

Keeping Skin Healthy: A Handbook for Community Care Workers in the Pilbara

January 2019



About this handbook

- This Keeping Skin Healthy handbook is for community care workers to support communities in Newman and the Western Desert, Pilbara.
- It is adapted from the third edition of the *Recognising and Treating Skin Infections* resource and adheres to the *National Healthy Skin Guideline for the Prevention, Treatment and Public Health Control of Impetigo, Scabies, Crusted Scabies and Tinea for Indigenous Populations and Communities in Australia (1st edition) 2018*. These guidelines are informed by key references used in remote areas for the management of skin infections including the *Central Australian Rural Practitioners Association (CARPA) Standard Treatment Manual* and the *Kimberley Skin Infection Protocol*.
- Several of the pictures and illustrations are from the Menzies School of Health Research and Lowitja Institute East Arnhem Regional Healthy Skin Project.
- Cover page artwork is from Martumili Ngurra 2009, by Kumpaya Girgaba, Jakayu Biljabu, Ngamaru Bidu, Thelma Judson, Ngalangka Nola Taylor and Jane Girgaba.

Citation:

Walker, Roz; Wyndow, Paula; Anshelevich, Ellen; Zheng, Andy; Mullane, Marianne and Bowen, Asha. *Keeping Skin Healthy: A handbook for community care workers in the Pilbara*. Telethon Kids Institute, January 2019.



Background

This Handbook was developed in response to the findings of four studies conducted with the Western Desert communities since 2007:

- Staying on track: Implementing the Australian Early Development Index in the Pilbara. Roz Walker (2007-2009) funded by BHP
- Aboriginal maternal health and child development program. Roz Walker (2010-2013) funded by BHP
- A PhD study titled: Revealing the public health significance of skin infections among Aboriginal children living in the Pilbara: A call to action in Western Australia. David Hendrickx (2018)
- An Honours research study: Talking skin: Attitudes and practices around skin infections, treatment options, and their clinical management in a remote region in Western Australia. Ingrid Amgarth-Duff (2016)

Acknowledgements

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- We would also like to acknowledge the generosity of Martu families and communities across the Western Desert and local health professionals and stakeholders for sharing their knowledge and experiences throughout the research studies and contributing to the development of this resource.

The purpose of this handbook

This handbook focuses on things Martu people told us would help keep skin healthy:

- Having home visits by Martu health workers to provide medicine
- Talking with families about skin infections and best treatment options
- Involving families and communities in decisions to get healthy skin for their kids.



Yarrkalpa – Hunting Ground, Parnngurr Area, 2013
by Kumpaya Girgirba, Ngamaru Bidu, Thelma Judson,
Reena Rogers, Yuwali Janice Nixon, Karnu Nancy Taylor,
Nola Taylor, Yikartu Bumba



Yinta, 2009, by Jakayu
Biljabu

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Why is skin so important?

- Skin is our largest organ, so we have to keep it safe!
- It **protects** our bodies, other organs, and our blood
- If your skin is sick, the rest of your body can get sick too



How can I keep my family's skin healthy?

- Wash hands and face with **soap**
- Wash children every day
- Eat good tucker every day



Other suggestions for **keeping skin healthy**:

Prevent

- Wash towels, clothes and **bedding** regularly and dry in sun
- Wear **shoes, long pants and long sleeves** in the bush

Care

- **Moisturise** dry, cracked skin
- **Cover skin sores** from dirt or scratching
- Apply **bush medicines**

Check

- If skin is not getting better, talk to your community care worker or **go to the clinic**

Beat the Bugs that attack your skin!



I cause **skin sores!**

Stephie the Strep bug



I burrow in your skin and cause **scabies!**

Scottie the Scabies Mite



I am Steph's cousin and I cause **skin sores and boils!**

Mr. Steve the Staph bug



I cause fungal infections like **tinea!**

Fred the Fungus



These bugs are so tiny you can't see them, but they are very harmful

Skin sores (Impetigo)

- Skin sores happen when **Stephie the Strep bug** and **Steve the Staph bug** get into the skin through cuts and bites
- This is very common in children

Look for:

- Yellow-brown **scabbed sores**
- Sores with **pus**



What are the stages of skin sores?

