



Preoperative Instructions and Recovery Information

This document is intended to help you to be prepared for your surgery, to reduce any fear, counteract any misinformation, and ease any anticipation about your upcoming surgery. **As you read this, please highlight and underline any areas of concern, and write your questions on the sides of the pages so that you can be sure to ask them during your surgery-planning visit. Bring this material with you to every pre-operative visit and to the hospital** so that you can read and refer to it after your surgery because it also contains your discharge orders. **Your spouse, partner or friend who will be your main caregiver should also read this entire document to be most helpful during your hospitalization.**

Choosing a date for your surgery –Recovery from a laparoscopic outpatient minor procedure is one week. For a laparoscopic hysterectomy the recovery is two weeks. For open laparotomy incision surgery of any type, the recovery is six weeks. We build our office and surgical schedules around our commitment to your surgery date. Choose your surgery date to allow for your recovery and so that you will not have any reason to cancel your surgery at the last minute. Last minute cancellations waste time and resources because we cannot simply substitute another patient at the last minute.

Insurance - Make sure that we have all your up-to-date insurance information so that we can obtain authorization for your surgery. We do this as a courtesy, so you will know your portion of the probable charges.

Contacts - Please make sure we have your local and your cell phone numbers so you can be contacted by the operating rooms if needed for any last-minute change in the surgery schedule.

Pre-operative Visit—Your physician will formally review with you your findings and will explain the risks, benefits, and alternatives of your specific surgical plan. After that, you will be asked to sign consent forms for your surgery. Remember that these consents are written to assure your and our understanding of your proposed procedure. They are not contracts, so you can always change your mind. Ask all your questions, and know that there is no pressure to sign anything without your complete understanding and agreement. You will be given a folder for all of your surgical documents that will include both your copy of these consent forms, and the hospital's copy with your admitting orders for blood work, EKG and Chest X-Ray. Please remember to give all of the documents in the "Hospital Documents" section to the nurses when you check in at the hospital.

Allergies and Current medications: Please fill out the last page list of **medication allergies** and a list of **all of your current medications with doses and frequencies, including herbal, naturopathic, and over-the-counter drugs**. Stop taking any aspirins or Motrin, Nuprin, Advil, ibuprofen-like substances 3 days before surgery. Use Tylenol (acetaminophen) if you need pain relief before your operation. Stop all herbal remedies and nutritional supplements, Meridia, Fastin, Ionamin, Adipex and any amphetamines 7 days before your surgery. You must stop taking Mardil, Parnate, Eldepryl, Marplan Clorgyline, Brofaromine, Moclobemide and Tolozatone at least 14 days before your surgery. Stop all Plavix and Coumadin, 7 days before your surgery and discuss Heparin/Lovenox with your physician.

Pre Operative testing: If you have had any blood work in the last few months, let us know, so we can avoid unnecessary blood-draws. Sometimes it is still necessary to draw your blood to establish recent baseline values prior to surgery and to cross match for possible transfusion. All patients with heart or lung problems need a recent Chest X-Ray and EKG. These tests may be ordered ahead of time or we may ask you to have them done after your final pre-operative visit. Please remain flexible so that you can possibly stop by the hospital for these tests when requested.

Blood Transfusions – About 2% of women having laparoscopic surgery and 10% of women having open incision surgery need some type of blood transfusion. There is a charge of \$150 to process each unit of self-donated blood. Thus, donating your own blood will not be worth your trouble. If you are having surgery for a cancer, you may not donate your own blood. The risk of receiving hepatitis or HIV from the transfusion of banked blood is about 1 in 300,000, rare. Also, if you receive blood during your hospitalization, please arrange for a few

friends or family members to donate for you after your surgery to replace the precious gift of blood that you received.

