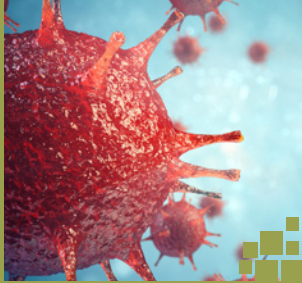




FREE TO TAKE HOME!

SEE BACK PAGE FOR CORONAVIRUS IMPORTANT NOTICE



Corona



Diabetes



Angina



Lupus (SLE)

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 Peter Drake
- Dr Michael Stagg
- Dr Elizabeth Orbach
- Dr Emily McMullin
- Dr Sally Blombery
- Dr Josephine Adorni-Braccesi
- Dr Luci Drake

● **REGISTRAR DOCTORS**

Dr Judy Chow

● **PRACTICE STAFF**

- Practice Manager:**
Jarret Williams
- Practice Nurses:**
Andrea, Hagit, Jing, Anh & Kylie
- Reception Staff:**
Colleen, Leeanda, Fiona, Sue, Sushila, Tania & Gabriel

Patient feedback. If you have any feedback – positive or negative that you would like to bring to our attention, please approach either your Doctor or Practice Manager.

If you prefer to make your concerns known outside the surgery, you can call the Office of the Health Services Commissioner on 8601 5200.

● **SURGERY HOURS**

- Monday to Thursday
8.30am – 7pm
- Friday
8.30am – 6pm
- Saturday
9am – 12.30pm
- Public Holidays
9am - 12.30pm

● **EMERGENCY**

In case of a medical emergency phone the ambulance service – **000**
Monash Medical Centre: 246
Clayton Rd, Clayton **9594 6666**

● **AFTER HOURS**

For non-emergency after hours home visits, please ring the normal surgery number (9576 9400) and you will be put through to Jasper Medical Locum Service.

● **APPOINTMENTS**

Our doctors see patients by appointment. You can make an appointment with your doctor by telephoning the surgery or at our front reception desk.

At the time of making your appointment, please advise the reception staff if you feel you may require an extended appointment (eg. Pap smears, medical report, to discuss multiple issues, surgical procedures etc).

Appointments are normally made at 15 minute intervals, this is the time you can normally expect to spend with your doctor. This may change if there has been an emergency or if the surgery is very busy.

Unfortunately, your doctor may be delayed by emergencies, arrangement of urgent admissions to hospital and essential longer consultations which are often unpredictable.

We are aware that your time is valuable and always endeavour to minimise waiting times.

Online Appointments. Book your next appointment online. Just go to our website www.jaspermedical.com.au then click the BOOK NOW tab and follow the prompts OR download the FREE “App” for your smartphone or tablet to make it even easier to book online.

Our partner site Jasper Health also offers online bookings for a variety of services including psychology, physiotherapy, personal training, pilates, myotherapy, dietetics, exercise physiology, podiatry, acupuncture, and traditional Chinese Medicine. Jasper Health is located just 3 doors away at 443 Centre Road Bentleigh and at: www.jasperhealth.com.au

● **SPECIAL PRACTICE INFORMATION**

Announcements. Jasper Medical is now sending SMS reminders for appointments, results and recalls. Please ensure your mobile phone number is up to date with reception.

Repeat prescriptions. If you find it necessary to request a prescription prior to consulting your doctor, a minimum of 48 hours is needed. To avoid any errors, we also require a written request with your name, address, name and dose of medication clearly indicated.

Home Visits. Requests for house calls are best made before 10am. Please remember however that house visits should only be requested if the patient is too unwell to attend the surgery for consultation.

Visits can also be arranged for patients in Residential Aged Care Facilities.

