



TALLAHASSEE EAR, NOSE & THROAT - HEAD & NECK SURGERY, P.A.

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PATIENT DISCHARGE INSTRUCTIONS: TONSILLECTOMY & ADENOIDECTOMY

POST-ANESTHETIC CONSIDERATIONS: Anesthetics and other medications will be in your body 24 hours, so you may feel a little sleepy. This feeling will slowly wear off, but for the next 24 hours, adults should **not**:

- Drive a car, operate machinery or power tools
- Drink any alcoholic beverages
- Take any medication except as directed
- Make any important decisions – such as signing legal documents

Certain anesthetics and pain medications may produce nausea and vomiting which usually resolves by the evening of the surgery.

ACTIVITY: Strenuous activity such as exercise and lifting heavy objects should be restricted for about two weeks.

DIET: Progress slowly to a regular diet (as tolerated) starting with liquids such as Ginger Ale, apple juice, or Gatorade. Remember that some beverages may "burn" when swallowed. This is especially true of carbonated drinks or citrus juices. Popsicles and ice cream are fine to try. Avoid excessively hot drinks. Make certain that plenty of fluids are taken. This is really more important than whether or not actual solid foods are eaten. For two weeks, please stay away from food with sharp edges such as potato chips. As long as the pain is severe, take pain medication about 45 minutes prior to eating or swallowing. Even though it may make you somewhat drowsy, it will make swallowing much more tolerable.

MEDICATIONS: Use only Tylenol or other pain medication prescribed by your surgeon. Do not take aspirin or aspirin-type products (Motrin, Nuprin, Advil, etc.) or any other pain medication other than that prescribed by your surgeon. This is very important as some of these medications can cause bleeding. Take the prescribed medications. This usually will include an antibiotic and a pain medication. Take pain medications regularly. If you wait until the pain is very severe, the medications do not work as well. Almost all pain medications can occasionally cause nausea; if this is the case, something for the nausea itself may be required. The nausea and the pain medications can be taken together, and the pain medication often works better with this sort of combination. Take any antibiotic as prescribed and for the length of time recommended.

SYMPTOMS TO EXPECT: A slight temperature elevation, usually no greater than 101.5 degrees, can be expected. Referred ear pain may occur for two or three days after surgery. White spots or areas in the back of the throat are normal after surgery and will disappear as healing progresses. Throat pain with difficulty swallowing may be severe for three to seven days and sometimes as long as ten days. Young children often drool and "gurgle" when they breathe for up to three days postoperatively because they do not swallow saliva in the usual manner due to the pain they are having. This gradually resolves. Please remember that pain medications will help with this swallowing. A small amount of bleeding may occur about seven to ten days after surgery when the scab prematurely falls off the tonsil.

WHEN TO CALL YOUR PHYSICIAN:

- If you are unable to drink fluids, have difficulty swallowing or breathing
- If there is more than ½ cup of bleeding; If the bleeding is severe, go immediately to the emergency room and contact the physician from there
- Pain uncontrolled by the prescribed pain medication or Tylenol
- Excessive vomiting
- If you have a temperature over 101.5 degrees or have the chills

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: A postoperative appointment has already been scheduled. Please refer to your Surgery Information Sheet or call the office to confirm the appointment date and time. We strongly suggest that a responsible adult be with the surgical patient the rest of the day and also during the night for the surgical patient's protection and safety. Children should rest at home, but may be up and about according to doctor's instructions. Please contact your physician immediately if any problems occur or if you have any further questions. If you find that you cannot contact him but feel that your signs and symptoms warrant a physician's attention, go to the nearest emergency room.