

JOINT REPLACEMENT CLASS

HIP SURGERY



ARIZONA
SPINE & JOINT
HOSPITAL 
Proudly Owned & Operated by Physicians

4620 East Baseline Road, Mesa 85206

Call (480) 824-1229 or (480) 824-1306 to register

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Introduction

The staff of the Arizona Spine and Joint Hospital (ASJH) would like to take this opportunity to thank you for selecting us to perform your joint replacement. We realize there are many factors that have entered into your decision and appreciate your confidence in our staff.

The dedicated staff of the ASJH will insure you are comfortable and knowledgeable about every aspect of your surgery and recovery. Our ultimate goal is to help you learn to care for yourself after discharge so you may regain maximum independence.

The staff of SJH has found that patients who actively participate in their care and rehabilitation have the best long-term outcomes after surgery. To this end, we believe that teamwork is the key to success with joint replacement surgery. Your team includes the following members:

1. You
2. Your family
3. Your surgeon
4. Your doctor
5. Your nurses
6. Your physical therapist
7. Your case manager

Please take some time to carefully review the contents of this booklet when you arrive home after the Joint Replacement class. Should you have any further questions or concerns after reviewing the material please don't hesitate to call any of the numbers listed on Appendix I.

Remember – The Arizona Spine and Joint Hospital is a non-smoking campus. This includes electronic cigarettes of any form. If you smoke, try to stop. If you can not stop, cut down. This will help with the healing process and speed your recovery. If you would like smoking cessation assistance or information, please ask your nurse or case manager.



Preparing For Your Surgery

The following information is provided to assist you in preparing for surgery. Please review the information very carefully. Address any of the issues or complete any of the tasks that are pertinent to you within the specific time period. Doing so will make you more knowledgeable about the many aspects of your surgery and recovery, thus ensuring a very relaxed process.

One Month Prior To Your Surgery

1. Some patients may require a blood transfusion after surgery. If you have any religious or personal issues concerning a transfusion, please speak with your orthopedic surgeon.
2. Your orthopedic surgeon may recommend you see your primary care physician (PCP) or other specialist for medical clearance for surgery. Please discuss this issue with your orthopedic surgeon.

Two Weeks Prior To Your Surgery

1. Make an appointment to attend the joint replacement class at the Arizona Spine and Joint Hospital by calling (480) 824-1229 or (480) 824-1306. Classes are held every Monday from 8a to 1030a (except for holidays).
2. Begin eating a well balanced diet that includes breads, cereals, vegetables, fruits, meat, dairy products, and plenty of fluids. This is not the time to go on a “diet.”
3. Prepare meals for yourself ahead of time and freeze them.
4. Your surgeon will instruct you on what medications to stop taking prior to surgery. Some examples are: aspirin, ibuprofen/Motrin/Advil, naproxin/Aleve, any blood thinners, herbal supplements, and Vitamin E. Your doctor may also prescribe multivitamins, Vitamin C and/or iron pills to start taking prior to surgery.
5. Compile a complete listing of all of the medications that you take. This includes prescription medication, over-the-counter medication, supplements, herbs, vitamins, and home remedies. Be sure to include:
 - Amount of the tablet/medication (e.g. 20 mg, etc.)
 - Exactly how you take the medication (e.g. whole tablet or half tablet)
 - When you take the medication (e.g. daily, twice a day, weekly, etc.)
 - At what time you take the medication (e.g. at 6 a.m., etc.)

6. After surgery you will need a front-wheeled walker. This item is usually covered by insurance. If you do not have one, the Case Manager will obtain one for you.
7. If you already have a walker, you may have it brought to the hospital the day after your surgery (so it can be checked for proper sizing and safety)
8. After surgery, you may potentially need additional equipment such as a raised toilet seat or a shower chair/bench. See appendix A for more information.
9. Please make sure that you have someone who will stay with you for the first several days after discharge. You should not stand for long periods of time after surgery. Therefore, you will need to plan for meal preparation, housework, and personal care after you return home from the hospital. You will want to enlist the help of family, friends, or private pay assistance once you have determined your needs. (For a list of private resources please see Appendix B).
10. Most patients are discharged directly home after their hospital stay. Some patients are not because they need additional rehabilitation after they are discharged from the hospital. If this is the case, your doctor will recommend you go to an extended care facility (ECF). You may want to contact your insurance provider to determine if they cover a short-term stay at an ECF and if there is a specific facility you must use in your area. Additionally, you may wish to visit several ECFs within your area in advance (see Appendix C). If you need to be admitted to an ECF, our Case Manager will arrange all this for you.
11. You will not be allowed to drive for approximately 6 weeks or longer after your surgery. You should arrange for transportation from the hospital and for your follow up appointment (which is usually 2 weeks after you've had surgery). If you don't have family or friends to assist you, please see Appendix D (Transportation Resources).
12. Safety while using a walker is very important. Ensure all walkways in your home are free of all throw rugs or hazards such as extension cords to prevent falls. (See Appendix A for suggestions & pictures on page 20). Also, make sure your pathways are wide enough for your walker to maneuver (the width of the walker being the base plus the size of the wheels).
13. If you have any pets, you may need to plan for their care during your hospital stay and possibly during your recovery. Also, please inform your orthopedic surgeon that you have a pet as this may increase your risk of infection after surgery.
14. We have found that patients with good muscle tone in their surgical leg recover more quickly. To develop good muscle tone you should perform the exercises taught in this joint class 3 times a day UNLESS YOUR DOCTOR HAS INSTRUCTED YOU NOT TO. Also, you may want to work on strengthening your arm muscles to help with your ability to use your walker after surgery.

15. You may want to install a moveable showerhead and grab bar/rails in your bathroom before surgery. Please ensure rails/handles are installed into wall studs and not simply into the drywall.
16. It would be a good idea to make sure that you have a chair to sit in at home that has sturdy arm rests. This will make it easier for you to get into and out of the chair after your surgery.
17. Where is the bedroom located that you sleep in? If it is located on the second floor, is it possible that you could stay in the one on the first floor for the first couple of days?

One Week Prior To Your Surgery

1. Complete all the issues or tasks you have been working on up to this point.
2. Your surgeon's office will schedule you to have an EKG, chest x-ray, and lab tests performed in preparation for surgery. **If you have NOT been scheduled for these pre-op tests please contact your surgeon's office immediately.**
3. Complete the health history form given to you by the preoperative nurse or your doctor's office before surgery.
4. Continue eating a well balanced diet and keeping your bowels regular.
5. Continue your physical therapy exercises 3 times a day.
6. Clean your house, do your laundry, and complete any yard work. Arrange for someone to take care of your mail or have it put on hold. You will want to do the same with your newspaper.
7. Put frequently used items at waist height in the kitchen and bathroom.
8. Compile a complete list of all doctors and specialists you have seen in the last five years. Please include their phone numbers and bring this with you on the morning of surgery.
9. Make a copy of your Living Will/Advanced Directives, if you have one, to bring with you on the morning of surgery.
10. Gather your insurance cards, prescription cards, and any medical cards (e.g. pacemaker ID card, etc.) to bring with you.
11. Bring any other forms your physician has given you.

