



저작자표시-비영리-변경금지 2.0 대한민국

이용자는 아래의 조건을 따르는 경우에 한하여 자유롭게

- 이 저작물을 복제, 배포, 전송, 전시, 공연 및 방송할 수 있습니다.

다음과 같은 조건을 따라야 합니다:



저작자표시. 귀하는 원저작자를 표시하여야 합니다.



비영리. 귀하는 이 저작물을 영리 목적으로 이용할 수 없습니다.



변경금지. 귀하는 이 저작물을 개작, 변형 또는 가공할 수 없습니다.

- 귀하는, 이 저작물의 재이용이나 배포의 경우, 이 저작물에 적용된 이용허락조건을 명확하게 나타내어야 합니다.
- 저작권자로부터 별도의 허가를 받으면 이러한 조건들은 적용되지 않습니다.

저작권법에 따른 이용자의 권리는 위의 내용에 의하여 영향을 받지 않습니다.

이것은 [이용허락규약\(Legal Code\)](#)을 이해하기 쉽게 요약한 것입니다.

[Disclaimer](#)

A Thesis for the Degree of Master

Comparison of Continuous Appositional Suture
Patterns for Cystotomy Closure
in *ex vivo* Swine Model

GRADUATE SCHOOL
JEJU NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Department of Veterinary Medicine

Sanghun Park

August 2022

Comparison of Continuous Appositional Suture
Patterns for Cystotomy Closure
in *ex vivo* Swine Model

Sanghun Park
(Supervised by professor Jongtae Cheong)


A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for
the degree of Master of Veterinary Medicine

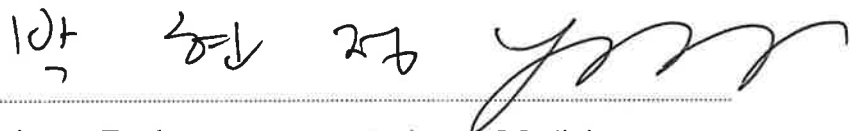
2022. 06.

This thesis has been examined and approved.



Thesis director, Joo Myoung Lee, Prof. of Veterinary Medicine


Jongtae Cheong, Prof. of Veterinary Medicine



Hyunjung Park, Prof. of Veterinary Medicine

Department of Veterinary Medicine
GRADUATE SCHOOL
JEJU NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Abstract

Comparison of Continuous Appositional Suture
Patterns for Cystotomy Closure
in *ex vivo* Swine Model

Supervised by professor Jongtae Cheong

Sanghun Park

Department of Veterinary Medicine

Graduate school

Jeju National University

Several suture patterns can be used for cystotomy closure, and a continuous suture pattern is the most commonly used. In this study, the fluid-tight ability and other suitabilities of continuous appositional sutures, such as the simple continuous suture pattern (SC), running suture pattern (RN), and Ford interlocking suture pattern (FI), were compared for cystotomy closure. Cystotomy closure was performed using each suture method in 10

cases of *ex vivo* swine bladders in each group. Suture time, leakage site, suture length, bursting pressure (BP), bursting volume (BV), and circular bursting wall tension (CBWT) were measured. Suture time and suture length were the shortest in RN and the longest in FI. Leakage occurred in two places: the incision line directly and the hole made by the suture. Leakage occurred through the incision line in 4 bladders of the RN group and 2 bladders of the FI group, but not in the SC group, and in the rest of the bladders, leakage occurred through the suture hole. The values of BP, BV, and CBWT increased in the order of FI, SC, and RN. Suture time and suture length can be considered as factors related to healing and side effects. In this study, leakage through the incision was found in a less appositional area; therefore, leakage through the hole could be considered an indicator of better apposition. Good apposition is one of the conditions required for ideal cystotomy closure. The bursting strength representing the fluid-tight ability can be expressed as the CBWT. RN is expected to be efficient and cause a small degree of foreign body reaction; however, it is expected to be less stable. FI has the greatest fluid-tightness ability, but it has been proposed that side effects due to foreign body reactions most frequently occur in FI. In conclusion, SC, which is expected to have a sufficient degree of fluid-tightness and appropriate recovery, is preferable to other continuous appositional suturing methods for cystotomy closure.

