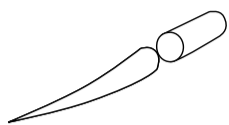


Aragó

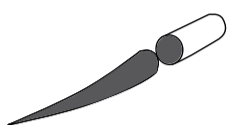
Type of needles



Round body

They have been designed to separate tissue fibres rather than cut them. Suture for delicate tissues as the peritoneum, the intestines and the heart. They minimise tissue trauma.

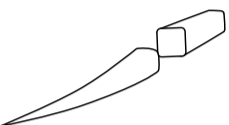
Indications: Aponeurosis, gastrointestinal tract, biliary tract, dura mater, muscular tissue, myocardium, peritoneum, pleura, subcutaneous tissue, vascular surgery and urogenital tract.



Round body black

Anti-reflective. They have been designed to separate tissue fibres rather than cut them. Suture for delicate tissues as the peritoneum, the intestines and the heart. They minimise tissue trauma.

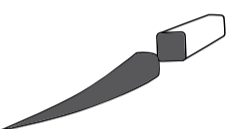
Indications: Cardiac and vascular surgery.



Square body

The needles with a square body separate tissue fibres rather than cut them. The square body greatly increases resistance to bending and gives much improve needle holder security, locking the needle at the correct angle for secure accurate suture placement. Specially used in small diameters needles.

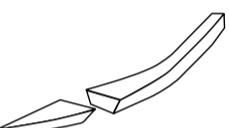
Indications: Cardiac and vascular surgery.



Square body black

Anti-reflective. The needles with a square body separate tissue fibres rather than cut them. The square body greatly increases resistance to bending and gives much improve needle holder security, locking the needle at the correct angle for secure accurate suture placement. Specially used in small diameters needles.

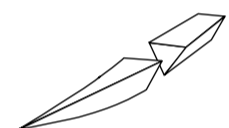
Indications: Cardiac and vascular surgery.



Spatulated

They have been designed for scleral suturing. This needle has a thin, flat profile which allows the needle to penetrate the layers of scleral or corneal tissue.

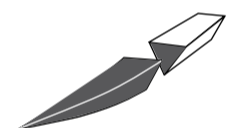
Indications: Ophthalmology.



Cutting

The cutting needles ensure powerful penetration even when deep in resistant tissue. Their penetration coefficient is exceptional.

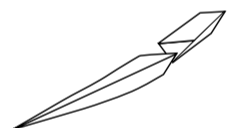
Indications: Skin, tendon, ligaments, fascia, oral mucosa and nasal cavity.



Cutting black

Anti-reflective. The cutting needles ensure powerful penetration even when deep in resistant tissue. Their penetration coefficient is exceptional.

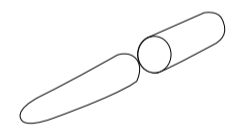
Indications: Skin, tendon, ligaments, fascia, oral mucosa and nasal cavity.



Precision point

They have a high penetration and accuracy power due to their body with a prism shape and laser sharpened. They are specially used for plastic and for paediatric surgery.

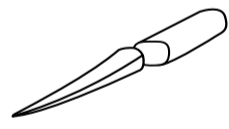
Indications: Plastic, paediatric, nasal cavity, oral mucosa and periodontology.



Blunt point needle

This needle has been designed for suturing extremely friable tissue such as the liver.

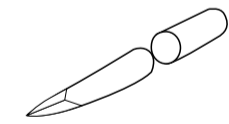
Indications: Friable tissues.



Flat point

The flat point needles help the surgeon to control the stitch because they reduce friction and require less penetration force due to its top and bottom flattened tip.

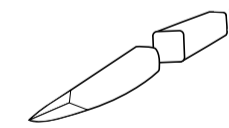
Indications: Aponeurosis, gastrointestinal tract, biliary tract, dura mater, muscular tissue, myocardium, peritoneum, pleura, subcutaneous tissue, vascular surgery and urogenital tract.



Trocar round body

This needle combines the initial penetration of a cutting needle due to its four cutting sharp vertex with the minimised trauma of a round bodied needle. His design provides easy penetration of all calcified and fibrous tissues.

Indications: Calcified tissues, sternum, periosteum, perichondrium, orthopaedic, trachea, bronchus, pharynx and vascular.



Trocar square body

The needles with a trocar point provide a high power of penetration due to its four cutting sharp vertex and a minimum tissue trauma.

The main benefit of the square body is its high resistance to deformation and rupture with small diameters needles. They provide an accurate and atraumatic penetration.

Indications: Cardiac and vascular surgery.

