

HIP REPLACEMENT HANDBOOK

YOUR GUIDE TO HEALING ENHANCED RECOVERY AFTER SURGERY

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Dear Surgical Candidate,

This handbook is your reference to defining the preparations, expectations, and understanding needed for a successful and rapid recovery. This information was designed with your utmost health, safety, and well-being in mind.

I want your experience to be one that speeds your recovery, optimizes your outcomes, and returns you to your previous lifestyle.

To prevent your surgery from being postponed you will need to complete the following items.

1. Read your Joint Replacement Handbook carefully.
2. Determine who your care partner will be.
3. Determine where you will have physical therapy after surgery.
4. Complete your planning worksheet located in your handbook.
5. Schedule an appointment with your primary care provider or medical doctor for medical clearance.
6. Take the medical clearance form provided to your primary care doctor for clearance. If directed, also schedule an appointment with any specialty providers, which may include cardiology, pulmonology, dentist. These appointments must be completed prior to your surgery.

I appreciate that you have entrusted myself and the team with your health and well-being. It is the greatest compliment that can be offered.

Dr. Harb

MY PLAN FOR TOTAL JOINT REPLACEMENT SURGERY

SURGERY DATE: _____

SURGEON NAME: Matthew Harb, MD

NAME: _____

DATE OF BIRTH: _____

Who will be your care partner(s) during recovery at home and transportation to and from the surgery center / hospital?

Outpatient physical therapy is scheduled at what location?

You may go directly to outpatient physical therapy within a day or two of arriving home from surgery. Identify what outpatient physical therapy office you will use in advance. You are encouraged to use a physical therapy location that is reputable, has a favorable proximity to your location and that you feel comfortable using.

If you plan on using home health physical therapy, we anticipate that in about 2 weeks time you will transition to an outpatient physical therapy office.

Please check that your outpatient physical therapy office is in network and determine if you will have an out of pocket expense and how much.

Preoperative clearance and optimization must be completed prior to your pre-surgery office visit in order to avoid surgery being postponed.

My medical clearance visit is scheduled with my primary care doctor or medical specialist on the following dates:

Names of primary care / medical doctors:

MEDICAL CLEARANCE LETTER

PATIENT: _____ DOB: _____

DATE OF VISIT: _____

To whom it may concern,

This patient is planning on having joint replacement surgery with Dr. Matthew Harb. The following tests are recommended for pre-operative screening. We would ask you to complete the following tests:

- CBC
- PT/INR
- Hgb A1C
- BMP
- 12-lead EKG
- History and Physical Exam
- **Please state clearly in the note that the patient is medically optimized and clear for surgery**

In addition to the above tests, please complete the following requests if applicable:

- Smoking cessation plan
- Chest x-ray
- Anticoagulation recommendations prior to surgery for patients on chronic anticoagulation therapy including the need for bridge therapy
- Dental consult for poor dentition / abscess
- Urinalysis with reflex culture if patient is symptomatic
- Any other tests for clearance you deem necessary

For routine anti-coagulation prophylaxis, patients will receive Aspirin 81mg BID for a total of 4 weeks prescribed from our office. For patients on long term anticoagulation therapy it would be preferred for the prescribing physician to continue to monitor and regulate their long term anticoagulation regimen.

Thank you for your collaboration in the care of this patient. Your assistance is greatly appreciated. If you have any questions, please contact my office at **202-835-2222**. The pre-operative clearance information, history and physical note, results of all blood work, EKG, and chest x-ray results can be faxed to **202-969-1798**.

Sincerely,
Matthew Harb, MD

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part I: Before Surgery

- What to expect with Hip Replacement Surgery
- Introduction to Hip Replacement
- Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)
- What is ERAS? (Enhanced Recovery After Surgery)
- Preparing for Surgery
- Medications to Stop Before Surgery
- Pre-surgery Exercises
- Pre-surgery Checklist
- One Week Before Surgery
- Days Before Surgery
- Day Of Surgery

Part II: After Surgery / Discharge Instructions

- What to expect After Surgery
- Medications After Surgery
- Incision Care
- Ice Therapy / Reducing Swelling
- Activity
- Antibiotics After Surgery
- Dental work After Surgery
- Avoiding Falls
- Resuming Sexual Activity
- Returning to Driving
- Metal Detectors / Airports
- Numbness Around Incision
- Reducing Blood Clots
- Digestive Health
- Nutrition and Surgery
- Getting In and Out of the Car
- Physical Therapy
- Returning to Work
- Weaning from Narcotics
- Comfort Techniques
- Equipment After Surgery
- Exercises After Surgery
- Follow-Up
- When to go to the Emergency Room

PART I: BEFORE SURGERY

What to expect with Hip Replacement Surgery

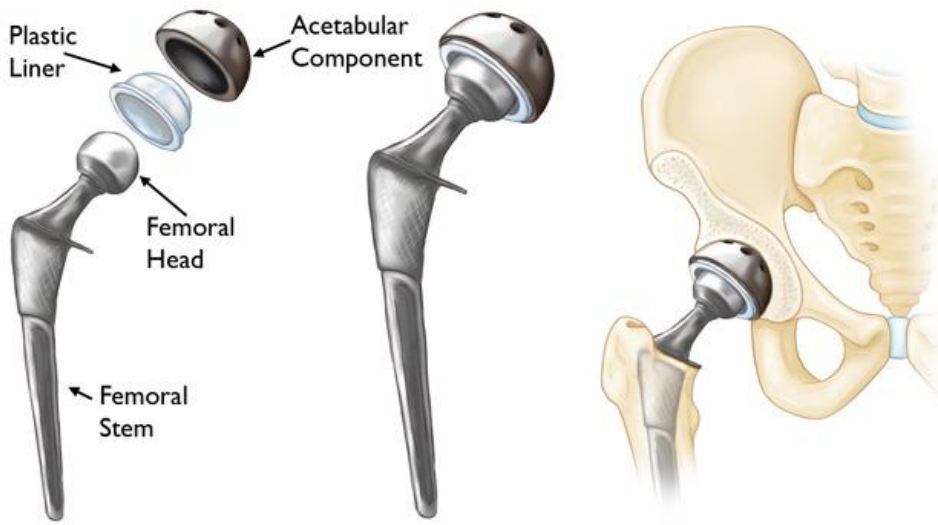
Dr. Harb performs minimally invasive, muscle-sparing direct anterior hip replacement surgery. This is a revolutionary technique to hip replacements that provides significantly reduced pain and quicker recovery compared to traditional hip replacement surgery. This advanced technique allows for Dr. Harb to replace the hip without cutting any muscles, tendons, or ligaments. Compared to traditional hip replacement there is no traumatic dislocation of the hip so the surrounding soft tissues are damaged less.

