

Revista Cosquillas Chile Pdf Download.png "fig:"){width="1.0\columnwidth"}
 \[fig:ablation_study_full\] We finally provide images corresponding to the ‘Complexity’ ablation study in Table \[tab:ablation_study\]. In this section, we are more interested in the effect of individual elements of the presented approach on the final segmentation results than on the accuracy. As we intended, we obtained good quality mask images in all cases. We show the corresponding wall masks for each cell type in Fig. \[fig:ablation_study\]. Thus, we have good confidence that we can enable fast and accurate flow field computation for large scale blood vessel segmentation. While we have plenty of cases where some individual elements produce only slightly different results, we find a few cases where the overall effect of an individual element strongly depends on the choice of the remaining components. This can be due to the impact of complex interrelations between parameters and the presence of strong interactions between different components. For example, applying the multiscale gradient field improves the results for most cases, but affects the regularization strength and eventually the produced mask. Intuitively, this is because the lower the regularization strength, the stronger is the effect of the gradient field on the final segmentation outcome. The effect of the multiscale term also depends on the choice of the regularization strength: increasing the regularization strength increases the magnitude of the influence, while reducing it causes a blurring effect. We will choose a suitable combination of the involved parameters later on. We therefore investigate the effect of the multiscale gradient field and the regularization strength λ_x and λ_y while keeping all other parameters fixed in Fig. \[fig:ablation_study_step\]. We observe that they affect the segmentation outcome in very different ways. While the multiscale gradient field improves the segmentation results in most cases, it also introduces blurring artifacts and increases the running time. The regularization strength λ_x and λ_y on the other hand can be used to control which type of misclassification can occur. For example, higher regularization strength enables

overfitting and promotes the segmentation of small vessels. We chose a combination of parameters that renders most of the errors to be due to overfitting, but still



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Prevention of recurrences of bacteremia after splenectomy and retransplantation. Severe postoperative bacterial infections are a major cause of morbidity and mortality after splenectomy and retransplantation. The effect of intraoperative antisepsis and postoperative antibiotic prophylaxis was studied prospectively in 28 patients, who had undergone splenectomy followed by redo transplantation. Ten patients were given intraoperative chlorhexidine, and 18 patients were given cefuroxime. Postoperatively, 11 patients were given cefuroxime for 7 days, and 17 patients were given no antibiotic therapy. The median follow-up after retransplantation was 20 months (range: 5-68 months), and the follow-up after the operation with antibiotics was 12 months (range: 3-49 months). The overall incidence of bacterial recurrences was high (39 percent). No infections occurred in the 10 patients who had received intraoperative chlorhexidine and cefuroxime. In contrast, 18 percent of the patients in the control group developed bacterial recurrences (P less than 0.02). The reduction in the risk of bacterial recurrence was 93 percent. No severe or fatal complications occurred. We conclude that intraoperative chlorhexidine, and cefuroxime after retransplantation significantly reduces the risk of early and late recurrences of bacterial 3ef4e8ef8d

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