

**TWIN
CITIES**
COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

Discharge Instructions

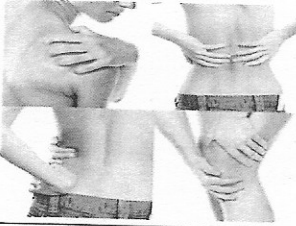


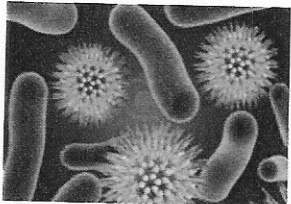
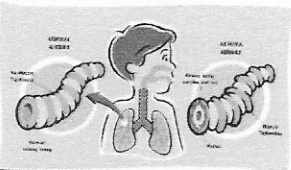
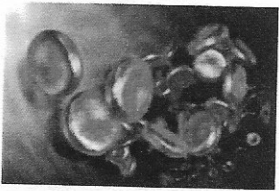
- ☐ Your Doctor or Nurse has explained any new medications prescribed to you and described any side effects you may experience.
- ☐ These are your written instructions for managing your symptoms and for following up with your private doctor.
 - ☐ If you do not have a private doctor, a list has been given to you with local physicians that are accepting new patients. Please make a follow up appointment with them. Any pending lab or radiology results can be requested by the physician you choose, and they will go over any results not available now.
- ☐ TCCH ED Staff is not permitted to print or otherwise give you a copy of your medical record. Please contact Health Information Management if you need these documents.

Phone: 805.434.4516


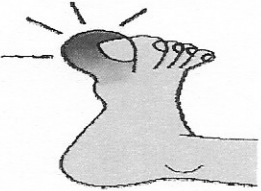
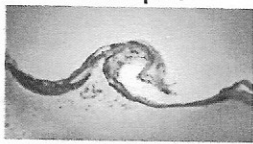
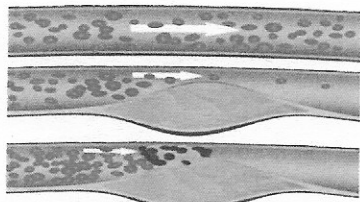
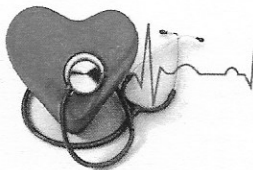
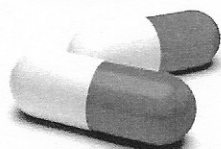
Fax: 805.434.4586

Medication Indications & Side Effects Information Sheet

The information provided below identifies some of the most common side effects associated with medications. This is not an exclusive list. If you have any questions or concerns, please ask your nurse, doctor or pharmacist.

Used for	Medication: Generic (Brand)	Most Common Side Effects
Pain 	Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fentanyl Codeine with acetaminophen Hydrocodone with acetaminophen (Vicodin, Lortab, Norco) Hydromorphone (Dilaudid) Morphine (MS Contin) Oxycodone with acetaminophen (Percocet) Tramadol (Ultram) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constipation Nausea / Vomiting Rash / Itching Stomach pain (if taken without food) Sleepiness or dizziness
Nausea / Vomiting 	Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ondansetron (Zofran) Promethazine (Phenergan) Scopolamine Patch Reglan (Metoclopramide) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constipation Headache Dry mouth
Heartburn or Acid Reflux Stomach Ulcer 	Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Famotidine (Pepcid) Ranitidine (Zantac) Lansoprazole (Prevacid) Pantoprazole (Protonix) Aluminum hydroxide, Magnesium hydroxide (Maalox) Sucralfate (Carafate) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diarrhea Headache Constipation
Bacterial Infections 	Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amoxicillin with Clavulanate (Augmentin) Cephalosporin class (Ceftin, Ancef, Rocephin, Mefoxin) Clindamycin (Cleocin) Levofloxacin (Levaquin) Metronidazole (Flagyl) Piperacillin with Tazobactam (Zosyn) Vancomycin (Vancocin) Gentamicin (Garamycin) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rash Flushing (skin becomes pink or red) Headache Upset Stomach Diarrhea
Asthma COPD 	Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Albuterol (Proventil, Ventolin) Ipratropium (Atrovent) Budesonide (Pulmicort) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Headache Increased heart rate "Jittery" feeling
Blood Clots 	Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apixaban (Eliquis) Aspirin Clopidogrel (Plavix) Dabigatran (Pradaxa) Enoxaparin (Lovenox) Heparin Rivaroxaban (Xarelto) Warfarin (Coumadin) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of Bleeding Bruising Blood in urine or stool

To speak with a pharmacist please call 434-4552; Mon-Fri 1030am-7pm; Sat-Sun 1030am-4pm

Used for	Medication: Generic (Brand)	Most Common Side Effect
Anxiety Insomnia (unable to sleep) 	<i>Examples:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alprazolam (Xanax) Clonazepam (Klonopin) Diazepam (Valium) Lorazepam (Ativan) Temazepam (Restoril) Zolpidem (Ambien) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sleepiness Dizziness Headache
Inflammation 	<i>Examples:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Celecoxib (Celebrex) Dexamethasone (Decadron) Naprosyn Ibuprofen (Motrin) Ketorolac (Toradol) Methylprednisolone (Solu-Medrol) Prednisone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unable to sleep Upset Stomach
Fluid retention "water pills" 	<i>Examples:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bumetanide (Bumex) Furosemide (Lasix) Torsemide (Demadex) Spironolactone (Aldactone) Hydrochlorothiazide (Microzide) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electrolyte depletion Dehydration Dizziness Low blood pressure
High Cholesterol 	<i>Examples:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atorvastatin (Lipitor) Pravastatin (Pravachol) Rosuvastatin (Crestor) Simvastatin (Zocor) Ezetimibe (Zetia) Fenofibrate (Tricor) Ezetimibe and Simvastatin (Vytorin) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muscle Pain Headache Upset Stomach
High Blood Pressure Heart Attack Heart Failure 	<i>Examples:</i> Beta-blockers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carvedilol (Coreg) Metoprolol (Lopressor) Calcium Channel Blocker <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diltiazem (Cardizem) Antiarrhythmic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amiodarone (Cordarone, Pacerone) Cardiac glycoside <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digoxin (Lanoxin, Digitek) ACE Inhibitors or Angiotensin Receptor Blockers (ARB) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Captopril (Capoten), Enalapril (Vasotec), Lisinopril (Zestril), Irbesartan (Avapro), Olmesartan (Benicar), Valsartan (Diovan) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sleepiness Dizziness Headache Cough (ACE Inhibitors)
Miscellaneous 	<i>Examples:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prenatal Vitamins Docusate (Colace) Ferrous Sulfate (Iron tablets) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upset stomach Headache Unpleasant taste Diarrhea Stomach cramping Metallic taste Nausea / Vomiting

To speak with a pharmacist please call 434-4552; Mon-Fri 1030am-7pm; Sat-Sun 1030am-4pm

you have a problem and are not able to contact your primary care provider, you may return to the Emergency Department at any time.

