



**ANKARA UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF VETERINARY  
MEDICINE DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY**



# **Latex Injection Techniques**

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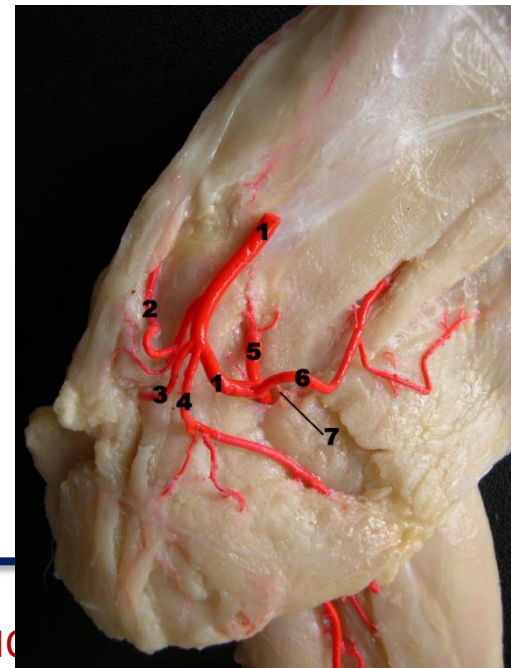
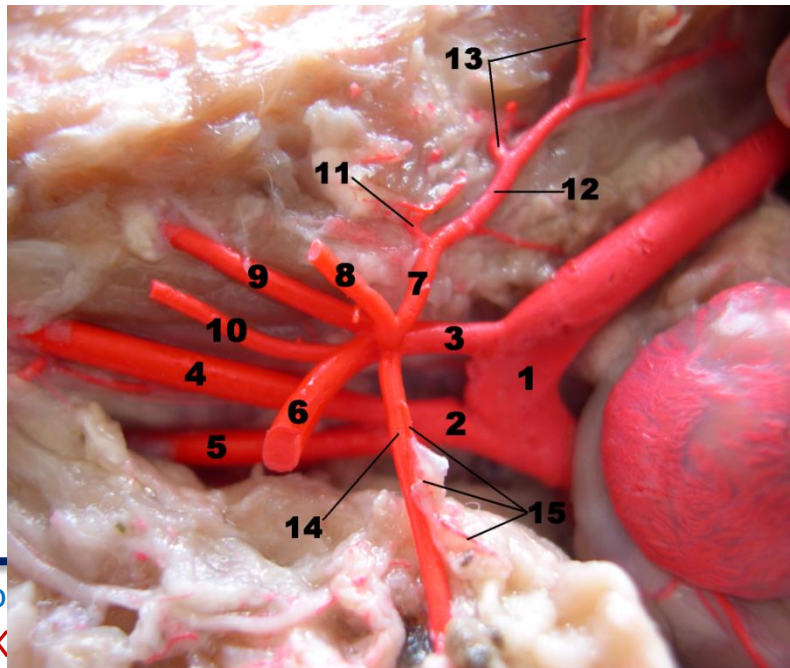
# Alternative Methods To Demonstrate The Hollow (or Luminal) Organs

- We fill up a variety of hollow organs, especially ducts or veins, with a specified chemicals to demonstrate the systems and to make it easy to distinguish from other surrounding anatomical structures.
- These chemicals can be used to demonstrate organs and other formations of the cardiovascular (circulatory) system in particularly.
- Different systems can also be filled with different colored chemicals.
- From central, organs to the thinnest canals or vessels.



# Latex Injection Technique

- Injection of the viscous liquid latex in desired colors to the hollow organs, vessels or canals.
- Afterwards, dissection of unnecessary peripheral structures after the consolidation of liquid latex into an elastic form.
- Therefore, canals, vessels and hollow organs can be demonstrated much more prominently.



