

				r Medicat Weight Management		
Name:	<u>D</u>	OB: Gender:	□ Female □ Male Phone #:			
E-mail: Primary Care Provider:						
Past Medical History: (Check all that apply in the boxes below) Bariatric Surgeon (if applicable):						
GENERAL/CONSTITUTIONAL	RESPIRATORY	GENITOURINARY	<u>PSYCHIATRIC</u>	OTHER MEDICAL HISTORY		
□ Fatigue/Tiredness	□ Asthma	□ Blood in Urine	□ Anorexia			
□ Insomnia	□ COPD/Emphysema	□ Kidney Disease	□ Anxiety			
☐ Sleep Disturbances	□ Pulmonary Embolus	□ Kidney Stones	□ Binge Eating			
EARS/NOSE/THROAT	(Blood clot in the lung)	□ Urinary stress incontinence	□ Bipolar Disorder	o		
□ Allergic Rhinitis	☐ Shortness of breath with exertion	MUSCULOSKELETAL	□ Bulimia			
□ Difficulty Swallowing	□ Sleep Apnea	□ Chronic Back Pain	□ Depression	CURRENT MEDICATIONS: □ NONE □ See Attached List		
□ Hoarseness	GASTROINTESTINAL	□ Degenerative Disc Disease	□ History of suicidal attempt	□ NONE □ See Attached List		
CARDIOVASCULAR	□ Abdominal pain	□ Fibromyalgia	□ Suicidal behavior			
☐ Chest Pain with exertion	□ Acid Reflux/GERD	□ Gout	☐ Thoughts of self-harm			
□ Congestive Heart Failure (CHF)	□ Barrett's Esophagus	□ Joint pain	<u>ENDOCRINE</u>			
□ DVT (Blood clot in the leg)	□ Blood in Stool	□ Lupus	□ Diabetic Retinopathy			
☐ Heart Disease	□ Crohn's Disease	□ Multiple Sclerosis	☐ Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia			
☐ Heart Murmur	□ Fatty Liver *	□ Osteoarthritis	syndrome type 2 (MEN 2)			
☐ Heart Pounding/Palpitations	□ Gallbladder problems	□ Rheumatoid Arthritis	□ Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome			
□ High Cholesterol	☐ Heartburn/Indigestion	SKIN	□ Prediabetes *			
☐ Hypertension (↑ Blood Pressure)	□ Hepatitis	□ Eczema	□ Thyroid Disorder			
□ MI (Heart Attack)	☐ Irritable Bowel Syndrome	□ Psoriasis	□ Type I or Type II Diabetes			
□ Pacemaker/Defibrillator	□ Pancreatitis	NEUROLOGICAL	HEMATOLOGIC			
□ Stroke	□ Stomach Ulcers	□ Epilepsy (Seizure Disorder)	□ Anemia			
☐ Swelling of Legs (Edema)	□ Ulcerative Colitis	☐ Migraines	□ Cancer			
☐ Tachycardia (↑ Heart rate)		2 mgrames	□ HIV			
,			☐ Medullary Thyroid Carcinoma			
SURGICAL HISTORY: *Lap-Band Pla						
Surgery:	Date:	Surgery:		Date:		
Surgery:	Date:	Surgery:		Date:		
Surgery:	Date:	Surgery:		Date:		
EAMILY HIGTORY	-iif	Idlan Nation	ille bissens (Hardin A			
FAMILY HISTORY: □ Adopted □ No	significant paternal family history (Hea	lthy) □ No significant maternal fam	ily history (Healthy)			
Mother's History: □ Unknown □ Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia syndrome type 2 (MEN 2) □ Medullary Thyroid Carcinoma (MTC) □ Cancer □ Diabetes □ Heart Disease □ ↑ Cholesterol						
☐ Hypertension ☐ Stroke ☐ Obesity Other:						
Father's History: □ Unknown □ Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia syndrome type 2 (MEN 2) □ Medullary Thyroid Carcinoma (MTC) □ Cancer □ Diabetes □ Heart Disease □ ↑Cholesterol						
□ Hypertension □ Stroke □ Obesity Other:						
DRUG ALLERGIES: □ NO KNOWN DRUG ALLERGIES □ PENICILLIN □ SULFA □ CODEINE □ IV CONTRAST DYE □ IODINE						
OTHER: DATEX DEASONAL DADHESIVE DODD(S)						
Patient Signature: Date:						

PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION (WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS)

(Please review and sign acknowledgment below)



