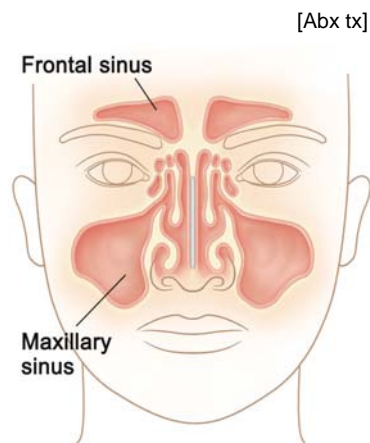


Discharge Instructions

SINUSITIS

The sinuses are air-filled spaces within the bones of the face. They connect to the inside of the nose. Sinusitis is an inflammation of the tissue lining the sinus cavity. Sinus inflammation can occur during a cold or hay-fever (allergies to pollens and other particles in the air) and cause symptoms of sinus congestion and fullness. A sinus infection causes fever, headache and facial pain. There is usually green or yellow drainage from the nose or into the back of the throat (post-nasal drip). Antibiotics are prescribed to treat this condition.



HOME CARE:

- 1) Drink plenty of water, hot tea, and other liquids to stay well hydrated. This thins the mucus and promotes sinus drainage.
- 2) Apply heat to the painful areas of the face. Use a towel soaked in hot water. Or, stand in the shower and direct the hot spray onto your face. This is a good way to inhale warm water vapor and get heat on your face at the same time. (Cover your mouth and nose with your hands so you can still breathe as you do this.)
- 3) Use a vaporizer with products such as Vicks VapoRub (contains menthol) at night. Suck on peppermint, menthol or eucalyptus hard candies during the day.
- 4) An expectorant containing guaifenesin (such as Robitussin), helps to thin the mucus and promote drainage from the sinuses.
- 5) Over-the-counter decongestants may be used unless a similar medicine was prescribed. Nasal sprays work the fastest. Use one that contains phenylephrine (Neo-synephrine, Sinex and others) or oxymetazoline (Afrin). First blow the nose gently to remove mucus, then apply the drops. Do not use these medicines more often than directed on the label or for more than three days or symptoms may worsen. You may also use tablets containing pseudoephedrine (Sudafed). Many sinus remedies combine ingredients, which may increase side effects. Read the labels or ask the pharmacist for help. NOTE: Persons with high blood pressure should not use decongestants. They can raise blood pressure.
- 6) Antihistamines are useful if allergies are a cause of your sinusitis. The mildest one is chlorpheniramine (available without a prescription). The dose for adults is 8-12mg three times a day. [NOTE: Do not use chlorpheniramine if you have glaucoma or if you are a man with trouble urinating due to an enlarged prostate.] Claritin (loratidine) is an antihistamine that causes less drowsiness and is a good alternative for daytime use.
- 7) Do not use nasal rinses or irrigation during an acute sinus infection, unless advised by your doctor. Rinsing may spread the infection to other sinuses.
- 8) You may use acetaminophen (Tylenol) or ibuprofen (Motrin, Advil) to control pain, unless another pain medicine was prescribed. [NOTE: If you have chronic liver or kidney disease or ever had a stomach ulcer, talk with your doctor before using these medicines.] (Aspirin should never be used in anyone under 18 years of age who is ill with a fever. It may cause severe liver damage.)
- 9) Finish the full course, even if you are feeling better after a few days.

FOLLOW UP with your doctor or this facility in one week or as instructed by our staff if not improving.

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Discharge Instructions (con't)

RETURN PROMPTLY or contact your doctor if any of the following occur:

- Facial pain or headache becomes more severe
- Stiff neck
- Unusual drowsiness or confusion, or not acting like your normal self
- Swelling of the forehead or eyelids
- Vision problems including blurred or double vision
- Fever over 101.5° F (38.6 C) oral for more than three days on antibiotics
- Seizure