



SNS COLLEGE OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES
SNS Kalvi Nagar, Coimbatore - 35
Affiliated to Dr MGR Medical University, Chennai



DEPARTMENT OF CARDIOPULMONARY PERFUSION CARE
TECHNOLOGY

COURSE NAME: INTRODUCTION TO SURGERY AND CSSD
THIRD YEAR

UNIT I :
TOPIC 2 : INCISIONS



INCISIONS



Incision

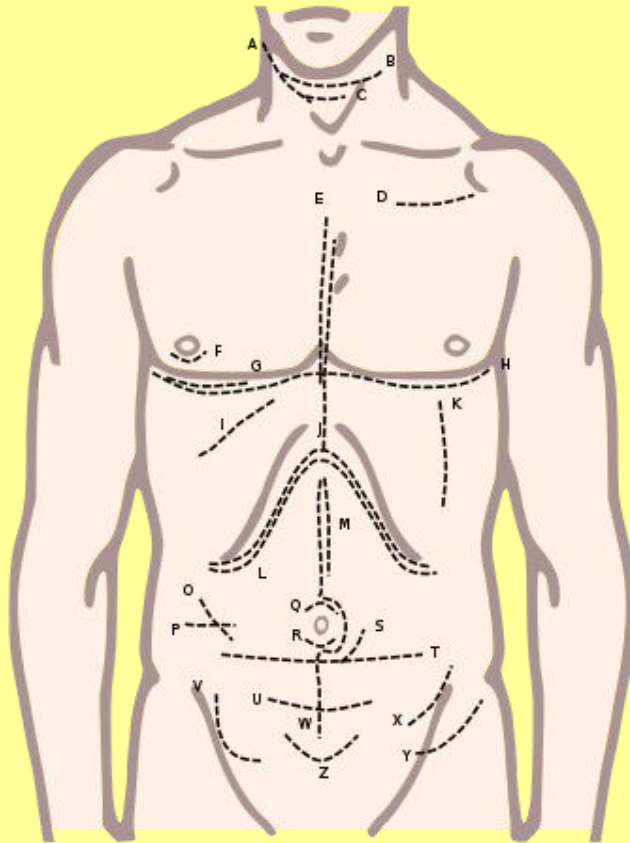


A surgical incision is a cut made through the skin and soft tissue to facilitate an operation or procedure.

Principles of incision making:

1. Use sharp blades of proper size.
2. Vital structures must be avoided.
3. Blade should be held perpendicular to the surface to be incised.
4. Perform a firm, continuous stroke.

Incisions of neck, chest and abdomen



- A. Carotid incision
- B. Thyroidectomy incision
- C. Tracheotomy incision
- D. Subclavicular incision
- E. Sternotomy incision
- F. Infraareolar incision (either side)
- G. Inframamary incision (either side)
- H. Clamshell incision
- I. Kocher / subcostal incision
- J. Mercedes Benz incision
- K. Paramedian incision (either side)
- L. Chevron incision
- M. Epigastric / upper midline incision
- N. McBurney's / gridiron incision (right side only - for appendectomy)
- O. Rockey-Davis / Lanz incision (right side only - for appendectomy)
- P. Supraumbilical incision
- Q. Infraumbilical incision
- R. Pararectus incision
- S. Maylard incision
- T. Pfannenstiel / Kerr / pubic incision
- U. Gibson incision (either side, but conventionally left)
- V. Midline incision
- W. Inguinal incision
- X. Femoral incision
- Y. Turner-Warwick's incision
- Z. Turner-Warwick's incision

Abdominal and pelvic incision

Vertical incision

midline
paramedian

Transverse and oblique incisions

- Kochler subcoastal incision
- Transverse muscle dividing
- McBurney incisions
- Oblique muscle cutting
- Pfannenstiel incision
- Maylard incision