Keywords: cystotomy, simple continuous suture, running suture, Ford interlocking suture, circular bursting wall tension

초록

돼지 사체 모델에서 방광절개 후 봉합에서의 연속 병치 봉합법 간의 비교

(지도교수: 정종태)

박상훈

제주대학교 대학원 수의학과

방광절개술에서의 여러 가지 봉합 패턴을 사용할 수 있으며, 이들 중 연속 봉합법을 가장 일반적으로 사용한다. 이번 연구에서는 방광절개 봉합시, 단순 연속 봉합법 (SC), running 봉합법 (RN) 및 Ford interlocking 봉합법 (FI) 간의 수밀 능력 등 봉합시의 적합성을 비교하였다. 각 그룹의 10개 사체 돼지 방광에 대해 각 봉합 방법을 사용하여 방광 절개술 후 봉합을 수행하였다. 그리고 봉합에 소요된 시간, 누출이 발생한 부위, 사용된 봉합사 길이, 파열압력(BP), 파열 부피 (BV), 파열시 구형 벽의 장력(CBWT)을 측정하였다. 봉합에 소요된 시간과 사용한 봉합사의 길이는 RN에서 가장 짧았고 FI에서 가장 길었다. 누출의 발생은 절개선과 바늘이 통과한 구멍 총 두 군데에서 일어났다. SC군에서는 0개, RN군 4

개, FI군 2개의 방광에서 절개선을 통해 누출이 발생했으며, 나머지 방광에서는 바늘이 통과한 구멍을 통하여 누출이 발생했다. BP, BV, CBWT의 값은 FI, SC, RN 순으로 큰 값을 나타냈다. 봉합에 소요된 시간, 사용된 봉합사의 길이를 방광의 치유 및 부작용과 관련된 요소로 여길 수 있다. 이번 실험에서 절개선을 통한 누출은 다소 병치 정도가 떨어지는 부분에서 나타났으므로, 구멍을 통한 누출이 더 나은 병치를 나타내는 지표로서 여길 수 있었다. 그리고 좋은 병치는 이상적인 방광 봉합의 조건중 하나이다. 수밀능력을 나타내는 과열 내구성은 CBWT로서 나타낼 수 있다. 즉, RN은 빠르고 효율적이며 적은 이물반응이 기대되나 안정성이 떨어지고, FI는 가장 큰 수밀능력을 가졌으나, 이물반응으로 인한 부작용이 가장 크게 일어날 것으로 생각되어진다. SC는 가장 좋은 병치 정도 및 충분한 정도의 수밀능력을 가지며 적절한 회복이 기대되어진다. 결론적으로 SC가 방광절개 봉합에 있어 다른 연속 병치 봉합법보다 더 바람직한 것으로 판단된다.

Keywords: cystotomy, simple continuous suture, running suture, Ford interlocking suture, circular bursting wall tension

Contents

I . Introduction	-----	1
II . Materials and Methods	-----	3
III . Results	-----	9
IV . Discussion	-----	13
V . Conclusion	-----	17
VI . References	-----	18

I . Introduction

In veterinary medicine, cystotomy is a frequently performed procedure, and is most commonly indicated in patients with bladder calculi, traumatic bladder rupture, bladder neoplasia, and congenital anomalies such as ectopic ureter (5, 18). Failure of cystotomy closure can lead to adhesions, fibrosis, prolonged hospitalization, uroabdomen or peritonitis, which can lead to death in severe case (1, 25). Therefore, an ideal suture in cystotomy closure should be completely fluid-tight, easy to apply, cause minimal tension on the incision surface, cause no adhesion formation, maintain the diameter of the bladder lumen, and provide anatomical reapposition between the layers of tissue (23).

