D.W.

DOB: 09/08/1940 Date: 2/08/19

Location: St. Francis Hospital

Source of information: Patient/daughter

Reliability: Reliable

CC: Fatigue x 3 days

Ms. W is a 78 yo female with a pmhx of below the knee bilateral amputations, DM, asthma, ESRD and on HD, HTN, and Afib that came into the ED for gradual onset of fatigue that was she described as being moderate and lasted for 3 days. The fatigue was associated with some dizziness as well. Patient denied being short of breath, chest pain, fever, cough, n/v, diarrhea or chills. Patient was given 1 liter of IV saline in ED and sx improved. Patient was recently admitted for bacteremia on recent past hospitalization with Streptococcus agalactiae (Group B) and is still currently on antibiotic therapy. Patient was admitted to IM for fever and hypotension. Patient claims that her BP is usually in the 90s.

# Allergies:

Latex – reaction not specified Flagyl – hives

Medications:	and time daily
amiodarone (PACERONE) 100 MG tablet	Take 1 tablet (100 mg total) by mouth one time daily
aspirin 81 MG EC tablet	Take 1 tablet (81 mg total) by mouth one time daily
b complex-C-folic acid (NEPHROCAPS) 1 MG capsule	Take 1 capsule by mouth one time daily
budesonide-formoterol (SYMBICORT) 160-4.5 MCG/ACT inhaler	Inhale 2 puffs into the lungs 2 (two) times daily as needed (SOB)
famotidine (PEPCID) 20 MG tablet	Take 20 mg by mouth 2 (two) times daily
magnesium cl-calcium carbonate (SLOW-MAG) 71.5-119 MG TBEC EC tablet	Take 2 tablets by mouth one time daily
miconazole nitrate (CRITIC- AID CLEAR AF) 2 % OINT	Apply to sacral area.
midodrine (PROAMATINE)  10 MG tablet	Take 10 mg by mouth 3 (three) times daily. Only on dialysis days three times a week
nystatin (MYCOSTATIN) 100000 UNIT/ML suspension	Take 5 mLs (500,000 Units total) by mouth 3 times a day scheduled
saccharomyces boulardii (FLORASTOR) 250 MG capsule	Take 1 capsule (250 mg total) by mouth 2 times a day scheduled
acetaminophen (TYLENOL) 325 MG tablet	Take 2 tablets (650 mg total) by mouth every 6 (six) hours as needed for Pain
clotrimazole (GYNE- LOTRIMIN) 1 % vaginal cream	Place 1 Applicatorful vaginally nightly. For 5 days.
mineral oil-hydrophilic petrolatum (AQUAPHOR) ointment	Apply topically 2 (two) times daily as needed for Dry Skin
ondansetron HCI (ZOFRAN) 40 MG/20ML SOLN	Inject as directed
oxyCODONE- acetaminophen (PERCOCET) 5-325 MG per tablet	Take 1 tablet by mouth every 4 (four) hours as needed for Pain. Max Daily Amount: 6 tablets.

	2 sprays by Each Nare route 4 times a day scheduled
SOLN	1) A times a day capaduled
vancomycin (FIRVANQ) 50	Take 2.5 mLs (125 mg total) by mouth 4 times a day scheduled
MG/ML SOLR	1) Language A (faver) times daily
vancomycin (VANCOCIN)	Take 1 capsule (125 mg total) by mouth 4 (four) times daily
125 MG capsule	1 2 (Alway) times daily as needed
zinc oxide (DESITIN	Apply 1 application topically 3 (three) times daily as needed
MAXIMUM) 40 % PSTE	

#### PMhx:

- Afib
- Asthma
- DM
- **ESRD**
- HTN

#### PShx:

- Bilateral knee amputations march and May 2017
- Parathyroidectomy
- Pleurex placement right side

#### Family hx:

- Mother deceased; none
- Father deceased; none

## Social History:

- Smoking status none
- Alcohol use none
- Illicit drug use none

## Review of Systems:

General: admits to fatigue and dizziness; denies weight changes, fever, chills, night sweats

Skin/hair/nails: denies changes in texture, quantity, quality, itching, rashes, lumps, moles

HEENT: denies trauma, headaches, nausea, vomiting, visual changes, discharge, blurring, tearing, congestion, hoarseness,

earache, tinnitus, vertigo, sore throat, swollen neck

Cardiac: denies murmurs, angina, palpitations, PND, edema

Lungs: denies dyspnea, cough with mucus production; TB, hemoptysis, bronchitis

GI: denies changes in appetite, n/v/d, constipation, indigestion, bleeding, abdominal pain, jaundice

