



ORAL PRESENTATION ABSTRACT

2.7. "Plastination of Crab-Eating Foxes (*Cerdocyon Thous*, Linnaeus, 1766) Sectionated and its Possible Applicabilities". "La Plastinación de Zorros Cangrejeros (*Cerdocyon Thous*, Linnaeus, 1766) Seccionada y sus Posibles Aplicaciones".

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The need for preservation and conservation of wild species (Quigley & Crawshaw, 1992) arouses interest in obtaining more anatomical knowledge about these species. Thus, plastination is considered the gold standard for the preservation of dry specimens (Bickley et al., 1981). This study includes the plastination of cross-sections of the crab-eating fox, a wild specimen of the Brazilian Atlantic Forest. The research was approved by the ethics committee (4143100220). Three specimens were anatomically positioned, fixed with 10% formaldehyde, frozen and embloed in polyurethane. They were then sectioned with thickness between 1.3 cm and immersed in a 10% hydrogen peroxide whitening solution. Subsequently, the plastination protocol with silicone at low temperature was initiated according to von Hagens et al., 1987, which included the stages of dehydration, forced impregnation and cure. Approximately 170 plastinated sections per animal were obtained. The sections allow on both faces the identification of anatomical structures and syntopy, in addition to the anatomical sequence of the specimens. The results of this study corroborate Hwang and Sui (2021), who advocate plastination as a useful tool to evidence important structures for surgeries, pre-surgical studies and a better understanding of the surgical area. Additionally, this material is an aid to the study of veterinarians, as well as for students of health sciences and related areas (Estais & Bunt, 2016), and medical students (Chytas et al., 2019). Plastination can be applied to preserve the most varied human, animal and plant tissues, it is extremely useful for both teaching and science, combining the student and the lay public (Bickley et al., 1981). Thus, the present study contributes to scientific knowledge, producing a rich material of a wild species, which is not recorded in the literature of such anatomy in axial sections, enabling a comparison with the other wild canids, domestic and among several other possible applications. We thank the funding agencies Capes, CNPq and ProEx-UFES.

References

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