When closing the cystotomy, methods for single-layer or double-layer suture patterns using apposition or inverting suture patterns are conventionally suggested (16, 17, 18, 24). Several studies have argued that single-layer suture patterns are more suitable because they are not significantly different from double-layer suture patterns in terms of the degree of urine leakage and wound strength, but rather provide a shorter running time and healing period and a lower possibility of side effects and tissue damage (12, 13, 23, 25). In addition, in studies comparing the appositional and inverting suturing patterns in the cystotomy closure, no significant difference was found in pressure at the time of leakage between the two suture patterns (2, 9 13, 23). In previous studies, the single-layer appositional suture pattern did not differ from the double-layer inverting suture pattern in the short-term complication rate and hospitalization period for cystotomy closure in clinical situations (12, 25).

The simple continuous suture pattern (SC), running suture pattern (RN),

and Ford interlocking suture pattern (FI) are included the continuous appositional suture pattern (15, 17). The SC is composed of knots only at both ends of the incision. After making a knot at the starting point, it passes through the tissues perpendicular to the incision from one side to the other. RN is achieved by diagonally advancing along the incision line. In FI, sutures penetrating the tissues are interlocked. In general, it is known that simple continuous suture pattern has better fluid-tight ability than simple interrupted suture pattern, and studies applied to cystotomy closure showed better results (7, 17).

To date, no study has compared the continuous appositional suture patterns during cystotomy closure. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to compare continuous appositional suture patterns such as SC, RN and FI.

II. Materials and Methods

Specimen collection and experiment preparation

Thirty urinary bladders of slaughtered pigs, weighing 100 - 110 kg and 6 months of age, were removed *en bloc* from the slaughterhouse. The remaining urine was carefully drained to avoid damaging the mucous membrane of the lumen. The bladders were washed with saline, leaving 3 cm of the urethra and 2 cm of the ureter. After that, the weight of each specimen was measured, ranging between 55 - 60 g. Each ureter was ligated near the ureter-bladder junction. After inserting the tube through the urethra until the tip was located at the urethra-bladder junction, the urethra was tightened using a cable tie. The tube was connected through a three-way valve to a pressure transducer connected to a pressure monitor (BM7 VET PRO, Bionet, Korea) and an infusion pump (KL-602, Beijing KellyMed Co, China) to inject the solution into the bladder (Figure 1). A 1% povidone-iodine-saline solution was prepared to check for leakage.

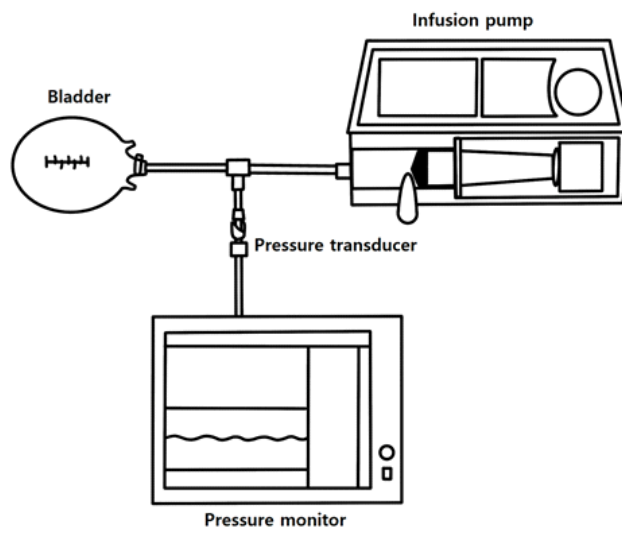


Figure 1. Apparatuses used to infuse urinary bladders to measure bursting pressure and bursting volume for circular bursting wall tension (CBWT) determinations.

Categorization of the basis of suture pattern

The 30 bladders were randomly categorized into three groups (SC, RN, and FI), with 10 bladders in each group. All bladders were soaked in a heated water bath at 35–36°C for at least 20 min before incision. An incision was made on the ventral surface of the bladder according to the pre-drawn 35 mm lines, and sutures were performed in the manner assigned to each group. The beginning and end of each continuous suture method were completed by making six square knots. For sutures, 3/0 polyglyconate (Maxon™, Covidien™, USA) swaged on a tapered needle was used.

