

Chapter 1 : Before You Go to the Emergency Room, Read This

There are many conditions that can be treated at an urgent care facility, from injuries to illnesses. Urgent care is not appropriate for life-threatening conditions (if you experience life-threatening emergencies, call); however, for basic illnesses or injuries, urgent care is ideal.

A c-section may be needed to protect the health of your or your baby. In these cases, a c-section may be safer than vaginal birth. Your provider may want to schedule your c-section if there are problems during pregnancy that make vaginal birth risky. What is a c-section? A c-section short for cesarean birth is surgery in which your baby is born through a cut that your doctor makes in your belly and uterus. For some women and babies, a c-section is safer than vaginal birth. If you have medical conditions that affect your pregnancy, you may need a c-section to protect the health of your baby. A c-section may be planned also called scheduled. This means you and your health care provider decide when to schedule the c-section based on your health condition and the condition of your baby. Or a c-section may be an emergency. If there are medical reasons to schedule your c-section, talk to your provider about waiting until at least 39 weeks of pregnancy. This gives your baby the time she needs to grow and develop before birth. Scheduling a c-section should be for medical reasons only. What are medical reasons for a c-section? You may need a c-section because of complications that make vaginal birth unsafe for you or your baby. The more c-sections you have, the greater your risk for pregnancy complications. This is called a VBAC. There are problems with the placenta, such as placenta previa , which can cause dangerous bleeding during vaginal birth. The placenta grows in your uterus and supplies the baby with food and oxygen through the umbilical cord. You have an infection, like HIV or genital herpes. You can pass these infections to your baby during vaginal birth. So a c-section is safer for your baby. You have a medical condition that may make vaginal birth risky, like diabetes or high blood pressure. Diabetes is when you have too much sugar in your blood. This can damage organs in your body, like blood vessels and nerves. High blood pressure is when the force of blood against the walls of the blood vessels is too high. It can stress your heart and cause problems during pregnancy. Your baby is very large. If your baby is in a breech position, it means his bottom or feet are facing down. Some babies can be turned in the womb to move into a head-down position. But a c-section may be safer for your baby. The umbilical cord is pinched or you have umbilical cord prolapse. This is when the umbilical cord slips into the vagina before the baby. Your baby is in distress. Your baby has certain birth defects , like severe hydrocephalus. Birth defects are health conditions that are present at birth. They change the shape or function of one or more parts of the body. Birth defects can cause problems in overall health, how the body develops or how the body works. What are the risks of scheduling a c-section for non-medical reasons? Scheduling a c-section may cause problems for you and your baby because your due date may not be exactly right. If you schedule a c-section and your due date is off by a week or 2, your baby may be born too early. Babies born early called premature babies may have more health problems at birth and later in life than babies born on time. If your provider talks to you about scheduling a c-section, ask if you can wait until at least 39 weeks to have your baby. In these cases, your provider may recommend an early birth because the benefits outweigh the risks. Having a c-section before 39 weeks of pregnancy is recommended only if there are health problems that affect you and your baby. If your provider recommends scheduling a c-section, ask these questions: Why do I need to have a c-section? Is there a problem with my health or the health of my baby makes it necessary to have my baby before 39 weeks? Can I wait to have my baby closer to 39 weeks? What problems can a c-section cause for me and my baby? What will my recovery be like? Can I have a vaginal birth in future pregnancies?

Chapter 2 : When Should You Go to the ER with a Migraine?

"Recognizing the differences between 'emergency' and 'urgent' care can be confusing, because both terms imply there is a medical need that needs to be addressed quickly," says Shawn Evans, MD, an emergency medicine physician at Scripps Memorial Hospital La Jolla.

