

Neurology Center of Wichita

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**PATIENT AUTHORIZATION FOR PRACTICE TO RELEASE
PROTECTED HEALTH INFORMATION TO THIRD PARTIES**

By signing this authorization, I authorize Neurology Center of Wichita to use and/or disclose Certain protected health information (PHI) about my child to or for the party or parties listed below.

This authorization permits Neurology Center of Wichita to use or disclose to _____ the following individually identifiable health information (specifically describe the information to be released, such as date(s) of service, level of detail to be released, origin of information, etc.).

This authorization will expire on _____

When my information is used or disclosed pursuant to this authorization, it may be subject to redisclosure by the recipient and may no longer be protected by the Federal HIPAA Privacy Rule. I have the right to revoke this authorization in writing except to the extent that Neurology Center of Wichita has acted in reliance upon this authorization. My written revocation must be submitted to Neurology Center of Wichita's Medical records Department.

Signed by _____
Patient /Parent/Legal Guardian Relationship to Patient

_____ _____
Print Name of Patient Date

DILANTIN
(Phenytoin)

Your child has received a prescription for Dilantin; the generic name is Phenytoin. Dilantin is an anticonvulsant (a medicine used to prevent seizures). Dilantin has been used in the United States for over 50 years. The doctors and nurses of The Neurology Center of Wichita have prepared this information sheet. Be sure to ask us if you have any questions. Our phone number is (316) 686-6866.

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF DILANTIN?

- It is relatively inexpensive.
- It stays in the body a long time, so it can be given once or twice a day.
- It is effective against several types of seizures.

WHAT FORMS OF DILANTIN ARE USED?

Dilantin is available in 50 milligram (mg) chewable tablets, 30 mg or 100 mg capsules, or liquid (30 mg per 5 cc or 125 mg per 5 cc). The chewable tablets may be crushed or chewed before swallowing or swallowed whole. The capsule should be swallowed whole. If using the liquid shake the bottle well before using and use a syringe, tube spoon, or medicine cup to measure. The average household teaspoon may not hold the right amount of liquid.

WHAT ARE THE SIDE EFFECTS OF DILANTIN?

- **Swollen Gums:** the most common side effect of Dilantin is tender and swollen gums (gingival hyperplasia). This is usually seen in younger patients. To help prevent this, the teeth should be brushed and flossed carefully each day. A dentist should clean the teeth every 3 months. If you notice bleeding of the gums, check with your medical doctor or dentist.
- **Allergic Reactions:** may occur with any medication and should be reported immediately. Allergies usually show up 2 to 4 weeks after starting the medicine but may begin sooner or later. The usual reaction is a fine red rash all over the body. Rash or blisters on the inside of the mouth, nose or eyelids is more serious. Any rash which begins soon after starting new medicine should be discussed with the doctor or physicians assistant. **DO NOT STOP TAKING THE MEDICINE WITHOUT CONTACTING OUR OFFICE!**

WHAT SYMPTOMS SHOULD I REPORT TO THE DOCTOR IMMEDIATELY?

- Clumsiness, unsteadiness, or muscle weakness.
- Extreme sleepiness, confusion, or slurred speech.
- Continuous, uncontrolled back and forth and/or rolling eye movements
- Skin rash or itching
- Unusual excitement, nervousness, or irritability
- Worsening of seizures
- Double or blurred vision
- Repeated nausea and vomiting

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS OF TOO MUCH MEDICINE?

- If the medicine level is too high, the child will be sleepy, unsteady and may act or sound "drunk". The child may be dizzy, complain of blurry vision or have slurred speech. If you think this is a possibility, call the doctor.
- Large overdoses cause drowsiness and may progress to coma or death. If you think someone has taken a large overdose of the medicine, call 911 immediately! **Keep this and all medications out of the reach of children.**

WHAT ABOUT OTHER MEDICATIONS MY CHILD MAY NEED?

Be sure to tell any doctor your child sees that he or she is taking Dilantin. Also memorize the dose: How many milligrams are in the tablets? Use caution with any medications that can cause drowsiness (such as antihistamines). Try to avoid over-the-counter medications that contain many ingredients (some of which may cause drowsiness).

IS DILANTIN ADDICTIVE?

No. Patients taking Dilantin do not crave more medicine in the way that a heroin or cocaine addict does. However, suddenly stopping the medicine may cause seizures, especially if the patient is not on another anticonvulsant at the time. When we stop anticonvulsants, we lower the dose gradually to prevent this. Patients who are ready to be tried off their anticonvulsants have no trouble coming off the medication.

CAN I TAKE DILANTIN DURING PREGNANCY?

Although most mothers who take medicine for seizure control deliver normal babies, there have been reports of increased birth defects. Notify your doctor if you are pregnant or planning to get pregnant. Issues about pregnancy and epilepsy should be discussed with the doctor **BEFORE** pregnancy. **DO NOT** stop taking an anticonvulsant suddenly if you learn you are pregnant. **DO** call the doctor right away to discuss your options and treatments.

WHAT IF I MISS A DOSE?

Be sure to give the medicine to your child at about the same time every day as directed. If your child is taking the medicine once a day and dose is forgotten, give the missed dose as soon as you remember. Then, give the next dose at the regular time. If you do not remember that a dose was missed until the following day, do not give the missed dose, **DO NOT** double the dose. Instead, give the regular dose at the regular time. If your child takes the medicine twice a day and a dose is forgotten, give the missed dose as soon as you remember and continue the regular schedule. If the dose is missed for more than 2 days, call our office.

