

Orchiopexy Repair

Discharge instructions for home

An orchiopexy repair is an operation to move your child's testicle(s) into the scrotum.

When may my child eat?

- Nausea and throwing up (vomiting) are common after surgery. If this happens, it helps to slowly give your child a clear liquid diet.
- When they are 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?

The incision(s) should look clean and dry. A little blood under the dressing (bandage) is normal. There will be some swelling around the incision(s), which should go down within a few days.

- The groin incision(s) may be covered with small pieces of tape (Steri-Strips) and a clear bandage (dressing) or a liquid plastic glue. These should be left in place. If the dressing curls up at the ends, it can be trimmed.
- The dressing and strips can be removed in one week. Bathing will help loosen them. If your child has glue on the incision area it will peel on its own.
- The scrotum may be blue and swollen to twice the normal size for a couple of weeks. This is normal.
- The incision(s) in the scrotum are covered with liquid plastic glue that will come off by itself. The stitches will dissolve. They do not need to be taken out.

How much activity can my child do?

- Watch your child closely on the day that they have surgery.
- For 5 to 6 days after an orchiopexy repair, babies and toddlers need to have their bottom supported when you pick them up. Support your child's trunk and legs so that stomach muscles are not pulled or stretched.
- Older children should limit their own activity. They should avoid rough play, contact sports and bicycle riding for at least one week.
- Sponge bathe only for the first 48 hours after surgery. After that, your child can go back to normal bathing.

To Learn More

- Urology 206-987-2509
- Ask your child's nurse or doctor
- 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)

What should I give my child for pain?

- After a surgery some pain and discomfort is normal. You know your child best. We encourage you to take an active part in your child's recovery. No matter the level of your child's pain, believe they are hurting and respond right away. Your child should feel better the next day.
- Start by giving your child Tylenol (acetaminophen) for pain. If your child's doctor prescribed medicine for pain, use this if Tylenol does not help. In addition to medicine, encourage coping tools (like games or books) to treat pain and provide support.
- Tylenol and prescription pain medicine may not be safe to use at the same time. Check with your child's doctor or pharmacy if you have any questions.
- Wait at least 4 hours between doses.

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, swelling or discharge (fluid) from the wound
- Rapid swelling or bleeding at the site of surgery
- Severe, constant pain at the surgery site
- Not able to pee for 8 to 12 hours after surgery
- Vomiting