

Patient: YOSHIMOTO, AYAE

MRN: GUH-000002380268

FIN: GUH-07731765769

DOB/Age/Sex: 10/26/1994 31 years

Female

Date of Service: 5/27/2024

Attending Provider: Glasser,MD,Eric G.

Patient Viewable Documents

DOCUMENT NAME:	ED Patient Education Note
PERFORM INFORMATION:	Mirasol-rangel,RN,Melissa S.(5/27/2024 14:53 EDT)
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ED Patient Education Note

You have some rednes to the lower eyelid which resembles a sty. If you notice significant redness, increased swelling, drainage, or vision changes, please return to the ED

Stye

A sty, also known as a hordeolum, is a bump that forms on an eyelid. It may look like a pimple next to the eyelash. A sty can form inside the eyelid (internal sty) or outside the eyelid (external sty). A sty can cause redness, swelling, and pain on the eyelid.

Styes are very common. Anyone can get them at any age. They usually occur in just one eye at a time, but you may have more than one in either eye.

What are the causes?

A sty is caused by an infection. The infection is almost always caused by bacteria called *Staphylococcus aureus*. This is a common type of bacteria that lives on the skin.

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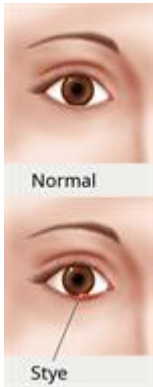
An internal styte may result from an infected oil-producing gland inside the eyelid. An external styte may be caused by an infection at the base of the eyelash (hair follicle).

What increases the risk?

You are more likely to develop a styte if:

- You have had a styte before.
- You have any of these conditions:
 - Red, itchy, inflamed eyelids (blepharitis).
 - A skin condition such as seborrheic dermatitis or rosacea.
 - High fat levels in your blood (lipids).
 - Dry eyes.

What are the signs or symptoms?



The most common symptom of a styte is eyelid pain. Internal stytes are more painful than external stytes. Other symptoms may include:

- Painful swelling of your eyelid.
- A scratchy feeling in your eye.
- Tearing and redness of your eye.
- A pimple-like bump on the edge of the eyelid.

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- Pus draining from the sty.

How is this diagnosed?

Your health care provider may be able to diagnose a sty just by examining your eye. The health care provider may also check to make sure:

- You do not have a fever or other signs of a more serious infection.
- The infection has not spread to other parts of your eye or areas around your eye.

How is this treated?

Most styes will clear up in a few days without treatment or with warm compresses applied to the area. You may need to use antibiotic drops or ointment to treat an infection. Sometimes, steroid drops or ointment are used in addition to antibiotics.

In some cases, your health care provider may give you a small steroid injection in the eyelid.

If your sty does not heal with routine treatment, your health care provider may drain pus from the sty using a thin blade or needle. This may be done if the sty is large, causing a lot of pain, or affecting your vision.

Follow these instructions at home:

- If you were prescribed an antibiotic medicine, steroid medicine, or both, apply or use them as told by your health care provider. **Do not** stop using the medicine even if your condition improves.
- Apply a warm, wet cloth (warm compress) to your eye for 5–10 minutes, 4 to 6 times a day.
- Clean the affected eyelid as directed by your health care provider.
- **Do not** wear contact lenses or eye makeup until your sty has healed and your health care provider says that it is safe.
- **Do not** try to pop or drain the sty.
- **Do not** rub your eye.

Contact a health care provider if:

- You have chills or a fever.

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- Your styte does not go away after several days.
- Your styte affects your vision.
- Your eyeball becomes swollen, red, or painful.

Get help right away if:

- You have pain when moving your eye around.

Summary

- A styte is a bump that forms on an eyelid. It may look like a pimple next to the eyelash.
- A styte can form inside the eyelid (internal styte) or outside the eyelid (external styte). A styte can cause redness, swelling, and pain on the eyelid.
- Your health care provider may be able to diagnose a styte just by examining your eye.
- Apply a warm, wet cloth (warm compress) to your eye for 5–10 minutes, 4 to 6 times a day.

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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Pharmacology

Please do not take ibuprofen as you may have an allergy to the medication.

Drug Allergy

A drug allergy is when your body reacts in a bad way to a medicine. The reaction may be mild or very bad. In some cases, it can be life-threatening.

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If you have an allergic reaction, get help right away. You should get help even if the reaction seems mild.

What are the causes?

This condition is caused by a reaction in your body's defense system. The system sees a medicine as being harmful when it is not.

What are the signs or symptoms?

Symptoms of a mild reaction

- A stuffy nose.
- Tingling in your mouth.
- An itchy, red rash.

Symptoms of a very bad reaction

- Swelling of your eyes, lips, face, tongue, mouth or back of your throat.
- Itchy, red, swollen areas of skin.
- Feeling dizzy or light-headed.
- Feeling mixed up.
- Pain in your belly.
- Trouble with breathing, talking, or swallowing.
- A tight feeling in your chest.
- Fast heartbeat.
- Vomiting or watery poop (diarrhea).

How is this treated?

There is no cure for allergies. An allergic reaction can be treated with:

- Medicines to help your symptoms.
- Medicines that you breathe into your lungs (respiratory inhalers).

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- A shot for a very bad allergic reaction (epinephrine).

For a very bad reaction, you may need to stay in the hospital. Your doctor may teach you how to use an allergy kit and how to give yourself an allergy shot. You can give yourself an allergy shot with what is called an auto-injector "pen."

Follow these instructions at home:

If you have a very bad allergy:



- Always keep an allergy pen or your kit with you. This could save your life. Use it as told by your doctor.
- Make sure that you, the people who live with you, and your employer know how to use your allergy pen or kit.
- If you used your allergy pen or kit:
 - 46**et more medicine for it right away. This is important in case you have another reaction.
 - 46**et help right away.
- Wear a medical alert bracelet or necklace that says you have an allergy, if your doctor tells you to do this.

General instructions

- Avoid medicines that you are allergic to.
- Take over-the-counter and prescription medicines only as told by your doctor.
- If you were given allergy medicines, **do not** drive until your health care provider tells you it is safe.
- If you have hives or a rash:
 - 46**se over-the-counter medicines as told by your doctor.

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—~~4B~~ But cold, wet cloths on your skin.

—~~4C~~ Take baths or showers in cool water. Avoid hot water.

- It is up to you to get your test results. Ask how to get your results when they are ready.
- Tell all your doctors that you have a medicine allergy.
- Keep all follow-up visits.

Contact a doctor if:

- You think that you are having a mild allergic reaction.
- You have symptoms that last more than 2 days after your reaction.
- You get new symptoms.

Get help right away if:

- You had to use your allergy pen or kit. You must go to the emergency room, even if the medicine seems to be working.
- Your symptoms get worse.
- You have symptoms of a very bad allergic reaction.

These symptoms may be an emergency. Use your allergy pen or kit as you have been told. Get medical help right away. Call your local emergency services (911 in the U.S.).

- **Do not wait to see if the symptoms will go away.**
- **Do not drive yourself to the hospital.**

Summary

- A drug allergy is when your body reacts in a bad way to a medicine.
- Take medicines only as told by your doctor.
- Tell all your doctors that you have a medicine allergy.
- Always keep an allergy pen or kit with you if you have a very bad allergy.

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