

PREPARE FOR YOUR HOSPITAL STAY WORKSHEET

Bring the following information with you:

Medication List: Make copies of your completed Medication Log in **Section 6** to give to your nurses and doctors. Remember to update this each time your medicines are changed.

List of medicines you should not have: Common anti-hallucination and anti-nausea medicines can worsen movement. Both nausea and hallucinations can occur with certain medicines and during illness.

Note: This is not a complete list of medicines to avoid; if you have questions about other medications; ask your pharmacist or doctor.

Anti-hallucination medicines to avoid

Note: the anti-hallucination medicines Quetiapine (Seroquel®) or Clozapine (Clozaril®) can be used for hallucinations and psychosis. The following should be avoided:

- Aripiprazole (Abilify®)
- Chlorpromazine (Thorazine®)
- Flufenazine (Prolixin®)
- Haloperidol (Haldol®)
- Molindone (Moban®)
- Perphenazine (Trilafon®)
- Perphenazine and amitriptyline (Triavil®)
- Risperidone (Risperdol®)
- Thioridazine (Mellaril®)
- Thiothixene (Navane®)

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Anti-nausea medicines to avoid

- Metoclopramide (Reglan®)
- Phenothiazine (Compazine®)
- Promethazine (Phenergan®)

Medicines to avoid if you are on Rasagiline (Azilect®) or Selegiline (Eldepryl®). Note this list is not complete. Talk with your doctor.

- Pain medicines meperidine (Demerol®), tramadol (Ultram®) and methadone
- Antispasmodic medicine (Flexeril®)
- Dextromethorphan (cold medication) and ciprofloxacin (antibiotic)

This is not a complete list of medicines to avoid. If you have questions about other medications, ask your pharmacist or doctor.

Symptom Checklist: This checklist, located in **Section 6**, is important as certain symptoms such as swallowing, dizziness, constipation and confusion could worsen in the hospital. These symptoms could influence your healthcare treatment decisions.

Advanced Directives

The following advanced directives ensure that your rights and personal wishes are respected in the event of a medical emergency or change in your health status in which you are unable to make decisions for yourself. Many options are available to help you with these documents. It is suggested that any document be reviewed by your attorney to ensure your wishes are accurately recorded. Check with the department of health in your state for additional guidance.

Healthcare Proxy: This document gives a designated person the power to make health decisions for you in the event that you are incapacitated and unable to do so.

Durable Power of Attorney: This document gives a designated person the power to make certain legal, financial and disability decisions for you in the event that you are incapacitated and unable to do so.

Living Will or Healthcare Directive: This is a written document that specifies what type of medical treatment you desire if you become incapacitated.

Signed statement identifying a friend or family member who your doctors can talk to about your treatment.

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Inform Hospital Staff

- Highlight your need for medicines on time.
- Discuss what you can do in the medicine on vs. medicine off state so that they are aware of any potential changes in your movement. This is an opportunity to reinforce the need to get your medicines on time.
- Describe your dyskinesia and freezing episodes and when they occur, as these symptoms may be unfamiliar to your hospital treatment team.

What to Ask for During Your Hospitalization

- Physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech/swallowing therapy especially if you have trouble with balance, swallowing and generalized mobility.
- Chaplain services or social work consult for support of you or loved ones.

What to Know or Ask Before Discharge

- Has your neurologist and primary care physician been notified of your condition while in the hospital?
- When should you see your primary care physician?
- Should you get additional rehabilitation such as physical therapy?
- What important tests, procedures or new diagnosis have you had?
- What medicines have been changed and why?
- How do you get a copy of the hospital records sent to your doctor?

Summary of Hospital Document Checklist

- "Medication Log" (**Section 6**)
- List of medicines to avoid
- DBS precaution sheet
- "Symptom Checklist" (**Section 6**)
- Advanced directives

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