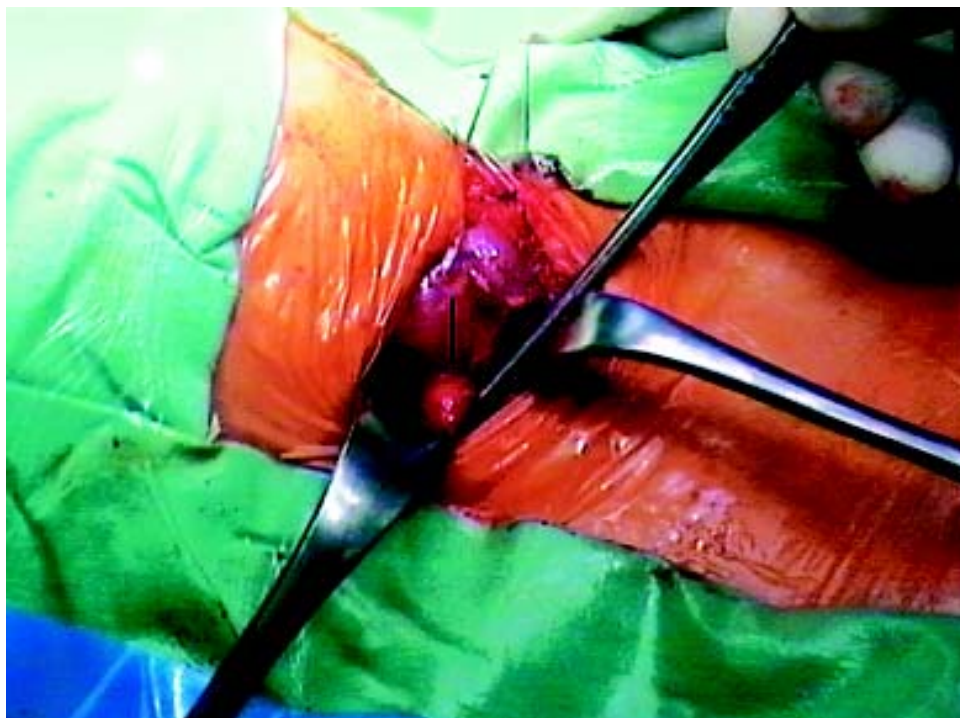




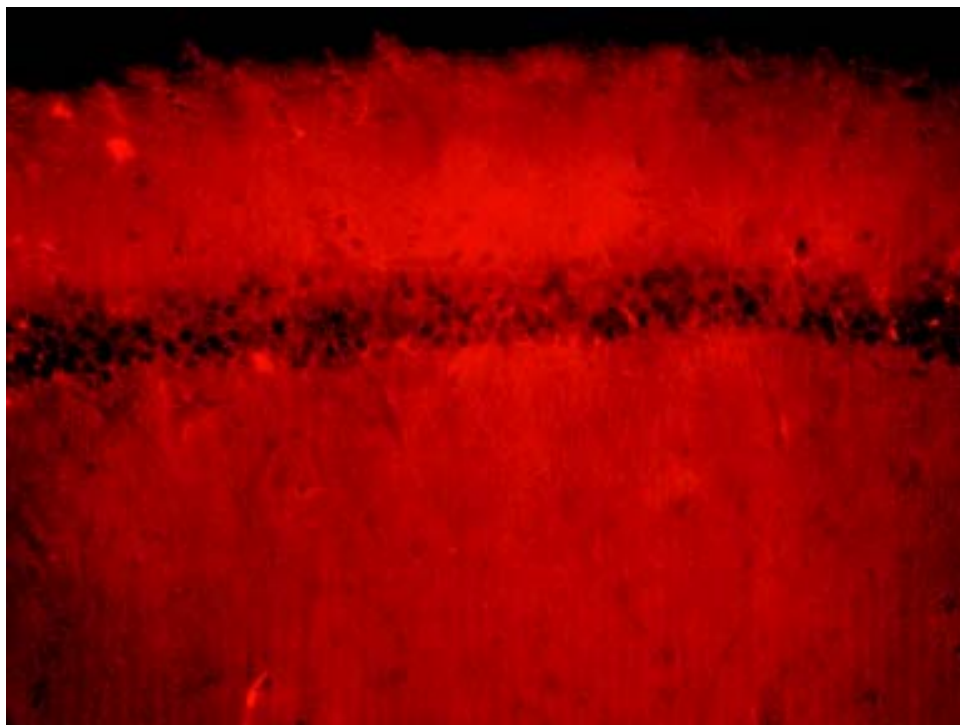
*Fig. 1 – Situation after the operation. We can see the lenght of the incision and the drain.*



