

Taking Care of Yourself Away from Home

The SUNY Oneonta Health Center is open Monday-Friday 8:30-5pm. Most services are free since they are covered by the health fee. However, students may need medical attention when the Student Health Center is closed. The following are general guidelines and resources for accessing local medical care. The Health Center is the least expensive option so if a medical problem can wait for the Student Health Center to open, this might be the best option. Ambulance rides are expensive and are best used only in emergency situations.

General guidelines on when to call an ambulance for a medical problem:

Breathing problems causing any of the following	Chest pain described as severe or as tightness/ pressure and			
Feeling of suffocation	accompanied by any of the following			
• Blue lips	• Shortness of breath			
 Severe wheezing not relieved by prescribed 	Nausea/vomiting			
Inhaler/ bronchodilator	Pain in the neck, shoulders, jaw, back or arms			
• Inability to speak	Heart palpitations			
 Breathing difficulties with a history of blood clot of the lung or collapsed Lung 	Dizziness or weakness			
Abdominal pain	Bleeding that won't stop such as from			
 Described as severe, persistent or rapidly 	• A knife wound			
increasing	A wound or cut that cannot be controlled with			
 Vomiting blood or dark material that looks like 	direct pressure			
coffee grounds	 vomiting blood or large amount of blood in stool 			
Prolonged fainting along with	Allergic reaction			
 Palpitations 	 Ingestion or exposure to a substance you have had a 			
 Head injury or history of recent head injury 	severe reaction to in the past (use epi-pen if indicated)			
• Severe pain	Difficulty swallowing, feeling of swelling in tongue			
 Loss of movement in arms or legs, confusion, 	or throat			
difficulty speaking	Breathing difficulty			
Suicidal or homicidal feelings	Burns			
 Suicidal thoughts with a plan and means to 	Extensive burn which is white and painless			
carry out the plan	Severe pain and extensive burn area is red and blistered			
• Intent to harm self or others				
Severe headache	Trauma (injury)			
 Sudden severe pain, may be described as worst 	Bone is protruding through the skin			
headache ever	Extremity is cold, blue and painful			
 High fever and stiff neck 	Penetrating stab/gunshot wound			
 Confusion and/or difficult to arouse 	Severe neck injury			
 Sudden onset weakness, numbness on one 	Head injury with difficulty moving arms or legs or			
side of the body	slurred speech			
Inability to speak				
This list is not comprehensive and good judgment sho	uld be used when deciding a situation is a medical emergency.			

On campus dial x3550 or (607) 436-3550 for UPD or an ambulance Off-campus students should call 911

If a student calls UPD for medical concerns, EMT's and possibly an ambulance will be sent. The student may be transported by ambulance to the local emergency room.

When the Health Center is closed, the following urgent care/walk-in clinics are available. Don't forget to bring your insurance card and money for a co-pay!

FoxNow Walk-in Care Center	Bassett Convenient Care	UHS Primary Care - Oneonta	
Open 7 days a week 8am-5pm	Monday-Fri 8am-5pm	Monday-Friday 7:30 a.m. to 4:40 p.m.	
Foxcare Center Rte 7	Saturday and Sunday 9am-4pm	(closed on weekends)	
Oneonta	1 Associates Drive	179 River St.	
(607) 431-5052	Oneonta	Oneonta	
	(607) 433-6300	607-432-8477	

If the Health Center & Urgent Care Centers are closed and students do not feel they can wait for the clinics to open, students can call for a taxi to take them to the emergency room at Fox Hospital, Main Street in Oneonta.

When to seek medical attention at the Health Center or local Urgent Care Clinic:

- Persistent fever
- Vomiting and unable to keep clear liquids down
- Persistent diarrhea
- Cold Symptoms for more than 10 days that do not respond to self-care
- Severe headache
- Unable to bear weight or use the affected limb after an injury
- Burning with urination or a discharge
- STD exposure
- Unprotected sex, (emergency contraception is available at the student health center for a nominal fee and is also available at local pharmacies)

- Menstrual changes
- Persistent abdominal pain
- Unexplained or concerning weight loss
- Wheezing and/ or severe cough
- Redness, pain, swelling and/or drainage from a cut or
- A sore throat that keeps you from eating or drinking especially if accompanied by a fever
- Unexplained or persistent rash or skin changes
- Pain, redness or drainage in the eye
- Ear pain
- Persistent insomnia or feelings of anxiety and/or depression

Part of taking responsibility for your health care is having knowledge of your health history.

The following are important examples of what you should know:

- Drug allergies, when did they first occur and how they manifest (i.e. rash, difficulty breathing)
- Nut or other food allergies
- Medical conditions that you are under care for, even if they have not caused symptoms in a long time
- Past surgeries, even during early childhood such as ear tubes and tonsillectomy
- Medication- name of medication, dose, prescribing health care provider and how long you have taken the medication (Birth control pills are prescription medication)
- Name and amount of any over-the-counter medication you have been taking
- If you have a significant medical history, consider having records sent to the Student Health Center

Important information students should know about their health insurance

We recommend that every student carry a copy of their health insurance information with them. If the insurance card doesn't already include this information, please also have the following information available:

Insurance company name and phone number

Name of the policy holder and their relationship with the student

List of general co-pays or other charges associated with their insurance

Additionally, it is recommended that students come to campus with knowledge of how their insurance works so they can be informed consumers. Not understanding what "out-of-network provider" means can be quite costly.

Be a good friend. Call an ambulance for a friend who has had too much to drink if they are:

- Passed out or semi-conscious and cannot be woken
- Vomiting while sleeping or passed out and will not wake up
- Their rate of breathing seems slow or irregular
- Cold, clammy, pale or has a bluish color skin

Medical Amnesty: To encourage students to get help for another student who needs medical attention for alcohol poisoning, neither the student nor the person who calls for help will have judicial penalties for drinking (if this is the student's first transport). See the whole policy at: http://www.oneonta.edu/development/counselin g/aod/amnesty.asp