12. Pack a small bag of your personal items and include a set of loose fitting clothing and a good pair of walking shoes for discharge. Do NOT buy new shoes. Make sure the shoe has a rubber sole and there is a back around the shoe (i.e. no flip-flops or open backed sandals). Keep in mind that your foot on the surgical leg will experience some swelling, so the shoe must not be tight fitting.
13. If you use urinary incontinence pads, please bring them with you.
14. If you wear hearing aids, please wear them to the hospital and bring an extra set of batteries. Please wear your glasses and/or dentures as well. Bring the containers for all of these labeled with your name (this is important).
15. If you use a CPAP/BiPAP machine for breathing at home, please bring that with you to the hospital.
16. DO NOT bring large amounts of cash, credit cards, or jewelry to the hospital. Arizona Spine and Joint Hospital cannot be responsible for valuables that are brought to the hospital.
17. DO NOT bring extension cords of any type.

The Night before Surgery

Your Dr. may order Hibiclens, an antiseptic skin cleanser, for you to use prior to surgery. If he orders the cleanser, you will receive it at your Pre-admission testing appt. or at the class.

Things to know about Hibiclens:

1. Shower the night before surgery, using $\frac{1}{4}$ of a bottle of Hibiclens.
2. If you plan to wash your hair, do so with your regular shampoo. Then rinse hair and body thoroughly to remove any shampoo residue.
3. Wash your face with your regular soap or water only.
4. Thoroughly rinse your body with water from the neck down.
5. Apply Hibiclens directly on your skin or on a wet washcloth and wash gently. If showering, move away from the shower stream when applying Hibiclens to avoid rinsing off too soon.
6. Rinse thoroughly with warm water. **DO NOT** use your regular soap after applying and rinsing Hibiclens.

7. The morning of the surgery you will repeat this prep using another ¼ of a bottle of Hibiclens. You will have a half bottle remaining.

The Morning of Surgery

1. Starting at midnight before surgery **DO NOT** eat or drink anything. This includes food, water, gum, candy, alcohol, and tobacco. Only take approved medications with a small sip of water. If your surgeon has not instructed you on what medications to take the night before and the morning of surgery, please call the office.
2. If you have been given Hibiclens to use before surgery, follow the steps above. **DO NOT** use any perfume, powder, facial moisturizers or lotions after your shower. **DO NOT** shave. **DO NOT** wear make-up especially eye make-up.
3. You may brush your teeth, but **DO NOT** drink any water.
4. Limit the jewelry that you wear to only what you cannot take off.
5. When you arrive at the hospital, go directly to the front desk and check in. Check in does not begin prior to 5am, as 5am is when the lobby opens.
6. Once you are checked in, the staff will escort you to the pre-surgical area where a nurse will prepare you for surgery and you will speak with the anesthesiologist.
7. Notify the surgeon and/or staff if you have any cuts, illness, vomiting, fever greater than 100 degrees, insect bites, or dental issues.
8. When all preparations for surgery are completed you will be taken to the operating room.
9. Your family may wait in the waiting area. If they choose to leave during your surgery, we ask that they notify someone at the front desk. When your surgery is completed, the doctor will come to the waiting area and explain how your surgery went and answer any questions your family/friends may have.

Post-Op (Immediately After Surgery)

1. After surgery you will spend approximately 1 hour in the recovery room. Since everyone is different, this is just a guideline. The front office staff will notify your family once they can come over to your inpatient room.
2. Once your vital signs are stable and you're not having any complications you will be transferred by bed, to the inpatient-nursing unit where you will spend the next 2-3 days.
3. The nursing staff will monitor your vital signs (temperature, pulse, breathing, and blood pressure) and check your dressing frequently for the first 4 hours that you are on the nursing unit.
4. You will have an IV and receive antibiotics for the first 24 hours to prevent any possible infection.
5. Some doctors place a very fine drainage tube in the surgical wound for 24 to 48 hours. This drainage tube can be connected to 2 different collection devices. The first device is called a "hemovac" and the blood it collects is wasted. The other device is called a "cell saver" and it collects blood, which is reprocessed and given back to the patient via an IV.
6. To reduce swelling, lower your risk for a blood clot (DVT), and improve circulation we may place different devices on your legs/feet. These may be ace wraps, support stockings (TEDs), Sequential Compression Devices (SCDs), or Plexi Pulses. Each of these items will be removed and reapplied once or twice a day for skin care unless your doctor orders otherwise.
7. To reduce swelling and pain we may place ice bags or an ice machine (Game Ready or Polar Care) over the top of your dressing.
8. You may receive oxygen for the first 24 to 48 hours via a nasal canula or mask to ensure your lungs are properly oxygenated. A small monitor (pulse oximeter) will be clipped to one of your fingers so the nurse will know your pulse and blood oxygen level at any given minute.
9. The nursing staff will teach you deep breathing exercises using an incentive spirometer (IS). These exercises must be done 10 times every 2 hours while you are awake to prevent any respiratory problems such as pneumonia.
10. It is very common for patients to experience nausea after surgery. To help alleviate this problem the nursing staff will first give you ice chips and clear liquids. Once you can tolerate liquids without nausea, you will be advanced to a regular diet once cleared by your nurse.

11. If you experience any pain, nausea, itching, or difficulty sleeping be sure to tell your nurse so they may administer the appropriate medication to resolve the problem. Sleeping medications are not usually administered the night of surgery due to the anesthesia and high doses of pain medications administered.
12. Sometimes after surgery patients are not able to urinate as a side effect of anesthesia. Should this occur, the nurse will place a catheter in your bladder to drain it then removed once the bladder is drained. This may be repeated in 4 hours. If still unable to void in 4 hours a Foley catheter may be placed and then removed the next day.
13. Your surgeon will prescribe any medications you routinely take and medications that are specific to your surgical procedure. Please be aware that some of your medications that you regularly take may not be ordered right away. This is all dependent on your condition and other factors. If you have any questions, please ask the nurse.
14. A "Hospitalist" or an "Internal Medicine" doctor may see you while you are here. They are responsible for your medical care outside the surgeon's scope of care.
15. Hand hygiene is one of the most important ways to prevent the spread of infections (flu, surgical site infections, etc.)

How can hands be cleaned?

