

INCISIONAL DRESSING CARE & INFECTION PREVENTION



Follow the specific incisional dressing care instructions addressed on your discharge instructions provided after your procedure!

Infection prevention is very important to your recovery! Keep your dressing clean and dry. Do not remove or change your dressing until your physician has ordered you to do so. Always wash your hands with soap and water before and after you change or remove your dressing.

Steri-Strips or Staples may have been used. Steri-Strips are brown small strips going across your incision. If they become loose at the edges just trim the loose edge. You may wash gently over Steri-Strips or Staples when your physician says it is safe to do so.

Do not remove Steri-Strips or Staples. Steri-Strips will fall off on their own and Staples



Patient Satisfaction Survey

Dear Patient,

Thank you for choosing Advanced Ambulatory Surgical Care for your surgical needs.

Providing high quality customer service is one of our top priorities and your feedback is very important to us. Please take a few minutes to complete the patient satisfaction survey when you receive it by e-mail from Press Ganey. Feel free to express your opinions. Your response is confidential.

Thank you from all of us at Advanced Ambulatory Surgical Care!

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ABOUT DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS AND PULMONARY EMBOLISM

In deep vein thrombosis, a blood clot develops in a deep vein.

The clot, which is called a thrombus, may block blood flow through the vein completely or partially. Deep vein thrombosis may occur wherever there is a deep vein: in the iliac veins, above the knee in the femoral vein, below the knee in the popliteal vein, or below the calf vein.

MAJOR DEEP VEINS OF THE LEG

Iliac
Femoral
Great saphenous (superficial vein)
Popliteal

Tibial (calf) veins

For more information, visit our website at <http://www.aaosc.com/patient/newpers.html>

CAUSES AND RISK FACTORS FOR DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS.

Generally, DVT is caused by a combination of sluggish blood flow through a vessel and a factor that increases the tendency of blood to clot. Lying down or sitting still for a long period of time, as in extended airline travel, can slow blood flow. An increase in the concentration of clotting factors in the blood may occur after an operation or injury, during pregnancy, and in women taking birth-control pills. A greater tendency to clot may result from an increase in red blood cells, severe infection, and certain types of cancer.

UNTREATED, DVT MAY CAUSE SERIOUS PROBLEMS.

A clot can grow in size and block other veins. In addition, portions of the clot may break away from the vein wall and travel through the veins into the lung, where it can lodge in a

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS (DVT)

Usually occurs in one leg, above or below the knee

- Swelling – one calf or thigh may be larger than the other.
- When swollen area is pressed with a finger, a depression may remain
- Swelling along the vein of the leg
- Feeling of increased warmth in the area of the leg that is swollen or painful
- Leg pain, which may increase when standing or walking
- Tenderness of the leg that may be confined to one area
- Change in leg skin color (bluish or red)

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF PULMONARY EMBOLISM (PE)

- Chest pain that gets worse with deep breath, coughing, or chest movement
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Coughing up blood
- Rapid breathing
- Rapid heart rate
- Sweating
- Lightheadedness

If you are experiencing the signs and symptoms listed above, please call 911. If you are unable to call 911, contact your physician immediately or go to the nearest emergency room.



Patient Education
For
RECOGNIZING DEEP
VEIN THROMBOSIS
AND
PULMONARY EMBOLISM