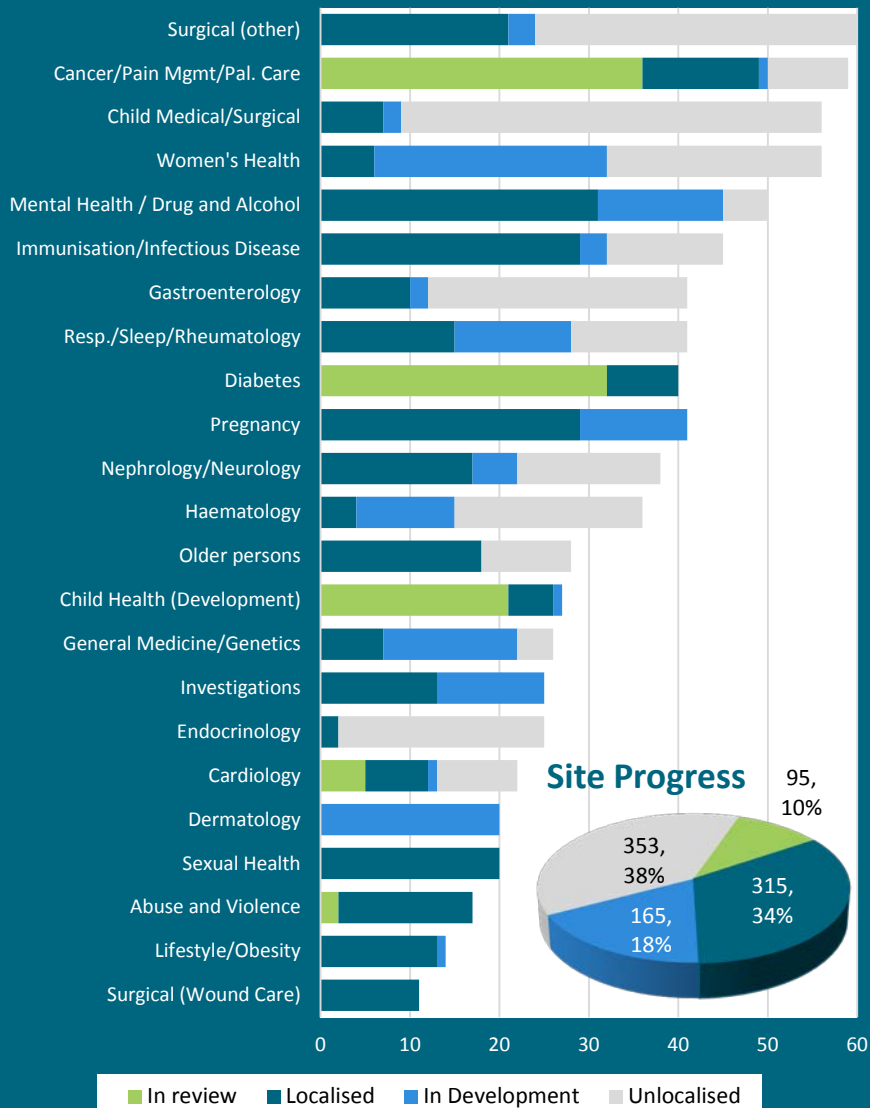


Pathway Progress by Clinical Area(s)

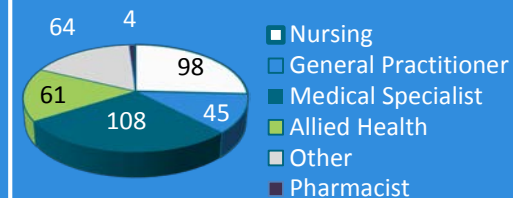


Pathway Updates

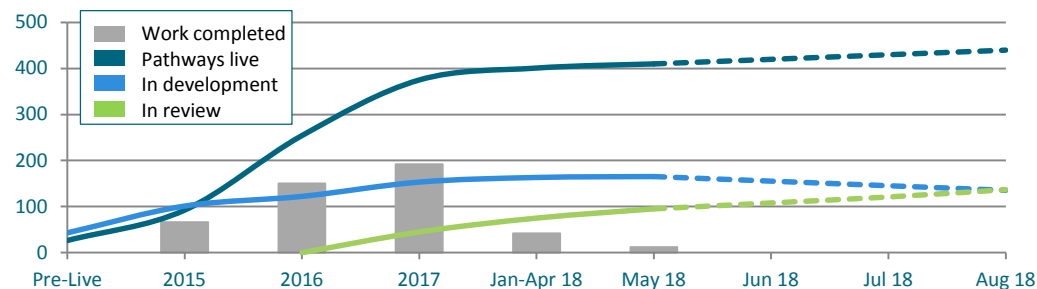
- Diabetes Targets for Mgmt (reviewed)
- Diabetes Cycle of Care (reviewed)
- Pandemic Influenza (new)
- Colposcopy (new)
- Healthy Eating Services for Older Adults (new)
- Urgent Neurology Referral (new)
- Hepatitis B in Pregnancy (new)
- Hepatitis C in Pregnancy (new)
- Screening for Fetal Anomalies (new)
- Non-urgent Gynaecology Referrals (new)