Your important health information, including your test results, is available online through My Patient Portal. If you did not sign up for My Patient Portal during your hospital stay, please call the hospital to enroll. If you have signed up and need assistance logging in to My Patient Portal, please call 1-888-252-8149. For questions regarding medications or other health concerns after discharge, please contact your physician's office.

PATIENT EDUCATION INFORMATION GIVEN:

Antibiotic Medicine; Pain Medicine Instructions; Corneal Abrasion

IMMUNIZATIONS:

MAJOR TESTS AND PROCEDURES:

Laboratory Orders

No laboratory orders were placed.

Radiology Orders

No radiology orders were placed.

Cardiology Orders

No cardiology orders were placed.

Order Name	Order Details
Discharge Patient	Discharge To: Home
	Discharge Diet: Resume Home Diet
	Discharge Activity: Resume Home Activity

MEDICATIONS:

Your discharge prescriptions may be printed, or transmitted electronically to the pharmacy. If there are any issues with your prescriptions, please call the Emergency Department. If you received a prescription for medication(s) today it is important that when you fill this you let the pharmacists know all the other medications that you are on and any allergies you might have. It is also important that you notify your follow-up physician of all your medication including the prescriptions you may receive today.

Additional Medications

Printed Prescriptions

acetaminophen-HYDROcodone (Norco 325 mg-5 mg oral tablet) 1 tablet(s) Oral Every 4 hours scheduled for 2 day(s). Refills: 0.

Last Dose Given _____ Take next dose _____

erythromycin ophthalmic (erythromycin ophthalmic 0.5% ointment) 1 application(s) Right Eye Four times daily for 5 day(s). Refills: 0.

Last Dose Given _____ Take next dose _____

ibuprofen (ibuprofen 600 mg oral tablet) 1 tablet(s) Oral Every 6 hours scheduled for 5 day(s). Refills: 0.

Last Dose Given _____ Take next dose _____

ondansetron (Zofran 4 mg oral tablet) 4 milligram(s) Oral Three times a day. Refills: 0.

Last Dose Given _____ Take next dose _____

Continue or Start taking these medications

Other (Non-Electronically Routed and Non-Printed Medications)

hydroCHLORothiazide Oral Daily.

Last Dose Given _____ Take next dose _____

FINAL ACTIVE MEDICATION LIST:

We have provided this final list of active medications as a courtesy so that you can easily update your home records and provide to your physician(s). These are the only medications that you should be taking.

acetaminophen-HYDROcodone (Norco 325 mg-5 mg oral tablet) 1 tablet(s) Oral Every 4 hours scheduled for 2 day(s). Refills: 0.

erythromycin ophthalmic (erythromycin ophthalmic 0.5% ointment) 1 application(s) Right Eye Four times daily for 5 day(s). Refills: 0.

hydroCHLORothiazide Oral Daily.

ibuprofen (ibuprofen 600 mg oral tablet) 1 tablet(s) Oral Every 6 hours scheduled for 5 day(s). Refills: 0.

ondansetron (Zofran 4 mg oral tablet) 4 milligram(s) Oral Three times a day. Refills: 0.

Please review carefully and let us know if you have any questions or concerns. Take only the medications listed above. Contact your primary care provider prior to taking any medications NOT on this list.

MED LEAFLETS INFORMATION GIVEN:

erythromycin ophthalmic 0.5% ointment, ibuprofen, Norco 325 mg-5 mg oral tablet, Zofran

MEDICATION LEAFLETS:

erythromycin ophthalmic

(e RITH row MYE sin off THAL mik)

Eyemycin, Roymicin

What is the most important information I should know about erythromycin ophthalmic?

You should not use erythromycin ophthalmic if you are allergic to it, or if you have a viral or fungal infection in your eye. This medication is used to only treat infections caused by bacteria.

Do not allow the tip of the tube to touch any surface, including your eyes or hands. If the tip becomes contaminated it could cause an infection in your eye, which can lead to vision loss or serious damage to the eye.

Use this medication for the full prescribed length of time. Your symptoms may improve before the infection is completely cleared. Erythromycin ophthalmic will not treat a viral infection such as the common cold or flu.

Erythromycin ophthalmic may cause blurred vision. Be careful if you drive or do anything that requires you to be able to see clearly.

Do not use other eye medications during treatment with erythromycin ophthalmic unless your doctor tells you to.

What is erythromycin ophthalmic?

Erythromycin ophthalmic is an antibiotic.

Erythromycin ophthalmic (for the eyes) is used to treat bacterial infections of the eyes.

Erythromycin ophthalmic may also be used for purposes other than those listed in this medication guide.

What should I discuss with my healthcare provider before using erythromycin ophthalmic?

You should not use erythromycin ophthalmic if you are allergic to it, or if you have a viral or fungal infection in your eye. This medication is used to only treat infections caused by bacteria.

FDA pregnancy category B. Erythromycin ophthalmic is not expected to harm an unborn baby. Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant during treatment.

It is not known whether erythromycin ophthalmic passes into breast milk or if it could harm a nursing baby. Do not use this medication without telling your doctor if you are breast-feeding a baby.

How should I use erythromycin ophthalmic?

Use exactly as prescribed by your doctor. Do not use in larger or smaller amounts or for longer than recommended. Follow the directions on your prescription label.

Wash your hands before using the eye ointment.

