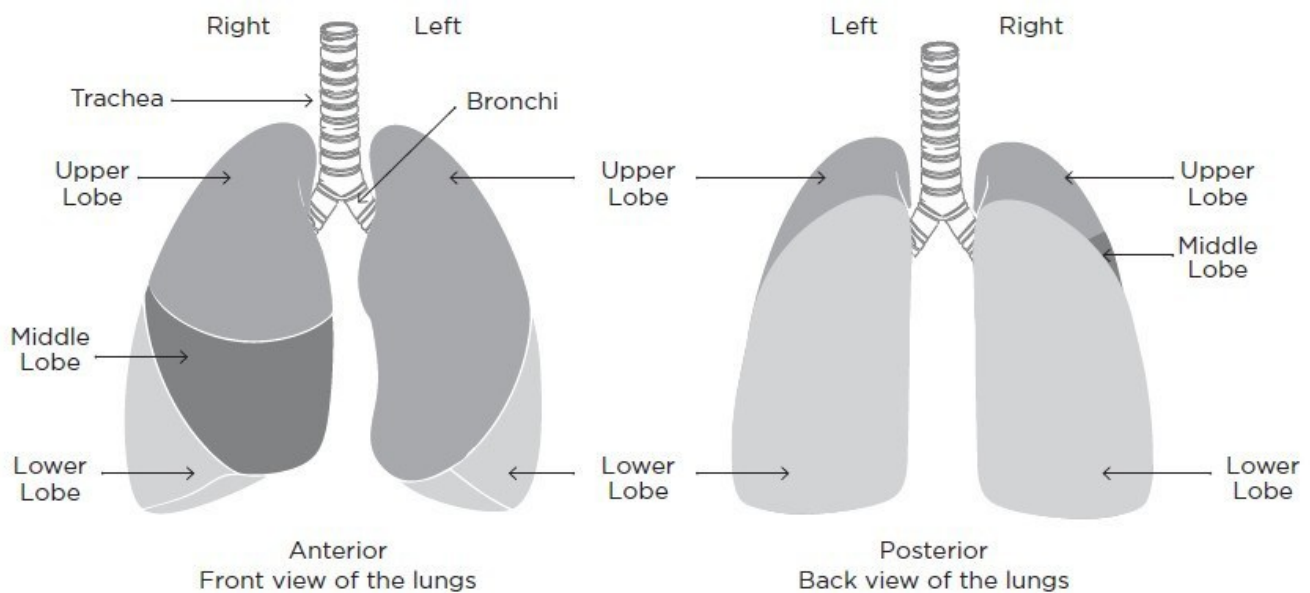


Your Wedge Resection or Segmentectomy Surgery

This handout offers information on your wedge resection or segmentectomy surgery. It is important that you and your family member/partner-in care read this handout as well as the “Your Guide to Surgery at Lakeridge Health” booklet.

Your right lung has 3 lobes and your left lung has 2 lobes. A wedge resection is the removal of a small wedge-shaped section (a pie shaped piece) in 1 of the lobes of your lung. A segmentectomy is the removal of a larger section (larger than a wedge) in 1 of the lobes of your lung.

A picture of what your lungs look like



Why you need a wedge resection or segmentectomy

You need to have a wedge resection or segmentectomy because you have a mass or tumour in your lung. A pathologist will test all tissue removed during surgery. A pathologist is a doctor who examines body tissues and fluids for changes caused by disease.

A wedge resection or segmentectomy surgery can be done by using different techniques. The surgeon will tell you what technique will be used for your surgery.

- ☐ Video Assisted Thoracic Surgery (also known as VATS): This surgery is done using a thoracoscope. A thoracoscope is a long thin tube with a small video camera at the end. This allows the surgeon to remove your lung tissue using special instruments inserted through several small incisions. Your surgeon will decide how many incisions you need. Most people require 3 to 4 small incisions.

- ☐ **Robotic-Assisted Thoracic Surgery:** The robotic system includes a camera arm and mechanical arms with surgical instruments attached. The surgeon sits in front of a computer near the operating room table and has complete control over the camera and mechanical arms. The computer provides the surgeon a clear, magnified, and 3-dimensional view inside your lungs. The mechanical arms move like the human arm and hand. This allows the surgeon to remove lung tissue through several small incisions. Your surgeon will decide how many incisions you need. Most people require 5 small incisions.

