

# saunders street clinic

## Newsletter Mar-Apr 2025

**PO Box 780, Wynyard, Tasmania 7325**  
**37 Jackson Street, Wynyard, Tasmania**  
**Phone; 03 64421700 fax; 03 64421711**

**Hours; Monday-Friday 9 am – 12.30 pm , 2.00 pm-5.00 pm except Friday from 2.30 pm**

**Manager; Mrs Rebecca Berryman**

**General Practitioners;**

Dr Jim Berryman  
Dr Bradley Williams  
Dr Noora Albakkaa  
Dr Allison Johnson  
Dr Stephanie Hey

**Reception Staff.**

Scott Parks BA

Dr James Tan  
Dr Kathrina Del Rosario-Yap  
Dr Michaele Rawson  
Dr Soha Alhusainy

Karinda Brunsen

**Principal; Dr Jim Berryman**

**Practice nurses.**

Fiona Munday RN  
Belinda Thomas RN

Jo Calder

Julie Shepperd

## Winter vaccines

This winter, we know what to do to stay well.

The good news is, getting your flu shot, and staying up to date with your COVID-19 vaccinations, will help you, and the people around you, stay well.

Along with simple things like staying home if you're unwell, these routine winter vaccinations can protect what's most important to you. (<https://www.health.vic.gov.au/our-campaigns/stay-well-this-winter>)

Several vaccine preventable infectious diseases are making a comeback including MEASLES and PERTUSSIS (whooping cough).

We will be running the annual drive through flu vaccine clinic at Wynyard Timber and Hardware May 10<sup>th</sup> starting at 1.30 pm BY APPOINTMENT which is made by phoning the CLINIC-DO NOT PHONE WYNYARD TIMBER-Wayne and Leslie Littler are kind enough to offer use of their premises every year for free, but they are not involved in the clinic.

## Pertussis (whooping cough)

### Key points

- Whooping cough is especially dangerous in babies under 6 months of age. If a child aged under six months gets whooping cough, they will usually need to be admitted to hospital.
- Whooping cough is easily spread and often other family members or close contacts are infected.

- Whooping cough can be prevented by immunisation and by vaccinating adults who are in contact with young babies.
- **Call an ambulance (000) immediately if your child is struggling to breathe or if their lips start to turn blue.**

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Whooping cough is a respiratory infection (infection of the lungs) that causes coughing. The coughing can occur in long spells, and often ends with a high-pitched 'whoop' sound when the child breathes in. Whooping cough is caused by a bacteria called *Bordetella pertussis* and is also known as pertussis.

Whooping cough is extremely contagious. It is particularly serious in babies under six months of age, who are at risk of severe complications and will usually need to be admitted to hospital. Children and adults can also get whooping cough but are unlikely to need to go to hospital. Many babies who get whooping cough catch it from older children or adults who might not even know they have the infection.

Whooping cough is sometimes treated with antibiotics. There is an immunisation for whooping cough.

#### **Signs and symptoms of whooping cough**

- Whooping cough usually starts with cold-like symptoms, such as a runny nose and dry cough, which last for about one week.
- After that, a more definite cough develops, which may last for 10 weeks or more. The cough comes in long spells and often ends with a high-pitched 'whoop' sound when the child breathes in.
- Some children cough so much they vomit afterwards.
- Children are usually well between coughing spells.
- Babies under six months of age may have pauses in breathing (called apnoea's) instead of a cough.
- In more severe cases, babies and children may have problems catching their breath after a coughing spell.
- Other infections such as pneumonia (chest infection) and middle ear infections are common while children have whooping cough.

#### **When to see a doctor**

**Call an ambulance (000) immediately if your child is struggling to breathe or if their lips start to turn blue.**

If you think your child has whooping cough, take them to see your GP.

The doctor will often decide if your child has whooping cough by asking you questions about their cough, or by actually seeing one of the coughing spells. They may want to confirm the diagnosis by doing a blood test or testing secretions (fluids) from the nose, but the whooping cough germ may not be detected if your child has had their cough for three weeks or more, or if they have been on antibiotics before the sample was taken.

The time it takes to get better is different for each child.

#### **Treatment for whooping cough**

Your child's doctor will advise different treatment for whooping cough, depending on:

- the age of your child
- how severe the symptoms are
- how long your child has had the symptoms.

Because whooping cough is life-threatening for babies under 6 months old, they are likely to be admitted to hospital to be watched closely. Older children who are quite unwell may also need to stay in hospital.

Your child's doctor may prescribe antibiotics for your child, but these are not always necessary.

