Appointment at the **Infirmary:** 

Appointment at the **Orthopaedics clinic**:

Appointment at the **General Practice clinic**:

Next appointment:



Observations:



# Recommendations from THE INFIRMARY FOR PATIENTS

with bandages, plaster casts or sutures



### PATIENT WITH SUTURE

- 1.- Keep the dressing clean. If it gets wet, remove it and gently dry the area with a sterile gauze pad and put another clean dressing on it.
- 2.- Avoid baths or showers for the first 24 hours, you can then wash yourself with soap and water, gently drying the area and covering it with a dressing. If you leave the wound uncovered, avoid getting it wet or dirty.
- 3.- Do not get the adhesive stitches wet with generous amounts of water.
- **4.- The stitches must be removed between the 6th and 12th day.** Your doctor or nurse will decide when to remove them.
- 5.- Avoid activities that could reopen the wound.
- **6.- Avoid exposure to the sun in the affected area for 6 to 12 months**, use sun protection.
- **7.- Take the painkillers, anti-inflammatory agents and/or antibiotics** prescribed by the A&E doctor and then by your GP.

# SEE YOUR DOCTOR WHEN:

- 1.- The edges of the wound are red and more than 1 cm wide.
- 2.- The wound is painful or warm.
- 3.- The wound is oozing.
- 4.- You have fever or chills.

### PATIENT WITH BANDAGE

- 1.- Hold the affected area up moving your fingers or toes and joints frequently.
- **2.-** Keep an eye on the **temperature**, **colour** and **sensitivity** of the affected area.
- **3.- Apply a bag with ice on the bandage**, avoiding it getting wet, **three times a day** (10-12 minutes) during the first 48 hours, putting it on the painful area.
- 4.- Avoid activities and vigorous exercise.
- **5.- Do not get the dressing wet**. Use a plastic bag closed with an elastic band for cleaning.
- **6.-** Take the **analgesics**, **anti-inflammatory drugs** and/or **other treatments** prescribed by the A&E doctor and then by your GP.
- 7.- Do not cut the bandage.

# SEE YOUR DOCTOR WHEN:

- **1.- The bandage becomes loose before the time recommended** by the A&E doctor.
- 2.- You have significant bruising, pain or swelling in the affected area.
- 3.- You note paleness, coldness or decreased sensitivity in the affected limb.
- 4.- Significant itching and irritation appears in the affected area.

### PATIENT WITH A PLASTER CAST

- 1.- Do not stand with it on a hard surface for the first 48 hours. If you have a splint on your foot, do not stand on it until the first check-up by the orthopaedic surgeon.
- 2.- Hold the affected up moving your fingers or toes and joints frequently.
- **3.-** Keep an eye on the **temperature**, **colour** and **sensitivity** of the affected area.
- **4.- Remove all jewellery** you are wearing in the affected area and nail polish.
- 5.- Avoid activities and vigorous exercise.
- **6.- Do not get the plaster cast wet.** Use a plastic bag closed with an elastic band for cleaning.
- 7.- Take the painkillers, anti-inflammatory drugs and/or other treatments prescribed by the A&E doctor and then by your GP.
- 8.- Do not use needles or fine instruments to scratch yourself.
- 9.- Do not cut the plaster cast.

## SEE YOUR DOCTOR WHEN:

- The splint is deteriorated or broken.
- The splint becomes loose.
- 3.- You have significant bruising, pain or swelling in the affected area.
- 4.- You note paleness, coldness or decreased sensitivity in the affected limb.
- 5.- Significant itching and irritation appears in the affected area.