Preparing and packing for your hospital stay – Wear comfortable clothes that you can wear over your incisions during the drive home. Sweat suits are a great choice. Do not wear or bring jewelry to the hospital. There is really no need for pajamas as the hospital provides covering for you. Bring your toothbrush and necessary cosmetics, a few light sanitary pads and any particular health aids. Wear glasses, not contacts, and be reassured that you can wear glasses, partial teeth, and hearing aids until the very last minute, taking them off in the operating room just before you go to sleep, and find them with you in the recovery room ready to put back on/in as soon as you wake up. While you are welcome to shave your legs if you prefer, do not shave the surgical site for us. We will shave only what is essential for the incisions in the operating room. Shaving the surgical site before this time actually increases wound infection rates. No eye make-up on your surgery day! It can get into your eyes while asleep, and hurt lots when you wake.

Power of Attorney: If you are single, widowed, or in an unregistered domestic partnership, bring a copy of your durable medical power of attorney, or plan to sign one upon admission to the hospital. This will make certain that health decisions are made for you by the right person, if, for any reason, you cannot make your own decisions. If you are married, your spouse is already legally your next-of-kin.

Bowel Preparation for Surgery – If you are having surgery for possible or known cancer, the entire length of your intestines must be emptied prior to surgery to make the surgery safer, the recovery easier, and to reduce the risk for colostomy. Please purchase well ahead of time each of the following:

- 2 one-quart bottles of Gatorade or Vegetable/Chicken Broth or Knudson Organic Recharge Thirst Quencher, if you prefer. Keep at room temperature.
- A 3-ounce bottle (or two 1.5-ounce bottles) of Fleets Phospho-Soda oral liquid laxative (over-the-counter) (be sure that you don't buy the Fleet's Enema or other Fleets products (!))
- 1 roll of very soft toilet paper, or Huggies brand non-scented moist towelettes for wiping, or A & D Ointment (to smear over your anus (or all three!)).
- Aleve 220-mg gel caps, 30-tablets, for preventing pain after you go home. Even if this did not work for your arthritis...it works for surgical pain. Buy it.
- Optional: Milk of Magnesia to relieve any constipation after you go home.

- Optional: 6 containers of natural yogurt (Dannon, Yoplait, etc) or Acidophilus in any form for regulating your bowel after you go home.
- Must: buy healthy, delicious, favorite, and easy to prepare foods for you to come home to, as you won't be driving for a week.
- Note: if you receive any advice from the anesthesiologist about when your last sip of water can be—follow the advice of the anesthesiologist. Otherwise follow these instructions.

Two days before surgery: Eat regular food today. Pack your bag. Clean your house. You will be a new and healthier person when you come home!

One day before surgery:

1. If you are performing a bowel prep:
 - a. Eat low fiber food (meat, fish, dairy) for breakfast and lunch to facilitate the bowel prep. You won't be eating dinner. You will not be hungry during or after the bowel prep.
 - b. At 4:00pm: Drink 1.5 ounces of Fleets Phospho-soda (It's okay to mix the Phospho soda with a cup of Gatorade or 7-Up or similar to make it more palatable) then drink one quart of Gatorade or broth. Then drink the second 1.5 ounces of Fleets Phospho-soda followed by the 2nd quart of Gatorade or broth. Note: after this combination, at some point, you will develop painless diarrhea, which will become almost clear once the intestines are cleaned out, and then it will become brown again. This can happen quickly, or it could take several hours. Whenever your stool fluid becomes nearly perfectly clear, and without any formed solid material, (tiny flecks are fine) you may stop drinking the Gatorade or broth, and go to step C.
 - c. After you develop nearly clear rectal outflow, continue drinking any clear fluid of your choice such as tea, soft drink or even more Gatorade until your urine is pale, dilute, and nearly clear before going to bed. This hydration is very important preparation for your comfort the next morning. Drink fluids until the urine is pale. Don't worry that your bowels will become turbid and brown again.
 - d. Call your physician's office if you have any problems or questions about the bowel preparation or medications. Call your physician if you cannot follow the above instructions, as they may need to modify them for you, or postpone your surgery.
2. Finish cleaning your home. This is a time for a real cleansing! Finish packing!

