


Surgical Equipment Preparation Before Operation

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SCRUBBING, GOWNING, AND GLOVING

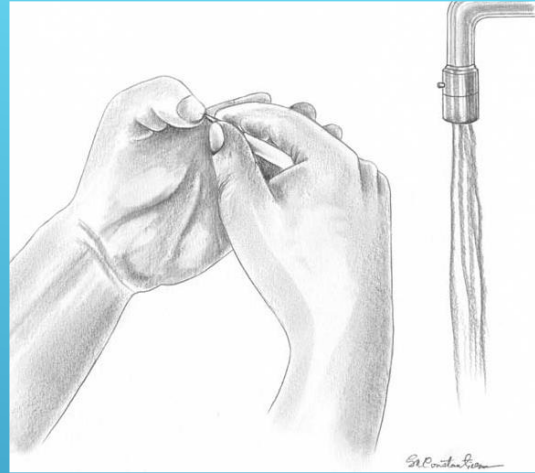
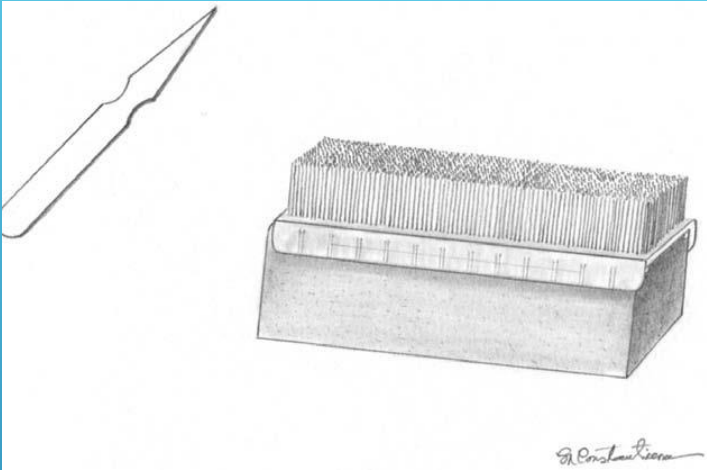
Surgical scrubbing is performed to remove as many microorganisms as possible from finger nails, hands, and forearms by mechanical washing and chemical antisepsis before participating in a surgical procedure.

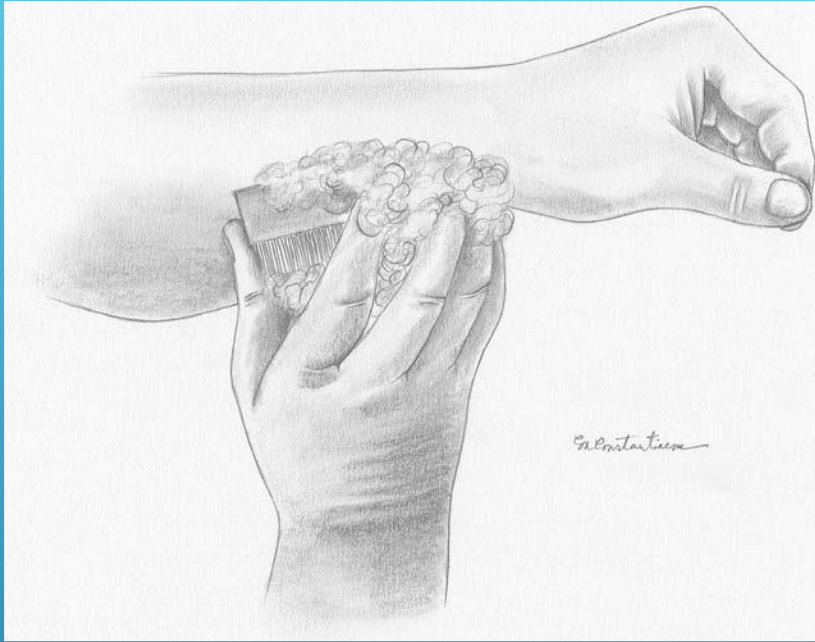
Commonly available scrub antiseptics include:
chlorhexidine gluconate, chlorhexidine diacetate, iodophors,
triclosan,
chloroxymenol