- <u>Possible thyroid tumors, including cancer</u>: Semaglutide causes thyroid C-cell tumors in rodents and the human relevance of this finding has not been determined. <u>It is not known</u> if semaglutide will cause thyroid tumors or a type of thyroid cancer called medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC) in people. I will monitor for and report symptoms of thyroid tumors (ie. lump in my neck, hoarseness, dysphagia, or dyspnea) to my healthcare provider.
- I <u>do not</u> have a personal or family history of medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC) or an endocrine system condition called Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia syndrome type 2 (MEN 2).
- <u>Pancreatitis</u>: There is a potential risk for pancreatitis with use of semaglutide. I will promptly contact my healthcare provider if pancreatitis is suspected (ie. severe abdominal pain that may radiate to the back, and which may or may not be accompanied by vomiting) <u>and immediately stop taking semaglutide</u>.
- <u>Diabetic Retinopathy Complications in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes</u>: <u>Patients with type II diabetes and a history of diabetic retinopathy</u> should notify their healthcare provider if they experience vision changes during treatment with semaglutide. I will promptly contact my healthcare provider if I experience vision changes.
- I will not share my semaglutide medication with another person.
- Hypoglycemia (low blood sugar): In patients with type II diabetes, hypoglycemia can occur when semaglutide is used with insulin or with certain oral diabetic medications (ie. sulfonylureas: DiaBeta, Glynase, Micronase, Glyburide, Glibenclamide, Amaryl (glimeperide), Diabinese (chlorpropamide), Glucotrol (glipizide), Tolinase (tolazamide), Tolbutamide). I will contact my healthcare provider should I develop signs and symptoms of hypoglycemia (ie. dizziness, lightheadedness, blurred vision, anxiety, irritability or mood changes, sweating, slurred speech, hunger, confusion or drowsiness, shakiness, weakness, fast heartbeat, headache, or feeling jittery).
- Acute Kidney Injury (kidney failure): In people who have kidney problems, diarrhea, nausea, and vomiting may cause a loss of fluids (dehydration), which may cause kidney problems to worsen. It is important to drink fluids to help reduce any chance of dehydration and monitor for associated signs and symptoms of renal impairment (ie. decrease urine output, fluid retention causing swelling in legs/ankles/feet, shortness of breath, fatigue, confusion, nausea, weakness, irregular heartbeat, chest pain/pressure, seizures, or coma).
- <u>Serious hypersensitivity reactions</u>: Serious hypersensitivity reactions have been reported with use of semaglutide. I will promptly contact my healthcare provider should I develop symptoms of hypersensitivity reactions (anaphylaxis; angioedema; swelling of my face, lips, tongue, or throat; problems breathing or swallowing; severe rash or itching; fainting or feeling dizzy; or very rapid heartbeat) <u>and immediately stop taking semaglutide</u>.
- <u>Gallbladder problems (ie. cholelithiasis or cholecystitis)</u>: Gallbladder problems have happened in some people who take semaglutide. I will promptly contact my healthcare provider should I develop any of the following symptoms: pain in my upper stomach, fever, yellowing of the skin or eyes, or clay-colored stools <u>and immediately stop taking semaglutide</u>.
- <u>Pregnancy/Breastfeeding</u>: Semaglutide use has potential risk to a fetus. Unless I am not of childbearing age or have had a tubal ligation/hysterectomy, I will notify my healthcare provider if I am pregnant or breastfeeding <u>or</u> have plans to become pregnant or breastfeed. *<u>I will stop using semaglutide 2 months before planning to become pregnant</u>*
- <u>Suicidal Behavior and Ideation</u>: Suicidal behavior and ideation have been reported in clinical trials with other weight management products. I do not have a history of suicidal attempts or active suicidal ideation (thoughts/ideas of suicide).
 - *I will stop using semaglutide if I experience suicidal thoughts/behaviors or any unusual changes in mood or behavior*
- <u>Heart Rate Increase</u>: Treatment with semaglutide has been associated with increases in resting heart rate (mean increases of 1 to 4 beats per minute). I will promptly contact my healthcare provider if I experience palpitations or feelings of a racing heartbeat.
- Adverse reactions: Most common adverse reactions of semaglutide in adults are: nausea, diarrhea, vomiting, constipation, abdominal pain, headache, fatigue, dyspepsia (upset stomach), dizziness, abdominal distension (feeling bloated), eructation (belching), hypoglycemia (in patients with type 2 diabetes), flatulence, gastroenteritis, and nasopharyngitis (cold symptoms).

