

Total Hip Arthroplasty Post Op Instructions

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Initial Instructions

- Ice and elevation along with pain medicine are your keys to initial pain management.
- After you arrive home, rest the remainder of the day. You may be tired or nauseated from the anesthesia and/or pain medication.
- You will be given a walker upon discharge. Continue to use until you can walk without a significant limp and therapy allows you to progress to cane. Typically, by 3 weeks post op you will be able to ambulate with no assistive device.

Wound Care

- Leave the dressing in place for 3 weeks following surgery. There is a glue dressing over the incision. If the outer dressing must be changed, leave the glue dressing in place
- It is extremely important to always keep the surgical site clean and dry to help prevent infection.
- Signs of infection include redness, swelling, increased pain, warmth, fever (above 101.4 degrees F) and drainage from the wound. If you note any of these signs, please call the office immediately

Bathing/Showering

- You may shower but make sure the bandage is covered with saran wrap or some other impermeable layer.
- **Do not soak or submerge** the surgical site until the wounds are completely healed (typically 3-4 weeks after surgery).

Activity

- Rest and elevate your leg as much as possible.
- Use a pillow under your calf and ankle. Do not place a pillow under your knee or heel.
- Use your walker while walking. Unless instructed otherwise, you may be weightbearing as tolerated on your leg as you feel comfortable..
- Physical therapy will come to your house for the first 3 weeks and then you will go as an outpatient.
- Avoid long periods of sitting without the leg elevated, or long-distance travel for 6 weeks

Medications

- You will be given Celebrex 200mg to take twice per day. This is an anti-inflammatory. You should take it every day for the first 30 days.
- You will also be given Tylenol (Acetaminophen) 1000mg which you will take 3 times per day for the first 30 days
- For breakthrough pain, you will be given a narcotic pain medication. This should be taken as needed every 8 hours for pain. Take with a little food.
- Ice and elevation will aide in additional pain control
- Take medications as prescribed
- Do not mix narcotics with alcohol
- Common side effects of narcotic pain medications include
 - Nausea- Take medication with food. If prescribed you may use anti-nausea medication. If nausea persists, call the office to consider having the medication changed.
 - Drowsiness
 - Constipation - We recommend purchasing an over-the-counter stool softener (such as colace) to take as directed while taking narcotics to prevent constipation. You will be given a prescription for this.
- Do not drive a vehicle or operate heavy machinery while on narcotic pain medications
- You will likely be given a prescription for aspirin 325mg to take post-operatively. This is taken only once a day for 30 days post-operatively to prevent blood clots. The dosing and duration may change on an individual basis, but it should be reflected in the prescription that you are given. If you are on a blood thinner at baseline, then you will not take aspirin in addition.

Post-Op Office Appointment

- Your first post-operative visit should be scheduled in the office prior to surgery. If the appointment was not arranged prior to surgery, please contact the office
- You will be seen for follow up visits at 3 weeks, 8 weeks, 12 weeks, and 1 year after surgery

Emergencies or Concerns

- Email Dr. Ratner at drewratnermd@gmail.com
- Or Contact us or go to the nearest emergency room if you have any of the following:
 - Pain worsens or does not go away after pain medication is taken.
 - Any abrupt change in the nature or severity of pain
 - Redness or swelling in your thigh or calf that will not decrease.
 - Redness around incisions
 - Continuous drainage or bleeding from the incision (occasional drainage is expected)
 - Difficulties moving your toes or extreme pain when moving your toes
 - Numbness or tingling that does not go away or is getting worse
 - Cold foot or color change in extremity (Please be aware that the skin prep in surgery may have an orange, brown, or blue tint)
 - Develop a fever greater than 101.5 degrees F.
 - Chest pain, shortness of breath, intractable nausea/vomiting, or anything else concerning
 - If you have an emergency that requires immediate attention, proceed to the nearest emergency room.