Dr. Harb's incision for direct anterior hip replacement surgery is 3-4 inches in length or approximately 8-10cm. The muscles are carefully moved out of the way and the hip joint is exposed. The arthritic ends of the bones are removed. The hip socket is prepared, measured, and a cup / acetabular shell is inserted into the new socket. A polyethylene liner is placed into the cup that will be the new bearing surface for your hip. The arthritis from the thigh bone is then removed and then implants are tailored to fit your bone. A titanium stem is implanted into the thigh bone and a ceramic ball is placed on top of the hip stem which allows for recreation of the ball and socket joint.

Once all the prostheses are in place, Dr. Harb tests the hip for range of motion and stability. After stability is confirmed, the hip is washed with antibiotics to prevent infection and your hip is closed. On average, the length of surgery from start to finish is about sixty to ninety minutes.

After surgery you will be sent to the recovery room and you will begin to walk with a walker for protection. You will then be seen by medical staff and if you are safe for discharge, you will be released from the surgery center or hospital.

Introduction to Total Hip Replacement Surgery



Hip replacement is a surgical procedure in which the arthritic parts of your hip are replaced with artificial components.

- **Femoral Stem** – this is made of titanium and placed into the thigh bone
- **Ball** – made of ceramic and is placed on the femoral stem to replace the femoral head
- **Cup** – this replaces your socket, it is placed in the acetabulum, which is part of the pelvis
- **Liner** – this is a high grade polyethylene (plastic) which is placed into the cup, the ceramic ball articulates with the poly liner to allow your hip to move freely, new liner technology has allowed these bearing surfaces to last 20+ years

Frequently Asked Questions

What is arthritis?

- Arthritis is a complex family of musculoskeletal disorders that can affect people of all ages, race, and genders. It takes many forms, but there are three common types of arthritis.
 - o **Osteoarthritis** – the most common type of arthritis. It is a progressive degenerative joint disease that involves the breakdown of joint cartilage.
 - o **Rheumatoid Arthritis** – a systemic form of arthritis which is characterized by the inflammation of membranes lining the joint. This causes pain, stiffness, swelling, and may cause severe joint damage.
 - o **Juvenile Arthritis** – autoimmune / inflammatory arthritis that can develop in children age 16 and under.

What is joint replacement?

- Joint replacement involves removing the worn and damaged portions of the knee or hip and replacing them with an artificial joint. This happens because the cartilage of the joint wears out. Joint implants are typically made of titanium, cobalt chromium, ceramic, and plastic. The goal of the joint replacement is to decrease pain and improve function.

Will I need a blood transfusion?

- Modern joint replacement almost never requires a blood transfusion. I use a special medication called tranexamic acid which minimizes blood loss during the operation along with electrocautery.

How long is surgery?

- The length of surgery from incision to closure is usually around 60 to 90 minutes. There is extra time associated with getting you into the room, positioning you on the table, as well as waking you up and getting you to the recovery unit. In total you are looking at about 2 hours from the time you enter the operating room.

Will I need pain medications after discharge?

- Yes, you will need pain medications after discharge. Our goal is to minimize narcotic pain medications as much as possible while keeping your pain under control and keeping you comfortable. Expect to take anti-inflammatory medications and Tylenol for several weeks after discharge. Opioid medications have negative effects such as constipation and respiratory depression, and can also cause a decreased tolerance to pain. They can be used for breakthrough pain in the post-operative period. You may need to take extra anti-inflammatory medications and Tylenol before sleeping at night and before therapy sessions. Ice is your best friend after surgery to help decrease swelling and inflammation.

How is the hip replaced?

- A small minimally invasive incision is made over the front of the hip and a direct anterior approach is performed. The incision is usually 3-4 inches (8-10cm) in length. In certain complex or revision cases an incision over the side of the hip may be performed. The damaged bone is cleared away and the surfaces are prepared and shaped to hold the new implants. The implants are aligned and secured to the thigh bone and pelvis for immediate weight bearing.

What are the risks of surgery?

- There are potential complications associated with any surgery. These risks are extremely low, less than 0.5%, but it is important that you are aware of them. All precautions are taken to prevent these risks from occurring.
- Infection
 - o With all surgery there is a risk of infection. This risk goes up with more medical comorbidities, smoking, obesity, diabetes, and autoimmune disease. Antibiotics are given before and after surgery. The surgical site is cleaned multiple times with antimicrobials prior to incision being made which will further prevent infection.
- Blood Clots
 - o To reduce risks of blood clots after surgery I will prescribe Aspirin 81mg twice a day to be taken for a total of weeks. Early ambulation, foot pumps, and compression stockings will help circulate blood and prevent blood clots. Moving around will prevent blood clots.
- Dislocation
 - o I perform a direct anterior approach which goes between the muscles and has an incredibly low risk for dislocation. In high energy falls or trauma the hip can still dislocate. Take precautions against having any falls post operatively.
- Numbness around the incision
 - o It is not uncommon to have **numbness** around the incision or over the front and side of the thigh after surgery. If numbness is present it will usually fade and improve with time.
- Swelling
 - o It is **normal** for your leg to swell after surgery. You may even have swelling in your ankle and toes. If you have a lot of swelling you must spend more time elevating your legs well above your heart. You may have to elevate your legs on 4-5 pillows for 30-60 minutes a few times a day. Swelling can persist for several months after the operation but will improve over time. Never put a pillow just under your knee for elevation as it can cause your knee to get stiff. Always use pillows under the ankle for extremity elevation. Compression socks, ice therapy, and elevation of the operative extremity with pillows under the ankle will help to decrease swelling. Exercise will also mobilize excess fluid from your operative side.

