

Dedication

To my parents and beloved family, their support and love which enhance all my success.

Acknowledgement

Profound thanks and gratitude to those who encourage me, I would like to extend my appreciation to Dr. Salah Musa and Dr. Husain Ahmed Hassan for their great help and support.

My thanks to all colleagues who participate in this work.

May almighty God bless them all.

Abstract

Many historical references to the paranasal sinuses exist. The earliest such references can be dated back to the works of Galen, who described the presence of the ethmoid air cells. Later descriptions of the maxillary sinuses by Leonardo da Vinci (1489) , the sphenoid sinuses by Giacomo Berengario da Capri(1521),and the frontal sinuses by Coiter(16th century) introduced early anatomists and scholars to the presence of these craniofacial air cells

The first modern and accurate descriptions of the paranasal sinuses can be traced to the works of the late 19th century Austrian anatomist Emil Zuckerkandl. His detailed study and illustrations of the paranasal sinuses set the standard for generations of anatomists and physicians. Countless 19th and 20th century anatomists, radiologists and surgeons have further contributed to advancing the knowledge of sinus anatomy.

The introduction of computed tomography (CT) and the wider use of it in the last 20 years have further contributed to the physician's ability to appreciate nuances of paranasal sinus anatomy and accurate disease correlation.

The introduction of head and neck CT imaging and the current wider use of this modality have undoubtedly helped the clinician. CT has become a useful diagnostic modality in the evaluation of the paranasal sinuses and an integral part of surgical planning. It is also used to create intraoperative road maps. Today, CT.is the radiologic examination of choice in evaluating the paranasal sinuses of patient with sinusitis

ملخص

توجد العديد من المراجع التاريخية للجيوب الانفية، اول هذه الاشارات تعود الى اعمال جالينوس الذى وصف وجود الخلايا الغربالية الهوائية. ثم جاء بعده ليوناردو دافى عام 1489 م الذى وصف الجيوب الفكية

ثم جاء جياكومو عام 1521 ح فى وصف الجيوب الوتدية ، ثم قويتر الذى وصف الجيوب الامامية فى القرن السادس عشر، الذى قدم للعلماء وعلماء التشريح فى وقت مبكر الى وجود الخلايا الهوائية القحفية .

اول الاوصاف الحديثة والدقيقة عن الجيوب الانفية تعزى الى اعمال عالم التشريح النمساوى اميل زوكر كاندل لمجموعة دراسته التفصيلية والرسوم التوضيحية للجيوب الانفية التى تعتبر معيار لاجيال علماء التشريح والاطباء

وقد ساهم عدد لا يحصى فى القرن التاسع عشر والعشرين من علماء التشريح واطباء الاشعة والجراحين على تطوير المعارف لتشريح الجيوب الانفية

ساهم دخول جهاز الاشعة المقطعية واستخدامه على نطاق واسع فى السنوات العشرين الماضية على قدرت الطبيب فى تقدير الفروق الدقيقة فى تشريح الجيوب الانفية .وتشخيص امراضها

ادخال تصوير الراس والرقبة بجهاز الاشعة المقطعية واستخدامه على نطاق واسع فى الوقت الحالى اصبحت هى الطريقة المثلى والمفيدة فى تشخيص امراض الجيوب الانفية .وجزاء مهم فى التخطيط الجراحى ، كما انها تستخدم كخارطة طريق اثناء العملية

الان اصبحت فحص الاشعة المقطعية للجيوب الانفية هو الاختيار الاول والافضل لتقييم الجيوب الانفية للمريض بالتهاب الجيوب الانفية

ABBREVIATIONS

CT	Computed Tomography
FESS	Functional Endoscopic Sinus Surgery
ENT	Ear, Nose, Throat
LCPL	Lateral Cribriform Plate Lamella
OMC	Ostiomeatal Complex
AEA	Anterior Ethmoidal Artery

PEA	Posterior Ethmoidal Artery
NALT	Nose Associated Local Immune Tissue
IV	Intravenous
UAE	United Arab Emirates
MDCT	Multidetector Computed Tomography

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