

I - I N T R O D U C T I O N

INTRODUCTION

Endoscopy is the art of inspection of body organs or cavities by using endoscopes.

Endoscopy : Greek endon = within

+ Skopien = to examine on to view

+ Y = art

Endoscope : Greek endon + Skopien

As a general all types of endoscopes have the same principles of electrooptics.

The endoscope Simpley consisted of light carrier bundle for external illumination and an image carrier bundle with lens system at the tip and lens system at its external end. Aprism may be used for lateral viewing. Other channels may be added and are used for aspiration of gastric contents, for passing biopsy forceps, for obtaining sample for cytological studies, for diathermy forceps and for forceps to remove polyps.

Endoscopy is a technique for viewing the interior of an organ or cavity, this may be done through a natural opening or through an incision.

Endoscopy is a wide field including, laryngeoscopy, bronchoscopy, oesophagogastroduodenoscopy, endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography and colonoscopy.

Before the introduction of endoscopes, diagnosis and management of many diseases represents some difficulties with ordinary investigations.

With the development of endoscopes the diagnosis and treatment of many diseases became easier and more accurate.

The mortality rate and morbidity is definitely decreased by the introduction of endoscopes in the field of diagnosis and treatment of alimentary tract diseases.

By oesophagogastroduodenoscopy we can obtain a definite diagnoses of upper gastrointestinal diseases e.g. Oesophageal varices, peptic ulcer, benign and malignant tumours of oesophagus and stomach.

The aim of our work is visualization the interior of oesophagus, stomach and duodenum (oesophagogastroduodenoscopy) and some what visualization of the common bile duct (endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography).