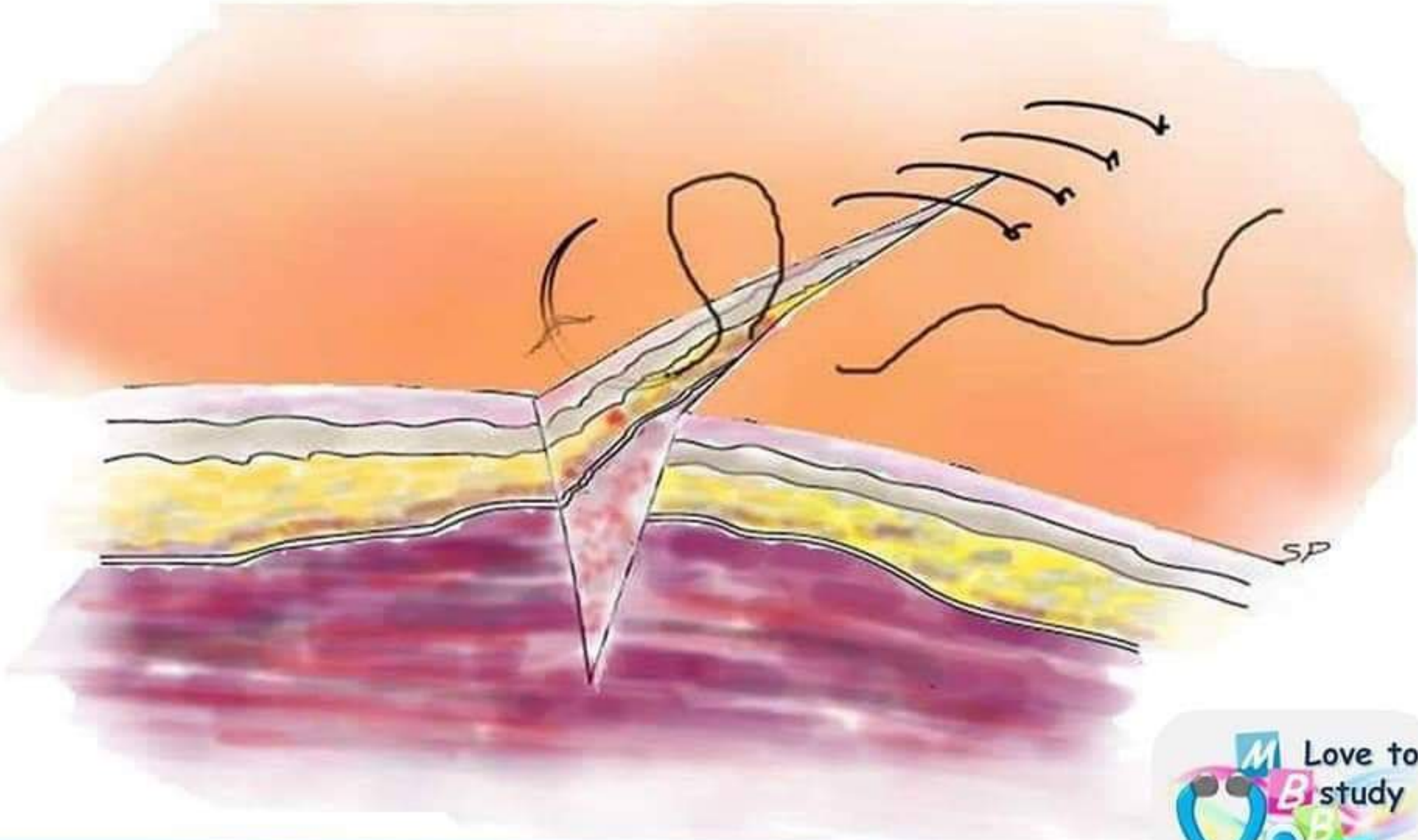


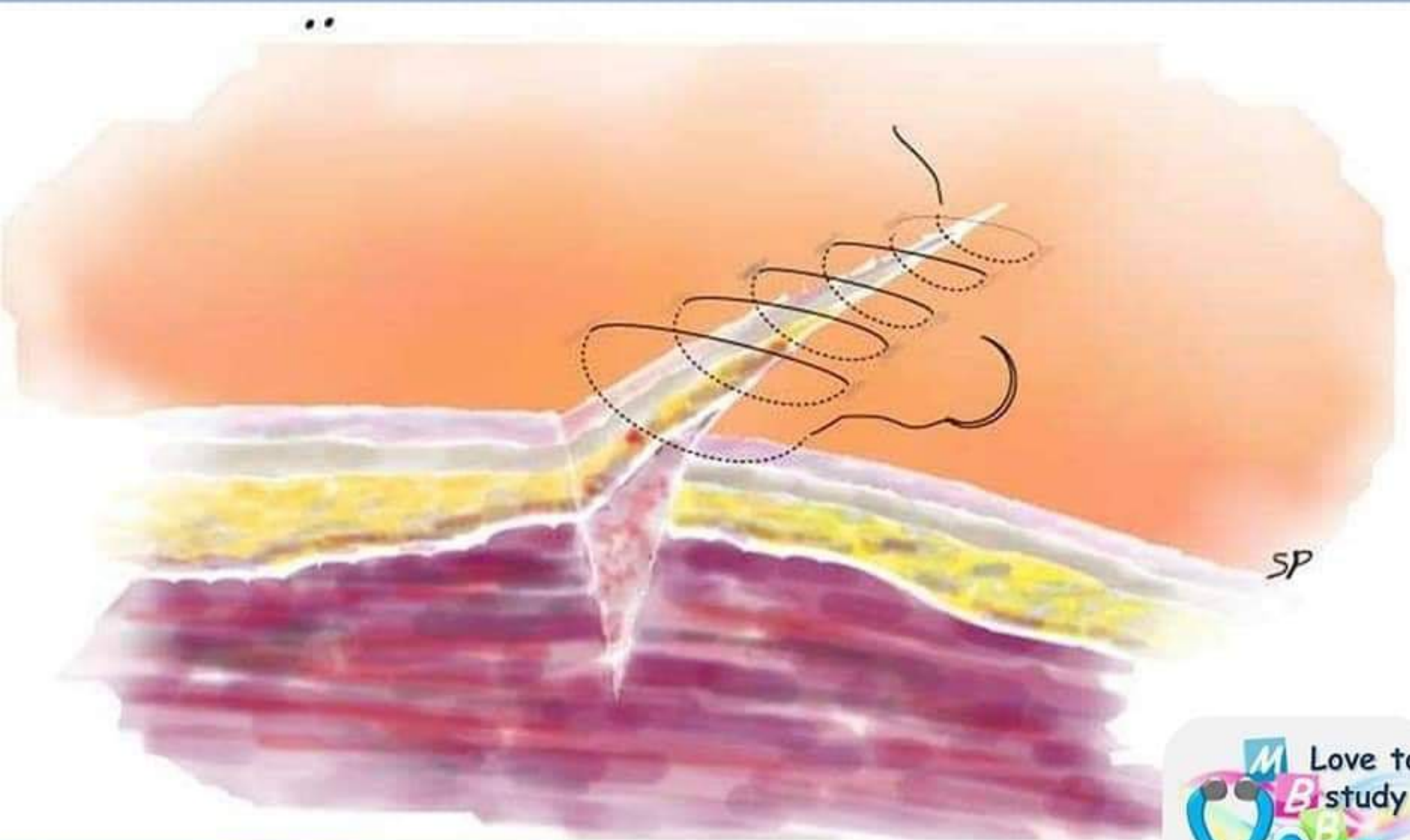
Surgical Sutures



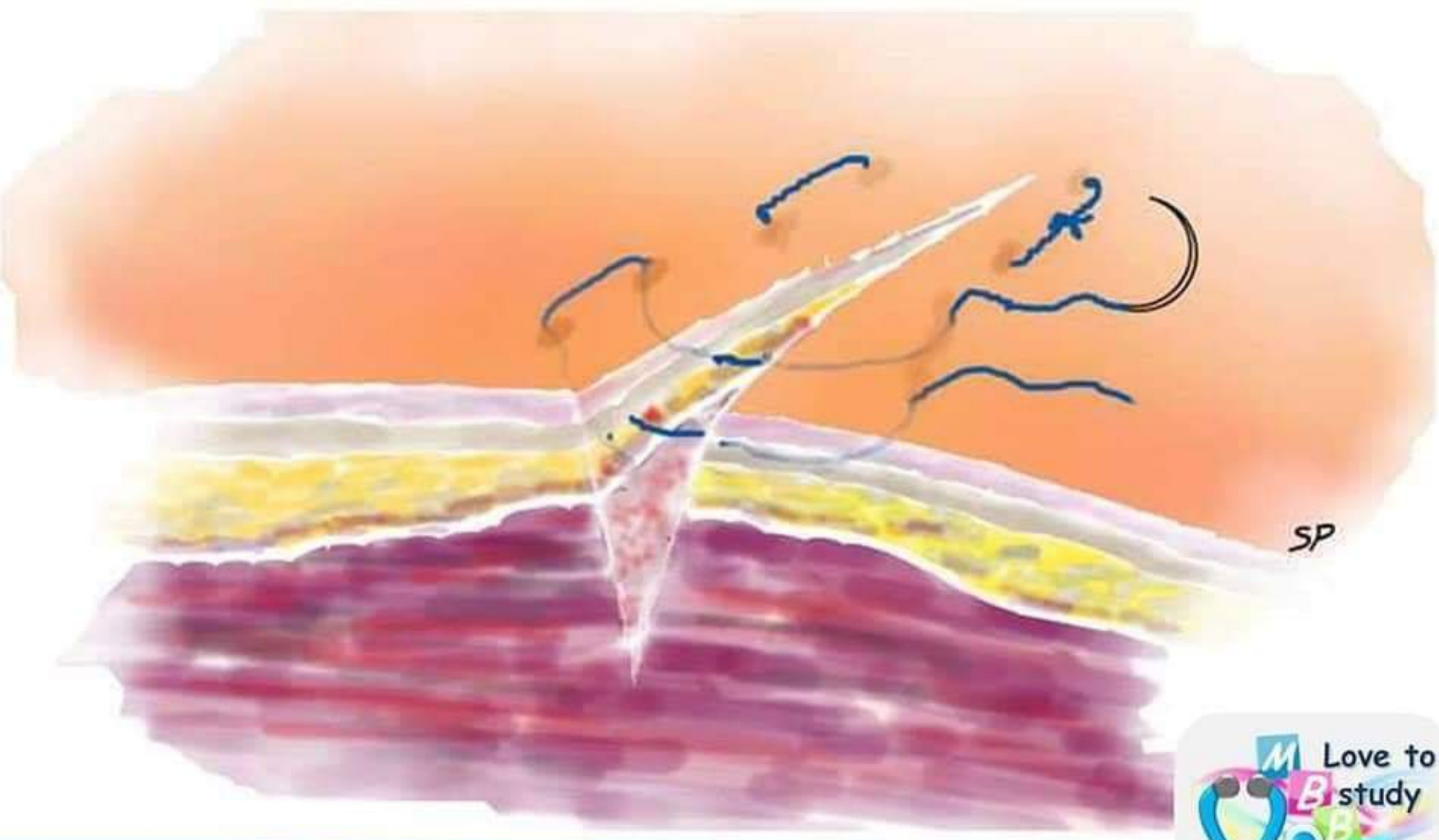