- ✓ It is very important to treat skin sores (impetigo) **straight away**



Skin sores that are **HOT**

These have pus



Pus

These look like scabs

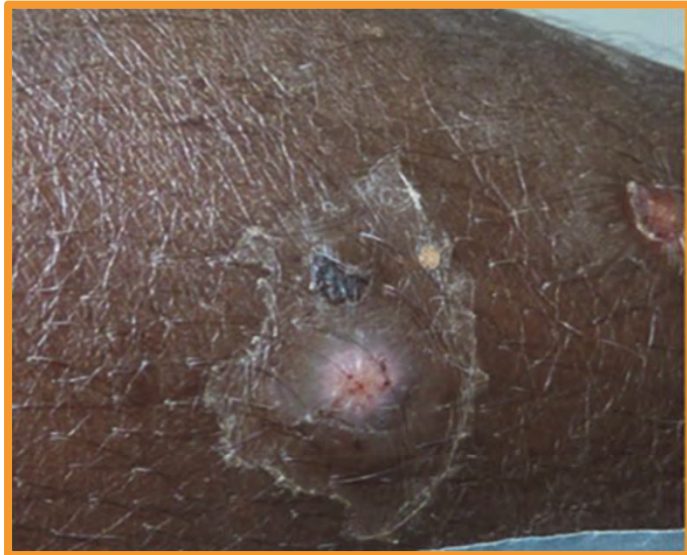


Scabs



Skin sores that are COOL

These sores are healing



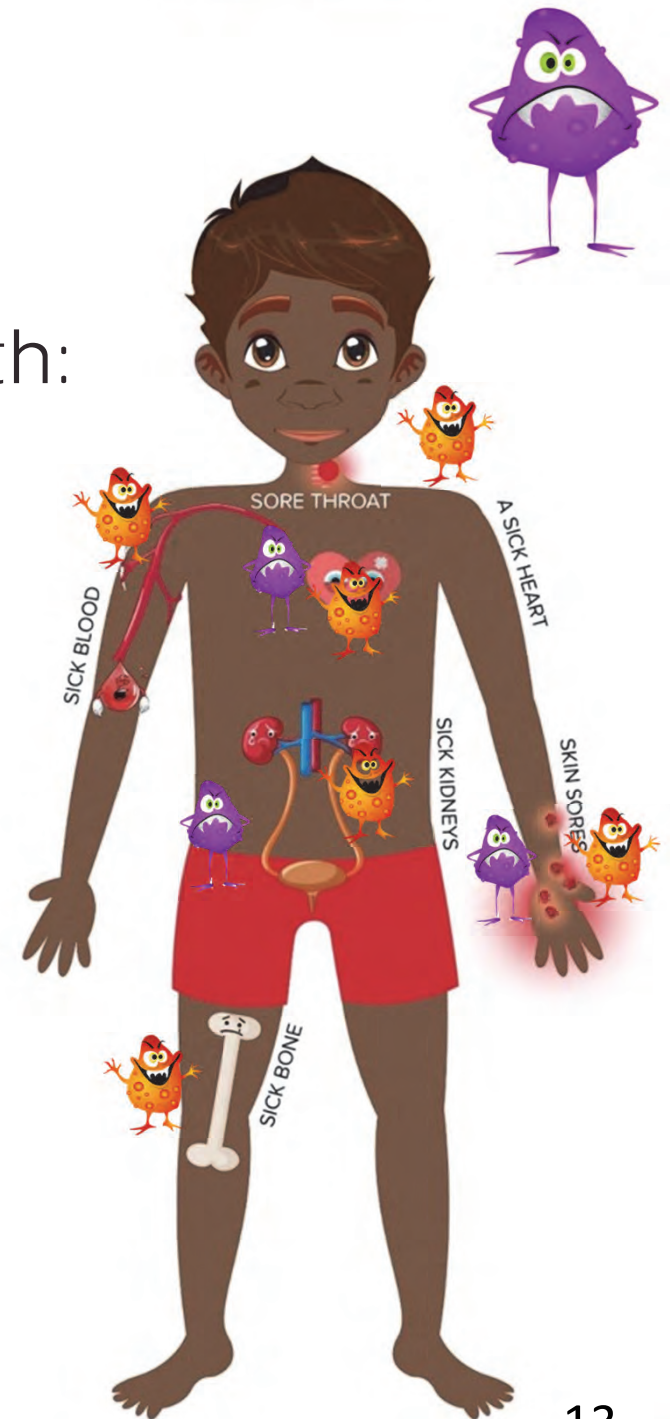
Stephie and Steve bugs are dead!!



How can **skin sores** hurt me?

Stephie the Strep bug and **Steve the Staph bug** can make you very sick with:

- Boils
- Sepsis = Sick Blood
- Bone and Joint infections
- Kidney Disease
- Rheumatic Heart Disease



If these sicknesses aren't treated properly,
you might have to go to **hospital**



What if I've got a **HOT** skin sore?

