

**DHCC**

DEPLOYMENT HEALTH CLINICAL CENTER

# **Primary Care Management and Follow-Up**

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Chief, General Internal Medicine Services  
Walter Reed Army Medical Center*

# Management & Follow-up

## *Objectives*



- ★ Review key steps in Post-Deployment Health Clinical Practice Guideline (PDH-CPG)
- ★ Define 3 PDH clinical categories
- ★ Describe algorithms for management and follow-up of each category
- ★ Identify tools to assist in patient management

# PDH-CPG

## Process Overview



- ★ 1st visit (15 minutes)
  - Identify PDH concern
    - through PD Health Assessment (DD2796), or when patient presents for care
  - Initiate clinical evaluation
  - Establish partnership with patient
  
- ★ Between 1st & 2nd visit – Research concern

# Establish a Patient-Provider Partnership



- ★ Acknowledge the patient's concerns and symptoms
- ★ Indicate commitment to understand the patient's concern and symptoms
- ★ Encourage open and honest transfer of information that will provide a more comprehensive picture of patient's concerns and medical history
- ★ Indicate commitment to allocate sufficient time and resources to resolving the patient's concerns
- ★ Avoid open skepticism or disapproving comments in discussing the patient's concerns."

# http://www.PDHealth.mil



- ★ For Clinicians
- ★ For Veterans & Families
- ★ For Reserve Components
- ★ Deployment Cycle Support
- ★ Education and Training
- ★ Emerging Health Concerns
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**Veterans and Families**

**Specific Conditions & Concerns**

To find out more about a specific medical condition or issue related to deployment health, select the link from the list below. The topics are sorted alphabetically and are cross-referenced to help you find them easily.

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- A -

**Clinicians**

**Department of Defense Deployment Health Clinical Center**

Welcome to Department of Defense's Deployment Health Clinical Center.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide information about our center and its functions.

We maintain a comprehensive repository of information on deployment health, clinical practices, and health news on this website. To find out more about us, select from the following list:

- Mission, Goals, and Approaches
- Clinical Care
- Continuing Medical Education
- CCEP Transition
- Specialized Care Programs
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**Deployment**

Flowchart illustrating the deployment process:

```
graph TD
    A[All health care personnel are required to complete a deployment health assessment (DHA) before deployment.] --> B{DHA completed?}
    B -- No --> C[Complete DHA.]
    B -- Yes --> D{DHA reviewed?}
    D -- No --> E[Review DHA.]
    D -- Yes --> F{DHA approved?}
    F -- No --> G[Obtain approval.]
    F -- Yes --> H[Deployment.]
    G --> I{Can I deploy?}
    I -- No --> J[Obtain approval.]
    I -- Yes --> H
```

# Research Deployment Issues



- ★ “Often when evaluating patients with deployment related health concerns, the patient initially knows more about deployment specific exposure than the clinicians.”
- ★ Before proceeding further, the clinician should thoroughly research the patient’s deployment-related health concerns and identify known risks and exposures for a particular deployment. Consult [www.PDHealth.mil](http://www.PDHealth.mil)

# PDH-CPG

## Process Overview (cont.)



### ★ 2<sup>nd</sup> visit (30 minutes)

- Continue evaluation (review ancillary studies, consults and deployment exposure information)
- If possible establish diagnosis and start therapy
- If not, additional ancillary studies and consults as appropriate

### ★ 3<sup>rd</sup> visit (30 minutes)

- Diagnosis established: monitor therapy
- Diagnosis not established: review additional testing and consultation results
- Continue with algorithm; consider consult with Deployment Health Clinical Center

# PDH-CPG

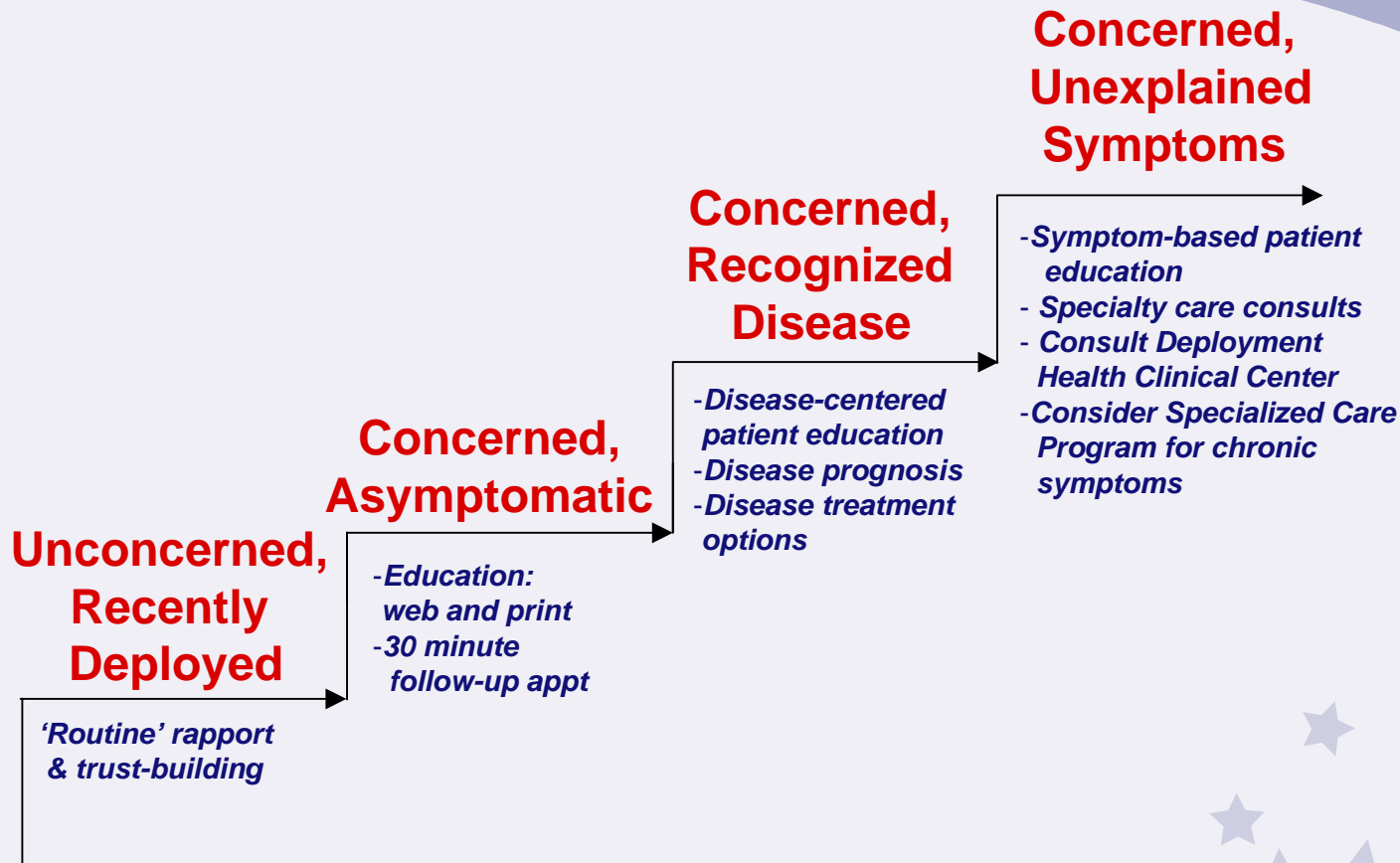
## 3 Clinical Categories



- ★ Asymptomatic Patient with Deployment-Related Health Concern (Algorithm A1)
- ★ Patient with Established Diagnosis and Deployment-Related Health Concern (Algorithm A3)
- ★ Patient with Medically Unexplained Symptoms and Deployment-Related Health Concern (Algorithm A2)



