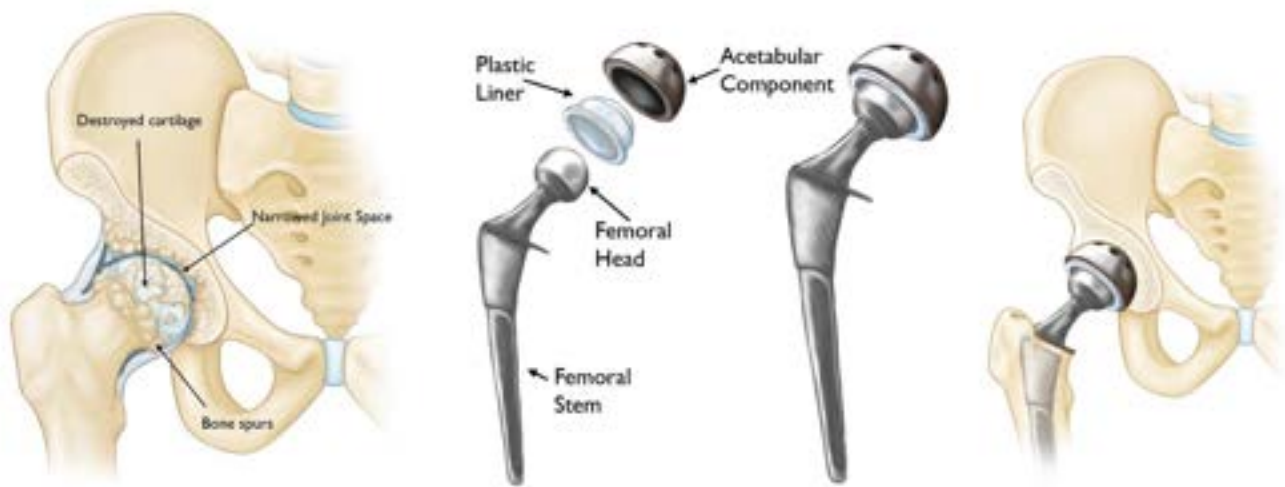


Your Minimally Invasive Anterior Hip Replacement with Dr. Jesse Chrastil



Surgery Date:

- Location:
- Time: The facility will call you directly 1-5 days prior to confirm time

Post-Op Appointment:

- Location:

Table of Contents

PLEASE READ ENTIRE BOOKLET, then use this table of contents to quickly refer back to the book for guidance during your hip replacement process.

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Your Surgical Care Team



Your Surgeon:
Jesse Chrastil MD



Your Physician Assistant:
Jessica Wieczorek PA-C



Medical Assistant and Surgical Scheduler:

Kate Taylor

Clinic Line: 720-497-6191 | Fax: 720-497-6704

Email: drchrastilpc@panoramaortho.com

Surgery Locations and Contact Info

South Denver Surgery Center

Main Line: (720) 360-3400

Pre-Admission Testing: (303) 589-3637

300 E Mineral Ave #9, Littleton, CO 80122

*Cross streets: Broadway and Mineral- across the street from
Littleton Adventist Hospital*

This facility is outpatient only

Centennial Hospital

Main Line: (303) 699-3000

Pre-Operative Total Joint Class: (303) 944-9500

Pre-Admission Testing: (303) 695-2764

14200 E Arapahoe Rd, Centennial, CO 80112

*Cross streets: Arapahoe Road and Jordan; I-25 and Arapahoe
Road*

OrthoColorado Hospital

Main Line: (720) 321-5450

Pre-Operative Total Joint Class: (720) 321-5618

Pre-Admission Testing: (720) 321-5450

11650 w 2nd Pl, Lakewood, CO 80228

*Cross streets: Union Boulevard and West 2nd Place- Located
in St. Anthonys Medical Plaza*

Important Phone Numbers

For any questions for Dr. Chrastil or Jessica Wieczorek, or questions regarding surgery or appointments, please reach out to our medical assistant, Kate.

Triage:

Medical questions or concerns requiring immediate attention
303-233-1223- Option 3; Extension 1100

Clinic Appointment Scheduling Line:

Please call this number for scheduling an appointment with Dr. Chrastil or his team.

303-233-1223; Option 2 then Option 1

Billing Office:

Please direct any billing questions to the number below. Our billing team can help with costs following surgery.

720-497-6637 or customerserviceteam@panoramaortho.com

Physical Therapy Scheduling:

This number will direct you to our physical therapy appointment schedulers who can assist in getting visits set up at a location close to you.

303-274-7330

Prescription Refills:

Please call the number below for prescription refills- Monday- Friday; 7am-3pm. Refills called in over the weekend will be addressed the next business day.

720-497-6191

Please allow 24 hours for refills to be addressed

Total Hip Replacement Surgery Overview

Dr. Chrastil does an anterior muscle-sparing minimally invasive hip replacement. The incision is anterior and slightly laterally on the thigh just under your pocket, it is completely muscle-sparing, so no muscles are cut during this procedure. The surgery itself takes about an hour and is usually done under a spinal anesthetic and sedation with continuous care from an anesthesiologist. We use dissolvable sutures and dermabond for closure, so no sutures or staples to remove. The postoperative dressing will be in place for 2 weeks and our office removes the bandage for you at the 2-week visit. You will be weight-bearing as tolerated immediately after surgery. Because this surgery is an anterior hip replacement there will be no postoperative hip precautions as the risk of hip dislocation is incredibly low with this approach. Most patients use a walker for approximately 5-10 days after surgery followed by a cane for about another week. The first week to two weeks it is very common to have groin pain and thigh pain which can radiate down to the anterior or lateral knee. Swelling, bruising, and warmth around the hip are normal for 2-3 months after a hip replacement.