3. After midnight: Do not eat or drink anything. (The anesthesiologist may tell you that you can have some clear liquid breakfast on the day of your surgery if your procedure is much later in the day. You may only have clear liquid, but carefully stop eating or drinking precisely according to the anesthesiologist's instructions.) For your safety, your surgery will be cancelled for another day if you have not followed these instructions correctly.

The day of surgery:

1. Meds: Take your daily prescription medications with a sip of water.
2. Diet: Do NOT eat or drink anything unless instructed specifically to do so. Do not chew gum or suck mints.
3. Go to the hospital on time. Remain available by local phone or cell phone (make sure we have both of your numbers) in case your surgery time is changed.
4. Call the hospital (972-487-5176) if you feel weak from not eating so you can go early to the pre-operative area to get your intravenous fluids started. This will relieve your weakness.

Hospital Check-in – Bring your surgical folder containing your consents and orders with you and give the nurses all of these when you check in to the hospital. At the admitting desk, you will be required to show your insurance card and you will be asked to pay for your portion of the cost of the hospital stay. Keep the receipts and all printed information that you will receive during the check-in and pre-op processes in your surgical folder.

Pre-operation Paperwork – A nurse will be assigned to you to assist you with all of the details of pre-op. The nurse will go over the forms with you that you completed at your physician's office, and will ask you questions to complete new forms. Please be aware that you may be asked to acknowledge that you know that your operation is "elective," or optional, and that you know that you will not be able to have a baby afterward if you are having a hysterectomy. The word "optional" can make you question your decision; but even surgery for cancer is elective or optional, because at all times you are in charge of your body, and have elected or opted for this therapy after considering all the risks, benefits, and alternatives.

Pre-operation Procedures – Once the paperwork is complete, the nurse will give you your hospital gown. You may also receive a shot to help prevent blood clots. The nurse will put sequential compression devices around your legs. These are similar to automatic blood pressure cuffs and compress your legs during and

after surgery to improve circulation and prevent clots. They actually give your legs a wonderful “massage” and are something to look forward to! If you have any questions about what is happening to you, don’t hesitate to ask these nurses. They want to relieve any anxiety that you might have, and answering all of your questions is one of the best way to accomplish that.

The anesthesiologist – A fully trained anesthesiologist will provide your anesthesia during the entire case. He/she will meet you in the pre-operative area after you have checked in to discuss your anesthesia plan. Be sure to tell the anesthesiologist if you tend to get easily nauseous because today there are medications that can be added to your IV to significantly reduce the chance of nausea after surgery. The anesthesiologist will start your IV and will give you medication that will help you to relax (quite nicely!) prior to surgery. All of the abdominal cases, by laparoscope or by open incision, require “general” anesthesia, that is to say, you will sleep painlessly through the surgery.

Pre-operation Waiting Time – While all efforts are made to have you in pre-op for only a short period of time, an operation preceding yours, or an Emergency Room patient, could delay your start time—up to a couple of hours in some cases. A family member or friend is allowed to stay with you in the pre-op area. Bring something like a book or a magazine to pass the time.

The assistant surgeons – Usually your physician will stop by to see you in pre-op to answer any final questions. There is almost always an assistant surgeon who helps your physician with the surgery, but your physician will perform your entire surgery. In addition, other fully trained medical doctors with other specialty expertise may be consulted to help in your care.

Have your spouse or the friend who is helping you after your surgery read this section carefully, as they will be caring for you when you come back from the recovery room. List their name on the last page of this form. You should re-read these following sections in the hospital as you recover from surgery, and before you are discharged home.

