**Surgery**

Chirurgiae: greek word means hand work

In the ancient days Surgery was known as hand work, it was performed by persons like barbers, sale men in addition to their jobs, it wasn't based on scientific knowledge.

Vet, Med. Was performed in India 1800 B.C they treated cows, sheep, elephants….

 Ancient Egyptians knew how to stop bleeding they specially treaded dogs with respect.

Greek performed Lyssa.

Romans in addition performed docking.

The first vet. School was established in Lyon in 1762.

The first real progress in Surgery was when Lewis Pasteur put theory of microbiology in 19th. Century.

Then the other important event was discovery of anesthesia by Long 1842.

All RAZI was the first who used absorbable sutures in Surgery.

Veterinarius (was used by Romans ) the word refer to the person who care for military horses . nowadays Surgery is known as a branch of medicine that deals with diseases by one of the Surgical methods.

Now the vet. Surgeon should have enough knowledge about anatomy, physiology, pathology and basic science (physics & chemistry).

* Good surgeon should have (characteristics)
1. Soliman wisdom.
2. Ladies finger.
3. Eagles eye.
4. Lion's heart.
* Classifictions of Surgery
1. According to time available:
2. Elective Surgery: is type of Surgery when one have enough time to prepare for the Surgical operation.
3. Emergency Surgery: type of Surgery where the operation should be done immediately to save life. (dystocia, intestinal obstruction, severe bleeding)
4. Urgent Surgery : type of Surgery that should be performed within few days 2-3 days ex. Kidney stone, stomach ulcer…

B-According to technique.

1. Exterpative S.: remove an organ or part of it (eye exterpation)
2. Cosmetics. (docking , ear cropping).
3. Transplantation S. (kidney transplant).
4. Reconstructive S. (Atresia Ani).

C- According to systems.

1. Ophthalmic S. (Surgery done on eye).
2. Cardiovascular S. (Cardiovascular sys.).
3. Orthopedic S. ( Surgery of Bone & joint).

D- According to instruments

1. Cryosurgery.
2. Laser S.
3. Micro Surgery.
4. Laparoscopic surgery.

Amis of Surgery

1. To save life or prolong age.
2. To promote healing.
3. To relieve diseases.
4. For reconstruction.
5. For economic purpose. (castration in lambs.
6. For diagnosis.
7. For experimental purpose.

Principles of Surgery (Halstead tents) William Stewart Hallstead was the first who put the basic principles of Surgery.

1. Gentle handling of tissue.
2. Follow aseptic technique.
3. Follow sharp anatomical dissection.
4. Hemostasis using minimal amounts of suture non- irritant, non- toxic.
5. Obliteration of dead spaces.
6. Avoid tension.
7. Give rest to tissue.