To find out more watch Dr Chrastil's videos at:

<https://www.panoramaortho.com/find-a-doctor/jesse-chrastil/>

Or an animation from the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons:

<https://orthoinfo.aaos.org/en/treatment/total-hip-replacement-animation/>

Overview

After you have decided with Dr. Chrastil it is time to proceed with hip replacement, you will be given this booklet of information. **Please read it in its entirety, as it has important information regarding your upcoming procedure.**

An Overview of What to Expect:

- First, surgical date and facility will be selected, insurance approval will be obtained.
- You then will need pre-operative medical clearance from your primary care provider (PCP).
- Surgery itself takes about 60-90 minutes.
- Typically surgery is performed with a spinal anesthetic minimizing the amount of sedating medications required (but yes, you are still sleeping through the surgery).
- Following the procedure you will wake up in a recovery room.
- You will work with physical therapy (PT) at the facility and will be able to place as much weight as you would like on the operative leg.
- Physical therapy is usually not required following hip replacement.
- You will follow up with Dr. Chrastil's physician assistant, Jessica Wieczorek, at 2 weeks from surgery, and you will meet with Dr. Chrastil again at 6 weeks from surgery.

Surgery at OrthoColorado and Centennial Hospital:

- Plan for same day discharge home verses overnight stay in the hospital will be discussed prior to procedure with our nurse navigation team. Our goal is for same-day discharge, however, we always recommend being prepared to stay the night if indicated medically.

Surgery at South Denver Surgery Center:

- This an entirely outpatient facility with the benefit being it will be planned for you to discharge home same day. Hip replacement in a surgery center is safe and Dr. Chrastil does them routinely.

Overview

Surgery Scheduling:

- Kate Taylor, Dr. Chrastil's surgical scheduler, most likely scheduled your surgery in person after meeting with Dr. Chrastil and electing to proceed with surgery. If not, please contact Kate (see page 3) to schedule surgery and your first post-operative appointment.
- For financial guidance and what your insurance covers, please call our business office (see page 4) and speak with one of our pre-authorization specialists.
- Avoid any injection of the operative hip 3 months before surgery.

Medical Clearance:

- Prior to surgery, you must have medical clearance from your primary care provider. Please call your PCP to schedule this appointment. This must be within 30 days of your scheduled procedure. If this clearance is not completed within 30 days prior to your surgery, the procedure may have to be canceled or rescheduled.
- You can expect to have labs drawn, an EKG performed, and a general physical completed.
- We will have sent orders over to your primary care physician when you scheduled surgery, but a copy of the requested labs and diagnostic studies has been included in this packet. Please take the form with you to your pre-op visit, just in case they did not receive the form from our office.

What To Do Prior To Surgery

4-6 Weeks Prior to Surgery:

Dr. Chrastil and his team recommend you identify a friend or family member as your "total joint care provider". This person can:

- Attend education sessions with you.
- Stay with you for the first 2-3 days following surgery.
- Help with medications, care, transportation, etc.
- Take you home from the hospital/surgical center.
- Help you manage stress and anxiety following surgery.

Arrange a Surgical Clearance Visit with your Primary Care Provider:

- This is important- Surgery cannot proceed without prior clearance!
- Please schedule this visit to take place within 30 days of your scheduled surgery.
- If you are having trouble getting an appointment with your regular primary care provider, you may see a different doctor, physician assistant, or nurse practitioner to complete this clearance.
- If you are still having trouble arranging this appointment, please contact our office so we can discuss how to obtain these clearances.

Pre-Surgery Dental Clearance:

- You should have a dental exam within 6 months of surgery to ensure there are no major issues. This may include a routine cleaning.
- Dental issues could lead to an increased risk of infection in your new hip joint.
- Major dental work must be completed at least 1 month prior to surgery.

What to Do Prior to Surgery

Pre-Surgery Dental Clearance Cont.:

- Non-urgent dental work should be postponed for 3 months following surgery.
- Antibiotics for dental procedures are no longer recommended after hip replacement for "routine cleanings" unless underlying health concerns (immunocompromised patients) or major dental issues are encountered (active dental infection). Please contact us with questions about this.

Tobacco Use:

- Tobacco cessation is important in the recovery following a hip replacement. The use of tobacco immediately prior to surgery or during recovery increases the risk of infection and post-operative complications. Speak with Dr. Chrastil or his team with any questions about tobacco cessation.

What to Do Prior to Surgery

2 Weeks Prior to Surgery:

Anesthesia:

- On the day of surgery, your anesthesiologist will discuss the anesthetic plans with you.
- Most patients will receive a spinal anesthetic with sedation so you will be numb from the waist down until this wears off.
- You will be sleeping and unaware of the surgery but with less medication administered than a general anesthetic would require.

Obtaining Canes and Walkers:

- Purchase or borrow a two-wheeled walker (often used for 1-2 weeks).
- A cane is a nice transition piece from the walker (additional week) to walking without an assisted device.
- Optional purchases: Shower chair, toilet seat riser, hand-held shower sprayer.

1 Week Prior to Surgery:

- Contact Dr. Chrastil if there is any change in your medical condition prior to surgery (illness, infection, cuts/scrapes, etc.).
- Do not shave legs the week prior to surgery to avoid any cuts or nicks.
- Start using CHG Soap (see page 35).
- If you have pets, arrange for care as they may be tripping hazards and they should be kept away from your incision to minimize infection risk.
- Remove small rugs or tripping hazards throughout your home.
- Arrange post-op care and transportation such as:
 - Rides to and from the hospital/surgery center.
 - Rides to outpatient physical therapy.
 - Arrange pre-made meals.

