About Your Ileostomy Closure Surgery

This guide will help you get ready for your ileostomy closure surgery at Memorial Sloan Kettering (MSK). It will also help you understand what to expect during your recovery.

Read through this guide at least once before your surgery and use it as a reference in the days leading up to your surgery.

Bring this guide with you every time you come to MSK, including the day of your surgery. You and your healthcare team will refer to it throughout your care.

Your Surgery

Date of surgery: ________________________________

Surgery location: Presurgical Center (PSC) on the 6th floor
1275 York Avenue (between East 67th and East 68th Streets)
New York, NY 10065
B elevator to 6th floor

Expected discharge date: ________________________________

It’s best to plan your ride home from the hospital ahead of time. This will help you keep from waiting for your ride after you’re discharged from the hospital. For more information, read the section “Leaving the Hospital.”

Your Care Team

Doctor: ________________________________________________

Phone number: __________________________________________

Nurse: __________________________________________________

Your Caregiver

It’s important to choose a person to be your caregiver. They will learn about your surgery with you and help you care for yourself while you’re recovering after surgery. Write down your caregiver’s name below.

Caregiver: ______________________________________________
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About Your Surgery

About Your Ileostomy Closure

An ileostomy is the opening your surgeon made in your abdomen (belly) when you had surgery to remove a part of your colon or rectum. Your ileostomy was created from the part of your small intestine called the ileum. This allowed your bowel movements (poop) to pass out of your body and into a stoma bag. Your ileostomy was made so that your anastomosis (the place where your surgeon reconnected your bowel) can heal.

About Your Ileostomy Closure Surgery

An ileostomy closure surgery is done to reverse your ileostomy so that you can have bowel movements like you did before your surgery. Ileostomy closure surgery is usually done through your stoma (see Figure 1). Your surgeon may need to make an additional incision (surgical cut), but this is rare.

After your surgery, you will have a small wound where your ileostomy used to be. This wound will heal in about 4 to 6 weeks. You will need to change the bandage on this wound every day. While you're in the hospital, your nurse will teach you how to change your bandage and give you the supplies you'll need to do it at home.

Figure 1. Your stoma
The information in this section will help you get ready for your surgery. Read through this section when your surgery is scheduled and refer to it as your surgery date gets closer. It has important information about what you need to do before your surgery.

Write down your questions and be sure to ask your doctor or nurse.
Getting Ready for Your Surgery

You and your healthcare team will work together to get ready for your surgery.

About Drinking Alcohol

The amount of alcohol you drink can affect you during and after your surgery. It’s important to talk with your healthcare providers about how much alcohol you drink. This will help us plan your care.

- If you stop drinking alcohol suddenly, it can cause seizures, delirium, and death. If we know you’re at risk for these complications, we can prescribe medications to help keep them from happening.

- If you drink alcohol regularly, you may be at risk for other complications during and after your surgery. These include bleeding, infections, heart problems, and a longer hospital stay.

Here are things you can do before your surgery to keep from having problems:

- Be honest with your healthcare providers about how much alcohol you drink.

- Try to stop drinking alcohol once your surgery is planned. If you develop a headache, nausea (feeling like you’re going to throw up), increased anxiety, or can’t sleep after you stop drinking, tell your healthcare provider right away. These are early signs of alcohol withdrawal and can be treated.

- Tell your healthcare provider if you can’t stop drinking.

- Ask your healthcare provider questions about drinking and surgery. As always, all of your medical information will be kept confidential.

Help us keep you safe during your surgery by telling us if any of the following statements apply to you, even if you aren’t sure.

- I take a blood thinner. Some examples are aspirin, heparin, warfarin (Coumadin®), clopidogrel (Plavix®), enoxaparin (Lovenox®), dabigatran (Pradaxa®), apixaban (Eliquis®), and rivaroxaban (Xarelto®). There are others, so be sure your healthcare provider knows all the medications you’re taking.

- I take prescription medications (medications prescribed by a healthcare provider), including patches and creams.

- I take over-the-counter medications (medications I buy without a prescription), including patches and creams.

- I take dietary supplements, such as herbs, vitamins, minerals, or natural or home remedies.

- I have a pacemaker, automatic implantable cardioverter-defibrillator (AICD), or other heart device.

- I have sleep apnea.

- I have had a problem with anesthesia (medication to make you sleep during surgery) in the past.

- I am allergic to certain medication(s) or materials, including latex.

- I am not willing to receive a blood transfusion.

- I drink alcohol.

- I smoke.

- I use recreational drugs.
About Smoking

If you smoke, you can have breathing problems when you have surgery. Stopping even for a few days before surgery can help. If you smoke, your nurse will refer you to our Tobacco Treatment Program. You can also reach the program by calling 212-610-0507.

About Sleep Apnea

Sleep apnea is a common breathing disorder that causes you to stop breathing for short periods of time while sleeping. The most common type is obstructive sleep apnea (OSA). With OSA, your airway becomes completely blocked during sleep. OSA can cause serious problems during and after surgery.

Please tell us if you have sleep apnea or if you think you might have it. If you use a breathing machine (such as a CPAP machine) for sleep apnea, bring it with you the day of your surgery.

About Enhanced Recovery After Surgery (ERAS)

ERAS is a program to help you get better faster after your surgery. As part of the ERAS program, it’s important to do certain things before and after your surgery.

Before your surgery, make sure you’re ready by doing the following things:

- **Read this guide.** It will help you know what to expect before, during, and after your surgery. If you have questions, write them down. You can ask your doctor or nurse at your next appointment, or you can call your doctor’s office.

- **Exercise and follow a healthy diet.** This will help get your body ready for your surgery.

After your surgery, help yourself recover more quickly by doing the following things:

- **Read your recovery pathway.** This is a written educational resource that your nurse will give you. It has goals for your recovery and will help you know what to do and expect on each day during your recovery.

- **Start moving around as soon as you can.** The sooner you’re able to get out of bed and walk, the quicker you will be able to get back to your normal activities.

Within 30 Days of Your Surgery

Presurgical Testing (PST)

Before your surgery, you will have an appointment for presurgical testing (PST). The date, time, and location of your PST appointment will be printed on the appointment reminder from your surgeon’s office.

You can eat and take your usual medications the day of your PST appointment.

During your appointment, you will meet with a nurse practitioner (NP) who works closely with anesthesiology staff (doctors and specialized nurses who will give you anesthesia during your surgery). Your NP will review your medical and surgical history with you. You will have tests, including an electrocardiogram (EKG) to check your heart rhythm, a chest x-ray, blood tests, and any other tests needed to plan your care. Your NP may also recommend that you see other healthcare providers.
Your NP will talk with you about which medications you should take the morning of your surgery.

