# SURGICAL TECHNIQUE 

Department of Pathophysiology Faculty of Medicine in Pilsen Charles University

## Chirurgical instruments




Towel clamp (Backhaus)


Sponge forceps


Forceps, tweezers


Anatomic, dissecting forceps

## 1 and 2 hooks

Surgical, tissue forceps


Adapting forceps


Scalpels


Scissors - straight, curved, angled, eye scissors


Probes


Surgical hooks, retractors


Intestinal clamp


Hammer, chisels, raspatory


Ligature needles (Deschamps), chisel spoon


Raspatory forceps (Liston, Luer)


Vascular forceps (Pean), Kocher forceps


Pean forceps, Kocher forceps - straight, curved


Needle holder, needles, sewing material


Needle holder

Needle holder


A needle fixed in a needle holder


A needle fixed in a needle holder

## Surgical needles

Muscle (wire) needle

- circular cross section

Skin (cutting) needle

- triangular cross section

Various curvature of the needles


## Surgical needles

## Classic

Atraumatic


## Suture materials

Absorbable: silk, nylon Non-absorbable: catgut, vicryl, monolac, chirlac


## Fiber diameter:

EP/USP
1 unit $E P=0.1 \mathrm{~mm}$ (EP $1.5 \rightarrow$ fiber diameter of 0.15 mm )

## Surgical technique

Asepsis - preparation of the team (washing, disinfection, coats, gloves), instrument sterility

General and/or local anesthesia
Verification of anesthesia depth
Surgical field preparation - shaving, disinfection, towel application

Surgery


Scheme of surgical field disinfection

## Classical towel arrangement



## Hand-made surgical knot



## Surgical knot made using an instrument (needle holder)



## Single suture



## Serial suture



## Pull through



## Mattress suture



## Tobacco suture



## THE END

