



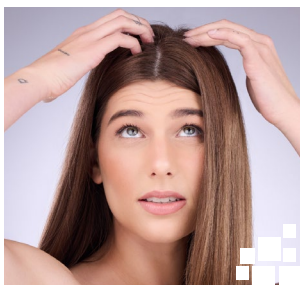
Heartburn



Sleep



Diabetes



Checking for Head Lice

● PRACTICE DOCTORS

**Dr Myrna Jover**

MD, FRACGP

**Awarded GP of the Year 2012  
Illawarra/Shoalhaven Area**

**Dr Neill Jover**

MD, FRACGP

**Dr Verman De La Cruz**

MD, FRACGP

**Dr Gary Fisher**

MBBS, FRACGP D.(Obst), RCOG, Dip.RACOG

**Dr Michael Petinga**

MBBS, FRACGP

**Dr Jamie Mercado**

MBBS

**Dr Michelle Medenilla**

MBBS

**Dr Samia Shawkat**

MBBS

**Dr Matthew Lam**

MD

● PRACTICE NURSES

**Beverley – Awarded Highly  
Commended Nurse of the Year 2012**

Margaret, Matthew, Cherry & Debbie

● RECEPTION STAFF

Krystal, Melinda, Mikayla, Vanessa,  
Cherry, Robin, Katie & Debbie

● SURGERY HOURS

Monday – Friday..... 8am – 6pm

Saturday ..... 8am - 12pm

Sun & Public Hols..... Closed

● AFTER HOURS & EMERGENCY

For after hours consultations call:

Wollongong Radio Doctor:

**4228 5522**

In case of an emergency dial: **000**

● BILLING ARRANGEMENTS

**Mixed Billing Practice.**

Please bring your Medicare  
and concession cards to your  
appointment.

Private medicals are charged at AMA  
rates.

Payment at the time of consultation  
for non-Medicare card holders can be  
made by cash or EFT.

▷ **Please see the Rear Cover  
for more practice information.**

● SPECIAL PRACTICE NOTES

**Our practice philosophy** is to provide thoughtful medical care to families by keeping up-to-date with medical innovations and bringing you efficient personal service.

Our practice **has been selected by the** University of Wollongong's Graduate School of Medicine to help train senior (phase 3) medical students. Each July a new student will join our practice team for a 12 month placement. The student will participate in the delivery of care to consenting patients under supervision. For example he or she may conduct a consultation, prior to the doctor's arrival. The student may complete a pre immunization check on children, administer influenza vaccinations over 65 year olds, take part in patient education and health screening, and be an extra pair of hands in emergencies.

**Referrals.** Doctors in this practice are competent at handling common health problems. When necessary, they can use opinions from specialists. You can discuss this openly with your doctor.

**Patient Feedback.** We would like to hear about your concerns, complaints or suggestions. Please feel free to talk to your GP or the Practice Manager regarding any issues. If you prefer to make your concerns known outside the surgery, you can call the Health Care Complaints Commission on **(02) 9219 7444 or 1800 043 159.**

**Telephone advice.** Most problems are best dealt with in consultation. A doctor is available during normal surgery hours for **emergency** advice. Our staff are experienced in deciding the appropriate response to any phone request.

**Test results.** It is your responsibility to ensure you follow-up test results, particularly when practice staff or your doctor stress that you do this. Ask reception staff about the best way to go about it.

**Despite our best intentions,** we sometimes run late! This is because someone has needed unexpected urgent attention. Thank you for your consideration.

● APPOINTMENTS

**Consultation is by appointment.** Urgent cases are seen on the day.

**ONLINE APPOINTMENTS AVAILABLE.** Please visit our practice at [www.imsberkeley.com.au](http://www.imsberkeley.com.au) or the Hotdoc website.

**Home Visits.** Doctors at this practice make home visits at their discretion.

**Booking a long appointment.** This is important for more complex problems – insurance medical, health review, counselling, a second opinion. Please bring all relevant information. Please notify us if you are unable to attend an appointment, well in advance. If more than one person from your family wishes to see the doctor at the same time, please ensure a separate appointment is made for each family member.

**This is a family owned AGPAL Accredited Practice.**

**We provide a comprehensive family medical service – quality care in a friendly, relaxed atmosphere.**

**Practice doctors are experienced in a broad range of health problems affecting all age groups.**

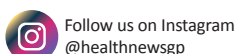


YOUR NEXT APPOINTMENT:

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](http://www.healthnews.net.au)





# Heartburn

This is a burning pain in the chest or upper abdomen caused by acid “leaking” from the stomach into the oesophagus. It is also known as reflux and Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD).

It is very common and can affect all age groups, starting with infants, and ranges from mild to severe and occasional to daily. Not everyone with heartburn has GORD. Some with GORD may have a hiatus hernia, where some of the stomach “slips” above the diaphragm.