What to Do Prior to Surgery

48 Hours Prior to Surgery:

- The hospital or surgery center nurses will call you to go over your health history and last-minute instructions including when to stop eating and drinking.
- The nurses will also inform you what time you need to arrive at the hospital or surgery center.

1 Day Prior to Surgery/Day of Surgery:

- Stay well hydrated the day before the surgery (water, juice, Gatorade).
- Do **NOT** eat or drink anything after midnight the evening prior to surgery! If you eat on the morning of surgery, your surgery will have to be canceled.
- On the morning of surgery, only take medications as instructed by your primary care provider or by Dr. Chrastil.
- Bring your glasses, hearing aids, dentures to the hospital with you.
- Bring your photo ID and insurance cards to the hospital.
- Wear loose-fitting clothes and supportive, but easy-to-slip-on shoes.
- Do not apply lotions, deodorant, or perfumes.
- Leave valuables and jewelry at home.
- Make sure you and your "total joint providers" contact information is up to date and available on the day of surgery in case the hospital or Dr. Chrastil's team needs to contact you.

Pre-Operative Exercises

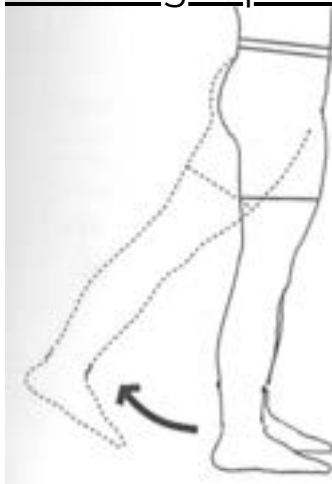
- If you are currently performing an exercise program, continue to do so.
- If you are not currently performing an exercise program, you may incorporate exercises as directed below.
- These exercises are optional

Side-Lying Hip Abduction



- Lie on uninvolved side, with lower knee bent for stability.
- Keep knee straight on involved leg, lifting leg upward.
- Return to start position and repeat.
- Perform 3 sets of 10 repetitions, once a day.
- Perform 1 repetition every 4 seconds.
- Rest 1 minute between sets.

Standing Hip Extension



- Stand, hold onto table or wall for balance.
- Extend leg backward, keeping knee straight.
- Return to start position.
- Perform 3 sets of 10 repetitions, once a day.
- Perform 1 repetition every 4 seconds.
- Rest 1 minute between sets.

Pre-Operative Exercises

Sit to Stand



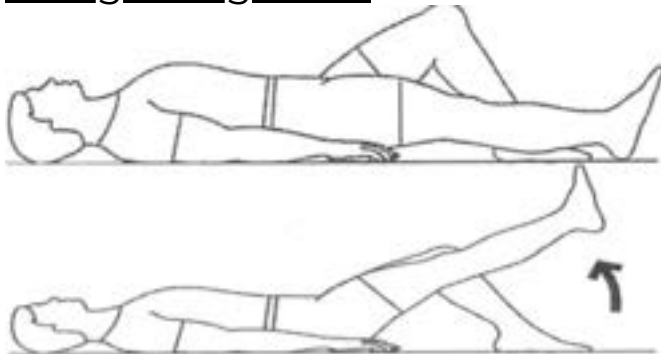
- Begin standing with a chair behind you
- Lean forward slightly as you bend the knees and lower buttocks towards the chair as if you are attempting to sit.
- Before you touch the chair, stand back up to full upright position.
- Perform 3 sets of 10 repetitions, once a day.
- Perform 1 Repetition every 4 seconds.
- Rest 1 minute between sets.

Mini Wall Squat



- Lean on a wall, feet approximately 12 inches from the wall, shoulder distance apart.
- Bend knees to 45 degrees and hold for 5 seconds
- Return to starting position
- Perform 1 repetition every 4 seconds
Perform 1 set of 10 repetitions once a day.

Straight Leg Raise



- Lie on your back with uninvolved knee bent as shown.
- Raise leg to thigh level of bent leg
- Return to starting position
- Perform 1 set of 10 repetitions, once a day. Perform 1 repetition every 4 seconds.

Medications Prior to Surgery

Stop at Least 7 Days Prior to Surgery:

Stop all Aspirin* containing products such as:

Coated ASA	Uncoated ASA	Ecotrin	BC Powder	Disalsid
Salsalate	Dolobid	Diflunisal	Alka-Seltzer	Goody Powder
Norgesic	Pepto Bismol	Percodan		

*If you have Heart Stents and take Plavix and Aspirin, DO NOT STOP ASPIRIN

Stop all Antiplatelet* Medications such as:

Aggrenox (aspirin + dipyridamole)	Plavix (clopidogrel)	Pletal (cilostazol)
Trental (pentoxil)	Ticlid	

*If You Have Heart Stents: DO NOT STOP PLAVIX DIRECTED BY A CARDIOLOGIST PRIOR TO SURGERY

Anticoagulation Medications such as Coumadin need a plan with your provider care provider (i.e. need for Lovenox bridging etc.)

Stop birth control pills & any male or female hormone (including creams or patches) such as:

Estrogens	Estradiol	Estraderm	Premarin	Prempro
Estrace	Estratest	Ogen	Emcyt	Testosterone.