Simple Interrupted Sutures



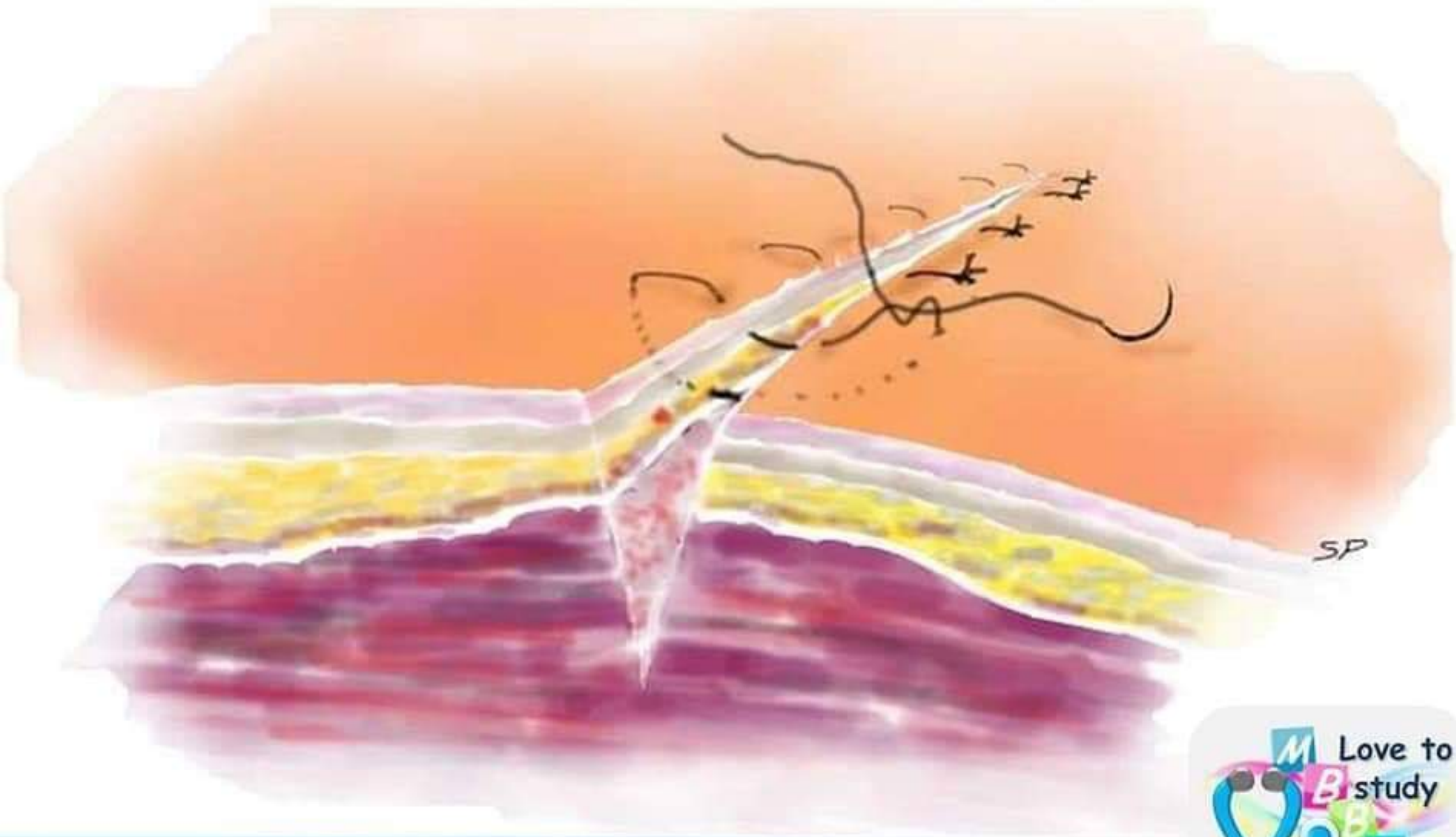
Continuous Sutures



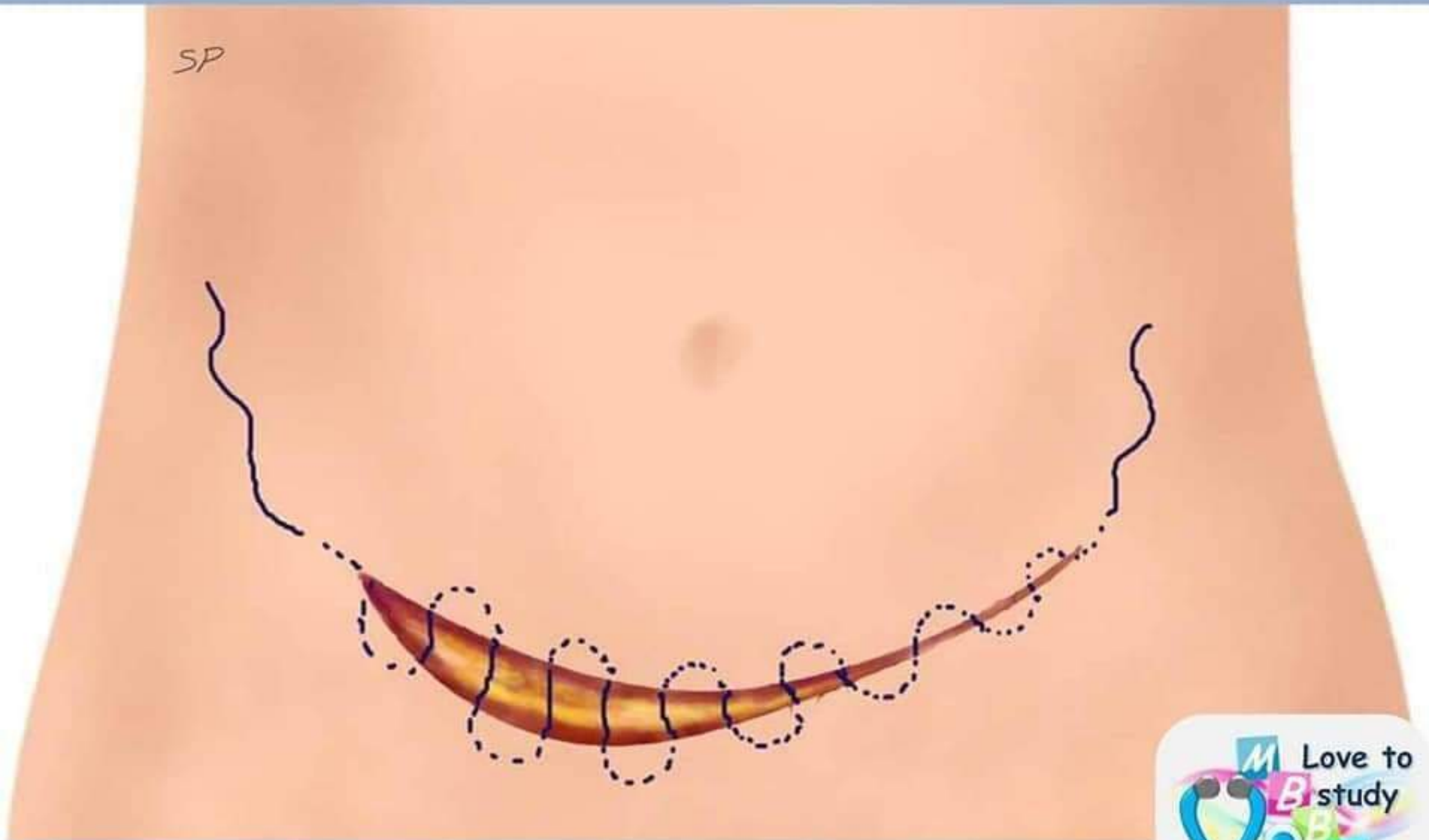
Horizontal Matress Sutures



Vertical Matress Sutures



Sub-cuticular Sutures



Elipitical Incision

The ellipse should be three times as long as it is wide. This will make closure of the wound much easier. If the lesion you are removing is likely to be cancerous, make sure that you leave wide margins of clear skin around the lesion.

