

AFTER VISIT SUMMARY

Roger L. Green MRN: 00069679 CEID: SPR-8N9D-13RM-DRC4

9/13/2025 - 9/16/2025 SMC Rapid Treatment Unit

Instructions



Need Help?

CKD Education

Follow-up with Provider:

Instructions for follow-up: Appointment within 30 days

Follow-up with primary care provider

Instructions for follow-up: 1 week for BP check



Your medications have changed

START taking:

aspirin

Start taking on: **September 17, 2025**

clopidogreL (use for PLAVIX)

hydrALAZINE (use for APRESOLINE)

CHANGE how you take:

atorvastatin (use for LIPITOR)

STOP taking:

dapagliflozin propanediol 5 mg tablet (FARXIGA)

FeroSuL 325 mg (65 mg iron) tablet (ferrous sulfate 325 mg tablet (65 mg as elemental))

FLUoxetine 10 mg capsule (use for PROzac)

sildenafil 100 mg tablet (VIAGRA)

Review your updated medication list below.

You are allergic to the following

Allergen	Reactions
Lisinopril	Swelling
Oral swelling	
Tramadol	Not Noted
Caused shakes according to patient	



Activity Instructions

Discharge activity Normal activity as tolerated.
Normal activity as tolerated.



Your Next Steps



Do

☐ Pick up these medications from
Walmart Pharmacy 629 - Union, SC -
513 N DUNCAN BYPASS

- aspirin
- atorvastatin
- clopidogreL
- hydrALAZINE

☐ Follow-up with Provider:

☐ Follow-up with primary care provider

☐ Ambulatory referral to Cardiology

☐ Ambulatory referral to Neurology

☐ Ambulatory referral to Physical
Therapy



Read

☐ Read these attachments

- Stroke, Discharge Instructions for (English)
- Stroke and High Blood Pressure, Understanding the Link Between (English)
- Clopidogrel (English)
- Hydralazine (English)



Go

SEP
17

OFFICE VISIT 1:00 PM

Arrive by 12:45 PM

Alison Renner

MGC Family Medicine Boiling
Springs

3981 Hwy 9

Boiling Springs SC 29316-7415

864-560-3650

Activity Instructions (continued)



Diet Instructions

Adult Discharge Diet: Return to previous diet
Diet Type: Return to previous diet

What's Next

Follow up with Ketan Jhunhunwala

referral faxed, office will reach out to you with appointment details

1650 Skylyn Dr
Ste 200
Spartanburg SC 29307
864-560-4500

Follow up with Nalin Srivastava

Appointment within 30 days; referral faxed, office will reach out to you with appointment details

1083 Boiling Springs Road
Spartanburg SC 29303
864-583-8647








SEP
17

OFFICE VISIT with Alison Renner










Wednesday Sep 17, 2025 1:00 PM (Arrive by 12:45 PM)

MGC Family Medicine Boiling Springs
3981 Hwy 9
Boiling Springs SC 29316-7415
864-560-3650












Medication List

		Morning	Around Noon	Evening	Bedtime	As Needed
 amLODIPine 10 mg tablet Take 1 tablet (10 mg total) by mouth in the morning. Indications: high blood pressure. Last time this was given: 10 mg on September 16, 2025 8:39 AM Signed by: Geevan George Last time this was given: September 16, 2025 8:39 AM Commonly known as: use for NORVASC	 1 tablet					
 aspirin 81 mg chewable tablet Chew 1 tablet (81 mg total) in the morning. Start taking on: September 17, 2025 Last time this was given: 81 mg on September 16, 2025 8:39 AM Signed by: Carrie Knipe Last time this was given: September 16, 2025 8:39 AM	 Wait until Sep 17 1 tablet					
 atorvastatin 80 mg tablet Take 1 tablet (80 mg total) by mouth nightly Last time this was given: 80 mg on September 15, 2025 8:58 PM Signed by: Carrie Knipe Last time this was given: September 15, 2025 8:58 PM Commonly known as: use for LIPITOR What changed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • medication strength • how much to take 	 1 tablet					
 blood-glucose meter Use blood glucose meter to test blood sugar 4 times per day Signed by: Alissa McCormack	Use blood glucose meter to test blood sugar 4 times per day					

Medication List (continued)