Either by washing with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, or using alcohol hand gel. Alcohol hand gel is located in the dispensers on the walls in patient rooms and in the hallways. No water is required when the alcohol hand gel is used. You will be provided with hand sanitizing wipes to use while you are here.

When should caregivers clean their hands?

Hands should be cleaned before and after any contact with a patient. This means that before and after your caregiver provides care, their hands should be cleaned. A caregiver can be a nurse, doctor, the person drawing your blood, or anyone who helps take care of you. If your caregiver is wearing gloves, their hands should be cleaned before putting the gloves on and after they take them off.

What should you do if you are unsure your caregiver cleaned their hands?

It is your right to ask your caregiver if they have cleaned their hands. At Arizona Spine and Joint Hospital, we want you to take an active role in your care. We want you to ask questions and participate as we care for you. Please notice the "Partners In Care" sign that is in your room. It is there to remind you to ask if we have cleaned our hands.

When should you clean your hands?

Everyone should clean their hands often. This means after using the restroom, before eating, after sneezing or coughing, or any time they are dirty. You can use soap and water or alcohol hand rub. Either of these is a good choice to protect your health. Let your visitors, family, friends and children know when they should wash their hands too. Family and friends who visit should not touch the surgical wound or dressings.

Post-Op Day One (First Day After Surgery)

1. Your first day after surgery is called “Post Op Day 1.” You will often hear the staff referring to your stay as “Post Op Day 1, or 2” while you are here. We number your days in this manner, to track how you are progressing after your surgery. Most total joint replacement patients stay one to two (1-2) nights in the hospital.
2. If you experience any of the following symptoms: pain, nausea, itching, difficulty sleeping, constipation, or have any concerns please notify the nursing staff so the appropriate treatment or actions can be initiated.
3. Your pain medication is changed from IV to oral pills. The object is to maintain a comfort level that will allow you to perform in physical therapy and get proper rest. It is essential that you tell your nurse when you are having pain so your pain is well controlled at all times.
4. Your diet will be advanced from clear liquids to a regular diet if you are not experiencing any nausea or vomiting.
5. Your IV fluids may be stopped if you are tolerating food and liquids and if you are producing adequate urine.
6. Physical therapy will assist you in performing your strengthening exercises and walking twice a day. After walking you will be expected to sit in a chair for approximately one (1) hour before you are assisted back to bed. Pain is an unfortunate consequence of increased activity at this stage of your recovery; therefore we recommend you ask for pain medication prior to therapy. Pain medication is normally given every four hours upon request.
7. You will be encouraged to attend to your personal hygiene as much as possible. It is considered part of your rehabilitation. You will be given as much assistance as you need with a morning sponge bath. (Some of the surgeons will not allow you to take a shower for 10-14 days after surgery).
8. While you are in bed, the nursing staff will periodically assist you in turning from side to side and repositioning yourself for comfort. If you are a hip patient, we ask that you **DO NOT** do this by yourself.
9. Your support stockings (TEDs) will be removed and reapplied once or twice a day.
10. If your surgeon has ordered ice packs to your surgical area, they may be applied continuously for 24 to 48 hours.

11. If you have a Hemovac drain it may be removed by the surgeon or the nursing staff either Post Op Day One (1) or Post Op Day Two (2).
12. If you have a Foley catheter in your bladder it will be removed 24 hours after surgery.
13. If your blood oxygen level remains above 92%, the nasal canula and finger monitor will be discontinued.
14. In the early A.M., the lab tech or nurse will draw blood from you so your surgeon and doctor can follow your blood levels.
15. Preventing Falls: You must have a staff member with you every time to get out of bed or out of the chair. This includes walking to the bathroom or commode and for the return trip. Family, friends and guests **CANNOT replace a staff member during ambulation.**
16. **Bathroom Safety: You are not allowed to stand up from the toilet or commode without a staff member at your side. This includes wiping yourself and flushing the toilet. Patients can become very weak after sitting on the toilet. Even standing on your own can be difficult without assistance.**



**Don't Get Up
Call
Don't Fall**

Post-Op Day Two & Three (Second & Third Day After Surgery)

1. With assistance from the nursing staff and physical therapy you will increase your activity level, walking, and sitting each day.
2. You will eat all of your meals sitting up in a chair.
3. Some patients have difficulty sleeping after surgery because of pain or the change in their environment. Whatever the reason, tell the nursing staff and they will place you in a position of comfort and administer pain medication or sleeping medication if desired.
4. Many patients experience constipation after surgery as a result of the pain medication, decreased activity, alterations in their diet, and use of iron. To prevent constipation you will be given stool softeners prophylactically starting the night of your surgery. You should drink plenty of fluids and increase your fiber intake. If constipation persists, your nurse will administer laxatives to assist you in having a bowel movement. You need to have a bowel movement before you are discharged from the hospital. You may continue to experience constipation after discharge. You may need to continue taking stool softeners or laxatives at home.
5. Continue your leg and deep breathing exercises.
6. Continue to wear your support stockings.
7. The nurse may change your dressing every day (as ordered by your surgeon) after the original surgical dressing has been removed. Newer forms of dressing may not require changing. Your nurse will teach you and your family how to care for your incision after discharge. It is normal to have some swelling and bruising. Please ask your nurse if you have any questions.
8. If the Foley catheter in your bladder has not been removed it is removed and the nursing staff will assist you to the bathroom or bedside commode. Bedpans are NOT allowed. You are having this surgery to regain your independence and not be dependent.
9. You will be encouraged to attend to your personal hygiene as much as possible. It is considered part of your rehabilitation. You will be given as much assistance as you need with a morning sponge bath.

Physical Therapy

You will receive physical therapy twice a day.

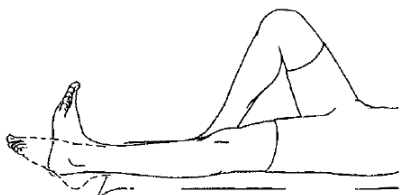
During your hospital stay physical therapy is responsible for teaching you the following:

- How to walk using a front wheeled walker (FWW) while maintaining the weight bearing limits ordered by your surgeon.
- The proper technique of getting out of bed that simulates your home environment.
- The proper technique of getting out of bed without using any assistive devices in preparation for discharge home.
- How to properly perform the leg exercises needed to strengthen your legs after surgery.
- You will be educated on the mechanism of disability (protective response) and how to manage this. The “Protective Response” your body initiates following surgery is pain and swelling. This combination is intended to protect your body from further injury if trauma occurs. Your body equates surgery with trauma. Our job is to assist the body in reducing the “protective response” as we introduce activity. As the “protective response” decreases we will have freer movement and increasing strength allowing for better mobility.
- How to get in and out of a chair using proper body mechanics.
- How to get on and off the toilet using proper body mechanics.
- Depending on the surgical approach used, how to maintain proper hip precautions.

