

# BURNETT MEDICAL CENTRE

WEBSITE & ONLINE BOOKINGS  
NOW AVAILABLE AT:

www.burnettmedical.com.au

15 Barolin Street  
Bundaberg 4670

P: 4151 2608 (all hours)

E: clinical@burnettmedical.com.au



**Dr Ayo Adeniji**

**Dr Drew Speight**

**Dr Mesbah Ahmed**

**Dr Ziaur Rahman**

**Dr Steven Foster**

**Dr Kathryn Lowrie** (female doctor)

**PRACTICE MANAGER** – Heidie Grimson

## RECEPTIONISTS

Tracey, Deemeta, Katie, Kerri, Elise,  
Jessie-Ann and Jackie

## NURSES

Tracy, Karen, Carol and Leanne

Our nurses have the experience and training to provide a wide range of services. Refer Practice Nurse Clinics on back page.

## DIABETES EDUCATORS

Janelle Anderson and Pat A'Bell

BURNETT MEDICAL CENTRE is a family medical practice providing quality care. Our services include:

- Minor surgery including skin cancers
- Vaccinations
- Preventative health checks
- Practice Nurse services (see back page)
- Home visits (within 10km radius of clinic) and nursing home care
- Private hospital in-patient treatment

## CONSULTATIONS BY APPOINTMENT

To make an appointment phone 4151 2608 between the hours:

**Monday to Friday:** 8.00am to 6.00pm

**Saturday:** 8.00am to 12.00noon

You may tell the receptionist if the appointment is for a special reason eg, Pap smear, ear syringing, drivers or work medical, insurance or Centrelink forms. Longer appointments are available for complex medical problems.

## AFTER HOURS NOTICE

Patients please note our new after hours details: After the clinic is closed at 6pm, care is provided by House Call Doctor on 13 55 66 to have their doctor arrange a home visit, alternatively the Friendly Society After Hours Medical Service at 19 Bingera Street, Bundaberg, Telephone: 4331 1777 until 11pm, Mon-Fri and all day Saturday and Sunday until 11pm.

## CANCELLATION POLICY

If you need to cancel a general appointment, we require 2 hours notice otherwise a cancellation fee may apply and for the cancellation of long appointments, procedures, SIPS etc, 24 hours' notice is required or else a \$60 cancellation applies.

## RECALL REMINDER REGISTER

This clinic operates a recall reminder register. If you do not wish to be part of this, then please let your doctor know.

## DISCLAIMER

Please note that inclusion of any advertisements in this pamphlet is not an endorsement of these services or practices by this clinic. This also includes any advertising material present in the clinic and on display. All other information specifically relating to this clinic has been approved by us.

## CODE OF CONDUCT

Please refer to clinic code of conduct at entrance to centre.

# YOUR DOCTOR

FREE!!  
TAKE ME HOME

JULY 2017

## Antibiotic resistance

Antibiotic resistance seems to be an increasingly common topic for news items and discussion. But what is it, why does it matter, and (perhaps most importantly) what can we do to limit it?

Since the accidental discovery of penicillin by Alexander Fleming in 1928, antibiotics have been the keystone of our treatment of antibiotic infections in humans and animals. Unfortunately, with repeated exposure, bacteria can change their genetic code and become resistant to the drugs. As a result, the antibiotic no longer kills the bacteria – in some cases their growth may be slowed, in others the medication no longer has any effect. Until recently this problem has been tackled by scientists modifying existing treatments and developing new medications to side-step the bacteria's defences. This is increasingly difficult and in 2016 an American woman died from infection caused by a strain of bacteria resistant to all known antibiotics.

There is no doubt that overuse of antibiotics encourages bacterial resistance, with studies demonstrating a clear link between the number of prescriptions and the rate of rise of resistance. Tackling overuse is difficult, and several approaches have been taken. In the UK the Chief Medical Officer has urged doctors to stop prescribing antibiotics for colds and flu, whilst in New Zealand the government announced a multi-agency approach to tackle the problem.