In adults, risk factors include being overweight, smoking, alcohol consumption and a family history. Certain foods will trigger heartburn in certain people, but there is no one set of foods to avoid. Caffeine, dairy and spicy foods are common culprits, but each person needs to find what “disagrees” with them.

Prevention includes avoiding known triggers and not eating too much at one time. Treatment depends on severity and frequency. Simple home remedies like bicarbonate of soda or herbal teas help some people, and simple antacids can relieve symptoms. At night, it can be helpful to sleep on a slight incline from head down to toes.

If simple approaches fail, you need to see your GP. Often, the history is sufficient for diagnosis, but you may be sent for tests to rule out other causes.

Prescription medications can reduce acid production for ongoing problems. Some people need short courses of these, and others need them long-term. If symptoms are not relieved after some weeks, you may be referred for a gastroscopy to assess the oesophagus and stomach.



More info »

# Sleep



It is estimated that at the turn of the 20th century, the average person slept for nine hours each night. By the turn of the 21st century, this had shrunk to seven and a half hours.

A century ago, we did not have a 24/7 society complete with computers and smartphones. Even one generation ago, TV stations closed overnight. However, our need for sleep has not disappeared, and it must not be seen as optional.

The human body can go far longer without food than without sleep. The impairment in judgment and coordination after being awake for 20 hours was estimated by NASA to be the equivalent of a blood alcohol level of over 0.05% (the legal cut-off for driving).

Lack of sleep is associated with higher rates of obesity, type two diabetes, high blood pressure, depression, stress and even Alzheimer's. We feel we can “get away” with inadequate sleep because the symptoms are not always immediate nor clearly linked.

Many people find getting enough sleep difficult. Sleep patterns can be changed, but you must allow at least four months. Regular exercise helps, as does not eating within two hours of bedtime. Switch off screens 45 minutes before going to bed and have a regular routine. Have a comfortable bed and pillow and consider guided relaxation or meditation before bed. Some people find herbal teas relaxing. Avoid sleeping tablets, as regular use causes addiction. Above all, do not stress about sleep. Relax and let the body do its thing.



# Diabetes – differences between Type 1 & Type 2

There are two types of diabetes, broadly divided 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 when the body cannot produce insulin, often starting 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, generally occurring 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 and glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c) in the bloodstream. A further test known as a

glucose tolerance test may also be done. This involves "challenging" the body with a sugar load and monitoring how the body handles it.

Managing diabetes includes lifestyle changes and possibly medications. Those with type one will need lifelong insulin. A low-sugar diet is vital for diabetics. Losing weight can help control glucose levels. Regular exercise is also beneficial. Blood glucose monitoring allows people with diabetes to control their blood sugar and live in relative freedom. Regular review and blood tests through your doctor are also important.



More info >>

# Checking for Head Lice - signs & symptoms



More info >>

Lice are annoying but not serious. Head lice are tiny, wingless insects that are common in school-age children but can potentially affect anyone.

Lice can only live on humans (they die within 24 hours if not on the body) and they feed on minuscule amounts of blood drawn from the scalp. They cannot jump or fly but only crawl. Hence, they are spread by direct hair-to-hair contact. The typical symptom is an itchy scalp. A note from school saying head lice have been found will often first alert parents.

Adult lice are grey or tan insects the size of a sesame seed on the scalp. Nits (lice eggs) are tiny white or brown dots usually attached to hair near the scalp. Although they look like dandruff, they can't be "shaken" off.

To find them, comb hair with any conditioner and use a fine tooth comb. 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.

# Managing sun-damaged skin

After summer is a good time to have a skin check. Australia has the highest rates of skin cancer in the world.

A step before skin cancer (this applies to basal and squamous cell cancers, not to melanoma) is the development of solar keratoses, commonly known as sunspots. These cause redness and roughness on the skin. Due to this and the potential to become cancerous, solar keratoses are usually treated.

The most typical treatment is cryotherapy, better known as freezing. This involves applying liquid nitrogen (or dry ice) in a "freeze-thaw" sequence to the area. Although it can cause redness and some loss of pigment, it is usually successful, and most people have no complications. It can be used on most keratoses and is particularly good for scattered individual spots.

Several creams can also be used to treat solar keratoses. These are available on prescription. Which one and the duration of treatment depend on the individual case. They are most suited to areas on the skin where there are multiple spots.

Salicylic acid applied topically can reduce roughness and retinoid creams can help rejuvenate skin.

Laser resurfacing and photodynamic (light) therapy are newer options, but they are less widely available and more expensive.

The key remains prevention. Remember to always slip on a shirt, slap on a hat, and slop on sunscreen in the summer sun. See your doctor about any skin spots of concern and ask your doctor about an annual skin check.





