

FREE TO TAKE HOME!



Covid update



Asthma in children



Carpal Tunnel Syndrome



Sleep Apnoea

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



Patrick Street Clinic

Penguin Branch
19 Ironcliffe Road
Penguin TAS 7316
Phone: 6437 0955
Fax: 6437 0755

Ulverstone Branch
6 Patrick Street
Ulverstone TAS 7315
Phone: 6425 1611
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Visit our website: www.patst.com.au

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 2021 EDITION

● PRACTICE DOCTORS

- Dr Nerrelie Cann
- Dr Debra Chandler
- Dr Joanne Chaffey
- Dr Justin Chipman
- Dr Stefan Delitzsch
- Dr Emil Djakic
- Dr John Fisher
- Dr Margret Oetterli
- Dr Mohan Rajakaruna
- Dr Elisabeth Robin
- Dr Saminda Rubasinghe

Dr Lizzi Shires

Dr Diana Webster

Dr Josephine Woodman

Dr Samuel Brandsema

● PRACTICE STAFF

- Practice Manager:** Sheree Snare
- Clinical Manager:** Breanna Carroll
- Business Manager:** Katrina Pugh
- Reception Staff:** Vivienne, Janine, Rhia, Heidi, Peyton, Maree, Jacqui, Mia & Lynissa
- Registered Nurses:** Roselyn Hendriks, Ann Louise Jones, Sharon Turner, Julie Turner, Sharon Brain, & Christina Waddington
- Enrolled Nurses:** Jeannie Ansell & Jackie Nash

● SURGERY HOURS

Ulverstone Branch Hours:

Monday to Friday
8.30am – 5.30pm

Weekends & Public Hols – Urgent Clinic
9am – 12noon

Shared with Victoria Street Clinic

Penguin Branch Hours:

Monday to Friday
9am – 5pm

● AFTER HOURS & EMERGENCY

Phone **6425 1611**. Listen to voice message and ring the number advised. Please do not try to leave a message. In an emergency, phone **000** for an ambulance.

● SPECIALISTS & ALLIED

HEALTH AT PATRICK STREET CLINIC

- Physiotas Physiotherapy
- Launceston Orthotic/
Prosthetic Service Prem
Anandam
- Dr Collin Chia – Respiratory & Sleep Medicine Physician
- Victoria's Cosmetic Medical Clinic
- Mr Gary Kode - Launceston Plastic & Cosmetic Surgery

● FULL FAMILY MEDICINE SERVICES

- Minor Surgery
- Travel Medicine
- Lung Function Tests
- Aged Care
- Workplace Health Care
- Immunisations
- Blood Tests
- Trauma Care
- Antenatal Care
- Desensitisations
- Women's & Men's Health
- Skin Checks & Skin Cancer Treatments
- Diabetic & Asthma Clinics
- Family Planning/
Contraception
- Child Health & Baby Checks

● PRACTICE BILLING POLICY

The Patrick St Clinic will not let financial hardship prevent access to medical care where at all possible.

Over many years, both sides of government have not supported the real cost of providing healthcare. Therefore your Medicare rebate has not kept up with inflation. This means that some costs must now be passed on to patients.

Significant discounting down to Medicare's "bulk billing" rate however does occur according to the individual patient circumstances at the doctor's discretion.

The following policy is aimed at being able to maintain our services to the community:

- Patrick St Clinic fees are guided by the Australian Medical Association.
- An annual charge payable on the first bulk billed consultation in the financial year will apply to all patients, including pensioners and health care card holders. This charge is currently \$30.
- A full fee payment for non-health care card holders will occur at the first consultation in each quarter.

We hope these measures will help you stay healthy regardless of your financial position.

● BOOKING APPOINTMENTS

We try to make sure patients are seen in a timely manner according to the urgency of the problem. Please let the receptionist know at the time of booking if your problem is routine or urgent.

Please give at least 2 hours' notice if cancelling a booking to allow that space to be made available to another patient in need.

Failure to attend an appointment may attract a fee.

You can also book online via our website: www.patst.com.au or download the HotDoc App.

Booking a longer appointment: If you want an insurance medical, review of complex health problem, travel advice, counselling for emotional difficulties or a second opinion, please book a longer appointment.



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

Covid update

The vaccination program in Australia has been gathering pace each month since March.

