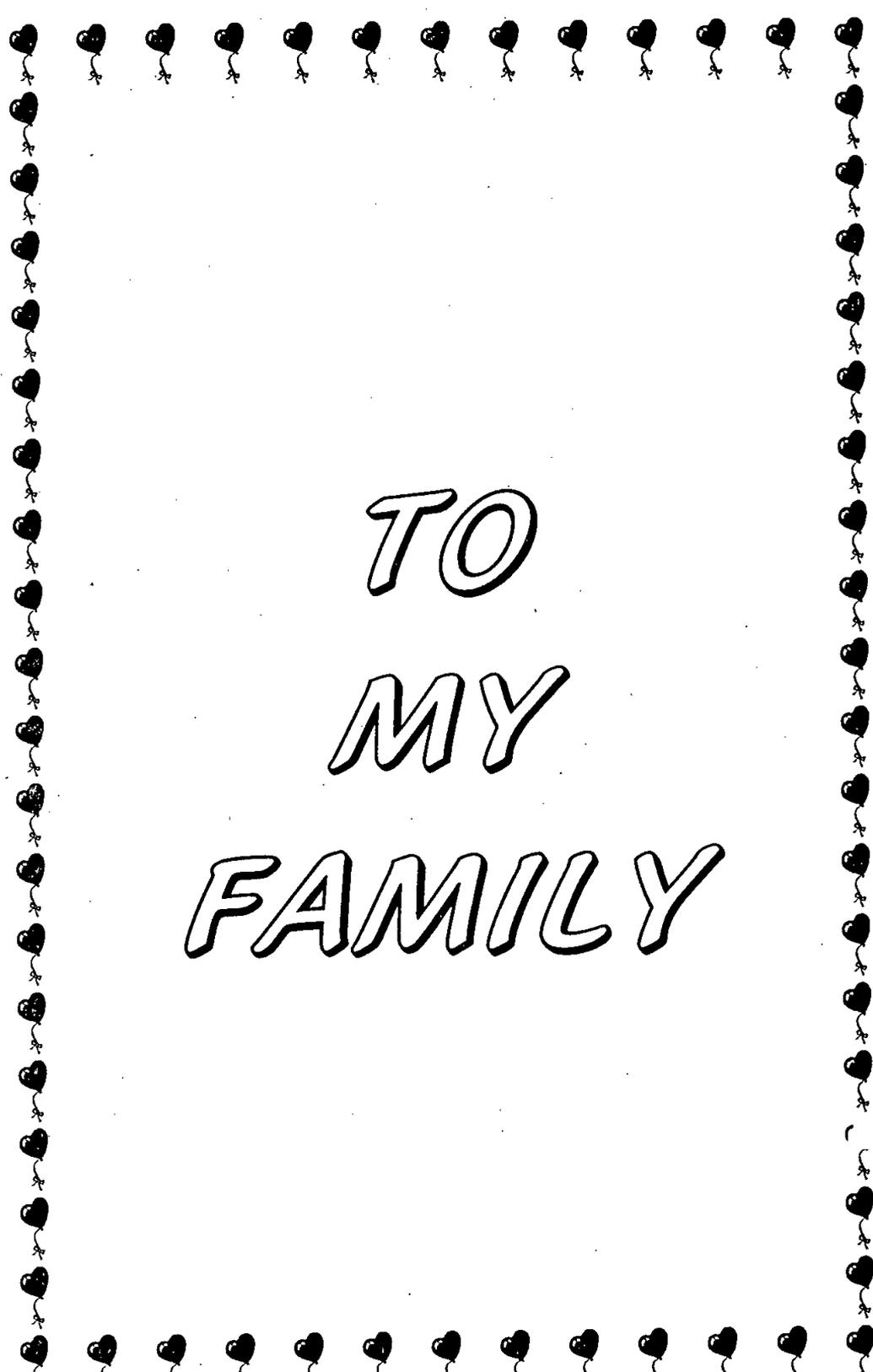
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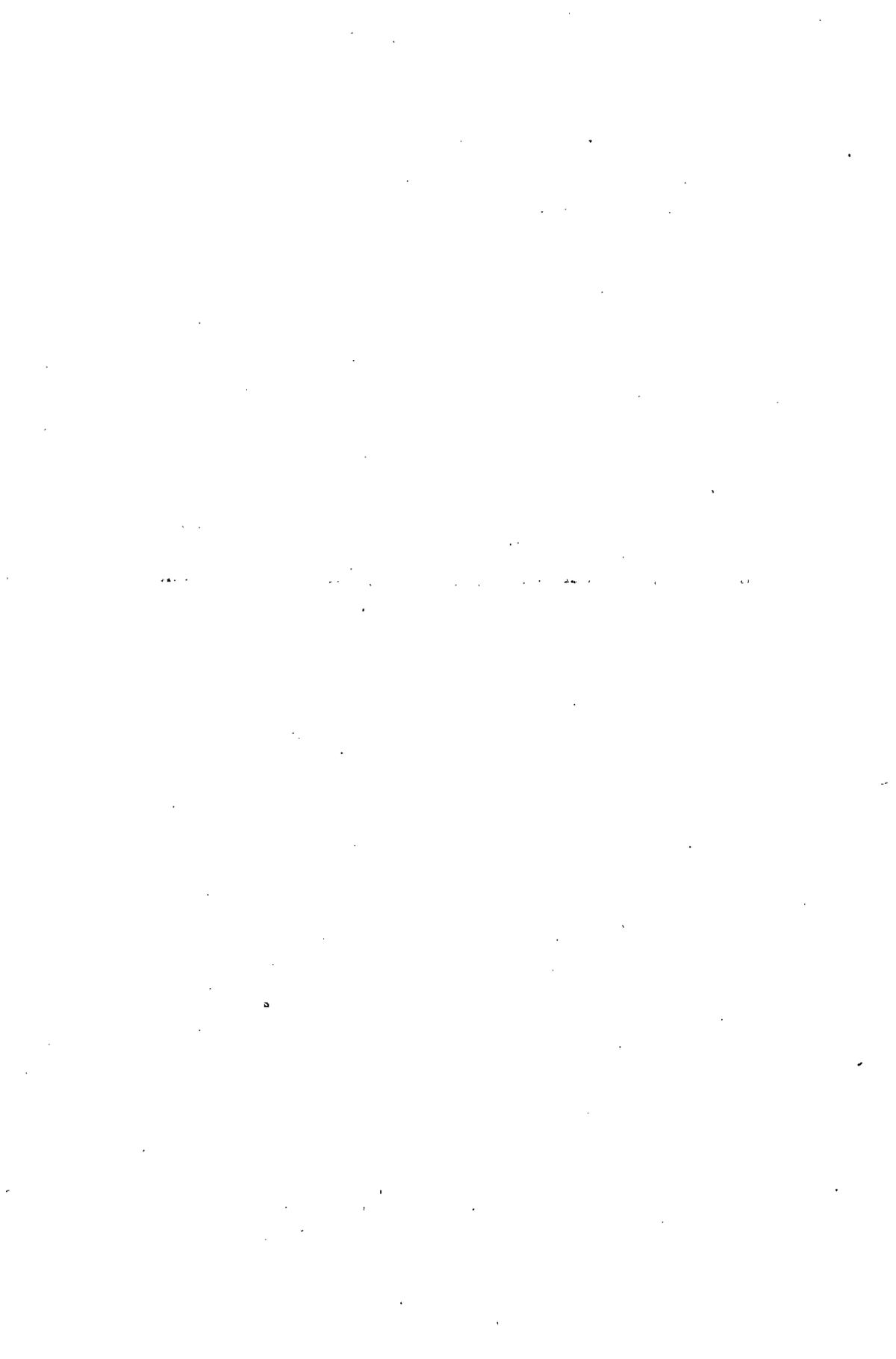
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صدق الله العظيم





