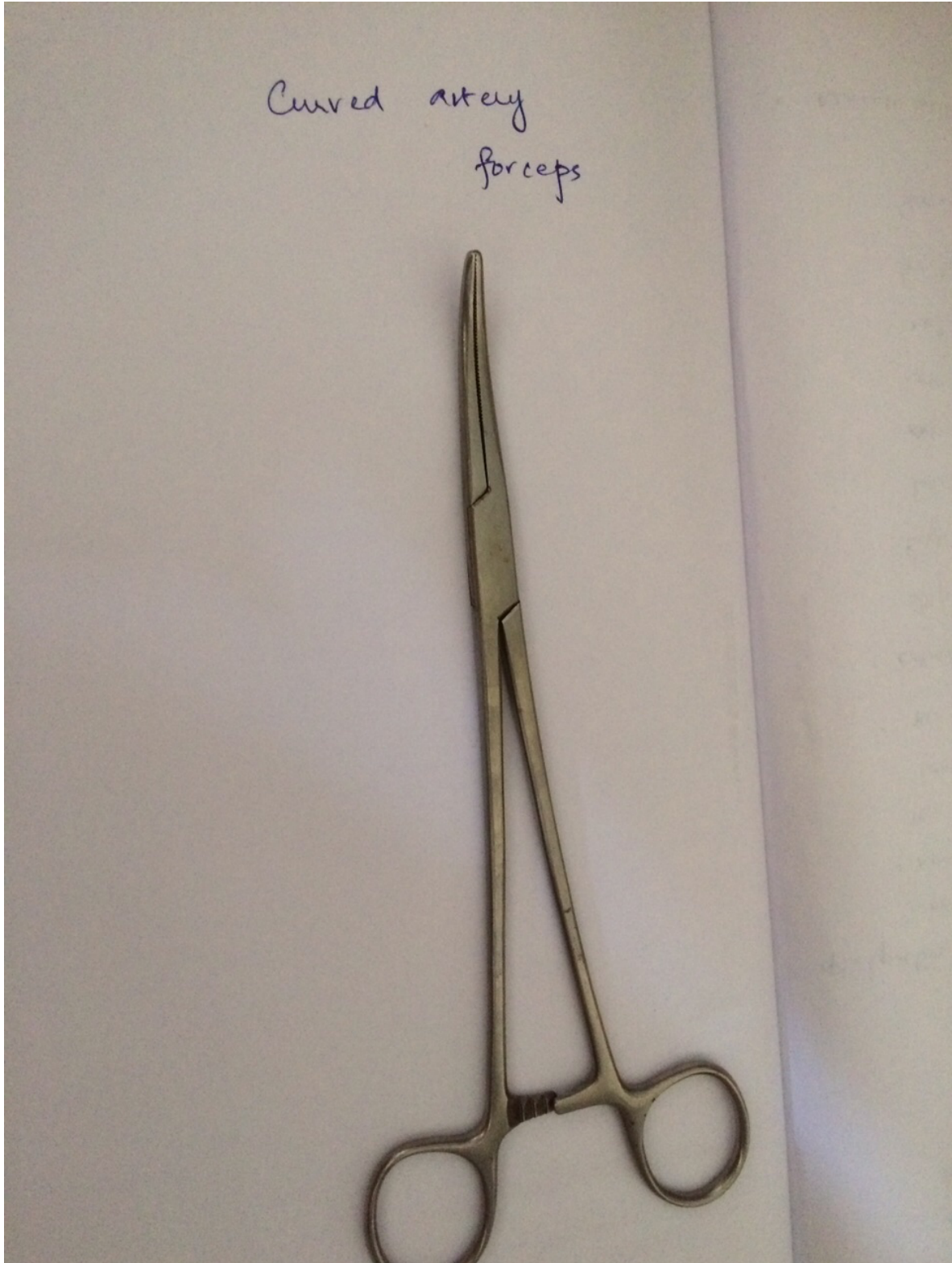


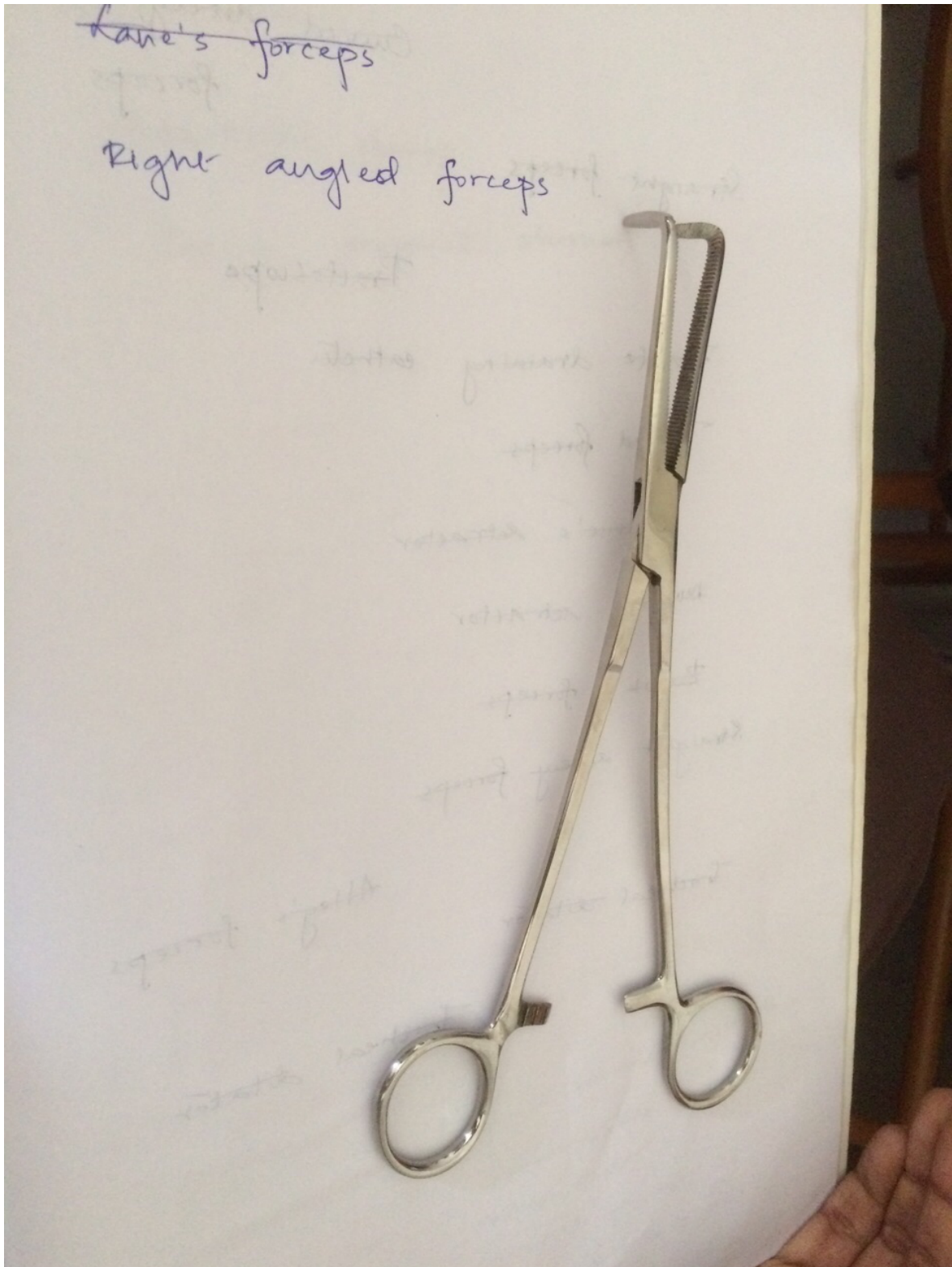
SURGERY INSTRUMENTS

Occlusion of artery and veins.

