

CIAP Newsletter

Upcoming: CIAP Tools for Best Practice Workshop
When: 30 April 2025 08:30 - 12:30
Where: ONLINE

Register

Program

See All CIAP Training Workshop Dates for 2025:

See Full Schedule

Therapeutic Guidelines Antibiotic Content Updates



See the latest significant content updates to Therapeutic Guidelines:

An extensive multidisciplinary update to the Antibiotic guidelines has been released, including hundreds of updates to clinical topics and drug recommendations, new calculators and more.

See the list of 200+ updated clinical topics in the Antibiotic guidelines [HERE](#). Keep updated on content changes via Therapeutic Guidelines' [What's New page](#).

Remember to update your shortcuts, bookmarks, and favourites linking to any Antibiotic guidelines topics to ensure they are current.

Access provided by CIAP.

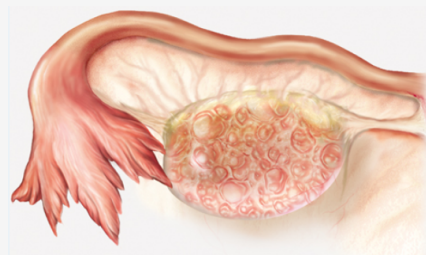
What's the Diagnosis?



This is one of the most common endocrine disorders in women of reproductive age. It predisposes women to obesity, hypertension, diabetes, metabolic syndrome, hyperlipidaemia, and insulin resistance syndrome. Amongst women who seek treatment for infertility, more than 75% have some degree of this condition, usually manifested by anovulation alone. Characteristics include menstrual dysfunction, anovulation, and signs of hyperandrogenism.

History

- Abnormal uterine bleeding secondary to disturbed ovulatory pattern
- Diabetes mellitus
- Mild pelvic discomfort
- Lower back pain
- Dyspareunia
- Infertility
- Amenorrhoea
- Excess body hair (upper lip, chin, around nipples)
- Sleep apnoea
- Depression or anxiety
- Acne
- Obesity



What's the diagnosis? Find out the answer [here](#) in Lippincott Advisor.

Access provided by CIAP.

Resource Spotlight: Lippincott Procedures



Following a systematic head-to-toe format, this procedure provides guidance on a comprehensive health history and physical assessment of the patient.

Get tips, advice, and guidance on the appropriate techniques, normal findings, and special considerations for each body system or region.

Access the procedure quick list and videos for quick and efficient guidance!

See more procedure advice in [Lippincott Procedures](#).

Access provided by CIAP.

The image is a screenshot of the Lippincott Procedures web application. It features a blue header with navigation tabs: 'Procedure', 'Skills Checklists', 'Quick Lists', and 'Videos'. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column displays a list of steps for 'Health history interview and physical assessment, AU', including gathering equipment, adjusting room temperature, hand hygiene, privacy, patient identification, and various assessment questions. The right column shows a video player for 'Palpating lymph nodes' with a 'Play Now' button. Below the video is a list of other related procedures like 'Palpating the carotid arteries', 'Auscultating the carotid arteries', 'Palpating the thyroid gland', 'Neck range of motion', and 'Testing cranial nerves'.

Through the Lens: A Qualitative Exploration of Nurses' Experiences of Smart Glasses in Urgent Care



Smart glasses combine the functionality of traditional eyeglasses with advanced features such as augmented or assisted reality and internet connectivity. They typically include a visual display, camera, and sensors that enable users to access information, take pictures and videos, and interact with digital content hands-free. Smart glasses have a wide array of applications in healthcare, including use during surgical procedures, teleconsultations, rehabilitation and medical education. In the emergency or urgent care setting, smart glasses have been used to enhance triage prior to arrival at the emergency department and supervise staff. While benefits are associated with smart glasses across various settings, such as greater efficiency, improved procedural precision, facilitation of medical education, and enhanced collaboration, limitations are also evident.

Smart glasses can pose many potential risks in the healthcare setting. For example, they may divert providers' attention away from patients, increasing the likelihood of medical errors or miscommunication. Some studies question the durability and reliability of these devices, which may be particularly problematic in emergencies.

Read more of this study in the [Journal of Clinical Nursing](#).

Access provided by CIAP.

Patient Case: A Woman With Enlarged Hands and Feet



A woman in her 40s reported a two month history of her shoes and gloves becoming increasingly tight, headaches, blurred vision, and a tight sensation in her skin. She did not report any joint pain or limb numbness. She had experienced amenorrhoea for one year, which was treated with traditional Chinese medicine without improvement. She also had a one year history of hypertension, which was well controlled with amlodipine.

On examination, her height was 145 cm, weight was 60 kg, and her body mass index (BMI) was 28.5. She had rough skin, an enlarged nose and tongue, thickened lips, and macrodactyly of the hands and feet. Her voice was deeper than it had been. Visual field testing indicated bitemporal hemianopia.

Read more of this patient case in [The British Medical Journal](#).

Use of ChatGPT to Obtain Health Information in



Australia

Since the launch of ChatGPT in 2022, people have had easy access to a generative artificial intelligence (AI) application that can provide answers to most health-related questions. Although ChatGPT could massively increase access to tailored health information, the risk of inaccurate information is also recognised, particularly with early ChatGPT versions, and its accuracy varies by task and topic.

Generative AI tools could be a further problem for health services and clinicians, adding to the already large volume of medical misinformation. Discussions of the benefits and risks of the new technology for health equity, patient engagement, and safety need reliable information about who is using ChatGPT, and the types of health information they are seeking.

To examine the use of ChatGPT in Australia for obtaining health information, a nationally representative sample of adults (18 years or older) drawn from the June 2024 wave of the Life in Australia panel was surveyed. Participants who completed the Life in Australia survey online or by telephone were asked how often they used ChatGPT for health information purposes during the preceding six months, the type of questions they asked, and their trust in the responses. Participants who were aware of ChatGPT but had not used it for health information purposes were asked about their intentions to do so in the following six months.

Read more about the survey in [The Medical Journal of Australia](#).

Access provided by CIAP.

Upcoming CIAP Events

CIAP Tools for Best Practice Workshop

30 April 2025 08:30-12:30
Virtual (Microsoft Teams)

[Register](#)

Allied Health Evidence-Based Practice Workshop

14 May 2025 08:30-13:00
Virtual (Microsoft Teams)

[Register](#)

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Contact the CIAP [helpdesk](#) 24 hours, 7 days a week.
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