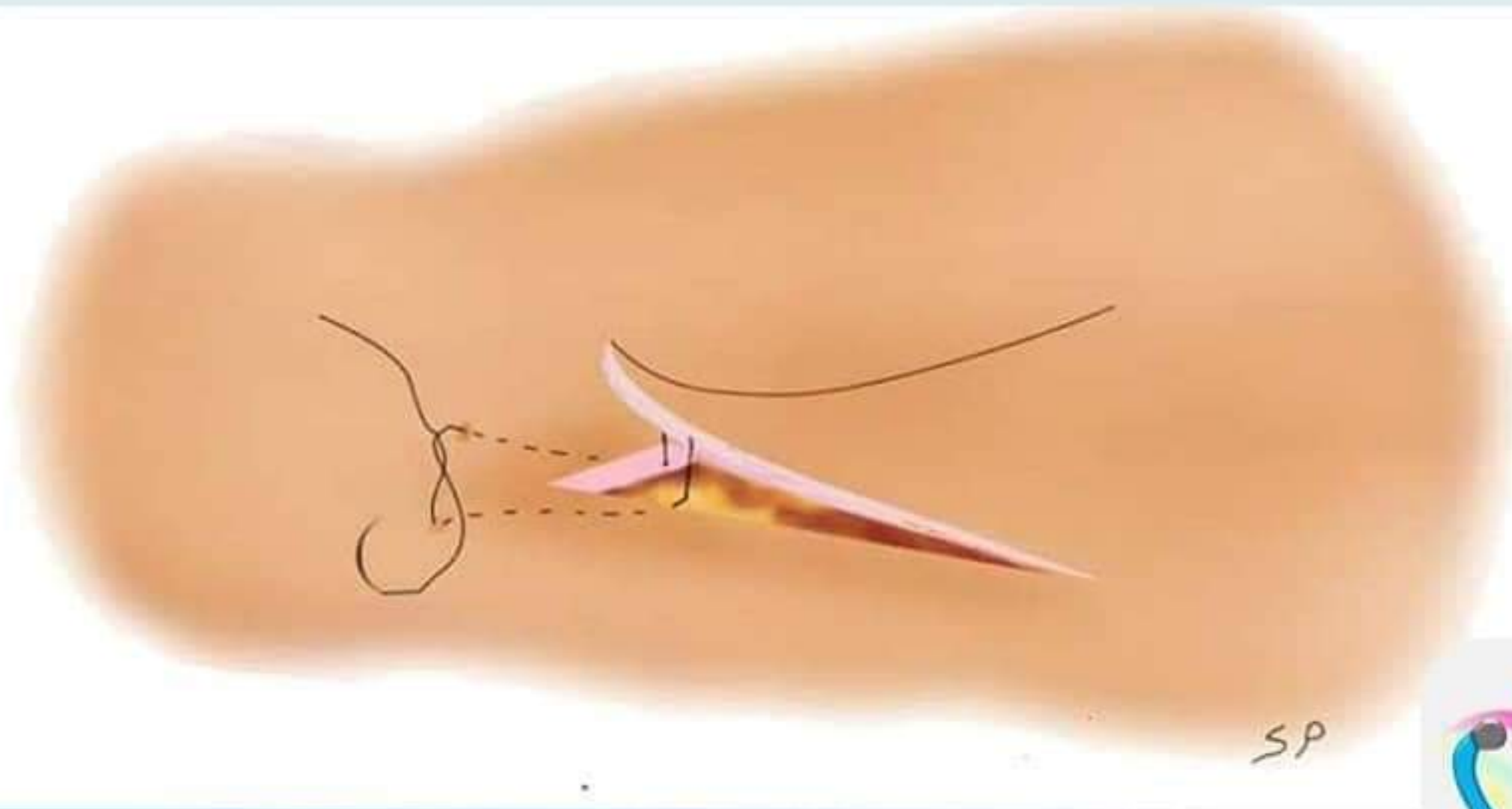


Modified Elipse



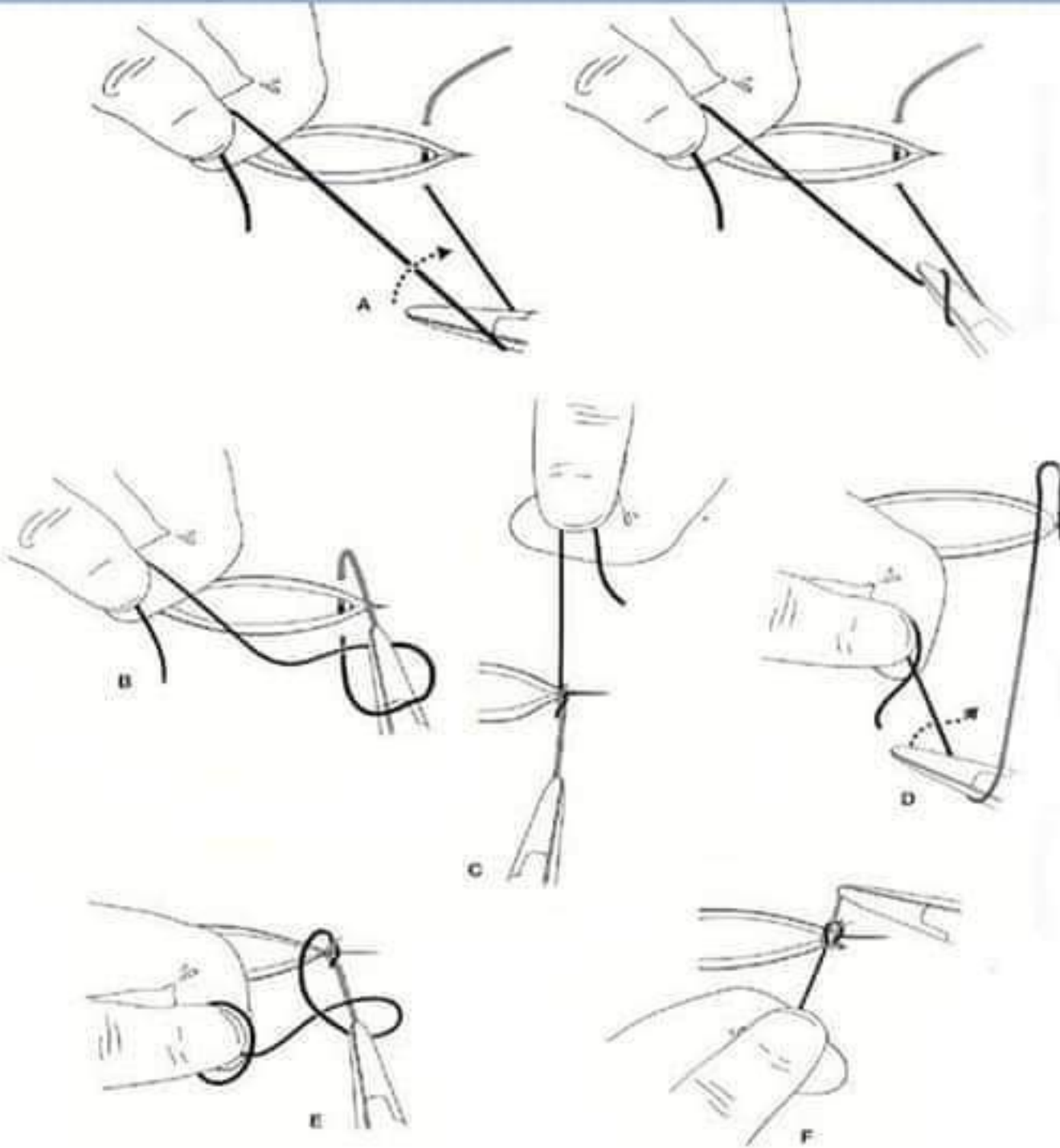
3 Cornered Suture

- Used to close a skin flap which comes to a point.
- Helps close the wound, but maintain circulation to the tissue.
- Places minimal tension on the wound edges

