Community Medical Clinic

Hopkinsville, KY

Oak Grove, KY

Princeton, KY

PLEASE RESPOND TO ALL QUESTIONS

Personal Information Last Name First Name Middle Initial Date of Birth ____ /___ Social Security _____ Address PO Box City _____ State ___ Zip Cell Phone E-mail address_____ How did you hear about us? _____ Marital Status: ___ Single Married Divorced ___ Partner ___ Widowed ___ Legally Separated Race: ___White ___Black ___Hispanic ___Native American ___Asian ___Pacific Islander ___Other Gender Identity: Male Female Transgender Male/Female to Male Transgender Female/Male to Female Other Sexual Orientation: Lesbian or Gay Straight Bisexual Something Else Don't Know Choose not to disclose Language: ___English ___Spanish ___Other ___Limited English (Translator needed? ___Yes ___No) Emergency Contact _____ PO Box_____ ______ State______ Zip _______ Home Phone______ Cell Phone_____ Pharmacy Information Name Phone Address _____ City_____ State____ Zip____ Employment Information Employed? ____ Yes No ____ Retired Please check all that apply _____Veteran ____Seasonal Worker ____Migrant Worker ____Public Housing

Health History

Patient Name		Today	's Date		
Age Birthdate	Age Birthdate Date		te of Last Physical Exam		
What is the reason for your visit?					
SYMPTOMS Check symptoms yo	ou currently have or have had in t	he past year.			
General	Gastrointestinal	Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat	MEN only		
□Chills	□Appetite poor	□Bleeding gums	☐Breast lump		
□Depression	□Bloating	□Blurred vision	☐Erection difficulties		
□Fainting	☐Bowel changes	□Crossed eyes	□Lump in testicles		
□Fever	□Constipation	□Difficulty swallowing	□Penis discharge		
□Forgetfulness	□Diarrhea	□Double vision	☐Sore on penis		
□Headache	□Excessive hunger	□Earache	□Other		
□Loss of sleep	□Excessive thirst	□Ear discharge			
□Loss of weight	□Gas	□Hay fever			
□Nervousness	□Hemorrhoids	□Hoarseness	WOMEN only		
□Numbness	□Indigestion	□Loss of hearing	□Abnormal PAP smear		
□Sweats	□Nausea	□Nosebleeds	☐Bleeding between period		
	☐Rectal bleeding	□Persistent cough	□Breast lump		
Muscle/Joint/Bone	☐Stomach pain	☐Ringing in ears	□Extreme menstrual pain		
Pain, weakness, numbness in	□Vomiting	☐Sinus problems	☐Hot flashes		
□Arms □Hips	□Vomiting blood	□Vision-Flashes	□Nipple discharge		
□Back □Legs		□Vision-Halos	☐Painful intercourse		
□Feet □Neck	Cardiovascular		□Vaginal discharge		
☐ Hands ☐ Shoulders	☐Chest pain	Skin	□Other		
	☐High blood pressure	☐Bruise easily	Date of last menstrual		
Genito-Urinary	☐Irregular heart beat	□Hives	period		
☐Blood in urine	□Low blood pressure	□ltching	Date of last PAP		
DFrequent urination	☐Poor circulation	□Change in moles	smear		
☐ Lack of bladder control	☐Rapid heart beat	□Rash	Have you had a		
□Painful urination	☐Swelling of ankles	□Scars	mammogram?		
1	□Varicose veins	☐Sore that won't heal	Are you pregnant?		
	1		Number of children		
CONDITIONS Check conditions y	ou have or have had in the past.				
□AIDS	☐Chemical Dependency	☐High Cholesterol	□Prostate Problem		
□Alcoholism	□Chicken Pox	☐HIV Positive	☐Psychiatric Care		
□Anemia	□ Diabetes	☐Kidney Disease	☐Rheumatic Fever		
□Anorexia	□Emphysema	☐Liver Disease	☐Scarlet Fever		
□ Appendicitis	□Epilepsy	□Measles	□Stroke		
□Arthritis	□Glaucoma	☐Migraine Headaches	☐Suicide Attempt		
□Asthma	□Goiter	□Miscarriage	☐Thyroid Problems		
☐Bleeding disorders	□Gonorrhea	☐ Mononucleosis	□Tonsillitis		
☐Breast lump	□Gout	☐Multiple Sclerosis	□Tuberculosis		
□Bronchitis	☐Heart Disease	□Mumps	☐Typhoid Fever		
□Bulimia	□ Hepatitis	□Pacemaker	Ulcers		
□Cancer	□Hernia	□Pneumonia □	□Vaginal Infections		
□ Cataracts	□Herpes	□Polio	□Venereal Disease		
MEDICATIONS List current medic	cations	ALLERGIES To medications or su	bstances		
Pharmacy	Phone				

