

POSTOPERATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

ARTHROSCOPIC ROTATOR CUFF REPAIR

DIET

- Begin with clear liquids and light foods (jello, 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
 - If steri strips presents, they are to remain in place until first post op visit
 - If minimal drainage is present, apply band-aids over incisions and change daily
- To avoid infection, keep surgical incisions *clean and dry* – please cover incisions with large waterproof band-aids 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 knee 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, which can be taken as per the directions on the bottle.
 - DO NOT drive a car or operate machinery while taking narcotic medication
- Primary Medication = Oxycodone
 - 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
- Primary Medication = Tylenol 1000mg
 - Space out Tylenol and Oxycodone
 - Max of 4 pills per day
 - Plan on taking 1 pill every 8 hours for the first 1-2 weeks
- Common side effects of pain medication are nausea, drowsiness, and constipation.
 - To decrease the side effects, take medication with food.
 - For nausea, take prescribed Zofran / Phenergan.
- Ibuprofen 600-800mg (i.e., Advil) may be taken in between the narcotic pain medication to help smooth out the postoperative “peaks and valleys”, reduce overall amount of pain medication required, and increase the time intervals between narcotic pain medication

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 icing immediately after surgery.
- Use icing machine for up to 20 minutes out of every hour until your first post-op visit.
- If you do not purchase an ice machine, please use ice packs to ice the surgical site. Ice packs can be applied for up to 20 minutes out of every hour until your first post-op visit.
- If braced, loosen brace to avoid added pressure.

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

FOLLOW-UP CARE/QUESTIONS

- Dr. Cruz will call you (typically on your first day after surgery) to address any questions or concerns. If you have not been contacted within 48 hours of surgery, please call the office.
- If you do not already have a post-operative appointment scheduled, please contact the office during normal office hours and ask for appointment scheduling.
- For any other questions or concerns please contact Dr. Cruz via email (christiancruzmd@gmail.com), at the office, or by cell (215-498-0653).

****EMERGENCIES****

Contact Dr. Cruz at the office or by cell (215-498-0653) if any of the following are present:

- Painful swelling or numbness
- Unrelenting pain
- Fever (note – it is normal to have a low-grade fever (101° and under) for the first day or two following surgery) or chills
- Redness around incisions
- Color change in wrist or hand
- Continuous drainage or bleeding from incision (a small amount of drainage is expected)
- Difficulty breathing
- Excessive nausea/vomiting

Proceed to the nearest emergency room if you have an emergency that requires immediate attention.