**We can all help.** Firstly, reducing the spread of infection with good hand hygiene will help reduce the need for antibiotics. This is particularly important around those who are unwell or at risk (for example the elderly or frail).

Secondly, we should simply remember not to ask for an antibiotic prescription for a cold or flu. Statistics show that antibiotic prescriptions increase over the winter period when these illnesses are at their height. Requesting antibiotics for a cold or flu may be tempting as we're keen to find any way to help us feel better. However, they simply won't work as the illnesses are caused by viruses which are unaffected by antibiotics. The best advice is rest, trying to limit the spread by staying away from others, and not asking the doctor for an antibiotic prescription.

Lastly, if we are given a prescription for a true bacterial infection, it is vital to complete the course. Incomplete treatment encourages and allows the bacteria to develop resistance.

Antibiotic resistance is a big problem and is making illnesses we have come to regard as minor increasingly difficult to treat. Scientists the world over are working on developing novel solutions to tackle the problem, but in the meantime we can all do our part to help.

Take me home and give our healthy **RECIPE** a go!

# Should we get the flu vaccination?

We are increasingly confronted by publicity encouraging us to have the 'flu vaccine'. Flu, or to give it its full name influenza, is a virus known to us all. However, most of us do not realise how serious it can be.

In the US flu is estimated to cause up to 50,000 deaths per year, with up to 700,000 people hospitalised annually. Whilst anyone can catch flu, people most at risk of serious illness are those with other health problems, the elderly and pregnant women.

Flu is hugely more common during the winter season. Flu vaccination is available, but many see it as inconvenient and unnecessary – particularly as it needs to be given every year. So, what are the facts, who should get vaccinated and how effective is the jab?

The influenza virus subtly changes its structure as it follows the winter around the globe. This means that the specific 'strain' of flu which is going to affect people each year changes.

This is the main reasons why the flu vaccine needs to be given each year. Scientists predict (by tracking the strains of flu most recently causing illness) which strain is going to most problematic over the coming winter. This information is used to produce the vaccine for the upcoming flu season.

This constant altering of the flu virus structure is also the reason why it's still possible to get the flu even after you've had an immunisation; if the virus you're infected with is different from the one in the vaccine, you can still get sick.

So, how effective is the vaccine and how important is it to get immunised? Although it's not perfect, a 2014 study from the US found that having the vaccination resulted in 75% fewer 'flu-related admissions to children's intensive care between 2010-2012. The more people are immunised in a population, the more difficult it is for the virus to spread, so by having the jab, we are not only helping ourselves but also those around us.

In Australia and New Zealand, free vaccinations are available for those groups most at risk of severe illness. Others may have to pay a small amount.

Speak to your GP about what options are available to you.



*I once worked in a health food store once when a guy came in and asked, "If I melt dry ice, can I take a bath without getting wet?"*

*You know you're getting old when you are cautioned to slow down by your doctor instead of the police.*

*People can be divided into three groups: those who make things happen, those who watch things happen, and those who wonder what happened.*

*There is always something to be thankful for. If you can't pay your bills, you can be thankful you are not one of your creditors.*

*An application form I was filling in said, "In Case Of Emergency Notify", I wrote "My doctor" - what's my mother going to do?*

Source: [www.onelinerz.net](http://www.onelinerz.net)