On the day of your surgery and before you go to the operating room, you may need to have a CT scan and procedure. Your surgeon will let you know if this applies to you.

You will lie down on a CT scanner bed for the CT scan and procedure. An intravenous (IV) line will be put into one of your veins. Medications will be given to you through your IV to help you relax and keep you comfortable. The radiologist (X-ray doctor) will use the images taken with the CT scan to insert a thin needle through your skin and into your lung. This area is cleaned and then frozen (numbed) with an injection of a local anesthetic. This allows the radiologist to place a tiny metal coil beside your tumor or mass. The coil acts as a marker to help your surgeon find your tumour or mass during surgery. You will be awake for this procedure.

If your mass or tumour is cancer

Surgery may be the only treatment needed to manage your cancer. You may also need to have radiation and/or systemic therapy treatments. You will receive information about this if it applies to you. Deciding what treatments are right for you depends on:

- The cell type of your cancer
- The stage of your cancer
- Your age and overall health
- Your goals of care

Your healthcare team will provide you with the information and support you need to make the right choice of treatment(s).

Your appointments

You will be scheduled for a preoperative appointment and for surgery.

1. A preoperative appointment

You will be scheduled for this appointment before your surgery. You will receive more information about your surgery at this appointment. Your surgery may be cancelled or delayed if you miss this appointment.

A clerk from the Preoperative Department will call you with the date and time of this appointment.

Date of appointment: _____ Time of appointment: _____

Location: Day Surgery Department (2A) at Lakeridge Health Oshawa

You need to bring a list of the medications you take to this appointment. This includes all prescription, over the counter medications, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

2. Your surgery appointment

A clerk from the surgeon's office will call you with the date and time of your surgery.

Date of surgery: _____ Time of surgery: _____

Location: Day Surgery Department (2A) at Lakeridge Health Oshawa

Where to go for your preoperative and surgery appointments

- Enter the north entrance of Lakeridge Health Oshawa (on Hospital Court). Walk past the Gift Shop and Food Court.
- Take the escalator or elevator up to the 2nd floor and turn right into the hallway.
- Go to the Surgical Registration Desk to register for your appointment.

Preparing for your surgery

- If you take a blood thinning medication, you need to stop taking it before your surgery.
The name of your blood thinning medication: _____
Stop it: _____ days before your surgery.
Restart it: _____ days after your surgery. You will receive this information before your discharge from hospital
- Plan to have someone drive you home after your discharge from the hospital. You cannot drive yourself home.
- Call the nurse navigator at your surgeon's office if you have symptoms of a cold or flu before surgery.
- Smoking puts you at risk for lung problems after surgery. This includes all tobacco products (pipes, cigars, cigarettes and chewing tobacco). Tobacco smoke destroys the tiny hairs that line your airway (cilia). Cilia help you cough up any secretions from your lungs. Ask the nurse navigator at your surgeon's office about people and programs to help you quit smoking. You can also call Health Connect Ontario at 811 (a free, confidential telephone service).
 - Stop smoking if there is more than 2 weeks before your surgery. This will reduce the risk of complications from your surgery.
 - Try and reduce the amount you smoke if there is less than 2 weeks before your surgery. There is no benefit if you stop at this time.
- Do not eat anything after midnight the night before your surgery. Continue to drink clear fluids. This includes water, black coffee or tea (you may add sugar or sweetener but no milk or cream), sports drinks (no red or purple), carbonated drinks, pulp free fruit juices (no orange juice). Drinking clear fluids before surgery can help you stay hydrated, improve your blood pressure and decrease any nausea, vomiting, or anxiety after surgery.
- Stop drinking fluids 3 hours before the scheduled time of your surgery.
- Take your regular medications with a small sip of water (unless you were told something different at your preoperative appointment) no later than 3 hours before your surgery.

