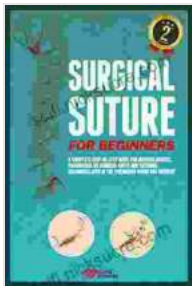


Complete Step-by-Step Guide for Doctors, Nurses, Paramedics on Surgical Knots and Suturing Techniques

Surgical knots and suturing techniques are indispensable skills for medical professionals involved in wound closure and surgical procedures. This comprehensive guide provides a detailed overview of the most commonly used knots, along with step-by-step instructions, indications, and contraindications for each type. By mastering these techniques, doctors, nurses, and paramedics can enhance their surgical skills and ensure optimal patient outcomes.



Surgical Suture for Beginners: A complete step-by-step guide for doctors, nurses, paramedics on surgical knots and suturing techniques used in the emergency room and surgery by Nurse Academy

★★★★☆ 4.4 out of 5

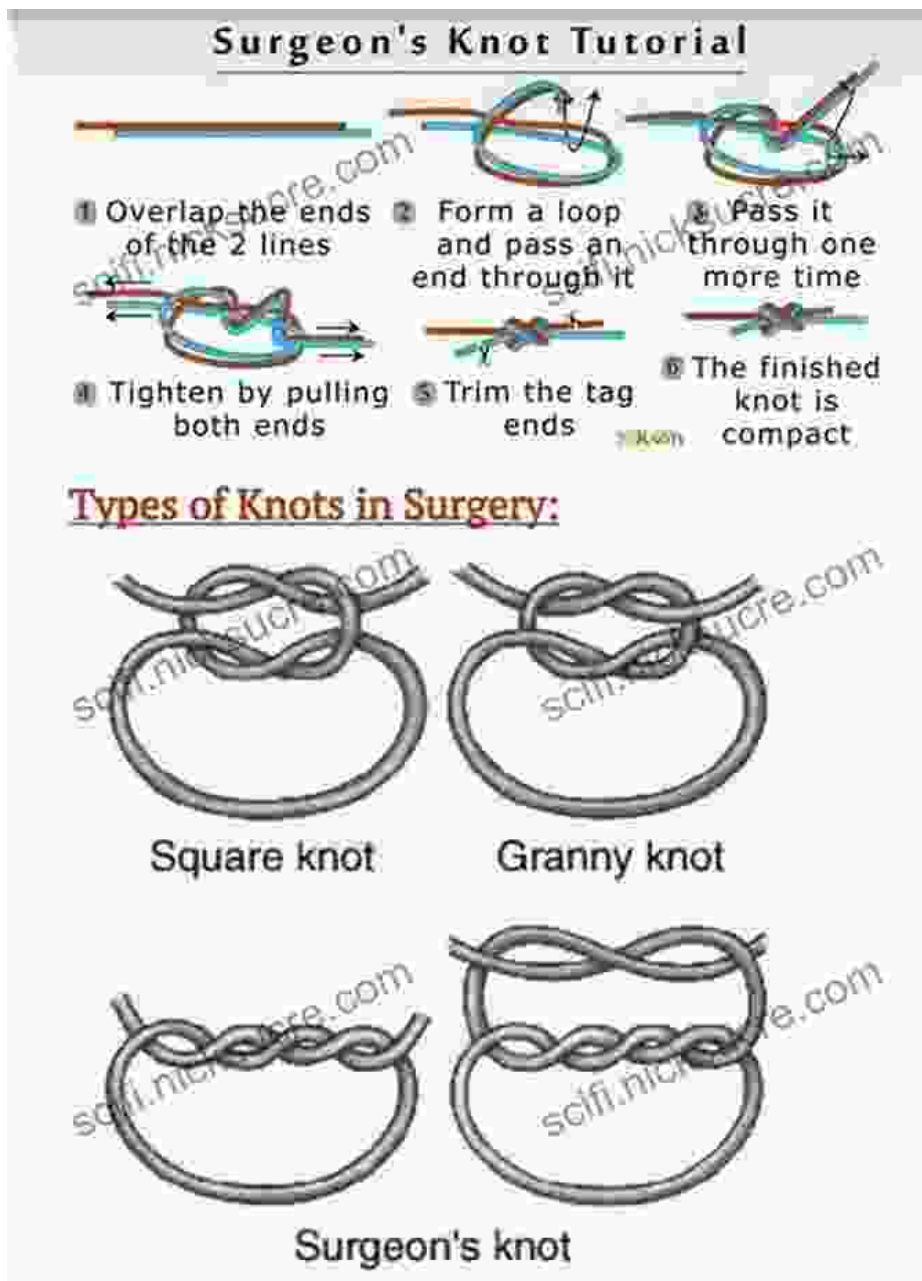
Language : English
File size : 13733 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Print length : 103 pages
Lending : Enabled



