ADULT CARE



Where to Go When You are Sick

It's important to know what level of care adults need.

Emergency Care

- Rapid Breathing: difficulty breathing, working hard to breathe
- Pain: Severe chest or upper stomach pain or pressure, other sudden or severe pain, such as severe headache, without cause
- Injuries: Injuries that go deeply into skin, broken bones with bleeding that you can see, eye injuries, uncontrolled bleeding, fall from a height more than 2 times taller than you, or head injuries with loss of consciousness or if you are on blood thinners
- Stroke: New numbness or weakness in the face, arm, or leg, difficulty speaking or understanding speech, drooping face, changes in vision
- Vomiting or Diarrhea: Severe and lasting more than 24 hours, when blood is present (vomit that looks like coffee grounds or poop that looks black like tar)
- **Consciousness:** Fainting, sudden dizziness, confusion or changes in thinking, not being able to wake someone
- Other: Lips or face turning blue, seizures, severe allergic reaction, vaginal bleeding with pregnancy

Urgent or Primary Care

- **Cold and Flu:** Cold symptoms lasting more than 5 days and not getting better
- Mild Fever: Lasting longer than 5 days
- **Reactions:** Allergic reactions, insect bites causing a mild allergic reaction, pink eye
- Injuries: Broken bones, sprains and strains, head injury without loss of consciousness, cuts needing stiches, concussion symptoms
- Other: Minor skin burn, painful peeing



Home Care

These are recommendations only. You should follow what your doctors may have recommended based on your own medical history.

- Fever: Ibuprofen (Advil), acetaminophen (Tylenol)
- Sore Throat: Ibuprofen, acetaminophen
- Scratchy Throat: Warm or cold drinks
- Runny Nose, Stuffy Nose: Saline spray, over the counter cold and flu medicine
- Cold/Cough: Over the counter cold and flu medicine
- Ear Pain: Ibuprofen
- Muscle Aches: Ibuprofen
- Dehydration (not enough fluids for the body to work normally): Drink fluids in small amounts often with or without electrolytes
- Vomiting: Drink fluids in small amounts often with or without electrolytes
- Diarrhea: Drink fluids in small amounts often with or without electrolytes Avoid: sugary drinks
- Tiredness: Rest