It’s very helpful to bring the following things to your PST appointment:

- A list of all the medications you’re taking, including prescription and over-the-counter medications, patches, and creams.
- Results of any tests done outside of MSK, such as a cardiac stress test, echocardiogram, or carotid doppler study.
- The name(s) and telephone number(s) of your healthcare provider(s).

**Identify Your Caregiver**

Your caregiver plays an important role in your care. You and your caregiver will learn about your surgery from your doctor and nurse. After your surgery, your caregiver should be with you when you’re given your discharge instructions so they’re able to help you care for yourself at home. Your caregiver will also need to take you home after you’re discharged from (leave) the hospital.

**Complete a Health Care Proxy Form**

If you haven’t already completed a Health Care Proxy form, we recommend you complete one now. A health care proxy is a legal document that identifies the person who will speak for you if you can’t communicate for yourself. The person you identify is called your health care agent. For more information about health care proxies and other advance directives, read the resource *Advance Care Planning*. You can find it online at www.mskcc.org/pe/advance_care_planning, or you can ask your nurse.

If you’re interested in completing a Health Care Proxy form, talk with your nurse. If you have completed one already, or if you have any other advance directives, bring them to your next appointment.

**Exercise**

Try to do aerobic exercise every day. Examples of aerobic exercise include walking at least 1 mile (1.6 kilometers), swimming, or biking. If it’s cold outside, use stairs in your home or go to a mall or shopping center. Exercising will help your body get into its best condition for your surgery and make your recovery faster and easier.

**Follow a Healthy Diet**

Follow a well-balanced, healthy diet before your surgery. If you need help with your diet, talk with your doctor or nurse about meeting with a clinical dietitian nutritionist.
10 Days Before Your Surgery

Stop Taking Vitamin E

If you take vitamin E, stop taking it 10 days before your surgery. Vitamin E can cause bleeding. For more information, read *Common Medications Containing Aspirin and Other Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)*, located in the “Educational Resources” section of this guide.

7 Days Before Your Surgery

Stop Taking Certain Medications

If you take aspirin, ask your doctor if you should keep taking it. Aspirin and medications that contain aspirin can cause bleeding. For more information, read *Common Medications Containing Aspirin and Other Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)*, located in the “Educational Resources” section of this guide.

Stop Taking Herbal Remedies and Other Dietary Supplements

Stop taking herbal remedies and other dietary supplements 7 days before your surgery. If you take a multivitamin, ask your doctor or nurse if you should keep taking it. For more information, read *Herbal Remedies and Cancer Treatment*, located in the “Educational Resources” section of this guide.

Watch a Virtual Tour

This video will give you an idea of what to expect when you come to Memorial Hospital (MSK’s main hospital) on the day of your surgery.

> www.mskcc.org/pe/day-your-surgery

Buy Clear Liquids

You will need to follow a clear liquid diet before your surgery. Now is a good time to buy your supplies. For a list of clear liquids you can drink, read the section “Follow a Clear Liquid Diet.”

2 Days Before Your Surgery

Stop Taking Certain Medications

Stop taking nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), such as ibuprofen (Advil®, Motrin®) and naproxen (Aleve®), 2 days before your surgery. These medications can cause bleeding. For more information, read *Common Medications Containing Aspirin and Other Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)*, located in the “Educational Resources” section of this guide.
Day Before Your Surgery

Follow a Clear Liquid Diet

You will need to follow a clear liquid diet the day before your surgery. A clear liquid diet includes only liquids you can see through. Examples are listed in the “Clear Liquid Diet” table.

While you’re following this diet:

• Don’t eat any solid foods.
• Try to drink at least 1 (8-ounce) glass of clear liquid every hour while you’re awake.
• Drink different types of clear liquids. Don’t just drink water, coffee, and tea.
• Don’t drink sugar-free liquids unless you have diabetes and a member of your healthcare team tells you to do so.

Clear Liquid Diet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drink</th>
<th>Do Not Drink</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soups</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Clear broth, bouillon, or consommé</td>
<td>• Any products with pieces of dried food or seasoning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sweets</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Gelatin (such as Jell-O®)</td>
<td>• All others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Flavored ices</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Hard candies (such as Life Savers®)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Drinks</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Clear fruit juices (such as lemonade, apple, cranberry, and grape juices)</td>
<td>• Juices with pulp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Soda (such as ginger ale, 7-Up®, Sprite®, and seltzer)</td>
<td>• Nectars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sports drinks (such as Gatorade®)</td>
<td>• Milk or cream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Black coffee</td>
<td>• Alcoholic drinks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Tea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For People With Diabetes

If you have diabetes, ask the healthcare provider who manages your diabetes what you should do while you’re following a clear liquid diet.

• If you take insulin or another medication for diabetes, ask if you need to change the dose.
• Ask if you should drink sugar-free clear liquids.

While you’re following a clear liquid diet, make sure to check your blood sugar level often. If you have any questions, talk with your healthcare provider.

Note the Time of Your Surgery

A staff member from the Admitting Office will call you after 2:00 pm the day before your surgery. If your surgery is scheduled for a Monday, they will call you on the Friday before. If you don’t get a call by 7:00 pm, please call 212-639-5014.

The staff member will tell you what time to arrive at the hospital for your surgery. They will also tell you where to go.
Sleep
Go to bed early and get a full night’s sleep.

Do not eat or drink after midnight.

The Morning of Your Surgery

Two hours before your scheduled arrival time, drink the ClearFast PreOp® drink your nurse gave you.

After you finish the ClearFast, do not eat or drink anything else. This includes water, hard candy, and gum.

Take Your Medications
If your doctor or NP told you to take certain medications the morning of your surgery, take only those medications with a sip of water. Depending on what medications you take and the surgery you’re having, this may be all, some, or none of your usual morning medications.

Things to Remember

• Wear something comfortable and loose-fitting.
• If you wear contact lenses, wear your glasses instead. Wearing contact lenses during surgery can damage your eyes.
• Don’t wear any metal objects. Remove all jewelry, including body piercings. The equipment used during your surgery can cause burns if it touches metal.
• Don’t put on any lotion, cream, deodorant, makeup, powder, perfume, or cologne.
• Leave valuable items (such as credit cards, jewelry, and your checkbook) at home.
• Before you’re taken into the operating room, you will need to remove your hearing aids, dentures, prosthetic device(s), wig, and religious articles.
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What to Bring

- A pair of loose-fitting pants (such as sweat pants).
- Sneakers that lace up. You may have some swelling in your feet. Lace-up sneakers can fit over this swelling.
- Your breathing machine for sleep apnea (such as your CPAP machine), if you have one.
- Your portable music player, if you choose. However, someone will need to hold it for you when you go into surgery.
- Your Health Care Proxy form and other advance directives, if you have completed them.
- Your cell phone and charger.
- Only the money you may want for small purchases (such as a newspaper).
- A case for your personal items (such as eyeglasses, hearing aid(s), dentures, prosthetic device(s), wig, and religious articles), if you have one.
- This guide. Your healthcare team will use this guide to teach you how to care for yourself after your surgery.