In the SC group, after the first knot, the suture was passed through the bladder serosal surface 5 mm from the edge of the incision line, and then passed through the bladder mucosal surface opposite the incision line on the same vertical level. The interval between sutures was 5 mm. The SC consisted of 14 needle passes through the bladder wall (Figure 2A).

In the RN group, after the first knot, the route of the first suture passed the wall in the same way as in the SC group, and closure was advanced by 5 mm above the incision. In this way, the suture was placed at the end of the incision, and the suturing was finished with a knot. The RN consisted of 8 needle passes through the bladder wall (Figure 2B).

In the FI group, the same interval length as that of the SC group was applied, but the incision was closed by applying the Ford interlocking suture patterns in which the sutures were interlocked on the serosal surface. The FI consisted of 14 needle passes through the bladder wall and six interlockings of the suture (Figure 2C).

The suture time was defined as the time taken from the first pass after the completion of the first knot to the completion of the last knot, and it was measured for all tests. For consistency in each suture trial, one operator

performed all sutures.

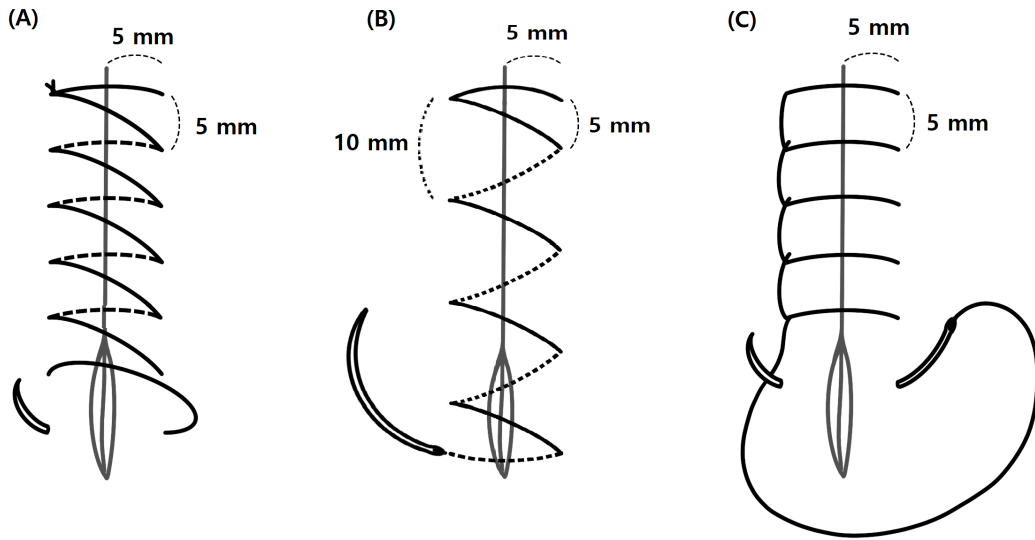


Figure 2. Each suture pattern used in the experiment. (A) Simple continuous suture pattern. (B) Running suture pattern. (C) Ford interlocking suture pattern.

Evaluation of bladder leakage

After suturing was completed 1% povidone-iodine-saline solution was injected at a rate of 1300 ml/hr using an infusion pump. Then, the bladder lumen pressure and accumulated infusion volume of the solution were measured when leakage of the 1% povidone-iodine-saline solution was observed. The pressure and volume at the time of leakage were called the bursting pressure (BP) and bursting volume (BV), respectively. The leakage site and the suture length used for cystotomy closure by removing the suture were recorded.

Derivation of the circular bursting wall tension

The circular bursting wall tension (CBWT) expressing the bursting strength was derived from the BP and BV measured for all tests. Assuming that the bladder was a sphere, the radius at the time of rupture could be calculated from the BV using the following formula:

$$BV = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$
$$r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3BV}{4\pi}}$$

BV = bursting volume (ml), r = radius of the sphere when rupture occurs (cm)

CBWT was calculated by applying Laplace's law, which defines the relationship between pressure and wall tension in hollow organs (11, 20, 23). The formula for deriving the CBWT is as follows:

$$CBWT = \frac{BP \times r \times 1.33 \times 10^3}{2}$$

CBWT = circular bursting wall tension (dyne/cm), BP = bursting pressure (mmHg),
r = radius of the sphere (cm), 1 mmHg = 1.33 dyne/cm

Statistical analysis

To statistically analyze of the results, the mean values and the standard deviations (SD) were calculated. All experimental results were expressed as mean \pm SD and were presented in tables and figures. The three groups were compared statistically with a one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) using GraphPad Prism software (GraphPad Software, USA). For all tests, $P < 0.05$ was considered to be statistically significant.