Types of Surgical Knots

There are numerous surgical knots available, each with its own unique characteristics and applications. The most commonly used knots include:

1. Square Knot (Surgeon's Knot)



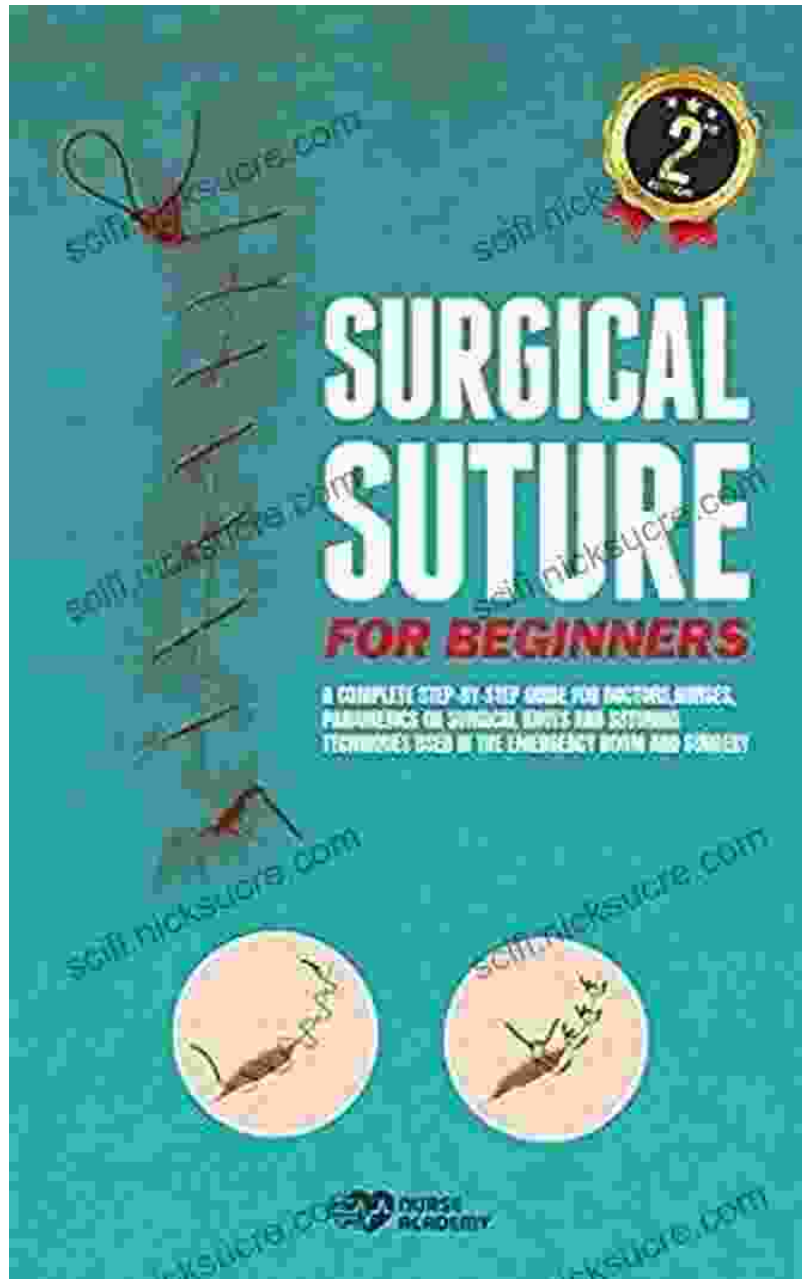
1. Hold the ends of the suture material in each hand.

2. Make a loop with the right-hand strand and pass it over the left-hand strand.
3. Pull the right-hand strand through the loop to create a simple overhand knot.
4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 with the left-hand strand to create a second overhand knot.
5. Tighten the knot by pulling on both ends of the suture material simultaneously.

