

Instructions following Wisdom Teeth Removal

The removal of impacted teeth is a routine surgical procedure. However, the after-effects of oral surgery vary per individual. Post-operative care is very important. Unnecessary pain, swelling and risk of infection can be minimized if these instructions are followed carefully.

Immediately Following Surgery

- The gauze pad placed over the surgical site should be kept in place for a half hour. Soft biting pressure should be maintained with minimal talking or manipulation. After this time, the gauze pad should be removed and discarded. If bleeding persists repeat the process.
- Vigorous mouth rinsing, spitting and drinking through a straw should be avoided. This may initiate bleeding by causing the blood clot that has formed to become dislodged.
- Take the prescribed pain medication as soon as you get home, prior to the local anesthetic (dental freezing) wearing off.
- Restrict your activities the day of surgery. Return home immediately following discharge from the office. Anesthetic effects vary by individual, and you may feel drowsy for a period of time following surgery. Rest, lie down with your head elevated until all the effects of the anesthetic have disappeared. Do not drive or operate hazardous equipment for 24 hours following your anesthetic.
- Place the ice packs on the sides of your face where the surgery was performed to help reduce swelling.

Swelling, discomfort, bleeding and restricted jaw function are normal and to be expected. They can be minimized with the following instructions.

Bleeding

One of the most common concerns after surgery is bleeding. A certain amount of bleeding is to be expected following surgery. Slight bleeding, oozing, or redness in the saliva is not uncommon. Some oozing is normal for 24-48 hours following surgery and should not cause concern. Excessive or prolonged bleeding may be controlled by:

1. Relax and avoid excitation this increases the heart rate and blood pressure. Sit upright and avoid activity. Also insure that you have adequate pain control using the provided pain medications.
2. First rinse the mouth vigorously with warm water or wipe any old clots from the surgical site with a gauze pad to remove any old blood from your mouth.
3. Place a gauze pad over the surgical site, behind the last molar tooth, and bite firmly, so that your teeth come together, for 30 minutes. Repeat if necessary.
4. If bleeding persists, you can bite on a moisten tea bag for 30 minutes. The tannic acid in the tea helps form a clot by contracting bleeding vessels.
5. If excessive bleeding persists longer than 2-3 hours, call the office **780.750.0072** or our emergency number line at **780.750.0755** for further instructions.

Do not go to sleep with gauze in your mouth.

Pain

Unfortunately, most surgeries are accompanied by some degree of discomfort. To help reduce your symptoms we advise you to begin taking the pain medications prescribed within 2 hours following your surgery. This ensures that the medication is acting prior to the local anesthetic wearing off, when it may

be more difficult to control the pain. Take the anti-inflammatory pain medication as prescribed every 6 hours immediately following surgery and continue for 2-3 days following surgery whether there is discomfort or not. If you feel continued discomfort you can also take the narcotic pain medication as prescribed at the same time as the anti-inflammatory to help reduce any symptoms. The narcotic pain medicine will make you groggy and will slow down your reflexes. Do not drive an automobile or work around machinery. Avoid alcoholic beverages while taking it. Taking the medication with soft foods and/or a large glass of juice will lessen any side effects of nausea or stomach upset.

Swelling

Swelling is a normal reaction to any surgery and is to be expected. It is typically located around the mouth, cheeks, lips and eyes. The swelling will not become apparent until the day following surgery and can continue to increase for up to 48 to 72 hours post-operatively. To prevent or minimize swelling, cold packs (zip lock with crushed ice or frozen peas) should be applied to the face adjacent to the surgical area when you return home whether swelling is present or not. The ice packs should be left on continuously while you are awake on the surgical day. The following day the packs can be applied to the cheeks for 30 minutes on and 30 minutes off as tolerated. After 36 hours, ice has no beneficial effect. If swelling or jaw stiffness persists for several days, there is no cause for alarm. This is a normal reaction to surgery and will slowly dissipate. The application of moist heat to the sides of the face after the 72 hours following surgery is beneficial in reducing the amount of the swelling and relaxing sore facial muscles. If you were prescribed Dexamethasone for the control of swelling it should be taken as prescribed beginning the night of the surgery. Occasionally, this medication will cause tingling in your hands and feet. If this happens you can stop the medication if it is intolerable.

Diet

Following surgery you should drink 'sugary' liquids (juice, flat pop, milkshakes) when you return home, this will help you 'regain your energy' more quickly and prevent dehydration. At least 5 to 6 glasses of liquid should be taken daily for the first few days. Try to resume a normal diet as soon as possible. Initially, you may feel more comfortable with a softer diet. Avoid foods like nuts, chips, seeds or popcorn which may get lodged in the surgical areas. Proper nourishment aids in the healing process. If you are diabetic, maintain your normal diet as much as possible and follow your physician's instructions regarding your insulin schedule.

Antibiotics

Antibiotics, if prescribed to prevent infection, should be taken as prescribed until finished. It is not uncommon to feel slightly nauseated or itchy when beginning the antibiotics. If you develop a rash or other unfavorable reaction call the office for further information. If you are currently taking oral contraceptives (Birth Control), for anything other than regulation, you should use an alternate method of birth control for the remainder of this cycle.

Nausea & Vomiting

In the event of vomiting following surgery, do not take anything by mouth for at least an hour including your prescribed medications. Narcotic pain medications are very often associated with nausea and/or vomiting. Sip on carbonated drinks (ginger-ale, coke) or Red Rose tea. You should sip it slowly over a 15-minute period. If this is not completely effective you can also use Gravol from the drug store and take as directed.

