

**Ki te hiahia āwhina māu i te kāinga
If you need more help at home**

Tērā pea kua whai wāhi ai koe kia awhinatia mai e te kaiāwhina hāpori, kia haere te nēhi rānei ki tō kāinga hei hihira anō.

You may be entitled to a community health worker or a nurse follow up at home, especially if:

- there is a wound that needs dressing that you cannot manage
- transport is difficult
- your child has been to hospital before for a skin infection

Tēnā, tonohia te nēhi kia mōhio ai koe he tautoko pea kei te haere. Please ask the nurse if you are eligible for more support

Mō ngā kōrero anō me haere koe ki:
For more information please go to:
www.skininfections.co.nz

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Pamphlet developed in conjunction with
Auckland Regional Public Health Service



And information adapted from
"Skin Infections" - MoH resource 1999

SSH/WI3012/013
Cellulitis Pathway Team/ General Paediatrics
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He Pārongo mā te Whānau

He Pārongo mā ngā Mātua me ngā Kaiwhāngai e pā ana ki ngā Kiri Hakihaki Taumaha

Information for Parents and Caregivers about Serious Skin Infections

Kia Mataara! Kei Ngau Kino te Kiri Hakihaki



Hei tiaki āu tamariki i a ia e whakamāui ana i te kiri hakihaki
To care for your child while they are recovering from a serious skin infection:

He take tino nui te noho mā
Hygiene is extremely important

You will need to do the following for your child:

- avoid sharing towels and bedding, as infection can spread to others easily
- wash your child's linen and clothing regularly with hot water,
- cut their fingernails short and keep them clean to avoid skin breaks from scratching,
- encourage all family members to wash and dry hands thoroughly, and often
- examine your child's skin and wash any breaks in the skin with warm salty water
- see your GP early if redness develops
- avoid sharing bath, swimming, and cleaning water when your child has an infected wound,
- shower your child instead of bathing them until they are better, if possible
- don't let your child swim in unclean water when they have an open wound

Kia whakaritea tō tamaiti
Also make sure your child

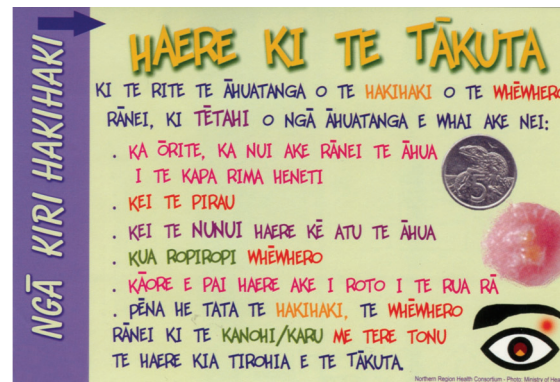
- gets plenty of sleep
- eats lots of fruit and vegetables
- washes and dries hands after the toilet and before eating

Hakihaki / Sores

Ki te pāngia te tamaiti e te hakihaki me pēnā mai:

If your child has a sore it is important to:

- clean the sore with warm salty water
- cover the sore with a fabric plaster
- check the sore daily



Ngau a te Ngārara / Insect Bites

He rite tonu i takea mai te hakihaki nā te ngau a te ngārara (ko te waeroa anō).

Insect (especially mosquito) bites are a common cause of skin infections so,

- check your child regularly, to identify insect bites early, so that bites can be treated early,
- if your child is scratching insect bites they can become infected and lead to a serious skin infection
- if an insect bite is red and may be infected take your child to your GP early for treatment
- Insect bites are covered by Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC) so treatment will be at a reduced cost

Rongoā / Medication

Rongoā Paturopi/Antibiotics

If your child has been given antibiotics

- Your child must complete the whole course of antibiotics
- You cannot share antibiotics with other family members, each person needs their own
- Ask the nurse if you have any concerns about medication

Whakamauru mamae / Pain relief - Paracetamol

- Ask the nurse for the correct dose of paracetamol to give your child for pain relief

Ka tukua te reta ki tō tākuta hei whakamōhio atu kua toro tāu tamaiti ki te hohipera. Your GP will be sent a letter about your child's hospital visit -

You can follow up with them if you have any questions about treatment or medication (or ask your pharmacist)

Noho Tara-a-Whare tāu tamaiti
Keep your child home:

- kia hoki rawa mai te nekehanga a te tinana, kia mahuru te mamae, kia ora ake ia anō
- until they have regained mobility, are not in pain and are well again