HCA Healthcare

Patient: PINCKNEY,FLORINE
Account No: D00086437143
Unit No: D001172083
Location: HCA James Island ER
Physician: Harper,William S MD
Date: 06/13/26

Affidavit A,

RECEIVED
Jul 20 2026
SC Court of Appeals

Patient Visit Information

You were seen today for:

Disc disease, degenerative, lumbar or lumbosacral
Lumbar radiculopathy
Dementia
Bulging lumbar disc
Uterine mass

Staff

Your caregivers today were:

Physician: Harper,William S MD

Patient Instructions Reviewed

Back Pain (Acute or Chronic)
Degenerative disk disease
Dementia and Caregiver Support
Herniated Intervertebral Disc
Tumor, Uncertain Cause
Uterine Fibroids

received 06/13/26 - 1444

Medication Dose and Instructions

NAPROXEN (NAPROSYN) 500 MG TAB
500 MG ORAL (by mouth) EVERY 12 HOURS AS NEEDED As Needed for Pain #20 TAB REF 0
06/13/26 2:41pm Status: PRINTED

ACETAMINOPHEN (TylenoL) 325 MG TAB
650 MG ORAL (by mouth) EVERY 6 HOURS AS NEEDED As Needed for Pain #20 TAB REF 0
06/13/26 2:41pm Status: PRINTED

Follow-up

Please contact the following to make an appointment for follow-up care:

Palmetto Primary Care
766 Daniel Ellis Dr Ste 1
Charleston, SC 29412
(843)795-0300

Note:
Call ASAP, schedule appointment asap for establishment of

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primary care physician, re-evaluation, discussion of your visit to the emergency department, referral to spine specialist, Neurology, gynecology.

Note: Your health care plan may require a referral from your primary care provider prior to making an appointment.

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Monographs

Medication Information for NAPROXEN (NAPROSYN)

IMPORTANT: HOW TO USE THIS INFORMATION: This is a summary and does NOT have all possible information about this product. This information does not assure that this product is safe, effective, or appropriate for you. This information is not individual medical advice and does not substitute for the advice of your health care professional. Always ask your health care professional for complete information about this product and your specific health needs.

NAPROXEN - ORAL

WARNING: Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (including naproxen) may rarely increase the risk for a heart attack or stroke. This effect can happen at any time while taking this drug but is more likely if you take it for a long time. The risk may be greater in older adults or if you have heart disease or increased risk for heart disease (for example, due to smoking, family history of heart disease, or conditions such as high blood pressure or diabetes). Do not take this drug right before or after heart bypass surgery (CABG). This drug may rarely cause serious (rarely fatal) bleeding from the stomach or intestines. This effect can occur without warning at any time while taking this drug. Older adults may be at higher risk for this effect. Stop taking naproxen and get medical help right away if you notice any of these rare but serious side effects: stomach/abdominal pain that doesn't go away, black/tarry stools, vomit that looks like coffee grounds, chest/jaw/left arm pain, shortness of breath, unusual sweating, confusion, weakness on one side of the body, trouble speaking, sudden vision changes. Talk to your doctor or pharmacist about the benefits and risks of taking this drug.

USES: See also Warning section. Naproxen is used to relieve pain from various conditions such as headache, muscle aches, tendonitis, dental pain, and menstrual cramps. It also reduces pain, swelling, and joint stiffness caused by arthritis, bursitis, and gout attacks. This medication is known as a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID). It works by blocking your body's production of certain natural substances that cause inflammation. If you are treating a chronic condition such as arthritis, ask your doctor about non-drug treatments and/or using other medications to treat your pain. Check the ingredients on the label even if you have used the product before. The manufacturer may have changed the ingredients. Also, products with similar names may contain different ingredients meant for different purposes. Taking the wrong product could harm you.

HOW TO USE: If you are taking the over-the-counter product, read all directions on the product package before taking this medication. If your doctor has prescribed this medication, read the Medication Guide provided by your pharmacist before you start taking naproxen and each time you get a refill. If you have any questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist. Take this medication by mouth as directed by your doctor, usually 2 or 3 times a day with a full glass of water (8 ounces/240 milliliters). Do not lie down for at least 10 minutes after taking this drug. To prevent stomach upset, take this medication with food, milk, or an antacid. The dosage is based on your medical condition and response to treatment. To reduce your risk of stomach bleeding and other side effects, take this medication at the lowest effective dose for the shortest possible time. Do not increase your dose or take this drug more often than directed by your doctor or the package label. For ongoing conditions such as arthritis, keep taking this medication as directed by your doctor. For certain conditions (such as arthritis), it may take up to two weeks of taking this drug regularly until you get the full benefit. If you are taking this drug "as needed" (not on a regular schedule), remember that pain medications work best if they are used as the first signs of pain occur. If you wait until the pain has worsened,

the medication may not work as well. Tell your doctor if your condition lasts or gets worse or if you have a fever that lasts for more than 3 days. If you think you may have a serious medical problem, get medical help right away.

SIDE EFFECTS: See also Warning section. Upset stomach, nausea, heartburn, headache, drowsiness, or dizziness may occur. If any of these effects last or get worse, tell your doctor or pharmacist promptly. If your doctor has directed you to use this medication, remember that your doctor has judged that the benefit to you is greater than the risk of side effects. Many people using this medication do not have serious side effects. This medication may raise your blood pressure. Check your blood pressure regularly and tell your doctor if the results are high. Tell your doctor right away if you have any serious side effects, including: easy bruising/bleeding, difficult/painful swallowing, hearing changes (such as ringing in the ears), mental/mood changes, signs of kidney problems (such as change in the amount of urine), vision changes, symptoms of heart failure (such as swelling ankles/feet, unusual tiredness, unusual/sudden weight gain). This drug may rarely cause serious (possibly fatal) liver disease. Get medical help right away if you have any symptoms of liver damage, including: nausea/vomiting that doesn't stop, loss of appetite, stomach/abdominal pain, yellowing eyes/skin, dark urine. A very serious allergic reaction to this drug is rare. However, get medical help right away if you notice any symptoms of a serious allergic reaction, including: fever, swollen lymph nodes, rash, itching/swelling (especially of the face/tongue/throat), severe dizziness, trouble breathing. This is not a complete list of possible side effects. If you notice other effects not listed above, contact your doctor or pharmacist. In the US - Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or at www.fda.gov/medwatch. In Canada - Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to Health Canada at 1-866-234-2345.

PRECAUTIONS: Before taking naproxen, tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are allergic to it; or to aspirin or other NSAIDs (such as ibuprofen, celecoxib); or if you have any other allergies. This product may contain inactive ingredients, which can cause allergic reactions or other problems. Talk to your pharmacist for more details. Before using this medication, tell your doctor or pharmacist your medical history, especially of: asthma (including a history of worsening breathing after taking aspirin or other NSAIDs), blood disorders (such as anemia), bleeding/clotting problems, growths in the nose (nasal polyps), heart disease (such as previous heart attack), high blood pressure, liver disease, stroke, swelling (edema, fluid retention), stomach/intestinal/esophagus problems (such as bleeding, heartburn, ulcers). Kidney problems can sometimes occur with the use of NSAID medications, including naproxen. Problems are more likely to occur if you are dehydrated, have heart failure or kidney disease, are an older adult, or if you take certain medications (see also Drug Interactions section). Drink plenty of fluids as directed by your doctor to prevent dehydration and tell your doctor right away if you have a change in the amount of urine. This drug may make you dizzy or drowsy. Alcohol or marijuana (cannabis) can make you more dizzy or drowsy. Do not drive, use machinery, or do anything that needs alertness until you can do it safely. Talk to your doctor if you are using marijuana (cannabis). This medicine may cause stomach bleeding. Daily use of alcohol and tobacco, especially when combined with this medicine, may increase your risk for stomach bleeding. Limit alcohol and stop smoking. Ask your doctor or pharmacist about how much alcohol you may safely drink. This medication may make you more sensitive to the sun. Limit your time in the sun. Avoid tanning booths and sunlamps. Use sunscreen and wear protective clothing when outdoors. Tell your doctor right away if you get sunburned or have skin blisters/redness. Some naproxen products contain salt (sodium). Tell your doctor if you are on a salt-restricted diet. Before having surgery, tell your doctor or dentist about all the products you use (including prescription drugs, nonprescription drugs, and herbal products). Older adults may be at greater risk for stomach/intestinal bleeding, kidney problems, heart attack, and stroke while using this drug. Before using this medication, women of childbearing age should talk with their doctor(s) about the benefits and risks. Tell your doctor if

you are pregnant or if you plan to become pregnant. This medication may harm an unborn baby and cause problems with normal labor/delivery. It is not recommended for use in pregnancy from 20 weeks until delivery. If your doctor decides that you need to use this medication between 20 and 30 weeks of pregnancy, you should use the lowest effective dose for the shortest possible time. You should not use this medication after 30 weeks of pregnancy. This drug passes into breast milk and may have undesirable effects on a nursing infant. Consult your doctor before breastfeeding.

