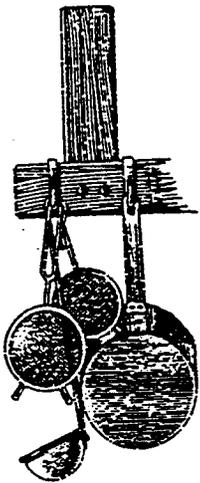
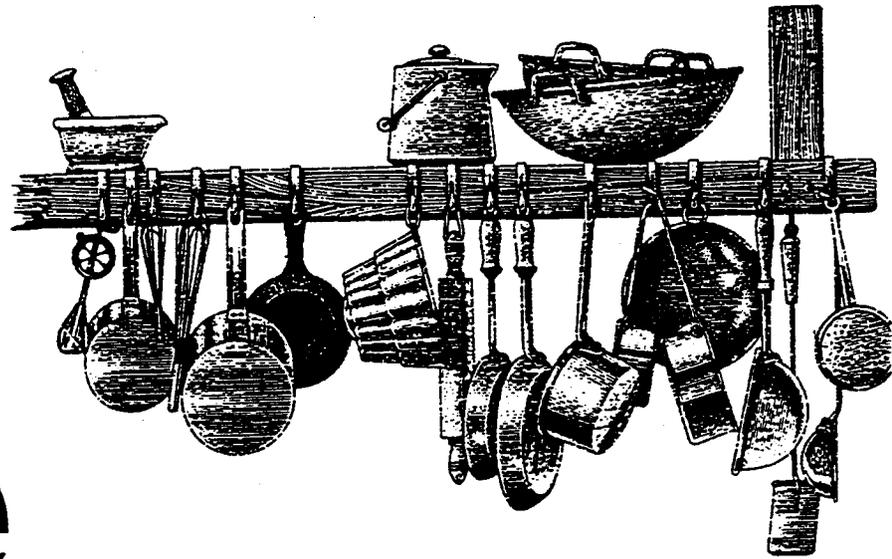


tools of the trade



SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

INTRODUCTION

As operating room specialists, you must get to know the tools of your trade thoroughly; your tools are surgical instruments. You must know their names, how and where they are used and how to care for them.

There are four main categories of surgical instruments: Sharps, clamps, grasping or holding, and retractors.

Sharps include scissors and scalpels. Scalpels are designed to incise and dissect tissue. Most scalpels are handles with one end suited to attaching blades. Scissors are used to cut body tissue and surgical materials. Both scalpels and scissors are available in various lengths, designs and shapes.

Hemostatic clamps are placed on body tissues and structures to prevent excessive or fatal blood loss during the course of dissection. A well-designed clamp minimizes tissue damage and prevents slippage from the tissue being held. There are various lengths and designs.

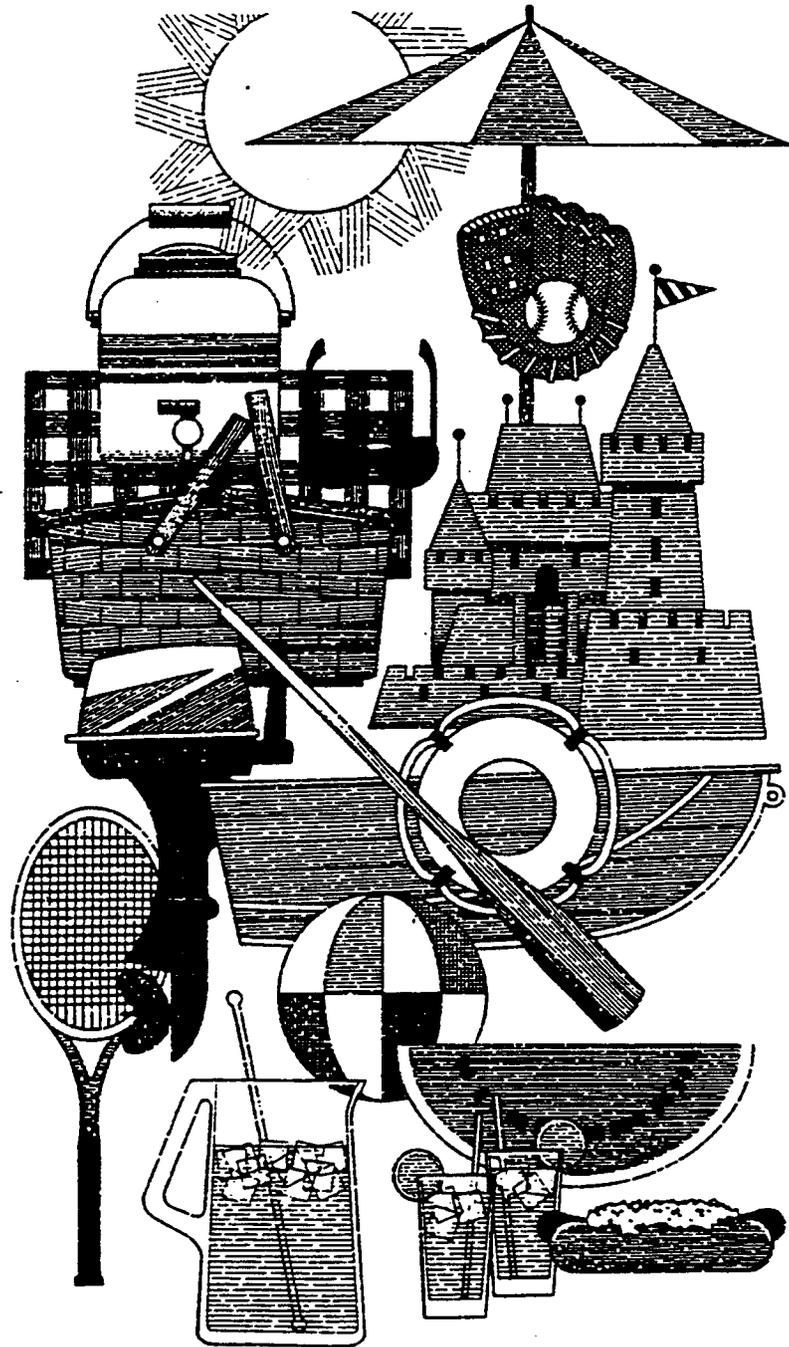
The grasping or holding instruments are used for tissue retraction or suturing. The most common kinds are the various simple two-armed spring forceps. Some examples are Russian, DeBakeys and Cushing forceps. They vary in length and thickness and are available with teeth and without teeth. Other holding forceps have handles like clamps with specialized tips or jaws. Needle holders must grasp metal rather than soft tissue and are subject to greater damage. They must retain a firm grip on the needle. Towel clips may be included here. There are two basic types. One is nonpiercing and the other type has sharp tips.

Retractors determine the exposure of the operative field. They are either self-retaining or held in place by a member of the surgical team.

Retractors are available in all types of designs, sizes and lengths.

There are numerous miscellaneous instruments or specialty items particular to a certain service, such as mallets and screwdrivers in orthopedics.

Instruments are selected according to the size of the patient's body structures and the nature of the organs involved. Proper selection requires general understanding of surgical procedures and approaches, knowledge of anatomy and the design and purpose of instruments.



SECTION 1
INSTRUMENTS

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

GENERAL INSTRUCTION

This is a programmed study guide consisting of surgical instruments.

You are required to complete this programmed study by the end of the fourth week of Phase I, at which time your instructor will collect the guide.

The completion of this study guide will prepare you to pass the crucial part of the objective. You must, after a practical exercise, score 70% on the instrument practical examination. If you do not pass this examination with at least 70%, you will receive remedial instruction and a retest.

When the practical examination is given, you will be given a group of instruments along with a list of names. You will then select the instrument named in accordance with the Competency-Based, 301-91D10 Operating Room Specialist Course, Surgical Instrument Guide.

You will see pictures of surgical instruments. Under the picture four names are listed, only one response is correct. From this list select the name of the instrument. Then print the response you selected on the line marked answer. To verify your answer, turn to the next page and you will find the correct name of the instrument. If you answered incorrectly, turn back, scan the picture closely, turn to the next page, erase incorrect response and write the correct response. Proceed in this manner until you have completed the entire study guide.

Bring this study guide to class with you every day. When you are given study time, you will be expected to work on your guide and other class material.

If you have any problems with this guide or any class material, please consult your instructor.

ANSWER _____



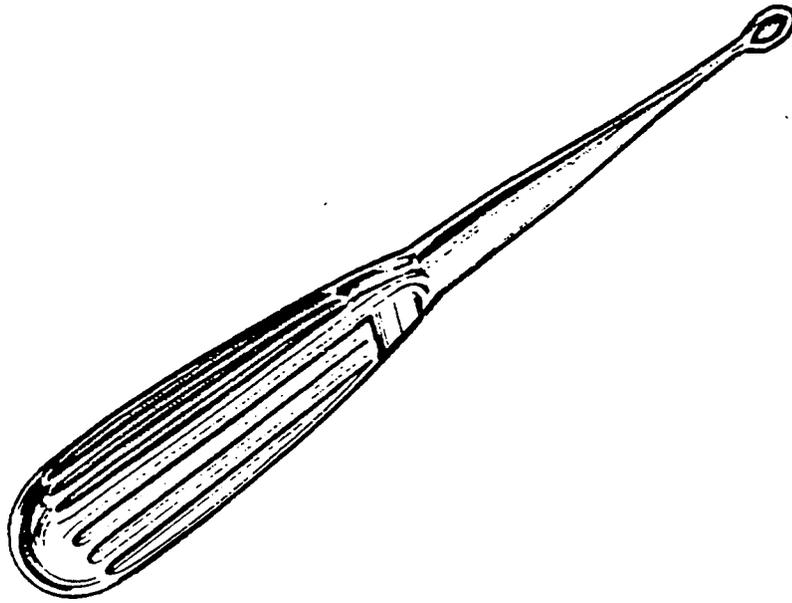
Category: Cutting

- A. Gouge
- B. Bone Chisel
- C. Currette
- D. Osteotome



GOUGE: Simply a scooped or curved osteotome.

ANSWER _____



Category: Cutting

- A. Corneal curette
- B. Uterine curette
- C. Bone curette
- D. Adenoid curette



BONE CURETTE: Numerous sizes and types of handles.

ANSWER _____



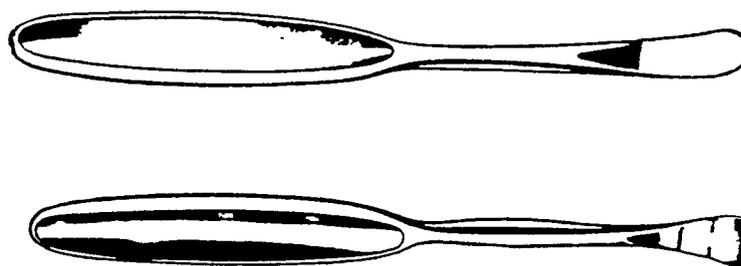
Category: Cutting

- A. Osteotome
- B. Bone chisel
- C. Gouge
- D. Currette



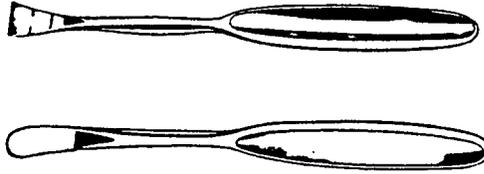
OSTEOTOME: Same use as chisel; however, has double bevel point same as a knife.

ANSWER _____



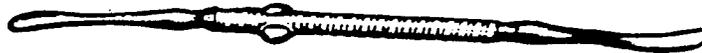
Category: Cutting

- A. Freer periosteal elevator
- B. Alexander periosteal elevator
- C. Lane periosteal elevator
- D. Dura elevator



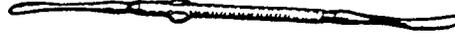
LANE PERIOSTEAL ELEVATORS: Used to lift the periosteal coating on bone prior to cutting or smoothing. The elevator on top is classified as sharp due to shape of its tip; the bottom elevator is a dull elevator.

ANSWER _____



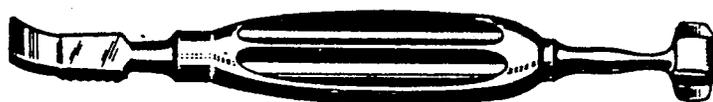
Category: Cutting

- A. Matson periosteal elevator
- B. Freer periosteal elevator
- C. Alexander periosteal elevator
- D. Zygora elevator



FREER PERIOSTEAL ELEVATOR: Small elevator, used for hand, ENT, and plastic surgery. Double dull ends.

ANSWER _____



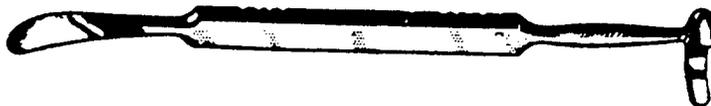
Category: Cutting

- A. Middle ear elevator
- B. Alexander periosteal elevator
- C. Zygoma elevator
- D. Matson periosteal elevator



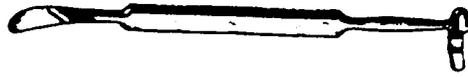
ALEXANDER PERIOSTEAL ELEVATOR:
Heavy elevator used on major orthopedic surgery; one sharp end and one small, hammer-like end.

ANSWER _____



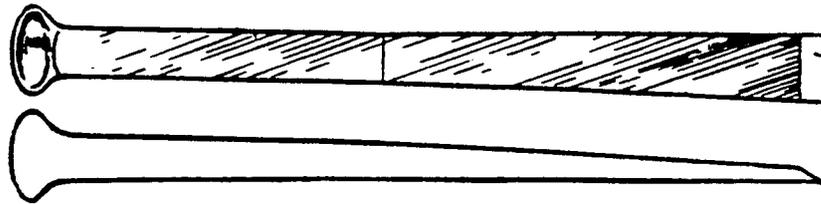
Category: Cutting

- A. Nasal currette
- B. Lane periosteal elvator
- C. Matson periosteal elevator
- D. Freer elevator



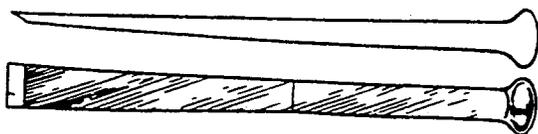
MATSON PERIOSTEAL ELEVATOR:
Same general use as Alexander, but with
one dull end and one rib-stripping end.

ANSWER _____



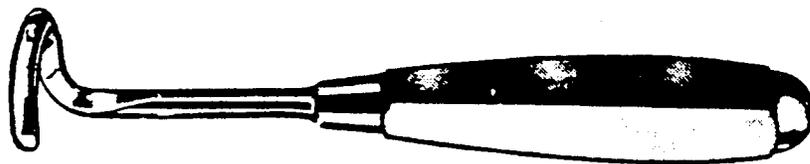
Category: Cutting

- A. Bone Curette
- B. Osteotome
- C. Bone chisel
- D. Matson elevator



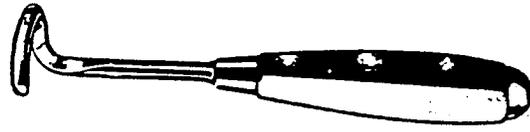
BONE CHISEL: Used to cut or smooth bone. Identified by single bevel tip.

ANSWER _____



Category: Cutting

- A. Doyen rib-stripper
- B. Emerson vein-stripper
- C. Mayo vein-stripper
- D. Masson rib-stripper



DOYEN RIB-STRIPPER: Used to scrape the periosteum off of ribs before removal.

ANSWER _____



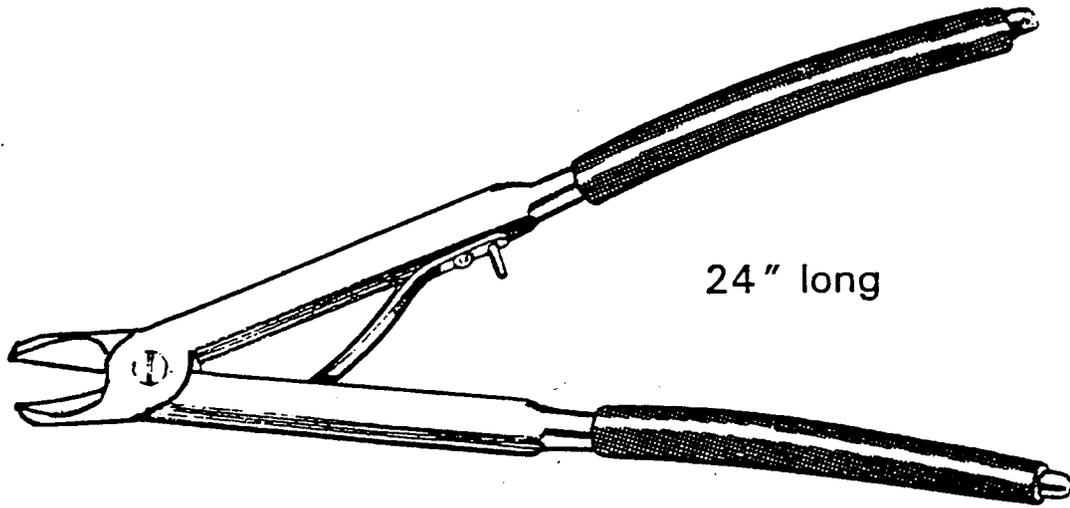
Category: Cutting

- A. Tomac Biopsy Curette
- B. Uterine curette
- C. Bone curette
- D. Adenoid curette



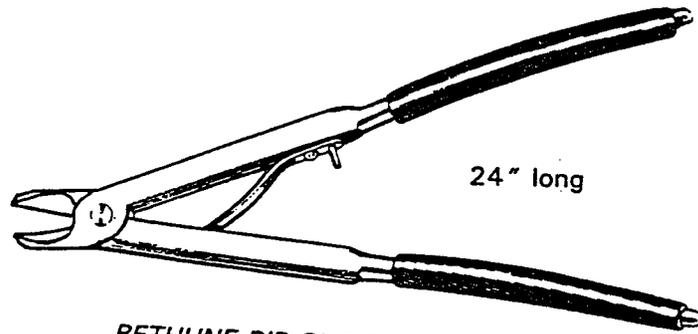
ADENOID CURETTE: Used to scrape out the adenoid tissue usually during a "T&A."

ANSWER _____



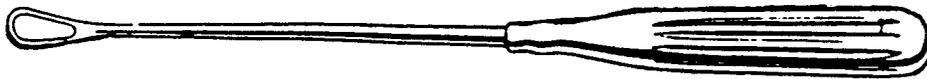
Category: Cutting

- A. Nasal rongeur
- B. Double-action
- C. Bethune rib-cutter
- D. Mastoid cutter



BETHUNE RIB-CUTTER: Designed just to cut ribs prior to removal.

ANSWER _____



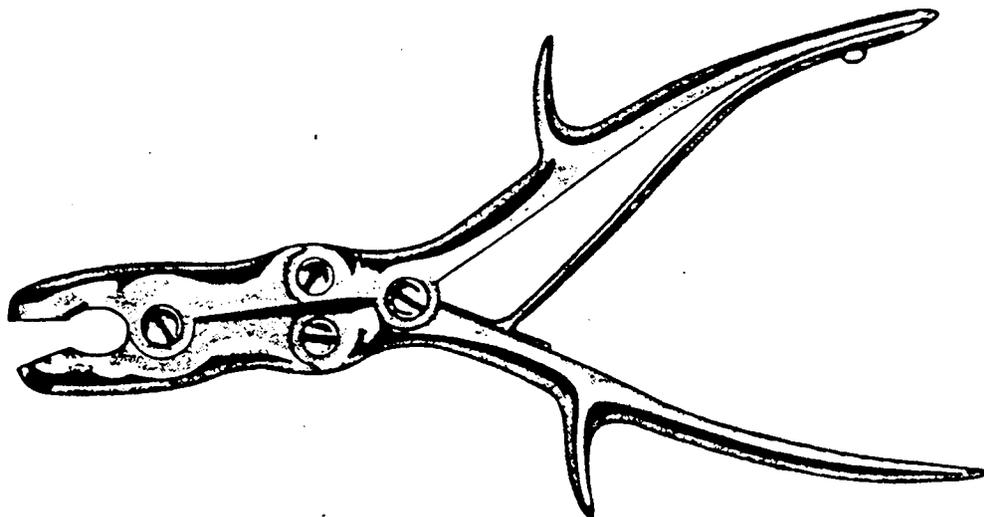
Category: Cutting

- A. Bone chisel
- B. Currette
- C. Osteotome
- D. Gouge



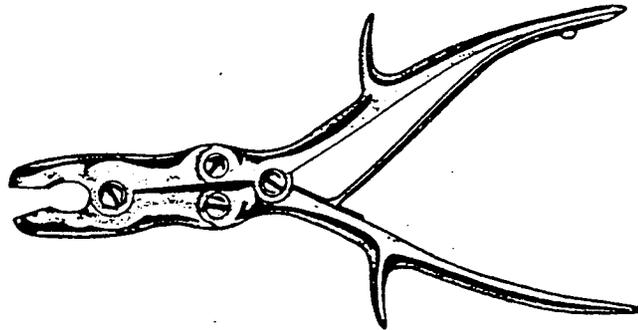
UTERINE CURETTE: Sharp and dull; used to scrape the inner wall of the uterus in the case of an incomplete abortion or for diagnosis of the condition of the uterine wall.

ANSWER _____



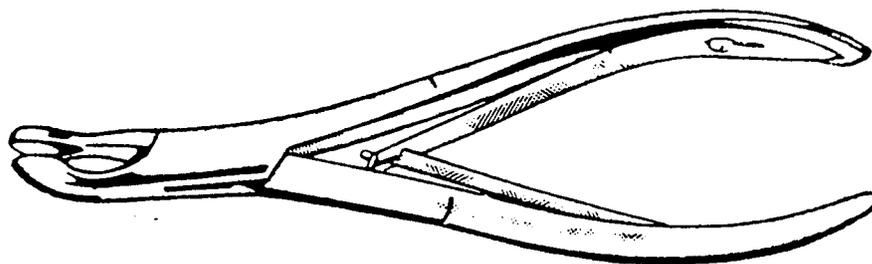
Category: Cutting

- A. Single-action rongeur
- B. Nasal rongeur
- C. Goose neck rongeur
- D. Double-action rongeur



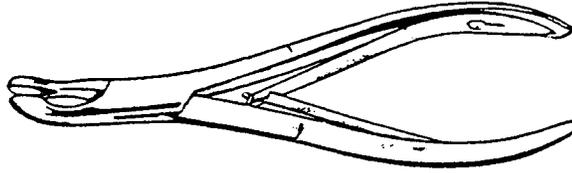
DOUBLE-ACTION RONGEUR: Same as above but heavier.

