Suturing Notesheet *by C. Kohn*

Name: Hour Date:

Date Assignment is due: Why late? Score: + ✓ -  
 Day of Week Date If your project was late, describe why

1. In what circumstances would an animal need suturing (stitches) instead of just a bandage?

*Page through this notesheet. Then answer the questions below:*  
Circle one: *I need to review my notes & practice before the quiz.* Definitely – Yes – Sort of - No

Circle one: *I have never seen or heard of some of these concepts.* Definitely – Yes – Sort of - No

Circle one: *This may be a challenging unit for me personally.* Definitely – Yes – Sort of - No

Circle one: *I may need extra strategies for some topics/vocab.* Definitely – Yes – Sort of - No

**Units**

1. Lab Safety

2. Pet Portfolio  
  
3. Animal Handling & Care  
  
4. Physical Exams  
  
5. Wounds & Healing  
  
6. Bandages  
  
7. Sutures   
  
8. Emerg. Responses  
  
9. Pet Nutrition  
  
10. Pet Obesity  
  
11. Repro Health

**Weekly Schedule**

3. How do you think is suturing performed? Draw or describe what you think the steps to suturing are in the space below:

2. What should a vet do prior to starting sutures on an animal?

**Directions**: use the accompanying PowerPoint (*available online*) to complete the questions below. This sheet will be due upon the completion of the PowerPoint in class. These assignments are graded on a +/✓/- scale.

1. Sutures are used to   
     
   \_
2. While small wounds can usually , large   
     
   wounds require or they will   
     
   and .
3. Us an whenever
4. Aseptic technique encompasses   
     
   \_
5. List five components of aseptic technique below:   
     
   \_   
     
   \_   
     
   \_   
     
   \_   
     
   \_
6. When preparing a wound for suturing, first the area surrounding the wound to avoid contamination and to ensure proper airflow  
   1. The wound edges should be
   2. There should be a diameter of hair free skin surrounding the wound.
7. What should be used to clean the surrounding skin?   
   1. How long should the wound be flushed with warm water?
8. What should be used to dry the wound after flushing?   
   1. What should NOT be used and why?
9. What kind of needle should be used for suturing? Why?
10. What is a needle holder?
11. Describe how to hold a needle holder properly:
12. Compare and contrast absorbable and non-absorbable suture materials below:   
    1. Advantage of absorbable:
    2. Advantage of non-absorbable:
13. Absorbable suture materials are made from
14. Name four types of non-absorbable suture materials:
15. What is the function of a forceps in suturing?
16. What are skin hooks, and what are they used for?
17. Describe a continuous suture:
18. What are two other names for this kind of suture?
19. Describe a non-continuous suture:
20. What is this kind of suture also known as?
21. List two pro’s and two con’s of each kind of stitch below:   
    1. Two pro’s of continuous sutures:
    2. Two pro’s of non-continuous sutures:
    3. Two cons of continuous sutures:
    4. Two cons of non-continuous sutures:
22. Describe a purse-string suture and describe what it is typically used for:
23. The ideal skin suture should for a .  
    1. It should penetrate the and the
    2. It should be to the skin surface
    3. The needle should be held with the needle holder at a degree angle.
    4. The needle should enter to mm from the wound edge.
    5. The forceps should the skin while penetrating.
24. When releasing the needle from the needle holder, the forceps should continue to the skin
25. List the six knot-tying principles listed in the PowerPoint below:
26. Draw a square knot below:
27. Draw a surgeon’s knot below:
28. Sutures should be removed from the face in days, scalp in days, trunk in days,   
      
    arm or leg in days, and foot in days.
29. The first step in suture removal is   
      
    \_
30. is a good choice because   
      
    \_
31. Next, grasp the of the suture with a forceps to   
      
    the suture just enough to
32. With the suture gently elevated,
33. The suture is then
34. It is frequently a good idea to

Unit Wrap-up C. Kohn, Agricultural Sciences - Waterford WI

1. Write the 3 topics that you most need to review before the quiz:  
     
   1\_   
     
   2\_   
     
   3\_
2. Create 3 **high-level questions** related to this material   
   (*These questions could be something you still don’t know or questions that reflect understanding that you have now that you did not have before.*)  
     
   1\_   
     
   2\_   
     
   3\_
3. List 6 **vocabulary words** that you did not know before or have not used very often prior to this unit:  
     
   1\_ 2 3

4 5 6

1. In the spaces below, fully write three strategies that will help you to remember specific vocabulary words or topics from this unit. **NOTE**: A strategy is *not* an activity such as reviewing your notes, studying hard, etc. A strategy is a mnemonic, rhyme, analogy, or other brain-based device that is specific to one item from the unit.

1.\_   
  
2.\_   
  
3.\_

1. Circle the most appropriate response. You will only be graded on whether or not you completed this section, so be entirely honest with yourself when completing this section.

Circle one: *I used my notes outside of class to prepare for the quiz.* Definitely – Yes – Sort of - No

Circle one: *I took extra notes in the margins for very difficult concepts.* Definitely – Yes – Sort of - No

Circle one: *I created a personal strategy for at least three difficult items.* Definitely – Yes – Sort of - No

Circle one: *I was very involved and actively studying during the quiz review.* Definitely – Yes – Sort of - No

Circle one: *I think I will be satisfied with the quiz grade I received this week.* Definitely – Yes – Sort of - No