

## Major Abdominal Instrument Set

(0:00 - 0:31)

Hey guys, welcome back to another Surgical Tech Tips. I've got a major set out here, and I'm going to go over it with you. It's been a while.

The only other instrument video I really did was the minor tray, and since I kind of had this major set open, I figured, what the heck, I'll go through it with you guys. So stay tuned. Now, use cases for this major set.

(0:32 - 0:49)

Anything in the abdomen, really, you're going to have a major set. Even if you're working with a urologist and you're working with ureters and stuff like that. Now, we do have a urology set that is very similar to this major set, but your hospital may not have something like that.

(0:49 - 1:07)

So a major set is a great general use case for your major abdominal surgery cases. You'll always have one on hold for your laparoscopic cases, your lap colis, your lap apis, stuff like that. But yeah, let's just, let's jump into the instruments.

(1:16 - 1:32)

All right, guys, let's just start from left, and we will go to all the way down to the right for this major set. So for this major set, we have some knife handles here. We have two number three knife handles and one long number three.

(1:34 - 2:18)

All right, guys, to start this major set off, we're going to start from this side and just kind of work down the back table here. So we have two number three knife handles and we have one long number three knife handle. When it comes to valve surgery, you're going to need a long knife blade, a long, usually the number 10 knife blade for when you use like a TA-30 stapler or something like that to cut, to cut that tissue after you use the stapler.

(2:20 - 2:28)

Moving down, we have our forceps lined up here. We have some Adsons with teeth. Those are obviously used for skin.

(2:30 - 2:38)

Here's our Adson with teeth. Deep tissue could be, again, closure. This is a Bonnie forceps.

(2:39 - 2:59)

It's basically like a really big, fat rat tooth, also used for closure, but more of your deep tissue closure. We have some smaller rat tooth forceps and a longer rat tooth forcep. Again, could be used for deep tissue and just generally a grippier forcep.

(3:02 - 3:18)

This is just a packing forcep. This is basically just a long, smooth forcep. If you want to pack anything down into the pelvis or something like that, you got some bleeding, you take a packing forcep, you can pack a bunch of laps down there, folded out lap or something like that.

(3:19 - 3:34)

Next, we have four DeBakes. We have two of these shorter DeBakes and two longer DeBakes. Obviously, these are general use forceps that you utilise throughout procedures.

(3:35 - 3:44)

Then we have a long, medium, and small Russian forcep. These Russian forceps are pretty interesting. They have this rounded tip to it.

(3:44 - 3:55)

It's more of an atraumatic forcep. Great use for picking up bowel and stuff like that. For this major set, we actually have two stringers here.

(3:56 - 4:19)

I have one right here and I have another one over here. We do have so many instruments in this set that we just need to break it up into two stringers because these little stringer things aren't long enough to hold all of these instruments. Just going on down the line, we start off with four piercing towel clips and four non-piercing towel clips.

(4:19 - 4:42)

We have two for six Kelly clamps. Kelly clamps are obviously just general use clamps for clamping bleeders, stuff like that, just clamping tissue, cutting it, and maybe doing some ties around the tissue. This is its bigger brother, the Mayo clamp, or it could be called a peon, stuff like that.

(4:43 - 5:03)

We have six Alice clamps here. Alice's twin sister would be the Alice Adair, which is usually in a GYN set. It's got a slightly wider head to the Alice clamp, but this is a good atraumatic clamp to use.

(5:04 - 5:25)

We have the Babcock, mostly used on bowel because of its atraumatic use or atraumatic qualities, I should say. We have the Tonsil clamps, which are similar in look to a Kelly or a Mayo clamp. It's just a little bit longer.

(5:26 - 5:43)

A lot of the times you may see a tie on a pass installed onto one of these or maybe a peanut on these for blunt dissection. We have some Coker clamps here. You see that nice big spike on the end of the clamp there.

(5:43 - 6:06)

This Coker clamp is great use for holding on and grasping onto that really, really tough tissue. Purposefully, in a major set, most of the time on the abdomen is peritoneum. They could just grab onto that peritoneum and kind of lift up so they could really get a good look on either lateral side of the abdomen.

