

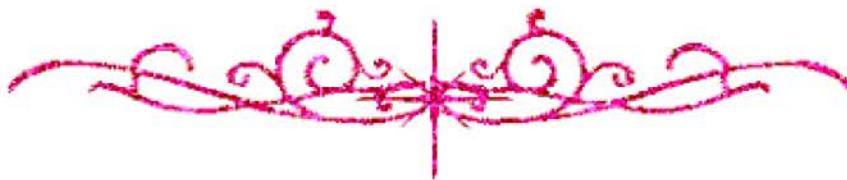
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



HOSSAM MAGHRABY



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم



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

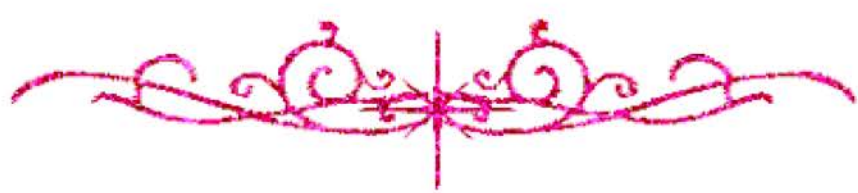


A decorative flourish in red ink, consisting of a central vertical line with symmetrical, flowing, scroll-like patterns on either side.

HOSSAM MAGHRABY



بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة



HOSSAM MAGHRABY

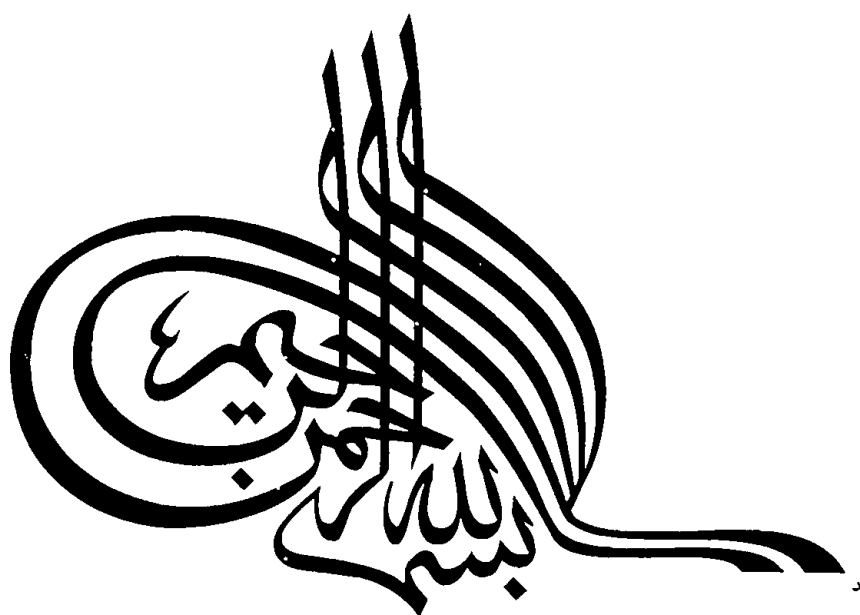


بالرسالة صفحات

لم ترد بالأصل



HOSSAM MAGHRABY



فأشرف على تصحيح هذه الرسالة
م. د. / / / / /
/ / / / /
/ / / / /

Preservation of Parathyroid Gland

During

B 10/10/00

Thyroid Surgery

Thesis

submitted to the Faculty of Medicine

University of Alexandria

In partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the degree of

Master of General Surgery

by

Hisham Diab Diab El Shazli (MBBCh, Alex)

Faculty of Medicine

University of Alexandria

2000

Supervisors

Prof. Dr. Mohamed Abdel kader Abou Al Suood

Professor of General Surgery

Department of General Surgery

Faculty of Medicine

University of Alexandria

Prof. Dr. Sobhi Arafa Mohamed

Professor Of General Surgery

Department of General Surgery

Faculty of Medicine

University of Alexandria

Examiners

Prof. Dr. Magdi Mohamed El-Sharaki

Professor and Head of General Surgery Department

Faculty of Medicine

University of Alexandria

Prof. Dr. Mohamed Abdel kader Abou Al Suood

Professor of General Surgery

Faculty of Medicine

University of Alexandria

Prof. Dr. Fathalla Bayoumi Abou-Ria

Professor of General Surgery

Institute of Medical Research

University of Alexandria

Dedicated to

my family

&

my Fiancé

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

First of all, I have to thank Allah the founder of existence, for his blessings and health that made me able to complete this work.

I have to thank *Professor Dr. Mohamed Abdel kader Abou Al Suood*, Professor of General Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, University of Alexandria, for his parenthood attitude, moral support and endless scientific advice.

I wish to express my deepest thanks to *Professor Dr. Sobhi Arafa Mohamed*, Professor of General Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, University of Alexandria, for his valuable efforts in performing these cases in his department and his valuable supervision and constructive guidance throughout this work.


This work was carried out at the suggestion and under supervision of *Professor Dr. Magdy El Sharaky*, Professor of General Surgery and Head of Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, University of Alexandria, to whom I wish to express my deepest gratitude and appreciation, for his continuous, everlasting guidance and precious time.

I am greatly indebted to *Professor Dr. Salah Marzouk*, Professor of Clinical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Alexandria, for his continuous follow up of the laboratory section of this work and for the time and effort he gave.


I want to greatly thank *Dr. Ola Sharaki*, Assistant professor of Clinical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Alexandria, for her valuable participation in the practical part of this work, and without her efforts I would not be able to continue researching.

CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
I. Introduction	1
II. Aim of the work	47
III. Patients	48
IV. Methods	49
V. Results	55
VI. Discussion	108
VII. Summary	120
VIII. Conclusions	122
IX. References	124
Protocol	
Arabic summary	



INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION

The development of thyroid surgery documents the evolution of modern surgical techniques and understanding of thyroid and parathyroid anatomy and physiology. In 1858, Billroth courageously published his first series of 20 thyroidectomies, noting a 40% mortality⁽¹⁾. It was Tudor Kocher, however, who should be considered the father of modern thyroidectomy. By 1917, the year of his death, Kocher's report was published documenting 5000 thyroidectomies, with mortality rate of 0.5%. The bulk of Kocher's thyroidectomies were performed under local anaesthesia with cocaine. For his contributions to thyroid surgical techniques, and understanding of thyroid functions, Kocher was awarded the Noble Prize in 1909. It was the adoption of Kocher's technique of thyroidectomy that allowed the proliferation of thyroidectomy, which formed the foundation of clinics of Lahey, Crile and the Mayo brothers⁽²⁾.

Parathyroid glands are important structures in the neck lie in close relation with the thyroid gland. They are endocrine glands producing parathormone (PTH) which acts on the kidney, intestine, and bones to maintain the concentration of calcium in the extracellular fluid of the body. Calcium is a very important element in mammalian physiology. It is required for muscular contraction, glandular secretion, and blood coagulation.