The duration of your therapy will increase as you become stronger and more independent each day.

Total Hip Replacement Exercises

Ankle Pumps



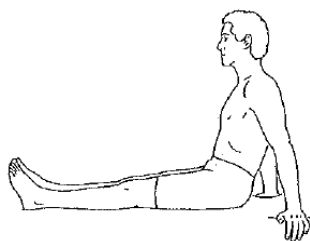
With both legs relaxed, gently flex and extend ankle. Move through full range of motion. Avoid pain. Repeat 10 times per set. Do 2 sets per session. Do 2 sessions per day.

Hamstring Sets



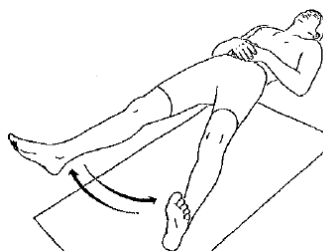
Tighten back of leg and push heel into bed. Hold for 5 seconds. Relax. Repeat 10 times per set. Do 2 sets per session. Do 2 sessions per day.

Quadriceps Set



Tighten muscles on top of thighs by pushing knees down into surface. Hold for 5 seconds. This can be done laying down as well. Repeat 10 times per set. Do 2 sets per session. Do 2 sessions per day.

Hip Abduction/ Adduction



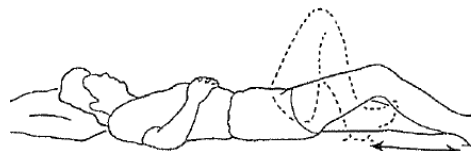
Bring operated leg out to side and return. Keep knee straight. Repeat 10 times per set. Do 2 sets per session. Do 2 sessions per day.

Gluteal Sets



Tighten gluteal (Butt Muscles). Hold 5 seconds. Relax. Repeat 10 times per set. Do 2 sets per session. Do 2 sessions per day.

Lower Extremity- Strengthening Exercises Hip and Knee Flexion



Lie on your back with your legs out straight.

Keep your kneecap pointed toward the ceiling throughout the exercise. Slowly slide your foot back toward your buttocks, bending your knee and hip. Slowly lower leg to the starting position.

** Your surgeon has consulted with you on the best surgical approach for your situation. If you have both decided upon the posterior approach, you will have hip precautions.* After surgery you must maintain three (3) hip precautions to prevent possible dislocation of your new hip. You must adhere to these immediately following your hip replacement and for at least six (6) weeks after your surgery. Your surgeon will let you know when you can discontinue these precautions. **Not complying with these precautions may result in a dislocated hip!**

*****Total Hip Precautions*****

- 1. Avoid bending forward at the hip more than 90 degrees.**
- 2. Avoid crossing your legs.**
- 3. Avoid rolling your surgical leg inward.**

The physical therapist will instruct you on these precautions in greater detail after surgery.

Top Ten List of Things You Must Avoid Doing After A Hip Replacement

1. Do NOT bend over to put on your shoes, socks, or pants.
2. Do NOT raise your knee higher than your hip when sitting or standing.
3. Do NOT sit in a low soft chair, in the middle of a couch, or in a recliner.
4. Do NOT cross your legs at the knee or the ankle.
5. Do NOT roll your surgical leg inward (i.e. do not twist your foot inward on your surgical leg). Keep your kneecap facing forward.
6. Do NOT turn or pivot with your weight on your surgical leg.
7. Do NOT sit in a bathtub; use a bath bench or shower chair when bathing.
8. Do NOT reach behind or across your body to reach things or flush the toilet. NO turning or twisting of your upper body.
9. When reaching for an item, do NOT lean forward or reach toward the floor. Use a reaching tool to help you pick up the item or ask someone to pick it up for you.
10. No heavy lifting.

Using Your Walker

The physical therapist or the nursing staff will ensure your walker is properly adjusted and explain some safety requirements the first time you use your walker.



Fitting the Walker

1. Safety – Walkers are designed to fold flat so they are transportable. You will hear a click when you open each side of the walker. This click indicates the locking mechanism is in proper position and the walker is safe to use.
2. Proper Fit – To ensure the walker is the proper height for you, stand in the walker with the cross bar in front of you. When your arms are relaxed at your sides the handgrips of the walker should be approximately level with your wrists. When grasping the handgrips, your shoulders should be level and relaxed and both arms should be just slightly bent at the elbows. All four legs of the walker are adjustable and the fitting process takes only a few minutes. This process will be demonstrated in the Total Joint Class.
3. Your own Walker – If you have your own walker that you would like to use at home, please have someone bring it to the hospital on post-op day 1. This will ensure the physical therapists have the time needed to evaluate the walker for proper fit and condition.

Weight Bearing Status

After surgery your doctor will determine the amount of weight you may place on your surgical leg. This is your weight-bearing status and there are several that your doctor may order. They are:

1. Non-Weight Bearing – The foot of your surgical leg is kept off the floor. You may NOT put any weight on this leg. You will advance the walker then make a small hopping step on your non-surgical foot into the center of the walker.
2. Toe Touch Weight Bearing – The toes of your surgical leg touch the floor but no weight is placed on them. You first advance the walker, then your surgical leg, touching the floor with only your toes. Next, supporting all your weight on the walker, you step forward into the center of the walker with your non-surgical leg.
3. Partial Weight Bearing – You may place some weight on your surgical leg. Move the walker forward, step forward with your surgical leg placing some weight on it. Then, supporting the remainder of your weight on the walker, step forward into the center of the walker with your non-surgical leg.
4. Weight Bearing As Tolerated – You are allowed to place as much weight on your surgical leg as you can tolerate. Move the walker forward, step forward with your surgical leg and place as much weight as you can tolerate on your foot. Next, supporting the remainder of your weight on the walker, step forward into the center of the walker with your non-surgical leg.

To Stand Using A Walker

1. Regardless of your weight bearing status you must place your surgical leg out in front of you before standing to prevent full weight bearing.
2. To stand, use one hand to push up from the bed or chair, your other hand to push down on the walker while at the same time pushing up with your non-surgical leg.
3. Once you are standing, place both hands on the walker handgrips and try to stand straight for a few moments to gain your balance.

Walker Safety

- Before you take each step you must ensure that all four (4) legs of the walker are on the floor.
- Your body must be inside the walker before you move to take each step.
- Your toes should never pass the front crossbar of the walker to prevent losing your balance.
- Move the walker a comfortable arms length in front of you. If you feel like you are reaching or bending forward to take a step, the walker is too far forward.
- Wear well-fitting shoes.
 - Never wear sandals, thongs, flip-flops, or high heels. Your footwear should have a back or strap that goes around the back of your foot/heel.
 - Make sure your footwear has a rubberized sole (something to create resistance between your feet and the floor).