Indications: General wound closure, ligating blood vessels

Contraindications: Situations where a secure knot is crucial (e.g., fascial closure)

2. Granny Knot



1. Hold the ends of the suture material in each hand.
2. Make a loop with the right-hand strand and pass it over the left-hand strand.
3. Pull the right-hand strand through the loop to create a simple overhand knot.

4. Make a second loop with the right-hand strand and pass it over the first loop.
5. Pull the right-hand strand through the second loop to create a granny knot.

Indications: General wound closure, situations where a simple knot is sufficient **Contraindications:** Situations where a secure knot is required (e.g., fascial closure)

3. Surgeon's Knot



Surgical Knots

animatedknots.com/surgical



CONSTRUCTOR (AROUND)



CONSTRUCTOR (SLIDE)



CONSTRUCTOR (HOWARD)



CONSTRUCTOR (END)



LIGATURE (INSTRUMENT)



LIGATURE (ONE HAND)



LIGATURE (TWO HANDS)



SURGICAL SLIP TIE



SURGICAL TIE (INSTR.)



SURGICAL TIE (1 HAND)



SURGICAL TIE (2 HANDS)



ANIMATED KNOTS™

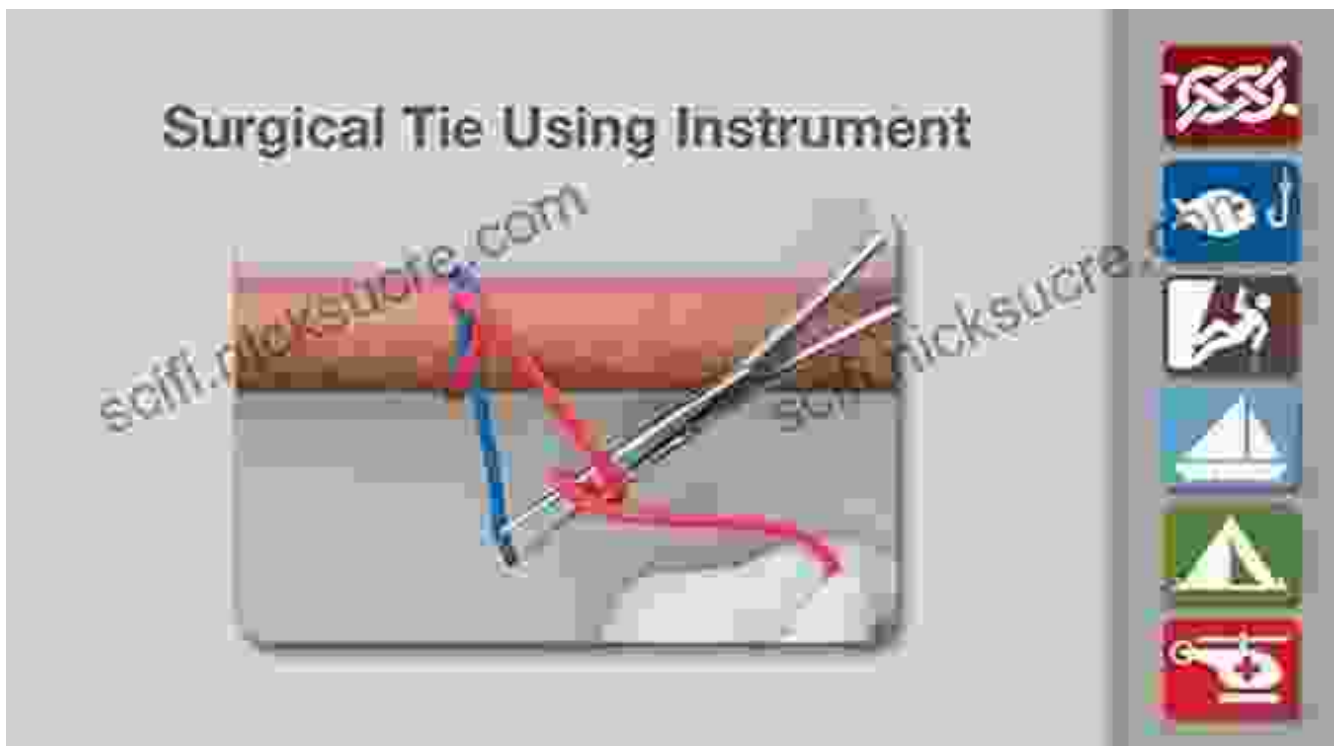
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1. Hold the ends of the suture material in each hand.
2. Make a loop with the right-hand strand and pass it over the left-hand strand.
3. Pull the right-hand strand through the loop to create a simple overhand knot.

