

# The Application of an Indigenous Polymer for the Plastination of teaching Anatomical and Biological Specimens

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## Abstract

Plastination was fabricated in 1978 by Dr. Gunther Von Hagens at the University of Heidelberg,, Germany, which kept for the good conservation of anatomical and biological material. The present goal was to utilize a cost-effective plastination polymer as compared to the standard S10 technique using silicone polymers. The S10 is the original silicone polymer used for the preparation of plastinated specimens and whole dissecting body.

Specimens were fixed in formalin 10%, dehydrated and decreasing in acetone, and at last, impregnated by local commercial unsaturated polyester resin and ultimately hardening at 50 °C temperature.

The plastinated specimens were clean, durable, odorless, portable and non-toxic, it can be kept for long durations without any changes. The usage of widespread S10 silicon method is high cost so with the aid of using indigenous chemicals it is possible to produce low cost anatomical models for education and for studying anatomy.

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## Biography

Prof. Dr. Alaa Abdulkhalek Hussein is a member of the staff of the college of veterinary Medicine, university of Basrah, Iraq since 2002, He holds a BSc in veterinary medicine, currently pursuing a Ph.D of Philosophy degree in Anatomy and

Established the plastination laboratory at the university of basrah and produced the anatomical specimens that used for education, He is an editorial in chief of basrah Journal of Veterinary research.