Enhanced Recovery After Surgery

What is enhanced recovery?

- Enhanced recovery is a modern technique of improving the experience of patients after joint replacement surgery. Enhanced recovery techniques allow patients to recover sooner so life can return to normal as quickly as possible. The ERAS protocol focuses on making sure patients are actively involved in their recovery.

There are 4 main stages to enhanced recovery after surgery:

1. **Planning and preparing before surgery** – giving you plenty of information so you feel ready for surgery
2. **Reducing the physical stress of the operation** – allowing you to drink clear liquids up to 2 hours before surgery to keep you hydrated and energized
3. **A pain relief plan** – giving you the right medications at the right time to keep you comfortable during and after surgery
4. **Early moving around after surgery** – early ambulation is key to a quick recovery so the goal is to get you up and walking as soon as possible after your surgery

It is important that you know what to expect before, during, and after your surgery. We will work closely with you to plan your care and treatment. You are the most important part of the care team.

It is important for you to participate in your recovery and follow our advice. By working together we can expedite your recovery and get you back to feeling normal sooner.

Preparing for Surgery

During your visit we will review your symptoms and x-rays and determine if you need surgery. You will work with our entire team to prepare for surgery.

Care Partner(s)

- You will need to select a care partner to help you with your recovery. Your care partner(s) are the same people you identify to be your help once you are discharged. After you are discharged you will require some help from friends and family for 24 hours for at least 3 to 5 days. You should arrange for support at home prior to being discharged. It is important to have help with meals, taking medications, etc.

Medical Clearance

- It is important to make sure all patients are healthy and ready for joint replacement surgery. A letter is provided in this handout to take to your medical doctor for clearance.
- This visit must be scheduled at least 4-6 weeks prior to surgery.
- If you have cardiac, pulmonary, or blood problems you may need to receive clearance from your specialist prior to surgery.

Dental Clearance

- If you have a tooth infection it could have a negative effect on your new joint.
- You may be asked to receive dental clearance prior to surgery if there are any dental problems.
- After joint replacement surgery you will be required to take antibiotics prior to dental cleanings and procedures for at least 2 years.
- You should not have any dental work 3 weeks before your surgery.
- It is recommended to avoid dental work for 3 months after your surgery.

Outpatient Surgery

- Outpatient surgery means you will be discharged the same day of your operation.
- If you are having outpatient surgery you should arrange for a family member to accompany you to the surgery center.
- You will be discharged from the hospital or surgery center as discussed previously so plan to have transportation home or to the hotel the day of your planned surgery.

Hospital Center Surgery

- If you are having surgery in the hospital you can also leave the same day of your operation. On average most patients will spend one night in the hospital to ensure their pain is controlled, they can use the bathroom and they do not have nausea or vomiting.

Preparing your Home

- Adjust your work and social schedule to allow time for your anticipated recovery.
- Pick up throw rugs and make sure long cords are out of the way.
- If you have pets it may be helpful to arrange for someone to assist with care for them for a few days after you return home.
- Clean and put away laundry.
- Put things you use the most waist high so you do not have to bend down for them.
- Buy the foods you like the most since shopping may be hard when you first get home.
- Prepare meals ahead of time that can be frozen and reheated.
- Cut the grass, tend to the garden, complete house work.
- Put fresh sheets on the bed.
- An armchair with a firm cushion may be comfortable for sitting.
- Waterbeds are not recommended after surgery. A flat, firmer mattress will provide the most comfort.
- Have an ample supply of your prescription medications.
- Put lights in bathrooms and dark areas.
- You can apply non-skid adhesive strips to tubs or shower to help prevent falls.
- Have good sturdy foot wear post op to avoid falls.

Driving

- You will not be allowed to drive for 2 weeks after surgery.
- You must have full control of your leg and be off narcotic pain medication to return to driving.

Hydration

- Ensure you are hydrated before surgery.
- It is recommended to drink 8 glasses of water a day.
- You are allowed to drink clear liquids up to 3 hours before surgery.
- You'll need to drink a 20 ounce Gatorade at least 3 hours before your scheduled surgical time. If you are diabetic, you should drink 20 ounces of water instead of a Gatorade.

Smoking

- If you smoke you should stop smoking at least 6 weeks before your surgery.
- Smoking decreases the blood supply to your body, increases the time it takes your body to heal and increases your risk for infection after surgery.
- You may be tested for nicotine and surgery may be postponed or canceled.
- It's never too late to quit smoking.
- Short term benefits of stopping smoking include: longer lifespan, decreased complications from surgery, faster recovery from surgery, more energy, and improved quality of life.

Bowel Prep Before Surgery

- In order to prepare your stomach for surgery we ask that you take 1 dose (1 heaping tablespoon) of Miralax daily on each of the 3 days before you come in for surgery. This is best taken in the late afternoon or early evening. This will help regulate your bowel before you begin taking pain medications which cause constipation. Patients who are prone to loose stools or diarrhea can decrease the dose of Miralax.