Abdominothoracic incisions

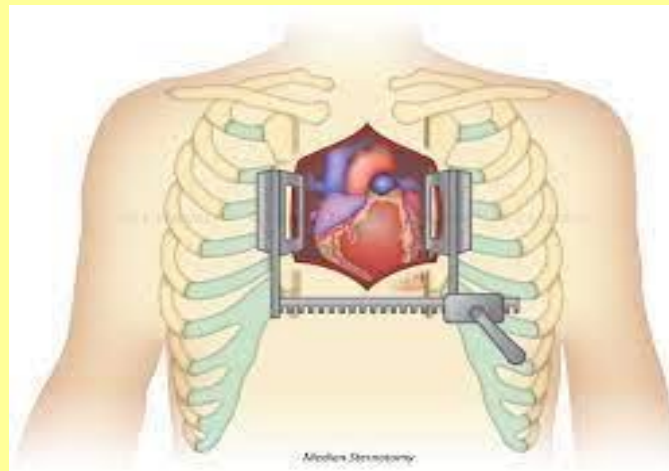


CARDIOTHORACIC INCISIONS

In cardiothoracic surgery, the routinely used incisions are **median sternotomy**, **thoracotomy** and **pacemaker incisions**.

Median Sternotomy

It is predominately used for open heart surgery, such as valve replacements, CABG, or cardiac transplant.

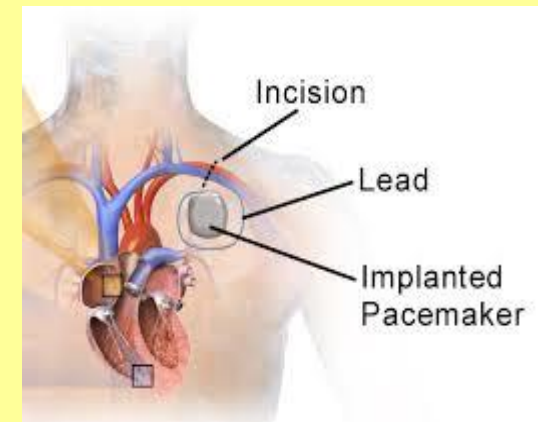




Pacemaker Incision

The Pacemaker Incision is utilised in the insertion of a pacemaker - a device that regulates the electrical activity of the heart.

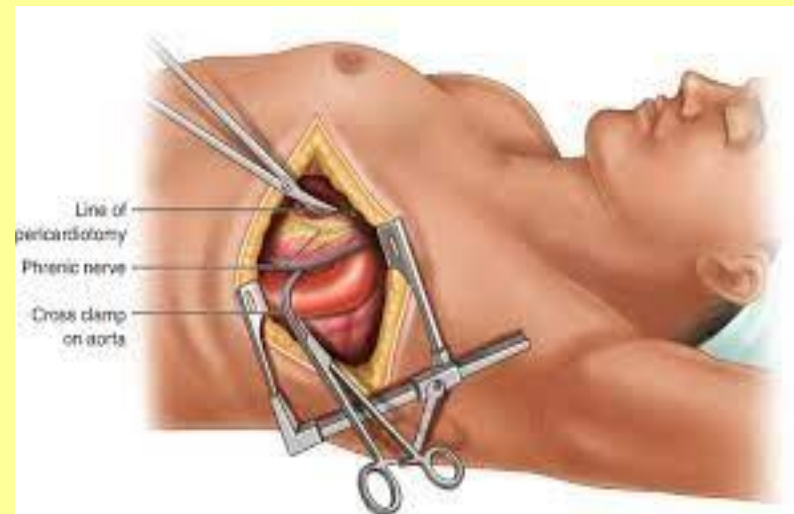
Once the incision is made, a subcutaneous pocket is created - in which pacemaker is implanted.