		Morning	Around Noon	Evening	Bedtime	As Needed
 carvedilol 3.125 mg tablet Take 1 tablet (3.125 mg total) by mouth in the morning and 1 tablet (3.125 mg total) in the evening. Take with meals. Indications: high blood pressure. Last time this was given: 3.125 mg on September 16, 2025 8:39 AM Signed by: Geevan George Last time this was given: September 16, 2025 8:39 AM Commonly known as: use for COREG		 1 tablet		 1 tablet		
 clopidogrel 75 mg tablet Take 1 tablet (75 mg total) by mouth in the morning. Signed by: Carrie Knipe Commonly known as: use for PLAVIX		 1 tablet				
 glucose blood test strip Use test strips to test blood sugar 4 times per day Signed by: Alissa McCormack Generic drug: blood glucose test strips		Use test strips to test blood sugar 4 times per day				
 hydrALAZINE 10 mg tablet Take 1 tablet (10 mg total) by mouth every 8 (eight) hours Last time this was given: 10 mg on September 16, 2025 11:39 AM Signed by: Carrie Knipe Last time this was given: September 16, 2025 11:39 AM Commonly known as: use for APRESOLINE		Take 1 tablet (10 mg total) by mouth every 8 (eight) hours				
 indapamide 2.5 mg tablet Take 1 tablet (2.5 mg total) by mouth every morning Last time this was given: 2.5 mg on September 16, 2025 8:39 AM Signed by: Geevan George Last time this was given: September 16, 2025 8:39 AM Commonly known as: use for LOZOL		 1 tablet				

Medication List (continued)

	Morning	Around Noon	Evening	Bedtime	As Needed
 lancets Use lancets to test blood sugar 4 times per day Signed by: Alissa McCormack	Use lancets to test blood sugar 4 times per day				
 losartan 50 mg tablet Take 1 tablet (50 mg total) by mouth in the morning and 1 tablet (50 mg total) in the evening. Indications: high blood pressure. Last time this was given: 50 mg on September 16, 2025 8:39 AM Signed by: Geevan George Last time this was given: September 16, 2025 8:39 AM Commonly known as: use for COZAAR	 1 tablet		 1 tablet		
 pantoprazole 40 mg EC tablet Take 1 tablet (40 mg total) by mouth in the morning. Last time this was given: 40 mg on September 16, 2025 8:39 AM Signed by: Geevan George Last time this was given: September 16, 2025 8:39 AM Commonly known as: use for PROTONIX	 1 tablet				
 sucralfate 1 gram tablet Take 1 tablet (1 g total) by mouth in the morning and 1 tablet (1 g total) at noon and 1 tablet (1 g total) in the evening and 1 tablet (1 g total) before bedtime. Last time this was given: 1 g on September 16, 2025 11:39 AM Signed by: Warren Doyle Last time this was given: September 16, 2025 11:39 AM Commonly known as: use for CARAFATE	 1 tablet	 1 tablet	 1 tablet	 1 tablet	

Where to pick up your medications



Pick up these medications at Walmart Pharmacy 629 - Union, SC - 513 N DUNCAN BYPASS
 aspirin • atorvastatin • clopidogreL • hydrALAZINE

Address: 513 N DUNCAN BYPASS, Union SC 29379
 Phone: 864-427-6114



View your After Visit Summary and more online at MyChart.SpartanburgRegional.com/. If you have questions, please call 1-888-84-CHART (1-888-842-4278) to speak with our MyChart staff.

Discharge Instructions for Stroke

You have a high risk for a stroke, or a TIA (transient ischemic attack). During a stroke, blood stops flowing to part of your brain or there is bleeding in the brain. This can damage areas in the brain that control other parts of the body. Symptoms from a stroke depend on which part of the brain has been affected.

Stroke risk factors

After you've had a stroke, you're at greater risk for another one. Other things that can raise your risk for a stroke include:

- High blood pressure.
- High cholesterol.
- Cigarette or cigar smoking.
- Diabetes.
- Carotid or other artery disease.
- Atrial fibrillation, atrial flutter, or other heart disease.
- Not being physically active.
- Obesity.
- Certain blood disorders, such as sickle cell anemia.
- Drinking too much alcohol.
- Abusing street drugs.
- Race.
- Gender.
- A family history of stroke.
- A diet high in salty, fried, or greasy foods.

Changes in daily living

Doing some everyday tasks may be hard after you've had a stroke. But you can learn new ways to manage. In fact, doing daily activities may help you to regain muscle strength. This can help your affected limb work more normally. Be patient. Give yourself time to adjust. And appreciate the progress you make.

Daily activities

You may be at risk of falling. Make changes to your home to help you walk more easily. A therapist will decide if you need an assistive device, such as a cane or walker, to walk safely.