- Wear shoes that you have worn before. Do not wear new shoes. You do not want to learn how to walk with a new joint while breaking in a new pair of shoes.
 - Your foot on your surgical leg may swell after surgery; thus, your footwear should have some room for swelling.
 - If you wear athletic shoes, you can use elastic shoe laces or use ¼ inch sewing elastic in place of your regular shoe laces. It will eliminate the hassle of tying your shoes.
- Clear all walkways in your home of throw rugs, phone cords, and extension cords to prevent falls.
 - If you have transition areas in your house where the floor surfaces change (i.e. carpet to tile or linoleum), ensure the surfaces are secured to the floor. Be careful not to trip or fall over these transitions.
 - If you must climb stairs in your home, tell the physical therapist so you can practice before you are discharged home. When you are climbing up you must lead with your non-surgical leg and step down using your surgical leg. You will be taught how to use the stairs while you are here.

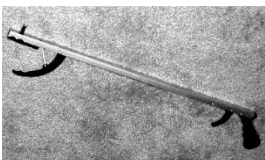
Assistive Devices

After surgery bathing, dressing, and toileting may appear to be a major undertaking but with the right equipment and skills you will be able to adapt very easily. There are a great many assistive devices on the market today. The nursing staff and the physical therapist will demonstrate how to use certain assistive devices that can increase your independence following discharge from the hospital.

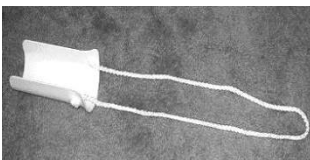
Dressing Devices

(dressing should be done in a seated position with the surgical leg dressed first. When undressing, the surgical leg should be undressed last).

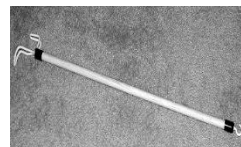
*Long-Handled Reacher



*Sock Aid



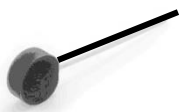
*Dressing Stick



*Long Handled Shoe Horn

Bathing Devices

*Long Handled Sponge



*Hand Held Shower Head



*Shower Chair or Bench



Toileting Devices

*Commode



*Elevated Toilet Seat



Activities After Joint Surgery

**** Your surgeon has the final say on any and all of these activities. ****

Activities you can EXPECT to perform after joint replacement:

- Stationary bicycling
- Nordic Track (stationary skiing)
- Ballroom dancing
- Square dancing
- Golf
- Swimming
- Walking

These activities are considered very good because there is limited stress placed on the newly replaced joint. Most of the activities listed above are aerobic in nature, therefore, good condition for the heart.

Recommended activities after joint replacement:

- Gardening/Yard work
- Table Tennis (Ping Pong)
- Cross-country skiing
- Bicycling (street)
- Bowling
- Fencing
- Hiking
- Speed Walking
- Weight Lifting

Although prior experience and skill is required for most of these activities, they are quite safe. If you would like to try any of the above activities and have no experience, it is recommended that you speak with your surgeon first. Also, it is recommended that you receive lessons from a qualified instructor.

Activities Requiring Surgeon Approval:

- Aerobic exercise
- Calisthenics
- Canoeing
- Downhill skiing
- Horseback riding
- Ice-skating
- In-line skating
- Jazz dancing
- Tennis–doubles

Activities After Joint Surgery

While safe in most cases, your doctor should approve your participation in any of the above activities. Recovery from a joint replacement procedure is unique for each person. There may be precautions for you to know about before you participate in these activities.

Activities to be Avoided:

- Baseball
- Basketball
- Football
- Handball
- Jogging
- Racquetball/squash
- Soccer
- Softball
- Step machines
- Tennis-singles
- Volleyball

The activities listed above should be avoided because of the undue stress and twisting motions that occur through the joints. Some of these activities have potential for sudden, high impact movement, which can damage your new joint.

Prevention of a Blood Clot

Everyone has a risk of developing a blood clot (a.k.a. DVT---Deep Vein Thrombosis). To reduce the risk of developing a DVT after surgery, several methods are used.

1. Mechanical

- TED Hose/Stocking (Thromboembolytic Device)
 - They help in preventing a DVT by creating pressure on your muscles to assist the blood flow in your legs.
 - These are thick white spandex stockings worn on both of your legs.
 - These are worn during your stay in the hospital and for 2-6 weeks at home after your surgery. Your surgeon will let you know when you can discontinue using these.
 - You should have these off 1-2 times a day for 30 minutes to prevent any skin breakdown. Please ask to have these removed if someone has not offered to do so.
 - To wash these at home, use laundry detergent and rinse well. Let them air dry. Do NOT put these in the dryer, it will ruin the elasticity.

- Ace Wraps
 - They help in preventing a DVT by creating pressure on your muscles to assist the blood flow in your legs.
 - It is wrapped around the length of both of your legs.
 - These are worn during your stay in the hospital and for 2-6 weeks at home after your surgery. Your surgeon will let you know when you can discontinue using these.
 - You should have these off 1-2 times a day for 30 minutes to prevent any skin breakdown. Please ask to have these removed if someone has not offered to do so.

- SCDs (Sequential Compression Device)
 - They help in preventing a DVT by creating pressure on your muscles to assist the blood flow in your legs.
 - These wrap around the length of both of your legs. They are connected to a pneumatic pump, which compresses air at graduated settings along your leg.
 - These are worn on both legs during your hospital stay. They are only worn while you are in bed. Your doctor may order these for you to use at home.

Prevention of a Blood Clot

- **Compartment Syndrome**

Compartment syndrome is a painful condition that occurs when pressure within the muscles builds to dangerous levels. This pressure can decrease blood flow, which prevents nourishment and oxygen from reaching nerve and muscle cells.

The classic sign of acute compartment syndrome is pain, especially when the muscle within the compartment is stretched.

- The pain is more intense than what would be expected from the injury itself. Using or stretching the involved muscles increases the pain.
 - There may also be tingling or burning sensations (paresthesias) in the skin.
 - The muscle may feel tight or full.
 - Numbness or paralysis are late signs of compartment syndrome. They usually indicate permanent tissue injury.
- **Plexi-Pulses**
 - It creates pressure on the bottom of your foot, in your arch. The arch of your foot is where your arteries and veins converge.
 - When you apply pressure to this area, you keep the blood from pooling.
 - These are wrapped around both feet and connected to a pneumatic pump, which compresses air at graduated settings against the arch of your foot.
 - These are worn on both feet during your hospital stay. They are only worn while you are in bed. Your doctor may order them for you to use at home.

