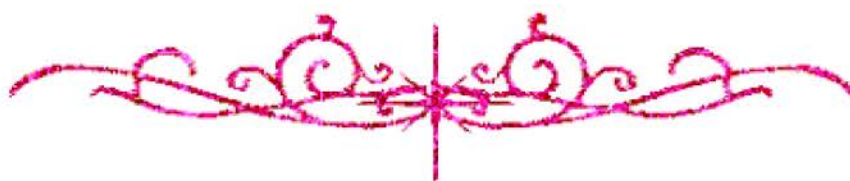


سامية محمد مصطفى



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



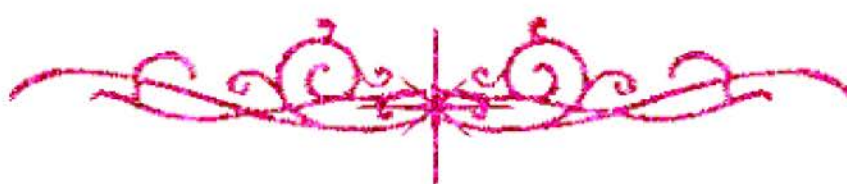
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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



سامية محمد مصطفى



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

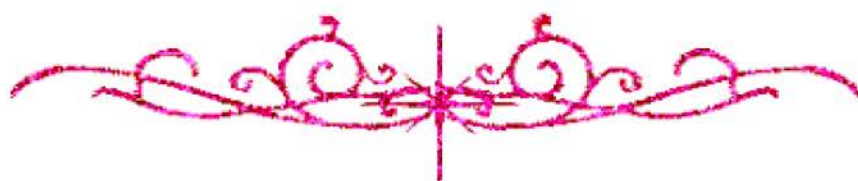
قسم

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



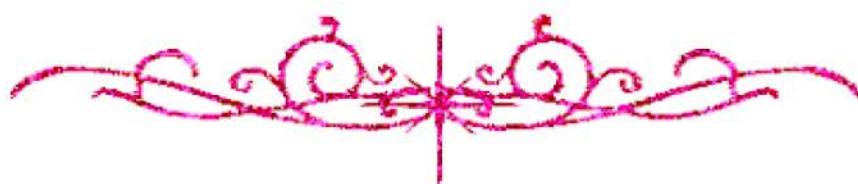
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بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة



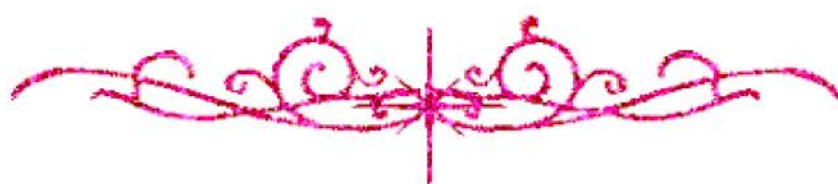
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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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17-IV

**EVALUATION OF THE HISTOPATHOLOGICAL
CHANGES IN THE LACRIMAL SAC AFTER
EXPERIMENTAL OBSTRUCTION OF THE
NASOLACRIMAL DUCT IN THE RABBITS.**

Thesis

submitted to the Faculty of Medicine, University of Alexandria, in
partial fulfilment of the requirements of Master degree of

OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY

BY

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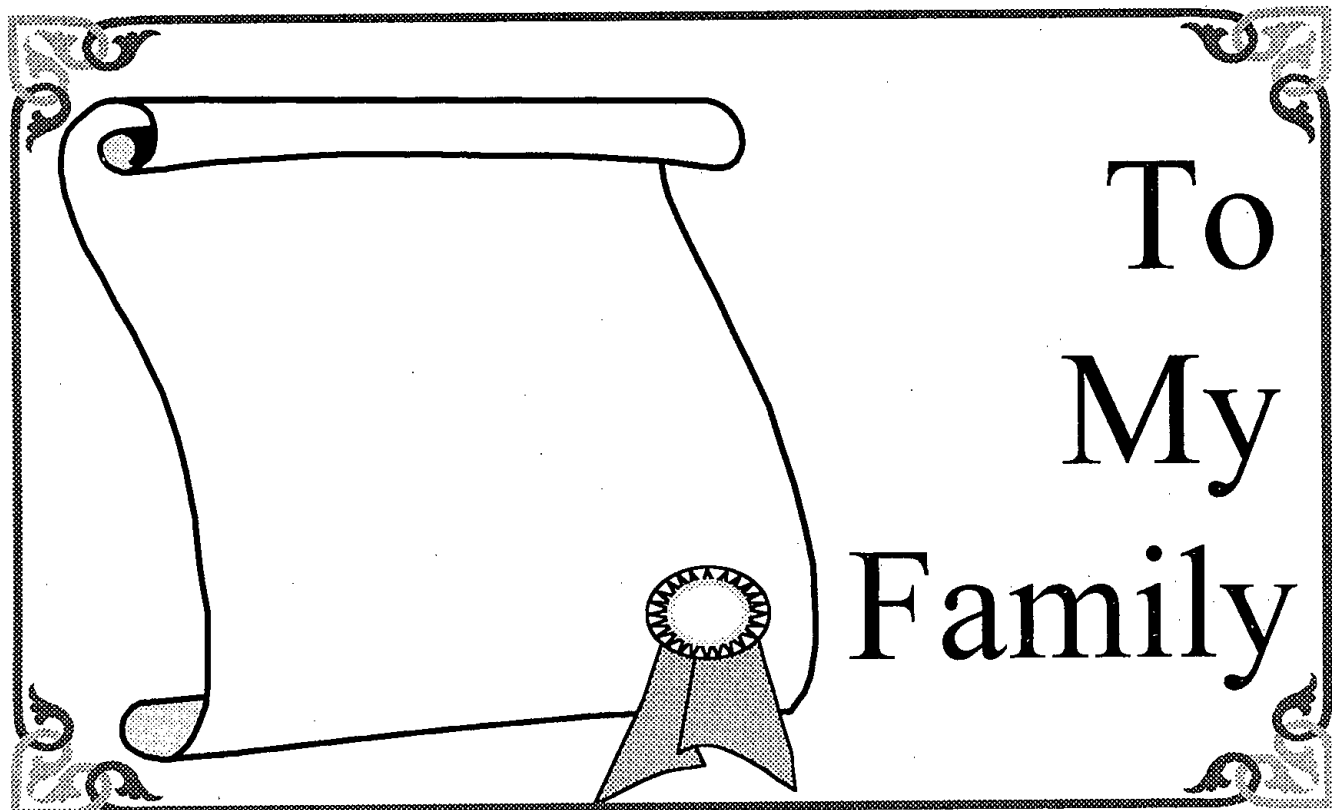
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سبحانك

