

FREE TO TAKE HOME!

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 2018 EDITION



Not a dry eye ...



Febrile fits in kids



Emphysema



Managing hayfever

YOUR NEXT APPOINTMENT:

● PRACTICE DOCTORS

Dr Marc Herington
Dr Michelle Wellington
Dr Kirsten Scott
Dr Damien Polioudakis
Dr Bree Latta
Dr Leah Watts
Dr Christopher Kearney
Dr Jane Karmouche
Dr Gillian Porter
Dr Timothy Johnston

● ON SITE PROFESSIONALS

Eleisha Lilley Podiatrist
Jennifer Donnelly Dietitian
Dorevitch Pathology
Monday – Friday 8am – 4pm
(No appointment required)

● OTHER SERVICES

Docklands Cosmetic Clinic
For all appointments phone:
0419 22 44 91

● SURGERY HOURS

Monday – Friday
8am – 6pm
(by appointment)

Saturday

9am – 12 midday
(by appointment)

● AFTER HOURS & EMERGENCY

If you require medical attention outside of normal surgery hours, Victoria Harbour Medical Centre provides out-of-hours care via the National Home Doctor Service. They can be contacted on:

13 SICK (13 7425) or call **9629 1414** for a recorded message.
If an extreme emergency dial: **000 (triple zero)**

● BILLING ARRANGEMENTS

Fees are payable at the time of consultation by cash or credit card. The AMA fee structure forms the basis of our billing policy and is displayed in the reception area of the surgery. Repatriation patients will be bulk billed.

● RECALL SYSTEM

Our practice is now using a secure mobile phone messaging service called HotDoc SMART Recalls. Instead of receiving a letter in the mail, you will now receive a SMS recall or reminder notification on your mobile device.

Please contact the practice for more information.

● APPOINTMENTS

We run by appointments, but emergencies will always be given priority. We request that all come to the reception desk on arrival. If you have a complex problem or are new to the practice, please request a double appointment. Unfortunately at times your doctor may be delayed due to emergencies or complicated medical problems. We realize your time is valuable and always endeavour to minimize waiting times.

● ON-LINE APPOINTMENT BOOKING

For existing and new patients our practice offers on-line appointments. This service is available via our website, app or HealthEngine.

● HOME VISITS

Victoria Harbour Medical Centre home visits can be arranged within normal opening hours if a patient is too ill to attend the Medical Centre and where it is safe and reasonable. The patient must be a regular patient of the practice and live within a 5km radius of the practice.

All home visits will only be booked at the discretion of the doctor, whose decision will be final.

● TELEPHONE AND ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION

Doctors in this practice may be contacted during normal surgery hours. If the doctor is with a patient, a message will be taken. Your call will always be put through in the event of an emergency.

Communication via email is kept to a minimal and is conducted with appropriate regard to the privacy and confidentiality of the patient's health information. The GP will determine that this is clinically safe and that a face-to-face consultation is unnecessary for that patient.

● PATHOLOGY TESTS AND INVESTIGATIONS

Test results are generally available within 2-3 days of the test being performed. Some blood tests can take considerably longer. Results are downloaded electronically to our doctors by our preferred pathology and imaging providers. Attending other pathology or imaging providers can cause further delays.

Urgent results will be notified to you by your doctor as soon as possible. Other results are available by arrangement with the ordering doctor. Each of our doctors have their own preferred methods for notifying results.

If you urgently require results it is advised to make an appointment with the ordering doctor.

● PATIENT FEEDBACK

Your satisfaction is important to us. If you feel you have an idea of areas where we can improve, please complete our patient feedback form and place it in the suggestion box which is located at reception. If you have a complaint, please discuss this with your Doctor or Practice Manager. If your complaint was not resolved please take the matter to the Health Services Commissioner - Complaints and Information: phone: 1300 582 113 or email: hsc@health.vic.gov.au



▷ Please see the Rear Cover for more practice information.

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

Not a dry eye ...

The eyes need constant lubrication which is provided by the tear glands. Eyes become dry for two main reasons. Firstly, tears can evaporate too quickly. This can be on aeroplanes, in air conditioning, in dry air or smoky conditions. It is temporary and is improved by use of lubricant drops and removing yourself (where possible) from the situation. Secondly, it can be due to reduced tear production. This can be because of advancing age, various medical conditions (e.g. diabetes, lupus, Sjogren's syndrome, scleroderma), certain medications (e.g. antihistamines, antidepressants, blood pressure tablets) and tear gland damage through trauma.

