سامية محمد مصطفى



شبكة المعلومات الحامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



-Caro-

سامية محمد مصطفي



شبكة العلومات الحامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم





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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسو

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شبكة المعلومات الحامعية



بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل





OPERATIVE VERSUS NON OPERATIVE REDUCTION OF INFANTILE INTUSSUSCEPTION, COMPARATIVE STUDY

THESIS

SUBMITTED FOR PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF MASTER DEGREE IN GENERAL SURGERY

BY
HANY MANSOUR MAHMOUD RAGEH
(M. B. B. ch)

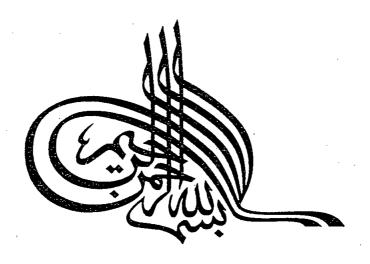
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2001

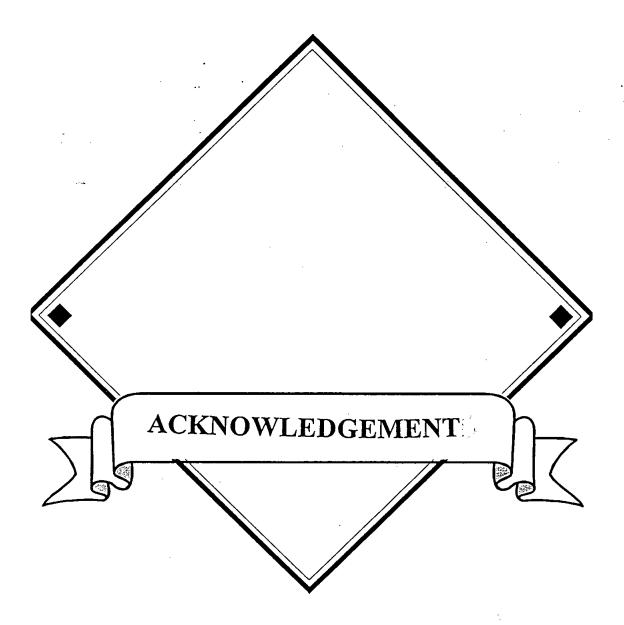
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سورة يوسف (آية ٧٦)

العظنيم



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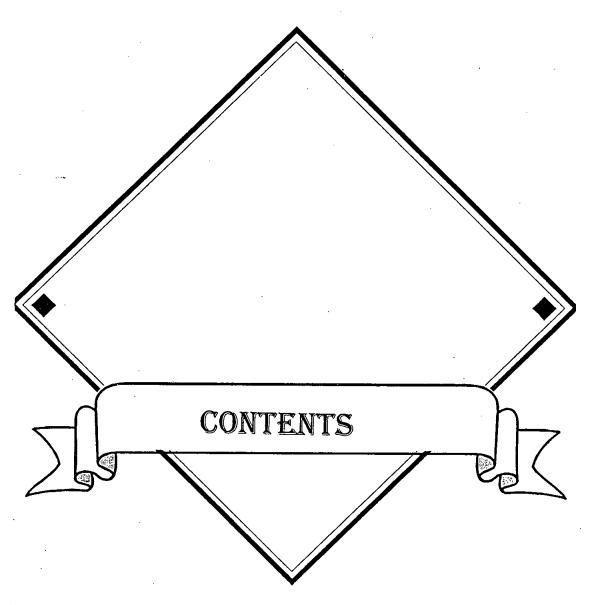
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Hany Mansour Mahmoud 2001

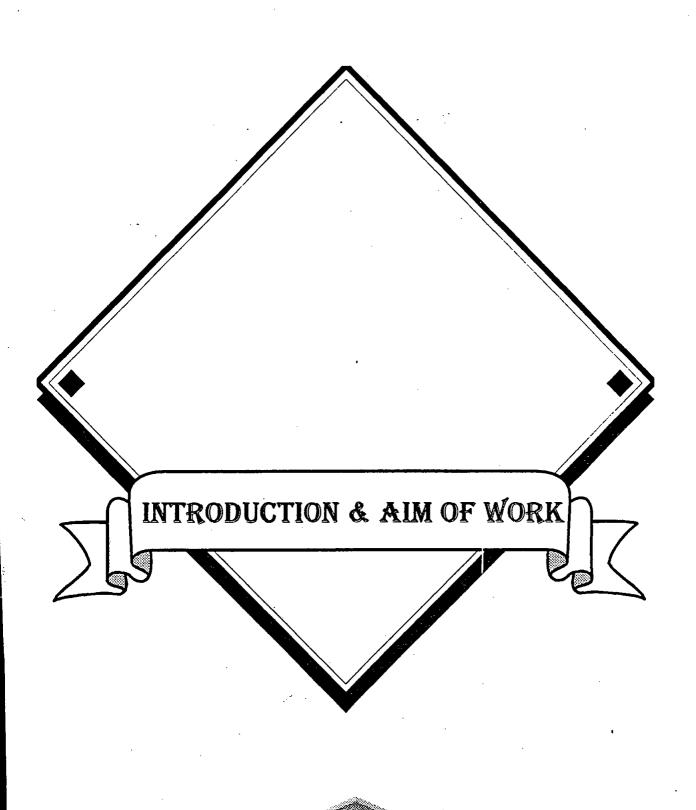




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INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE WORK

Intussusception is the invagination of one bowel segment (intussusceptum) into adjacent one (intussuscipiens) (Winslow, et al., 1996).

It has been differentiated from other forms of intestinal obstruction since Paul Barbette described intestinal invagination in the mid seventeenth century and suggested operative reduction (Rees and Lari, 1976).

In mid-nineteenth century, the disease was almost universally fatal but occasionally responded to inflation of the bowel with bellows or to enema, (Ravitch, 1986).

Hirschsprung introduced the method of controlled hydrostatic reduction in 1876 (William, 1998).

In 1913 Ladd's puplished the first reproduction of radiograph of contrast enema in intussusception (Marc, et al., 1996).

The first successful operation for intussusception in an infant was performed by Jonathan Huchinson 1871 (William, 1998).

The treatment of idiopathic intussusception of childhood have changed over the last 10 years, (Littlewood and Vogel, 1998).

Aim of the work:

The aim of this work is to evaluate the different methods of non operative management of infantile intussusception as well as to compare them to each other and to the surgical management.