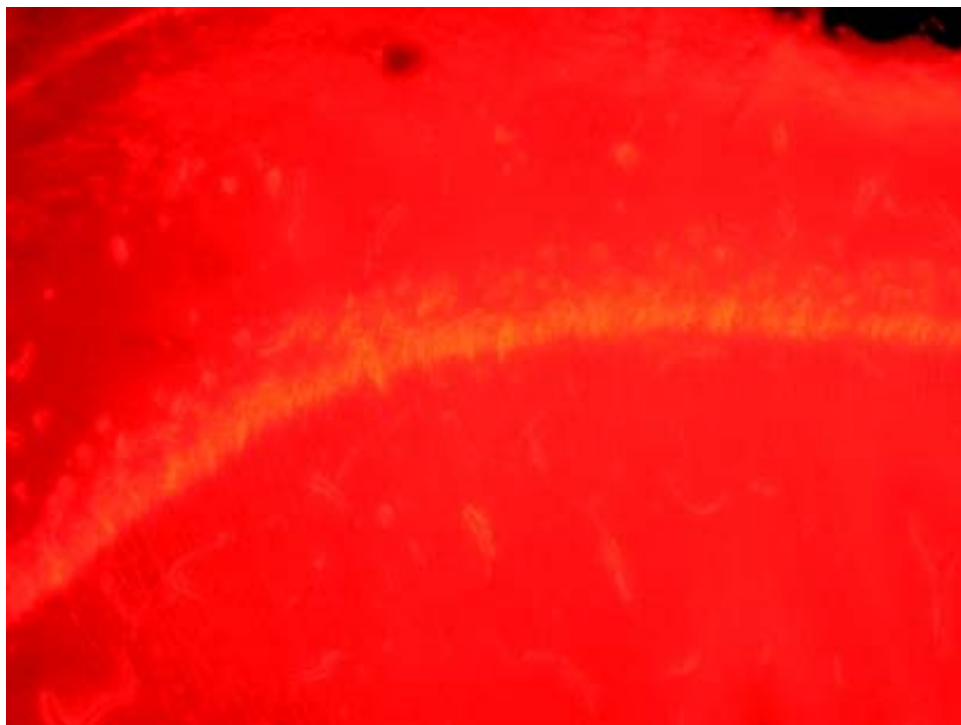
*Fig. 2 – Adenoma of glandula parathyroidea.*



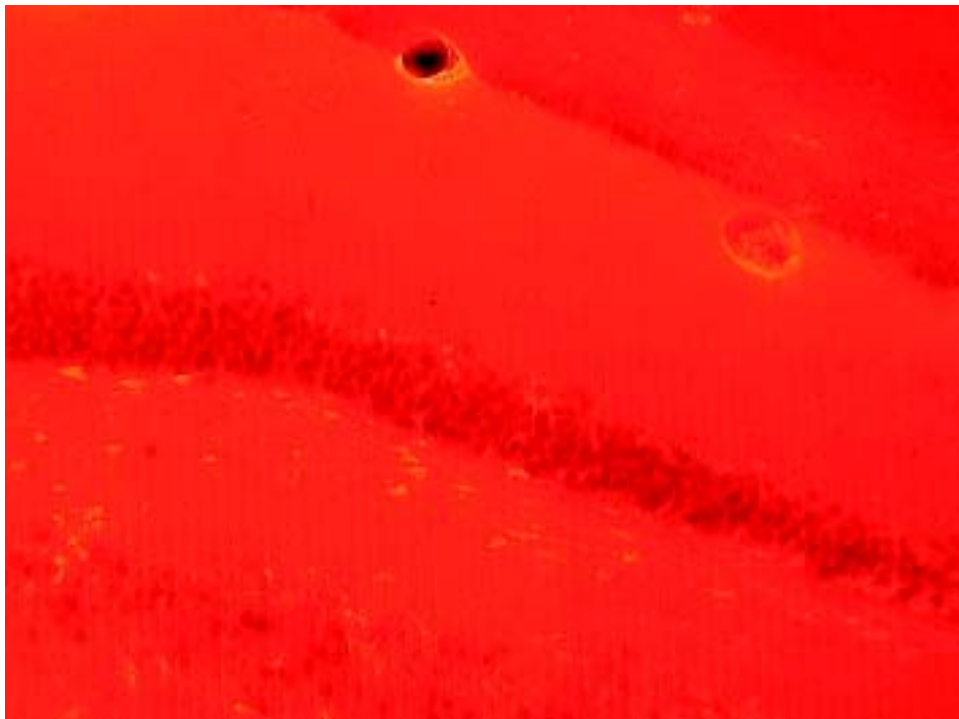
*Fig. 3 – Nervus laryngeus reccurens. Some surgeons consider preparation of the laryngeal nerve as a routine, others do not feel necessity to preparate the laryngeal recurrent nerve in primary uncomplicated surgery.*



