

SURGICAL VERIFICATION OF PROFICIENCY

Suturing Technique Assessment Report

Suture Pattern: Simple Interrupted

Assessment Date: August 26, 2025

Assessment Result

PASS - Average Score: 4.6/5.0

Assessment Results

1. Perpendicular needle passes

Score: 4/5 (Proficient)

Summary: Across 00:00:18–00:00:26, you show a consistent pattern of perpendicular passes, single gentle grasps, flat secure knots, and edges that meet...

2. Gentle tissue handling

Score: 5/5 (Exemplary / Model)

Summary: Across 00:00:18–00:00:26, you show a consistent pattern of perpendicular passes, single gentle grasps, flat secure knots, and edges that meet...

3. Square, secure knots

Score: 5/5 (Exemplary / Model)

Summary: Across 00:00:18–00:00:26, you show a consistent pattern of perpendicular passes, single gentle grasps, flat secure knots, and edges that meet...

4. Appropriate approximation/tension

Score: 5/5 (Exemplary / Model)

1. Perpendicular needle passes: At 00:00:18 and again at 00:00:21, the needle enters and exits close to 90° with symmetric bites visible, which minimi...

5. Even spacing (0.5-1.0 cm)

Score: 4/5 (Proficient)

1. Perpendicular needle passes: At 00:00:18 and again at 00:00:21, the needle enters and exits close to 90° with symmetric bites visible, which minimi...

6. Edge eversion (flat/slight acceptable)

Score: 5/5 (Exemplary / Model)

1. Perpendicular needle passes: At 00:00:18 and again at 00:00:21, the needle enters and exits close to 90° with symmetric bites visible, which minimi...

7. Economy of time and motion

Score: 4/5 (Proficient)

1. Perpendicular needle passes: At 00:00:18 and again at 00:00:21, the needle enters and exits close to 90° with symmetric bites visible, which minimi...

Final Assessment

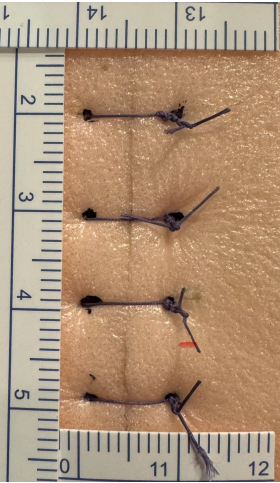
Final Score: 5 - Exemplary / Model

Summative Comment:

Summary: Across 00:00:18–00:00:26, you show a consistent pattern of perpendicular passes, single gentle grasps, flat secure knots, and edges that meet without blanching or gaps. Spacing looks uniform and within range, and edge profile ranges from flat to slightly everted with no inversion. Your movements are compact with few departures from the field, matching an efficient pattern with minor opportunities to streamline. Next steps: make symmetry unmistakable on every pass by pausing to confirm equal depth/distance before exiting, pre-mark or use the rule of halves to standardize spacing, exaggerate hand crossing to display square knots clearly, and build a habit of far-deep/near-shallow bites to produce consistent slight eversion along the entire line.

Visual Comparison

Side-by-Side Comparison: Gold Standard vs. Learner Performance

Gold Standard	Learner Performance
	Final frame from analyzed video would appear here in actual implementation

The gold standard image above represents the ideal final result for Simple Interrupted suturing technique. Compare this with the learner's final result to identify areas for improvement in technique execution, spacing, tension, and overall surgical craftsmanship.

Video Analysis Narrative

1. Perpendicular needle passes: At 00:00:18 and again at 00:00:21, the needle enters and exits close to 90° with symmetric bites visible, which minimizes shear and helps align dermis to dermis. At 00:00:24, the entry again looks perpendicular, but the contralateral bite isn't fully visible, so I can't confirm symmetry on that pass.

This earns a high score for consistent right-angle entry; the small deduction reflects occasional limited visualization of symmetry. To tighten this up, keep the needle driver parallel to the wound edge as you start the bite, drive the curve in one smooth arc to mirror the depth and distance on the far side, and briefly pause with the needle tip parked at exit to confirm you're exiting at an equal distance from the edge before pulling through. 2.

Gentle tissue handling: At 00:00:19 and 00:00:22, you use a single, precise pick-up per edge without crushing; at 00:00:25, there's one clean grasp and you avoid rolling or regripping the edge. This preserves tissue viability and keeps the epidermis intact. To optimize further, keep the forceps just on the dermal edge rather than grasping full thickness, use the minimal pressure needed to present the tissue, and consider using a "needle as retractor" momentarily to reduce even that one grasp when the tissue naturally everts.

3. Square, secure knots: At 00:00:20 and 00:00:23, the finished knots lie flat and don't lift or twist, and tension appears balanced between the standing and short ends. The precise hand-crossing isn't fully visible, but the final configuration suggests square throws.

This warrants a top score given the flat, secure lay of the knot. To make your knot security unmistakable on every throw, exaggerate your hand crossing between the first and second throws, keep each throw in the same horizontal plane, and leave 3–5 mm tails consistently to avoid unraveling without leaving excess suture. 4.

Appropriate approximation/tension: At 00:00:19 and 00:00:25, the wound edges come together without blanching or gapping, and there's no puckering as you set the throw. That level of tension supports perfusion while maintaining contact. Maintain this by lifting up and away when you seat the first throw (rather than pulling across the skin), and if you see any epidermal whitening as you cinch, back off a millimeter before laying the next throw to avoid strangulation.

5. Even spacing (0.5–1.0 cm): At 00:00:20 and 00:00:23, spacing looks uniform and within the 0.5–1.0 cm target; at 00:00:24, spacing appears consistent again though exact measurement isn't visible. Because one interval isn't fully visualized, I'm reserving a perfect mark.

To lock this down, pre-mark the line or use the rule of halves (place center stitch, then bisect), and use the needle's curvature as a quick gauge so each subsequent interval matches the previous. 6. Edge eversion (flat/slight acceptable): At 00:00:19, there's slight eversion; at 00:00:25, the edges are flat with no inversion anywhere in view.

This is within the acceptable range and will heal well. For even more reliable eversion, take a slightly deeper far bite than near, enter a touch farther from the edge on the far side, and pronate the wrist to exit a bit more superficial; that subtle far-deep/near-shallow pattern will create consistent micro-eversion. 7.

Economy of time and motion: From 00:00:18–00:00:20 and again 00:00:24–00:00:26, your hands and instruments stay near the field, with minimal off-screen travel or unnecessary regripping. The workflow reads as Pattern Type 4—efficient with a little room to tighten. To shave seconds and reduce micro-fatigue, preload the needle orientation for the next pass as you cut the prior tails, "park" the

forceps in your non-dominant hand rather than setting them down, and shorten the path you travel to pick up the standing end so each throw begins without hand repositioning.

Summary: Across 00:00:18–00:00:26, you show a consistent pattern of perpendicular passes, single gentle grasps, flat secure knots, and edges that meet without blanching or gaps. Spacing looks uniform and within range, and edge profile ranges from flat to slightly everted with no inversion. Your movements are compact with few departures from the field, matching an efficient pattern with minor opportunities to streamline.

Next steps: make symmetry unmistakable on every pass by pausing to confirm equal depth/distance before exiting, pre-mark or use the rule of halves to standardize spacing, exaggerate hand crossing to display square knots clearly, and build a habit of far-deep/near-shallow bites to produce consistent slight eversion along the entire line..

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