# Please initial, date, sign it

#### PATIENT MEDICATION AGREEMENT

for Painkillers, Anxiety Medication, Stimulants, and all Controlled Substances

You are being prescribed a medicine that has many risks. The medicine also has special laws that the doctor and patient must follow.

It is important that you follow all these instructions, EXACTLY.

	problems, including death, even if taken as prescribed. They are also
	addicting.
	You should get your medicine from only ONE provider and ONE
	pharmacy. This helps prevent side effects and overdoses.
	Take the medication only as you are told. Do not take more medicine
	than you are prescribed. They need to last you until your next appointment.
	Your medicine is only for you. Do not share your medicine. Do not
	allow others to use your medicines. Do not sell or trade your medicines.
	Keep your medications secure. We recommend locking them. Lost or stolen medication means other are in danger.
	All emergency departments in San Diego and Imperial Counties have
	stated that they will not prescribe these medications if you lose them
_	or feel you need more.
	The dangers of the medicine are greater with anything that makes you
	sleepy. Mixing your medicine with alcohol, street drugs, sleeping
	pills, or other drugs can make you sick or die.
	Do not drive a car or do dangerous activities if you are not fully alert when on these medicines.
	Your treatment will be monitored in different ways. You may be asked
	to do a drug test. You may be asked to show your pills. The State of California tracks your prescriptions.
	If your provider feels that your medicine is not helping, the medicine will be stopped. You will be treated with other methods.







San Diego County Physicians United for a Healthy San Diego



Comprehensive Pain
Management Group
Return Visit Questionnaire

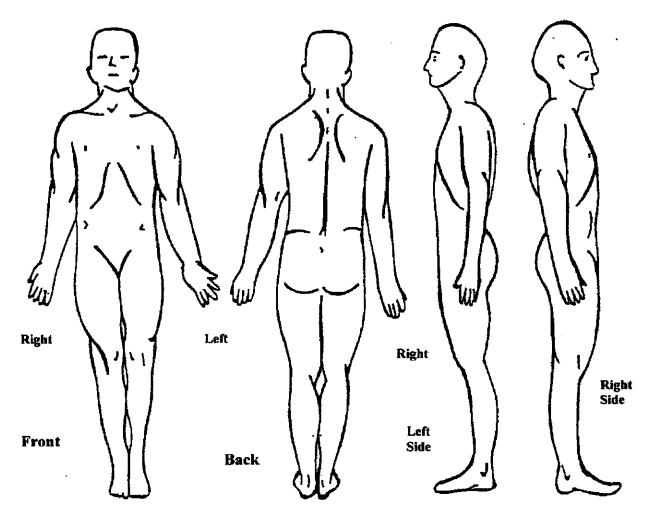
Name:		 	
Visit Da	te:	 	

Reviewed with patient by: Date:
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#### I. LOCATION:

- A. Shade in the areas of your body that have pain in red, and numbness in blue.

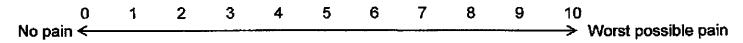
B. Place "X1" next to area of greatest pain.
C. Place "X2" next to area of second greatest pain. For office use: BP: HR: O2 sat:



II. Intensity:

**VAS Pain Rating Scale** 

1. a. Rate your current feelings of pain on the scale. (0 is no pain and 10 is the worst pain you can imagine.)



b. Rate your pain when you are at rest and when you move. (0 - 10)

Rest pain score: \_\_\_\_\_ Movement pain score: \_\_\_\_\_

2	Activities of Daily Living	4 %				
	(Please check the box for Better, Same or Worse for					
a. b. c. d. e. f.	Physical Functioning Family Relationships Social Relationships Mood Sleep Patterns Overall Functioning	Same - - - -	Worse			
3	Since your last visit have you returned to work? If you had injection, did it make improvement in your pain	Yes ? Yes		No [		
4	Is the amount of pain relief you are now obtaining from make a real difference in your life?	om your curr Yes		reliever Vo	(s) enougt	ı to
5 a. b. c.	If physical therapy has been a part of your treatment How many sessions have you had? Have you missed any sessions?  If yes, what reason?	t plan; Yes	Γ :	No [		
6 a. b.	If health psychology has been a part of your treatment How many sessions have you had?  Have you missed any sessions?	ent plan: Yes	Γ .	No F		
C.	If yes, what reason?					
7	Please restate your goals regarding your pain mana	gement with	us:			
8	What goals have you met since your treatment with	us?				
9	Pattern of pain: (Please check appropriate)	· · <u>J</u> ,,,,,,				<del>\."-</del>
	What is the frequency of your pain? % Time Pain-Free?	Constant	∫ Fr	equent	Г Oc	casional 🗀
	Does the pain change during the day?  If yes, what time of the day is your pain worst?  What part of the day is the pain better?  How many episodes of pain do you have?  Duration of episodes:	Yes Morning Morning Per day Few minutes	Af	No ternoon ternoon everal ours	Nig Nig Per wee Sev day	ht
10		I, Diffused mbness			ng/Spasms	
11	What areas of pain have improved?			_		
12	What areas of pain have stayed the same?					
13	What areas of pain have gotten worse?					
14	Any new accidents or falls since your last visit?					
15	Are you pregnant?	Yes		No	Γ	