# Stepped Risk Communication Strategy

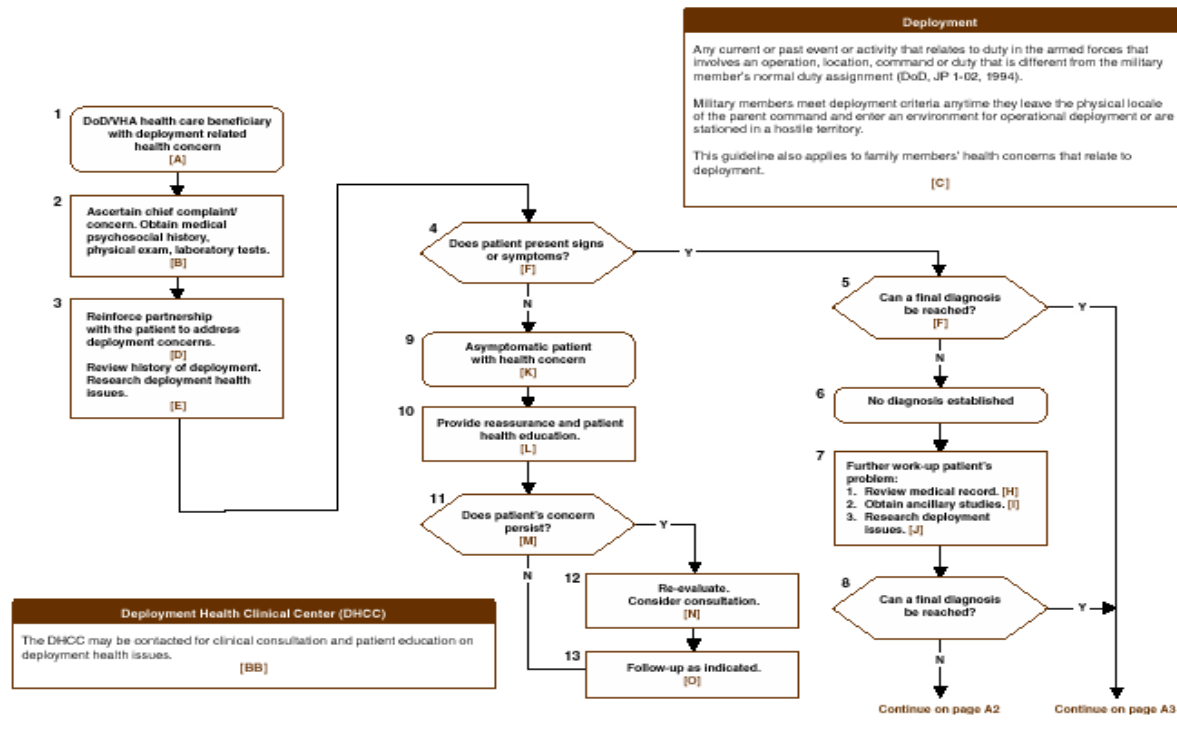


# Asymptomatic Concerned (Algorithm A1)



**Algorithm A1:  
Post-Deployment Health Concern Evaluation and Management**

+



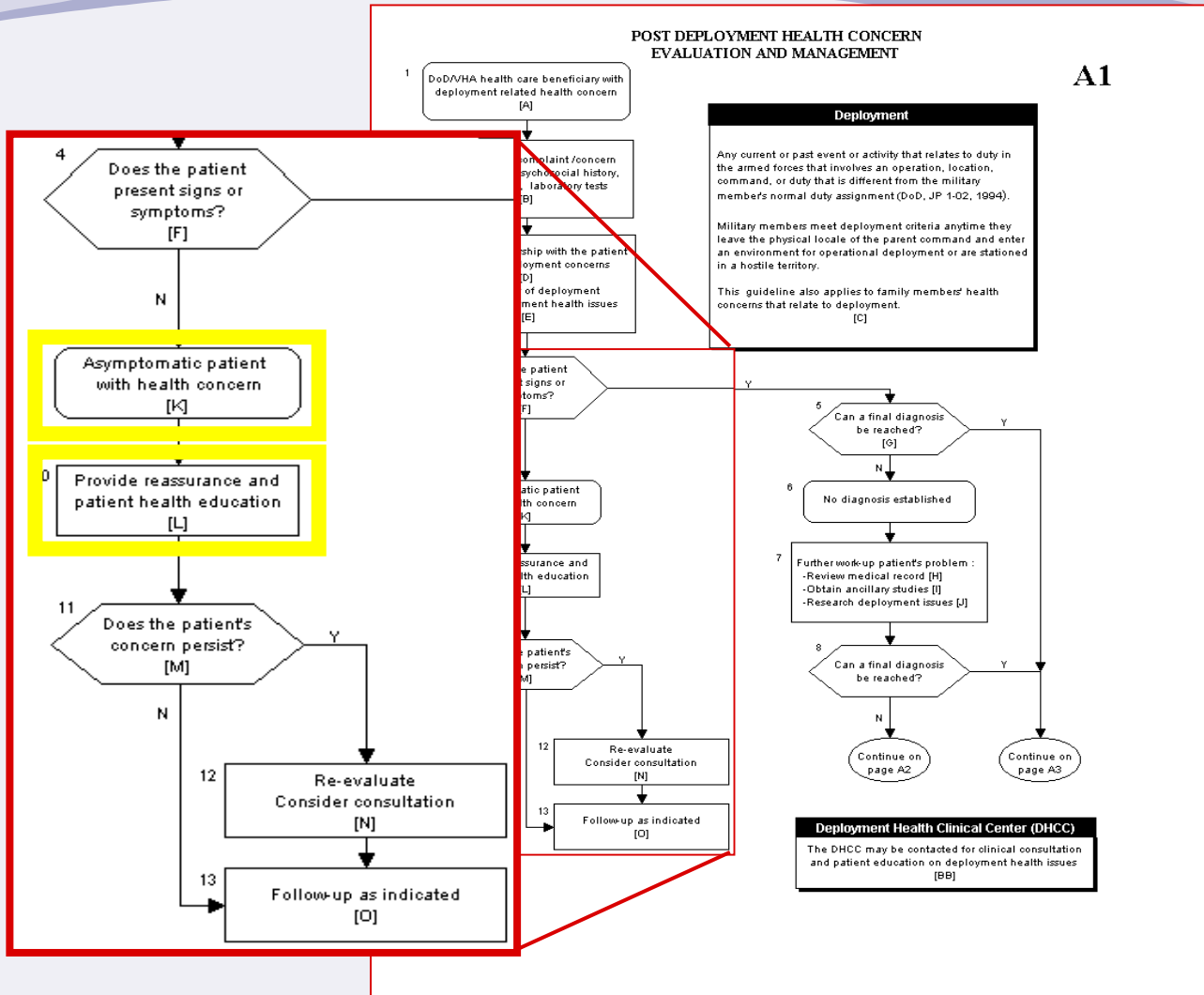
**Deployment Health Clinical Center (DHCC)**  
The DHCC may be contacted for clinical consultation and patient education on deployment health issues. [BB]