Treatment with antibiotics reduces the amount of time your child is infectious (to five days or less). Even if your child is taking antibiotics, their coughing will often continue for many weeks. If your

child has been coughing for more than three weeks, they are no longer infectious, and antibiotics are not usually needed.

#### **Care at home**

In most cases, children with whooping cough can be cared for at home after they have been seen by a doctor.

- Give your child small, frequent meals and fluids often (such as sips of water or smaller feeds, but more often).
- Taking care of a child with whooping cough can be stressful. Ask for help from family and friends so that you can catch up with sleep.
- Do not allow anyone to smoke in the home or around your child.

#### **How is whooping cough spread?**

Whooping cough is extremely contagious. It is spread easily by droplets of fluid in the air from coughing and sneezing. It can also be spread by hands that have come in contact with the bacteria. If your child has whooping cough, they will be infectious just before the start of the cough until three weeks after the cough started. If your child is given antibiotics, they can still spread the infection until they have had five days of antibiotics.

Because whooping cough is easily spread, often other family members or close contacts of the child with whooping cough will also have the infection. Antibiotics may need to be given to anyone who has had very close contact with your child while your child was infectious, including women in the last month of pregnancy and babies less than six months old. The antibiotics will help protect them from getting whooping cough. Your GP can advise if this is necessary.

Children with whooping cough should not attend childcare, kindergarten or school:

- for three weeks from the start of the cough, if no antibiotics are given
- until they have had at least five days of their course of antibiotics.

If there is an outbreak of whooping cough and your child is not immunised, they will have to stay away from childcare, kindergarten or school for three weeks, or until the outbreak settles.

#### **Whooping cough immunisation**

Immunisation is the best way to prevent whooping cough.

- Whooping cough vaccine is recommended for all babies at six weeks, four months, six months, 18 months and at four years. A pertussis booster dose is then given at 12–13 years (in Year 7 at secondary school).
- All babies less than six months old are at risk of catching whooping cough because they have not completed the three-dose primary vaccine course. This risk period is longer if the six-month vaccines are not given on time.
- Protection against whooping cough can last for up to 10 years after a booster dose but starts to wane after 4-5 years.
- A booster dose of adult whooping cough vaccine is recommended for all parents of newborns. Grandparents and other carers in contact with children who are less than six months old should also have an adult pertussis booster, even if they have been infected with whooping cough in the past.
- Every adult is susceptible to whooping cough infection unless they have had a recent pertussis booster. Adults are the ones most likely to spread infection to babies under six months who are not yet fully vaccinated.
- Pregnant women are recommended to have a pertussis vaccine during each pregnancy to protect their baby from developing whooping cough in the first few weeks of life. Vaccination is recommended in the mid-second to early third trimester (at 20 to 32 weeks).
- All parents should check their child's immunisations are up to date and ask their GP to catch up on any missed doses.

[\(https://www.rch.org.au/kidsinfo/fact\\_sheets/whooping\\_cough/\)](https://www.rch.org.au/kidsinfo/fact_sheets/whooping_cough/)



# RSV maternal and infant protection program 2025

## About the 2025 RSV program #

Ahead of Winter 2025, free RSV vaccination will be offered in pregnancy from 28 weeks to protect the infant.

In addition, an RSV monoclonal antibody program, with Beyfortus (nirsevimab), will be available to eligible infants and young children.

Under the comprehensive program:

- Free RSV vaccination with Abrysvo is available for pregnant people under the NIP Schedule **from 3 February 2025**. A single dose of the vaccine is recommended in pregnancy from 28 to 36 weeks' gestation to protect the infant against RSV from birth.
- Eligible infants, including infants whose mothers **did not receive** Abrysvo vaccine during pregnancy and those with high-risk conditions, will have access to a free long-acting RSV monoclonal antibody, Beyfortus (nirsevimab).

(<https://www.health.tas.gov.au/health-topics/immunisation/rsv-maternal-and-infant-protection-program-2025#:~:text=Free%20RSV%20vaccination%20with%20Abrysvo,infant%20against%20RSV%20from%20birth.>)



**RSV vaccination**  
**now available in pregnancy**

**Did you know RSV can be serious for newborn babies?**

Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) causes respiratory infections that affect the nose, throat and lungs. Young babies can have trouble breathing and can get very sick.

**RSV vaccination is now FREE\*** and recommended between 28 to 36 weeks of pregnancy. \*Provider fees may apply.

RSV vaccination during pregnancy is a safe and effective way to protect your baby from the time they are born.

Talk to your GP, pharmacy or antenatal care provider and **book an appointment today.**

Scan the QR code to find out more including options for infant protection after birth or visit [www.health.tas.gov.au/rsv-program-2025](http://www.health.tas.gov.au/rsv-program-2025)



Department of Health

