A trauma center handles all of the same illnesses and injuries seen in an emergency department, plus provides multidisciplinary, comprehensive emergency medical services to patients who have life-threatening and traumatic injuries.

Vehicle accidents • Gunshot wounds • Severe burns • Falls • Toxins • Assaults
Location: Methodist Dallas Medical Center

An emergency department (ED) treats severe and life-threatening conditions. EDs have specially trained doctors, paramedics, nurses, and other support staff who can recognize, diagnose, and make recommendations on a wide variety of medical issues. EDs are open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. ED patients are treated based on severity of injury or illness, not according to the time of their arrival.

Heart attack* • Head trauma* • Chest pain* • Weakness or numbness on one side • Difficulty breathing • Severe headache • High fever (103° or higher) • Uncontrolled bleeding • Stroke • Fractures • Unconsciousness • Choking • Coughing or vomiting blood • Animal or human bites • Ingestion of poisons, obstructive objects • Seizures • Severe allergic reaction • Serious burns • Severe puncture wounds

The QuickCare Clinic at Methodist Charlton Medical Center is a doctor-staffed, walk-in medical facility that offers an alternative when there isn’t an emergency and a patient doesn’t have access to his or her personal doctor. QuickCare focuses on diagnosing and treating conditions that are not life-threatening yet need to be addressed right away.

Sore throats • Earaches • Cold, flu • Fever • Cough • Nose or chest congestion • Stomachaches, nausea • Rashes • Asthma attacks (minor) • Muscle sprains, strains • Fractures • Bumps, cuts, scraps • Minor burns • Insect bites, stings • Urinary tract infections • Wound, skin infections

3 Reasons Calling 911 is better

In life-threatening emergencies, calling 911 for ambulance transportation is better than driving.

1. Ambulances drive through traffic. The ambulance’s blaring siren prompts other vehicles to move. EMS vehicles can also bypass stop signs and traffic lights.

2. Ambulance drivers know where to go. The ambulance team knows the exact location of the closest trauma center or emergency department that can provide the best level of care.

3. Patients receive medical care faster. For some medical emergencies—like heart attacks and strokes—every second counts. Follow the 911 dispatcher’s instructions until the ambulance arrives. The ambulance can also provide care en route.

When to call 911
• Difficulty breathing
• Chest pain
• Unconsciousness
• Sudden numbness or weakness
• Uncontrollable bleeding
• Car accident injury.