Your healthcare team during your hospital stay

The healthcare team members you may see in hospital:

- Thoracic Surgeon
Your surgeon guides your care before, during and after your surgery.
- Registered Nurse/ Registered Practical Nurse
Nurses care for you before, during and after your surgery. They provide you with the support, medications and information you need while in the hospital.
- Social Worker
Social workers are trained in counselling techniques to help you solve problems, make decisions and improve your coping skills. A social worker offers support and information to help you and your family member/partner-in-care with worries or concerns. Ask your healthcare team to refer you to a social worker.
- Registered Dietitian
Registered dietitians specialize in nutrition counselling and education. A dietitian is available to talk to you about what to eat and drink to help you recover from surgery. Ask your healthcare team to refer you to a dietitian.

After your surgery

You can expect to stay in hospital for 1 to 3 days after your surgery. This depends on the type of surgery you have. You will stay on the surgical unit (7th floor, G wing) of the hospital. Each person recovers differently. How you recover from surgery depends on the type of surgery you have, your age and your overall health.

Tubes and lines you may have after surgery

- Intravenous Line (IV)
An IV is inserted into one of the veins in your arm before surgery. The IV is used to give you fluids and medications. This IV is removed before you leave the hospital.
- Chest Tube
A chest tube is a tube inserted through a small incision between your ribs and into the pleural space of your lung. A small suture (stitch) and tape hold the chest tube in place. Each chest tube is connected to a container. You may have 1 or 2 chest tubes in place to drain fluid, blood, and leaking air from your chest. This helps your lung refill with air. Chest tubes are usually taken out when the drainage of fluid, blood, and leaking air decreases or stops. The chest tube(s) may still be in place when you go home. If this applies to you, a visiting nurse from Ontario Health atHome (home care) will help you manage the chest tube(s) at home. After removal of the chest tube(s), you will have a chest x-ray. This allows the surgeon to see if your lungs are expanding well enough.

Managing pain

- You will have some pain (or discomfort) around your incisions and the chest tube. This may include feelings of numbness, tingling or burning.
- You will receive medication to help manage your pain. It is important to take this medication when you have pain. This helps you recover after surgery.
- Tell your healthcare team if your pain medication is not working.
- You may be given pain medication through an epidural catheter (a small flexible tube put in your back by a doctor) or through a Patient Controlled Analgesia (PCA) Pump. You will receive the information you need about this if it applies to you.
- You will continue to receive pain medications by mouth (a pill or tablet) after the epidural catheter or PCA pump is removed

Side effects of pain medications

You may have side effects from pain medications. These side effects are expected and normal. They will not last long and can be managed. Tell your nurse if you have any of these side effects.

- Nausea and vomiting
- Constipation
- Headaches
- Sleepiness
- Itching

Managing constipation

- You may receive a mild laxative to help prevent you from having problems with constipation. Your bowel movements should return to what is normal for you after you stop taking pain medication.
- Drink at least 6 to 8 cups of fluids (1 cup = 250 ml) in 24 hours. Do this unless your surgeon or dietitian tells you something different.
- Add bran, high fibre breads, cereals, berries, and dried fruit or prune juice to your diet (unless these foods are a problem for you normally).
- Talk to a member of your healthcare team if you have problems with constipation and do not have a bowel movement for 3 days.

Your incision(s)

- Your surgeon will tell you where and how big your incision(s) will be. The size and location of your incision(s) depend on the type of surgery you have.
- The area around your incision(s) may feel numb. This is normal. It may last for 2 to 3 months or may never go away.
- Your incision(s) may be closed with sutures (stitches) or staples. If stitches are used, they will dissolve and do not need to be removed. The surgeon will tell you if you have staples that need to be removed.
- You will have a stitch left in when the chest tube is removed. It will need to be removed 7 to 10 days after your discharge from hospital. This can be done in your family doctor or nurse practitioner's office, or your surgeon's clinic. If a family member or friend is comfortable removing it, you will be given a stitch remover kit when you go home.

- Small white strips of tape (example: Steri-strips™) may cover your incision. If they do not fall off after 10 days, remove them when you have a shower. It is normal for the Steri-strips™ to fall off before this.
- Do not put lotions or creams on your incision(s) until it is completely healed.