Where to Park

MSK’s parking garage is located on East 66th Street between York and First Avenues. If you have questions about prices, call 212-639-2338.

To reach the garage, turn onto East 66th Street from York Avenue. The garage is located about a quarter of a block in from York Avenue, on the right-hand (north) side of the street. There’s a tunnel that you can walk through that connects the garage to the hospital.

There are also other garages located on East 69th Street between First and Second Avenues, East 67th Street between York and First Avenues, and East 65th Street between First and Second Avenues.

Once You’re in the Hospital

When you get to the hospital, take the B elevator to the 6th floor and check in at the desk in the PSC waiting room.

You will be asked to say and spell your name and birth date many times. This is for your safety. People with the same or a similar name may be having surgery on the same day.
Get Dressed for Surgery
When it’s time to change for surgery, you will get a hospital gown, robe, and nonskid socks to wear.

Meet With Your Nurse
You will meet with your nurse before surgery. Tell them the dose of any medications (including patches and creams) you took after midnight and the time you took them.

Your nurse may place an intravenous (IV) line into one of your veins, usually in your arm or hand. If your nurse doesn’t place the IV, your anesthesiologist will do it later once you’re in the operating room.

Meet With Your Anesthesiologist
Your anesthesiologist will:

- Review your medical history with you.
- Ask you if you’ve had any problems with anesthesia in the past, including nausea or pain.
- Talk with you about your comfort and safety during your surgery.
- Talk with you about the kind of anesthesia you will have.
- Answer your questions about your anesthesia.

Get Ready for Your Surgery
Once your nurse has seen you, 1 or 2 visitors can keep you company as you wait for your surgery to start. When it’s time for your surgery, your visitor(s) will be taken to the waiting area. Your visitors should read Information for Family and Friends for the Day of Surgery, located in the “Educational Resources” section of this guide.

You will either walk into the operating room or be taken in on a stretcher. A member of the operating room team will help you onto the operating bed. Compression boots will be placed on your lower legs. These gently inflate and deflate to help blood flow in your legs.

During Your Surgery
After you’re fully asleep, a breathing tube will be placed through your mouth and into your windpipe to help you breathe. Your breathing tube is usually taken out while you’re still in the operating room after your surgery. Your wound will be covered with gauze and a dressing (bandage).
The information in this section will tell you what to expect after your surgery, both during your hospital stay and after you leave the hospital. You will learn how to safely recover from your surgery.

Write down your questions and be sure to ask your doctor or nurse.
In the Post-Anesthesia Care Unit (PACU)

When you wake up after your surgery, you will be in the Post-Anesthesia Care Unit (PACU).

A nurse will be monitoring your body temperature, pulse, blood pressure, and oxygen levels. You may be getting oxygen through a thin tube that rests below your nose or a mask that covers your nose and mouth. You will also have compression boots on your lower legs.

Pain Medication

You will get medication to control your pain and keep you comfortable. There are different ways that pain medication can be given:

- **Nerve block:** Some people get a nerve block before or during surgery. With a nerve block, your doctor injects medication into some of your nerves to reduce pain after surgery.

- **Intravenous (IV) medications:** Some people get pain medication straight into a vein through their IV line.

You will have 1 or more of these after your surgery. They’re all effective methods to control your pain. Your doctor will talk with you before choosing the best one(s) for you.

Visitors

Your visitors can see you briefly in the PACU, usually within 90 minutes after you arrive there. A member of the nursing staff will explain the guidelines to them.

Moving to Your Hospital Room

You will stay in the PACU until you’re awake and your pain is under control. Most people are moved to their hospital room after a few hours in the PACU, but some people stay in the PACU overnight for observation. After your stay in the PACU, you will be taken to your hospital room.

In Your Hospital Room

The length of time you’re in the hospital after your surgery depends on your recovery. Most people stay in the hospital for 2 days. Your healthcare team will tell you what to expect.

When you’re taken to your hospital room, you will meet one of the nurses who will care for you while you’re in the hospital. Soon after you arrive in your room, your nurse will help you out of bed and into your chair.

While you’re in the hospital, your nurses will teach you how to care for yourself while you’re recovering from your surgery. You can help yourself recover more quickly by doing the following things:

- **Read your recovery pathway.** Your nurse will give you a pathway with goals for your recovery, if you don’t already have one. It will help you know what to do and expect on each day during your recovery.
• **Start moving around as soon as you can.** The sooner you’re able to get out of bed and walk, the quicker you will be able to get back to your normal activities.

Read the resource *Call! Don’t Fall!* to learn about what you can do to stay safe and keep from falling while you’re in the hospital. You can find it in the “Educational Resources” section of this guide.

**Managing Your Pain**

You will have some pain after your surgery. Your doctor and nurse will ask you about your pain often and give you medication as needed. If your pain isn’t relieved, tell your doctor or nurse. It’s important to control your pain so you can use your incentive spirometer and move around. Controlling your pain will help you recover better.

Many people find their pain is controlled with over-the-counter medications alone. If you need stronger pain medication in the hospital, you will be given a prescription before you leave. Talk with your doctor or nurse about possible side effects and how to taper (slowly stop taking) your medication.

**Moving Around and Walking**

Moving around and walking will help lower your risk for blood clots and pneumonia. It will also help stimulate your bowels so you start passing gas and having bowel movements (pooping) again.

Read your recovery pathway to learn about your specific moving and walking goals. Your nurse, physical therapist, or occupational therapist will help you move around, if needed.

**Exercising Your Lungs**

It’s important to exercise your lungs so they expand fully. This helps prevent pneumonia.

• Your nurse will give you an incentive spirometer. Use it 10 times every hour you’re awake. For more information, read *How to Use Your Incentive Spirometer*, located in the “Educational Resources” section of this guide.

• Do coughing and deep breathing exercises. A member of your care team will teach you how to do these exercises.

**Eating and Drinking**

Right after your surgery, you won’t be able to eat solid foods. You will follow a clear liquid diet. After that, you will slowly start eating solid foods. This usually happens the day after your surgery.

A clinical dietitian nutritionist will give you more information about eating after surgery before you leave the hospital.

**Caring for Your Wound**

You will have a wound where your ileostomy used to be. It won’t be closed with sutures (stitches) or staples, and it will be very raw and red. This is normal.

