## EXPERIMENTAL CLOSURE OF VENTRICULAR SEPTAL DEFECTS

1) INTRO and METHOD:

"We have been Studyey a means of close 150's &

a) Intro;

for the past year we have undertaken a study to devise a method of closing ventricular septal defects been indirected in the septal defects been i

This has been accomplished by securing polyethlene plate (or disc) in the defect by an approach through the ventricular septum.

b) Method;

1) Defects Created; using a method worked out previously by

Dr. Elton Watkins in thin thin to cur laboratory.

(Children's Surgical Labs) A special punch is put through the right ventricular wall (ventriculations) to cut out a defect in the ventricular septum.

Could manufact ful a Systolic thin!

2) Defects Repaired;

Slide #1:

2) Septal Incision through mattress pursestring sutures.

Noblow Lass.

Slide #2; Then apolyethylene plate is cut slightly Larger than the defect:

- More This atlached to Molleche Needle

Slide #3; The polyethylene plate and malleable needle, for a hall of about 1.5 cm.

1) Needle is guided through the septime The palpating Finger.

Slide 3 remains on - Lights out while I key Falking

## 2) RESULTS:

a) 20 Dogs were operated with this method: High defects of 1 to 2.5 cm were created and then closed.

17 Survived of these 20: (rest dead from hemothorax)

( Trivived of these 20: (rest dead from hemothorax)

Pictures and Microsections: were taken of each heart.

as we could see the who the blood rescription.

All defects were closed immediately after operation, systolic thrill gone.

-blue blood rescription.

Long were Sacrified, or who The systolic thrill dis appeared?

Sequence of healing was as follows!

Slide #4: Defect made with punch. (Immediately post-op)

Lobsered Durig Surgery

Slide #5 Defect immediately after closure.