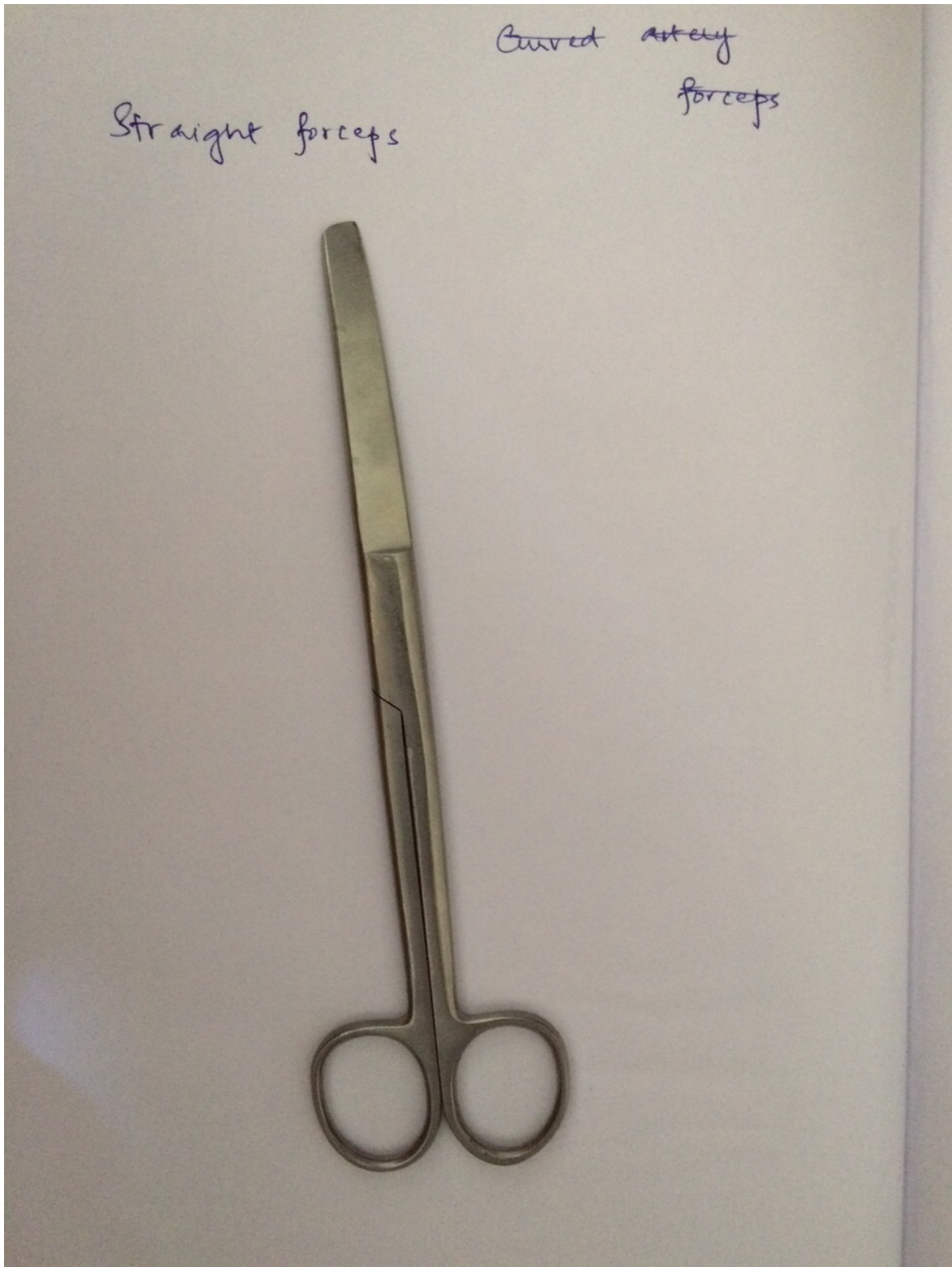
Smaller version is called mosquito forceps



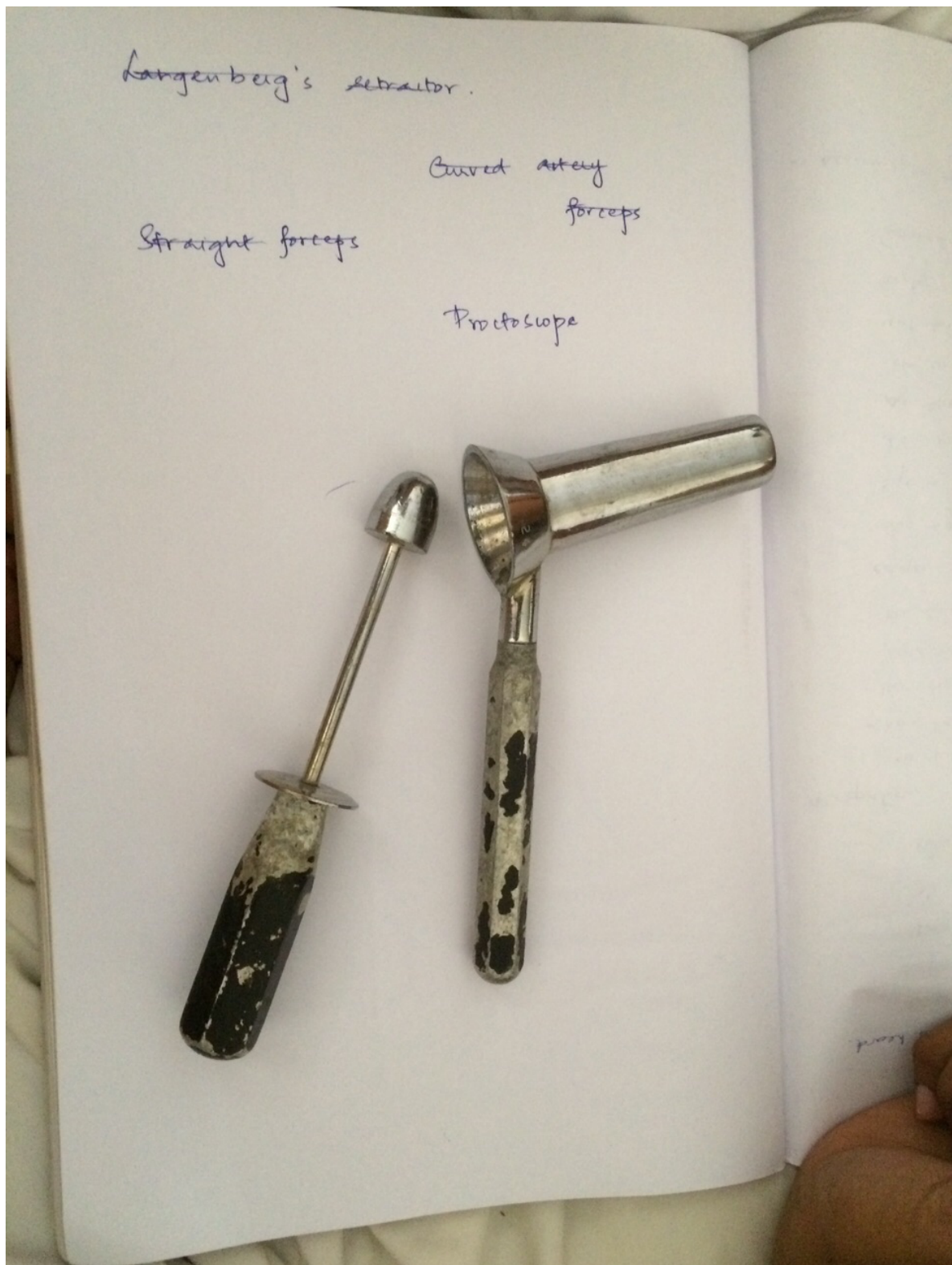
To hold the arteries
Lighting the major vascular pedicles