Your nurse will pack (fill) your wound with gauze and change your bandage every day while you’re in the hospital. They will also teach you how to do it yourself. They will have you practice packing your wound and changing your dressing before you go home.

Your wound should close 4 to 6 weeks after your surgery.
Planning for Your Discharge

Your nurse will give you supplies so you can care for your wound at home. Most people also have a nurse visit them at home to help you as you heal. Your case manager (a member of your healthcare team who helps to plan and coordinate your services) will discuss this with you when planning your discharge.

Leaving the Hospital

Before you leave the hospital, look at your wound with your nurse and caregiver. Knowing what your wound looks like will help you notice any changes later.

On the day of your discharge, you should plan to leave the hospital between 8:00 AM and 10:00 AM. Before you leave, a member of your care team will write your discharge order and prescriptions. You will also get written discharge instructions. Your nurse will review these instructions with you before you leave.

If your ride isn’t at the hospital when you’re ready to be discharged, you may be able to wait in the Patient Transition Lounge. A member of your healthcare team will give you more information.

At Home

Read the resource What You Can Do to Avoid Falling to learn about what you can do to stay safe and keep from falling at home and during your appointments at MSK. You can find it online at www.mskcc.org/pe/avoid_falling, or you can ask your nurse.

Caring for Your Wound

Follow your healthcare team’s instructions for how often to change the gauze and bandage over your wound. Most people have a visiting nurse come to their home to help them. To prevent infection, clean your hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand sanitizer before you touch your wound.

Check your wound every day for any signs of infection until your doctor tells you it has healed. Call your doctor if you see any of the following signs of a wound infection:

- A fever of 100.5 °F (38.0 °C) or higher
- Swelling around your wound
- Increased pain that doesn’t get better with medication
- Drainage that looks like pus (thick and milky)

Managing Your Pain

People have pain or discomfort for different lengths of time. You may still have some pain when you go home and will probably be taking pain medication. The pain usually gets better within 1 to 2 weeks.

Follow the guidelines below to help manage your pain at home.

- Take your medications as directed and as needed.
- Call your doctor if the medication prescribed for you doesn’t ease your pain.
• Don’t drive or drink alcohol while you’re taking prescription pain medication.

• As your wound heals, you will have less pain and need less pain medication. An over-the-counter pain reliever such as acetaminophen (Tylenol®) or ibuprofen (Advil®) will ease aches and discomfort.
  
  – Follow your doctor or nurse’s instructions for stopping your prescription pain medication.
  
  – Don’t take more acetaminophen than the amount directed on the bottle or as instructed by your doctor or nurse. Taking too much acetaminophen can harm your liver.

• Pain medication should help you resume your normal activities. Take enough medication to do your exercises comfortably. However, it’s normal for your pain to increase a little as you start to be more active.

• Keep track of when you take your pain medication. It works best 30 to 45 minutes after you take it. Taking it when your pain first begins is better than waiting for the pain to get worse.

Managing Changes in Bowel Function

Your rectum is a storage tank for stool (poop). You had surgery to remove part of it, so now this tank is smaller. This means that it can’t hold as much stool. You may have a lot of small bowel movements because your rectum can’t hold a lot of stool. Over time, your rectum will stretch and be able to hold more stool. This process can take several months to years.

For the first few weeks after your surgery, you may have a lot of bowel movements. This is because the lower part of your colon hasn’t been used in a while. It will take time for your body to recover.

After your surgery, your bowel movements may:

• Be more frequent.

• Happen several times an hour, several times a week.

• Happen every other day.

• Not feel complete. After having a bowel movement, you may still feel like you have to go.

You also may:

• Feel a strong sense of urgency to have a bowel movement.

• Have trouble telling the difference between having a bowel movement and passing gas.

If you also had radiation therapy, your rectum may be stiff. It won’t be able to stretch and hold stool as well as before your surgery. This is usually temporary.

Tips for Managing Frequent Bowel Movements

If you’re having multiple bowel movements a day, you may need to follow a bland diet for a few days. While you’re following a bland diet, avoid:

• Dairy products, including milk, cheese and ice cream

• Coffee

• Chocolate
• Spicy foods
• Fried foods
• Gravies and cream sauces
• High-fat deli meats
• Greasy meats, such as sausage and bacon
• Fruit juices
• Sugar-free foods

Following the BRAT diet can also help control frequent bowel movements. The BRAT diet is made up mostly of:

• Bananas (B)
• White rice (R)
• Applesauce (A)
• Toast (T)

Drinking black tea can also help.

**Tips for Managing Soreness**

You may have soreness around your anus from frequent bowel movements:

• Soak in warm water 2 to 3 times a day.

• Apply zinc oxide ointment (Desitin®) to the skin around your anus after every bowel movement. This helps prevent irritation.

• Don’t use harsh toilet paper. You can use a nonalcohol wipe (such as a moistened flushable wipe) instead.

• If your doctor prescribes medication, take it as directed.

**Showering**

Taking a warm shower is relaxing and can help decrease muscle aches.

Take your bandages off before you shower. When you shower, use soap to gently wash your wound. After your shower, pat your wound dry with a clean towel. Pack your wound with gauze and change your bandage.

Don’t take tub baths until you discuss it with your doctor at the first appointment after your surgery.

**Eating and Drinking**

Eat 5 to 6 small meals throughout the day. Remember to eat slowly and chew your food well. It’s important you try to maintain your weight. Drink 8 to 10 (8-ounce) glasses of liquids every day.
After your surgery, foods may affect you differently. Certain foods may make you have bowel movements right after you eat them. Certain foods may cause diarrhea (loose or watery bowel movements). You may need to change your diet after your surgery.

Every person is different, so there’s no way to know which foods will make this happen. During the first few months after your surgery, you will need to test foods and see how you react to them. It may be helpful to keep a food diary. This will help you keep track of which foods cause discomfort.

If you have questions about your diet, ask to see a clinical dietitian nutritionist.

**Dietary Supplements and Medications**

It may be helpful to take a dietary supplement or medication to help your bowel function after surgery. **Don’t take these things without talking with your healthcare provider first.**

**Fiber**

Your doctor may tell you to take a fiber supplement, such as Metamucil® or Citrucel®, starting about 4 weeks after your surgery. Fiber will help you by:

- Increasing the bulk in your stool. This helps move waste out of your body.
- Stretching your rectum by adding bulk to your stool. This stretching takes place over many months, but eventually your bowel movements should become less frequent and less urgent. This will combine all of the small pieces of stool together to create a larger bowel movement. These larger stools will also stretch out your rectum and you will be able to hold more stool. Your rectum squeezes better when it’s full.