You may need to see an occupational therapist. Or you may see a physical therapist. These health care providers can help you to learn new ways of doing things. For example, you may need to make changes in how you bathe or dress. You may also need a speech therapist. This is someone who helps you speak normally again and be able to swallow.

Tips for showering or bathing

- Test the water temperature with a hand or foot that was not affected by the stroke.
- Use grab bars, a shower seat, a handheld shower head, and a long-handled brush.
- Use any other device as advised by your therapists.

Tips for getting dressed

- Dress while sitting, starting with the affected side or limb.
- Wear shirts that pull easily over your head. Wear pants or skirts with elastic waistbands.

- Use zippers with loops attached to the pull tabs.

Lifestyle changes

- Take your medicines exactly as directed. Don't skip doses.
- Start an exercise program. Ask your doctor how to get started. Ask how much activity you should try to get every day or week. You can benefit from simple activities, such as walking or gardening.
- Limit how much alcohol you drink.
- Control your cholesterol level. Follow your doctor's advice about how to do this.
- If you smoke, quit now. Join a stop-smoking program to improve your chances of success. Ask your doctor about medicines or other methods to help you quit.
- Learn stress management methods. These can help you deal with stress in your home and work life.

Diet

Your doctor will guide you on changes you may need to make to your diet. They may advise that you see a registered dietitian for help with changes. The changes can improve your cholesterol, blood pressure, and blood sugar. Changes may include:

- Reducing the amount of fat and cholesterol you eat.
- Reducing the amount of salt (sodium) in your diet, especially if you have high blood pressure.
- Eating more vegetables and fruits.
- Eating more lean proteins, such as fish, poultry, and beans and peas (legumes).
- Eating less red meat and processed meats.
- Using low-fat dairy products.
- Limiting vegetable oils and nut oils.
- Limiting sweets and processed foods, such as chips, cookies, and baked goods.
- Not eating trans fats. These are often found in processed foods. Don't eat any food that has hydrogenated oils listed in its ingredients.

Follow-up care

- Go to your medical appointments. Close follow-up is important to stroke rehabilitation and recovery.
- Some medicines need blood tests to check for progress or problems. Go to all follow-up appointments for any blood tests ordered by your doctors.

Call 911

Call 911 right away if you have any symptoms of stroke, such as:

- Weakness, tingling, or loss of feeling on one side of your face or body.
- Sudden double vision or trouble seeing in one or both eyes.
- Sudden trouble talking or slurred speech.
- Trouble understanding others.
- A sudden, severe headache.
- Dizziness, loss of balance, or a sense of falling.
- Blackouts or seizures.

B.E. F.A.S.T. is an easy way to remember the signs of stroke. When you see these signs, you know that you need to call 911 fast.

- **B** is for **balance**. This means a sudden loss of balance or coordination.

- **E** is for **eyes**. Be aware of vision changes in one or both eyes.
- **F** is for **face drooping**. This means that one side of the face is drooping or numb. When the person smiles, the smile is uneven.
- **A** is for **arm weakness**. One arm is weak or numb. When the person lifts both arms at the same time, one arm may drift downward.
- **S** is for **speech difficulty**. You may notice slurred speech or trouble speaking. The person can't repeat a simple sentence correctly when asked.
- **T** is for **time to call 911**. If someone shows any of these symptoms, even if the symptoms go away, call 911 right away. Make note of the time the symptoms first appeared.

StayWell last reviewed this educational content on 4/1/2025

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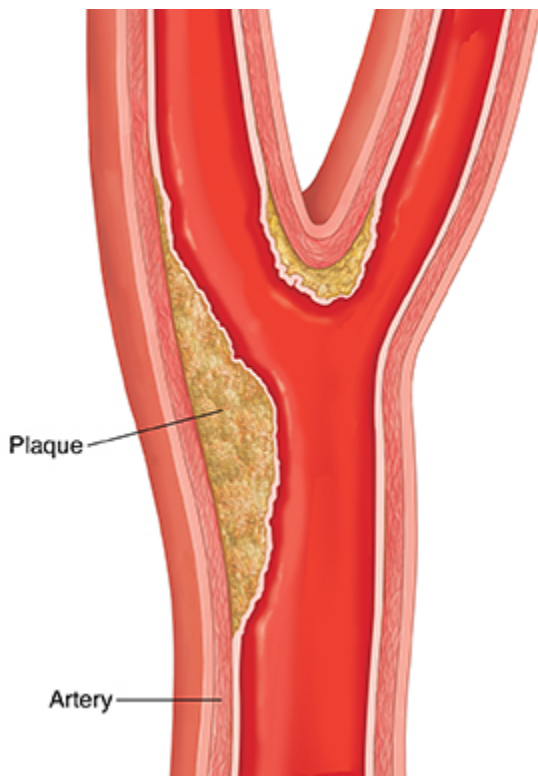
Understanding the Link Between High Blood Pressure and Stroke