2. Medicine

After surgery, your surgeon does not want your blood to be its normal viscosity. Your surgeon will want your blood thinner than usual to reduce the chance for a DVT to develop. There are two basic types of medicines used to do this: oral and injections. Your surgeon will prescribe which one he/she thinks is best.

- **Oral Anti-Coagulants/Blood Thinners**

- Taken orally
- Duration of therapy is determined by your physician
- You may need to have your blood drawn periodically until off of it
- You will need to restrict your intake of foods high in Vitamin K (it reverses the effects of Coumadin not Xarelto)

- Injectable Anti-Coagulants/Blood Thinners
 - Self administered injection to the abdomen
 - Duration of therapy is determined by your physician
 - Do NOT have to have your blood drawn
 - Do NOT have to restrict your diet
 - Patient or family member will have to administer this injection at home (insurance will NOT pay for a nurse to come to your home and administer this medicine).

Medications for Your Stay at the Arizona Spine and Joint Hospital

What medications should I bring?

- **ALL** your current prescriptions in labeled containers from your pharmacy, with **CURRENT DIRECTIONS**. This should include eye drops, inhalers, insulins, etc. If you choose, you may bring in only enough to cover the doses for your hospital stay.
- Please do not combine medications/strengths in the same container.
- Please check the expiration date on the containers, especially medications such as insulin (vials and pens), inhalers, creams, ointments, etc. Do NOT bring any expired products with you. Any medication that is expired cannot be used during your hospital stay.
- You do not need to bring in any medications that you are not scheduled to take during the time you are in the hospital (e.g. monthly medication)
- You do not need to bring in any seasonal medication that you are not currently taking.
- Since your stay here will be relatively short, if there are any medications or supplements that you regularly take (e.g. glucosamine/chondroitin, fish oil, co-q10, etc.) and you feel that you can do without them while you are here, please do not bring them with you. If you do want to bring them with you, please bring them in a brand new, sealed bottle.

What will happen to my medications?

- The pharmacist will verify and identify the medication.
- Your doctor will order or prescribe these medications as indicated.
- Our nursing staff will administer them as your physician prescribes them.
- At discharge your medications will be returned to you or an authorized family member.

Are there any medications I should not bring?

- Please do not bring any supplements UNLESS they are in the original sealed container, or medications from Mexico or Canada (unless they are in the original container).
Why? Because these medications cannot be identified by the pharmacy; therefore may not be administered by our nurses.
- Please do not bring any controlled substances that you take on an as needed basis, such as:
 - Pain Medications (e.g. Morphine, Demerol, Darvocet)
 - Sleeping medications (e.g. Ambien, Restoril, Dalmane)
 - Anxiety medications or Tranquilizers (e.g. Xanax, Valium, Klonopin)

*However, **IF** you use any of these types of medications on a set schedule (e.g. Duragesic Patches, Kadian, etc.) please bring those with you since the pharmacy does not stock all of these types of medications.*

Medications for Your Stay at the Arizona Spine and Joint Hospital

- Your physician will order pain medications for you as well as medications for anxiety or sleep if necessary. Our nursing staff will administer the medication from our pharmacy.

If I bring a medication that will not be administered, what will happen to it?

- The pharmacy will identify it and return it to the nursing staff that will in turn return it to a family member to take home.

What if I am not sure whether or not to bring in a medication?

- Call the pharmacy at 480-824-1260. If there is no answer, leave a message with your name and number and they will call you back.

What if I have medication related questions before my stay?

- Please call the pharmacy at the above number.

What if I have medication related questions during my stay?

- Please ask your nurse to have the pharmacist visit you.

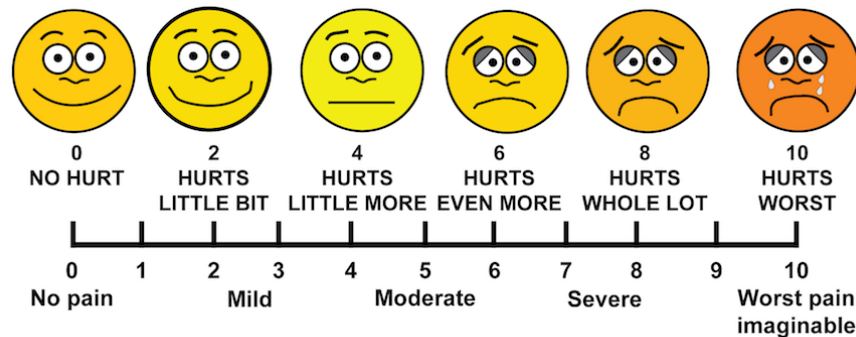
Medication purpose and side effects

- Your nurse will describe the purpose of a medication and the possible effects prior to you taking them.
- If you do not understand the purpose or side effect, please ask for the description to be repeated. The nurse may ask you to repeat back the information to ensure you understand.

Pain

We use the faces pain scale at the Arizona Spine and Joint Hospital. Everyone's pain is different and by using this scale, we can evaluate how effectively we are managing your pain. We will ask you to rate your pain on a scale of zero (0) to ten (10). Zero (0) is no pain and ten (10) is the worst pain imaginable.

PAIN MEASUREMENT SCALE



Pain is a natural response that your body has to an outside stressor. You will experience pain after your joint replacement. Our goal while you are here is to control your pain, but completely eliminating your pain is not realistic. We will teach you to learn to control your pain and to keep it at an even level. There are several methods we use to assist in your control of your pain: medicines, ice/heat, position changes, distraction, exercises, etc.

Remember that the pain you have before surgery and the pain you have after surgery are two different types of pain. After surgery, you will experience pain from being operated on. You will also, experience pain in different places than before. This is due to the fact that you are now using parts of your body that you haven't used in many years (because you have been compensating by walking a different way to avoid the pain you previously had in that joint).

We do not want to “drug” you while you are in the hospital, but we will encourage you to take something for pain every 4-6 hours around the clock (please ask your nurse for pain medicine every 4-6 hours). If you treat and manage your pain like this, you will have better control of it and will be better able to participate in your physical therapy sessions. Physical therapy is the most important part of your recovery from this surgery. We do not want to you to miss one of your sessions due to uncontrolled pain.

Non-medicine methods for treating pain:

- Ice packs (in different forms) will be used during your stay in the hospital. This helps with the swelling and tenderness at the operative site.

- Position changes. Sometimes just changing your position will alleviate your pain. Things such as getting back into bed (if you've been in the chair for some time) or getting out of bed to sit in the chair. Turning onto your non-operative side in bed. There are several different ways to achieve this. If you are uncomfortable, please ask your nurse and we will find a way to help you.
- Relaxation Techniques: deep breathing, meditation, prayer, listening to music, visualization, watching tv, reading, etc.