Share6 Shares 1K Everyone needs a bit of extra time of occasionally, and all manner of outlandish excuses are given. Here is a list of 99 mostly funny excuses for getting out of work. My kids are locked outside. My kids are locked inside. My kids are stuck in the door. I have to pick on my kids. I have to help my grandmother bake cookies. Give them the Excuse Limit 0 Poster at Amazon. I have to help my Aunt Flo in Omaha make cookies. The water company has to read my meter once a year and this was the only time they would come. The gas company has to read my meter once a year and this was the only time they would come. The water meter guy and the gas meter guy were both leaving cards on my door about me not being home, and they got into a fight about whose meter was better, and I have to go home and clean up. Do not use within one month of 9. I have to pick up my car at the shop. I have to get my car to the shop. My dog has a rash all over, and the vet closes early today. My cat has a rash all over, and the vet closes early today. My kid has a rash all over, and the vet closes early today. My support hose popped. I got my fingers stuck together with Krazy Glue. The couch I ordered umpteen weeks ago has arrived and this was the only time they could deliver it. The refrigerator I ordered umpteen weeks ago has arrived and this was the only time they could deliver it. I have been asked to serve on a presidential advisory panel. My biological clock is ticking. I have to take my biological clock in for service. The goldfish are fine but my basement is about to explode. I have to go to the airport to pick up my mother. I have to go to the airport to pick up my minister. I have to take my mother to the doctor. I have to take my minister to the doctor. I have to take my doctor to my minister. I think I left the iron on. I think I left the water on. I think I left the refrigerator on. I have to have my waistband let out. I have to have my watchband let out. Is that beating a dead horse? My broker needs to talk with me about diversification. I have to get new license plates. I have to stand in a long line for no good reason, while petty bureaucrats take inordinate amounts of time to work out the tiny problems that they detect in perfectly routine transactions. I have to get my contact lenses fitted. I have to get my hearing aid adjusted. I have to get my big toe calibrated. The Monkees could be coming to our town. My rheumatism is acting up. My arthritis is acting up. The pharaoh is acting up. I need to give blood. I need to give evidence. I need to give up. At the wedding, everybody threw Minute Rice. I have a seriously overdue library book that I have to return. The police are at the back door. A friend of mine is dying and I have to go to the hospital. A friend of mine has died and I have to go to the funeral parlor. A friend of mine is being reincarnated and I have to go to the zoo. I need to check out the hole in the ozone layer. I need to check into a rest home. I have to pick up my dry cleaning. I have to pick out a car. Salmon Rushdie is coming in to talk about his idea for a book on Christian fundamentalists.

Chapter 3 : 99 Excuses for Skipping out of Work - Listverse

Many urgent care centers offer x-rays, just like emergency rooms. In some areas, urgent care centers have MRIs, CAT scans, and in-house laboratories just like hospitals. Both urgent care centers and ERs are able to give patients shots, medications, IVs, and even treatment plans.

