



## ORAL PRESENTATION ABSTRACT

### 4.2. "A Technical Note of Improvement of the Elnady Technique for Tissue Preservation in Veterinary Anatomy". "Una Nota Técnica de Perfeccionamiento de la Técnica Elnady para Preservación de Tejidos en Anatomía Veterinaria".

Bernal V.1, Aburto P.1, Pérez B.1, Gómez M.1, Gutierrez J.C.2.

1. Institute of Pharmacology and Morphophysiology, Austral University of Chile, Chile.
2. Department of Anatomy, Physiology and Cell Biology, University of California, Davis, USA.

Teaching veterinary anatomy has been subjected to changes and restrictions that have promoted the development of new techniques for preserving cadavers. Within them is the technique of plastination, resulting in dry, durable, odorless, and life-like specimens. However, the plastinated tissue is rigid and lacks natural elasticity, which is a disadvantage for the teaching-learning process. The Elnady technique is a recent method for the conservation of tissues. This technique is inexpensive, does not require patented chemicals and a specialized laboratory. Specimens produced are realistic, dry, soft, and flexible. However, one pitfall of the Elnady technique is unwanted tissue discoloration, which is detrimental to the end result. The objective of this study is to describe modifications to the Elnady technique. Such modifications allow for a more natural and realistic preserved biological specimen. Specimens (one equine heart, one canine heart, a dog specimen of thoracic and abdominal viscera, and two Chilean frogs) were prepared on the theoretical basis of the Elnady technique, but at low temperatures (-5 to -10 °C) and with longer durations for the fixation, dehydration, glycerin impregnation and curing processes. Furthermore, the tissues were pigmented with a red vegetable pigment before dehydration or in the glycerin impregnation process. The results show flexible and high-quality specimens with minimal shrinkage and natural color aspects. The modified Elnady technique is adequate for producing specimens of better contrast for education purposes, useful in skill endoscopic and biomechanics teaching.

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