To apply the **ointment**:

- Tilt your head back slightly and pull down your lower eyelid to create a small pocket. Hold the ointment tube with the tip pointing toward this pocket. Look up and away from the tip.
- Squeeze out a ribbon of ointment 1/2-inch long into the lower eyelid pocket without touching the tip of the tube to your eye. Look down and close your eyes for a few minutes. Rolling your eyes around gently will help spread the ointment evenly.
- After opening your eyes, you may have blurred vision for a short time. Avoid driving or doing anything that requires you to be able to see clearly.

Do not allow the tip of the tube to touch any surface, including your eyes or hands. If the tip becomes contaminated it could cause an infection in your eye, which can lead to vision loss or serious damage to the eye.

Use this medication for the full prescribed length of time. Your symptoms may improve before the infection is completely cleared. Erythromycin ophthalmic will not treat a viral infection such as the common cold or flu.

Store at room temperature away from moisture and heat. Keep the tube tightly closed when not in use.

What happens if I miss a dose?

Use the missed dose as soon as you remember. Skip the missed dose if it is almost time for your next scheduled dose.

Do not use extra medicine to make up the missed dose.

What happens if I overdose?

Seek emergency medical attention or call the Poison Help line at 1-800-222-1222.

What should I avoid while using erythromycin ophthalmic?

Erythromycin ophthalmic may cause blurred vision. Be careful if you drive or do anything that requires you to be able to see clearly.

Do not use this medication while wearing contact lenses. Wait at least 15 minutes after using erythromycin ophthalmic before putting your contact lenses in.

Do not use other eye medications during treatment with erythromycin ophthalmic unless your doctor tells you to.

What are the possible side effects of erythromycin ophthalmic?

Get emergency medical help if you have any of these **signs of an allergic reaction**: hives; difficult breathing; swelling of your face, lips, tongue, or throat.

Stop using erythromycin ophthalmic and call your doctor at once if you have severe burning, stinging, or other irritation after using the ointment.

Less serious side effects may include:

- mild stinging or eye irritation;
- mild itching or redness
- blurred vision; or
- increased sensitivity to light.

This is not a complete list of side effects and others may occur. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

What other drugs will affect erythromycin ophthalmic?

It is not likely that other drugs you take orally or inject will have an effect on erythromycin ophthalmic used in the eyes. But many drugs can interact with each other. Tell your doctor about all medications you use. This includes prescription, over-the-counter, vitamin, and herbal products. Do not start a new medication without telling your doctor.

Where can I get more information?

Your pharmacist can provide more information about erythromycin ophthalmic.

Remember, keep this and all other medicines out of the reach of children, never share your medicines with others, and use this medication only for the indication prescribed.

Every effort has been made to ensure that the information provided by Cerner Multum, Inc. ('Multum') is accurate, up-to-date, and complete, but no guarantee is made to that effect. Drug information contained herein may be time sensitive. Multum information has been compiled for use by healthcare practitioners and consumers in the United States and therefore Multum does not warrant that uses outside of the United States are appropriate, unless specifically indicated otherwise. Multum's drug information does not endorse drugs, diagnose patients or recommend therapy. Multum's drug information is an informational resource designed to assist licensed healthcare practitioners in caring for their patients and/or to serve consumers viewing this service as a supplement to, and not a substitute for, the expertise, skill, knowledge and judgment of healthcare practitioners. The absence of a warning for a given drug or drug combination in no way should be construed to indicate that the drug or drug combination is safe, effective or appropriate for any given patient. Multum does not assume any responsibility for any aspect of healthcare administered with the aid of information Multum provides. The information contained herein is not intended to cover all possible uses, directions, precautions, warnings, drug interactions, allergic reactions, or adverse effects. If you have questions about the drugs you are taking, check with your doctor, nurse or pharmacist.

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ibuprofen (EYE bue PROE fen)

Advil, Genpril, IBU, Midol IB, Motrin IB, Proprinal, Smart Sense Children's Ibuprofen

What is the most important information I should know about ibuprofen?

Ibuprofen can increase your risk of fatal heart attack or stroke, especially if you use it long term or take high doses, or if you have heart disease. Do not use this medicine just before or after heart bypass surgery (coronary artery bypass graft, or CABG).

Ibuprofen may also cause stomach or intestinal bleeding, which can be fatal. These conditions can occur without warning while you are using ibuprofen, especially in older adults.

What is ibuprofen?

Ibuprofen is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID). Ibuprofen works by reducing hormones that cause inflammation and pain in the body.

Ibuprofen is used to reduce fever and treat pain or inflammation caused by many conditions such as headache, toothache, back pain, arthritis, menstrual cramps, or minor injury. This medicine is used in adults and children who are

at least 6 months old.

Ibuprofen may also be used for purposes not listed in this medication guide.

What should I discuss with my healthcare provider before taking ibuprofen?

Ibuprofen can increase your risk of fatal heart attack or stroke, especially if you use it long term or take high doses, or if you have heart disease. Even people without heart disease or risk factors could have a stroke or heart attack while taking this medicine.

Do not use this medicine just before or after heart bypass surgery (coronary artery bypass graft, or CABG).

Ibuprofen may also cause stomach or intestinal bleeding, which can be fatal. These conditions can occur without warning while you are using ibuprofen, especially in older adults.

You should not use ibuprofen if you are allergic to it, or if you have ever had an asthma attack or severe allergic reaction after taking aspirin or an NSAID.

Ask a doctor or pharmacist if it is safe for you to take this medicine if you have:

- heart disease, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, diabetes, or if you smoke;
- a history of heart attack, stroke, or blood clot;
- a history of stomach ulcers or bleeding;
- asthma;
- liver or kidney disease;
- fluid retention; or
- a connective tissue disease such as Marfan syndrome, Sjogren's syndrome, or lupus.

Taking ibuprofen during the last 3 months of pregnancy may harm the unborn baby. Do not use this medicine without a doctor's advice if you are pregnant.

It is not known whether ibuprofen passes into breast milk or if it could affect a nursing baby. **Ask a doctor before using this medicine if you are breast-feeding.**

Do not give ibuprofen to a child younger than 2 years old without the advice of a doctor.

How should I take ibuprofen?

