

# AT A GLANCE: A QUICK OVERVIEW OF SURGICAL SCISSORS



#### Bandage/Utility

- One blunt tip and one sharp tip
- Cut dressings, bandages, or clothing close to skin

**Uses:** For removing dressings, bandages, or gauze (wound care, postoperative care, and first aid)



- Sharp blades
- Various lengths

**Uses:** Cut through tissues during general surgical procedures



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#### Wire Cutting

- Sturdy blades with a special cutting edge to cut through wire
- Can have a notch in the blades to hold the wire securely

**Uses:** Orthopedic surgeries or procedures involving the fixation of bones with wires

#### Metzenbaum

- Long, thin blades
- Blunt or rounded tips

**Uses:** Delicate tissue dissection, cutting and dissecting thin and soft tissues or thin membranes





- Small, fine tips and sharp blades
- Designed for ophthalmic procedures

**Uses:** Delicate tissue dissection, cutting fine sutures, or removing delicate ocular tissues, microdissection and small animal surgeries



#### Stitch

- Suture scissors
- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$  Small blades with sharp tips
- Ring handles and a notched blade

**Uses:** Cutting sutures during wound closure or suture removal procedures



- Larger and heavier than operating scissors
- Longer blades

**Uses:** Heavier tissue dissection, such as cutting fascia or muscle or fur



### **Tenotomy**

- Long handle and thin tapered blades
- Cut tissues in hard to reach, limited spaces
- Sharp, straight scissors make small, precision cuts

**Uses:** Cutting tendons during procedures such as tenotomy, delicate operations, probing and cutting in tight spots

## Dissecting

- Ring-handled dissecting scissors cut and separate delicate tissues
- Available with straight or curved blades
- Variety of tip shapes

**Uses:** General use in dissection, preparation of tissue samples, and small animal surgeries

