Scalpel handles and knives

Scalpel Handle #3K
Beaver-style
for blades 61 through 69

Scalpel Handle #3
for blades 9 through 17

Scalpel Handle #9 (7K)
for blades 9 through 17

WL = Working Length

Scalpel Handle #3K
Beaver-style
for blades 61 through 69

Scalpel Handle #3
for blades 9 through 17

Scalpel Handle #9 (7K)
for blades 9 through 17

Landolt Bayonet Scalpel Handle
for blades 61 through 69
knurled handle

WS 12.1605  #3K  4"
WS 12.1604  #3KL  5"
WS 12.1606  #3KXL  6"

WS 12.1580  #3 standard 5"
WS 12.1590  #3S mm/cm scale 5"
WS 12.1610  #3L long 8"
WS 12.1615  #3LA long angled 8 1/2"
WS 12.1617  #3XL extra long 12"

WS 12.1640  5"

WS 12.1760  10", 5 1/2" WL
**12/2 - scalpel handles and knives**

- **Scalpel Handle #1015/8**
  - **gS 12.2580** 5”
  - for blades 9 through 17
  - hollow handle

- **Siegel Scalpel Handle**
  - **gS 12.2780** standard 6”
  - **gS 12.2781** angled 5 3/4”

- **Scalpel Handle #1017/8**
  - **gS 12.0780** standard 6”
  - **gS 12.0781** angled 5 3/4”
  - for blades 9 through 17
  - knurled handle

- **Scalpel Handle #7**
  - **gS 12.1620** 6 1/2”
  - for blades 9 through 17
  - knurled handle
scalpel handles and knives - 12/3

WL = Working Length

**gS 12.1750**  8 1/4", 3 3/4" WL

Bayonet Scalpel Handle
for blades 9 through 17
knurled handle

**gS 12.1800**  12", 6 3/4" WL

Bayonet Scalpel Handle
for blades 9 through 17
knurled handle

**gS 12.1600**  #4 standard 5 1/4"  
gS 12.1601  #4 mm/cm scale 5 1/4"  
gS 12.1602  #4L long 8 1/2"  
gS 12.1603  #4LA long angled 8 1/2"

Scalpel Handle #4
for blades 18 through 36

**gS 12.2590**  5 1/2"

Scalpel Handle #1015/9
for blades 18 through 36
12/4 - scalpel handles and knives

**gS 12.2540** 5 1/2"
Post-Mortem Scalpel Handle #1015/4
for 60 and 70 blades

**gS 12.2591** 5 1/2"
Post-Mortem Scalpel Handle #1015/9
for 60 and 70 blades

**gS 12.1000** 2 1/2"
Blade Safe
surgical blade remover

**gS 12.4200** 5"
Soft Corn Knife
slightly curved oval blade

1) Insert blade side up to align to guide.
2) Press down.
3) Pull blade off handle.

Useful for safe and easy removal of blades from all handle styles. Helps to protect hands against accidental cuts and punctures.
Scalpel blade removers, such as gS 12.1000 shown on page 12/4, can also be used to put blades on the handle. Using a scalpel blade remover can help to reduce accidental lacerations and injuries, commonly caused when removing the blade with fingers or forceps.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that about 385,000 sharps-related injuries occur annually among health care workers in hospitals. Approximately 4% of injuries are associated with reusable scalpels.

Listed below are the “sharps” safety guidelines for healthcare professionals as found on the CDC website: www.cdc.gov

**Be Prepared**
- Organize your work area with appropriate sharps disposal containers within reach
- Work in well-lit areas
- Receive training on how to use sharps safety devices
- Before handling sharps, assess any hazards-get help if needed

**Be Aware**
- Keep the exposed sharp in view
- Be aware of people around you
- Stop if you feel rushed or distracted
- Focus on your task
- Avoid hand-passing sharps and use verbal alerts when moving sharps
- Watch for sharps in linen, beds, on the floor, or in waste containers

**Dispose of Sharps with Care**
- Be responsible for the device you use
- Activate safety features after use
- Dispose of sharps in rigid sharps containers; do not overfill containers
- Keep fingers away from the opening of sharps containers

**gS 12.4000 9” Ulrich Fistula Knife**
straight

Useful for fistulotomy procedures.
The most common scalpel handle shapes are:

1) Flat handles: Commonly used for both rounded and straight incisions. The design of these handles is best suited for straight long cuts and general surgery. These include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#3</td>
<td>12/1</td>
<td>gS 12.1580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#4</td>
<td>12/3</td>
<td>gS 12.1600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#7</td>
<td>12/2</td>
<td>gS 12.1620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#9</td>
<td>12/1</td>
<td>gS 12.1640</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2) Rounded handles: Allow rotation between the finger and thumb. They are generally considered a better instrument for curved incisions. These include:

Beaver-style scalpel handle
Page 12/1
gS 12.1604
gS 12.1605
gS 12.1606
This handle can only be used with Beaver-style blades (61-69).

Siegel scalpel handle
Page 12/2
gS 12.1700
gS 12.1701
This handle accepts standard scalpel blades and in addition to having a rounded, knurled gripping surface, it has a smooth tapered tip that can also serve as a probe. Dr. Daniel Siegel's rounded design is ergonomic and allows the tips of the fingers to dictate the direction and depth of the incision.

Bayonet scalpel handle
gS 12.1750  Page 12/3
gS 12.1760  Page 12/1
gS 12.1800  Page 12/3
The bayonet style handles are useful for achieving optimized visibility and access in surgical field, and for fine maneuvering and manipulation within field.

The most commonly used scalpel handle grips are:

1) Palmar grip: Usually used when making initial incisions or larger cuts. The index finger extends to the top rear of the blade and the thumb secures along the side of the handle. The second through fourth fingers hold the handle along the base of the thumb. It is commonly referred to as the "dinner knife" grip.

2) Pencil grip: Usually used when precise cuts with smaller blades are needed. The tips of the first and second fingers and the tip of the thumb hold the scalpel handle near the top rear of the blade while the handle rests on the fleshy base of the index finger and thumb. The handle should not rest too far along the index finger as it could cause an unstable grip and finger cramping.