Similar to curved artery forceps

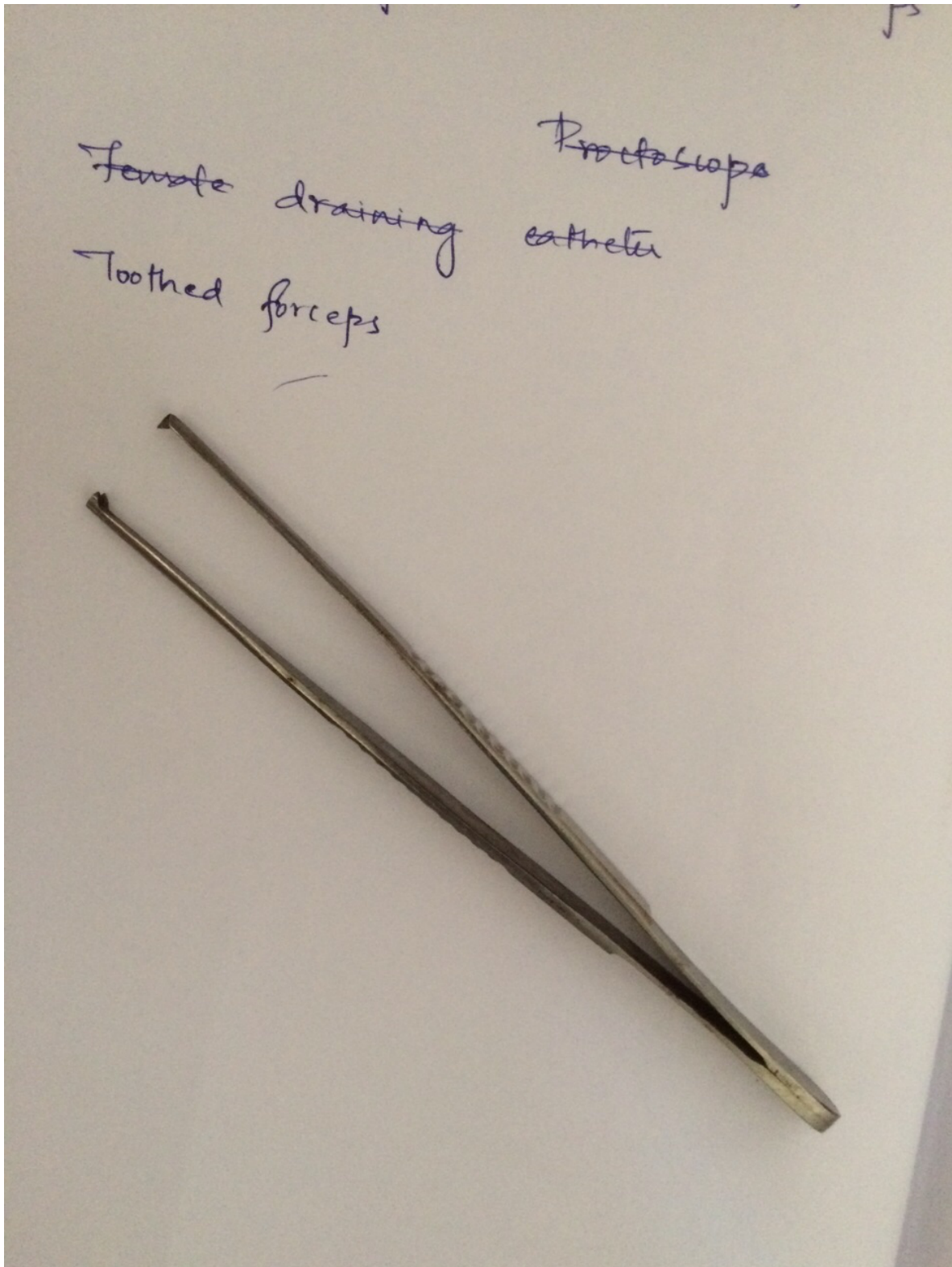


Used to visualise the rectum and anal canal
Outer part is the handle
Inner part is the obturator
Contraindicated in fissure in ano