Going to the operating room for Surgery – The person who accompanies you can stay with you right up until you are taken in to surgery. Your physician will give her/him an idea of how long the surgery will last. It is a good idea for that person to get something to eat right after you go in, so that she/he will be in the waiting room when you are done. The person waiting for you should be told that it is not unusual for a surgery to run way past the estimated time period and not to panic if this occurs. The surgery might not have even started until hours after

you were taken from the pre-operative area into the operating rooms. Someone will notify him/her if surgery is running late, so even if two hours have passed, tell this person to try not to worry.

Once you arrive in the OR, the anesthesiologist will give you the medications to fall asleep. The anesthesiologist who puts you to sleep is board certified, and will be with you during the entire case. There are no trainees giving your anesthesia. During the operation, you will not feel pain and you will not wake up; nor will you remember any part of the operation.

Post-operation —You will be taken to the Recovery Room after your surgery, and you will wake up slowly. You will not have any sense of the amount of time that has passed since you closed your eyes, so it can be a bit confusing. You will have a tube in your bladder to drain the urine so you won't have to get out of bed to empty your bladder. You may feel an urge to urinate, but be assured that your bladder is being emptied for these first 24 hours through the tube. When you wake up, the nurse in the Recovery Room should ask you how your pain is on a scale of 1 to 10 with 10 being the worst pain imaginable. Be honest when asked, because that determines the pain medication that you will be given. This is when your physician dictates the operation and will go out to tell your family about the findings. After this time is another good opportunity for your family members to eat because it will be approximately ninety minutes before you will be taken to your hospital room where they can be re-united with you.

Once settled in your room, you will probably experience a little bewilderment that you got through it all! You will also probably be surprised that you are not having much pain. There will be an IV in your arm to keep you hydrated and for pain medication. You will have a tube in your bladder to drain it so you won't have to get up to empty your bladder. The sequential compression devices will be on your legs and will inflate periodically to prevent blood clots. There will be a fingertip sensor-clip that measures your oxygen levels. You might feel "trapped," but you can sit up when you feel like it, get out of bed to sit in a chair or walk around in the hallways. Hold a pillow to your stomach to help you get a good cough and clear your throat and lungs frequently. Stretch and move in bed. Walking helps you to be mentally alert and in charge of yourself. Ask the nurses to help you move around. More walking is better!

The recovery is entirely humane. Everyone experiences pain differently. Whatever your pain threshold, expect to experience some discomfort after your surgery, but not too much. Report to your nurse what the level of pain is from 1 to 10: 1 is very minimal pain, and 10 is unbearable pain. There is prevention and

medication for each level of pain. For many women, just understanding the cause of the discomfort can help.

Three different causes for post-surgical discomfort and three different ways to manage each:

1. Incision discomfort. This is dull and constant and will actually subside significantly over the first 12 hours, becoming more of an ache. You will have two *intravenous* medications for incision pain: one to prevent it and one to treat it, followed later by two *oral* medications that also prevent and treat the pain. Your incision pain is prevented by an intravenous medication. The nursing staff gives the medication as a patient controlled anesthesia (PCA) device to continue to prevent the pain. When you go home you will continue to take oral medication to prevent the pain for the first three days. For any “breakthrough” pain that the IV does not prevent, you will receive a morphine medication as a push-button demand drip. You can use the PCA until you are taking medication by mouth, when you will begin using the Vicodin or Darvocet. If you are not having significant incision pain, try to minimize use of PCA and Vicodin or Darvocet as these drugs will slow the bowels from pumping and can delay and prolong the cramping phase. The incision pain from laparoscopic surgery is minimal after a few hours, and many patients use very little of their prescribed Vicodin or Darvocet at home.
If you have a vertical open laparotomy incision, you will wake up with a binder (like a girdle) compressing your abdomen. Keep this binder centered over your incision to keep comfortable pressure on it. Use the binder at home only if you still want to, but keep it on in the hospital. Your incision should cause less pain every day, and not require Vicodin or Darvocet after a few days.
2. Intestinal cramps. After surgery, your bowels quit pumping. About 12-36 hours after surgery, it is normal to go through a 2-4 hour cramping phase as the gut resumes pumping. Some people experience no cramps, and only a very few will have severe cramping. We will give you Simethicone,

which can help ease the crampy pains, but the key to alleviating this pain is to walk in the hallways as soon as possible to stimulate your bowels to resume normal function rapidly. Nothing you eat or drink will affect the “crampy phase” and there is no cure for it other than a “tincture of time” and walking. Neither PCA nor Vicodin should be used for this pain.

