



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



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PATIENT DISCHARGE INSTRUCTIONS: TYMPANOPLASTY AND TYMPANOMASTOIDECTOMY

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: In general, you should restrict any kind of heavy exercise, straining, or lifting heavy objects for two weeks.

DIET: Progress slowly to a regular diet. There are really no limitations in terms of what you eat as long as any nausea has subsided.

WOUND CARE: KEEP THE EAR DRY! This is very important until we are certain that the healing is complete. To wash your hair you may use some "Dry Shampoo" available in the drug store, or lean your head backward over a sink the way it is done in a hair salon. Cotton coated in ointment can be placed in the ear canal to prevent water from entering the ear during the shampoo. Please keep the ear dry. Do not blow your nose! If you feel like you are going to sneeze, please try to do it with your mouth open.

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: There may be a mild fever, but generally not above 101.5 degrees. Ear pain may be moderate the first night but tends to improve quickly over the next several days. A mild to moderate amount of bloody discharge is common the first day or two and then tends to quickly decrease. If the patient has a procedure with only cotton placed in the ear, then the cotton may be changed as necessary. If you have a large "CUP" type dressing over the ear then the Velcro strap can be released and the gauze changed as needed. The gauze usually will not have much blood on it after the first two days. If you have one of the "CUP" type dressings, this can be removed for a longer period of time after the first three days and can be worn only in situations where it may accidentally get hit during the daytime or at night while you are sleeping so the ear does not hurt when you roll over on it. A mild sore throat from being put to sleep usually resolves in 3-4 days.

WHEN TO CALL YOUR PHYSICIAN:

- If you have a temperature over 101.5 degrees or have the chills
- Pain or nausea uncontrolled by the prescribed medication
- If there is a "drip-drip" type bleeding from the ear canal (this is unlikely to occur)

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.

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