

Nikhil Verma, MD
Lauren Rooney, MMS, PA-C
Nathaniel Davidson, MS, PA-C
Mara Weaver, MS, PA-C
1611 W. Harrison, Suite #300
Chicago, IL 60612
Vermapa@rushortho.com
Fax: 708-409-5179
www.sportssurgerychicago.com



**MIDWEST
ORTHOPAEDICS
AT RUSH**



POSTOPERATIVE INSTRUCTIONS SHOULDER MANIPULATION UNDER ANESTHESIA

****Please note that the instructions provided below are general guidelines to be followed; however, any written or verbal instructions provided by Dr. Verma or either Physician Assistant supersede the instructions below and should be followed.**

DIET

- Begin with clear liquids and light foods (jellos, soups, etc.)
- Progress to your normal diet if you are not nauseated

WOUND CARE

- If a Band-Aid was placed, it can be removed the day after surgery
- You can shower like normal once the nerve block has worn off

MEDICATIONS

- Local anesthetics are injected into the wound and shoulder joint at the time of surgery. This will wear off within 8-12 hours and it is not uncommon for patients to encounter more pain on the first or second day after surgery when swelling peaks.
- Most patients will require some narcotic pain medication for a short period of time – this can be taken as per directions on the bottle.
- Common side effects of the pain medication are nausea, drowsiness, and constipation. To decrease the side effects take the medication with food. If constipation occurs, consider taking an over the counter laxative.
- If you are having problems with nausea and vomiting, contact the office to possibly have your medications changed.
- Do not drive a car or operate machinery while taking the narcotic medication or while in sling
- If you are having pain that is not being controlled by the pain medication prescribed, you may take an over the counter anti-inflammatory medication such as ibuprofen or naproxen in between doses of pain medication. This will help to decrease pain and decrease the amount of narcotic medication required. Please take as directed on the bottle. Please do not take additional Tylenol or Acetaminophen because the prescribed pain medication contains acetaminophen.

ACTIVITY

- You are to wear the sling placed at surgery for 1-2 days for comfort as instructed by Dr. Verma. Then you are encouraged to use your arm as much as you can for your day to day activities.

- When sleeping or resting, inclined positions (ie: reclining chair) and a pillow under the forearm for support may provide better comfort
- Do not engage in activities which increase pain/swelling. Unless otherwise instructed the arm should remain in the sling at all times.
- Avoid long periods of sitting or long distance traveling for 2 weeks.
- NO driving until instructed otherwise by physician, it is illegal to drive in a sling
- May return to sedentary work ONLY or school 3-4 days after surgery, if pain is tolerable

IMMOBILIZER (if prescribed)

- Your sling is to be worn 1-2 days following surgery for comfort
- After 2-3 days wean out of sling and begin moving shoulder to regain range of motion

ICE THERAPY

- Icing is very important in the initial post-operative period and should begin immediately after surgery.
- Use icing machine continuously or ice packs (if machine not prescribed) until your first post-operative visit.
- Care should be taken with icing to avoid frostbite to the skin.

EXERCISE

- Begin exercises (pendulums and active bicep flexion without resistance) 24 hours after surgery unless otherwise instructed.
- While maintaining your elbow by the side, begin elbow, hand, and wrist exercises immediately.
- Formal physical therapy (PT) typically begins immediately after surgery. A script will be in your discharge folder for you take to your therapy location of choice. PT will be 5 days a week for the first 2 weeks, then you will transition to 3x a week for the duration of therapy.
- It is imperative you attend physical therapy regularly and work on the exercises at home to maintain the range of motion gained at the time of surgery

EMERGENCIES**

- Contact Dr. Verma's PA's at Vermapa@rushortho.com if any of the following are present:
 - Painful swelling or numbness (note that some swelling and numbness is normal)
 - Unrelenting pain
 - Fever (over 101° - it is normal to have a low grade fever for the first day or two following surgery) or chills
 - Redness around incisions
 - Color change in distal arm and/or hand
 - Continuous drainage or bleeding from incision (a small amount of drainage is expected)
 - Difficulty breathing
 - Excessive nausea/vomiting
 - Calf pain
- The PAs are available by email during business hours (M-F 8 am – 5pm)
- If you have an emergency after office hours or on the weekend, contact the office at 312-432-2390 and you will be connected to our pager service. Press 0 and this will connect you with the Physician on call. You can also call Rush University Medical Center at 312-942-5000 and ask for the operator to page the orthopedic resident on call.
- If you have an emergency that requires immediate attention proceed to the nearest emergency room.

FOLLOW-UP CARE/QUESTIONS

- If you do not already have a post-operative appointment scheduled, please contact our scheduler at 708-236-2701 to schedule.
- Typically the first post-operative appointment following surgery is 7-10 days following surgery
- The first post operative appointment will be with one of the Physician Assistants. They will assess the wound, go over post operative protocol, and answer any questions you may have regarding the procedure
- If you have any further questions please contact the PAs directly at Vermapa@rushortho.com