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نگاهی به اعماق

دكتر حميد كلانترى

خلاصه

۴) واکنش به داروهایی که به عنوان سداتیو به کار میروند.

۵) ترومبو فلبیت وریدی که بیمار سرم دریافت مینماید

۶) آمفیزم زیر جلدی در ناحیهی گردن

در فیلم، نگاهی به اعماق که در مدت یک سال جمع آوری و تنظیم و توسط هیأت ممیزهی مرکزی وزارت بهداشت، درمان و آموزش پزشکی به عنوان فعالیت اولین بار در کشور شناخته شده است، در قسمت اول ابتدا آناتومی قسمت فوقانی دشتگاه گوارش از دید آندوسکوپ و سپس بیماریهای شایع ومهم مری شامل واریس مری، کاندیدا، کانسر مری، لیومیوما و بیماریهای مهم و شایع معده شامل اولسر معده و موارد نادر مانند تریکوبزوآر همراه با کرمهای آسکاریس به تصویر کشیده شده است. در قسمت دو قسمت دوم فیلم، کانسر معده، پولیپوز معده، گاستروژرونوستومی، مارژینال اولسرها و در نهایت مهمترین بیماریهای دوازدهه شامل اولسرها و دفرمیتیها همراه با توضیح متن نمایش داده شده است. امی دواریم که این گردش کوتاه علمی باعث ارتقای دانش بینندگان فرهیخته گردد.

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A Glance at Depth

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Abstract

Endoscopy Overview: An upper endoscopy, often referred to as endoscopy, EGD, or esophago-gastroduodenoscopy, is a procedure that allows a physician to directly examine the upper part of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract, which includes the esophagus (swallowing tube), the stomach, and the duodenum (the first section of the small intestine).

The physician who performs the procedures, known as an endoscopist, has special training in using an endoscope to examine the upper GI system, looking for inflammation (redness, irritation), bleeding, ulcers, or tumors.

Reasons for Upper Endoscopy: The most common reasons for upper endoscopy include:

- Unexplained discomfort in the upper abdomen
- GERD or gastroesophageal reflux disease, (often called heartburn)
- Persistent nausea and vomiting
- Upper GI bleeding (vomiting blood or blood found in the stool that originated from the upper part of the gastrointestinal tract). Bleeding can be treated during the endoscopy.
- Difficulty swallowing; food/liquids getting stuck in the esophagus during swallowing. This may be caused by a narrowing (stricture) or tumor. The stricture may be dilated with special balloons or dilation tubes during the endoscopy.
- Abnormal or unclear findings on an upper GI x-ray, CT scan or MRI.
- Removal of a foreign body (a swallowed object).
- To check healing or progress on previously found polyps (growths), tumors, or ulcers.

Therapeutic Endoscopy

- The most common reasons for upper endoscopy include:
- Band ligation and injection for the treatment of esophageal varices.
- Endoscopic removal of foreign body.
- APC or injection for the treatment of UGI ulcers.
- Balloon dilation for the treatment of stricture due to caustic ingestions.
- Stent insertion for the treatment of stricture.

Endoscopy Complications: Upper endoscopy is a safe procedure and complications are uncommon. The following is a list of possible complications:

- Aspiration (inhaling) of food or fluids into the lungs, the risk of which can be minimized by not eating or drinking for the recommended period of time before the examination.
- The endoscope can cause a tear or hole in the tissue being examined. This is a serious complication but fortunately occurs only rarely.
- Bleeding can occur from biopsies or the removal of polyps, although it is usually minimal and stops quickly on its own or can be easily controlled.
- Reactions to the sedative medications are possible; the endoscopy team (physicians and nurses) will ask about previous medication allergies or reactions and about health problems such as heart, lung, kidney, or liver disease. Providing this information to the team ensures a safer examination.

The medications may produce irritation in the vein at the site of the intravenous line. If redness, swelling, or discomfort occurs, you should call your endoscopist or primary care provider, or the number given by the nurse at discharge.

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