

## INTRODUCTION

Surgery of esophagus is primarily a development of the Twentieth Century, and its major advances have paralleled those of thoracic surgery. Operations on the esophagus were carried out in earlier years, but they were concerned mainly with removal of foreign bodies or with local excision of malignant lesions. Transabdominal procedures for the relief of esophageal achalasia were done in the early 1900, as were staged reconstructive operations, for corrosive stricture & malignant lesions, but only later, after the development of techniques permitting intrathoracic operations, the esophagus can be now approached with confidence.

As a result of studies of esophageal motility, carried out by Ingelfinger and by Code & Schlegel, the surgical approach to esophageal lesions now rests on sounder physiologic grounds.

The aim of this thesis about esophageal motility disorders is to study the different types of esophageal motility disorders, their aetiology, pathology, clinical picture, investigations & treatment will be discussed in details. Special attention will be paid for modern trends in their management together with the result of different methods of management.