Welcome to Neurology Clinic

Key Quality Metrics

- Complete two step medication reconciliation
- Please list attending on any lab/imaging order

Beginning of Visit

- Sign up for rooms on the two white boards in the Hallways.
- On home tab, select Neurology
 Workflow and Resources:
 - Tuesday: OVM General Neuro, OVM Stroke, OVM Neuroresident (neurology residents only).
 - Friday: OVM General Neuro, OVM Multiple Sclerosis, OVM NeuroMusc MD, OVM Neuro Resident

- Try to present to attending who usually follows patient
- Document driving status, seizure precautions, return precautions, medication risks to pregnancy and unborn where appropriate
- At Neurology Workflow tab, add Charges and Follow-up: Standard Followup is 6-months. If phone visit desired, add "phone visit" to follow-up order.
- Discharge: Discharge pts who do not require follow-up, this reduces wait times
- Visit Summary: Use green + sign (seizure safety, first aid, medication information, etc.)
- Ensure prescriptions are accurate. Provide 3 months with 3 refills. Scheduled drugs = 1 month + 5 refills. If requested, add to eRX section "Mail RX to patient"
- **MS drugs: Route to OVM pharmacy** to ensure pt has access
- Refer to primary care if no PMD. Add note to follow-up order, "Send to 2D 142 for NERF"
 - Patient Access Number To Schedule Primary Care 747-210-3800
- Teaching: For Internal Medicine, brief teaching session at end of Tuesday Clinic (once Covid crisis is over)

Problem	History	Exam and Work Up	Action List
Seizure	 Date of Last Sz, Age of onset, average frequency, description Causal factors: birth injury, febrile seizures, develop. history, infection, genetic Childbearing and Pregnancy status Current medications, meds tried and failed Driving and license status (document if ordering not to drive). 	 Focused exam (injury, skin reaction, memory, mood, nystagmus, ataxia) Review MRI/EEG, last CBC, CMP, Vitamin D level, DEXA 	 Education about seizure safety, pregnancy, medication side effects Call 911 for Sz > 5 min or clusters Order labs CBC, CMP, Vitamin D, AED level, DEXA scan if appropriate FAX County Morbidity/Mortality report if needed
Stroke	 What kind of stroke (ischemic, hemorrhagic)? What was the patient's baseline before the stroke? What were the symptoms when the patient first presented with the stroke? What was done for the patient (workup/treatment)? Any new or worsening deficits? 	 Vital signs! Is HTN well controlled Heart: RRR? Carotid Bruits? Neuro: focused! - exam pertinent to the deficits. Change from prior exam? Labs: Echo. Holter/Zio,, Brian and vessel imaging HgA1C, Lipids, any hypercoagulable labs 	 Risk factor control: A1C <7, LDL <70, BP ≤130/90. Antiplatelet or OAC? Referrals: Dietary, diabetic education, primary care, physical therapy? Is the work-up complete? – do we know the cause of the stroke and is this being addressed?
Headache	 Age of onset, duration of HA, frequency, aura, bilateral/unilateral, n/v photophobia. Red Flags? Thunderclap, recent worsening, age > 50, LOC, stroke-like Sx Preventive Meds (tricyclic's, topiramate, VPA, Beta/CA-blockers/Abortive Meds) Medication overuse? (> 15 days of abortive/pain meds? 	 Focused exam: HEENT, Funduscopic exam, CN, Pronator Drift, DTRs, Gait Brain imaging MRI, MRA or CT if any red flags 	 Abortive: Triptans, Prevention: Magnesium, tricyclic, beta-blocker, topiramate If Medication overuse headaches educate Consider rapid taper of prn abortive meds, consider prophylactic therapy and Medrol dose pack.
Multiple Sclerosis NMO	 Age of onset, type of MS (relapsing/remitting or progressive), Active Disease or Not Active depending on new lesions or relapses past year. Describe date of last relapse, Treatment given, and its residual deficits. List current symptoms (e.g. pain, weakness, sensory deficit, fatigue, UTI, bladder dysfunction) & meds or tx used (Current & prior MS meds – what has been tried, reason for failure (e.g.poor tolerance/compliance, relapse), and dates of use 	 Focused Exam: MS: CN II-XII: Visual Acuity, Afferent Pupillary Defect Funduscopic, Nystagmus, Internuclear Opthalmoplegia, Strength, Motor, Coordination, Reflexes, Gait Review & list recent labs and Imaging: MRI, CBC, LFT's, Urinalysis Vitamin D status 	 Medication monitoring labs: CBC w/diff, CMP, Vitamin D Rituximab: add annual HIV, quant gold, hepatitis panel, total Immunoglobulin levels, CD19 counts 5 months after each tx Consider Referral to SoCal MS society, provide education Repeat MRI imaging annually w/GAD if relapse in past 1-2 yrs. If no relapse then discuss foregoing GAD with attending RTC q3-6 months depending upon stability
Myasthenia Gravis	 Age of onset, duration of symptoms Any problems with respiration or swallowing/choking? Medications - what has been tried before and what dosage? Immunosuppression 	 Vital signs, Respiratory status (count in one breath) Ptosis, palate, swallowing, neck flexion, respiratory, Power, fatigability Recent labs, CBC, diff, 	 If MG, CT chest for Thymoma, ACH-antibodies, CBC, diff, for signs of immunosuppression
Dementia	 Onset: sudden or gradual? Course progressive or stable, step wise? Family history? Any behavioral abnormalities (delusions, depression, agitation, hallucinations)? Risk Factors: vascular, stroke, endocrine, metabolic Any atypical features: Headaches, focal neurologic deficits, change in vision, gait, alteration of consciousness? Drug effects: Ditropan, Elavil, benzo's, anti Parkinson drugs. Does pattern fit Frontal-temporal, vascular dementia, or Lewy-body dementia 	 Cognitive exam: Mini Mental Status or MOCA, clock drawing Lab tests to include: CBC, LFT, TSH, B12, Vitamin D, RPR, TPPA, HIV, calcium, electrolytes, bun, creatinine, lipid panel, TPO MRI, EEG, PET (if needed) 	 Evaluate safety- wandering, depression etc. Evaluate caregiver coping, and remember that dementia is often more distressing for the caregiver than Consider non pharmacological behavioral treatment. Remember that Alzheimer's disease is a diagnosis of exclusion-all reversible causes of dementia need to be ruled out first. Drug treatment for dementia type and for behavioral issues. Dementia pts not to be left alone or to self administer medications