Relation	Age	State of Health	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Check if your blood relatives had any of the following: Disease Relationship to you			
Father				·		Arthr	itis, Gout	
Vother	_			12.0 J. P. C. L. (1.00)	1.02	Asthr	na, Hay Fever	Section 2
Brothers	-				81.7	Cance	er	
					1	Chem	ical	
		L 11931, v.		120 1	.73 [Depe	ndency	
		1160000	15 30		-144	Diabe	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Sisters			530		0.2	Heart Strok	Disease	
						High	Blood Pressure	
		562 B				Kidne	y Disease	
	1 1	No. 8C 1		160		Tube	rculosis	11.7
	U Fr	17 15 11 11 11	Sarahari (A	4367 July		Other		Bark J. San J.
HOSPITAL	LIZATIO	NS .					PREGNANCY	HISTORY
/ear	Τ	Hospital		Reason for Hospitaliza	ation and Of		Year of Sex Birth Birt	•
	+						 	
	-		-					
	-		7. 4. 2. 1					
		-1.15	1 1	7			and a set of	
	-						HEALTH HABIT	S Check which substances
			1					
		w. W				7	you use and de each substance	escribe how much you use e.
lave you	ever h	ad a blood	transfusion	o? □Yes □No		7		е.
			transfusior				each substanc	e. ine
If yes, p	olease (give approx			E		each substance Caffen Tobacce	e. ine
	olease (give approx	imate date	5	E	- 2	each substanc	e. ine
If yes, p	olease (give approx	imate date	5	E		Caffen Tobacc Street Drugs OCCUPATIONA	e. ine
If yes, p	olease (give approx	imate date	5	E		Caffen Tobacc Street Drugs OCCUPATIONA	AL CONCERNS Check if your
If yes, p	olease (give approx	imate date	5	E		Caffen Tobacc Street Drugs OCCUPATIONA work exposes	AL CONCERNS Check if your
If yes, p	olease (give approx	imate date	5	E		each substance Caffen Tobacc Street Drugs OCCUPATIONA work exposes of the street Hazar	AL CONCERNS Check if your you to the following:
If yes, p	olease (give approx	imate date	5	E		each substance Caffen Tobacc Street Drugs OCCUPATIONA work exposes of the street Hazar	AL CONCERNS Check if your you to the following: dous Substances

Community Medical Clinic

Hopkinsville Oak Grove Princeton

PERMISSION FOR TREATMENT/NOTICE OF RIGHTS AND PRIVACY

Name					
Please Print					
Date of Birth					
Permission is hereby granted to the staff of Community Me and /or services to the above named patient.	edical Clinic to render treatment				
understand that there is a copy of the Notice of Privacy Practices available upon request.					
I have had the opportunity to discuss this information and u	nderstand my rights.				
	, 3				
Name of Individual Signing Authorization	Date Signed				
ivanie of individual signing Authorization	Date Signed				
If not signed by the client, specify basis for Authority to sign:					
Parent Spouse Personal Representative					
Other (Describe Authority to Sign)					
 Staff Signature	Date Signed				

Sliding Scale and Patient Monthly Income

Patient Name:	
Family Household Monthly Income:	
Refused to supply family household monthly income:	
Number of Family Members in Household:	
Are you interested in applying for the Sliding Fee Scale?	

Question: What is the Sliding Fee Scale?

Answer: The scale is based on income and household size. Patients can receive as much as 44% to 100% off the patient's portion of the visit.

Once you are interested in applying for the Sliding Fee Scale, please return to us your proof of income and the number of people living in your household. The Sliding Fee Scale cannot start until we receive your information back and it has been approved. Also, we cannot back date your information and if approved it will take effect on that day.

<u>Applicants must provide proof of family household income:</u> earnings, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, public assistance, veterans' payments, survivor benefits, pension or retirement income, interest, dividends, rents, royalties, income from estates, trusts, educational assistance, alimony, child support, assistance from outside the household, and other miscellaneous sources.

<u>Applicants must provide:</u> Size of their family household. Family is defined as: a group of two people or more (one of whom is the householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such people (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family.

Those with health insurance, except Medicaid, can still see benefits from the Sliding Fee Scale. For example, if there is a lapse in your insurance policy or with high deductible/out of pocket from most insurance plans the slide discount will cover where your insurance didn't.

