

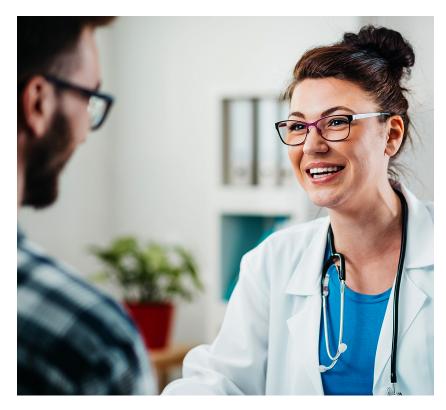
ADULT HEALTH BULLETIN

# FEBRUARY 2024

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#### **THIS MONTH'S TOPIC**

# WHEN AND WHERE TO GET MEDICAL CARE



HEALTH BULLETIN

THIS MONTH'S TOPICS FAY HEALTHY AS WINTER APPROACHES

> The types of medical providers has changed rapidly over the past several years. From company name changes and insurance coverage shifts to pop-up clinics and telemedicine, it can be confusing to know which type of provider best suits your needs.

For serious emergencies, always call 911. For example, if you or a person in your care has any of the following:

- isn't breathing or is turning blue,
- is unconscious,
- is having a seizure,
- has a serious allergic reaction,
- has a broken bone that sticks out through the skin,
- took an unknown amount of medicine, or
- has a large cut that won't stop bleeding.

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# If you cannot get to your provider's office or it is after hours and the office is not open, you can go to an urgent care center.



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Other serious situations need medical attention but may allow for you to transport yourself or someone in your care to an emergency room (ER) or hospital emergency department (ED). Go to an ER if you or someone in your care:

- has trouble breathing,
- has a stiff neck and a fever,
- is experiencing a continuous fast heartbeat,
- ingested a poison, drug, or unknown substance,
- has a head injury and is vomiting,
- has an eye injury, or
- has a serious burn.

Call your primary-care provider's office with any health-related questions or nonurgent health concerns. They can help you decide what steps to take and how. Call for problems such as a fever, ear pain, a sore throat, belly pain, vomiting or diarrhea, a headache that doesn't go away, possible dehydration, rash, wheezing, or a lasting cough. Calling your regular provider for these kinds of concerns supports "continuity of care" (always seeing a provider who knows you).

If you cannot get to your provider's office or it is after hours and the office is not open, you can go to an urgent care center. Urgent care centers can manage the same problems as your regular health-care provider. These centers also can provide services like X-rays, stitches, and splints.

Telehealth, or telemedicine, are virtual "visits" to a health provider using your phone or computer through an app or website. You can talk to a provider face-to-face — and the provider can see you on the screen. Your regular health-care provider or health system may provide telemedicine services, and some health insurances offer telemedicine providers. You may want to consider a telemedicine appoint for problems such as:

- rashes
- minor cuts or burns
- pink eye (conjunctivitis)
- colds
- fever
- mild allergic reactions
- vomiting
- diarrhea

If you receive care in an ER, at an urgent care center, or through a telemedicine visit, follow up with your primary-care provider afterward. That way, your provider has the most up-todate information about your condition and can continue any needed follow-up care.

#### **REFERENCE:**

https://kidshealth.org/en/parents/emergencies.html

## ADULT HEALTH BULLETIN

Written by: Katherine Jury, MS Edited by: Alyssa Simms Designed by: Rusty Manseau Stock images: Adobe Stock