Each day that your blood pressure is too high, your chances of having a stroke are increased. Normal blood pressure is less than 120/80 millimeters of mercury (mmHg). This means systolic of less than 120 mmHg and diastolic of less than 80 mmHg. A stroke is a loss of brain function caused by a sudden lack of blood to part of the brain. Stroke can be caused by the damage that ongoing high blood pressure causes in your vessels. If the affected vessel stops supplying blood to the brain, a stroke happens.

How high blood pressure damages blood vessels

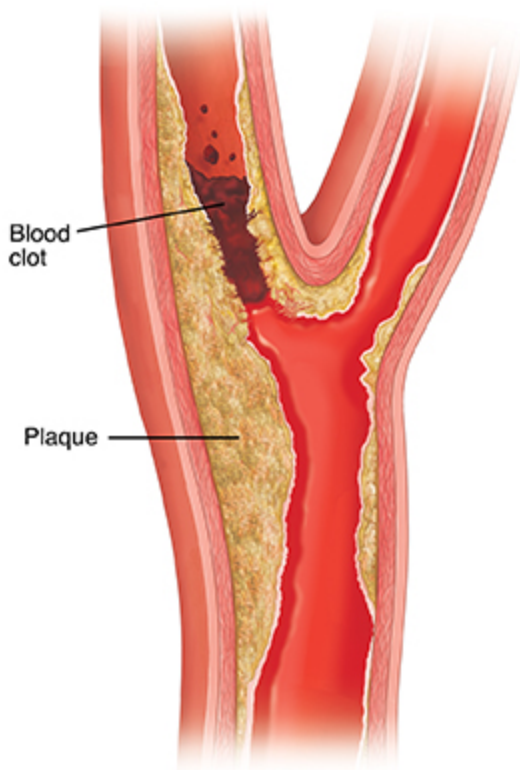
Vessels thicken

When blood presses against a vessel wall with too much force, muscles in the wall lose their ability to stretch. This causes the wall to thicken, which narrows the vessel passage and reduces blood flow.



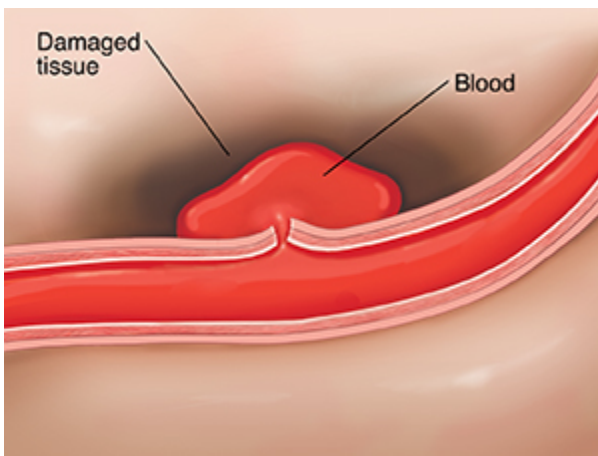
Clots form

When blood pressure is too high, it can damage blood vessel walls and create scar tissue. Fat and cholesterol (plaque) collect in the damaged spots. Blood cells stick to the plaque, forming a mass called a clot. A clot can block blood flow in the vessel.



Vessels break

Sometimes, blood flows with enough force to weaken a vessel wall. If the vessel is small or damaged, the wall can break. When this happens, blood leaks into nearby tissue and kills cells. Other cells may die because blood cannot reach them.