Medications Prior to Surgery

All herbal & weight loss medications such as:

Alpha lipoic acid	Cinnamon	Chamomile	Creatine	Echinacea
Acetyl L-carnitine	Ephedra	Fish Oil	Garlic	Ginkgo
Milk Thistle	Glutamine	Goldenseal	Licorice	Kava
L- carnosine	Ginseng	Skullcap	Saw Palmetto	St. John's Wort

Stop all vitamins and joint supplements containing products such as:

Vitamin A	Vitamin C	Vitamin E	Vitamin K	Fish Oil
Omega 3,6,9	CoQ10	Juice Plus	Krill Oil	Glucosamine
Chondroitin MSM				

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

Ibuprofen	Advil.	Nuprin.	Ketoprofen	Oruvail
Orudis	Relafen	Nabumetone	Arthrotec	Voltaren
Tolectin	Tolmetin	Cataflam	Clinoril	Sulindac
Oxaprozin	Daypro	Diclofenac	Etolodac	Mobic
Meloxicam	Naproxen	Naprosyn	Indocin.	Indomethacin
Celebrex	Celecoxib	Aleve	Anaprox	Ansaid
Feldene	Piroxicam	Naprelan	Lodine	Meclomen
Meclofenamate.	Mediprin			

Contact your primary care provider for instructions if you take any of the following medications:

Humira	Remicade	Imuran	Enbrel	Rituxan
Actemra	Kineret	Cosentyx	Stelara	Benlysta
Xeljanz	Cimzia	Orencia	Librium	Librax
Cytoxan	Adderall			

***Your prescribing physician should help with monitoring these medications

Unlisted Medications

If you do not see a medication that you are taking on these lists, please contact your primary care provider to ask when to stop taking it.

You may continue taking the following medications:

- Cholesterol medications
- Psychiatric medications
- Gabapentin
- Tylenol (extra strength, regular, arthritis)
- Ultram (Tramadol)
- Ultracet
- Iron Supplements
- Blood pressure medications- see additional instructions below regarding your blood pressure medication.

You should NOT take the following blood pressure medications on the day of surgery:

- ACE inhibitors. Common ACE inhibitors include:
 - Benazepril (Lotensin), Captopril (Capoten), Enalapril (Vasotec), Lisinopril (Prinivil, Zestril), Quinapril (Accupril)
- Angiotensin Receptor Blockers (ARBs). Common ARBs include:
 - Losartan (Cozaar), Olmesartan (Benicar), Telmisartan (Micardis), Valsartan (Diovan)
- Diuretics. Common Diuretics include:
 - Hydrochlorothiazide (HCTZ, Microzide), Furosemide (Lasix), Spironolactone (Aldactone), Triamterene (Dyrenium), Chlorthalidone, Bumetanide
- Pills that contain combinations of ACE inhibitors, ARBs, or diuretics.

Unlisted Medications

It is okay to take the following blood pressure medications on the day of surgery:

- Beta-blockers. Common beta blockers include:
 - Atenolol (Tenormin), Metoprolol (Lopressor, Toprol), Carvedilol (Coreg), Propranolol (Inderal), Acebutolol, Bisoprolol, Nadolol, Penbutolol, Pindolol
- Calcium Channel Blockers. Common calcium channel blockers include:
 - Amlodipine (Norvasc), Diltiazem (Cardizem, Tiazac), Nifedipine (Procardia), Verapamil (Calan, Verelan, Covera-HS), Nicardipine (Cardene SR), Felodipine
- Vasodilators. Common vasodilators include:
 - Hydralazine, Minoxidil, Clonidine (Catapres), Doxazosin (Cadura)

Preventing and Treating Opioid-Induced Constipation:

2 Days before surgery:

- For constipation, start Senna-S (Senna + Docusate)
 - Can substitute with Senna and Docusate as separate medications.
- Take 2 tablets, twice a day starting 2 days before surgery- if you experience loose or watery stools, STOP using the Senna-S and resume it the night of surgery.
- Drink at least eight 8-ounce cups of water daily.
- Be active.
- Eat foods high in fiber.

Surgery and Hospital Course

The Day of Surgery:

With this minimally invasive hip replacement and contemporary pain control methods, most of Dr. Chrastil's patients will go home the same day or the day after surgery.

Pre-Operative Unit:

- You will arrive at the front desk of the hospital or surgery center 2-3 hours prior to your surgery. The facility will call you a few days prior to your surgery to inform you what time to arrive.
- You will be taken to the preoperative area where you meet with nurses, anesthesiologists, and Dr. Chrastil.
- An IV will be placed in preparation for your procedure.
- Any remaining questions or concerns that you have will be addressed.
- You will be taken to the operating room for your surgery.
- The surgery takes approximately 1 hour.

Recovery Unit:

- After surgery, you will spend approximately one hour in the recovery room, where nurses will monitor you as you recover from anesthesia.
- If you are planning on discharging the same day, you will be in the recovery unit longer.
 - You will be required to get up and move, use the restroom, and will be determined to be safe to discharge to home by physical therapy and nurses in the recovery unit.
 - You can spend most of the day in the recovery area, so please coordinate with your "total joint provider" so they can plan appropriately.
- If you are to be admitted to the hospital, after approximately one hour in the recovery unit the nurses will contact your family/friends to let them know the room number.

Surgery and Hospital Course

Hospital Unit ("The Floor"):

- If you plan on staying the night at the hospital you will be admitted to a private room on the floor, where the nursing staff will care for you.
- Your pain will be monitored and controlled. Please note it is impossible to be completely pain-free after a hip replacement surgery, however, staff will aim to keep your pain around 3 out of 10 at rest.
- On the day of surgery, you will walk with a walker, which is Dr. Chrastil's preferred assistive device. It is stable and reduces the risk of falls in the postoperative period. Unless otherwise instructed, you will be allowed to put full weight on the operative leg.
- Early walking is good for your new hip replacement. Walking is the most important thing you can do to prevent blood clots. Moving your leg is more important than the medications we give to prevent clotting.

The Day after surgery (post-operative day #1), if you stay in the hospital:

- Labs will be drawn in the morning.
- The physical and occupational therapists will continue to work with you on walking, stairs, bathing, getting dressed, and other activities required for daily living.
- Most patients who stay in the hospital will be discharged to go home on postoperative day #1.