Medications to Stop Prior to Surgery

14 DAYS PRIOR

Stop all vitamin, herb, and joint supplements as well as birth control pills. Examples include:

<i>CoQ10</i>	<i>Garlic</i>	<i>Fish Oil</i>	<i>Omega 3,6,9</i>
<i>Chondroitin</i>	<i>Ginkgo</i>	<i>Kava</i>	<i>Juice Plus</i>
<i>Echinacea</i>	<i>Ginseng</i>	<i>MSM</i>	<i>St. John's Wort</i>
<i>Emcy</i>	<i>Glucosamine</i>	<i>Multivitamins</i>	<i>Saw palmetto</i>
<i>Ephedra</i>	<i>Flaxseed Oil</i>	<i>Ogen</i>	<i>Valeria</i>

7 DAYS PRIOR

Stop all aspirin-containing products such as:

<i>Alka-Seltzer</i>	<i>Bufferin</i>	<i>Ecotrin</i>	<i>Norgesic</i>
<i>Aspirin</i>	<i>Disalsid (Salsalate)</i>	<i>Excedrin</i>	<i>Pepto-Bismol</i>
<i>BC Powder</i>	<i>Dolobid (Diflunisal)</i>	<i>Goody's Powder</i>	<i>Percodan</i>

***If you have heart stents and take aspirin, check with your cardiologist about stopping prior to surgery.**

Stop all non-steroidal anti-inflammatory (NSAID) medications such as:

<i>Advil (ibuprofen)</i>	<i>Celebrex (celecoxib)</i>	<i>Mediprin (ibuprofen)</i>	<i>Oruvail (ketoprofen)</i>
<i>Aleve (naproxen)</i>	<i>Clinoril (sulindac)</i>	<i>Mobic (meloxicam)</i>	<i>Relafen (nabumetone)</i>
<i>Anaprox (naproxen)</i>	<i>Daypro (oxaprozin)</i>	<i>Naprelene(naproxen)</i>	<i>Tolectin (tolmetin)</i>
<i>Ansaid (flubiprofen)</i>	<i>Feldene (piroxicam)</i>	<i>Naprosyn (naproxen)</i>	<i>Voltaren (diclofenac)</i>
<i>Arthrotec (volteran)</i>	<i>Indocin (indomethacin)</i>	<i>Nuprin (ibuprofen)</i>	
<i>Cataflam (diclofenac)</i>	<i>Meclomen</i> <i>(meclofenamate)</i>	<i>Orudis (ketoprofen)</i>	

Pre-Surgery Exercises

These exercises will help you build your upper and lower body strength. This can make using a walker or crutches easier. You can do these exercises using weights to make them more efficient. The weights do not need to be heavy. A can of soup or one or two pound weights will provide you with the added benefits. Building strength before surgery will improve your outcome after surgery.

Bicep Curls

Sit up straight in a chair or stand. Keep your elbow close to your body and your wrists straight. Bend your arm at the elbow with your hand moving towards your shoulder. Lower your hand in a slow controlled manner. Start with repeating five times with each arm and work up if you are able.



Seated Press-Up

Sit in a sturdy chair with arm rests. Place your palms flat on the arm rests of the chair and press down to lift your buttocks from the chair. Hold for three to five counts. Bend your elbows and slowly sit back onto the chair seat. Start with repeating five times and work up if you are able.



Ankle Pumps

Slowly push your foot up and down. Do this several times, as often as every 5-10 minutes. This helps circulate blood flow and prevents blood clots. Repeat 20 times.



Heel Slides

Lie on back. Slide your heel toward your buttocks, bending your knee and keeping your heel on the bed. Do not let your knee roll inward. Repeat 50 times. Can do 3-4 times a day.



Straight Leg Raises

Lie on back, unaffected knee bent, and foot flat. Lift opposite leg up 12 inches. Keep knee straight and toes pointed up. Relax. Repeat 20 times.



Quadricep Sets

Lie on back, press surgical knee into mat, tightening muscles on front of thigh. Do NOT hold breath. Repeat 20 times



Standing Hip Abduction

Be sure your hip, knee and foot are pointing straight forward. Keep your body straight. With your knee straight, lift your leg out to the side. Slowly lower your leg so your foot is back on the floor. Repeat 10 times 3 or 4 times a day.



Pre-Surgery Checklist

- What you should bring to the surgery center / hospital
 - o Your handbook
 - o A list of your current medications
 - o A book or something to do while you wait
 - o A change of comfortable clothes for discharge
 - o Your walker (we will give you a prescription for a walker before your surgery)
 - o Photo ID
 - o A bag for dentures, contacts or glasses case

- What you should NOT bring to the surgery center / hospital
 - o Large sums of money
 - o Valuables such as jewelry or non-medical equipment
 - o Remove all rings / bracelets / earrings prior to your visit

- Any belongings you bring will go with your care partner or be locked away

One Week Prior to Surgery

- Schedule your pre-operative office visit one week before surgery
- Receive prescriptions – Walker, Extra Strength Tylenol, Celebrex, Oxycodone, Keflex, Aspirin, Zofran, Colace, Tramadol
- Obtain over-the-counter Miralax, one bottle of Hibiclens, and your 20 ounce Gatorade
- Stop all anticoagulants, anti-inflammatories, aspirin, fish oil, vitamin E, and supplements.
- Continue pre-surgical exercises to build strength

Days Before Surgery

FOOD AND DRINK THE NIGHT BEFORE SURGERY

- Stop eating solid foods after midnight before your surgery.
- Be sure to have a 20oz Gatorade ready and available for the morning of surgery. If you are diabetic drink water instead. Drink this 3 hours before your operation.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HIBICLENS

- Hibiclens is a preoperative scrub to use every day for 3 days prior to surgery as it helps to prevent an infection after surgery. It can be found at any pharmacy.
- You should scrub with Hibiclens the night before surgery and morning of surgery.
- This will clean your skin and remove bacteria.
- Focus on the area around the hip as this is where the incision will be made.
- Hibiclens is as gentle as water, but if you feel any burning or irritation of the skin then you should rinse the area right away and do not put any more body wash on it.

- **Showering with Hibiclens**
 - o Thoroughly rinse your body with water from the neck down.
 - o Apply Hibiclens directly on your skin or on a clean, wet washcloth and wash gently. Move away from the shower stream when applying Hibiclens to avoid rinsing off too soon.
 - o Rinse thoroughly with warm water.
 - o Wear newly washed pajamas and sleep on newly washed bed linens the night before surgery.

- **Bathing with Hibiclens**
 - o Wet your body with clean water in the tub.
 - o Stand or sit in a bath chair and squirt Hibiclens onto a clean wet washcloth and wash gently. Since your feet and lower legs are under the bathwater you will need to wash them after the rest of your body. Reapply body wash as needed. Wait 2 minutes before thoroughly rinsing the area with clean water.
 - o Do this washing, waiting, and rinsing for each foot and lower leg separately.
 - o Let the area dry completely before getting into bed or getting dressed.
 - o Wear newly washed pajamas and sleep on newly washed bed linens the night before surgery.