ANSWER _____

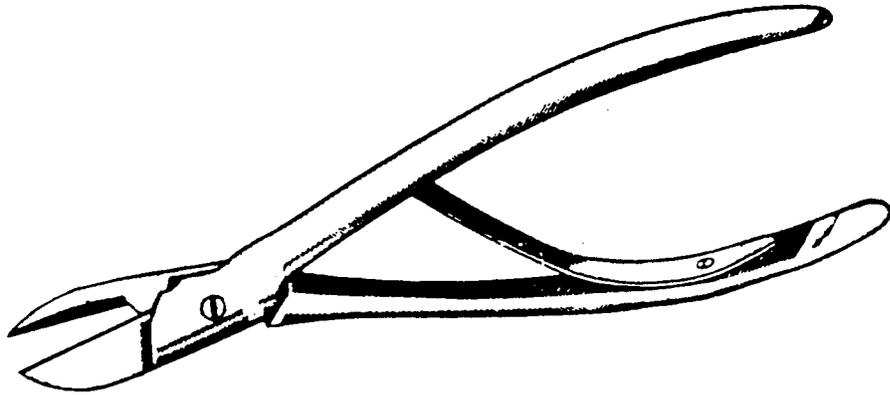


Category: Cutting

- A. Double-action rongeur
- B. Mastoid rongeur
- C. Single-action rongeur
- D. Gooseneck rongeur

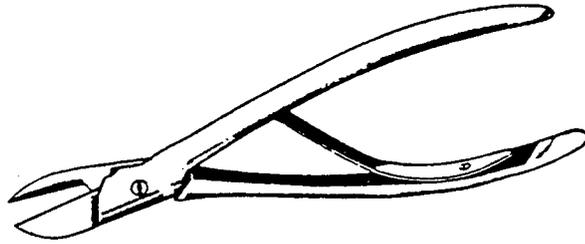


SINGLE-ACTION RONGEUR: Sharp cup-shaped jaws, used to smooth off or chip out bone.



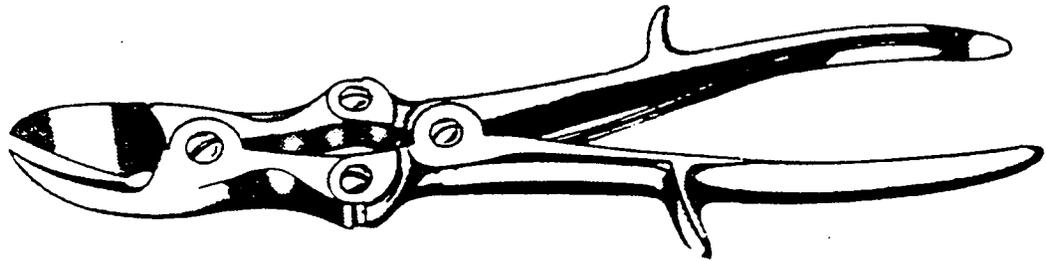
Category: Cutting

1. Double-action bone cutter
2. Single-action bone cutter
4. Double-action rongeur
5. Single-action rongeur



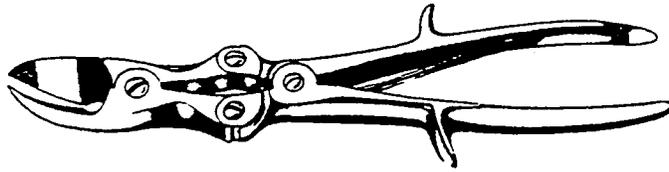
SINGLE-ACTION BONE-CUTTER: Used to sever small bones, amputations, etc.

ANSWER _____



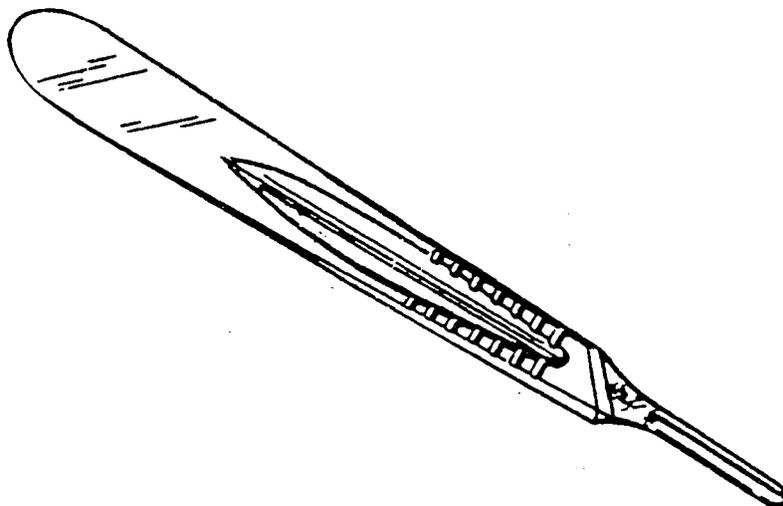
Category: Cutting

- A. Rib-cutter
- B. Gooseneck rongeur
- C. Double-action bone cutter
- D. Single-action rongeur



DOUBLE-ACTION BONE-CUTTER: Same as above only much heavier.

ANSWER _____



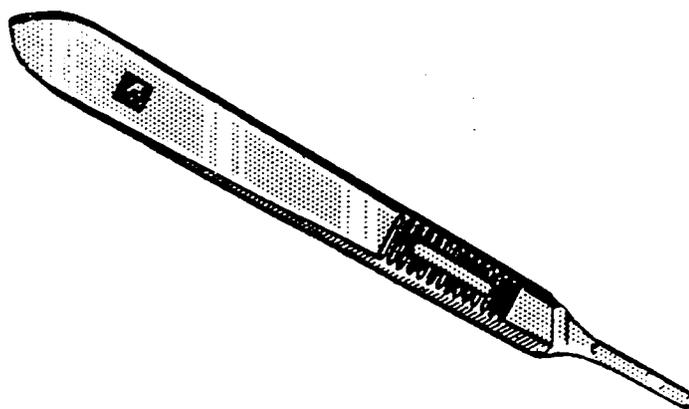
Category: Cutting

- A. Knife handle #7
- B. Knife handle #9
- C. Knife handle #4
- N. Knife handle #15



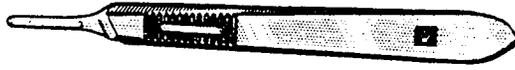
#4 KNIFE HANDLE: Will accept only #20 or 21 blades, general purpose, usually used with #20 blade as the Skin or First knife.

ANSWER _____



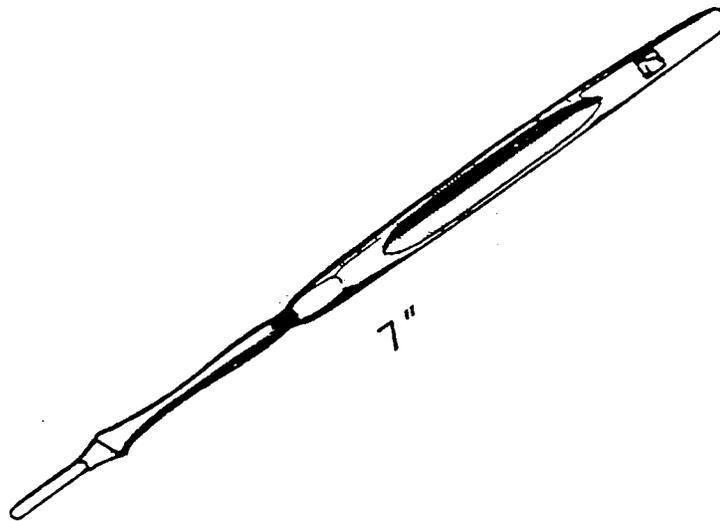
Category: Cutting

- A. Knife handle #3
- B. Knife handle #1
- C. Knife handle #18
- D. Knife handle #9



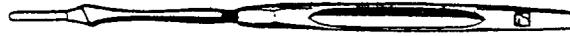
#3 KNIFE HANDLE: Will accept #10, 11, 12, and 15 blades, general purpose usually used for second or deep knife.

ANSWER _____



Category: Cutting

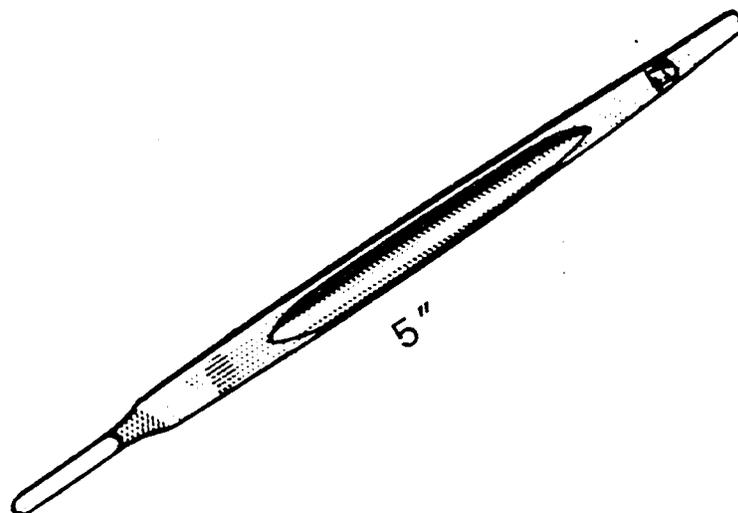
- A. Knife handle #9
- B. Knife handle #22
- C. Knife handle #7
- D. Knife handle #4



7"

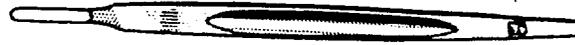
#7 KNIFE HANDLE: Will accept same blades as #3, longer handle used in deep cavities, abdomen or chest, usually with a #15 blade, on tonsils with a #12 blade.

ANSWER _____



Category: Cutting

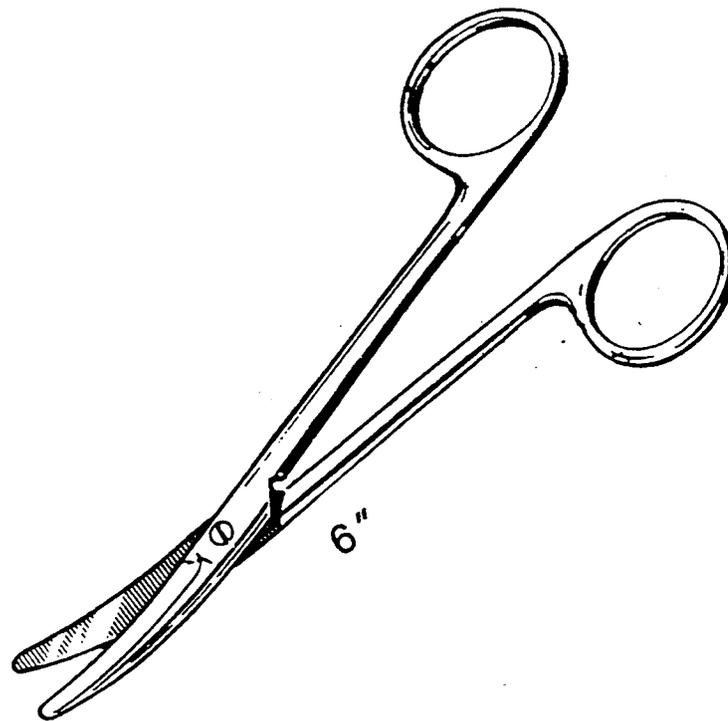
- A. Knife handle #10
- B. Knife handle #4
- C. Knife handle #9
- D. Knice handle #3



5"

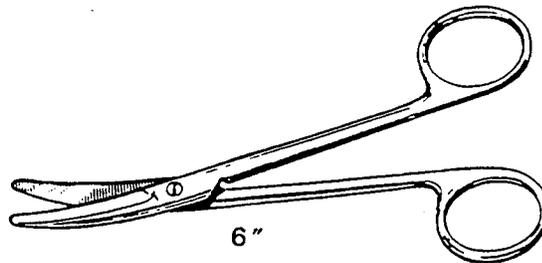
#9 KNIFE HANDLE: Will accept same blades as #3 or #7, used for eye or hand or plastic surgery.

ANSWER _____



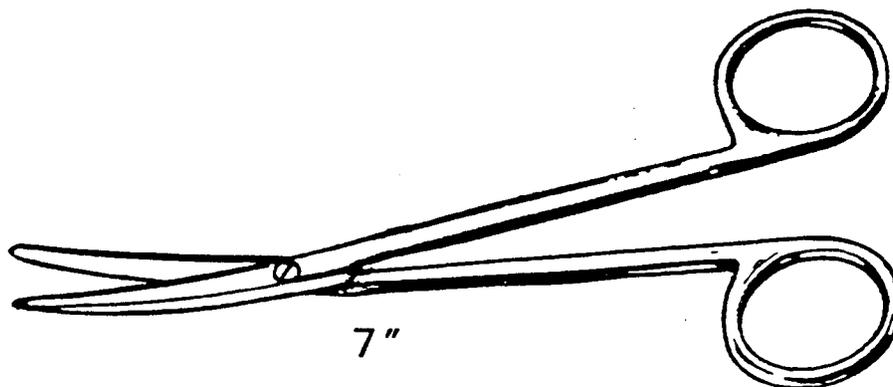
Category: Cutting

- A. One-point sharp scissor
- B. Mayo scissor
- C. Iris scissor
- D. Strabismus scissor



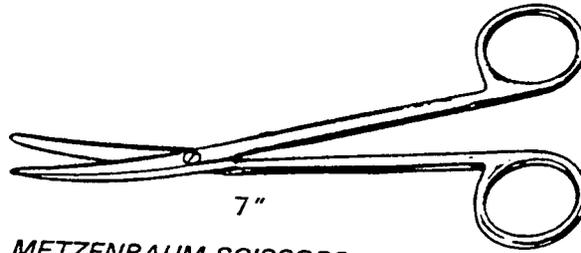
MAYO SCISSORS: Curved are used for muscle or tough tissue. Straight are used to cut suture only.

ANSWER _____



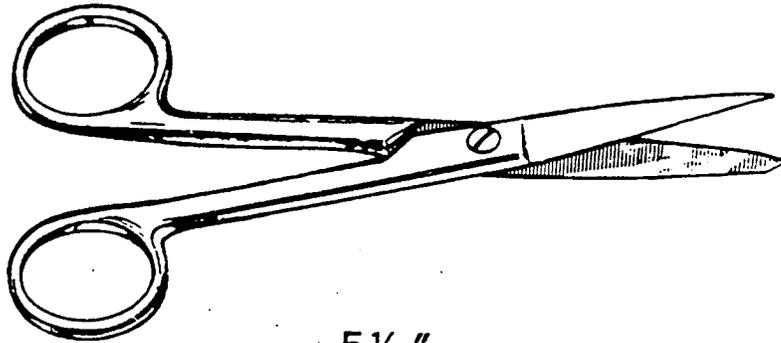
Category: Cutting

- A. Tenotomy scissor
- B. Cuticle scissor
- C. Lobectomy scissor
- D. Metzenbaum scissor



METZENBAUM SCISSORS: Most common dissecting scissor, used by all surgical services.

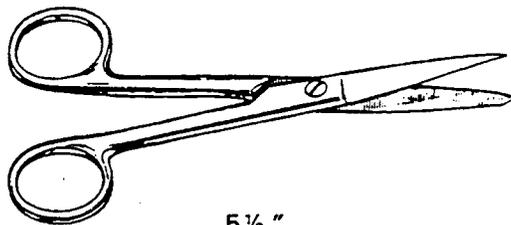
ANSWER _____



5 1/2 "

Category: Cutting

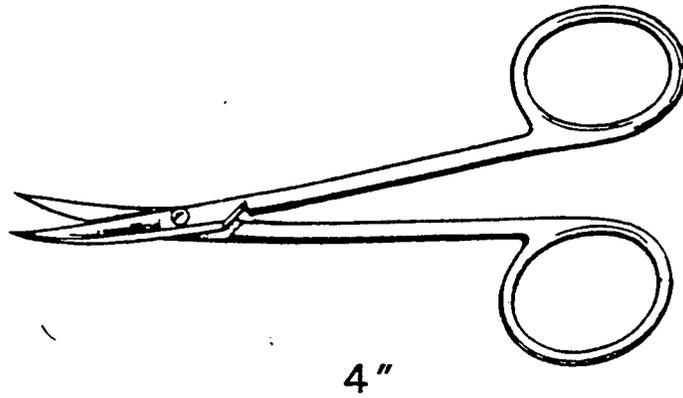
- A. Metzenbaum scissor
- B. One-point sharp scissor
- C. Corneal scissor
- D. Cuticle scissor



5 ½ "

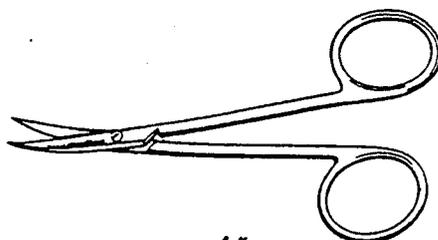
ONE-POINT SHARP SCISSORS: Never used on living patients, CMS scissor.

ANSWER _____



Category: Cutting

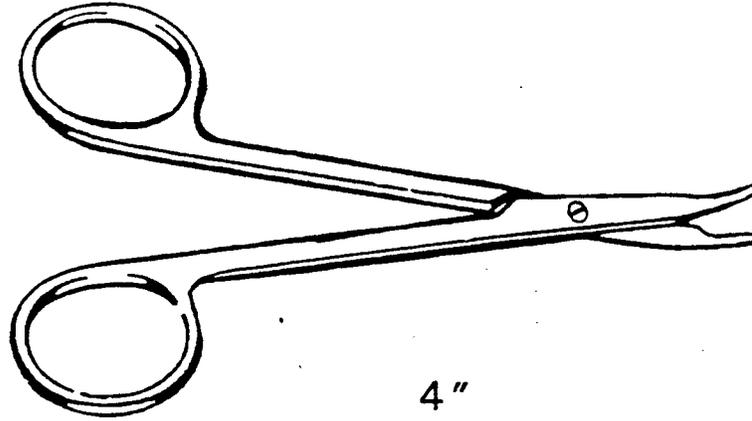
- A. Mayo scissor
- B. Tenotomy scissor
- C. Iris scissor
- D. Metzenbaum



4"

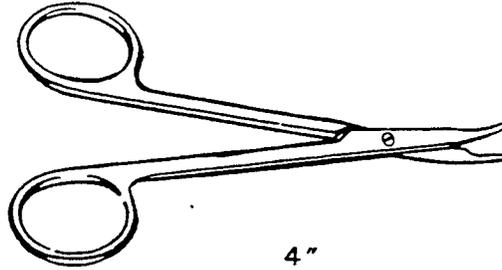
IRIS SCISSORS: Used for tendon and nerve work, needle-sharp points.

ANSWER _____



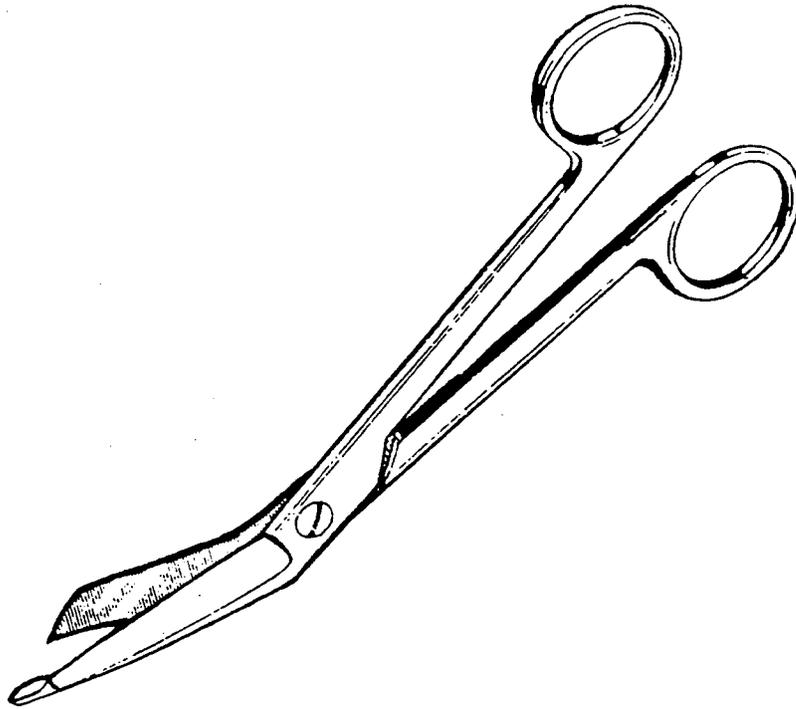
Category: Cutting

- A. Micro-corneal scissor
- B. Bandage scissor
- C. Tenotomy scissor
- D. Were scissor



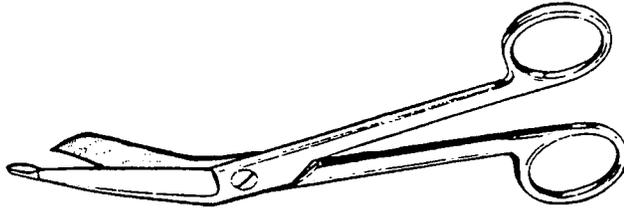
TENOTOMY SCISSORS: Same use as Iris scissors, double blunt points.

