

2/6/2012 ✓



## Lodi Memorial Hospital

975 South Fairmont, Lodi, CA 95240

Main Hospital  
(209) 334-3411  
Emergency Dept.  
(209) 339-7575

### EXITCARE® PATIENT INFORMATION

Patient Name: HAZEL JOHNSONEmergency Physician: RAVI GOGNA

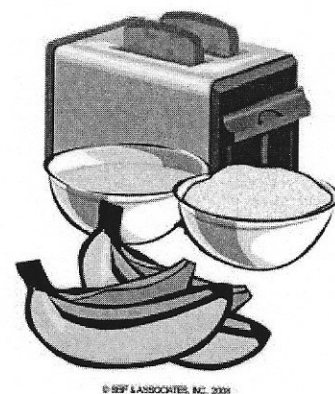
## Diarrhea

Diarrhea is watery poop (*stool*). The most common cause of diarrhea is a virus. Other causes include:

- Food poisoning.
- Germ (*bacterial*) infection.
- Reaction to medicine.

### HOME CARE

- Drink clear fluids. This can stop you from losing too much fluid (*dehydration*).
- Drink enough water and fluids to keep the pee clear or pale yellow.
- Avoid solid foods and dairy products until you or your child feels better. Then start eating bland foods, such as:
  - Bananas.
  - Applesauce.
  - Rice.
  - Dry toast.
  - Crackers.
- Avoid spicy foods, caffeine, and alcohol.
- Your doctor may give medicine to help with cramps and watery poop. Take this only as you are told. Avoid these medicines if you or your child has a fever or blood in the poop.
- Your doctor may give medicines (*antibiotics*) that kill germs. These are given if the watery poop is caused by germs. Take these only as you are told.



### GET HELP IF:

- The watery poop lasts longer than 3 days.
- You or your child has a temperature by mouth above \_\_\_\_\_.
- Your baby is older than 3 months with a rectal temperature of 100.5° F (38.1° C) or higher for more than 1 day.
- There is blood in the poop.
- You or your child starts throwing up (*vomiting*).
- You or your child loses too much fluid.

### MAKE SURE YOU:

- Understand these instructions.
- Will watch this condition.
- Will get help right away if you or your child is not doing well or gets worse.

## FOLLOW-UP INSTRUCTIONS

02 - 03 days unless better: Edmund Freund, M.D. - Lodi Memorial Community-Millsbridge 1901 W. Kettleman Lane. Ste 200 Lodi CA 95242- (209)334-8540

## ADDITIONAL NOTES AND INSTRUCTIONS

PLEASE FOLLOW UP WITH YOUR PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIAN THIS WEEK  
RETURN TO THE ER IF SYMPTOMS WORSEN  
TAKE MEDICATIONS AS DIRECTED  
DRINK PLENTY OF FLUIDS

Document Released: 6/5/2009 Document Revised: 3/14/2011 Document Reviewed: 4/28/2009

# Care of a Urinary Tract Infection (UTI)

A urinary tract infection (UTI) is often caused by a germ (*bacteria*). A UTI is usually helped with medicine (*antibiotics*) that kills germs. Take all the medicine until it is gone. Do this even if you or your child is feeling better. You are usually better in 7 to 10 days.

## HOME CARE

- **Drink enough water and fluids to keep your pee (*urine*) clear or pale yellow. Drink:**
  - Cranberry juice.
  - Water.
- **Avoid:**
  - Caffeine.
  - Bubbly (*carbonated*) drinks.
  - Tea.
  - Alcohol.
- Only take medicine as told by your doctor.

## FINDING OUT THE RESULTS OF YOUR TEST

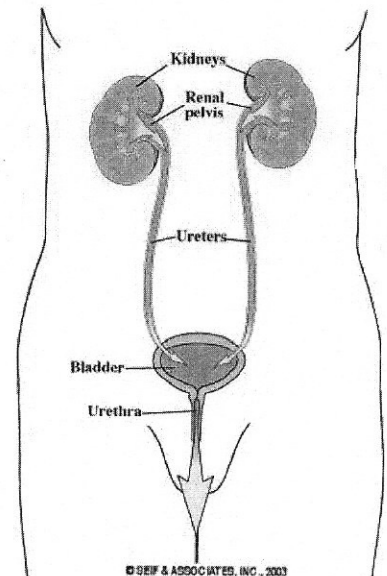
Ask your doctor when your or your child's test results will be ready. Make sure you follow up and get the test results.

