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Content:- Notes

Search Keyword:- Instruments, type of forceps.

(1)

* Instruments

Blunt instruments are sterilized by one of the following methods :-

1. Boiling in water for at least 30 min.
2. Autoclaving at 120°C at 15 lb/sq. inch for 30 minutes.
3. Direct flaming after pouring spirit onto it.

* Haemostatic Forceps *

Commonly called artery forceps are of four common varieties —

1. Ordinary Forcep.
2. Kocher's Forcep.
3. Lane's Forcep.
4. Mosquito Forcep.

(1) Ordinary Forcep :- It may be straight or curved and is used to arrest bleeding from ordinary blood vessels. The transverse serrations on the blade prevent slipping of the held tissue while catches in the handle, crush the vessel held.

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(2) Kocher's Artery Forceps :- It may be straight or curved and differ from the ordinary forceps in that there is a tooth at the tip of the blades.

(3) Lanes Forceps :- The Forceps is long with short blades. Each blade has transverse serrations, fenestration at the centre and tooth at the tip.

(4) Mosquito Forceps :- It is a small, straight or curved artery Forceps and is used to hold small bleeding vessels.

* Tissue Forceps *

Tissue forceps are employed to hold tissues. The commonly used varieties are :-

- 1- Alli's tissue Forceps.
- 2- Lane's tissue Forceps.
- 3- Babcock's tissue Forceps.
- 4- Rutherford Morison's tissue Forceps.

(1) Alli's tissue Forceps:- It is short and delicate with little gap between the blades. It is often used to hold the stomach and the intestines.

(2) Dane's tissue Forceps:- It is stout and long, the teeth on the blades are sharp and stout with a wide gap between the blades. It is used to hold structures like the skin, Coarse Muscles etc.

(3) Babcock's tissue forceps:- The blades of this forceps are fenestrated and there is no tooth on the blade. The forceps is also used to hold delicate structures like the fascia and delicate Muscle.

(4) Rutherford Morrison's tissue Forceps:- It was originally used to hold the peritoneum and hence it is also called peritoneum forceps. It is similar to Alli's tissue Forceps, but its teeth are sharp not employed for the intestines.

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* Dissecting Forceps *

It may be plain or toothed. The plain variety is used to hold delicate structure like the intestine, blood vessels or nerve sheath. The toothed forcep is used to hold structures like the skin, rectus, coarse muscles etc.

* Swab Holder *

It is a long instrument with blades, expanded at the ends where there are transverse serrations and a central fenestration making it useful to hold a swab. It is also used to press on the tonsillar bed to arrest haemorrhage and to hold the fundus of the gall bladder during cholecystectomy.

* Dressing Forceps *

These are short instruments and the tips of the blades are spoon shaped. They have transverse serrations with a central groove and there are no catches on the handle. These are used to hold swab for the dressing of the wounds.

* Towel Clips *

Towel clips of the pinchter type or the forcep type are used to hold the corners of the draping sheets during operation.

* Moynihan's Tetea Forcep *

Moynihan's tetea Forcep has four teeth, two on each blade, and is used to fix the towel to the skin flap on either side of the incision to prevent entry of microorganisms from the skin. These are especially useful in abdominal operation.

* Tongue Forceps *

It is similar to the towel clip type. The tip of one of the blades is expanded onto which the tip of the other blade fits. It pricks the tongue only at one point. It is used to hold the tongue during any operation on the tongue or to prevent it from falling back so as not to obstruct breathing during Anaesthesia.

* Airway Tube *

It may be Metallic or made of Rubber. It helps entry of air into the air passages in the unconscious or the anaesthetized patients. The curvature of the tube is such that when inserted, it draws the tongue forward and thereby prevents obstruction.

Two types of Airway Tube :-

- * Metal Airway tube.
- * Rubber Airway tube.

* Tracheostomy Tube *

It may be made of Metal, Rubber or polythene. The tube provides entry of air into the trachea. The Metal tube has an inner and an outer component. If, in case, the inner component gets blocked with mucus, the same can be removed, cleaned and re-inserted. The Metal tube should not be kept for more than 48 hrs after the operation. It should be replaced by the rubber or polythene variety which can remain for longer duration.

* Aneurysm Needles *

The instrument has an eye at the tip and is blunt. The eye is meant for threading ligature material or to isolate a vein.

* Bone Plate *

It made of non-ionisable metal. It is used for internal fixation in fractures of long bones. The holes are meant for screws which fix the plate in position. The plate may be kept permanently or may be removed if there is an infection and sinus formation or if there is non-Union and another operation is required.

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Reference i) Dandiya P.C., Mathew Mukul "A text book of Hospital and Clinical Pharmacy" Published by Vallabh Prakashan, Edition 4th 2005.
Pages:- 87 - 93.