



General Post-Operative Instructions

Trigger Finger Release

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WOUND CARE

- After surgery, wounds are typically covered with a soft dressing. This should be left in place until your follow-up appointment. Make sure to keep the dressing clean and dry.
- Do not stick anything into the ends of the dressing. This can introduce bacteria or cause scratches which may develop into an infection.

DIET

- After surgery, some patients experience nausea. This can be related to anesthesia or pain medication. It is best to begin with clear liquids and light food (crackers). You may progress slowly to your normal diet if not nauseated.
- Patients are often prescribed an anti-nausea medication after surgery. This can be used to treat nausea. If nausea or vomiting persists despite medication, call the office.
- Pain medication can also cause constipation. An over-the-counter laxative, high-fiber diet or fruit juice may be helpful.

MEDICATIONS

- Most home medications may be resumed the evening of surgery or the following day unless specifically directed by your surgeon or primary care provider.
- Typically, patients are given a prescription for narcotic pain medication. Most commonly, this is hydrocodone + Tylenol (Norco) or oxycodone + Tylenol (Percocet). This should be used as instructed if pain is not otherwise well-controlled. Typically, patients require narcotic pain medication for around 2-5 days following surgery.
- Try to take pain medication with food to help decrease nausea.
- Prescribed pain medication may already have Tylenol (Acetaminophen) mixed with it. Do not take any other medications that include Tylenol while taking these pain medications. Taking too much Tylenol can cause liver damage.
- Taking medication prior to bedtime may help with sleeping.
- Do not drink alcohol or drive while taking narcotic pain medication (hydrocodone, oxycodone, dilaudid, etc.).
- Pain medication typically takes about 30-45 minutes to take effect.

- Some patients may receive a nerve block prior to surgery. This block lasts a different length of time in each patient, but typically lasts 12-18 hours. When you begin to feel some tingling in the extremity, the block is beginning to wear off. This is a good time to begin taking oral pain medication.
- Pain medication likely will not take away all of your pain. It is okay and expected to have some discomfort.
- Because of the risks of prolonged narcotic use, in most cases narcotic pain medication will not be prescribed after 4-6 weeks from surgery. Plan to wean narcotic use after surgery accordingly.

ACTIVITY

- You may use your hand, but do not perform any tight grip activities for the first few weeks after surgery.
- You are encouraged to open and close your hand to encourage circulation and prevent stiffness.
- Return to work depends on your job requirements, specifics of your surgery and pain/swelling levels. This can be discussed at your follow-up appointment.
- Do not resume sports, use exercise equipment or perform strenuous physical activity (including lifting weights) until your surgeon says it is okay.
- Return to driving after surgery is okay once narcotic pain medication has been stopped and you are cleared by your surgeon.

REASONS TO CALL THE OFFICE

Please call the office for any of these concerns:

- Fever above 101.5°F
- Excess pain or swelling of the calf
- Excess drainage at surgical incisions
- Worsening pain at the operative site not controlled with medication
- Excess nausea/vomiting
- Numbness in the operative arm
 - Some numbness can be expected initially after surgery if a nerve block was used
- Redness around the incision site
- Any other questions or concerns

FOLLOW-UP APPOINTMENT

- A post-operative follow-up appointment will be made for you at the time your surgery is scheduled for 2 weeks after surgery. If you do not have an appointment scheduled after surgery, please call our office.