U O A U N O I V I W J Y U I D S N M Y D K A Z  
M X I L T K L A T I O S D B O N M R C J O X S  
Q E E M S R X W F S E L I U G U E N O V Y E X  
H T N C M O O O T O Y E D K T J K O F A Y C O  
P S N T N U L R F S S E N L L I P I X C P G P  
A R T V A A N Y E U O P Y E S Y H T F C A E S  
A D O R U L T I R E L A X A T I O N R I R N T  
D N E B A F N S S H D I E V C D N E E N E E A  
S E T P L I D A I A W C O U N Q L V S A H T T  
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T I P I S Y O S H Y G I E N E T W N A N Y U I  
S N E S M S W T I C I D A T Z P X I T B A U C  
N F N T Y E X O I O T A U E O I C T O O A G R  
O L I I S M B A V C N I W R D R W U R G F O O  
I U C G E N V H Q K I P A Y C C N H Y U J W S  
T E I M D Y N O I T C E F N I S P F O F I R N  
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M M N T E W A D D F B R O N C H I O L I T I S  
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## WORDSEARCH

### PUZZLE

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| TALK          | IMMUNISATION |
| STATISTIC     | RESPIRATORY  |
| GENETIC       | INFLUENZA    |
| EXERCISE      | RELAXATION   |
| STIGMA        | PROBLEM      |
| WINTER        | EMOTIONS     |
| THERAPY       | DEPRESSION   |
| HYGIENE       | ANTIBIOTIC   |
| MENTAL        | SCIENTISTS   |
| PENICILLIN    | RESISTANCE   |
| BRONCHIOLITIS | SLEEP        |
| PRESCRIPTION  | STRESS       |
| VACCINATION   | ILLNESS      |
| INFECTION     | STRAIN       |
| INTERVENTION  | VIRUS        |



# Mental health – ‘It’s OK to say’

Mental health has been receiving a lot of press recently, and perhaps rightly so. With members of the British Royal Family spearheading a charity campaign in the UK, and recent data from Australia revealing suicides at an all-time high, there has never been a better time to talk about mental health and what can be done to protect it.

It is a sad fact that in 2015 over 3000 people took their own lives in Australia - where suicide is three times more common in men than women, and most likely in the young. Similar tragic statistics are found in New Zealand where around ten kiwis take their own life every week. It is startling to realise that more than twice as many people in Australia and New Zealand take their own lives than die from road traffic accidents.

Of course suicide represents the final stage in an often long and agonising journey which affects both the individual and their loved ones.

The good news is that some very simple things can make a huge difference. The most crucial of these seems to be talking about mental health, particularly for men. Many of us find this extremely challenging and prefer to present a facade of well-being. However, hiding emotions only perpetuates problems. As highlighted by the UK royals, ‘it’s OK to say’. Recognising

signs of depression, offering a friendly ear or pointing someone in the direction of professional help may also be all that is needed to prompt a loved-one to seek the help they need.

As individuals, sleeping enough, eating healthily and getting regular exercise are key to maintaining mental health. Alongside this, trying to regulate stress and, of course, taking the time to talk to someone about how we are feeling are all known to help.

Depression and mental health may continue to have a stigma associated with them, but we are a long way from hard-hitting anti-depressants being the only possible treatment. Psychological interventions such as cognitive behavioural therapy, and even exercise therapy may be just as effective – especially in the early stages. A 2016 study published in the Journal of the American Medical Association showed that an internet-based self-help programme was effective at preventing depression deteriorating.

With mental issues becoming increasingly common, and suicides at alarmingly high levels, perhaps we should all think about our own state of mind, and that of our friends and family. Talking about how we feel is key to dealing with problems, and simple interventions can help prevent issues escalating.

## Vietnamese Chicken Pho



### INGREDIENTS

Serves 4

#### Pho base

- 5 C quality chicken stock
- 1t coriander seeds
- 1t chopped garlic
- 1T grated fresh ginger
- 1 x star anise
- 1 cinnamon stick
- ¼ t cracked pepper
- 1t brown sugar
- 1t fish sauce
- Pinch of chilli

- 500g chicken meat - thinly sliced
- Fresh coriander
- Rice noodles
- Limes

#### Optional extras

- Mung beans, bok choy, other asian greens, finely sliced chilli

### METHOD

1. Put the pho base ingredients into a pot. Allow to come to a boil and simmer for 20 mins. Strain, leaving just the liquid. Adjust the flavour as you prefer.
2. Meanwhile, heat a pan with a little oil and cook the chicken pieces.
3. Add noodles to a pot of boiling water. Cook until al dente.
4. To serve: in a high-sided bowl add the noodles, chicken and pho base. Sprinkle on fresh coriander, mung beans and a wedge of lime.

