**Non- Absorbable Multifilament Suture Materials**

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| Suture | Material | Qualities | Advantages | Disadvantages |
| Silk  Image result for silk suture | Protein filament from silkworms | Slow absorption by proteolytic degradation within 2 years  Natural material   Used in general soft tissue approximation and/or ligation, including use in cardiovascular, ophthalmic, microsurgery, and neurological surgery. | Excellent handling Properties  Good knot-holding properties | Potentially allergic  Capillary action |
| Polyester (Ethibond))  Image result for Polyester (Ethibond)) | Polymer of ethylene glycol and terapthalic acid | Synthetic, non- absorbable  Coated or Uncoated  Used in general soft tissue approximation and/or ligation, including use in cardiovascular, ophthalmic and neurological procedures.1 | Inert  Prolonged Strength | Uncoated Forms Creates capillary and tissue drag  Coating reduces the knot security  Potentiation of infection |
| Polyamide (Nylon)  Image result for polyamide (nylon) suture | Long -chained ploymer | Non-absorbable  Synthetic  Use in general soft tissue approximation and/or ligation, including ophthalmologic procedures. | Inert  Maintains most of its initial strength | High memory  Poor knot security  Bulky knot |
| Polymerised Caprolactam (Supramid) | Related to Nylon  Used in skin closure | Non-absorbable  Synthetic  Braided and coated | Coating minimizes capillarity  High tensile strength  minimal tissue reaction | Some knot slippage  Potentiation of infection |