# Asymptomatic Concerned Definition



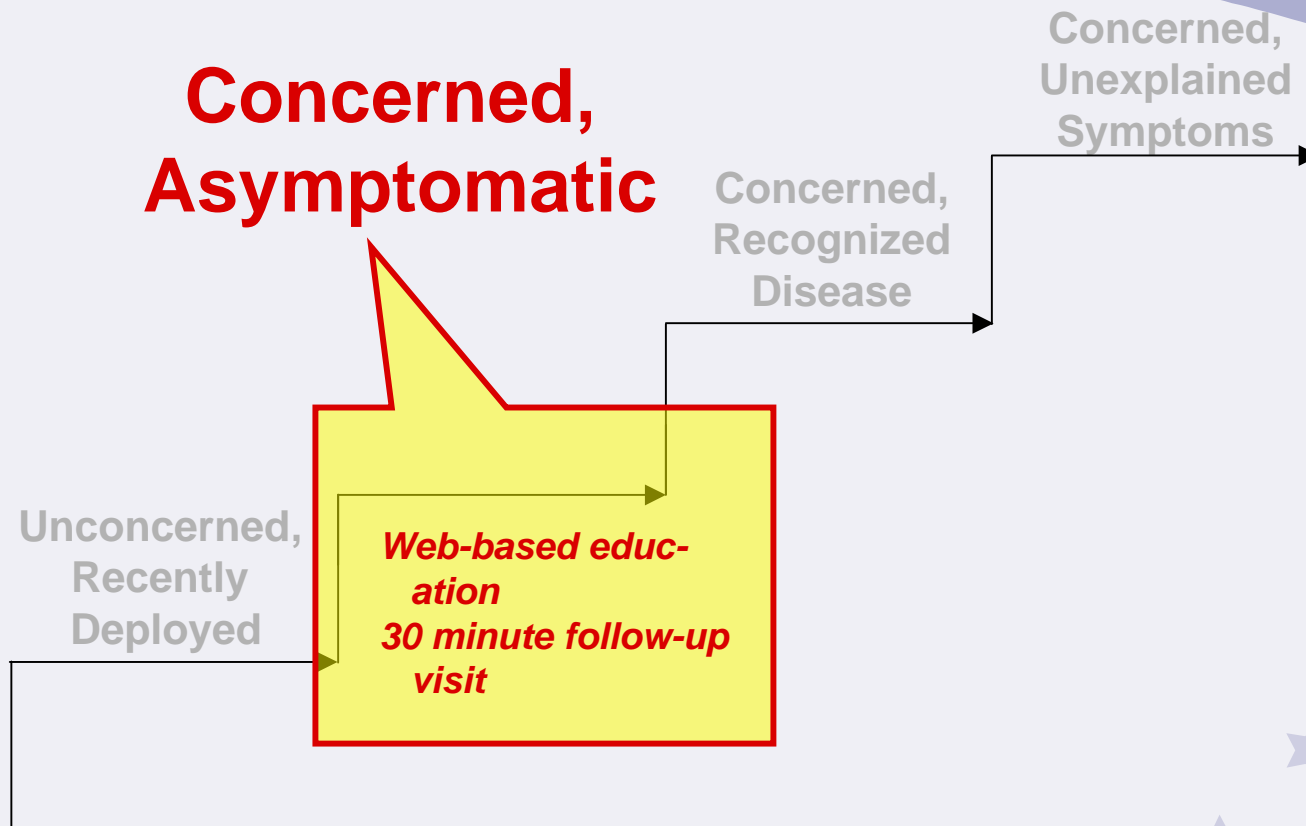
- ★ Expresses a health concern, but does not exhibit or describe any discernable illness or injury
- ★ Concerns may be related to:
  - Illness
  - Vaccine or medication
  - Exposure or anticipated exposure
  - An experience
  - News media coverage, Internet, etc
- ★ Can be service member or family member

# Asymptomatic Concerned Patient



# Stepped Risk Communication

## Asymptomatic Concerned Patient



# Reassurance



- ★ Clinician goals should include:
  - Attempt to understand patient's beliefs
  - Inform the patient about pertinent scientific information
  - Establish a **collaborative and negotiated understanding** as basis for further communication
  - Utilize other members of healthcare team to assist in patient education

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- A -

Anthrax

Anthrax Vaccine

Asthma concerns, Oil-Fire-Smoke

Clinicians

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Deployment

Flowchart showing deployment process steps: 1. All active health care providers... 2. Assign staff responsibilities... 3. Review policies... 4. Check for updates... 5. Get a final sign-off... 6. No deployment... 7. Further work on patient's condition... 8. Review deployment needs...

# Asymptomatic Concerned Recommended Management



## ★ Provide:

- Patient education
- Preventive care
- Clinical health risk communication

## ★ If concern persists:

- Re-evaluate
- Consider consultation





# Consultation Sources



- ★ Medical specialists
- ★ Behavioral Health specialists
- ★ Social Services
- ★ Preventive medicine/public health
- ★ Bioenvironmental engineering/environmental sciences/industrial hygiene
- ★ Reproductive toxicology
- ★ Genetic counseling
- ★ Health promotion
- ★ Health education/information
- ★ Spiritual counseling

# Established Diagnosis Definition



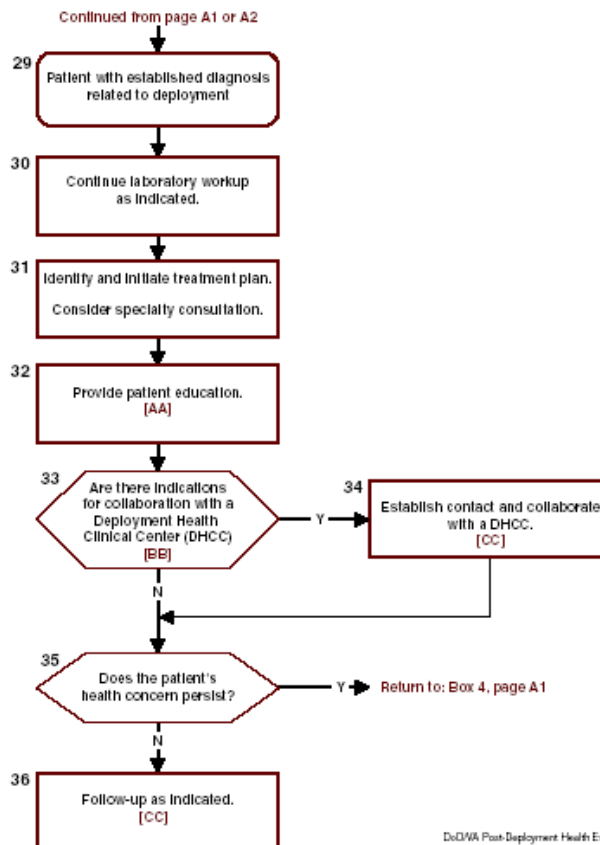
- ★ Clinically defined injury or disease based on objective and reproducible clinical findings on examination, laboratory testing or medical imaging.