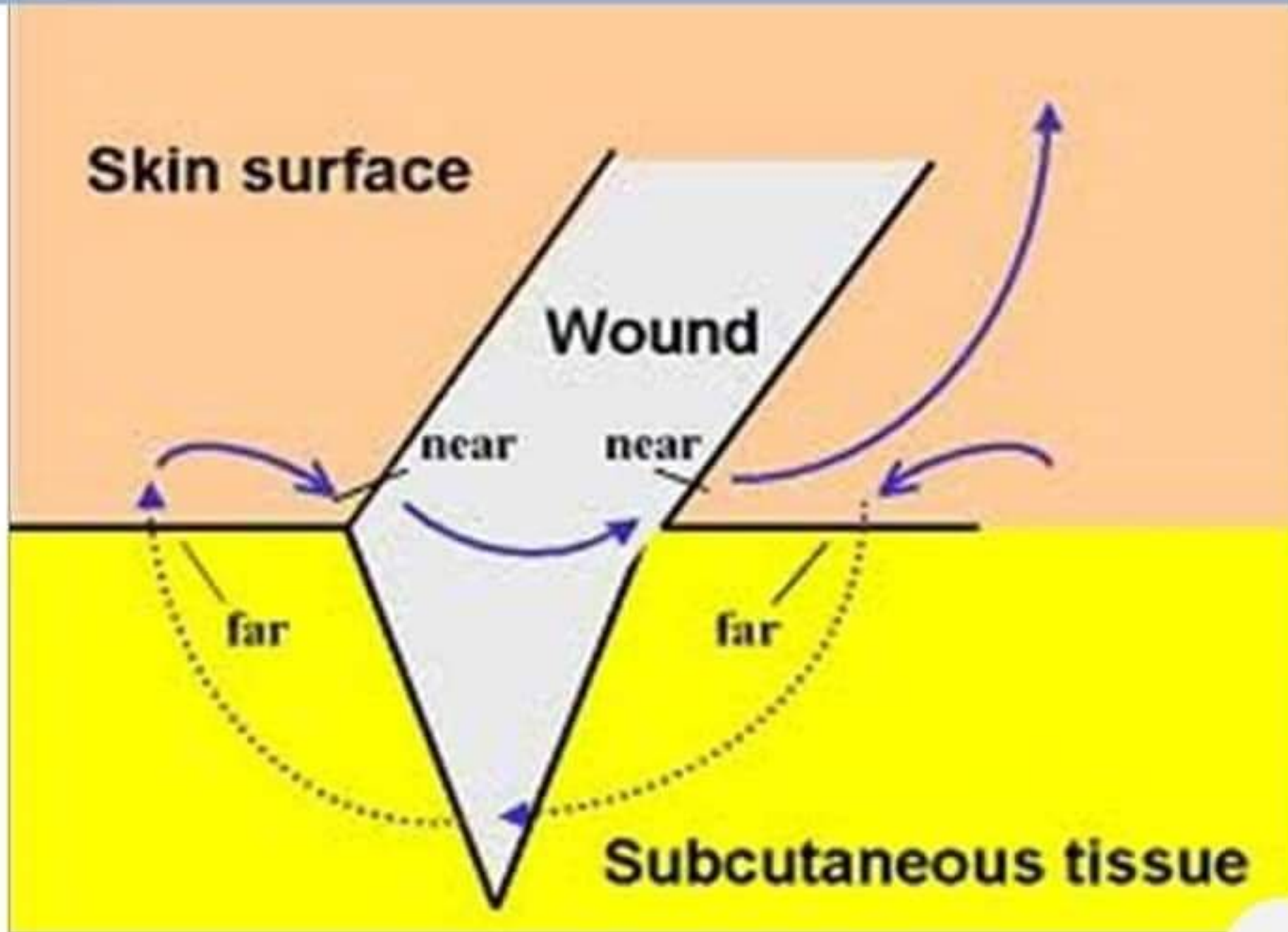


Wound Eversion

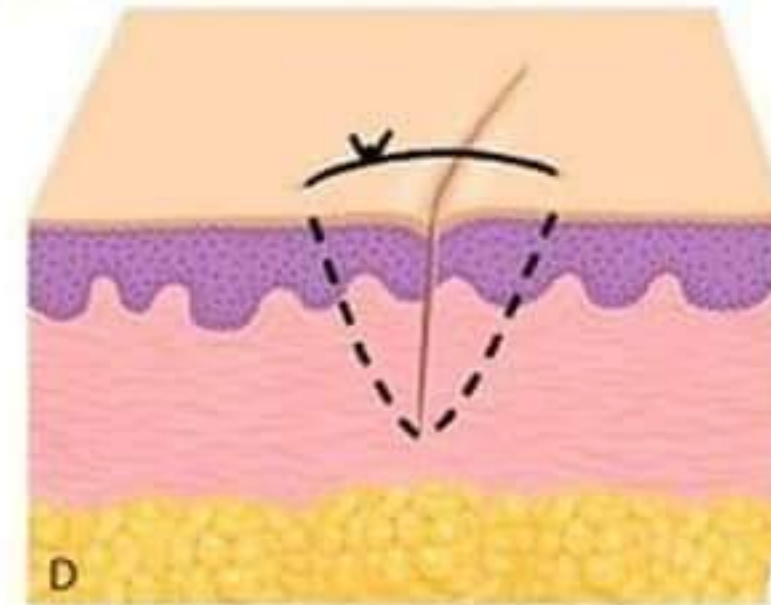
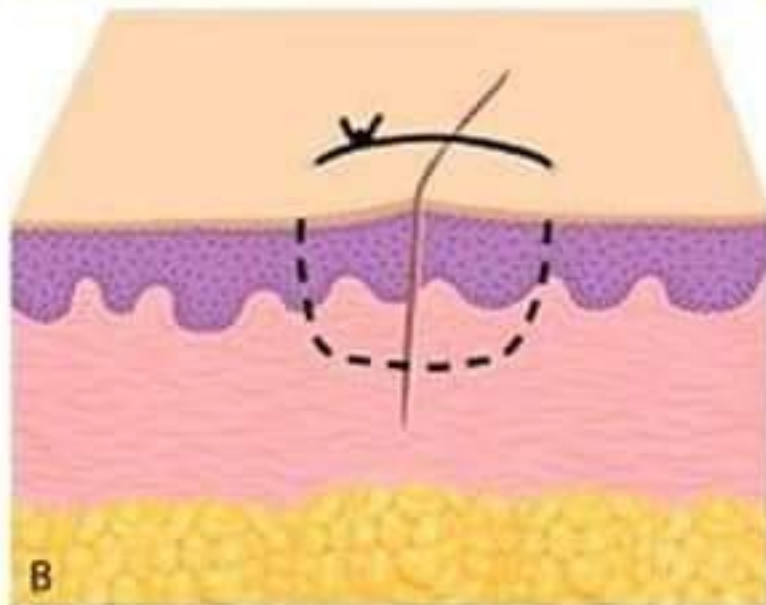
