

## ORAL PRESENTATION ABSTRACT

2.2. "Plastination Technique S10 In Human Anatomical Models, As An Innovative Resource For The Academy. First Experience obtained at the Evangelical University of El Salvador". "Técnica de Plastinación S10 en Modelos Anatómicos Humanos, Como Recurso Innovador para la Academia. Primera experiencia obtenida en Universidad Evangélica de El Salvador".

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Introduction: With the Plastination Technique implemented by von Hagens (1977), the Faculty of Medicine and the Department of Morphological Sciences of the Evangelical University of El Salvador have taken it upon themselves to apply it. The plastination laboratory was designed and built; the reagents and equipment were obtained from BioDur® (Germany), two professors were certified at the University of Antioquia (Colombia). As a result of these actions, the first results have been obtained, which are presented in this manuscript. Material and Method: Refrigeration, freezer, impregnation and curing chambers, vacuum pump, digital thermometer, digital barometer, acetone meter, Biodur® S10 silicone, Biodur® S3 extender, Biodur® S6 chain crosslinker. Formalin 5%, Acetone. Human anatomical parts: Heart, spleen, pancreas, fetus, kidney, duodenum, brain stem and cerebellum. Anthropometric measurements were made with a scale meter. Technique: Fixation, with 5% formalin for two weeks. They were then placed in the refrigerator for 2 days at -15°C. Dehydration, four exchanges of 100% acetone every other day at -20°C. Impregnation, with mixture S-10 / S3 (100:1) at room temperature. Impregnation begins with 500 hPa for 24 hours, increases to 204 hPa, then to 71 hPa, then to 38 hPa, to end with 6 hPa. Cured, by spraying with S6 for 2 weeks. **Results:** The pieces preserved their morphology, coloration and texture, as well as being dry and odourless, with an average shrinkage of 15%. Discussion: Our results are similar to those found by Brown (2002), regarding the dehydration group, with 99.9% acetone and at -15°C. obtaining the best results than with other groups, and in other conditions. Thus, also the results published by Tiedemann (1988). Regarding coloration and texture, similar to those reported by Suganthy (2012). Conclusion: The plastinated anatomical pieces present the morphological conditions required for the academy. Without presenting the adversities of formaldehyde.

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