Surgery and Hospital Course

Post-Operative Day #2:

- If you are still in the hospital on postoperative day 2, you will work with physical and occupational therapists to help you regain independence. You will go home after you fulfill the goals of therapy.
- If it is determined that you require extra assistance, or that going home will not be ideal for your recovery, then our case managers at the hospital will arrange for you to be transferred to a skilled nursing facility or rehabilitation until you are ready to go home.
- Please note that Dr. Chrastil does not make the determination on whether a rehab facility is the ideal placement. This decision is made in the hospital by the recovery team and case management arranges with insurance.

Post-Operative Medications

All post-operative medications will be sent the day of surgery.

Narcotic pain medications “as needed” for pain control

You will be prescribed one of the following in addition to Tramadol depending upon your medical and medication history:

Oxycodone (Percocet): Short-acting pain pill to be used as needed for breakthrough pain. You may take 1-2 tablets every 4 hours.

Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen (Norco or Vicodin): Short-acting pain pill to be used as needed for breakthrough pain. You may take 1-2 tablets every 4-6 hours. The daily limit is 12 pills in 24 hours.

Hydromorphone (Dilaudid): Short-acting pain pill to be used as needed for breakthrough pain. You may take 1-2 tablets every 4 hours.

Tramadol: Short-acting pain pill to be used as needed. You may take 1-2 tablets every 4-6 hours. (May Combine with Above Narcotic Pain Medications)

Prescription non-steroidal anti-inflammatories:

You may be prescribed one of the following depending on your medical history:

Meloxicam (Mobic): Anti-inflammatory, take 15 mg once a day for a total of 6 weeks after surgery. Make sure you take this medication with food.

Celecoxib (Celebrex): Anti-inflammatory, take twice a day for a total of 6 weeks after surgery. Make sure you take this medication with food.

Post-Operative Pain Medications

Blood thinning medication to prevent blood clots

Either Aspirin or Eliquis will be used as a blood thinner based on your medical history. In certain cases, other blood thinners (Lovenox or Coumadin) will be substituted.

You will be prescribed one of the following depending on your medical history.

Aspirin: 81mg tablet to be taken twice a day for 30 days after surgery, to help prevent blood clots. (Ok to stop after 30 days)

Protonix (Pantoprazole): Stomach protector: Take 1 tablet daily, in the morning to protect your stomach. You should continue to take this medication for 30 days while you take aspirin.

Eliquis (Apixaban): 2.5mg tablet to be taken twice a day for 30 days total after surgery to help prevent blood clots.

Constipation prevention

These can be found over-the-counter at most pharmacies

Senokot-S (SennaPlus): Stool softener/laxative for constipation. Take 2 tablets twice a day starting 2 days before surgery until you are off all narcotics after surgery.

Other over-the-counter alternatives: Miralax, Exlax, Milk of Magnesia

For refills on any post-operative medications please call, 720-497-6191.

Medication Schedule

Daily Medication Schedule [AM]

Today's Date: ____/____/____

Medication Taken:	Time medication taken (use military time)					
	0200	0400	0600	0800	1000	1200
Blood Thinner						
Anti-inflammatory						
Protonix						
Constipation Med						
Narcotic Med						
Tramadol						

Daily Medication Schedule [PM]

Today's Date: ____/____/____

Medication Taken:	Time medication taken (use military time)					
	1400 (2pm)	1600 (4pm)	1800 (6pm)	2000 (8pm)	2200 (10pm)	2400 (MN)
Blood Thinner						
Anti-inflammatory						
Protonix						
Constipation Med						
Narcotic Med						
Tramadol						

Notes: _____

Medication Schedule Example

This form is to be used as an example ONLY

Daily Medication Schedule [AM]

Today's Date: ____/____/____

Medication Taken:	Time medication taken (use military time)					
	0200	0400	0600	0800	1000	1200
Blood Thinner				ASA81		
Anti-inflammatory				Mobic		
Protonix				X		
Constipation Med			X			
Narcotic Med (using Oxycodone)		1 tab		2 tabs		1 tab
Tramadol			1 tab			

Daily Medication Schedule [PM]

Today's Date: ____/____/____

Medication Taken:	Time medication taken (use military time)					
	1400	1600	1800	2000	2200	2400
Blood Thinner				ASA81		
Anti-inflammatory						
Protonix						
Constipation Med			X			
Narcotic Med		1 tab			2 tabs	
Tramadol			1 tab			1 tab

The above chart can be found on Dr. Chrastil's Panorama Page:
<https://www.panoramaortho.com/find-a-doctor/jesse-chrastil/>
 Follow the link to Extra Medication Charts to print more and keep track of your medications.

What to Expect After Surgery

Post-Operative Swelling:

- Bruising and swelling throughout the operative leg within the first two weeks is to be expected and may get worse before getting better. Continue to wear your compression socks (TED hose that are provided by hospital) and elevate operative leg to help with swelling.

Post-Operative Pain:

- EXPECT to have some pain after surgery requiring narcotic-level pain medication regimens. Pain will continue to improve over the first 6 weeks.
- It is very common to have pain throughout operative leg.
- Dr. Chrastil's goal is to keep you comfortable. A reasonable goal is to keep your pain at 3-4 out of 10 or less while you are at rest. You may have pain that is greater than 3-4 out of 10 while you are walking and moving your knee in the first several weeks. This is a normal part of the healing process.
- It is important that you stay ahead of your pain and adjust your pain medications when you are feeling greater than 3-4 out of 10 pain while at rest.
- It is expected that you wean off your pain medication as you get further out from surgery and pain continues to improve.