Thoracotomy

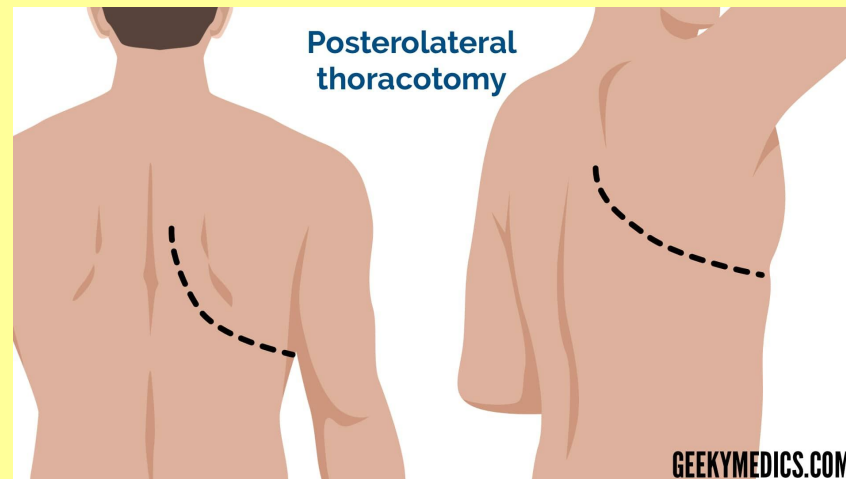
A thoracotomy is an incision used to access the pleural space of the thorax. The three main subtypes are:

1. Posterolateral Incision
2. Anterolateral Incision
3. Axillary Incision



Posterolateral Incision

- The incision is made with the patient in the lateral decubitus position. It starts from between the scapula and mid-spinal line, and extends laterally to the anterior axillary line.
- It is mainly used for pulmonary resections, chest wall resection or oesophageal surgery.

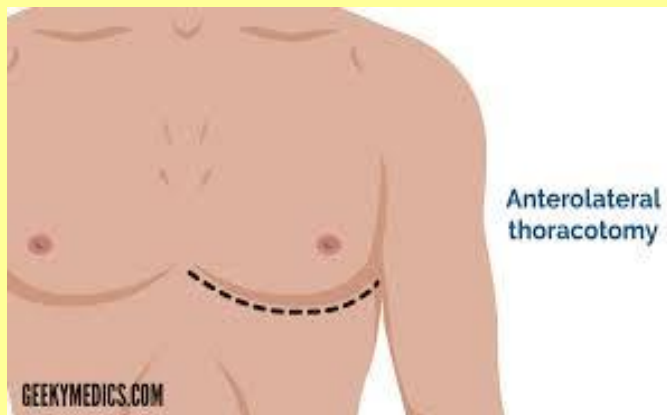




Anterolateral Incision



- The incision runs from the lateral border of the sternum to the mid-axillary line at the 4th or 5th intercostal space, dividing through the pectoralis major and serratus anterior in its approach.
- The incision can be used in a variety of operations for cardiac, pulmonary and oesophageal pathology.

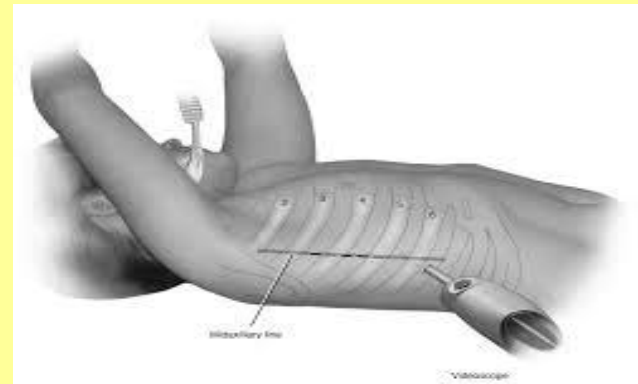




Axillary Incision



- The incision is made between the posterior border of pectoralis major and anterior border of latissimus dorsi muscles, through the 4th or 5th intercostal space.
- It is a muscle sparing approach to the thoracic cavity, used for pneumonectomy and pneumothorax operations.





THANK YOU