

Submental Liposuction

Pre-Operative Instructions for Submental Liposuction

Shopping list

- ☐ **Prescriptions**
Submitted to your pharmacy. Your pharmacy should contact you when ready to pick up.
- ☐ **Stool Softener (Miralax or Metamucil)**
Helps with constipation associated with narcotic pain relievers.
- ☐ **Tylenol**
Alternative to narcotic pain medication if pain is not severe. Do NOT take NSAIDS.
- ☐ **Compression Wrap**
Provided to you by Dr. Collins.
- ☐ **Arnica**
Take 3 tablets, 3 times a day starting 3 days before your procedure date

Night Before and Day of Surgery

- **DO NOT EAT OR DRINK ANYTHING AFTER MIDNIGHT OR SURGERY WILL BE CANCELLED.** If prescribed, take medications with a small sip of water.
- **Set up home recovery area.** This may include pillows, blankets, books, television, and anything else for a comfortable recovery.
- **Shower with Hibiclens the night before and the morning of surgery.** This antibiotic wash will help with infection control following your surgery. We have included a sample in your care package. It can also be purchased at any pharmacy.
- **Shaving:** If you have facial hair, you should shave the night before or morning of your surgery so that the area is free of hair.

Day of Surgery

- **Dress Comfortably:** Dress in comfortable, clean, and loose-fitting clothes. Shirts that can be buttoned or zipped up are preferred.
- **Do NOT wear** any makeup, jewelry, cosmetic creams, hair products, deodorant, sunscreen.
- **Please remove ALL piercings**

Post-Operative Instructions for Submental Liposuction

Medications

- **Antibiotic:** Take your antibiotics the night of surgery. Continue to take your antibiotics until finished.
- **Pain:** You will be prescribed a pain medication for post-operative pain control. If your discomfort after surgery is not strong, you are welcome to take Tylenol in place of the prescribed medication. Do NOT combine the prescribed medication with Tylenol. Often the medication that is prescribed to you will have Tylenol in it and combining it with more Tylenol could cause an overdose. **Do not exceed 4,000 mg of Tylenol in any 24-hour period.** Take medications with food to minimize the risk of nausea.
- **Nausea:** A common side effect after general anesthesia and strong medications. If you are experiencing nausea, we advise that you take your nausea medication.
- **Constipation:** It is quite common to experience constipation when taking narcotic pain medications or after having general anesthesia. MiraLax or other over the counter laxatives are recommended. Also beginning a regimen of Metamucil or other fiber supplement is also advisable. Do not wait until you are constipated.
- **Medications to avoid:** You will find a list of medications to avoid in this packet. In general, you should avoid anything that is known to thin the blood (such as aspirin or NSAIDs) or interact with anesthesia. A full and comprehensive list of medications to avoid prior to surgery is included in this packet. In general, these should be stopped 2-6 weeks prior to surgery, but if you have any specific questions, bring these up ahead of surgery with plenty of time to allow you to come off the medication.
- **Substances to avoid:** Avoid alcohol, nicotine, and caffeine, for these will dramatically slow the healing process.

Nutrition

- **Diet:** A light, low fat diet is best after surgery. You may start a regular diet the day after surgery if you are not feeling nauseous or vomiting. Start with liquids for the first few hours after surgery and then slowly advance to more solid foods.
- **Hydration:** Stay hydrated by drinking 8-10 glasses of water a day. Avoid alcohol for 48 hours after surgery and do not combine with pain medications.