Find out why rushing to an ER for minor health problems is not a good idea. Also find out how to prepare yourself in the event you really do need emergency treatment. In , a whopping fifty-five percent of the 90 million visits to emergency rooms in were unnecessary. Translated into dollars and cents that means They probably wasted a lot of time too because emergency rooms are not set up to care for routine illness, and they do not work on a first-come, first-served basis as many people mistakenly believe. To ensure that the sickest patients get immediate care, emergency rooms use a triage French for "sorting" system of evaluation so that critical cases, such as people suffering from heart attacks or injuries from serious accidents or violent crimes, are treated first. Everyone else may have to wait quite a while before being seen. In fact, the average wait for emergency treatment nationwide is about two hours. When you feel sick, the last thing you want to do is to sit for hours in a heavily-trafficked emergency facility before getting help. Be Prepared The following steps can help you get the health care you need: Get a primary care physician. Having a regular doctor who keeps your medical history on file and who is available to see you in a pinch is one of your best recourses in an emergency. Find out what other health care facilities are available in your community. Keep important medical information on you. Also jot down whether you are pregnant. This will save the ER doctor a lot of guesswork when trying to diagnose and treat your condition, particularly if you are unconscious. Locate the best emergency rooms near where you live and work. Not all hospitals are equipped to handle every emergency. Emergency facilities are rated Level 1, 2 or 3. Those rated Level 1 are the most comprehensive trauma centers with high-tech equipment and specialists on the premises at all times. Level 2 and 3 centers can handle many kinds of emergencies, but may not have specialists on hand for some needs. Find out what type of emergency services are available at the medical facilities in your community. Make sure you know which emergency services are covered and what instructions you need to follow in urgent situations. For example, if you go to an ER with an ear infection, your health insurance may not cover the cost. Also, some plans require that you notify them within a few hours of being admitted. If possible, call the ER before you go. You will probably talk with a triage nurse who will ask you about your symptoms or those of the person you are assisting and will tell you whether you need to come in; whetherto call the Emergency Medical Service EMS , which can be reached in most areas by calling ; what you can do before you arrive; what information you need to bring to the hospital; and whether you will be better off going to a different ER. Parents should consider keeping a consent form on file with the local ER. If your child has a medical emergency while you are out of town or otherwise unreachable, a consent form will allow doctors to get right to work without having to deal with the red tape of trying to obtain a social worker or court approval prior to giving medical assistance. If you do not feel comfortable with such a blanket consent form, you may want to discuss options with your lawyer. Use good judgment in deciding when to use emergency medical services. Learn the signs of serious illness and trust your instincts. If you are alarmed by unusually severe symptoms, it is best to seek immediate care. Call your primary care physician and describe your symptoms. The doctor can tell you whether emergency treatment is necessary. A good primary care doctor is available 24 hours a day for emergencies or takes turns handling off-hour urgent calls with colleagues. Contacting your doctor is useful even if you do end up going to the emergency room. He or she can meet you there or call to give the ER doctors information on your health history. The following are some general guidelines to help you decide when a trip to the ER is necessary: Good Reasons to Go to an Emergency Room: Bad Reasons to Go to an Emergency Room: Signs of heart attack that last two minutes or more. Signs of a stroke, including: Severe shortness of breath. Bleeding that does not stop after 10 minutes of direct pressure. If possible, call your local poison control center first and ask for immediate home treatment advice-certain poisons should be vomited as soon as possible while others should be diluted with water as soon as possible. Such preliminary home treatment could save your life. A severe or worsening

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reaction to an insect bite or sting, or to a medication, especially if breathing is difficult. A major injury, such as a head trauma. Unexplained stupor, drowsiness or disorientation. Coughing up or vomiting blood. Severe or persistent vomiting. Minor cuts where bleeding is controlled. A minor dog or animal bite where bleeding is controlled but see your doctor--a rabies shot may be necessary. A sunburn or minor burn from cooking. An insect sting or delayed swelling from a sting if there is breathing difficulty, go to the ER. Fever if there is a convulsion, go to the ER. Colds and cough, sore throat, flu.

Chapter 4 : 25 Things to Know About Urgent Care

We may be able to reduce your bill, but there has to be a reason. Some urgent care centers even have special cards you can purchase that guarantee you a discount at every single visit.

You will need to visit a hospital or clinic to see a specialist or have some tests. You may need to make several visits before you get a diagnosis. It is very important that you go to your appointment. Tell them you are waiting for an urgent referral. How can I prepare for my appointments? Waiting for your appointment can be an anxious time. Your GP should continue to provide support. You can contact them if your symptoms get worse or if you have any concerns. Taking the time to prepare for your appointment can help you take control of the situation. There are several practical things you can do. Take the appointment letter with you, it includes important information such as your hospital number and NHS number. Try to take a family member or friend with you, they can keep you company and help you to ask questions and remember what was said. Bring a pen and paper to write things down. It can be useful to look back at later. Think about arranging childcare if you need to. Book time off work as soon as possible – check with your employer if you need to take it as leave, the Citizens Advice website has more information about your rights. Plan your journey to the hospital in advance. Check the hospital website for directions to the hospital, public transport links and parking. Make sure your mobile phone is fully charged. It may help to write down a list of questions to ask your specialist and bring them to your appointment. These could include If my symptoms get worse, who should I contact? Should I take my medicines as normal? What tests do I need? What am I being tested for and what are you looking for? How reliable are the tests? How long will the tests take? Do I have to do anything to prepare? What will the tests feel like? Do the tests have any after effects? How long will it take to get my test results? Who will give me the test results? Will I need another appointment? Who will I see? Who can I talk to if I have any questions? There are a number of different tests depending on what symptoms you have. Where you go in the hospital will depend on the type of test you are having. The appointment letter will tell you where you need to go. It will also have information about anything you need to do before your test. You can phone the hospital if you have any questions. The people who do your tests may not be able to give you any immediate information about your test results. Usually you will need to wait to speak to your GP or specialist. How will I get my results? You could get your results from your GP or your specialist. When you have your test, ask the hospital staff when you should expect to have the results and how. For example, by letter or face to face. Depending on your situation, you may get your results quickly, or it could take several weeks. See your doctor again if you have any new, unusual or persistent changes, to make sure there is nothing else wrong. Some people find a health scare makes them think about improving their general health. For example, by stopping smoking, keeping a healthy weight or cutting down on alcohol. All of these things can help reduce the risk of cancer. Your doctor or nurse will tell you what the next steps are if you are diagnosed with cancer. You can call the nurses on – It really can help to speak to someone about what you are going through and any worries, so do call. Your local hospital may have a support or information centre. These centres are available for anyone affected by cancer. They have people you can talk to and provide written information. You can also ask your GP for details of local counselling services and support groups. For more information about local services in different parts of the UK, you can visit.