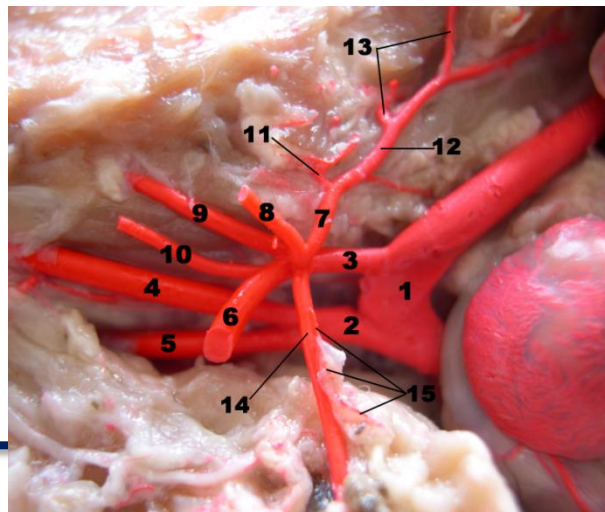
# Latex Injection Technique

- This high viscous latex solution is also a base material for latex glove industry.
- Liquid latex can be colored with various colors of inks suitable for the organ or system to be injected.
- Arteries → Red, Veins → Blue, Lymph Canals → Green, Lung Bronchiols and Trachea → Yellow colored latex should be injected.



# Latex Injection Technique

- Latex injection can be performed either from central hollow organ to peripheral parts and canals or from the peripheric vessels (ends) to the center.
- A small opening should be opened with an incision at the injection area and the contents (blood, lymph, etc.) should be drained carefully.
- The use of anatomic perfusion technique is the ideal method for cleaning the lumens of vessels and canals.
- For the perfusion, a convenient solution such as physiologic saline or etc, should be used for washing and draining of channels and hollow organs.



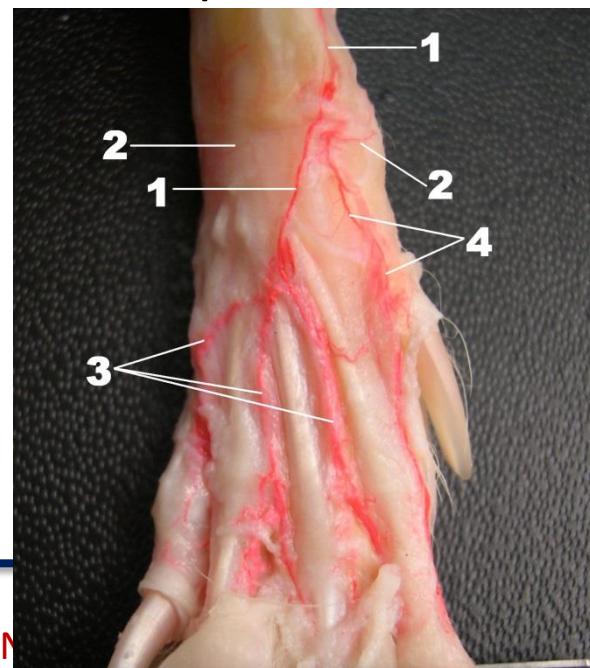
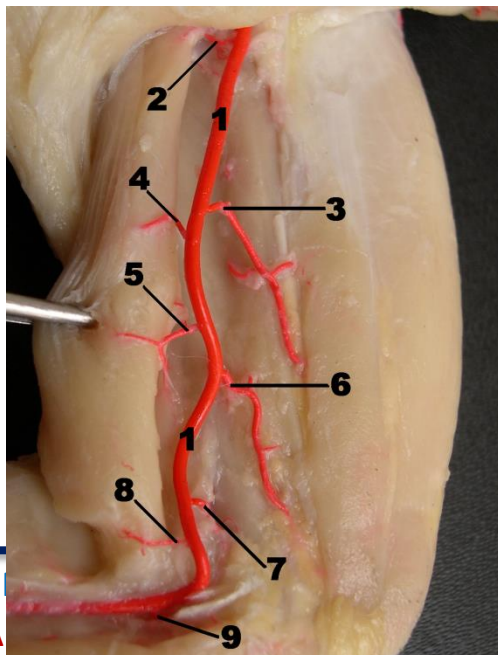
# Latex Injection Technique

- With an injector or similar equipment, injection of latex into the canal or vessel starts.
- The injection should be maintained until the colored latex is noticed at the farthest point to the injection point.
- An example app → The artery in the neck is opened, the blood is drained (sometimes by opening the vein), vessels are washed with saline solution, and then the red colored latex is injected. Afterwards colored latex should be tracked in specific points.
- Arteries under the tail, in the eye, under the nails should be observed.



# Latex Injection Technique

- If a seeping or leaking occurs in various points, a strong acid (formic acid) should be applied on that point immediately.
- Subsequently, the injection site is closed and the acid is pressed. Preferably, the latex is expected to solidify and become elastic in about 1 week.
- After 1 week, the surrounding tissues should be dissected, the target anatomic structure is revealed and the specimen will be completed.





THANK YOU 😊



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