

advancement flap	tissue stretch from sides of wound
anesthetics, classification	amides: dibucaine hydrochloride (nupercaine), lidocaine aminobenzoate esters: benzocaine, benoxinate hydrochloride, tetracaine benzoic acid esters: cocaine, hylcaine, piperocaine, proparacaine miscellaneous: cyclomethycaine, dimethisoquin, diperodon, dyclonine, prmxine
basic surgical tray	#3 blade handle, Adson 1 x 2 delicate tip forceps, Iris scissors 4 ½ curved serrated, 2 single prong skin hooks, 2 Halstead mosquito forceps 5" curved delicate tips, Webster needle holder 5" smooth jawed with tungsten-carbide inserts, Northbent suture scissors 4 ¾
Burrow's triangle	triangle of tissue removed to facilitate rotation flap
clamp	Chalazion: useful for stabilizing mobile mucosal surfaces
composite graft	graft of skin and other appendage (hair, cartilage) ex: hair transplant autograft donor sites: antihelix, inferior crus of ear helix, scalp, tragus
curette	1-10 mm, round or oval
dermatomes, electric	Brown (Zimmer): most common Padgett: cumbersome graft width adjustment, because uses shims Simon-Davol: light, but only one setting (0.015 thick and 1 5/16" wide)
dermatomes, free hand	Blue blade, Weck knife
digital nerve block	lidocaine without epinephrine, use < 2 cc, may use EMLA
dog ear	AKA redundant edge tissue, standing cutaneous cone, triangular redundant tissue
donor site--graft site	superior retroauricular area/upper eyelid--lower eyelid, lower retroauricular area--cheek/temple, preauricular area/lower lateral neck--mid cheek/chin, supraclavicular area-medial canthus/lower eyelid, upper lateral neck--helix, glabella--chin/forehead/nose inguinal fold/antecubital fold--hand, nasolabial fold--nose
EMLA	eutetic mixture of local anesthetics
epinephrine	1:100,000-1:300,000 avoid on fingers, ears, toes, nose, penis
forceps (pickups)	Adson: most common forcep, smooth, serrated, toothed (1 x 2), may have suturing platform Allis: tightly grasping tissue for mobilization (cyst removal) Bishop-Harmon: use for delicate tissue, 3 holes in handle, smooth, serrated, toothed (1 x 2) Brown Adson: 7-8 grasping teeth per side to grasp heavy tissue DeJardin: wide jaws, 8 teeth per side (horizontal) for cartilage Iris: narrow handle, delicate tissue, smooth, serrated or toothed (1 x 2)
forehead flap	may involve supratrochlear artery
freer elevator	instrument for use in nail removal
full thickness skin graft	ex: dog ear graft
fusiform shape	3:1 ratio (except on back 1-1.5:1)
glabellar rotation flap	nose
gold handles	tungsten-carbide inserts in instruments
hemostats (snaps)	Halstead, Mosquito, Jacobsen
Hibiclens	avoid use around eyes, ear canal (use povodone/iodine)
island pedicle flap	near nasal ala
kite flap	<i>see island pedicle flap</i>
margins	BCC: 4 mm dysplastic nevus: 2 mm melanoma: 1 cm nevus: no margin
methylene blue	dye used to mark tumor margin, orientation
Mohs micrographic surgery	stepwise tumor removal with microscopic control allowing maximum preservation of normal tissue
Mohs micrographic surgery, indications	BCC: morpheaform, perineural, recurrent embryonic fusion planes: nasolabial fold, columella, preauricular, postauricular size: > 1 cm head & neck, > 2 cm trunk & extremities tissue conservation: ear, eyelid, genitalia, lips tumor type: malignant fibrous histiocytoma, microcystic adnexal carcinoma, dermatofibrosarcoma

	protuberans, merkel cell carcinoma miscellaneous: scar carcinoma, immunocompromised
m-plasty	30° angle to save tissue
mucosal advancement flap	no subcutaneous stitches, use silk
myocutaneous flap	nose
needle holders	Castroviejo: spring action, rotary clasp, very fine jaws for fine needles, oculoplastic surgery Crilewood: similar to Webster neuro-smooth: similar to Webster Derf: similar to Webster Halsey: similar to Webster Olsen-Hegar: scissors behind jaws for cutting suture Webster: most popular, variable length & fineness
O to H	eyebrow, rim of ear, (+/-)lip
O to Z	forehead, chin, large defects
recurrence, BCC	cryotherapy 7.5%, ED & C 8%, Mohs' 1%, radiation 9%
recurrence, recurrent BCC	ED & C 40%, excision 17.4%, Mohs' 5.6%, radiation 9.8%
recurrence, SCC	Mohs' <2cm: 1.9%, >2cm: 25.2%
rhomboid flap	120° and 60° angles, rotate around 60° angle
rotation flap	move adjacent tissue in arc
scalpel blade	#10 large blade, sharp belly, use for large lesions and thick tissue #11 sharp, pointed blade, use for incision & drainage, sharp angles, close margins #15 most versatile tip #15C similar to #15 with narrower, more sharply tapered tip, use for small lesions or delicate tissue
scissors	bandage: heavy scissors with bulbous lower blade end to cut bandage Gradle: slightly curved short blade, delicate work iris: most commonly used scissors, used for dissection & undermining Metzenbaum: long handle & blade, useful for tissue undermining LaGrange: deeply curved sharp tips, handles with reverse curve, dissecting deep concave surfaces & removing hair transplant grafts Stevens tenotomy: similar to Gradle with longer blade suture: heavy blades, notch at end aid in suture removal Westcott: spring action, fine tips, eye lid work
skin hooks (rakes)	Frazier, Guthrie, Lahey
split thickness skin graft (STSG)	full thickness epidermis & partial thickness dermis ex: pinch graft donor sites: abdomen, anterior thigh, back, buttocks, scalp
subcutaneous suture	avoid on: ear, eyelid, (+/-)forehead
suture	absorptive: Vicryl slow absorptive: Maxon, PDS non-absorptive: Prolene
tattoo pigments	blue; cobalt aluminate blue/black; carbon brown; ochre iron oxides green; chromic oxide/chromium sesquioxide light blue; cobaltous aluminate red; cinnabar & vegetable dyes, mercury, mercury sulfide (red cinnabar) yellow; cadmium sulfide
tip stitch	½ buried mattress suture
transposition flap	moves across tissue; bilobe, forehead, nasolabial, rhomboid