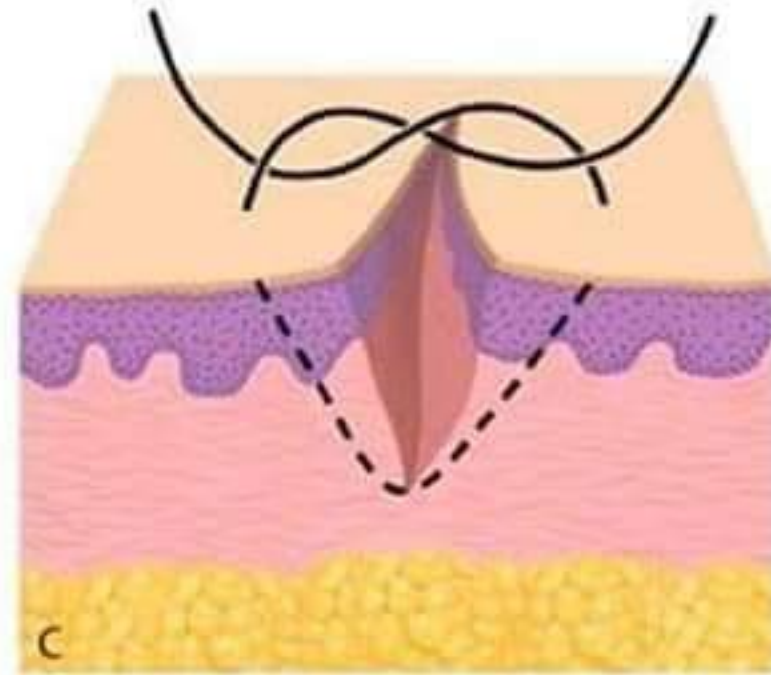
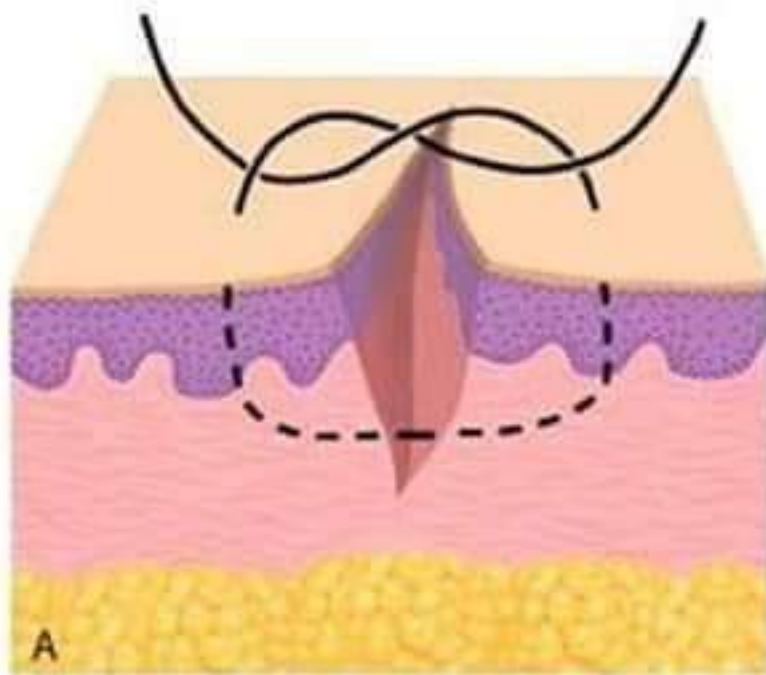
Instrument tying



