

POSTOPERATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

TOTAL SHOULDER ARTHROPLASTY

DIET

- Begin with clear liquids and light foods (jellos, soups, etc.)
- Progress to your normal diet if you are not nauseated

WOUND CARE

- Maintain your operative dressing, loosen bandage if swelling of the elbow, wrist, or hand occurs
- It is normal for the shoulder to bleed and swell following surgery – if blood soaks through the bandage, do not become alarmed – reinforce with additional dressing
- Remove surgical dressing on the *second* post-operative day
 - *Steri Strips are to remain in place* until first post op visit
- To avoid infection, keep surgical incisions *clean and dry* – please cover with extralarge waterproof bandaid OR you may shower by placing a large garbage bag over your sling starting the day after surgery – NO immersion of operative arm (i.e. bath)

MEDICATIONS

- Pain medication is injected into the wound and shoulder joint during surgery – this will wear off within 8-12 hours
- Most patients will require some narcotic pain medication for a short period of time – this can be taken as per directions on the bottle
 - Primary Medication = Norco (Hydrocodone)
 - Take 1 – 2 tablets every 4 – 6 hours as needed
 - Max of 12 pills per day
 - Plan on using it for 2 to 5 days, depending on level of pain
 - Do NOT take additional Tylenol (Acetaminophen) while taking Norco
 - Common side effects of the pain medication are nausea, drowsiness, and constipation – to decrease the side effects, take medication with food.
- If constipation occurs, consider taking an over-the-counter laxative
- If you are having problems with nausea and vomiting, contact the office and ask for **Dr. El-Gazzar** at newedgeorthopedics@gmail.com or **(201) 985-8967**
- Do not drive a car or operate machinery while taking the narcotic medication
- Ibuprofen 400-600mg (i.e. Advil) may be taken in between the narcotic pain medication to help smooth out the post-operative ‘peaks and valleys’, reduce overall amount of pain medication required, and increase the time intervals between narcotic pain medication usage.

ACTIVITY

- When sleeping or resting, inclined positions (i.e. reclining chair) and a pillow under the forearm for support may provide better comfort
- Do not engage in activities which increase pain/swelling (lifting or any repetitive above shoulder level activities) over the first 7-10 days following surgery
- Avoid long periods of sitting (without arm supported) or long distance traveling for 2 weeks
- NO driving until instructed otherwise by physician
- May return to sedentary work ONLY or school 3-4 days after surgery, if pain is tolerable

IMMOBILIZER

- Your immobilizer should be worn at all times except for hygiene and exercise

ICE THERAPY

- Begin immediately after surgery
- Use icing machine continuously or ice packs (if machine not prescribed) every 2 hours for 20 minutes daily until your first post-operative visit – remember to keep arm supported while icing
 - Motion Medical Ice Machine “Gameready”/Vasothermic device may be used.
 - Use unit as frequently as tolerated x 14 days
 - Unit is programmed hour on/hour off continuous of compression and ice alternating
 - If braced* - Loosen brace to avoid added pressure
 - If issues with Vasothermic device, please contact **Dr. El-Gazzar** or his office **New Edge Orthopedics** at newedgeorthopedics@gmail.com or (201) 985-8967

EXERCISE

- No exercises or shoulder motion until after your first post-operative visit unless otherwise instructed
- You may begin elbow, wrist, and hand range of motion on the first post-operative day about 2-3 times per day
- Formal physical therapy (PT) will begin after your first post-operative visit

FOR EMERGENCY

- Contact **Dr. El-Gazzar** or his office **New Edge Orthopedics** at newedgeorthopedics@gmail.com or (201) 985-8967 if any of the following are present:
 - Painful swelling or numbness
 - Unrelenting pain
 - Fever (over 101° – it is normal to have a low grade fever for the first day or two following surgery) or chills
 - Redness around incisions
 - Color change in wrist, hand or lower extremity
 - Continuous drainage or bleeding from incision (a small amount of drainage is expected)
 - Difficulty breathing
 - Excessive nausea/vomiting