

Document 3

Discharge information following Doberman Ear Crop the surgery

Eating and drinking: animals that have undergone general anesthesia will be anxious and will typically want to eat and drink excessively when they return home. This can lead to over drinking and overeating, which can cause nausea and vomiting.

Your puppy does need to eat and drink within 6 hours following the surgery, However, their normal meals should be split into smaller meals to avoid any nausea and/or vomiting.

Most important while sutures are in:

Keep the incisions **clean and dry**. Keep the puppy separate from all other pets and children. Do not allow anybody or anything to pull on sutures. The puppy should be **kept in a crate with the only exceptions** of being let out for feeding, potty, or light exercise, training, grooming, and companionship.

Day 1-4

Remove the stocking, the colored vet wrap, the paper towel bandage, and the Telfa pads 1 day after surgery, or sooner if it gets wet or saturated with blood. Leave the cup on, and the ears taped to the cup bandage. Control any seeping or hemorrhaging by placing a small amount of cotton (can be a piece of a cotton ball) over any affected area along the incision. Do not peel the cotton off immediately, allow it to fall off on its own. Apply bacitracin ointment or "Tritop" ointment (prescribed by a veterinarian only) to the healing edges 2-3 times daily as needed. Massage and stretch the edges and rub the scabbing off as instructed by the veterinarian to prevent abnormal healing along the edges. Please clean the inside of the ears with dry cotton tipped applicators (q-tips) 2-3 times a day until they're completely healed. The debris and serous discharge from the healing incised edges will collect on the inside folds of the ears and can create infections and itchy uncomfortable ears that will lead to excessive scratching and rubbing.

[If there is any white, yellow, or green discharge or excessive bleeding, contact the veterinarian who performed the procedure immediately.](#) If care is required by a veterinarian closer to you, I would suggest using epinephrine in a mix of 1:3 to be dripped over the bleeding edge until hemostasis is controlled. Until arrival at the veterinarian, pressure can be applied with a clean cloth. I should be notified

immediately of these circumstances. Please contact me IMMEDIATELY 24/7 if this situation were to arise.

Day 5 to Day 7

Leave the cup on. The white continuous suture along the pinna (the upper/erect portion of the ear) needs to be removed between days 5-10 days to prevent excessive scarring. The sutures in this portion of the ear are through both the cartilage and the skin, and unlike other areas of the body, sutures are not to be left in longer than 10 days maximum to avoid abnormal scarring and potential growths from the cartilage. This can be done by the owner or by returning to the veterinarian who performed the procedure at no cost. A video demonstration of this can be sent by email if requested to illustrate this procedure. Pink sutures, if there are any present, and any other individual sutures in the lower bell can be removed between days 10-14. A video of removing these can also be sent to illustrate this procedure as well by request, or it can be done by the veterinarian that performed the procedure.

Day 10-14

The pink sutures or any remaining sutures and cup are removed by day 14 and we begin posting. If the cup falls off at any point prior to days 10-14, leave it off and do NOT try to repair or replace the bandaging or cup. Excessive possibly irreversible damage can be created with improper bandaging, so please contact the veterinarian who performed the surgery rather than attempting to remedy any damage to the cup or bandage. Bacitracin ointment should no longer be needed, however, continue the oral antibiotics as prescribed. Please carefully remove the cup to be mindful of the hair and skin that is adhered to the tape. The ears will need to be cleaned thoroughly with alcohol and cotton balls, and cotton tipped applicators can be used to clean the inside of the bell.

Posting the ear:

Materials necessary:

Wooden disposable tongue depressors-should be available on [amazon.com](https://www.amazon.com). You will need between 10-20 total.

Johnson 1 inch zonal tape- 12 count box available. Usually costs between \$16-\$25.

1/2 inch backer rod (can be found at most home improvement stores)

Procedure of making the posts and posting procedure will be shown and covered by the veterinarian in person or by video