(6:07 - 6:18)

Some right angles. General use right angles are obviously great for getting around vessels and stuff like that or just generally used for dissection. We have our sponge forceps.

(6:19 - 6:42)

When we put sponges on them or Raytex on them, they can be the sponge stick that you see quite often. Now we're just kind of coming into some longer instruments. We have some longer right angles and then a multitude of different scissors.

(6:42 - 7:19)

We have long and short Metzenbaum scissors, straight and curved Mayo scissors, and also some smaller and longer Smith Pot scissors, just surgeon preferences. They like to have those. We have two, four, six, eight scissors all together in this set.

(7:19 - 7:35)

Now we're just coming down into the needle holders. Needle holders are all pretty much Mayo-Hagar needle holders. We have just a multitude of different sizes depending on the depth of tissue, but these are general use needle holders.

(7:36 - 7:58)

We have two, four, six, eight needle holders as well. Now coming down to the end of the stringer here, I want to just showcase some kind of tissue-specific instruments we have on the second stringer. We have two, four, six, eight of these curved peons.

(7:58 - 8:14)

These peons are huge, as you can see. These are probably about 10-inch peons that we have in here for grasping. We have our doyens, our curved and our straight doyen clamps.

(8:14 - 8:37)

These clamps are utilised for bowel all the time. These are specific to clamping on bowel. Then we just have some long Alice clamps, some long Babcocks, and some super long 12-inch Mayo-Hagar needle holders for when you need to get down there deep into the pelvis.

(8:38 - 8:52)

Now the end of this tray is basically right here. I keep all the retractors inside of the tray and have my stringer obviously just up front. But starting from the left here, we have our big rake retractors.

(8:52 - 9:04)

These are one, two, three, four, five, six prong rake retractors. These are pretty big, and you may see them used in something like a mastectomy. We have two and two.

(9:04 - 9:16)

We have two different sizes of Richardson retractors. You've seen Richardson retractors before. They obviously come in two different sizes depending on the size of the case that you're doing.

(9:17 - 9:38)

We have our general-use U.S. Army, Navy retractor there. Moving down, something you may not have seen yet would be this looks like a Richardson, but it doesn't have an opposite end. It just has a handle on the other end, and that's because this is called a Kelly retractor.

(9:39 - 9:48)

Obviously, it's much, much bigger than a Richardson retractor. We have our Deaver retractors. These are two different widths.

(9:49 - 10:11)

We have one that's a little bit more narrow and one that's a little bit wider. We have three malleables here, all different widths as well. Then under here, we have our Balfour retractor.

(10:11 - 10:25)

This retractor is interesting. Let me put it together just to give you a better idea. This Balfour retractor actually has two different depths of blades depending on how big the patient is.

(10:26 - 10:47)

They have these little buttons here that will lock in place, obviously, in these little rivets that are built into the retractor. We will have the curve of the retractor toward the inside because that's the way we're going to put it in our tissue. You basically just slide them in and instal them just like that.

(10:48 - 10:59)

We go ahead and put it in the abdomen, and then they just stretch the abdomen open. It's as simple as that. You may be wondering what this little guy here is for.

(11:00 - 11:49)

If we're working a little bit lower in the pelvis, we need to get the bladder out of the way. We have this bladder retractor right here that we can instal and tighten that wing nut down to keep the bladder out of the way to give the surgeon a better view. Now, I can say that most of the time, for cases like you're doing an exploratory laparotomy and you don't quite know what you're going to get into, you may not be always using that Balfour retractor.

(11:49 - 12:10)

You may have a big bookwalter, and you've seen the video on a bookwalter before, but it's like a big or some kind of big table-mounted retractor, self-retaining retractor that they may need for a big open belly case. Now, I hope you guys like the video on this major set. I tried to just do it out really quick.

(12:11 - 12:20)

If you guys have any questions, please leave them in the comments below. I will always read the comments below. I may not always answer them, but I do read every single one of them.

(12:20 - 12:27)

As always, thank you so much for commenting, liking, and subscribing. I'll see you guys again in the next video. Bye.