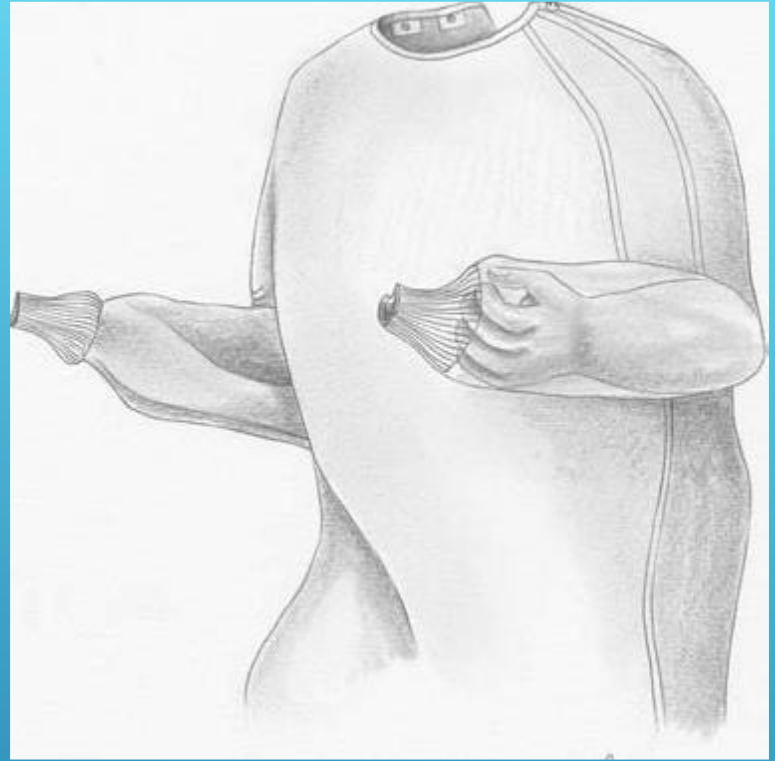
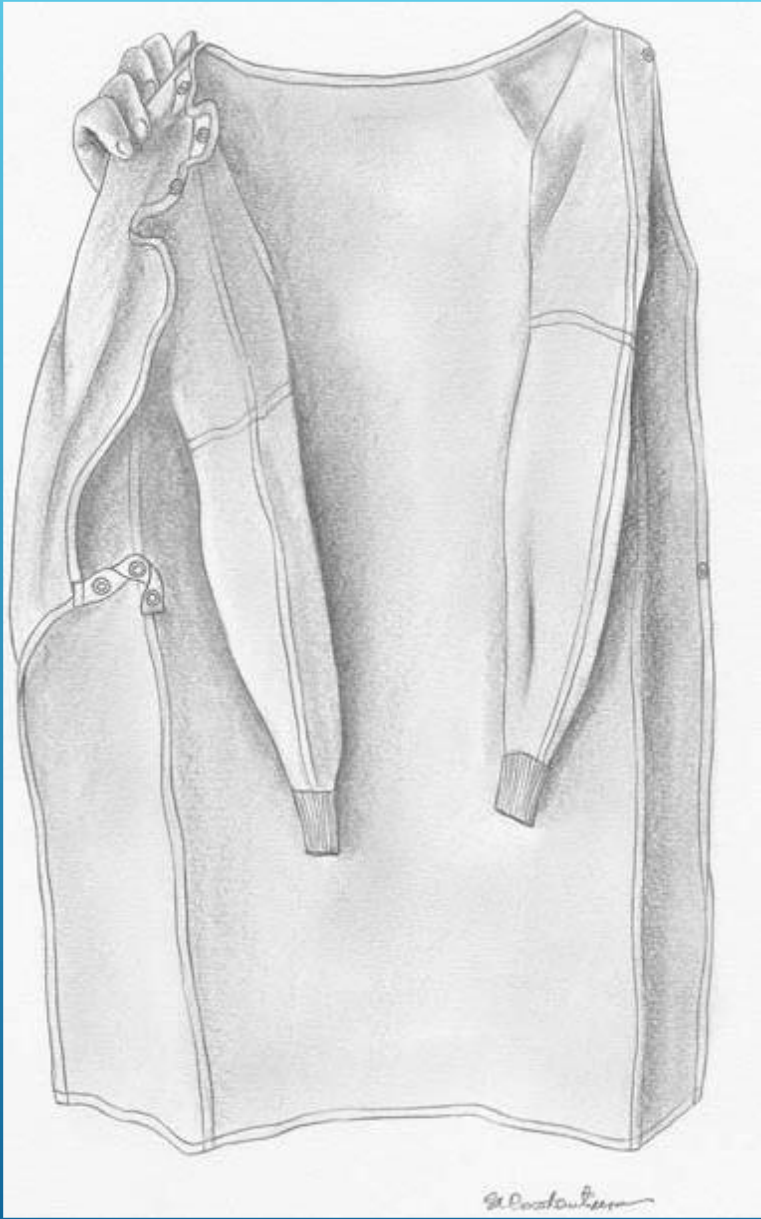


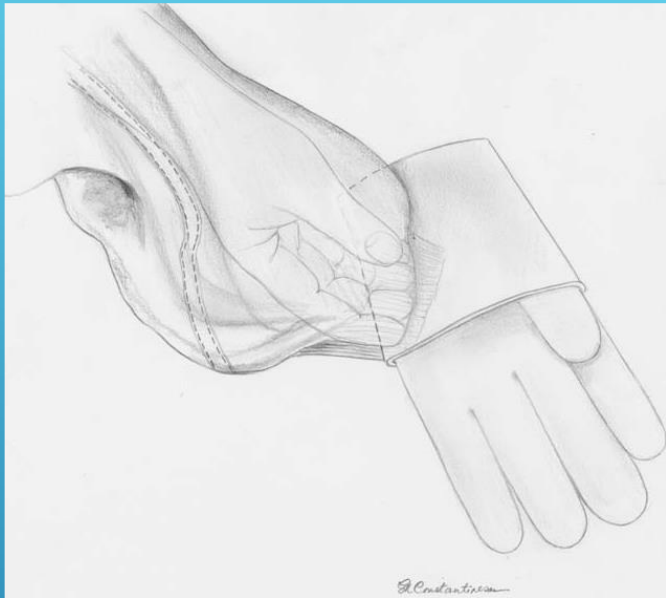
Before surgical scrubbing, rings, watches, and jewelry should be removed, and gown and gloves need to be aseptically opened in the surgery area. For traditional surgical scrubbing, a nail pick and a brush