Start by taking ½ to 1 teaspoon a day and take more of it as needed. Drink at least 8 (8-ounce) glasses (2 liters) of water or clear liquids each day because fiber can cause constipation if you’re not drinking enough. If you have bloating and gas, take simethicone (GasX®) as needed.

**Probiotics**

You may also need to take a probiotic supplement. Taking probiotics may help your bowels work better. Ask your healthcare provider for recommendations.

**Other medications**

If you’re having many bowel movements, your doctor may prescribe medication to slow your bowel down. This may help decrease the feeling that you need to go right away and may cut down on your number of bowel movements. Your doctor will tell you how much to take and how often to take it.

If you don’t have a bowel movement for 2 days, contact your doctor or nurse.

**Physical Activity and Exercise**

For the first 6 to 8 weeks after your surgery:

- Don’t lift, push, or pull anything heavier than 10 pounds (about 4.5 kilograms).
- Don’t do any strenuous activities (such as jogging and tennis).
- Don’t play any contact sports (such as football).
Doing aerobic exercise, such as walking and stair climbing, will help you gain strength and feel better. Walk at least 2 to 3 times a day for 15 to 20 minutes for the first 2 weeks after surgery. You can walk outside or indoors at your local mall or shopping center. Ask your doctor or nurse before starting more demanding exercises.

It’s normal to have less energy than usual after your surgery. Recovery time is different for each person. Increase your activities each day as much as you can. Always balance activity periods with rest periods. But, if you can’t sleep at night, it may be a sign that you’re resting too much during the day.

**Kegel Exercises**

You will need to do Kegel exercises to strengthen your pelvic floor muscles. This will help you hold in your bowel movements until you get to a toilet and prevent accidental stool leakage (incontinence) after your ileostomy is closed.

Ask your doctor when you should start doing Kegel exercises. Starting too soon after discharge can be painful.

You can do Kegel exercises while you’re sitting, standing, and walking. To do Kegel exercises:

1. Tighten your pelvic floor muscles (the muscles you tighten when you’re trying to hold back a bowel movement).
2. Hold this position for 5 to 10 seconds.
3. Release and rest.

Repeat this exercise 10 times, 4 times a day.

**Driving**

You can start driving again 2 weeks after your surgery. Don’t drive while you’re taking pain medication that may make you drowsy. You can ride in a car as a passenger at any time after you leave the hospital.

**Going Back to Work**

Talk with your doctor or nurse about your job and when it may be safe for you to start working again. If your job involves lots of movement or heavy lifting, you may need to stay out a little longer than if you sit at a desk.

**Follow-up Appointments**

Your first appointment after your surgery will be 1 to 3 weeks after you leave the hospital. Call your surgeon’s office after you’re discharged from the hospital to schedule it.

It’s important that you go to all of your follow-up appointments after your surgery. You can call your doctor or nurse if you have any questions in between these appointments.
Managing Your Feelings

After surgery for a serious illness, you may have new and upsetting feelings. Many people say they felt weepy, sad, worried, nervous, irritable, and angry at one time or another. You may find that you can’t control some of these feelings. If this happens, it’s a good idea to seek emotional support.

The first step in coping is to talk about how you feel. Family and friends can help. Your nurse, doctor, and social worker can reassure, support, and guide you. It’s always a good idea to let these professionals know how you, your family, and your friends are feeling emotionally. Many resources are available to you and your family. Whether you’re in the hospital or at home, the nurses, doctors, and social workers are here to help you and your family and friends handle the emotional aspects of your illness.

Using MyMSK

MyMSK (my.mskcc.org) is your MSK patient portal account. You can use MyMSK to send and receive messages from your healthcare team, view your test results, see your appointment dates and times, and more.

If you don’t already have a MyMSK account, you can sign up by going to my.mskcc.org. For more information about signing up for a MyMSK account, watch our video How to Enroll in the Patient Portal: MyMSK at www.mskcc.org/pe/enroll_mymsk. You can also contact the MyMSK Help Desk by emailing mymsk@mskcc.org or calling 800-248-0593.
Call Your Doctor or Nurse if You Have:

- A fever of 100.5 °F (38.0 °C) or higher
- Pain, bloating, cramping, or tenderness in your abdomen
- Nausea or vomiting
- Trouble passing gas
- Trouble having a bowel movement
- Trouble urinating (peeing)
- Swelling around your wound
- Pain on your wound that doesn’t go away with medication
- Bleeding from your rectum
- Any of the following signs of dehydration (not having enough liquids):
  - Feeling very thirsty
  - Dry mouth or skin
  - Fatigue (feeling more tired or weak than usual)
  - Loss of appetite
  - Feeling dizzy when you stand
  - Headache
  - Leg cramps
- Any of the following signs of wound infection:
  - Swelling
  - Increased pain
  - Warmth at the wound site
  - Drainage that looks like pus (thick and milky)
- Any questions or concerns.

Monday through Friday from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM, contact your doctor’s office.

After 5:00 PM, during the weekend, and on holidays, call 212-639-2000 and ask to speak to the doctor on call for your doctor.
This section contains a list of support services that may help you get ready for your surgery and recover safely.

Write down your questions and be sure to ask your doctor or nurse.

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Anesthesia
212-639-6840
Call if you have questions about anesthesia.

Blood Donor Room
212-639-7643
Call for more information if you're interested in donating blood or platelets.

Bobst International Center
888-675-7722
MSK welcomes patients from around the world. If you're an international patient, call for help arranging your care.

Chaplaincy Service
212-639-5982
At MSK, our chaplains are available to listen, help support family members, pray, contact community clergy or faith groups, or simply be a comforting companion and a spiritual presence. Anyone can request spiritual support, regardless of formal religious affiliation. The interfaith chapel is located near Memorial Hospital's main lobby and is open 24 hours a day. If you have an emergency, please call the hospital operator and ask for the chaplain on call.

Counseling Center
646-888-0200
Many people find that counseling helps them. We provide counseling for individuals, couples, families, and groups, as well as medications to help if you feel anxious or depressed. To make an appointment, ask your healthcare provider for a referral or call the number above.

Food Pantry Program
646-888-8055
The food pantry program provides food to people in need during their cancer treatment. For more information, talk with your healthcare provider or call the number above.

Integrative Medicine Service
646-888-0800
Integrative Medicine Service offers patients many services to complement traditional medical care, including music therapy, mind/body therapies, dance and movement therapy, yoga, and touch therapy.

Look Good Feel Better Program
www.lookgoodfeelbetter.org
800-395-LOOK (800-395-5665)
This program offers workshops to learn things you can do to help you feel better about your appearance. For more information or to sign up for a workshop, call the number above or visit the program’s website.

