In addition to the six health care locations for the entertainment industry and the 180 additional primary and specialty care offices throughout the greater Los Angeles region, UCLA Health also has physicians who specialize in caring for hospitalized patients in 10 community facilities and counting. Here is what you need to know about our hospitalist program:

**Always Call Your Primary Care Office First**

Unless there is an emergency that requires 911, you should always call your primary care office first if you are sick, injured or have a health concern.

Based on your symptoms, your location and other factors, a member of your health care team will either ask you to come in and see your primary care physician; tell you to go to an after-hours office to receive urgent care services; or direct you to a nearby hospital for emergency care. This is where our inpatient providers, called hospitalists, come into play.

Once you are headed to a specific location, a member of our team can call ahead and request that a UCLA Health hospitalist oversee your care if you are admitted to the facility.

If you go directly to the emergency department, you should identify yourself as a UCLA Health/MPTF patient. If you are admitted to the hospital, our hospitalist team will then oversee your care.

**Expect Care to Be Coordinated With Outside Providers**

UCLA Health hospitalists in all 10 locations can access your electronic medical records. This means that a hospitalist can review your complete medical history without expecting you to remember this information, and avoid re-ordering imaging studies or lab tests you have already completed.

Once you are admitted, a hospitalist will notify your primary care physician and coordinate your inpatient care with other specialists, including cardiologists, nephrologists and pulmonologists.

If you are admitted to a community hospital and need highly specialized care, you will have first priority for a transfer to Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center or UCLA Medical Center, Santa Monica, where our physicians handle the most complex cases.

**A Smooth Transition Home**

Before you are sent home, a hospitalist will prepare a discharge summary that details what happened during your hospital stay, which is then sent to your primary care physician and relevant specialists.

They will also write a prescription for any new medications, refill most existing medications and schedule any necessary follow-up appointments.

Call our UCLA Health hospitalist office with questions: **(855) 488-9550**.

More info: UCLAhealth.org/hospitalists
### Inpatient Care Essential to Community Growth

**Johnese Spisso, President, UCLA Health**

**While the Checkup** newsletter is primarily focused on UCLA Health’s outpatient community expansion, growing our inpatient offerings is equally important to our mission. Here is what you need to know:

**New hospitals welcome our team.** In the past year we have expanded the number of hospitals where we offer inpatient services provided by UCLA Health community-based hospitalists. At present, our hospitalists can care for entertainment industry patients at Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center and UCLA Medical Center, Santa Monica, plus eight other locations stretching from Santa Clarita in the north to Torrance in the south and Burbank in the east.

**Additional inpatient services.** Within these hospitals, UCLA Health specialists and subspecialists, such as nephrologists, pulmonologists and interventional cardiologists, also care for patients with a variety of complex conditions. At UCLA-owned hospitals in Westwood and Santa Monica, palliative care teams help patients identify and achieve their personalized treatment goals, while East-West physicians in Santa Monica offer inpatient services, such as trigger point injections and acupuncture.

**Improved care coordination.** As UCLA Health has expanded, we have also improved how we coordinate care between inpatient and outpatient providers. We involve each hospitalized patient’s primary care physician, and additionally rely on support from our specialized care coordination team when working with high-risk patients.

This has helped us provide comprehensive, patient-centered care both in and out of the hospital, and has ensured that each patient has a smooth transition home after a hospital discharge, throughout our ever-expanding region.

### Preventive Care

**Heart Disease and Stroke: Understand Your Risk**

Heart disease is the leading cause of death in the United States, causing 1 in 4—or just over 600,000—deaths each year. Stroke is the fifth leading cause of death. Both are more likely to occur in patients with specific risks.

