

WHERE SHOULD YOU GO FOR CARE?

You have options for your health care. Choose the right care, at the right place, at the right time, for the right cost.

Doctor's Office

First try to contact your primary care physician (PCP) office. Your PCP office will direct you to the type of care that's most appropriate for you.

Your PCP understands your health and has your records available.

Seeing your personal physician can result in overall better care at lower cost.

Typical office visits:

Cold or flu

Aches or pains

Pink eye

Sore throat

Rash

Ear ache

Allergies

Sunburn or minor burns

Stomach pain

Urinary tract infection

Sprains or strains

Minor infections

Yearly exams

General medical advice

Chronic condition management (diabetes, high blood pressure, heart failure, and high cholesterol)

Lab tests

Referrals to specialists

Vaccinations

Immediate Care

Most problems listed below can be handled in your primary care physician (PCP) office. If your doctor is not available, you may choose to visit an immediate care center, or if appropriate wait until your doctor is available. Try to contact your primary care physician first.

Immediate care is for conditions that require immediate medical attention but are not severe or life-threatening, and do not require use of a hospital or emergency room.

Typical immediate care visits:

Cuts requiring stitches

Foreign objects in the eye

Broken bones

Urinary tract infection

Sprains or strains

Minor infections

Other non-life-threatening conditions

Emergency Room

Emergency care is necessary when a person has an unexpected onset of symptoms or a severe medical condition, accident, or illness that could place a person's health in jeopardy if not treated with immediate medical attention.

ERs staff a full medical team to treat a wide range of medical conditions that require on-site diagnostic tests, surgical suites, and 24/7 bedside care.

If your injury or illness is severe, don't hesitate to call 911 or get to the closest ER.

Typical ER visits:

Sudden or unexplained loss

of consciousness

Severe shortness of breath

Chest pain

Signs of stroke (numbness or weakness in face, arm or leg, difficulty speaking, or sudden confusion)

Severe trauma

Severe burns

Deep cuts or bleeding that won't stop