ANSWER _____



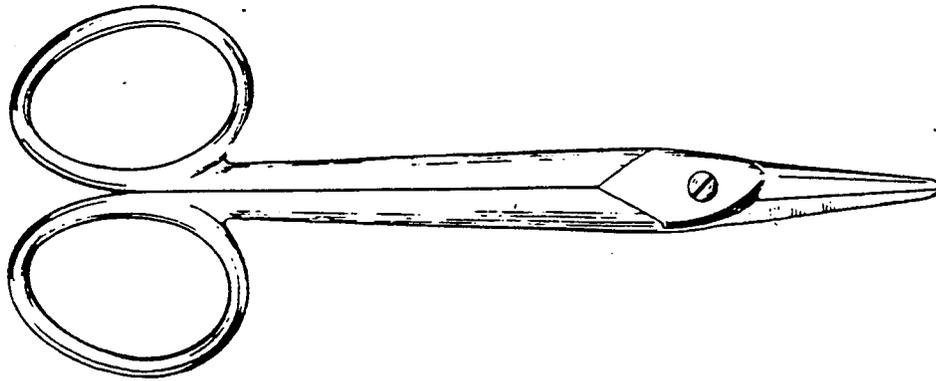
Category: Cutting

- A. Iris scissor
- B. Cataract scissor
- C. Bandage scissor
- D. Tenotomy scissor



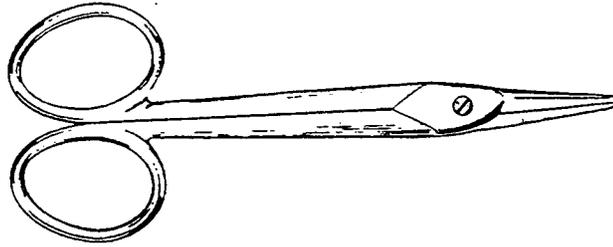
BANDAGE SCISSORS: 5½" and 7"
long.

ANSWER _____



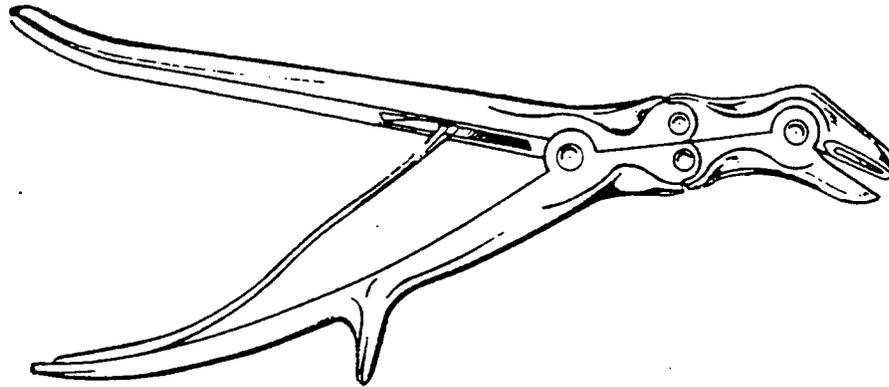
Category: Cutting

- A. Tenotomy scissor
- B. Artery scissor
- C. Tenotomy scissor
- D. Wire scissor



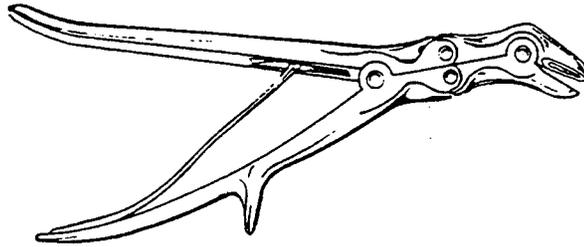
WIRE SCISSORS: Used exclusively to cut wire suture.

ANSWER _____



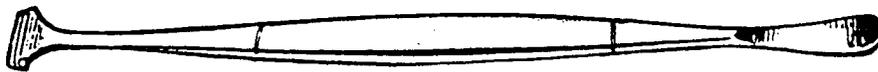
Category: Cutting

- A. Gooseneck rongeur
- B. Mastoid rongeur
- C. Cranial bone-cutter
- D. Gooseneck bone-cutter



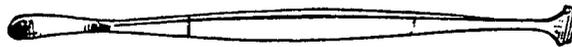
GOOSENECK RONGEUR: Actually an angular, double-action rongeur.

ANSWER _____



Category: Cutting

- A. Smithwick dissector
- B. Kocher dissector
- C. Pillar retractor
- D. Hurd dissector and retractor



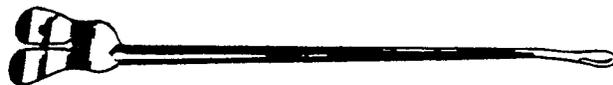
HURD DISSECTOR AND RETRACTOR
(TONSIL): Used with a #7 knife handle
and a #12 blade to shell out and dissect
tonsils.

ANSWER _____



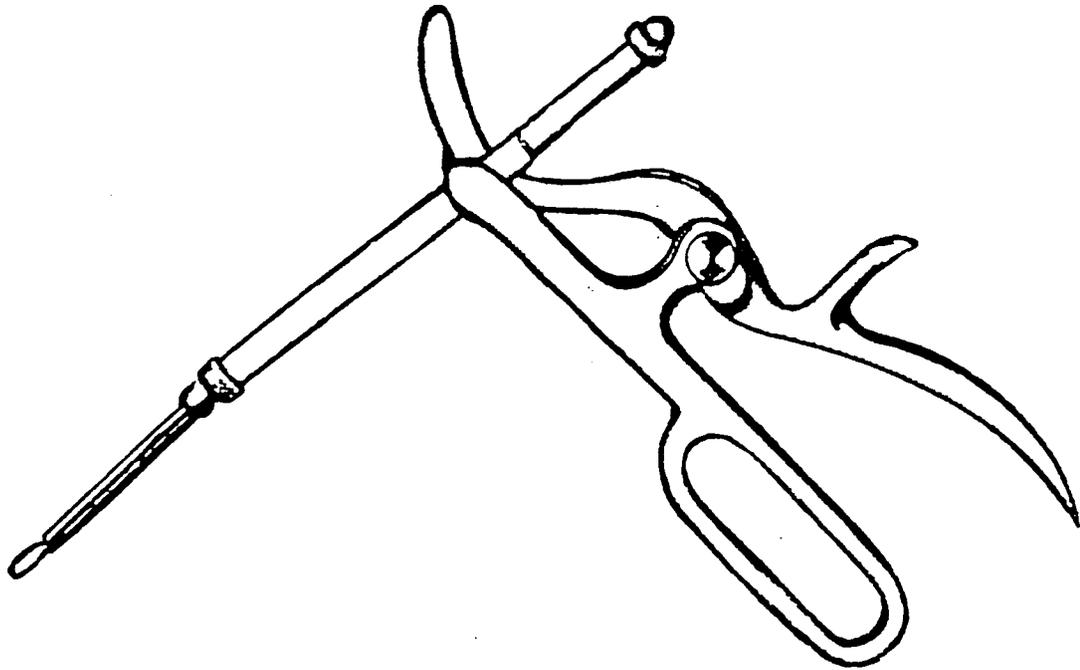
Category: Probing Device (Probe/cutter)

- A. Tongue-Tie Groove Director
- B. Rectal Probe
- C. Bullet probe
- D. Lacrimal probe



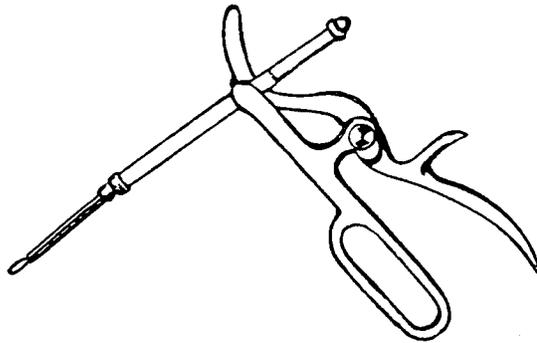
TONGUE-TIE AND GROOVE DIRECTOR:
Designed to cut the frenulum on tongue-tied children; now used as a general probe.

ANSWER _____



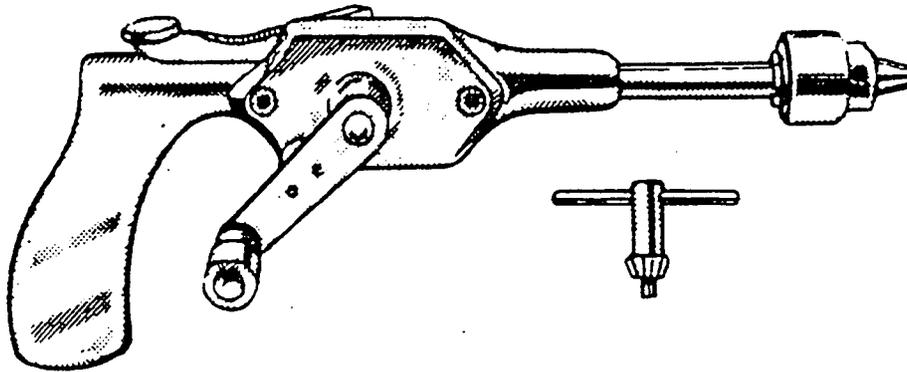
Category: Cutting

- A. Beck tonsil snare
- B. Eves tonsil snare
- C. Weston rectal snare
- D. Tyding tonsil snare



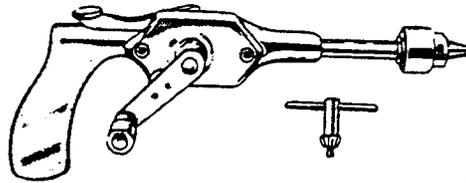
TYDING TONSIL SNARE: Used to snip the dissected tonsil from the tonsillar fossa.

ANSWER _____



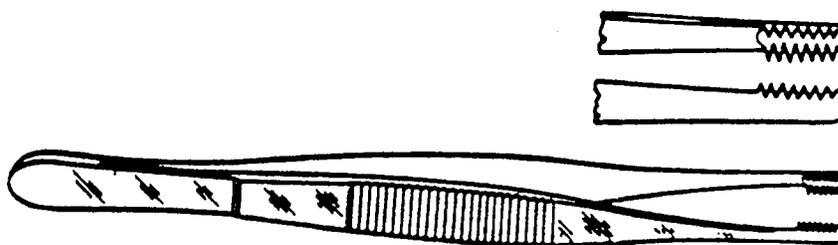
Category: Cutting

- A. Hudson cranial drill
- B. Kischner bone drill
- C. Smedburg hand drill
- D. Thomas drill



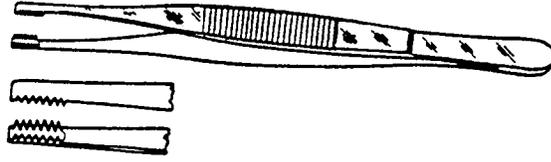
SMEDBURG HAND DRILL: Widely used manual drill, used for minor orthopedic procedures.

ANSWER _____



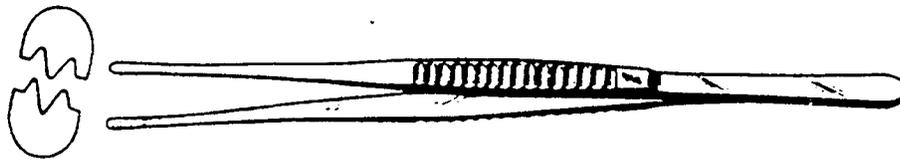
Category: Grasping

- A. Brown tissue forceps
- B. De Bakey forceps
- C. Dressing forceps
- D. Brown forceps



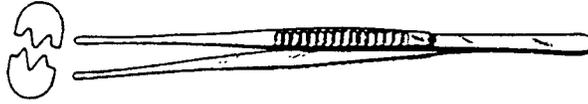
BROWN TISSUE FORCEPS: Used for fine tissue work, many small teeth.

ANSWER _____



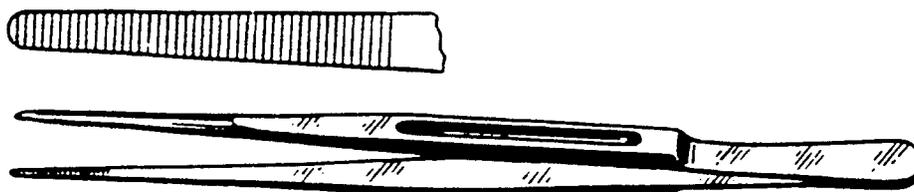
Category: Grasping

- A. Brown-Adson forceps
- B. Russian forceps
- C. De Bakey forceps
- D. Cushing tissue forceps



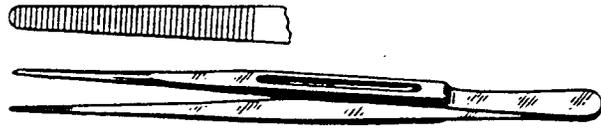
DE BAKKEY TISSUE FORCEPS: Most widely used cardiovascular forcep, often used for all services because of its firm nontraumatic grip.

ANSWER _____



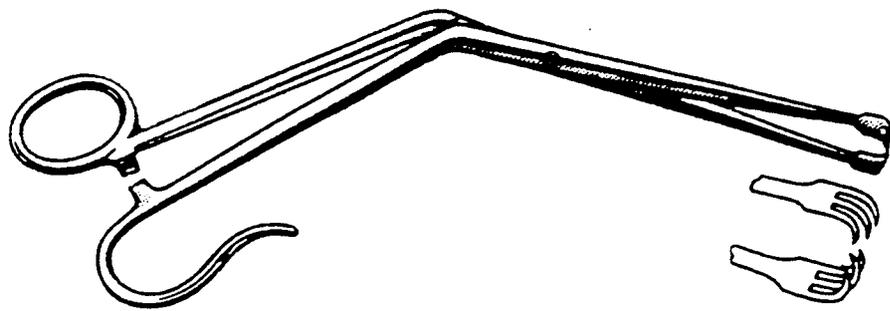
Category: Grasping

- A. Adson forceps
- B. De Bakey forceps
- C. Cushing dressing forceps
- D. Brown tissue forceps



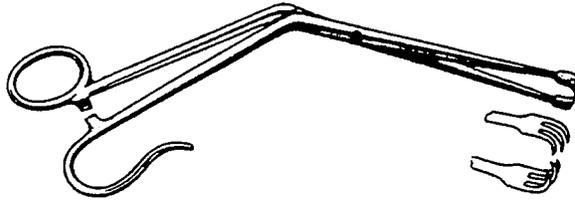
CUSHING DRESSING FORCEPS: 7"-long,
good intermediate forceps.

ANSWER _____



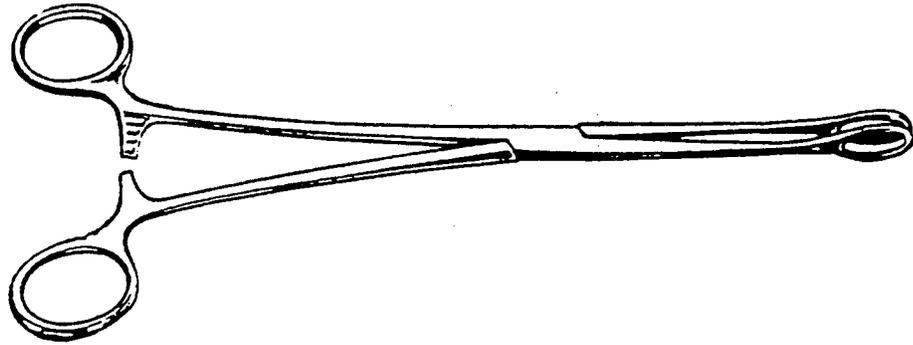
Category: Grasping

- A. Utering tenaculum
- B. Allis forceps
- C. Judd-Alles Forceps
- D. Tonsil-seizing forceps



TONSIL-SEIZING FORCEPS
(TENACULUM): Used to grab tonsils for dissection; open finger ring permits snare placement without removing the forceps.

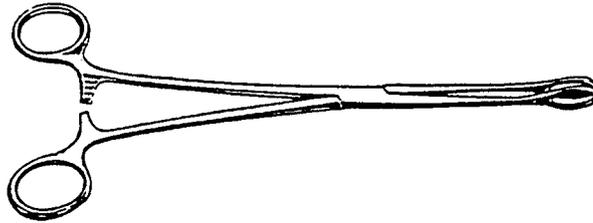
ANSWER _____



10"

Category: Grasping

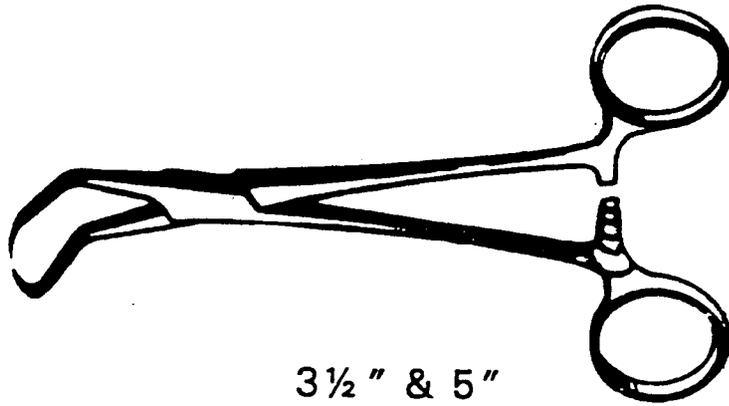
- A. Lane bone-holding forceps
- B. Sponge forceps
- C. Tonsil-seizing forceps (tenaculum)
- D. Uterine tenaculum



10"

SPONGE FORCEPS: Widely used during surgical prepping and to control small sponges in cavities.

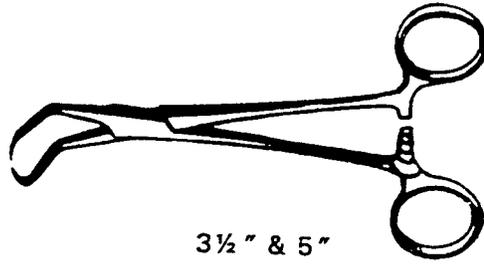
ANSWER



3 1/2" & 5"

Category: Grasping

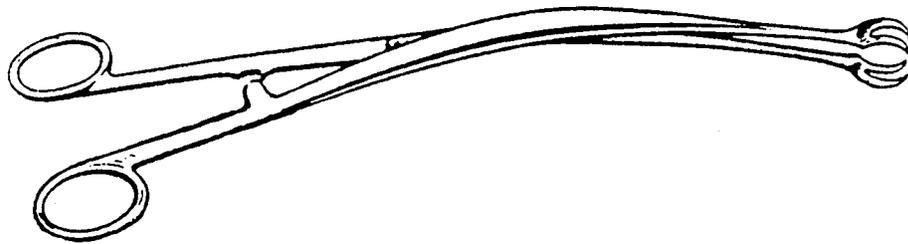
- A. Towel clip
- B. Lane bone-holding
- C. Lowman bone-holding forceps
- D. Autoclip



3½" & 5"

TOWEL CLIP: Used during the draping phase to hold drape towels on the patient. If extreme care is not taken, these will puncture the skin.

ANSWER _____



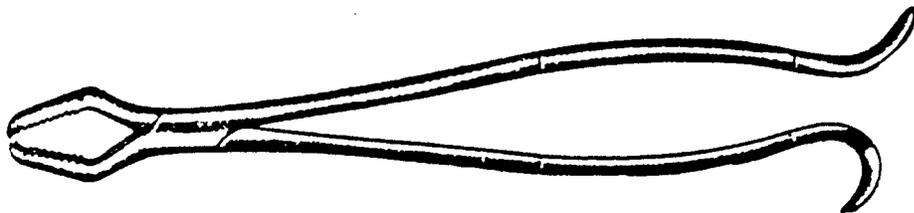
Category: Grasping

- A. Tonsil-seizing forceps(tenaculum)
- B. Braun tenaculum
- C. Uterine tenaculum
- D. Duplay tenaculum



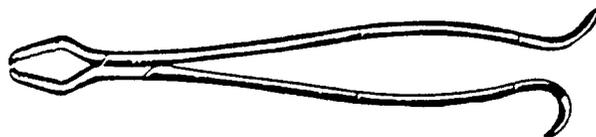
UTERINE TENACULUM: Used to grasp the cervix of the uterus to pull the cervix down further into the vaginal canal.

ANSWER _____



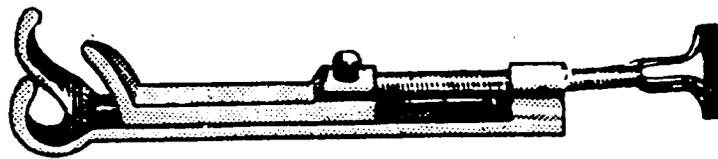
Category: Grasping

- A. Lowman bone-holding clamp
- B. Kern bone-holding forceps
- C. Dingman bone-holding forceps
- D. Lane bone-holding forceps



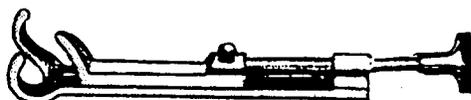
LANE BONE-HOLDING FORCEPS: Very useful when two small bones are fractured and not aligned; i.e., radius & ulna or tibia & fibula.

POWER



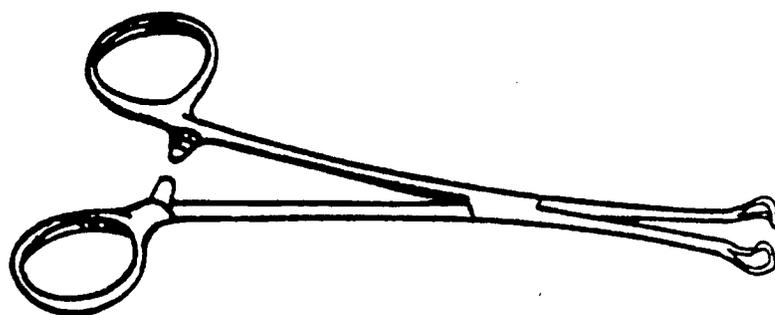
Category: Grasping

- A. Kingman bone-holding
- B. Lowman bone-holding clamp
- C. Ferguson bone-holding forceps
- D. Kern bone-holding forceps



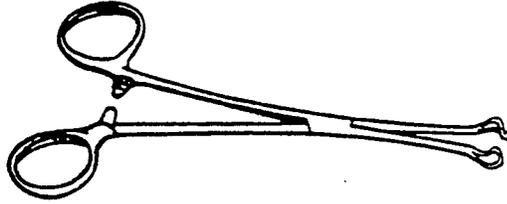
LOWMAN BONE-HOLDING CLAMP:
Same use as LANE — manipulation and
realignment.