MSK Library
library.mskcc.org
212-639-7439
You can visit our library website or speak with the library reference staff to find more information about your specific cancer type. You can also visit LibGuides on MSK’s library website at libguides.mskcc.org.
Patient and Caregiver Education
www.mskcc.org/pe
Visit the Patient and Caregiver Education website to search our virtual library. There, you can find written educational resources, videos, and online programs.

Patient and Caregiver Support Program
212-639-5007
You may find it comforting to speak with a cancer survivor or caregiver who has been through a similar treatment. Through our Patient and Caregiver Support Program, you’re able to speak with former patients and caregivers. These conversations may take place in person, over the phone, or through email.

Patient Billing
646-227-3378
Call if you have questions about preauthorization with your insurance company. This is also called preapproval.

Patient Representative Office
212-639-7202
Call if you have questions about the Health Care Proxy form or if you have concerns about your care.

Perioperative Nurse Liaison
212-639-5935
Call if you have questions about MSK releasing any information while you’re having surgery.

Private Duty Nursing Office
212-639-6892
You may request private nurses or companions. Call for more information.

Resources for Life After Cancer (RLAC) Program
646-888-8106
At MSK, care doesn’t end after active treatment. The RLAC Program is for patients and their families who have finished treatment. This program has many services, including seminars, workshops, support groups, counseling on life after treatment, and help with insurance and employment issues.

Sexual Health Programs
Cancer and cancer treatments can have an impact on your sexual health. MSK’s Sexual Health Programs can help you take action and address sexual health issues before, during, or after your treatment.

- Our Female Sexual Medicine and Women’s Health Program helps women who are dealing with cancer-related sexual health challenges, including premature menopause and fertility issues. For more information, or to make an appointment, call 646-888-5076.
- Our Male Sexual and Reproductive Medicine Program helps men who are dealing with cancer-related sexual health challenges, including erectile dysfunction. For more information, or to make an appointment, call 646-888-6024.

Social Work
212-639-7020
Social workers help patients, family, and friends deal with issues that are common for people with cancer. They provide individual counseling and support groups throughout the course of treatment and can help you communicate with children and other family members. Our social workers can also help refer you to community agencies and programs, as well as financial resources if you’re eligible.
Tobacco Treatment Program
212-610-0507
If you want to quit smoking, MSK has specialists who can help. Call for more information.

Virtual Programs
www.mskcc.org/vp
MSK’s Virtual Programs offer online education and support for patients and caregivers, even when you can’t come to MSK in person. Through live, interactive sessions, you can learn about your diagnosis, what to expect during treatment, and how to prepare for the various stages of your cancer care. Sessions are confidential, free, and led by expert clinical staff. If you’re interested in joining a Virtual Program, visit our website at www.mskcc.org/vp for more information.

For more online information, visit the “Cancer Types” section of www.mskcc.org.

External Support Services

Access-A-Ride
web.mta.info/nyct/paratran/guide.htm
877-337-2017
In New York City, the MTA offers a shared ride, door-to-door service for people with disabilities who aren’t able to take the public bus or subway.

Air Charity Network
www.aircharitynetwork.org
877-621-7177
Provides travel to treatment centers.

American Cancer Society (ACS)
www.cancer.org
800-ACS-2345 (800-227-2345)
Offers a variety of information and services, including Hope Lodge, a free place for patients and caregivers to stay during cancer treatment.

Cancer and Careers
www.cancerandcareers.org
A resource for education, tools, and events for employees with cancer.

CancerCare
www.cancercare.org
800-813-4673
275 Seventh Avenue (Between West 25th & 26th Streets)
New York, NY 10001
Provides counseling, support groups, educational workshops, publications, and financial assistance.

Cancer Support Community
www.cancersupportcommunity.org
Provides support and education to people affected by cancer.

Caregiver Action Network
www.caregiveraction.org
800-896-3650
Provides education and support for those who care for loved ones with a chronic illness or disability.
Corporate Angel Network  
www.corpangelnetwork.org  
866-328-1313  
Offers free travel to treatment across the country using empty seats on corporate jets.

Gilda’s Club  
www.gildasclubnyc.org  
212-647-9700  
A place where men, women, and children living with cancer find social and emotional support through networking, workshops, lectures, and social activities.

Good Days  
www.mygooddays.org  
877-968-7233  
Offers financial assistance to pay for copayments during treatment. Patients must have medical insurance, meet the income criteria, and be prescribed medication that is part of the Good Days formulary.

Healthwell Foundation  
www.healthwellfoundation.org  
800-675-8416  
Provides financial assistance to cover copayments, health care premiums, and deductibles for certain medications and therapies.

Joe’s House  
www.joeshouse.org  
877-563-7468  
Provides a list of places to stay near treatment centers for people with cancer and their families.

LGBT Cancer Project  
www.lgbtcancer.org  
Provides support and advocacy for the LGBT community, including online support groups and a database of LGBT-friendly clinical trials.

LIVESTRONG Fertility  
www.livestrong.org/we-can-help/fertility-services  
855-744-7777  
Provides reproductive information and support to cancer patients and survivors whose medical treatments have risks associated with infertility.

National Cancer Institute  
www.cancer.gov  
800-4-CANCER (800-422-6237)

National Cancer Legal Services Network  
www.nclsn.org  
Free cancer legal advocacy program.

National LGBT Cancer Network  
www.cancer-network.org  
Provides education, training, and advocacy for LGBT cancer survivors and those at risk.

Needy Meds  
www.needymeds.org  
Lists Patient Assistance Programs for brand and generic name medications.
NYRx
www.nyrxplan.com
 Provides prescription benefits to eligible employees and retirees of public sector employers in New York State.

Partnership for Prescription Assistance
www.pparx.org
888-477-2669
 Helps qualifying patients without prescription drug coverage get free or low-cost medications.

Patient Access Network Foundation
www.panfoundation.org
866-316-7263
 Provides assistance with copayments for patients with insurance.

Patient Advocate Foundation
www.patientadvocate.org
800-532-5274
 Provides access to care, financial assistance, insurance assistance, job retention assistance, and access to the national underinsured resource directory.

RxHope
www.rxhope.com
877-267-0517
 Provides assistance to help people get medications that they have trouble affording.
This section contains the educational resources that were referred to throughout this guide. These resources will help you get ready for your surgery and recover safely after surgery.

Write down your questions and be sure to ask your doctor or nurse.

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Call! Don’t Fall!

This information describes what you can do to keep from falling and stay safe while you’re in the hospital. Being in the hospital can make you weak. Follow these guidelines to avoid falling.