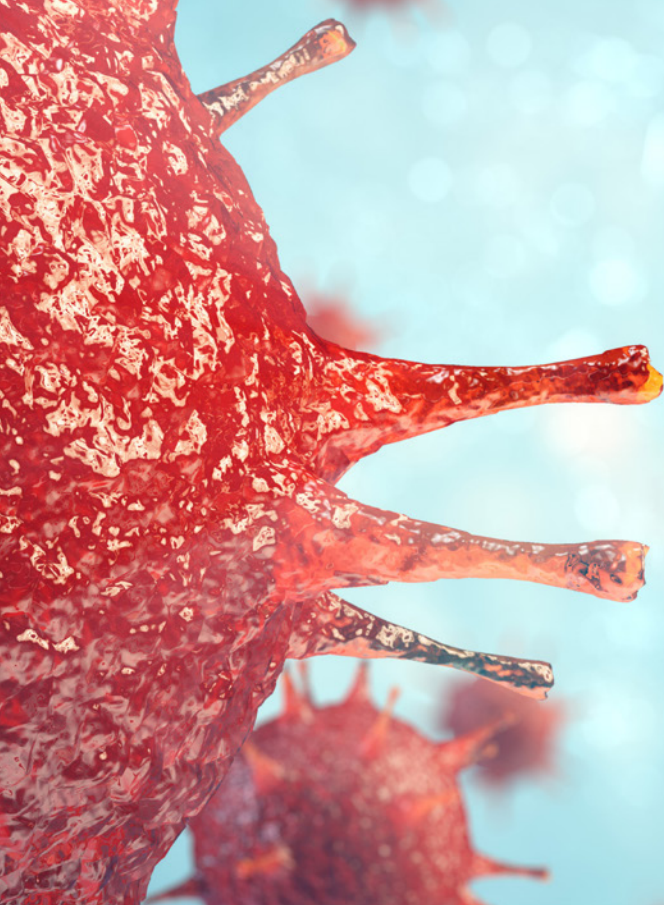
Fees. We have displayed at Reception a list of current Private billing fees.

Telephoning your doctor. Although most problems are best dealt with in consultation, a doctor will always be available during normal surgery hours for emergency advice.

Health brochures on various topics are available on request.



▷ Please see the Rear Cover for more practice information.



Corona

We share this planet with a host of other living things including viruses. Some are well known to us and do not cause much concern.

Surprisingly, the Corona family of viruses as a group fit into this category. They cause a cold type illness which whilst not pleasant is not serious either. The new Corona Virus (covid-19) has generated a lot of publicity and it is correct to say that we are still learning about it. However, it remains a member of a family of viruses which typically have not caused major problems to most who contract them.

It is not 100% possible to avoid viruses but there are a number of sensible precautions we can take. Basic hygiene makes a big difference. Always cough or sneeze into a tissue or hanky or at least your elbow. Regular hand washing makes a big difference. Try to avoid touching your nose eyes and mouth. If you have symptoms of a virus stay home from work

and if your child is affected keep them home from school.

Basics like eating a sensible diet, doing regular exercise, getting adequate sleep and managing your stress all help support your immune system. Whilst not a guarantee that you cannot get sick, it can make it less likely.

It is almost certain that this virus will spread worldwide. There is nothing, at this stage, to suggest that it is any more dangerous than a host of other viruses that we are more familiar with. Make sure you keep up to date with advisories from health authorities but there is no need for panic.

As always, if you are in any doubt or feeling unwell please see your local GP.

Coronavirus Health Information Line 1800 020 080



Teenage Acne

Under hormonal influence (mainly testosterone) sebaceous glands in the skin produce excess oil. This can block the pores allowing bacteria to multiply leading to acne. Most common in teenage years, it also affects adults. Males are more prone as are those with naturally oily skin and there are genetic tendencies.

The face, chest, back and neck are the most affected areas. Acne can be made worse by stress, oily cosmetics and some medications. For women it may be worse with periods. Although it is an infection, it is not contagious.

There are lots of myths about food causing acne – but none have been shown to make a difference. Eating sensibly and drinking plenty of water will help but not cure acne.

Basic treatments include keeping the skin clean and using good quality skin cleansers. Next steps are more specific anti acne creams or gels applied on the affected areas. Most of these are available

without prescription.

If this is not helping your doctor can prescribe antibiotics. The length of the course varies according to response. For some females there is a hormonal treatment which doubles as a contraceptive.

In the most severe cases you may be referred to a dermatologist. Severe cystic acne can be treated with more potent medications, but these need to be carefully monitored, as side effects can be a problem.

Fortunately for most acne resolves by late teens or early twenties. Scarring can occur but infrequently and can be treated increasingly successfully.

Diabetes

There are two types of Diabetes and they broadly divide into insulin requiring (type 1) and non-insulin requiring (type 2). This is not absolute as some people who do not need insulin at the start may go on to do so.