Wound Eversion



Wound Eversion

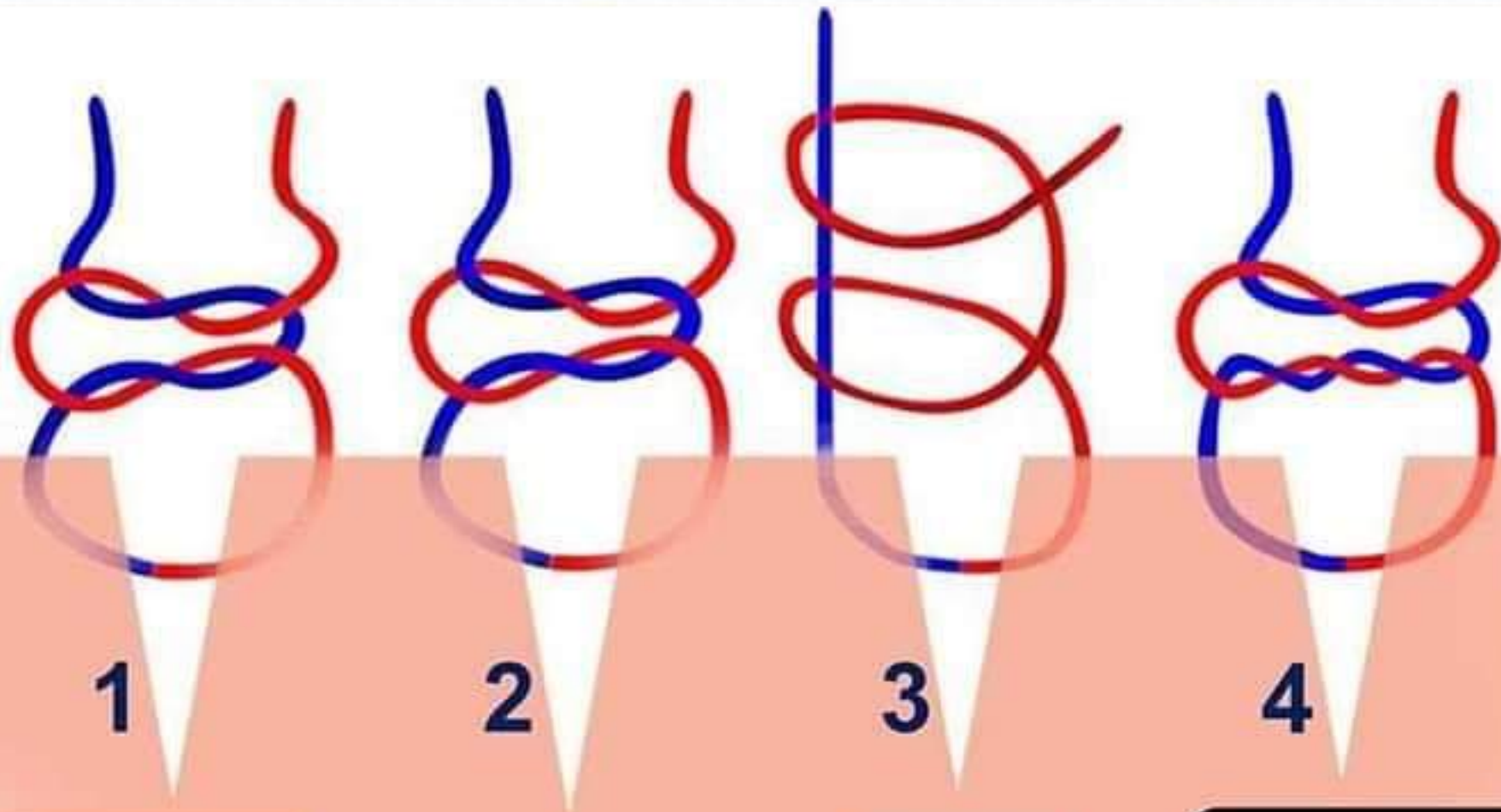


Proper technique

Improper technique



Basic knot tying



1

**Granny
knot**

2

**Square
knot**

3

**Slip
knot**

4

**Surgeon's
knot**

