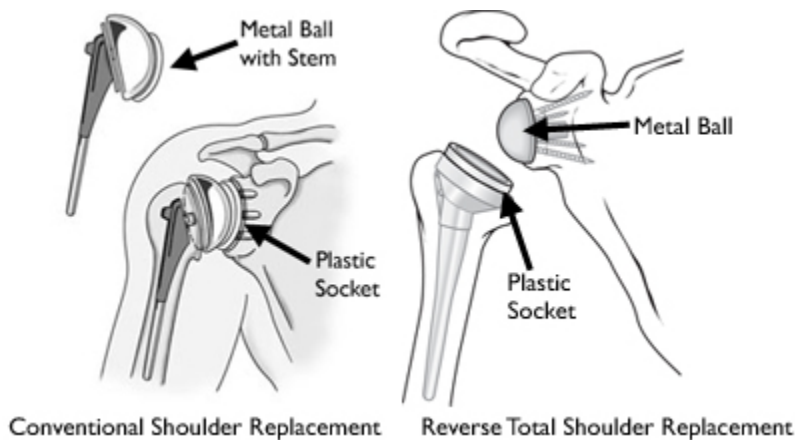


Total Shoulder Replacement Manual and Therapy/Rehab Protocol



Dr. Edward Kelly, MD, MBA

Burnsville:

1000 W 140th St Suite 201, Burnsville, MN 55337
Ph: 952.808.3000
Fax: 952.456.7804

Edina:

4010 W 65th St, Edina, MN 55435
Ph: 952.456.7000
Fax: 952.456.7804



You have made the decision to have a total shoulder replacement to decrease your shoulder pain, regain function, and increase your quality of life. This type of surgery is a big decision and this manual is intended to help you prepare for your surgery and guide you through the rehabilitation process.

Getting Ready for Surgery – Check List

Get a Pre-operative Physical Exam

Before surgery, a preoperative physical is necessary. This is typically done by your primary care physician and will need to be completed within 30 days of surgery. Bring an up-to-date list of the current medications and supplements you are taking including the doses of each to your physical.

Make a Post-operative Appointment

10-14 days after surgery, you will have a post-operative appointment with Lindsey Anderson, PA-C, Dr. Kelly's physician assistant. This appointment is typically made at the time you schedule surgery, but if it is not, please call to schedule this appointment prior to surgery. At this appointment, your dressings will be changed and x-rays will be taken of your shoulder.

Absence from Work

The time frame for returning to work after a total shoulder replacement varies depending on you and your job. Patients who have a desk job are able to return to work on the average within 2-4 weeks. If you have a more physically demanding job it may be 10-12 weeks before you are back at work. If you need paperwork filled out for your employer, please bring this to the office prior to your surgery and avoid bringing any paperwork to the hospital. You can also mail or fax (952-456-7804) paperwork to the office to the attention of Kaici.

Getting your house ready for your return after surgery

There are a few things you can do before surgery to make your transition home after surgery easier. This includes moving items that you regularly use to a place that is easy to access, having a phone that is nearby, removing any tripping hazards (throw rugs, etc), and preparing meals for after surgery. Many patients find it most comfortable to sleep in a recliner chair and if you don't own one, you may consider borrowing one before surgery. Another helpful tip is to tie a belt or rope around the inside of your car door or other doors of your home to save you from reaching away from body and pulling to close them.

Medications to have at Home

There are a few medications you might want to have available at home to use after surgery if needed. These include:

- **Aspirin 325mg:** This will be necessary to take after surgery to help prevent blood clots. If you do not get it prior to surgery, you will be given a

- prescription at the hospital when you are discharged. You will take one of these daily for a total of 30 days after surgery.
- **Stool softener** (senokot, Colace, Dulcolax): You may have constipation after surgery due to being sedentary and taking a narcotic pain medication. A stool softener can help with this as can eating a fiber-rich diet (wheat bran, fresh fruits and veggies, oats). Other things that can help include drinking plenty of water and getting up to walk around frequently.
 - **Extra-Strength Tylenol 500mg** – this is a great adjunct to the pain medication you will be taking, as long as it does not contain acetaminophen. We recommend avoiding ibuprofen or Aleve until you are done taking the aspirin.