III. Results

Bladder weight, suture time and suture length

The weight of the bladder did not differ significantly ($P>0.05$) between the three groups (mean \pm SD, 59.0 ± 1.48 g, 58.2 ± 1.54 g, 59.0 ± 1.48 g for SC, RN and FI, respectively). The mean \pm SD of suture times were 349.9 ± 74.00 sec, 215.9 ± 28.29 sec, and 465.6 ± 84.47 sec in SC, RN and FI groups, respectively. The length of the suture for RN was the shortest, followed by SC and FI in that order (mean \pm SD, 60.8 ± 7.47 mm, 40.5 ± 2.73 mm, 91.2 ± 13.12 mm for SC, RN and FI, respectively). The length of suture and the suture time were significantly different ($P<0.05$) between the groups (Table 1).

Table 1. The weight of the bladder used in the study, the suture time, and the suture length for SC, RN, and FI group.

	(mean \pm SD)			
	Group SC	Group RN	Group FI	P value
	(n = 10)	(n = 10)	(n = 10)	
Bladder weight (g)	59.0\pm1.48	58.2\pm1.54	59.0\pm1.48	>0.05
Suture time (sec)	349.9\pm74.00	215.9\pm28.29	465.6\pm84.47	<0.05
Suture length (mm)	60.8\pm7.47	40.5\pm2.73	91.2\pm13.12	<0.05

Sites of leakage

No suture breakage or untying occurred in the bladder. In this study, leakage of the bladder was observed at two sites: leakage through the incision line directly and the suture hole made by penetration of the suture. In the SC, no leakage occurred at the incision line. In FI, 2 of the 10 bladders showed leakage in the incision line, and in RN, 4 of the 10 bladders showed leakage (Table 2). The remaining bladders in the RN and FI groups showed leakage through the suture hole. The leakage at the incision line in the FI group occurred in the wrinkled areas between the incision edges.

Table 2. The leakage site in SC, RN, and FI groups. In this study, leakage was observed in two sites: the incision line and the suture hole.

	Group SC (n = 10)	Group RN (n = 10)	Group FI (n = 10)
Incision line	0	4	2
Suture hole	10	6	8

Bursting pressure (BP) and bursting volume (BV)

The mean \pm SD of BP were 3.9 ± 0.83 , 2.9 ± 0.83 , and 5.1 ± 1.22 mmHg in SC, RN and FI groups, respectively. A statistically significant difference was observed between SC and FI groups and between RN and FI groups. However, there was no significant difference between the SC and RN groups (Figure 3).

The mean \pm SD of BV were 349.9 ± 68.58 ml, 234.9 ± 61.73 ml, and 402.7 ± 119.09 ml in SC, RN, and FI groups, respectively. A statistically significant difference was observed between the SC and RN groups and between RN and FI groups. However, there was no significant difference between the SC and FI groups (Figure 3). From the result, we observed that as BP increased, BV showed a proportional increase too.

Circular bursting wall tension (CBWT)

The mean \pm SD of CBWT in the SC, RN, and FI groups were 11206 ± 2229.6 , 7284 ± 2041.3 , and 15489 ± 4399.0 dyne/cm, respectively (Figure 3). Statistically significant differences were observed in CBWT among all groups. RN showed the weakest tension, while FI showed the strongest tension among the groups.

