

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



HOSSAM MAGHRABY



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



HOSSAM MAGHRABY

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

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



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار



HOSSAM MAGHRABY



بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة



HOSSAM MAGHRABY



بالرسالة صفحات

لم ترد بالأصل



HOSSAM MAGHRABY



**EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF PARTIAL AUXILIARY
TRANSPLANTATION OF LIVER IN DOGS**

THESIS

B10EA.

**SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE
OF M.D. GENERAL SURGERY**

By

ABDEL-MONIEH ISMAIL MOHAMED EL-KHATEEB
*(M.B., B. Ch.; M.Sc., GENERAL SURGERY
ASSIUT UNIVERSITY)*

SUPERVISED BY

PROF. DR. ALI ABDEL-MOTTALIB HOSSIEN
PROFESSOR OF GENERAL SURGERY
FACULTY OF MEDICINE-ASSUIT UNIVERSITY

PROF. DR. MAHMOUD TANTAWI NASSEF
PROFESSOR OF GENERAL SURGERY
FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE
ASSUIT UNIVERSITY

PROF. DR. HASSAN B. EL-BADAWI
CHIEF OF THE VASCULAR SURGERY
FACULTY OF MEDICINE-ASSUIT UNIVERSITY

DR. GAMAL ABDEL-HAMID AHMAD
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF GENERAL SURGERY
FACULTY OF MEDICINE, ASSUIT UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
ASSIUT UNIVERSITY

1993



(سورة يوسف ، آية ٧٦ ك)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This work would never be crowned by success without the blessings of **ALLAH**, to whom my loyalty will remain forever beyond any compromise.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude and appreciation to my eminent professor **Dr. ALI ABDEL-MOTELIB H.** , Professor of Surgery-General Surgery Department, Faculty of Medicine, Assuit University. It was through his enthusiastic cooperation, constant advice and support of every possible details that allow this thesis would come to existence.

I should express my intense gratitudes and indebtedness to the patience and encouragement of my leader professor **Dr. MAHMOUD TANTAWI NASSEF**, Professor of Surgery, General Surgical Department, Viterinary Medicine, Assuit University.

It goes without saying that whatever the amount of thank I do express, it will be too little to pay back the continuous guidance and planning of professor **Dr. HASSAN BAKER EL-BADAWI**, Professor and the head of the department of vascular Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Assuit University.

It is my great honour to express my great appreciation and gratitude to **Dr. GAMAL ABDEL-HAMID A.**, Assistant

professor of surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Assuit University.

I also, express my sincere gratitude and thanks to prof. Dr. MARCEVILLE G., Professor of pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Assuit University for her support and helpful participation.

I acknowledge with a deep sense of gratitude all the senior staff and colleagues in Department of surgery, Faculty of veterinary Medicine, especially, Dr. MOHAMAD ADEL M. ALI, ASS. Prof. and Dr. AHMED SALEH SAID, ASS. Prof. for their help.

My deepest appreciation is expressed to Dr. BAHGAT ABDEL-HAMID, Lecturer of Surgery, Vascular Department, and Dr. AHMAD ABDEL-HAMID, Lecturer of Surgery General Surgery Department, Faculty of Medicine, Assuit University.

I am also grateful to my colleagues in the surgical department for their help.

I should also thank Mr. Bakheet B. for his magnificent efforts to direct and copy this work.

Contents

CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF WORK	1
REVIEW OF LITERATURE	4
- Anatomy of Liver in Human	4
- Anatomical Abnormalities of the Liver.....	23
- Anatomy of The Liver in Dogs	26
- Physiology of The Liver	39
- Historical Aspects of Transplantation	60
- Liver Transplantation	
* Indication for liver transplantation ...	72
* Contraindications to liver transplantation	69
-The Immunological Aspects of Experimental transplantation	99
- Procurment and Preservation	116
- Selection of Donors for Liver Transplantation.....	
- Selection And Preparation of Patients for transplantation	
- The Technique of liver Transplantation ...	134
MATERIAL AND METHODS	158
RESULTS	179
DISCUSSION	198
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	209
REFERENCES	215
ARABIC SUMMARY	

INTRODUCTION
AND AIM OF THE WORK

INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF WORK

Patients with chronic liver diseases represent a therapeutic problem. Despite of the use of any or all therapeutic measures now available, many patients still can not be effectively treated.

Schistosomiasis represents the major part of the endemic diseases in Egypt. It affects our farmers in their adolescence leading to hepatic fibrosis with the development of portal hypertension and its sequale. This problem represents a major burden on the economic status of our country.

It is proved that cirrhosis has an outlook worse than that of many forms of cancer. The onset of ascites is an ominous sign and the mortality of bleeding from varices is high.

All the measures taken for the treatment of cirrhosis are considered as palliative only and the prognosis usually gets worse after all types of shunts rather than improved.

The cirrhotics with hepatocellular failure present a very difficult problem in management. Any precipitating factors in cirrhotics, such as gastrointestinal bleeding, a fall in blood pressure or an acute infection must be vigorously treated. In the future, cirrhotics (except

alcoholics who do not give up their alcohol) may be a good candidate for liver transplantation. Also, children with intrahepatic biliary atresia, patients with unresectable hepatic malignancies and those of progressive hepatic insufficiency resulting from alcoholism, malnutrition, hepatotoxins, and biliary obstruction have no hope of cure unless they have a new liver.

Shortage of donor livers is a major problem especially in pediatric liver transplantation. Adult donor livers, although more readily obtainable, are generally unacceptably large for pediatric recipients. This problem will be solved if a partial donor liver would suffice.

In Egypt, many problems still face liver transplantation, first of all is the difficulty to obtain, the preservation and difficulty in transportation from area to another and above all is the religious prohibition of using cadaveric organs, this is in addition to high percentage of liver affection due to Bilbarziasis as about 95% of the farmers are affected.

Such problems directed the attention of many surgeons and investigators to do partial transplantation without the need to remove the recipient liver. However hepatectomy of the recipient is only necessary in cases of malignancy requiring transplantation.