Type one occurs where the body cannot produce insulin and often starts in childhood or adolescence. There are genetic tendencies although the exact inheritance pattern is not known. Type two comes about when the body's cells become resistant to the effects of insulin and this generally occurs later in life.

Weight and consumption of refined carbohydrates play a bigger role although there are genetic tendencies here too.

Diabetes is diagnosed by testing for glucose in the blood stream. If glucose is elevated a further test known as a glucose tolerance test will be done. This involves "challenging" the body with a sugar load and monitoring how the body handles it.

Management of diabetes includes lifestyle changes and possibly medications. Those with type one will need lifelong insulin. Being on a low sugar diet is vital for diabetics. For those who are overweight, losing weight can help control glucose levels. Regular exercise is good for blood sugar too.

Blood glucose monitoring helps people with diabetes control their blood sugar and live in relative freedom. Formal blood tests through your doctor are also important.

Complications of diabetes can be largely avoided by good blood sugar control and this is not as hard as you might think.

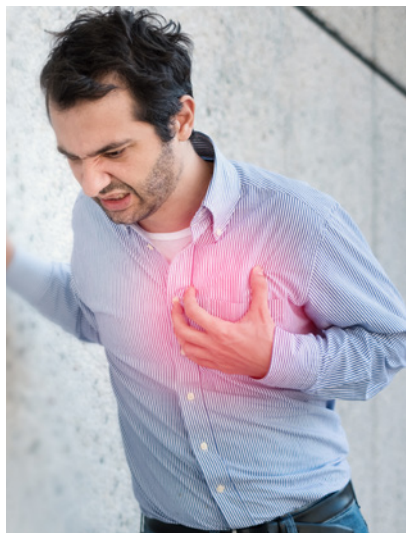


Angina

Angina pectoris is a condition where people experience pain in the chest most commonly in relation to exertion. It is a form of Ischaemic Heart Disease (IHD) but not the same as a heart attack. In the latter there is total blockage of an artery of the heart whereas in angina there is narrowing of the artery without total blockage.

The pain comes about from the heart muscle not having enough oxygen. When you exert yourself, the heart needs more oxygen than at rest. If the "pipes" carrying blood to the heart are narrowed, then the extra blood cannot get through and you experience pain. Generally, this is felt in the centre of the chest but can be felt in the neck jaw or left arm. Rest typically relieves angina pain.

Whilst not all chest pain is angina it is vitally important that your doctor assess chest pain. Most people with angina will need tests done on the heart and will require medications including the type that you pop or spray under the tongue when the pain occurs.



Lifestyle measures for those with and wanting to avoid angina is to not smoke, to maintain a healthy body weight, reduce fats in the diet and perhaps follow a Mediterranean type diet high in fruits and vegetables, low in red meat and with a splash of olive oil and red wine (note just a splash).

Regular exercise is important as it improves the circulation and you will be surprised at how you progress over time. Start gently and take professional advice.

Checking for Head Lice - signs & symptoms

Most parents have experienced the note or email from the School saying head lice have been found. But should we be really concerned?

Common in school age children but potentially affecting anyone, lice are annoying but not serious. The head louse is a tiny wingless insect. It can only live on humans (lice die within 24 hours if not on the body) and feeds on miniscule amounts of blood drawn from the scalp.

As it cannot jump or fly but only crawl, it is spread by direct hair to hair contact. The typical symptom is an itchy scalp.

Adult lice are gray or tan insects the size of a sesame seed on the scalp whilst Nits (lice eggs) are tiny white or brown dots usually attached to hair near the scalp. They have a dandruff-like appearance however they can't be "shaken" off.

To find them comb hair with any conditioner and then use a fine toothcomb. Wipe the conditioner from the comb onto a paper towel. Look for eggs or lice. Do this through all the hair a few times.

Treatment is removing lice and nits from the hair. You can use the conditioner method (described above) every other day till none have been found for ten days. There are also specific head lice treatments (both synthetic and organic) that can be used. Follow the directions on the pack. Wash pillowcases in hot water. Family members need only be treated if lice or nits are found on them.



Lupus (SLE)

This is an autoimmune condition of unknown cause that can affect many organ systems with Genetics playing a key role. It is nine times more common in women than men and peak age of onset is between 20 and 40.

