

## **Post-operative Instructions for Nasal Septal Reconstruction (NSR)/Nasal Fracture (ORNF, CRNF)/Rhinoplasty**

The following instructions are based on experience with thousands of nasal operations. They are designed to answer practically every question that may arise regarding the “do’s” and “don’ts” after surgery. You and your family should read the instructions several times to familiarize yourselves thoroughly with them. Attempt to follow them faithfully because those who do so generally have the smoothest Post-operative course. This, of course, favors proper healing and a better result.

**Swelling:** Every operation, no matter how minor, is accompanied by swelling of the surrounding tissues. The amount of swelling varies from one person to person, but it seems more in the face because the looseness of the tissues makes the features appear distorted. It is usually greater when both the inside (septum) and outside of the nose have been operated on than when surgery is done on the inside (septum) only.

Some degree of swelling follows any surgical procedure. The swelling is due to the new tissue fluids brought into the area by the body to promote healing. The increased blood supply to the region is responsible for the pink color of the skin and “discoloration” associated with surgery. When these healing fluids are no longer required, the tissues release them and they are absorbed through the bloodstream. As this occurs, the nasal congestion will gradually improve.

You must be willing to accept temporary swelling and discoloration which occur following such operations. Most people feel it is a negligible inconvenience to pay for the physical and psychological improvement they experience.

The swelling will gradually increase, reaching its peak on the third day. This is not serious and is not an indication that something is going wrong with your operation. Minor swelling may persist for several weeks. The main thing to remember is: such swelling eventually subsides.

You can help the swelling subside in several ways:

- ❖ Avoid bending over or lifting heavy things for one week. Besides aggravating swelling, this may raise the blood pressure and start bleeding.
- ❖ Avoid hitting or bumping your nose for at least one week following surgery. It is not wise to pick up small children who may inadvertently bump your nose.
- ❖ Sleep with the head of the bed elevated until all the dressings have been removed from the nose. To accomplish this, place two (2) or three (3) pillows

- under the head of the mattress and one (1) or two (2) on top of it. Try not to roll over on your nose.
- ❖ We recommend you use ice compresses consisting of moistened **cold** wash cloths (not an ice bag) applied in an inverted "v" across the top of the nose and covering each eye as much as possible during the first three (3) days after surgery.
  - ❖ Avoid sunning the face for **prolonged** periods for one (1) month; ordinary exposure is not harmful.
  - ❖ Do not tweeze the eyebrows for one (1) week.
  - ❖ When bathing, avoid getting the nasal dressing wet; if it becomes loose let us know.
  - ❖ You may gently blow or sniff your nose the third day after the operation. Do not push on the nose when blowing. Blow gently through both sides at the same time.
  - ❖ Avoid constantly rubbing the nostrils and base of the nose with Kleenex or a handkerchief. Not only will this aggravate the swelling, but it could cause infection, bleeding, or the accumulation of excessive scar tissue inside the nose. Use a moustache dressing instead if the discharge is excessive.
  - ❖ Report any excessive bleeding that persists after using a nasal spray (Afrin or Neo-Syneprine) and sitting up for 15 minutes.

**Discoloration:** Following surgery it is not unusual to have varying amounts of discoloration about the eyes. Like swelling, the discoloration may become pronounced one (1) to two (2) days after surgery. It usually does not last for more than a week, all the while decreasing in intensity.

The measures that help the swelling to subside will also help the discoloration.

You can camouflage the discoloration, to some extent, by using makeup.

**Hemorrhage:** You can expect more mucous drainage for several days after surgery, it may be blood-tinged and should cause you no concern unless the drainage becomes bright red and flows heavily.

If hemorrhage does occur, go to bed, use a nasal spray such as Afrin or Neo-Syneprine, and elevate the head. Then apply ice compresses about the nose and report it by telephone.

Avoid: bending over, lifting heavy objects or hitting your nose.

**Pain:** There is usually only mild to moderate pain following nasal reconstruction, but the individual may experience a bruised sensation as a result of the Post-operative swelling. As is usually the case with such things, this seems worse at night and when one becomes nervous.

Try the application of cold compresses. If this is not effective, you may take one of the pain relievers prescribed for you.

During the healing process, you may experience occasional sinus headaches. These may occur up to several weeks after surgery. They will gradually disappear as the healing process continues.

**Nasal Blockage and Nose Sprays:** Nasal blockage is to be expected after nasal surgery and will gradually subside over a period of time. The patient must reconcile him/herself to this.

Nose sprays such as Afrin or Neo-Syneprine may be used for several days if recommended by your physician.

**Cleaning the Nose:** Don't blow the nose at all for three (3) days; after that, blow through both sides at once – do not compress one side.

You may clean the outside of the nose and the upper lip with cotton-tipped applicators (Q-tips) moistened with hydrogen peroxide as soon as you return home, but don't rub too vigorously. Dried blood in the nostrils may be gently cleaned and removed with a Q-tip.

