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## **DISCHARGE INSTRUCTIONS AFTER TOTAL KNEE ARTHROPLASTY**

These instructions are meant to compliment the information given by the nursing staff and physical therapists. They cover the most common questions and many of the areas that are unique to your surgical procedure.

### **Wound Care**

- Change dressing daily unless otherwise directed by your surgeon. Cover with dry gauze and tape lightly. Small amount of clear drainage or bleeding is normal.
- You may get the incision wet when showering three days after surgery. The shower should be brief (five minutes or so) and the wound patted dry with a clean towel.
- Staples or stitches are usually removed 10-14 days after surgery.
- If purulent material (thick white or greenish in color) is coming from the wound, or the wound is quite red on the edges, or you are having a temperature of 101 or higher, you should report these symptoms to your surgeon or orthopedist on call.

### **Weight Bearing**

Unless the physical therapist has told you otherwise, you can put as much weight on your knee as feels comfortable. Depending on your age, strength, and coordination, most people use the walker, crutches, or cane for three weeks after knee surgery.

### **Outpatient Physical Therapy**

The most important goal of physical therapy is to obtain flexion and extension, that is, to get the knee all the way straight and bent far enough back. The next goal is to restore normal gait (walking pattern). A common error is to sit up too much, walk too much, and have the knee swell too much. This hampers flexion and extension, which is the main goal of early physical therapy. A good measure of progress is bending 90 degrees, a right angle, by one week.

### **Swelling**

Swelling to some degree is common after joint replacement. To reduce swelling, elevation is very helpful. Lying down, with your “toes above your nose” at least 30 minutes of every two hours is a good initial recommendation. You may need more or less time elevating your leg. The white stockings are also designed to reduce swelling. Excessive swelling with pain or tenderness in the calf, redness in the lower leg, and/or increased warmth in the lower leg, can be a sign of a blood clot. Patients frequently call to ask if their swelling is too much, and this is impossible to tell over the phone. If you feel you are excessively swollen with pain or tenderness in the lower leg, it is best investigated by exam and may require an ultrasound to rule out a blood clot.

## **Cold therapy**

Cold therapy can help reduce pain and swelling. It should be used intermittently for the first week or two, as long as you are having some swelling in the area of the surgery. Typically patients use it two or three times a day for up to 30-minutes at a time. It should not cause pain and there should be a thin towel between your surgical site and the cooling device. Cooling devices can be commercial devices that pump cold water about your joint or a frozen gel pack. In any case, it should feel better with the cold applied and reduce your discomfort in the first few months after surgery.

## **Driving**

To drive you must no longer be taking pain pills (that is narcotics; Tylenol and anti-inflammatory medications are allowed). Also, you must feel strong and alert. For most people this is between two and four weeks after surgery, depending on your age, strength and what side your surgery was on.

## **Preventing Blood Clots**

- The first line of defense is moving your ankles up and down. This action circulates the blood from your legs back to your heart, preventing a clot.
- Coumadin is a blood thinner that almost all patients will take after surgery, for a total of three weeks. Patients respond very differently to the same dose of Coumadin, and so the effects of the drug need to be monitored with a blood test call the Protime. Initially your Protime will be checked at a laboratory near you on Monday and Thursday mornings, and the results called to Dr Stewart's office. You will be contacted if you need to adjust your dose.
- Compressive Stockings: These can prevent blood from pooling in your leg if you can use them correctly. You don't need to sleep with them on. You put them on first thing in the morning before your leg can swell. They are recommended for the first three weeks after surgery. If they just keep curling up and binding in, then they are not working and should be discontinued.

## **Sleeping**

Surgery can throw off your normal sleep wake cycle, leaving you staring at the wall at 3 AM. To reset your sleep wake cycle follow this program:

- No naps during the day
- Decrease your narcotic use
- Only one caffeinated beverage per day and it must be before 10AM
- No exercise or excitement after 6:00 pm
- Go to bed and get up at the same time every day no matter if you are sleepy or not
- Allow slightly less total time for sleep than you would normally.

## **Sexual relations**

Wait until your general health has recovered, often 4 to 6 weeks.

## **Dental Work (or other invasive procedures)**

Unless it is an emergency, it is best to avoid dental work or other invasive procedures for 3 months after a joint replacement. When undergoing an invasive procedure, we recommend antibiotics to prevent bacteria from getting in the blood stream and infecting the joint. Please call our office for an antibiotic prescription prior to any dental work.

## **Narcotic Pain Medication**

You will need narcotic pain medication after you leave the hospital. They can be addictive and your will be weaned from them as tolerated. If you are running low, please call our office during regular business hours for a refill. In general, refills will not be made by the doctor on call after hours, so plan ahead.

**Phone Calls**

If you have questions or problems please call. Some questions can be answered over the phone, others cannot. You may need to be seen sooner than expected to check out your symptoms.

**Follow Up**

Make sure an appointment has been scheduled for you at Chippewa Valley Orthopedics & Sports Medicine for approximately 10-14 days after surgery.

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