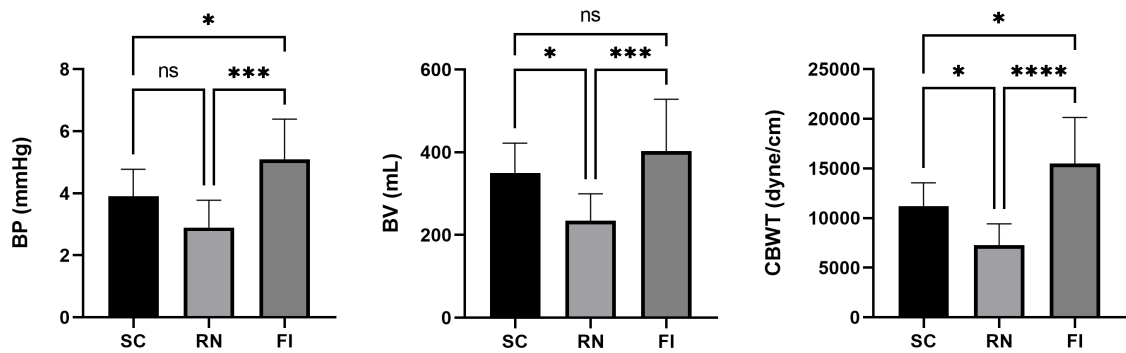


Figure 3. BV, BP, and CBWT measurement in SC, RN and FI groups.

IV. Discussion

In many studies, delayed operating and anesthesia times were associated with adverse effects, such as infection (3, 4, 6). Therefore, several studies comparing cystotomy closure methods have suggested that shorter operation time is a positive factor (7, 12, 13, 19). As the result of this study, it is expected to further contribute to shortening the operation time in the following order: RN, SC, and FI. Thus, the risk associated with adverse effects such as infection was also thought to be lower in the order of RN, SC and FI.

The suture material at the incision line can act as a foreign body, which can delay healing and contribute to infection (26). In addition, the presence of a foreign body in the abdominal cavity is one of the most common reasons for adhesions. The larger the suture volume exposed to the abdominal cavity, the more severe the adhesion (8, 14, 22). Adhesion of the bladder to the body wall or organs in the abdominal cavity after cystotomy can interfere with normal bladder filling or emptying (22). Therefore, a smaller amount of suture material used is thought to have better results with respect to recovery. From the results of this study, it can be inferred that the most severe foreign body reaction in the closure occurs when FI is applied in clinical practice because the longest length of the suture is used in FI. In addition, because of the largest amount of suture made by the interlocked sutures on the serosal surface of the bladder in FI, intraperitoneal adhesion is thought to be the most severe.

In the RN, leakage occurred at the incision line in 40% of the bladders. It can be suggested that this result was due to the instability of the incision

line caused by the long gap between the sutures and the tension acting on the suture while pulling to tighten the suture, causing the bladder surface to move parallel to the incision line. In FI, leakage occurred at the incision line in 20% of bladders. The reason for this result, even with the same distance between sutures as the SC, was probably the wrinkles at the edges of the incisions. These wrinkles were formed because, the interlocking part applied a force to the serosa in the vertical (seroso-mucosal) direction as the suture progressed. As a result, the edge of the incision where interlocking existed was relatively deep compared to the opposite edge. When tension is applied, the RN and FI are thought to have a relatively smaller degree of apposition compared to the SC that is thought to have a relatively better apposition at the suture sites. According to previous studies, the most common leakage site for appositional sutures in the cadaveric bladder was the suture hole (19, 23). However, in clinical situations, cystotomy leakage at the suture hole is rare (19). In this experiment, all bladder leakages occurred through the suture hole in SC. The suture hole was also the most common leakage site in RN and FI. Therefore, it is thought that the possibility of urinary leakage in the bladder is further reduced if appropriate apposition is achieved in which leakage does not occur at the incision line during bladder occlusion *in vivo*.

Bursting strength refers to the resistance to an increase in intraluminal pressure, and it can be expressed as either BP or CBWT (11, 23). CBWT is considered to represent the bursting strength more accurately because it takes into consideration the size and shape of the lumen (11, 20, 23). Therefore, the CBWT results obtained in this study were considered more accurate than the results of simply measuring only BP and BV.