Know the symptoms of stroke

During a stroke, blood supply to the brain is suddenly cut off. But with fast medical help, a better recovery is more likely. Don't wait. **Call 911** if you have any of these:

- Sudden weakness or numbness on one side of the face or body, including a leg or an arm
- Sudden trouble seeing with one or both eyes
- Sudden double vision
- Sudden trouble talking, such as slurred speech

- Sudden severe headache
- Sudden problems using or understanding words
- Sudden confusion
- Sudden dizziness or loss of balance
- Seizures for the first time
- Any of these symptoms that happen and then go away

StayWell last reviewed this educational content on 12/1/2022

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Clopidogrel

IMPORTANT WARNING:

Clopidogrel must be changed to an active form in your body so that it can treat your condition. Some people do not change clopidogrel to its active form in the body as well as other people. Because the medication does not work as well in these people, they may be at a higher risk of having a heart attack or stroke. There are tests available to identify people who have trouble changing clopidogrel to an active form. Talk to your doctor about whether you should be tested. If you are found to have difficulty converting clopidogrel to its active form, your doctor may change your dose of clopidogrel or tell you not to take clopidogrel.

Your doctor or pharmacist will give you the manufacturer's patient information sheet (Medication Guide) when you begin treatment with clopidogrel and each time you refill your prescription. Read the information carefully and ask your doctor or pharmacist if you have any questions. You can also visit the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) website (<https://www.fda.gov/Drugs/DrugSafety/ucm085729.htm>) or the manufacturer's website to obtain the Medication Guide.

Talk to your doctor about the risks of taking clopidogrel.

WHY is this medicine prescribed?

Clopidogrel is used alone or with aspirin to prevent serious or life-threatening problems with the heart and blood vessels in people who have had a stroke, heart attack, or severe chest pain. This includes people who have percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI; angioplasty; a type of heart surgery) that may involve inserting coronary stents (metal tubes surgically placed in clogged blood vessels to improve blood flow) or who have coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG; a type of heart surgery). Clopidogrel is also used to prevent serious or life-threatening problems with the heart and blood vessels in people who have peripheral arterial disease (poor circulation in the blood vessels that supply blood to the legs). Clopidogrel is in a class of medications called antiplatelet medications. It works by preventing platelets (a type of blood cell) from collecting and forming clots that may cause a heart attack or stroke.

HOW should this medicine be used?

Clopidogrel comes as a tablet to take by mouth. It is usually taken once a day with or without food. Take clopidogrel at around the same time every day. Follow the directions on your prescription label carefully, and ask your doctor or pharmacist to explain any part you do not understand. Take clopidogrel exactly as directed. Do not take more or less of it or take it more often than prescribed by your doctor.

Clopidogrel will help prevent serious problems with your heart and blood vessels only as long as you take the medication. Continue to take clopidogrel even if you feel well. Do not stop taking clopidogrel without talking to your doctor. If you stop taking clopidogrel, there is a higher risk that you may have a heart attack or stroke. If you have a stent, there is also a higher risk that you could develop a blood clot in the stent if you stop taking clopidogrel too soon.

Are there OTHER USES for this medicine?

Clopidogrel is also sometimes used to prevent blood clots in people with atrial fibrillation (a condition in which the heart beats irregularly). Talk to your doctor about the possible risks of using this medication for your condition.

This medication may be prescribed for other uses; ask your doctor or pharmacist for more information.

What SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS should I follow?

Before taking clopidogrel,

- tell your doctor and pharmacist if you are allergic to clopidogrel, prasugrel (Effient), ticlopidine, any other medications, or any ingredient in clopidogrel tablets. Ask your pharmacist or check the Medication Guide for a list of the ingredients.
- tell your doctor and pharmacist what other prescription and nonprescription medications, vitamins, nutritional supplements, and herbal products you are taking or plan to take while taking clopidogrel. Your doctor may need to change the doses of your medications or monitor you carefully for side effects. .
- The following nonprescription products may interact with clopidogrel: omeprazole (Prilosec, Prilosec OTC, Zegerid); esomeprazole (Nexium); aspirin and other nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) such as ibuprofen (Advil, Motrin) and naproxen (Aleve, Naprosyn). Be sure to let your doctor and pharmacist know that you are taking these medications before you start taking clopidogrel. Do not start any of these medications while taking clopidogrel without discussing with your healthcare provider.
- tell your doctor if you have bleeding ulcers (sores in the lining of the stomach or small intestine that are bleeding), bleeding in the brain, or any other condition that causes severe bleeding. Your doctor may tell you that you should not take clopidogrel.
- tell your doctor if you have recently been injured and if you have or have ever had liver or kidney disease or any condition that may cause bleeding, including stomach problems such as ulcers.
- tell your doctor if you are pregnant, plan to become pregnant, or are breast-feeding. If you become pregnant while taking clopidogrel, call your doctor.
- if you are having surgery, including dental surgery, tell the doctor or dentist that you are taking clopidogrel. Your doctor may tell you to stop taking clopidogrel at least 5 days prior to your surgery to avoid excessive bleeding during surgery. Your doctor will tell you when to start taking clopidogrel again after your surgery.
- you should know that you may bleed more easily or for a longer time than usual while you are taking clopidogrel. Be careful not to cut or hurt yourself while you are taking clopidogrel.