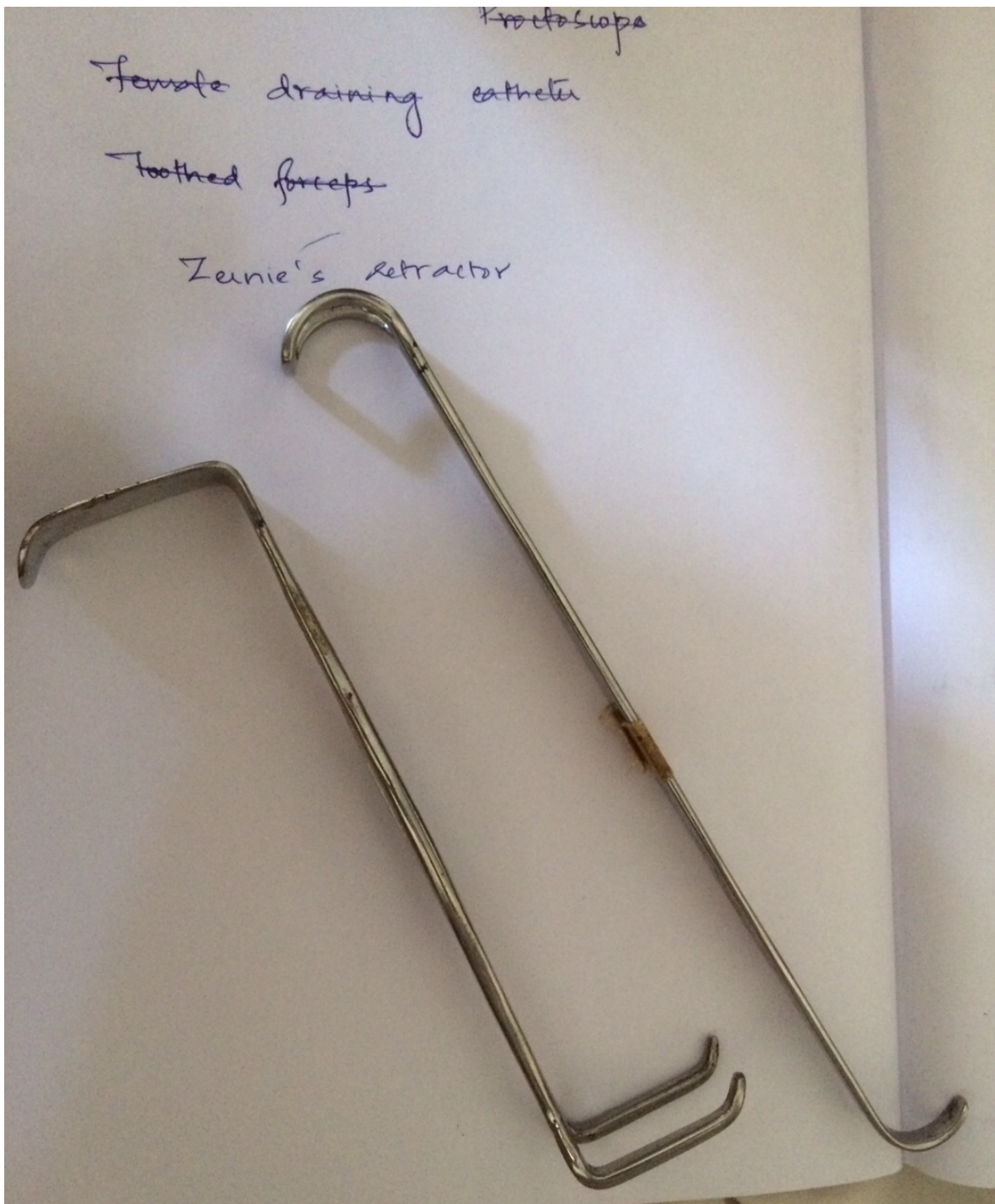


Short, straight and has multiple holes

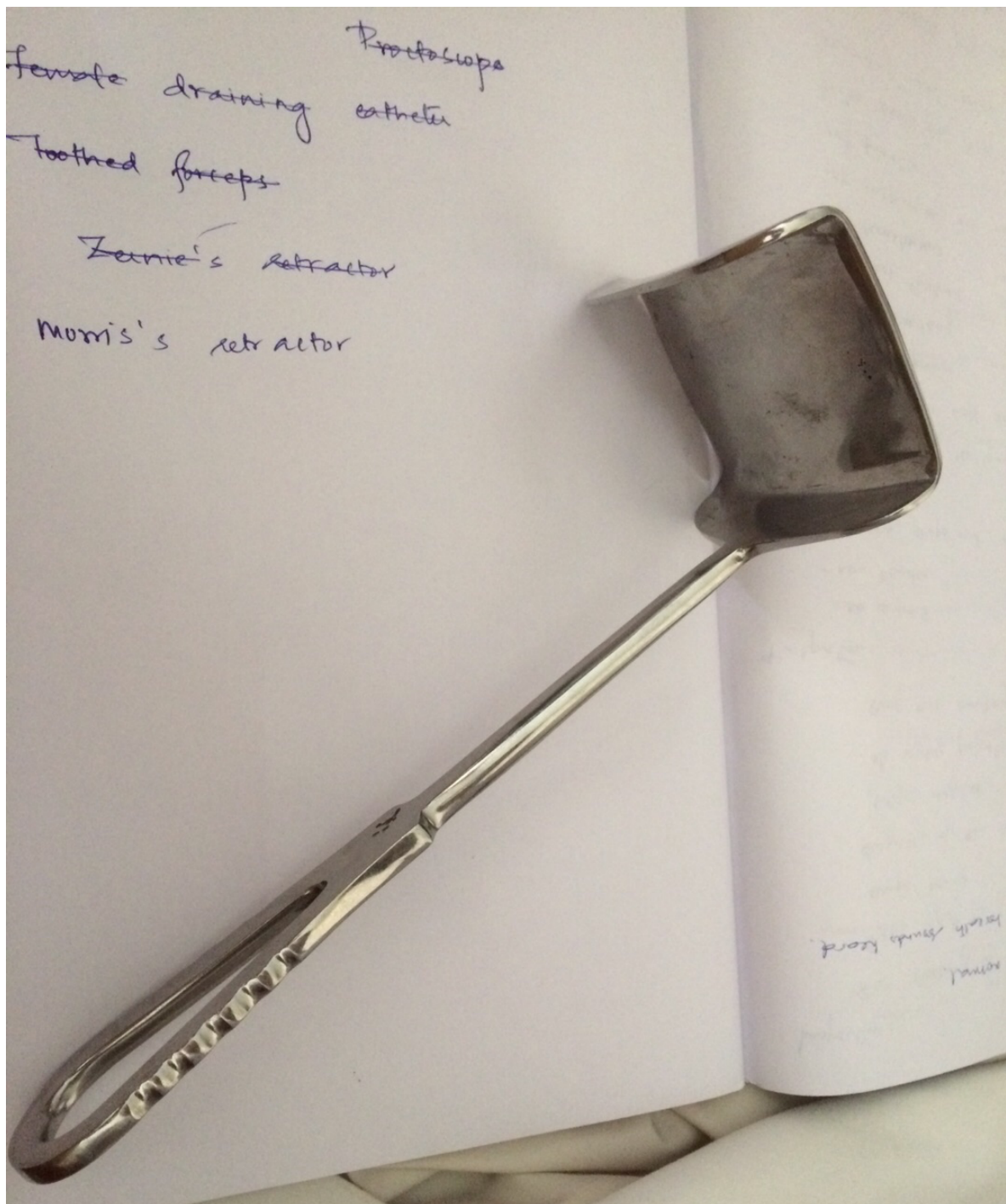




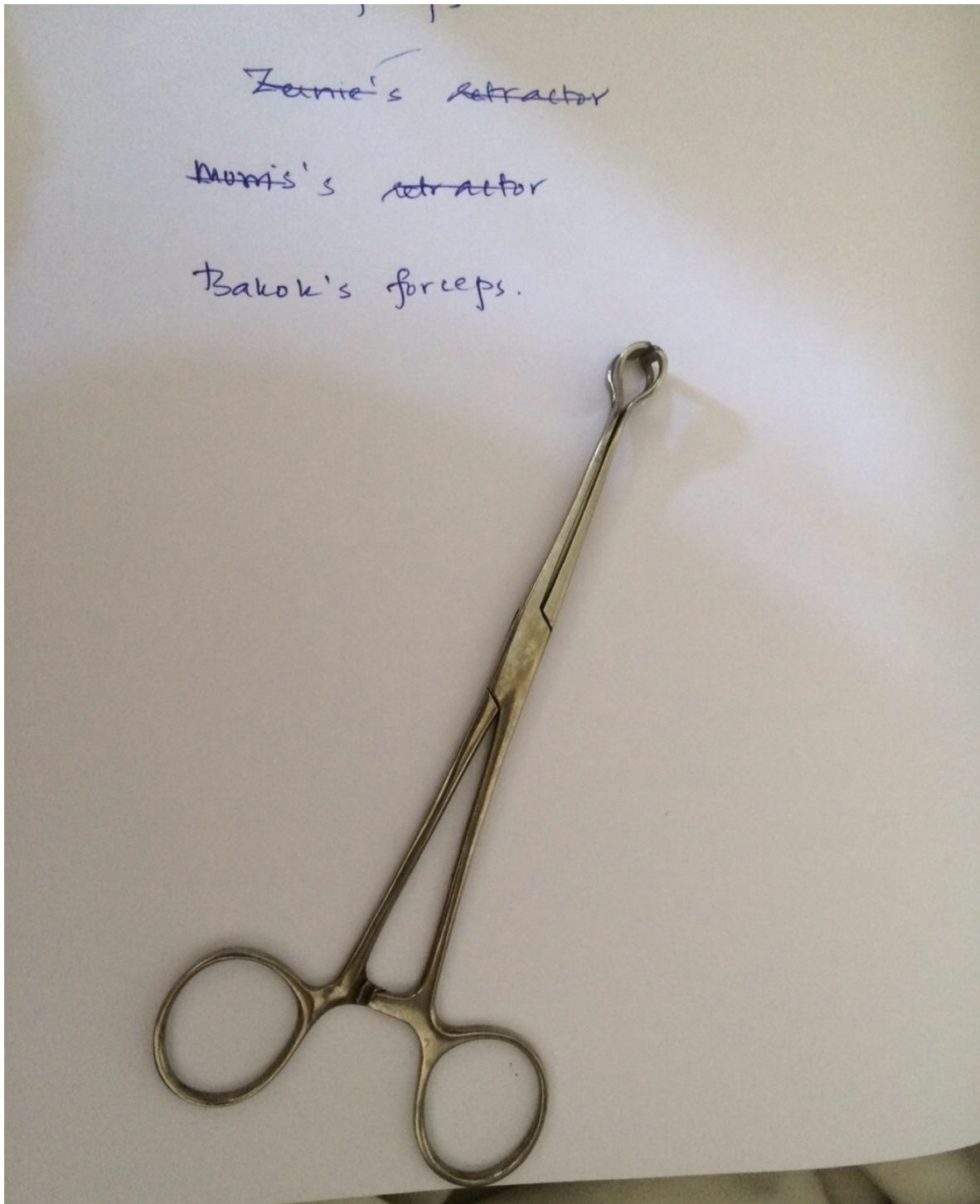
Czerny retractor (this is correct name) - the bottom one is only czerny retractor
Double hooked retractor
To retract skin superficially for all abdominal and thyroid surgeries



