



FREE TO TAKE HOME!

JUNE-JULY 2018 EDITION



Osteoarthritis



Flash burns to the eye



Tonsillitis – say argh!



Cold and Flu Prevention

YOUR NEXT APPOINTMENT:

ENJOY THIS FREE NEWSLETTER

Please remember that decisions about medical care should be made in consultation with your health care provider so discuss with your doctor before acting on any of the information.
www.healthnews.net.au

● PRACTICE DOCTORS

Dr John Rogers – GP
MBBS (Sydney)
Pre-Employment, Industrial Medicals & Travel Medicine & Yellow Fever

Dr Mark Rikard-Bell - GP
MBBS, DipCOG(SA), FRACGP, FACRRM,
Dip Skin Cancer College
Anaesthetics, Diving Medicals, Gynaecology & Skin Clinics

Dr Peter Brown - GP
MBBS, DRACOG, DRACOG
Anaesthetics, Travel Medicine & Yellow Fever

Dr Philip Watson - GP
BScMed, MBBS, DRANZCOG, FRACGP, FARGP
Obstetrics, Anaesthetics & Minor Procedures

Dr Delma Mullins - GP
MBBS, DCH, FRACGP, FACRRM
Women's Health, Paediatrics, Travel Medicine & Yellow Fever

Dr Sanjay Verma - GP (Surgeon)
MBBS, FRACGP, FARGP (Surgery)
Skin Clinics, General Surgical Procedures, Endoscopies, Hernia Repair, Carpal Tunnel, Vasectomy & Appendectomy

Dr Siv Rajeev
MBBS, FACRRM

Dr Ruth Foster - GP
BMed (Newcastle)

Dr Clifton Washaya - Surgeon
MBChB, FCS(Coseca) FCS(SA), FRACS

Dr Nitin Trasi
MBBS, DGO, MD (O&G), AMC Cert. Adv. DRANZCOG
Women's Health, Antenatal & Postnatal Care, Sexual Health, Family Planning, Conception & Infertility

Dr Andy Woods
MBBS, MRCOG, FRANZCOG

Dr Raj Swamy
MBBS, AMC

Dr Tom Le
GP, MBBS, FRACGP

Dr Timothy Howell Registrar

Dr Lojene Raveenthiran
MBBS, AMC

Dr Helen Keteku Registrar

Dr Shawkat Islam Registrar

Dr Omar Sali Registrar

● PRACTICE MANAGER

Kristen Seymour

● SURGERY HOURS

Monday-Friday
8.30am–5.30pm (Appt)

Saturday
9.00am–11.30am (No Appt)

● AFTER HOURS & EMERGENCY

Phone **6543 1222** to speak with a Doctor - often attending at the Hospital (phone **6542 2000**).

● SPECIAL PRACTICE NOTES

FLU TIME AGAIN. With Winter it is time for Flu Immunisations. These are free for over 65's and some patients with chronic illnesses. Phone us today to book into our "Flu Clinic" held each week.

Bring your Medicare Card. For all services it is important to bring your Medicare card with you when attending the doctor.

Muswellbrook Skin Cancer Clinic. Perhaps it's time to come in for a skin cancer check. All of our doctors can do this for you. If specialist attention is needed to any spots that look suspicious, we have several doctors & surgeons who can take the appropriate action.

● OTHER SERVICES OFFERED

- Obstetrics & Ante-natal Care
- Spirometry
- Sports Medicine Hearing tests
- Casualty & Emergency
- Anaesthetics
- Pathology Laboratory
- Home Visits when necessary
- Medicals – Sporting, Pre-Employment, Superannuation & Diving
- Lady Drs available – Women's Health, Contraception & Menopause
- Free immunisation clinics: 11am – 12mid Tues, Wed, Thurs & Fri or at any time by appointment with your GP.
- X-ray & CT Scanning
- Diabetics Care
- Ultrasound
- Surgery
- Cardiograph
- Skin Cancer Check

Diabetes Educator: Annabel Thurlow comes with 25 years' experience in diabetes and is a Diabetes Nurse Practitioner, Credentialed Diabetes Educator and Certified Insulin Pump Trainer. She sees those with Type 1 and Type 2 Diabetes, women with gestational diabetes and people at risk of diabetes (pre-diabetes). GP referral is required; appointments Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

Muswellbrook Diagnostic Imaging. Brook Medical Centre has state of the art imaging services at the rear of the building. A new 160 Slice CT Scanner has just been installed resulting in faster scans and more detailed information. Ultrasound and X-ray also available on referral from your doctor. Appointments may be made on 6543 3427.

