

Call Your Physician First to choose the best place for care.

When you're ill after hours or on weekends, remember these 3 choices:

1 Always start with your doctor.

Did you know that you can call our office - even after hours - for medical advice? We can help you decide if you need to go to the Emergency Room, go to urgent care or get in to see one of our doctors right away.

2 If it's not an emergency and you can't see your doctor, you could go to one of our TriHealth Priority Care urgent care centers.

These physician-staffed centers are part of the TriHealth system, which means that your medical record is shared between TriHealth Priority Care and your doctor. Convenient locations in Anderson, Mason and Western Hills (Glenway Avenue) are open Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. and weekends from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. In most cases, the copay will be the same as your doctor's office copay.

3 Of course, if it's a real emergency, you should always call 9-1-1.

Real emergencies include chest pains, uncontrolled bleeding or difficulty breathing. You can ask emergency responders to take you to a TriHealth emergency room at Good Samaritan Hospital, Bethesda North Hospital, Bethesda Butler Hospital, Good Samaritan Western Ridge or Bethesda Arrow Springs.

TriHealth Priority Care

Monday–Friday
8 a.m.–7:30 p.m.

Weekends
9 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Locations

- **Anderson**
(across from Anderson Township Fire Department on Beechmont)
- **Mason**
(in front of Kroger on Mason-Montgomery)
- **Glenway**
(in front of Kroger on Glenway)

Who to see for which condition

Doctor

The best place to start

- Colds, flu, earaches, sore throats
- Sprains, back pain, minor broken bones, or minor eye injuries
- Headaches, migraines, fever or rashes
- Minor cuts and burns
- Regular physicals, vaccinations, and screenings

Urgent Care

When doctor is not available

- Wound care, stitches
- Broken bones, X-rays
- Minor burns
- Sprains and strains
- Cough, cold, asthma, flu
- Infections—strep, urinary, skin, lung

Emergency

Very serious or life-threatening

- Chest pain lasting more than 2 minutes
- Shortness of breath
- Stroke symptoms
- Major broken bones
- Uncontrolled bleeding
- Fainting and seizures