*A quick and easy meal that is delicious and nutritious!*

## Protecting long-term bone health

Dietary pressures on the young seem to increase daily – with magazine images and social media combining to exert influence and present unrealistic targets.

A recent survey of 2000 young adults by the National Osteoporosis Society in the UK found that up to 70% had been on some kind of a diet. With many being influenced by online chat forums or vloggers, diets excluding complete food groups – so-called ‘clean eating’ were especially common. One in five of the respondents had tried a dairy-free diet – with many seeing dairy as high in fat and up to half describing themselves as dairy intolerant.

So, are there any risks from dairy exclusion in the young? Sadly the short answer to this is ‘yes’. Dairy is a major source of calcium for most people, and calcium is essential for creating bone density. By far the majority of bone mass is created before the age of 25 – making young adulthood a crucial time. In later life, low bone density can have huge effects; thin bones – or osteoporosis - is experienced by up to half of women and one in five men over the age of 50. Osteoporosis can result in multiple fractures and back pain when vertebrae collapse.

Adequate calcium intake in young adulthood is essential to try and prevent this. Dairy foods are particularly rich in calcium, although it can also be found at high levels in



green vegetables such as spinach, and salmon among others. For people following a vegan diet or excluding dairy for medical reasons, food needs to be carefully planned to ensure calcium intake is protected. For the rest of us, a sensible balanced diet should provide what we need. Discussing the issues with young people and informing them of the importance of bone development should help them make sensible choices to protect their bone health in later life.

# The **benefits** of getting out into **nature**

Many of us will recognise the feeling of relaxation and well-being that comes from a day spent outside the city; perhaps a walk in the countryside, a visit to the beach or simply a day playing with our kids in the local park.

However, few of us will realise that being able to experience these things on a regular basis is actually good for our health.

A March 2017 report from the European Union brought together multiple sources of evidence to highlight the health benefits of access to nature and green spaces. From conditions as diverse as depression and cardiac health and for people at all stages of life from the unborn baby right through to the elderly, the benefits are numerous. For example, the report found that babies born to mothers living within 300m of green spaces had higher birth-weights and children within 2-3km of forests or traditional farms were less likely to suffer with allergies. The benefits were most marked for people living in deprived areas. Doctors in areas with more roadside trees prescribe fewer anti-depressants and middle-aged men in deprived areas who have access to green spaces have a 16% lower annual risk of



death, whilst those living more than 1km from green spaces are more likely to be obese.

City planners need to take note of this information, and perhaps try to emulate Oslo, whose aim is to ensure all their residents live within 300m of a green space.

It seems that getting out into the countryside and experiencing nature not only makes us feel better but can also benefit our health in the long-term. Perhaps this is something we should all consider when trying to decide what to do at the weekend.

## Bronchiolitis

**Not many people will have heard of bronchiolitis, yet it is the most common cause of severe respiratory illness in children up to one year of age. The condition is more common in the winter months, when babies develop rapid breathing, wheeziness and cough.**

Bronchiolitis is caused by a virus (the respiratory syncytial virus) and is very easily passed from one baby to another. The good news is that most infants suffer from a mild illness and recover without any need for treatment. A small proportion of children need care in hospital, and for a tiny fraction the disease can be really serious.

There are some things to look out for if you think a baby might have caught bronchiolitis. In general, if the baby is managing to take their feeds normally, and is having a normal number of wet nappies, (a good sign that they are well hydrated) then they are probably coping OK. If, however, the baby becomes drowsy or so short of breath they struggle to suck effectively then they may need some extra help. If in any doubt, getting the advice of a doctor is always sensible.