Chapter 5 : Medical reasons for a c-section | March of Dimes

There are some emergencies urgent care can't handle sshepard/Getty Images Urgent care centers will stabilize you, but hospitals have more resources and specialists at their disposal to treat these.

Or you start experiencing some scary symptoms, like numbness, tingling, visual aura or passing out. Or you get a shockingly sharp and sudden pain unlike any migraine before. For many, the going to the ER with a migraine is a last resort. As one patient, Cheryl Stoutenberg Robinson, shared on our Facebook page: I waited for hours. Our ER does not give narcotics or use triptans. The only thing they will do is give you chlorpromazine by IV and make you stay for hours. It may be an absolutely necessary evil for you. The symptoms can mimic a migraine, and even for frequent sufferers it can be difficult to tell the difference. You should go to the hospital right away if: A report by two leading neurologists, Dr. Amy Gelfand and Dr. Peter Goadsby, gives hospital physicians a protocol and recommended medications for the best-in-class treatment of migraine in the ER. Reassurance, assuming one is confident of the diagnosis, that this is migraine and can be controlled. First control headache; and then control associated features, particularly nausea, while also considering photophobia and phonophobia through treatment in an appropriate environment. It does not include all the options for nausea like Phenergan. And these are not universally used, just recommended by migraine doctors. There are literally dozens of migraine treatments on our website here , from prescription to over-the-counter to home remedies that have good evidence behind them and work for many. They can call in prescriptions, too. Many are pleased with the care they get there: One time, one of the women at the desk even came into the waiting room to turn off the TV while I was waiting. They are really good when it comes to migraines. The nausea pill usually puts me down. For sufferers like Teresa Powell, this has been a life-changing option to deal with intractable cluster migraines. Still not sure about what to expect in the ER with a migraine? Our readers have plenty of stories of the good, the bad and the ugly nights in the ER. Or maybe even saved your life. Edited by Miriam Ruff, Bumbershoot, Inc.

Chapter 6 : What does urgent mean?

It also has direct and urgent bearing on many of the problems of womanhood. But a few light knocks at the door and an urgent voice drew him from his dream. He, on his side, already grieved and uneasy, called her back in urgent tones.

Chapter 7 : Urgent Synonyms, Urgent Antonyms | calendrierdelascience.com

Urgent care centers are usually open after normal business hours, including evenings and weekends. They're a good option if you can't get in to see your regular doctor and you have moderate, but not severe, symptoms.

Chapter 8 : urgency - Dictionary Definition : calendrierdelascience.com

When you walk into a GoHealth Urgent Care center, you will receive services from a best in class clinician who is part of the clinical network of one of our trusted health system partners.

Chapter 9 : Reasons for Missing Work: Time Off For Family Emergency

If there is a real reason (other than ants in your pants) be honest. If you price the trip for October and for summer you may find that October is cheaper. If you plan the itinerary, you may find that there is an event in October that you'd miss out on if you waited until summer.