Wound Care:
- You will MAINTAIN your post-operative dressing for 7 days.
- After 7 DAYS (from the date of your surgery), you will remove your dressing.
- It does not need to be covered after 7 days IF THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO DRAINAGE
- DO NOT apply lotions or creams to incision site, unless instructed otherwise.
- Please contact your home health company or Dr. Jacob if the aquacel dressing is removed prior to 7 days.
- Please visually inspect your wound(s) at least once daily once the dressing has been removed.

Wound Vac Instructions: (KCI Prevena, Medela Invia Motion, or Smith & Nephew Pico)
- You may have an incisional wound vac on your incision
- You will maintain your wound vac for 7 days (from the date of surgery)
- After 7 days, turn off your wound vac, remove your dressing
- RETURN THE WOUND VAC TO AND ALL ITS PARTS TO DR. JACOB (discard soiled dressings)
- It does not need to be covered after 7 days IF THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO DRAINAGE
- Please contact your home health company or Dr. Jacob if the wound vac is removed prior to 7 days.

What to do if you're having wound drainage:
- You will need to remove the dressing sooner if it becomes saturated.
- Replace the saturated dressing with the extra dressing you were sent with from the hospital
- Call your home health company if you need to replace your dressing
- If the wound drains or spots, the clock "resets" - make sure the wound has been drainage-free for 72 CONSECUTIVE HOURS PRIOR TO SHOWERING.

Showering: (After you have removed your dressing on day 7)
- IF the wound remains dry for 72 HOURS straight you may begin to shower (usually 8 days from your date of surgery.)
- SHOWER ONLY No submerging the wound under standing water until cleared by your physician (no baths, hot tubs, swimming pools, etc).
- ABSOLUTELY NO BATHING OR SWIMMING until otherwise instructed.
- Sponge baths are the best way to perform personal hygiene while at the same time protecting the wound from moisture.
- Once you are allowed to get the wound wet, please use gentle soap to wash (ex. baby shampoo)
- No scrubbing the wound. You may "pad dry" the wound, but do not rub, as this may open up the wound and pre-dispose to wound infection.

CALL IMMEDIATELY IF:
- You have a fever above 101.3 for 24 hours
- A significant increase in your pain for no reason
- A significant change in the amount of drainage from the wound
- Pus draining from the wound site
Normal Findings: (It is normal for the following to occur)
- The operative knee will feel slightly warmer than the other side
- Bruising around the operative area
- Swelling around the operative site
- If you have questions or concerns about your incision or wound care, call the office (405) 424-5426

Activity
- No heavy lifting, pushing, or pulling greater than 10 pounds.
- No driving until cleared by Dr. Jacob.
- No submerging wound under standing water (pool, bath tub, etc.) until otherwise instructed.
- You may progress to weight bearing as tolerated on your operative extremity.
- Use crutches or a walker for ambulation - wean off as tolerated.

Range of Motion:
- Do not sleep with a pillow behind your knee under any circumstances.
- You may sleep with a pillow behind your Achilles or foot. This will prevent your knee from getting stiff in the flexed ("bent") position and will encourage full extension (leg straightening).
- Be vigilant in terms of working on full knee extension and flexion.
- Your goal should be 0 to 100 degrees by 2 weeks post-op – MINIMUM

Continuous Passive Motion (CPM machine):
- This device helps to bend and straighten your knee to assist you in regaining your range of motion
- The CPM machine should NOT be substituted for HARD WORK with your Physical Therapist
- Work in cycles of 2 hours on and 2 hours off for a total of 6-8 hours daily
- You may advance the flexion (bend) by 10 degrees daily
- When you increase your flexion you may want to slow the speed down in order to adjust to the new amount of flexion gradually
- In most cases you will have your CMP machine for 3 weeks
- The company renting the CPM machine to you will make arrangements to pick it up at the end of 3 weeks
- If you have any questions or feel your CPM is not working appropriately, contact the rental company IMMEDIATELY so they can come out and assist you.

Pain Medication:
- DO NOT TAKE YOUR PAIN MEDICATION ON AN EMPTY STOMACH
- Do not wait to take the pain medication until the pain is severe, as it will be difficult to "catch up" once this occurs.
- The pain medication usually reaches its full effect ~1 hour after ingesting.
- Wean off of your pain medication as tolerated.

Tylenol (acetaminophen):
- (Ask your pharmacist if your pain medication contains Tylenol)
- Some pain medication (Percocet, Norco, Vicodin, Lortab……..) contain Tylenol in their ingredient lists.
- DO NOT EXCEED 4,000 mg (4 grams) of Tylenol, from all sources, within a single 24-hr period.
- DO NOT take Regular or Extra Strength Tylenol when taking pain medications that contain tylenol
- If your pain medication DOES NOT CONTAIN TYLENOl (oxycodone, tramadol, nucynta…) then you may take 1000 mg of Tylenol every 8 hours to assist in pain control.

