

NEW PATIENT CONSULTATION Worksheet

Patient to fill out questions 1-5

1. Patient Name: _____
2. Date of Birth: _____
3. Date of Visit: _____
4. Employment: _____
5. How did you hear about MEDCAN? _____

6. Circle your qualifying condition:

- A. Cancer B. Epilepsy C. Glaucoma D. HIV E. AIDS F. PTSD
G. ALS B. Crohn's I. Parkinson's Disease J. Multiple Sclerosis

(K.) other debilitating medical conditions of the same kind or class or as comparable to those listed above (this may include Generalized Anxiety Disorders, Fibromyalgia, Irritable Bowel Syndrome, Nerve Pain and Neuropathies, Migraines, Painful Muscle Spasm, Tremors, Muscular Dystrophy, Diabetic neuropathies and many other related ailments)

Office Staff Use:

Transcriptionist: See typed notes in computer folder by date of visit, to complete transcription of history and physical for chart. Vitals are in progress notes. Also refer to patient history forms and patient medical records for any additional needed details.

MEDCAN FLORIDA

Certification Clinic

Patient History Form

Patient Name: (First, Middle Initial, Last) _____

SSN: _____

Email: _____

Primary Phone: _____ Date of Birth: _____

Qualifying Medical Condition(s):

Pain Level Rating (if applicable)

Rate your pain levels at rest and while active from 0 to 10:

Pain Level While at Rest (0-10) _____

Pain Level While Active (0-10) _____

Debilitating Aspects of your Medical Condition: (pain, limitation of work, active or function)

Previous Medicines, Treatments and Therapies Used for the Medical Condition:

SOCIAL HISTORY:

Marital Status _____

Number of Children _____

If widowed, number of times _____

Age and sex of children:

If divorced, number of times _____

Race (Optional): American Indian/Alaska Native; Asian; Black/African American;

Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander; White/Caucasian;

Two or more races; Other; Unknown; Decline

Ethnicity (Optional): Not Hispanic/Latino; Hispanic/Latino; Unknown; Decline

Preferred Language (Optional):

English; Non English _____; Unknown; Decline

TOBACCO USE:

Smoking? Yes No Packs per day _____ Years Smoked _____

Ever tried to quit? _____

Passive smoke exposure? Yes No

Smokeless tobacco use? Yes No Type _____

CAFFEINE USE:

Yes No Type (circle all that apply): Coffee Tea Colas

Chocolate Tablets

ALCOHOL USE:

Yes No Type (circle all that apply): Beer Wine Whiskey

Vodka Rum Gin

How much? _____

How often? _____

LIFESTYLE:

Activity Level _____

Type of Exercise _____

How many times a week _____

Hobbies _____

SAFETY:

Yes No – Seatbelt use

Yes No – Carbon Monoxide detectors

Yes No – Smoke detectors

LIFESTYLE:

Activity Level _____

Type of Exercise _____

How many times a week _____

Hobbies _____

SAFETY:

Yes No – Seatbelt use

Yes No – Carbon Monoxide detectors

Yes No – Smoke detectors

HIPAA Release of Information
AUTHORIZATION FORM

I, _____, hereby authorize _____ and its affiliates, its employees and agents (collectively, _____), to release to _____ [Insert full name of person/organization] my personal health information maintained by _____ (e.g., information relating to the diagnosis, treatment, claims payment, and health care services provided or to be provided to me and which identifies my name, address, social security number, Member ID number) except the following information about me:

_____ [DESCRIBE INFORMATION NOT TO BE DISCLOSED, IF ANY] for the purpose of helping me to resolve claims and health benefit coverage issues. I understand that any personal health information or other information released to the person or organization identified above may be subject to re-disclosure by such person/organization and may no longer be protected by applicable federal and state privacy laws.

This authorization is valid from the date of my/my representative's signature below and shall expire the earlier of _____ [INSERT DATE/EVENT UPON WHICH THIS AUTHORIZATION EXPIRES] or the date my coverage ends with _____.

I understand that I have a right to revoke this authorization by providing written notice to

_____. However, this authorization may not be revoked if

_____, its employees, or agents have taken action on this authorization prior to receiving my written notice. I also understand that I have a right to have a copy of this authorization.