If you elect to not choose the Sliding Fee Scale we still need to record your monthly income into our database. If you choose to not share your income with us then please mark the box above so that we have proof we did ask you for this information.

Please let us know if you have any questions in regards to how the Sliding Fee Scale works and how it can benefit you and your family.

Community Medical Clinic

FEE ELIGIBILITY RECORD

Name		Date	
	Please Print Clearly		
Responsible Party		v.	
Name	Relationship	Phon	e
Address	City	State	Zip
Insurance Information			
Name of Insurance (Primary)		Employer	
Name of Insured	Insured's DOB	Relati	onship
ID Number	Group Number	Effect	ive Date
Name of Insurance (Secondary)		Employer	9
Name of Insured	Insured's DOB	Relatio	onship
ID Number	Group Number	Effecti	ve Date
By signing below, the responsible party source. I also understand that it is by resor or other third party funding sources, inc	sponsibility to notify Community N	Medical Clinic of any changes v	a third party func
Responsibility Party		Date Signed	
Staff Signature		Date Signed	

Release of Information (To)

I,	authorize the following from my Protected Health Information:			
Health & PhysicalMedication HistoryHeight/Weight/VitalsLength of TreatmentDischarge SummaryOther:	Lab ReportsPhysical Health EvaluationTreatment NotesDiagnosis			
to be disclosed to				
I understand the purpose for releasing this i	nformation is for:			
	(be as specific as possible)			
if Pennyroyal has already undertaken an action is as follows: (Sp or in one year from the date of this authorization understand pursuant to KRS 304.17A-555-My	Protected Health Information, released under this authorization may not be seyond the purpose for which my authorization was given, without first			
have read and understand this authorization				
Individual Signing Authorization)	(Date Signed)			
f not signed by the client, specify basis for an Other:	uthority to sign:ParentSpousePersonal Representative(Describe Authority to Sign)			
Staff Signature and Title)	(Date Signed)			

HIV 101

Without treatment, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) can make a person very sick and even cause death.

Learning the basics about HIV can keep you healthy and prevent transmission.

HIV Can Be Transmitted By



Sexual Contact



Sharing Needles to Inject Drugs



Mother to Baby during pregnancy, birth, or breastfeeding

HIV Is NOT Transmitted By



Air or Water



Saliva, Sweat, Tears, or Closed-Mouth Kissing



Insects or Pets



Sharing Toilets, Food, or Drinks

Protect Yourself From HIV

- Get tested at least once or more often if you are at risk.
- Use condoms the right way every time you have anal or vaginal sex.
- Choose activities with little to no risk like oral sex.
- · Limit your number of sex partners.
- Don't inject drugs, or if you do, don't share needles or works.



- If you are at very high risk for HIV, ask your health care provider if pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is right for you.
- If you think you've been exposed to HIV within the last 3 days, ask a health care provider about postexposure prophylaxis (PEP) right away. PEP can prevent HIV, but it must be started within 72 hours.
- · Get tested and treated for other STDs.



Keep Yourself Healthy And Protect Others If You Are Living With HIV

- Find HIV care. It can keep you healthy and greatly reduce your chance of transmitting HIV.
- Take your medicines the right way every day.
- · Stay in HIV care.



- Tell your sex or drug-using partners that you are living with HIV. Use condoms the right way every time you have sex, and talk to your partners about PrEP.
- · Get tested and treated for other STDs.



For more information please visit www.cdc.gov/hiv



WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT HIV & AIDS

infection. A person with AIDS is susceptible to certain infections and cancers. When a person with AIDS cannot fight off infections, this person becomes ill. These infections can eventually kill a person with AIDS. AIDS is the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome - a serious illness that makes the body unable to fight

WHAT CAUSES AIDS?

been told that you have HIV, you should get prompt medical treatment. In many cases, early treatment can enhance a person's ability to remain healthy as long as possible. Free or reduced cost anonymous and confidential testing with counseling is available at every local health department in Kentucky. After being infected with HIV, it takes The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) causes AIDS. Early diagnosis of HIV infection is important! If you have between two weeks to six months before the test can detect antibodies to the virus.

HOW IS THE HIV VIRUS SPREAD?

