

CARE INSTRUCTIONS

KAISER PERMANENTE

Neck Dissection: Before Your Surgery

What is a neck dissection?

A neck dissection is surgery to remove all or some of the lymph nodes and surrounding tissue from the neck. Lymph nodes are small, round or bean-shaped glands that act like filters and remove germs from your body, help fight infection, and trap cancer cells. This surgery is most often done to treat cancer of the head and neck.

You and your doctor will plan your treatment based on your wishes and the reason for your surgery. Every person's treatment plan and surgery are different. Sometimes surgery to remove a tumor is done along with neck dissection. If this is the case for you, your doctor may give you other information to help you prepare for both surgeries.

You will be asleep during the surgery. Depending on which lymph nodes must be removed, your doctor may make cuts (incisions) under your chin and toward your ear, at the bottom of your neck, or in the middle of your neck. The incisions are closed with stitches, staples, or skin clips. The incisions leave scars that fade with time.

Most people stay in the hospital for several days or longer after surgery. How long you stay depends on why you need surgery and how much tissue was taken out.

You may be able to return to work or your normal routine a few weeks after the surgery, depending on your job and the extent of your surgery.

Having cancer can be scary. You may feel many emotions and may need some help coping. Seek out family, friends, and counselors for support. You also can do things at home to help you feel better while you go through treatment. Your doctor can guide you to many local resources for support and more information. Call the American Cancer Society (1-800-227-2345) or visit its Web site at www.cancer.org for more information.



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Follow-up care is a key part of your treatment and safety. Be sure to make and go to all appointments, and call your doctor if you are having problems. It's also a good idea to know your test results and keep a list of the medicines you take.

What happens before surgery?

Having surgery can be stressful. This information will help you understand what you can expect and how to safely prepare for surgery.

Preparing for surgery

- Bring a list of questions to ask your doctors. It is important that you understand exactly what surgery is planned, the risks, benefits, and other options before your surgery.
- Tell your doctors ALL the medicines, vitamins, supplements, or herbal remedies you are taking.
 Keep a list of these with you, and bring this with you to every appointment. You will be told which medicine to take or to stop before your surgery.
- Some medicines, such as aspirin or ibuprofen (Advil, Motrin), and certain vitamins and herbal remedies can increase the risk of bleeding or interact with anesthesia. You may be asked to stop these a week before surgery.
- Before your surgery, you will speak with an anesthesia provider to discuss your anesthetic
 options, including the risks, benefits, and alternatives to each. This may be on the phone or in
 person.

Taking care of yourself before surgery

- Build healthy habits into your life. Changes are best made several weeks before surgery, since your body may react to sudden changes in your habits.
 - Stay as active as you can.
 - · Eat a healthy diet.
 - Cut back or quit alcohol and tobacco.
- If you have an advance directive—which may include a living will and a durable power of
 attorney for health care—let your doctor know. If you do not have one, you may want to prepare
 one so your doctor and loved ones know your health care wishes. Doctors recommend that
 everyone prepare these papers before surgery, regardless of the type of surgery or condition.



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What happens on the day of surgery?

- Follow the instructions exactly about when to stop eating and drinking, or your surgery may be canceled. If your doctor has instructed you to take your medicines on the day of surgery, please do so using only a sip of water.
- Take a bath or shower before you come in for your surgery. Do not apply lotions, perfumes, deodorants, or nail polish.
- You may shave your face and neck as you usually do.
- Remove all jewelry, piercings, and contact lenses.
- Leave your valuables at home.

At the hospital or surgery center

- · Bring a picture ID.
- Before surgery you will be asked to repeat your full name, what surgery you are having, and what part of your body is being operated on. The area for surgery may be marked.
- A small tube (IV) will be placed in a vein, to give you fluids and medicine to help you relax.
 Because of the combination of medicines given to keep you comfortable, you may not remember much about the operating room.
- You will be kept comfortable and safe by your anesthesia provider. The anesthesia will make you sleep. You will not feel pain.
- The surgery will take about 2 to 4 hours.
- As you wake up in the recovery room, the nurse will check to be sure you are stable and comfortable. It is important for you to tell your doctor and nurse how you feel and ask questions about any concerns you may have.

Going home

- Be sure you have someone to drive you home.
- For your safety, you should not drive until you are no longer taking pain medicines, and you can move and react easily.
- Arrange for extra help at home after surgery, especially if you live alone or provide care for another person.



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• You will be given more specific instructions about recovering from your surgery, including activity and when you may return to work.

When should you call your doctor?

- · You have questions or concerns.
- You don't understand how to prepare for your surgery.
- You become ill before the surgery (such as fever, flu, or a cold).
- You need to reschedule or have changed your mind about having the surgery.

Where can you learn more?

Go to http://www.kp.org

Enter R067 in the search box to learn more about "Neck Dissection: Before Your Surgery".

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