DRUG INTERACTIONS: Drug interactions may change how your medications work or increase your risk for serious side effects. This document does not contain all possible drug interactions. Keep a list of all the products you use (including prescription/nonprescription drugs and herbal products) and share it with your doctor and pharmacist. Do not start, stop, or change the dosage of any medicines without your doctor's approval. Some products that may interact with this drug are: aliskiren, ACE inhibitors (such as captopril, lisinopril), angiotensin II receptor blockers (such as losartan, valsartan), cidofovir, corticosteroids (such as prednisone), lithium, "water pills" (diuretics such as furosemide). This medication may increase the risk of bleeding when taken with other drugs that also may cause bleeding. Examples include anti-platelet drugs such as clopidogrel, "blood thinners" such as dabigatran/enoxaparin/warfarin, among others. Check all prescription and nonprescription medicine labels carefully since many medications contain pain relievers/fever reducers (aspirin, NSAIDs such as celecoxib, ibuprofen, or ketorolac). These drugs are similar to naproxen and may increase your risk of side effects if taken together. However, if your doctor has told you to take low-dose aspirin to prevent heart attack or stroke (usually 81-162 milligrams a day), you should keep taking the aspirin unless your doctor tells you not to. Daily use of naproxen may decrease aspirin's ability to prevent heart attack/stroke. Talk with your doctor about the risks and benefits. Ask about other medications that can be used to treat pain/fever. This medication may interfere with certain lab tests, possibly causing false test results. Make sure lab personnel and all your doctors know you use this drug.

OVERDOSE: If someone has overdosed and has serious symptoms such as passing out or trouble breathing, call 911. Otherwise, call a poison control center right away. US residents can call 1-800-222-1222. Canada residents can call 1-844-764-7669. Symptoms of overdose may include: severe stomach pain, extreme drowsiness, seizures.

NOTES: Do not share this medication with others. Lab and/or medical tests (such as blood pressure, complete blood count, liver/kidney function) may be done while you are taking this medication. Keep all medical and lab appointments. Consult your doctor for more details. If you have arthritis, lifestyle changes (such as weight loss if needed, strengthening/conditioning exercises) may help improve your flexibility and joint function. Consult your doctor for specific instructions.

MISSED DOSE: If you are taking this drug on a regular schedule (not just "as needed") and you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember. If it is near the time of the next dose, skip the missed dose. Take your next dose at the regular time. Do not double the dose to catch up.

STORAGE: Store at room temperature away from light and moisture. Do not store in the bathroom. Keep all medications away from children and pets. Do not flush medications down the toilet or pour them into a drain unless instructed to do so. Properly discard this product when it is expired or no longer needed. Consult your pharmacist or local waste disposal company.

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Medication Information for ACETAMINOPHEN (TylenoL)

IMPORTANT: HOW TO USE THIS INFORMATION: This is a summary and does NOT have all possible

information about this product. This information does not assure that this product is safe, effective, or appropriate for you. This information is not individual medical advice and does not substitute for the advice of your health care professional. Always ask your health care professional for complete information about this product and your specific health needs.

ACETAMINOPHEN - ORAL

WARNING: Taking too much acetaminophen may cause serious (possibly fatal) liver disease. Adults should not take more than 4000 milligrams (4 grams) of acetaminophen a day. People with liver problems and children should take less acetaminophen. Ask your doctor or pharmacist how much acetaminophen is safe to take. Do not use with any other drug containing acetaminophen without asking your doctor or pharmacist first. Acetaminophen is in many nonprescription and prescription medications (such as pain/fever drugs or cough-and-cold products). Check the labels on all your medicines to see if they contain acetaminophen, and ask your pharmacist if you are unsure. Get medical help right away if you take too much acetaminophen (overdose), even if you feel well. Overdose symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, sweating, stomach/abdominal pain, extreme tiredness, yellowing eyes/skin, and dark urine. Daily alcohol use, especially when combined with acetaminophen, may damage your liver. Avoid alcohol.

USES: This drug is used to treat mild to moderate pain (from headaches, menstrual periods, toothaches, backaches, osteoarthritis, or cold/flu aches and pains) and to reduce fever.

HOW TO USE: Take this product by mouth as directed. Follow all directions on the product package. If you have any questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist. There are many brands and forms of acetaminophen available. Read the dosing instructions carefully for each product because the amount of acetaminophen may be different between products. Do not take more acetaminophen than recommended. (See also Warning section.) If you are giving acetaminophen to a child, be sure you use a product that is meant for children. Use your child's weight to find the right dose on the product package. If you don't know your child's weight, you can use their age. For suspensions, shake the medication well before each dose. Some liquids do not need to be shaken before use. Follow all directions on the product package. Measure the liquid medication with the provided dose-measuring spoon/dropper/syringe to make sure you have the correct dose. Do not use a household spoon. For rapidly-dissolving tablets, chew or allow to dissolve on the tongue, then swallow with or without water. For chewable tablets, chew thoroughly before swallowing. Do not crush or chew extended-release tablets. Doing so can release all of the drug at once, increasing the risk of side effects. Swallow the tablets whole. For effervescent tablets, dissolve the dose in the recommended amount of water, then drink. Pain medications work best if they are used as the first signs of pain occur. If you wait until the symptoms have worsened, the medication may not work as well. Do not take this medication for fever for more than 3 days unless directed by your doctor. For adults, do not take this product for pain for more than 10 days (5 days in children) unless directed by your doctor. If the child has a sore throat (especially with high fever, headache, or nausea/vomiting), consult the doctor promptly. Tell your doctor if your condition lasts or gets worse or if you develop new symptoms. If you think you may have a serious medical problem, get medical help right away.

SIDE EFFECTS: See also Warning section. This drug usually has no side effects. If you have any unusual effects, contact your doctor or pharmacist promptly. If your doctor has directed you to use this medication, remember that your doctor has judged that the benefit to you is greater than the risk of side effects. Many people using this medication do not have serious side effects. A very serious allergic reaction to this drug is rare. However, get medical help right away if you notice any symptoms of a serious allergic reaction, including: rash, itching/swelling (especially of the

face/tongue/throat), severe dizziness, trouble breathing. This is not a complete list of possible side effects. If you notice other effects not listed above, contact your doctor or pharmacist. In the US - Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or at www.fda.gov/medwatch. In Canada - Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to Health Canada at 1-866-234-2345.

PRECAUTIONS: See also Warning section. Before taking acetaminophen, tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are allergic to it; or if you have any other allergies. This product may contain inactive ingredients, which can cause allergic reactions or other problems. Talk to your pharmacist for more details. Before using this product, tell your doctor or pharmacist your medical history, especially of: liver disease, regular use/abuse of alcohol. Liquid products, chewable tablets, or dissolving/effervescent tablets and powders may contain sugar or aspartame. Caution is advised if you have diabetes, phenylketonuria (PKU), or any other condition that requires you to limit/avoid these substances in your diet. If you have any of these conditions, ask your doctor or pharmacist about using these products safely. Tell your doctor if you are pregnant before using this medication. Acetaminophen passes into breast milk. Consult your doctor before breastfeeding.

DRUG INTERACTIONS: See also Warning section. Drug interactions may change how your medications work or increase your risk for serious side effects. This document does not contain all possible drug interactions. Keep a list of all the products you use (including prescription/nonprescription drugs and herbal products) and share it with your doctor and pharmacist. Do not start, stop, or change the dosage of any medicines without your doctor's approval. Some products that may interact with this drug are: ketoconazole, levoketoconazole. This medication may interfere with certain lab tests, possibly causing false test results. Make sure lab personnel and all your doctors know you use this drug.