4. Make a second loop with the right-hand strand and pass it through the first loop.
5. Pull the right-hand strand to tighten the first loop.
6. Make a third loop with the left-hand strand and pass it over the first loop.
7. Pull the left-hand strand to tighten the second loop.

Indications: Fascial closure, situations where a strong and secure knot is required
Contraindications: None

4. Instrument Tie Knot



1. Hold the ends of the suture material in each hand, with the needle attached to the left-hand strand.

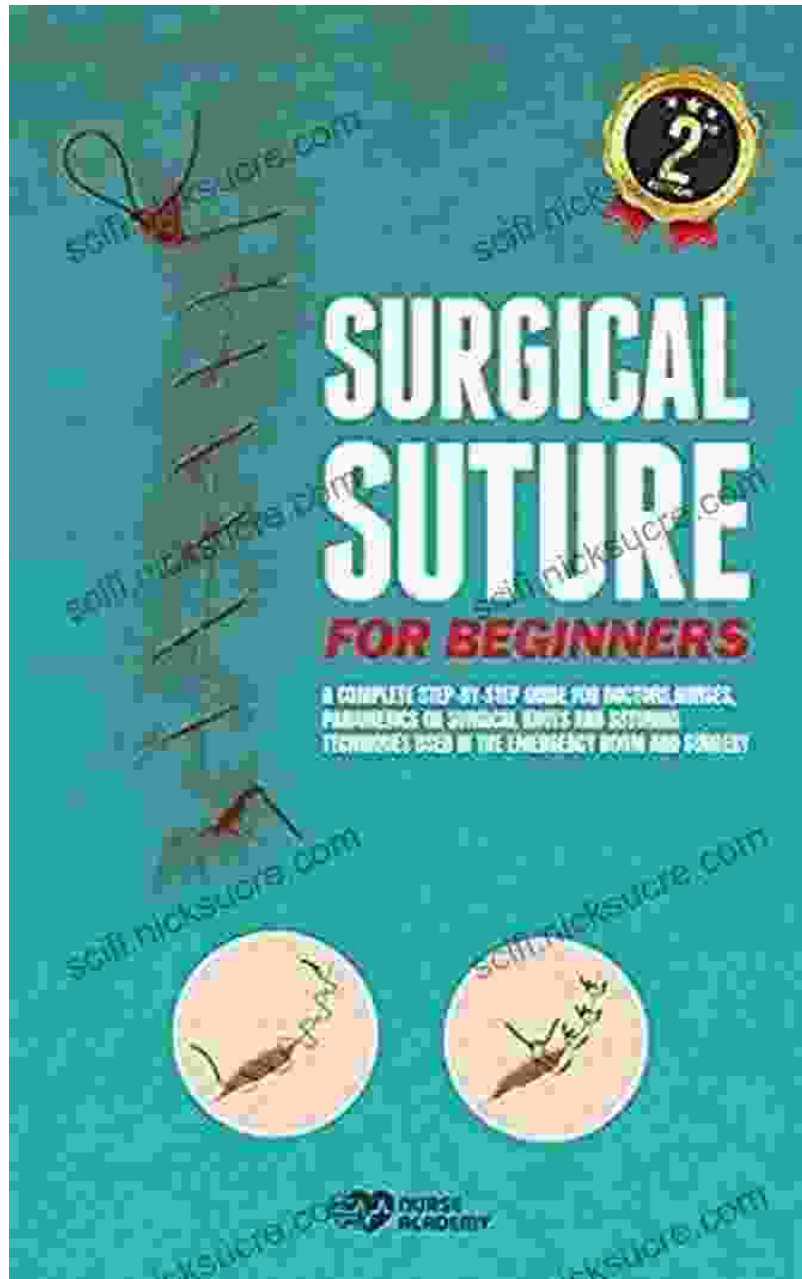
2. Make a loop with the right-hand strand and pass it over the left-hand strand.
3. Pull the right-hand strand through the loop to create a simple overhand knot.
4. Use an instrument (e.g., forceps) to grasp the needle and pull it through the knot.
5. Pull on both ends of the suture material to tighten the knot.