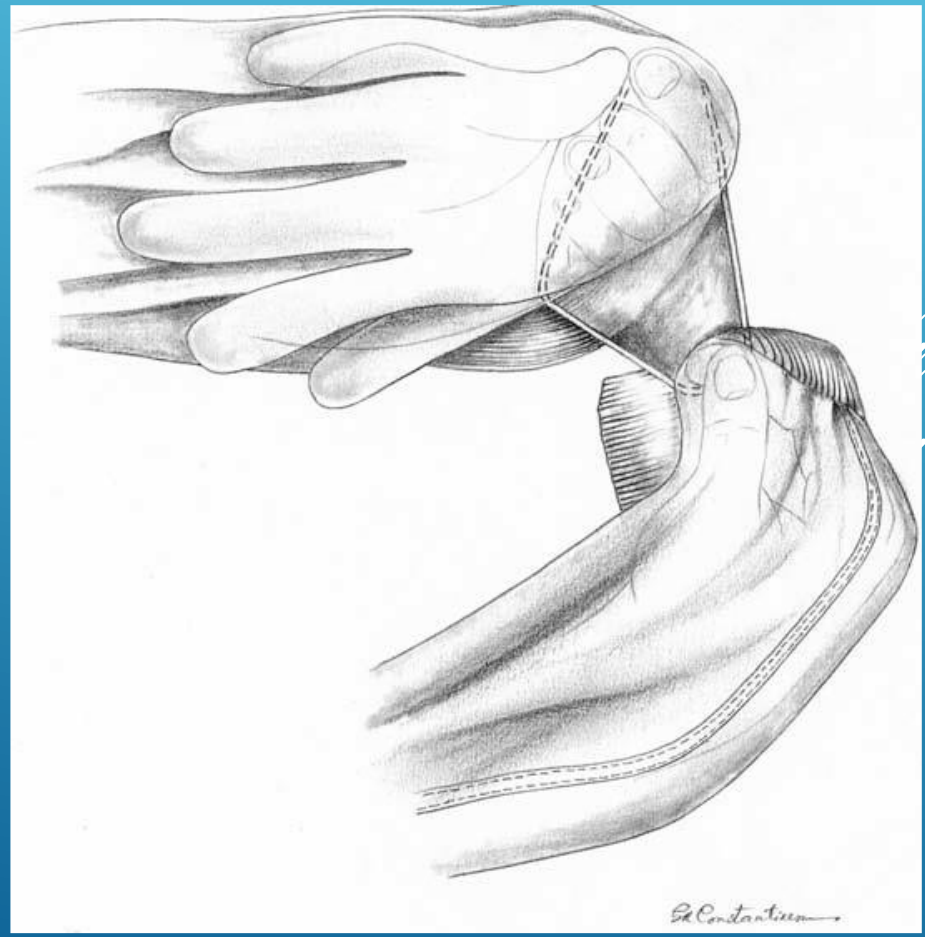


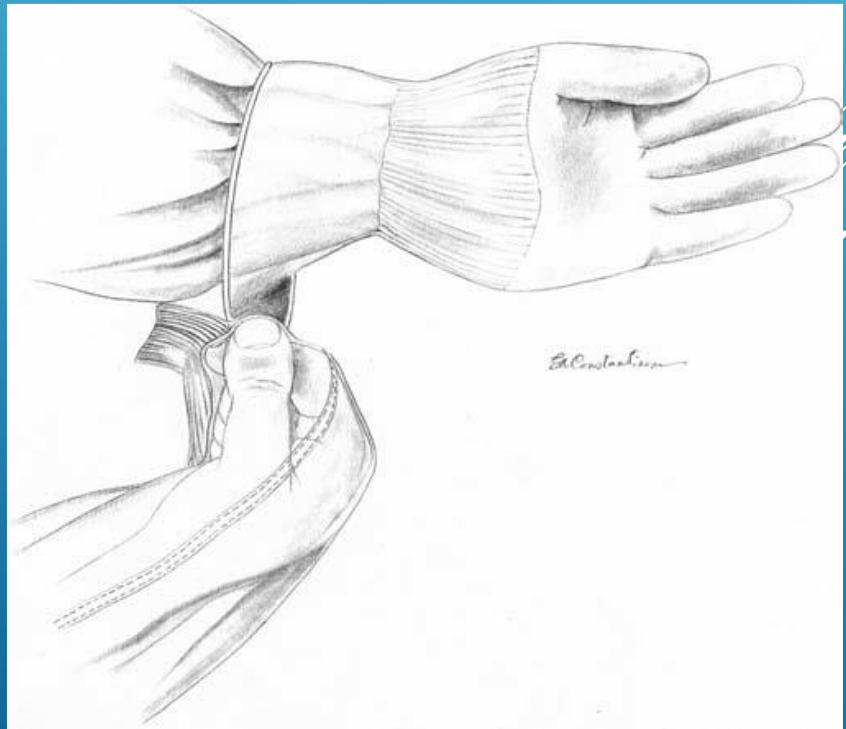