Vaseline or an antibiotic ointment may be applied to the inside of the nostrils and the outside incision if your physician specifies this. The Vaseline helps soften crusts and usually make the inside of the nose feel better. This may be continued for several weeks.

Ocean Nasal Spray, which is a saline or salt water mist, can be used as often and as long as you wish. This will help keep the nose moist and keep the crusts from forming.

Soon after the bandage has been removed, the outside of the nose should be cleaned twice daily to remove the oily material that is produced by the skin glands. The nose can withstand gentle cleansing at this time. A mild soap (Neutrogena or Ivory) with cotton balls is recommended. Unless cleaned properly, pimples can develop in the nasal skin. If they do, clean them with hydrogen peroxide. They should clear up in a few days.

**Resume Activities:** You may sleep without the head of the bed elevated after two (2) weeks.

Until the bandage is removed you should wear clothing that fastens either in the front or the back rather than the type that must be pulled over the head.

You may resume physical activity in two (2) weeks. No swimming, gym, tennis, jogging or other strenuous athletic activity for four (4) weeks. No diving, skiing or contact sports for two (2) months.

Avoid sneezing until the bandage is removed; if you must; let it come out like a cough – through the mouth. If it becomes a real problem, we will prescribe medicine to alleviate the condition.

Eye glasses can be worn as long as the protective dressings remain on the nose, usually the first Post-operative week. **After that, they must be suspended from the forehead for a period of about six (6) weeks;** we'll show you how this is to be done if you must wear them. This is important because the pressure of the glasses may change the new contour of the nose.

Contact lenses may be inserted the day after surgery.

**Dryness of the Lips:** If the lips become dry from breathing through the mouth, coat them with Vaseline or Chapstick.

**Temperature:** Generally, the body temperature does not rise much above 100° following Rhinoplasty, and this rise is due to the fact that the patient becomes mildly dehydrated because he/she does not drink enough fluids.

Patients will often think they have fever because they feel warm, but, in reality do not. To be sure you should measure your temperature.

Report any persistent temperature above 101° however.

**Medications:** Following surgery, you should take the medications your physician prescribed. You should resume any medications you were taking for medical reasons prior to surgery. Do not take aspirin or aspirin products, ibuprofen, or "arthritis" medications for two (2) weeks after surgery.

**Weakness:** It is not unusual after a person has an anesthetic or any type of operation for them to feel weak, have a rapid pulse, break out in "cold sweats", or get dizzy. This gradually clears up in a few days without medication.

**Bathing and Hair Care:** Tub bathing or showering can be resumed as soon as the patient feels strong enough to do so. It is probably best to have assistance standing by on the first couple of occasions.

The hair may be washed, with someone's help, after two (2) days (**do not use hot water**). Care should be taken not to wet the nasal bandage. Lay the head back in a sink as long as the dressings are in place.

**Your First Post-operative Visit:** If your operation was performed in our Surgery Center, this appointment will be scheduled before leaving the Surgery Center. If your surgery was at the hospital, please call the office for your first Post-operative visit (usually in one week or less).

**Returning to School or Work:** The average patient is able to return to school or work the day the bandages are removed, that is, seven (7) days following surgery. Some individuals may return to desk jobs in four (4) days.

When you should return to school or work depends on the amount of physical activity and public contact you will be involved in, in addition to the amount of swelling and discoloration you develop. The average patient may return to school or work by the seventh (7<sup>th</sup>) Post-operative day.

**Injury to the Nose:** Many individuals sustain accidental hits on the nose during the early Post-operative period. One need not be too concerned unless the blow is hard or if hemorrhage or considerable swelling ensues. Report the incident the next day by telephone. If you do sustain an injury to the nose, a minor revision procedure may be necessary.

**Some things to know:**

- ❖ When the bandage is first removed, the nose will appear swollen and **turned up too much**; this is due to operative swelling over the nose and in the upper lip. This swelling will begin to subside within a week; however, it will take at least one year for **all** the swelling to disappear and for your nose to reach its final shape.
- ❖ In most cases, the discoloration will gradually disappear over a period of seven (7) to ten (10) days.
- ❖ With thicker and oilier skin it takes longer for the swelling to subside, so be patient.
- ❖ The upper lip may feel stiff for awhile and you may feel that it interferes with your smile; this should disappear in several weeks.
- ❖ The tip of the nose sometimes feels “numb” after nasal surgery, but this eventually disappears.
- ❖ Patients who have very oily skin may use rubbing alcohol and cotton balls to remove excess oils from the nasal skin for 2-3 days after the dressings have been removed.
- ❖ Noses that are crooked, have sustained injuries, or have had previous surgery are more difficult to correct. Additional improvement may be obtained with a relatively minor procedure later.

**Finally: Please follow these instructions faithfully so that you can attain the desired result.**

**If you have any further questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to call our office.**