

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



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





بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة





بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل



TRANSRECTAL ENDOSONOGRAPHIC
MEASUREMENTS OF TRANSITION
ZONE OF PROSTATE IN BENIGN
PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA

Thesis

Submitted for partial fulfillment of Master Degree in
Radiodiagnosis

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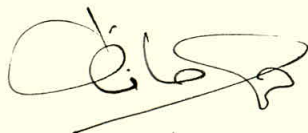
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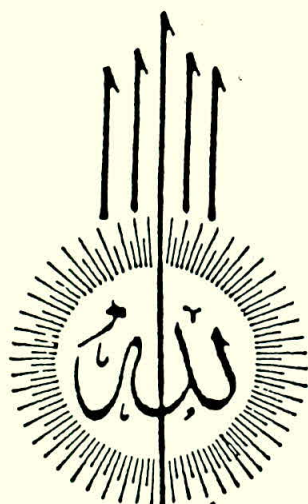
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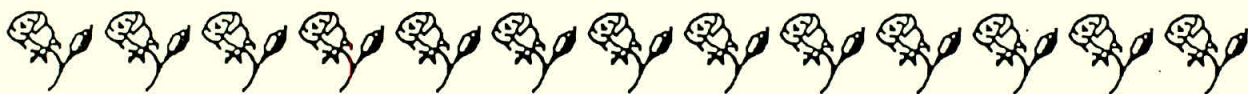


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قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا
عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ
سُورَةُ الْبَقَرَةِ - ٢٢٢



To My Mother

&

To The Soul of My Father



CONTENTS

page

Acknowledgement

Introduction and aim of work 1

Review of literature

Anatomy 3

Pathology..... 15

Ultrasonography of the prostate 18

Ultrasonography versus other imaging modalities in
evaluating the prostate 20

Sonographic features of the normal prostate 23

Sonographic features of B.P.H..... 29

Scanning technique 32

Patients and methods 37

Results..... 42

Illustrative cases..... 50

Discussion 70

Summary, conclusion and recommenations 75

References 77

Arabic summary



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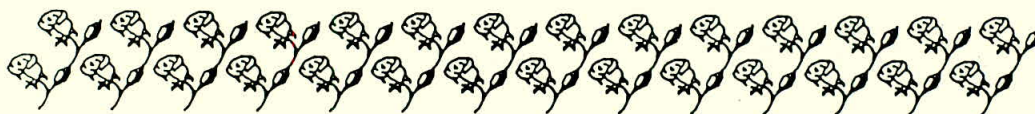
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*INTRODUCTION &
AIM OF WORK*

INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF WORK

Approximately 85% of men will develop detectable benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) during their lifetimes (*Narayan & Foster, 1991*). So, accurate assessment of prostatic size is an important part of the evaluation of urologic patients, specially those with suspected BPH (*Greene et al., 1990*).

Recently, techniques have been developed to measure the volume of the prostate gland by various imaging processes (*Jones et al., 1989b*). There was excellent correlation between the volume measured by ultrasound and the actual prostatic volume (*Hastak et al., 1982, Miyazaki et al., 1983, Clements et al., 1989*) with a margin error of 5 per cent (*Watanabe, 1989*).

McNeal in 1968 first proposed the concept of the zonal anatomy of the prostate, and in 1978 suggested that BPH is largely confined to the transition zone alone and does not occur to any significant degree in the peripheral zone (*Greene et al., 1990*).

Transrectal ultrasound appears to be an easy, safe, accurate, and objective method of monitoring the size of the prostate gland (*Clements et al., 1989*), and by the help of the modern high frequency (7.5 MHz.)

transrectal biplanar probes which provides a clear image of the prostate and its internal anatomy, the transition zone in the normal prostate and in one with BPH can be readily identified (*Greene et al., 1990*) .

The aim of this work is to measure the size of the transition zone and of the whole prostate in men with and without BPH to determine the range of normal values and the extent of transition zone enlargement in BPH .



REVIEW OF LITERATURE