- Call for help every time you need to get out of bed or up from a chair.
- Don’t go to the bathroom alone.
- Don’t bend over. If you drop something, call for help.
- Don’t lean on furniture that has wheels, such as your bedside table, overbed table, or IV pole.
- Wear safe, supportive shoes. Examples include shoes with laces and slippers with nonskid soles. Don’t wear shoes or slippers with an open back.
- Call for help right away if you see any spills on the floor.
- Use the grab bars in the bathroom and railings in the hallways.
- If you have glasses or hearing aid(s), wear them when you’re awake.
- Let us know what you will need near you. Help us make sure we have:
  - Placed your call button where you can reach it
  - Placed items you may need (such as your phone, books, or glasses) where you can reach them
  - Turned on a night light before it gets dark
  - Raised the top bedrail to keep you safe
  - Removed any clutter from around your bedside and chairside
Common Medications Containing Aspirin and Other Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)

This information will help you identify medications that contain aspirin and other nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). It’s important to stop these medications before many cancer treatments.

Aspirin, other NSAIDs (such as ibuprofen), and vitamin E can increase your risk of bleeding during cancer treatment. These medications affect your platelets, which are blood cells that clot to prevent bleeding.

Read the section “Examples of Medications” to see if your medications contain aspirin, other NSAIDs, or vitamin E.

If you take aspirin, medications that contain aspirin, other NSAIDs, or vitamin E, tell your doctor or nurse. They will tell you if you need to stop taking these medications before your treatment. You will also find instructions in the information about the treatment you’re having.

Before Your Surgery

If you’re having surgery, follow the instructions below.

- Stop taking medications that contain vitamin E 10 days before your surgery, or as directed by your doctor.
- Stop taking medications that contain aspirin 7 days before your surgery, or as directed by your doctor. If you take aspirin because you’ve had a problem with your heart or you’ve had a stroke, be sure to talk with your doctor.
before you stop taking it.

- Stop taking NSAIDs 48 hours before your surgery, or as directed by your doctor.

### Examples of Medications

Medications are often called by their brand name, which can make it hard to know their ingredients. To help you identify medications that contain aspirin, other NSAIDs, and vitamin E, please review the lists below.

These lists include the most common products, but there are others. Check with your healthcare provider if you aren’t sure. **Always be sure your doctor knows all of the medications you’re taking, both prescription and over-the-counter (not prescription).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Medications that Contain Aspirin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aggrenox®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alka Seltzer®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anacin®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthritis Pain Formula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthritis Foundation Pain Reliever®</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASA Enseals®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA Suppositories®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascriptin® and Ascriptin A/D®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspergum®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Medications that are NSAIDs that Don’t Contain Aspirin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advil®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advil Migraine®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aleve®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anaprox DS®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ansaid®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthrotec®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayer® Select Pain Relief Formula Caplets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celebrex®</td>
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<tr>
<td>Celecoxib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s Motrin®</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Most multivitamins contain vitamin E. If you take a multivitamin, be sure to check the label.

**About Acetaminophen**

Acetaminophen (Tylenol®) is generally safe to take during your cancer treatment. It doesn’t affect platelets, so it won’t increase your chance of bleeding. However, talk with your doctor before taking acetaminophen if you’re getting chemotherapy.

### Medications that Contain Acetaminophen

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products that Contain Vitamin E</th>
<th>Amino-Opt-E</th>
<th>Aquavit E-400 IU</th>
<th>E complex-600</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aquasol E</td>
<td>D’alpha E</td>
<td>E-1000 IU Softgels</td>
<td>Vita-Plus E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Acetaminophen is safe when used as directed, but there’s a limit to how much you can take in 1 day. It’s possible to take too much acetaminophen without knowing because it’s in many different medications.
Make sure to always read and follow the label on the product you’re taking. Acetaminophen is a very common ingredient found in over-the-counter and prescription medications. It’s often an ingredient in pain relievers, fever reducers, sleep aids, and cough, cold, and allergy medications.

The full name acetaminophen isn’t always written out. Look for the common abbreviations listed below, especially on prescription pain relievers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Abbreviations for Acetaminophen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetamin</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Don’t take more than 1 medication that contains acetaminophen at a time without talking with a member of your healthcare team.
Herbal Remedies and Cancer Treatment

This information explains herbal remedies and how they can affect your cancer treatment.

One week before you have surgery or start chemotherapy or radiation therapy, you must stop taking any herbal or botanical home remedies or other dietary supplements. This is because they can:

- Interact with your other medications.
- Increase or lower your blood pressure.
- Thin your blood and increase your risk of bleeding.
- Make radiation therapy less effective.
- Increase the effects of sedation or anesthesia (medications to make you sleepy).

You can continue to use herbs in your food and drinks, such as using spices in cooking and drinking tea. However, you must stop taking herbal supplements before your treatment. Herbal supplements are stronger than the herbs you would use in cooking.

Common Herbal Supplements and Their Effects

These are some commonly used herbs and their side effects on cancer treatments.

Echinacea

- Can cause an allergic reaction, such as a rash or difficulty breathing.
• Can lower the effects of medications used to weaken the immune system.

**Garlic**

• Can lower your blood pressure, fat, and cholesterol levels.
• Can increase your risk of bleeding.

**Gingko (also known as *Gingko biloba*)**

• Can increase your risk of bleeding.

**Ginseng**

• Can lower the effects of sedation or anesthesia.
• Can increase your risk of bleeding.
• Can lower your blood glucose (sugar) level.

**Turmeric**

• Can make chemotherapy less effective.

**St. John’s Wort**

• Can interact with medications given during surgery.
• Can make your skin more sensitive to radiation or laser treatment.

**Valerian**

• Can increase the effects of anesthesia or sedation.

**Herbal formulas**

• Herbal formulas contain different herbs. We don’t know their side effects. You must also stop taking these products 1 week before treatment. Do not start taking herbal formulas again until your doctor tells you it’s safe.

This information does not cover all herbal remedies or possible side effects. Speak with your healthcare provider if you have any questions or concerns.
For more information about herbs and botanicals, visit the Memorial Sloan Kettering (MSK) Integrative Medicine Service website at www.aboutherbs.com.
How to Use Your Incentive Spirometer

This information will help you learn how to use your incentive spirometer.

About Your Incentive Spirometer

An incentive spirometer is a device that will expand your lungs by helping you to breathe more deeply and fully. The parts of your incentive spirometer are labeled in Figure 1.

Use your incentive spirometer after your surgery and do your deep breathing and coughing exercises. This will help keep your lungs active throughout your
recovery and prevent complications such as pneumonia.

How To Use Your Incentive Spirometer

Here is a video demonstrating how to use your incentive spirometer:

Please visit mskcc.org/pe/incentive_spirometer to watch this video.