Get an Antibacterial Soap

Developing an infection after surgery is a serious risk and there are many measures that Dr. Kelly, Lindsey, and the hospital staff take in the operating room to prevent it. One simple thing that you, the patient, can do to prevent infection is use an antibacterial soap called Hibiclens. This can be purchased at any pharmacy or you can go to Ridges Hospital after your surgery is scheduled for a free bottle. You should shower with this antibacterial soap the day before and even the morning of surgery.

Plan to have help at home after Surgery

Most patients are able to go directly home from the hospital 2 days after surgery and do not need to stay at a transitional care unit (TCU) after total shoulder replacement. However, some patients, especially those who live alone and have no one who can stay with them for a few days, those who have significant physical disabilities prior to surgery (i.e. wheelchair or walker dependant), or those who experience post-operative complications, may require a short stay at a transitional care facility after surgery. If you anticipate needing this after your surgery, please let us know prior to surgery so we can get a social worker at the hospital involved with your care early on. Please note, most insurance companies will **NOT** pay for a TCU stay unless a patient has been hospitalized for 3 or more days and most of Dr. Kelly's patients are ready for discharge from the hospital on the second day after surgery.

Dental Appointment

Dr. Kelly recommends waiting 3 months after surgery to have any routine dental work done. Please plan ahead and have your dental work up-to-date prior to surgery.

One Week before Surgery

- Stop taking any vitamin supplements, herbal medications, over-the-counter medications, aspirin, or any anti-inflammatory medications (i.e., ibuprofen, Motrin, Advil, naproxen sodium, naproxyn, or Aleve).



- If you take a blood thinning medication such as Coumadin, your primary care physician will direct you when to stop taking this prior to surgery (usually 5-7 days).

Night before Surgery

- Take a shower with the hibiclens antibacterial soap described above, taking special care to wash the arm pit thoroughly.
- Do not eat or drink anything after midnight the night before your surgery. You can take any necessary prescribed medications with a sip of water the morning of surgery.
- You might find it nice to put freshly laundered sheets on your bed for you to come home to after your hospital stay.

Day of Surgery

Before Surgery

Take another shower with the hibiclens soap before you head to the hospital. Please arrive at the hospital 2 hours prior to your surgery. Dr. Kelly will see you in the preoperative area before your surgery to answer any last minute questions or concerns you may have. You will also meet with one of the board certified anesthesiologists prior to surgery. He or she will discuss different types of anesthesia, risks, and possible complications of the anesthesia. You will have a general anesthetic and usually a local nerve block, depending on your discussion with the anesthesiologist.

During Surgery

- ***Surgery Time*** – The surgery will take about 2-3 hours. This time includes getting you positioned, the operation itself, and waking you up from the anesthetic after the surgery.
- ***Catheter*** - Once you have been put to sleep, the operating room nurse will place a catheter in your bladder to aid urination during surgery and immediately post operatively. This will be removed the morning after surgery, once you are able to get up out of bed to use the bathroom. Please let us know ahead of time if you have any bladder or prostate concerns.

In the Hospital

Pain after surgery

We work closely with the hospital staff to control your pain post-operatively. Even with pain medications, you can expect to feel some pain. Please note that the first night you will likely have less pain because the nerve block that was placed by the



anesthesiologist prior to surgery will usually still be in place. The day after surgery you will be transitioned to oral pain medications. This usually consists of a narcotic pain medicine such as oxycodone, Percocet, or Dilaudid, and an antihistamine medication called Vistaril, which often relaxes the muscles and is a good adjunct to your narcotic pain medications. Pain medications are opioid derivative medications that can make you sleepy, dizzy, and constipated and doses are closely regulated by your nurse for your safety.

The Incision

Your wound will be closed with sutures under the skin that will dissolve on their own, typically after 6-8 weeks. A bandage called an Aquacel dressing is placed in the operating room with the intention that it will stay on until your first post-operative visit 1-2 weeks after surgery to limit the exposure of bacteria to your incision. There may be some early drainage on the dressing which your nurse can mark with a pen to see if it increases. Either Dr. Kelly or his PA Lindsey will see you in the hospital before you go home and decide if the dressing needs to be changed or not. With this dressing, you may shower over it but do not soak or scrub. The Aquacel will be removed at your first post-op visit in the clinic and clean steri-strip bandages will be applied.