Use exactly as directed on the label, or as prescribed by your doctor. Do not use in larger amounts or for longer than recommended. **Use the lowest dose that is effective in treating your condition.**

Do not take more than your recommended dose. **An ibuprofen overdose can damage your stomach or intestines.** The maximum amount of ibuprofen for adults is 800 milligrams per dose or 3200 mg per day (4 maximum doses). Use only the smallest amount of ibuprofen needed to get relief from your pain, swelling, or fever.

A child's dose of ibuprofen is based on the age and weight of the child. **Carefully follow the dosing instructions provided with children's ibuprofen for the age and weight of your child.** Ask a doctor or pharmacist if you have questions.

Take ibuprofen with food or milk to lessen stomach upset.

Shake the oral suspension (**liquid**) well just before you measure a dose. Measure liquid medicine with the dosing syringe provided, or with a special dose-measuring spoon or medicine cup. If you do not have a dose-measuring device, ask your pharmacist for one.

The ibuprofen **chewable tablet** must be chewed before you swallow it.

If you use this medicine long-term, you may need frequent medical tests.

Store at room temperature away from moisture and heat. Do not allow the liquid medicine to freeze.

Read all patient information, medication guides, and instruction sheets provided to you. Ask your doctor or pharmacist if you have any questions.

What happens if I miss a dose?

Since ibuprofen is used when needed, you may not be on a dosing schedule. If you are on a schedule, use the missed dose as soon as you remember. Skip the missed dose if it is almost time for your next scheduled dose. **Do not** use extra medicine to make up the missed dose.

What happens if I overdose?

Seek emergency medical attention or call the Poison Help line at 1-800-222-1222. Overdose symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, stomach pain, drowsiness, black or bloody stools, coughing up blood, shallow breathing, fainting, or coma.

What should I avoid while taking ibuprofen?

Avoid drinking alcohol. It may increase your risk of stomach bleeding.

Avoid taking aspirin while you are taking ibuprofen.

Avoid taking ibuprofen if you are taking aspirin to prevent stroke or heart attack. Ibuprofen can make aspirin less effective in protecting your heart and blood vessels. If you must use both medications, take the ibuprofen at least 8 hours before or 30 minutes after you take the aspirin (non-enteric coated form).

Ask a doctor or pharmacist before using any cold, allergy, or pain medicine. Many medicines available over the counter contain aspirin or other medicines similar to ibuprofen. Taking certain products together can cause you to get too much of this type of medication. Check the label to see if a medicine contains aspirin, ibuprofen, ketoprofen, or naproxen.

What are the possible side effects of ibuprofen?

Get emergency medical help if you have **signs of an allergic reaction**: sneezing, runny or stuffy nose; wheezing or trouble breathing; hives; swelling of your face, lips, tongue, or throat.

Get emergency medical help if you have **signs of a heart attack or stroke**: chest pain spreading to your jaw or shoulder, sudden numbness or weakness on one side of the body, slurred speech, leg swelling, feeling short of breath.

Stop using ibuprofen and call your doctor at once if you have:

- changes in your vision;
- shortness of breath (even with mild exertion);
- swelling or rapid weight gain;
- the first sign of any skin rash, no matter how mild;
- **signs of stomach bleeding**--bloody or tarry stools, coughing up blood or vomit that looks like coffee grounds;
- **liver problems**--nausea, upper stomach pain, itching, tired feeling, flu-like symptoms, loss of appetite, dark urine, clay-colored stools, jaundice (yellowing of the skin or eyes);
- **kidney problems**--little or no urinating, painful or difficult urination, swelling in your feet or ankles, feeling tired or short of breath;
- **low red blood cells (anemia)**--pale skin, feeling light-headed or short of breath, rapid heart rate, trouble concentrating; or
- **severe skin reaction**--fever, sore throat, swelling in your face or tongue, burning in your eyes, skin pain followed by a red or purple skin rash that spreads (especially in the face or upper body) and causes blistering and peeling.

Common side effects may include:

- upset stomach, mild heartburn, nausea, vomiting;
- bloating, gas, diarrhea, constipation;
- dizziness, headache, nervousness;

- mild itching or rash; or
- ringing in your ears.

This is not a complete list of side effects and others may occur. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

What other drugs will affect ibuprofen?

Ask your doctor before using ibuprofen if you take an antidepressant such as citalopram, escitalopram, fluoxetine (Prozac), fluvoxamine, paroxetine, sertraline (Zoloft), trazodone, or vilazodone. Taking any of these medicines with an NSAID may cause you to bruise or bleed easily.

Ask a doctor or pharmacist if it is safe for you to use ibuprofen if you are also using any of the following drugs:

- lithium;
- methotrexate;
- a blood thinner (warfarin, Coumadin, Jantoven);
- heart or blood pressure medication, including a diuretic or 'water pill'; or
- steroid medicine (such as prednisone).

This list is not complete. Other drugs may interact with ibuprofen, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal products. Not all possible interactions are listed in this medication guide.

Where can I get more information?

Your pharmacist can provide more information about ibuprofen.

Remember, keep this and all other medicines out of the reach of children, never share your medicines with others, and use this medication only for the indication prescribed.

Every effort has been made to ensure that the information provided by Cerner Multum, Inc. ('Multum') is accurate, up-to-date, and complete, but no guarantee is made to that effect. Drug information contained herein may be time sensitive. Multum information has been compiled for use by healthcare practitioners and consumers in the United States and therefore Multum does not warrant that uses outside of the United States are appropriate, unless specifically indicated otherwise. Multum's drug information does not endorse drugs, diagnose patients or recommend therapy. Multum's drug information is an informational resource designed to assist licensed healthcare practitioners in caring for their patients and/or to serve consumers viewing this service as a supplement to, and not a substitute for, the expertise, skill, knowledge and judgment of healthcare practitioners. The absence of a warning for a given drug or drug combination in no way should be construed to indicate that the drug or drug combination is safe, effective or appropriate for any given patient. Multum does not assume any responsibility for any aspect of healthcare administered with the aid of information Multum provides. The information contained herein is not intended to cover all possible uses, directions, precautions, warnings, drug interactions, allergic reactions, or adverse effects. If you have questions about the drugs you are taking, check with your doctor, nurse or pharmacist.

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acetaminophen and hydrocodone

(a SEET a MIN oh fen and hye droe KOE done)

Hycet, Lorcet, Lortab, Norco, Verdrocet, Vicodin, Xodol, Zamicet

What is the most important information I should know about acetaminophen and hydrocodone?

