



MĀLAMA I KE OLA
HEALTH CENTER

When should you make an appointment with your doctor? Is it time to go to the emergency room?

Using this information as a guide can help you assess the condition or symptoms you are facing in order to select the appropriate place for care.

Primary Care

Your primary care provider should be your first choice for care for acute and chronic illnesses because he or she is familiar with your medical history.

Emergency Room

A visit to the emergency room is warranted only for potentially life-threatening illnesses and injuries.

Primary Care or Emergency Room? PEDIATRICS

SCHEDULE AN APPOINTMENT

Never hesitate to call your child's doctor for guidance during or after hours if you have a concern about your child's condition or in the event of illness or an accident.

Mālama I Ke Ola Health Center Pediatrics at:
808-872-4089

AFTER-HOURS CARE

For any concerns after clinic hours, that are not an emergency, contact Mālama I Ke Ola Health Center line below:

Mālama I Ke Ola Health Center
After-Hours Call Number
808-871-7772

Our after-hours phone system will guide you through selections to reach the pediatrics doctor on-call. Your physician will call you back within 30 minutes. Pediatric providers are on call after 5pm including weekends.

Call your doctor if:

- Your child has fever of 100.4°F accompanied by cold symptoms
- You suspect your child may have an ear infection; symptoms include drainage from the ear, earache and pulling on the ears.
- Your child has a sore throat with or without white patches on the tonsils
- You suspect your child may have pink eye, also known as infectious conjunctivitis, symptoms of which include red, inflamed eyes with or without discharge.
- Your child has had a few episodes of vomiting or diarrhea (without blood in the stool) but has no belly pain or signs of dehydration.

Head straight to the ER if:

- Your baby is less than 28 days old and has a fever. Fever is defined as a rectal temperature of 100.4°F or higher.
- You suspect your child has a broken bone, particularly if there is visible swelling or unevenness and bumps in the injured area.
- Your child hits his head and appears to pass out or lose consciousness for a few seconds
- Your child has had a seizure without fever, or experiencing a prolonged seizure greater than 5 minutes.
- Your child has signs of dehydration, such as very dry lips and mouth, absence of urination for more than 12 hours, lethargy and confusion
- Your child has heavy, fast breathing, is gasping for air or manages to utter only two or three words before taking a breath.