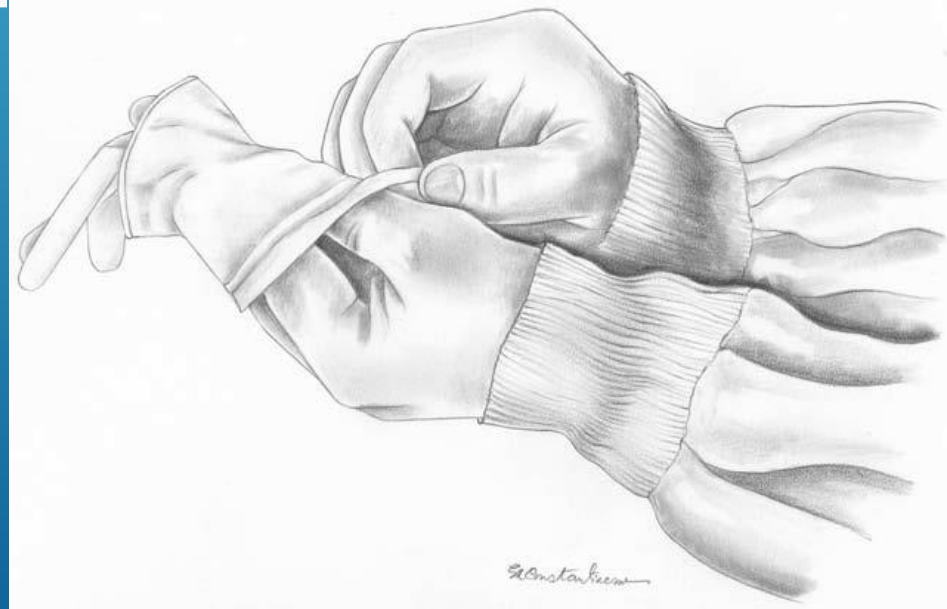


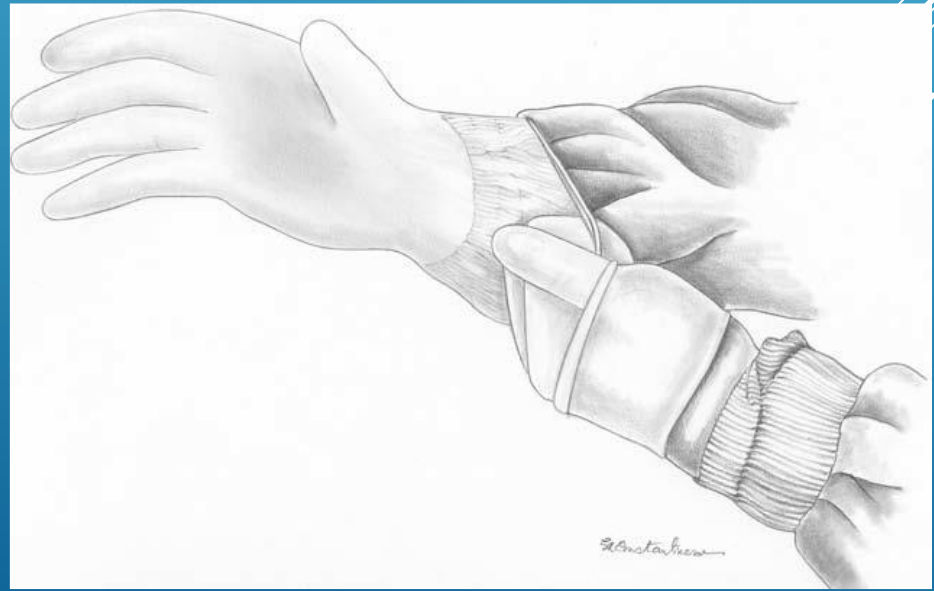




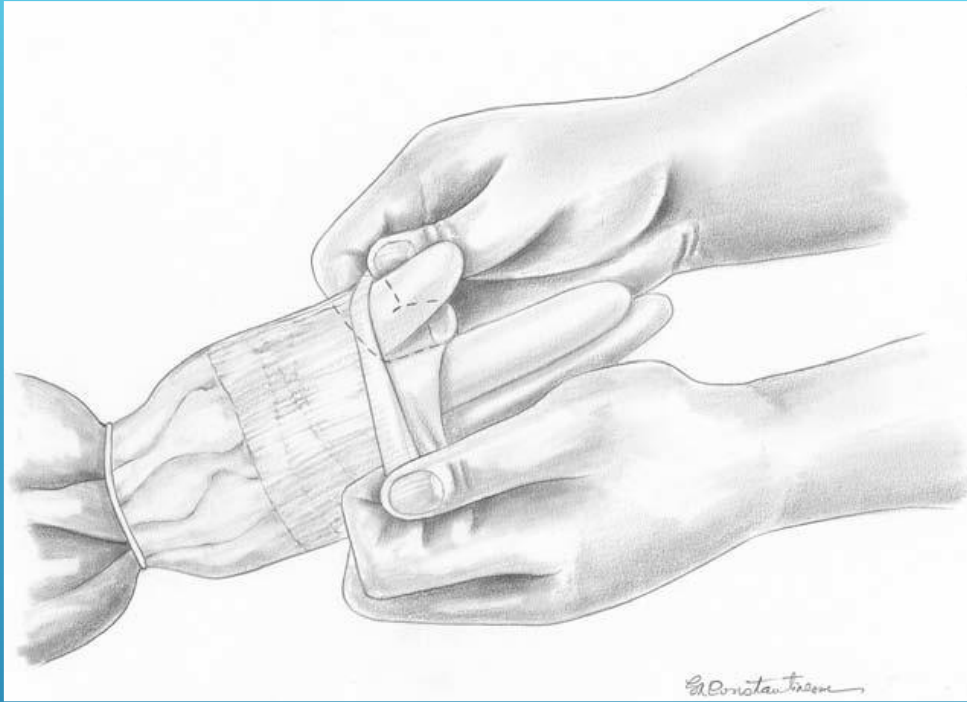






