



# Hypospadias Repair

## Discharge instructions for home

Hypospadias repair is an operation that lengthens the tube from the bladder so that it comes out at the penis tip. If there is a bend in the penis (called chordee), it will be straightened during the repair.

### When may my child eat?

- Nausea and throwing up (vomiting) are common after surgery. If this happens, give your child clear liquids. Give small amounts at a time.
- When fully awake, your child may have clear liquids, like 7UP, Jell-O, Popsicles and apple juice.
- If your child is not sick to his stomach or throwing up and he is fully awake, your child may then start his regular diet.

### How do I care for the surgery site?

After the surgery, the area around the incision will be swollen and red. You may also notice some bruising. Within a few weeks, the area will return to normal. Your child may have a catheter (small, soft tube in the penis), which he will pee through. Some tubes are meant to be peed out by the child a day or 2 after surgery. Some tubes will stay in for a week after surgery and will be removed in the Urology Clinic.

- Put antiseptic ointment (Neosporin, Polysporin, Bacitracin, etc.) on the tip of your child's penis with each diaper change for at least 1 week.
- When the dressing or bandage falls off, it does not need to be replaced.
- If there is bleeding, use a gauze pad to apply constant, gentle pressure to the penis for 5 minutes.
- The stitches will dissolve on their own. They do not need to be removed.

### How much activity can my child do?

- Your child should rest the day of surgery.
- He may return to normal activity the next day. But avoid rough play, climbing, contact sports and bicycle riding. A good rule for activity is to keep both feet on the ground at the same time for 2 to 3 weeks after surgery.
- Sponge-bathe only for the first 48 hours after surgery. After that, your child should go back to normal bathing.

### Will my child have pain?

- After a surgery some pain and discomfort is normal, especially with activity. You know your child best. We encourage you to take an active part

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### To Learn More

- Urology  
206-987-2509
- Ask your child's nurse or doctor
- [www.seattlechildrens.org](http://www.seattlechildrens.org)

### Free Interpreter Services

- In the hospital, ask your child's nurse.
- From outside the hospital, call the toll-free Family Interpreting Line 1-866-583-1527. Tell the interpreter the name or extension you need.
- For Deaf and hard of hearing callers 206-987-2280 (TTY)

in your child's recovery. No matter the level of your child's pain, believe they are hurting and respond right away. It should get better the next day.

- To help with pain, start by using Tylenol (acetaminophen). If your child's doctor prescribed medicine for pain, use this if Tylenol does not help. Tylenol and prescription pain medicine may not be safe to use at the same time. Check with your child's doctor or pharmacist if you have any questions.
- Wait at least 4 hours between doses.
- In addition to medicine for pain, encourage coping tools (like games and books) to treat pain and provide support.
- If your child has a catheter, it can cause painful bladder cramps. If this is a problem, we can prescribe medicine. The discomfort will stop when the catheter is removed in about 7 to 10 days.

### When should I call a doctor?

If your child is having any problems, call our office at 206-987-2509 during the day. After hours, call 206-987-2000 and ask the hospital operator for Urology.

Call us if your child has any of these warning signs:

- Fever higher than 101.5 F (38.6 C)
- Redness or swelling that spreads up into the stomach area
- A lot of bleeding that doesn't stop after you apply pressure for 5 minutes
- Severe, constant pain at the surgery site
- Inability to pee (urinate) in 8 to 12 hours after surgery
- Vomiting

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Seattle Children's offers interpreter services for Deaf, hard of hearing or non-English speaking patients, family members and legal representatives free of charge. Seattle Children's will make this information available in alternate formats upon request. Call the Family Resource Center at 206-987-2201.

This handout has been reviewed by clinical staff at Seattle Children's. However, your child's needs are unique. Before you act or rely upon this information, please talk with your child's healthcare provider.

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