I further understand that this authorization is voluntary and that I may refuse to sign this authorization. My refusal to sign will not affect my eligibility for benefits or enrollment or payment for or coverage of services.

Name of Member: _____

Signature of Member: _____

Date: _____

If applicable, Legal Representatives sign below:

By signing this form, I represent that I am the legal representative of the Member identified above and will provide written proof (e.g., Power of Attorney, living will, guardianship papers, etc.) that I am legally authorized to act on the Member's behalf with respect to this authorization form.

Name of Legal Representative: _____

Signature of Legal Representative: _____

Date: _____

Name of Witness: _____

Signature of Witness: _____

NOTICE OF PRIVACY PRACTICE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I understand that, under the Health Insurance Portability & Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), I have certain rights to privacy regarding my protected health information. I understand that this information can and will be used to:

- Conduct, plan and direct my treatment and follow-up among the multiple healthcare providers who may be involved in that treatment directly or indirectly
- Obtain payment from third-party payers
- Conduct normal healthcare operations such as quality assessments and physician certifications

I acknowledge that I have received your Notice of Privacy Practices containing a more complete description of the uses and disclosures of my health information. I understand that this organization has the right to change its Notice of Privacy Practices from time to time and that I may contact this organization at any time at the address above to obtain a current copy of the Notice of Privacy Practices.

I understand that I may request in writing that you restrict how my private information is used or disclosed to carry out treatment, payment or healthcare operations. I also understand that you are not required to agree to my requested restrictions, but if you do agree then you are bound to abide by such restrictions.

Patient Name: _____ Relationship: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Office Use Only

I attempted to obtain the patient's signature in acknowledgement on this Notice of Privacy Practices Acknowledgement, but was unable to do so as documented. Date: _____ Initials: _____ Reason: _____

PHONE CONTACT AUTHORIZATION

Your signature authorizes Medcan Clinic to disclose your personal health information in the following manner:

Voicemail at Home: Yes No Phone #: _____

Voicemail at Work: Yes No Phone #: _____

Please list names of the individuals with whom we may discuss your medical information:

Name: _____ Relationship to Patient: _____

Name: _____ Relationship to Patient: _____

I understand I may revoke this authorization by contacting Medcan in writing.

Print Name: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

Medical Marijuana Consent Form

A qualified physician may not delegate the responsibility of obtaining written informed consent to another person. The qualified patient or the patient's parent or legal guardian if the patient is a minor must initial each section of this consent form to indicate that the physician explained the information and, along with the qualified physician, must sign and date the informed consent form.

a. The Federal Government's classification of marijuana as a Schedule I controlled substance.

The federal government has classified marijuana as a Schedule I controlled substance. Schedule I substances are defined, in part, as having (1) a high potential for abuse; (2) no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States; and (3) a lack of accepted safety for use under medical supervision. Federal law prohibits the manufacture, distribution and possession of marijuana even in states, such as Florida, which have modified their state laws to treat marijuana as a medicine.

When in the possession or under the influence of medical marijuana, the patient or the patient's caregiver must have his or her medical marijuana use registry identification card in his or her possession at all times.

b. The approval and oversight status of marijuana by the Food and Drug Administration.

Marijuana has not been approved by the Food and Drug Administration for marketing as a drug. Therefore, the "manufacture" of marijuana for medical use is not subject to any federal standards, quality control, or other oversight. Marijuana may contain unknown quantities of active ingredients, which may vary in potency, impurities, contaminants, and substances in addition to THC, which is the primary psychoactive chemical component of marijuana.

c. The potential for addiction.

Some studies suggest that the use of marijuana by individuals may lead to a tolerance to, dependence on, or addiction to marijuana. I understand that if I require increasingly higher doses to achieve the same benefit or if I think that I may be developing a dependency on marijuana, I should contact Dr. MOORE (name of qualified physician).

d. The potential effect that marijuana may have on a patient's coordination, Motor skills, and cognition, including a warning against operating heavy machinery, operating a motor vehicle, or engaging in activities that require a person to be alert or respond quickly.