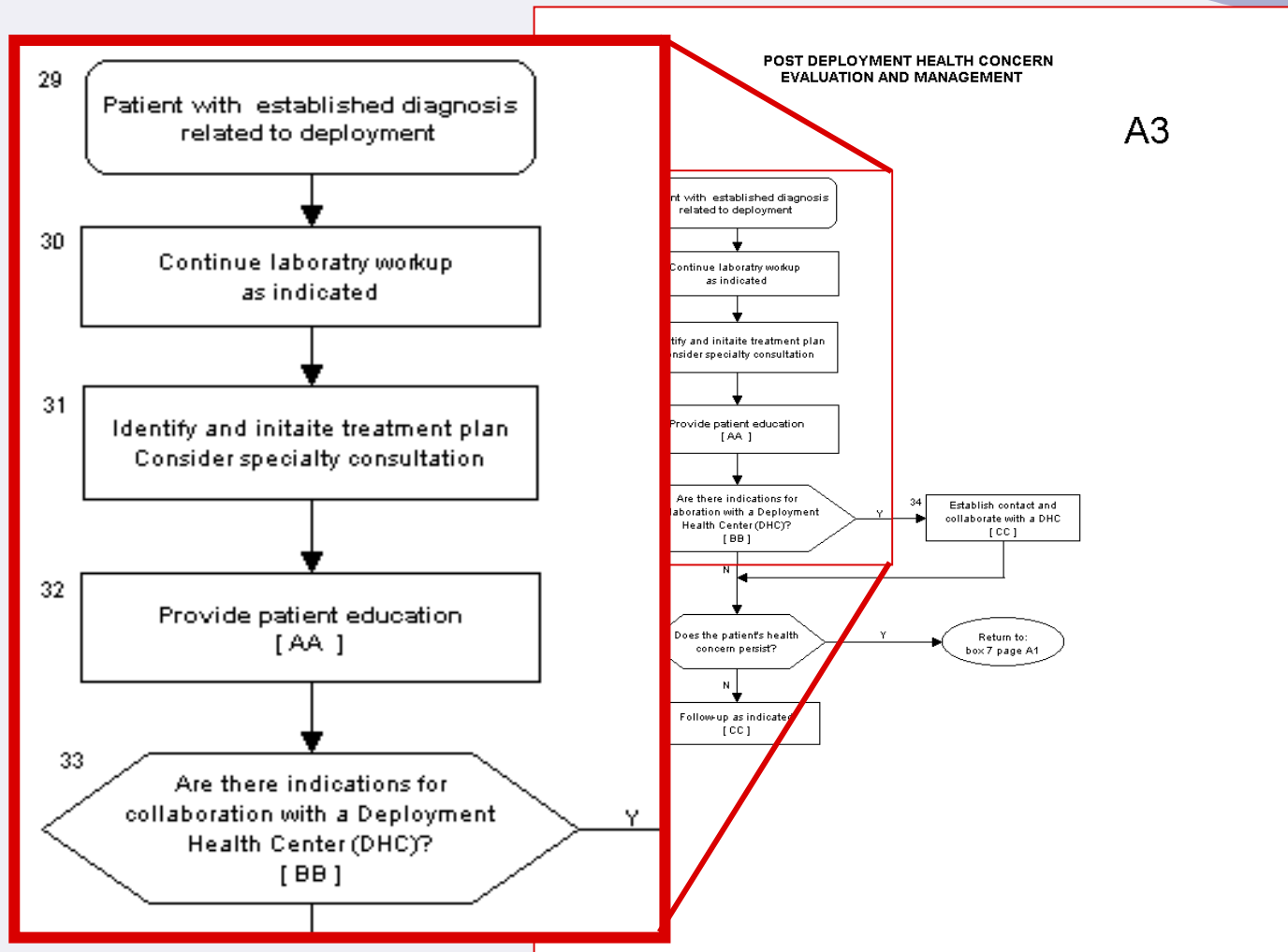
# Established Diagnosis (Algorithm A3)



Algorithm A3:  
Post-Deployment Health Evaluation and Management



# Patient With Established Diagnosis: Transition to Disease Management



# Stepped Risk Communication Established Diagnosis



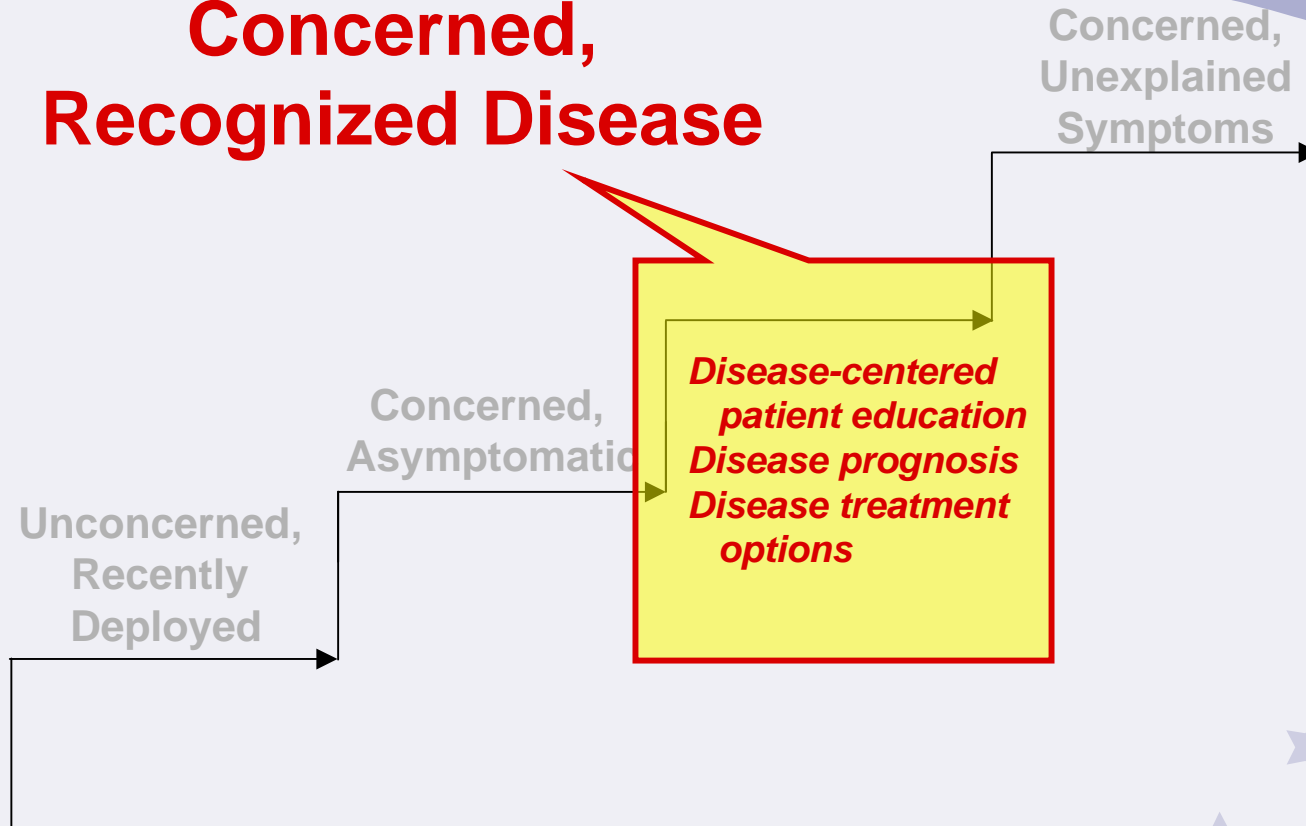
**Concerned,  
Recognized Disease**

Concerned,  
Unexplained  
Symptoms

Concerned,  
Asymptomatic

Unconcerned,  
Recently  
Deployed

*Disease-centered  
patient education  
Disease prognosis  
Disease treatment  
options*