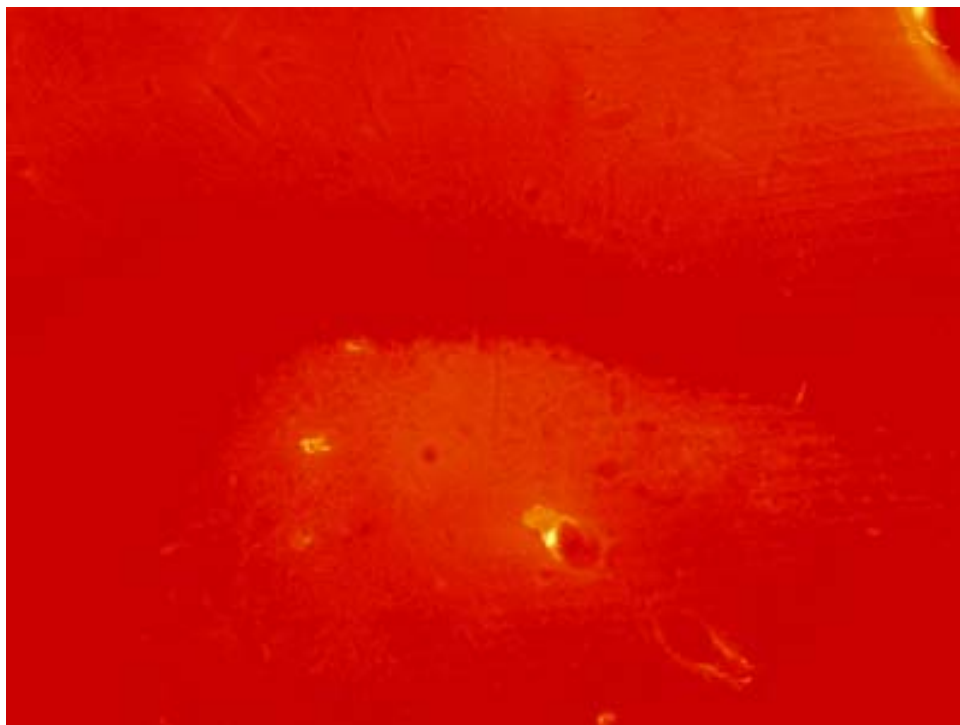
*Fig. 4a – Distribution of Evans blue in the CA1 region. Fluorescence microscopy (OLYMPUS AX 70 Provis) analysis: predominant extracellular distribution.*



*Fig. 4b – Distribution of Evans blue in the CA1 region. Fluorescence microscopy (OLYMPUS AX 70 Provis) analysis: predominant intracellular distribution.*



*Fig. 5a – Distribution of Evans blue in the dorsal blade of the dentate gyrus. Fluorescence microscopy (OLYMPUS A X70 Provis) analysis: predominant extracellular distribution.*



*Fig. 5b – Distribution of Evans blue in the dorsal blade of the dentate gyrus. Fluorescence microscopy (OLYMPUS AX 70 Provis) analysis: predominant intracellular distribution.*





*Fig. 7 – Exposed right arteria carotis communis (ACC) and its bifurcation. Intraluminal catheter will be introduced from an arteriotomy into the ACC trunk between the loose ligature and bifurcation. Arteria carotis externa will be ligated close b.*