Oral Hygiene

Keeping your mouth clean after surgery is essential to reduce pain and lessen the incidence of infection. No rinsing of any kind should be performed until the day following surgery. You can brush your teeth the night of surgery with a small amount of toothpaste or warm, salt water but rinse gently. The day after surgery you should begin rinsing at least 5 to 6 times a day with a cup of warm water mixed with a teaspoon of salt. Avoid using Scope or any commercial mouth rinses as alcohol contained within them slows the healing process. Sometimes the toothbrush, especially electric toothbrushes, can cause the healing screw protruding through the gum tissue to become loose or fall off. If this happens contact the office and bring the screw into your appointment to be re-inserted. If the corners of your mouth were dry at the time of surgery they may become cracked or red during healing. You can keep the lips and area moist with an ointment such as Vaseline or Blistex.

Stitches & Extraction Socket

Sutures are placed to minimize bleeding and to help with healing. They will dissolve on their own within 1 week. Sometimes they become dislodged early with cleaning or if vomiting occurs. This is no cause for alarm. Unless significant bleeding begins you do not need to have it replaced. The extraction holes are normal. The site will gradually fill in with new tissue over the next 3 to 4 weeks. It is important to keep the area clean with gentle rinsing or by using the irrigation syringe provided by placing the tip of the syringe into the socket and gently irrigate with warm salt water. Wait 24-48 after the extractions before you start rinsing/irrigating with the syringe.

Dry Socket

A small percentage of patients can experience an increase in jaw discomfort 5 to 6 days after surgery. The blood clot at the surgical site may be prematurely lost leading to exposure of bone to the mouth - this is a dry socket. There will be a noticeable, localized persistent pain in the jaw area, often radiating toward the ear and forward along the jaw which may cause other teeth to ache. You may also experience increased bad breath or a bad taste in the mouth. Cigarette smoking and poor oral hygiene increase the risk of dry socket! This discomfort will pass and can often be managed with the pain medications prescribed. If you do not see an improvement after the first few days or if the pain is too severe, please call the office to organize a new pain medication prescription or possible placement of a medicated dressing into the extraction site by our nurses.

Other Complications

- If numbness of the lip, chin or tongue occurs there is no cause for alarm. As discussed before surgery, this is usually temporary in nature. Be careful to not bite or burn the areas as there is decreased sensation. Call the office and let us know and we will continue to follow-up with you during it's course.
 - A slight elevation of temperature following surgery is not uncommon. If the temperature persists you can take Tylenol to help reduce it, take-in plenty of fluids. Notify the office if it continues longer than 48 hours for continued follow-up.
 - Occasionally, patients may feel hard projections in the sites with their tongue. They are not pieces of tooth but the bony walls which supported the tooth. These projections usually smooth themselves out spontaneously. As well, small chips of bone may area in the area from a few days to a few weeks after surgery. You can removed them yourself or you can contact the office for an appointment.

Please be advised that in the event that you are admitted to a hospital with 10 days of your procedure, for any reason, please notify the office at your earliest convenience.

Your case is individual. No two mouths are alike. It is my desire that your recovery be as smooth and easy as possible. If you have any questions about your progress or any symptoms you are experiencing, please call the office at **780.750.0072** during the regular office hours or evenings and weekends at **780.750.0755** to obtain advice and, if necessary, organize an additional appointment.

DISCHARGE INSTRUCTIONS

Sedative/Analgesic Administration for Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures

Date: _____

Phone Numbers: **780-750-0072 Office**
780-750-0755 After Hours

The sedative medications administered today during your/the patient's procedure may have residual effects for up to 24 hours. Examples may include continued drowsiness, dizziness, difficulty with balance and coordination, impaired judgment, and short term memory problems. Since these changes may not be easily recognizable, no activities should be undertaken that requires you (or the patient's) best effort. For your/the patient's safety, it is important that you adhere to the following instructions constructed around the common letter "D":

1. Do not **DRIVE** any form of motorized equipment. This includes cars/trucks, yard tractors, golf carts, motorcycles, mopeds, etc.
2. Do not **DRINK** alcohol. Its effects are additive with these sedative medications and consumption may be life threatening.
3. Do not use **DANGEROUS** machinery or equipment (stove, lawnmower, chain saw, etc. for adults; bicycles, swing sets, etc. for children).
4. Make no important **DECISIONS** since judgement and memory are impaired.
5. Watch out for **DIZZINESS**, especially when changing positions. Move slowly and take your time.
6. Resume normal **DIET** as tolerated upon return of appetite. If queasy, avoid becoming **DEHYDRATED** by frequently drinking small amounts of uncarbonated clear liquids (tea, orange or apple juice, clear broth, Gatorade, etc. for adults; any of these or Pedialyte for children). Progress to bland soup, toast, or crackers next, then try resuming a normal diet again.
7. Ask your doctor about resuming prescription and nonprescription **DRUGS** you were taking prior to the procedure.
8. **DISCUSS** any questions you may have with your doctor prior to leaving today.
9. **DIAL** the phone number at the top of this page to contact your doctor should questions or problems arise after you leave. If you experience problems with breathing or severe bleeding proceed immediately to the Emergency Room of your nearest hospital.

After the first 24 hours, the vast majority of patients receiving these sedative medications are "back to normal."

Additional instructions to follow specifically related to the procedure itself include:

These instructions have been explained to me as the responsible adult. I understand their importance and agree to drive the patient home, and ensure patient compliance with them. A copy of these discharge instructions has been given to me as a resource. All my questions have been satisfactorily answered.