3. Shoulder pain can result from the gas that was used to inflate your abdominal cavity *if laparoscopic surgery was performed*. This gas is deflated from the abdomen after the surgery, but a small amount still remains and may cause you to have a sense of pain in your right shoulder (and sometimes in your left shoulder). It is mild, constant and tolerable and usually starts the morning after the surgery. There is nothing wrong with your shoulder, however. This pain can take several hours to a few days to completely resolve. Moving around in bed into different positions and getting out of bed to walk can relieve this pain sooner, and Aleve can help.

Sore throat – You may notice that your throat is sore or that you are hoarse or have laryngitis after the surgery. This is because a tube was placed to help you breathe during the surgery and was removed before you woke up. If bothersome, ask for some throat spray for relief.

Your Lungs – Since the breathing tube in your lungs induces mucus secretion, you will have a cough when you wake up. Hold your pillow over your incision(s) for comfort while you cough. Use the breathing device (spirometer) frequently to help to re-expand and open your lungs to their normal volume; otherwise, a fever may develop. If you feel short of breath, cough a few times, and use the spirometer. The nurses check your oxygen levels frequently and may ask you to wear a little tube near the outside of your nose to add some extra oxygen to your blood.

The day after surgery – The tubes come out and you move!!!! The intravenous line, the bladder catheter and the leg device are removed. You may shower and pat your incisions dry. The injections of Toradol and PCA are discontinued and replaced by oral medications: Naprosyn (Aleve) or Ibuprofen (Motrin/Advil). Vicodin is for breakthrough pain. Once you are at home, take two Aleve/Motrin

every 8 hours for the first 4 days after surgery to maximize your comfort, maximize your mobility, and minimize the need for constipating Vicodin. If you need Vicodin, try to take only half tablet at first, and see if you need the other half after 30 minutes.

Your Bowels –The most important factor in your bowels resuming normal function is walking. Get out of bed as soon as the nurses let you and walk in the room and later in the hallways to hasten the recovery of your intestinal function. You may experience a painful cramp every time you empty your bowels for about two to even four weeks after the surgery, especially if you already have some irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) or just crampy bowels in general. This will get completely back to normal once the normal post-operative inflammation from the surgery has resolved, by one month. Try to remember this fact when you have cramping after meals two to four weeks after your surgery—it is normal! And temporary!

If you have had open incision surgery, your intestines will take about 5 days to resume their normal function. You will go through a phase of belching (intestines not pumping), then bloating (intestines not pumping much), then gas pains (intestines pump in an uncoordinated fashion) and finally passage of gas (intestines coordinated) when you finally feel normal. This is sometimes the most trying part of the recovery, but everyone goes through it and resumes normal function.

Your Abdomen – Some women worry about how the space occupied by their uterus will be filled. The intestines and the colon move about in the abdominal cavity sliding over each other every minute as they pump. Removal of a normal or enlarged uterus/ovaries simply makes more room for the intestines to slide around on each other and for you to have a slightly flatter stomach. The lower abdominal wall will be swollen after your surgery, but this will mostly resolve within two weeks. You may notice that your upper body is swollen and puffy after the surgery. This is due in part to the surgery being done with your body in a head-down tilt, and in part to fluid shifts from the surgery. All of your upper body swelling will resolve within a few days.

