

## Ahmed Shafik - Curriculum Vitae

As a vigorous and devoted researcher, Ahmed Shafik has to date added well above 1000 contributions to medical science. He introduced a great number of landmark entries.

Apart from gastroenterology, Shafik is investing research work into coloproctology, urology, andrology, and gynecology. Through his work in this area, he discovered important interdisciplinary relations in the intricate conception of the pelvic floor, contesting to its entirety not only physioanatomically but also pathologically and therapeutically. While revisiting the anatomy of the pelvic musculature, Shafik brought to light more than 67 reflexes that regulate and coordinate the pelvic functions such as continence and evacuation, both anal and vesical.

Shafik he has so far about 140 new surgical and laparoscopic procedures to his name. Shafik's description of the pudendal canal syndrome in idiopathic pelvic pain, which is caused by entrapment of the pudendal nerve in the pudendal canal, and its treatment by pudendal canal decompression relieved pain in idiopathic proctalgia, scrotalgia, prostatodynia and vulvodynia; moreover, manifestations like erectile dysfunction and fecal incontinence which are frequently associated with this pelvic neuropathy responded favorably to the same treatment. However, Shafik created also highly effective non-surgical alternatives like nerve stimulation and non- or mini-invasive therapies in an attempt to reduce or even avoid surgical intervention whenever possible. The most prominent of the injection techniques he devised is the submucosal anal injection which uses the rectourethrogenital communicating veins as a new and direct route for drug administration in pelvic malignancies such as (advanced) cancer of the bladder, prostate, and uterus, and in infective diseases of pelvic organs. Shafik chose the use of electrostatic potentials, that are generated by the rectum and sigmoid colon, the urinary bladder, kidneys, ureters and vas deferens as well as the uterus, oophora and oviducts, the esophagus, choledochus, and gall bladder and last not least the liver, in order to develop the transcutaneous electrography method for their evaluation. Likewise, he introduced the fecoflowmeter for the assessment of the rectal function, and the rectosigmoid pacemaker for the treatment of disordered defecation.