What SPECIAL DIETARY instructions should I follow?

Unless your doctor tells you otherwise, continue your normal diet.

What should I do IF I FORGET to take a dose?

Take the missed dose as soon as you remember it. However, if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed dose and continue your regular dosing schedule. Do not take a double dose to make up for a missed one.

What SIDE EFFECTS can this medicine cause?

Some side effects can be serious. If you experience any of the following symptoms, call your doctor immediately:

- hives
- rash
- itching
- difficulty breathing or swallowing
- swelling of the face, throat, tongue, lips, eyes, hands, feet, ankles, or lower legs
- hoarseness
- black and tarry stools
- red blood in stools
- bloody vomit
- vomit that looks like coffee grounds
- unusual bleeding or bruising

- pink or brown urine
- slow or difficult speech
- weakness or numbness of an arm or a leg
- changes in vision
- fever
- shortness of breath
- fast heartbeat
- pale skin
- purple patches or bleeding under the skin
- confusion
- yellowing of the skin or eyes
- seizures

Clopidogrel may cause other side effects. Call your doctor if you have any unusual problems while taking this medication.

If you experience a serious side effect, you or your doctor may send a report to the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) MedWatch Adverse Event Reporting program online (<https://www.fda.gov/Safety/MedWatch>) or by phone (1-800-332-1088).

What should I know about STORAGE and DISPOSAL of this medication?

Keep this medication in the container it came in, tightly closed, and out of reach of children. Store it at room temperature and away from excess heat and moisture (not in the bathroom).

Dispose of unneeded medications in a way so that pets, children, and other people cannot take them. Do not flush this medication down the toilet. Use a medicine take-back program. Talk to your pharmacist about take-back programs in your community. Visit the FDA's Safe Disposal of Medicines website <https://goo.gl/c4Rm4p> for more information.

Keep all medication out of sight and reach of children as many containers are not child-resistant. Always lock safety caps. Place the medication in a safe location – one that is up and away and out of their sight and reach. <https://www.upandaway.org>

What should I do in case of OVERDOSE?

In case of overdose, call the poison control helpline at 1-800-222-1222. Information is also available online at <https://www.poisonhelp.org/help>. If the victim has collapsed, had a seizure, has trouble breathing, or can't be awakened, immediately call emergency services at 911.

Symptoms of overdose may include the following:

- unusual bruising or bleeding

What OTHER INFORMATION should I know?

Keep all appointments with your doctor.

Do not let anyone else take your medication. Ask your pharmacist any questions you have about refilling your prescription.

Keep a written list of all of the prescription and nonprescription (over-the-counter) medicines, vitamins, minerals, and dietary supplements you are taking. Bring this list with you each time you visit a doctor or if you are admitted to the hospital. You should carry the list with you in case of emergencies.

Brand Name(s):

- Plavix®

also available generically

This report on medications is for your information only, and is not considered individual patient advice. Because of the changing nature of drug information, please consult your physician or pharmacist about specific clinical use.

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Selected Revisions: June 20, 2024.

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Hydralazine

WHY is this medicine prescribed?

Hydralazine is used to treat high blood pressure. Hydralazine is in a class of medications called vasodilators. It works by relaxing the blood vessels so that blood can flow more easily through the body.

High blood pressure is a common condition and when not treated, can cause damage to the brain, heart, blood vessels, kidneys and other parts of the body. Damage to these organs may cause heart disease, a heart attack, heart failure, stroke, kidney failure, loss of vision, and other problems. In addition to taking medication, making lifestyle changes will also help to control your blood pressure. These changes include eating a diet that is low in fat and salt, maintaining a healthy weight, exercising at least 30 minutes most days, not smoking, and using alcohol in moderation.

HOW should this medicine be used?

Hydralazine comes as a tablet to take by mouth. It usually is taken two to four a day. Take hydralazine at around the same times every day. Follow the directions on your prescription label carefully, and ask your doctor or pharmacist to explain any part you do not understand. Take hydralazine exactly as directed. Do not take more or less of it or take it more often than prescribed by your doctor.

Hydralazine controls high blood pressure but does not cure it. Continue to take hydralazine even if you feel well. Do not stop taking hydralazine without talking to your doctor.

