Surgical dressings Surgical dressings are made from fibres that are woven into fabrics for the specific purpose of wound healing.

• Fibres and the surgical dressing they produce are of Immense importance in medicinal and pharmaceutical practice.

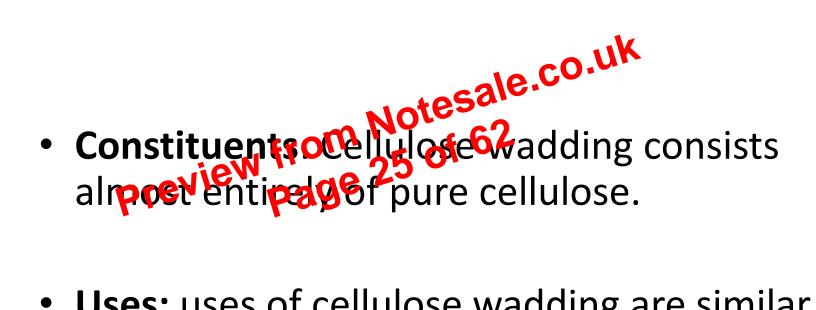
Functions of Surgical dressings

- Management and subsequently aid in the healing of woords
- Provide protection to the exposed tissue against microbial infection
- Prevent further tissue damage
- Used as a medium for the application of medicament

- Natural fibres of tissue from plant and animal origine view page
 - Examples of Plant fibres; Trichomes: eg Cotton Phloem fibres: eg jute Pericyclic fibres: eg Flax, Hemp
 - Pericyclic tissue; its usually found in the stems and roots, located btw the endodermis and Phloem
 - Examples of Animal fibre; wool, silk

Macroscopical and microscopical The strands of Flax foores have more tensile

- strength thereotton.
- They are about 50 cm in length.
- The individual fibre; vary in length from 12 to 30 μm;
- Have very thick walls, uniform narrow lumen and finely pointed ends.



 Uses: uses of cellulose wadding are similar to those of absorbent cotton wool. For certain purpose it is preferred to absorbent cotton wool because of its superior absorbent property and readiness with which it disintegrates.

Macroscopical and Microscopical Charactersk

- Viscose rayon could in filtree which are white.
 Its preve strengtly s much less than that of cotton.
- The fibres are solid and transparent, and have a diameter ranging from 15 to 25µm.
- Viscose rayon gives cellulose test with N/50 iodine solution and 80 per cent sulphuric acid (blue colour).
- It is soluble in cuoxam and 60 per cent cold sulphuric acid, but insoluble in 5 per cent boiling potassium hydroxide solution.

- Synonyms: Animal Wool, Sheep's Wool Biological source: Wool consists of the hairs of the fleece of the sheep! Ovis dries Lab
- Family: Bovidae.
- **Geographical source**: Wool is produced and exported by the U.S.A., • Australia, Argentina, Russia and the British Isles.
- **Preparation of wool**: The hairs are cut from the sheep at appropriate intervals and dirts removed by beating on a sieve screen. The dirt-free hairs are then thoroughly cleansed by washing with soap and sodium carbonate. The wool is then bleached with sulphur dioxide or hydrogen peroxide, thoroughly washed and dried by hot air on wire netting.

NYLON

- Source: Nylon is a synthetic fibre, chemically synthesised by polymerisation from logg-chain adipic acid and hexanochylen addition. The poly-condensation product in molten condition is pumped through a spinning machine and the resultant filaments are cold-drawn to increase their length.
- Description: Nylon fibres are smooth, solid, cylindrical filaments of variable diameters.
- In cross sections they appear uniformly circular.
- In appearance they may be highly lustrous to dull white or coloured.
- The filaments are very strong in their tensile strength.
- Nylon fibres occur as staples or filaments or threads.

MEDICATED GAUZES

- These are absorbent gauzes treated with the respective medicements. These include the following:
- Boric Acid Gauze: this gauze contains 3 to 7% of Boric acid and is tinted pink with a suitable dye. (keeps gauze dressing from sticking to a wound, a bacteriostatic agent)
- **Euflavine Gauze:** this gauze is medicated with 0.1% of Euflavine (antiseptic activity, treatment of burns)
- Double Cyanide Gauze: This contains a mixture of Mecury cyanide (0.5 to 1.5%) and Zinc cyanide (1.5 to 3.0%) and is tinted purple with suitable dye. (antiseptic)

STANDARD DRESSINGS STANDARD DRESSINGS . UK . Notesale.co.uk . Notesale.co.uk . 60 of 62 . Therefoup Prograd dressings includes some

- This group of Surgical dressings includes some standardised compound dressings described in the British Pharmaceutical Codex and other official publications.
- These dressings are prepared ready for use and consist of a pad of medicated cotton wool, gauze or lint stitched to an open-wove bandage at certain distance from one end.