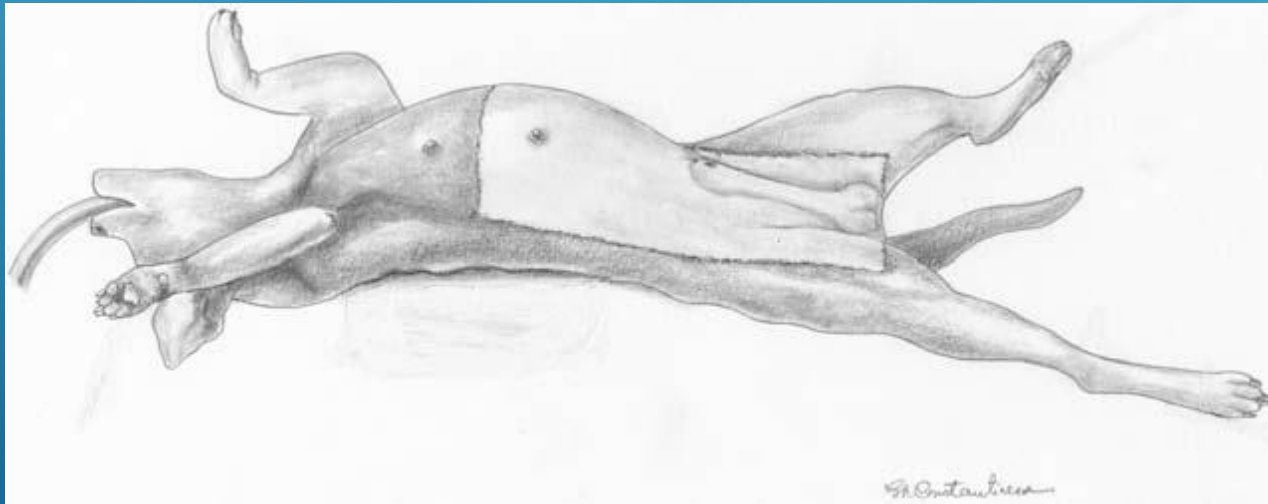
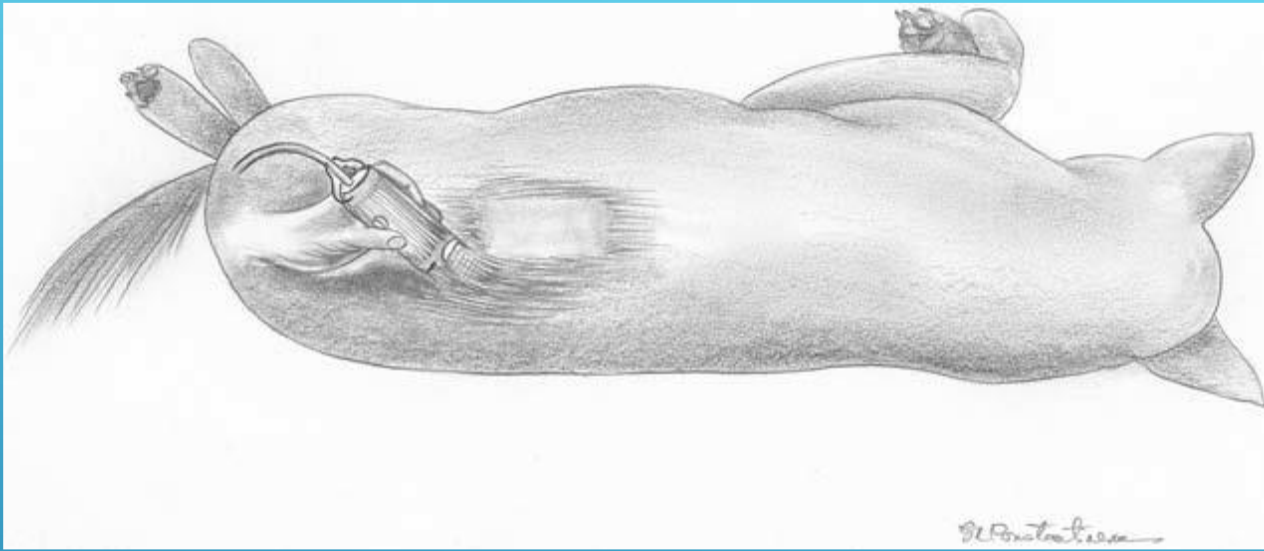