Blood Clots

Although the risk of a DVT or blood clot after shoulder surgery is lower than with knee or hip surgery, it is still a risk that we address after surgery. You will be prescribed 325mg of aspirin once daily in the hospital and for 30 days after the surgery.

Leaving the Hospital

Discharge

Please plan to be in the hospital for 2 days. You will work with the social worker, physical therapist, and Dr. Kelly's care team to determine if you will be going home from the hospital or if a short stay at a transitional care facility is better for you. As mentioned previously, most insurance plans will NOT pay for a stay at a rehab facility unless you are in the hospital 3 or more days due to complication or other medical necessity.

Medications prescribed for you at the time of discharge:

1. **Aspirin 325mg** - You will take a full aspirin (325mg) a day for 30 days. If you were taking a baby aspirin (81mg) prior to surgery you do not have to resume this until the 4 weeks of the full aspirin is completed. If you would prefer to buy this over the counter, please let Lindsey know when she sees you in the hospital or your nurse.

If you were taking Coumadin prior to surgery you will resume this instead of taking the aspirin



2. **Oxycodone 5mg** - You will have a prescription for the pain medication that you were taking in the hospital, this will most likely be oxycodone. Other pain medications may include Norco, Percocet, or Dilaudid.
3. **Vistaril 25mg** – This medication is a good adjunct to the narcotic pain
4. **Senna tabs** – This is a stool softener that we recommend you take while taking narcotics, since the use of narcotics can cause constipation. If you have a different stool softener that you routinely take at home or would rather buy Senna tabs over the counter, just let your nurse know.
5. **Zofran 4mg** – This medication is to treat nausea. Some patients experience nausea after surgery from the anesthesia or the pain medicine.

Postoperative Information

Pain after surgery

You will be taking narcotic pain medication after surgery to help relieve your pain. Pain medications are opioid derivative medications that can make you sleepy, dizzy, and constipated. They are also addictive if used for long periods of time. Please take narcotic pain medications sparingly but stay ahead of your pain. As you get farther and farther from surgery you will be able to take less and less pain medication. Patients typically use pain medication the most to help them sleep at night. Everyone heals differently but most patients are on pain medication for less than 4 weeks. Make sure to take the pain medicine that your nurse will offer you the first 24 or so hours after surgery, even if your pain is low. Chances are, your anesthetic block may still be working, but when the block wears off, you want to have pain medicine on board and working to cover that.

Medication Refills

If you need a refill of your pain medication prior to your first post-operative appointment, please contact your pharmacy and they will contact us. Please allow 24 hours for refills to be processed. Any refills needed before the weekend will need to be submitted on Thursday. Also, narcotic pain medication prescriptions (Norco/Percocet/oxycodone/Dilaudid) cannot be called in to the pharmacy and a hard copy needs to be signed by Lindsey or Dr. Kelly. This is a Federal Law and there are no exceptions. You or a family member will need to allow for time to come to our office to pick this up. As your pain improves we try to help you wean off of the narcotics and transition to NSAIDs with Tylenol.

Swelling/Bruising

It is very common to have swelling and/or bruising the first few weeks after surgery. You may notice swelling/bruising over the front, top, or back of the shoulder, down the arm, and even into the hand. This can vary based on your body and how it bruises.



Applying ice to the affected area and coming out of the sling to bend the elbow and wrist (but keeping the shoulder safely at your side) will help the body reabsorb that fluid. Keep the ice on your shoulder for 20-30 minutes at a time.

Incision

Your dressing will be removed in 10 to 14 days from the date of surgery. You should leave the dressing alone until your first post-op visit. Lindsey or Dr. Kelly will check your dressing before you leave the hospital and if it is less than or equal to 50% blood-soaked, we will leave it intact. Keep in mind that this dressing was placed in the operating room under sterile conditions and we would like to keep your incision as clean and protected as possible! Once you leave the hospital, if your dressing starts to come off or you notice a new blood or fluid collection, please call us and let us know. Once that dressing has been removed at your post-op visit, you should not put any ointments or creams on the incision. It is recommended that you refrain from submerging your shoulder in water (bath/pool/hot tub) until the incision is fully healed to avoid infection. This can take 3-4 weeks. However, you may let clean soapy water run over the incision while showering starting 2-3 days after surgery.