Indications: Situations where the needle needs to be removed before knotting (e.g., intracorporeal suturing) **Contraindications:** Situations where a secure knot is crucial (e.g., fascial closure)

Suturing Techniques

In addition to surgical knots, suturing techniques play a vital role in wound closure and surgical procedures. The most common suturing techniques include:

1. Simple Interrupted Suture

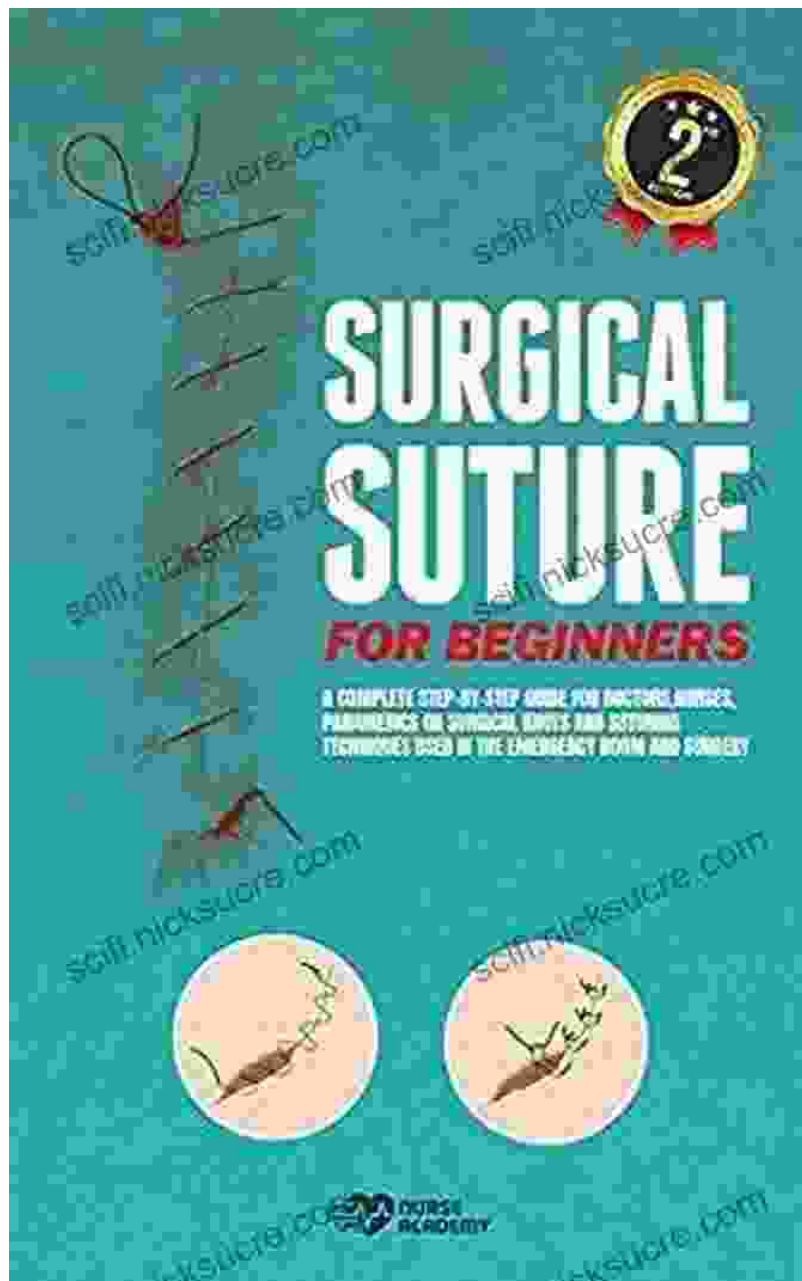


1. Pass the needle through the wound edges.
2. Tie a surgical knot.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 along the wound.

