

# **Histomorphological character of wounds healed by sealing their edges with synthetic tissue glue and by heterologous and autologous fibrinous adhesive. [Bulgarian]**

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## **Abstract:**

The macro and microscopic characteristics of wounds healed after application of different adhesives have been studied on experimental animals (20 rabbits). The following were used as wound adhesives: synthetic tissue glue 'Kanak onlit B', heterologous and autologous fibrinous adhesives. The last two are made from blood taken from the experimental animals. Fibrinogen is extracted from the blood of one rabbit and used as an adhesive in an incision made on another rabbit. It is possible that the adhesive could turn out to be autologous to the first rabbit and heterologous to the second. Three incisions were made on the external ear of each of the rabbits running parallel to one another and deep through the whole thickness of the external ear. The method of preparation and application have been mentioned above. The process of wound was clinically monitored on the 1st, 2nd and 7th day. Sixty biopsy materials were preserved in formalin and fixed with HE and Weigert. On the basis of the acquired results the authors reached the following conclusions: The rabbits immune system react to 'Kanak onlit B' as towards a foreign body. There is formation of granulated tissue. The scar was rough, dense and rigid. The heterologous adhesive led to the formation of fresh granulated tissue. The inflammatory reaction is of the allergic type. The autologous adhesive did not act as a foreign body and did not initiate the allergic reaction. The inflammatory reaction is of the so called aseptic type. The advantages of these adhesives were proved in comparison with others.