Other risk factors include being female, use of contact lenses and having low vitamin A levels.

Symptoms are a burning, itching, stinging or dry feeling in the eye. The eyes may become red and sensitive to light. Blurry vision can follow.

Diagnosis is largely on symptoms and a thorough eye examination. Blood tests would be done to rule out underlying conditions. You may be referred to an ophthalmologist.

Complications include eye infections and damage to the eye surface. Fortunately these can be mostly avoided.

Treatment depends on cause. In most cases you will be recommended eye drops to keep the eyes moist. These may be used multiple times a day.

Avoiding situations where dryness would be aggravated (where practical) is important. Try staying inside on windy days or when there is smoke in the air. Wear sunglasses when



outside. Take breaks when using screens for long periods of time and position your screen below eye level so you tend to look downwards. This can reduce evaporation.

Breathless with emphysema

Emphysema is a form of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Inheritance plays a part, however, most cases are related to smoking or long-term exposure to dusts or pollutants which damage the air sacs in the lungs where oxygen enters the blood stream.

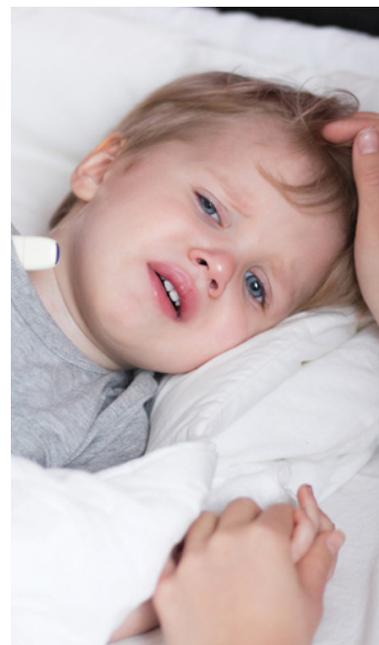
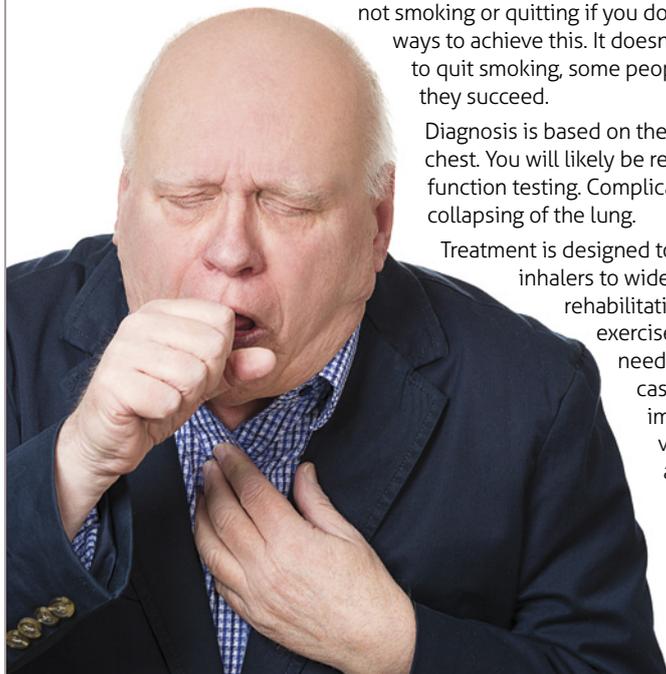
The symptoms develop slowly and include shortness of breath, fatigue, cough and phlegm and recurrent chest infections. In more advanced cases there can be cyanosis (a blue colouration) of the skin. There is no cure for emphysema but it is largely preventable, the most important one being

not smoking or quitting if you do smoke. Talk to your doctor about ways to achieve this. It doesn't matter if you have tried and failed to quit smoking, some people need multiple attempts before they succeed.

Diagnosis is based on the history and examination of the chest. You will likely be referred for chest imaging and lung-function testing. Complications include pneumonia and collapsing of the lung.

