

Division of Pediatric Orthopaedics

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Surgery That Requires Hospital Admission - What to expect?

Your child will be undergoing Surgery for _____

The most important part of preparing for surgery is the pre-operative planning. During this time, many important decisions must be made and a number of tasks need to be completed. Below is a list to help you keep track of them.

Pre - Op Planning /Check List for the Patient

Surgery Date: _____ **Time:** _____

Surgery Location: _____

Pre Admission Testing (If Necessary): _____ **N/A:** _____

Date: _____ **Time:** _____ **Where:** _____

MRI Test, (If Necessary): _____ **N/A:** _____

Date: _____ **Time:** _____ **Where:** _____

Medical Evaluation from Pediatrician (If Necessary): _____ ***N/A:*** _____ ***A:*** _____

Out-of-School Notes/Work Excuse for Child & Parent _____

Blood Bank (This is organized by your PA-C) _____ **N/A:** _____

Date: _____ **Time:** _____ **Where:** _____

Blood transfusion during and/or after is likely when undergoing surgery, however there are instances when it is not necessary. The decision that you must make for your child is whether or not to accept blood directly from the blood bank. There are other options such as "autologous" and "directed" blood donations. Autologous blood donation is blood that the patient donated from

him/herself prior to the surgery. Children over the age of 18 may participate in this program. Directed blood donation is blood donated by parents, siblings or any other family members and friends. Directed blood donors must match the blood type of the patient. In both types of blood donation, the blood is taken from the donor and stored until the time of surgery. See the enclosed pamphlet for more information and phone numbers for scheduling.

It is important for anesthesia purposes that your child DOES NOT have any food or drink from midnight the night before.

The Day of Surgery

On the day of the surgery, you should report to:

_____ at _____time.

You should arrive 2 hours prior to the surgery time so that the nurses can register your child and begin preparations for the surgery.

Immediately after the surgery, your child will be taken to the post-anesthesia recovery unit. At this time you will be allowed to see your child, and stay with him/her as they wake from the anesthesia.

After a few hours in anesthesia recovery, your child will then go to the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit. This is a special hospital room where close attention and monitoring is given to the patient by the medical staff. Your child may be in this type of room for 1-2 days depending on how fast they recover. Each child is unique with regard to the recovery process. During these couple of days, your child will begin to sit up in bed and then in a chair.

After the PICU, your child will be transferred to a regular hospital room where she/he will continue moving from bed to chair and begin walking with the aid of a physical therapist. Gradually, the soreness they feel will become less and less.

After some days spent in a regular pediatric hospital room your child will be ready to go home. You should expect him/her to be out of school for about _____weeks.

The doctor will determine when your child will be able to participate in regular activities, sports and gym.

Your Physician Assistant should provide you the proper paper work for notifying the school of your child's condition and assist you in getting a home tutor if needed. Pain medications will be provided by prescription for your child to take at home, and information about wound care management or cast care will be provided for you from the nursing staff, the doctor himself or the PA-C.

Your child is scheduled to follow up for a Post-Operative Visit on:

Date: _____ **Time:** _____ **Where:** _____

