



Patient History Report

Quantico Clinic

Name	Bobby Goldman	Blood Pressure	118/78 mm Hg
Age	16 years old	Heart Rate	66 bpm
Height	6'3"	Respiratory Rate	16 bpm
Weight	175 lbs	Temperature	98.7 degrees F
Sex	Male	SpO ₂	98% SpO ₂

Part 1 - Patient History

Alerts:

Renew prescription for anti-epileptic medication.

Patient Reminders:

Annual physical due in 6 months.

Medications:

Takes an anti-epileptic medication daily to prevent seizures.

History:

- Sophomore in high school, played tackle football for many years.
 - Began having seizures after experiencing a concussion at 14
 - Diagnosed with epilepsy at age 15
- Takes daily anti-epileptic medication, and admits he sometimes forgets to take it. The patient indicates that anti-epileptic medication is effective when taking it.
- Reports eating a healthy diet and consuming an energy drink on way to school every morning.
- Often feels tired and stays up late even on school nights

- Father has high cholesterol; mother has type 1 diabetes

Health Conditions:

Epilepsy

Lab Results:**Complete Blood Count Results:**

	Patient's Measurement	Normal Range (male)
WBC count	7,200 cells/mcL	4,500 – 10,000 cells/mcL
RBC count	5.6 million cells/mcL	4.7 – 6.1 million cells/mcL
Hematocrit	48.8%	40.7 – 50.3%
Hemoglobin	16.7 g/dL	13.8 – 17.2 g/dL
Platelet count	189,000/dL	150,000 – 450,000/dL

Medical Procedures:

Surgery to reset and stabilize a broken arm at age 15. Electroencephalogram (EEG) at age 15; neurologist reports EEG showed patterns consistent with Epilepsy

Imaging Results:

MRI showed evidence of concussion at age 14. X-Ray also confirmed that his arm was broken at age 15.

Part 2 - Patient Medical Condition Research

Health Condition: **Epilepsy**

- Condition affects nervous System
- What patient information can be used to monitor the condition?: MRI scan and a seizure alert device
- Can cause seizures if not treated properly.
- A good precaution to prevent seizures is taking daily medications to prevent seizures.
- Acetazolamide or other anti-epileptic medications are useful in treating condition.
- Condition is Chronic
- Though many people believe it is, epilepsy is not a rare disease.

Part 3 - Plan of Care

10 Patient Interview Questions to be asked at the 1st office visit:

1. What brings you in today?
2. Have you had any seizures since your last doctor's visit?
3. I know you have had a concussion? How did that heal up? As well as your arm.
4. How is your pain in your arm on a scale of 1-10
5. Do you smoke or vape?
6. Take any medications?
7. How's your sleep been?
8. What's your diet look like? Do you drink water?
9. Have you felt tired lately? Upset stomach?
10. Have you encountered any unexpected weight loss?

11. Is your arm alright after your surgery? Do you continue to feel any pain or discomfort after the incident?

Relevant tests to be performed during 1st office visit:

A Lipid Profile test to monitor cholesterol levels due to relevant family history. Perform muscular reaction tests to monitor the effects of epilepsy on the nervous system.

Suggestions for preventative measures:

Continue to take anti-epileptic medication and renew your prescription. Ask the patient to begin going to bed earlier in the day, especially on school nights. Suggest to patients that they make taking medication part of their daily routine to prevent them from forgetting to take it.

Ongoing monitoring:

Continue to monitor cholesterol levels and continue to monitor the arm for any pain around the area of the previous injury. Also, continue to monitor the amount of sleep each night, how much medication he takes each day, and the amount he has, and continue EEG monitoring to watch epilepsy levels.

Privacy Concerns:

Caution against discussing Epilepsy and mother's type 1 diabetes outside of the office with doctor to avoid HIPAA violation. Keep this document secured and out of the public eye. Remind patient that they do not need to share information about epilepsy to anyone besides a doctor, especially for work as they get older.