

Postoperative Instructions: Arthroscopic Shoulder Surgery

Diet

- Begin with clear liquids and light foods (jellos, soups, etc.).
- Progress to normal diet as tolerated if not nauseated.
- The digestive system may be slow after anesthesia and due to the narcotic pain medication.

Wound Care

- Maintain operative dressing, loosen bandage if substantial swelling of hand occurs.
- It is normal for there to be bleeding and swelling after surgery. If blood or fluid soaks through the bandage, do not be alarmed. You may reinforce with additional dressing on top. Do not remove the dressing unless it has been discussed with Dr. Allahabadi's office.
- Any sutures or staples will be removed at your first postoperative visit time if the wound is healing appropriately.
- Keep incisions and dressings clean and dry - this helps limit risk of infection. If your surgical site can be easily covered by a plastic covering, you may shower beginning the day after surgery. Otherwise, you should plan to bathe after surgery - keep the arm elevated and out of the tub, with the dressings completely dry and the bandages on. Do not shower as the dressing will get wet. It is very important to keep the dressing absolutely dry.
- Beginning on postoperative day 5 you may remove your dressings and cover the incisions with new waterproof dressings and shower. DO NOT remove the mesh or steri-strips (small white strips). DO NOT get the incisions wet.
- After your first postoperative appointment, you can get the wound wet in the shower - allow gentle water to run over it with soap. Do not scrub or rub the incision. Limit the total time in the shower to only what is necessary. Make sure to dry off the incision carefully by patting it with a towel without rubbing or disturbing it. You may NOT immerse in a hot tub, bath, pool, lake, or ocean until after clearance by the MD (typically ~4 weeks postoperatively).
- Do not put ointment on your incisions or touch your incisions/wounds until approved by your MD.
- It is normal to experience some swelling and bruising in the arm, elbow, and wrist. You may bend the elbow and wrist. This will decrease the amount of swelling that you have in the arm. It is very helpful to keep the arm elevated on 2-3 pillows so that the swelling decreases.

Medications

- Effects of local anesthetics in the wound and shoulder region may wear off around 8-12 hour after surgery. It is not uncommon for patients to experience more pain at this time. Swelling typically peaks ~48 hours after surgery and is also associated with pain.
- Pain medications are recommended to be taken regularly during the first 2 days postoperatively, and as-needed thereafter.
- Narcotic pain medications (eg, Norco, Percocet, oxycodone, hydrocodone): Many patients will be prescribed a short course of narcotic pain medications, which are a stronger type of pain medication. These may be taken per the

prescription directions. Please try to wean off these medications as soon as you are able as they can be addictive – most patients are off the narcotic before their first postoperative appointment and only taking anti-inflammatory medications. Common side effects of narcotic pain medications include nausea/vomiting, drowsiness, and constipation. These side effects may be limited by staying hydrated and taking medication with food. For constipation, you may take an over-the-counter laxative medication.

- Do not consume alcohol when taking narcotic pain medications.
- Do not drive a car or operate machinery while taking narcotic pain medication.
- Do not take more than prescribed without discussing with your physician.
- You should not take any tests at school while taking narcotic pain medications.
- Anti-inflammatory pain medications (NSAIDs such as ibuprofen/Motrin/Advil, naproxen/Alleve, diclofenac/Voltaren, meloxicam, indomethacin, celecoxib/Celebrex): NSAIDs if prescribed should be taken with food. These medications help decreasing inflammation and swelling after surgery. Common side effects of anti-inflammatory pain medications include: stomach upset (such as gas, heartburn, stomach pain, nausea/vomiting), lightheadedness/dizziness, and headaches. If you are having stomach issues you should stop taking the medication.
 - If you have a history of cardiovascular disease, stroke, bleeding disorders, kidney disease, stomach ulcers/gastrointestinal disease, reflux - please contact your physician and do not take these medications without discussing them.
 - You may alternate NSAIDs with narcotic pain medications for more regular pain control.
- Acetaminophen (Tylenol): If you are prescribed acetaminophen, ensure that your total acetaminophen dose does not exceed 3000mg in 24 hours to limit toxicity. There may be acetaminophen combined with a narcotic pain medication (eg, in Norco or Percocet) that should be accounted for. Common side effects of acetaminophen include nausea/vomiting, stomach pain, constipation, loss of appetite, and headaches.
 - If you have a history of liver disease please do not take this medication without discussing with your physician.
 - Do not consume alcohol when taking acetaminophen.
- Anticoagulants (Aspirin or others): Many patients will be prescribed anticoagulant medications to reduce the risk of blood clots after surgery. Please take these as prescribed beginning the day after surgery.
- Stool softeners (docusate): If you are prescribed this medication, please take as needed for constipation while taking narcotic medications.
- Anti-nausea medications (eg, ondansetron/Zofran, compazine): Anti-nausea medications may be taken as needed to help with symptoms of nausea which are typically associated with the anesthesia and narcotics.
- Antibiotics: If prescribed-- Please take beginning the first day out of the hospital as prescribed for the full course.