*By my signatu	re below, I acknowledge that I have reviewed each of the	e aforementioned Warnings and Pre	<u>cautions</u>
	Patient's Signature	Date	

SEMAGLUTIDE/VITAMIN B12 NOTE: NAME:	DATE OF BIR	TH: Lapband Solution & Medical Weight Manageme				
What is your meal portion size? (Check box)	Describe what you TYPICALLY eat for Breakfast, Lunch, and Dinner:					
□ ¼ cup □ ½ cup-¾ cup □ 1 cup □ 1½ cups □ ≥2 cups						
How long does it take you to eat? (Check box)		Breakfast:				
□ <15 minutes □ 15-30 minutes □ 30 minutes-1 hour □ >1hour	Lunch:	Lunch:				
Are you exercising? □ No □ Yes # of mins , # of times/week	Dinner:	Dinner:				
Type: Gym Cardio Weights Walking Biking Hiking Trainer	# of snacks per day: What ty	# of snacks per day: What type of snack(s) do you eat?				
□ Other						
Counseling and Informed Consent for Compounded Semaglutide/B12:	What induits do you trims. Water	Soda (including Diet) Other				
 Possible thyroid tumors, including cancer: Semaglutide causes thyroid Caccel tumors in rodents and the human relevance of this finding has not been determined. <i>Lis not known if semaglutide will cause thyroid tumors or a type of thyroid camere called medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC) in people.</i> 1 will monitor for and report symptoms of thyroid tumors (ie. lump in my neck, hoarseness, dysphagia, or dyspaea) to my healthcare provider 1 do not have a personal or family history of medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC) or an endocrine system condition called Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia syndrome type 2 (MEN 2) 2 macreatitis: There is a potential risk for pancreatitis with use of semaglutide. I will promptly contact my healthcare provider if pancreatitis is suspected (ie. severe abdominal pain that may radiate to the back, and which may or may not be accompanied by vomiting) and immediately stop taking semaglutide. 3 Diabetic Retinopathy Complications in Patients with type 2 Diabetes: Patients with type II diabetes and a history of diabetic retinopathy should notify their healthcare provider if they experience vision changes during treatment with semaglutide 4 will not share my semaglutide medication with another person 4 hypolycemia (now blood sugar): In patients with type II diabetes: Patients with type II diabetes and a cocur when semaglutide is used with insulin or with certain diabetic medications. I will contact my healthcare provider should I develop signs and symptoms of thypolycycemia (ac vicely one special special patients). 4 not the vicely one special patients with type II diabetes, hypolycycemia can occur when semaglutide is used with insulin or with certain diabetic medications. I will contact my healthcare provider should I develop symptoms of lighthed and the patients, weakness, headache, fast hearthcar, and feeling jittery) 4 not the king of the bid by the patients with type II diabetes, hearthcar, an						
Patient Signature Date	<u> </u>					
HT: WT (Previous wt; Date	<u>VS</u> : □ See EMR BMI	BPHRRRO2%				
Review of Systems: WNL (x̄ checked boxes below) Physical	Exam: WNL	Note: Medications, Medical/Family/Social/Surgical history reviewed				
EENT: □ Vision changes □ Hoarseness □ Dysphagia □ Neck lump(s) Cardiovascular: □ CP/discomfort □ Tachycardia Respiratory: □ Difficulty breathing □ SOB with exertion Gastrointestinal: □ Heartburn □ Reflux □ Nausea □ Vomiting □ Constipation □ Diarrhea □ Abdominal pain Neurological: □ Dizziness/lightheadedness □ Fainting □ Confusion Brushalacicals □ A priesty □ Depression □ Mod (Palacuirs changes) Cardiovas:	Alert and oriented, normal LOC, NAD labored, chest symmetric with normal expansion skeletal: Normal gait, fully mobile gical: Judgement and insight good, mood/affect, cooperative with exam schea midline, no visible or palpable masses scular: RRR □ No murmurs, rubs, or gallups ry: □ CTA					
Semaglutide/B12 Dosing: □ Consent form reviewed and signed Plan: Ret	urn for follow-up visit in 1 month □ Follow-up in	1				
□ Injection administration education provided □ Initial dose Month #1: 0.25mg subcutaneously x 4 weeks □ Month #2: 0.5mg subcutaneously x 4 weeks □ Month #3: 1.0mg subcutaneously x 4 weeks □ Month #4: 1.7mg subcutaneously x 4 weeks □ Diet (in	Education: Reviewed potential side effects of semaglutide/vitamin B12 use and importance of monitoring for thyroid tumors, vision changes, pancreatitis, renal impairment, hypoglycemia, serious hypersensitivity reactions, gallbladder problems, suicidal behavior/ideation and: □ Exercise (□ Incorporate exercise into routine □↑ exercise frequency □ Resume exercise □ Maintain exercise) □ Diet (including food choices and calorie/protein intake) □ ↓ consumption of refined carbohydrates					
	behaviors (ie. portion control, avoidance of rushing through meals) ative meal/snack options					