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Activity

- **Movement is important:** Make sure to get out of bed and maintain movement (walking around) immediately after your surgery. When lying down in bed or on the couch, make sure you are moving your legs and ankles. Take deep breaths frequently to keep your lungs clear.
- **Sleep:** Sleep on your back with your head elevated about 30-40 degrees (2-3 pillows). Do not sleep on your side or stomach. Keeping your body more upright will minimize swelling. Continue this for one week.
- **Exercise:** Light Physical activity may be resumed the day after surgery. You may return to your normal exercise regimen once your bandages come off and you have been cleared by your surgeon.
- **Driving:** DO NOT operate a vehicle or make important decisions until you have been off pain medications for 24 hours. If you feel that you would not be able to react quickly should a child jump in front of your car, you should not be driving. You should not drive until you feel well enough to react and move in these situations. Use good judgement.
- **Return to work:** Most patients require approximately 1-2 days off work depending upon their job responsibilities. Returning to work with a light schedule initially or even part-time can be beneficial as well. You will need to wear a compression garment for 1-2 weeks following surgery, if this is a problem with your work, you may need additional time off.
- **Sexual intercourse:** Sexual activity can be resumed with no restrictions when you feel ready.
- **Showering:** You may shower the day following your procedure. Remove the compression bandage and shower. You may wash over the incision sites with soap and water, pat dry and rewrap the area to provide the necessary compression.
- **Swimming:** Do not submerge in a bathtub, swimming pool or other body of water for 3 weeks following your surgery. You may go up to your waist and it is fine to be splashed by water to cool down in the summer heat, but until your incisions have fully healed and sealed, you should not spend time fully submerged under water. Public pools, rivers and lakes should be avoided for at least 6 weeks following surgery

How to Take Care of Your Incisions

- **Dressings:** You will have a bandage wrapped around your chin area and a head covering the surgery site which will apply pressure and minimize fluid buildup. NO NOT remove the dressing or get the dressing wet the first night. You will have this dressing removed at your first postop appointment. A compression wrap will be given to you once this dressing has been removed.
- **Cold Compresses:** Once your dressing has been removed, apply ice compresses (frozen peas wrapped in a thin towel works very well) to the surgical area. For the first 24-48 hours, apply the ice packs to your chin and neck area for 20 minutes at a time with 20-minute breaks in between while you are awake.
- **Stitches:** the sutures will need to be removed one week after your surgery.



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- **Scar Ointment:** Scars are small and hidden in the breast crease. They may take up to a year to fully heal. After your incisions have completely healed and when your doctor has told you it is safe, you can begin to use silicone-based ointment on your scars to improve healing.

What to Expect

- **Bruising:** You can expect to have bruising. Most bruising will resolve after about 2-3 weeks. The bruise will go from a purplish color to a yellow/green shade as it starts to resolve.
- **Swelling:** You can expect swelling in the surgical area. This can take 3-4 weeks to resolve.
- **Itching:** Itching at the incision sites is normal for a few days. You may take Benadryl to help with this.
- **Pain:** It is normal to experience tightness, pressure, soreness, itchiness, and fatigue for several days to weeks following surgery as your skin and muscle adjust to your breast implants.
- **Sensory changes in your skin:** You may feel reduced or heightened sensation in the nipples, incision sites and breast tissue, which is normal. You can expect a return to normal sensation after a few weeks to months.



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Do Nots

- **Do NOT apply hydrogen peroxide to incision sites:** Keep post op dressings in place until follow-up.
- **Do NOT soak in bathtubs, jacuzzies or hot tubs** until incisions have fully healed.
- **Do NOT take aspirin, Ibuprofen, Naproxen, or other blood thinners** until your surgeon advises you that it is safe.
- **Do NOT apply heating pads, or ice packs to the treated areas** unless otherwise instructed by your surgeon.

Emergency Situations

*****When to call the office or go to the emergency room*****

- **Signs of infection:** Spreading redness, worsening swelling, increased drainage, or drainage of pus, worsening pain, warmth at the incision site and temperature above 101.5°F
- **Excessive bleeding:** If the dressings are saturated with bright red blood and you are having to make frequent dressing changes, or you notice sudden expansion in the size of one breast compared to the other.
- **Other emergency situations:** Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, chest pain, lightheadedness that does not quickly resolve, severe vomiting, pain, or asymmetric swelling of your legs.