

Animal No. 1: (Animals are numbered in chronological order.) ~~It was the first percutaneous transhepatic portal vein catheterization we had ever done, with known methodologies.~~ Difficulty was encountered ~~It was hard to~~ in trying to distinguish the intrahepatic versus the extrahepatic segments of the portal vein ~~sections inside and outside the liver~~ in the Rhesus monkey ~~only by using~~ only by intra-operative visualization alone of the liver ~~the liver anatomy of liver in of the Rhesus monkey.~~ Because the ~~technologists~~ technicians were unfamiliar with the hepatobiliary anatomy ~~livers of the Rhesus monkeys,~~ we mistakenly punctured the right branch of the portal vein, the entirety of which is extrahepatic in the Rhesus monkey ~~(the entire right branch of Rhesus monkey's portal vein is outside the liver).~~ ~~to cause~~ This caused the bleeding at the puncture site, which was extrahepatic ~~outside the liver~~ and at risk for persistent bleeding due to lack of the natural tamponade effect with intrahepatic portal vein puncture. The monkey died of blood loss and shock ~~in~~ 10 hours after ~~the~~ surgery. Due to the slow ~~speed~~ pace of bleeding, it was hard to monitor the ~~for~~ post-procedural bleeding ~~procedure by the using~~ ultrasound ~~ultrasound~~ exam technology alone, even when ultrasound was performed immediately after the surgery.

Animal No. 2: ~~Because Rhesus monkeys has take deep breaths and the their~~ The diaphragms of Rhesus monkeys ~~is~~ are lower than that in ~~than~~ human². In this animal, we failed to follow the respiratory rhythm and ~~inadvertently~~ mistakenly inserted the needle when the diaphragm was not at its highest ~~reached the its lowest place~~ point as it would be during maximal expiration. The thoracic cavity of the monkey was injured, ~~and caused~~ ing pneumothorax. No specific therapeutic measure was taken for the pneumothorax and the monkey healed by itself.

We used the ~~ith the~~ lessons from the first two operations, ~~our skill improved gradually to improve our technique.~~ ~~o~~ Total operation time was shortened greatly and ~~no complications occurred~~ the subsequent three monkeys experienced no complications. ~~The rest three was performed successfully without any complications.~~

Changes of in pPortal yVenous pPressures at different times duringof

Comment [BW1]: This statement appears to lack a scientific basis and should be deleted, unless you can cite a reference. There's no obvious reason why a Rhesus monkey should take any deeper breaths than humans unless it is mechanically overventilated during general anesthesia.

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