

Name: Perelman, Kevin Michael
Age: 46Y DOB: Feb 19, 1972
Gender: M Wt: 78.02 kg Ht: 170.18 cm
MedRec: 902222783
AcctNum: 82801234
Attending: JOHE
Bed: ED TC-TRIAG

ST. VINCENT MEDICAL CENTER

DISCHARGE INSTRUCTIONS

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

You/Your significant other have received examination and treatment on an emergency basis. Contact your doctor or the physician we have referred you to within 24 hours to arrange for follow up care. Return to this facility if you have any problems, or are unable to contact your physician.

XRAYS

The interpretation of x-rays at the time of the emergency visit may only be a preliminary report. You will be notified if there is a change in the interpretation when the x-rays are reviewed by the radiologist.

CULTURES

Cultures taken at the time of the emergency visit are not ready until one to several days afterwards. If culture results are positive, you will be notified if change in the treatment is necessary.

FINAL DIAGNOSIS

Conjunctivitis – purulent

ADDITIONAL DIAGNOSIS

Acute Bronchitis

TREATED BY:

Attending Physician – Henderson, MD, John, A

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Please call and make appointment with your Physician in two days.
Return to ER if condition worsens or any new problems or concerns arise.

MEDICAL INSTRUCTIONS

BRONCHITIS, NO ABX (ADULT)

You have a viral bronchitis. Bronchitis is inflammation and swelling of the lining of the lungs. This is often caused by an infection. Symptoms include a dry, hacking cough that is worse at night. The cough may bring up yellow-green mucus. You may also feel short of breath or wheeze. Other symptoms may include tiredness, chest discomfort, and chills.

Bronchitis that is caused by a virus is not treated with antibiotics. Instead, medicines may be given to help relieve symptoms. Symptoms can last up to 2 weeks, although the cough may last much longer.

This illness is contagious during the first few days and is spread through the air by coughing and sneezing, or by direct contact (touching the sick person and then touching your own eyes, nose, or mouth).

Most viral illnesses resolve within 10 to 14 days with rest and simple home remedies, although they may sometimes last for several weeks.

Home care

If symptoms are severe, rest at home for the first 2 to 3 days. When you go back to your usual activities, don't let yourself get too tired.

Do not smoke. Also avoid being exposed to secondhand smoke.

You may use over-the-counter medicine to control fever or pain, unless another pain medicine was prescribed. If

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you have chronic liver or kidney disease or have ever had a stomach ulcer or gastrointestinal bleeding, talk with your healthcare provider before using these medicines. Also talk to your provider if you are taking medicine to prevent blood clots. Aspirin should never be given to anyone younger than 18 years of age who is ill with a viral infection or fever. It may cause severe liver or brain damage.

Your appetite may be poor, so a light diet is fine. Avoid dehydration by drinking 6 to 8 glasses of fluids per day (such as water, soft drinks, sports drinks, juices, tea, or soup). Extra fluids will help loosen secretions in the nose and lungs.

Over-the-counter cough, cold, and sore-throat medicines will not shorten the length of the illness, but they may help to reduce symptoms. Don't use decongestants if you have high blood pressure.

Follow-up care

Follow up with your healthcare provider, or as advised. If you had an X-ray or ECG (electrocardiogram), a specialist will review it. You will be notified of any new findings that may affect your care.

If you are age 65 or older, or if you have a chronic lung disease or condition that affects your immune system, or you smoke, ask your healthcare provider about getting a pneumococcal vaccine and a yearly flu shot (influenza vaccine).

When to seek medical advice

Call your healthcare provider right away if any of these occur:

Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher, or as directed by your healthcare provider

Coughing up increased amounts of colored sputum

Weakness, drowsiness, headache, facial pain, ear pain, or a stiff neck

Call 911

Call 911 if any of these occur:

Coughing up blood

Worsening weakness, drowsiness, headache, or stiff neck

Trouble breathing, wheezing, or pain with breathing

CONJUNCTIVITIS, BACTERIAL

You have an infection in the membranes covering the white part of the eye. This part of the eye is called the conjunctiva. The infection is called conjunctivitis. The most common symptoms of conjunctivitis include a thick, pus-like discharge from the eye, swollen eyelids, redness, eyelids sticking together upon awakening, and a gritty or scratchy feeling in the eye. Your infection was caused by bacteria. It may be treated with medicine. With treatment, the infection takes about 7 to 10 days to resolve.

Home care

Use prescribed antibiotic eye drops or ointment as directed to treat the infection.

Apply a warm compress (towel soaked in warm water) to the affected eye 3 to 4 times a day. Do this just before applying medicine to the eye.

Use a warm, wet cloth to wipe away crusting of the eyelids in the morning. This is caused by mucus drainage during the night. You may also use saline irrigating solution or artificial tears to rinse away mucus in the eye. Do not put a patch over the eye.

Wash your hands before and after touching the infected eye. This is to prevent spreading the infection to the other eye, and to other people. Don't share your towels or washcloths with others.

You may use acetaminophen or ibuprofen to control pain, unless another medicine was prescribed. (Note: If you have chronic liver or kidney disease or have ever had a stomach ulcer or gastrointestinal bleeding, talk with your doctor before using these medicines.)

Don't wear contact lenses until your eyes have healed and all symptoms are gone.

Follow-up care

Follow up with your healthcare provider, or as advised.

When to seek medical advice

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Call your healthcare provider right away if any of these occur:

Worsening vision

Increasing pain in the eye

Increasing swelling or redness of the eyelid

Redness spreading around the eye

PRESCRIPTIONS (3)

Printed (3)

Erythromycin, Ophthalmic : ointment : 0.5% : ophthalmic

Quantity: 1, Unit: *, Route: ophthalmic, Schedule: See Notes, Dispense: 1 tube

Motrin : tablet : 600 mg : oral

Quantity: 1, Unit: tab(s), Route: oral, Schedule: Every 6 hours, Dispense: 20 Unit: tab(s)

Phenergan with Dextromethorphan : syrup : 15 mg-6.25 mg/5 mL : oral

Quantity: 5, Unit: mL, Route: oral, Schedule: See Notes, Dispense: 100 Unit: mL

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PROCEDURES AND TESTS

You were seen in the Emergency Department on: Sat Jun 02, 2018

PROCEDURES PERFORMED

No Information Available

TESTS PERFORMED

DX CHEST 1 VIEW