Orchiopexy Repair

An orchiopexy repair is a surgery to move your child’s testicle(s) into the scrotum.

When may my child eat?

- When your child is fully awake, he may have clear liquids like 7UP, Jell-O, Popsicles and apple juice.
- Nausea and throwing up (vomiting) are common after surgery. If this happens, give your child a small amount of clear liquids at a time.
- 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. There will be some swelling around the incision(s), which should go down in a few days.

- The groin incision(s) may be covered with liquid plastic glue or small pieces of tape (Steri-Strips) and a clear bandage (dressing). These should be left in place. If the dressing curls up at the ends, it can be trimmed.
- It is normal to have a little blood under the bandage (dressing).
- No bathing for the first 2 days after surgery. Your child can shower the first day after surgery.
- If a dressing is still on, it can be removed in 1 week. Bathing will help loosen them. If your child has glue on the incision it will peel on its own.
- The scrotum may be blue and swollen to twice the normal size after surgery. This is typical and may take several weeks to return to normal size.
- 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.
- Do not soak in a pool, hot-tub, or swim outdoors (i.e. ponds, lakes and ocean) for 1 week.

How much activity can my child do?

- Watch your child closely on the day of the surgery.

If your child is younger than 2 years of age:

- Younger children will limit their own activities, in terms of crawling and walking
  - Avoid any straddle activities with your child that would increase pressure between the legs for 2 weeks. This includes:
  - Holding the child on your hip
  - Bouncing your child on your knee
• Baby-wearing devices
• Bouncer toys that use a harness

• Car seats and stroller straps are safe and should be used as instructed by the manufacturer.

If your child is 2 years of age or older:
• Avoid strenuous activities, rough-housing or activities that involve straddle-activity. A good rule of thumb is to keep both of your child’s feet on the ground for 2 weeks. Examples of activity to avoid for 2 weeks include:
  • Jungle-gyms/climbing
  • Gym class
  • Bicycle/tricycles
  • After-school sports

When can my child return to school?
Your child may return to school when no longer requiring narcotic pain medications or frequent daytime over-the-counter pain medications.

What should I give my child for pain?
• After a surgery your child will likely feel pain in the groin and scrotum. We partner with you and your child to relieve pain as completely as possible. 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.

• Effective pain control will help your child feel better and heal faster. Start by giving your child acetaminophen (Tylenol) or ibuprofen (Advil or Motrin) for pain. Use this medicine only if recommend by your child’s healthcare provider. Check with the healthcare provider first before giving any type of medicine to your child. If your child’s healthcare provider prescribed medicine for pain, use this if acetaminophen or ibuprofen does not help.

• Tylenol and prescription pain medicine may not be safe to use at the same time. Check with your child’s healthcare provider or pharmacy if you have any questions.

• In addition to medicine for pain, you can also help your child cope by distracting them with music, games, TV or videos.
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 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 fluid (discharge) from the surgery site
• Rapid swelling or bleeding at the site of surgery
• Your child has pain not controlled by the medicine prescribed
• Not able to pee for 8 to 12 hours after surgery
• Vomiting

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.