

# Arthroscopic Shoulder Stabilization / Labrum Repair

## Post-Operative Guidelines

This document will help you plan for your post-operative recovery course following surgery. **Please read and retain this information for future reference.** Many of the questions you may have later can be answered by referring to this information.

### DIET

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

### SHOULDER IMMOBILIZER

- **Your shoulder immobilizer should be worn at all times (except for hygiene) for the first 4 weeks.**
- **Do not lift anything heavier than 2 lbs for the first 4 weeks.**
- We recommend you wear the shoulder immobilizer for sleeping. It is okay to remove it from time to time in a protected (indoor) environment.
- Keep your elbow fully resting in the sling and in front of your body at all times to minimize stress on the repair.
- It is okay to adjust the immobilizer to your comfort.
- A pillow behind the elbow may help when lying down to prevent the elbow from sliding backwards.

### WOUND CARE

- **Keep the surgery site clean and dry** as it heals.
- Waterproof bandages will be covering the incisions. You can keep these bandages on until your first post-op appointment, but they do need to stay clean and dry. If they become wet, dirty, or start to peel off, then replace with Nexcare waterproof band-aids.
- Under the bandages is Dermabond, this is a surgical glue and tape that is used in conjunction with absorbable sutures to close the incision. Do not touch the Dermabond/steri strips, they will fall off on their own.
- To shower, remove the shoulder immobilizer. Do not actively move the shoulder, just let it hang by your side or use the extra sling provided.
- Helpful Hints for comfort:
  - Apply ice to your shoulder but keep the bandages dry (additionally can use the Game Ready Machine if available)
  - Typically, patients find it most difficult to sleep lying in their bed immediately after shoulder surgery, and commonly choose to sleep in a recliner for a time or get a wedge for their bed to prop them up.
  - Use pillows to stay comfortable.

## NORMAL SENSATIONS AND FINDINGS AFTER SURGERY

- Pain
- Swelling and warmth up to 2 weeks
- Small amounts of bloody drainage for first few days
- Numbness around the incision area
- Bruising
- Low grade temperature less than 101.0 for up to a week after surgery
- Small amount of redness to the area where the sutures insert in the skin

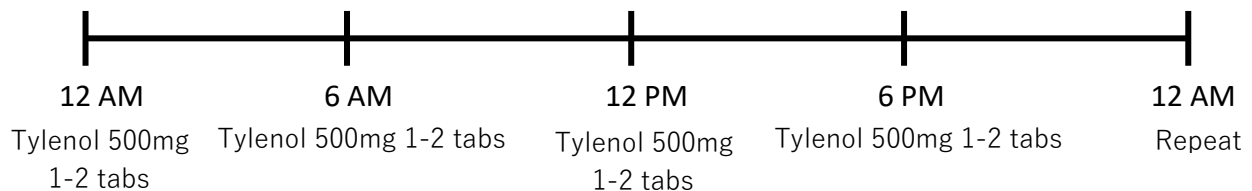
## PAIN MANAGEMENT

- A nerve block is used at the time of surgery. This will wear off within 12-24 hours and it is not uncommon for patients to encounter more pain on the first or second day after surgery when swelling peaks.
- Most patients will require some narcotic pain medication for a short period of time – this can be taken as per directions on the bottle.
- If you are having problems with nausea and vomiting, contact the office to possibly have your medications changed.
- **Do not drive a car or operate machinery while taking the narcotic medication.**
- Please avoid alcohol use while taking narcotic pain medication.

## NON-NARCOTIC PAIN MEDICATION

### Extra-Strength Tylenol (Acetaminophen) 500mg Tablets *(available over the counter)*

- Indication: pain, non-narcotic pain reliever
- Use: Take 1-2 tablets every 6 hours. Do not exceed 8 tablets in a 24-hour period.



**NARCOTIC PAIN MEDICATIONS**

OPIOIDS/NARCOTICS are prescription pain medications. One of the following medications will be prescribed and should only be used if adequate pain control is not achieved with combination of ice, Aleve, and extra-strength Tylenol outlined above. Side effects include constipation, nausea, drowsiness, dry mouth, itchiness. Use a 0-10 pain scale to decide how much medication to take:

Pain 0-4/10: No narcotics necessary

Pain 5-7/10: Take one tablet

Pain 8-10/10: Take two tablets

**Tramadol (Ultram) 50mg tablet**

- Indication: pain 5/10 or greater. Non-opioid *narcotic like* medication
- Use: 1-2 tabs every 6 hours as needed for pain. Do not take more than 8 tablets in any 24-hour time period.

**MEDICATIONS TO MANAGE SIDE EFFECTS**

Narcotics may cause nausea and constipation. Bowel regimen is recommended.

**Colace (Docusate) 100 mg - available OTC**

- Indication: constipation, stool softener. Take consistently while on narcotics.
- Use: Take 1 pill three times per day while you are taking narcotics.

**Senokot (Senna) 8.6 mg - available OTC**

- Indication: constipation, stool laxative. Take consistently while on narcotics.
- Use: Take 2 pills at bedtime. Increase to 2 pills twice daily if no bowel movement by post-surgery day 2.

**Miralax (Polyethylene Glycol) 17.6 g – available OTC**

- Indication: constipation, stool laxative. Take if above medications are not working.
- Use: Take one dose at bedtime. In addition to above with no bowel movement by post-surgery day 2.

**Zofran (Ondansetron ODT) 4 mg - Prescription sent to pharmacy**

- Indication: nausea. Take as needed.
- Use: Take 1 pill AS NEEDED every 8 hours, do not exceed 3 pills in 24 hours

**ACTIVITY**

- Keep sling on at all times, including sleeping.
- NO driving until instructed otherwise by physician.
- May return to sedentary work or school 2-3 days after surgery, if pain is tolerable.
- No lifting more than 2 lbs for the first 4 weeks after surgery.

## ICE THERAPY

- Icing is very important in the initial post-operative period and should begin immediately after surgery.
- Use icing machine continuously or ice packs (if machine not obtained) for 30-45 minutes every 2 hours daily until your first post-operative visit. Care should be taken with icing to avoid frostbite to the skin.
- You do not need to wake up in the middle of the night to change over the ice machine or icepacks unless you are uncomfortable.

## EXERCISES

- Begin exercises 24 hours after surgery (hand, wrist, and elbow movement)
- Formal physical therapy (PT) typically 1-3 days after surgery.

## EMERGENCIES\*\*

Contact Dr. Ahsan's Team via **MyChart** or **630-646-7000** if any of the following are present:

- Painful swelling or numbness (note that some swelling and numbness is normal).
- Unrelenting pain.
- Fever (over 101° – it is normal to have a low-grade fever for the first day or two following surgery)
- Redness around incisions.
- Color change in foot or ankle.
- Continuous drainage or bleeding from incision (a small amount of drainage is expected).
- Difficulty breathing.
- Excessive nausea/vomiting
- Calf pain.
- If you have an emergency after office hours or on the weekend, contact the office at 630-646-7000 and you will be connected to our pager service. This will connect you with the Physician on call.
- If you have an emergency that requires immediate attention proceed to the nearest emergency room.

## FOLLOW-UP CARE/QUESTIONS

- Your first post-operative appointment will be 1 week following surgery for wound evaluation and to answer any questions you have regarding the procedure.
- If you have any further questions, please contact Dr. Ahsan's team directly.