Your Bladder – Once the catheter (the tube that drains the bladder) is painlessly removed on the morning after your surgery, some women notice a feeling in their bladder as it empties in its new configuration. This “odd” feeling is normal and disappears usually within two weeks after the surgery. Some women have trouble sensing when their bladders are full at first, but this resolves also within

the first two weeks. Try to empty your bladder every two to four hours to begin to familiarize yourself with your renewed bladder function.

Call the nursing staff if you find that you cannot empty your bladder within four hours after the catheter is removed. Some women need an extra day of bladder rest before their bladders work well again and may need to have the catheter re-inserted. You will notice that you will pass about a quart of urine more than usual on the days following your surgery. This is because the body holds water in and reduces formation of urine during times of stress, and then releases it once the stress has passed. This is normal and, in fact, reassuring that all is well. It is called the “diuretic phase.”

Your incisions – Your incisions should stop hurting in a few days after your surgery. Even long vertical midline incisions generally stop hurting in less than one week. Call your physician for any development of new or increased redness, tenderness, discharge, swelling of your incision.

If your umbilical or other incisions develop oozing after you go home, cover it and call your physician only if they do not already know about it. The umbilical incision often does ooze for a day or so, especially if the “skin-glue” is dislodged a bit—not to worry. You may shower, swim, bathe or soak in a hot tub any time after your laparoscopic surgery, once the four incisions are dry.

If you have vertical open laparotomy incision, you may shower, swim, bathe or soak in a hot tub once the incision are dry and closed. If you have any wound packing or dressing, leave the dressing on while you shower (but no bath or hot tub) and then put on a new dry dressing after you get out. Once all incisions are sealed (no more discharge or wetness), you may swim or bathe in a hot tub.

Hormone therapy – If your ovaries were removed, or if you are already on HRT, hormones can be started on the day after surgery, and you will go home on them. Make sure you have your prescription for home use of hormones. Read the materials you were given about hormone therapy so that you can help yourself get to the optimal dose for you as soon as possible. If you are already menopausal and not using hormones, it will not be necessary for you to start taking them, as you will likely only notice a difference for a short while. Even though you may have been in the menopause, without hormones for along time, you may still get a few hot flashes after your ovaries are removed.

About complications - Your consent form mentioned that there could be unexpected effects of the surgery. While 96% of surgeries go perfectly well, many factors can affect the experience. Some of these factors are a result of unforeseen situations from your anatomy or the condition being treated. No two

people are built the same. The reasons for your surgery, be it pain, bleeding, cancer, endometriosis, ovarian masses, or whatever, have a multitude of physical presentations. Unexpected findings can necessitate a change in approach, or *even result in a second surgery*. Adjacent organs can be impinged upon by adhesions, cancer, endometriosis, or other organs, and can be *injured* on purpose or incidental to your primary procedure. Excess bleeding or internal bleeding after the surgery is done occur in about 1% of women. Injury to the bladder, ureter or bowel occurs in 2.5%. While your physician takes every effort to prevent and avoid these complications, *they occur in about 4% of women*. Unfortunately, when a complication happens to you, it is easy to forget that you are part of a small 4%, as it definitely **is 100% of you!** Even if you have to have another operation, as some 5% do, you will get back to your normal health and life. Rest assured that with their years of surgical experience, your physician has seen and managed most every type of clinical presentation and surgical outcome. Your surgical and medical care will be consistently managed and expertly provided by your physician and their associates every day of your hospitalization and recovery.

Your informed consent - Overall, the benefits of the surgery have to outweigh the 4% risks of surgery. But when your body has a problem that is highly likely to be correctable by surgery, then a small amount of risk is very reasonable to undertake. The alternative is always not to operate, or to try medical or other therapies, and accept responsibility for the results. When you sign up for surgery, you are also accepting the surgical results, a very high likelihood of correcting the problem and a very low likelihood of complication. It is this understanding that constitutes your informed consent to surgery.