# Established Diagnosis

## Recommended Management

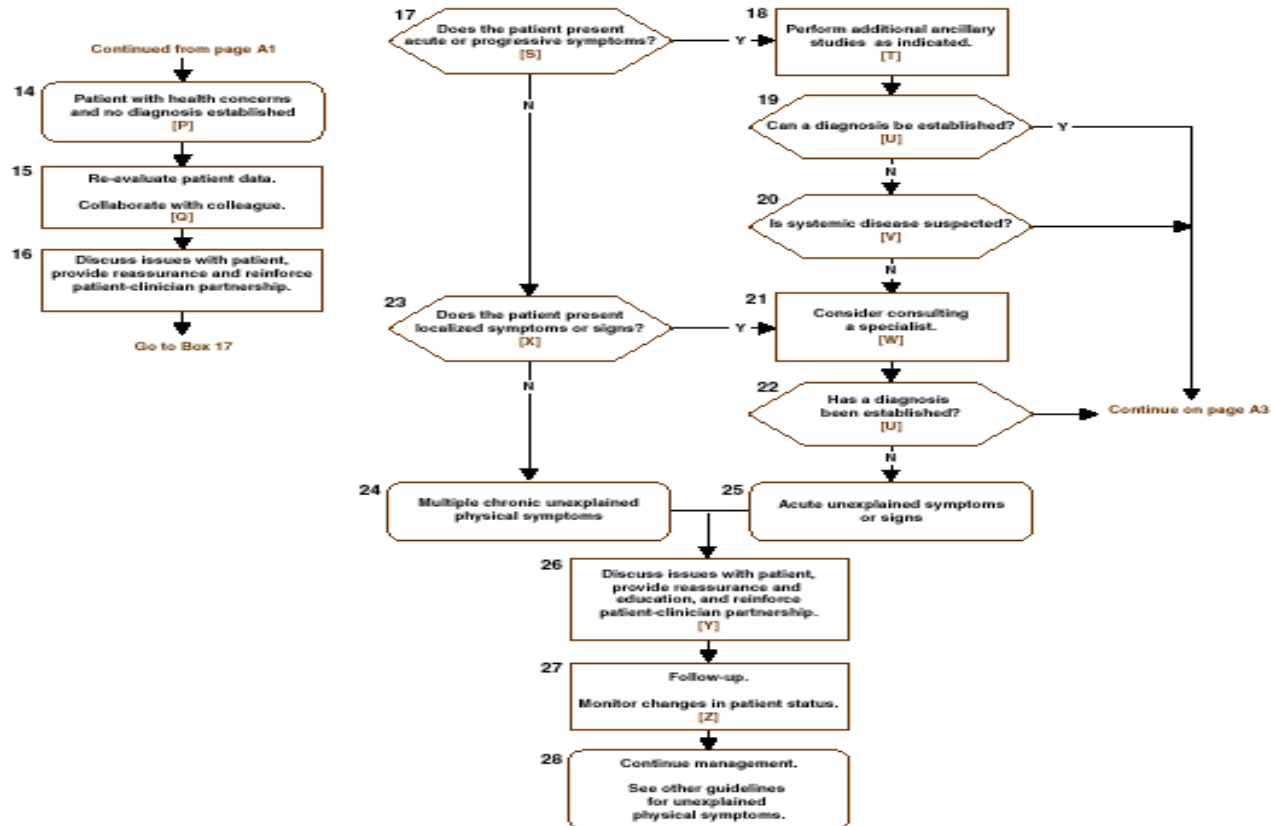


- ★ Document diagnosis
- ★ Identify appropriate disease management guideline
- ★ Initiate appropriate treatment plan
- ★ Provide patient education
- ★ Collaborate with Deployment Health Clinical Center, if needed
- ★ Follow-up with patient per disease-specific guideline or as appropriate

# Medically Unexplained Symptoms (Algorithm A2)



**Algorithm A2:**  
Post-Deployment Health Evaluation and Management



# Medically Unexplained Symptoms Definition



- ★ Symptoms that remain unexplained after an appropriate medical assessment that includes focused diagnostic testing





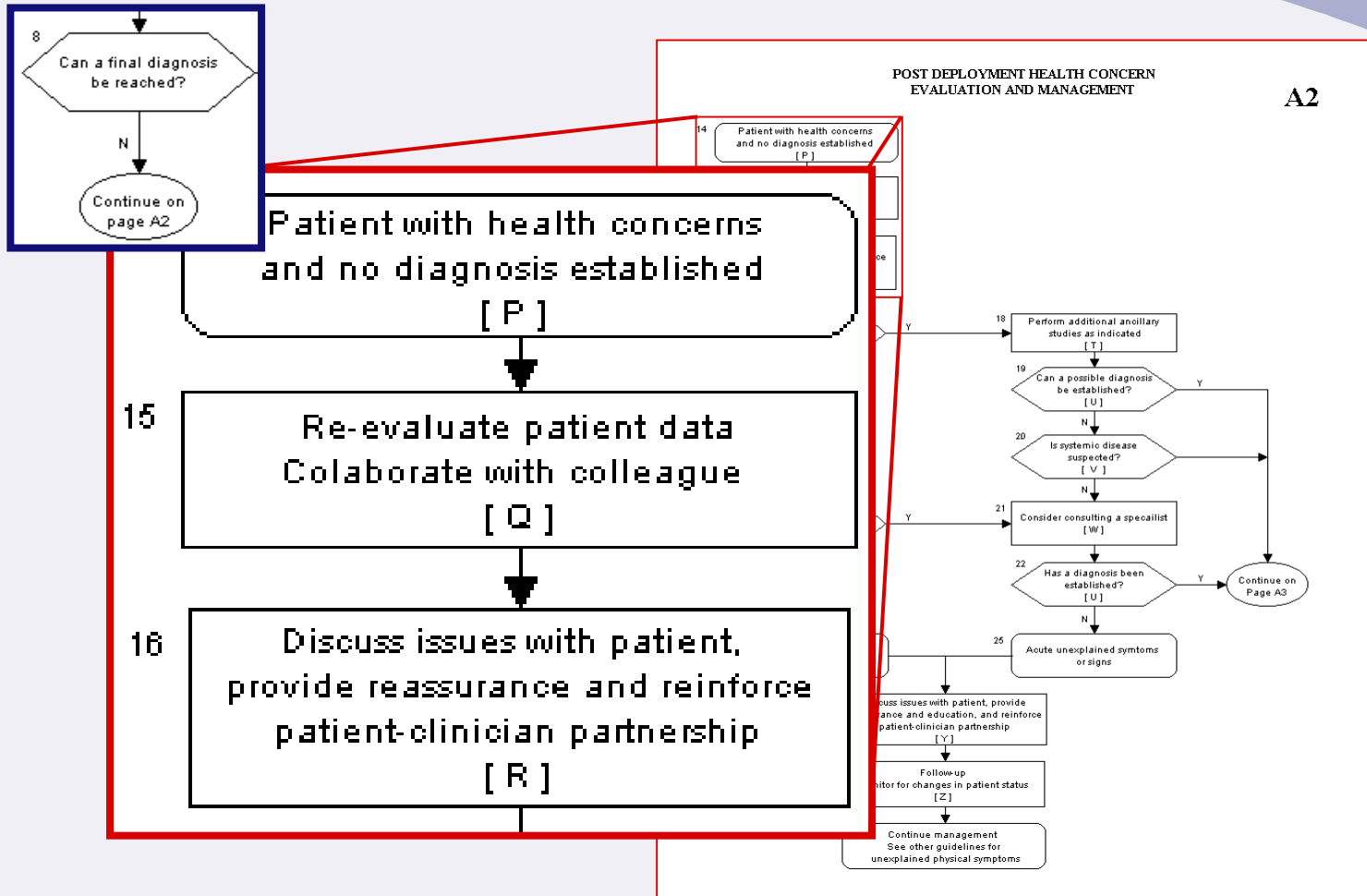
# Diagnosing Medically Unexplained Symptoms