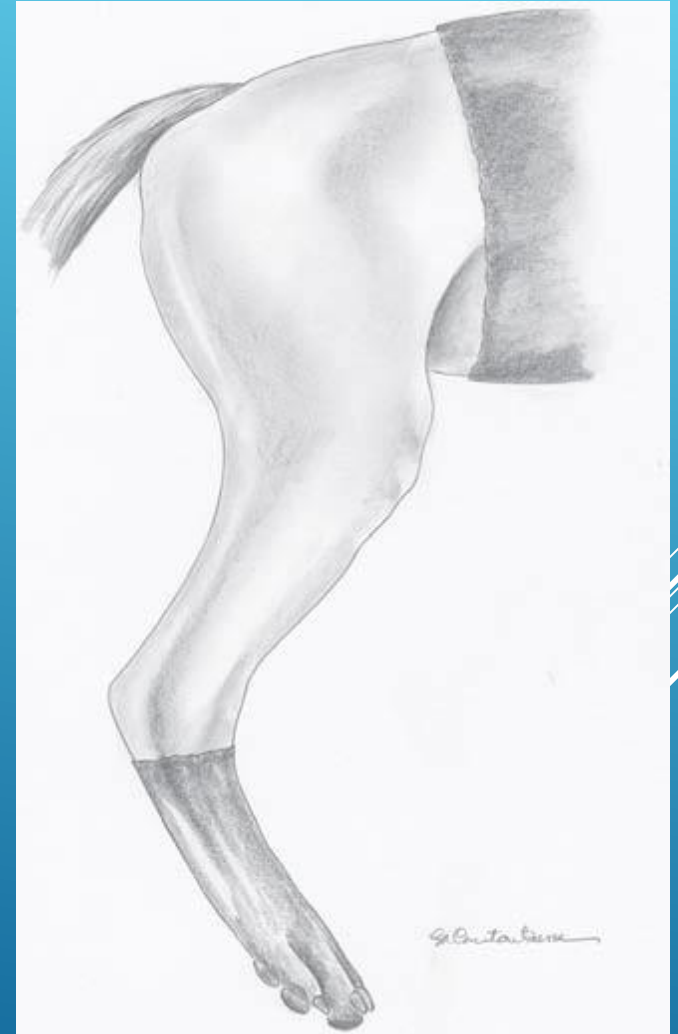
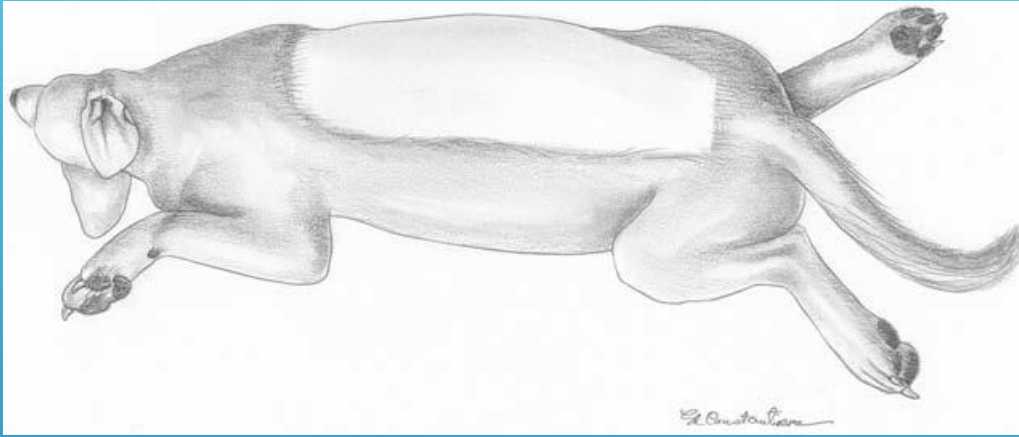




SURGICAL PREPARATION AND ANIMAL POSITIONING


Surgical preparation is subdivided into initial preparation (nonsterile) and final preparation (sterile). Initial preparation includes hair clipping, urinary bladder expression, prepuce flushing, limb gloving and taping (for limb procedures), and rough scrubbing.