This medicine can slow or stop your breathing, and may be habit-forming. **MISUSE OF THIS MEDICINE CAN CAUSE ADDICTION, OVERDOSE, OR DEATH, especially in a child or other person using the medicine without a prescription.**

An overdose of acetaminophen can damage your liver or cause death. Call your doctor at once if you have pain in your upper stomach, loss of appetite, dark urine, or jaundice (yellowing of your skin or eyes).

Stop taking this medicine and call your doctor right away if you have skin redness or a rash that spreads and causes blistering and peeling.

What is acetaminophen and hydrocodone?

Hydrocodone is an opioid pain medication, sometimes called a narcotic.

Acetaminophen is a less potent pain reliever that increases the effects of hydrocodone.

Acetaminophen and hydrocodone is a combination medicine used to relieve moderate to severe pain.

Acetaminophen and hydrocodone may also be used for purposes not listed in this medication guide.

What should I discuss with my healthcare provider before taking acetaminophen and hydrocodone?

You should not use this medicine if you are allergic to acetaminophen (Tylenol) or hydrocodone.

To make sure this medicine is safe for you, tell your doctor if you have ever had:

- liver disease, cirrhosis, or if you drink more than 3 alcoholic beverages per day;
- a drug or alcohol addiction;
- diarrhea, inflammatory bowel disease, bowel obstruction, severe constipation;
- kidney disease;
- a head injury, brain tumor, or stroke;
- asthma or other breathing disorder; or
- low blood pressure, or if you are dehydrated.

Some medicines can interact with acetaminophen and hydrocodone and cause a serious condition called **serotonin syndrome**. Be sure your doctor knows if you also take stimulant medicine, herbal products, or medicine for depression, mental illness, Parkinson's disease, migraine headaches, serious infections, or prevention of nausea and vomiting. **Ask your doctor before making any changes in how or when you take your medications.**

If you use narcotic medicine while you are pregnant, your baby could become dependent on the drug. This can cause life-threatening withdrawal symptoms in the baby after it is born. Babies born dependent on habit-forming medicine may need medical treatment for several weeks. Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant.

Acetaminophen and hydrocodone can pass into breast milk and may harm a nursing baby. You should not breast-feed while using this medicine.

How should I take acetaminophen and hydrocodone?

Follow all directions on your prescription label. **Never take this medicine in larger amounts, or for longer than prescribed. An overdose can damage your liver or cause death.** Tell your doctor if the medicine seems to stop working as well in relieving your pain.

Always check your bottle to make sure you have received the correct pills (same brand and type) of medicine prescribed by your doctor.

Hydrocodone may be habit-forming, even at regular doses. Never share this medicine with another person, especially someone with a history of drug abuse or addiction. **MISUSE OF NARCOTIC MEDICINE CAN CAUSE ADDICTION, OVERDOSE, OR DEATH, especially in a child or other person using the medicine without a prescription.** Selling or giving away acetaminophen and hydrocodone is against the law.

Measure **liquid medicine** with the dosing syringe provided, or with a special dose-measuring spoon or medicine cup. If

you do not have a dose-measuring device, ask your pharmacist for one.

If you need surgery or medical tests, tell the doctor ahead of time that you are using this medicine.

Do not stop using this medicine suddenly after long-term use, or you could have unpleasant withdrawal symptoms. Ask your doctor how to safely stop using acetaminophen and hydrocodone.

Store at room temperature away from moisture and heat. Keep track of your medicine. Hydrocodone is a drug of abuse and you should be aware if anyone is using your medicine improperly or without a prescription.

Do not keep leftover opioid medication. **Just one dose can cause death in someone using this medicine accidentally or improperly.** Ask your pharmacist where to locate a drug take-back disposal program. If there is no take-back program, flush the unused medicine down the toilet.

What happens if I miss a dose?

Since this medicine is used for pain, you are not likely to miss a dose. Skip any missed dose if it is almost time for your next scheduled dose. **Do not** use extra medicine to make up the missed dose.

What happens if I overdose?

Seek emergency medical attention or call the Poison Help line at 1-800-222-1222. **An overdose of acetaminophen and hydrocodone can be fatal.**

The first signs of an acetaminophen overdose include loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, stomach pain, sweating, and confusion or weakness. Later symptoms may include pain in your upper stomach, dark urine, and yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes.

Overdose can also cause severe muscle weakness, pinpoint pupils, very slow breathing, extreme drowsiness, or coma.

What should I avoid while taking acetaminophen and hydrocodone?

This medication may impair your thinking or reactions. Avoid driving or operating machinery until you know how acetaminophen and hydrocodone will affect you. Dizziness or severe drowsiness can cause falls or other accidents.

Ask a doctor or pharmacist before using any other cold, allergy, pain, or sleep medication. Acetaminophen (sometimes abbreviated as APAP) is contained in many combination medicines. **Taking certain products together can cause you to get too much acetaminophen which can lead to a fatal overdose.** Check the label to see if a medicine contains acetaminophen or APAP.

Avoid drinking alcohol. It may increase your risk of liver damage while taking acetaminophen.

What are the possible side effects of acetaminophen and hydrocodone?

Get emergency medical help if you have **signs of an allergic reaction**: hives; difficulty breathing; swelling of your face, lips, tongue, or throat.

In rare cases, acetaminophen may cause a severe skin reaction that can be fatal. This could occur even if you have taken acetaminophen in the past and had no reaction. **Stop taking this medicine and call your doctor right away if you have skin redness or a rash that spreads and causes blistering and peeling.** If you have this type of reaction, you should never again take any medicine that contains acetaminophen.

Call your doctor at once if you have:

- noisy breathing, sighing, shallow breathing;
- slow heartbeat or weak pulse;
- a light-headed feeling, like you might pass out;
- sudden weakness or ill feeling, fever, chills, sore throat, unusual bruising or bleeding;
- confusion, unusual thoughts or behavior;
- painful or difficult urination;
- **liver problems**--nausea, upper stomach pain, tiredness, loss of appetite, dark urine, clay-colored stools,

jaundice (yellowing of the skin or eyes).

Seek medical attention right away if you have symptoms of serotonin syndrome, such as: agitation, hallucinations, fever, sweating, shivering, fast heart rate, muscle stiffness, twitching, loss of coordination, nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea.