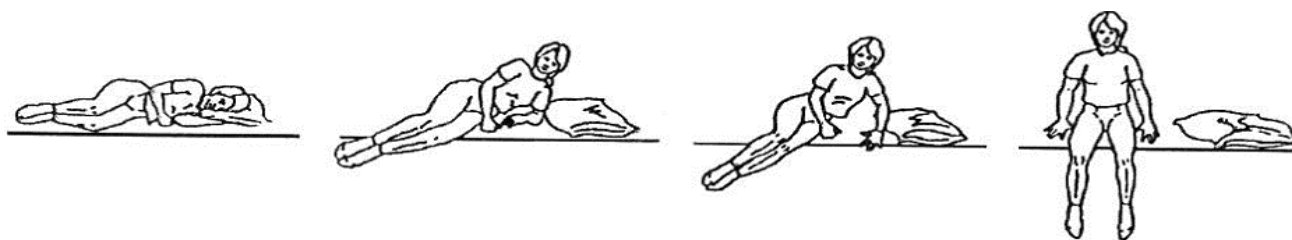
Your breathing

Your oxygen levels will be monitored by the healthcare team during your hospital stay.

- You may need to receive oxygen through a face mask or nasal prongs (into your nose) for a few days after surgery. The oxygen will be removed when your oxygen levels are stable (staying within the normal range).
- You may have shortness of breath after surgery. As you recover it is important your lungs expand and for you to cough up any mucous. Managing your pain, getting out of bed after surgery and deep breathing and coughing exercises help with this. You will be shown how to do deep breathing and coughing exercises every 4 hours while you are awake.

Getting out of bed after surgery

- Getting out of bed as soon as possible after surgery helps your recovery. You will be encouraged to do this as soon as it is safe. Your healthcare team helps you sit at the side of the bed for the first time. It will not be easy or comfortable for you to sit up without help.
- These steps help you sit up after surgery (see the pictures below):
 - Roll onto your side where there is no incision.
 - Put your upper hand on the bed below your elbow on your other arm.
 - Lift your upper body off the bed by pushing down on the bed with your upper hand and pushing up with your elbow
 - Swing your feet and legs over the edge of the bed and bring your body to a sitting position.



Eating and drinking after surgery

- Drink at least 6 to 8 cups (1 cup = 250 ml) of fluid every 24 hours unless your doctor or registered dietitian tells you something different.
- You can eat your normal diet after you manage to drink fluids well.
- Your appetite should return to normal within a few weeks.
- Your appetite will get better as your physical activity increases.
- Ask to see a registered dietitian if you have problems eating after surgery.
- Eat smaller meals more often if you do not feel hungry.
- Eat foods that are high in protein and calories.

Your emotions after surgery

- After surgery you may feel tired and discouraged for days or weeks. You will feel better emotionally as you feel stronger physically.
- Talk to a member of your healthcare team or ask to see a social worker if you have concerns about your emotions.

Your medications after surgery

The surgeon may make some changes to the medications you currently take. Ask a member of your healthcare team about this.

You will receive a handout called “Going Home After Your Thoracic Surgery” when you are ready to leave the hospital. This handout offers information on how to manage your care when you go home. It is important you and your family member/partner-in-care read this handout. Go to the Cancer Care pages of the Lakeridge Health website at lh.ca for more information. Click on Our Services, Cancer Care, Diagnosis, and then click on Thoracic.

Your follow-up appointment

Your follow-up appointment is scheduled for 2 to 4 weeks after your surgery. Call your surgeon's office to schedule a follow-up appointment if you did not receive it before leaving the hospital. Make this call the day after you leave the hospital. The surgeon explains the results of your surgery and the plan for the next steps in your care at this appointment.

- ☐ Dr. Browne at 905-576-8711 or 1-866-338-1778 at 32383
- ☐ Dr. Dickie at 905-576-8711 or 1-866-338-1778 at extension 36357
- ☐ Dr. Sisson at 905-576-8711 or 1-866-338-1778 at extension 36342
- ☐ Dr. Trainor at 905-576-8711 or 1-866-338-1778 extension 34481

Talk to a member of your healthcare team if you have questions or do not understand any information in this handout.