What to Expect After Surgery

Post-Operative Follow-Up 2 Week:

- Your first post-operative appointment will be approximately two weeks from the time of surgery with Dr. Chrastil's physician assistant, Jessica Wieczorek. This appointment should have been scheduled when you scheduled your surgery with our medical assistant, Kate. If you do not have an appointment for approximately 2 weeks after surgery, please reach out to Kate to get this scheduled.
- The two-week appointment includes an incision check, standard physical examination, and medication check/refill.
- Please bring ALL of the post-operative medications that you are currently taking (either written down or in a bag) so Jessica can review and adjust them as needed.

Post-Operative Follow-Up 6 Week:

- Your second post-operative appointment will be approximately six weeks after your surgery with Dr. Chrastil.
- The six-week appointment includes a physical examination, medication check, and at this time there will be x-rays.
- Telemedicine visits for post-operative follow-ups are available if you prefer. Please contact Kate if you would like to schedule a virtual follow up.

Post-Operative Follow-Ups AFTER Six Weeks:

- Further follow up visits occur at 4-6 months, 1 year, 3 years, 5 years, and every 5 years thereafter, or as determined by your surgeon.
- It is important to come in for routine evaluations and x-rays, even if you are feeling great, to monitor the implant for any signs of loosening, wear, or early failure that should be addressed. Should you desire to schedule a visit for any reason whatsoever, you are always welcome to do so.

What to Expect After Surgery

Post-Operative Sleep and Energy Levels:

- Sleeping may be difficult in the first several weeks to months due to the physiologic burden of surgery, new medications you are on, and a change in your activity level. This may lead to fatigue and decreased energy levels, which is normal.
- Napping during the day may make sleeping at night difficult. It is also important that your pain is well controlled at night.

Post-Operative Physical Therapy:

- Physical therapy is not always necessary following a hip replacement.
- We will evaluate if physical therapy is needed at your 2 week post operative visit with Jessica. If physical therapy is indicated, we will place the order for you at that time.

Frequently Asked Questions

- **I need a refill of my medication. Who do I call?**
 - If you need a refill of your medication at any point, you need to call Panoramas Prescription Line. Call the main office line (303-233-1223) and follow the prompts for PATIENT/CARE TEAM/MEDICATION REFILLS. This ensures speedy answers as this line is answered the same business day as long as you call before 3 PM. If you call our medical assistants direct line (see page 3), you will get an answer, but we cannot guarantee same-day service as we are often in clinic.
- **I went home with oxygen; how long do I need it and how do I get rid of it?**
 - Occasionally, patients are sent home from the hospital with oxygen to help improve breathing for a few days or weeks. The decision to put you on oxygen is made by the internal medicine doctors and respiratory therapists at the hospital. To stop home oxygen and to have your oxygen tank picked up by the company, contact the number given to you at the time of your hospitalization to arrange the time and place to pick up the oxygen tank.
- **How long will my hip last?**
 - This is a difficult question to answer as many factors determine the longevity of a hip replacement. With the new advances in materials, we are now hoping for 25-30 years.
- **When can I shower or bathe?**
 - You can shower the day after surgery, and let the water run over your hip. Your dressing is waterproof. Leave it in place as we will remove the dressing at the two-week visit. You should avoid soaking in a bath or pool for at least 5-6 weeks after surgery when your incision is completely healed.

FAQ

- **What will my hip feel like when I am completely healed?**
 - Having realistic expectations about your hip replacement will ultimately lead to your satisfaction with the surgery. The goal of hip replacement is to improve your pain and your function. Most people can expect to have a hip that feels natural and pain free when it is completely healed. You may have a small area of numbness around the incision. Some people with hip replacements may have periodic tenderness around the lateral or outermost point of the hip ("trochanteric bursitis")
- **What is the healing process like after a hip replacement?**
 - Expect to go home the same day of surgery (if prearranged) OR be in the hospital for one night. On the day of surgery, you should expect to put full weight on, as well as walk on the leg with your new hip! Initially, you may use a cane or walker to help you walk. You can eliminate these walking aids whenever you feel comfortable doing so. When you first begin to ambulate on your new hip, you may have pain. Pain generally improves dramatically in the first several days and weeks after surgery. The first 2 weeks are generally the most difficult. Calf and thigh soreness is especially common in the first few weeks. On average, by week 6 most patients are about 75-80% recovered ("healed") from surgery. By 3 months most patients are about 90% recovered. Complete recovery, including maximal pain relief and function, takes about 1 year. Patients generally begin driving and returning to work between 1 and 6 weeks after surgery.
- **I just had a hip replacement. What positions can I sleep in?**
 - You may sleep in any position you are comfortable in. It is going to be sore if you sleep directly on the incision but however you are comfortable and can get sleep should be ok. Some people feel more comfortable with a pillow between their knees for a few weeks following surgery.

FAQ

- **Is swelling common after hip replacement?**
 - Yes. In fact, you should anticipate quite a bit of swelling from your thigh to your foot after surgery. Your operative leg may swell to as much as 30% larger than your other leg. The swelling peaks at about 7-10 days after surgery and gradually diminishes. Sometimes the leg can have substantial bruising as well. This bruising is not dangerous. Elevating your leg and wearing a support stocking helps decrease the swelling. It may take months for all the swelling to resolve. Occasionally, patients get blistering on the operative leg.
- **Why do I have to take all these medications after my surgery?**
 - Medications after surgery are prescribed to help ensure a safe and comfortable recovery. Blood thinners are necessary to help avoid developing blood clots. Pain medications help decrease your discomfort after surgery. Dr. Chrastil uses "multi-modal" pain control, which has been clinically proven to be effective after total hip replacement. Multi-modal pain control uses different types of medication, which can decrease the need for opioids. In general, patients are given an anti-inflammatory medication (Meloxicam/Celebrex) for 6 weeks, a short-acting "as needed" opioid medication (Oxycodone, Hydrocodone, or Hydromorphone), and a moderate, as needed, pain medication (Tramadol). The most common side effects of these opioid medications are nausea, constipation, and itching. As such, you may be given an anti-nausea medication (Zofran or Scopolamine patch), stool softeners (Senokot, Docusate, Senna-S), and anti-itching medication if needed (Benadryl or Atarax). If your insurance does not pay for a particular medication or if you do not wish to take a particular one, you do not need to take it. Most of these medications are on an "as-needed" basis.
- **Is it normal to have numbness around the incision after surgery?**
 - Yes. Hip replacement requires an incision to be made in the front of your hip and one of the retractors places pressure on a superficial nerve. In up to 5% of people there will always be a numbness on the outside of the incision but this is not dangerous and this is a "sensory only" nerve so there will be no weakness associated with the numbness. In other people, the numbness will be permanent. Eventually, the numbness becomes less and less noticeable.

