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**Narcotic Policy**

It is the policy of OMSS that no narcotics be phoned in after hours or on weekends.  
If you are experiencing significant discomfort at any time, please do not hesitate to call our office.  
**24-hour answering service:**  
865-482-1319 or 865-938-6725

## **AFTER SURGERY INSTRUCTIONS**

*In order to heal promptly with a minimum amount of discomfort and decreased chances of infection, it is necessary to devote detailed care to your body. Please read these instructions every day for the next week and this will serve as a reminder on a daily basis as to what to do in regards to your postoperative care.*

*Do not allow a sedated patient to be in control of their own pain medication. It should be dispensed by their adult care giver. A patient under the influence of a sedative, who is self-medicating, could over-medicate not realizing they have already taken their pain medication.*

*Do not allow a patient under the influence of a sedative to walk without assistance. They need assistance walking and getting to and from the vehicle while they are under any effects of sedation.*

*Driving should not be attempted by patients within 24 hours of sedation or while under the influence of narcotic pain medication.*

<b>SWELLING:</b>	Swelling of injured tissues is the body's normal response to surgery. This can be minimized with the application of cold packs immediately after surgery for approximately 48 hours. A reusable facial ice bandage may be provided or you may fill Ziploc baggies with ice cubes, fold it within a moist towel, and apply to the face for approximately 20 minutes on, 10 minutes off.  Starting 4 days after surgery, moist heat with gentle massage to the outside of your face in the areas of swelling can help the swelling subside. Moist heat promotes healing and will help resolve any muscle spasm you might be experiencing.
<b>BLEEDING:</b>	Bleeding from bone takes several hours to stop completely. It is normal to ooze some blood from the surgical area for up to 24 hours and then off and on for three days. If bleeding occurs, it is best controlled by pressure. Roll gauze into a tube or square and lightly moisten it, then place it carefully between the jaws behind the teeth so that it compresses the surgical site. Do not place gauze out in the cheeks. It must press on the surgery site. The gauze pad should be removed after approximately one hour and the wound reevaluated. If oozing continues, replace the gauze after lightly moistening it. Sit quietly without spitting or talking. Moving the jaw, smoking, spitting, or changing gauze too often merely dislodges the blood clot so that a new one must be formed. You might also try a moist tea bag wrapped in a moist gauze sponge placed over the surgical site with firm, constant pressure for another 60 minutes. If you have significant wound bleeding, call our answering service.
<b>PAIN:</b>	Take the pain pills as prescribed approximately two hours after surgery, If you can tolerate ibuprofen, take this as prescribed with a glass of water. This will usually help keep you comfortable in the presence of mild pain. After taking a prescribed narcotic, do not drive or operate dangerous machinery because your senses and reflexes will be diminished. Avoid taking the pain pill on an empty stomach. If nausea does occur, sip cold, clear liquids (juices, water, tea, Gatorade, etc.) An anti-nausea suppository can be prescribed if nausea persists. Much surgery of the jaw involves cutting through muscle. In its repair, muscle frequently undergoes spasm. This spasm can be painful and is not usually relieved by pain pills. However, the application of moist heat (starting 4 days after surgery) with gentle massage can offer great benefits in the reduction of muscle spasm and its associated pain.

	It is not uncommon for patients to experience pain in other areas such as ears, face, or teeth in the area of the surgery. This pain is usually referred pain and usually subsides in a few days.
<b>ORAL HYGIENE:</b>	It is imperative to maintain a clean mouth during the healing period. To not do so invites infection by way of accumulation of food and old blood around the wounds. Start gently brushing your teeth and rinse the surgical wounds with warm salt water after every meal, starting the morning after surgery. You must rinse gently so that you do not rinse out the blood clot. Softening the tooth brush under hot water will allow you to brush the teeth adjacent to the surgery site, but care must be taken not to aggressively brush the surgical wound.
<b>STRETCH ABRASIONS &amp; FEVER BLISTERS:</b>	When the surgery is difficult, it is necessary to retract the lips firmly, resulting in stretch abrasions in the corners of the mouth. These heal without scarring, but can be helped by the constant application of petroleum ointment. Fever blisters can occur with even the mildest retraction and should be coated with petroleum ointment to prevent drying of these ulcers.
<b>JAW STIFFNESS (TRISMUS):</b>	The inability to move the jaw after intraoral surgery is a common occurrence. It usually is a direct result of the swelling discussed previously. Exercise by opening and closing and gentle stretching of the jaw is an aid to relaxing the muscles involved. Again, moist heat with massage also benefits the patient.
<b>DIET:</b>	Patients should start with clear liquids approximately one hour after the surgery. These include liquids such as juices, water, iced tea, Gatorade, etc. Once the patient has tolerated these clear liquids well without any evidence of nausea, the patient may advance to a full liquid diet. This includes milk products, full soups, milkshakes, etc. Care must be taken to avoid biting the lip or cheek while the numbness persists. Once the patient is tolerating the full liquids well, the patient may advance to a soft diet and, as tolerated a full regular diet. It is important that the patient not drink any fluids with a straw, and the patient must maintain a good oral intake of fluids so that dehydration does not occur. As previously mentioned, it is important to rinse the mouth out with warm salt water after every meal.
<b>REST:</b>	Although strict bed rest is not required, excessive physical exercise, especially lifting, bending over, or straining should be avoided for the first 3-4 days after surgery. Sleeping elevated (e.g. 2-3 pillows) might help avoid additional swelling.
<b>TOBACCO &amp; ALCOHOL:</b>	Smoking greatly increases the chances of infection; This may lead to dry socket and should be avoided. Alcoholic beverages should be avoided for at least 48 hours after surgery and never should be taken in association with a narcotic pain pill. Both of these may lead to irritation of the surgical site which may cause severe pain and other possible complications.
<b>PROBLEMS OR QUESTIONS:</b>	Please call us if you have a question or problem. Our concern for you does not stop after the surgery is completed. Someone is available 24 hours a day, and we will be happy to return your call within a reasonable amount of time to assist you with any questions or concerns.