OVERDOSE: If someone has overdosed and has serious symptoms such as passing out or trouble breathing, call 911. Otherwise, call a poison control center right away. US residents can call 1-800-222-1222. Canada residents can call 1-844-764-7669. Symptoms of overdose may include: nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, sweating, stomach/abdominal pain, extreme tiredness, yellowing eyes/skin, dark urine.

NOTES: Acetaminophen does not cause the stomach and intestinal ulcers that NSAIDs such as aspirin, ibuprofen, and naproxen may cause. However, acetaminophen does not reduce swelling (inflammation) like the NSAIDs do. Consult your doctor for more details and to see which medication might be right for you.

MISSED DOSE: If you are taking this medication on a regular schedule and miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember. If it is near the time of the next dose, skip the missed dose. Take your next dose at the regular time. Do not double the dose to catch up.

STORAGE: Store at room temperature away from light and moisture. Do not store in the bathroom. Keep all medications away from children and pets. Do not flush medications down the toilet or pour them into a drain unless instructed to do so. Properly discard this product when it is expired or no longer needed. Consult your pharmacist or local waste disposal company.

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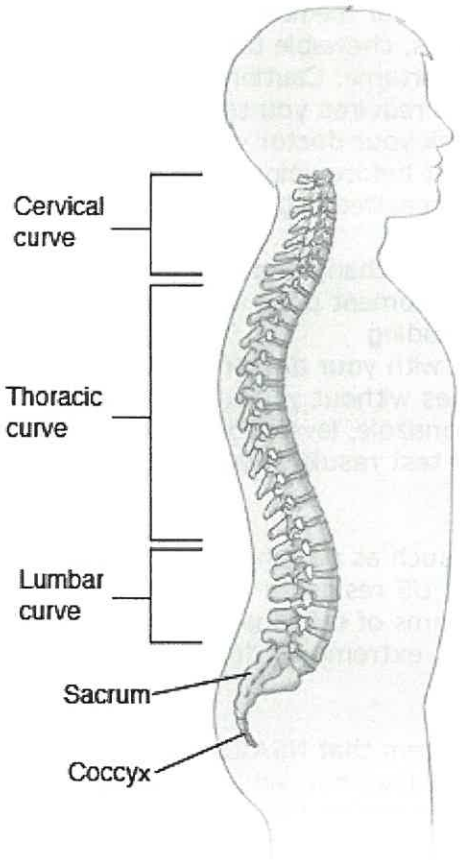
HCA Healthcare

Patient: PINCKNEY,FLORINE
Account No: D00086437143
Unit No: D001172083
Location: HCA James Island ER
Physician: Harper,William S MD
Date: 06/13/26

Back Pain (Acute or Chronic)

Back pain is 1 of the most common health-related problems. The good news is that most people feel better in 1 to 2 weeks, and the rest mostly in 1 to 2 months. Most people can remain active while experiencing back pain



People who have pain describe it differently-not everyone is the same.

- The pain can be sharp, stabbing, shooting, aching, cramping or burning.
- Movement, standing, bending, lifting, sitting, or walking may make pain worse.
- It can be limited to 1 spot or area, or it can be more generalized.
- It can spread upwards, to the front, or go down your arms or legs (sciatica).
- It can cause muscle spasm.

Most of the time, mechanical problems with the muscles or spine cause the pain. Mechanical problems are usually caused by an injury to the muscles or ligaments. Illness can cause back pain, but it's usually not caused by a serious illness. Mechanical problems include:

- Physical activity, such as sports, exercise, work, or normal activity
- Overexertion, lifting, pushing, pulling incorrectly or too aggressively

- Sudden twisting, bending, or stretching from an accident, or accidental movement
- Poor posture
- Stretching or moving wrong, without noticing pain at the time
- Poor coordination, lack of regular exercise (check with your healthcare provider about this)
- Spinal disc disease or arthritis
- Stress

Pain can also be related to pregnancy, or illness, such as appendicitis, bladder or kidney infections, kidney stones, and pelvic infections.

Acute back pain usually gets better in 1 to 2 weeks. Back pain related to disk disease, arthritis in the spinal joints, or narrowing of the spinal canal (spinal stenosis) can become chronic and last for months or years.

Unless you had a physical injury, such as a car accident or fall, X-rays are usually not needed for the first assessment of back pain. If pain continues and does not respond to medical treatment, you may need X-rays and other tests.

Home care

Try this home care advice:

- When in bed, try to find a position of comfort. A firm mattress is best. Try lying flat on your back with pillows under your knees. You can also try lying on your side with your knees bent up toward your chest and a pillow between your knees.
- At first, don't try to stretch out the sore spots. If there is a strain, it's not like the good soreness you get after exercising without an injury. In this case, stretching may make it worse.
- Don't sit for long periods, as in a long car ride or during other travel. This puts more stress on the lower back than standing or walking.
- During the first 24 to 72 hours after an acute injury or flare up of chronic back pain, apply an ice pack to the painful area for 20 minutes and then remove it for 20 minutes. Do this over a period of 60 to 90 minutes or several times a day. This will reduce swelling and pain. Wrap the ice pack in a thin towel or plastic to protect your skin.
- You can start with ice, then switch to heat. Heat (hot shower, hot bath, or heating pad) reduces pain and works well for muscle spasms. Heat can be applied to the painful area for 20 minutes then remove it for 20 minutes. Do this over a period of 60 to 90 minutes or several times a day. Don't sleep on a heating pad. It can lead to skin burns or tissue damage.
- You can alternate ice and heat therapy. Talk with your healthcare provider about the best treatment for your back pain.
- Therapeutic massage can help relax the back muscles without stretching them.
- Be aware of safe lifting methods. Don't lift anything without stretching first.
- If your pain is not severe and your provider agrees, maintain your normal activities as tolerated
- If your symptoms are severe and your provider recommends a period of rest, try to return to normal activities as soon as it is approved.

Medicines

Talk to your healthcare provider before using medicine, especially if you have other medical problems or are taking other medicines.

- You may use over-the-counter medicine as directed on the bottle to control pain, unless

another pain medicine was prescribed. Talk with your healthcare provider before using these medicines if you have chronic conditions, such as diabetes, liver or kidney disease, stomach ulcers, or digestive bleeding. Also talk with your provider if you take blood thinners. Your pharmacist is an excellent person to ask questions about prescription and over-the-counter drug interactions.

- Be careful if you are given a prescription medicines, narcotics, or medicine for muscle spasms. They can cause drowsiness, affect your coordination, reflexes, and judgment. Don't drive or operate heavy machinery.

Follow-up care

Follow up with your healthcare provider, or as advised.

If X-rays were taken, you will be told of any new findings that may affect your care.

Call 911

Call 911 if any of the following occur:

- Trouble breathing
- Confusion
- Very drowsy or trouble waking up
- Fainting or loss of consciousness
- Rapid or very slow heart rate
- Loss of bowel or bladder control

When to get medical advice

Call your healthcare provider right away if any of these occur:

- Pain gets worse or spreads to your legs
- Your bowel or bladder control changes
- Fever
- Blood in your urine
- Weakness or numbness in 1 or both legs
- Numbness in the groin or genital area

WebMD last reviewed this educational content on 12/1/2024

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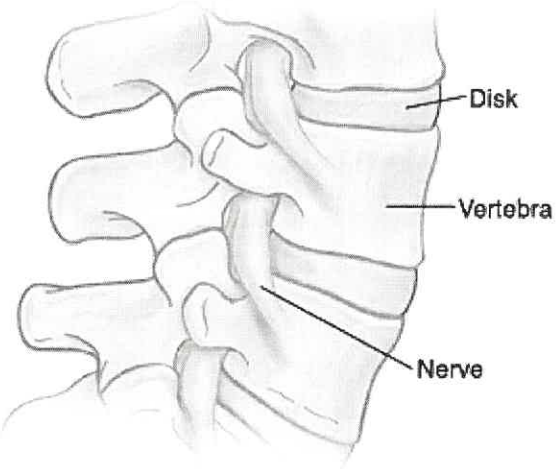
Degenerative disk disease

Spinal disks are gel-filled cushions between the bones, or vertebrae, of the spine. The disks act like shock absorbers. Over time, the disks may break down. This is called degenerative disk disease.



