**Non- Absorbable Multifilament Suture Materials**

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| Suture  | Material | Qualities | Advantages | Disadvantages |
| SilkImage 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 PropertiesGood knot-holding properties  | Potentially allergic Capillary action  |
| Polyester (Ethibond))Image result for Polyester (Ethibond)) | Polymer of ethylene glycol and terapthalic acid  | Synthetic, non- absorbableCoated or Uncoated Used in general soft tissue approximation and/or ligation, including use in cardiovascular, ophthalmic and neurological procedures.1 | InertProlonged 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-absorbableSyntheticUse in general soft tissue approximation and/or ligation, including ophthalmologic procedures. | InertMaintains most of its initial strength  | High memoryPoor knot securityBulky knot  |
| Polymerised Caprolactam (Supramid) | Related to NylonUsed in skin closure  | Non-absorbable Synthetic Braided and coated  | Coating minimizes capillarityHigh tensile strength minimal tissue reaction | Some knot slippagePotentiation of infection |