CHARCOAL DEPOSITION IN INTERNAL ORGANS AFTER HAEMOPERFUSION WITH THE YATZIDIS TECHNIQUE IN RABBITS

K. E. HAGSTAM, L.-E. LARSSON and H. THYSSELL

Medical Clinic B (Renal Clinic) and the Pathological Department, University of Lund, Lund, Sweden

Haemoperfusion over charcoal was performed on 40 rabbits (controls, uraemic, phenobarbital-intoxicated, and amitriptyline-intoxicated animals). The haemoperfusion technique (Hagstam et al., in press) was similar to that used by Yatzidis (1964) and Dunea and Kolff (1965). A similar type of filter, granulated charcoal, rinsing perfusion, and sterilizing procedure was employed. The perfusion flow was 1-5 ml/min. The perfusion time was 20-210 minutes. The rabbits tolerated the procedure well and no adverse effects were observed during an observation period of 1 day to 9 months. No gross changes were observed at autopsy. Histological examination revealed charcoal particles in the lungs of all the animals, in the spleen in two-thirds, in the liver in one-third and in the kidney in one-fourth of them. Suspected charcoal particles were observed in the brain in 2 cases. There was hardly any tissue reaction around the particles in any case.

Fig. 1. Small charcoal particles in the portal zone of the liver. 360 ×.
Fig. 2. Charcoal emboli in small pulmonary vessels. 360 ×.

Fig. 3. Charcoal particles in the spleen. 360 ×.
Fig. 4. Apparatus for charcoal haemoperfusion in rabbits.

REFERENCES