#### 2 Key Risk Factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE</th>
<th>2. HIGH CHOLESTEROL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blood pressure is the force of blood pushing against the walls of your blood vessels that carry blood away from your heart to other organs. It is measured using two numbers:</td>
<td>Cholesterol is a waxy, fat-like substance that’s made in your liver and travels throughout your blood stream on what are known as lipoproteins. There are two types:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE The top number, which represents the pressure generated when your heart beats.</td>
<td><strong>LOW-DENSITY LIPOPROTEINS (LDL)</strong> “Bad” cholesterol creates fatty buildups on the walls of your blood vessels that can make it difficult for blood to travel to and from your heart. General guideline: &lt; 100 mg/dL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE The bottom number, which represents the pressure in your blood vessels when your heart rests between beats.</td>
<td><strong>HIGH-DENSITY LIPOPROTEINS (HDL)</strong> “Good” cholesterol removes LDL cholesterol away from blood vessels and back toward the liver, where it is broken down and removed from the body. General guideline: &gt; 50 mg/dL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Blood Pressure Guidelines

- **Normal**
  - Below 120 mmHg / 80 mmHg

- **Elevated**
  - 120-129 mmHg / 80 mmHg

- **Stage 1 hypertension**
  - 130-139 mmHg / 80-89 mmHg

- **Stage 2 hypertension**
  - Above 140 mmHg / above 90 mmHg

#### How to Measure Cholesterol

A lipid panel is a blood test that measures LDL, HDL and triglycerides—the free-floating fats in your blood. General guideline: < 150 mg/dL

#### Additional Risk Factors

If you smoke, have diabetes, are obese or inactive, talk to your primary care physician or cardiologist about how you can minimize these risks.
HOWARD BRENNER HAD HIS FIRST heart attack at 41, and soon after, became a UCLA Health patient. In the past 20-plus years, Brenner, now 67, has had various imaging studies and procedures, including the placement of nine stents to open up his coronary arteries. All of this is documented in his electronic medical record.

The benefit of having his extensive medical history in one place became important in mid-January, when Brenner experienced severe chest pain during a particularly stressful day at work. He knew he should go straight to the emergency department, and decided to meet his wife, Lynda, at Providence Tarzana Medical Center, a midway point between his office in Glendale and their Westlake Village home.

When he arrived in the emergency department, Brenner was given a medication to lower his blood pressure. He was then admitted for testing and moved to a private room. Soon after, Dr. Emily Law, a UCLA Health hospitalist physician, came in and introduced herself. She let Brenner and his wife know that she’d already reviewed his chart through the online portal, and would reach out to his cardiologist, Dr. Ravi Dave, UCLA’s director of interventional cardiology, to let him know what was going on.

Immediately, Brenner says, he felt relieved. “It was so reassuring to have a UCLA physician there in Tarzana, with access to my entire medical history,” he says. When he received a call from Dr. Dave, who told him he knew he was hospitalized and felt confident in the plan, Brenner says he felt even better.

Dr. Law also called Encino-based UCLA Health cardiologist, Dr. Boris Arbit, who visited Brenner in the hospital the next morning. “I already had a very clear picture of his medical history when I arrived,” Dr. Arbit says.

This coordinated, patient-centered approach is by design. “We work as a team to make every experience in the hospital as comfortable and stress-free as possible,” Dr. Law says.

When it was time for Brenner to be discharged, Dr. Arbit explained how they had increased his blood pressure medication and scheduled his follow-up appointment with Dr. Dave in a few days. When Brenner went in for that visit, he told Dr. Dave how impressed he was with his inpatient care. “Going to the hospital with chest pain can be scary,” he says, “but having UCLA physicians there made me feel thankful and calm.”
**UCLA Health Update**

**Hospitalist Services Near You**

UCLA Health hospitalists are now able to care for entertainment industry/MPTF patients at 10 convenient locations throughout the greater Los Angeles region, displayed on the adjacent map.

**There Are 3 Ways to Access UCLA Health Hospitalist Care:**

1. Have your primary care physician call ahead before you arrive at a participating hospital.

2. Identify yourself as a UCLA Health/MPTF patient and request to see a UCLA Health hospitalist if you are admitted at any of these locations. You can also present a laminated UCLA Health hospitalist card, available in all of our primary care offices, when you check in to a participating hospital’s emergency department.

3. Have your name flagged as a UCLA Health patient when hospital staff access your electronic medical record and see the name of your primary care physician.

Once you are seen by a UCLA Health hospitalist, they will coordinate your inpatient care by reaching out to your primary care physician and involving any necessary specialists. They will also write a prescription for any new medications, oversee your discharge and book your follow-up appointments to ensure that you have a smooth transition home.