This condition can affect the neck or back. It is one of the most common causes of low back pain. The pain often remains localized to the lower back or neck. Muscle spasm is often present and adds to the pain.

Disk degeneration is a natural part of aging. But it is not always painful. It may also occur as a result of repeated minor injuries from daily activities, sports, or accidents. It may also run in families. It may lead to osteoarthritis of the spine. Back pain related to disk disease may come and go. Or it may become chronic and last for months or years. The disk may bulge or rupture. This is called a slipped disk or herniated disk. That can put pressure on a nearby spinal nerve and cause neck or back pain that spreads down 1 arm or leg.

X-rays, CT scan, or an MRI scan may help to diagnose this condition. For acute pain, treatment includes anti-inflammatory medicines, muscle relaxants, rest, ice, or heat. Strong prescription pain medicines, called opioids, may be needed for short-term treatment if pain suddenly gets worse. Opioid medicines can be addictive. So they are not advised for long-term pain management. Non-addictive types of medicines are preferred. Surgery is generally not used to treat this condition unless there is a complication.

Home care

- For neck pain: Use a comfortable pillow that supports the head and keeps the spine in a neutral position. Your head should not be tilted forward or backward.
- For back pain: Don't sit for long periods of time. This puts more stress on the lower back than standing or walking. Starting a regular exercise program to strengthen the supporting muscles of the spine will make it easier to live with degenerative disk disease.
- Apply an ice pack over the injured area for no more than 15 to 20 minutes. Do this every 3 to

6 hours for the first 24 to 48 hours. To make an ice pack, put ice cubes in a plastic bag that seals at the top. Wrap the bag in a clean, thin towel or cloth. Never put ice or an ice pack directly on the skin. Keep using ice packs to ease pain and swelling as needed. After 48 hours, apply heat (warm shower or warm bath) for 20 minutes several times a day, or switch between ice and heat.

- You may use over-the-counter pain medicine to control pain unless another pain medicine was prescribed. If you have chronic liver or kidney disease or have ever had a stomach ulcer or GI bleeding, talk with your provider before using these medicines.

Follow-up care

Follow up with your healthcare provider as directed.

If X-rays, a CT scan, or an MRI scan were done, you will be notified of any new findings that may affect your care.

When to seek medical advice

Contact your healthcare provider right away if any of these occur:

- Increasing back or neck pain
- Foot drop (your foot drags when you walk)
- New weakness, numbness, or pain in 1 or both arms or legs
- Loss of bowel or bladder control
- Numbness or tingling in the buttock or groin area

WebMD last reviewed this educational content on 9/1/2024

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Dementia and Caregiver Support

Dementia is a long-term (chronic) condition that affects the brain. It causes loss of memory and thinking functions. Some forms of dementia are from degeneration of the brain. They get worse with time. Other forms stay the same for long periods. A person with dementia may have trouble recognizing familiar people and places, or knowing what day it is. The person's memory, judgment, and decision-making may also be affected. In severe cases, the person may not respond when someone talks to them.

The most common form of dementia is Alzheimer's disease (AD). Doctors don't fully understand what causes AD. It has no cure. But medicines can treat some of the symptoms.

Some of the less common causes of dementia are curable. So it's important to have a complete health assessment to look for conditions that can be treated.

Home care

These tips can help you care for a person with dementia at home:

- A responsible person must be with the person who has advanced dementia at all times. They should not be left alone or unsupervised.
- In the case of advanced dementia, keep all medicines in a secure place. They should be under the caregiver's control. A person with advanced dementia should not be allowed to take their medicines on their own. This needs to be supervised by the caregiver.

Activities

Keep to a daily routine. Changes in routine can cause stress for someone with dementia. Make a schedule for common daily tasks. These include bathing, dressing, taking medicines, eating meals, going for walks, and going to bed.

Communication

When talking with a person with dementia, talk slowly and clearly. Use a gentle tone of voice. Choose short, simple words and sentences. Ask 1 question at a time. Don't interrupt, criticize, or argue. Be calm and supportive. Use friendly facial expressions. Use pointing and touching to help communicate. If the person has a loss of long-term memory, don't ask questions about past events. Instead, talk about what's happening now.

Behavioral tips

Use lists, signs, family photos, clocks, and calendars as memory aids. Label cabinets and drawers. Try to distract, not confront, the person. When they become frustrated or upset, direct the person's attention to eating or some other interesting activity. Windows can help the person know if it's night or day and what season it is.

Medical-legal tips

Talk with your doctor or lawyer about getting a power of attorney for health care and financial decisions. It's best to do this while the person can still sign legal documents and make their own legal decisions. Otherwise, you'll need a court order.

Support for the caregiver

As the caregiver, you'll need a lot of support for yourself. Caring for a person with dementia is a full-time job. It can drain your emotions and lead to frustration and anger toward your loved one. It is common to have feelings of grief over losing the relationship that you once had. As a caregiver to someone with dementia, you are at higher risk for depression, anxiety, and stress.

Here are some tips to help you cope with being a caregiver:

- Learn about dementia and AD so you know what to expect.
- Find out about the resources in your community, including adult daycare programs. Ask your doctor for a referral to a social worker, if needed.
- Take care of yourself with a healthy diet, exercise, and plenty of rest.
- Ask for help. Share some of the caregiver duties with family and friends.
- Make personal time for yourself. This is vital. Consider hiring an in-home sitter or home health aide.
- Get counseling or join a caregiver's support group. Don't isolate yourself or try to cope with this alone. In a support group, you can learn from others in a similar situation.
- Visit the

Alzheimer's Association website at www.alz.org for more information.

Follow-up care

Follow up with the person's doctor, or as advised.

When to contact the doctor

Contact the doctor right away if:

- The person has frequent falls.
- The person refuses to eat or drink.
- The person has headache or nausea that gets worse, or repeated vomiting after a fall.
- The person has an unexplained fever of 100.4º F (38º C) or higher, or as advised.

Call 911

Call 911 if any of these occur:

- Slurred speech, or trouble speaking, walking, or seeing.
- Fainting spell or dizziness.
- Seizure symptoms, including staring spells, lip-smacking, twitching, or sudden changes in mental status.
- Violent behavior (call the police), or behavior becomes too hard to manage at home.
- Increased drowsiness, or failure to respond normally.

WebMD last reviewed this educational content on 4/1/2025

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HCA Healthcare

Patient: PINCKNEY,FLORINE
Account No: D00086437143
Unit No: D001172083
Location: HCA James Island ER
Physician: Harper,William S MD
Date: 06/13/26

Tumor, Uncertain Cause

The body is made up of trillions of cells. These cells grow in a controlled way. For instance, the body makes new cells to replace cells that wear out or are damaged. A tumor is a growth or lump that forms when cells start to grow out of control and make more cells than needed. A tumor can form almost anywhere in the body.

Tumors that are not cancer

Not all tumors are cancer. A **benign tumor** is a growth or mass that's not cancer.

These tumors stay in one place and tend to grow slowly. Benign tumors don't spread to other parts of the body. They're rarely life-threatening. Benign brain tumors are an exception. Even small benign brain tumors can press on parts of the brain and cause serious problems.

Here are some common benign tumors and examples of the parts of the body they can affect:

- **Cysts** are sacs of fluid. They can form in places like the skin, joints, ovaries, breasts, and kidneys.
- An **adenoma** is an overgrowth of glandular tissue. Some adenomas make hormones, like those in the pituitary gland, thyroid gland, or adrenal glands.
- **Lipomas** are overgrowths of fat cells that often form under the skin on the shoulders, back, and thighs.
- A **nodule** is an abnormal growth of tissue. Nodules can form in many parts of the body but are common on the skin, in lymph nodes, on the vocal cords, in the thyroid gland, or in the lungs.
- **Polyps** are pouches of tissue that grow on the moist lining of an organ. Colon polyps form in the inner lining of the intestine.
- A **granuloma** is a cluster of white blood cells and other tissue that forms in an area of scarring. They might be found in the lungs and skin.
- **Hemangiomas** are benign clusters of blood vessels. When they form in the liver, they're called hepatic hemangiomas. Capillary hemangiomas (sometimes called strawberry birthmarks) can form on the skin and look bright red. They can also affect the eye.