Blood tests with pathology. Symbion Pathology is at the rear of the building if your doctor has ordered pathology tests for you.

● BILLING ARRANGEMENTS

The account is to be settled at the time of consultation. Payments can be made by cash, cheque, Credit Card or EFTPOS. **Item 23- \$80.** A Fee of **\$5** will occur if the account is not paid on the day.

If you cannot attend your appointment please advise reception as soon as possible, otherwise a fee for non attendance may be charged.

● HAVING YOUR OWN DOCTOR

When you phone for an appointment please ALWAYS ask for your regular doctor or backup doctor before accepting an appointment with another doctor.

It will be easier to get an appointment with your preferred doctor for regular checkups or prescriptions if you make your appointments well in advance.

▷ **Please see the Rear Cover for more practice information.**



 Weblink <http://www.arthritisaustralia.com.au>

Coming to grips with **osteoarthritis**

As we get older our joints show wear and tear. The cartilage (lining) of the joints is affected most, though bones, ligaments and muscles can also be involved. This is known as degenerative osteoarthritis. It affects almost everyone over 40 but the severity and the joints involved varies. Risk factors include age, being overweight, positive family history and injuries to joints. Knees, hips, hands and the spine are the most commonly affected areas.

Symptoms include pain and stiffness and swelling in the joint. It develops gradually over many years. Pain may be worse with activity although stiffness is usually worse in the morning. Symptoms may be intermittent at first and may become constant.

Diagnosis is generally on the clinical findings. X-rays can help assess the extent of cartilage degeneration.

Treatment depends on severity. Weight loss (if overweight) reduces load on the joint. Heat packs help some people as does strapping or taping the joint. Regular exercise helps preserve function but needs to be

tailored for individual circumstances and a physiotherapist can assist. Water-based exercise puts less load on the joints.

Medications do not cure osteoarthritis but analgesics such as paracetamol can ease symptoms. Anti-inflammatory medications can be useful but may have side effects so talk to your GP, they are not suitable for everyone. Braces, walking aids and shoe insoles play a role too.

In more severe cases, injections into the joint can ease symptoms and surgery including joint replacement can be beneficial when non-surgical treatments have failed.

Chickenpox is not child's play

Caused by the varicella-zoster virus, chicken pox is a highly contagious illness. It can affect any age but is more common in children. The number of cases has declined since the addition of a vaccine against chicken pox onto the childhood immunisation schedule in the early 2000s. Fortunately most cases are mild.

The main symptoms are low-grade fever, and 'cold'-like symptoms of sore throat, headache and runny nose together with feeling generally unwell. The hallmark symptom is an itchy blistery rash which appears after a few days. This can be anywhere on the body but is mostly on the trunk and head. Some may get mouth ulcers.

Diagnosis is in the clinical appearance once the rash starts. If you suspect chicken pox,

inform your doctor's surgery as they may ask you to wait away from others. Newborn babies and those with weakened immune systems are at greater risk and pregnant women are also vulnerable as the virus can have a potential impact on her baby.

Anyone with chickenpox should stay home and away from others till the rash has dried out. The virus spreads by airborne droplets.

There is no specific treatment. General measures include bed rest, fluids and paracetamol or ibuprofen for symptoms. The rash, if scratched, can leave scars so use soothing creams. Antihistamine medications may ease the itch as can wearing mittens. Discuss this with your doctor.

Chickenpox is preventable via immunisation. Most children born after 2001 will have been immunised. Talk to your GP.



 Weblink <https://www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au/health/conditionsandtreatments/chickenpox>



Flash burns to the eye

Flash burns occur when a strong light burns the surface of the eye (cornea). Causes include skiing without glasses or sun lamps. Symptoms include pain and burning in the eye, watery or bloodshot eyes, and blurred vision and can start up to 12 hours after exposure.

Diagnosis is on the history and examination of the eye. Investigations are not needed. Fortunately, most cases are mild and will resolve over a few days with no permanent damage. Treatment can include pain killers, use of antibiotic and anaesthetic eye drops, dilating drops to relax eye muscles and padding the eye. If you have contact lenses these will need to be removed. Artificial tear drops can be soothing.

You should not drive or operate machinery while being treated and you need a follow-up examination after 24-48 hours.

We only get one set of eyes so if there is any concern about your sight, seek immediate medical attention either at your GP or at an emergency department.

Flash burns can be prevented. Protect your eyes in the snow by wearing dark glasses with both UVA and UVB protection. When working use safety goggles that are made to Australian Standards. Most importantly, remember to wear them.

