



ORAL PRESENTATION ABSTRACT

1.3. "Imidazole Effects in Color Conservation of Plastinated Domestic Animals Heads and Encephalon with S10 and P40 Methods". "Efectos del Imidazol en la Conservación del Color de Cabezas y Encéfalos de Animales Domésticos Plastinados con los Métodos S10 y P40".

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The Plastination is a technique for preserving anatomical specimens, which basically involves removing the tissue fluid and replaces it with a delicate method of impregnation with polymers such as silicone and polyester resin. The plastinated specimens have become a useful adjunct in the teaching of medicine and that can recognize the structures that constitute three-dimensional bodies. This technique has some disadvantages, such as loss of consistency and color. The objectives of this study were to establish the technical procedures for the recovery of color using imidazole combined with the methods of plastination in S10 and P40 in heads and brains of slaughtered domestic mammals with different methods. A total of 62 head was processed with the technique of S10 and 14 encephalons with P40 technique, both with a control group. Specimens were photographed finishing the process of plastination. The images were analyzed by means of image -pro -plus program color RGB pattern. The data showed a statistically significant difference ($P < 0.05$) to compare the effect of the reagent and its relationship in the form of dying in the specimens treated with the S10 plus imidazole, but in the specimens treated with the P40 plus imidazole no statistically significant difference was found. In conclusion S10 plastination technique mixed with imidazole in organs with or without injury is a good alternative to help improve the appearance and observation of specimens. For plastination technique with P40, nervous tissue is one of the most difficult to carry out the restoration process of color due to shortage of blood vessels, therefore it is necessary to continue in the pursuit of a dye to differentiate between different anatomical structures present in the tissue.