



Progress Report

(as of 1/9/15)

Pathways localised	78
Pathways in development	47
Workgroups completed	3
Workgroups in development	5
Number of site users	513
Number of page views	6696

New Localised Pathways:

- [Immunisation](#)
- [Sexual Health](#)
- [Wound Care](#)
- [Aged Care Assessment Services](#)
- [Child and Family Health Nursing](#)

Upcoming Workgroups:

- [Child Development](#)
- [Palliative Care](#)

- Type 1 Diabetes
 - Aged Care
 - Obesity
- (see the Project Website Events section for further details)

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Top 5 Pathways:

- [Aged Care Assessment Services](#)
- [Diabetes](#)
- Mental Health (not localised)
- [Heart Failure](#)
- [Private Specialists](#)

HealthPathways is a collaborative project between

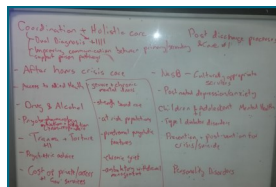


Health
South Western Sydney
Local Health District

and

SOUTH WESTERN SYDNEY PHN
ABN 74 605 441 067

Mental Health Workgroup 12 August 2015



On August 12, 2015, HealthPathways held the first Mental Health Workgroup in Liverpool, focusing on developing a schedule of priorities for pathway localisation in the area of mental health.

Twenty two participants were in attendance, including representatives from Health, community organisations, private psychologists, and five GPs.

As part of the mental health portfolio, drug and alcohol pathways were also discussed.

With a schedule of priorities developed, further workgroups will be conducted looking at each area of mental health specifically.

Non-Localised Canterbury, New Zealand Pathways

A non-localised pathway is a pathway developed by Canterbury, New Zealand for primary care in their area.

Non-localised pathways are identifiable by a pale orange background and a notification at the top of the page.



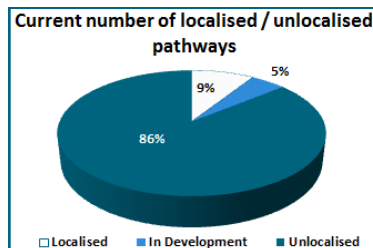
This page has not yet been localised for your region

Non-localised pathways may still provide relevant clinical information for the management of certain conditions.

As the south western Sydney Project Team works with clinicians and GPs to collaboratively develop pathways to suit local needs, these will supersede the Canterbury pathways. To see the

list of localised pathways, select '[Localised Pathways](#)' from the navigation menu.

If you see information in a non-localised pathway that you believe does not reflect appropriate clinical care in South Western Sydney, please notify the HealthPathways Team by selecting 'Send Feedback' in the top right hand corner of the relevant page.



Information Pathway Spotlight: Aged Care Assessment Services

As of July 1, the Home and Community Care (HACC) program ceased operation and transitioned to My Aged Care and the Commonwealth Home Support Program.

Some services will now be assessed by the Regional Assessment Services.

The changes have caused some confusion regarding whether patients should be referred to

Triple I or to My Aged Care, as well as a lack of awareness of the contact details of the new assessment services.

The [Aged Care Assessment Services](#) pathway provides details on how to determine the appropriate referral point and the relevant contact details, included a downloadable resource.

HealthPathways Project Team

Program Manager:
Lauren Hickson

Program Coordinator:
Ben Neville

GP Clinical Lead:
Dr. Chee Khoo
(Type 1 diabetes; Diabetes in Pregnancy)

SWSLHD Clinical Lead:
Dr. Alisa Kane

GP Clinical Editors:
Dr. George Berkowski
(Palliative Care)

Dr. John McMahon
(Lung cancer assessment)

Dr. Renee Mitchell
(Pain management; sternal wound infection)

Dr. Tim Senior
(HIV; immunisation considerations for immunocompromised patients; aged care)

Dr. Michael Tam
(Mental health)

Dr. Eman Younathin
(Child development)

Clinical Pathway Spotlight: Sexual Health Screening and Contact Tracing

Sexual Health Pathways:

- [Sexual Health](#)
 - [Sexual Health Screening](#)
 - [Contact Tracing](#)
 - [Chlamydia](#)
 - [Gonorrhoea](#)
 - [Herpes Simplex Virus](#)
 - [Human Papilloma Virus \(HPV\)](#)
 - [Syphilis](#)
 - [Sexual Health Services](#)

Part of a routine medical check-up often involves checking blood pressure, cholesterol, and blood sugar levels. What is commonly not included as part of a routine medical check up is a sexual health screen.