In this study, by comparing the values of CBWT, it was found that FI had better fluid-tight ability than the other suture patterns in terms of mechanical

aspects. In the FI suture, the connection between the sutures was made once more on the serosal surface, and the greater tension caused by the use of longer sutures on the incision line caused the strongest CBWT. However, in the RN, the lowest tension on the incision line due to the wide interval between sutures and the use of fewer sutures was thought to be the cause of the lowest CBWT.

The epithelium and connective tissues in the *in vivo* bladder stretch to accommodate urine and maintain low pressure, as the bladder tension increases, and histological reorganization of smooth muscle cells occurs (10, 21). In this experiment, such changes were not observed in the *ex vivo* bladder, even though the fluid injection rate was much faster than the *in vivo* urine output. Thus, BP and BV values are thought to become larger in clinical situations than in cadaveric situations. Accordingly, it is thought that CBWT values also increase.

Because this experiment was conducted *ex vivo*, evaluation of the differences in postoperative healing was not possible according to the suture patterns. In addition, evaluating the effect of physiological responses, such as inflammation, on fluid-tight ability after surgery was not possible. These points are considered limitations of experiments performed *ex vivo*, and additional studies *in vivo* may help to evaluate aspects that could not be evaluated in this study.

The fluid-tight ability of the FI was superior to that of the SC in the mechanical aspect. However, FI does not seem suitable for cystotomy closure because of the high possibility of side effects due to foreign body reactions *in vivo*, the low efficiency of suturing and the difficulty of suturing. Although RN sutures are relatively efficient and easy to suture, their apposition and fluid-tight abilities were poor. Thus, if RN is to be used for cystotomy

closure, it should be performed with a suture interval smaller than 5 mm, or a urinary catheter should be used after cystotomy to reduce the inner pressure of the bladder during the initial recovery phase. Therefore, SC is considered preferable to RN and FI for cystotomy closure because of its adequate fluid-tight ability, good apposition, and appropriate efficiency.

V. Conclusion

In order to compare continuous appositional suture patterns, cystotomy closure was performed with each pattern in *ex vivo* swine bladders. Subsequently, suture time, suture length, BV, and BP were measured. The CBWT values, which more accurately represent the bursting strength, were derived from the BP and BV values. Considering the stability and prognosis of sutures, SC is considered more appropriate than other continuous appositional suture patterns such as running and Ford interlocking suture patterns.

V. References

1. Adams H, Barnes R, Small C, Hadley H. Sutures and bladder wound healing in the experimental animal. *Invest Urol* 1975; 12(4): 267 - 268.
2. Al-Asadi RN, Khwaf NB. A comparative study between inverting and appositional suture patterns for cystotomy closure in dog. *Iraqi J Vet Med* 2014; 38(1): 40-47.
3. Brown DC, Conzemius MG, Shofer F, Swann H. Epidemiologic evaluation of postoperative wound infections in dogs and cats. *J Am Vet Med Assoc* 1997; 210(9): 1302-1306.
4. Burrow R, Batchelor D, Cripps P. Complications observed during and after ovariohysterectomy of 142 bitches at a veterinary teaching hospital. *Vet Rec* 2005; 157(26): 829-833.
5. Cornell KK. Cystotomy, partial cystectomy, and tube cystostomy. *Clin Tech Small Anim Pract* 2000; 15(1): 11-16.
6. Cruse PJ, Foord R. The epidemiology of wound infection: a 10-year prospective study of 62,939 wounds. *Surg Clin North Am* 1980; 60(1): 27-40.
7. Gözen AS, Arslan M, Schulze M, Rassweiler J. Comparison of laparoscopic closure of the bladder with barbed polyglyconate versus polyglactin suture material in the pig bladder model: an experimental in vitro study. *J Endourol* 2012; 26(6): 732-736.
8. Henderson RA. Controlling peritoneal adhesions. *Vet Surg* 1982; 11(1): 30-33.
9. Hildreth BE, Ellison GW, Roberts JF, Adin CA, Holloway TJ, Archer LL,