- Sexual contact (oral, anal, or vaginal intercourse) with an infected person when blood, pre-ejaculation fluid, semen, rectal fluids or cervical/vaginal secretions are exchanged.
- Sharing syringes, needles, cotton, cookers and other drug injecting equipment with someone who is infected. Receiving contaminated blood or blood products (very unlikely now because blood used in transfusions has
 - been tested for HIV antibodies since March 1985).
- An infected mother passing HIV to her unborn child before or during childbirth, and through breast feeding. Receipt of transplant, tissue/organs, or artificial insemination from an infected donor.
- sometimes be prevented by taking post-exposure prophylaxis anti-retroviral drugs. Strict adherence to universal Needle stick or other sharps injury in a health care setting involving an infected person. Infections can precautions is the best way to prevent exposures.

YOU CANNOT GET HIV THROUGH CASUAL CONTACT SUCH AS:

- Sharing food, utensils, or plates
- Touching someone who is infected with HIV
 - Hugging or shaking hands
- Donating blood or plasma (this has NEVER been a risk for contracting HIV)
 - Using public rest rooms
 - Being bitten by mosquitoes or other insects
- Using tanning beds (always clean before and after use)

HOW CAN I PREVENT HIV/AIDS? A Do not share needles or other drug para; A Do not have connected.

- not sharing needles. If you choose to have sex with anyone else, use latex condoms (rubbers), female condoms Do not share needles or other drug paraphernalia. Do not have sexual intercourse except with a monogamous partner whom you know is not infected and who is or dental dams, and water based lubricants every time you have sex.
 - Educate yourself and others about HIV infection and AIDS.

- Mothers can pass HIV infection to their babies during pregnancy, labor and delivery, and by the child PREGNANCY AND HIV/AIDS

 R Mothers can pass HIV infermina ingesting infected breast milk.
- Without treatment, about 25% (I out of 4) of the babies born to HIV infected women will get HIV. Medical treatment for the HIV infected woman during pregnancy, labor, and delivery can reduce the chance of the baby getting HIV from its mother to less than 2% (less than 2 out of 100).
 - An HIV infected mother should not breastfeed her newborn baby.

- Vaginal, anal, or oral sex without using a condom or dental dam WHAT IS UNSAFE SEX?
 - Sharing sex toys
- Contact with HIV infected blood, pre-ejaculation fluid, semen, rectal fluids or cervical/vaginal secretions

WHAT IS "SAFER" SEX?

- Abstinence (not having sex of any kind)
- Sex only with a person who does not have HIV, does not practice unsafe sex, or inject drugs
 - Using either a male or female condom or dental dam (for oral sex)

How to use a latex condom:

- Use a new latex condom every time you have sex.
- The condom should be rolled onto the erect (hard) penis, pinching 1/2 inch at the tip of the condom to hold the ejaculation (semen) fluid. Air bubbles should be smoothed out. Use plenty of WATER-BASED lubricants such as K-Y Jelly, including a drop or two inside the condom.
 - before and during intercourse. DO NOT USE oil-based lubricants such as petroleum jelly, mineral oil,
 - After ejaculating, withdraw the penis holding the condom at the base so it will not slip off. vegetable oil, Crisco, or cold cream.
 - Throw away the used condom into a garbage can and wash hands.

Remember: You can't tell whether or not someone has HIV just by looking at them!

IS TREATMENT AVAILABLE IF I ALREADY HAVE HIV/AIDS?

Early diagnosis of HIV infection is important! If you have HIV, you should get prompt medical treatment. In many cases, early treatment can enhance a person's ability to remain healthy as long as possible. Your doctor will After being infected with HIV, it takes between two weeks to six months before antibody tests can detect HIV. help you determine the best treatment.

GETTING TESTED FOR HIV:

Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends being tested at least once a year if you do things that can transmit If you have never been tested for HIV, you should be tested at least once. Free anonymous and confidential rapid antibody testing and counseling are available at every health department in Kentucky. Centers for Disease

Injecting drugs or steroids with used injection equipment HIV. These include:

- Having sex with someone who has HIV or any sexually transmitted disease (STD)
 - Having more than one sex partner since your last HIV test
- Having a sex partner who has had other sex partners since your last HIV test
 - Having sex for money or drugs (prostitution- male or female)
- Having unprotected sex or sex with someone who has had unprotected sex

 - Having sex with injecting drug user(s)
 - Having had a blood transfusion between 1978 and 1985 Pregnant women or women desiring to become pregnant

This agency provide quality services to all patients, regardless of HIV status.

Kentucky HIV/AIDS Program 502-564-6539 IF YOU NEED MORE INFORMATION CALL:

The National AIDS Hotline 1-800-342-AIDS

Your local health department's HIV/AIDS Coordinator

CHPS- EPI