Morphological study of esophagus-esophageal cervical anastomosis with adhesives in dogs. [Portuguese]

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Abstract:

The aim of this research was to study the effects of the use of fibrin adhesive with the surgical technique of submucosa invagination. Forty-eight dogs were distributed in three groups. The anastomosis evaluation was evaluated in the 7th and 14th post-operative days. The analyzed aspects were: weight evolution, stenosis rate, presence of dehiscence and fistulae, presence of secretion around the anastomosis, presence of interstitial liquid, protean matrix, number of cells, fibroblasts, collagen fibers and the hydroxyproline concentration in the anastomosis. The stenosis rate was lower in group I in the 7th post-operative day. The incidence of fistulae was significant in group II on the 7th day, as well as the presence of dehiscence on the 7th day in groups II and III and on 14th day in groups II and III. It was concluded that anastomosis performed by submucosa-mucosa invagination with fibrin adhesive presented less satisfactory results results than the anastomosis performed with twelve encircling stitches.