Increasing your comfort level during your hospital stay:

Our goal is to achieve comfort not complete pain relief. Pain is a healthy human response following surgery. Pain will be elevated in the first week post surgery. The goal is to reduce that pain but being pain free is not realistic. We will use medication as well as position changes, cold therapy and environmental changes to promote comfort.

Staff will round frequently so communicate your comfort level at every opportunity. We will not automatically bring pain medication every 3-4 hours. You have to ask for it. This includes during the night.

Going Home

Things to remember once you are discharged:

- Drink plenty of fluids, water being the most desirable
- Increase your fiber intake.
- Monitor your bowel movements and continue to take stool softeners and/or laxatives to prevent constipation.
- Control your pain. Be sure to monitor your pain level and continue taking your pain medication as instructed by the hospital. You may even want to write down when you took your pain pills and how many. This will help you to keep track of your pain medication usage and avoid any confusion you may have of when you last took a dose.
- Keep using your TED hose as instructed by your doctor.
- Care for your incision as instructed by the discharge nurse and by your surgeon. Be sure to watch for signs and symptoms of infection (as instructed by your discharge nurse). Keep the wound area clean and dry.
- Be sure to wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water before handling your incision. This will help prevent infection.
- Call your surgeon's office to obtain a follow-up appointment. This visit is usually 10-14 days after your surgery.
- Remember that you will need to inform every doctor and dentist that you see, that you've had an artificial joint placed in your body. You will need to be given a prophylactic antibiotic before any invasive procedure (this includes routine dental cleanings).

Appendix A

Preparing Your Home

There are several things you can do to get your home ready for your return from your hospital stay. Things you may want to consider doing are:

- Getting a bag or bicycle basket to attach to your walker. It can hold all of things you may want to be with you (e.g. phone, kleenex, tv remote, etc.)
- Pick up all throw rugs, and cords. Make sure any loose edges between carpet and tile/linoleum are secured to the floor.
- Cover any slippery surfaces with non-skid surfaces.
- Be sure to have good night lighting (for when you have to get up in the middle of the night—so you won't trip with your walker).
- Put all items you'll need in the kitchen and bathroom at waist height (to prevent you from reaching too high and stooping too low).
- Stock up on paper products (plates, cups). You should not stand for prolonged periods of time, and doing dishes and/or laundry is not recommended.
- Install a moveable showerhead. It will be dangerous for you to try and turn around in the shower with a leg that's been operated on coupled with the fact that you are wet and soapy. It would be much safer for you to stand in one place and use a moveable showerhead.
- Shower chair/plastic resin chair for your shower. It will be much safer for you sit in the shower for the first couple of times due to the above-mentioned items.
- Complete any yard care that cannot wait 4-6 weeks.
- Complete any house cleaning that cannot wait 4-6 weeks.
- Consider if you need a grab bar installed next to your toilet to help you on an off of it (it needs to be drilled/secured into the wall studs, not the drywall). Or do you have a sturdy countertop that you can use to assist you? You may NOT use the toilet paper holder, towel bar, or cabinet to assist you.

Adaptive Equipment

After surgery, you may potentially need additional equipment such as a raised toilet seat or a shower chair/bench. These items are usually not covered by insurance. Check to see if you can borrow these items from friends, loan closets in retirement communities, or loan closets in local organizations. These items may also be purchased at:

- Pharmacy stores (Walgreens, CVS)
- Lowes, Home Depot, or Burlington Coat Factory
- Home Care Supply Stores
 - Mediquip (480) 800-8712
319 S. Power Road
Mesa, AZ 85206
 - Medical Super Center (480)-924-5914
6704 E. Broadway Road
Ste. D4
Mesa, AZ 85206
- Thrift Stores (Goodwill, Savers, Salvation Army) ,Amazon.com

Appendix B

Home Assistance

It is very likely that you may need some assistance at home with meal preparation, housekeeping, and errands for the first week you are home. This is especially important if you live alone. We recommend you make arrangements several weeks before your surgery date. Possible resources are:

- Family – If you have family coming in from out of town, they need to have flexible travel arrangements in case your doctor recommends further therapy at an Extended Care Facility (ECF). An ECF would delay your return home by about one week.
- Friends or Neighbors – If you have several people they can spread out the tasks to keep from overwhelming one person.
- Church – Many churches have church groups that are available to provide assistance.
- Non-Medical Home Assistance – People you can hire to assist you for a set period of time (see below).

Arizona Home Referral	480-990-8988
Arizona Lullaby Guild	602-852-0459
Assistance for Independent Living	480-966-9704
Caring Corps	480-962-5612
Companion Care	480-987-3131
Concepts In Care	480-610-5867
Creative Networks	480-491-1140
Friendly House-Person Care Homemaker	602-257-1928
Geriatric Services	1-800-316-7009 or 480-423-0262
Health Exchange	480-265-9606
Home Instead Senior Care	480-827-4343
Independent Living Service	480-951-1968
Lifestyle Options	602-631-9550
Maricopa Attendant Care Program	602-306-1168
Personal Touch	480-983-0713
Plus 50-Mesa Senior Center	480-962-5612
Referral Fro Senior Adult Assistance (RSAA)	480-835-7679
Senior Adult Independent Living (SAIL)	602-264-4357
Senior's Choice	480-946-4414
Staff Builders	480-854-9200
Your Problems Solved of Arizona	480-644-8898

Appendix C

Extended Care Facilities (ECFs)/ Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF)

This is a list of the facilities that are nearest to our hospital. This list does not contain all the extended care facilities (ECFs) in the surrounding area. The Arizona Spine and Joint Hospital has no affiliation with these ECFs. Therefore, the staff cannot provide any information as to service availability, space availability, or quality of care provided by the facilities.

A current, comprehensive list of providers for your geographical area is available from the hospital case manager. You may choose any provider you want. If you do not have a preference, the hospital case manager will choose one from a list that your doctor prefers.

We suggest you call several of the ECFs close to your home and ask to take a tour of the facility and speak with one of the administrators. While speaking with the administrator you may want to ask the following questions:

- Is your organizations Medicare-certified, state licensed, and/or JCAHO (Joint Commission for the Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations) accredited?
- What services does your organization offer?
- Are your caregivers carefully selected? If so, how?
- Do you obtain a criminal background check of your caregivers?
- Are your caregivers bonded and insured?
- Can you provide references?
- Do you provide Physical Therapy twice a day? On Saturday and Sunday?