Weblink http://healthywa.wa.gov.au/Articles/A_E/Eye-injury-corneal-flash-burns

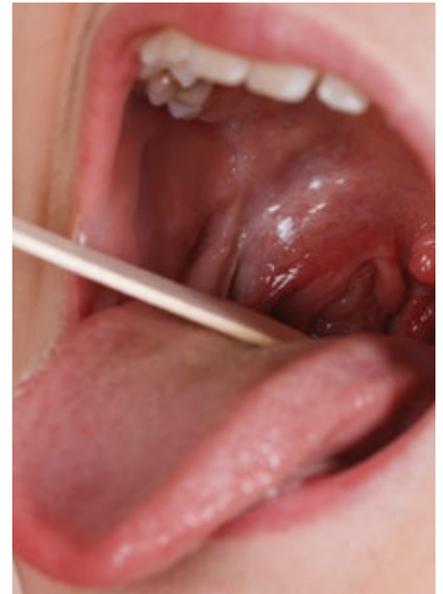
Tonsillitis – say argh!

The tonsils are located half way to the back of the throat and help 'trap' infections. They are particularly important for young children with less-developed immune systems. Unless they became enlarged or infected, we generally don't even know they are there.

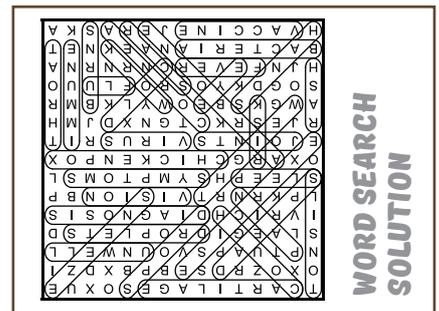
Tonsillitis is an infection of the tonsils caused by a virus (80%) or bacteria. The symptoms are a sore throat, fever, headache, tiredness, feeling generally unwell, pain on swallowing and loss of appetite. The tonsils may enlarge and have white or yellow spots on them. They may have a 'coated' appearance.

If you suspect tonsillitis see your GP. Treatment for the viral form is bed rest, fluids, gargling (if possible) or lozenges to ease pain and paracetamol or ibuprofen for fever and pain. Bacterial tonsillitis (usually a streptococcus) will be treated with antibiotics. Penicillin is first choice but there are other options for those allergic to it.

Some people get recurrent tonsillitis, which is when the question of having tonsils removed arises. Tonsillectomy is performed far less frequently than in the past. The rule of thumb is four or more episodes per year for two or more consecutive years. Severity, response to treatment and time off school or work are also factored in. You may be referred to an ENT surgeon, so talk to your GP.



Weblink <http://www.mydr.com.au/respiratory-health/tonsillitis>



Cold and Flu Prevention

Viruses are present all year round but more people get unwell with them in winter. It could be a case of less sunshine and spending more time indoors but, whatever the reason, we can do a lot to reduce the spread. Viruses spread by airborne droplets so covering your mouth when you cough makes a big difference, as does sneezing into a hanky or tissue. AND washing hands is imperative.

Many people try to soldier on with a virus even though staying at home not only helps you get better quicker but also makes it less likely you will pass it on to others. Air-conditioning makes it easy for viruses to spread, so don't contribute yours to the office pool.

Many workplaces offer flu vaccination

for employees and certainly is something to consider but it will not prevent a cold. Regular exercise has been shown to strengthen the immune system but it is wise to cease or at least reduce exercise while unwell. Eating a healthy diet with adequate fruits and vegetables and getting enough sleep also helps. Managing stress (e.g. meditation, guided relaxation and herbal teas) has been shown to benefit immunity as does having adequate vitamin D.

It is worth repeating, if you get sick, stay home, the world will keep spinning.



● **SPECIAL PRACTICE NOTES**

Repeat prescriptions. The issue of repeat prescriptions generally requires a visit to the doctor. In rare circumstances, the doctor may write one without a consultation. (A \$15.00 script fee is payable when picking up your script at the surgery). It is helpful if we have at least 24 hours notice to deal with any request.

Referrals. Doctors in this practice are competent at handling common health problems. When necessary, they can use opinions from Specialists. You can discuss this openly with your doctor, including potential out of pocket expenses.

Patient Feedback. We welcome your comments or suggestions. Please feel free to talk to your GP or the Practice Manager regarding any issues. If you prefer, you can contact the Health Care Complaints Commission on: 1800 043 159.

Despite our best intentions, we sometimes run late! This is because someone has needed unexpected urgent attention. Thank you for your consideration.

