

POST-OPERATIVE INSTRUCTIONS FOR PRIMARY (PEDIATRIC) TEETH EXTRACTION SURGERY

DAY OF SURGERY

FIRST HOUR: Bite down gently but firmly on the gauze packs that have been placed over the surgical areas, making sure they remain in place by maintaining constant pressure. The gauze may be gently removed after 15-20 minutes. If you look in the mouth and the gauze is not saturated, you can leave the gauze in for 10 more minutes. Place a new gauze pack or moist tea bag wrapped in gauze over the extraction site/s and bite down to obtain pressure over the surgical sites for another 15-20 minutes. Place the gauze or tea bag directly over the surgery site and not between the teeth next to it. The gauze or tea bag may then be changed as necessary (**typically every 30 minutes until active bleeding has stopped and the gauze has a pink color**). This potentially could take several hours. Recline on the ride home and watch to ensure there is no chewing on the tongue or lip while still numb. **While the patient still requires gauze, they should not sleep, to avoid swallowing the gauze.**

GAUZE: Gauze pack should be placed directly over the surgical site, to help control bleeding. To create a gauze pack, obtain **one piece of gauze** and lightly dampen with tap water. Squeeze out any excess water. Fold/roll the gauze into a shape that can fit onto the extraction site. (This can be tricky when the surgical site is really small).

EXERCISE CARE: Do not disturb the surgical area today. Do not rinse vigorously or probe the area with any objects. You may brush your teeth and tongue gently.

OOZING: Intermittent bleeding or oozing overnight is normal. Bleeding may be controlled by placing fresh gauze or tea bags over the surgical areas and biting firmly on the gauze or tea bags for 15-20 minutes at a time.

PERSISTENT BLEEDING: Bleeding should never be severe or excessive. If this does occur, it usually means that the packs are being clenched between teeth only and are not exerting pressure on the surgical areas. Try repositioning the packs and verify they are over the extraction sites and not between the teeth next to the surgical sites and verify firm pressure is being used. If bleeding remains uncontrolled, please call our office. **Do not leave gauze in your mouth while sleeping, eating, or drinking.** Place a towel across your pillow to help catch any small amount of blood that may come out while lying down.

SWELLING: Swelling is often associated with oral surgery. It can be minimized by using a cold pack, ice bag, or a bag of frozen peas wrapped in a towel and applied firmly to the cheek adjacent to the surgical area. This can be applied twenty minutes on and twenty minutes off and may be used during the first day of surgery. **Do not apply ice after the first 24 hours as this may cause jaw muscles to tighten.** If you have been prescribed medicine for the control of swelling, be sure to take it as directed.

PAIN: Unfortunately, oral surgery can be accompanied by some degree of discomfort. Sometimes, there will be a prescription for pain medication, but often times, over the counter medication such as Motrin/Tylenol is sufficient. **If you take the first pill/dose of medication before the local anesthetic (numbing medicine) has worn off, you should be able to manage any discomfort better.**

Although recovery from anesthesia/IV sedation is different for each patient, ibuprofen (if prescribed) can be taken after the first meal, usually 2-3 hours after surgery. The stronger pain medication, if needed, can be taken 6-12 hours after surgery. Some patients find that stronger pain medicine causes nausea, but if you precede each pain pill or dose of liquid pain medication with a small amount of food, chances for nausea will be reduced. The effects of pain medications vary widely among individuals.

Remember that the most severe pain is usually the first six to twelve hours after the local anesthetic wears off or the 3rd day after surgery when inflammation typically peaks; afterwards, your need for medicine should lessen, but significant soreness is normal up to a week following surgery. **If you find you are taking large amounts of pain medicine at frequent intervals, please call our office. If you anticipate needing more prescription medication for the weekend, please call for a refill during weekday business hours.**

NAUSEA: Nausea is not uncommon after surgery involving general anesthesia/sedation. Sometimes prescription pain medications are the cause. Nausea can be reduced by preceding each pain pill or dose of liquid pain medication with a small amount of soft food, and taking the medication with a large volume of water. Classic Coca Cola or other carbonated drinks may also help with nausea. Try to keep taking clear fluids and minimize dosing of pain medications, but call us if you do not feel better.

DIET: Eat soft, easy-to-chew food that can be taken with comfort. Avoid extremely hot foods. Do not use a straw for the first week after surgery. It is sometimes advisable, but not absolutely required, to confine the first day's intake to liquids or pureed foods (soups, puddings, yogurt, milk shakes, etc.) It is best to avoid foods like nuts, sunflower seeds, popcorn, etc., which may get lodged in the socket areas. Over the next several days you may gradually progress to more solid foods. It is important not to skip meals! **Eating nourishing foods and remaining hydrated will allow the patient to heal faster.** If you are a diabetic, maintain your normal eating habits or follow instructions given by your doctor.

SUTURES: If sutures (stitches) were placed, they will likely dissolve in approximately one week. However, if the doctor placed a non-dissolving suture (the surgeon will let you know if this type of suture is placed), it will be removed at your next post-operative appointment, typically 2 weeks after your surgery. If a non-dissolving

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SECOND AND THIRD DAYS

MOUTH RINSES: Keeping your mouth clean after surgery is essential. Use 1/4 teaspoon of salt dissolved in an 8-12 ounce glass of warm water and gently rinse with portions of the solution. Repeat as often as you like, but at least two times daily. If you were prescribed a mouth rinse, please rinse with it as directed. Salt water rinses are then optional.

BRUSHING: Begin your normal oral hygiene routine as soon as possible after surgery. Soreness and swelling may not permit vigorous brushing, but please make every effort to clean your teeth within the bounds of comfort. The likelihood of infection is reduced when the mouth remains clean. **Brush your teeth at least twice per day.**

HEALING: Normal healing after tooth extraction should be as follows: The first few days after surgery are generally the most uncomfortable, and this is the time that there may be some swelling. On the third day the swelling and discomfort may peak. **The remainder of the post-operative course should be gradual, steady improvement.** If you don't see continued improvement, please call our office. If sutures were placed, they will dissolve approximately one week after surgery but may come out sooner, this is completely normal. **The appearance of the surgical site may vary during the healing process. This is completely normal and do not be alarmed.**

It is our desire that your recovery be as smooth and pleasant as possible. Following these instructions will assist you, but if you have questions about your progress, please call our office at 303-663-7890. A 24-hour answering service is available to contact the doctor on call after hours. Calling during office hours will afford a faster response to your question or concern.