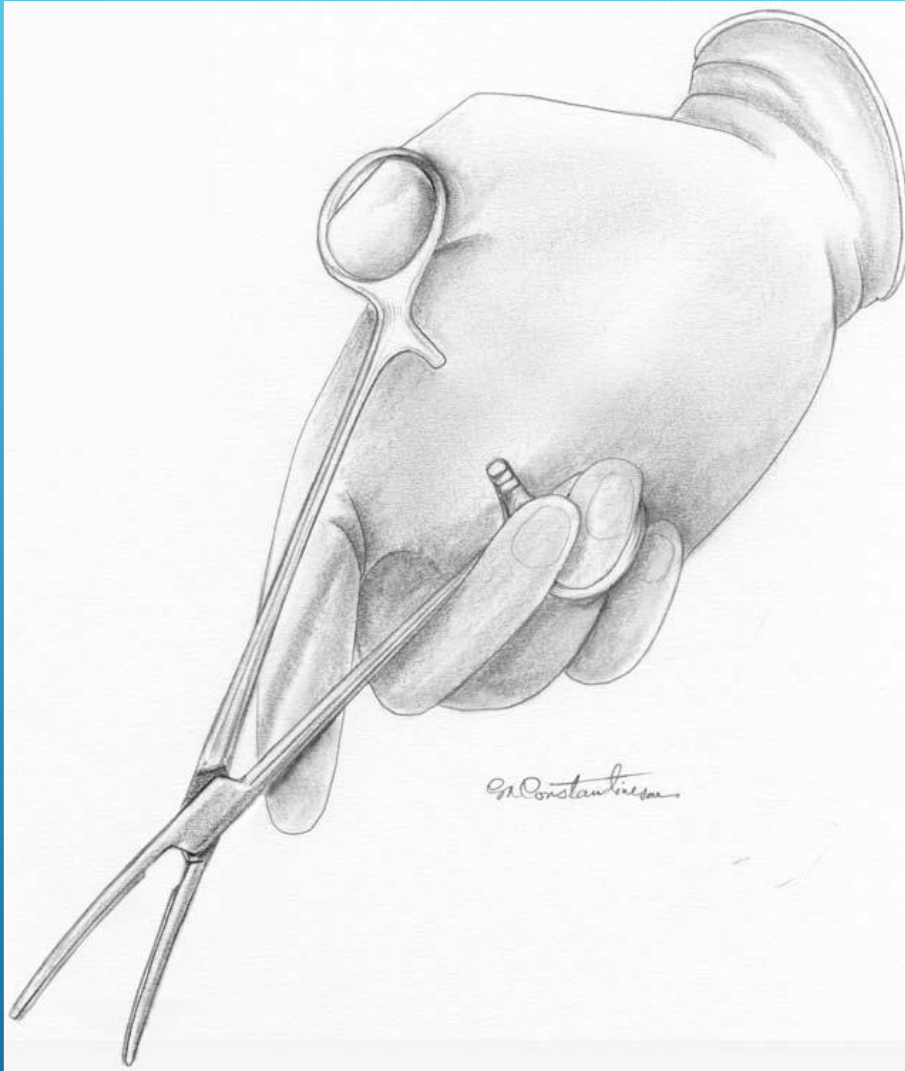


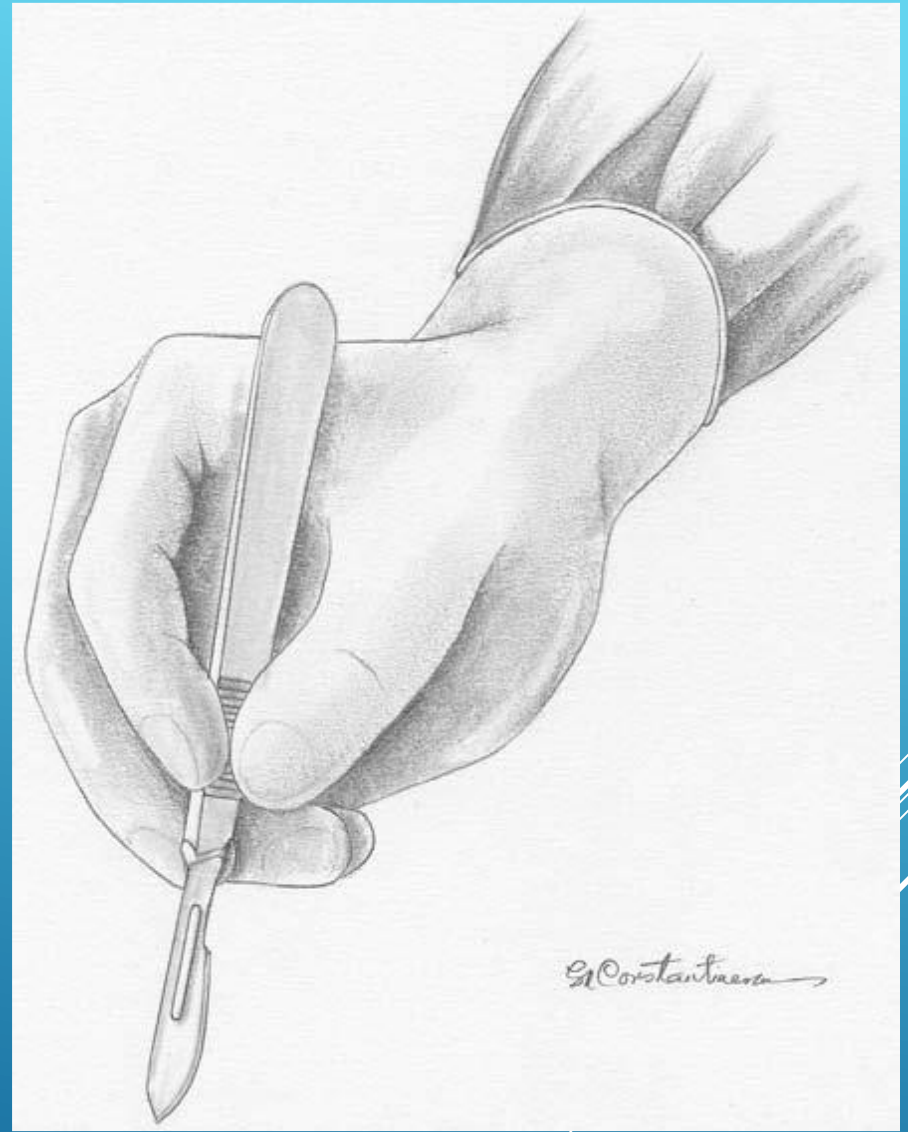


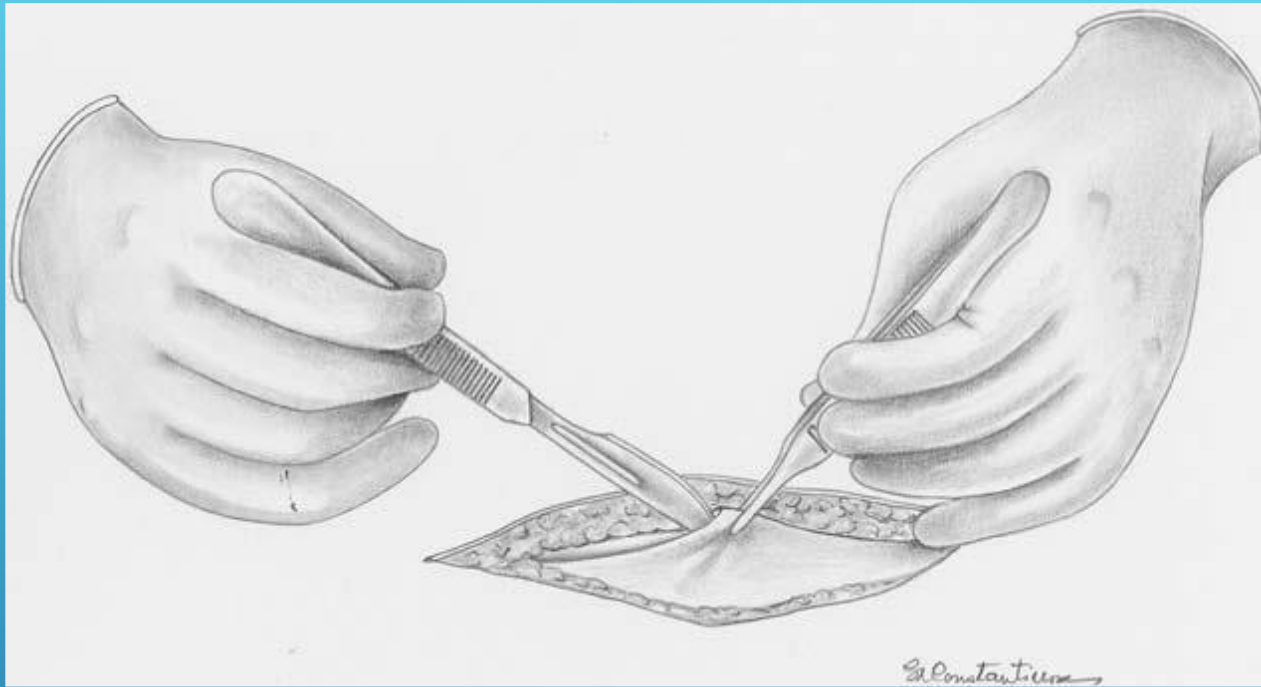
INSTRUMENT HANDLING

Successful accomplishment of small animal surgical procedures requires proper handling of surgical instruments. Proper instrument handling can minimize tissue trauma and avoid instrument damage.









Fundamentals of Small Animal Surgery



Fred Anthony Mann,
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