ANSWER _____



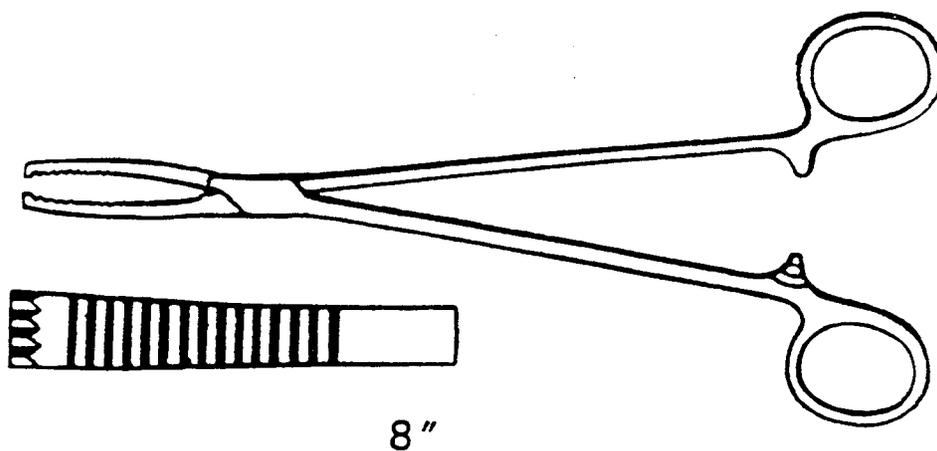
Category: Grasping

- A. Carmalt forceps
- B. Allis forceps
- C. Hysterectomy forcep
- D. Babcock forceps



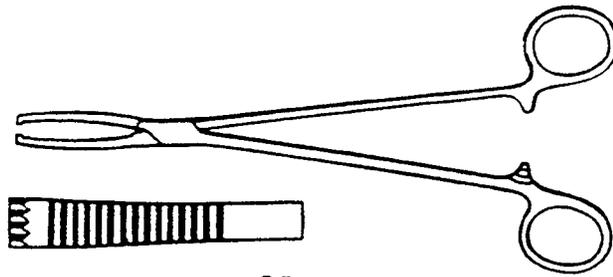
BABCOCK FORCEPS: Designed to grasp the appendix and prevent rupturing during removal.

ANSWER _____



Category: Grasping

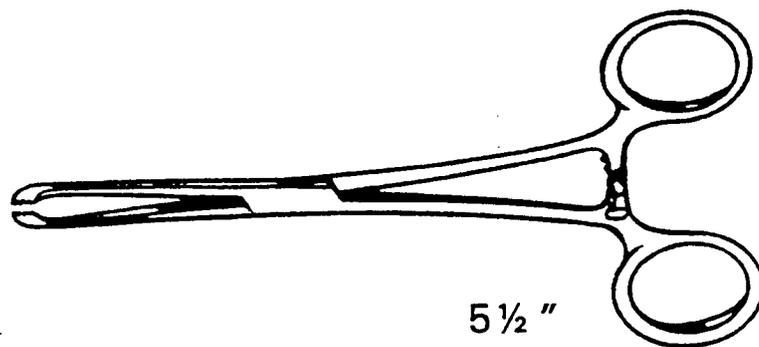
- A. Jud-Allis forceps
- B. Allis forceps
- C. Babcock forceps
- D. Hysterectomy forceps



8"

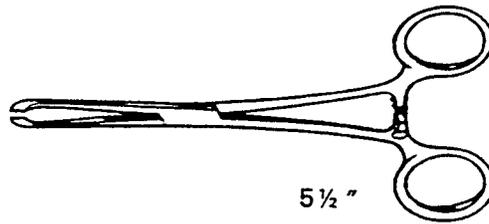
JUDD-ALLIS FORCEP: Same use as ALLIS, above, just longer.

ANSWER _____



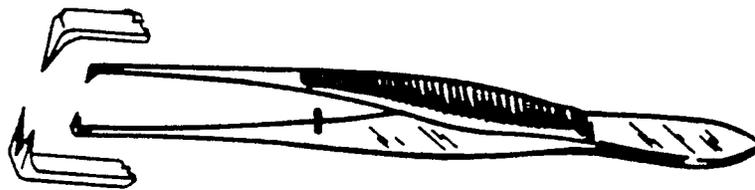
Category: Grasping

- A. Judd-Allis forceps
- B. Allis forceps
- C. Babcock forceps
- D. Hysterectomy



ALLIS FORCEP: Has ratchet locks; firm grasp on tissue to be removed (cysts, lipomas, etc.).

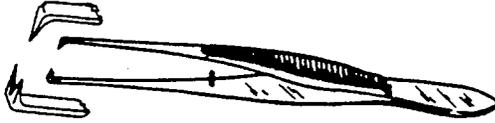
ANSWER _____



3½"

Category: Grasping

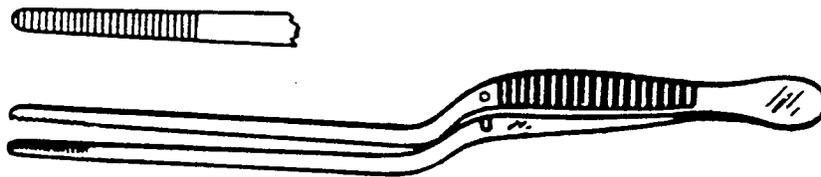
- A. Iris tissue forceps
- B. Russian forceps
- C. Brown tissue forceps
- D. Adson forceps



3 1/2 "

IRIS TISSUE FORCEPS: Small,
lightweight forcep used in EYE surgery.

ANSWER _____



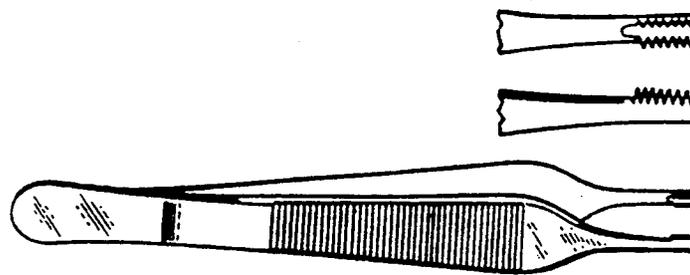
Category: Grasping

- A. Bayonet forceps
- B. Adson forceps
- C. Russian forceps
- D. De Bakey forceps



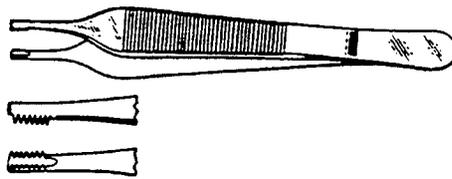
BAYONET FORCEPS: Nasal packing
forceps.

ANSWER _____



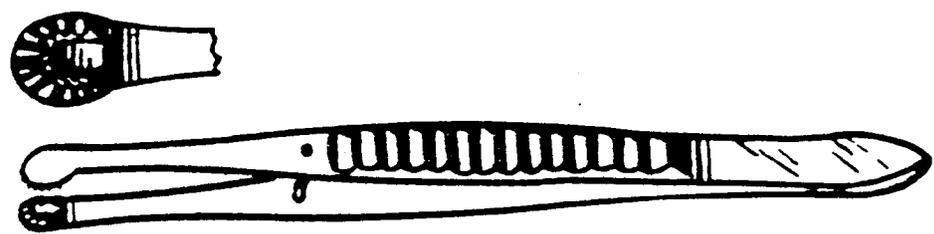
Category: Grasping

- A. Brown tissue forceps
- B. Iris tissue forceps
- C. Bayonet tissue forceps
- D. Brown-Adson forceps



ADSON BROWN TISSUE FORCEPS:
Combination of Adson forceps with Brown teeth, fairly popular; depends on surgeon's preference.

ANSWER _____



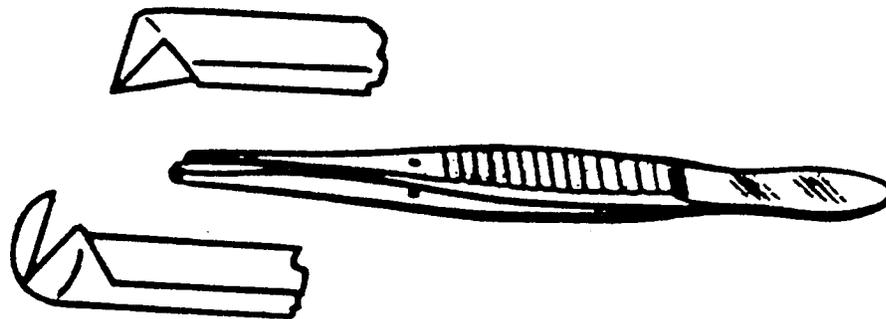
Category: Grasping

- A. Cushing dressing forceps
- B. Adson forceps
- C. Russian forceps
- D. De Bakey forceps



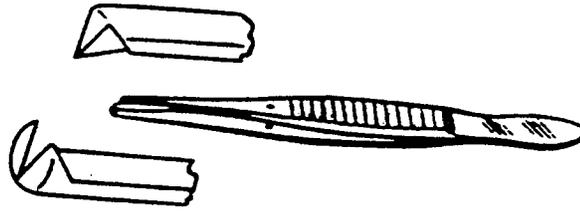
RUSSIAN TISSUE FORCEPS: Commonly used in GYN (hysterectomies, etc.) surgery.

ANSWER _____



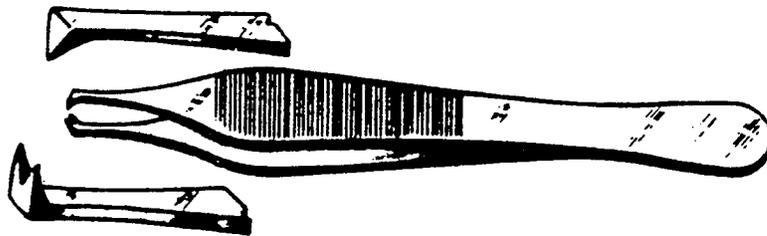
Category: Grasping

- A. Russian forceps
- B. Tissue forceps
- C. Adson forceps
- D. Bayonet forceps



TISSUE FORCEPS, 5½" & 10": Used to grasp tissue securely for control during dissection or suturing.

ANSWER _____



4 1/2 "

Category: Grasping

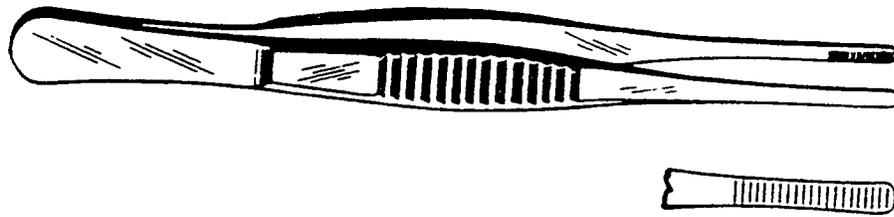
- A. Brown-Adson forceps
- B. Adson dressing forceps
- C. Iris tissue forceps
- D. Adson tissue forceps



4 1/2 "

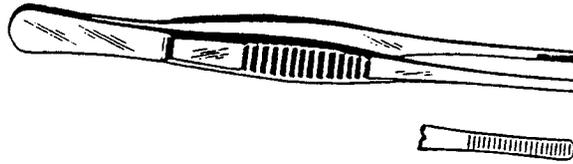
ADSON TISSUE FORCEPS: Commonly used to close the skin; with small teeth.

ANSWER _____



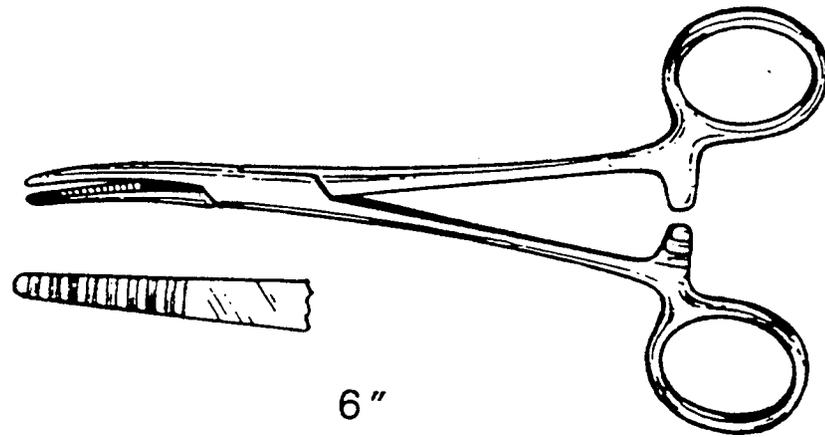
Category: Grasping

- A. Russian forcep
- B. Tissue forceps
- C. De Bakey forceps
- D. Dressing forceps



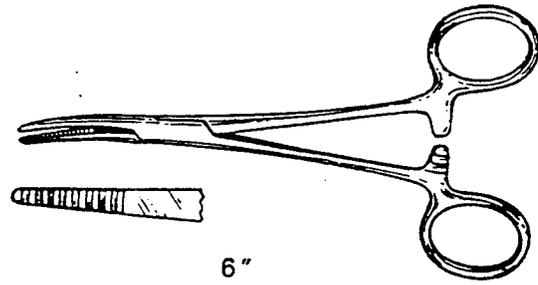
DRESSING FORCEPS, 5 1/2" & 10": Used to pick up dressings (4 x 8's, etc.), or for delicate tissue.

ANSWER _____



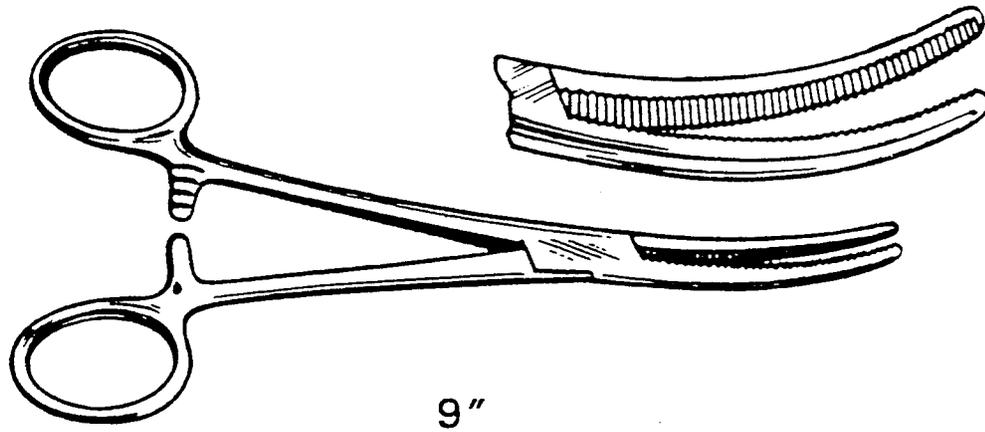
Category: Grasping/Holding (Hemostat)

- A. Kelly
- B. Hysterectomy forceps
- C. Pennington forceps
- D. Crile



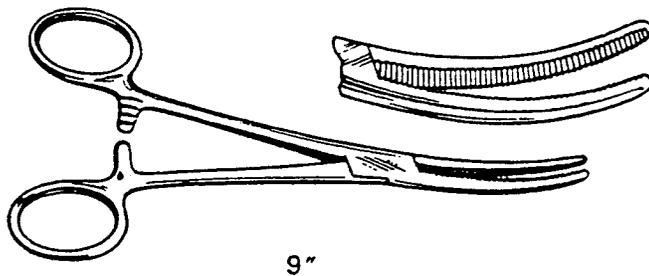
CRILE: Medium-size hemostat, usually used on most normal adult surgery.

ANSWER _____



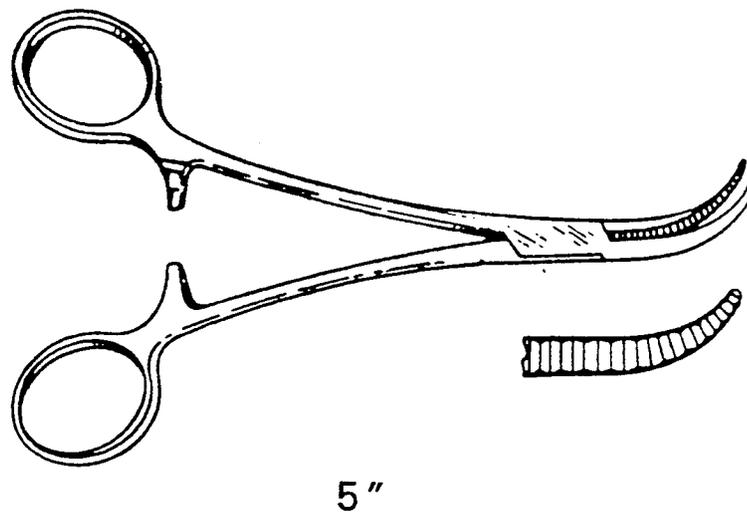
Category: Grasping/Holding (Hemostat)

- A. Hysterectomy forcep
- B. Kocher-Ochsner
- C. Mosquito (Halstead)
- D. Kelly



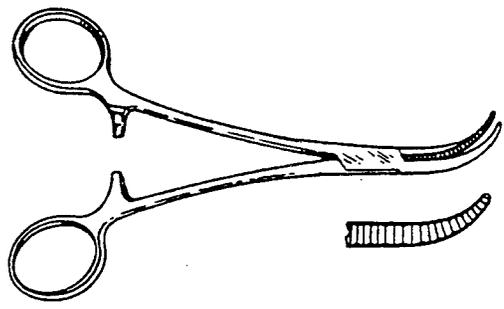
HYSTERECTOMY FORCEPS: Usually used within the abdomen during hysterectomies or other major abdominal surgery.

ANSWER _____



Category: Grasping/Holding (Hemostat)

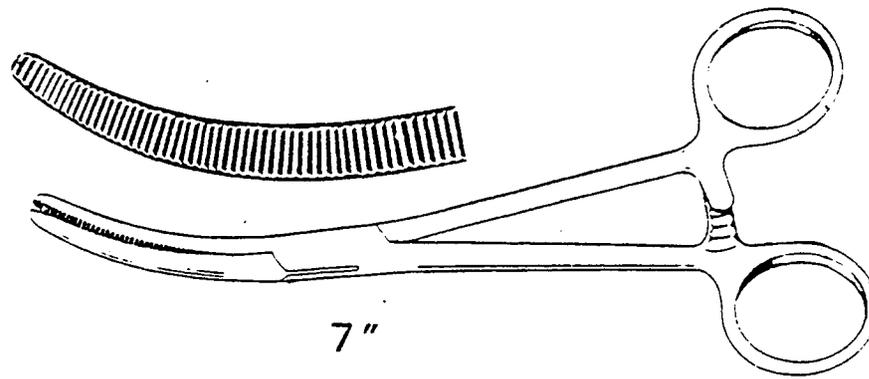
- A. Heaney hysterectomy forceps
- B. Kelly
- C. Mosquito (Halstead)
- D. Crile



5"

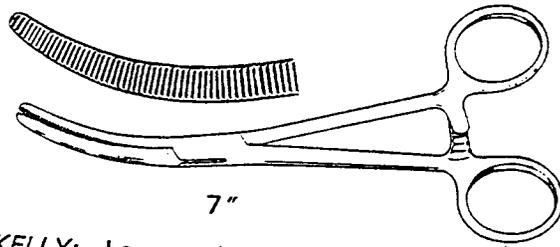
MOSQUITO (HALSTEAD): Smallest of the hemostats, usually used on pediatrics or for delicate surgery.

ANSWER _____



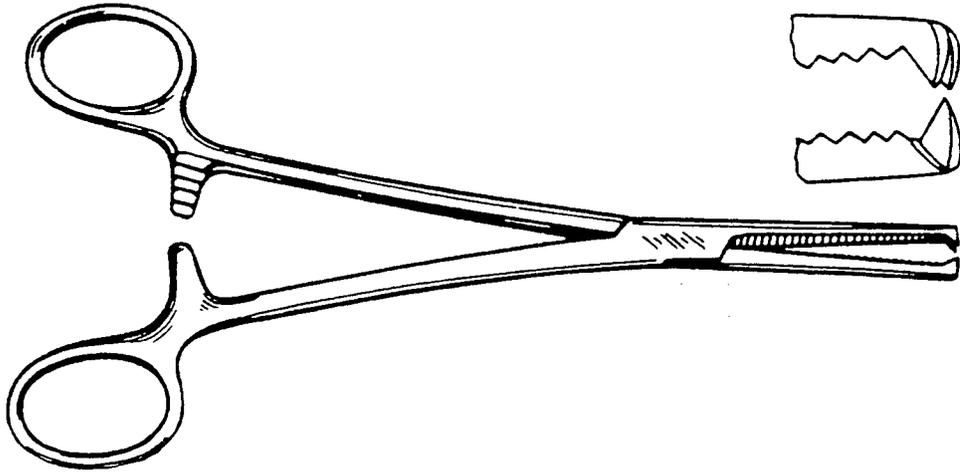
Category: Grasping/Holding (Hemostat)

- A. Doyen intestinal forceps
- B. Kidney pedicle clamp
- C. Kelly
- D. Hysterectomy



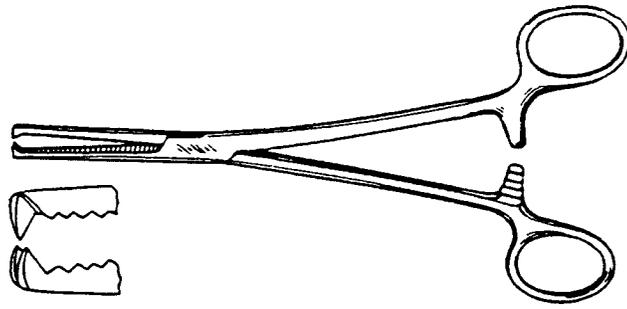
KELLY: Largest size, usually requested if desired.

