



1. Principles of asepsis and antisepsis

1.1. Introduction and basic sciences

1.1.1. Definitions – sepsis, antisepsis, asepsis, contamination, infection

1.1.2. Definitions – cleaning, disinfecting, sterilization

1.1.3. Basic clinical microbiology – skin pathogens and potential pathogens

1.2. Classification of wounds

1.2.1. Clean

1.2.2. Clean-contaminated

1.2.3. Contaminated

1.2.4. Dirty

1.3. Hand hygiene

1.3.1. Hand hygiene in different settings

1.3.2. Hand disinfection and surgical scrubbing techniques

1.3.3. Gloving

1.4. Preparation of the patient

1.5. Preparation of the surgical instruments

1.6. Demonstration and practice

2. Basic surgical instruments kit

2.1. Cutting instruments

2.2. Hemostasis instruments

2.3. Grasping instruments

2.4. Retractors

2.5. Suturing instruments

2.6. Other instruments

3. Surgical knots

3.1. Instruments and materials required

3.1.1. Threads and surgical wires

3.1.2. Hemostatic clips

3.1.3. Scissors



3.1.4. Needle holders

3.2. General rules in knotting

3.3. Types of knots

3.3.1. Square knot

3.3.2. Straight knot

3.3.3. Surgeon's knot

3.3.4. Half-hitch knot

3.3.5. Instrumental knot

4. Wound management

4.1. Wound classification

4.1.1. Mechanic

4.1.2. Thermic

4.1.3. Chemical

4.1.4. Electrical

4.2. Wound exploration

4.3. Wound cleaning and local anesthesia

4.4. Wound hemostasis

4.5. Debriding

4.6. Wound closure

4.7. Wound drainage

4.8. Wound dressing

5. Types of sutures

5.1. Necessary materials

5.1.1. Wires

5.1.2. Surgical needles

5.1.3. Needle holder

5.1.4. Scissors

5.1.5. Staplers

5.1.6. Steri-strip (self-adhesive strip)

5.1.7. Surgical adhesives



- 5.2. Interrupted suture
- 5.3. Simple crossed suture
- 5.4. Gambee suture
- 5.5. Horizontal mattress suture/ U suture
- 5.6. Simple continuous suture
- 5.7. Subcuticular suture
- 5.8. Removing of sutures

6. Hemostasis

- 6.1. Dentitions – spontaneous, artificial, medications
- 6.2. Physiology of hemostasis
- 6.3. Mechanical
 - 6.3.1. Plugging
 - 6.3.2. Vascular ligature
- 6.4. Thermal
 - 6.4.1. Cauterization
- 6.5. Chemical hemostasis
 - 6.5.1. Local chemical agents with hemostatic properties

7. Simulation – how to approach the patient who needs to be sutured?