Program Engagement

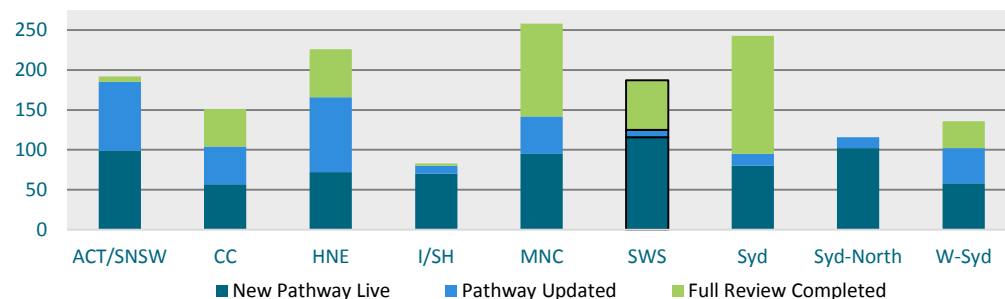
Workgroups completed: **18**
 CPD Events Attended: **87**
 HealthPathways Practice Visits: **167**
 Health Professional Participation: **380**



Pathway development progress

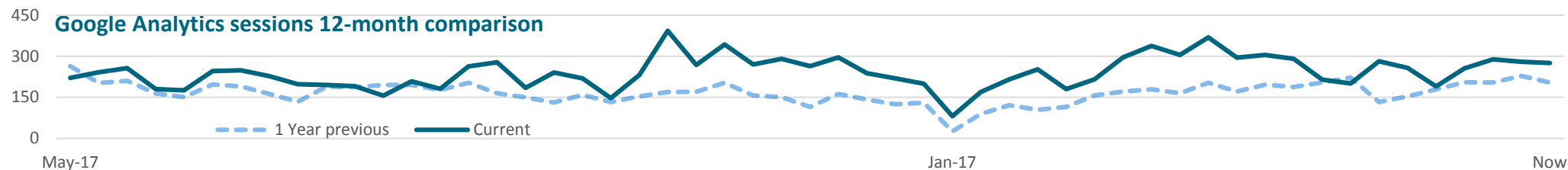


Output by NSW Regions (1/6/17- present)*



*Note: The variability of each regions' HealthPathways program (e.g. staffing levels, length of time live, etc.) should be taken into account when comparing a region's performance against others

Google Analytics sessions 12-month comparison



Top 10 Pathways*

	This month	Last 3 months	Last 12 months
1	Antenatal First Consult	Antenatal First Consult	Antenatal First Consult
2	Education Resources	Education Resources	Education Resources
3	Non-Urgent Antenatal Care Referrals	Sexual Health Service Referrals	Non-Urgent Antenatal Care Referrals
4	Gestational Diabetes	Gestational Diabetes	Referral Forms
5	Sexual Health Service Referrals	Non-Urgent Antenatal Care Referrals	Gestational Diabetes
6	Newly Diagnosed Type 2 Diabetes	Smoking Cessation Advice	Chronic Hepatitis C
7	SWSPHN Mental Health Programs	Antenatal Shared Care Program	Antenatal Shared Care Program
8	Positive Faecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT)	Referral Forms	Non-Urgent Diabetes Specialist Referrals
9	Child with a Rash	Newly Diagnosed Type 2 Diabetes	Newly Diagnosed Type 2 Diabetes
10	Non-Urgent Diabetes Specialist Referrals	Iron Deficiency Anaemia	Cervical Screening

*Defined by Unique Pageviews: Excludes Home, Search, Pathway Updates and South Western Sydney Localised Page, and all Header and Service Directory Pages.

Site Statistics

	May 18	May 17	% Change ↑ ↓
SESSIONS: No. times site has been accessed	1,260	989	↑ 27%
USERS: No. individuals accessing the site	409	315	↑ 30%
PAGEVIEWS: No. pages viewed on the site	5,835	4,886	↑ 19%
PAGES/SESSION: No. pages viewed per session	4.63	4.94	
RETURNING SESSIONS: % using site more than once	79%	80%	

Normalised Data Used: Excludes technical writing company and other HealthPathways region site usage



Factsheets Update

- 58 factsheets currently live (English)
- 43 factsheets in development
- Audio recordings completed
- 5 translated factsheets going live (Arabic, Vietnamese, Simplified Chinese)

Site Update

- Launched June 2017
- 107 health condition pages
- 17 service information pages
- 567 sessions and 2,919 since December 2017



Compulsive Disorders in Children and Young People

Health Resource Directory.org.au

Patient Factsheet
Released August 2017

What is it?

A compulsive disorder is when a person has repeated unwanted thoughts or the need to repeat a specific behaviour or mental act. It is sometimes confused with anxiety because of the distress caused by the thoughts and need to repeat the behaviour. To be diagnosed, the repetitive thoughts and behaviours have to be severe enough that it is affecting the person's ability to function (such as physically, socially, academically, etc.)

Unwanted thoughts or images that keep coming back and cause you to repeat a behaviour or mental action to feel better

Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD)

An obsessive belief there is a defect or flaw in their physical appearance and repeating behaviours (looking in a mirror) or checking because of these beliefs

Body Dysmorphic Disorder

Cannot stop pulling out your hair to the point it causes hair loss even though you have tried to stop or reduce this behaviour

Trichotillomania

Cannot stop picking at skin which causes damage even though you have tried to stop or reduce this behaviour

Excitation

What will my GP do now?

Your GP may refer your child for treatment. Mild to moderate compulsive disorders in children can be treated effectively with early intervention and child behaviour strategies. A referral does not mean that your child is seriously mentally unwell.

Your GP may also:

- Refer your child for counselling to help them learn to deal with the obsessive thinking and compulsive behaviours.
- Refer to a specialist service if the compulsive disorder is severe or if your child might need medication.

Your GP will want your child to come back so they can check how they are improving. If they are not improving your GP may discuss other options to assist.

What questions should I ask my doctor?

There's a list going through your mind and it can be easy to forget the questions you want to ask your GP. Here's a list of questions you may wish to ask:

- What can I do to help my child now?
- What can I do to help my child over time?
- When should I make another appointment?

- How quickly can I expect results?
- What happens if my child gets worse?