- Van Gilder JM. Biomechanical and histologic comparison of single-layer continuous Cushing and simple continuous appositional cystotomy closure by use of poliglecaprone 25 in rats with experimentally induced inflammation of the urinary bladder. *Am J Vet Res* 2006; 67(4): 686-692.
10. Hill WG. Control of urinary drainage and voiding. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol* 2015; 10(3): 480-492.
 11. Jiborn H, Ahonen J, Zederfeldt B. Healing of experimental colonic anastomoses: I. Bursting strength of the colon after left colon resection and anastomosis. *Am J Surg* 1978; 136(5): 587-594.
 12. Khan IU, Khan MA, Chaudhry AS, Ali MM, Imran M. Evaluation of different suturing techniques for cystotomy closure in canines. *The JAPS* 2013; 23: 981-985.
 13. Kieves NR, Krebs AI. Comparison of leak pressures for single layer simple continuous suture pattern for cystotomy closure using barbed and monofilament suture material in an ex vivo canine model. *Vet Surg* 2017; 46(3): 412-416.
 14. Kirby BM. Peritoneum and retroperitoneum. In: Johnston SA, Tobias KM. *Veterinary surgery: small animal*. 2nd ed. Philadelphia: Elsevier Health Sciences. 2017: 1608-1610.
 15. Knecht CD, Allen AR, Williams DJ, Johnson JH. Suture patterns. In: *Fundamental techniques in veterinary surgery*. 2nd ed. Philadelphia: Saunders. 1981: 52-68.
 16. Lipscomb VJ. Bladder. In: Johnston SA, Tobias KM. *Veterinary surgery: small animal*. 2nd ed. Philadelphia: Elsevier Health Sciences. 2017: 2220-2225.
 17. MacPhail C, Fossum TW. Biomaterial, suturing and hemostasis. In: Fossum TW. *Small animal surgery*. 5th ed. Philadelphia: Elsevier, Inc.

- 2019: 68-70.
18. McLoughlin M, Scansen BA. The upper urinary tract. In: Williams JM, Niles JD. BSAVA manual of canine and feline abdominal surgery. 2nd ed. Gloucester: British Small Animal Veterinary Association. 2015: 269-271.
 19. Petty RE, Johnston W, McCormick AQ, Hunt DW, Rootman J, Rollins DF. Uveitis and arthritis induced by adjuvant: clinical, immunologic and histologic characteristics. *J Rheumatol* 1989; 16(4): 499-505.
 20. Nelsen TS, Anders CJ. Dynamic aspects of small intestinal rupture with special consideration of anastomotic strength. *Arch Surg* 1966; 93(2): 309-314.
 21. Phé V, Chartier-Kastler E, Soler JM, Denys P. Pathophysiology of the low-compliant bladder. In: Ginsberg D, Karsenty G, Corcos J. *Textbook of the Neurogenic Bladder*. 3rd ed. Florida: CRC Press. 2015: 125-132.
 22. Radasch RM. An evaluation of appositional versus inverting suture patterns for cystotomy closure. 1988. Doctoral dissertation. Iowa State University.
 23. Radasch RM, Merkley DF, Wilson JW, Barstad RD. Cystotomy closure: a comparison of the strength of appositional and inverting suture patterns. *Vet surg* 1990; 19(4): 283 - 288.
 24. Stone EA, Kyles AF. Cystotomy and partial cystectomy. In: Bojrab MJ, Waldron DR, Toombs JP. *Current Techniques in Small Animal Surgery*. 5th ed. Wyoming: Tenton NewMedia. 2014: 481-482.
 25. Thieman-Mankin KM, Ellison GW, Jeyapaul CJ, Glotfelty-Ortiz CS. Comparison of short-term complication rates between dogs and cats undergoing appositional single-layer or inverting double-layer cystotomy closure: 144 cases (1993 - 2010). *J Am Vet Med Assoc* 2012; 240(1): 65-68.

26. Willard MD, Schulz KS, Fossum TW. Surgical infections and antibiotic selection. In: Fossum TW. Small animal surgery. 5th ed. Philadelphia: Elsevier, Inc. 2019: 79-89.