- **IMPORTANT: Keep out of eyes, ears, and mouth. Do NOT use any deodorant, lotion, powder or perfume after washing on the day of surgery. Do not shave near your surgical site. This will help prevent infection.**

Day of Surgery

Before You Leave Home

- Remove all nail polish, jewelry, rings, makeup, and/or piercings.
- Wear comfortable, loose clothing.
- Take heart and blood pressure medications with a sip of water.
- Do not take diabetes or insulin medication unless instructed to.
- Do not drink other liquids or surgery will be cancelled.
- Do not eat any solid foods or drink liquids besides water and Gatorade.
- Drink your 20oz Gatorade at least 3 hours before the surgical time.
 - o If you are diabetic drink 20oz water instead.
- Remember to wash with the chlorhexidine soap (Hibiclens) the morning of surgery.

Surgery Center/Hospital Arrival

- Arrive at the surgery center or hospital at least two hours before your procedure.
- Your family member / care provider must be present.
- Finish your Gatorade at least 3 hours before your scheduled surgical time.
- Check into the surgery center or hospital.

Surgery

- A nurse will identify you and get you an ID band.
- You will be checked in by a nurse and asked about your pain level.
- You will be given an IV and weighed by the nurse.
- You will be given several medications that will help keep you comfortable during surgery.
- You will meet the surgery team and your consent for surgery will be reviewed.
- Your surgical site will be marked.
- You will meet with the anesthesia team who will review your medical history and will discuss your anesthesia plan.
- It is recommended to have spinal anesthesia for total joint replacement as patients have less pain, quicker recovery, less blood loss, and better outcomes with spinal anesthesia.

Operating Room

- Once you are in the OR we will confirm your identity and the location of your surgery.
- You will be hooked up to monitors.
- Your anesthesiologist may perform your spinal block in the holding area or operating room.
- You will be given antibiotics through your IV.
- The surgical site will be prepped with antimicrobial wash and sterilized and drapes will be placed to prevent contamination to the surgical site.
- A final time out to confirm identity and surgical site will be performed before surgery begins.
- Dr. Harb and the surgical team will begin your operation.

PART II: AFTER SURGERY / DISCHARGE INSTRUCTIONS

What to expect After Surgery

It is normal to experience pain and swelling after surgery. At the end of the operation I inject the soft tissues around the joint with a long-acting anesthesia medication. This helps with pain control, but will begin to wear off. On day 2-3 after surgery it is not uncommon to feel more discomfort. The goal after surgery is to stay ahead of the pain curve and control your pain and swelling with medication and ice therapy.

Incision Care

- Dr. Harb performs a plastic surgery skin closure for your incision.
- This means that the surgical incision will be closed with absorbable sutures underneath the skin. Skin tape and glue will be applied on top of this, followed by an outer surgical dressing. No sutures or staples need to be removed.
- The outer surgical dressing should stay on for at least 7 days but can be kept on for up to 4 weeks. **The dressing is water-resistant.**
- If the outer dressing becomes saturated, soiled, or moist you can change it with fresh 4x4 gauze and tape that can be purchased at any pharmacy.
- It is important you wash your hands before and after incision and dressing care.
- You may clean yourself with a sponge and soap starting at day 4 but ensure you **keep your dressing and incision site dry.**
- After 1 week from the day of surgery you may begin to shower. If the outer dressing has come off, the tape and glue underneath should be left on. You can **gently** clean the incision with soap and warm water after 1 week.
- Over the course of 2-4 weeks the underneath tape and glue will come off.
- Do not take tub baths, get in hot tubs, swimming pools, soak your incision, or put ointments / gels on your surgical incision until it is completely healed.

Ice Therapy / Reducing Swelling

- It is very important to use ice over your replaced joint. This will help decrease inflammation, swelling, and pain. Never place ice directly on your skin.
- You can use a washcloth to prevent moisture from reaching your skin.
- Ice your hip 3-4 times a day for 15-20 minutes each time.
- You should use ice therapy for 4 weeks after surgery.

Medications After Surgery

- **Tylenol Extra Strength** 1000mg every 8 hours by mouth (#120 pills, 1 refill)
 - o This is over the counter and is your first line medication for pain control. This should be taken around the clock every 8 hours for at least the first 2 weeks to help with pain control. Do not exceed more than 3000mg of Tylenol in a 24-hour period.
- **Celebrex** 100mg twice a day by mouth (#120 pills, 2 refill)
 - o This should be taken as well in combination with Tylenol for pain control for 4 weeks. Celebrex is a prescribed strong anti-inflammatory that will help with pain. If pain is not controlled you may double the dosage to 2 pills, 200mg twice per day. The maximum daily dosage is 400mg in a 24-hour period.
- **Tramadol** 50mg every 6 hours by mouth as needed for pain (#30 pills)
 - o This is your second line pain medication and should be taken as needed for moderate to severe pain. If needed you may increase the dosage to 100mg every 4-6 hours for added pain control. Maximum dosage in 24 hours is 400mg.
- **Oxycodone** 5mg every 4-6 hours by mouth as needed for pain (#30 pills)
 - o This is prescribed for severe breakthrough pain. You can take 1 tablet for moderate pain or 2 tablets for severe pain every 6 hours as needed. Do not take more than 8 tablets in a 24hour period.
- **Aspirin** 81mg twice daily by mouth for 4 weeks (#60 pills)
 - o This is to prevent blood clots. Start taking aspirin in the evening after surgery.
- **Colace** 100mg twice daily by mouth daily as needed for constipation (#28 pills)
 - o This is an over-the-counter medication and will help to prevent constipation.
- **Keflex/Cefalexin** 500mg four times a day for five days (#20 pills)
 - o This is for infection prevention and should be taken starting when you get home from surgery.
- **Zofran/Ondansetron** 4mg by mouth every 6-8 hours as needed (#20 pills)
 - o This is to prevent nausea and vomiting.
- ***Any allergy or intolerance to one of the above medications may alter your prescription profile slightly.**

PREOP MEDICATIONS/SCRIPTS

- **Journavx/Suzetrigine** – 100mg by mouth (two 50mg tablets) 2 hours before surgery, then take 50mg (1 tablet) every 12 hours non-opioid, pain blocker for 3 days (#7 pills)
- **Hibiclens** - Preoperative scrub to clean the operative area 3 days prior to surgery as well as the morning of surgery.
- **Miralax** - Take one dose which is 1 heaping tablespoon of Miralax daily starting 3 days before surgery, this will regulate their bowel, if you have a history of loose stools or diarrhea you may decrease the dosage of Miralax.
- **Mupirocin** - 22g 2% ointment apply to both nostrils with a q tip twice a day starting 5 days before surgery, this will prevent bacteria from your nose causing an infection.