ANSWER _____



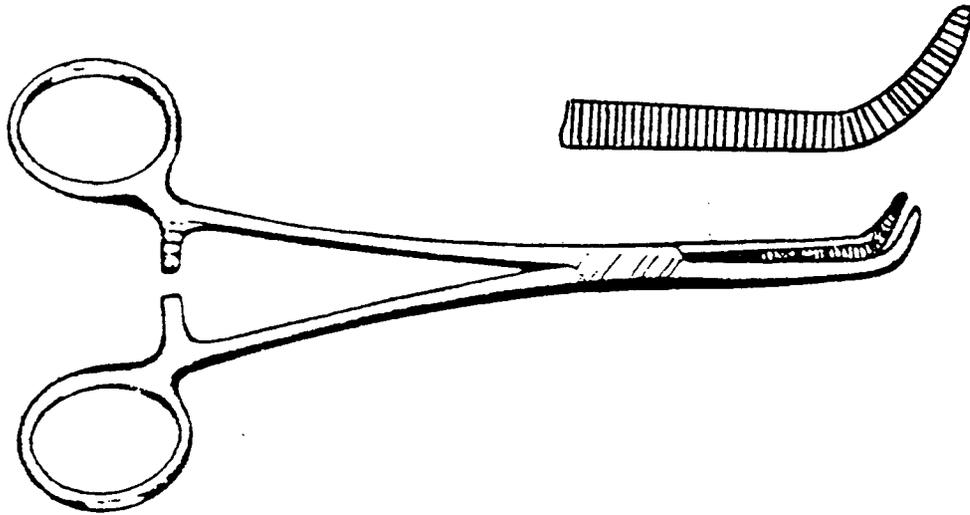
Category: Grasping/Holding (Hemostat)

- A. Buie hemorrhoid clamp
- B. Doyen intestinal forceps
- C. Kocher-Ochsner
- D. Heaney hysterectomy forceps



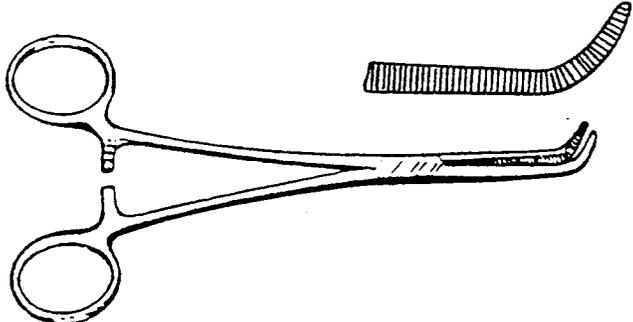
KOCHER-OCHSNER: Very strong, very traumatic tissue forcep; wide range of uses.

ANSWER _____



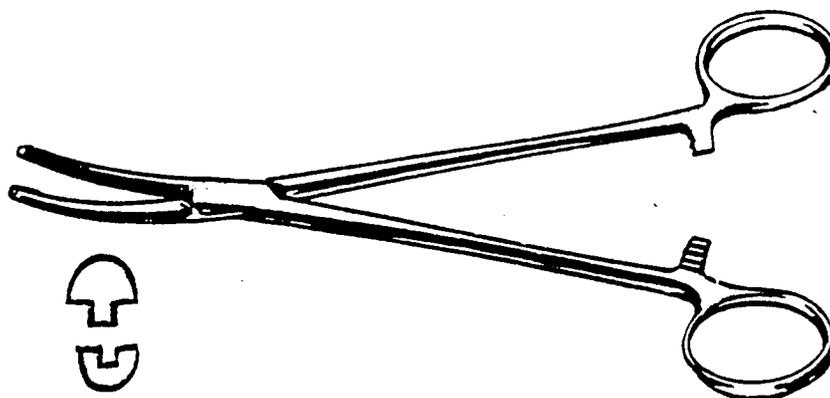
Category: Grasping/Holding (Hemostat)

- A. Mixer right-angle forcep
- B. Doyen intestinal forceps
- C. Carmalt forceps
- D. Bovie hemorrhoid clamp



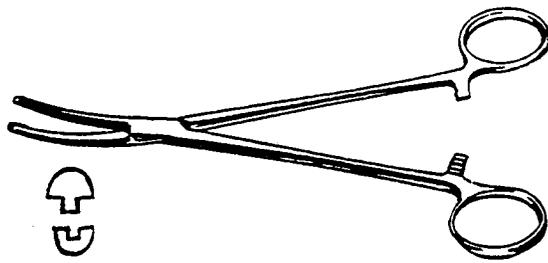
MIXTER RIGHT-ANGLE FORCEP: Strong, right-angle forcep used for hemostasis or grafting in awkward places.

ANSWER _____



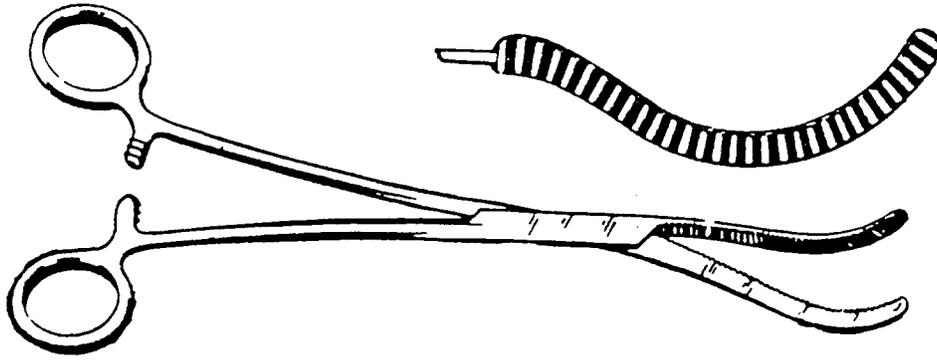
Category: Grasping/Holding (Hemostat)

- A. Crile
- B. Lahey right-angle forceps
- C. Buie hemorrhoid clamp
- D. Doyen intestinal forceps



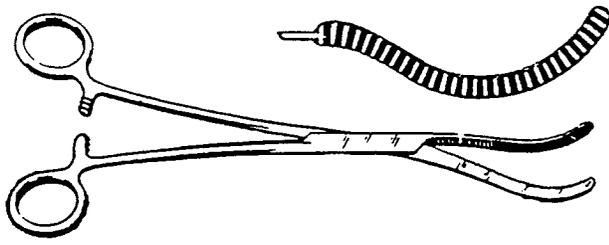
BUIE HEMORRHOID CLAMP: Tooth runs entire length of jaw and gives almost instant hemostasis.

ANSWER _____



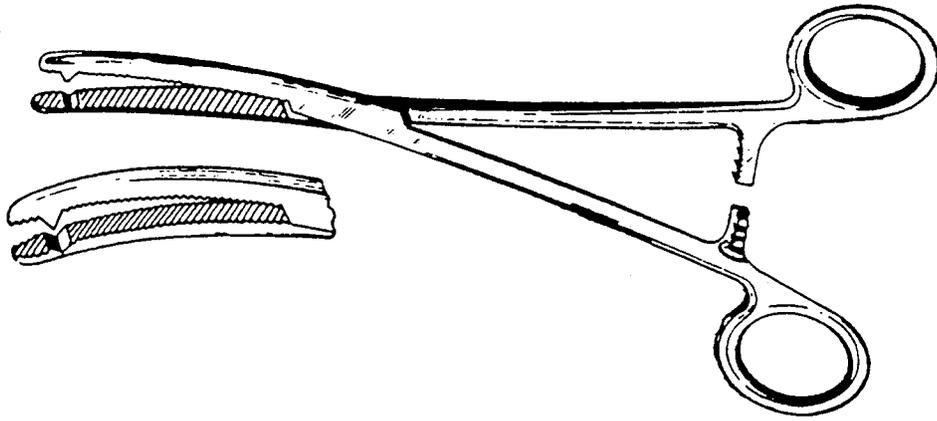
Category: Crasping/Holding (Hemostat)

- A. Kidney pedicle clamp
- B. Allis forceps
- C. Schnidt tonsil hemostat
- D. Hysterectomy forceps



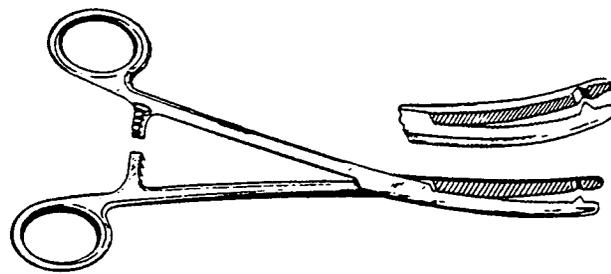
KIDNEY PEDICLE CLAMP: Designed for use in kidney surgery.

ANSWER _____



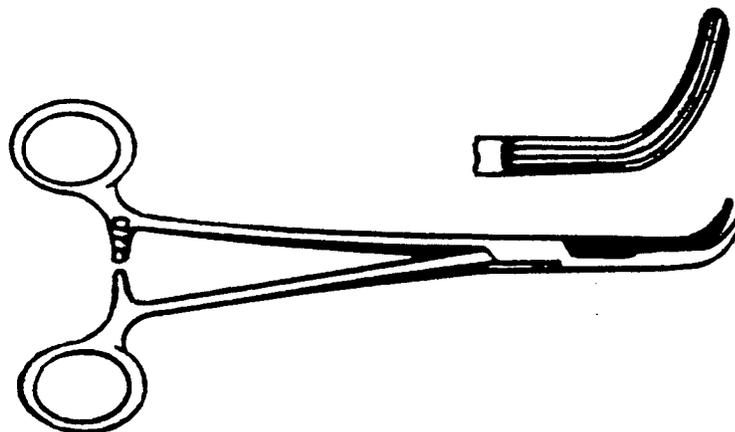
Category: Crasping/Holding (Hemostat)

- A. Kidney pedicle clamp
- B. Allis forceps
- C. Heaney hysterectomy forceps
- D. Lahey right-angle forceps



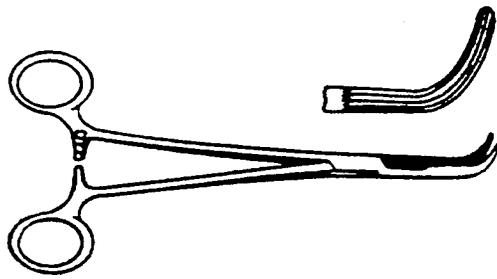
**VAGINAL HYSTERECTOMY HEANEY
FORCEP:** Designed for intervaginal work;
short, stout jaws with one or two teeth.

ANSWER: _____



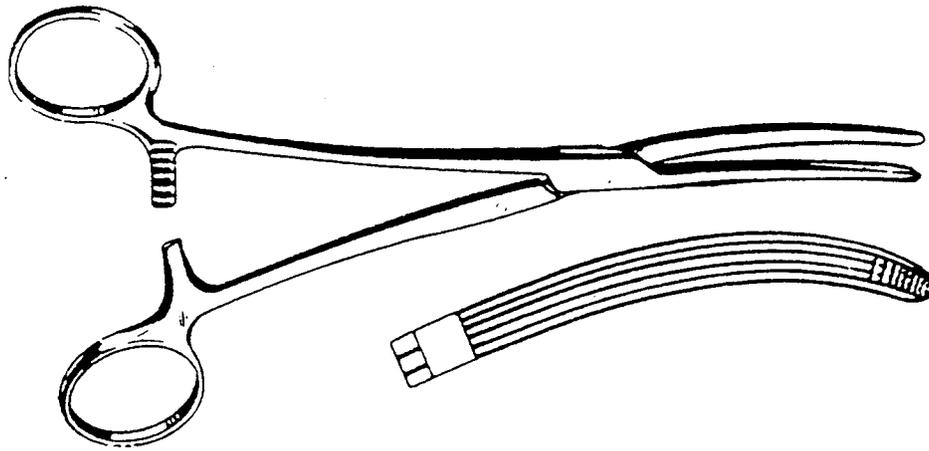
Category: Grasping/Holding (Hemostat)

- A. Schmidt tonsil hemostat
- B. Lahey right-angle forceps
- C. Mixer right-angle forceps
- D. Kidney pedicle clamp



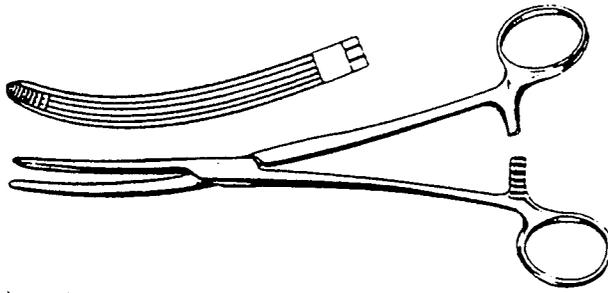
LAHEY RIGHT-ANGLE FORCEP: Lighter version of the above with Carmalt-type jaw pattern.

ANSWER _____



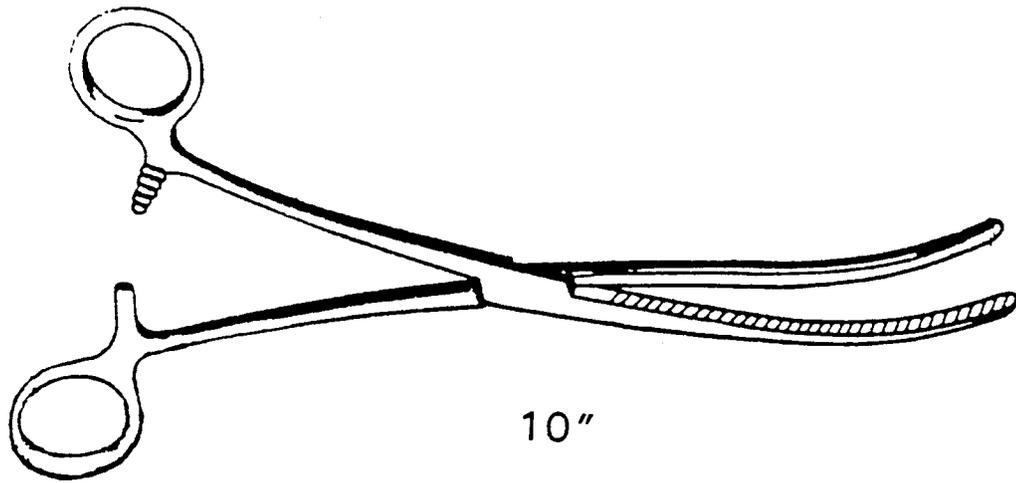
Category: Grasping/Holding (Hemostat)

- A. Lahey right-angle forceps
- B. Mixer right-angle
- C. Carmalt forceps
- D. Pennington forceps



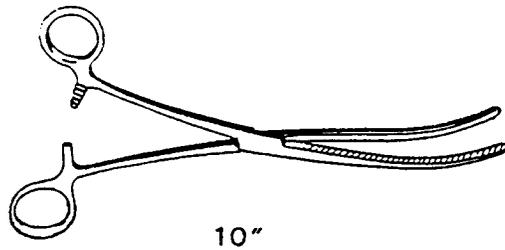
CARMALT FORCEP: General-purpose, large forcep. Allows tissue to be pulled laterally.

ANSWER _____



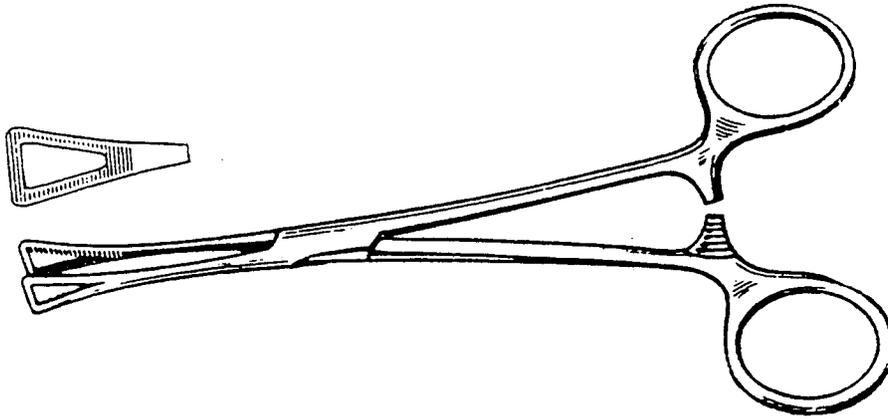
Category: Grasping/Holding (Hemostat)

- A. Doyen intestinal forceps
- B. Carmalt forceps
- C. Crile
- D. Mosquito (Halstead)



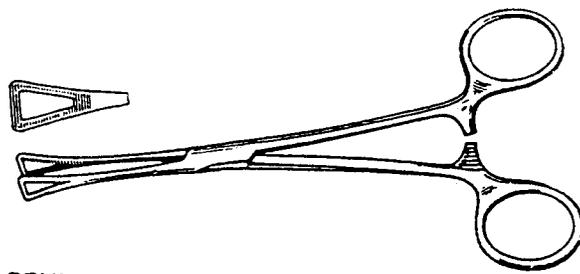
DOYEN INTESTINAL FORCEPS: Very gentle clamp with a great deal of spring in the jaws. Can be clamped onto bowel tissue with minimal trauma.

ANSWER _____



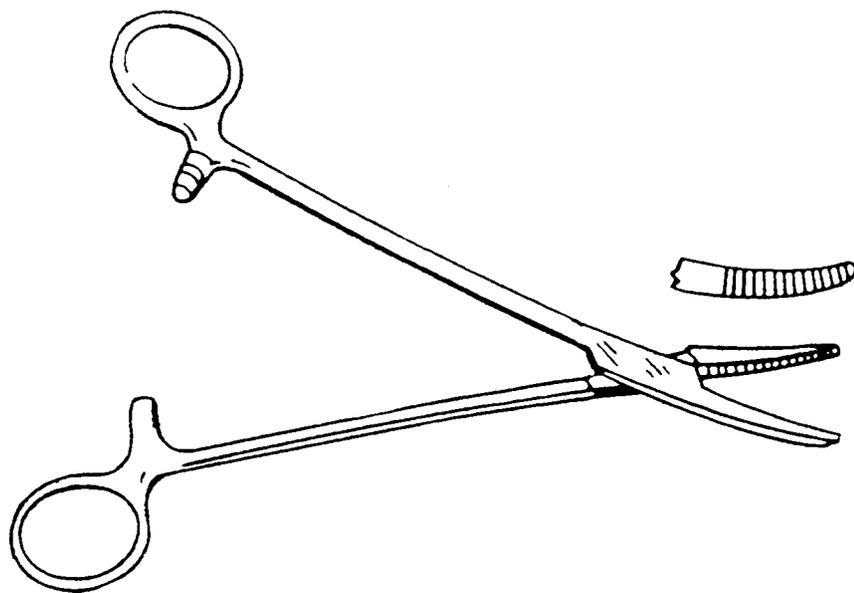
Category: Grasping/Holding (Hemostat)

- A. Kocher-Ochner
- B. Pennington forceps
- C. Carmalt
- D. Kelly



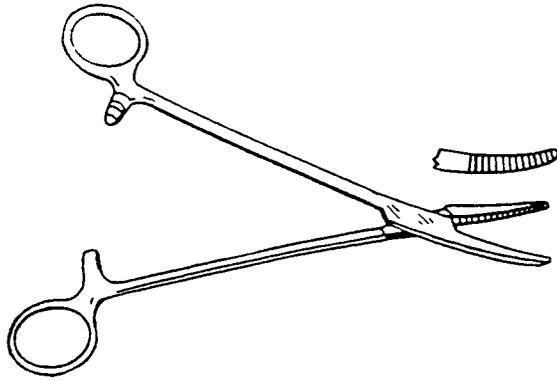
PENNINGTON FORCEPS: Used for rectal surgery and lung work.

ANSWER _____



Category: Grasping/Holding (Hemostat)

- A. Carmalt forceps
- B. Judd-Alles forceps
- C. Schnidt tonsil hemostat
- D. Kidney pedicle clamp



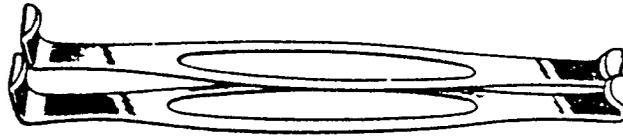
SCHNIDT TONSIL HEMOSTAT: Basically just an 8" crile. Longer, so it can be used deep in the throat.

ANSWER _____

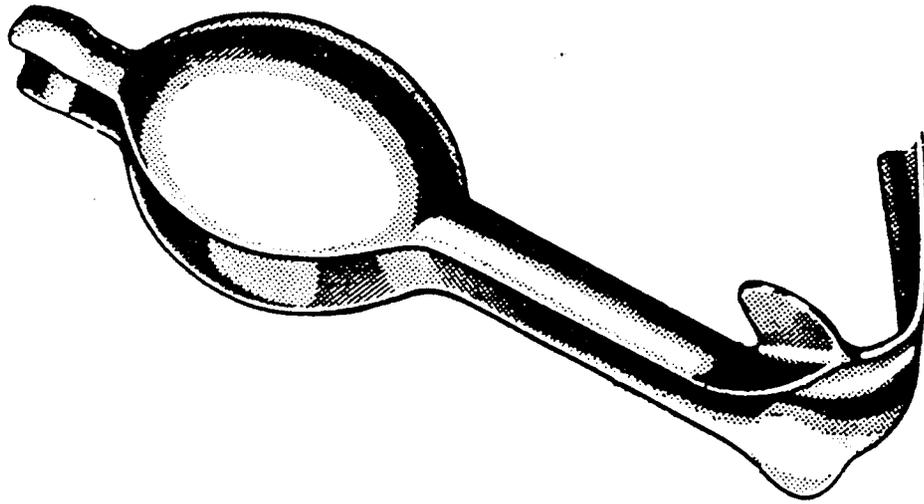


Category: Retractor

- A. Mastoid retractor
- B. Ribbon retractor
- C. Army-Navy retractor
- D. Deaver retractors

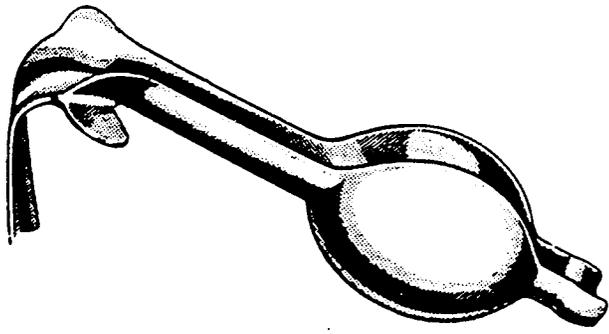


ARMY-NAVY RETRACTOR: General use;
small retractor for fairly shallow use.