## TO PREVENT FURTHER INFECTIONS:

- Pee often.
- After pooping (*bowel movement*), women should wipe from front to back. Use each tissue only once.
- Pee before and after having sex.

## GET HELP RIGHT AWAY IF:

- There is very bad back pain or lower belly (*abdominal*) pain.
- You or your child get the chills.
- You or your child has a temperature by mouth above \_\_\_\_\_, not controlled by medicine.
- Your baby is older than 3 months with a rectal temperature of 102° F (38.9° C) or higher.
- **Your baby is 3 months old or younger with a rectal temperature of 100.4° F (38° C) or higher.**
- You or your child feels sick to their stomach (*nauseous*) or throws up (*vomits*).
- There is continued burning with peeing.



- Your or your child's problems are not better in 3 days. **Return sooner if you or your child is getting worse.**

**MAKE SURE YOU:**

- Understand these instructions.
- Will watch this condition.
- Will get help right away if you or your child is not doing well or gets worse.

**FOLLOW-UP INSTRUCTIONS**

02 - 03 days unless better: Edmund Freund, M.D. - Lodi Memorial Community-Millsbridge 1901 W. Kettleman Lane. Ste 200 Lodi CA 95242- (209)334-8540

Document Released: 6/5/2009 Document Revised: 3/14/2011 Document Reviewed: 11/18/2008

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**Lodi Memorial Hospital - Main Number (209) 334-3411**

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## Lodi Memorial Hospital

975 South Fairmont, Lodi, CA 95240

Main Hospital  
(209) 334-3411  
Emergency Dept.  
(209) 339-7575

### EXITCARE® PATIENT INFORMATION

#### Patient/Visit Information:

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Patient Name: HAZEL JOHNSON     | Discharge Date/Time: 2/6/2012 3:16:53 PM |
| Attending Caregiver: RAVI GOGNA | Diag:                                    |

#### Drug Summary:

For your information, the following drug information sheets were given to you while at our facility:  
SEPTRA (SULFAMETHOXAZOLE/TRIMETH-ORAL)

Drug Allergies: None Entered

**Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects.**

**You may report side effects to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) at 1-800-FDA-1088, the FDA does not provide any medical advice.**



**IMPORTANT: HOW TO USE THIS INFORMATION:** This is a summary and does NOT have all possible information about this product. This information does not assure that this product is safe, effective, or appropriate for you. This information is not individual medical advice and does not substitute for the advice of your health care professional. Always ask your health care professional for complete information about this product and your specific health needs.

**SULFAMETHOXAZOLE/TRIMETHOPRIM- ORAL** (sull-fuh-meth-OX-uh-zole/try-METH-oh-prim)

**COMMON BRAND NAME(S):** Bactrim, Bethaprim, Cotrim, Septra

**USES:** This medication is a combination of two antibiotics: sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim. It is used to treat a wide variety of bacterial infections (such as middle ear, urine, respiratory, and intestinal infections). It is also used to prevent and treat a certain type of pneumonia (pneumocystis-type). This medication should not be used in children less than 2 months of age due to the risk of serious side effects. This medication treats only certain types of infections. It will not work for viral infections (such as flu). Unnecessary use or misuse of any antibiotic can lead to its decreased effectiveness.

**HOW TO USE:** Take this medication by mouth, as directed by your doctor, with a full glass of water (8 ounces / 240 milliliters). If stomach upset occurs, take with food or milk. Drink plenty of fluids while taking this medication to lower the unlikely risk of kidney stones forming, unless your doctor advises you otherwise. Dosage is based on your medical condition and response to treatment. Antibiotics work best when the amount of medicine in your body is kept at a constant level. Therefore, take this drug at evenly spaced intervals. Continue to take this medication until the full prescribed amount is finished, even if symptoms disappear after a few days. Stopping it too early may allow bacteria to continue to grow, which may result in a relapse of the infection. Tell your doctor if your condition persists or worsens.