The most common symptoms are joint aches and pains and a red skin rash, which is worsened by sun exposure. Fever, fatigue, hair loss, mouth ulcers, and dry eyes may occur.

Symptoms can be few or many and very mild through to severe. Internal organs (kidneys, lungs) may be affected. It is notoriously difficult to diagnose with no specific tests as all autoantibodies found in people with Lupus may be found in people without any medical issue.

Diagnosis is based on a combination of examination findings and numerous tests. It generally takes quite a while from first onset of symptoms to establish a diagnosis and symptoms can be episodic or ongoing.

Treatment depends on the nature and severity of the symptoms. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID's) are used to treat painful joints. Steroids may be used if internal organs are involved. Topical steroid creams are used for skin eruptions.

There is no specific cure so be wary of products, which claim to do so. Instead opt for lifestyle measures including regular exercise, eating a healthy diet, not smoking and managing stress.

Lupus has no known cure. Most people will have flares from time to time, not need constant treatment and can expect to lead a long and otherwise full and active life.



Jasper Medical
LIFE LONG CARE

• JASPER HEALTH

Website address:

www.jasperhealth.com.au

- Osteopathy
- Physiotherapy
- Podiatry
- Psychology
- Massage Therapy
- Exercise Physiology
- Dietetics
- Traditional Chinese Medicine/ Acupuncture
- Melbourne Pathology
- All available at 443 Centre Road, Bentleigh, phone 9557 1700 for appointments or book online

• OTHER SERVICES OFFERED

- Skin Checks
- Work Cover & TAC
- Travel Immunisations (including Yellow Fever)
- Minor Surgery
- Immunisations
- Child Health
- Women's Health
- Men's Health
- Accidents & urgent conditions

• BULK BILLING AVAILABLE FOR:

- CURRENT HCC holders
- Pensioners
- DVA card holders
- Commonwealth Seniors Health Card holders
- Children Under 16

• SPECIAL PRACTICE INFORMATION

Medical Records. Your medical record is a confidential document. It is the policy of this practice to maintain security of personal health information at all times and to ensure that this information is only available to authorised members of staff.

Reminder Systems. Our practice participates in national/state reminder systems/registers, in conjunction with internal reminder systems.

Patient Test Results. If your doctor orders any tests for you, please remember that we recommend you follow-up these results. This is best arranged at your consultation.

CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)



FEVER



COUGH



SHORTNESS OF BREATH



SORE THROAT

What you need to know

People who have returned from a country or region that is at high or moderate risk for COVID-19 should monitor their health closely. If you develop symptoms including a fever and cough you should isolate yourself immediately and urgently seek medical attention. **Go to www.health.gov.au/covid19-travellers for the list of at-risk countries.**

People who think they may have been in close contact with a confirmed case of coronavirus should also monitor their health and seek urgent medical attention.

Some people who are infected may not get sick at all, some will get mild symptoms from which they will recover easily, and others may become very ill, very quickly. From previous experience with other coronaviruses, the people at most risk of serious infection are:

- people with compromised immune systems (e.g. cancer) elderly people
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people people with diagnosed chronic medical conditions

- very young children and babies*
- people in group residential settings
- people in detention facilities.

At this stage the risk to children and babies, and the role children play in the transmission of COVID-19, is not clear. However, there has so far been a low rate of confirmed COVID-19 cases among children, relative to the broader population.

While coronavirus is of concern, it is important to remember that most people displaying symptoms such as fever, cough, sore throat or tiredness are likely suffering with a cold or other respiratory illness – not coronavirus.

 Taken direct from: <https://www.health.gov.au>

IMPORTANT NOTICE

If you feel any of the above symptoms and have recently come into contact with someone exposed to the COVID-19 virus or suspected of having the virus OR have recently returned from overseas contact the General Practice on this Newsletter urgently.

PLEASE DO NOT PRESENT TO THE SURGERY OR PRACTICE UNLESS ADVISED TO DO SO BY THE DOCTORS OR PRACTICE STAFF.

For the latest advice, information and resources, go to www.health.gov.au.

Call the National Coronavirus Health Information Line on 1800 020 080. It operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week. If you require translating or interpreting services, call 131 450.