Calling 9-1-1, riding in an ambulance or being seen in the Emergency Department for non-emergent medical concerns can result in longer-than-normal wait times for you and poorer outcomes both for you and other community members who need medical attention.

Knowing which resources are available to you for your healthcare needs and when to utilize these resources can make all the difference for your health and the health of our community.

WHEN SHOULD I CALL 911?

If you have questions about where to go for your medical concerns, call your primary care office or your local urgent care.

For more information visit:

https://www.bcbs.com/articles/know-where-go-how-choose-between-doctors-office-urgent-care-and-er



This information is brought to you by the University of Detroit Mercy Physician Assistant Students, class of 2024. Learning when to go to the hospital, urgent care or your primary care provider

See your PRIMARY CARE PROVIDER if you're experiencing...



- Difficulty or pain while urinating
- Cold or flu-like symptoms
- Rashes without fever
- Sore throat
- Need routine lab-work or a physical
- Runny nose
- Back ache without other symptoms
- Any chronic medical concern that can wait 2 or more days to be treated

Visit an URGENT CARE if you're experiencing...



- Fever without a rash
- Sprains or strains
- Severe flu-like symptoms
- Minor cuts that may require stitching
- Persistent vomiting and diarrhea
- Wheezing and shortness of breath
- Abdominal pain
- Flu or cold like symptoms on the weekends or if your primary care office is closed

Call 9-1-1 if you're experiencing...



- Chest pain or trouble breathing (especially if radiating to the arm or jaw)
- Numbness or weakness on one side of your body
- Slurred speech
- Fall while on blood thinners or with head trauma
- Seizures
- Serious burns
- Eye trauma or foreign body
- Concussions or confusion
- Severe cuts which may require stitches or the bleeding is not controllable
- Fever with a rash
- · Change in mental state