Are there OTHER USES for this medicine?

Hydralazine is also used after heart valve replacement and in the treatment of heart failure. Talk to your doctor about the possible risks of using this medication for your condition.

This medication is sometimes prescribed for other uses; ask your doctor or pharmacist for more information.

What SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS should I follow?

Before taking hydralazine,

- tell your doctor and pharmacist if you are allergic to hydralazine, aspirin, tartrazine (a yellow dye in some processed foods and medications), any other medications, or any of the ingredients in hydralazine tablets. Ask your pharmacist for a list of the ingredients.
- tell your doctor and pharmacist what prescription and nonprescription medications, vitamins, nutritional supplements, and herbal products you are taking or plan to take while taking hydralazine. Your doctor may need to change the doses of your medications or monitor you carefully for side effects.
- tell your doctor if you have ever had a heart attack, or have coronary artery disease, rheumatic heart disease, or heart, kidney or liver disease.
- tell your doctor if you are pregnant, plan to become pregnant, or are breast-feeding. If you become pregnant while taking hydralazine, call your doctor.
- if you are having surgery, including dental surgery, tell the doctor or dentist that you are taking hydralazine.
- ask your doctor about the safe use of alcohol while you are taking hydralazine. Alcohol can make the side effects from hydralazine worse.

What SPECIAL DIETARY instructions should I follow?

Take hydralazine with meals or a snack.

Your doctor may prescribe a low-salt or low-sodium diet. Follow these directions carefully.

What should I do IF I FORGET to take a dose?

Take the missed dose as soon as you remember it. However, if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed dose and continue your regular dosing schedule. Do not take a double dose to make up for a missed one.

What SIDE EFFECTS can this medicine cause?

Some side effects can be serious. If you experience any of the following symptoms, call your doctor immediately:

- fainting
- joint or muscle pain
- fever
- rapid heartbeat
- chest pain
- swollen ankles or feet
- numbing or tingling in hands or feet

If you experience a serious side effect, you or your doctor may send a report to the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) MedWatch Adverse Event Reporting program online (<https://www.fda.gov/Safety/MedWatch>) or by phone (1-800-332-1088).

What should I know about STORAGE and DISPOSAL of this medication?

Keep this medication in the container it came in, tightly closed, and out of reach of children. Store at room temperature and away from excess heat and moisture (not in the bathroom).

Dispose of unneeded medications in a way so that pets, children, and other people cannot take them. Do not flush this medication down the toilet. Use a medicine take-back program. Talk to your pharmacist about take-back programs in your community. Visit the FDA's Safe Disposal of Medicines website <https://goo.gl/c4Rm4p> for more information.

Keep all medication out of sight and reach of children as many containers are not child-resistant. Always lock safety caps. Place the medication in a safe location – one that is up and away and out of their sight and reach. <https://www.upandaway.org>

What should I do in case of OVERDOSE?

In case of overdose, call the poison control helpline at 1-800-222-1222. Information is also available online at <https://www.poisonhelp.org/help>. If the victim has collapsed, had a seizure, has trouble breathing, or can't be awakened, immediately call emergency services at 911.

What OTHER INFORMATION should I know?

Keep all appointments with your doctor and the laboratory. Your blood pressure should be checked regularly to determine your response to hydralazine.

Your doctor may ask you to check your blood pressure daily. Ask your doctor or pharmacist to teach you how.

Do not let anyone else take your medication. Ask your pharmacist any questions you have about refilling your prescription.

Keep a written list of all of the prescription and nonprescription (over-the-counter) medicines, vitamins, minerals, and dietary supplements you are taking. Bring this list with you each time you visit a doctor or if you are admitted to the hospital. You should carry the list with you in case of emergencies.

Brand Name(s):

- Apresoline®[†]
- Dralzine®[†]
- Apresazide® (as a combination product containing Hydralazine, Hydrochlorothiazide)[†]
- Apresoline-Esidrix® (as a combination product containing Hydralazine, Hydrochlorothiazide)[†]
- BiDil® (as a combination product containing Hydralazine, Isosorbide Dinitrate)
- Dralserp® (as a combination product containing Hydralazine, Reserpine)[†]
- Hydra-Zide® (as a combination product containing Hydralazine, Hydrochlorothiazide)
- Hydrap-ES® (as a combination product containing Hydralazine, Hydrochlorothiazide, Reserpine)[†]
- Marpres® (as a combination product containing Hydralazine, Hydrochlorothiazide, Reserpine)[†]
- Ser-Ap-Es® (as a combination product containing Hydralazine, Hydrochlorothiazide, Reserpine)[†]
- Serathide® (as a combination product containing Hydralazine, Hydrochlorothiazide, Reserpine)[†]
- Serpazide® (as a combination product containing Hydralazine, Hydrochlorothiazide, Reserpine)[†]
- Serpex® (as a combination product containing Hydralazine, Hydrochlorothiazide, Reserpine)[†]
- Unipres® (as a combination product containing Hydralazine, Hydrochlorothiazide, Reserpine)[†]

also available generically

[†] This branded product is no longer on the market. Generic alternatives may be available.