GU: denies frequency, hesitancy, urgency, polyuria, dysuria, hematuria, nocturia, incontinence, stones, infection

Female genital: denies sores, pregnancy, period irregularities, STI, dysmenorrhea, itching, discharge

Vascular: denies leg edema, claudication, varicose veins, thromboses

MSK: admits to back pain, denies muscle weakness, pain, joint stiffness, changes in ROM, instability, redness, arthritis

Neurologic: denies loss of sensation, numbness, tingling, tremors, weakness, paralysis, fainting, seizures

Endocrine: denies heat/cold intolerance, excessive sweating, polyuria, polydipsia, polyphagia, thyroid problems

Hematologic: denies anemia, easy bruising, bleeding, purpura, transfusions

Psychiatric: denies changes in mood, anxiety, depression, tension, memory

#### PHYSICAL EXAM:

Vitals: Blood pressure 89/39, pulse 76, temperature 100.6 °F (38.1 °C), temperature source Rectal, resp. rate 20, weight 54 kg

(119 lb 0.8 oz), SpO2 100 %

General: 78 y.o. female, appears comfortable, in no apparent distress

HEENT: NC/AT, EOMI, neck is supple, no scleral icterus

Pulmonary: Clear to auscultation bilaterally, no wheezes / rales

CVS: RRR, S1 and S2, no murmur

Gastrointestinal: normoactive bowel sounds, soft, non-tender, no organomegaly

Musculoskeletal: Moves all extremities, b/L BKA

Neurologic: Alert and oriented, no focal neurological deficits

Skin: appears dry; a sacral decubitus ulcer is noted; capillary refill is delayed

# **RESULTS** reviewed:

# Recent Labs

NCCCIIL Labs	
Lab	02/08/19
	0928
WBC	6.67
HGB	7.4*
HEMATO	22.7*
PLTORD	79*

Recent Labs

Lab	02/08/19
	0926
NA	133*
K	4.5
CL	105
CO2	25
BUN	35*
CREATININE	3.0*
GLU	89
MG	1.7*
PHOS	2.6

Recent Labs

Lab	02/08/19 0926	
PT	16.4*	
INR	1.7*	
PTT	48.9*	

#### Radiology:

X-ray Chest Portable

Result Date: 2/8/2019

Facility: St Francis Hospital Indication: Congestion allowing for differences in radiographic technique and patient positioning, there appears to have been little interval change in the cardiopulmonary status since the prior examination. Persistent congestion with bilateral effusions left greater than right noted. Pleurx catheters remain in place. Impression: Little significant interval change from prior examination.

# Assessment and Plan:

78 y.o. female with h/o DM, HTN, B/L BKA, afib, asthma, ESRD on HD vid AVG s/p right plerux catheter came in with hypotension and was found to have fever.

1. Fever/hypotension

- has a hx of bacteremia on recent past hospitalization with Streptococcus agalactiae (Group B)
- Vancomycin 125 mg was started in ED continue vancomycin
- continue IVF
- -f/u with blood cultures adjust abx once confirmed
- monitor temp.
- give Tylenol for fever PRN
- continue midodrine for hypotension
- -consult ID
- 2. Afib
- -continue amiodarone 100 mg, aspirin 81 mg
- -not on AC was discontinued due to anemia and thrombocytopenia
- 3. ESRD
- consult nephrology

- Continue hemodialysis
- 4. Thrombocytopenia
- monitor PT, PTT, INR
- consider FFP if down trending
- 5. Hypomagnesemia
- Give Magnesium sulfate 1 gram q 6 hrs IM
- 6. Hyponatremia
- monitor sodium levels

DVT prophylaxis: No AC due to thrombocytopenia

#### Patient education:

Your current condition indicates that you may have an infection that might be causing you to become hypotensive and have fevers. We have sent out some blood cultures that will tell which bacteria is in your blood and can help us tailor the antibiotic therapy. Your blood work also shows that you are having some deficiencies in your electrolytes such as sodium levels and magnesium levels. We will continue to monitor your electrolytes and supplement them as needed. There is also a decrease in your platelets which are used for helping the blood clot and stop bleeding. We will be monitoring these levels and hopefully they will improve once the infection gets better. Additionally, we will continue your hemodialysis while you are currently admitted to the hospital. Lastly, we will continue to monitor your atrial fibrillation and give you your afib medication to make sure you stay in normal sinus rhythm.