FAQ

- **What should my activity level be after surgery?**
 - Every patient is different. Each day you should be increasing your activity level, but let pain and swelling be your guide. The first 2 weeks are associated with the most pain. On average, you will make 75-80% of your recovery by week 6, and 90% by 3 months. At some point, most patients overdo it with activities and therefore take a few steps back in their recovery temporarily. You may be increased swelling or discomfort if this happens. This is your body telling you to take it easy and let your hip rest for a few days.
- **When can I restart the medications I was told to stop prior to surgery?**
 - Usually, as soon as you are discharged from the hospital, but check with Dr. Chrastil or your primary care provider if there are any medications in question. You will be informed which medications you should resume when you leave the hospital.
- **I am having difficulty sleeping after my hip replacement. Is this normal? What can I do about it?**
 - Patients often experience difficulty falling or staying asleep in the first few weeks to months after hip replacement. Some even describe restless leg-like symptoms. Sleep may be disrupted for many reasons. This is likely related to changes in your daily routine, medications you are taking, and change to your body's metabolism during the healing process. Your sleeping patterns will eventually normalize. To improve sleep at night, remain active during the day and avoid excessive napping. Sleep medications are sometimes useful short term, and you could start with over-the-counter sleep aids such as Tylenol PM, Advil PM, Melatonin, Valerian root, etc.
- **Why am I so tired all the time?**
 - It is normal to experience fatigue after hip replacement. This is due to a combination of the effects of pain medication, disrupted sleep patterns, and the physiologic toll that the surgery takes on your body while you are healing. You will regain your energy and stamina. In some cases, it may take up to 3 months to get past the fatigue.

FAQ

- **What should I do to avoid or alleviate constipation?**
 - You should start taking your stool softener (Senna-S) two days before surgery and continue it twice daily until you have a normal bowel movement or while taking narcotic pain medication. Stop the stool softener if you start to experience loose or watery stools. If you continue to have constipation you can take Milk of Magnesia, which is a mild oral laxative, or use Magnesium Citrate, which is much stronger. In addition, you can also try Dulcolax suppositories or a Fleets enema, All of these medications can be bought over the counter at your pharmacy.
- **What are the major risks of hip replacement surgery?**
 - **Infection:** Infection is the biggest risk after hip replacement and can occur anywhere from days to years after surgery. An infected total hip replacement requires surgery (sometimes multiple surgeries), and great measures are taken to help avoid infection. The national infection rate after hip replacement is about 1 in 100 (1%).
 - **Blood clots:** A blood clot, also known as deep vein thrombosis (DVT), may occur after surgery and can be potentially life-threatening if it travels to your lungs. The risk of death from blood clots has been greatly reduced in recent years by the use of anticoagulants (blood thinners) and early mobilization (walking, moving, etc.). The symptoms of DVT are new or extreme swelling or a sudden increase in pain in the leg or calf. (Note that substantial swelling is normal and expected, as is some moderate calf and thigh pain. Most instances of swelling and pain are normal).
 - If you or your physical therapists are concerned with the amount of swelling in your leg, call our medical assistant, Kate (see page 3).
 - Chest pain or shortness of breath are possible signs of DVT that have moved to the lungs (called a pulmonary embolus or "PE"). If you experience chest pain or shortness of breath, go to the ER immediately.

- **Major Risks of Surgery Cont.**
 - **Continued pain after hip replacement:** As noted above, in rare cases people will continue to have significant pain after a total hip replacement. Often the cause of this pain can be determined, but rarely it may be difficult to tell why a hip still hurts. Fortunately, this is uncommon. Residual pain in the groin is more frequently caused by hip flexor irritation and tendonitis and can be treated with therapy.
 - **Need for more operations:** Most hip replacements last many years. Early reoperation may be required in rare cases.
 - **Nerve or blood vessel injury:** Major nerve or blood vessel injury is exceedingly uncommon after hip replacement surgery.
 - **Dislocation:** Dislocation occurs when the ball comes out of the socket. This occurs very rarely with an anterior hip replacement. Dislocation requires reduction of the dislocation (usually in the emergency room). Dislocations that recur may require additional surgery.
 - **Limb Length Inequality:** This occurs very rarely with an anterior hip replacement as we use imaging guidance in the surgery to verify leg lengths. Occasionally, the operative leg will feel longer or shorter than the other leg, but this sensation should improve with time after surgery. Frequently, this is just a perceived inequality from the muscles recovering from surgery.

Chlorhexidine Gluconate (CHG)

Skin bacteria are the most common cause of postoperative surgical wound infections. These wipes or soap will clean your skin before surgery and help prevent infection at the surgical site. This contains an anti-septic called Chlorhexidine Gluconate (CHG). CHG kills bacteria on the skin that could cause wound infection.

