**Non -Absorbable Monofilament sutures**

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| Suture | Material | Qualities | Advantages | Disadvantages |
| Polyamide (Nylon)  Image result for polyamide / nylon suture monofilament\ | Long Chained polymer | Synthetic   Used in general soft tissue approximation and/or ligation, including use in cardiovascular, ophthalmic, and neurological surgery. | Inert  Maintains most of its initial strength  High degree of elasticity (useful for oedematous tissue and skin enclosure) | High Memory  Poor knot security  Bulky knot |
| Polypropylene  Image result for polypropylene suture | Long chained polymer | Synthetic  Use in general soft tissue approximation and/or ligation, including use in cardiovascular, ophthalmic, and neurological surgery. | Inert  Maintains most of its initial strength  Minimal tissue drag  Used in cardiovascular surgeries due to reduced thrombogenic potential | High memory  Poor knot security  Bulky knot |
| Polybutester (Novafil)  Image result for Polybutester (Novafil) | Long chained polymer | Synthetic  Use in general soft tissue approximation and/or ligation — including use in cardiovascular and ophthalmic surgery. | Maintains strength after implantation  Highly elastic  Useful in tissues likely to become oedematous  Minimal Tissue drag | Poor knot security? |
| Stainless Steel Wire  Image result for stainless steel wire suture | Iron alloy (iron-nickel-chromium) | Non-absorbable  (comes in multifilament as well)  Use in abdominal wound closure, hernia repair, sterna closure and orthopaedic procedures including cerclage and tendon repair.1 | Strongest suture material.  Good knot security  Can be repeatedly sterilized  Does not potentiate infection like other sutures | Difficult to handle  Bulky knots  Can cut tissues and surgical gloves |