Serious side effects may be more likely in older adults and those who are overweight, malnourished, or debilitated.

Long-term use of opioid medication may affect fertility (ability to have children) **in men or women**. It is not known whether opioid effects on fertility are permanent.

Common side effects include:

- dizziness, drowsiness;
- nausea; or
- constipation.

This is not a complete list of side effects and others may occur. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

What other drugs will affect acetaminophen and hydrocodone?

Narcotic (opioid) medication can interact with many other drugs and cause dangerous side effects or death. Be sure your doctor knows if you also use:

- **other narcotic medications**--opioid pain medicine or prescription cough medicine;
- **a sedative like Valium**--diazepam, alprazolam, lorazepam, Ativan, Klonopin, Restoril, Tranxene, Versed, Xanax, and others; or
- **drugs that make you sleepy or slow your breathing**--a sleeping pill, muscle relaxer, tranquilizer, antidepressant, or antipsychotic medicine.

This list is not complete. Other drugs may interact with acetaminophen and hydrocodone, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal products. **Not all possible interactions are listed in this medication guide.**

Where can I get more information?

Your pharmacist can provide more information about acetaminophen and hydrocodone.

Remember, keep this and all other medicines out of the reach of children, never share your medicines with others, and use this medication only for the indication prescribed.

Every effort has been made to ensure that the information provided by Cerner Multum, Inc. ('Multum') is accurate, up-to-date, and complete, but no guarantee is made to that effect. Drug information contained herein may be time sensitive. Multum information has been compiled for use by healthcare practitioners and consumers in the United States and therefore Multum does not warrant that uses outside of the United States are appropriate, unless specifically indicated otherwise. Multum's drug information does not endorse drugs, diagnose patients or recommend therapy. Multum's drug information is an informational resource designed to assist licensed healthcare practitioners in caring for their patients and/or to serve consumers viewing this service as a supplement to, and not a substitute for, the expertise, skill, knowledge and judgment of healthcare practitioners. The absence of a warning for a given drug or drug combination in no way should be construed to indicate that the drug or drug combination is safe, effective or appropriate for any given patient. Multum does not assume any responsibility for any aspect of healthcare administered with the aid of information Multum provides. The information contained herein is not intended to cover all possible uses, directions, precautions, warnings, drug interactions, allergic reactions, or adverse effects. If you have questions about the drugs you are taking, check with your doctor, nurse or pharmacist.

ondansetron (oral)

(on DAN se tron)

Zofran, Zofran ODT, Zuplenz

What is the most important information I should know about ondansetron?

You should not use ondansetron if you are also using apomorphine (Apokyn).

What is ondansetron?

Ondansetron blocks the actions of chemicals in the body that can trigger nausea and vomiting.

Ondansetron is used to prevent nausea and vomiting that may be caused by surgery, cancer chemotherapy, or radiation treatment.

Ondansetron may be used for purposes not listed in this medication guide.

What should I discuss with my health care provider before taking ondansetron?

You should not use ondansetron if:

- you are also using apomorphine (Apokyn); or
- you are allergic to ondansetron or similar medicines (dolasetron, granisetron, palonosetron).

To make sure ondansetron is safe for you, tell your doctor if you have:

- liver disease;
- an electrolyte imbalance (such as low levels of potassium or magnesium in your blood);
- congestive heart failure, slow heartbeats;
- a personal or family history of long QT syndrome; or
- a blockage in your digestive tract (stomach or intestines).

Ondansetron is not expected to harm an unborn baby. Tell your doctor if you are pregnant.

It is not known whether ondansetron passes into breast milk or if it could harm a nursing baby. Tell your doctor if you are breast-feeding a baby.

Ondansetron is not approved for use by anyone younger than 4 years old.

Ondansetron orally disintegrating tablets may contain phenylalanine. Tell your doctor if you have phenylketonuria (PKU).

How should I take ondansetron?

Follow all directions on your prescription label. Do not take this medicine in larger or smaller amounts or for longer than recommended.

Ondansetron can be taken with or without food.

The first dose of ondansetron is usually taken before the start of your surgery, chemotherapy, or radiation treatment. **Follow your doctor's dosing instructions very carefully.**

Take the ondansetron **regular tablet** with a full glass of water.

To take the **orally disintegrating tablet** (Zofran ODT):

- Keep the tablet in its blister pack until you are ready to take it. Open the package and peel back the foil. Do not push a tablet through the foil or you may damage the tablet.
- Use dry hands to remove the tablet and place it in your mouth.

- Do not swallow the tablet whole. Allow it to dissolve in your mouth without chewing.
- Swallow several times as the tablet dissolves.

To use ondansetron **oral soluble film (strip)** (Zuplenz):

- Keep the strip in the foil pouch until you are ready to use the medicine.
- Using dry hands, remove the strip and place it on your tongue. It will begin to dissolve right away.
- Do not swallow the strip whole. Allow it to dissolve in your mouth without chewing.
- Swallow several times after the strip dissolves. If desired, you may drink liquid to help swallow the dissolved strip.
- Wash your hands after using Zuplenz.

Measure **liquid medicine** with the dosing syringe provided, or with a special dose-measuring spoon or medicine cup. If you do not have a dose-measuring device, ask your pharmacist for one.

Store at room temperature away from moisture, heat, and light. Store **liquid** medicine in an upright position.

What happens if I miss a dose?

Take the missed dose as soon as you remember. Skip the missed dose if it is almost time for your next scheduled dose. **Do not** take extra medicine to make up the missed dose.

What happens if I overdose?

Seek emergency medical attention or call the Poison Help line at 1-800-222-1222.

Overdose symptoms may include sudden loss of vision, severe constipation, feeling light-headed, or fainting.

What should I avoid while taking ondansetron?

Ondansetron may impair your thinking or reactions. Be careful if you drive or do anything that requires you to be alert.

What are the possible side effects of ondansetron?

Get emergency medical help if you have **signs of an allergic reaction**: rash, hives; fever, chills, difficult breathing; swelling of your face, lips, tongue, or throat.