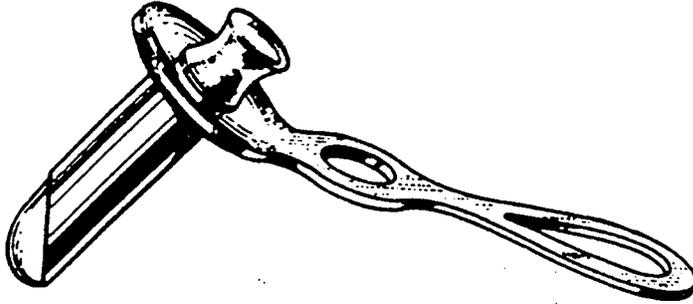
Category: Retractor

- A. Gelpi perineal retractor
- B. Rogby vaginal retractor
- C. Tuffier retractor
- D. Auvarde weighted vaginal speculum



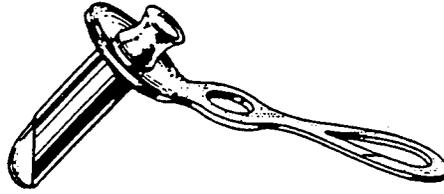
*AUVARD WEIGHTED VAGINAL
SPECULUM:* Used in the OR as the
primary form of retraction for intervaginal
procedures

ANSWER



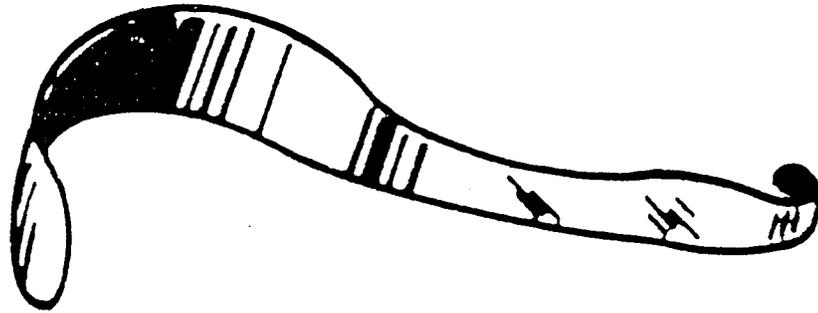
Category: Retractor

- A. Sims retractor
- B. Auvarad weighted vaginal speculum
- C. Heaney retractor
- D. Hirschman anoscope



HIRSCHMAN ANOSCOPE: Clinical instrument used mostly for diagnosis or rectal exam.

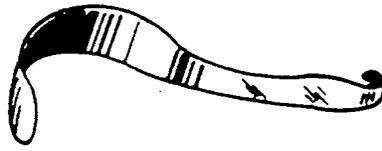
ANSWER _____



18"

Category: Retractor

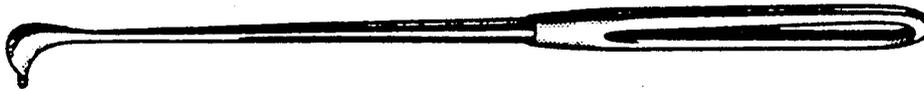
- A. Vein retractor
- B. Bennett retractor and elevator
- C. Souerbruch retractor
- D. Deaver retractors



18"

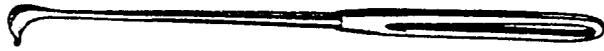
DEAVER RETRACTORS: Sets of 3, sized by width; major interabdominal retractor used in big abdominal procedures only.

ANSWER _____



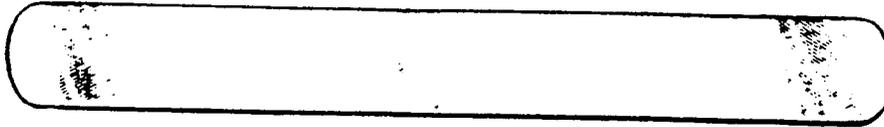
Category: Retractor

- A. Weitlaner retractor
- B. Mastoid retractor
- C. Vienna nasal speculum
- D. Vein retractor



VEIN RETRACTOR: Very shallow retractor used mostly in arm and leg work for small growth removal or for vein stripping.

ANSWER _____



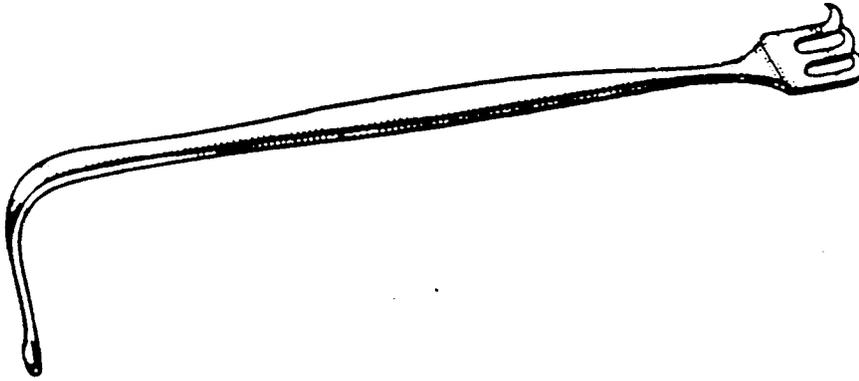
Category: Retractor

- A. Shambaugh endaural retractor
- B. Ribbon retractor
- C. Pratt rectal speculum
- D. Graves vaginal speculum



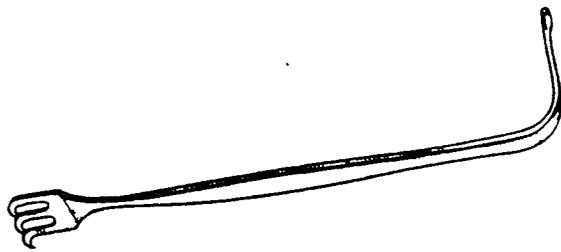
RIBBON RETRACTOR: Malleable or bendable retractor; gives the surgeon the means to custom-bend a retractor to suit the need.

ANSWER _____



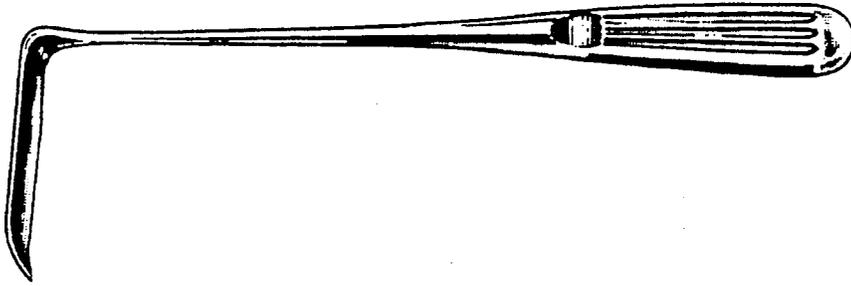
Category: Retractor

- A. Tracheal or hupp retractor
- B. Weitlaner self-retaining retractor
- C. Denis Browne Adult retractor
- D. Vein retractor



TRACHEAL OR HUPP RETRACTOR: Very small version of the rake retractor, used in hand or plastic surgery.

ANSWER _____



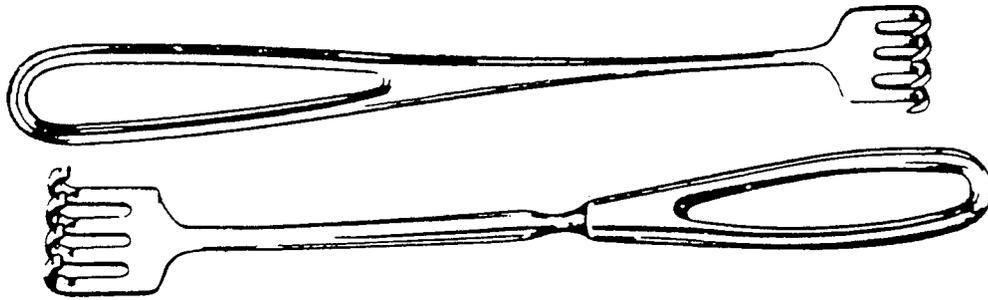
Category: Retractor

- A. Iris retractor
- B. Ribbon retractor
- C. Sauerbruch retractor
- D. Sims retractor



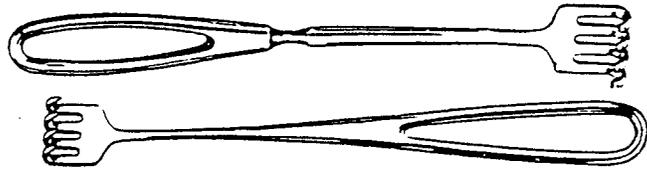
SAUERBRUCH RETRACTOR: General-purpose retractor with longer blade than ARMY-NAVY for deeper use.

ANSWER _____



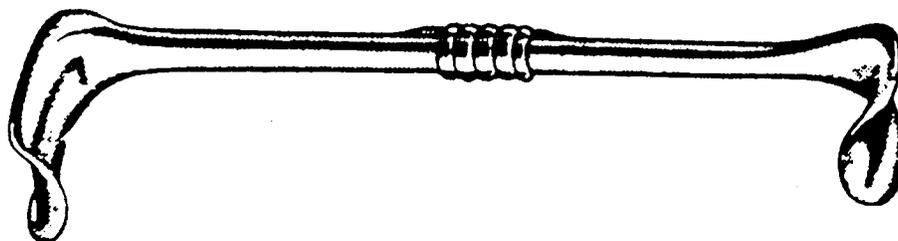
Category: Retractor

- A. Deaver retractor
- B. Rake retractors, sharp and dull
- C. Vein retractor
- D. Ribbon retractor



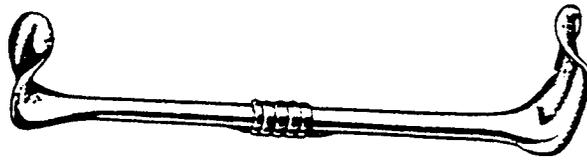
RAKE RETRACTORS, SHARP AND DULL:
Small retractor useful in muscle layers or
arm or leg work.

ANSWER _____



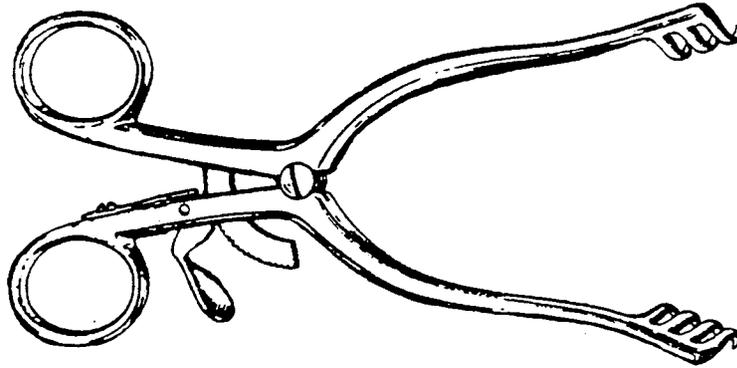
Category: Retractor

- A. Richardson retractor, small and large
- B. Tracheal or Hupp retractor
- C. Pratt rectal speculum
- D. Vein retractor



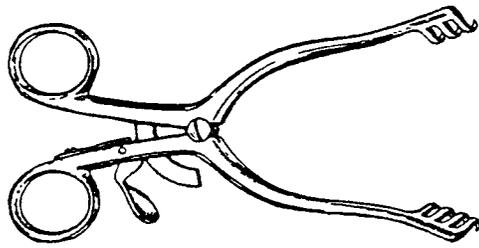
*RICHARDSON RETRACTOR, SMALL AND
LARGE:* Same uses as above. Large can
be used in the abdominal cavity.

ANSWER _____



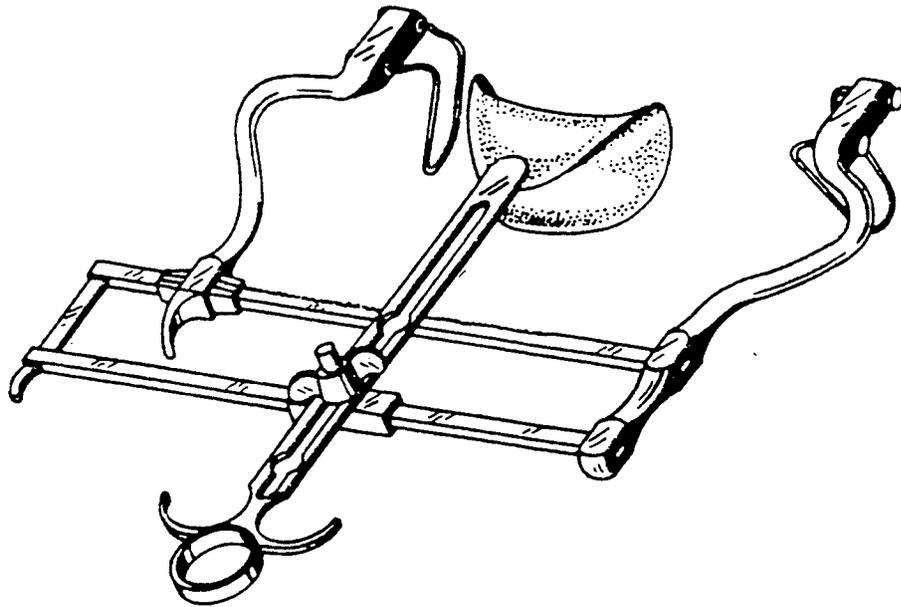
Category: Retractor

- A. Weitlaner self-retaining retractor
- B. Sauerbruch retractor
- C. Pratt rectal speculum
- D. Jennings mouth gag



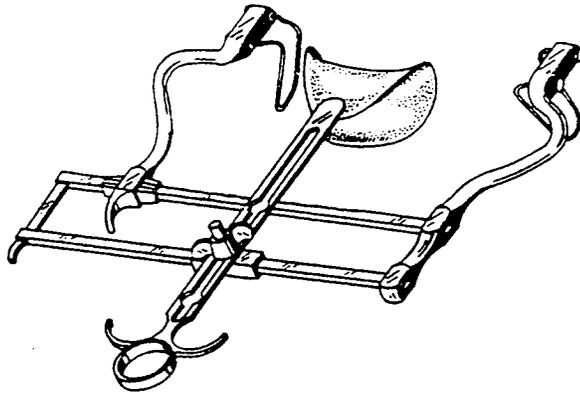
**WEITLANER SELF-RETAINING
RETRACTOR:** Small retractor, popular for
use in pediatric hernias and other small
incisions.

ANSWER



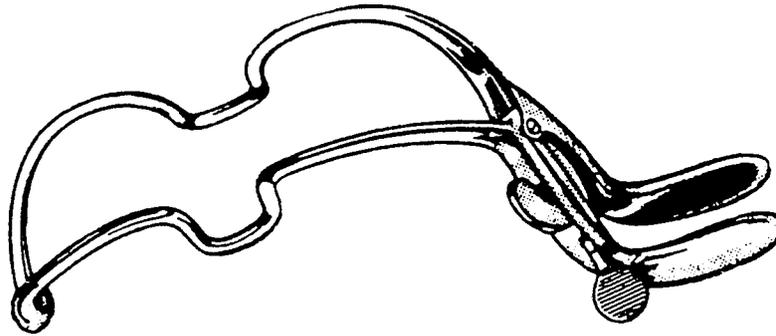
Category: Retractor

- A. Aorta retractor
- B. Weitlaner self-retaining retractor
- C. Balfour self-retaining retractor
- D. Mastoid retractor



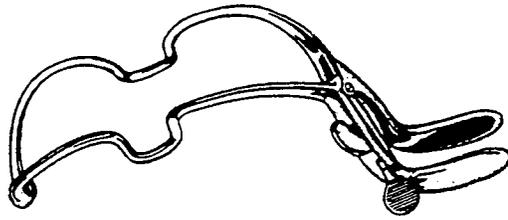
BALFOUR SELF-RETAINING RETRACTOR:
Most popular major abdominal retractor,
used on all major cases.

ANSWER _____



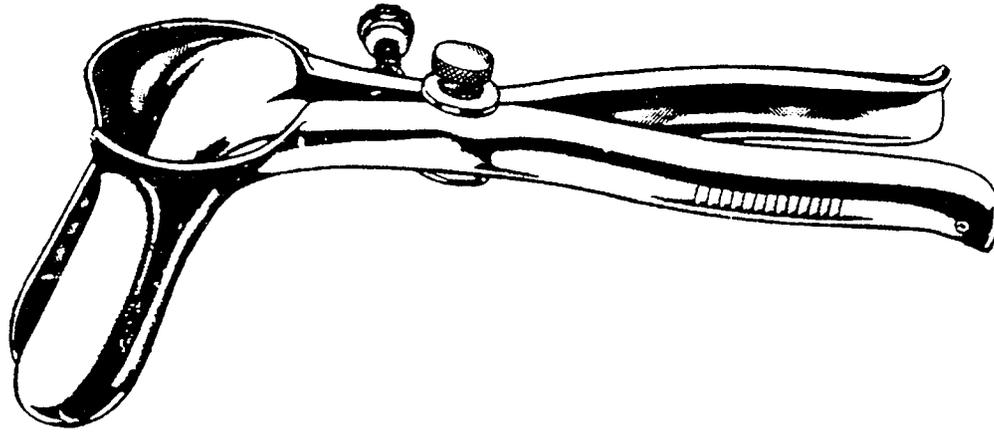
Category: Retractor

- A. Hirschman anoscope
- B. Jennings mouth gag
- C. Mastoid retractor
- D. Sims retractor



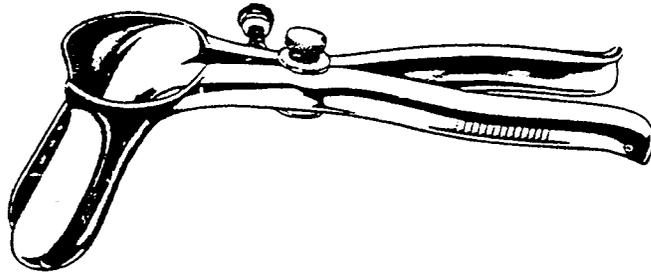
JENNINGS MOUTH GAG: Used for tonsils under general anesthesia.

ANSWER _____



Category: Retractor

- A. Shambaugh Endaural retractor
- B. Ribbon retractor
- C. Pratt rectal speculum
- D. Graves Vaginal speculum



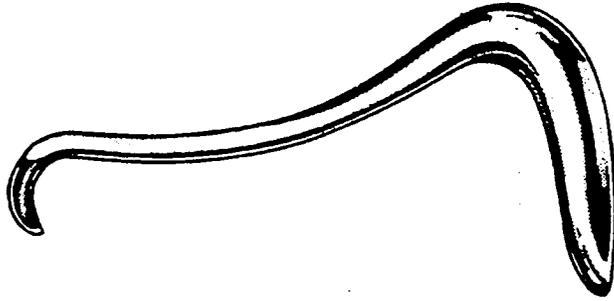
PRATT RECTAL SPECULUM: Speculum most often used in surgery for procedures on the rectum.

ANSWER _____



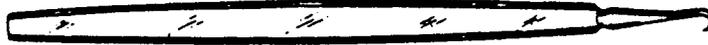
Category: Retractor

- A. Hirschman anoscope
- B. Sims retractor
- C. Guttman obstetrical retractor
- D. Vienna nasal Speculum



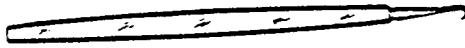
SIMS RETRACTOR: Used with the above speculum for even greater retraction.

ANSWER _____



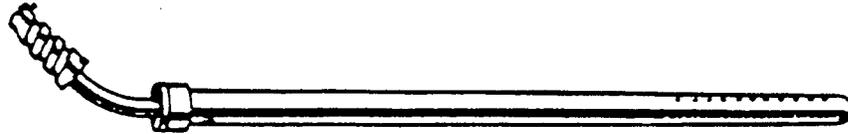
Category: Retractor

- A. Brown suture
- B. Dura hook
- C. Tyrell hook
- D. Nugent hook



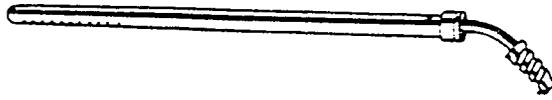
DURA HOOK: Used in neurosurgery and hand surgery.