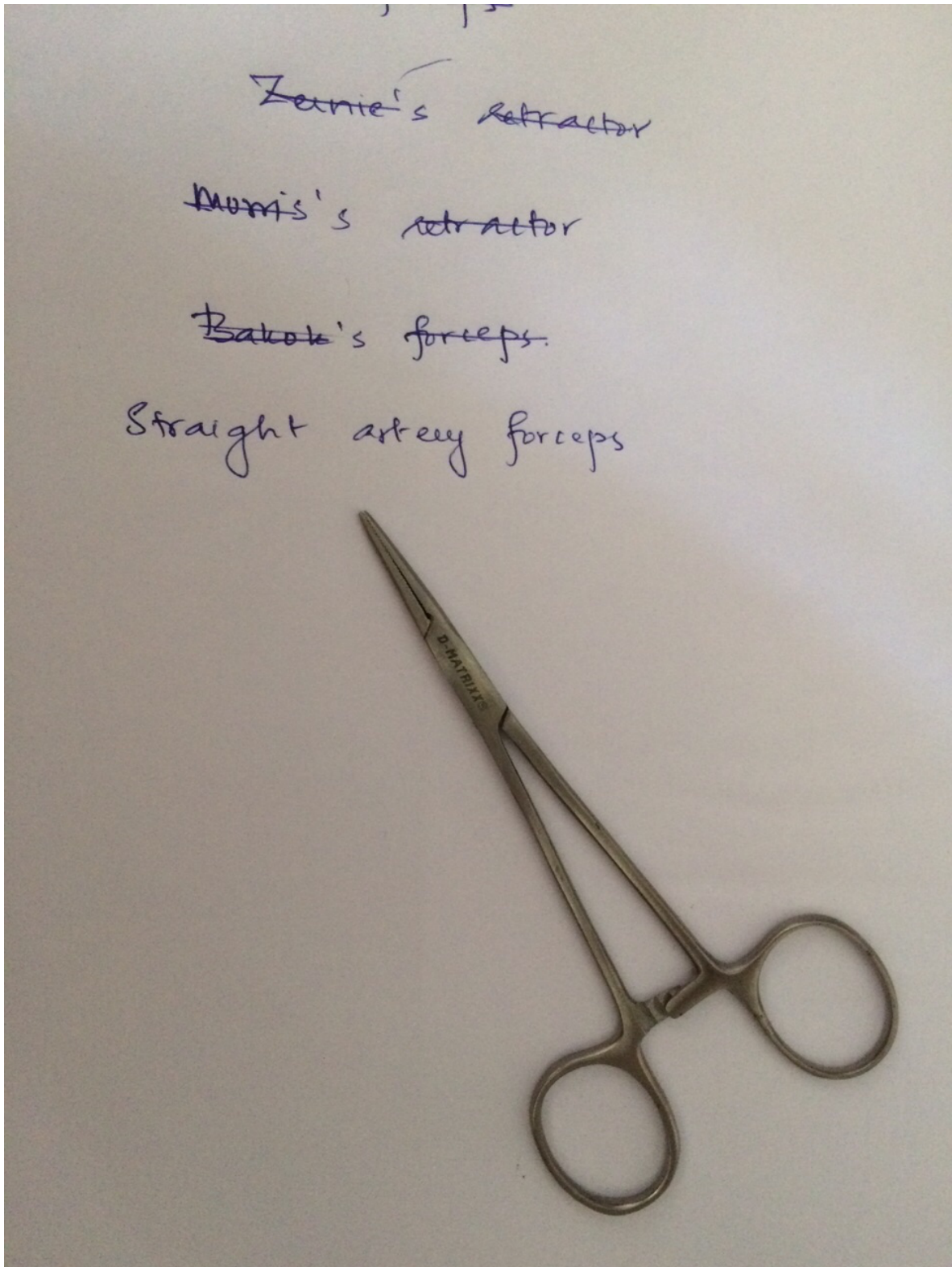
Used to retract the abdominal wall after the peritoneum is opened



Holds intestine during resection and anastomoses and Fallopian tubes
Has no tooth at the end



Control bleeding from arteries veins and capillaries
Used in suturing to hold needle



Has a lock
Can be used to grasp tough tissues

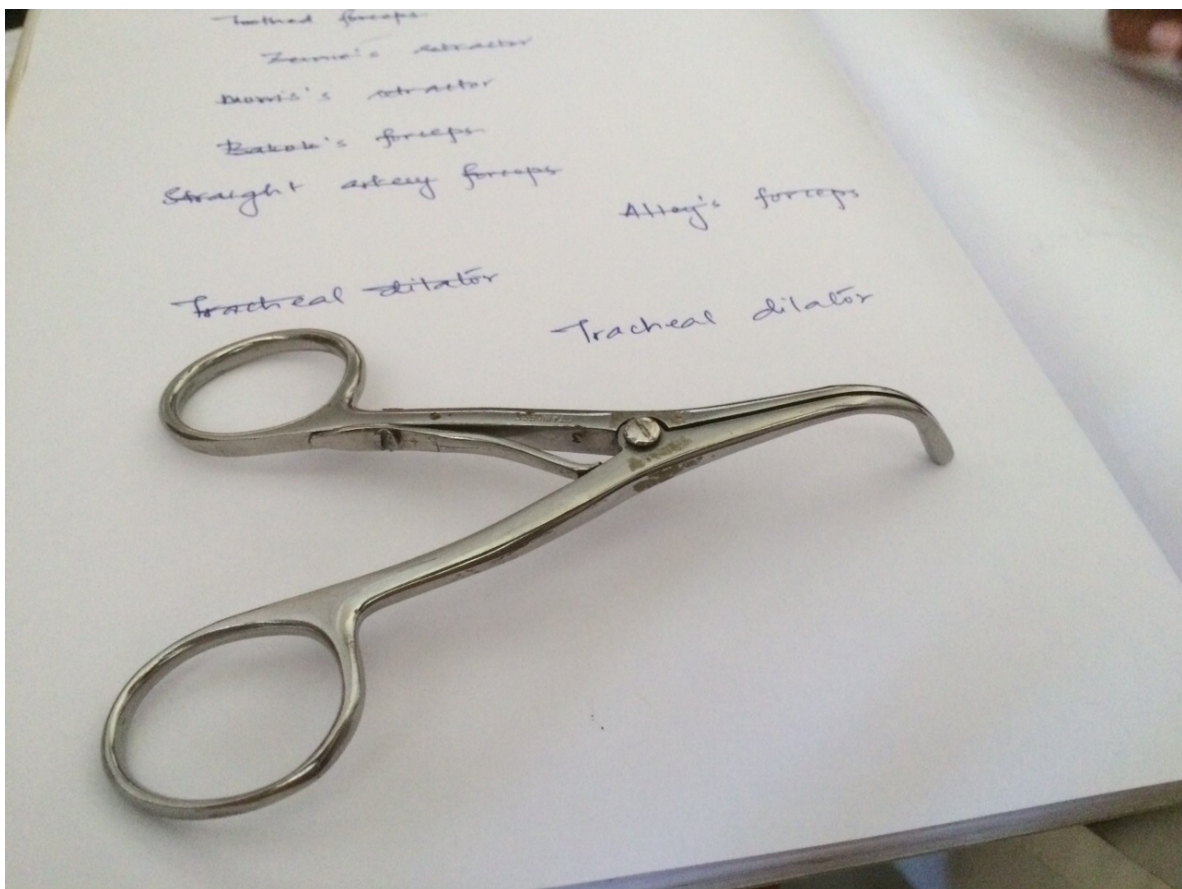


No ratchet(lock) at the end

When the handle is open the end is closed

Used in post-tracheostomy period to keep the tracheal lumen open

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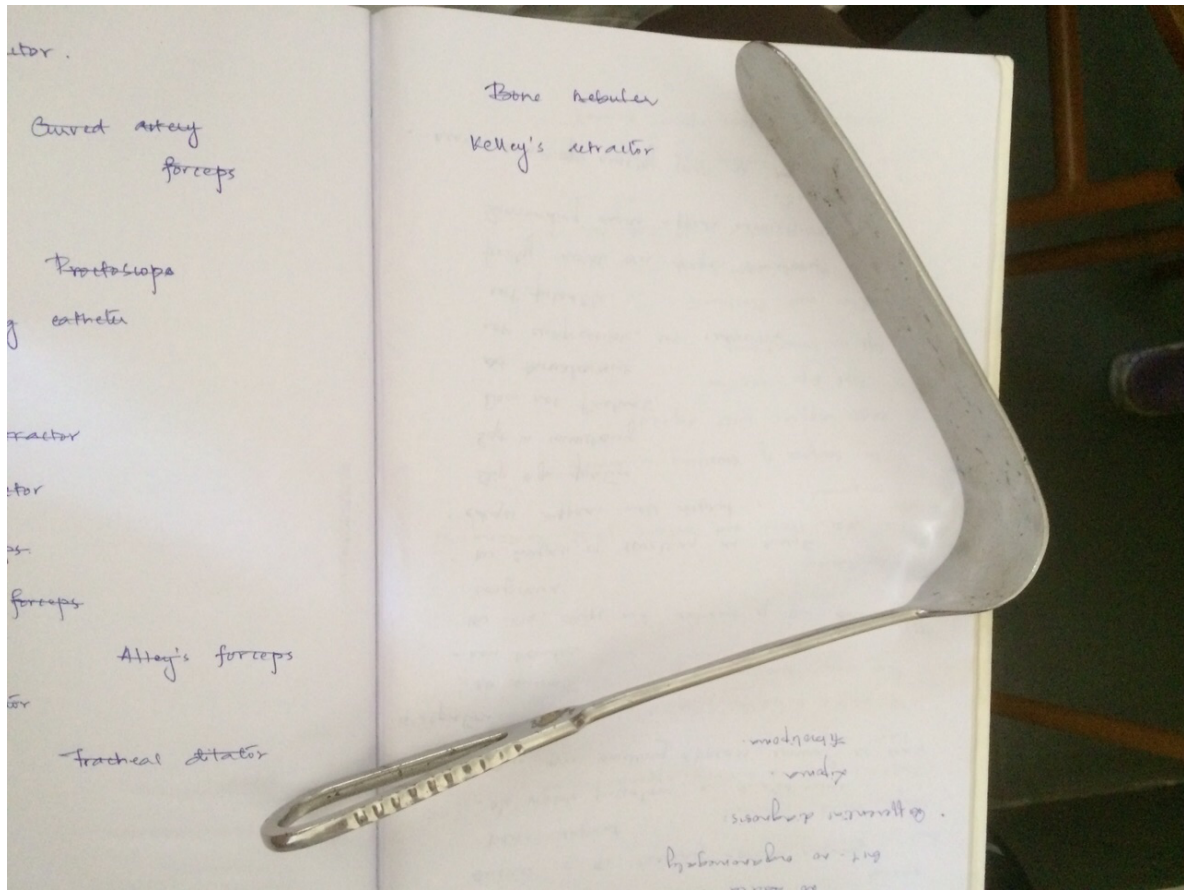