Call your doctor at once if you have:

- severe constipation, stomach pain, or bloating;
- headache with chest pain and severe dizziness, fainting, fast or pounding heartbeats;
- fast or pounding heartbeats;
- jaundice (yellowing of the skin or eyes);
- blurred vision or temporary vision loss (lasting from only a few minutes to several hours);
- **high levels of serotonin in the body**--agitation, hallucinations, fever, fast heart rate, overactive reflexes, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, loss of coordination, fainting.

Common side effects may include:

- diarrhea or constipation;
- headache;
- drowsiness; or
- tired feeling.

This is not a complete list of side effects and others may occur. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

What other drugs will affect ondansetron?

Ondansetron can cause a serious heart problem, especially if you use certain medicines at the same time, including antibiotics, antidepressants, heart rhythm medicine, antipsychotic medicines, and medicines to treat cancer, malaria, HIV or AIDS. **Tell your doctor about all medicines you use, and those you start or stop using during your treatment with ondansetron.**

Taking ondansetron while you are using certain other medicines can cause **high levels of serotonin to build up in your body, a condition called 'serotonin syndrome,'** which can be fatal. Tell your doctor if you also use:

- medicine to treat depression;
- medicine to treat a psychiatric disorder;
- a narcotic (opioid) medication; or
- medicine to prevent nausea and vomiting.

This list is not complete and many other drugs can interact with ondansetron. This includes prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal products. Give a list of all your medicines to any healthcare provider who treats you.

Where can I get more information?

Your pharmacist can provide more information about ondansetron.

Remember, keep this and all other medicines out of the reach of children, never share your medicines with others, and use this medication only for the indication prescribed.

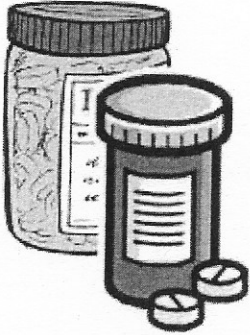
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PATIENT EDUCATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Antibiotic Medicine

Antibiotic medicines are used to treat infections caused by bacteria. They work by injuring or killing the bacteria that is making you sick.



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HOW IS AN ANTIBIOTIC CHOSEN?

An antibiotic is chosen based on many factors. To help your health care provider choose one for you, tell your health care provider if:

- You have any allergies.
- You are pregnant or plan to get pregnant.
- You are breastfeeding.
- You are taking any medicines. These include over-the-counter medicines, prescription medicines, and herbal remedies.
- You have a medical condition or problem you have not already discussed.

Your health care provider will also consider:

- How often the medicine has to be taken.
- Common side effects of the medicine.
- The cost of the medicine.
- The taste of the medicine.

If you have questions about why an antibiotic was chosen, make sure to ask.

FOR HOW LONG SHOULD I TAKE MY ANTIBIOTIC?

Continue to take your antibiotic for as long as told by your health care provider. **Do not** stop taking it when you feel better. If you stop taking it too soon:

- You may start to feel sick again.
- Your infection may become harder to treat.
- Complications may develop.

WHAT IF I MISS A DOSE?

Try not to miss any doses of medicine. If you miss a dose, take it as soon as possible. However, if it is almost time for the next dose:

- If you are taking 2 doses per day, take the missed dose and the next dose 5 to 6 hours apart.
- If you are taking 3 or more doses per day, take the missed dose and the next dose 2 to 4 hours apart, then go back to the normal schedule.

If you cannot make up a missed dose, take the next scheduled dose on time. Then take the missed dose after you have taken all the doses as recommended by your health care provider, as if you had one more dose left.

DO ANTIBIOTICS AFFECT BIRTH CONTROL?

Birth control pills may not work while you are on antibiotics. If you are taking birth control pills, continue taking them as usual and use a second form of birth control, such as a condom, to avoid unwanted pregnancy. Continue using the second form of birth control until you are finished with your current 1 month cycle of birth control pills.

OTHER INFORMATION

- If there is any medicine left over, throw it away.
- Never take someone else's antibiotics.
- Never take leftover antibiotics.

SEEK MEDICAL CARE IF:

- You get worse.
- You do not feel better within a few days of starting the antibiotic medicine.
- You vomit.
- White patches appear in your mouth.
- You have new joint pain that begins after starting the antibiotic.
- You have new muscle aches that begin after starting the antibiotic.
- You had a fever before starting the antibiotic and it returns.
- You have any symptoms of an allergic reaction, such as an itchy rash. If this happens, stop taking the antibiotic.

SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL CARE IF:

- Your urine turns dark or becomes blood-colored.
- Your skin turns yellow.
- You bruise or bleed easily.
- You have severe diarrhea and abdominal cramps.
- You have a severe headache.
- You have signs of a severe allergic reaction, such as:
 - Trouble breathing.
 - Wheezing.
 - Swelling of the lips, tongue, or face.
 - Fainting.
 - Blisters on the skin or in the mouth.

If you have signs of a severe allergic reaction, stop taking the antibiotic right away.

This information is not intended to replace advice given to you by your health care provider. Make sure you discuss any questions you have with your health care provider.

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Pain Medicine Instructions

HOW CAN PAIN MEDICINE AFFECT ME?

You were given a prescription for pain medicine. This medicine may make you tired or drowsy and may affect your ability to think clearly. Pain medicine may also affect your ability to drive or perform certain physical activities. It may not be possible to make all of your pain go away, but you should be comfortable enough to move, breathe, and take care of yourself.



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HOW OFTEN SHOULD I TAKE PAIN MEDICINE AND HOW MUCH SHOULD I TAKE?

- Take pain medicine only as directed by your health care provider and only as needed for pain.
- You do not need to take pain medicine if you are not having pain, unless directed by your health care provider.
- You can take less than the prescribed dose if you find that a smaller amount of medicine controls your pain.

WHAT RESTRICTIONS DO I HAVE WHILE TAKING PAIN MEDICINE?

Follow these instructions after you start taking pain medicine, while you are taking the medicine, and for 8 hours after you stop taking the medicine:

- **Do not** drive.
- **Do not** operate machinery.
- **Do not** operate power tools.
- **Do not** sign legal documents.
- **Do not** drink alcohol.
- **Do not** take sleeping pills.
- **Do not** supervise children by yourself.
- **Do not** participate in activities that require climbing or being in high places.
- **Do not** enter a body of water—such as a lake, river, ocean, spa, or swimming pool—without an adult nearby who can monitor and help you.