ANSWER _____



Category: Suctioning Device (Suction Tip)

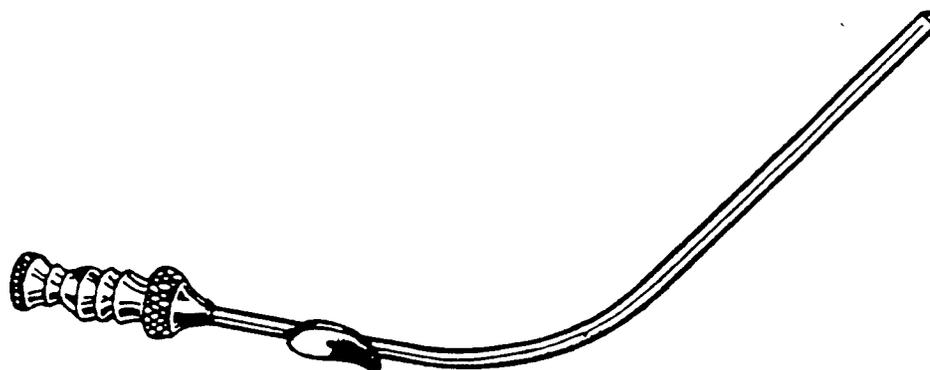
- A. Buie suction tip
- B. Poole abdominal suction tip
- C. Welch Allyn suction tip
- D. Frazier brain suction tip



POOLE ABDOMINAL SUCTION TIP:

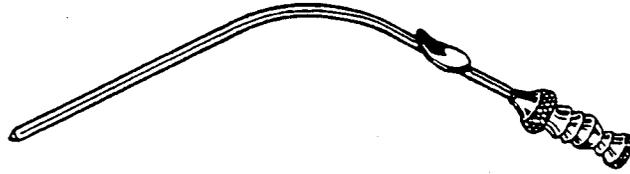
Holes in cannula prevent bowel from being drawn into the tip.

ANSWER _____



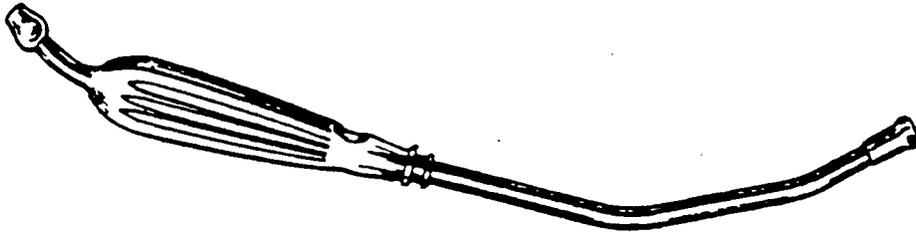
Category: Suctioning Device (Suction Tip)

- A. Frazier brain suction tip
- B. Buie suction tip
- C. Tonsil (Uankhauer) suction tip
- D. Anthony suction tip



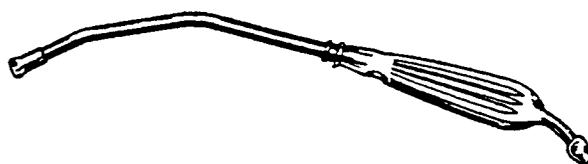
FRAZIER BRAIN SUCTION: Popular in neuro, plastic ENT, and any other area where a very small tip is needed.

ANSWER _____



Category: Suctioning Device (Suction Tip)

- A. Anthony suction tip
- B. Tonsil (Yankhauer) suction tip
- C. Frazier brain suction tip
- D. Buie suction tip



TONSIL or YANKHAUSER TIP: Originally designed for tonsils, but now used by all services; removable tip allows fast cleaning.

ANSWER _____



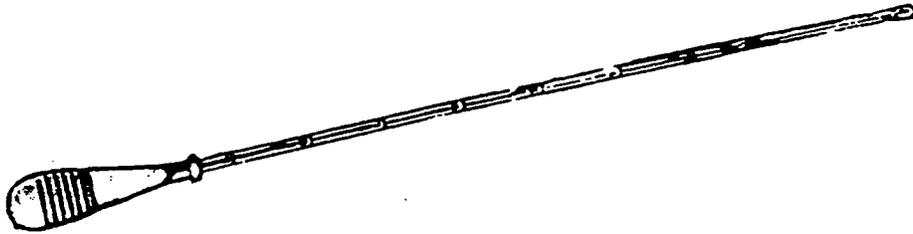
Category: Dialating Device (dilator)

- A. Hegar uterine dilator
- B. Bakes common bile duct dialator
- C. Hanks uterine dilator
- D. Mayo common bile duct dialator



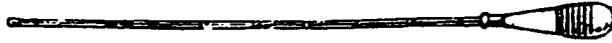
HANKS UTERINE DILATOR: Used to dilate the cervix of the uterus to allow interuterine surgery.

ANSWER _____



Category: Measuring Device (Sound)

- A. Uterine sound
- B. Bronchocele sound
- C. Urethral sound
- D. Urinary bladder sound



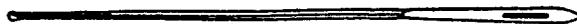
UTERINE SOUND: Calibrated; used to measure the depth of the uterus prior to any procedure.

ANSWER _____



Category: Probing Device (Probe)

- A. General operating probe
- B. Tear duct probe
- C. Bullet probe
- D. Lacrimal probe



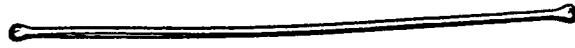
GENERAL OPERATING PROBE: Silver;
used to trace down tracts in the body.

ANSWER _____



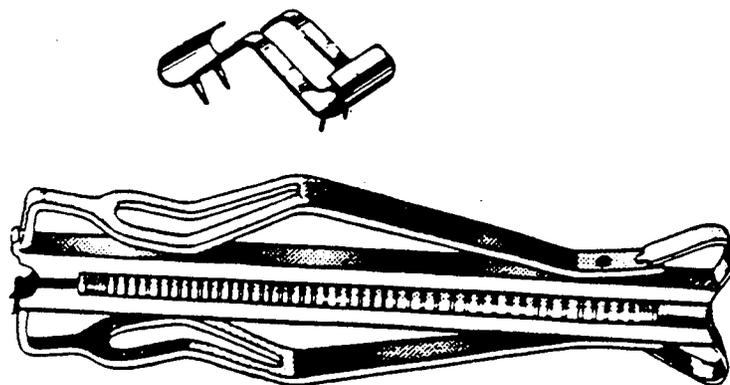
Category: Probing Device

- A. Tear duct probe
- B. Bullet probe
- C. Ear probe
- D. General operating probe



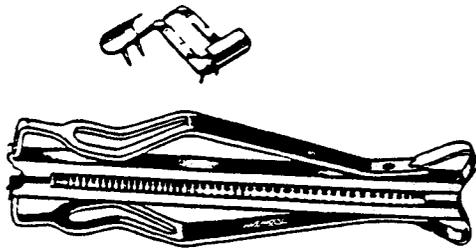
BULLET PROBE: Copper; same use as above, but larger in diameter and stronger.

ANSWER _____



Category: Suturing Device (Clip applier)

- A. Mayfield clip applier
- B. Sundt-kees clip applier
- C. Autoclip applier
- D. Raney clip applier



AUTOCLIP APPLIER: Suturing device used on skin only; very popular for abdominal closures; very fast and effective.

ANSWER _____



Category: Retractor

- A. Bone hook
- B. Gilles bone hook
- C. Cottle hook
- D. Dura hook



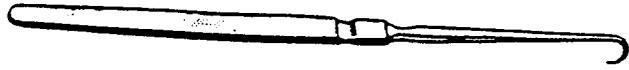
BONE HOOK: Largest; used in orthopedics.

ANSWER _____



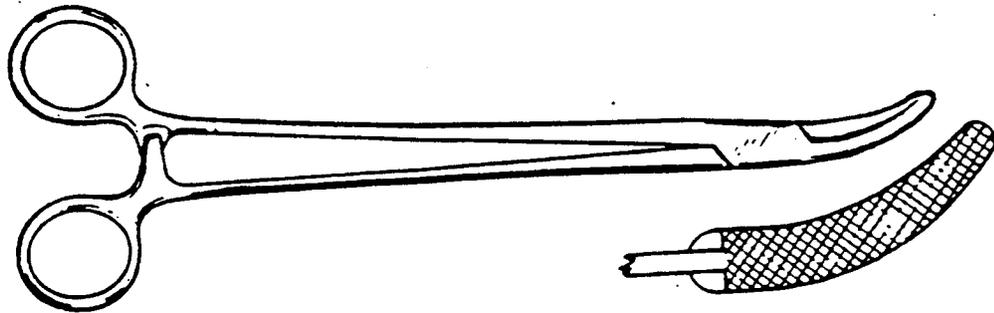
Category: Retractor

- A. Dura hook
- B. Tyrell hook
- C. Skin hook
- D. Bone hook



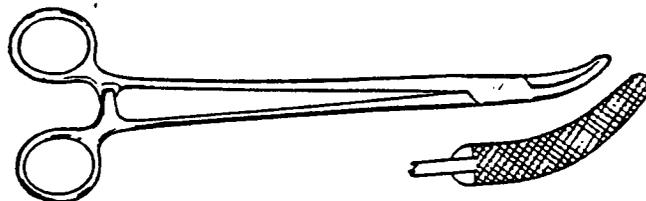
SKIN HOOK: Used in hand surgery or plastic surgery.

ANSWER _____



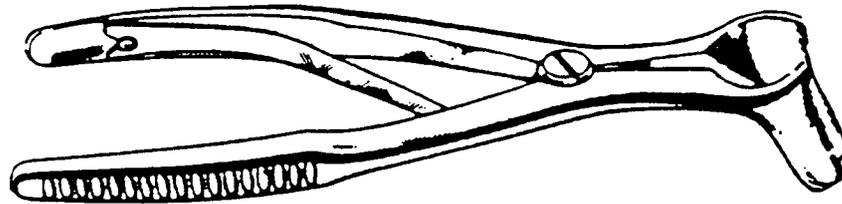
Category: Suturing Device (Needle holder)

- A. Nievert needle holder
- B. Crile-wood needle
- C. Brown needle holder
- D. Heaney needle holder



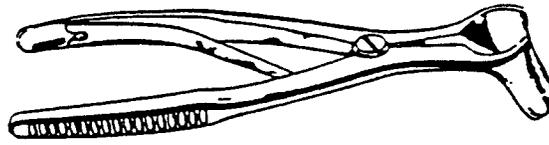
HEANEY NEEDLE HOLDER: Needle holder used for vaginal surgery; found in all kinds of surgery, depending on surgeon's preference.

ANSWER _____



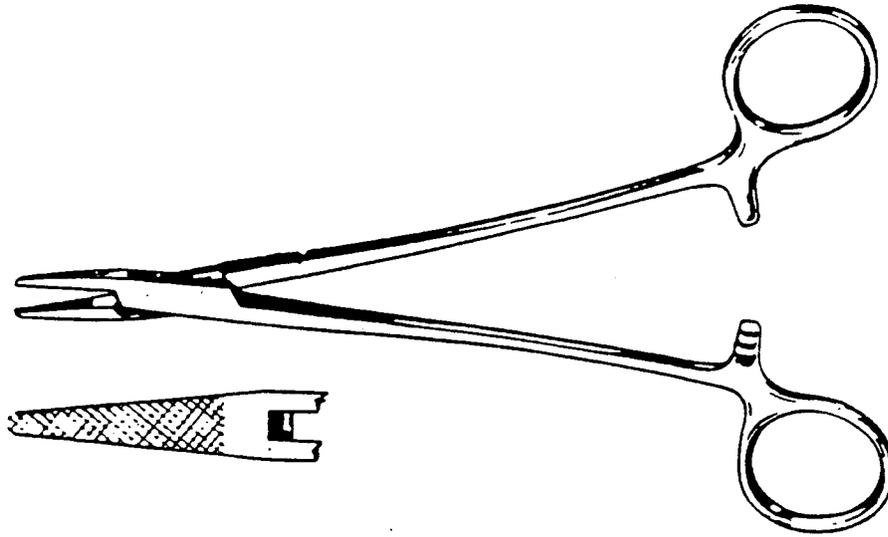
Category: Retracter

- A. Smith Vaginal retractor
- B. Vienna nasal speculum
- C. Graves Vaginal speculum
- D. Matzenauer Vaginal Retractor



VIENNA NASAL SPECULUM: Various lengths of the nosepiece; used on most all nose cases.

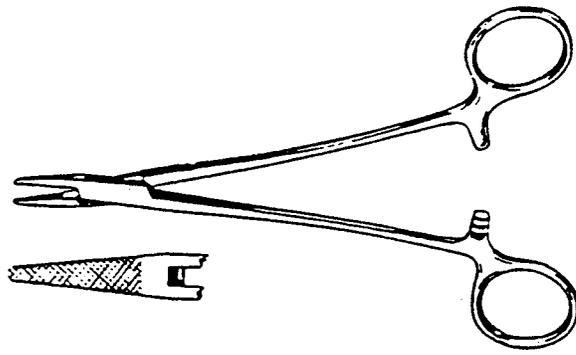
ANSWER _____



7"

Category: Suturing Device (Needle holder)

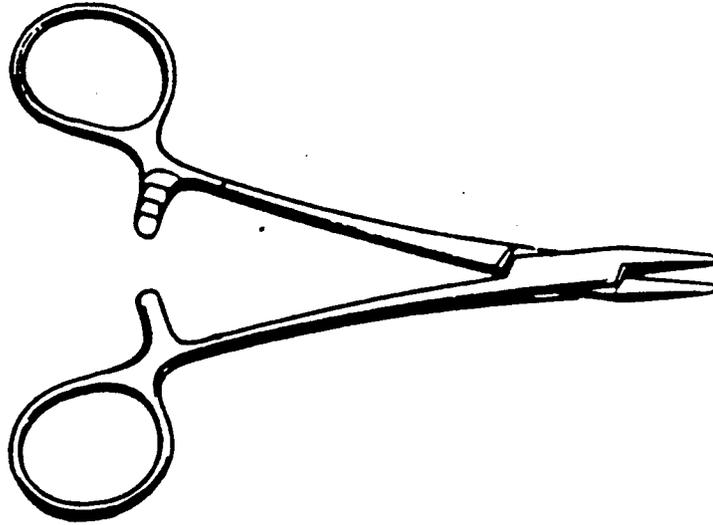
- A. Castroviejo needle holder
- B. Collier needle holder
- C. Heaney needle holder
- D. Hegar Mayo needle holder



7"

HEGAR MAYO NEEDLE HOLDER: Most common of all needle holders; comes in various lengths up to 14" long.

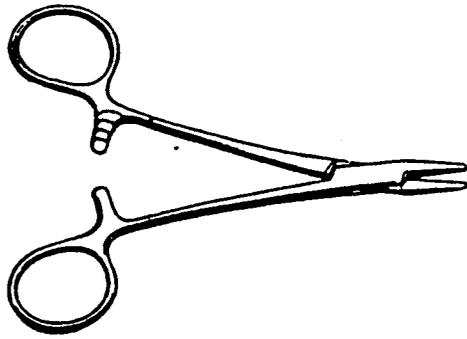
ANSWER _____



5"

Category: Suturing Device (Needle holder)

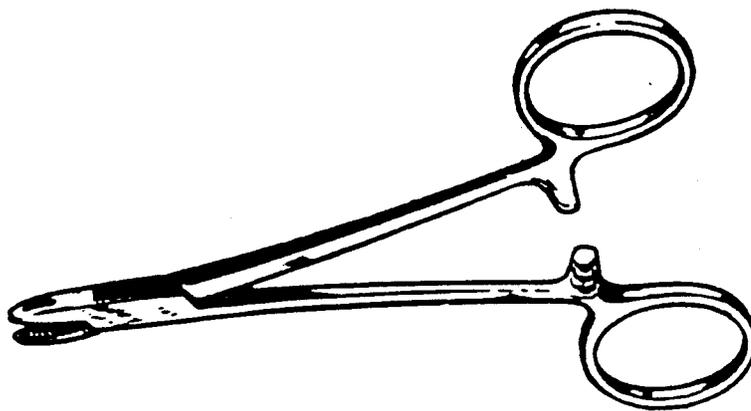
- A. Heaney needle holder
- B. Brown needle holder
- C. Castrovejo needle holder
- D. Nievert needle holder



5"

BROWN NEEDLE HOLDER: 5" long; used in plastic surgery and hand work; has a solid jaw.

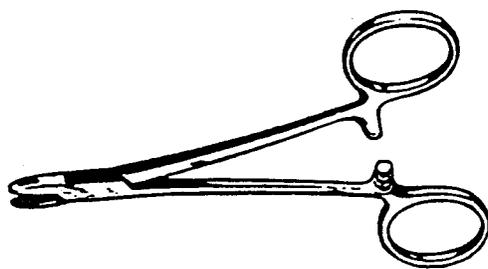
ANSWER _____



5"

Category: Suturing Device (Needle holder)

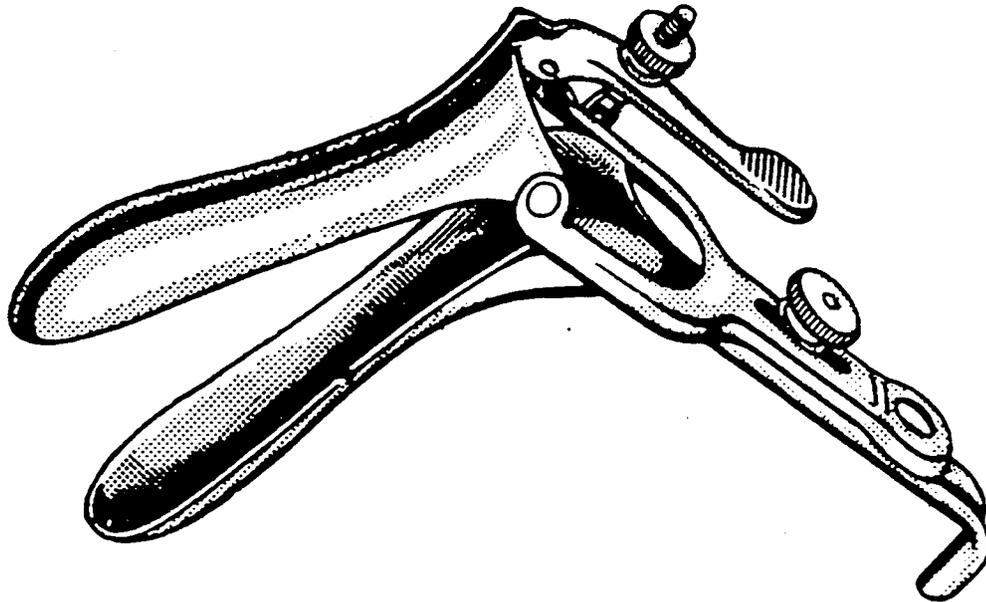
- A. Brown needle holder
- B. Hegar Mayo Needle holder
- C. Nievert needle holder
- D. Collier needle holder



5"

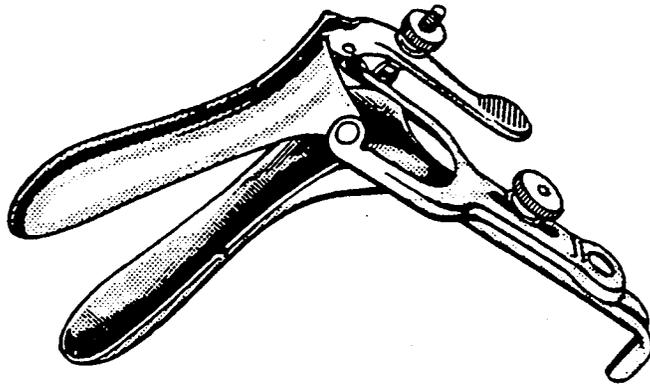
*COLLIER NEEDLE HOLDER: 5" long;
same use as Brown; has an oblong hole
through the jaw.*

ANSWER _____



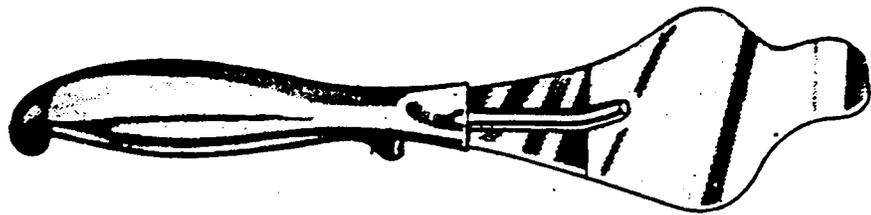
Category: Retractor

- A. Smith Vaginal retractor
- B. Vienna nasal speculum
- C. Graves Vaginal speculum
- D. Matzenauer vaginal retractor



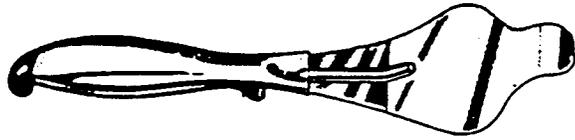
GRAVES VAGINAL SPECULUM: Used in the OR to allow the surgeon to do a vaginal exam prior to surgery.

ANSWER _____



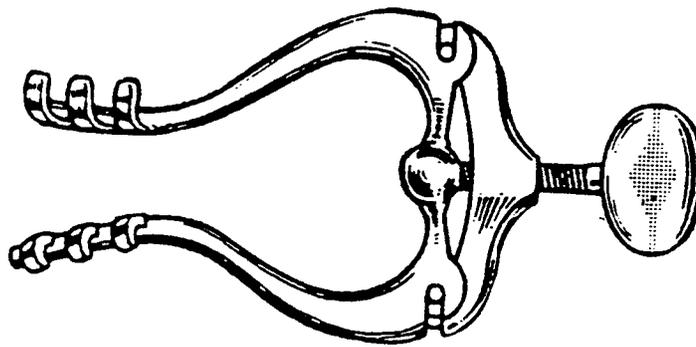
Category: Retractor

- A. Auvard weighted vaginal speculum
- B. Bennett retractor and elevator
- C. Hirschman anoscope
- D. Sims retractor



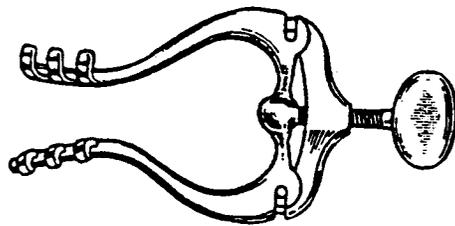
BENNETT RETRACTOR AND ELEVATOR:
Works more as a lever than a retractor, for
use in the lower leg between the tibia and
fibula.

