

# Take an active role in your health and surgical recovery.

This guide provides an overview of safety tips during a pandemic and outlines 10 easy to follow steps to help you feel prepared and reassured for surgery.



## Your health is important.

It's normal to be anxious before surgery. With the added stress of COVID-19, you may have additional concerns about moving forward with a procedure. However, your health and wellness can't wait indefinitely<sup>1-2</sup>.

Healthcare providers are informed and have implemented processes to safely manage surgery during COVID-19<sup>3</sup>.

There are also additional steps you can take as a patient to help protect yourself while you prepare for surgery during this time.



## COVID-19 considerations

Throughout the pandemic, you have heard public health recommendations on how to help keep yourself and others safe.

Those recommendations remain important as healthcare services resume. Specific guidance may vary by geographic region, but the following are some infection prevention tips recommended by the CDC<sup>4</sup>:

- Cover coughs and sneezes with a tissue or the inside of your elbow
- Clean your hands often using soap & water or an alcohol-based hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol.
- Avoid touching your face with unwashed hands
- Regularly clean frequently touched surfaces around your home
- Avoid close contact with those who may be ill (even in your own household)
- Maintain physical distance of about 6 feet (2 meters) between yourself and others in public
- Cover your nose and mouth with a cloth face mask/cover when in public (e.g. in the grocery store, running essential errands).
- Contact your healthcare provider immediately if you feel ill or have symptoms of COVID-19.

# Steps to take before your surgery

## 1 Ask questions

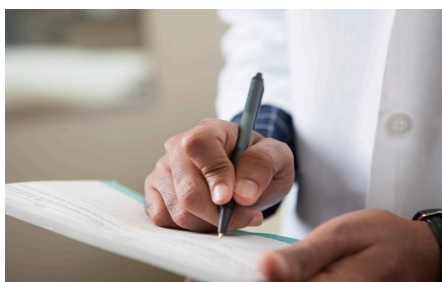


Don't be afraid to ask questions about COVID-19 or about your surgery. It's important that you contact your providers to learn more about the plans for your treatment and recovery, including any pandemic related considerations put in place to promote your safety and the safety of those taking care of you<sup>2-3</sup>.

Here are some examples of questions you may want to discuss<sup>2-3</sup>:

- What policies or protocols do you have in place for COVID-19?
- What is your testing policy for patients and staff?
- What happens next if I test positive?
- Can I have family/visitors with me?
- What happens if I have a complication?
- How will my post-discharge care and follow-up appointments be managed?

## 2 Share your medical history

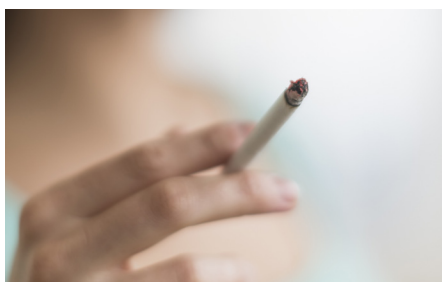


Before surgery, your providers will speak to you about your medical history. Due to new safety measures, some of your pre-op information may be collected over the phone or video conference. This information assists your surgical team in tailoring care to help you have a safe operation and good recovery<sup>5-9</sup>.

You should let your providers know if you:

- Have symptoms of respiratory illness (coughing, shortness of breath, sneezing) or have been in close contact with someone displaying those symptoms<sup>1</sup>.
- Have a fever, chills, or sweats<sup>1</sup>
- Have diabetes or other chronic condition<sup>5-8</sup>
- Have any known allergies<sup>8</sup>
- Have had a complication with surgery or anaesthesia in the past<sup>8</sup>
- Are taking any medications (including vitamins or herbal remedies)<sup>6,8</sup>

## 3 Stop smoking as soon as possible



People who smoke are more prone to developing infections and other complications related to surgery. The Australian and the American College of Surgeons recommends that you stop smoking at least four weeks before surgery and refrain from smoking for as long as possible after surgery, to help your overall recovery<sup>10-11</sup>.

Ask your medical team if you need help to stop smoking, if at least only temporarily.

## 4 Be as healthy as you can be



Doing what you can to exercise regularly, maintain physical health, and strive for a healthy body weight before surgery may help you recover and return to daily activities after<sup>6,9</sup>.

Your providers may provide more specifics around the following, but consider<sup>6,9</sup>:

- Eating a well-balanced diet by selecting foods rich in vitamins, minerals, and proteins
- Engaging in regular physical activity to help build strength and energy
- Being mindful of your alcohol consumption. Even moderate amounts can affect your recovery<sup>12</sup>.

## 5 Don't remove hair



It may be tempting to shave, wax, epilate or use hair removal creams around your surgical area prior to surgery, but don't! Removing hair can damage the skin prior to surgery which can weaken the body's defense against germs<sup>7, 13-15</sup>.

If hair removal is necessary, it will be removed with special clippers designed for medical use on the day of surgery<sup>7, 14-15</sup>.

# What to do at the time of your surgery

## 6 Shower or bathe on the day of your operation



Have a hot shower or bath using plain soap on the night before your surgery and/or in the morning on the day of your surgery. Your doctor may give you special instructions to use an antiseptic soap instead of plain soap<sup>7, 9, 14-15</sup>.

## 7 Keep warm



Patients that are actively kept warm before, during and after surgery have better outcomes than patients who are cold<sup>7, 14-17</sup>. Before surgery, your medical team may provide you with a special warming gown that gently blows warm air over the skin to increase your temperature<sup>16-17</sup>.