With a 12 week gap between the first and second doses of the Astra Zeneca vaccine, it necessarily takes close to three months for people to be fully vaccinated. Unfortunately, this fact did not always get much publicity. The target by years end is that 70% of the population will have been vaccinated. There are very few reasons why one cannot have the vaccine. Like all medications and vaccines, there are side effects. These include feeling a bit tired the next day, headache, aching or low-grade fever. The vast majority of people either do not experience them or have very mild ones and, if experienced, settle within a day or so.

It is true that due to mixed messages in the media, some people have concerns and questions. This is understandable, and it is important to discuss these with your GP.

Many are looking forward to seeing loved ones again, and as vaccination rates increase, this gets closer. Across the globe, we are seeing the impact of higher vaccination rates. The number of severe cases and fatalities are falling, notwithstanding that the virus cannot be eliminated.



Asthma in children

It is estimated that as many as one in five children will be diagnosed with asthma. It can range from very mild to severe.

Some children have symptoms all year round while others only in certain circumstances (e.g. a viral illness or exposure to irritants like dust or grass). Uncontrolled asthma can be fatal. However, asthma can be very successfully managed and controlled through the use of medication. Children with asthma can live a completely normal life and do not need to be restricted in their sporting or other activities.

Typical symptoms include a wheeze and cough. In more severe cases, there may be chest tightness and shortness of breath. Diagnosis is by the history of symptoms and examination of the lungs. Lung function testing is helpful but can be normal when asthma is quiescent.

Asthma is generally treated with inhalers. There are two mainstays - preventer and symptom relievers. The former is used regularly to treat the underlying inflammation in the airways and the latter to improve symptoms as needed. In severe cases, oral steroids may be used in short bursts.

The rationale of treatment is to use the lowest dose necessary to control the condition. Thus, the doses used are not constant throughout the year.

For parents, the keys are recognising the



▪ <https://www.nationalasthma.org.au/health-professionals/asthma-action-plans>

▪ <https://www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au/health/conditionsandtreatments/asthma-in-children>

pattern of your child's asthma, the usual triggers, and the symptoms. As part of this, it is important to have an asthma plan (available from the National Asthma Council).

It is important to have your child checked regularly by your GP and seek urgent medical attention if there is any worsening of the condition.



 https://www.healthywawa.gov.au/Articles/A_E/Carpal-tunnel-syndrome

Carpal Tunnel Syndrome

This is a painful condition caused by pressure on the median nerve running through a narrow space in the wrist (the carpal tunnel) into the hand. The nerve supplies the feeling sensation to the thumb index and middle fingers and sometimes the thumb side of the ring finger. It also supplies some muscles which move the thumb.

Symptoms (tingling, pins and needles or pain) typically are subtle at first and can increase over time. It can be worse at night. Later there can be a weakness in the thumb muscles. Risk factors include family history, being female, age between 40 and 60, underactive thyroid, previous wrist injuries, arthritis, and overuse of the wrist. Carpal tunnel can come on in pregnancy due to hormonal factors but generally resolves after giving birth.

Diagnosis is largely based on symptoms. Examination of the hand may reveal some changes in muscle power or sensation, but it may be normal. An electromyogram (EMG) or a nerve conduction study can show the electrical activity of the median nerve.

Conservative treatment includes resting the wrist, wearing a wrist splint, and avoiding aggravating activities. Anti-inflammatory medications and pain killers can alleviate symptoms. Injections of local anaesthetic and cortisone can be effective for some.

Surgery can be "open" or increasingly these days laparoscopic (keyhole). The ligament tissues pressing on the nerve are cut to release the pressure. Recovery, usually full, is gradual over some months even though you are often discharged home the same day.



 <https://www.sleephealthfoundation.org.au/obstructive-sleep-apnea.html>

Sleep Apnoea

This occurs when the walls of the throat come together or collapse during sleep obstructing the upper airway. Breathing can stop for a period of time until the brain recognizes a drop in oxygen and sends a "wake up call", causing you to wake slightly (or completely). In turn, the airway opens with a snort or gasp, after which the person goes back to sleep.

Up to five episodes per hour are considered normal. Severity varies from mild (5-15 episodes per hour) to severe (over 30). Your sleeping partner often notices first. Up to one in four men may have this condition.

Risk factors include obesity, alcohol consumption, some medications, large tonsils, underactive thyroid and nasal congestion. Symptoms (apart from snoring and waking

un-refreshed) include tiredness, reduced concentration, irritability, and reduced libido. Sleep apnoea increases the risk of high blood pressure, heart attack and also motor vehicle collisions.

