

Post-Operative Instructions for Periodontal Surgery

THINGS TO EXPECT:

- Bleeding: A little bleeding or “oozing” for the first 12-24 hours is normal; do not disturb; it is probably just minor.
- Swelling: Some swelling and discoloration is normal following a surgical procedure in the mouth. It should reach its maximum in 2-3 days after surgery and should begin to diminish by the 5th post-operative day.
- Discomfort: The most discomfort that you may experience may occur for a few hours after the sensation returns to your mouth. It may gradually increase again for 2-3 days, and then begin to diminish over the next few days.

THINGS TO DO IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING SURGERY:

- Bleeding: Keep head elevated and rest. Do not suck or spit excessively. Do not pull your lip or cheek to look at the surgical site.
NOTE: Some “oozing” and discoloration of the saliva is normal. If bleeding is severe or persists, moisten gauze or a tea bag, wring out the excess water, and place against the area from which the bleeding is coming. Hold in place with moderate finger pressure for 20 minutes. Repeat as necessary.
- Swelling: Place ice or cold compresses on the region of surgery (10 minutes on/10 minutes off) for the first 24 hours post-surgery.
- Smoking: Avoid smoking during the healing period (purchase the patch if necessary). Smoking is **NOT** recommended for the first two (2) weeks since it can interfere with healing and make results less predictable. ***If a bone graft was placed, you should avoid smoking for at least six (6) weeks.*** Bone grafting results are not predictable in patients who continue to smoke.
- Discomfort: Take medications as directed for **PAIN** in accordance with instructions on the Pain Pack Protocol hand-out. The prescription ibuprofen 800mg, together with over-the-counter Tylenol 500mg tablets, can relieve mild-to-moderate pain. For more severe pain, take the other prescription pain medication as directed on the hand-out. Remember that these medications can take up to 30 minutes to one (1) hour to take effect. If you are using any of these medications for the first time, exercise caution with the initial doses.
- Diet: A nutritious liquid or soft diet will be necessary for the first weeks after the surgery. Do your best **NOT** to eat on the side surgery was performed. **DO NOT** drink through straws for the first five (5) days. Healing will occur in weekly increments; therefore, it is best to gradually (in weekly increments) return the diet and/or other mouth/oral activities back to normal.
- Physical Activity: For the first 24 to 48 hours, one should REST. Patients who have sedation should refrain from driving an automobile or from engaging in any task that requires alertness for the next 24 hours.

THE DAYS AFTER SURGERY:

1. You may continue to brush and floss the UNTREATED AREAS of your mouth as you normally would. Brush the CHEWING SURFACES ONLY of the TREATED AREAS of your mouth with a manual toothbrush only. **DO NOT** brush the gums. Do not use an electric toothbrush at the surgical site for the first four (4) weeks. ***Remember, the cleaner you keep the teeth the better healing you will experience.***
2. Begin using the STELLALIFE MOUTHRINSE 24 hours after surgery as directed per the product instructions for two (2) weeks. The rinse will keep the treated area(s) clean while you are not brushing.
3. If ANTIBIOTICS are prescribed, be SURE to take ALL that have been prescribed, AS DIRECTED.
4. Beginning on the THIRD DAY after surgery, you may use WARM, MOIST HEAT on the face for swelling. Continue until the swelling subsides. A warm, wet washcloth or heating pad will suffice.
5. SUTURES may dissolve or be removed at your follow-up appointment. **DO NOT** pull your lip or cheek to look at the surgical site. Avoid playing with the sutures with your tongue.

CONTACT DR. WALKER (Cell Phone: 214-506-8565) IF:

1. Bleeding is excessive and cannot be controlled.
2. Discomfort is poorly controlled.
3. Excessive nausea.
4. Swelling is excessive, spreading, or continuing to enlarge after 60 hours.
5. Allergic reactions to medications occur, which are causing a generalized rash or excessive itching.

CONTACT EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES (“EMS”) OR CALL “911” IF PATIENT LOSES OR HAS LOST CONSCIOUSNESS