

(202) 444-2000

Patient: **LEE, JONG HYUN HYUN HYUN**

MRN: GUH-000002380178

FIN: GUH-07731762576

DOB/Age/Sex: 6/1/1993 32 years

Male

Date of Service: 5/24/2024

Attending Provider: Rahman,MD,Sabrina

Patient Viewable Documents

DOCUMENT NAME:

ED Patient Education Note

PERFORM INFORMATION:

Kodua,Shelly (5/25/2024 01:54 EDT)

RESULT STATUS:

Modified

SERVICE DATE/TIME:

5/25/2024 01:54 EDT

SIGN INFORMATION:

Kodua,Shelly (5/25/2024 01:54 EDT); Burrows,MD,Eliese Friedel (5/25/2024 01:19 EDT); Burrows,MD,Eliese Friedel (5/25/2024 01:18 EDT); Cole,MD,Rachel Marie (5/24/2024 23:10 EDT); Cole,MD,Rachel Marie (5/24/2024 23:10 EDT)

ED Patient Education Note**Discharge Instructions for Patients with Pending Radiology Results**

You had radiology imaging as part of your evaluation in the Emergency Department. The Emergency Department doctor or radiology resident caring for you has performed a preliminary interpretation of your image(s). The image(s) will be reviewed by the attending radiologist in the morning and there will be a final report of the findings.

One of three scenarios may occur:

- The attending radiologist will agree with the findings of the Emergency Department doctor or radiology resident
- The attending radiologist might notice something that was not seen by your Emergency Department doctor or the radiology resident and is related to your symptoms
- The attending radiologist might discover something that was not expected and unrelated to your symptoms

Always obtain a copy of your final imaging report to bring to your primary doctor in the event that there are findings that need follow up treatment, imaging, or subsequent monitoring. We will attempt to contact you by phone if there are any abnormal findings that need attention. If we are unable to reach you, we will send a letter by mail. You can also obtain a copy of your imaging report within your myMedstar Portal. If you are unable to obtain your results within 7 days, please contact the Medical Records department at the hospital in which you were treated.

myMedStar Patient Portal Instructions**myMedStar: It's fast and easy to Enroll!****Option 1: e-mail invitation**

1. During registration, you were asked about your interest in the myMedStar patient portal. If you provided your email address an invitation has already been sent to you.
2. Follow the email instructions to enroll. **You will need:**

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825675356

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Georgetown University Hospital

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- First and last name
- Date of birth
- Patient ID/EMPI number – Your unique patient ID can be found on page one of your visit or discharge summary.

Option 2: Self Enrollment

1. Go to myMedStar.org
2. Click **Enroll Now**
3. Follow the instructions to enroll. **You will need:**
 - First and last name
 - Date of birth
 - Patient ID/EMPI number – Your unique patient ID can be found on page one of your visit or discharge summary.

If you have questions or need assistance creating your account, please contact myMedStar support toll free at 1-877-745-5656.

If you need an immediate response for an urgent situation, please contact your physician's office by phone or **FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY, CALL 911.**

Infectious Disease

Return to ED for fevers, voice changes, trouble swallowing or for any other concerning symptoms.

Peritonsillar Abscess

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A peritonsillar abscess is a collection of pus in the back of the throat, behind the tonsils. It usually occurs when an infection of the throat or tonsils (tonsillitis) spreads into the tissues around the tonsils.

What are the causes?

The infection that leads to a peritonsillar abscess is usually caused by streptococcal bacteria.

What increases the risk?

You are more likely to develop this condition if:

- You have recently been diagnosed with an infection in your mouth or throat.
- You smoke.
- You have gum disease or gingivitis (periodontal disease).

What are the signs or symptoms?

Early symptoms of this condition include:

- Fever and chills.
- A sore throat, often with pain on just one side.
- Swollen, tender glands (lymph nodes) in the neck.

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- Headache.

As the infection gets worse, symptoms may include:

- Difficulty swallowing.
- Drooling because of difficulty swallowing saliva.
- Difficulty opening your mouth.
- Bad breath.
- Changes in how the voice sounds.

How is this diagnosed?

This condition may be diagnosed based on:

- Your symptoms and medical history.
- A physical exam.
- Imaging tests, such as ultrasound or CT scan.
- Testing a pus sample from the abscess. Your health care provider may collect a pus sample by swabbing the back of your throat or by removing some pus with a syringe and needle (needle aspiration).

How is this treated?

Treatment usually involves draining the pus from the abscess. This may be done through needle aspiration or by making an incision in the abscess and draining the fluid. You will also likely need to take antibiotic medicine.

Follow these instructions at home:

Medicines

- Take over-the-counter and prescription medicines only as told by your health care provider.
- If you were prescribed an antibiotic, take it as told by your health care provider. **Do not** stop taking the antibiotic even if you start to feel better.

Eating and drinking

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- Drink enough fluid to keep your urine pale yellow.
- While your throat is sore, try only drinking liquids or eating only soft-textured foods such as yogurt and ice cream.

Activity

- Rest as told by your health care provider.
- Return to your normal activities as told by your health care provider. Ask your health care provider what activities are safe for you.

General Instructions

- If your abscess was drained, gargle with a mixture of salt and water 3–4 times a day or as needed.
—~~Do~~ To make salt water, completely dissolve $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 tsp (3–6 g) of salt in 1 cup (237 mL) of warm water.
—~~Do not~~ swallow this mixture.
- **Do not** use any products that contain nicotine or tobacco. These products include cigarettes, chewing tobacco, and vaping devices, such as e-cigarettes. If you need help quitting, ask your health care provider.
- Keep all follow-up visits. This is important.

Contact a health care provider if:

- You have more pain, swelling, redness, or pus in your throat.
- You have a headache.
- You have a lack of energy (lethargy) or feel generally sick.
- You have a fever or chills.

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- You have trouble swallowing or eating.
- You have signs of dehydration, such as:
 - Headache or dizziness when standing.
 - Urinating less than usual.
 - A fast heart rate.
 - Dry mouth.

Get help right away if:

- You are unable to swallow.
- You have trouble breathing, or it is easier for you to breathe when you lean forward.
- You cough up blood or vomit blood after treatment.
- You have severe throat pain that does not get better with medicine.

These symptoms may represent a serious problem that is an emergency. Do not wait to see if the symptoms will go away. Get medical help right away. Call your local emergency services (911 in the U.S.). Do not drive yourself to the hospital.

Summary

- A peritonsillar abscess is a collection of pus in the back of the throat. It usually occurs when an infection of the throat or tonsils spreads to surrounding tissues.
- Symptoms include a sore throat, difficulty swallowing, fever, chills, and occasional drooling.
- This condition is treated by draining the abscess and taking antibiotic medicine.
- Call your health care provider if you have trouble swallowing or eating after treatment.
- Get help right away if you vomit blood or cough up blood after treatment.

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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