16	Adverse Events:				
	Are there any potential side	effects from the	medications	you are taking?	Please check appropriate
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe
a.	Nausea	Γ	Γ	Γ	
b.	Vomitting	Γ-		<u> </u>	
C.	Constipation		Γ	Γ	
d.	Itching	Γ		Г	
e.	Mental Cloudiness	<u> </u>	Γ	Γ	
f.	Sweating	ŗ	Γ	Ę	Γ
g.	Fatigue	Γ		Γ	Ę
h.	Drowsiness	厂		Γ	Γ
i.	Other				
		<u> </u>	Γ	Γ	

## 17 Please list all <u>current</u> medications: (Including any <u>over the counter medications</u> and <u>physician prescriptions</u>)

Name of medication	Dose	Total daily dose	Prescriber
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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#### LARS R. NEWSOME, MD ASMG

Pain Management Office | 4130 La Jolia Village Drive, Suite 300 | La Jolia, CA 92037

# DRIVING INSTRUCTIONS FOR PATIENTS TAKING OPIOIDS

Oploid medications can cause side effects that impair your ability to drive. The final decision on whether you should drive while using opioid medications is a legal issue and should be addressed with your automobile insurance carrier. Out of concern for your safety and the safety of others, please observe the following guidelines:

- Do not drive for 4 5 days after beginning opioid treatment or after a change in opioid treatment such as a dose increase.
- Do not drive if you ever feel sedated or cognitively impaired.
- Report sedation/unsteadiness/cognitive decline to our office as soon as possible.
- Under no circumstances should you use alcohol or illicit drugs such as cannabis (marijuana) and drive.
- Avoid taking over-the-counter antihistamines, as contained in numerous cold and affergy medications.
- Do not make any changes in your medication regimen without consulting our office.

Patient Namé		
Patient Signature	Date	
Practitioner Signature	Date	

Date	 <del></del>		
Patient Name			

### **OPIOID RISK TOOL**

		Mark e x that :		Item Score If Female	Item Score If Male
1. Family History of Substance Abuse	Alcohol Illegal Drugs Prescription Drugs	[	] ] ]	1 2 4	3 3 4
2. Personal History of Substance Abuse	Alcohol Illegal Drugs Prescription Drugs	[ [ [	] ]	3 4 5	3 4 5
3. Age (Mark box if 16 - 45)		E	]	1	1
4. History of Preadolescent Sexual Abus	<b>e</b>	[	1	3	0
5. Psychological Disease	Attention Deficit Disorder, Obsessive Compulsiv Disorder, Bipolar, Schizophrenia	•	1	2	2
	Depression	[	]	1	1
		T	OTAL		-
		L M	ow Ris	e Risk 4-7	egory

Reference: Webster LR. Predicting aberrant behaviors in opioid-treated patients: Preliminary validation of the opioid risk tool. *Pain Medicine*. 2005;6(6):432-442. Used with permission.

Pain Management Office | 4130 La Jolla Village Drive, Suite 300 | La Jolla, CA 92037

### **EPWORTH SLEEPINESS SCALE**

Date:

Name:

How likely are you to doze off or fall asleep in the situations described below, in contrast to feeling just tired? This refers to your usual way of life in recent times. Even if you haven't done some of these things recently try to work out how they would have affected you.

Use the following scale to choose the most appropriate number for each situation:-

- 0 Would never doze
- 1 Slight chance of dozing
- 2 Moderate chance of dozing
- 3 High chance of dozing

Situation	Change of Dozing
Sitting and reading	
Watching TV	
Sitting, inactive in a public place (e.g. a theatre or a meeting)	
As a passenger in a car for an hour without a break	
Lying down to rest in the afternoon when circumstances permit	
Sitting and talking to someone	
Sitting quietly after a lunch without	
In a car, while stopped for a few minutes in the traffic	
Total	

#### **SCORING**

0-10 Normal range

10-12 Borderline

12-24 Abnormal