

# Your Hospital Care After Surgery

After your surgery, you will wake up in the Recovery Room. The nurse will check you often and give you pain medicine. When you are awake, you will be taken to your room if needed.

## First Hours After Surgery

- Your family will be able to visit you when you are in your room.
- Your temperature, blood pressure, pulse and breathing rate will be checked often by the nursing staff.
- Your nurse will check your dressing and the drainage from your incision.
- If you are not comfortable, let your nurse know.
- Tell your nurse right away if your incision swells or bleeds, or if you feel pain, numbness or tingling in your leg or arm.
- You may have oxygen and a heart monitor in place for a few hours.
- You may have a tube to drain urine from your bladder or other tubes to drain fluids. These tubes are most often removed before you go home. If the tubes are to be left in when you go home, you will be taught how to care for them.
- An EKG, chest x-ray or blood tests may be done.
- Your doctor will talk to you about your surgery.

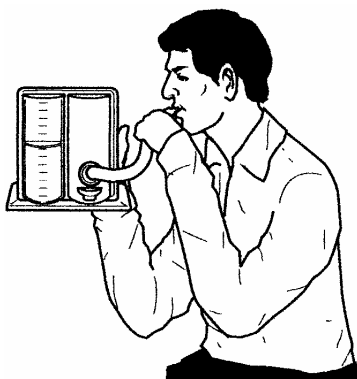
## IV (Intravenous) Fluids and Antibiotics

- You will receive fluids through an IV tube into your veins for a short time. The IV will stay in place until you are able to drink fluids well after your surgery. If you are getting medicine through the IV, you might have it in place for a longer time.
- You may receive antibiotics to prevent you from getting an infection.



## Activity

- **Do not** get up out of bed without help. Staff will tell you when it is safe to get up on your own.
- You will be helped to sit up on the side of your bed at first. Your activity will be increased to sitting up in a chair, then walking in the room, and then walking in the hallway. Each day the amount of time you are out of bed and the distance you walk should increase.
- Exercise your lungs by using an incentive spirometer to prevent problems after surgery. Coughing and deep breathing also help keep your lungs clear. Use a pillow or folded blanket across your abdomen or chest to protect any incisions there when you cough. It will let you cough better and help reduce pain. Do these exercises every 1 to 2 hours while you are awake.



**Incentive Spirometer**



**Coughing**

## Blood Clots

To help prevent the risk of blood clots:

- The staff will help you get out of bed and walk.
- The staff will show you how to do an exercise called ankle pumps to help move the blood in your legs. Do ankle pumps every hour while you are awake.
- You may have special stockings on your legs.



**Ankle Pumps**

- You may be given injections of medicine in the abdomen to thin your blood.

### **Diet and Bowel Activity**

- You may be given ice chips at first. If you do not have nausea, you will be given clear liquids then light foods. It may be a day or two after surgery before you get regular food.
- Tell the nurse if you have nausea.
- Surgery and pain medicine may cause constipation. The nurses will ask about your bowel activity. Stool softeners and laxatives may be given.

### **Getting Ready to Go Home**

- Staff will teach you about your care at home and give you written instructions.
- Family and friends are encouraged to learn about your care so they can help you at home as needed. You should have someone stay with you for 24 hours to 2 weeks after surgery based on the type of surgery you had.
- If you have no one that can stay with you, tell your doctor's office before your surgery so that you can discuss options for your care after surgery. Some patients may need a short stay in a rehab facility after leaving the hospital.