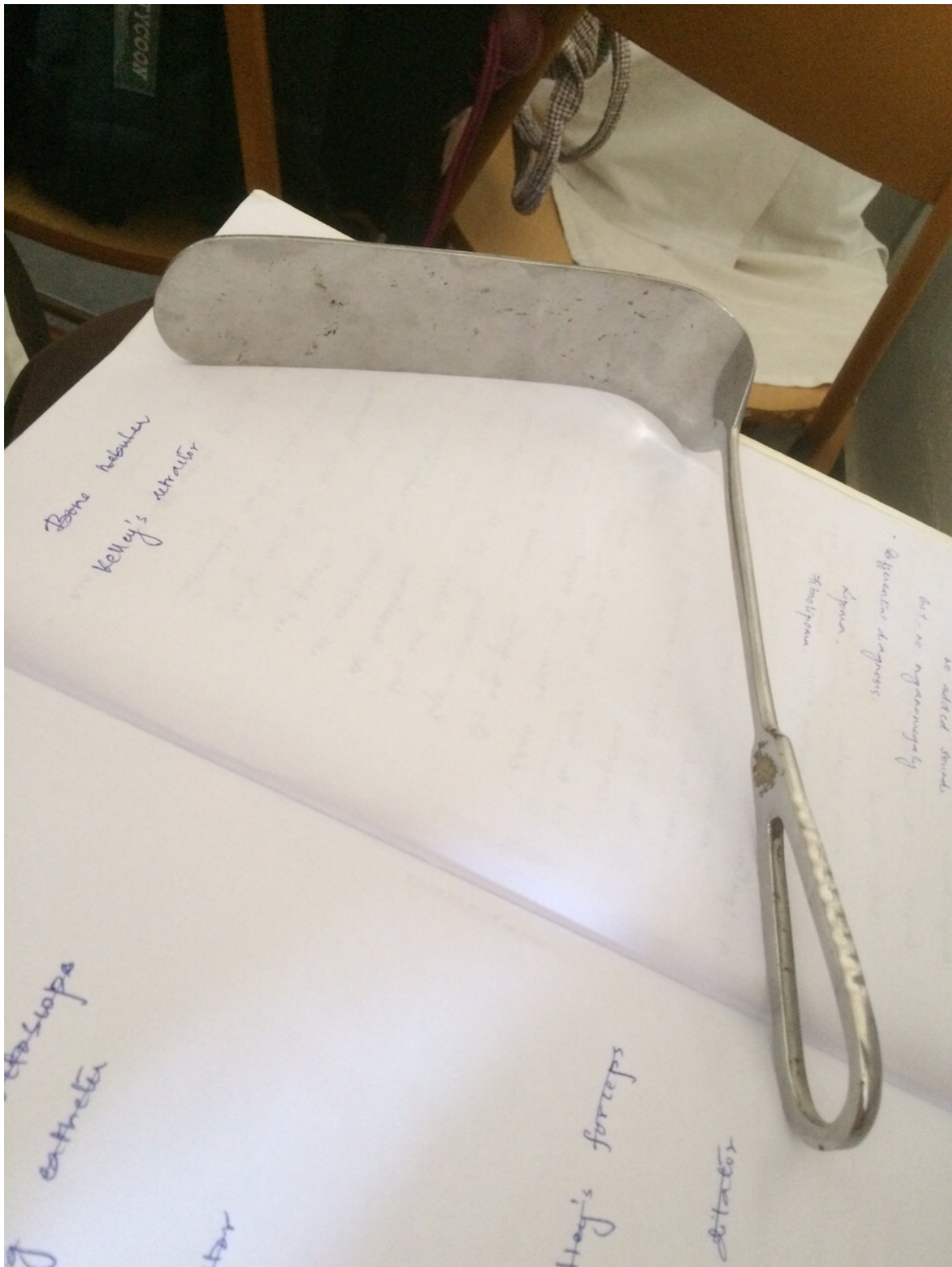
Also called Double action nibbler

Top jaw is used for cutting and the lower jaw is used for holding the tissue firmly

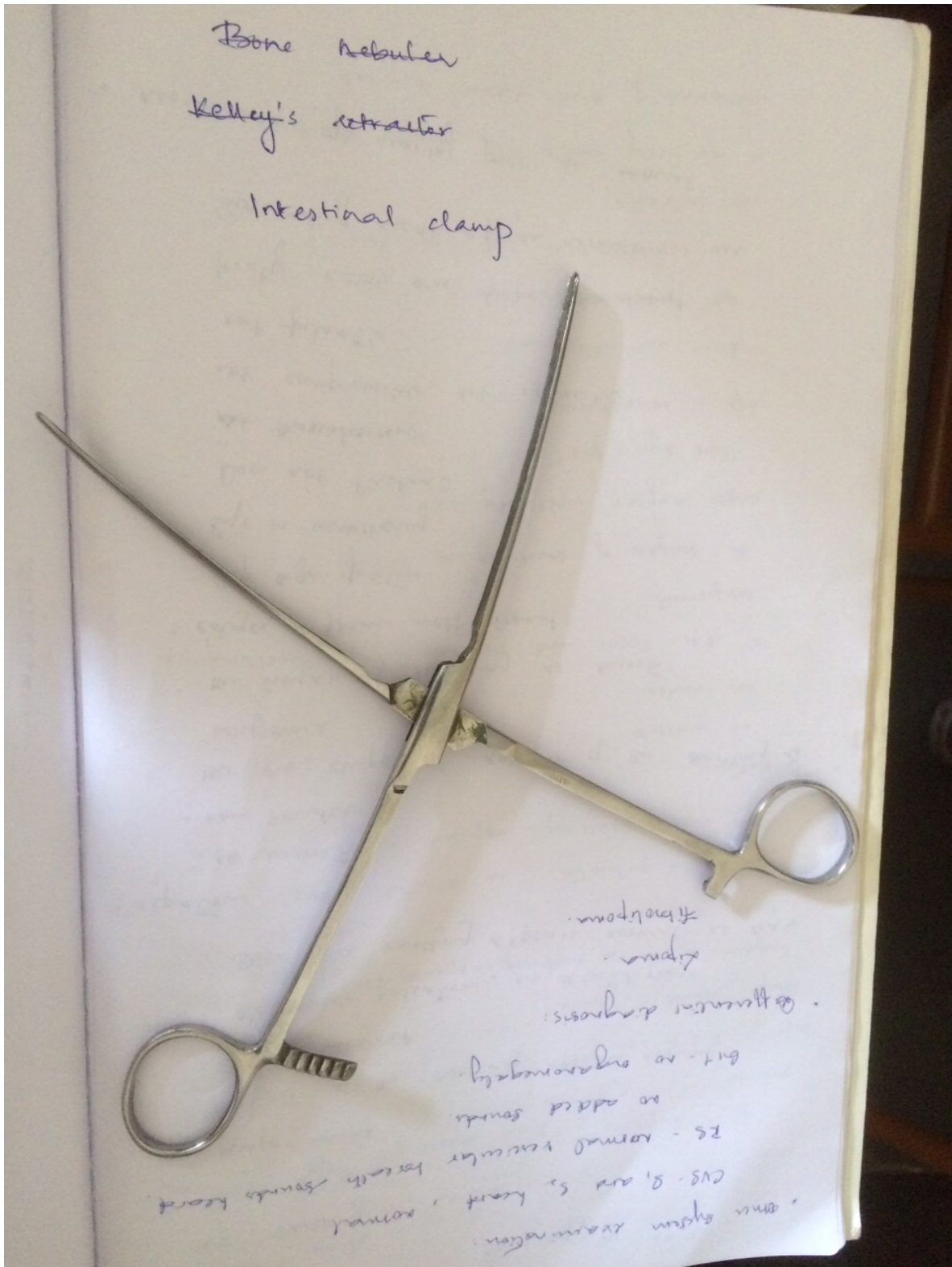
To smoothen the bone end after amputation and to cut the ribs