HOW CAN I KEEP OTHERS SAFE WHILE I AM TAKING PAIN MEDICINE?

- Store your pain medicine as directed by your health care provider. Make sure that it is placed where children and pets cannot reach it.
- **Never** share your pain medicine with anyone.
- **Do not** save any leftover pills. If you have any leftover pain medicine, get rid of it or destroy it as directed by your health care provider.

WHAT ELSE DO I NEED TO KNOW ABOUT TAKING PAIN MEDICINE?

- Use a stool softener if you become constipated from your pain medicine. Increasing your intake of fruits and vegetables will also help with constipation.
- Write down the times when you take your pain medicine. Look at the times before you take your next dose of medicine. It is easy to become confused while on pain medicine. Recording the times helps you to avoid an overdose.
- If your pain is severe, **do not** try to treat it yourself by taking more pills than instructed on your prescription. Contact your health care provider for help.
- You may have been prescribed a pain medicine that contains acetaminophen. **Do not** take any other acetaminophen while taking this medicine. An overdose of acetaminophen can result in severe liver damage. Acetaminophen is found in many over-the-counter (OTC) and prescription medicines. If you are taking any medicines in addition to your pain medicine, check the active ingredients on those medicines to see if acetaminophen is listed.

WHEN SHOULD I CALL MY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER?

- Your medicine is not helping to make the pain go away.
- You vomit or have diarrhea shortly after taking the medicine.
- You develop new pain in areas that did not hurt before.
- You have an allergic reaction to your medicine. This may include:
 - Itchiness.
 - Swelling.
 - Dizziness.
 - Developing a new rash.

WHEN SHOULD I CALL 911 OR GO TO THE EMERGENCY ROOM?

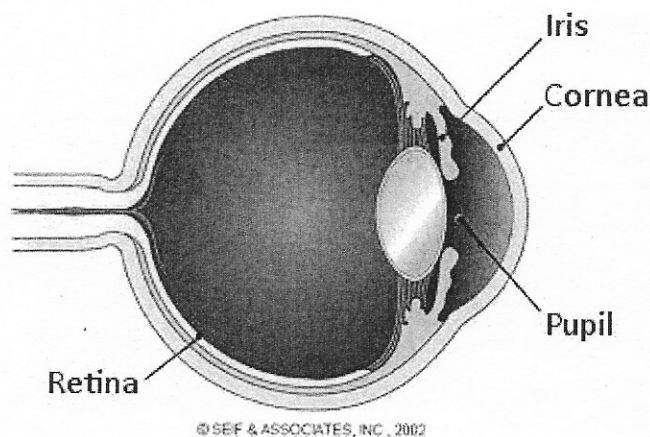
- You feel dizzy or you faint.
- You are very confused or disoriented.
- You repeatedly vomit.
- Your skin or lips turn pale or bluish in color.
- You have shortness of breath or you are breathing much more slowly than usual.
- You have a severe allergic reaction to your medicine. This includes:
 - Developing tongue swelling.
 - Having difficulty breathing.

This information is not intended to replace advice given to you by your health care provider. Make sure you discuss any questions you have with your health care provider.

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Corneal Abrasion

The cornea is the clear covering at the front and center of the eye. When looking at the colored portion of the eye (*iris*), you are looking through the cornea. This very thin tissue is made up of many layers. The surface layer is a single layer of cells (*corneal epithelium*) and is one of the most sensitive tissues in the body. If a scratch or injury causes the corneal epithelium to come off, it is called a corneal abrasion. If the injury extends to the tissues below the epithelium, the condition is called a corneal ulcer.



CAUSES

- Scratches.
- Trauma.
- Foreign body in the eye.

Some people have recurrences of abrasions in the area of the original injury even after it has healed (*recurrent erosion syndrome*). Recurrent erosion syndrome generally improves and goes away with time.

SYMPTOMS

- Eye pain.
- Difficulty or inability to keep the injured eye open.
- The eye becomes very sensitive to light.
- Recurrent erosions tend to happen suddenly, first thing in the morning, usually after waking up and opening the eye.

DIAGNOSIS

Your health care provider can diagnose a corneal abrasion during an eye exam. Dye is usually placed in the eye using a drop or a small paper strip moistened by your tears. When the eye is examined with a special light, the abrasion shows up clearly because of the dye.

TREATMENT

- Small abrasions may be treated with antibiotic drops or ointment alone.
- A pressure patch may be put over the eye. If this is done, follow your doctor's instructions for when to remove the patch. **Do not** drive or use machines while the eye patch is on. Judging distances is hard to do with a patch on.

If the abrasion becomes infected and spreads to the deeper tissues of the cornea, a corneal ulcer can result. This is serious because it can cause corneal scarring. Corneal scars interfere with light passing through the cornea and cause a loss of vision in the involved eye.

HOME CARE INSTRUCTIONS

- Use medicine or ointment as directed. Only take over-the-counter or prescription medicines for pain, discomfort, or fever as directed by your health care provider.
- **Do not** drive or operate machinery if your eye is patched. Your ability to judge distances is impaired.
- If your health care provider has given you a follow-up appointment, it is very important to keep that appointment. Not keeping the appointment could result in a severe eye infection or permanent loss of vision. If there is any problem keeping the appointment, let your health care provider know.

SEEK MEDICAL CARE IF:

- You have pain, light sensitivity, and a scratchy feeling in one eye or both eyes.
- Your pressure patch keeps loosening up, and you can blink your eye under the patch after treatment.
- Any kind of discharge develops from the eye after treatment or if the lids stick together in the morning.
- You have the same symptoms in the morning as you did with the original abrasion days, weeks, or months after the abrasion healed.

This information is not intended to replace advice given to you by your health care provider. Make sure you discuss any questions you have with your health care provider.

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X-RAYS and LAB TESTS:

If you had x-rays today they were read by the emergency physician. Your x-rays will also be read by a radiologist within 24 hours. If you had a culture done it will take 24 to 72 hours to get results. If there is a change in the x-ray diagnosis or a positive culture we will contact you. (Make sure we have your local phone number.)

Thank you for the opportunity to provide your emergency medical care. It is important you understand that emergency medical services are not a substitute for complete medical care.