OPTIONAL SLEEP AID MEDICATIONS

- **Diphenhydramine (Benadryl)** - If you have trouble sleeping over the counter Diphenhydramine sleep aid 25mg by mouth before bed can be used. This can be increased to 50mg if you still have trouble sleeping.

Joint Replacement Medication Schedule Example

Please refer to the **MEDICATIONS** handout for an explanation of each medication.

Tylenol, anti-inflammatories, icing, and elevation are **ESSENTIALS** for pain control. These should not be stopped before your 4-week visit unless you have been instructed otherwise. Narcotic medications will not control your pain unless you are routinely taking Tylenol, an anti-inflammatory, icing, and elevating.

	Wake	Breakfast	11am	3pm	Dinner	Bedtime
Tylenol 1000mg	1 tab			1 tab		1 tab
Celebrex 100mg		1 or 2 tab			1 or 2 tab	
Tramadol 50mg	1 tab		1 tab	1 tab		1 tab
*Oxycodone 5mg		*1 tab			*1 tab	
*Journavx 50mg		1 tab			1 tab	
Aspirin 81mg		1 tab			1 tab	
Keflex/Cefalexin 500mg	1 tab		1 tab	1tab		1 tab
Colace 100 mg		1 tab			1 tab	
*Zofran 4mg	*1 tab			*1 tab		*1 tab

*** Journavx / Suzetrigine – 100mg loading dose (2 tablets) 2 hours before surgery

*** Ice therapy for 20 minutes every hour ***

*** Celebrex 100mg twice a day should be doubled early if pain is not controlled ***

*** **Tramadol is taken as needed for moderate pain** ***

*** **Oxycodone is taken as needed for severe pain not otherwise controlled** ***

*** Zofran is taken as needed for nausea and vomiting ***

Medication Schedule Example – Weeks 4-6				
	Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner	Night
Aspirin 81mg	1 tab		1 tab	
Celebrex 100mg	1 or 2 tab		1 or 2 tab	

*** Ice therapy for 20 minutes every 1-2 hours***

*****Tylenol and Tramadol are taken as needed for mild to moderate pain*****

Other Helpful Medications	
Colace 2-in-1 Senna-S 50-8.6mg MiraLAX	For <i>constipation</i> . For patients who suffer from <i>chronic constipation</i> , you should continue your stool softener until the day of surgery.
Diphenhydramine 25mg	For <i>difficult with sleep</i> . If you are having trouble with sleep, I recommend sleeping on your side with a pillow between your legs or on your back with pillows underneath the ankle to help elevate the limb. This over-the-counter medication can help with sleep post op. This medication can be increased to 50mg if 25mg does not work.

ELEVATION OF YOUR EXTREMITY

- Elevation of the operated side of your body / limb will help reduce swelling.
- The goal is to elevate the extremity above the level of the heart.
- This can be done by placing the leg on a chair or stool or if laying down you can place pillows behind the ankle.
- Avoid placing pillows behind the knee as this can cause the knee to get stiff and prevent you from obtaining full extension.



Elevate: Doing this 30-60 mins at a time, 4 to 5 times a day will help

- Lying flat on your back
- Legs above heart level
- Pillow under heels
- Knee not bent

Ice: Apply an ice pack or use an on the hip for 20 minutes at a time, 3-5 times a day to help with pain and swelling. **Do not apply ice directly on your skin.**

COMPRESSION STOCKINGS

- Compression stockings will help reduce swelling as well as reduce the risk of blood clots. They can be removed for showers or changing clothes or to give the skin a break for a few hours. **These will be provided by the facility.**
- It is recommended to wear compression stockings for 4 weeks after surgery to decrease swelling in the limb and reduce the risk of blood clots.

Activity

- You are allowed to put all of your weight on your operative leg.
- Be mindful of your pain. If something hurts too much you should stop.
- A walker should be used initially and then you can transition down to a cane.
- From a cane you can transition down to no walking aids.
- The most important goal after surgery is to prevent any falls in the post-operative period.
- Everyone recovers and heals differently and at different speeds.
- There are no restrictions on how much you can walk.
- You can use a pillow between your legs at night to sleep more comfortably, as needed.
- You should receive physical therapy either at home or at a physical therapy facility.

- The goal of the first 6 weeks after surgery is regaining motion, restoring flexibility, and preventing the joint from getting stiff.
- It takes time to improve from joint replacement and most patients will not reach full improvement until 1 year after surgery.
- Try to avoid high impact activities until recovered. The best activities are low impact which include stationary bike, water exercises, aerobics, and elliptical.

Antibiotics After Surgery

- If you had outpatient surgery you will have routine antibiotics for 5 days. You will take Keflex 500mg four times a day for 5 days to prevent infection.
- For inpatient surgery you will receive 24 hours of IV antibiotics in the hospital.

Antibiotics and Dental Work / Other Procedures

- A potential cause of infection after joint replacement is from bacteria that enters the blood stream from dental procedures or urinary tract / skin infections.
- Avoid routine dental work 3 weeks before and 3 months after your operation.
- Antibiotics should be used before all dental work for 2 years after surgery.
 - Recommended dosage is Amoxicillin 2G one hour prior to the procedure.
- Antibiotics should also be used before all invasive surgical procedures such as genitourinary, gastrointestinal, oral procedures, sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy, bronchoscopy, liver biopsy, prostate, bladder, or kidney surgery, vaginal exams and GYN surgery, or barium enema.
- After 2 years you may stop taking antibiotics before procedures.

