

# Bone Cutter

## ✓ Description

A **bone cutter** is a specialized surgical instrument designed to cut or trim bones during orthopaedic surgeries in humans and animals. It provides clean, precise cuts with minimal trauma to surrounding tissues.

## ✓ Specifications

Parameter	Typical Details
Material	High-grade stainless steel (Surgical SS 304/316)
Length	15 cm to 30 cm (varies by model and purpose)
Blade Type	Straight or curved cutting edges
Handle	Ergonomic, non-slip grip (metal or plastic coated)
Cutting Capacity	Up to 12 mm bone thickness (depends on model)
Weight	Approx. 150–400 grams
Sterilization	Autoclavable and corrosion-resistant

## ✓ Type

- ✓ **Double-action bone cutter:** Two handles with strong leverage for powerful cuts
- ✓ **Single-action bone cutter:** Simpler, smaller cutter for finer bone cuts
- ✓ **Heavy-duty bone cutter:** For thick or large bones, often in large animals
- ✓ **Orthopaedic wire bone cutter:** Specialized for cutting orthopaedic wires

## ✓ Material

- Stainless steel 304 or 316 for strength, durability, and sterilization compatibility
- Handles sometimes coated with plastic or rubber for grip

## ✓ Product Form

- Handheld instrument
- Single-piece or multi-part assembly (some have replaceable blades)
- Available sterile or for sterilization

## Veterinary Applications

- Orthopaedic surgeries for fracture repair in animals
- Trimming bones for corrective surgeries
- Removal of bone spurs or diseased bone segments
- Preparation of bone for grafting procedures

## Human Medical Applications

- Bone cutting in orthopaedic surgeries
- Dental surgeries for cutting jaw bones
- Neurosurgical bone access






## Advantages

- Precise and clean bone cuts reducing trauma
- Ergonomic design reduces surgeon fatigue
- Durable and reusable after proper sterilization
- Available in different sizes for various surgical needs

## Disadvantages

- Requires skilled handling to avoid accidental injury
- Risk of contamination if not properly sterilized
- Heavy-duty cutters may be bulky for small procedure

## Precautions

-  Sterilize instrument before and after use (autoclave recommended)
-  Handle carefully to avoid damage to cutting edges
-  Use appropriate cutter type based on bone size and location
-  Wear protective gloves and follow surgical aseptic techniques
-  Inspect for damage or wear before each use

### ✓ **Sterilization Details**

- Autoclave at 121°C for 15-30 minutes is standard
- Chemical sterilization (e.g., glutaraldehyde) if autoclave unavailable
- Dry and store in sterile conditions

### ✓ **Handling & Maintenance**

- Clean thoroughly immediately after use to remove blood and tissue
- Lubricate joints (if double-action) to maintain smooth operation
- Check cutting edges regularly for sharpness and damage
- Store in dedicated sterile instrument trays or cases

### ✓ **HS / HSN Code**

Code Type	Code	Description
HS Code	8202.39	Hand tools, cutting blades used in surgery, including bone cutters
HSN Code (India)	82023900	Surgical cutting tools including bone cutters

### ? **Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)**

**Q1:** What is a bone cutter used for?

✓ It is used to cut or trim bones during surgical procedures.

**Q2:** Are bone cutters reusable?

✓ Yes, after proper sterilization.

**Q3:** Can bone cutters be used in veterinary surgeries?

✓ Absolutely, they are essential tools in veterinary orthopaedics.

**Q4:** How to sterilize bone cutters?

✓ Autoclaving at 121°C for 15-30 minutes is standard practice.

**Q5:** What types of bone cutters exist?

✓ Single-action, double-action, heavy-duty, and wire cutters among others.