Indications: Simple wound closure, situations where minimal tissue manipulation is desired **Contraindications:** Situations where tension on

the wound is expected (e.g., fascial closure)

2. Running Suture

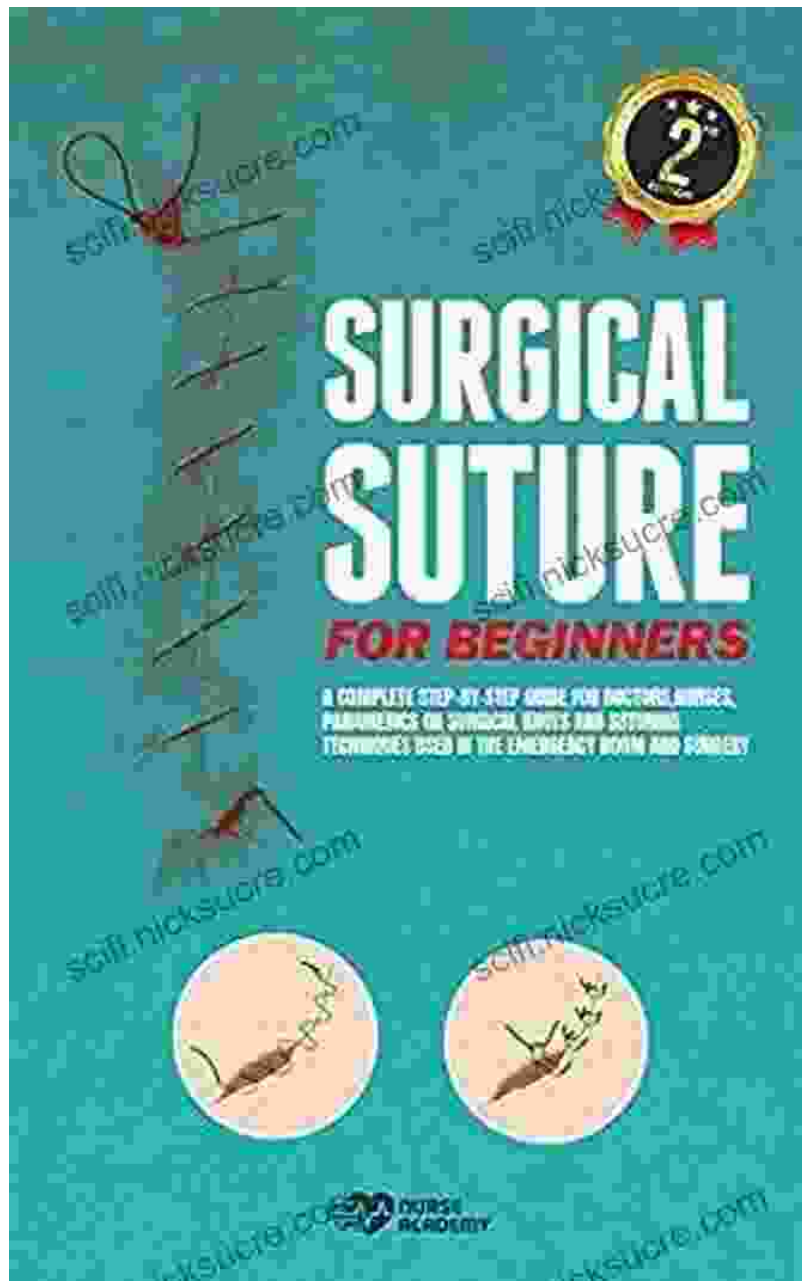


1. Pass the needle through the wound edges.
2. Continue passing the needle through the wound edges, creating a continuous suture line.

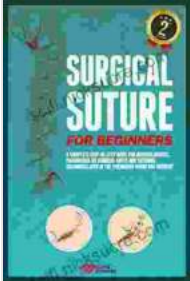
3. Tie a surgical knot at the end of the suture line.

Indications: Wound closure in areas with high tension, situations where a watertight seal is required (e.g., abdominal closure) **Contraindications:** Situations where tissue manipulation is not desirable (e.g., delicate tissue)

3. Subcuticular Suture



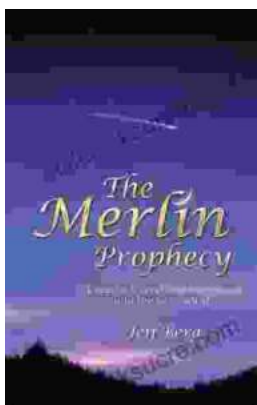
1. Insert the needle into the wound edge at one end.
2. Tunnel the needle under the skin, parallel to the wound



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