Avoiding Falls

A fall during the first few weeks after surgery can damage your new hip and may result in a need for more surgery. Stairs are a particular hazard until your joint is strong and mobile. You should use a cane, crutches, a walker, or handrails and/or have someone help you until you improve your balance, flexibility, and strength.

Resuming Sexual Activity

Sexual activity is not recommended immediately after your surgery because of pain and swelling. You can resume sexual activity 6 weeks after surgery.

Driving

You can return to driving 2 weeks after your operation if you are no longer on pain medication and have full control of your operative extremity.

Metal Detectors / Airports

It is uncommon, but possible for your new implant to activate metal detectors required for security in airports and some buildings. Tell the security agent about your hip replacement if the alarm is activated. At your follow-up visit we can provide you with a joint replacement card, as needed.

Numbness Around the Skin Incision

You may feel some numbness in the skin around your incision. You also may feel some stiffness, particularly with excessive bending. These differences often diminish with time, and most patients find these are minor compared with the pain and limited function they experienced prior to surgery.

Reducing Risk of Blood Clots

- You will take Aspirin 81mg twice a day for a 4-week time period.
- It is important to mobilize and walk when possible which will prevent blood clots.
- Heel pump exercises will also help to circulate blood and prevent clots.
- Compression stockings are effective at keeping swelling down and venous blood circulating.
- Low impact exercise is also great for recovery and helps to move blood and prevent clots.

Digestive Health (Bowel Regimen)

Constipation is common after surgery. This is due to not being as mobile, dehydration, anesthesia and pain medications.

- It is recommended to take Colace 100mg or Senna 8.6mg 1 or 2 times a day to help with constipation. These medications work best in a hydrated patient. It is recommended to drink water at home, preferably 8 glasses per day.
- These are over-the-counter medications that help to decrease constipation.
- It is also important to eat a healthy high fiber diet and drink plenty of water.
- Finally, it is important to get up and move around periodically throughout the day in order to stimulate the digestive tract. Walking and regular activity can prevent constipation.

Sleeping

- It can sometimes be difficult to fall asleep the first few days after surgery.
- Sleeping with a pillow between your legs or pillows under the ankle of the operative extremity can help reduce swelling and make you more comfortable at night.
- If you have trouble sleeping, over-the-counter **Diphenhydramine (Benadryl)** sleep aid **25mg** by mouth before bed can be used. This can be increased to 50mg if you still have trouble sleeping.

Nutrition and Surgery

Initially after surgery (within the first 24 hours) you may feel slightly nauseas and not have much of an appetite. If this is the case you can start with clear liquids in your diet and then advance to soft and solid foods, as tolerated. You will have oral Zofran to take as needed for post-op nausea.

- What you choose to eat and drink can affect your recovery.
- Your body may need more protein to help you heal after surgery.
- It is also important to include fiber in your diet.
- Eating nutrient rich meals and snacks throughout the day can help provide the vitamins and minerals your body needs to recover.
- Avoid excessive alcohol use, foods high in fat, sugar, and tobacco use.
- Drink plenty of water the first 2 weeks at home. Strive to drink 8 glasses per day.
- **Good sources of Protein**
 - o Chicken, fish, beef, pork, milk, yogurt, cheese, cottage cheese, eggs, nuts, seeds, tofu, tempeh, soy, quinoa, beans, peas, lentils
- **Good sources of Fiber**
 - o Shredded wheat, bran, oatmeal, brown rice, flaxseed, chia seeds, barley, beans, corn, almonds, squash, broccoli, sweet potato, nectarines, pears, blackberries, prunes, apples
- **Good sources of Vitamins and Minerals**
 - o **Iron:** meats, beans, spinach, prunes, eggs
 - o **Zinc:** meats, seafood, dairy, beans
 - o **Vitamin E:** nuts, vegetable oils, milk, eggs, beef, liver
 - o **Vitamin C:** citrus fruits, berries, potatoes, tomatoes, melons, peppers
 - o **Vitamin K:** Green leafy vegetables, fish, liver
 - o **Vitamin D:** milk, fish, eggs, fortified cereals

Getting In and Out of the Car

- **Before You Get In**
 - o Please take extra care when getting in and out of the car to avoid falls.
 - o You should get in the car from level ground.
 - o The car seat should be as far back as possible.
 - o You may need cushions to raise the height of the seat.
 - o Using a plastic bag on the seat can help you slide.
 - o Have someone hold the door for you.
- **Getting In**
 - o Back up to the car seat with your walker or cane.
 - o Use the dashboard or seat back for support.
 - o Lower yourself carefully to the seat.
 - o Lift one leg inside the car followed by the other.
 - o If using a plastic bag remove it at this time to prevent sliding.
- **Getting Out**
 - o Reverse the procedure above making sure your operated leg is in front of you before you stand up.

Physical Therapy

- You will have a prescription for physical therapy. You should begin therapy the day after surgery.
- The goal for therapy after hip replacement is ambulation and walking as much as possible.
- Walking will make you strong and restore muscle balance and strength.

Returning to Work

- You should be able to return to work in about 4-6 weeks after surgery. This can be longer or shorter depending on how you feel, your recovery rate, and what type of work you do.
- Patients with very strenuous jobs may require up to 3 months of recovery before returning to work.

Weaning from Narcotics (Pain Medication)

- After surgery you may be taking narcotic medication to help you with your pain. As your pain improves you will need to wean off your narcotic pain medication. Weaning means slowly reducing the amount you take until you are not taking it anymore. You may find the pain is better controlled with NSAIDS (Celebrex / Ibuprofen) and Tylenol (Acetaminophen).
- Taking narcotics will not provide good pain relief over long periods of time. The body develops tolerances to them and requires more to provide the same effect. There are many side effects to narcotics including constipation, nausea, tiredness, and even dependency. These side effects increase with higher dosages. Weaning off and stopping narcotic medication will help you feel better and improve your quality of life.
- Once your pain is improving and you have weaned off narcotics you may have narcotics remaining. You can bring them to your local pharmacy for proper disposal of the medication.