Communication. A doctor is available during normal surgery hours for emergency advice. Our staff are experienced in deciding the appropriate response to any phone request.

Patient Privacy. This practice protects your personal health information to ensure it is only available to authorised staff members for the intended purposes and to comply with the Privacy Act. To obtain a copy of our Privacy Statement or your medical records, please ask.

Reminder system. Because our practice is committed to preventive care, we may send you an occasional reminder regarding health services appropriate to your care. If you wish to opt out of this, please let us know.

Test Results. Results are reviewed by the doctors and acted on in a timely manner, with your health in mind. We will contact you if necessary.



VEGIE SOUP WITH SPINACH & PARMESAN DUMPLINGS

Ingredients

- 1 tablespoon Extra Virgin olive oil
- 1 large leek, trimmed, thickly sliced
- 4 garlic cloves, peeled
- 2 teaspoons mixed spice
- 2 teaspoons sweet paprika
- 2 Desiree potatoes, peeled, cut into 2cm pieces
- 1 medium size sweet potato cut into 2cm pieces
- 2 parsnips, peeled, thickly sliced
- 2 small white turnips
- 2 baby fennel, trimmed, cut into wedges or 2 medium size onions cut into wedges
- 2 sprigs fresh sage
- 400g can whole peeled tomatoes
- 3 cups vegetable stock
- 500g Kent pumpkin, cut into 3cm pieces

Spinach and parmesan dumplings

- 1 ½ cups self-raising flour
- 250g packet frozen spinach, thawed
- ½ cup grated parmesan
- ⅓ cup milk
- 50g butter, melted

Method

Heat oil in large heavy-based saucepan over medium-high heat. Add leek and garlic. Cook, stirring, for 4 minutes or until leek

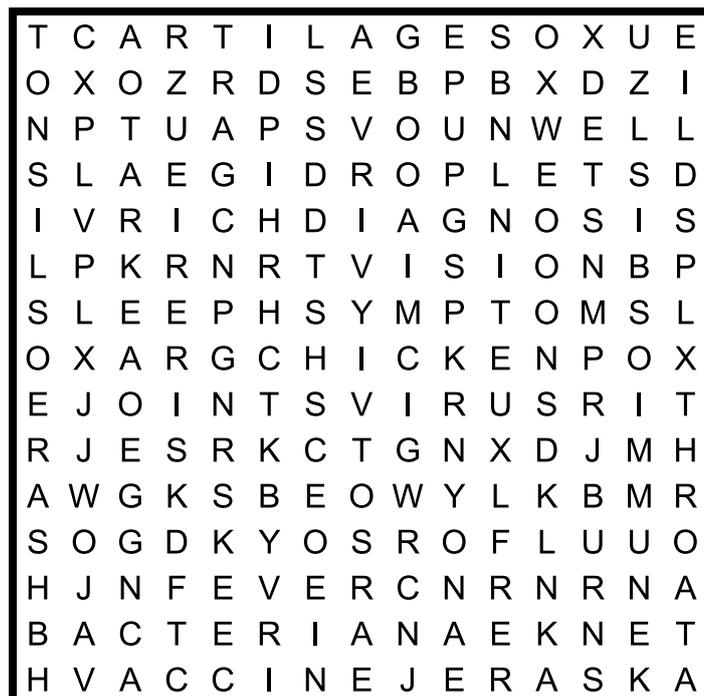
has softened. Add mixed spice and paprika. Cook, stirring, for 30 seconds or until fragrant. Add potato, parsnip, fennel and sage. Stir to combine. Add tomatoes, stock and 1 cup water. Bring to a simmer. Cook covered for 10 minutes. Add pumpkin. Cook for a further 5 minutes or until vegetables are almost tender. Remove and discard sage sprigs.

Spinach and parmesan dumplings

Sift flour into a bowl. Make a well in the centre. Squeeze excess moisture from the spinach. Add spinach, parmesan, milk and butter to flour. Stir to form a soft dough. Roll into 12 balls. Top soup with dumplings. Reduce heat to medium. Cook covered for 20 minutes or until dumplings are cooked through. Serve.



WORD SEARCH



Airborne
Bacteria
Burns

Cartilage
Chickenpox
Cold

Cornea
Cough
Diagnosis

Droplets
Drops
Exercise
Eye
Fever
Flu
Hands
Immune
Joints
Pain
Rash
Risk
Scar
Sleep
Sneeze
Spread
Symptoms
Throat
Tonsils
Unwell
Vaccine
Virus
Vision
Weight
Work