



Basic Surgical Devices

Scalpel/ Skin Knife



Bovie Blade (uses electrical charge, can cut and cauterize tissue.)



Metzenbaum Scissors (for more delicate tissue dissection and cutting)

Can be curved or straight



Mayo Scissors (for more blunt dissection and cutting)

Can be curved or straight



Bandage Scissors (usually not used in OR, for dressing changes at the bedside)





Suture Scissors (for removing sutures)



Microdissection Scissors



Brown-Adson forceps (for grasping delicate tissue) “pick-ups”

NOTE: forceps can be with teeth or without teeth. Toothed forceps will provide more traction but should not be used if concerned of penetrating a lumen (ie blood vessel). You will use tooth forceps when doing soft tissue closures.



Allis forceps (good for holding wound drapes together when creating a sterile field)

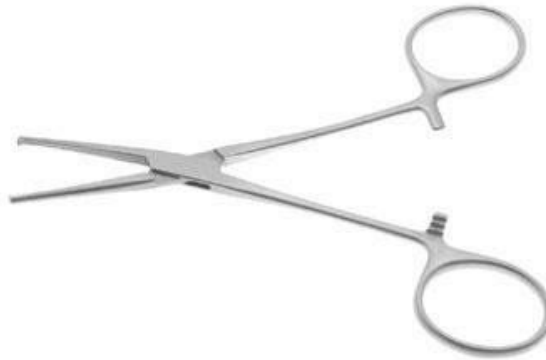


Babcock forceps (for holding viscera)





Kocher forceps (good grasping power for holding bone or fascia)

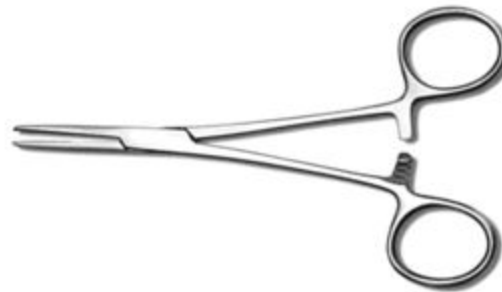


Sponge forceps (gauze or sponge placed at the end for bleeding control)



Kelly hemostatic forceps (for clamping blood vessels)

Can be curved or straight



Mosquito hemostatic forceps (for clamping blood vessels, smaller than kelly clamps)

Can be curved or straight

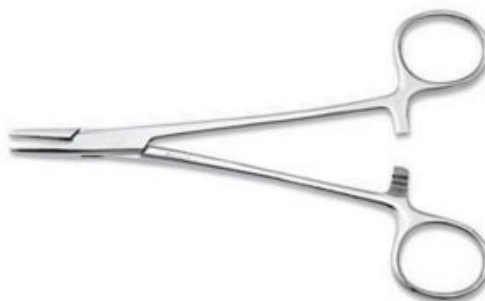




Towel forceps (for holding surgical towels together)



Needle driver (for placing sutures)



Army-Navy retractor



Richardson retractor



Senn retractor





Weitlaner retractor (self retractor)



Volkman retractor