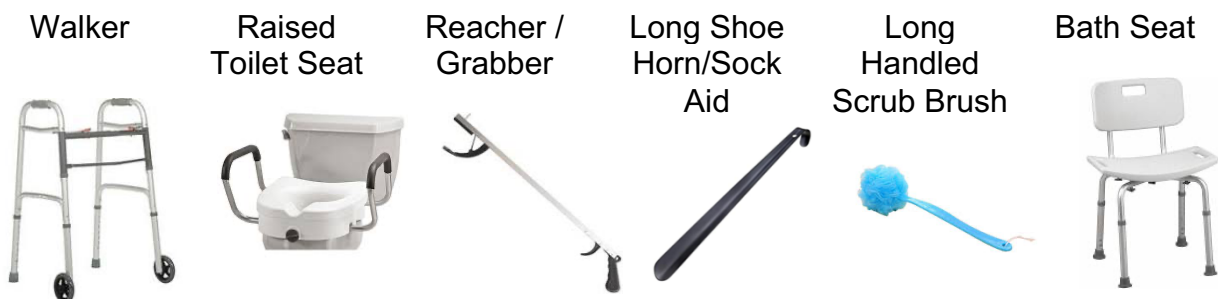
Comfort Techniques

There are various ways to address pain in addition to medications. Below are some examples of comfort techniques that may help reduce or distract you from pain and help you feel more comfortable in the post-operative period.

- **Aromatherapy:** Scented tablets like orange, lavender or eucalyptus can create a calming, scented environment.
- **Distraction:** Focus your mind on an activity like creating art, doing puzzles, reading books and magazines.
- **Ice Therapy:** Ice can reduce inflammation, swelling and pain and will provide comfort.
- **Massage Therapy:** Massage is a comfort technique that can ease pain after surgery.
- **Noise or light cancelation therapy:** An eye mask, earplugs, or headphones may reduce light and outside noise and make you feel more comfortable.
- **Pet Therapy:** Home pets or animals may provide comfort and a distraction for you after surgery.
- **Positioning / Movement:** Changing positioning in the bed or chair or getting up to go for a walk can help improve you comfort. It is recommended to walk as much as possible.
- **Prayer / Reflection:** Connect with your spiritual or religious side of healing and hope through prayer, meditation, reflection, and ritual.
- **Controlled Breathing:** Taking slow deep breaths can help distract you from the pain you are feeling. This can also help with nausea. Use the 4-7-8 technique. Breathe in quietly through your nose for 4 seconds, hold your breath for 7 seconds, breath out through your mouth for 8 seconds.
- **Calm App:** The calm app is an excellent app for Android and iOS phones that provides meditation and guided imagery. You can find it by searching in the app store. It is a great method to help you feel more relaxed and comfortable after surgery.

Equipment After Surgery

- A rolling walker is necessary after surgery and will be provided by the facility.
- Optional Equipment includes:



Exercises After Hip Replacement Surgery

Ankle Pumps

- Slowly push your foot up and down. Do this several times, as often as every 5-10 minutes. This helps circulate blood flow and prevents blood clots. Repeat 20 times.



Heel Slides

- Lie on back, slide your heel toward your buttocks, bending your knee and keeping your heel on the bed. Do not let your knee roll inward. Repeat 50 times. Can do this 3-4 times a day.



Straight Leg Raises

- Lie on back, unaffected knee bent, and foot flat. Lift opposite leg up 12 inches. Keep knee straight and toes pointed up. Relax. Repeat 20 times.



Quadricep Sets

- Lie on back, press surgical knee into mat, tightening muscles on front of thigh. Do NOT hold breath. Repeat 20 times.



Standing Hip Abduction

- Be sure your hip, knee and foot are pointing straight forward. Keep your body straight. With your knee straight, lift your leg out to the side. Slowly lower your leg so your foot is back on the floor. Repeat 10 times 3 or 4 times a day.



Walking

- The best exercise you can do after a hip replacement is getting up and walking around. At first you may need a walker or cane to prevent falls and rebuild strength. This should be your main focus for exercise. In the beginning, walk 5 or 10 minutes 3 or 4 times a day. As your strength and endurance improves, you can walk for 20 or 30 minutes 2 or 3 times a day. Once you have fully recovered, regular walks, 20 or 30 minutes 3 or 4 times a week, will help maintain your strength.

Exercise Bike

- Stationary Bike is an excellent activity to help you regain muscle strength and hip mobility. Adjust the seat height so that the bottom of your foot just touches the pedal with your knee almost straight. Pedal backwards at first. Pedal forward only after comfortable cycling motion is possible backwards. As you become stronger (at about 4 to 6 weeks) slowly increase the tension on the bike. Bike 10 to 15 minutes twice a day, gradually building up to 20 to 30 minutes 3 to 4 times a week.

Follow-Up

- Dr. Harb would like to see you back in the office 4 weeks after surgery.
- Call 202-835-2222 for an appointment or schedule this at your final preoperative visit. At this office visit an x-ray will be taken and your incision will be examined.
- The next follow-up appointment will be 4 months from surgery and then 1 year from surgery.
- After that Dr. Harb likes to see his patients every 5 years following surgery.

When To Go to the Emergency Room

- Sudden increase in pain with activity and rest not relieved with medication
- Uncontrollable nausea or vomiting
- Inability to bear weight or walk
- Shaking chills
- Fever greater than 101.3
- Shortness of breath or chest pain
- If you have increasing discharge or drainage from your surgical incision

Thank You

It has been a pleasure taking care of you and getting to know you. I hope that you enjoyed your operative experience. Please remember that your health and recovery are extremely important to me. I look forward to seeing you again at your follow-up appointments.

Matthew Harb, MD
Orthopedic Surgeon, Hip and Knee Specialist