Discharge to Home – Walk, Eat, Pee, Gas. Plan to go home after you are eating, emptying your bladder, passing gas, and walking well. You should have no nausea. You will use the Aleve pills you were prescribed for the next four days, taking two every 6-8 hours to prevent pain. If you suffer from constipation: do not push at home!!! You may need your usual stool softener for greater ease in passing stool at home. You may shower and simply towel-dry your incisions. Leave your incision sealant (Dermabond) for your physician to remove at your post-op visit at the office.

1. Diet: Resume eating regular food and drink plenty of fluids. If your bowels are not yet regular, take some prune juice or Milk of Magnesia to facilitate normal function. If you suffer from constipation: do not push!!! You may need your usual stool softener for greater ease in passing stool at home. For gas pains or constipation: Take Milk of Magnesia as directed on the

bottle. Don't take Vicodin for crampy GI gas pain as it will delay its ending. Get out and walk. You should have no nausea, but call if you do.

2. Exert yourself. Walk for 20 minutes three times daily to regain energy and relieve crampy GI pain. Increase your energy gradually by walking outside your house whenever you can. The pain after surgery is not as limiting a factor as fatigue. Recovery occurs as you regain your energy over time. It is fine to push yourself and walk as much as you can to facilitate your recovery. Raise your energy level by stretching and walking frequently in the hospital and at home.
3. To prevent incision and surgical pain: You will use Motrin or Aleve pills you purchased for the next four days, taking two every 8-12 hours to prevent pain. This really works for surgical pain and reduces the need for the Vicodin or Darvocet (which constipates and slows GI function and makes you listless). Even if you think the Aleve did not help you before—this is surgical pain, and it does work. You will also have a prescription for Vicodin or Darvocet in case you have any breakthrough pain. Use either one half or one Vicodin or Darvocet (or other prescription pain medication given to you) for breakthrough pain only. Surgical pain is virtually absent within a few days after surgery and by this time you should not need any medication for pain. Call your physician if you need pain medications after one week.

CALL OUR OFFICE– If you feel that you are getting sick or worse than what you had in the hospital, increasing or new pain any time, or not getting better, if you have fever over 101.0, any shaking chills, burning upon urination, cloudy or smelly urine, or if you still have pain after one week, or think you may need more than the 10 Vicodin you were given.

Return to sexuality - The surgery in your abdomen does not involve removal of *any* of the organs of sexual activity or enjoyment. The female orgasm takes place in the muscles surrounding the vaginal opening, not any deeper, even though the orgasm feels very deep within. The uterus and cervix are not part of the orgasm and their removal does not impact on the ease of achieving orgasm, quantity of contractions, or quality of your orgasm. Good research has been done on women comparing their sexual function before, and at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months after, hysterectomy, revealing a slight *improvement* in sexual function for most women, but overall, no detriment. Some women will notice differences if their hormones are not kept tuned afterwards. Your physician is adept at finding the right hormone replacement regimen, as needed, to keep you feeling your normal best.

Sexual enjoyment should be exactly the same. Let us know if it is not. You may return *immediately* to sexual activity on the outside of your vagina in any and every way that pleases you. This is a great time to learn new cleverness in your sexuality and add to your repertoire of techniques for pleasure and orgasm, both by yourself and with your partner. So please go ahead and check it out (again, stay on the outside, please!) just as soon as you feel like it! You will be able to resume vaginal penetration after the upper vaginal incision is checked at the 4-week exam, or possibly later in the healing is not adequate. When you resume penetration, be gentle for another month.

Return to exercise – Just do it. Surgery causes more exhaustion than pain after the first day or so. The challenge is to get back to your usual exercising self as soon as possible. You will nap plenty in your early recovery, and nap less as your energy returns to normal. Once you get out of bed, you are encouraged to begin walking vigorously as much and as often as tolerated immediately, both in the hospital, and definitely after your discharge. You may go up or down **any amount of steps, any number of floors**, and are encouraged to do so frequently in your recovery. You may lift 10 pounds or less if you feel comfortable when you go home. You may resume all of your floor stretches, exercises and Yoga *immediately*. Do not begin or resume power weight lifting (as with dumbbells and barbells) until one week after laparoscopic surgery and two weeks after standard open abdominal laparotomy. Vigorous recovery and activity are encouraged, and you can nap in between.