If needed, benign tumors can be removed with surgery. They usually do not grow back.

Tumors that are cancer

A **malignant tumor** is cancer. These tumors can invade nearby tissues. They can spread through the blood and lymph nodes to other parts of the body.

Cancers are often named by the kind of cell they start in. Types of cancers include:

- **Carcinoma.** This is the most common kind of cancer. It starts in cells that make up the lining of organs, like the skin, lungs, breast, colon, and intestines.
- **Sarcoma.** This starts in cells that form bones, muscles, fat, and vessels.
- **Lymphoma.** This cancer grows in the lymph nodes. It starts in a type of white blood cell called a lymphocyte.
- **Leukemia.** This grows in the bone marrow. It starts in white blood cells.
- **Myeloma.** This grows in the bone marrow. It starts in plasma cells, which are part of the immune system.

Cancers are commonly treated with surgery, chemotherapy, targeted therapy, immunotherapy, radiation, or a combination of these.

Signs that you may have a tumor

Many tumors grow deep in the body and are only found after they cause symptoms or problems. Some tumors don't cause problems and are found while looking for something else.

Still, you should see a doctor right away if you have:

- A new lump or swelling anywhere in your body.
- Blood in your stool.
- Unexpected weight loss (more than 10 pounds in less than 3 months without trying to lose weight).
- Frequent fever or night sweats.
- Frequent colds or infections.
- A skin sore that doesn't heal.
- New lump in the breast or changes in the nipple or skin of your breast.
- Swelling in your belly (abdomen) or bloating.
- Feeling full after eating a small amount.
- Indigestion or trouble swallowing.
- A change in the look of a wart or mole.
- Persistent cough, hoarseness, or coughing up blood.
- Shortness of breath or trouble catching your breath.
- Extreme tiredness that doesn't get better with sleep.
- Unexplained pain that doesn't get better or respond to pain medicine.
- Yellow-looking skin or eyes.
- White patches or sores in your mouth or on your tongue.
- Changes in your ability to eat, pass urine, or have a bowel movement.
- Unusual bleeding or discharge.

Most of the time, these problems are not caused by cancer, but they may still need to be treated. Only a doctor can tell you if a change is cancer.

WebMD last reviewed this educational content on 5/1/2025

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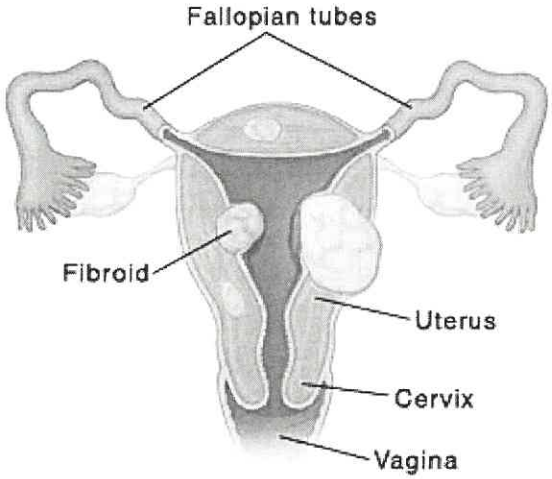
HCA Healthcare

Patient: PINCKNEY,FLORINE
Account No: D00086437143
Unit No: D001172083
Location: HCA James Island ER
Physician: Harper,William S MD
Date: 06/13/26

Uterine Fibroids

Fibroids are lumps (growths) of muscle tissue. They can form in the wall of the uterus (womb). Fibroids are very common. They are almost always not cancer (benign). It's not known what causes fibroids. But they may run in families. Also, changes in female hormones may cause them to grow over time. After menopause, fibroids may stop growing or shrink.



Fibroids may or may not cause symptoms. This depends on many factors, such as their size, the number, and where the fibroids are. If symptoms do occur, they can include:

- Heavy bleeding. In severe cases, this may lead to low red blood count (anemia).
- Painful periods
- Feeling of fullness, swelling, pressure, or pain in the lower belly (abdomen) or pelvic region
- Low back pain
- Frequent urination
- Constipation
- Pain during sex
- Problems getting pregnant or problems during pregnancy

If fibroids are suspected, your healthcare provider will do an assessment to help understand the extent of the problem. This can include a health history, exam, and tests. Based on the results, treatment can then be planned, if needed.

Until more details are known about your problem, you may be given guidelines similar to the home care instructions below.

Home care

- To help control pain, over-the-counter pain medicine may be advised. Take these only as directed by your provider.

- If you have heavy or painful periods, keep a log of your menstrual cycle. Show the log to your provider. The information may help them determine if your symptoms are from fibroids or another cause.
- Make certain lifestyle changes. This may include losing excess weight, being more active, or eating less red meat. These changes may help lower the risk of fibroids in some people. They may also help improve overall health.

Follow-up care

Follow up with your healthcare provider as advised. If testing was done, you'll be told the results when they are ready. Call your provider if you have not heard anything and it is several days after the procedure or testing was done. Treatment options for fibroids may include medicines or procedures to help shrink or keep fibroids from growing. In severe cases, surgery may be needed to remove fibroids or to remove the uterus. If you have fibroids but no symptoms, you may not need treatment at all. But your provider may advise regular follow-up to check fibroid size and growth.

When to seek medical advice

Call your healthcare provider right away if any of these occur:

- Heavy bleeding or painful periods that continue or don't get better with treatment
- Signs of anemia such as extreme fatigue, pale skin, shortness of breath with little exertion, or rapid heartbeat
- Weakness, dizziness, or fainting
- Severe pain in the pelvic or belly region
- Swollen or enlarged belly

WebMD last reviewed this educational content on 1/1/2023

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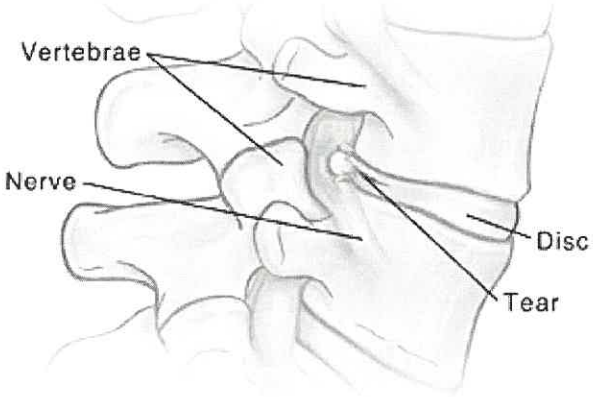
HCA Healthcare

Patient: PINCKNEY,FLORINE
Account No: D00086437143
Unit No: D001172083
Location: HCA James Island ER
Physician: Harper,William S MD
Date: 06/13/26

Herniated Intervertebral Disc

A herniated disc happens when a spinal disc tears. Spinal discs are gel-filled cushions that sit between the bones of the spine (vertebrae). If a disc tears, the center may bulge out. The disc may then press on nearby nerves. This can cause severe pain. You may also have numbness or tingling in an arm or leg (sciatica). In very severe cases, you may no longer be able to control your bladder or bowel (incontinence) or move part or all of your body (paralysis).

You may need X-rays of the spine. If you've had the pain for a few weeks and it isn't getting better after treatment, you may need an MRI scan. Treatment for a herniated disc often includes physical therapy, pain medicines, and home care. Surgery is often done only if the nerve problem causes weakness, numbness, or pain that doesn't improve with other treatments.



Home care

Your health care provider may advise you to take medicines to help ease pain, spasms, and swelling. These medicines may be prescription or over-the-counter pain relievers, such as ibuprofen or naproxen. Take all medicines as directed.

Changing your daily habits can also help manage pain.

For neck pain:

- Use a pillow that supports your head and keeps your spine in a neutral position. Don't tilt your head forward or backward.

For back pain:

- Try not to sit for long periods, especially if your low back is affected. Sitting puts more stress on the low back than standing or walking.
- Sleep on a firm mattress with a pillow under your knees.
- Have a regular exercise program to help strengthen the muscles that support the spine.
- Don't do complete bed rest. It often isn't helpful. It may even make your condition worse.