Diagnosis is via a sleep study where your sleep is monitored overnight. Treatment starts with lifestyle measures like weight loss, reducing alcohol and managing specific causes such as large tonsils. This can lead to significant improvement. Mouthguards at night can help. For a few, surgery on the palate is beneficial.

The mainstay of treatment is a continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) machine. You wear a mask connected to the machine, which forces air through the back of the throat, keeping it open. Unfortunately, not everyone can tolerate this.

Enlarged prostate

The prostate gland sits under the bladder in males. As men get older, it slowly enlarges. It is thought to double in size between age 21 and 50 and double again between 50 and 80.

The exact reason for this is not known. Benign prostate enlargement (BPH) is thus universal, but not all men experience symptoms nor need treatment. It is important to note that prostate cancer can also cause prostate enlargement but is an entirely separate condition from BPH.

BPH is not life-threatening, but the symptoms can impact quality of life. There is nothing you can specifically do to avoid it.

Typical symptoms occur in men over the age of 40. They include hesitancy (waiting longer for the urine flow to start), a weakened and/or poorly directed stream, straining to pass urine, dribbling at the end of urination, going more frequently to pass, feeling the need to go more frequently and urine, going at night. Most men do not get all symptoms, and severity varies.

Diagnosis is generally based on symptoms. An examination of the prostate may be done as well as a blood test for prostate-specific antigen (PSA).



 <https://www.andrologyaustralia.org/prostate-problems/prostate-enlargement-or-bph/>

Treatment depends on symptoms. In mild cases, it can be as simple as restricting fluids later in the day and reducing alcohol and caffeine. Medications can be used to ease most of the symptoms. In more severe cases, surgery can be performed. Historically this has been the removal of the prostate, but newer procedures using laser are now an option.



RICOTTA & LEMON PASTA

Ingredients

- 500g your favourite pasta
- 1 c. ricotta
- 1/2 c. extra-virgin olive oil
- 1/2 c. freshly grated pecorino or Parmesan
- Zest and juice from 1 lemon
- Salt & Freshly ground black pepper
- Pinch of crushed red pepper flakes
- Freshly sliced basil, for serving

Preparation

1. In a large pot of boiling salted water, cook your favourite pasta according to package directions. Reserve 1 cup pasta water, then drain. Return pasta to pot.
2. In a medium bowl, combine ricotta, oil, pecorino, lemon juice, and zest. Season with salt, pepper, and a pinch of red pepper flakes. Add ricotta mixture and 1/4 cup reserved pasta water to pasta and toss. Add more reserved pasta water if sauce is too thick.
3. Serve with basil, more pecorino, and a drizzle of olive oil.

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Patrick Street Clinic

● PRACTICE NEWS

Covid-19 vaccination update.

Congratulations and thank you to our Central Coast community. Thank you for booking in, turning up and rolling up your sleeve to be vaccinated. The only way out of this pandemic is through ensuring widespread vaccination in the community. Get vaccinated to protect yourself, to protect your loved ones, to save lives and to ensure our hospitals do not become overwhelmed when covid does arrive back in the state again.

You no longer need to use the eligibility checker – as of September 12th all people aged 12 and above can now book in to be vaccinated. Those aged 12-59 can book in for the Pfizer vaccination, and those aged 60 and above can book in for the Astra Zeneca vaccination, and we are running clinics for both groups. Both vaccinations have been assessed by the TGA as being safe and highly effective at both reducing transmission and protecting against severe illness, hospitalisation and death.

Vaccination is safe in both pregnancy and breastfeeding, and for women planning pregnancy. Pregnant women have been identified as a priority group to receive their vaccination due to the higher risk of severe illness from Covid-19 and the higher risk of premature birth. Pfizer vaccination can be given safely in all trimesters of pregnancy. In addition, vaccination may also provide indirect protection to babies by transferring antibodies through the placenta (during pregnancy) or through breastmilk (during breastfeeding).

In summary:

- Don't delay, every Australian aged 12 and over is now eligible and is encouraged to book in to be vaccinated now!
- The current recommendation is for 2 doses as the primary course (3 weeks apart for Pfizer and 12 weeks apart for AZ), booster dose requirement is yet to be determined
- And lastly please remember to continue to be swabbed and self-isolate if symptomatic (fever, cold, cough, sore throat etc) – even if vaccinated we need to remain vigilant.