

# NEEDLES



## Attributes

- ✓ sharp enough to penetrate the tissue with minimal resistance
- ✓ resistant to bending in order not to deform
- ✓ elastic enough to prevent needle breakage
- ✓ corrosion-resistant to prevent microorganisms or foreign bodies from entering the wound
- ✓ reusable, economically viable, handy

## Technical description

build from stainless steel

## Packing

12 pieces in a transparent box

## Product highlights

- ✓ high quality stainless steel
- ✓ slim without compromising strength
- ✓ remains stable when used with a needle holder
- ✓ causes minimal tissue trauma
- ✓ penetration with minimal resistance due maximum sharpness
- ✓ rigid enough to withstand a rupture during surgery
- ✓ sterile and corrosion-resistant

## Basic needle design

A needle has 3 major parts:

Begin: needle point

Main part: needle body

End: eye

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&  
safety*

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## The eye

comes in 3 types:

- ✓ regular (closed) eye
- ✓ spring (French/split) eye
- ✓ swaged (eyeless)



### Spring eye

This type of needle is sometimes called spring eye, French eye or split eye. These needles facilitate suturing. There is a V-shaped notch at the end of the needle. The thread is pulled through the sprinkler groove into the eyelet. Under the spring eyelet there is a second opening for better suspension of the metal lifts.



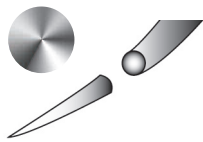
### Regular (closed) eye

This needle type is a standard mono eye needle. At the end of the needle there is a hole for threading the suture material.

## The end

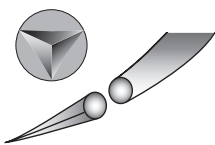
comes in 3 types:

- ✓ taper point
- ✓ taper cutting point
- ✓ reverse cutting point



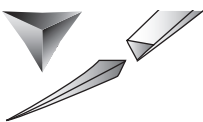
### Taper point

A gradual taper to a round bodied needle. The Taperpoint needle pierces and expands/stretches tissue without cutting. The tip is used for easily penetrating tissue (e.g. subcutaneous layers, dura, peritoneum and abdominal viscera) and minimizes possible tearing of the fascia.



### Taper cutting point

Balanced, cutting point-tapering into a round bodied needle. This needle combines the initial penetration of a cutting needle with the minimized trauma of a round bodied needle. The cutting point is limited to the tip of the needle, which then narrows towards the end and gently merges into a round profile. It is used in tough tissues that are difficult to penetrate (e.g. skin sutures).



### Reverse cutting point

A triangular body offers a third cutting edge on the outer convex curvature. These needles are stronger than conventional cutting needles and have a lower risk of cutting out tissue. The third cutting edge is located at the outer convex curvature of the needle. They are designed for tissues that are difficult to penetrate (e.g. skin, tendon sheaths or oral mucosa). Reverse cutting needles are also advantageous in cosmetic and ophthalmic surgery and cause minimal trauma.