

**Dr. Friedman's Post-Operative Instructions:**  
*Knee Arthroplasty*

These instructions are for the first two (2) weeks after surgery

**WHEN YOU GO HOME:**

1. Keep the operative leg elevated above the heart as much as possible. Avoid the temptation of putting a pillow behind your knee, as this will cause problems with regaining your extension (getting your knee straight) after surgery.
2. Your weight bearing status is: weight-bearing as tolerated. Use your crutches or walker as needed
3. ICE your knee with a cold therapy unit, bag of ice, or a bag of frozen peas. Do not ice or use your cold therapy unit for more than 20 minutes at a time to avoid causing frostbite.
4. Do not drive until you have discontinued the narcotic pain medications and have been approved by your doctor.
5. Return to work will depend on your type of employment.

**EXERCISES: START POST-OPERATIVE DAY 1 or 2:**

- 1. Quad Sets.** With this exercise, you tighten your thigh muscles and hold for five (5) seconds. Do a minimum of three (3) sets of ten (10) repetitions. When you tighten your thigh muscles, it will feel like your knee is being pushed into the ground.
- 2. Straight Leg Raises.** Tighten your thigh muscle like in exercise 1, then lift your leg about twenty-four (24) inches off the ground and hold it for 5 seconds then lower. Do a minimum of three (3) sets of ten (10) repetitions.
- 3. Heel Slides (bending the knee)** Slide your heel toward your buttock and hold for 5 seconds, then straighten the knee. Heel slides may be assisted by using a towel to pull your foot. Perform 3 sets of 10 repetitions.
- 4. Bridging Exercises.** Roll a towel/pillow and place it under your heel with nothing under your knee/thigh. Hold this position for 5 to 10 minutes. Gravity will slowly assist with straightening your knee. Alternatively, you can sit in a chair and place your foot up on another chair/ottoman. You can assist this exercise by resting your hand on your thigh, near the knee.
- 5. Calf Pumps.** Move both feet at the ankle up and down. Perform at least 10 times an hour every 1-2 hours until you are up and around regularly. This encourages blood flow in the lower legs and helps reduce the risk of DVT (blood clot).

### **WOUND CARE/DRESSINGS:**

- 1. Expect minimal bloody drainage on surgical dressings. Call the office if the bandage becomes saturated or is leaking. Do not remove your bandages or dressings unless instructed to do so.**
- 2. Do not put ointment on your incisions or touch your incisions (wounds) until the doctor says it is ok to do so.**
- 3. Wear your TED stocking on the operated leg during the daytime for 1 month. You may remove this to sleep.**
- 4. You may shower, but do not let your wound get wet.**

### **DIET:**

- 1. After surgery, begin with liquids and light foods (jellos, soups, etc). Progress to your normal diet if you are not nauseated. Sometimes the digestive system is slow after anesthesia and can be also slowed by the narcotic pain medication.**
- 2. It is OK to begin a regular healthy diet on day two after surgery.**

## **GENERAL MEDICATION INFORMATION AFTER SURGERY**

You will receive multiple prescriptions before or at the time of surgery, typically including:

1. **Narcotic (i.e. Norco).** A narcotic is a strong pain medication that blocks the sensation of pain. Once your pain decreases, discontinue the use of this medication as it can be addictive. This medication typically helps with pain, but also causes drowsiness, constipation, nausea, and itching. Avoid combining this medication with Tylenol. Drink plenty of water to help decrease the risk of constipation.

2. **Non-steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drug/NSAID (i.e. Meloxicam, Naproxen).** This decreases the inflammation and swelling after surgery. This will help with mild pain associated with surgery and also to help with inflammation and swelling. Use this medication as directed. Take with food. Speak with your doctor if you have a history of heartburn, ulcers, or heart issues.

3. **Stool softener (i.e. Colace).** A stool softener is often necessary while taking narcotic medication to help with constipation. Use this medication while taking the prescribed narcotic medication.

4. Anti-nausea medication (i.e. Zofran, compazine). Anesthesia and narcotics can cause significant nausea in the first 24-48 hours after surgery. Take the anti-nausea medication as needed to help with these symptoms.

5. Aspirin. Take aspirin as directed to help prevent blood clots.

6. Gabapentin. This is another medication that helps to reduce pain after surgery. Take three times a day for 5 days, Two time a day for 2 days, and once a day for 2 days. This medication may cause drowsiness.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PAIN CONTROL AFTER SURGERY

Many patients will receive a nerve block to help with pain control during and immediately after surgery. This temporarily causes numbness and difficulty moving the affected leg. There will be some pain after the nerve block wears off. Pain is typically worst the first few days following surgery.

Starting after surgery and **BEFORE** your nerve block wears off, follow the following pain medicine regimen for the first 24-48 hours after surgery:

One or two narcotic (pain) pills approximately every 4 hours. The day after surgery, some patients may need to take 2 pills every 4 hours for pain relief. If taking 2 pills every 4 hours initially, you should be able to decrease the dose to 1 pill every 4 hours after 48 hours or so. Begin spreading out the time interval between narcotic doses as tolerated.

**WEAN** off the narcotics, ie, take one pain pill every 6 hours, then 8 hours, then 12 hours, then discontinue.

Use plenty of ice on your knee to help reduce inflammation and pain. Do not keep ice on your knee for more than 20 minutes at a time to prevent frostbite.

### **FOLLOW-UP CARE:**

If you do not already have a post-operative follow-up appointment, please call the appointment desk at (209) 946-7200 in the first day or two after surgery to schedule a post-operative visit with Dr. Friedman. Your appointment should be **10-14 days after surgery.**

### **WHEN TO CALL THE OFFICE:**

- \* Increasing swelling or numbness in the toes
- \* Unrelenting pain
- \* Fever greater than  $>101.5$  F or  $38.5$  C, or chills
- \* Excessive nausea or vomiting due to pain medication
- \* Color change in the toes. Your toes should be pink and warm.
- \* Continuous drainage or bleeding from the dressings

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- \* Extreme pain on the back of the calf, shortness of breath, or chest pain which may be warning signs of a blood clot or pulmonary embolus. If symptoms are severe, dial 9-1-1**
- \* ANY other worrisome condition**