General care

- During the first 2 days after a pain flare-up, put an ice pack on the painful area for 20 minutes. Use the ice pack every 2 to 4 hours. This helps reduce swelling and pain. To make an ice pack, put ice cubes in a plastic bag that seals at the top. Wrap the bag in a clean, thin towel or cloth. Never put ice or an ice pack directly on the skin.
- Physical therapy or osteopathic manipulative therapy may help if the pain doesn't go away. Talk with your health care provider about these therapies.

Follow-up care

Follow up with your health care provider, or as advised. This is very important. If you've been referred to a specialist, make an appointment right away.

When to get medical advice

Contact your health care provider right away if:

- Your back pain gets worse.
- You have new weakness, numbness, or pain in one or both arms or legs.
- You have numbness or tingling in your buttock or groin area.
- Your foot drags as you walk, or you have new weakness in a foot.
- You can't control your bowel or bladder.
- You aren't able to have a bowel movement or pass urine.
- You have a fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher, or as advised by your provider.
- You have new symptoms.

WebMD last reviewed this educational content on 3/1/2025

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HCA Healthcare

Patient: PINCKNEY,FLORINE
Account No: D00086437143
Unit No: D001172083
Location: HCA James Island ER
Physician: Harper,William S MD
Date: 06/13/26

MY HEALTH ONE/REFERRAL RESOURCES

My Health One
Your health in your hands
Your secure online source for accessing your health information and more.

Create a MyHealthOne account
1st Visit www.tridenthealthsystem.com/MyHealthOne and click "Start managing your health today"
2nd Pick a username, password and enter your email address
3rd Have your Social Security number (SSN) available if you'd like to link your health records today.

If you don't have your SSN or have questions about MyHealthOne, Call (855) 422-6625.

Connect your patient records
To link your health records. Click "Connect patient records" on your My health one account.
You'll need your Social Security number (SSN) to link your health records to your MyHealthOne Account.

Next steps:
1st First you'll need to update your personal information and provide your SSN. If you need help, please call (855) 422-6625.
2nd Then, We'll ask you a few question to verify your identity. You'll also need to select a perferred contact method for further identity verification.
3rd The next time you log back in, we'll use the contact method you selected to confirm your identity. If you don't click "Remember this computer" or you log in from and unknown device, you'll have to complete this security step again.

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Physician, Medical and Sustainability Referral Resources

-Find-A-Doctor: Do you need help finding a physician? We can help find one near you! Give us a call at (855)790-3627 (DOCS)

-Consult-A-Nurse is our 24/7 nurse advice line offering free access to licensed nurses for expert assessment, care navigation, and answers to health-related questions. The number is [844-706-8773|tel:844-706-8773] (844-70 NURSE)

-Findhelp.org: Find free or reduced-cost resources like food, housing, financial assistance, health care, and more.

HCA Healthcare

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Account No: D00086437143
Unit No: D001172083
Location: HCA James Island ER
Physician: Harper,William S MD
Date: 06/13/26

Call the facility for any questions or concerns:
HCA Healthcare Moncks Corner Emergency Department
843-761-8742

HCA Healthcare Centre Pointe Emergency Department
843-746-2400

HCA Healthcare Brighton Park Emergency Department
843-486-5560

HCA Healthcare James Island Emergency Department
854-214-2510

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Consult-A-Nurse at 843-847-FIND (3463)
Consult-A-Nurse is a free service from our HCA Hospitals designed to provide you with physician referrals and health information.
Our nurses and referral specialists can help you:
--Find a doctor and make an appointment
--Answer healthcare questions
--Register for classes and events
--You can contact our nurses 24 hours a day by phone at 843-847-3463

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Medical Records: If you need a copy of your records or test results please go to:
https://tridenthealthsystem.com/patients/medical-records.dot
Or call 888-616-5721 (option 6 - for patients requesting medical records)

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Crisis Phone Numbers for Patients/Family Members:
If you or your family experiences an emotional or behavioral crisis, the following numbers are staffed 24 hours a day to provide support.
Mobile Crisis Line: 1-843-414-2350
The National Suicide Provention Lifeline 988
Palmetto Lowcountry Behavioral Health: 1-877-947-3223 or 1-843-747-5830

THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING HCA HEALTHCARE TRIDENT HEALTH SYSTEM!

ED THANK YOU NOTE

Thank you for choosing our facility for your emergency care today.

I hope you feel better soon and remember that we are here 24 hours a day if you need us.

Thank You

RSF EMERGENCY DEPT
2095 HENRY TECKLENBURG DRIVE
CHARLESTON SC 29414
Phone: 843-402-1000 Fax: 843-401-3147
Roper St. Francis Healthcare - Referral Requisition

Affidavit B pg 1

Name: Florine H Pinckney
Address: 1348 S sherwood dr
CHARLESTON SC 29407

DOB: [redacted]
MRN: [redacted]

Sex: F
Phone: 843-813-0[redacted]

Order: **AMB REFERRAL TO SPINE CENTER**
Class: Internal Referral Referral Priority: Routine Order ID: 25154112[redacted] ID: 11436[redacted]

Associated Dx: Bulging lumbar disc (M51.369)

Referral info

If Coverage Data blank - Coverage Not Found

Primary Coverage
Payor: HUMANA MEDICARE [1010]
Plan: HUMANA CHOICE-PPO MEDICARE [101003]
ID: H[redacted]

Subscriber Information:
Name: PINCKNEY,FLORINE H
DOB: [redacted]
Address: 1348 S sherwood dr
City: CHARLESTON
St: South Carolina Zip: 29407
Group N[redacted]

Secondary Coverage
Payor: []
Plan: []
ID:

Subscriber Information:
Name:
DOB:
Address:
City:
St: Zip:
Group No:

Referred By: Curry, Jason, MD **Referral Reason:** Specialty Services Required

Referred To: Rsfpp Spine Clinic

Phone: 843-723-8823
Fax: 843-606-8059

Runey, Carly, PA-C
2145 HENRY TECKLENBURG DR
SUITE 220
CHARLESTON SC 29414-5894
843-723-8823
843-606-8081

Location/ POS:

Phone:
Fax:

Scheduling Instructions: Roper St. Francis Spine Intake Clinic

Comments: The patient can be scheduled with any member of the group, including the provider with the first available appointments

This is not your Insurance Authorization. If your insurance requires an authorization, please see the Referral Coordinator or someone at our Front Desk who will acquire that for you.

Electronically Signed By: Curry, Jason *Order Date:* Jun 14, 2026

Electronically signed by: Curry, Jason, MD *Lic #* < Not on File >

SOUTH CAROLINA HEALTH CARE POWER OF ATTORNEY

Affidavit C

INFORMATION ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

THIS IS AN IMPORTANT LEGAL DOCUMENT. BEFORE SIGNING THIS DOCUMENT, YOU SHOULD KNOW THESE IMPORTANT FACTS:

1. THIS DOCUMENT GIVES THE PERSON YOU NAME AS YOUR AGENT THE POWER TO MAKE HEALTH CARE DECISIONS FOR YOU IF YOU CANNOT MAKE THE DECISION FOR YOURSELF. THIS POWER INCLUDES THE POWER TO MAKE DECISIONS ABOUT LIFE-SUSTAINING TREATMENT. UNLESS YOU STATE OTHERWISE, YOUR AGENT WILL HAVE THE SAME AUTHORITY TO MAKE DECISIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH CARE AS YOU WOULD HAVE.

2. THIS POWER IS SUBJECT TO ANY LIMITATIONS OR STATEMENTS OF YOUR DESIRES THAT YOU INCLUDE IN THIS DOCUMENT. YOU MAY STATE IN THIS DOCUMENT ANY TREATMENT YOU DO NOT DESIRE OR TREATMENT YOU WANT TO BE SURE YOU RECEIVE. YOUR AGENT WILL BE OBLIGATED TO FOLLOW YOUR INSTRUCTIONS WHEN MAKING DECISIONS ON YOUR BEHALF. YOU MAY ATTACH ADDITIONAL PAGES IF YOU NEED MORE SPACE TO COMPLETE THE STATEMENT.

3. AFTER YOU HAVE SIGNED THIS DOCUMENT, YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO MAKE HEALTH CARE DECISIONS FOR YOURSELF IF YOU ARE MENTALLY COMPETENT TO DO SO. AFTER YOU HAVE SIGNED THIS DOCUMENT, NO TREATMENT MAY BE GIVEN TO YOU OR STOPPED OVER YOUR OBJECTION IF YOU ARE MENTALLY COMPETENT TO MAKE THAT DECISION.

4. YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO REVOKE THIS DOCUMENT, AND TERMINATE YOUR AGENT'S AUTHORITY, BY INFORMING EITHER YOUR AGENT OR YOUR HEALTH CARE PROVIDER ORALLY OR IN WRITING.

5. IF THERE IS ANYTHING IN THIS DOCUMENT THAT YOU DO NOT UNDERSTAND, YOU SHOULD ASK A SOCIAL WORKER, LAWYER, OR OTHER PERSON TO EXPLAIN IT TO YOU.

6. THIS POWER OF ATTORNEY WILL NOT BE VALID UNLESS TWO PERSONS SIGN AS WITNESSES. EACH OF THESE PERSONS MUST EITHER WITNESS YOUR SIGNING OF THE POWER OF ATTORNEY OR WITNESS YOUR ACKNOWLEDGMENT THAT THE SIGNATURE ON THE POWER OF ATTORNEY IS YOURS.

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS MAY NOT ACT AS WITNESSES:

A. YOUR SPOUSE, YOUR CHILDREN, GRANDCHILDREN, AND OTHER LINEAL DESCENDANTS; YOUR PARENTS, GRANDPARENTS, AND OTHER LINEAL ANCESTORS; YOUR SIBLINGS AND THEIR LINEAL DESCENDANTS; OR A SPOUSE OF ANY OF THESE PERSONS.

B. A PERSON WHO IS DIRECTLY FINANCIALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR YOUR MEDICAL CARE.

C. A PERSON WHO IS NAMED IN YOUR WILL, OR, IF YOU HAVE NO WILL, WHO WOULD INHERIT YOUR PROPERTY BY INTESTATE SUCCESSION.

D. A BENEFICIARY OF A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY ON YOUR LIFE.

E. THE PERSONS NAMED IN THE HEALTH CARE POWER OF ATTORNEY AS YOUR AGENT OR SUCCESSOR AGENT.

F. YOUR PHYSICIAN OR AN EMPLOYEE OF YOUR PHYSICIAN.

G. ANY PERSON WHO WOULD HAVE A CLAIM AGAINST ANY PORTION OF YOUR ESTATE (PERSONS TO WHOM YOU OWE MONEY).

IF YOU ARE A PATIENT IN A HEALTH FACILITY, NO MORE THAN ONE WITNESS MAY BE AN EMPLOYEE OF THAT FACILITY.

7. YOUR AGENT MUST BE A PERSON WHO IS 18 YEARS OLD OR OLDER AND OF SOUND MIND. IT MAY NOT BE YOUR DOCTOR OR ANY OTHER HEALTH CARE PROVIDER THAT IS NOW PROVIDING YOU WITH TREATMENT; OR AN EMPLOYEE OF YOUR DOCTOR OR PROVIDER; OR A SPOUSE OF THE DOCTOR, PROVIDER, OR EMPLOYEE; UNLESS THE PERSON IS A RELATIVE OF YOURS.

8. YOU SHOULD INFORM THE PERSON THAT YOU WANT HIM OR HER TO BE YOUR HEALTH CARE AGENT. YOU SHOULD DISCUSS THIS DOCUMENT WITH YOUR AGENT AND YOUR PHYSICIAN AND GIVE EACH A SIGNED COPY. IF YOU ARE IN A HEALTH CARE FACILITY OR A NURSING CARE FACILITY, A COPY OF THIS DOCUMENT SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN YOUR MEDICAL RECORD.

SOUTH CAROLINA HEALTH CARE POWER OF ATTORNEY

1. DESIGNATION OF HEALTH CARE AGENT

I, Florine Pinckney (Principal), hereby appoint:

(Agent's Name) George Samuel Jenkins

(Agent's Address) 1348 S Sherwood Dr Charleston SC 29407

Telephone: home: _____ work: _____ mobile: 843 813 0640

as my agent to make health care decisions for me as authorized in this document.

Successor Agent: If an agent named by me dies, becomes legally disabled, resigns, refuses to act, becomes unavailable, or if an agent who is my spouse is divorced or separated from me, I name the following as successors to my agent, each to act alone and successively, in the order named:

a. First Alternate Agent:

Address: 1292 Fort Dr Hanahan SC 29410

Telephone: home: 843 697-1607 work: _____ mobile: SAME

b. Second Alternate Agent:

Address: N/A

Telephone: home: _____ work: _____ mobile: _____

Unavailability of Agent(s): If at any relevant time the agent or successor agents named here are unable or unwilling to make decisions concerning my health care, and those decisions are to be made by a guardian, by the Probate Court, or by a surrogate pursuant to the Adult Health Care Consent Act, it is my intention that the guardian, Probate Court, or surrogate make those decisions in accordance with my directions as stated in this document.

2. EFFECTIVE DATE AND DURABILITY

By this document I intend to create a durable power of attorney effective upon, and only during, any period of mental incompetence, except as provided in Paragraph 3 below.

3. HIPAA AUTHORIZATION

When considering or making health care decisions for me, all individually identifiable health information and medical records shall be released without restriction to my health care agent(s) and/or my alternate health care agent(s) named above including, but not limited to, (i) diagnostic, treatment, other health care, and related insurance and financial records and information associated with any past, present, or future physical or mental health condition including, but not limited to, diagnosis or treatment of HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted disease(s), mental illness, and/or drug or alcohol abuse and (ii) any written opinion relating to my health that such health care agent(s) and/or alternate health care agent(s) may have requested. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, this release authority applies to all health information and medical records governed by the Health Information Portability and

Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), 42 USC 1320d and 45 CFR 160-164; is effective whether or not I am mentally competent; has no expiration date; and shall terminate only in the event that I revoke the authority in writing and deliver it to my health care provider.

4. AGENT'S POWERS

I grant to my agent full authority to make decisions for me regarding my health care. In exercising this authority, my agent shall follow my desires as stated in this document or otherwise expressed by me or known to my agent. In making any decision, my agent shall attempt to discuss the proposed decision with me to determine my desires if I am able to communicate in any way. If my agent cannot determine the choice I would want made, then my agent shall make a choice for me based upon what my agent believes to be in my best interests. My agent's authority to interpret my desires is intended to be as broad as possible, except for any limitations I may state below.

Accordingly, unless specifically limited by the provisions specified below, my agent is authorized as follows:

A. To consent, refuse, or withdraw consent to any and all types of medical care, treatment, surgical procedures, diagnostic procedures, medication, and the use of mechanical or other procedures that affect any bodily function, including, but not limited to, artificial respiration, nutritional support and hydration, and cardiopulmonary resuscitation;

B. To authorize, or refuse to authorize, any medication or procedure intended to relieve pain, even though such use may lead to physical damage, addiction, or hasten the moment of, but not intentionally cause, my death;

C. To authorize my admission to or discharge, even against medical advice, from any hospital, nursing care facility, or similar facility or service;

D. To take any other action necessary to making, documenting, and assuring implementation of decisions concerning my health care, including, but not limited to, granting any waiver or release from liability required by any hospital, physician, nursing care provider, or other health care provider; signing any documents relating to refusals of treatment or the leaving of a facility against medical advice, and pursuing any legal action in my name, and at the expense of my estate to force compliance with my wishes as determined by my agent, or to seek actual or punitive damages for the failure to comply.

E. The powers granted above do not include the following powers or are subject to the following rules or limitations:

N/A

5. ORGAN DONATION (INITIAL ONLY ONE)

My agent may ____; may not JP consent to the donation of all or any of my tissue or organs for purposes of transplantation.

6. EFFECT ON DECLARATION OF A DESIRE FOR A NATURAL DEATH (LIVING WILL)

I understand that if I have a valid Declaration of a Desire for a Natural Death, the instructions contained in the Declaration will be given effect in any situation to which they are applicable. My agent will have authority to make decisions concerning my health care only in situations to which the Declaration does

not apply.

7. STATEMENT OF DESIRES CONCERNING LIFE-SUSTAINING TREATMENT

With respect to any Life-Sustaining Treatment, I direct the following:

(INITIAL ONLY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING 3 PARAGRAPHS)

(1) ___ GRANT OF DISCRETION TO AGENT. I do not want my life to be prolonged nor do I want life-sustaining treatment to be provided or continued if my agent believes the burdens of the treatment outweigh the expected benefits. I want my agent to consider the relief of suffering, my personal beliefs, the expense involved and the quality as well as the possible extension of my life in making decisions concerning life-sustaining treatment.

