



**STERLING RIDGE
ORTHOPAEDICS
& SPORTS MEDICINE**

Mark A. Eilers, MD, MS, FAAOS
Orthopedic Sports Medicine
Arthroscopic, Trauma, & Reconstructive Surgery

POST-OPERATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

**PLEASE READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS COMPLETELY AND ASK FOR CLARIFICATION
IF NECESSARY – DIRECT QUESTIONS TO YOUR NURSE BEFORE LEAVING THE
HOSPITAL OR VIA PHONE TO DR. EILERS STAFF AFTER ARRIVING HOME**

OFFICE NUMBER: 832.698.0111

WHAT CAN I EXPECT AFTER SURGERY?

- Pain, swelling, and bruising are not unusual after surgery.
- It is normal to feel drowsy, dizzy, or weak 24-48 hours afterward.
- An upset stomach (nausea), vomiting, fatigue, and a low-grade fever (not over 101.4°F) are possible due to medication you received during surgery. These usually improve within 24 hours.

WOUND CARE

If you have a splint in place:

- Do not remove your splint. It will be removed at your first post-operative visit.
- Keep your splint clean and dry (cover it to shower). Press and Seal works well with duct tape; alternatively, Amazon.com sells cast bags that work well.
- Call the office if you have any questions/concerns regarding the splint.

If you do not have a splint in place:

Wash your hands before and after caring for your incision

- It is normal for the wound to bleed and swell following surgery – if blood soaks the dressings, reinforce with additional gauze dressing for the remainder of day and check again.
- Keep the dressings clean and dry, and do not remove, for 2 days after surgery.
- On post-operative day 2, remove dressings (Thursday if surgery on Tuesday, Sunday if surgery on Friday).
- It is ok for water to run over the incisions in the shower, but do not soak or submerge the incisions in a bathtub, hot tub, or pool until completely healed (about 3-4 weeks).
- Redress incisions with gauze or band-aids after you shower, unless instructed to do otherwise.
- Do not use topicals such as Neosporin or hydrogen peroxide.

- If you have stitches, they will be removed 10-14 days after surgery.
- If you have Steri-strips over your incisions, do not remove. Leave them on until they fall off on their own.
- Call the office if you have any questions/concerns regarding the incision.

ACTIVITY

- Rest at home the day of and the day after surgery. Slowly increase your activity each day as you feel comfortable.
- Elevate the operative arm whenever possible to decrease swelling.
- Weight-bearing status:
 - Weight-bearing as tolerated
 - Non-weight bearing to the operative arm
- Do not drive until your surgeon says it is okay. Do not drive if taking narcotic pain medications.
- If you are planning air travel within 4 weeks of your surgery, please consult with Dr. Eilers office to discuss whether anticoagulation (medication to prevent blood clot) is necessary.

PHYSICAL THERAPY

- You will begin physical therapy after your first post-operative visit with Dr. Eilers if needed.
- Stiffness and discomfort of the surgical extremity is normal following surgery
- Move your wrist and fingers at regular intervals during the day to reduce swelling and stiffness.

SLING

- Remain in the sling at all times other than personal hygiene, wardrobe changes, and home exercises.
- Please contact our office and ask to speak with DME personnel with any sling or brace questions.

DIET

- Drink plenty of fluids. If you are taking pain medication, do not drink alcohol.
- Start by drinking small amounts of fluids, such as water, clear carbonated beverages, tea, or soup.
- Gradually add bland foods to your diet, such as dry toast or crackers.
- Start with light meals. Resume your regular diet as you feel comfortable.
- Pain medications can cause constipation. Eat fiber (fruits and vegetables) and drink plenty of fluids.
- Take the prescribed stool softener as directed if taking narcotic pain medications.

- If loss of appetite following surgery, use Boost or Ensure meal replacement shakes for nutrition.

EMERGENCIES

- Contact the office if you are having any of these symptoms:
 - Painful swelling or numbness that progressively worsens
 - Fever of 101°F (38°C) or higher
 - Unrelenting pain
 - Persistent nausea and/or vomiting
 - Excessive bleeding or fluid from the surgical site
 - Symptoms of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) such as swelling, redness, warmth, or pain in your calf
 - Inability to urinate
 - Increased drowsiness from pain medication. Stop taking pain/narcotic medication if you become too drowsy
 - Increased or foul-smelling drainage from incision site
 - Significant redness, tenderness, or swelling around the incision
 - Separation of the skin closures

IF YOU HAVE A NEED THAT REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, PROCEED TO THE NEAREST EMERGENCY ROOM OR CALL 911