- Go to the clinic **straight away!**
- The **clinic will give you medicine** and tell you when and how to take it
- Your community care worker will help you with your treatment plan



What medicines treat skin sores?

A

Oral Septrin
(drink medicine)
No needles



Morning and Night for 3 days

OR

B

IM benzathine penicillin
G (BPG)
A needle in the thigh



One dose straight away

What if my medicine does not work?

They might be tricky bugs!

- First, make sure you took all your medicine
- **Tricky bugs look the same as skin sores** but sometimes a different medicine might be needed to beat them
- Talk to your **community care worker** or **nurse** if you are worried that the sores are **still hot!**



Hot skin sore

What if I've got **Tricky Bugs**?

- The community care worker **will swab** to check what bug is there
- It will be important to wash the sores with **soap** until they find out if the bug is **MRSA**
- The doctor will give you **new medicine** when they find out what bug it is



Boils

- Happen when **Steve the Staph bug** gets into a hair root or sweat pore

Look for:

- One or more **red lumps**
- Sometimes **fever**
- Usually on face, neck, armpits, shoulders and bottom

- **Boils** are treated with oral Septrin **morning and night for five days**



How can I protect my family from skin sores and boils?

- ▶ Wash children **every day** ✓
- ▶ Wash hands and face with **soap** and **water** ✓
- ▶ Wash and dry **towels, clothes** and **bedding** often ✓
- ▶ Wear **shoes, long pants, and long sleeves** in the bush ✓



Scabies

- You get scabies when **Scottie the Scabies mite** goes under your skin and lays eggs
- You can get scabies from other people with scabies if you **touch their skin, their clothes, or the bed they sleep on**



How do I know if I've got **Scabies**?

Look for:

- **Itching**, sometimes over the whole body and more itchy at night
- **Scratches, sores** on wrists, elbows, knees, ankles and bottom, and between fingers and toes
- **Pimple-like bumps** on the hands and feet of babies and sometimes their whole body



What do I use if I've got Scabies?

Use topical permethrin 5% (cream) all over your body



Apply straight away and again in one week's time

What do I do if I've got Scabies?

How to use the cream

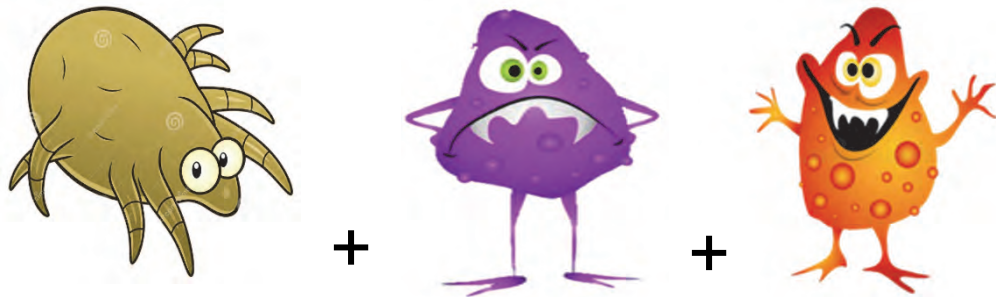
1. Rub cream on **after shower**
2. Rub cream over entire body (**head to toe**)
3. No cream on the eyes, lips and mouth
4. Rub more on hands again after washing
5. Leave cream on **overnight**, wash off in the morning



Cover your whole body head to toe!

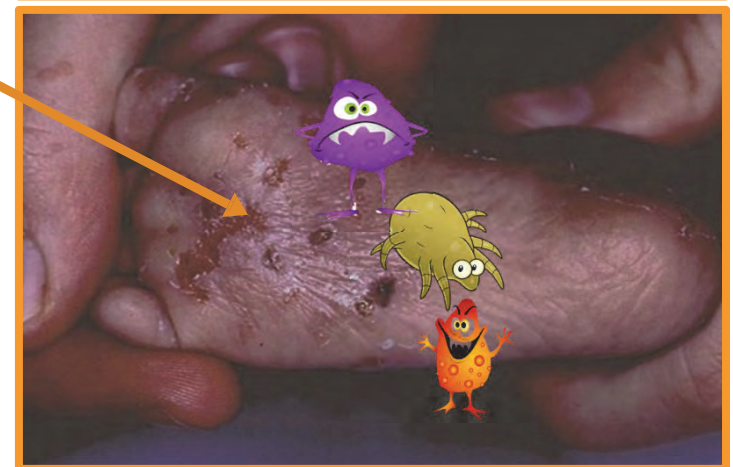
What is **Infected Scabies**?