Directions for CHG:

- You will need to pick up over-the-counter wipes OR soap at any pharmacy and you will use this once a day, every day for 5 days before surgery.
- Do not shave any areas of the body at least 5 days prior to surgery except the face, if desired.
- Avoid contact with eyes, ears, mouth, genital and rectal areas, and colostomy if you have one.
- Closed packages containing wipes may be warmed by soaking them in warm water. Do not microwave wipes.
- Use wipes on cool and dry skin OR soap as directed on the bottle.
- Dress in freshly laundered nightwear. Sleep on freshly laundered sheets.
- Thrown wipes in garbage. DO NOT flush in the toilet.

Preparing the skin the evening before surgery:

- Shower or bathe and shampoo your hair as usual the evening before surgery. Use CHG soap in the shower OR wait one hour after your shower before using the wipes.



Chlorhexidine Gluconate (CHG)

- If using wipes, use one cloth to wipe each area of the body for 20 seconds in the following order:
 - Start with your operative knee. Be sure to thoroughly wipe behind your knee as well.
 - Wipe your neck, chest, and abdomen- not the face.
 - Wipe both arms, front and back, starting with the shoulder and ending at the fingertips. Be sure to thoroughly wipe the armpit areas.
 - Wipe your right and left hip followed by your groin. Be sure to wipe folds in the groin area.
 - Wipe the remainder of both legs, starting at the thigh and ending at the toes.
 - Wipe your outer buttocks- not the rectal area.
 - Once you use the wipes do not shower, bathe, or apply lotions, moisturizers, or makeup.
 - Do not rinse your skin.

The Morning of Surgery:

- DO NOT shower, bathe, or shampoo in the morning.
- Repeat the same skin cleansing process as outlined above.
- Wear freshly laundered, clean clothes to the hospital.

Chlorhexidine Gluconate (CHG)

CHG Pre-Operative Skin Preparation: Frequently Asked Questions

Q: Why does my skin feel itchy or tack after using the CHG soap/wipes? Is that a reaction?

- You may experience a very mild itching sensation as the CHG dries on the skin. Avoid rubbing the skin too vigorously to minimize the itching. There will be a tacky feeling for a little while afterward as well. This is normal. However, if a rash or skin irritation develops, do not do the second skin cleansing and notify the staff in the pre-operative area on the day of surgery.

Q: Why does the skin need to cool off before applying the CHG?

- It is okay to apply the CHG if your skin temperature is normal or cooler. When the skin is warm the pores are open, and you are more likely to develop skin irritation.

Q: What if I already have a rash, burn, cut, open wound, or other irritation of the skin? Should I still use it?

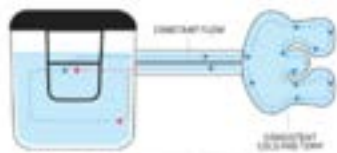
- No, do not use it if the skin is not in tack.

Q: Why do we need to apply it so many times and over most of the body?

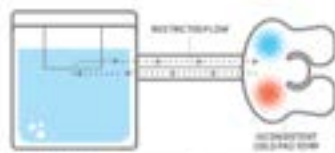
- The protocol we are using to prepare your skin takes advantage of a "stacked effect" of repeated usage. Each preparation lasts for at least 6 hours before bacteria start to grow back. Each subsequent preparation decreases your whole body's skin bacterial levels prior to surgery, which then decreases your chances of developing a post-operative infection.

Cold Therapy Unit

Dr. Chrastil highly recommends a cold therapy unit. Panorama Orthopedics and Spine has contracted with DonJoy and can assist in obtaining a therapy unit. These units are not covered by insurance but have been found to improve postoperative pain and swelling with the ultimate goal to speed patient recovery and rehabilitation. Pricing can be discussed with our medical supply shops or vendors.



ICEMAN with dual pump recirculation technology. The DonJoy IceMan features a recirculation system that allows water warmed after flowing through the cold pad to be pre-cooled and re-mixed with cooler ice water at a constant flow rate, providing consistent cold water stimulation throughout the cold pad.



COMPETITORS Other versions restrict or pinch water flow to the cold pad, causing variable flow rates and inconsistent cold pad temperatures.



PRODUCT SUPPORT (9:00 am – 5:30 pm CST)
+1.888.405.3251 | product.specialist@donjoy.com

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DONJOY® ICEMAN® CLEAR®

The IceMan® CLEAR® cold therapy unit helps reduce pain and swelling, speeding up rehabilitation and recovery. The IceMan helps provide extended cold therapy to aid in a variety of indications and protocols as directed by a medical professional. It utilizes DonJoy's recirculation system, which helps maintain more consistent and accurate temperatures than other competitive cold therapy units, in a pre-set configuration.

PROVEN PERFORMANCE

- Time tested with over 20 years of experience delivering industry leading cold therapy solutions
- Developed through direct customer interaction and feedback

TECHNOLOGY ADVANTAGE

- Recirculation system helps deliver consistent cold therapy throughout the cold pad, eliminating freezing hot temperatures

PATIENT CONVENIENCE AND EASE-OF-USE

- Clear cooler design for easy refill indication
- Self-priming, plug-in play operation
- Designed for easy portability and storage
- A complete line of cold pads to help deliver cold therapy to where it is needed the most

The use of cold therapy may irritate the skin or reproduce and help soothe inflammation and recovery.

STEPS:

1. Add ice to fill line inside the device.
2. Add cold water to fill line.
3. Place lid on the device making sure the lip inserts in groove. Then press front of the lid down to close and secure.
4. Connect the IceMan® CLEAR® hose to the cold pad hose. To ensure a reliable connection, "snap" or "click" hoses together into place so that the fit is tight and snug.
5. To turn device on, insert cord into the connection port on the back of the device and plug the power supply into the wall outlet.