Other: _

☐ Hydration (minimum of 64 ounces/2L daily)

 \square Labs ordered

Other:



PATIENT ARBITRATION AGREEMENT

Article 1: Agreement to Arbitrate: It is understood that any dispute as to medical malpractice, that is as to whether any medical services rendered under this contract were unnecessary or unauthorized or were improperly, negligently, or incompetently rendered, will be determined by submission to arbitration as provided by Arizona law, and not by a lawsuit or resort to court process except as Arizona law provides for judicial review or arbitration proceedings. Both parties to this contract, by entering into it, are giving up their constitutional rights to have any such dispute decided on a court of law before a jury, and instead are accepting the use of arbitration.

Article 2: All Claims Must be Arbitrated: It is the intention of the parties that this agreement bind all parties whose claims may arise out of or related to treatment or service provided by the nurse practitioner including any spouse or heirs of the patient and any children, whether born or unborn, at the time of the occurrence giving rise to any claim. In the case of any pregnant mother, the term "patient" herein shall mean the mother and the mother's expected child or children.

All claims for monetary damages exceeding the jurisdictional limit of the small claims court against the nurse practitioner, and the nurse practitioner's partners, associates, association, corporation or partnership, and the employees, agents and estates of any if them, must be arbitrated including, without limitation, claims for loss of consortium, wrongful death, emotional distress or punitive damages. Filing of any court by the nurse practitioner to collect any fee from the patient shall not waive the right to compel arbitration of any malpractice claim.

Article 3: Procedures and Applicable Law: A demand for arbitration must communicate in writing to all parties. Each party shall select an arbitrator (party arbitrator) within thirty days and a third arbitrator (neutral arbitrator) shall be selected by the arbitrators appointed by the parties within thirty days of a demand for a neutral arbitrator by either party. Each party to the arbitration shall pay such party's pro rata share of the expenses and fees of the neutral arbitrator, together with other expenses of the arbitration incurred or approved by the neutral arbitrator, not including counsel fees or witness fees, or other expenses incurred by a party for such party's own benefit. The parties agree that the arbitrators have the immunity of a judicial officer from civil liability when acting in the capacity of arbitrator under this contract. This immunity shall supplement, nit supplant, any other applicable statutory or common law.

Either party shall have the absolute right to arbitrate separately the issues of liability and damages upon written request to the neutral arbitrator.

The parties consent to the intervention and joinder in this arbitration of any person or entity which would otherwise be a proper additional party in a court action, and upon such intervention and joinder any existing court action against such additional person or entity shall be stayed pending arbitration.

Article 4: General Provisions: All claims based upon the same incident, transaction or related circumstances shall be arbitrated in once proceeding. A claim shall be waived and forever barred if (1) on the date notice thereof is received, the claim, if asserted in a civil action, would be barred by the applicable Arizona statute of limitations, or (2) the claimant fails to pursue the arbitration claim in accordance with the procedures prescribed herein with reasonable diligence. With respect to any matter not herein expressly provided for, the arbitrators shall be governed by the Arizona Revised Statutes provisions relating to arbitration.

<u>Article 5</u>: Revocation: This agreement may be revoked by written notice delivered to the nurse practitioner within 30 days, or signature. It is the intent of this agreement to apply to all medical services rendered any time for any condition.

<u>Article 6</u>: Retroactive Effect: If patient intends this agreement to cover services rendered before the date it is Effective as of the date of first medical services.

Patient's or Patient Representative's Initials:

If any provision if this arbitration agreement is held invalid or unenforceable, the remaining provisions shall remain in full force and I shall not be affected by the invalidity of any other provision.

I understand that I have the right to receive a copy of this arbitration agreement. By my signature below, I acknowledge that I have been offered a copy.

NOTICE: BY SIGNING THIS CONTRACT YOU ARE AGREEING TO HAVE ANY ISSUE OF MEDICAL MALPRACTICE DECIDED BY NEUTRAL ARBITRATION AND YOU ARE GIVING UP YOUR RIGHT TO A JURY OR COURT TRIAL. SEE ARTICLE 1 OF THIS CONTRACT

By: Nurse Practitioner Signature	Date	By: Date By: Print Patient's Name
		(If Representative, Print Name and Relationship to Patient)