The use of marijuana can affect coordination, motor skills and cognition, i.e., the ability to think, judge and reason. Driving under the influence of cannabis can double the risk of crashing, which escalates if alcohol is also influencing the driver. While using medical marijuana, I should not drive, operate heavy machinery or engage in any activities that require me to be alert and/or respond quickly and I should not participate in activities that may be dangerous to myself or others. I understand that if I drive while under the influence of marijuana, I can be arrested for "driving under the influence."

e. The potential side effects of medical marijuana use.

Potential side effects from the use of marijuana include, but are not limited to, the following: dizziness, anxiety, confusion, sedation, low blood pressure, impairment of short term memory, euphoria, difficulty in completing complex tasks, suppression of the body's immune system, may affect the production of sex hormones that lead to adverse effects, inability to concentrate, impaired motor skills, paranoia, psychotic symptoms, general apathy, depression and/or restlessness. Marijuana may exacerbate schizophrenia in persons predisposed to that disorder. In addition, the use of medical marijuana may cause me to talk or eat in excess, alter my perception of time and space and impair my judgment. Many medical authorities claim that use of medical marijuana, especially by persons younger than 25, can result in long-term problems with attention, memory, learning, drug abuse, and schizophrenia.

I understand that using marijuana while consuming alcohol is not recommended. Additional side effects may become present when using both alcohol and marijuana.

I agree to contact Dr. MOORE if I experience any of the side effects listed above, or if I become depressed or psychotic, have suicidal thoughts, or experience crying spells. I will also contact Dr. MOORE if I experience respiratory problems, changes in my normal sleeping patterns, extreme fatigue, increased irritability, or begin to withdraw from my family and/or friends.

f. The risks, benefits, and drug interactions of marijuana

Signs of withdrawal can include: feelings of depression, sadness, irritability, insomnia, restlessness, agitation, loss of appetite, trouble concentrating, sleep disturbances and unusual tiredness.

Symptoms of marijuana overdose include, but are not limited to, nausea, vomiting, hacking cough, disturbances in heart rhythms, numbness in the hands, feet, arms or legs, anxiety attacks and incapacitation. If I experience these symptoms, I agree to contact Dr. MOORE immediately or go to the nearest emergency room.

Numerous drugs are known to interact with marijuana and not all drug interactions are known. Some mixtures of medications can lead to serious and even fatal consequences. I agree to follow the directions of Dr. MOORE regarding the use of prescription and non-prescription medication. I will advise any other of my treating physician(s) of my use of medical marijuana.

Marijuana may increase the risk of bleeding, low blood pressure, elevated blood sugar, liver enzymes, and other bodily systems when taken with herbs and supplements. I agree to contact Dr. MOORE immediately or go to the nearest emergency room if these symptoms occur.

I understand that medical marijuana may have serious risks and may cause low birthweight or other abnormalities in babies. I will advise Dr. MOORE if I become pregnant, try to get pregnant, or will be breastfeeding.

h. The current state of research on the efficacy of marijuana to treat the qualifying conditions set forth in this section

Cancer

- There is insufficient evidence to support or refute the conclusion that cannabinoids are an effective treatment for cancers, including glioma.

There is evidence to suggest that cannabinoids (and the endocannabinoid system more generally) may play a role in the cancer regulation processes. Due to a lack of recent, high quality reviews, a research gap exists concerning the effectiveness of cannabis or cannabinoids in treating cancer in general.

- There is conclusive evidence that oral cannabinoids are effective antiemetics in the treatment of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting.

There is insufficient evidence to support or refute the conclusion that cannabinoids are an effective treatment for cancer-associated anorexia-cachexia syndrome and anorexia nervosa.

Epilepsy

- There is insufficient evidence to support or refute the conclusion that cannabinoids are an effective treatment for epilepsy.

Recent systematic reviews were unable to identify any randomized controlled trials evaluating the efficacy of cannabinoids for the treatment of epilepsy. Currently available clinical data therefore consist solely of uncontrolled case series, which do not provide high-quality evidence of efficacy. Randomized trials of the efficacy of cannabidiol for different forms of epilepsy have been completed and await publication.

