**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  |
| PolypropyleneImage 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 strengthMinimal tissue dragUsed in cardiovascular surgeries due to reduced thrombogenic potential | High memoryPoor knot securityBulky 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 implantationHighly elastic Useful in tissues likely to become oedematousMinimal Tissue drag | Poor knot security? |
| Stainless Steel WireImage 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 securityCan be repeatedly sterilized Does not potentiate infection like other sutures  | Difficult to handle Bulky knots Can cut tissues and surgical gloves  |