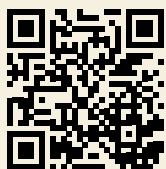


RESOURCES FOR CLINICIANS

The *Journal of Lancaster General Hospital* offers an extensive list of resources for clinicians online. Those to help you in your practice link to programs and guidelines related to:

- Treatment and diagnosis of diabetes.
- Weight management.
- Pediatric headaches.
- Other diseases and illnesses.

Additional links direct visitors to mental health, veterans care, firearm injury prevention, and other patient safety resources. Scan the QR code at left for access, or visit the Resources/Links tab on our website at JLGH.org.



HAVE AN IDEA FOR A STORY?

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!

The *Journal of Lancaster General Hospital* is looking for human interest stories including, but not limited to:

- Staff experiences.
- Patient experiences.
- Anything else that might be educational for our readers — the medical staff at Penn Medicine Lancaster General Health.

If you have an idea for a story, scan the QR code at right or visit our website at JLGH.org to share your idea.



JLGH SPRING 2026 RECAP

Q&A for Extended Learning

The Spring issue of The Journal of Lancaster General Hospital offered articles on pain, immunotherapy, artificial intelligence, lower extremity edema, and other practice recommendations. Review the questions and answers below to see how much you remember from the issue. Need a refresher? All issues of JLGH are available online at JLGH.org.

Q **What is pain catastrophizing (PC), and why is screening for PC important for patients undergoing total hip arthroplasty?**

A Pain catastrophizing is a psychological experience — a combination of exaggerated negative thought and affect — when experiencing and anticipating pain. Research has found that screening for and addressing PC can lead to better outcomes.

Q **How should we manage new or worsening neurological symptoms in patients who are receiving an immunotherapy agent, such as pembrolizumab?**

A These symptoms should prompt an immediate evaluation by the treatment team and consideration of consultation with the neurology service. Early intervention can potentially prevent complications, including respiratory failure and death.

Q **Name two artificial intelligence (AI) image generators that are generally considered safe for supervised use by young children.**

A LittleLit.ai is considered safe for children ages 5 years and up, and Craiyon/DALL-E mini is considered safe for children ages 8 years and up. Clinicians are encouraged to remind young people that AI tools cannot replace artistic passion and practice.

Q **Name some possible causes of lower extremity edema.**

A Lower extremity edema may be caused by chronic kidney disease, cirrhosis, deep vein thrombosis, venous insufficiency, heart failure, cellulitis, lymphedema, medication side effects, or malignancy.

Q **What first-line antibiotic therapy can be used for acute bacterial rhinosinusitis?**

A If antibiotic treatment is chosen, clinicians should prescribe amoxicillin, with or without clavulanate, for five to seven days.