Glaucoma

- There is limited evidence that cannabinoids are an ineffective treatment for improving intraocular pressure associated with glaucoma.

Lower intraocular pressure is a key target for glaucoma treatments. Non-randomized studies in healthy volunteers and glaucoma patients have shown short-term reductions in intraocular pressure with oral, topical eye drops, and intravenous cannabinoids, suggesting the potential for therapeutic benefit. A good-quality systemic review identified a single small trial that found no effect of two cannabinoids, given as an oromucosal spray, on intraocular pressure. The quality of evidence for the finding of no effect is limited. However, to be effective, treatments targeting lower intraocular pressure must provide continual rather than transient reductions in intraocular pressure. To date, those studies showing positive effects have shown only short-term benefit on intraocular pressure (hours), suggesting a limited potential for cannabinoids in the treatment of glaucoma.

Positive status for human immunodeficiency virus

- There is limited evidence that cannabis and oral cannabinoids are effective in increasing appetite and decreasing weight loss associated with HIV/AIDS.

There does not appear to be good-quality primary literature that reported on cannabis or cannabinoids as effective treatments for AIDS wasting syndrome.

Acquired Immune deficiency syndrome

- There is limited evidence that cannabis and oral cannabinoids are effective in increasing appetite and decreasing weight loss associated with HIV/AIDS.

There does not appear to be good-quality primary literature that reported on cannabis or cannabinoids as effective treatments for AIDS wasting syndrome.

Post-traumatic stress disorder

- There is limited evidence (a single, small fair-quality trial) that nabilone is effective for improving symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder.

A single, small crossover trial suggests potential benefit from the pharmaceutical cannabinoid nabilone. This limited evidence is most applicable to male veterans and contrasts with non-randomized studies showing limited evidence of a statistical association between cannabis use (plant derived forms) and increased severity of posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms among individuals with posttraumatic stress disorder. There are other trials that are in the process of being conducted and if successfully completed, they will add substantially to the knowledge base.

Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis

- There is insufficient evidence that cannabinoids are an effective treatment for symptoms associated with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

Two small studies investigated the effect of dronabinol on symptoms associated with ALS. Although there were no differences from placebo in either trial, the sample sizes were small, the duration of the Studies was short, and the dose of dronabinol may have been too small to ascertain any activity. The effect of cannabis was not investigated.

Crohn's disease

- There is insufficient evidence to support or refute the conclusion that donabinol is an effective treatment for the symptoms of irritable bowel syndrome.

Some studies suggest that marijuana in the form of cannabidiol may be beneficial in the treatment of inflammatory bowel diseases, including Crohn's disease.

Parkinson's disease

- There is insufficient evidence that cannabinoids are an effective treatment for the motor system symptoms associated with Parkinson's disease or the levodopa-induced dyskinesia.

Evidence suggests that the endocannabinoid system plays a meaningful role in certain neurodegenerative processes; thus, it may be useful to determine the efficacy of cannabinoids in treating the symptoms of neurodegenerative diseases. Small trials of oral cannabinoid preparations have demonstrated no benefit compared to a placebo in ameliorating the side effects of Parkinson's disease. A seven-patient trial of nabilone suggested that it improved the dyskinesia associated with levodopa therapy, but the sample size limits the interpretation of the data. An observational study demonstrated improved outcomes, but the lack of a control group and the small sample size are limitations.

Multiple Sclerosis

- There is substantial evidence that oral cannabinoids are an effective treatment for improving patient-reported multiple sclerosis spasticity symptoms, but limited evidence for an effect on clinician-measured spasticity.

Based on evidence from randomized controlled trials included in systematic reviews, an oral cannabis extract, nabiximols, and orally administered THC are probably effective for reducing patient-reported spasticity scores in patients with MS. The effect appears to be modest. These agents have not consistently demonstrated a benefit on clinician-measured spasticity indices.

Medical conditions of same kind or class as or comparable to the above qualifying medical conditions

- The qualifying physician has provided the patient or the patient's caregiver a summary of the current research on the efficacy of marijuana to treat the patient's medical condition.
- The summary is attached to this informed consent as Addendum _____.