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CONTENTS

Subject	Page
Acknowledgement	II
Abstract	III
List of figures	IV
List of key words	V
Introduction	1
Aim of the work	3
Surgical Anatomy of the spleen	4
Functions of the spleen	16
Etiology & Pathology of splenic trauma	21
Diagnosis	26
Non operative management	42
Operative management	46
Post splenectomy effects	57
Splenorrhaphy	64
Auto transplantation	69
Conclusion	76
Summary	78
References	80
Arabic Summary	1

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ABSTRACT

The spleen is now recognized as an organ with a potentially vital haematological and immunological functions in adults as well as in children.

The spleen is known to be the second source of abdominal haemorrhage following trauma after the liver. Splenorrhaphy and non-operative management of splenic injuries have now become routine aspects in the management of splenic trauma. After splenectomy, patients have an increased risk of overwhelming infection or sepsis involving encapsulated bacteria such as pneumococci.

The presence of specific antipneumococcal antibodies would allow mononuclear antibody system to phagocytose opsonized bacteria. Heterotopic splenic autotransplantation has been advocated for patients with severe splenic injuries that would otherwise mandate splenectomy. For this subset of patients, splenic salvage by autotransplantation, which is relatively safe and easily performed procedure, would theoretically preserve the critical role that the spleen plays in host's defense against infections and also result in the return of some haematologic and immunologic parameters to base line levels.

List Of Figures

Figure:	Page:
Fig: (1): Peritoneal connections.	7
Fig: (2): Terminal branches of the splenic artery.	11
Fig: (3): Location of accessory spleens.	12
Fig: (4): Table.	21
Fig: (5): C T scan of the abdomen.	39
Fig: (6): Technique for segmental splenectomy.	51
Fig: (7): Management of splenic injuries.	54
Fig: (8) : Transplantation of autogenous splenic sections into an omental pouch.	