



Table of Contents

No.	Title	Page
1	The Effect of Polyglactine 910 External Support on Autologous Vein Graft Adaptation to the Arterial Circulation	-
2	Correlation of Parturient Hypocalcemia and Periparturient Disorders in Holstein Cows Case Study : KUD Karang Ploso Malang	-
3	The Effect of Caffeine in Washing and Capacitation Media of the Goat Spermatozoa on Pregnancy Rates of Local Goat	-
4	The Ability of Legundi's Leaf Atsiri's Oil as Killed Against Insects	-
5	Potential Anthelmintic Effect of the Juice of Garlic on <i>Ascaridia galli</i> in Vitro	-
6	Blood Analysis and Serum Protein Levels of the Broiler Chicken which Given Substitution Diets with Restaurant Waste	-
7	The Effect of Chlorella in Feed on Subcutan Fat of Broiler Chicken	-
8	Study of Antitrypsin on Soybean Meal as Animal Feeding	-
9	Determination of the Protein of Bovine Lymphocyte Antigen, Bali Cattle, Ongole Cross Breed and Madura Cattle	-

The Effect of Polyglactine 910 External Support on Autologous Vein Graft Adaptation to the Arterial Circulation

Pengaruh Pemakaian Pelindung Eksternal Polyglactine 910 pada Transplantasi Vena Autolog dalam Sirkulasi Arterial

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Abstract

Arterial reconstruction with vein grafts are more frequently fail than with arterial grafts. One of the causes of the graft failure is the damage due to overstretching of the graft wall. The aim of this study was to evaluate whether damage due to overstretching can be prevented and a gradual adaptation of the vein graft to the arterial blood pressures can be induced by applying a polyglactine 910 around the vein graft. Jugular veins (ID $6,6 \pm 0,3$ mm; 3 cm length) harvested by a no touch technique were cuffed with polyglactine 910 conduits (ID 4 mm) covering also the anastomosis sites and were implanted into autologous porcine carotide artery. The grafts were explanted at 1 hour, 1 day, 1 week and 3 weeks. The grafts were patent at 1 hour, day 1, week 1 and week 3 respectively. The immunohistoenzymic assays revealed an intense staining for vWF in the subendothelial layers, reflecting a perturbed endothelial function in the early postoperative period. The DNA synthesis remained very low levels on the luminal surface up to 3 weeks and the high thrombomodulin activity of vein endothelium was remained up to 3 weeks. The vein grafts showed a preservation of the smooth muscle cell layers and the elastic laminae, with only a few macrophage infiltrated into the vein graft wall. However, the wall of vein graft gradually adapted to the arterial circulation by the formation of regular circumferentially oriented cellular layers beneath the original longitudinally oriented smooth muscle cell layers.

Keyword : Polyglactine, 910, Autologous, Vein, Graft, endothelium, , smooth, muscle, ,

Daftar Pustaka :