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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

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التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات

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بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة

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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل

EXPERIMENTAL SKIN GRAFTING IN ANIMALS

Thesis submitted

by

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B.V.Sc. Zagazig Universityy, 1991.

For

The degree of M.V.Sc.

(Vet. Surgery)

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Presented to

Faculty of Vet. Medicine

(Kafr El-Sheikh)

Tanta University

1996

Tanta university
faculty of Vet . Medicine
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Approval sheet

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Contents

To my Parent
AND
The memory of
D r Khald EL-Masry

ACknowledgement

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, prayerful thanks to our Merciful God who gives me every thing I have. I would like to express may greatful thanks and deep gratitude to Dr. M.A. Seleim, Assoc. Prof. of surgery, Tanta university, for his supervision, kind advice, encouragment, generous help and valuable discussion which made the completion of this work possible.

I would like to express my gratitude to Dr.G.A. Elsayad, lecturer of surgery, Tanta university, for his continuous aid and helpfull advices.

The author would like to express his great thanks to Dr. A.F.El-Shaeib, lecturer of pathology, Tanta university, for his sincere help and his unfailing efforts during conducting the histopathologic aspect of this study.

Finally, it gives me agreat pleasure to express my cardial thanks to all staff members of surgery department, Fac. of Vet. Med. Tanta university.

Introduction

INTRODUCTION

The integument, provides a complex and important boundary between the animal and its environment. Traumatic injuries to the integument are common in equine and often involve the distal extremities. Healing of lacerations of the equine skin is a constant problem. The lacerations, especially below the tarsal and carpal regions are considered the most troublesome and frustrating problem to both the owner and veterinarian.

The lacerations take several monthes to heal. The healing in the lower legs is very slow because, the blood supply to that regions is inadequate, motion is detrimental to healing and contamination is difficult to avoid (Britton, 1970). The healing process is frequently complicated by development of exuberant granulation tissue and/or dense keloid formation (Boyd, 1967). In these situation the use of skin grafts may be indicated (Meagher and Adams, 1970). In addition to having the capabilities of covering the wound, skin grafts markedly reduce the time required to bring about satisfactory result (Swaim, 1990).

Free skin grafting involves the complete detachment and relocation of a portion of skin from one area to another. Free skin grafts have been utilized extensively

for plastic and reconstructive surgery of man, horse, and dog, but they have not been commonly practiced in donkey.

This study was planned to use skin autografts in donkey as an experimental model with the following objectives:

1) To describe a simple and practical technique for performing full and split-thickness sheet grafts.

2) To compare the healing time and cosmetic appearance of autografted versus nongrafted granulating lesion.

3) To compare full-thickness and split-thickness sheet graft to determine which graft thickness would provide the best survival, the best function and the most cosmetic appearance on recent and old granulating wounds by gross appearance and histological examination.

4) To record the results of the present research to be applied in treatment of clinical wounds, if they are successful.

Review of Literature