“It is highly recommended that two or more patient visits be completed before concluding the patient does not have a recognizable illness or injury.”

CPG Annotation G

# Following Unexplained Symptoms Thorough Primary Care Assessment



# Stepped Risk Communication Medically Unexplained Symptoms



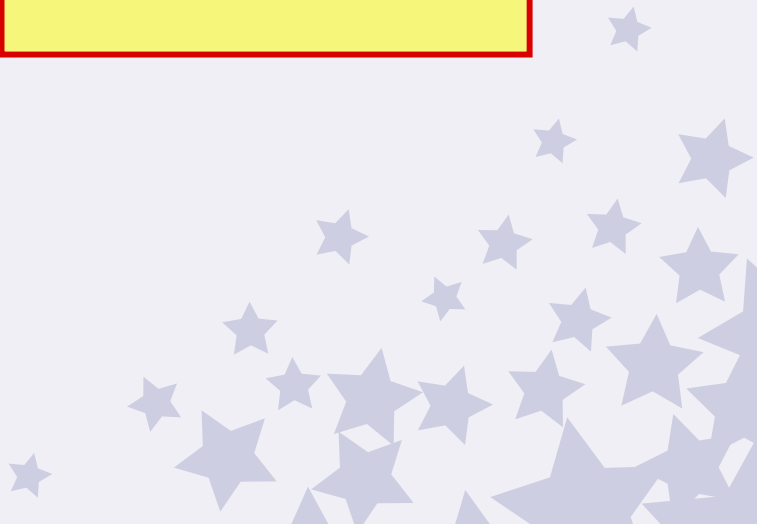
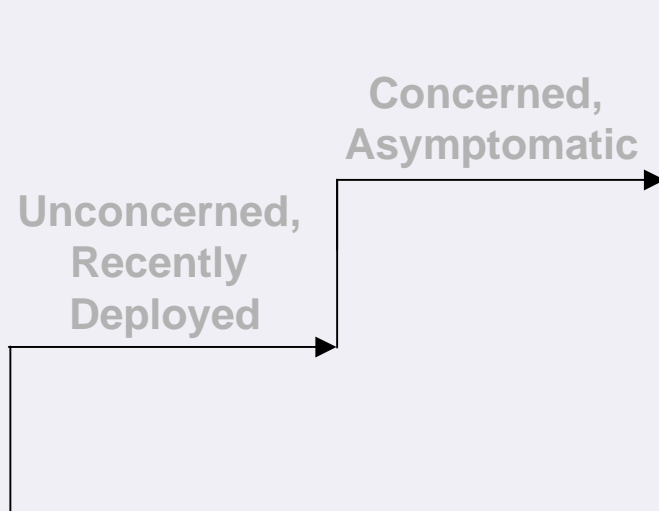
**Concerned,  
Unexplained  
Symptoms**

Concerned,  
Recognized  
Disease

*Symptom-based patient education*  
*Specialty care consults*  
*Consult Deployment Health Clinical Center*  
*Consider Specialized Care Program for chronic symptoms*

Concerned,  
Asymptomatic

Unconcerned,  
Recently  
Deployed



# Medically Unexplained Symptoms Recommended Management



- ★ Re-evaluate; consult with colleagues
- ★ Reinforce patient-clinician relationship
- ★ Provide information about unexplained symptoms
- ★ Refocus patient's attention from symptoms to improving functional status and health-related quality of life
- ★ Emphasize physical and psychological activation and self-management strategies
- ★ Maintain regular patient follow-up
- ★ Involve family or other support systems, when possible

# VA/DoD Medically Unexplained Symptoms Clinical Practice Guideline



## VA/DoD CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINE MANAGEMENT OF MEDICALLY UNEXPLAINED SYMPTOMS (MUS): CHRONIC PAIN & FATIGUE

### KEY POINTS CARD

- Establish that the patient has MUS.
- Obtain a thorough medical history, physical examination, and medical record review.
- Minimize low yield diagnostic testing.
- Identify treatable cause (conditions) for the patient's symptoms.
- Determine if the patient can be classified as Chronic Multi-Symptom Illness (CMI) (i.e., has two or more symptoms clusters: pain, fatigue, cognitive dysfunction, or sleep disturbance).

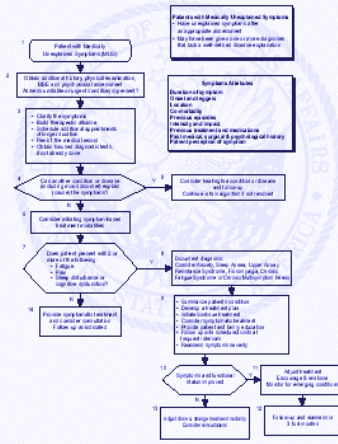
- Joint pain without redness or swelling
  - Headaches of a new pattern or severity
  - Unrefreshing sleep (i.e., waking up feeling unrefreshed)
  - Post-exertional malaise: lasting >24 hours
- Neurocognitive difficulties common in CFS/PM**
- Forgetfulness
  - Memory disturbance
  - Problems with concentration
- Sleep disturbances common in CFS**
- Unrefreshing sleep that is characterized by:
    - Difficulty falling asleep
    - Frequent awakening
    - Abnormal limb movements (e.g., myoclonus)
    - Sleep Apnea (CFS present if sleep apnea treatment does not remedy fatigue)