This report on medications is for your information only, and is not considered individual patient advice. Because of the changing nature of drug information, please consult your physician or pharmacist about specific clinical use.

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Information on Stroke

You have been diagnosed with a stroke or stroke-like symptoms during your hospitalization. Review the following to reduce your risk of stroke:

Information on Stroke (continued)

Discharge Medications

Taking your medications as prescribed is one of the most vital aspects of reducing your risk for stroke. It is important to know the names of your medications, how they work, how much to take, and when to take them. You should take your medications at the same time every day. Do not stop your prescribed medications or begin taking over-the-counter or herbal medications without first speaking with your physician.

Risk Factors for Stroke

High blood pressure - High blood pressure is the most important risk factor for stroke. People who have high blood pressure have more than half the lifetime risk of having stroke compared to those who consistently have an optimal blood pressure reading of 120/80.

Tobacco Use - Tobacco use doubles the risk for another stroke. Stop smoking if you smoke

High cholesterol - Cholesterol or plaque build-up in the arteries can block normal blood flow to the brain and cause a stroke and increase risk of heart disease. Maintain healthy cholesterol levels

Diabetes - People with diabetes are up to 4 times as likely to have a stroke as someone who does not have the disease.

Atrial fibrillation - Atrial fibrillation increases your stroke risk 5 times, so it's important to work with a doctor to control it. Eat a healthy diet — maintaining a diet low in calories, saturated and trans fats and cholesterol helps manage both obesity and healthy cholesterol levels in the blood, which also reduces risk for stroke.

Physical activity - Physical activity reduces stroke risk. A recent study showed that people who exercise five or more times per week are less likely to have another stroke. Increase your physical activity.

Alcohol use - Some studies say that drinking more than 2 drinks per day may increase stroke risk by 50 percent. Other studies have indicated that one alcoholic beverage a day may lower a person's risk for stroke, provided that there is no other medical reason for avoiding alcohol. Talk with a doctor about alcohol use and how it can best be controlled to prevent another stroke.

Warning Signs of Stroke

Use FAST to remember warning signs of stroke:

Face - Ask the person to smile. Does one side of the face droop?

Arms - Ask the person to raise both arms. Does one arm drift downward?

Speech - Ask the person to repeat a simple phrase. Is their speech slurred or strange?

Time - If you observe any of these signs, call 9-1-1 immediately.

Symptoms of Stroke

Sudden numbness or weakness of face, arm or leg - especially on one side of the body.

Sudden confusion, trouble speaking or understanding.

Sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes.

Sudden trouble walking, dizziness, loss of balance or coordination.

Sudden severe headache with no known cause.

Other Info from Your Hospitalization

Reason for Hospitalization

Your primary diagnosis was: Not on File

Your diagnoses also included: Stroke-Like Symptoms, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus With Hyperglycemia, Without Long-Term Current Use of Insulin, Bleeding in Brain, High Blood Pressure, Stage 3b Chronic Kidney Disease, Hypertensive Emergency Without Congestive Heart Failure, Brain Injury

Care Providers

Provider	Service	Role	Specialty
Samuel Alfredo Gacha, MD	General Medicine	Attending	Inpatient Medicine

If you smoke, STOP NOW!
Call 1-800-QUIT NOW (1800-784-8669) for help to stop smoking

****Call Regional Nurse OnCall at 864-591-7999 for any questions after discharge.****
The information in this after visit summary is up to date as of: 9/16/2025 1:14 PM.

After Visit Summary Received Signature Page

The information in this after visit summary is up to date as of: 9/16/2025 1:14 PM.

I, Roger Lee Green (Roger), have received all of my belongings, valuables and medication list. The following was reviewed with me: contact information and discharge instructions. I understand them and have had my questions answered.

Patient/Support Person/Caregiver Signature

09/16/25
1:14 PM