Suturing and Post-operative

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| **Across**  **6.** once the patient is transferred from the operating table to the stretcher, what should be locked into place before moving the stretcher  **9.** what should be opened after the final count  **13.** what is not an immediate post operative patient care task  **14.** interrupted suture used to provide additional support to wound edges in abdominal surgeries  **15.** suture made from small sheep intestines  **16.** natural, braided, nonabsorbable, can wick contaminated material and serve as a source of infection  **18.**  type of suture that is treated with acid salts to delay the absorption rate  **19.** wound is not properly closed and a space forms between the tissues  **23.** what item is taken with the patient after a tracheotomy  **25.** nylon, synthetic, mono or multi-filament, nonabsorbable, does't cause tissue reaction, typically used in skin where it will be removed  **26.** the amount of pull or weight necessary to break the suture  **27.** type of suture used when the sutures have to be left in for more than 2-3 weeks  **28.** what should the instruments be placed in when transferring them to the decontamination room  **29.** before the patient is transferred from the OR table to the stretcher, what should be removed from the skin  **30.** what PPE is removed prior to drape removal | **Down**  **1.** how many team members are required to move the patient from the OR bed to the stretcher  **2.** what type of suture makes a smooth cut through the tissue that have little, used internally.  **3.**  used for external sutures or areas of high resistance  **4.** what will cause pitting on an instrument  **5.** what healing process progresses from side to side with no dead space  **7.** nonabsorbable, natural, doesn't support bacterial growth, mono or multifilament, poor handling and tends to kink  **8.** who coordinates the transfer of the patient from the OR bed to the gurney  **10.** type of running suture normally used for cosmetic procedures  **11.** biosyn, synthetic, absorbable, monofilament, rapidly absorbed, only 25% strength at 28 days  **12.** where is the patient placed immediately after surgery before returning to their room  **17.**  used for external areas or areas with resistance, it is less able to bend or break  **20.** what does the STSR hold in place while drapes are being removed  **21.** type of suture not treated with anything  **22.** type of suture when prolonged strength is not required and used when infection is present  **24.** post operatively, who is responsible of the breakdown of the back table |