**SIDE EFFECTS:** Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, or loss of appetite may occur. If any of these effects persist or worsen, tell your doctor or pharmacist promptly. Remember that your doctor has prescribed this medication because he or she has judged that the benefit to you is greater than the risk of side effects. Many people using this medication do not have serious side effects. Tell your doctor right away if you have any unlikely but serious side effects, including: muscle weakness, mental/mood changes, blood in the urine, change in the amount of urine. Get medical help right away if any of these rare but serious side effects occur: persistent headache, neck stiffness, seizures. This medication may rarely cause serious (possibly fatal) allergic reactions and other side effects such as a severe peeling skin rash (such as Stevens-Johnson syndrome), blood disorders (such as agranulocytosis, aplastic anemia), liver damage, or lung injury. If you notice any of the following, get medical help right away: skin rash/blisters, itching/swelling (especially of the face/tongue/throat), persistent sore throat or fever, paleness, joint pain/aches, persistent cough, trouble breathing, easy bleeding/bruising, yellowing eyes or skin, persistent nausea/vomiting, unusual fatigue, dark urine. This medication may rarely cause a severe intestinal condition (Clostridium difficile-associated diarrhea) due to a resistant bacteria. This condition may occur while receiving treatment or even weeks to months after treatment has stopped. Do not use anti-diarrhea products or narcotic pain medications if you have the following symptoms because these products may make them worse. Tell your doctor immediately if you develop: persistent diarrhea, abdominal or stomach pain/cramping, or blood/mucus in your stool. Use of this medication for prolonged or repeated periods may result in oral thrush or a new yeast infection (oral or vaginal fungal infection). Contact your doctor if you notice white patches in your mouth, a change in vaginal discharge or other new symptoms. This is not a complete list of possible side effects. If you notice other effects not listed above, contact your doctor or pharmacist. In the US - Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088. In Canada - Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to Health Canada at 1-866-234-2345.

**PRECAUTIONS:** Before taking sulfamethoxazole with trimethoprim, tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are allergic to sulfa medications or trimethoprim; or if you have any other allergies. This product may contain inactive ingredients, which can cause allergic reactions or other problems. Talk to your pharmacist for more details. Before using this medication, tell your doctor or pharmacist your medical history, especially of: kidney disease, liver disease, certain blood disorders (such as porphyria, anemia due to folate vitamin deficiency), severe allergies, asthma, decreased bone marrow function (bone marrow suppression), a certain metabolic disorder (G6PD deficiency). Before having surgery, tell your doctor or dentist about all the products you use (including prescription drugs, nonprescription drugs, and herbal products). This medication may make you more sensitive to the sun. Avoid prolonged sun exposure, tanning booths or sunlamps. Use a sunscreen and wear protective clothing when outdoors. Older adults may be more sensitive to the side effects of this drug, especially skin reactions, blood disorders, easy bleeding/bruising, and a high potassium blood level. Patients with AIDS may be more sensitive to the side effects of this drug, especially skin reactions, fever, and blood disorders. During pregnancy, this medication should be used only when clearly needed. This medication should not be used near the expected delivery date because of possible harm to the unborn baby. Discuss the risks and benefits with your doctor. This drug passes into breast milk. While there have been no reports of harm to healthy infants, this drug may have undesirable effects on infants who are ill or premature or have certain disorders (jaundice, high blood levels of bilirubin, G6PD deficiency). Therefore, breast-feeding is not recommended for infants with these conditions. Consult your doctor before breast-feeding.

**DRUG INTERACTIONS:** Drug interactions may change how your medications work or increase your risk for serious side effects. This document does not contain all possible drug interactions. Keep a list of all the products you use (including prescription/nonprescription drugs and herbal products) and share it with your doctor and pharmacist. Do not start, stop, or change the dosage of any medicines without your doctor's approval. Some products that may interact with this drug include: "blood thinners" (such as warfarin), cyclosporine, dofetilide, hydantoins (such as phenytoin), live vaccines, methenamine, methotrexate. Although most antibiotics probably do not affect hormonal birth control such as pills, patch, or ring, some antibiotics may decrease their effectiveness. This could cause pregnancy. Examples include rifamycins such as rifampin or rifabutin. Be sure to ask your doctor or pharmacist if you should use additional reliable birth control methods while using this antibiotic. This product may interfere with certain laboratory tests, possibly causing false test results. Make sure laboratory personnel and all your doctors know you use this product.

## ExitCare® Patient Information - HAZEL JOHNSON - MR# M200166

**OVERDOSE:** If overdose is suspected, contact a poison control center or emergency room immediately. US residents can call the US National Poison Hotline at 1-800-222-1222. Canada residents can call a provincial poison control center. Symptoms of overdose may include: severe nausea/vomiting/diarrhea, severe dizziness or drowsiness, mental/mood changes.

**NOTES:** Do not share this medication with others. This medication has been prescribed for your current condition only. Do not use it later for another infection unless told to do so by your doctor. A different medication may be necessary in that case. If taking this medication for an extended period, laboratory and/or medical tests (such as complete blood count, kidney function tests, potassium blood level, cultures) should be performed periodically to monitor your progress or check for side effects. Consult your doctor for more details.