Setting up your incentive spirometer

The first time you use your incentive spirometer, you will need to take the flexible tubing with the mouthpiece out of the bag. Stretch out the tubing and connect it to the outlet on the right side of the base (see Figure 1). The mouthpiece will be attached to the other end of the tubing.

Using your incentive spirometer

When you are using your incentive spirometer, make sure to breathe through your mouth. If you breathe through your nose the incentive spirometer will not work properly. You can plug your nose if you have trouble.

If you feel dizzy at any time, stop and rest. Try again at a later time.

To use your incentive spirometer, follow the steps below.

1. Sit upright in a chair or in bed. Hold the incentive spirometer at eye level.
   - If you had surgery on your chest or abdomen (belly), hug or hold a pillow to help splint or brace your incision (surgical cut) while you’re using the incentive spirometer. This will help decrease pain at your incision.

2. Put the mouthpiece in your mouth and close your lips tightly around it. Slowly breathe out (exhale) completely.

3. Breathe in (inhale) slowly through your mouth as deeply as you can. As you take the breath, you will see the piston rise inside the large column. While the piston rises, the indicator on the right should move upwards. It should stay in between the 2 arrows (see Figure 1).

4. Try to get the piston as high as you can, while keeping the indicator
between the arrows.

- If the indicator does not stay between the arrows, you are breathing either too fast or too slow.

5. When you get it as high as you can, hold your breath for 10 seconds, or as long as possible. While you’re holding your breath, the piston will slowly fall to the base of the spirometer.

6. Once the piston reaches the bottom of the spirometer, breathe out slowly through your mouth. Rest for a few seconds.

7. Repeat 10 times. Try to get the piston to the same level with each breath.

8. After each set of 10 breaths, try to cough, holding a pillow over your incision, as needed. Coughing will help loosen or clear any mucus in your lungs.

9. Put the marker at the level the piston reached on your incentive spirometer. This will be your goal next time.

Repeat these steps every hour that you are awake.

Cover the mouthpiece of the incentive spirometer when you are not using it.
Information for Family and Friends for the Day of Surgery

This information explains what to expect on the day your friend or family member is having surgery at Memorial Sloan Kettering’s (MSK) main hospital.

Before the Surgery

After arriving at the hospital, the patient will be asked to provide contact information for the person who will be meeting with the surgeon after the surgery. This is the same person who will get updates from the nurse liaison during the surgery. If the patient is having an outpatient procedure, they will also be asked to provide contact information for the person who will be taking them home.

Once the patient is checked in, they will go to the Presurgical Center (PSC) to be examined before surgery. Sometimes, they may need to wait before they are admitted to the PSC.

In the PSC, the nurse will do an exam. One person can come along to the PSC, but other visitors should wait in the waiting area. If the patient wants, other visitors may join them when the nurse has finished the exam.

When the operating room (OR) is ready, a member of the surgical team will come to escort the patient into the OR. They will prepare the patient for surgery, which can take 15 to 90 minutes. Then, the surgery will begin.

Please remember the following:

- **Do not bring food or drinks to the waiting area.** Patients are not allowed to eat or drink before their surgery or procedure.
- Our patients are at high risk for infection. Please do not visit if you have any cold or flu symptoms (fever, sneezing, sniffles, or a cough). We may ask you
to wear a mask if there are any concerns about your health.

- If the patient brought any valuables, such as a cell phone, iPod, or iPad, please keep them safe for them during surgery.

- Sometimes, surgeries may be delayed. We make every effort to tell you when this happens.

**During the Surgery**

After the patient is taken to the OR, please wait in the main lobby on the 1st floor, where you will be updated by the nurse liaison. While you’re waiting, here are some things you can do:

- Food and drinks are available in the cafeteria and gift shop. You can also bring your own food and eat it in the cafeteria.

- The coat-check room is located at the bottom of the escalator on the ground level. It’s open Monday through Friday from 11:00 am to 4:00 pm.

- Wireless Internet access is available in most areas of the hospital. The wifi network name is MSK_guest. You can also use the computers in the room off the main lobby.

- Please be courteous and mindful of others while using your cell phone. Use the designated area to accept and make calls on your cell phone. It may be useful to bring your phone charger to the hospital.

- The Mary French Rockefeller All Faith Chapel is an interfaith chapel located in room M106 near the main lobby on the 1st floor. It’s open at all times for meditation and prayer.

- The Patient Recreation Pavilion is open daily from 9:00 am to 8:00 pm for patients and their visitors. Children are allowed in the pavilion as long as they are supervised by an adult. The pavilion has arts and crafts, a library, an outdoor terrace, and scheduled entertainment events. To get to the pavilion, take the M elevators to the 15th floor.

**Surgery updates**

A nurse liaison will keep you updated on the progress of surgery. They will:

- Give you information about the patient.
• Prepare you for your meeting with the surgeon.
• Arrange for you to visit the patient in the Post Anesthesia Care Unit (PACU).

To contact the nurse liaison:

• From inside the hospital, use a hospital courtesy phone. Dial 2000 and ask for beeper 9000. Please be patient, as this can take up to 2 minutes.
• Ask the information desk staff to contact the nurse liaison for you.

After the Surgery

Meeting with the surgeon
When the patient’s surgery is completed, we will call you and ask you to return to the concierge desk to tell you where to go to meet with the surgeon.

After you have met with the surgeon, return to the concierge desk and tell them that you have finished your consultation.

Visiting the patient in the PACU
After surgery, the patient will be taken to the PACU. It can take up to 90 minutes before the patient is ready to have visitors. You can use this time to take a walk or just relax in the waiting area until the patient is ready to see you.

When the patient is able to have visitors, a staff member will take you to the PACU for one brief visit. No one is allowed to stay overnight with the patient in the PACU, except for caregivers of pediatric patients.

Please follow these guidelines before your visit:

• Silence your cell phone.
• Apply an alcohol-based hand sanitizer (such as Purell®) before entering. There are hand sanitizer stations located throughout the hospital.
• Do not bring food or flowers into the PACU.

Please remember that only a limited number of visitors can go into the PACU. This is to keep the area quiet and allow the patients to rest and receive care.
While visiting in the PACU

- Speak quietly.
- Respect other patients’ privacy by staying at the bedside of your friend or family member.
- If any PACU patient needs special nursing attention, we may ask you to leave or to delay your visit.

The nurse will update you with the plan of care for the patient, such as whether the patient is staying overnight and when they will be moved to an inpatient room. If the patient is staying overnight, you may visit them again in the PACU. If the patient is going home the same day, a caregiver must take them home.

After your visit, a staff member will escort you back from the PACU.

We will give you a card with the PACU phone number. Please choose one person to call for updates.