

## Equipment for Intestinal Resection and Anastomosis

### Suture Material



- Absorbable material 3.0 or 4.0 used to suture the intestinal incision
- Non absorbable suture for skin skin closure.

### Doyen Intestinal Clamps

- Atraumatic



- Occludes the lumen of the intestines at the oral and aboral borders.
- Provide borders for resection of the affected intestines.

Scalpel blade and handle



- Used to make initial incisions through the skin and fascia.

Metzenbaum Scissor

- Used for cutting the delicate intestinal tissues and structures.



Mayo hegar Needle Holder



Debaquey Tissue Forceps

- Standard surgical equipment.
- Allows surgeons to hold the suturing needle for wound apposition and closure during surgical procedures.

- Atraumatic forcep used by the surgeon for gripping the intestinal tissue.
- Does not have teeth and eliminates trauma to tissue when grasping.



Laparotomy sponges



- Protecting intestinal tissue from dehydration without causing abrasions.
- Acts a shield that can absorb contaminated intestinal spillage and prevent it from entering the peritoneal cavity.

Surgical drapes

- Used to keep surgical site sterile.
- Satisfies aseptic protocol for surgery and



- reduces contamination.
- Fenestration of four quadrant draping technique where appropriate.

Towel Clamps



- Secure and stabilize the drapes in place.

## Equipment for Rectal Prolapse

Rectal Rings



- Stabilizes the prolapsed tissue to allow it to be manipulated by the surgeon to place sutures.

Elastrator band



- Not a primary intestinal surgical equipment; used for closed bloodless castration.
- Use in rectal prolapse provides security of the ring in place.