

# Ear Drum Reconstruction Surgery

## General Information

- After an anaesthetic, it is common to feel groggy for up to 24 hours. Children are often quite disoriented for the first hour or so. Nausea +/- vomiting is quite common after this kind of ear surgery. Medication can be given if this is difficult to tolerate.
- You will usually have a large bandage around your head when you wake up from your operation. This is usually removed the next morning, leaving some paper strips to cover any cuts behind the ear. Leave these in place until your post-operative appointment.
- You will notice some 'drippiness' in the first few weeks. This is commonly mixed with some blood. A small piece of cotton wool can be put in the bowl of the ear to catch the drips. Change this for a fresh piece when this gets dirty.
- We don't expect any significant pain, unless the surgery has been combined with another operation.
- There are no restrictions in what you can and can't eat after this operation.

## Pain Relief/Antibiotics

Your surgeon will provide a prescription for pain relief, or instructions on what to buy from the chemist. Unless another procedure has been done, we don't expect anything beyond mild pain in the first day or so. Typical types of pain relief include:

- Paracetamol (Panadol, Chemist's Own etc): use this as needed, as your 'first line' pain relief. Make sure you use the dose appropriate for your/your child's weight, rather than purely based on age.
- Stronger pain relief: e.g. codeine, oxycodone. This may be prescribed as an additional medication, or in a pre-prepared mix with paracetamol (e.g. PainStop, Panadeine Forte). If using a combination medication, make sure you use it IN PLACE of paracetamol, rather than as well as this, to avoid overdosing.
- Anti-inflammatory medication (e.g. Nurofen): these are quite safe to take after ear surgery. Talk to your doctor or nurse if other operations have been done at the same time.
- If your surgeon prescribes antibiotics for you, take them as directed.
- You may be given some antibiotic drops to use in the ear. Check with your surgeon when they would like you to start these.

## Activities

- Take the remainder of the day off once you get home from your operation. Sometimes the 'hangover' of the anaesthetic can last through the next day, so anticipate having this away from school/work. However, many people feel well enough to get back to regular activities the next day.
- Be careful with driving if you still feel groggy from the anaesthetic.
- Avoid strenuous exercise (team sports, jogging, heavy weights etc) for two-three weeks after the operation, and be sensible when you recommence these.
- Children generally are quite sensible about increasing their activity as they recover from their operation, so be guided by their behaviour in terms of what they can do.
- DO NOT blow your nose until such time that it has been indicated that your ear is healed. DO NOT "pop" your ears by holding your nose and blowing air through the Eustachian tube into the ear. This can damage the new eardrum.
- If it is necessary to sneeze, do so with your mouth open.

Northern Health

185 Cooper Street, Epping 3076  
35 Johnstone Street, Broadmeadows 3047

Tel: 03 8405 8000

[www.nh.org.au](http://www.nh.org.au)

## Taking Care of Your New Ear Drum

- Allowing water in the ear while the drum is healing increases the risk of infection and the new eardrum dying. DO NOT allow any water to enter the ear until advised by your doctor that the ear is healed. Until then, use a piece of cotton wool completely covered with Vaseline to sit in the 'bowl' of the ear when showering or washing the ear.
- If an incision was made in the skin behind your ear, water should be kept away from this area for 48 hours after your operation. It can then get wet and be patted dry.
- It is common for the outer ear to be numb for a few months after the operation if there is a cut behind the ear. Firm but gentle rubbing of the incision and the numb area with your fingers, similar to the pressure you use when applying sunscreen, will help the new nerves grow back without becoming over-sensitive. Begin this 4-5 times a day for five minutes each time (more often is better!) about two weeks after your operation and continue until the feeling is normal again.

## When to Seek Medical Advice

- A fever of >38 degrees.
- Worsening discharge from the ears, or new onset of discharge if there was initially none occurring.
- New fresh bleeding from the ear canal, or from the cut behind the ear.
- Excessive sedation from pain relief tablets.
- Severe pain, nausea with vomiting, or severe dizziness, especially if it persists for more than a day.
- Weakness of your face

**Please note that The Northern Hospital does NOT have a permanent ENT doctor present on site. Please do NOT return to our Emergency Department if you have complications, as we will need to transfer you elsewhere for care. Suitable alternatives include The Austin Hospital, Sunshine Hospital or Royal Children's Hospital (children only).**

## Follow-Up

Your ENT Surgeon will make an appointment to see you about one - two weeks after your operation. The nursing staff will give you this appointment before you are discharged from hospital.

## Contact Details:

Northern Hospital Children's Ward: (03) 8405 8415

Northern Hospital Day Surgical Centre (adults): (03) 8405 8501

Northern Hospital Outpatient Department: (03) 8405 8335

Medical Advice (for emergencies only, please):

- Mon-Fri 8am-4pm: (03) 8405 8000, ask for the 'ENT Registrar On Call'
- After hours: Austin Health (03) 9496 5000, ask for the 'ENT Registrar On Call'

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