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- Vitamin supplementation: Vitamin C may help decrease post-surgical pain. Vitamin D may help with bone health and healing. A high protein diet can be beneficial during surgical recovery.

Regional Nerve Blocks

- If you had a regional nerve block performed by the anesthesia team or have a nerve block catheter, please contact the anesthesia team for questions/concerns.

Activity

- Please wear your sling or immobilizer as instructed.
- Many patients in a sling or immobilizer find it more comfortable to sleep in inclined positions (ie, in a reclining chair) with a pillow under the forearm for support.
- Do not lift any weight in the operative arm.
- Do not engage in activities that increase pain/swelling. Unless otherwise instructed the arm should remain in the sling at all times.
- Avoid long periods of sitting or long-distance traveling.
- Driving: NO driving while in a sling or while taking narcotic pain medication.
- Work/school: This will depend on the type of work. May return to sedentary work or school 3-4 days after surgery if pain is tolerable.

Slings and Immobilizers

- Please wear your sling or immobilizer as instructed. Depending on the procedure, this will range from 2-6 weeks.
- Sling/immobilizers should be worn at all times and only removed for hygiene, dressing, or home exercises as instructed by your physician.
- In your sling, you may write and type and move your fingers/wrist. Keep your arm by your side.

Exercises

- Begin exercises 24 hours after surgery unless otherwise instructed.
- You should move your elbow, wrist, and fingers several times a day to limit stiffness. Bend and straighten your elbow fully and rotate your palm up and down. While doing this, keep your arm near your side.
 - o If you had a biceps tenodesis procedure, please do not actively flex your elbow beyond 90 degrees.
- Pendulum exercises: remove your sling and keep your arm by your side with your elbow straight. Lean forward at the waist and let your arm dangle in front of you. In this position, gently rock your body weight to allow your arm to move in a circular pattern. When done, stand up and place your arm back by your side.
- Formal physical therapy (PT) will be initiated by Dr. Allahabadi. Timing will vary by procedure but is typically prescribed before or on the day of surgery.

Ice Therapy

- Icing can help reduce swelling and pain in the initial postoperative period. Icing may begin immediately after surgery.
- Ice packs or ice machine if prescribed can be applied for a maximum 45 minutes every 2 hours daily until your first postoperative appointment as the initial dressings are thick - after the first dressing removal, icing should not be more than 20 minutes at a time. Care should be taken with icing to avoid frostbite to the skin.

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- If you have a regional nerve block, you may not be able to feel the skin - so maintain extra caution with icing to limit skin injury.

Follow-up Care and Questions

- If you do not have an initial postoperative appointment scheduled (typically within 10-14 days of surgery), please contact our office to schedule:
936.321.8000
- Nonurgent questions and prescription refills may be directed to the office line. You may also contact Dr. Allahabadi and his office via MyChart.

Emergencies

- Please contact our office immediately if you have any of the following:
 - Fever >100.4 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees Celsius) or chills
 - It is normal to have a low-grade fever the first 1-3 days after surgery
 - Significant redness around incisions
 - Color change in distal arm/hand (eg, turning pale or dark) - hand/fingers should be pink & warm
 - Continuous draining or bleeding from an incision
 - A small amount of drainage is expected
 - Sudden increases in pain or unrelenting pain
 - New-onset calf pain (concern for blood clot)
 - Rapid increase in swelling in the extremity
 - Excessive nausea/vomiting
- If you have an emergency that requires immediate attention, please proceed to the nearest emergency room or call 911.
 - Extreme pain on back of calf, shortness of breath/difficulty breathing, or chest pain are concerns for blood clots and pulmonary embolus.

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