Testing for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) is important as many infections, particularly chlamydia, can remain asymptomatic for quite some time.

The type of STIs screened for varies according to patient population (men who have sex with men, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, etc.). The [Sexual Health](#)

[Screening](#) pathway provides an easy to read table identifying the population, STIs to screen for, specimens required and test to be requested.

For positive test results, it is important for contact tracing to occur to prevent re-infection post treatment and to reduce rates of STI infection within the community. There are a number of online contact tracing programs that can be used. The [Contact Tracing](#) pathway provides information on how far back to trace for specific STIs as well as methods of contact tracing.

Clinical Pathway Spotlight: Immunisation

Immunisation Pathways:

- [Immunisation](#)
 - [Adverse Events Following Immunisation \(AEFIs\)](#)
 - [BCG Vaccination](#)
 - [Immunisation—Childhood](#)
 - [Immunisation—Adolescent](#)
 - [Immunisation—Adult](#)
 - [Immunisation—Pregnancy](#)
 - [Influenza Immunisation](#)
 - [Pertussis Vaccine for Pregnant and Post Partum Women](#)
 - [Planning Immunisation Catch-ups](#)
 - [Rabies and Australian Bat Lyssavirus \(ABLV\)](#)
 - [Tetanus Prone Wound Management](#)
 - [Travel Vaccination](#)
 - [Vaccine Storage and Cold Chain Breaches](#)

Immunisation is a cornerstone of effective health care. The prevention of debilitating and sometimes life-threatening diseases is safer and more cost effective than dealing with the symptoms of that disease once contracted.

However, immunisation can be complex depending on patient populations (child, immuno-compromised, pregnant, refugee etc.), the potential for adverse events, and storage requirements.

The immunisation pathways provide information and links to online calculators for planning catch-up immunisation, links to the Adverse Events Clinic for children, and clinically relevant, evidence based recommendations regarding vaccination to specific populations.

An additional pathway regarding immunisation for immune-compromised patients, including patients undergoing cancer treatment, is in development.

Management

Practice Point!

- Serological testing is not recommended in guiding the need for catch-up immunisation, because it is not reliable in indicating vaccine-induced immunity in all circumstances.
- It is often more practical to offer vaccination rather than serological testing. See the [Australian Immunisation Handbook](#).
- Ask the patient to bring back the vaccine for administration immediately after purchasing it at the pharmacy. Vaccines should not be kept on person.

Consider vaccination treatments appropriate for the patient's category.

- Partially immunised adults
- Older adults
- Occupational risk groups
- Immunocompromised patients
- Immigrants
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders (ATSI)
- Travellers
- Patients with chronic medical conditions

Vaccination schedule and recommended doses for influenza

Practice Point!

- FLUVAX (bioCSL) must not be given to children aged < 5 years.
- Prevenar 13 and Influenza vaccination should not be given on the same day in children < 10 years of age, as there is an increased risk of fevers.
- Ensure patients are also up to date with pneumococcal vaccination.

The following vaccinations are used for each age group.

Age Group	Vaccination
< 5 years	VAXIGRIP or FLUARIX
5 to < 9 years	VAXIGRIP or FLUARIX (preferred) FLUVAX (bioCSL)
≥ 10 years	FLUVAX (bioCSL) INTANZA (18 to 59 years only)

Project Team Spotlight: Dr. Tim Senior (GP Clinical Editor)

Dr. Senior commenced with the HealthPathways team in April 2015.

Dr. Senior has worked as a General Practitioner at Tharawal Aboriginal Corporation for the past 10 years.

Dr. Senior was the editor assigned to the [Sexual Health](#) pathways.

His qualifications include:

- BA (Hons) - Cambridge University
- BM.BCh—Oxford University
- Fellow of the Royal Australasian College of General Practitioners (FRACGP)
- Medical Advisor—National Faculty for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health, RACGP

Dr. Senior is also a regular columnist for the British Journal of General Practice and Croakey, a health blog for online news site Crikey.

