



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

(إنما يخشى الله من عباده العلماء إن الله

عزيز غفور)

صدق الله العظيم ،،،

فاطر 28

DEDICATION

To my family

My mother & father

Sisters & brothers

My wife

And lovely kids

With my love

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ABSTRACT

A “Dysphagia” is defined as “difficulty in swallowing.” Dysphagia is also a symptom, defined as the “subjective awareness of swallowing difficulty during passage of a liquid or solid bolus from the mouth to the stomach.”

This was descriptive cross sectional study will be conduct in six month include 50 patients of clinically suspected cases of IVdysphagia in Fedail Hospital in sudan, All patients will subjected to oral barium or water soluble contrast and fluoroscopic observation. Single-contrast technique allows for the assessment of esophageal and pharyngeal function and motility., then obtain radiographs by using Shimadzu – flex vision machine.

The results of the study revealed that , 24(48%) were female and 26(52%) were male the age ranged from 20 to 80 years old, 41(82%) for patients with dysphagia for both solids & liquids, 5(10%) for patients with dysphagia for solids and 4(8%) for patients with dysphagia for only liquids, 42 (84%) for patients with severe dysphagia and 8(16%) for patients with mild dysphagia. 24(48%) of patients with esophageal dysphagia and 26(52%) with oro-pharyngeal dysphagia,

The radiographic findings overall 50 patients were vary according the hypothesis of the study, 10(20%) of patients have esophageal strictures, 12(24%) of patients with esophageal web, 8(16%) with malignant tumors, 6(12%) with esophageal diverticulum, 5(10%) of patients with hiatus hernia, 3(6%) with Achalasia and 6(12%) of patients have normal appearance of barium studies.

These radiographic findings of this study are consistent with previous

Findings reported for the same article.

The results of this study could be used as a practical and comprehensive guide to indicate the causes of esophageal and Oropharyngeal dysphagia according to age, sex, degree of severity, type and duration of dysphagia.

ملخص البحث

صعوبة البلع هي عرض وتعرف على انها الصعوبة فى مرور الطعام من الفم للمعدة. هذه البحث عبارة عن دراسة وصفية مقطعية لتقييم نتائج الفحوصات الاشعاعية بالصبغة للمرضى الذين يعانون من صعوبة البلع وهى تشمل 50 مريضا من المرضى الذين يترددون على مستشفى فضيل بولاية الخرطوم واخضعوا لفحص بالصبغة للمرى بواسطة جهاز الاشعة الفلورية.

اظهرت الدراسة ان 24 من المرضى من النساء و 26 من الرجال تتراوح اعمارهم بين ال 20 الى ال 80 سنة, نسبة 82 % من المرضى يعانون من صعوبة البلع بالنسبة للمواد السائلة والصلبة معا و 10% بالنسبة للسوائل و 8% بالنسبة للمواد الصلبة, بينما هنالك 84% من المرضى يعانون من صعوبة حادة فى البلع و 16% يعانون من صعوبة متوسطة الى خفيفة, اما بالنسبة لموضع صعوبة البلع فان 48% من المرضى يعانون من صعوبة فى البلع فى المرئ و 52% يعانون من صعوبة فى البلعوم الفمى.

نتائج الفحوصات الاشعاعية تخلف على حسب الفرضيات البحثية حيث ان 10 % من المرضى يعانون من ضيق فى المرئ, 24% من حرّة فى المرئ, 16% يعانون من الاورام فى المرئ, 12% من المرضى يعانون من وجود جيوب فى المرئ, 6% يعانون من اعتلال وظيفى فى المرئ, بينما كانت نتائج 12% من المرضى طبيعية.

نتائج هذه الدراسة اتت متوافقة مع النتائج السابقة للدراسات التى اجريت لمعرفة اسباب صعوبة البلع, كما يمكن استخدام هذه الدراسة كدليل عملى للدلالة على اسباب صعوبة البلع وفقا للعمر والاعراض والعلامات ودرجة حدة صعوبة البلع.

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