Treatment is designed to minimise symptoms. This includes inhalers to widen airways and reduce sputum, lung rehabilitation programs, quitting smoking, exercise to increase lung capacity (this needs to be gentle) and in advanced cases oxygen may be helpful. It is important to have an annual flu vaccination and to see your doctor at the first sign of any respiratory infection.

It is worth restating that while there is no cure for emphysema it can be largely prevented by not smoking. Your doctor can help you in your campaign to quit.



Febrile fits in kids

These are seizures in children (generally between six months and five years) due to a rapid rise in temperature. Up to one in 20 children will experience these. While frightening to watch, they do not cause brain damage and are not a prelude to epilepsy.

The exact cause is unknown but is thought to relate to the young brain being more sensitive to fever and rapid rise in temperature. The underlying infection does not need to be severe. There are no specific preventative measures but the vast majority of children who have had one will not have another.

Typical symptoms are brief loss of consciousness, jerky movements and possibly redness of the face. Febrile fits usually last a few minutes and stop by themselves. Your child will likely be sleepy and irritable. If a fit continues for over five minutes you must call an ambulance.

Immediate treatment is to lay your child on their side and remain calm. Do not try to restrain the child or place them in a bath while fitting. Other treatments are directed to lowering the fever with ibuprofen or paracetamol. Tepid bathing or sponging can help. Get your child checked by your GP to find the underlying cause of the fever. If, as is common, it is due to a virus then no antibiotic will be needed.



V is for varicose veins

Widened, often twisted, veins near the skin surface are called varicose veins. They are most common on the lower legs.

Risk factors include advancing age, being female, a positive family history, being overweight, pregnancy and prolonged sitting or standing. They will appear as blue, twisted cords on the legs.

Whilst often painless, they can cause aching and a heavy feeling in the legs. Itching and skin rash (varicose eczema) can also occur. If ruptured there can be significant bleeding. In more severe cases there can be ulceration.

However, they are not associated with deep vein thrombosis.

Treatment depends on severity. There are no specific medications, though Painkillers may ease symptoms but should not be relied on.

Previously formal surgical stripping was performed and this required some days in hospital. Surgical treatments have advanced and most commonly they are now injected to close down the vein. When varicose, the vein is no longer working effectively so it is not a problem to remove or close it. This can be done as an outpatient and recovery is quite rapid.

People seek treatment either for cosmetic reasons or due to symptoms. Talk to your doctor about what might be the best option for you.

To help avoid developing varicose veins, maintain a healthy weight, do regular exercise and change position regularly.



Managing hayfever – why, what & how

Runny or blocked noses, sneezing, congestion, watery eyes and headache are just some of the symptoms of allergic rhinitis (hayfever) which affects nearly one in five Australians. It is not necessarily caused by hay and you don't get a fever. The symptoms can range from mild to severe and can last days or months.

It is caused by a reaction to atmospheric allergens. Some people are able to identify specific triggers like grass or dust, others are not.

There are numerous treatment options. Avoiding triggers is helpful if you can identify them but, even then, it's not always practical. However, if grass sets you off, then mowing the lawns is best avoided. Don't sweep the garage if you are sensitive to dust.

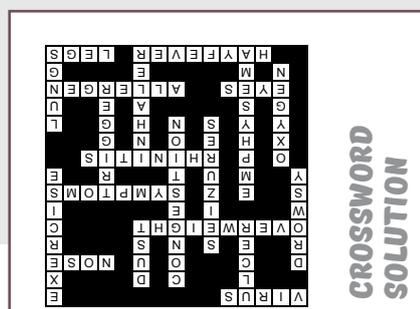
Antihistamine medications can ease the symptoms. While some can make you drowsy, others do not. Corticosteroid-based nasal sprays do not work as quickly but have a preventative effect and last longer. Talk to your doctor about treatments that might suit you.

Decongestants are best avoided as they dry the nose but wear off quickly and can even worsen the situation. If your allergy is severe, talk to your GP about referral for allergy testing.

For some people, a course of desensitising injections (where you are 'immunised' against what affects you) is beneficial. Be aware that the treatment can go on for two years but can also last a lifetime.

Fortunately for most of us, hayfever is a transient inconvenience in spring which can be treated until it passes.