ANSWER _____

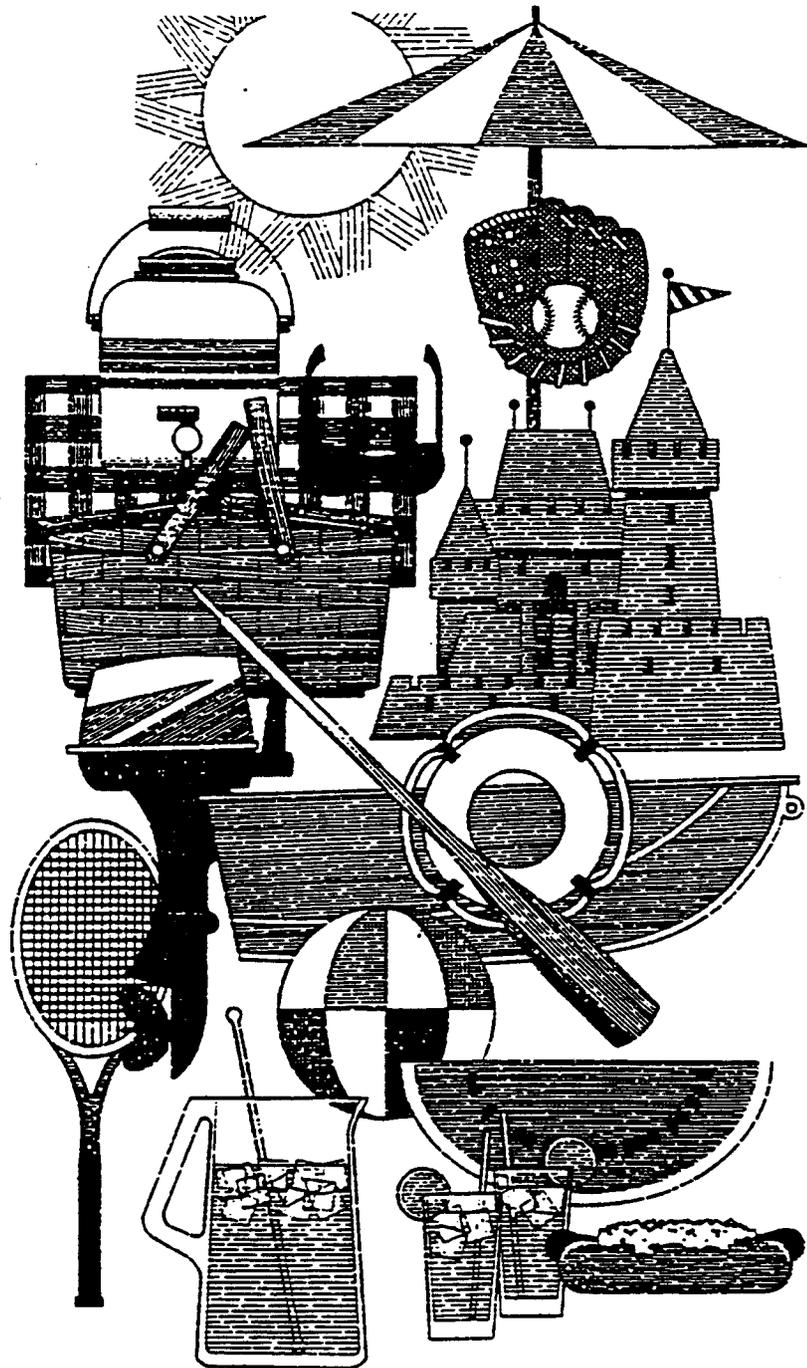


Category: Retractor

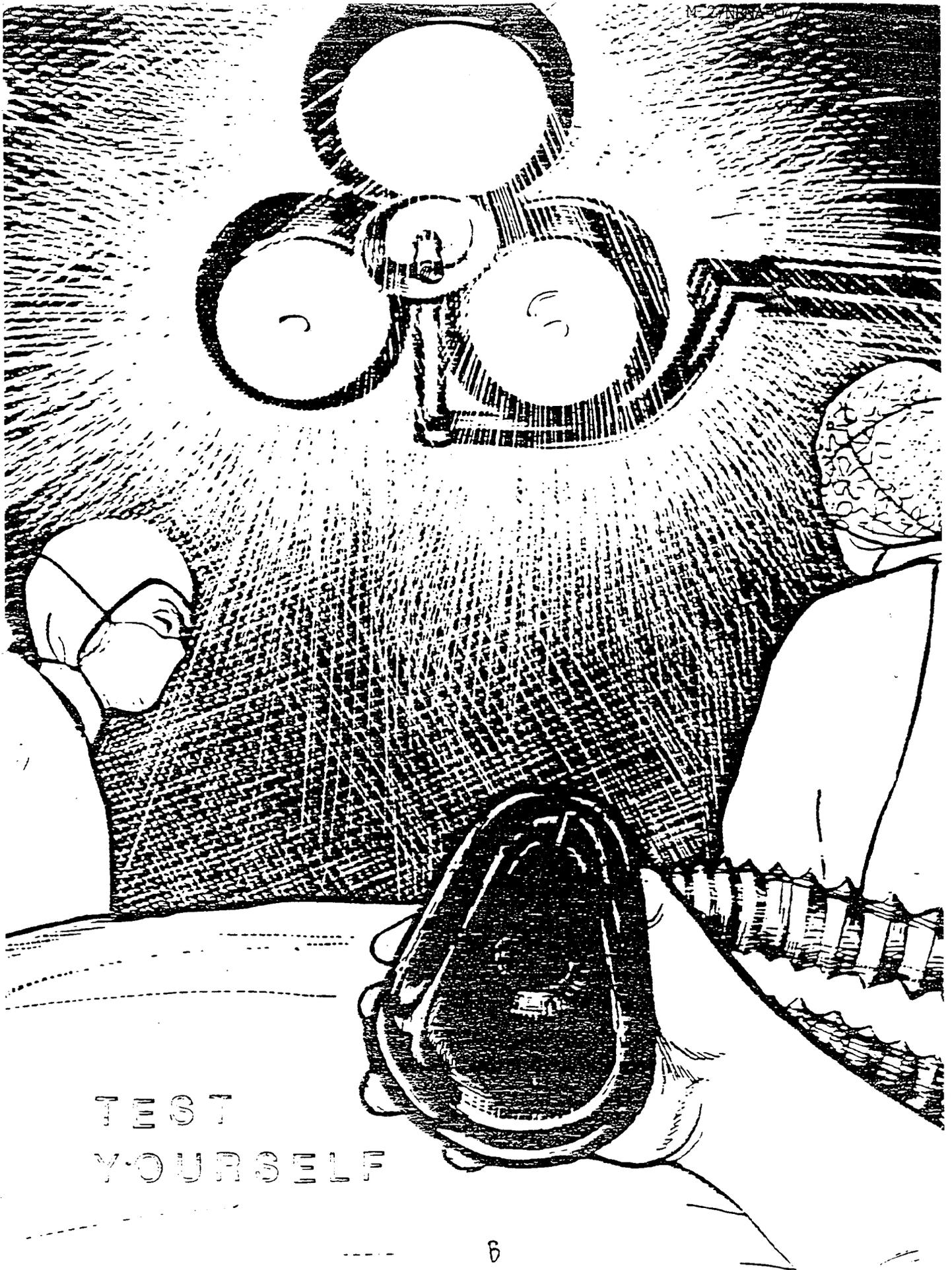
- A. Graves vaginal speculum
- B. Alae retractor
- C. Spring blade retractor
- D. Mastoid retractor



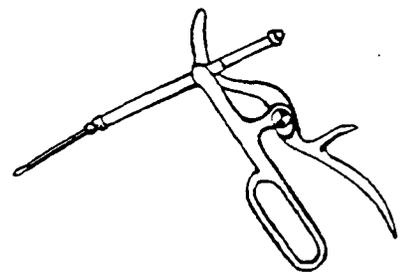
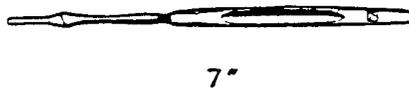
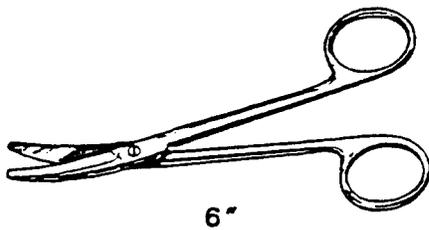
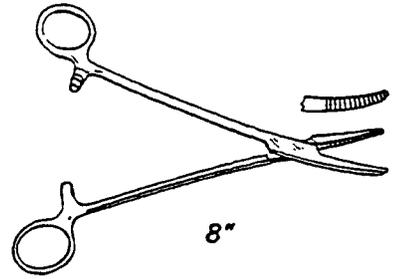
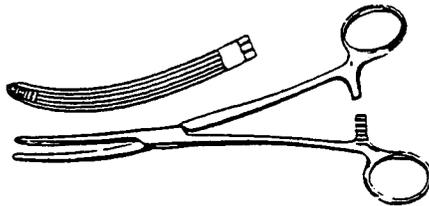
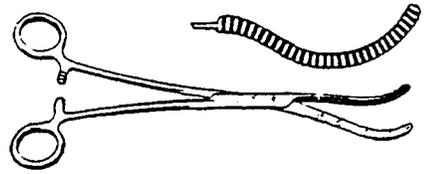
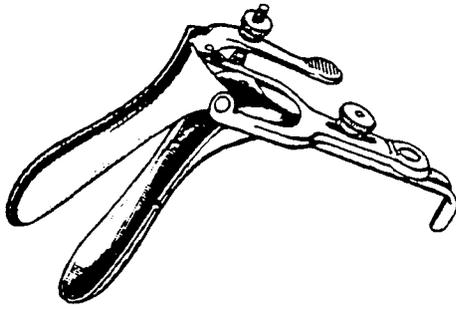
MASTOID RETRACTOR: Small retractor used to retract the skin by the ear for mastoid procedures.

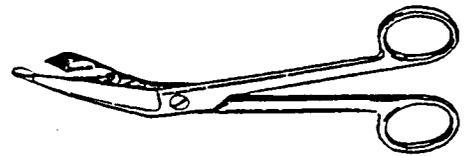
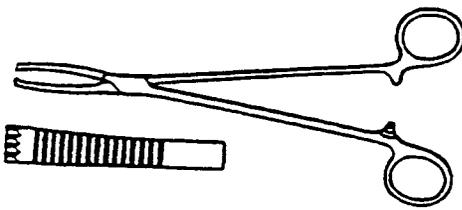
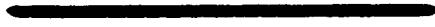
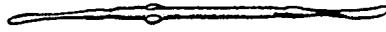


SECTION 2
INSTRUMENTS

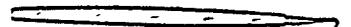


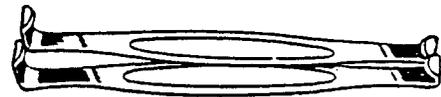
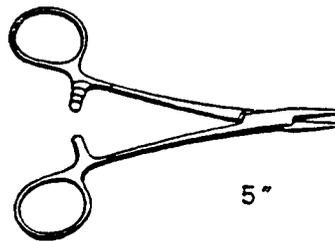
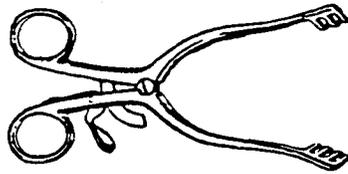
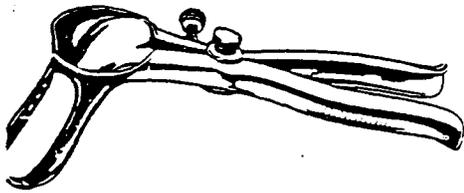
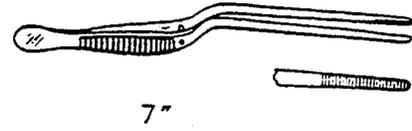
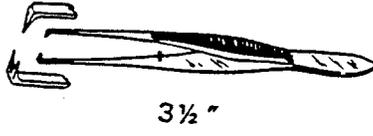
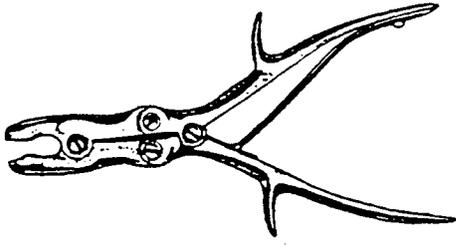
TEST
YOURSELF

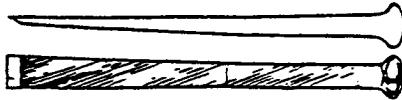
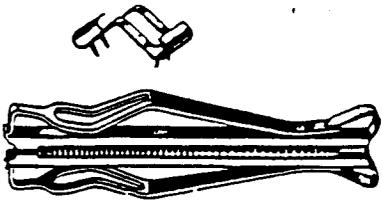
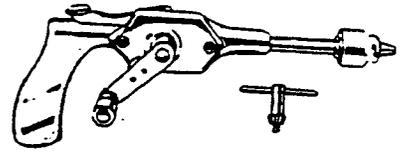
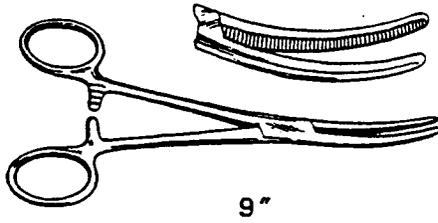
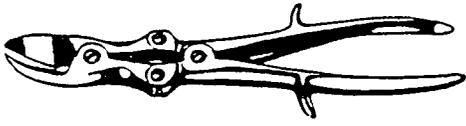


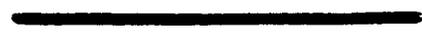
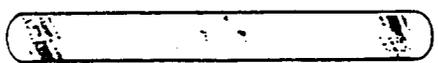
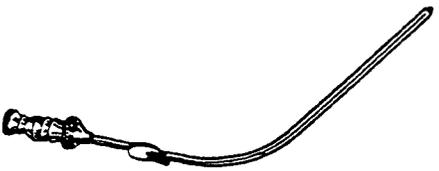
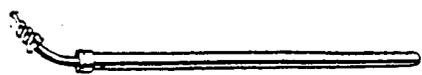
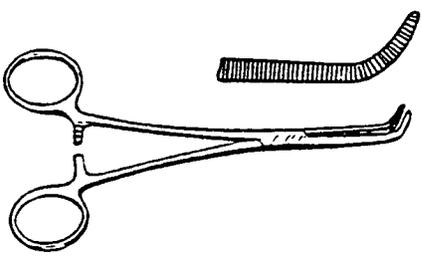
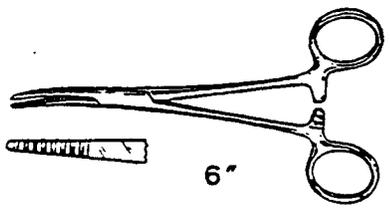
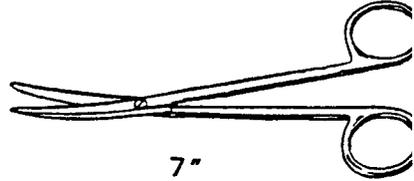


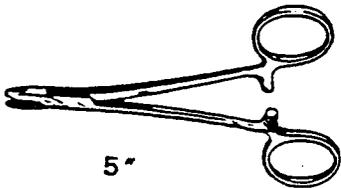
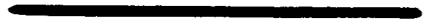
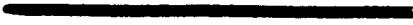
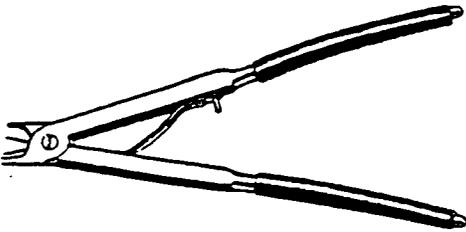
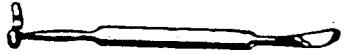
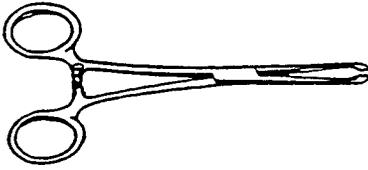
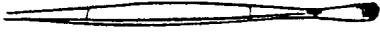
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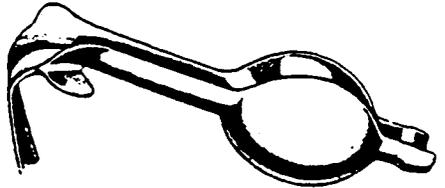


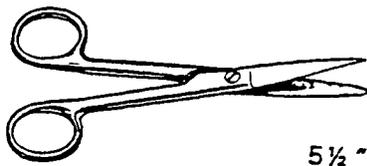
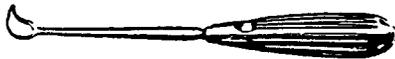
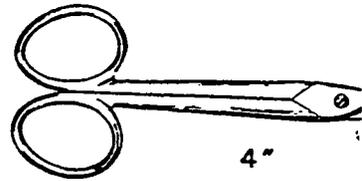
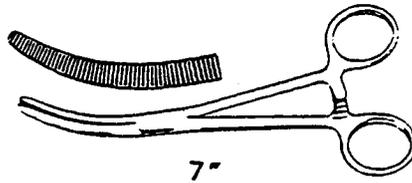
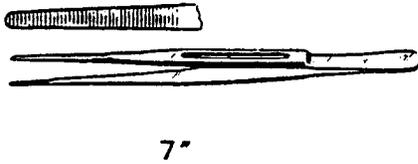
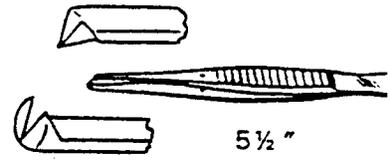
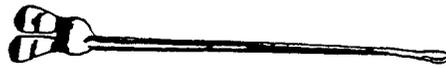
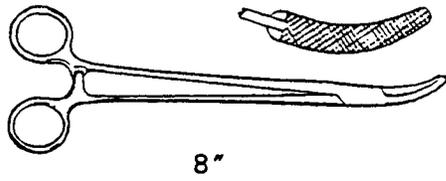


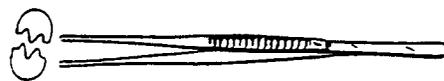
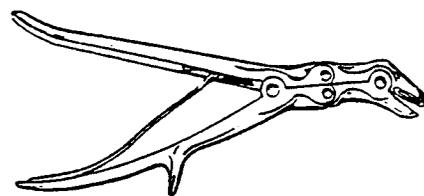
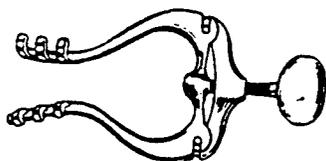
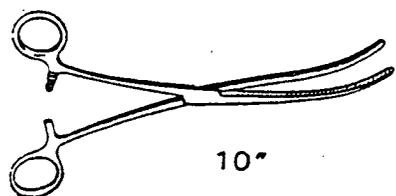


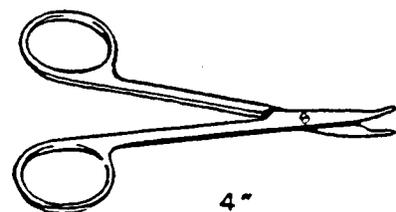
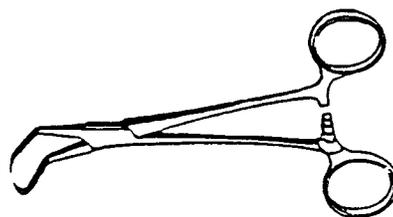
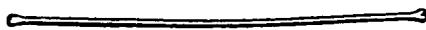
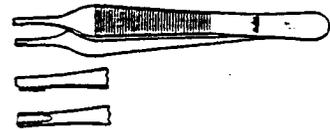
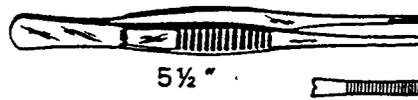
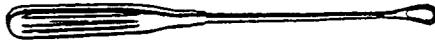
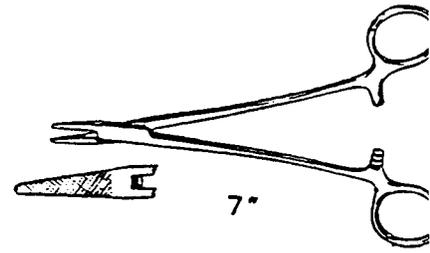
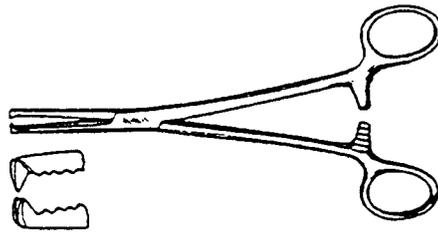
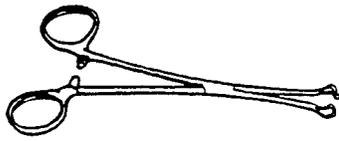


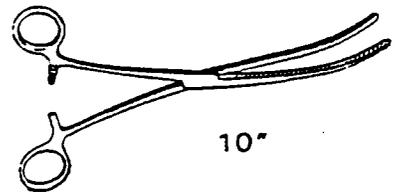
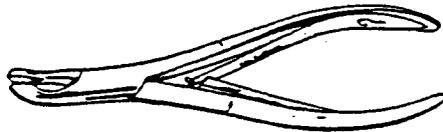
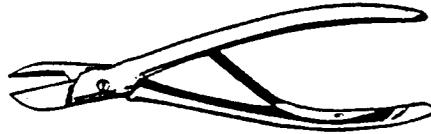
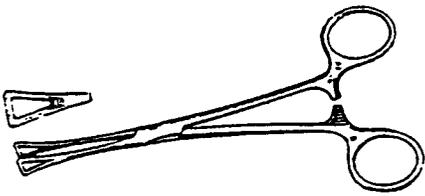
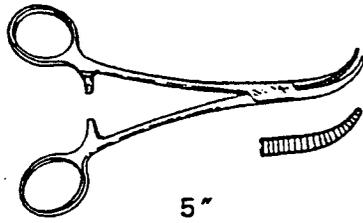
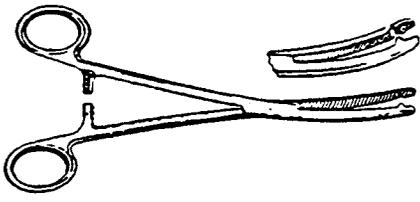
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