

:قال تعالى

قُلْ لَوْ كَانَ الْبَحْرُ مِدَاداً لِّكَلِمَاتِ رَبِّي (

لَنَفِدَ الْبَحْرُ قَبْلَ أَنْ تَنفَدَ كَلِمَاتُ رَبِّي وَلَوْ

) جِئْنَا بِمِثْلِهِ مَدَداً

صدق الله العظيم

(سوره الكهف - الايه (109)

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Dedication

I would like to dedicate my research to my parents, my teachers whose efforts are illuminating the pages of this research and to all my friends.

Abstract

This research was conducted to detect the causes and related complications of testicular torsion in Omdurman Hospitals.

This study was carried out on 50 patients complaining of acute scrotal pain.

They were according to age, complains, occupation, cause, time from the trauma and the ultrasound findings.

The Most affected age group was (15-20) years old which accounted for 80%.

All patients of testicular torsion present with pain and nausea which constitute 100% the pain is due to ischemia. Some of patients presented with vomiting 20 cases which constituted 40%.

34% of the patients have hanging up testis 17cases, where as 33 cases with normal testicular position which constituted 66%.

Sport men are the most group which liable to testicular torsion (30 patients which constituted 60 %).

Arrival of the patients to the hospital vary in time some arrive in less

than 6 hours and others came later after more than 24 hours from the trauma their number were ten and this explains why the researcher found some of patient's testicles with normal blood flow and others with impaired flow and for those whom presented after 24 hours there was no blood flow.

The level of distribution of the blood flow in the testis is normal in 28 Patients which constituted 56%, whereas 12 patients which constituted 24% with impaired blood flow, while 10 patients which constitute 20% with absent blood flow.

الخلاصة

اجري هذا البحث لاكتشاف اسباب التواء الخصية و المضاعفات المصاحبة في مستشفيات

ام درمان

اجري هذا البحث في عينة من خمسين مريض يعانون من الم الخصية الحاد و تم فحصهم

تبعاً ل: العمر , الشكوى, الوظيفة, السبب, المدة الزمنية من حدوث الإصابة و حتى عمل

.فحص الموجات فوق الصوتية

وجد ان اكثر فئة عمرية عرضة للمرض هي الفئة العمرية (15-20 سنة) وهؤلاء يمثلون

80% من عينة البحث

ووجد ايضا ان كل المرضى يعانون من الم وغثيان نتيجة نقص الامداد الدموي, و 20

.مرضى يعانون من الاستفراغ

من المرضى اتوا بخصى في غير موضعها نتيجة التواء الحبل المنوي بينما 66% % 34

.كانت خصاهم في موضعها الطبيعي

الاشخاص الرياضيون هم اكثر عرضة للاصابة بالتواء الخصية وهم يمثلون 60% من

.عينة البحث

زمن وصول المرضى الى مكان اجراء فحص الموجات يختلف من مريض الى اخر بعض

المرضى اتوا بعد اقل من 6 ساعات من حدوث الاصابة والبعض وصل بعد 24 ساعة لذلك

وجد ان في المرضى كان الامداد الدموي في الخصى طبيغيا والبعض الاخر بدون مدد

.دموي

مستوى توزيع الامداد الدموي في الخصية كان طبيعيا في 56% من عينة البحث والذين

اتوا بامداد دموي غير كامل يمثلون 24% من عينة البحث و الفئة الاخيرة قدرها 20%

.اتوا وخصاهم بدون امداد دموي

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