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Dedication

I would like to dedicate the benefits of this research to my parents who are encourage me to follow the spiral of education, to my teachers whose efforts are illuminating the pages of this research and paving the way of knowledge for me and to all loyal friends .

Abstract

Obstructive jaundice is not a definitive diagnosis it occurs as a result of obstruction at the major intrahepatic or extrahepatic duct level.

This study was conducted in ibn sina and suba teaching hospitals, in the period from September to December 2011. The study involved fifty patients of obstructive jaundice who were selected randomly from a population of obstructive jaundice patients. The general objective of the research is to evaluate obstructive jaundice using ultrasound.

For laying out this research, the study sample were underwent abdominal ultrasound scan and the ultrasound findings were printed and these were the data concerning with the ultrasound findings, the personal details were taken through direct interview with the patients

The result showed that the common affected gender is the female with specific percentage of 64% relative to the male with 36%

The common affected age group is the (48-59) years old with specific percentage of 48% where as the incidence is low in the (72-83) years old with specific percentage of 2%.

The researcher found that the common cause of the condition is the gall-bladder stone with specific percentage of 60% where as the ampullary

cancers represents 4% of the causative agents, the tumors of the pancreas and ampulla is low among the population of the study.

Obstructive jaundice is a clinical diagnosis that requires both clinical and diagnostic work up to elucidate the precise etiology. Ultrasound plays an important role in the evaluation of obstructive jaundice since it can precisely detect the intrahepatic ductal dilatation which is the hallmark of obstructive jaundice in ultrasound.

الخلاصة

اليرقان الانسدادي ليس تشخيص محدد وينتج عن انسداد قنوات الصفراء داخل و خارج الكبد. اجري هذا البحث

في مستشفى ابن سينا و مستشفى سوبا التعليمي في الفترة من سبتمبر و حتى ديسمبر 2011 . شملت الدراسة

50. مريض باليرقان الانسدادي بطريقة عشوائية من مجموعة من مرضى اليرقان الانسدادي

.الهدف العام لهذا البحث هو تقييم اليرقان الانسدادي باستعمال الموجات فوق الصوتية

Na	sodium
K	potassium
Ca	calcium
Cl	chloride
HCO ₃	Bicarbonate
pH	Positive Hydrogen
mmol	ml mole
GGT	Glutamyl Transpeptidase
CT	Computed Tomography
ERCP	Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangio Pancreatography
PTC	Percutaneous Transhepatic Cholangiopancreatography
MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
MRCP	Magnetic Resonance Cholangio Pancreatography
EUS	Endoscopic Ultrasound
GI	Gastro Intestinal
CBD	Common Bile Duct
5FU	Five fluoro Uracil

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