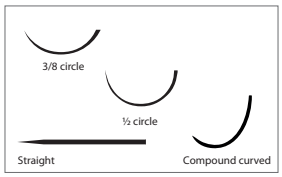
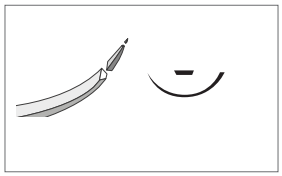
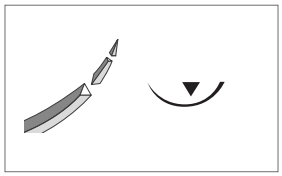


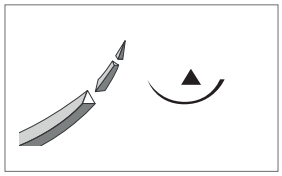
Needle shape
The shape of the needle is either 3/8 circle, ½ circle, compound curve or straight .
Most of our ½ circle needles are round bodied and most of the 3/8 circle needles are reverse cutting.



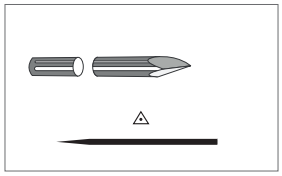
Micropoint spatula needle
This type of needle is a special needle for ophthalmic surgery. The needle is flat and thin and has an extremely sharp cutting edge, which makes it suitable for penetration between the layers of scleral or corneal tissue.



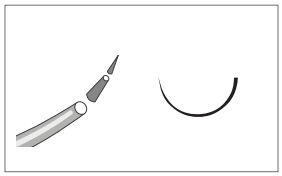
Reverse cutting needle
Reverse cutting needles have a triangular shape in cross section, with the apex cutting edge on the outside of the needle.
These features facilitate tissue penetration.



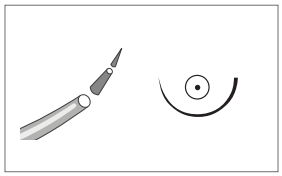
Conventional cutting needle
The conventional cutting needle has a triangular shape in cross section, and it cuts with the inner curve of the needle.



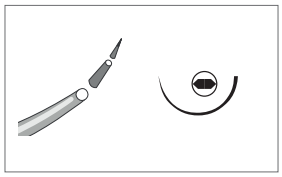
Trocar point needle
All KRUUSE trocar point needles are straight.
The trocar point has a very sharp tip, and this type of needle is often used in the skin.



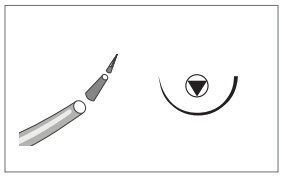
Round bodied needles
Round bodied needles are commonly used in soft tissue where separation of tissue fibers is preferred, rather than cutting the fibers apart. This would be preferable when suturing e.g. intestine, where the tissue closes tightly around the suture after passage of the needle.



Round bodied taperpoint needle
Taperpoint is the most common tip of round bodied needles. The taperpoint provides easy and tissue-preserving penetration by the needle.



Round -bodied taperpoint extra needles
This round bodied taper point needle differs slightly from other round bodied needles, as the cross section is oval instead of round. The outermost part of the tip (less than 0.5 mm) is drilled on three sides, i.e. working with this type of needle is a matter of preference, as it may appear to be sharper than traditional round-bodied taper point needle.



Round bodied tapercut needle
A round bodied needle with a cutting point; this needle gives good and easy penetration in tough tissues with little tissue trauma.

Features and benefits

- Cutting needles; cut the cells when the needle is passed through the tissue. Often used in more fibrous tissues such as fascias and skin
- Round needles; push the cells aside. Used in soft tissue surgery (bladder, intestinals etc.)