Terminal conditions diagnosed by a physician other than the qualified physician issuing the physician certification

- The qualifying physician has provided the patient or the patient's caregiver a summary of the current research on the efficacy of marijuana to treat the patient's terminal condition.
- The summary is attached to this informed consent as Addendum _____.

Chronic nonmalignant pain

- There is substantial evidence that cannabis is an effective treatment for chronic pain in adults.

The majority of Studies on pain evaluated nabiximols outside the United States. Only a handful of studies have evaluated the use of cannabis in the United States, and all of them evaluated cannabis in flower form provided by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. In contrast, many of the cannabis products that are sold in state-regulated markets bear little resemblance to the products that are available for research at the federal level in the United States. Pain patients also use topical forms.

While the use of cannabis for the treatment of pain is supported by well-controlled clinical trials, very little is known about the efficacy, dose, routes of administration, or side effects of commonly used and commercially available cannabis products in the United States.

I. That the patient's de-identified health information contained in the physician certification and medical marijuana use registry may be used for research purposes.

The Department of Health submits a data set to The Medical Marijuana Research and Education Coalition for each patient registered in the medical marijuana use registry that includes the patient's qualifying medical condition and the daily dose amount and forms of marijuana certified for the patient.

I have had the opportunity to discuss these matters with the physician and to ask questions regarding anything I may not understand or that I believe needed to be clarified. I acknowledge that Dr. MOORE has informed me of the nature of a recommended treatment, including but not limited to, any recommendation regarding medical marijuana.

Dr. MOORE has also informed me of the risks, complications, and expected benefits of any recommended treatment, including its likelihood of success and failure. I acknowledge that

Dr. MOORE has informed me of any alternatives to the recommended treatment, including the alternative of no treatment, and the risks and benefits.

Dr. MOORE has explained the information in this consent form about the medical use of marijuana.

Patient (print name) _____

Patient signature or signature of the parent or legal guardian if the patient is a minor:

_____ Date: _____

I have explained the information in this consent form about the medical use of marijuana to

_____ (Print patient name).

Qualified physician signature:

_____ Date: _____

Witness:

MARY CORLEY RMA _____ Date: _____



MEDCAN PATIENT CONSENT FORM

1. I understand and agree that MEDCAN physicians act in a capacity limited to the certification of patients for medical cannabis under Florida Law and the recommendation of medical cannabis as an adjunct/additional treatment for patient conditions approved by the State of Florida. MEDCAN physicians' role does not include the diagnosis of a patient's qualifying condition, of new disease or the ordering of diagnostic tests. MEDCAN patients must maintain their relationships with their family doctors and other specialists to receive all diagnoses, other medical prescriptions, diagnostic tests, follow-up and treatments.
2. I've read MEDCAN Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) on their website, familiarized myself with Florida and Federal laws and the risks involved with using medical cannabis as a medicine. I have read or agree that I will read the MEDCAN Patient Information area on the MEDCAN website at www.Med-Can.com which gives informative material for patients about their condition and treatment with medical marijuana.
3. MEDCAN fees are paid for your office visit and are limited to within the scope of that visit. MEDCAN, our physicians, our staff and any related contractors are held harmless by the patient and assume no other liability for the continuing care or for the continued recommendation of medical marijuana beyond each office visit.
4. I agree to use any medicine with high THC only as directed and not while driving, or at work, and in the beginning slowly and with caution to determine its effects.
5. MEDCAN will honor patients request to use vaping if that is their preferred method, however I understand that MEDCAN and its physicians discourage smoking, inhaling or vaping, as the long term effects of inhaling chemicals into the lungs is unknown, may be found in the future to cause harm and I hold MEDCAN harmless specifically for any inhalation recommendations.
6. MEDCAN releases information to the State of Florida, The Board of Medicine and other related and/or associated agencies as per state law, and may be used for research there or here in our office by MEDCAN. I, the patient, understand and agree to the release or use of any of my medical information as required.

Patient Name: _____ Patient Signature: _____

Mark Moore, MD _____ Date: _____

Oct 2017