Treatment for bronchiolitis is usually aimed at making sure the baby gets enough fluids and oxygen while their body fights off the virus. Interestingly, it seems that really simple treatments might help. A 2014 study in the Journal of the American Medical Association showed that giving the baby a mixture of simple salty water and oxygen to breathe through a 'nebuliser' may reduce the likelihood they need admitting to hospital, and may even shorten the length of the illness.

There is no doubt that having an unwell baby can be frightening, particularly if they are struggling to breathe. However, most babies recover very quickly from bronchiolitis and simple treatments can help even those who need hospital care. Above all, if you are concerned, talk it over with a doctor.



## FEES

Schedules are available at reception. An account fee will apply if payment is not made on the day. Children under 16, concession card holders and DVA card holders may be bulk billed for some services at the discretion of the doctor. Fees may be paid by cash, EFTPOS, cheque or credit card. Medicare Online claiming is available for privately billed patients.

A private fee will apply for services outside of consultations eg. repeat prescriptions and copies of pathology report. A private fee applies for consultations not eligible for a Medicare rebate eg. commercial driving licence for buses/HGV, travel advice and some health screening.

## SPECIALISTS & OTHER HEALTH PROVIDERS

Tell your doctor if you prefer a particular Pathology, x-ray or other health provider. A consultation is always required for referrals to specialist and other health providers. Doctors cannot issue "back dated" referrals. Other health providers may charge fees not covered by Medicare rates.

## PERSONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Your medical record is confidential and it is a practice policy to ensure that it is only available to authorised members of staff. Ask at reception for statements on COLLECTION OF PATIENT INFORMATION and PRACTICE PRIVACY POLICY and forms for APPLICATION FOR ACCESS TO MEDICAL RECORDS.

## PHONING YOUR DOCTOR

If your doctor is with a patient and your matter is not urgent, then a message will be taken and forwarded to the doctor to return your call. If your call is urgent, then you will be immediately transferred through to the doctor. Due to patient confidentiality, doctors at this clinic will not send any personal health information via the email.

## PATHOLOGY AND X-RAY RESULTS

Please make an appointment to see your doctor once you have been for your tests. No results will be given out over the telephone.

## FORM COMPLETION

A consultation is required for completion of forms including Travel or Taxi Subsidy, Disability Parking, Private Insurance, Centrelink and Hearing. Please inform us when making an appointment. Medicare rebates may not apply.

## PRACTICE NURSE CLINICS

*An initial appointment with your doctor is also needed.*

- Wound care (you may be asked to buy suitable dressings at the pharmacy for your next visit)
- Vaccinations (eg. children, overseas travel, Gardasil, Flu)
- Annual Health Assessment for the over 75's
- Annual Health check for intellectual disability patients
- Periodic preventative health checks for patients of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent
- Counselling to assist stopping smoking
- Asthma action plans
- Diabetes checks
- GP Mgmt plan for chronic medical conditions
- Coordination of Team Care Arrangements (TCA) – medicare rebates for some Allied Health services
- Mental Health Plans allowing medicare rebates for psychology sessions
- Pap smear with women's preventative health check
- Contraceptive and sexual health advice
- 45–50 year old preventative health checks
- Domestic violence counselling

## COMPLAINTS

We are always striving for improvement and committed to patient care. Your concern is important to us. Should you find that you are unhappy with any of the services that we provide, we would appreciate your feedback.

In the first instance please fill in an anonymous complaints form (which is at reception next to suggestion box) but if this complaint needs immediate attention, then please ask for the Practice Manager, Heidie Grimson. She will be more than happy to assist in any way needed.

If you find your matter has not been resolved to your satisfaction, you are welcome to take this to the –  
**OFFICE OF THE HEALTH OMBUDSMAN**  
PO Box 13281 George Street, Brisbane. Qld. 4003  
Phone: 133646 Email: info@oho.qld.gov.au