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# Experimental Tracheal Resection and Anastomosis in Dogs.

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## Abstract:

Tracheal resection with end-to-end anastomosis was accepted as an ideal method for correction of many congenital and acquired surgical affections of the trachea. Clinical attempts for tracheal grafting had been plagued by infection, ingrowth of fibrous tissue, migration of the graft and eventual stenosis. End-to-end tracheal anastomosis after small or massive tracheal ring resection was indicated for congenital localized tracheal stenosis, diverticulum, collapse, perforation, rupture, fracture, fistulae, tracheo-megally and primary or secondary neoplasms. The amount of cervical tracheal ring resection stated in the available literature in dogs ranged from 4-23 ring. Many suture patterns were indicated for end-to-end anastomosis. The aim of the present study is to determine the possible amount of tracheal ring resection as well as to select the most suitable pattern for tracheal anastomosis in dogs.

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