لا علم لنا الا ما علمتنا انك أنت العليم الحكيم

صدق الله العظيم



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Tearing disorders are relatively common. Comprehensive consideration of the entire tearing system can assist the diagnosis and treatment of tearing problems to improve if not cure the condition. The general symptom complaint of tearing or a feeling of wetness is most commonly related to a dry or irritated eye, which usually responds well to medical therapy. True tearing from lacrimal obstruction however, is usually treated surgically. With a thorough understanding of the anatomy and physiology of the lacrimal system, most tearing problems can be systematically analyzed, diagnosed and treated with a high degree of satisfaction to the patient and physician⁽¹⁾.

Anatomy of the lacrimal system

The lacrimal system can be divided into secretory and excretory parts. The secretory part is composed of the palpebral and orbital lobes of the lacrimal gland, the accessory lacrimal glands, the lacrimal gland ductules, and the goblet cells. The excretory part is composed of the upper and lower puncta, canaliculi, the lacrimal sac, and the nasolacrimal duct (Figure 1)^(2,3).

The lacrimal gland

The lacrimal gland is situated in a fossa just behind the orbital margin of the zygomatic process of the frontal bone. Its size is about 20 x 12 x 5 mm, and it is attached to the orbital margin by short fibrous bands.

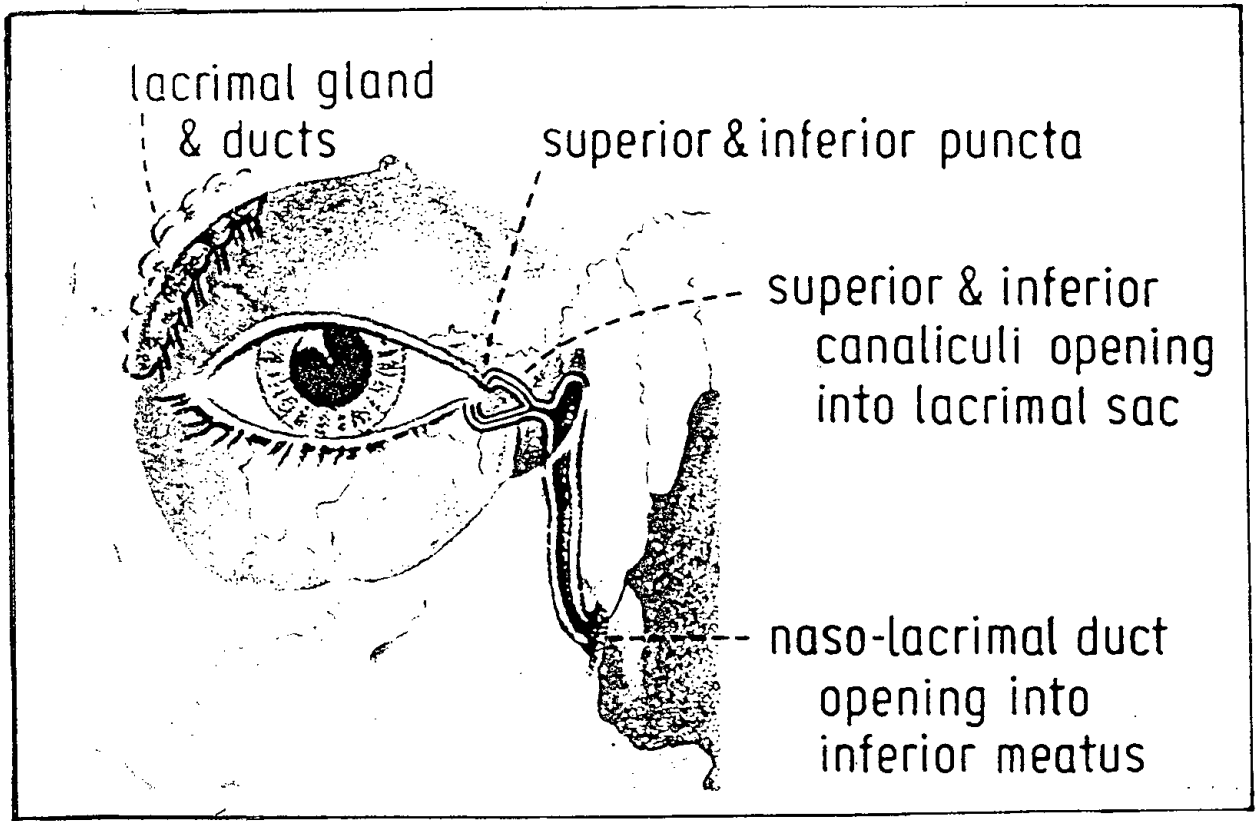


Figure 1: Diagram showing the anatomy of the lacrimal system⁽²⁾.