### HOW TO CHARACTERIZE SYMPTOMS

SYMPTOM ATTRIBUTES	QUESTIONS
<b>Duration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has the symptom lasted for days, weeks, or months?</li> <li>• Has the symptom occurred only intermittently?</li> <li>• Partially with regard to pain and fatigue, can the patient define if these symptoms occurred only two or three days per month or annually?</li> <li>• Is the symptom seasonal?</li> <li>• Are there times of the day when the symptom is worse?</li> </ul>
<b>Onset</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can the patient recall exactly how the symptom began?</li> <li>• Were there any triggering events, either physical or emotional?</li> <li>• Was the onset subtle and gradual, or dramatic and sudden?</li> <li>• Have the triggering events tended to be the same over time or are there change patterns?</li> </ul>
<b>Location</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is the symptom localized or diffuse?</li> <li>• Can the patient localize the symptoms by pointing to it?</li> <li>• If the pain is diffuse, does it involve more than one body quadrant?</li> </ul>
<b>Co-morbidity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does the patient have any diagnosed co-existing illnesses?</li> <li>• What is the relationship between the onset and severity of the co-existing illnesses and the symptoms of fatigue and/or pain?</li> <li>• What are the symptoms other than pain and/or fatigue?</li> <li>• Are there comorbid diagnoses?</li> <li>• Are there changes in the patient's weight, mood, or diet?</li> </ul>
<b>Previous episodes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the symptoms are episodic, what is the pattern (e.g., of being intermittently triggered events, and response to any prior treatment)?</li> </ul>
<b>Intensity and impact</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How severe are the symptoms (use the 1 to 10 Numerical Rating Scale (NRS))?</li> <li>• Ask the patient to describe any real limitations they have experienced compared to their usual life, including limitations in physical endurance or strength (e.g., climbing stairs, shopping and/or work or quality of their sleep).</li> </ul>
<b>Previous treatment and medications</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exploring the aspect of the history may be simplified and require obtaining prior medical records, or having an authorized telephone conversation with the prior treating clinician. Ask the patient to bring in their medication bottles on subsequent visit and document the exact names of the medicines. Record which medications have/have not been helpful.</li> </ul>
<b>Past medical, surgical and psychological history</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This area includes chronic and/or acute illnesses and injuries, allergies, surgical procedures, and hospitalizations. The psychological history may take several visits to clarify, depending on the case with which the patient can articulate their emotional status and past and present issues. Explore stresses such as occupational and family issues.</li> </ul>
<b>Patient perception of symptoms</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Often omitted from the history-taking are questions designed to gain some understanding of what the patient believes is happening. Ask the patient about his/her hunches and fears.</li> </ul>

### VA/DoD Clinical Practice Guideline Management of Medically Unexplained Symptoms (MUS): Chronic Pain and Fatigue Pocket Guide

#### ASSESSMENT AND DIAGNOSIS



VA access to full guideline: <https://www.va.gov/opa/whatsnew/2018/05/01/20180501-01.asp>  
 DoD access to full guideline: <https://www.dodig.mil/Reports-and-Testimony/2018/05/01/20180501-01.asp>  
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### VA/DoD Clinical Practice Guideline Management of Medically Unexplained Symptoms (MUS): Chronic Pain and Fatigue Pocket Guide

#### TREATMENT OPTIONS<sup>1b</sup>

Recommendation: **A** (Moderate Quality) **B** (Low Quality) **C** (Very Low Quality) **D** (Insufficient Evidence)

	Strongly Recommend	Recommend	Weakly Recommend	Do Not Recommend
<b>A</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT)</li> <li>• Graded Aerobic Exercise</li> <li>• Antidepressant (TCA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Antidepressant</li> <li>• Antidepressant</li> <li>• Antidepressant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Antidepressant</li> <li>• Antidepressant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Antidepressant</li> </ul>
<b>B</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sleep reduction</li> <li>• Other antidepressants (non-TCA, non-TCA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sleep reduction</li> <li>• Other antidepressants (non-TCA, non-TCA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sleep reduction</li> <li>• Other antidepressants (non-TCA, non-TCA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sleep reduction</li> <li>• Other antidepressants (non-TCA, non-TCA)</li> </ul>
<b>C</b>				
<b>D</b>				

#### CHRONIC FATIGUE SYNDROME (CFS) THERAPY INTERVENTIONS

	Strongly Recommend	Recommend	Weakly Recommend	Do Not Recommend
<b>A</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT)</li> <li>• Graded Aerobic Exercise</li> </ul>			
<b>B</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sleep reduction</li> <li>• Other antidepressants (non-TCA, non-TCA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sleep reduction</li> <li>• Other antidepressants (non-TCA, non-TCA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sleep reduction</li> <li>• Other antidepressants (non-TCA, non-TCA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sleep reduction</li> <li>• Other antidepressants (non-TCA, non-TCA)</li> </ul>
<b>C</b>				
<b>D</b>				

<sup>1b</sup>NOT EVERY PANEL OF EXPERT GUIDELINE DEVELOPERS HAS REACHED THE SAME CONCLUSIONS REGARDING THE BENEFIT OF DRUGS. SEE "CLINICAL EVIDENCE VOL. 6, DEC. 2011" PUBLICATION OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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Drug/Brand	Indication	Strength	Frequency	Notes
Clozapine	PMRA - 40mg/day Range: 20 to 40 mg/day Maximum: 40 mg/day (if indicated)	No	• Sexual dysfunction • Nausea	
Aripiprazole	0.5 to 10 mg/day	Unknown	• Sedative and hypnotic effects	
Analgesics: Tramadol <sup>1</sup>	50 to 400 mg/day	Yes	• Nausea • Dizziness	• Dual mechanism of action may address altered neurotransmitters and pain signals of FM.
NSAIDs	Dose range recommended by drug manufacturer	Equivalent	• Intolerance is common	• Efficacy is less than in other rheumatic conditions where inflammation is present.
Op-i-oids	Dose range recommended by drug manufacturer	Unknown	• Sedative effects • Nausea	• There is no clinical evidence to show efficacy. • Tolerance or dependence may develop with long-term use. • If used regularly, long-acting formulations are preferred.
Sedatives/L-methylnone (S/Mile <sup>2</sup> )	• 200 mg/day subq • 400 mg/day M • 800 mg/day only	Possibly	• None documented	• Drug is available in the United States only, as an over-the-counter dietary supplement.
Sleep: Melatonin <sup>3</sup>	3 to 6 mg/day	Equivalent	• —	• May help a limited number of patients who have difficulty initiating sleep.

<sup>1</sup>TRAMADOL... NON-FORMULARY MEDICATION. AVAILABLE BY PHYSICIAN REQUEST USING THE NON-FORMULARY PROCESS.  
<sup>2</sup>S/MILE AND RELATED ARE NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS THAT THE VA DOES NOT PROVIDE. ARE AVAILABLE AS OVER THE COUNTRY PRODUCTS.

# Medically Unexplained Symptoms Patient Education Brochures



*As a patient, you have a right and responsibility to be a partner in your care. Good partnerships start with good communication.*

When you need to see your health care provider:

- Make an appointment as soon as possible. Some clinics have a walk-in option for urgent problems.
- State the reasons for your visit and if you need more time than usual to discuss a problem.
- Say if you expect the doctor to see more than one family member to schedule appointments back to back.

**Medically Unexplained Physical Symptoms: MUPS**

If you think you have MUPS, have been deployed, and require further assistance, please contact the Deployment Health Clinical Center. There is a toll-free number to assist you: (866) 599-1627.