Weblink <https://www.allergy.org.au/patients/allergic-rhinitis-hay-fever-and-sinusitis/allergic-rhinitis-or-hay-fever>



Weblink <https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/varicose-veins>



ZUCCHINI, FETA & MINT FRITTATA - SERVES 4

Ingredients

- Olive oil
- 2 medium zucchini - grated
- Handful of fresh mint plus some for garnish
- 1 medium onion - finely chopped
- 8 medium-large eggs
- 60gms feta - crumbled
- Cayenne pepper
- Fresh chilli to serve if desired

Method

Combine zucchini, mint, onion and seasoning. Heat a large frypan with a little olive oil. Cook zucchini, mint and onion until softened.

In a mixing bowl, add eggs, cayenne pepper and a little seasoning and beat. Add about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the crumbled feta to mixture. Pour into the pan, letting the egg flow evening through the zucchini mixture. Cook for 4-5 minutes on med-high heat – until the egg begins to just set on the base. Then put under the hot grill and cook until just cooked through and golden. Garnish with the remaining crumbled feta, mint leaves and thinly sliced fresh red chilli if desired. Serve with a Greek salad or fresh garden salad



● SPECIAL PRACTICE NOTES

Victoria Harbour Medical Centre is located at 850 Collins Street with the entrance via Merchant Street next to Victoria Harbour Pharmacy and opposite Woolworths.

Providing a full range of General Practice services, the Victoria Harbour Medical Centre is committed to providing Melbourne's waterfront community with quality and friendly medical care.

Victoria Harbour Medical Centre offers a range of services to our wider community including:

- General Medicine
- Women's Health
- Men's Health
- Chronic Disease Management
- Mental Health
- Minor Surgery
- Travel Medicine

Our doctors are fully qualified Gps and fellows of the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners. The practice also serves an important teaching function, as a placement for Registrars in their final year of Specialists and General Practice training.

● ANTENATAL SHARED CARE

Dr Kirsten Scott and **Dr Michelle Wellington** are accredited Maternity Care Affiliates who work in collaboration with The Royal women's Hospital for Antenatal Shared Care.

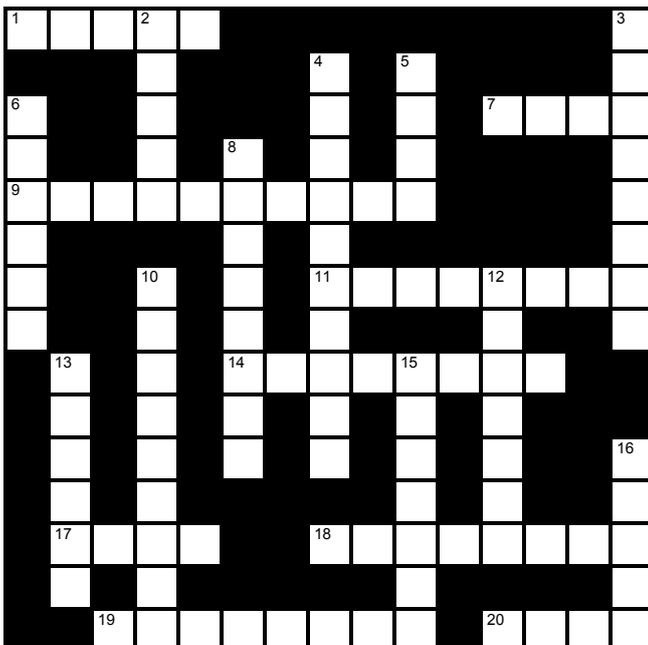
For more information on this service, please visit our website or contact the practice.

● PRACTICE PRIVACY POLICY

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 staff.



CROSSWORD



Across:

1. A is the cause of the common 'cold' (5)
7. We smell with it (4)
9. Obese (10)
11.clues to an illness (8)
14. Inflammation of the mucous membrane inside the nose (8)
17. Used to see with (4)
18. An allergy trigger? (8)

19. An allergic reaction to pollens (8)
10. Varicose veins are most commonly found in the (4)

Down:

2. A slow-healing sore generally found on the legs (5)
3. Necessary to maintain good health (8)
4. Blocked nose (10)
5. A common allergen (4)
6. Sleepy (6)
8. Febrile fits (8)
10. Lung disease worsened by smoking (9)
12. Stimulus that sets off an action (7)
13. Odourless gas that gives life (6)
15. Device used to breathe in medicine (7)
16. Breathing organs (5)