## CARAMELISED ONION TART

### INGREDIENTS

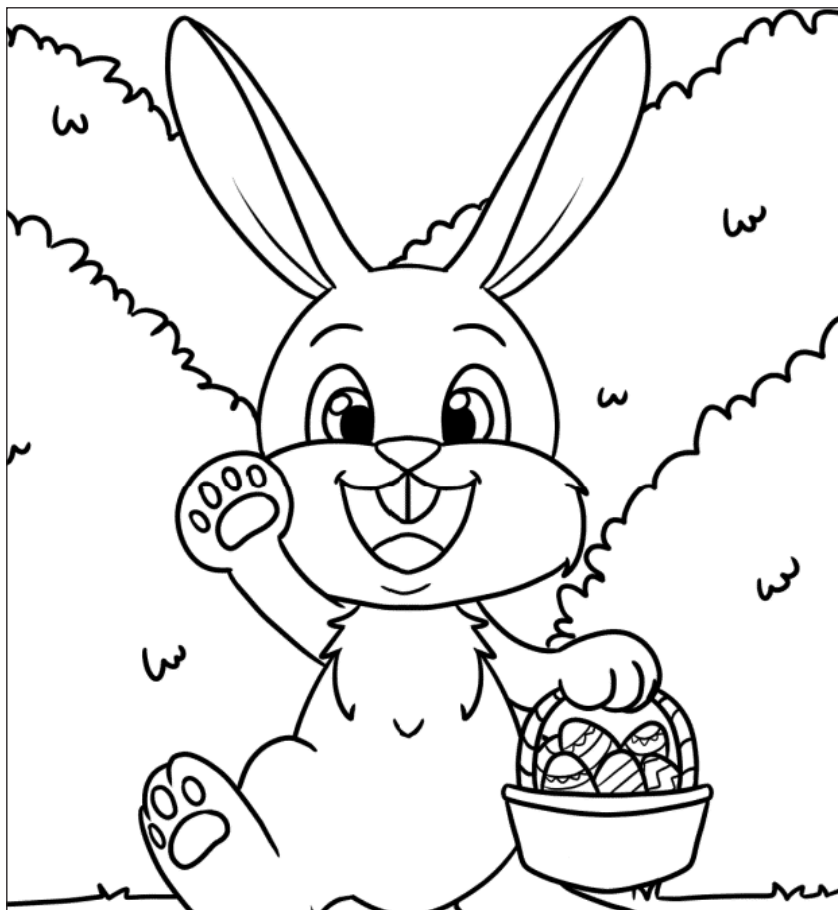
- 20g butter
- 1 tsp olive oil
- 2 red onions, thickly sliced lengthways
- 1 garlic clove, thinly sliced
- 2 tbsp caster sugar
- 1 1/2 tbsp red wine vinegar
- 2 sheets frozen puff pastry, just thawed
- 50g goat's cheese, crumbled
- 25 grams chopped walnuts

### DIRECTIONS

1. Stir Fry the onion and garlic on a medium heat, for 10 mins or until the onion softens. Sprinkle with sugar and drizzle with vinegar. Season. Cook for 3-5 mins or until the sugar dissolves

and mixture thickens slightly. Remove from heat.

2. Preheat a 20-25cm ovenproof pan in the oven and grease with butter. Transfer the onion mixture to the pan.
3. Place 1 pastry sheet on a clean work surface. Top with the remaining pastry sheet. Use a small sharp knife to trim to a 25cm disc. Place the pastry over the onion mixture in the pan, carefully tucking the edges into the pan.
4. Bake for 20-25 mins or until pastry is golden and puffed. Cool in the pan for 5 mins. Place a serving plate over the pan and invert tart onto the plate. Sprinkle with goat's cheese and chopped walnuts



**EASTER COLOUR FUN!**



### • OTHER SERVICES

- Accident & Emergency Care
- Antenatal Care
- Dietitian
- Berkeley Pharmacy next door
- Clinical Psychologist
- Podiatrist
- Women & Men's Health
- Mental Health
- Immunisation
- Medicals e.g. Driving, Seaman's
- Exercise Physiologist
- Psychologist
- Pathology on site
- Physiotherapist
- Minor Surgery
- Wheelchair access is available
- Skin Cancer Clinic – e.g. Mole check
- Aged Care Facilities – we visit the local nursing homes and hostels
- Travel Medicine (Accredited Yellow Fever Vaccination Centre)

### • SPECIAL PRACTICE NOTES

#### **Medical record confidentiality.**

This practice protects your personal health information to ensure it is only available to authorised staff members for the intended purposes and to comply with the Privacy Act.

**Reminder system.** Because our practice is committed to preventive care, we may send you an occasional reminder regarding health services appropriate to your care. If you wish to opt out of this, please let us know.