You can also visit the website at: <http://www.deploymentsahh.gov>

**Headaches**

**Fatigue**

**Memory Loss**

**Unexpected Weight Changes**

**Insomnia**

**Joint Pain**

**Skin Rash**

**Digestive Problems**

**When to seek medical help:**

- When you feel a change in your symptoms.
- When you have a fever.
- When you have a change in your weight.
- When you have a change in your skin.
- When you have a change in your joint pain.
- When you have a change in your memory.
- When you have a change in your fatigue.
- When you have a change in your insomnia.

**What is a skin rash?**

A skin rash is a visible change in the color and texture of the skin. The location, appearance, pattern and color of the rash is important. How it began, and associated symptoms such as itching or fever, will help your health care provider determine the cause and treatment.

**What causes a skin rash?**

This is a hard question to answer because there can be many causes of skin rashes. Common causes of rashes include allergic reactions to a number of factors ranging from metals, insects, chemicals, pharmaceuticals. Rashes from infections such as measles and chickenpox are associated with a fever. Other rashes may result from overexposure to the sun, itching skin, dry skin, or change in the color of the skin. This is known as eczema or dermatitis.

**Call your health care provider if you have:**

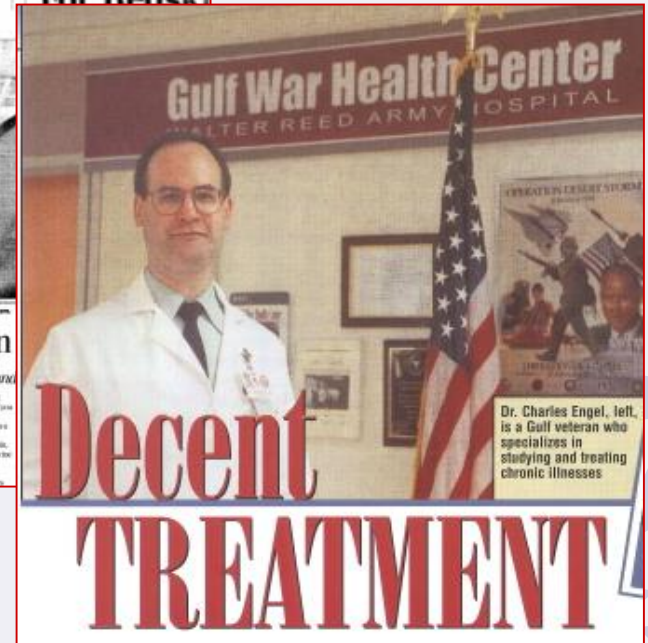
- A skin rash that is accompanied by a fever.
- A skin rash that is accompanied by a change in your weight.
- A skin rash that is accompanied by a change in your skin.
- A skin rash that is accompanied by a change in your joint pain.
- A skin rash that is accompanied by a change in your memory.
- A skin rash that is accompanied by a change in your fatigue.
- A skin rash that is accompanied by a change in your insomnia.

- ★ To facilitate provider education of patients with PDH concerns, ensure ready availability of patient brochures
- ★ Patient brochures are available from the MEDCOM website: [www.qmo.amedd.army.mil](http://www.qmo.amedd.army.mil)



# A DoD Center of Excellence

## Deployment Health Clinical Center & Specialized Care Program



# Specialized Care Program Deployment Health Clinical Center



- ★ Intensive, 3-week, multidisciplinary program for patients with deployment-related chronic illness or Medically Unexplained Symptoms
- ★ Available to all military members and family members who continue to have problems after going through PDH-CPG based care at local MTF (Patient must be ambulatory and capable of some exercise)
- ★ Military health system clinicians can refer patients meeting admission criteria



# PDH-CPG Provider Reference Card

## Key Elements



### Key Elements of PDH Patient Care

#### Identify if health concerns are deployment-related

- Ask screening questions: *Deployment related? Yes/No/Maybe*
- Establish partnership with patient (risk communication)
- Document post-deployment concern in chart and code ADS
- Between initial visit and follow-up, research exposure/concern; consult [www.PDHealth.mil](http://www.PDHealth.mil)

#### Triage patients and seek to reach a working diagnosis

- Perform evaluation of history, ancillary tests, assessments, records review
- Identify patient problem type
  - Asymptomatic with concern (algorithm A1, box 9)
  - Unexplained symptoms (algorithm A3, box 14)
  - Established diagnosis for concern (algorithm A2, box 29)

#### Manage asymptomatic patients with health concerns

- Provide reassurance and education (risk communication)
- Research as needed
- If concern persists, re-evaluate and consider consults



### Key Elements of PDH Patient Care (Side Two)

#### Manage patients with established diagnosis

- Document diagnosis
- Identify appropriate disease management guideline
- Initiate appropriate treatment plan
- Provide patient education and risk communication
- Collaborate with DHCC as needed
- Follow-up with patient per disease-specific guidance or as appropriate

#### Manage patients with unexplained symptoms

- Re-evaluate data; consult with colleagues
- Reinforce patient-clinician relationship
- Provide information about unexplained symptoms
- If acute or progressive symptoms, do additional ancillary studies
- Consider specialty and/or second opinion consults and referrals
- Consider collaboration with DHCC via phone, e-mail or Web
- Monitor changes in status
- Follow-up for continuity of care



DHCC Clinicians Helpline: 1 (866) 559-1627 DSN: 642-0907 [www.PDHealth.mil](http://www.PDHealth.mil)  
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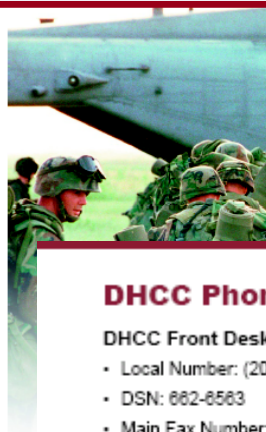
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# PDH-CPG Provider Reference Pocket Card: Consult Information



## DoD/VA Post-Deployment Health Clinical Practice Guideline (PDH-CPG) Provider Reference Pocket Cards



### CONSULT INFORMATION

Clinicians Helpline: 1 (866) 559-1627  
DHCC Phone: (202) 782-6563  
DSN: 662-6563  
Fax: (202) 782-3539  
Web Site: [www.PDHealth.mil](http://www.PDHealth.mil)  
E-mail: [PDHealth@na.amedd.army.mil](mailto:PDHealth@na.amedd.army.mil)

### DHCC Phone Numbers

#### DHCC Front Desk

- Local Number: (202) 782-6563
- DSN: 662-6563
- Main Fax Number: (202) 782-3539

#### DHCC Helpline for Clinicians and Providers

- US Toll Free: 1 (866) 559-1627
- Local Number: (202) 356-0907
- DSN (inside US): 642-0907
- DSN (from Europe): (312) 642-0907

#### DoD Helpline for Service Members, Veterans, and Families

- Toll Free (inside US): 1 (800) 796-8688
- Toll Free (from Europe): 00800-8666-8666
- Local Number: (202) 782-3577
- DSN (inside US): 662-3577
- DSN (from Europe): (312) 662-3577



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# Questions, Information, Assistance



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Website: [www.PDHealth.mil](http://www.PDHealth.mil)

**202-782-6563**

**DSN:662**

**Provider Helpline**

**1-866-559-1627**

**Patient Helpline**

**1-800-796-9699**