OR

(2) ___ DIRECTIVE TO WITHHOLD OR WITHDRAW TREATMENT. I do not want my life to be prolonged and I do not want life-sustaining treatment:

a. if I have a condition that is incurable or irreversible and, without the administration of life-sustaining procedures, expected to result in death within a relatively short period of time; or

b. if I am in a state of permanent unconsciousness.

OR

(3) ___ DIRECTIVE FOR MAXIMUM TREATMENT. I want my life to be prolonged to the greatest extent possible, within the standards of accepted medical practice, without regard to my condition, the chances I have for recovery, or the cost of the procedures.

8. STATEMENT OF DESIRES REGARDING TUBE FEEDING

With respect to Nutrition and Hydration provided by means of a nasogastric tube or tube into the stomach, intestines, or veins, I wish to make clear that in situations where life-sustaining treatment is being withheld or withdrawn pursuant to Item 7, (INITIAL ONLY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING THREE PARAGRAPHS):

(a) ___ GRANT OF DISCRETION TO AGENT. I do not want my life to be prolonged by tube feeding if my agent believes the burdens of tube feeding outweigh the expected benefits. I want my agent to consider the relief of suffering, my personal beliefs, the expense involved, and the quality as well as the possible extension of my life in making this decision.

OR

(b) ___ DIRECTIVE TO WITHHOLD OR WITHDRAW TUBE FEEDING. I do not want my life prolonged by tube feeding.

OR

(c) ___ DIRECTIVE FOR PROVISION OF TUBE FEEDING. I want tube feeding to be provided within the standards of accepted medical practice, without regard to my condition, the chances I have for recovery, or the cost of the procedure, and without regard to whether other forms of life-sustaining treatment are being withheld or withdrawn.

IF YOU DO NOT INITIAL ANY OF THE STATEMENTS IN ITEM 8, YOUR AGENT WILL NOT

HAVE AUTHORITY TO DIRECT THAT NUTRITION AND HYDRATION NECESSARY FOR COMFORT CARE OR ALLEVIATION OF PAIN BE WITHDRAWN.

9. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

A. I revoke any prior Health Care Power of Attorney and any provisions relating to health care of any other prior power of attorney.

B. This power of attorney is intended to be valid in any jurisdiction in which it is presented.

BY SIGNING HERE I INDICATE THAT I UNDERSTAND THE CONTENTS OF THIS DOCUMENT AND THE EFFECT OF THIS GRANT OF POWERS TO MY AGENT.

I sign my name to this Health Care Power of Attorney on

this 26 day of June, 20 26. My current home address is:

1292 Fort Dr Hanahan SC 29410

Principal's Signature: Florine O Pinckney

Print Name of Principal: Florine Pinckney

I declare, on the basis of information and belief, that the person who signed or acknowledged this document (the principal) is personally known to me, that he/she signed or acknowledged this Health Care Power of Attorney in my presence, and that he/she appears to be of sound mind and under no duress, fraud, or undue influence. I am not related to the principal by blood, marriage, or adoption, either as a spouse, a lineal ancestor, descendant of the parents of the principal, or spouse of any of them. I am not directly financially responsible for the principal's medical care. I am not entitled to any portion of the principal's estate upon his decease, whether under any will or as an heir by intestate succession, nor am I the beneficiary of an insurance policy on the principal's life, nor do I have a claim against the principal's estate as of this time. I am not the principal's attending physician, nor an employee of the attending physician. No more than one witness is an employee of a health facility in which the principal is a patient. I am not appointed as Health Care Agent or Successor Health Care Agent by this document.

Witness No. 1

Signature: [signature]

Date: June 26, 2026

Print Name: Fredrica Frasier

Telephone: 843 714 8035

Address: 1292 Fort Dr Hanahan SC 29410

Witness No. 2

Signature: [signature]

Date: June 26, 2026

Print Name: Bre'Ang S. Wilson

Telephone: (843) 572-4094

Address: 2261 Otranto Road N. Chas. SC 29406

(This portion of the document is optional and is not required to create a valid health care power of attorney.)

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF Charleston

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me by Principal on June 26, 20 26.

Notary Public for South Carolina [signature]

My Commission Expires: 01/09/2035

CHARLESTON COUNTY

MARY TINKLER
PO BOX 878
CHARLESTON, SC 29402

Aff Exhibit D

Received By:	TRTDMR	**Receipt Number:**	DT.97885
Location:	DTSC	**Receipt Year:**	2023
Session:	08162023-0-DTSC-TRTDMR	**Date Received:**	08/16/2023

PAYMENT RECEIPT - DUPLICATE

Type	Description	Balance	Net Tax Renewal/ User Fee	Interest	Fees Penalties	Current Due	Current Paid	Balance Remaining
Real	Bill Number: 10867096 Bill Year: 2022 Effective Pay Date: 08/16/2023 PIN: 2000000041 Primary Owner: HEYWARD FLORINE ALETHIA JENKINS ESTATE OF Property Addr: MAYBANK HWY Property Desc: Subdivision Name -JOHNSON POINT Description -LOT D Site Name -E TAG: 5-1 ST JOHNS FIRE DISTRICT	1,680.70	1,331.05	0.00	349.65	1,680.70	1,680.70	0.00
Real	Bill Number: 10866766 Bill Year: 2022 Effective Pay Date: 08/16/2023 PIN: 2000000117 Primary Owner: HEYWARD FLORINE ALETHIA JENKINS ESTATE OF Property Addr: MAYBANK HWY Property Desc: Subdivision Name -JOHNSON POINT Description -LOT A TAG: 5-1 ST JOHNS FIRE DISTRICT	651.61	436.18	0.00	215.43	651.61	651.61	0.00
	Totals:	2,332.31	1,767.23	0.00	565.08	2,332.31	2,332.31	0.00

Tender Information:		Charge Summary:	
VI	2,332.31	Real	2,332.31
Total Tendered	2,332.31	Total Charges	2,332.31

CHARLESTON COUNTY MARY TINKLER PO BOX 878 CHARLESTON, SC 29402

By Whom Paid:

JENKINS/GEORGE
36 BLAKE STREET APT C
CHARLESTON SC 29403

BALANCE REMAINING	0.00
CHARGES	2,332.31
PAID	2,332.31
OVERBID	0.00
OVERPAYMENT	0.00
CHANGE	0.00

Attdiv D

CHARLESTON COUNTY DELINQUENT TAX SALE

2828642

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE TAX COLLECTOR OF CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA, HAS THIS DAY SEIZED AND LEVIED ON: LOT 1
0 ROSEBANK RD
1026 736

TMS 1970000161 **AND IMPROVEMENTS, IF ANY, IN**

THE NAME OF: HEYWARD FLORINE ALETHIA JENKINS ESTATE OF
36 BLAKE STREET APT C
CHARLESTON, SC 29403

BY VIRTUE OF TAX EXECUTIONS ISSUED AGAINST SAID PROPERTY, IT WILL BE ADVERTISED AND SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER AT PUBLIC AUCTION IN THE MONTAGUE ROOM, CHARLESTON COLISEUM, 5001 COLISEUM DRIVE, NORTH CHARLESTON, SC 29418, BEGINNING AT 9:00 AM MONDAY, THE 4th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 2024 TO SATISFY THE TAX EXECUTIONS AND COST(S) FOR THE TAX YEAR(S):

2023

DATE DUE:	**TAX & COST DUE**
11/01/2024	**$ 751.17**

Payment must be by Cash or Certified Check
NO PERSONAL CHECKS ACCEPTED

Office Phone # (843) 202-6576

IF THE TAXES, ASSESSMENTS, PENALTIES, AND COSTS ARE NOT PAID **BEFORE** THE TAX SALE DATE, THE PROPERTY MUST BE DULY ADVERTISED AND SOLD FOR DELINQUENT PROPERTY TAXES, ASSESSMENTS, PENALTIES AND COSTS.

"Seized by person officially charged with the collection of delinquent taxes of Charleston County, South Carolina, to be sold for delinquent taxes"