

THE SUTURE IN GASTRO-ENTEROSTOMY IN THE MAYO CLINIC.

The double clamps have been superseded by the triblade Roosevelt clamp, which steadies the parts better and relieves the assistant. The first, or posterior serous suture, is of linen, a simple over and over stitch, the unused end is folded in a piece of gauze and protected as it will be required for the anterior serous suture. The sections in the stomach and duodenum having been made and the redundant mucosa removed, a running lock stitch suture of chromicized gut suture is continued upon the anterior surface, but the stitch is changed to the C. H. Mayo suture.

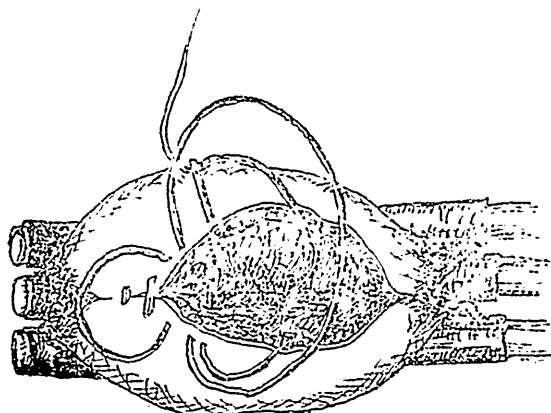


FIG. 2.—Showing posterior button hole lock-stitch in posterior mucous layer, and C. H. Mayo stitch in anterior mucous layer. Both of these perforate all coats of stomach and duodenum. The parts are held in the grip of the Roosevelt triblade clamp.

The parts having been thoroughly cleansed the linen thread is unrolled, and with it a Cushing suture is applied to the anterior serous surface.

There are, therefore, four distinct sutures used by Dr. Mayo in this anastomosis, the posterior serous, a running over and over suture of linen; the posterior mucous, a lock-stitch of chromicized catgut; the anterior mucous, a C. H. Mayo suture of chromicized gut (both of these two latter are of special hæmostatic interest); and an anterior serous Cushing suture of linen.

PREPARATION OF PATIENTS AND METHODS OF STERILIZATION.

The methods of sterilization and treatment in St. Mary's Hospital have been so tersely described by Dr. Gay in an address given before the Surgeons Club that I cannot do better than follow his paper.