**MISSED DOSE:** If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember. If it is near the time of the next dose, skip the missed dose and resume your usual dosing schedule. Do not double the dose to catch up.

**STORAGE:** Store at room temperature away from light and moisture. Do not store in the bathroom. Keep all medications away from children and pets. Do not flush medications down the toilet or pour them into a drain unless instructed to do so. Properly discard this product when it is expired or no longer needed. Consult your pharmacist or local waste disposal company.

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RUN DATE: 02/06/12  
 RUN TIME: 1557  
 RUN USER: HALLBR

Lodi Memorial Hospital EDM \*\*\*LIVE\*\*\*  
 EDM Assessments

PAGE 1

Patient V023300205 JOHNSON,HAZEL SHIRLEY

20 Medication History (ED)

Date 02/06/12 Time 1556 User HALL,BRITTANY, RN

Medications Taken at Home \*

Information Source: Med bottles brought in Other Pharmacy used RITE AID Patient

| Medication           | Dose     | Frequency | Last Dose  | Ordering M.D. if available |
|----------------------|----------|-----------|------------|----------------------------|
| BETAPACE             | 8MG      | 2X DAILY  |            | FREUND                     |
| Medication           | Dose     | Frequency | Last Dose  | Ordering M.D. if available |
| SYNTHROID            | 0.175MCG | DAILY     |            |                            |
| Medication           | Dose     | Frequency | Last Dose  | Ordering M.D. if available |
| MULTIVITAMIN         | 1 TAB    | DAILY     |            |                            |
| Medication           | Dose     | Frequency | Last Dose  | Ordering M.D. if available |
| BILBERRY             | I CAP    | DAILY     |            | OTC                        |
| Medication           | Dose     | Frequency | Last Dose  | Ordering M.D. if available |
| BROMDAY              | ?        | ONE DROP  |            | EYES                       |
| Medication           | Dose     | Frequency | Last Dose  | Ordering M.D. if available |
| FOLIC ACID           | 800MCG   | 2X DAILY  |            | OTC                        |
| Medication           | Dose     | Frequency | Last Dose  | Ordering M.D. if available |
| LUTEIN               | 20MG     | 2X DAILY  |            | OTC                        |
| Medication           | Dose     | Frequency | Last Dose  | Ordering M.D. if available |
| BIOTIN               | 1500MG   | DAILY     |            | OTC                        |
| Medication           | Dose     | Frequency | Last Dose  | Ordering M.D. if available |
| SULINDAC             | ?        | 2XDAY     |            |                            |
| Medication           | Dose     | Frequency | Last Dose  | Ordering M.D. if available |
| VITAMIN E            | 1000 U   | DAILY     |            | OTC                        |
| Medication           | Dose     | Frequency | Last Dose  | Ordering M.D. if available |
| CALCIUM W/ VITAMIN D | 2400MG   | 2 TAB AM  |            | OTC                        |
| Medication           | Dose     | Frequency | Last Dose  | Ordering M.D. if available |
| NEXIUM               | 40MG     | 2X DAILY  |            |                            |
| Medication           | Dose     | Frequency | Last Dose  | Ordering M.D. if available |
| GEMFIBROZIL          | 600MG    | 2XDAY     |            |                            |
| Medication           | Dose     | Frequency | Last Dose  | Ordering M.D. if available |
| TRAMADOL             | 50 MG    | DAILY     |            |                            |
| Medication           | Dose     | Frequency | Last Dose  | Ordering M.D. if available |
| PRAZOSIN             | 2MG      | 2XDAY     |            |                            |
| Medication           | Dose     | Frequency | Last Dose  | Ordering M.D. if available |
| REGLAN               | ?        | ONE TAB   |            | MEALS                      |
| Medication           | Dose     | Frequency | Last Dose  | Ordering M.D. if available |
| LOMOTIL              | ?        | AS NEEDED |            |                            |
| Medication           | Dose     | Frequency | Last Dose  | Ordering M.D. if available |
| SEPTRA DS            | 1 TAB    | 2X DAILY  | FOR 10 DAY | DR GOGNA 2/6/12            |
| Medication           | Dose     | Frequency | Last Dose  | Ordering M.D. if available |
| Medication           | Dose     | Frequency | Last Dose  | Ordering M.D. if available |

Additional Medication