This information is not a complete list of all the possible reactions to Dilantin. It is **important** that you speak with your doctor or nurse about this medication to discuss the risks, benefits and danger signs. Do not change the dose or form of medicine prescribed by the physician without discussing it with our office.

Subhash Shah, MD
Diplomat American Board Pediatrics
American Board of Psychology & Neurology

Kathryn Welch PA-C
Judy Stanton, RN, BSN

PROPRANOLOL **(Inderal)**

WHAT IS PROPRANOLOL?

Propranolol is a group of drugs called beta-blockers. Beta-blockers affect the heart and circulation. Propranolol is used to treat tremors, migraine headaches and hypertension (high blood pressure).

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT PROPRANOLOL

You should not use this medication if you are allergic to propranolol or if you have asthma or certain heart conditions. **DO NOT STOP TAKING PROPRANOLOL WITHOUT FIRST TALKING TO YOUR DOCTOR.** Stopping suddenly may make your condition worse.

BEFORE TAKING PROPRANOLOL

If you have certain conditions, you may need a dose adjustment or special tests to safely use this medication. Before taking propranolol, tell your doctor if you have:

- Bronchitis, emphysema, or other breathing disorders
- Diabetes
- Low blood pressure
- A heart problem such as heart block, sick sinus syndrome, slow heart rate or congestive heart failure
- Depression
- Problems with circulation (such as Raynaud's syndrome)

This medication may be harmful to an unborn baby. Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant during treatment.

WHAT FORMS OF PROPRANOLOL ARE AVAILABLE?

- Propranolol is available in immediate release and extended release tablets.
- It is usually given in the morning and occasionally late afternoon.
- Do not crush, chew, break or open an extended release propranolol capsule. Swallow the pill whole. It is specially made to release medicine slowly in the body. Breaking or opening the pill would cause too much of the drug to be released at one time.
- Do not skip doses or stop taking propranolol without first talking to your doctor. Stopping suddenly may make your condition worse.
- If you need to have any type of surgery, tell the surgeon that you are using propranolol. You may need to briefly stop using propranolol before surgery.

WHAT HAPPENS IF I MISS A DOSE?

For regular (short-acting) propranolol: Take missed dose as soon as you remember. If your next dose is less than 4 hours away, skip the missed dose and take the medicine at the next regularly scheduled time.

For extended-release propranolol (Inderal LA, InnoPran XL and others): Take the missed dose as soon as you remember. If your next dose is less than 8 hours away, skip the missed dose and take the medicine at the next regularly scheduled time.

Do not take extra medicine to make up the missed dose.

WHAT HAPPEN IF I OVERDOSE?

Seek emergency medical attention if you think you have used too much of the medicine. Overdose symptoms may include slow or uneven heartbeats, dizziness, weakness, or fainting.

WHAT ARE THE SIDE EFFECTS OF PROPRANOLOL?

- Fast, slow or uneven breathing
- Feeling light-headed, fainting
- Feeling short of breath, even with mild exertion
- Fever, sore throat, and headache with a severe blistering, peeling and red skin rash
- Depression, confusion, hallucinations
- Cold feeling in your hands and feet

Tell your doctor about any unusual or bothersome side effect

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VIMPAT
(lacosamide)

Your child has received a prescription for lacosamide. The brand name for lacosamide is Vimpat. Vimpat is an anticonvulsant (a medication used to prevent seizure). The staff of the Neurology Center of Wichita has prepared this information sheet. Be sure to ask us if you have any questions. Our phone number is (316) 686-6866.

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF VIMPAT?

It is effective for partial complex seizures. It is generally well tolerated.

WHAT FORMS OF VIMPAT ARE AVAILABLE?

Vimpat is available in tablet form (50mg, 100mg, 150mg, and 200mg). It is also available in an IV form. The tablets may be crushed up or chewed. It is generally given twice a day.

WHAT ARE THE SIDE EFFECTS OF VIMPAT?

- Sleepiness may occur in the beginning. This side effect should resolve quickly.
- Euphoria (elevated mood)
- Dizziness
- Allergic reactions may occur with any medication and should be reported immediately. Allergies usually occur in the first two months, but may begin sooner or later. The usual reaction is a fine red rash all over the body. Rash or blisters inside of the mouth, nose, or eyelids are more serious. Any rash which begins after starting a new medication should be discussed with the doctor or physician assistant.

DO NOT STOP TAKING THE MEDICATION WITHOUT CONTACTING THE DOCTOR.

- Patients who are known to have cardiac disease or taking medicines known to prolong PR interval should be monitored closely.

WHAT SYMPTOMS SHOULD I REPORT TO THE DOCTOR IMMEDIATELY?

- Extreme sleepiness
- Aggressive behavior
- Unsteady walking

- Slurred speech
- Repeated vomiting or marked loss of appetite

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS OF TOO MUCH MEDICINE?

If the medicine level is too high, your child will be sleepy, unsteady and may act or sound "drunk". Your child may be dizzy, complain of blurry vision or have slurred speech. High levels of medicine may cause vomiting. Large overdoses can cause excessive drowsiness. If you think someone has taken a Large Overdose of medication, CALL 911 IMMEDIATELY. Keep this and all medication out of the reach of children.

WHAT ABOUT OTHER MEDICINES MY CHILD MAY NEED?

If Vimpat is the only medicine your child is taking, then they may take over the counter medications such as Tylenol or ibuprofen. You are welcome to ask the staff or doctor if other prescription or over the counter medications are okay to take with Vimpat.

This information is not a complete list of all possible reactions to Vimpat. It is important that you speak to your doctor or physician assistant about this medication, to discuss the risks, benefits, and danger signs. Do not change the dose or form of medicine without discussing it with our office