X. Posterausstellung mit Diskussion

396. Analyse der Wundheilungsstörungen bei allgemeinchirurgischen Eingriffen

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Analysis of Impaired Wound Healing in General Surgery

Summary. There were 1135 cases of grade I – III impairment of wound healing (bacterial and abacterial) among 10,727 general surgical operations performed over the period 1973 – 1978. The incidence of impaired wound healing was significantly elevated in patients over 60, those with carcinoma or diabetes mellitus, and those subjected to operations lasting longer than 2 h (duration of surgery depends on the basic pathologic condition). Advanced age and the presence of a malignant tumor have an additive adverse effect on wound healing. There may be a temporal relationship between impaired wound healing and a stay in hospital, but the impairment is generally not attributable to the surgical intervention itself.

Key words: Surgery – Healing impairment.

Zusammenfassung. In den Jahren 1973–78 wurden in der Chirurgischen Klinik I der Städtischen Kliniken Darmstadt ca. 10600 allgemeinchirurgische Operationen durchgeführt, dabei traten postoperativ 1135 Wundheilungsstörungen (WHS) auf. Eine signifikante Zunahme der Wundheilungsrate fanden wir bei Patienten jenseits des 60. Lebensjahres, bei Carcinom-Patienten, Diabetikern sowie bei einer Operationsdauer von mehr als 2 h (Op-Dauer von der Grunderkrankung abhängig!). Alter und Malignom addieren sich im Einfluß auf die Wundheilungsstörung.

Schlüsselwörter: Allgemeinchirurgie – Wundheilungsstörungen.

397. Experimentell vergleichende Untersuchungen bei der Implantation von lösungsmittelgetrockneter und glycerinimpregnierter Dura

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Comparison of Implants With Glycerin-Impregnated Dura and Dura Dehydrated with Solubilizing Agents

Summary. Three different kinds of collagen implants have been investigated, viz solution-dehydrated dura, fascia lata, and glycerin-soft dura. Physicochemical data, morphological structure, and transformation of the material with time have been investigated. The materials differ in elasticity. Electron micrographs demonstrate collagen fibers similar to those of the native dura. Fascia lata has collagen fibers with a strictly parallel structure. The glycerin-soft dura, however, does not have the lyophilized undulating pattern of the collagen fibers; the interfibrillar space is filled with glycerin. Solution-dehydrated dura can be universally used for tissue replacement. Fascia lata is specifically indicated for tendons. Glycerin-impregnated dura demonstrates a very marked foreign-body reaction with fibrosis, edema, exudation, and hemolysis.

Key words: Fascia lata – Solution-dehydrated dura – Glycerin-impregnated dura – Replacement of collagen tissue.