Tympanoplasty: Before Your Surgery

What is tympanoplasty?

Tympanoplasty (say "tim-PAN-oh-plass-tee") is surgery to repair a hole in the eardrum. The surgery may be done to improve hearing or to stop frequent ear infections that did not get better with other treatments.

You will get medicine to make you sleep or feel relaxed during the surgery. You will not feel pain. The doctor will probably do the surgery through a cut (incision) behind your ear. Sometimes the surgery can be done through the opening of the ear canal instead. The doctor will use a small piece of tissue from your outer ear or the area behind the ear to patch the hole in your eardrum. If the doctor did the surgery through an incision behind the ear, he or she will close the incision with stitches.

You will probably go home from the hospital on the same day of your surgery. Most people are able to go back to work or their normal routine in about 1 to 2 weeks. But if your job requires strenuous activity or heavy lifting, you may need to take up to 2 to 4 weeks off.
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.
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.
- Do NOT shave the surgical site yourself.
- 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 may range from making you fully asleep, to simply numbing the area being worked on. This will depend on the procedure you are having, as well as a discussion between your doctor, the anesthesia provider, and you.
- The surgery will take about 1 to 3 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.
- You will have foam packing or ointment in your ear canal. Your doctor may take this out about 1 to 2 weeks after your surgery.
- You may have strips of tape or a bandage over the incision behind your ear.

Going home

- Be sure you have someone to drive you home.
Tympanoplasty: Before Your Surgery (page 4)

- 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.
- 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 T531 in the search box to learn more about "Tympanoplasty: Before Your Surgery".

© 2006-2010 Healthwise, Incorporated. Care instructions adapted under license by Kaiser Permanente. This care instruction is for use with your licensed healthcare professional. If you have questions about a medical condition or this instruction, always ask your healthcare professional. Healthwise disclaims any warranty or liability for your use of this information.