If you need highly specialized care, such as heart surgery or a transplant, you will have first priority for a transfer to Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center or UCLA Medical Center, Santa Monica, where our physicians handle the most complex cases.

**More info:** [uclahealth.org/hospitalists](http://uclahealth.org/hospitalists)
NEW LOCATION
26585 W. Agoura Rd., Suite 330
Calabasas, CA 91302
Phone: (818) 876-1050
Hours: Monday - Friday: 8 am – 5 pm;
Saturday: 8 am – 4 pm
Parking: Free parking in lot
More info: uclahealth.org/calabasas/mptf

SPECIALTIES & SERVICES
- Internal medicine
- Family medicine
- Geriatric and palliative medicine
- Adolescent medicine
- Well-woman care
- Routine immunizations
- Blood draw and lab work
- Pharmacist consults

Ophthalmology: Suite 330
Pediatric specialties: Suite 360
Clinical lab: Suite 370

ABOUT
- This office replaces the Jack H. Skirball Health Center.
- It offers the same physicians with an expanded list of services.
- Same day appointments are available for most medical needs.
- All visits should be scheduled by phone or online via the patient portal.
- Additional specialties will be offered in the building in the coming year.

NEW SPECIALISTS

TOLUCA LAKE
New specialists recently joined the Toluca Lake practice and are available to care for both motion picture patients and general UCLA Health patients.

Nephrology: Dr. Kristine Sarmosyan is now in Toluca Lake full-time.

Rheumatology: Dr. Lauren Freid is also in Toluca Lake full-time.

Where: UCLA Health/MPTF Toluca Lake: 4323 Riverside Drive, Burbank
When: Monday - Friday: 8 am - 5 pm
Phone: (818) 556-2700
More info: uclahealth.org/Toluca-lake

SPECIALTY EXPANSION
CARDIOLOGY & CARDIAC IMAGING
UCLA Health now offers cardiology and cardiac imaging services at 12 locations throughout the greater Los Angeles region. Your primary care physician can provide a referral to the location nearest you.

- Beverly Hills
- Burbank
- Downtown L.A.
- Encino
- Porter Ranch
- Santa Clarita
- Santa Monica
- Simi Valley
- Thousand Oaks
- Torrance
- Ventura
- Westwood

More info: uclahealth.org/heart
**PROTECT YOURSELF FROM THE FLU**

Influenza, or the flu, is a contagious viral illness that infects the nose, throat and lungs. It can be mild to severe, and even lead to hospitalization or death. The best way to protect you and your family is to get the flu vaccine, available in offices now. Here are 3 things to know:

**1. YOU CAN’T GET THE FLU FROM THE FLU VACCINE**

Forget about what you’ve heard. The flu vaccine does not contain any live flu virus, which means it’s impossible to get sick from it. A side effect you may experience is a temporarily sore, red arm at the injection site.

**2. THE FLU VACCINE IS EFFECTIVE**

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the flu vaccine is up to 80% effective. While you can still contract influenza even if you get the flu shot, your risk of having a serious flu illness drops to below 1% with the vaccine.

**3. ALMOST EVERYONE CAN GET THE SAME VACCINE**

Every patient between 6 months and 64 years can get the same single-dose flu vaccine. A high-dose vaccine is recommended for patients 65 and older.

**WHERE TO GET THE VACCINE**

All UCLA Health/MPTF offices stock the flu vaccine to administer to patients. It is available now. Call ahead to confirm hours and availability.

- **Bob Hope:** 335 N. La Brea Ave, Los Angeles, CA 90036 (323) 634-3850
- **Calabasas:** 26585 W. Agoura Rd., Ste. 330 Calabasas, CA 91302 (818) 876-1050
- **Santa Clarita:** 25751 McBean Pkwy., Ste. 210, Valencia, CA 91355 (661) 284-3100
- **Toluca Lake:** 4323 Riverside Dr. Burbank, CA 91505 (818) 556-2700
- **Westside:** 1950 Sawtelle Blvd., Ste. 130, Los Angeles, CA 90025 (310) 996-9355

More info: uclahealth.org/MPTF