Do not drive until one week after laparoscopic procedures and two weeks after open incision procedures. This is not because you can't physically accomplish the task of driving, because most can. But what you cannot do is reliably jam on the brakes in an emergency without hurting yourself or another person in the early phase of healing after surgery.

Your first post-operative visit – We will check your recovery and make sure that you are healing well. Your abdominal dressings will be removed and incisions inspected during this post-operative visit. If you were started on hormones in the hospital, the adequacy and efficacy of your dose will be assessed at this meeting. If the dose of estrogen you are taking is too much, you may develop tender breasts. Too low a dose of estrogen can result in insomnia, hot flashes and depression. Call for an adjustment of your hormones if you have these symptoms before your visit. About 10% of women require changes of dose, route or type of hormone a few times until it is just right for you.

Vaginal Bleeding - You might experience a two-day period of bright red bleeding around the 14-28th day after your surgery. The stitches at the top of the vagina dissolve at this time, allowing the end of the vagina to “settle” into its new position. The bleeding can be quite red, but not bigger than a period, and typically resolves without treatment. (Imagine taking off your bra after a long day, your breasts simply settle into their natural position!) In 6% of women the bleeding has required an emergency trip back to the office or hospital for cautery or suture, because it was profuse. If you think the bleeding is heavier than a period, call the office. If you have any sense of emergency, go to the Baylor-Garland Emergency Room, and have them call your physician’s answering service. If the bleeding is dramatic, simply go to your nearest hospital emergency room and have your physician called through the office number.

Vaginal discharge –The inner end of the vagina from which the cervix and uterus above were removed has been sewn shut. Even though the outside skin incisions heal promptly and rather perfectly, the inner vaginal incision does not. It really takes about 4-6 weeks to close. It is normal to have some vaginal discharge that is tan to brown to frankly bloody for the first four to six weeks. Rest assured that your discharge will resolve completely once the upper end of the vagina has completely healed. The upper end of the vagina will nearly always develop some excessive growth of scar tissue called “granulation tissue.” This is treated with a medicated Q-tip at your 4 week post-op visit. The granulation tissue may take a few monthly treatments with medicated Q-tips before the upper end seals completely and you have your normal minimal opalescent vaginal fluid.

Final Visits – Your next visit will be in 4-6 weeks. The inner vaginal incision will be inspected with a speculum at this visit. There is usually some excess scar tissue, called granulation tissue, at the inner vaginal cuff, which will need to be touched with a silver nitrate medicated Q-tip. A repeat inspection 4-6 weeks later may be necessary for a few months to be sure all the granulation has resolved. This is normal. There is no charge for these additional visits, as they are part of your normal surgical recovery. If you are from a distance, you may choose to have the granulation treated by your local physician.

Disability Leave after Surgery – The general rule is that an open surgery (laparotomy incision) entails a 6-week period to resume normal, full workloads, including heavy lifting. A laparoscopic hysterectomy, with the four tiny incisions, entails a 2-week disability leave. Your physician cannot extend the disability unless you have a documented medical problem from the surgery.

Because surgery is our passion and what we trained for and continue to perform, we offer what we believe to be the very highest quality of care. We will not operate on a problem that is not likely to be correctible. We do not do certain procedures that we believe are not indicated or tried and proven, or that are irresponsible. We will refer you to any surgeon whom your situation would be better managed by. Our commitment to your health is absolute. We urge you to partner with us in that endeavor by reading all of our information, asking all your questions, living a healthy lifestyle, and following through on our care plans. We will give you our best.

Dr. Bascom, Dr. Lux, and Dr. Salter