You can help by doing the following:

- Wear the warming gown given to you as near to the time of surgery as possible, even if you don't feel cold
- Inform the medical staff if you feel cold or uncomfortable at any point

# After your surgery

## 8 Ensure hands are kept clean



Maintaining clean hands can help stop the spread of germs that may cause infections<sup>7, 14-15</sup>. Whether you're in a post-op recovery area, at a follow up visit, or at home, encourage those around you to help keep you safe by making sure their hands are clean. If you didn't see them clean their hands, don't be afraid to ask them to do so<sup>5, 9</sup>.



## 9 Know the signs of possible complications and speak up



Your team should provide specific instructions on how to care for your incision site and any dressings or devices that may be needed<sup>18</sup>. Before going home, you should have a clear understanding of discharge instructions, follow-up appointments, what to watch out for, and who to call if you need help or have a problem. The following signs and symptoms should be reported immediately<sup>5,7,18</sup>:

- The skin around your wound becomes red, swollen, hot or painful
- Your wound has a green, yellow, cloudy, or foul-smelling discharge (pus)
- You have a temperature above 38°C
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Bleeding beyond what you've been told to expect
- You feel generally unwell

## 10 Be kind to yourself and others



Everyday activities may feel overwhelming but taking care of your mental wellbeing and resilience is important to your long-term healing<sup>19</sup>.

The following are some straightforward tips for self-care and coping with stress<sup>19</sup>:

- Pause and take some deep breaths. Pay attention to how you feel.
- Take breaks from pandemic news coverage and try to do something you enjoy
- Try to get enough sleep
- Follow your provider's recommendation for physical activity
- Stay connected to your loved ones and support systems

### More information on coping with stress during COVID-19 can be found here:

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/daily-life-coping/managing-stress-anxiety.html>

<https://www.health.gov.au/news/health-alerts/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov-health-alert/ongoing-support-during-coronavirus-covid-19/looking-after-your-mental-health-during-coronavirus-covid-19-restrictions>

#### References

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Coronavirus FAQs. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/faq.htm>
2. Association for Professionals in Infection Control and Epidemiology (APIC). Rescheduling Medical Care is Important. 2020. [https://apic.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/APIC\\_Rescheduling-Infographic\\_20200514\\_03b.pdf](https://apic.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/APIC_Rescheduling-Infographic_20200514_03b.pdf)
3. American College of Surgeons (ACS), American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA), Association of perioperative Registered Nurses (AORN), American Hospital Association (AHA). Joint Statement: Roadmap for Resuming Elective Surgery after COVID-19 Pandemic. 2020.
4. CDC. COVID-19 Protect Yourself. 2020. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/prevention.html>
5. CDC. FAQs about Surgical Site Infections. [https://www.cdc.gov/hai/pdfs/ssi/ssi\\_tagged.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/hai/pdfs/ssi/ssi_tagged.pdf)
6. ACS. Quality Programs: Strong for surgery – information for patients. <https://www.facs.org/quality-programs/strong-for-surgery/patients>
7. World Health Organization (WHO): WHO Global Guidelines for the Prevention of Surgical Site Infection. 2016. Retrieved from <http://www.who.org>.
8. ASA. The Path to a Safe Surgery: Preparing for Anesthesia begins with You. 2019. <https://www.asahq.org/whensecondscount/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/ASA-The-Path-to-a-Safe-Surgery-Fact-Sheet.pdf>
9. National Health Service (NHS). Enhanced Recovery Program. 2019. <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/enhanced-recovery/>
10. Theadom A, Cropley M. Effects of preoperative smoking cessation on the incidence and risk of intraoperative and postoperative complications in adult smokers: a systematic review. *Tobacco Control* 2006; 15: 352–8.
11. Action on Smoking and Health (ASH) Joint Briefing: Smoking and surgery. 2016. <https://ash.org.uk/download/joint-briefing-smoking-and-surgery/>
12. Memorial Sloan Kettering. Patient & Caregiver Information: Alcohol and Your Surgery. 2019. <https://www.mskcc.org/cancer-care/patient-education/alcohol-and-your-surgery>
13. AORN. Guidelines for Perioperative Practice 2019. Denver, Co: Association of Perioperative Registered Nurses (AORN); 2019: 586
14. NICE (2019) NICE guideline 125. Surgical site infections: prevention and treatment [nice.org.uk/guidance/ng125](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng125)
15. CDC. "Guideline for Prevention of Surgical Site Infections," *JAMA Surg*. doi: 10.1001/jamasurg.2017.0904.
16. Kurz A, Sessler DI, et al. Perioperative Normothermia to Reduce the Incidence of Surgical-Wound Infection and Shorten Hospitalization. *New Engl J Med*. 1996;334:1209-1215.
17. Melling AC, Ali B, Scott EM, Leaper DJ. Effects of preoperative warming on the incidence of wound infection after a clean surgery: a randomized controlled trial. *Lancet*. 2001;358(9285):876-880.
18. ACS. Surgical Patient Education Program – Wound Home Skills Kit: Surgical Wounds. 2018.
19. CDC. COVID-19 Coping with Stress. 2020. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/daily-life-coping/managing-stress-anxiety.html>
20. Royal Australasian College of Surgeons Position Paper Ref: REL-GOV-031 Cessation of Smoking, 27/10/2015



3M Australia Pty  
Limited  
ABN 90 000 100 096  
Building A, 1 Rivett Road  
North Ryde, NSW 2113  
Phone 1300 363 878  
[3M.com.au/healthcare](http://3M.com.au/healthcare)

3M New Zealand Limited  
94 Apollo Drive  
Rosedale, Auckland, 0632  
Phone 0800 808 182  
[3M.co.nz/healthcare](http://3M.co.nz/healthcare)

3M is a mark and/or registered mark of 3M.  
Unauthorized use prohibited. Please recycle. Printed in USA.  
© 3M 2020. All rights reserved.