Nausea and Itching:
- Some common side effects of the narcotic pain medications include nausea and itching.
- You may have been given a prescription for Vistaril (Hydroxyzine pamoate).
- This is a prescription used for the treatment of ANXIETY, NAUSEA, ITCHING, and SLEEPLESSNESS.
- Benadryl (diphenhydramine) is a great over the counter medication that helps calm your stomach, decreases your anxiety levels, and minimizes the itching.
- You can easily purchase this at your local pharmacy as an over-the-counter medication.
- Please abide by the instructions as printed on the bottle.
- If your nausea persists, make sure to take a small amount of crackers or other lighter foods.
Constipation:
- You have been sent home on Colace, this medication should be taken until you are off all narcotic (i.e. Vicodin, Percocet, Oxycodone, etc) pain medications, in order to soften your stool and help prevent constipation.
- If constipation persists you may take Miralax or Ducolax. These medications are available over the counter.
- Please follow the directions on the package.
- If constipation persists for 24 hours after starting Miralax or Ducolax call your primary care physician for further instruction.

ICE / ELEVATION:
- This is a very important part of controlling your swelling and pain along with your TED hose.
- Your knee must be above the level of your heart in order to adequately decrease your swelling.
- We encourage the use of an ice machine which you can rent or purchase from the CPM company.
- If you did not rent / purchase an ice machine – use an ice pack (20 min on and 20 min off) throughout the day.
- DO NOT PLACE ICE DIRECTLY ON YOUR SKIN.

Follow-Up:
- Follow-up with Dr. Paul Jacob’s office, on ___________________________ for post-operative evaluation.
- Please call Dr. Jacob’s office if you need to change your post-op appointment date / time.
- Please call Dr. Jacob’s office at 405-424-5426 for orthopedic appointments.
- Please call the above numbers if you do not already have a date for scheduled follow-up or if you have not been contacted by the office within 1-2 days of discharge.

Blood Clot Prevention:
- We use a combination of treatments to help prevent blood clots including the following:
  - Early mobilization and walking
  - TED hose (compression stockings)
  - Sequential compression devices (leg squeezers)
  - Medication (aspirin, lovenox, coumadin, eliquis, xarelto…)
- You will need to complete one of the following treatments based on your risk of a blood clot (DVT)
  - 6 week course of aspirin (325mg twice daily)
    OR
  - 3 week course of Lovenox (either 40 mg injection daily or 30mg injection twice daily)
- You will be supplied with the prescription to obtain this medication.
- Prior to your discharge from the hospital, the nursing staff will instruct you on self-administration of the Lovenox if needed.

TED hose: (white stockings)
- TED hose should be worn on the BOTH the OPERATIVE and NON-OPERATIVE leg for 2 WEEKS.
- You may remove them for an hour daily for hygiene purposes.
- You should wear them continuously to control swelling and help prevent blood clots.
- DO NOT discontinue wear unless discussed with Dr. Jacob.

Patient Signature: ____________________________ Date: __________________

Staff Signature: ____________________________ Date: __________________

Physical Therapy Orders:
1. Evaluate and Treat
2. Modalities as indicated
3. Treat 3-5 times weekly for 6-8 weeks
4. Progression to cane at therapist discretion

**Weight Bearing Status:** WBAT unless specified (for primary TKA / UKA)

**Exercises:**
- Active Range of Motion: Yes, encouraged
- Active Assistive Range of Motion: Yes
- Passive Range of Motion: Yes, aggressive as tolerated
- Contract/Relax: Yes
- Resistive: Yes at 3-4 weeks but prefer closed chain functional exercises (hams 10 pound limit, quads 10-15 pound limit)
- Closed Chain: yes
- Raised Seat Stationary Bike: yes at 3-4 weeks as tolerated
- Prone lying to promote extension: yes
- Standing exercises: yes

**Additional Information:**
- Patellar Mobilization: yes (once incision is healed)
- Scar Mobilization: yes, okay at 4-6 weeks postop (no lotions, creams or gels)
- Rolling: as tolerated, operative and non-operative side (Do not sleep with the knee bent)
- Shower: okay to shower at 7-10 days postop if wound dry for 24 hours (see discharge instructions)
- **No pool or bath for 8 weeks**
- Neuro Muscular E-Stim Quads: yes, after 4 weeks postop, prn
- Driving: Usually after 3-4 weeks, must wait until cleared by physician
- Stress Home exercise / stretching
- Stress and instruct on appropriate ice and elevation

**Recreational Activities:**
- Golf: 4-6 weeks (putt/chip/short irons); 6-8 weeks (long irons/woods)
- Swimming: 8 weeks
- Bowling: 8 weeks
- Biking: regular outdoor 12 weeks

PLEASE CALL THE OFFICE FOR ANY PATIENT ISSUES
DR. JACOB EXPECTS AGGRESSIVE HANDS ON THERAPY AS TOLERATED.
THE PATIENT SHOULD BE A MINIMUM OF 0-100 DEGREES AT THE FIRST FOLLOW UP

PLEASE CONTACT DR. JACOB'S OFFICE WITH ANY QUESTIONS AT 405-424-5426

**Medical Necessity**

This is considered a medical necessity for the benefit of the patient and will enable the patient to achieve the maximum rehabilitation.

Paul B Jacob D.O.