## Checklist for Getting the Right Diagnosis

Ask questions and get involved

By following this checklist, you become a partner in finding the right diagnosis for you.

1. Tell Your Story Well: Be <i>Clear,</i>	4. Be An Informed Consumer:	6. Know Your Test Results:
<b>Complete, and Accurate</b> when you tell your doctor or nurse about your illness:	<ul> <li>Learn about your illness by looking at reliable sources on the Internet or visit a local library. Recognize that many Internet sites are not evidence-based, reliable, or accurate.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Make sure both you and your doctor get the results from any tests that are done.</li> </ul>
Be Clear Take time to think about when your symptoms started, what made your symptoms better or worse, or if your symptoms were related to taking medications, eating a meal, exercising, or a certain time of day.		<ul> <li>Don't assume that no news is good news; call and check on your test results.</li> <li>Ask what the test results mean and what needs to be done next.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Learn about the tests or procedures you are having done.</li> </ul>	
	Learn about your medications:	
	○ Know the name of your	
<ul> <li>Be Complete</li> <li>Try to remember all of the important information about your illness. Write down some notes and bring them with you; a family member may be</li> </ul>	medication (both brand and generic names). For Example: Tylenol (brand name) and Acetaminophen (generic name)	7. Follow Up:
		<ul> <li>Ask when you need to make another appointment (follow up) with your doctor or nurse once</li> </ul>
	Know what the medication is	you start treatment.
able to help you with this.	being given to you for.  O Know the amount (dose) you need	Ask what to expect from the
<ul> <li>Be Accurate</li> <li>Sometimes a nurse or health</li> <li>technician may ask you questions</li> <li>about your illness before you see the</li> <li>doctor. Make sure your doctor hears</li> <li>the same story.</li> </ul>	to take.	treatment, or what it will do for you
	<ul> <li>Know the time you need to take it during the day.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Ask what you need to do if you general new symptoms, or start to feel worse</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Know the side effects to watch for and report to your doctor.</li> </ul>	8. Make Sure It Is the Right Diagnosis
2. Be A Good Historian:	<ul> <li>Know if the medication interacts with any food or drugs.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Sometimes your diagnosis is the most "likely" thing that is wrong, but it may not be the "right" thing.</li> </ul>
Remember what treatments you have tried in the past and if		Opon't be afraid to ask "What else
	5. Take Charge of Managing Your Health:	could this be?"
they helped.  Think about how your illness has progressed over time.	<ul> <li>When meeting with your doctor or nurse, use the Ask Me 3° brochure titled Good Questions for Getting</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Encourage your doctor or nurse to think about other possible reasons for your illness.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Think about your family's medical history and if you may be at risk for similar illnesses.</li> </ul>	the Right Diagnosis.	
	<ul> <li>If you use more than one doctor, make sure each doctor knows what the other person is thinking</li> </ul>	<ol> <li>Record Your Health Information and Monitor Your Progress in a Structured Format:</li> </ol>
3. Keep Good Records:	and planning.	Take advantage of free tools to help you track your information and share it with your health care team, such as the Society to Improve Diagnosis in Medicine's Patient Toolkit for Diagnosis, which is available at www.npsf.org/psaw.
<ul> <li>Keep a record of test results, referrals, and hospital admissions.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Make sure each doctor knows all of your test results, medications, and other treatments.</li> <li>Be informed and involved in decisions about your health.</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Keep an accurate list of your medications.</li> </ul>		
O Bring your medication list with you		



each time you see your doctor,

nurse, or pharmacist.