Sleep

Sleep during the first 6 weeks can be difficult, both because of the pain and difficulty finding a comfortable position to sleep in. As mentioned, you may sleep best in a recliner chair, as least right away. You should use ice and pain medication to get as much rest as possible. The Vistaril is good for this, as it is an anti-histamine and typically makes patients sleepy. These medications will also tend to make you sleepy throughout the day. Try to get up and move during the day and avoid “cat napping”. This will help with sleeping at night. If you are having trouble sleeping at night the first thing you should try is taking your bedtime dose of pain medication with Tylenol PM. This has Benadryl in with the Tylenol and can help make you drowsy and make falling asleep easier. Take this medication as directed on the bottle. If you continue to have difficulty sleeping at night discuss this with Dr. Kelly or Lindsey. Your endurance may also be decreased after surgery. The easiest tasks will take longer and you will tend to fatigue very easily. This will get better as healing progresses and your strength returns.

Physical Therapy

You will have occupational and/or physical therapy 1-2 times a day while in the hospital. Before you are discharged from the hospital, you will be demonstrated some very basic exercises that are safe for your shoulder. These include bending the elbow up and down, moving the hand and wrist, and leaning forward to let the whole arm hang. While the arm is hanging down, you can also move your torso front to back and side to side to get some movement in the shoulder. What we don't want you to do is lift the arm away from the body, either forward or to the side (and wearing the sling at all times except for showering, dressing, or doing the above exercises will prevent you from doing so). These safe exercises will help reduce stiffness and swelling in the arm. After your second post-op visit, around 5-6 weeks after surgery, you will start physical therapy to



work on stretching and active assisted range of motion. This means that you will start to move the shoulder in a protected way, either by the assistance of the therapist or other devices like a pulley or yardstick. At about the 3 month point after surgery, you will begin strengthening the shoulder and rotator cuff and your physical therapist will guide you through this. This gradual progression through therapy is used to protect your shoulder replacement and the operation that Dr. Kelly performed.

Driving

You will not be able to drive right after surgery. You will need to arrange for a ride home from the hospital and any appointments or errands in the first couple of weeks after surgery. You can return to driving when you feel you can safely operate the vehicle and you are no longer taking narcotic pain medication during the day.

Life after Total Shoulder Surgery

Activity

The goal of having your knee replaced is to get you back doing all the activities that you want to do. This includes golfing, tennis, swimming, gardening, etc. One activity that Dr. Kelly would like you to avoid is heavy overhead lifting, such as shoulder press or bench press weight lifting. Since there is a plastic component to all total shoulder replacements (standard or reverse), frequent or repetitive shoulder level or overhead lifting increases the risk of wearing down that plastic and wearing out your shoulder replacement. Patients typically will have a 20-25 pound overhead lifting restriction for life.

Dental Antibiotic

After total joint surgery it is best to wait 3 months before having any dental work or cleaning done. Once you do go back to the dentist after surgery you will need to take an antibiotic. You should take this prior to any dental cleaning for 2 years minimum after surgery, or in some cases, for the rest of your life. The length of time required to take antibiotics before dental procedures varies based on your overall health. The antibiotic is to prevent the bacteria from your mouth getting into your blood stream and causing an infection in your joint. You can call our office before your dental appointment and we will be happy to fill that.

Traveling

You can travel as soon as you feel comfortable after your joint replacement surgery. We typically recommend waiting one month after surgery before flying due to an increase risk of blood clots. If you are traveling within the first three months after surgery you should take one 325mg aspirin daily starting the day before you travel and continue this one day after you travel. This includes both long road trips or if you are flying. It is also recommended that you wear compression socks for both long road trips or while flying.



Please note your joint replacement will make the security alarms go off at the airport. You simply need to inform the checkpoint worker that you have a replacement and they will screen you accordingly. You should allow for extra time to get through security at the airport. TSA is not interested in a security card, however, if you would like to have a card stating you have a total joint replacement we have them available at the office.

Questions?

If you have any further questions, before or after surgery, please contact us at:
Kaici – Dr. Kelly’s care coordinator: 612-455-2023
Lindsey – Dr. Kelly’s physician assistant: lindseyanderson@tcomn.com

Also, Dr. Kelly’s website has more information on it that can help to answer any questions or concerns you may have: www.edwardkellymd.com