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## **Post-operative Pain Control Regimen**

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PATIENT	NAME:			DOB:	D	ate:	
OPTION 1	: Before you start takir	ng acetaminaphan (Tv	donal comotimo	abbroviated APAP	maka sura ya	u aro not taking	othor
med	ication containing aceta  83: Your physician m	aminophen to avoid a	n overdose of ac	etaminophen.	•	·	
parti instr	cularly in young childre uctions on the acetam to bleeding problems.	en. This regimen can a	also be used for a	adults to taper off na	rcotics. Please	carefully follow	dosage
	<u>&amp; 5</u> : The most common enol, APAP). These car						phen
OPTION 6	: Before you start taking ication containing acets	g acetaminophen (Tyl	lenol, sometimes	abbreviated APAP)		•	other
OPTION :		taminophen ever		ernating with ib	rs. □		w:
OPTION :	3: Take acet	taminophen ever		ernating with ib	uprofen as		w:
		acetaminophen (e.g. Noon)	ibuprofen (2:00 pm)	⇒ acetaminor (4:00 pr		ibuprofen (6:00 pm)	
OPTION (		rocodone/acetan ng with ibuprofer	<u> </u>	•	aminopher	every 6 hou	ırs

After 3 hrs.

ibuprofen

(3:00 pm)

 $\Rightarrow$ 

After 3 hrs.

Narcotic

(6:00 pm)

Start

Narcotic

(e.g. Noon)

After 3 hrs.

ibuprofen

(9:00 pm)

 $\Rightarrow$ 

## <u>OPTION 5</u>: Take acetaminophen every 8 hours alternating with ibuprofen, not to exceed the dosage on the bottle.



• If the pain is still severe 1 hour after giving acetaminophen or ibuprofen, then give the narcotic. (e.g. At 1:00 pm, 5 pm, 9:00 pm OR 1:00 am)

Do not give the narcotic more often than is listed on the prescription.

## OPTION 6:

If patient cannot take non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDS), take acetaminophen every 4-6 hours. (e.g. Post bariatric surgery patients).

• If the pain is still severe 1 hour after giving acetaminophen then take the narcotic as ordered.

Do not give the narcotic more often than is listed on the prescription.