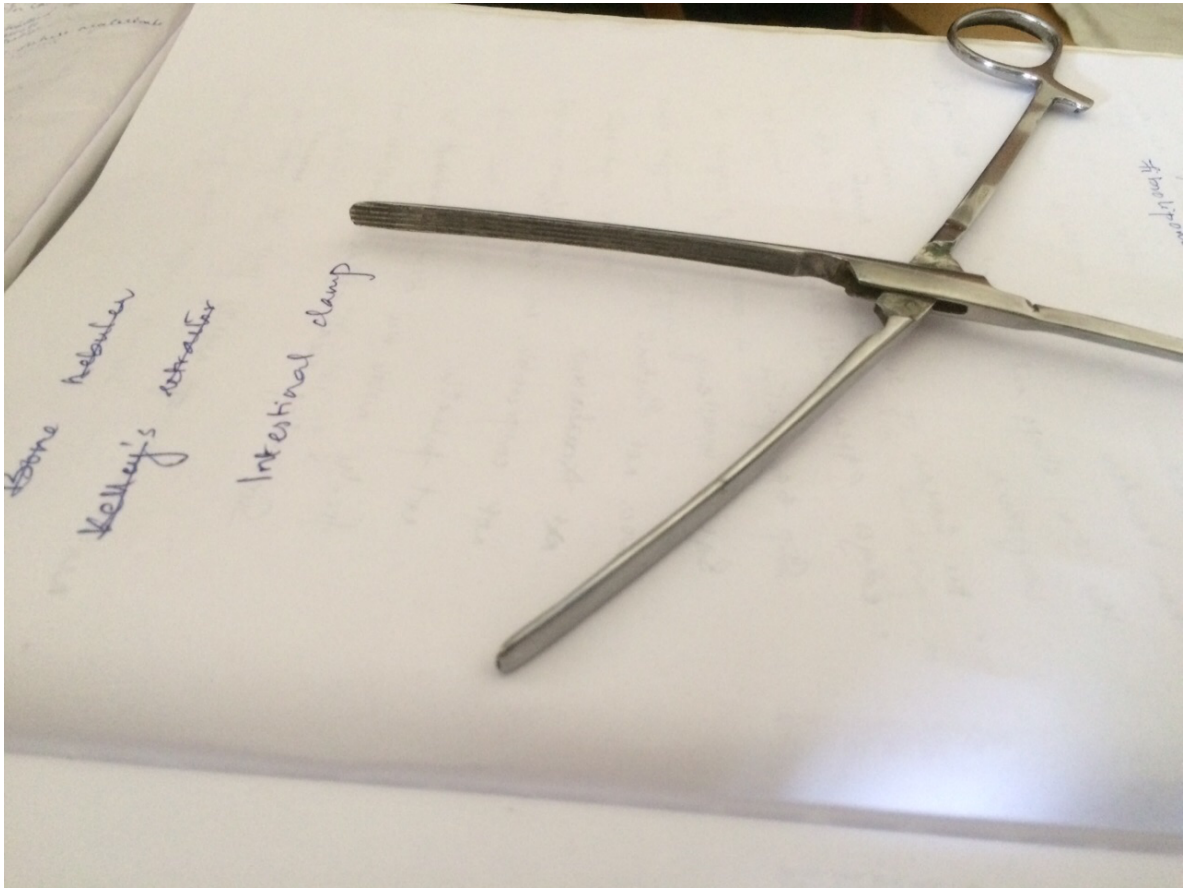




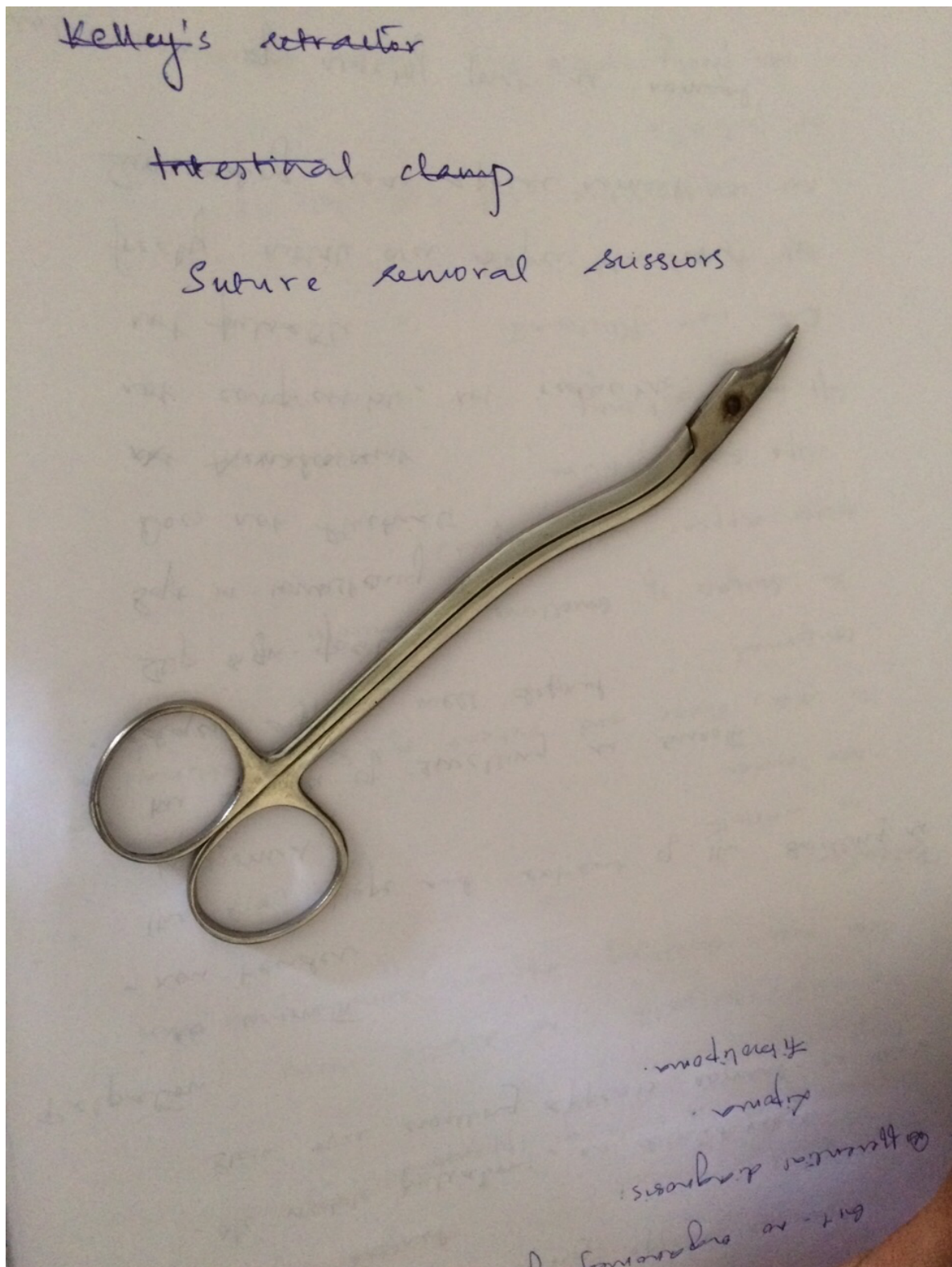


Moynihan's straight occlusion intestinal clamp

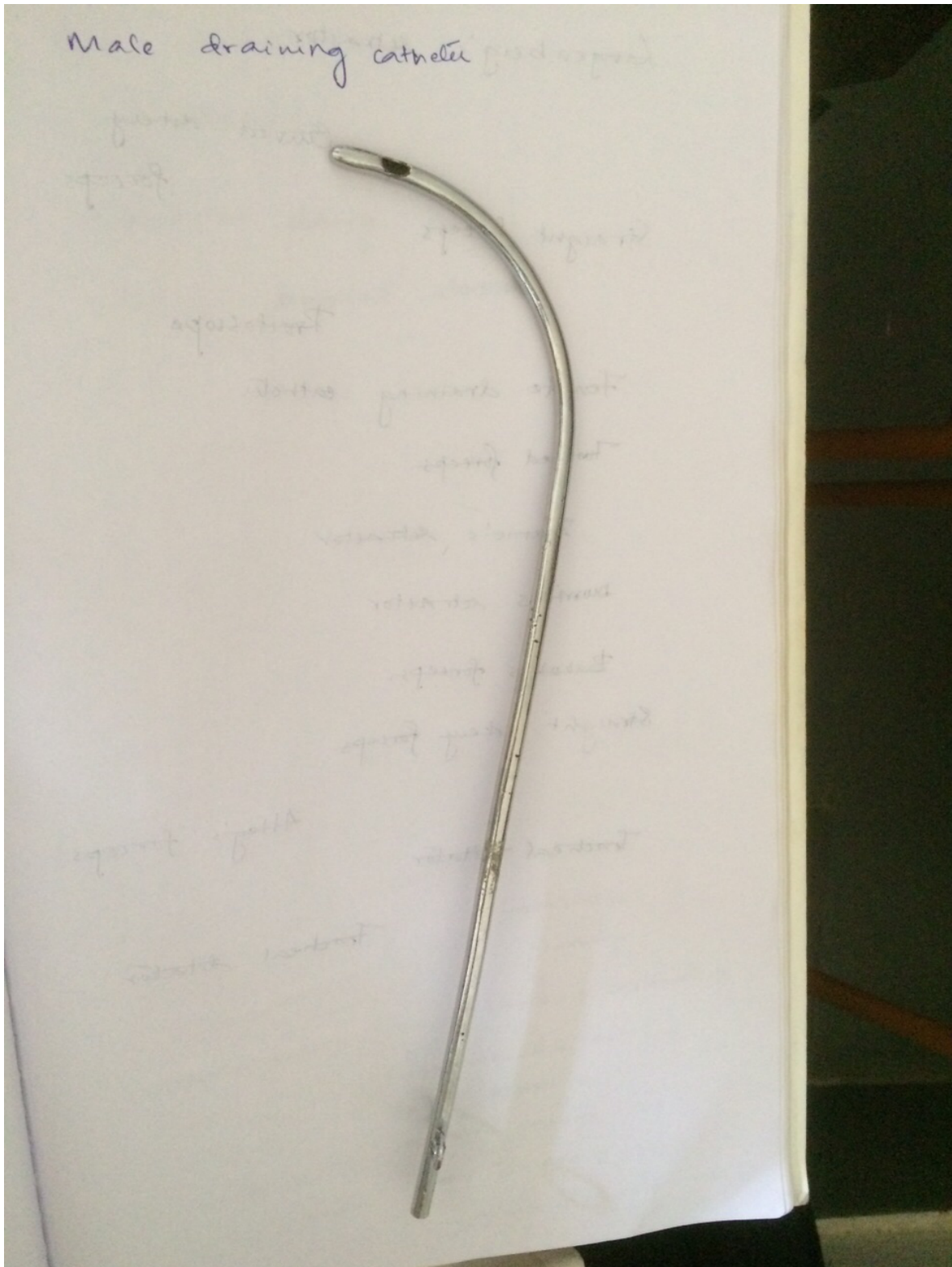




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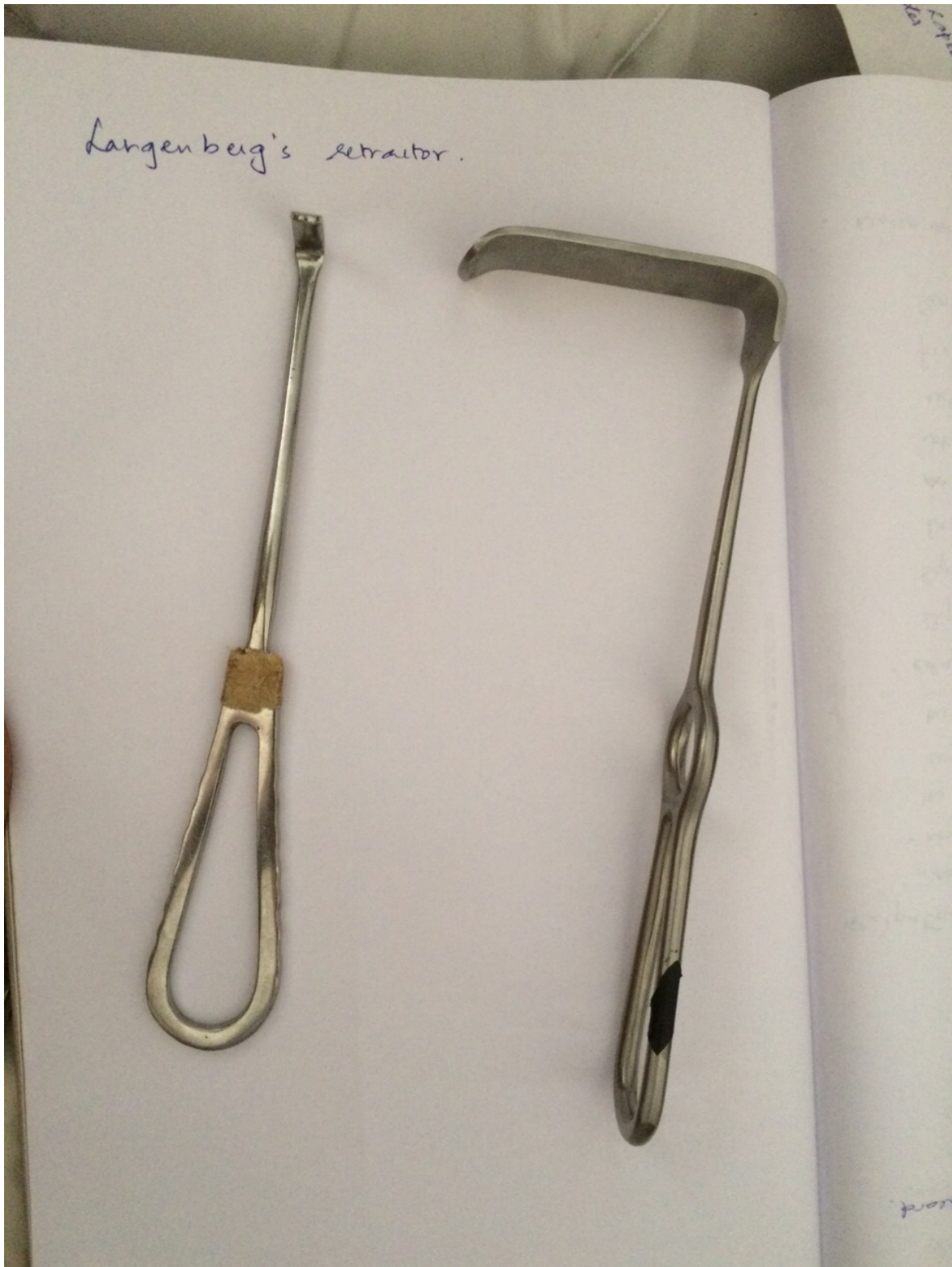
Long, curved and has two holes
Temporary drainage



Langenbeck retractor (this is the correct spelling)

Has only one blade

Similar to that of Czerny retractor



To hold the appendix
Similar to Babcock's but tip is more broad