Advanced Health Care of Scottsdale
9846 North 95th Street
Scottsdale, AZ 85258
480-214-4200

Advanced Health Care of Mesa
5755 East Main Street
Mesa, AZ 85205
480-214-2400

Advanced Health Care of Glendale
16825 North 63rd Ave.
Glendale, AZ 85306
602-732-3400

Citadel Care Center
5121 East Broadway Rd.
Mesa, AZ 85206
480-832-5555

Desert Cove Nursing Center
1750 West Frye Road
Chandler, AZ 85224
480-899-0641

East Mesa Health Care Center
51 South 48th Street
Mesa, AZ 85206
480-832-8333

Mi Casa Nursing Center
330 South Pinnule Circle
Mesa, AZ 85206
480-981-0687

Sante of Chandler
825 S. 94th Street
Chandler, AZ 85224
480-361-6636

Appendix C

Extended Care Facilities (ECFs)/ Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF)

Sante of Mesa
5358 E. Baseline Rd.
Mesa, AZ 85206
480-699-9624

Sante of North Scottsdale
17490 N. 93rd Street
Scottsdale, AZ 85255
480-588-5386

Sante of Surprise
14775 W. Yorkshire Dr.
Surprise, AZ 85374
623-594-5050

The Center at Val Vista
3744 South Rome Street
Gilbert, AZ 85297
480-224-9500

Appendix D

Transportation Options

WHEELCHAIR/STRETCHER VANS

Quality	602-371-1000
DMTS	602-235-2255

AMBULANCE

Southwest Ambulance Service	480-984-1015
PMT	602-277-7828
AMR	844-300-3606

TAXI CABS

Quality	602-371-1000
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DIAL-A-RIDE

480-497-4500

****Only for seniors and handicapped citizens of Mesa and Chandler. Must have a Regional Transit Card that can be purchased at one of the Mesa Senior Centers.*

AIRPORT

Super Shuttle (<i>to and from the airport</i>)	602-244-9000
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VALLEY METRO

602-253-5000

Appendix E

Meal Preparation Options

- Prior to your surgery, prepare and freeze approximately 1-2 weeks of meals that can be reheated or microwaved.
- You should plan to eat your meals at home for the first two weeks. You might want to stock up on your favorite foods before surgery.
- Rearrange your refrigerator and pantry by placing the most frequently used items waist high. This will prevent you from bending or stooping over.
- Try to arrange delivery of your groceries from the local supermarket. Contact “Meals-on-Wheels” or “Meals While You Heal” to deliver meals to your home while you are recovering.

Mesa Meals On Wheels

- 480-964-9564
- Meals are prepared at Mikes’ Family Restaurant
- Boundaries: East to West: Val Vista to Dobson
North to South: McKellips to Baseline
- Cost: \$3.75 a meal
- Weekend meals are delivered frozen on Fridays for \$2.50 each and do not include salad and milk
- Eligibility: None
- No Special Diets

Mesa Senior Center-Meals While You Heal Program

- 480-962-5612
- Frozen Meals
- No weekend delivery
- You can be in the program for one month
- Boundaries: All of Mesa, West of Meridian
- Suggested donation: \$1.50 (subsidized)
- Eligibility: Apply through Maricopa County Area Agency on Aging (SAIL) Central Intake (602-681-8733) or the Mesa Senior Center. Must be homebound, includes physically disabled persons under 60 years.
- Special Diets: Yes - diabetic and low sodium with doctor’s order

Mesa Senior Center

- 480-962-5612
- Private Pay
- Cost: \$4.00 a meal
- 2-3 week wait
- Special Diet: Yes - diabetic and low sodium with doctor’s order
- Frozen Meals
- No Weekend Deliveries

Appendix F

Home Health (Medical) Providers

A current, comprehensive list of providers for your geographical area is available from the hospital case manager. You may choose any provider you want.

If you do not have a preference, the hospital case manager will choose one from a list that your doctor prefers.

Appendix G

Frequently Asked Questions

- Can I sleep on my side?
Yes you may. You will need to place pillows between your legs to ensure that your legs do not cross as well as pillows between your feet to prevent your foot from rolling inward. The staff will assist you in doing this. Please do not do this on your own.
- Can I move my legs?
Yes. You will be given instructions on the proper way to move your legs without breaking your hip precautions.
- Why is it so hard to move my leg after surgery?
This is due to Neurologic Inhibition. Your hip has suffered trauma and your body wants to protect the area by not wanting you to move it. It is also due to the spinal anesthesia and/or nerve blocks you received before surgery.
- Where will I go after I'm discharged from the hospital?
You will be discharged directly to your home if you are stable and can:
 - Sit to Stand by yourself
 - Get in and out of bed by yourself
 - Ambulate and safe and comfortable distance (usually 100 feet).You will be offered the option of being transferred to an Extended Care Facility if you are unable to meet the above requirements, and your doctor orders it
- It may require two (2) physician signatures to discharge you home. One from your surgeon and one from the hospitalist who attends to you during your stay. Please be patient with us during this process. It may take up to 4 hours to complete the discharge process.
- Will I need help at home?
You will need help with meal preparation, laundry, house cleaning, and bathing. When you are discharged you will be able to get yourself in and out of bed as well

as the chair or couch. We do not expect or want anyone to help you to do these things once you are home.

Appendix H

Hotels/Motels

Super 8 Motel
1550 S. Gilbert Rd.
Mesa, AZ 85204
480-545-0888

Best Western Superstition Springs Inn
1342 S. Power Rd.
Mesa, AZ 85206
480-641-1164
Country Inn & Suites by Carlson Mesa
6650 E. Superstition Springs Blvd.
Mesa, AZ 85206
480-641-8000

Hampton Inn
1563 S. Gilbert Rd.
Mesa, AZ 85204
480-926-3600

La Quinta
6530 E. Superstition Springs Blvd.
Mesa, AZ 85206
480-654-1970

Sleep Inn
6347 E. Southern Ave.
Mesa, AZ 85206
480-807-7760

Residence Inn – Gilbert
3021 E. Banner Gateway Dr.
Gilbert, Az 85234
480-699-4450

Appendix I

Important Telephone Numbers

Admitting Office/Information Desk	480-824-1221
Case manager	480-824-1306
Inpatient Nurses' station	480-824-1233
Joint Replacement Class	480-824-1229 or 1306
Medical Records	480-824-1284
Patient Billing	480-824-1232

Glossary of Terms

Case Managers: case managers will assist you and your family with discharge planning, such as arranging for home care and necessary equipment

Compression Device: this plastic inflatable sleeve wraps around your feet and may be used to improve blood flow in your legs

Foley Catheter: this tube is used to eliminate urine from the bladder before and shortly after surgery

Hemovac Drain: a drain that is placed near the surgical site and used to collect blood

Incentive Spirometer (IS): this breathing exercise device is designed to improve your ability to expand your lungs after surgery

Intravenous (IV) Catheter: the IV allows fluids and medications to be delivered through your blood stream

Physical Therapist (PT): your physical therapist will assist you in regaining mobility and function following your surgery

Pulse Oximeter: this clip is attached to one of your fingers to monitor the oxygen content in your blood