- **Infected Scabies** happens when skin that has Scabies becomes **infected** with **Stephie the Strep bug** and **Steve the Staph bug**



Signs that scabies could be infected:
Look for: Scab and Pus

Scab



Pus



What if I've got **infected scabies**?



- ▶ The clinic will give you medicines for **both** scabies and skin sores



Topical Permethrin Cream for Scabies



Oral Septrin
Drink medicine for Skin Sores



How can I protect my family against Scabies?



- Wash your hands with **soap** and **dry** them properly
- Treat scabies straight away
- Check and treat other family members for scabies



Why is treating Skin Sores and Scabies so important?

- It makes our skin healthy so it can protect our bodies and **beat the bugs!**



- Kids with healthy skin are happier and **do well at school**

Tinea (Ringworm)



- **Fred the fungus** Tinea is a common **fungal infection** of the **skin, scalp and nails**
- **Fred the fungus** is a **different bug** and needs to be treated with **different medicines**
- It spreads mainly between **people and dogs (and cats)**
- It lasts a long time if you don't go to the clinic



How do I know if I've got Tinea?

Look for:

- **Scaly patches** on skin
- **Darker** and tougher skin
- **Broken** white or yellow nails



Remember: **Fred the fungus** can be anywhere!



Body tinea



Hand and thumbnail tinea




Nail tinea

What if I've got **Tinea**?



 If your child or family member has tinea, **go to the clinic straight away!**

 If **Fred the Fungus** is not treated, it can lead to other sickness, and you might need to go to the **hospital**



What medicine is used to treat Tinea?



✓ For small patches

➤ Topical miconazole (2% cream)



✓ For big rashes

➤ Oral terbinafine (Lamisil pill)



➤ Morning and night for 4-6 weeks



➤ Once a day for 2 weeks

What if I've got Tinea of the scalp?

- ✓ Oral terbinafine (Lamisil pill)
 - Once a day for 4 weeks



Scalp Tinea

Photo from Dermnet <https://www.dermnetnz.org/>, Image courtesy of DermNet NZ <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/nz/legalcode>



- +
- ✓ Antifungal shampoo (ketoconazole)

- Wash hair and scalp with this shampoo often while taking the Lamisil pill

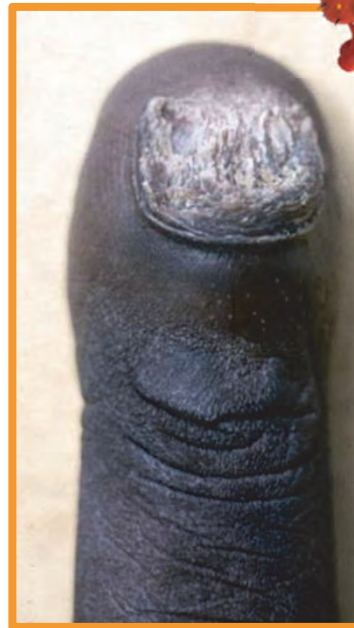


TINEA

What if I've got **nail Tinea**?



Oral terbinafine
(Lamisil pill)



➤ Once a day for 4-6 weeks (fingernails)

➤ Once a day for 12 weeks (toenails)

TINEA

How can I protect my family against Tinea?

- Treat tinea straight away
- Wash your hands with **soap** and **dry** them a clean towel
- Check other family members for tinea
- Keep **dogs outside** the house
- Use **bush medicines**



Hand, foot and mouth virus

- Happens when **a virus** gets into your body
- Hand, foot and mouth (HFMD) virus makes it easier for the other bugs to get into your skin
- It is very common in children
- If your child has HFMD once, **they are unlikely to get it again**
- Always go to the clinic if your child's skin is not healthy

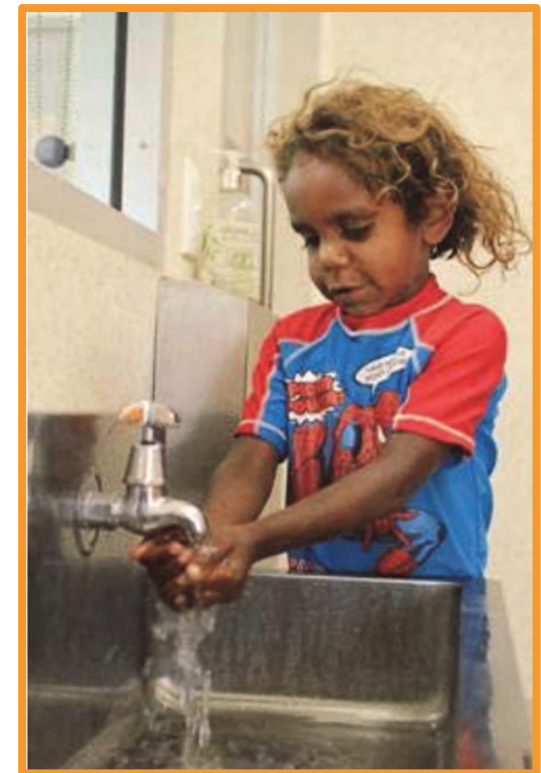


Look for:

- **Rash** in the mouth, on the hands and feet
- **Fever**
- **Runny nose**

How can I protect my kids against Hand, foot and mouth virus?

- Always wash your hands with **soap** after changing baby's nappies or going to the toilet
- Wash toys that children play with



- Keep kids home from childcare or school until the rash is gone to stop other kids getting sick

Environmental health is also important!

Healthy skin needs healthy homes!



Running water!



Taps that work!



Clean floors!



A clean towel
for everyone!



Rubbish in bins
and bags!



Places to store food.
Stove & fridge working!



Washing line, pegs and basket!

Environmental health is also important!

Healthy skin needs healthy communities



Good tucker in local store



Work together to clean up rubbish in your community



Keep dogs outside homes

Have a yarn with the environmental health team about ways to make your community healthy



Keeping Skin Healthy

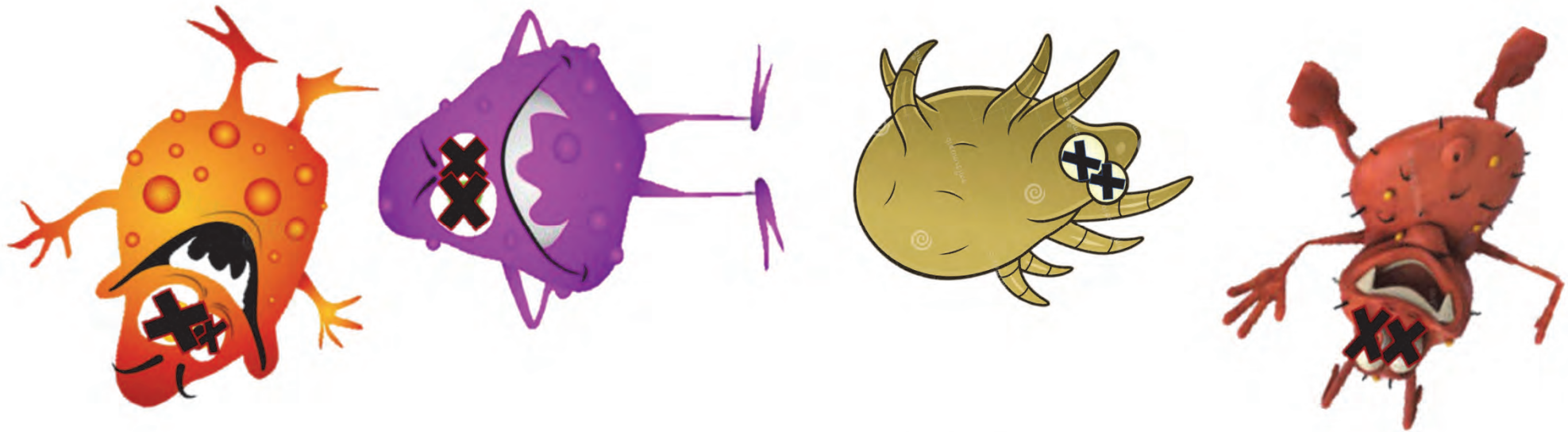
Keeps communities healthy and their children healthy, happy and doing well at school

Checklist of things to talk about

	Wash hands often*	Wear long pants, long sleeves and shoes in bush	Wash body, bedding, toys and clothes and dry properly	Go to clinic and treat straight away	Keep dogs outside home	Contagious when hot (pus and scab)	Check other family members	Healthy homes and communities
Skin sores/boils	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Scabies/infected scabies	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tinea	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hand, foot and mouth virus	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓

*Especially after changing nappies and going to the toilet and before eating or preparing food

Let's work together to beat the bugs!



A/Prof Roz Walker Roz.Walker@telethonkids.org.au
Dr Asha Bowen Asha.Bowen@telethonkids.org.au
PAMS Health Clinic pams@puntuturnu.com
Resources www.telethonkids.org.au/skin-guidelines