



KZN HEALTH MEC GIVES NEWLY-APPOINTED HOSPITAL CEOS THEIR MARCHING ORDERS:

FIND CREATIVE SOLUTIONS TO CHALLENGES;

TREAT PATIENTS WITH CARE AND RESPECT;

DEAL WITH ERRANT STAFF;

AND BE ACCESSIBLE AND ACCOUNTABLE TO THE
PUBLIC - OR THERE'LL BE CONSEQUENCES



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KwaZulu-Natal Health MEC Ms Nomagugu Simelane has called on a group of newly-appointed hospital CEOs to ensure that patients are treated with care and dignity, and to find creative problem-solving skills to address challenges they may come across.

At a recent induction and orientation programme for the CEOs held in Durban, which was also attended by district directors and officials from head office, MEC Simelane congratulated the CEOs and called on them not to allow themselves to get bullied, and to get tough with errant staff members – including those who take tea breaks in masse, leaving patients stranded.

The newly-appointed CEOs are Dr Londa Buthelezi (Pholela Community Health Centre), Ms Florina Mokwena (Fort Napier Hospital), Ms Babhekile Msomi (Catherine Booth Hospital), Mr Nhlanhla Mthembu (Nkandla Hospital), Ms Nelisiwe Ngubo (St Appolinaris Hospital), Mr Sithembiso Nkosi (Nkonjeni Hospital), and Ms Mabel Zulu (Benedictine Hospital).

MEC Simelane called on all hospital CEOs, old and new, and on all senior management across the Department, to put the patient at the centre of what they do, at all times. She also warned CEOs and other managers who refuse to publicly display their contact details – or those who switch off their phones or give the wrong contact details - that they would be putting themselves at risk of being charged for insubordination, as the publication of such details was now Departmental policy.

In what amounted to a management masterclass, MEC Simelane said: “There is hierarchy for a reason in a healthcare facility. You are called a CEO and manager for a reason. You are expected to manage every single person in the facility. And someone who can’t be managed by you must then go and be managed elsewhere. If they can’t take instructions from you as the CEO, then they must leave.

“Yes, we don’t want people to leave

will-nilly, but we also don’t want chaos. So, as managers, make sure that you stamp your authority. It’s not about being rude or arrogant, but knowing your responsibility and authority and power as manager, and making sure everyone accounts to the authority that is there.

Of course teamwork is there, and we expect you to work and lead the team, but at the end of the day, the buck stops with you.” She urged the CEOs to be hands-on, without taking away responsibility from other people under their command. “But let us know what is happening.” She urged the CEOs to “think outside the box” and get creative in addressing certain challenges, especially those that do not need money.

“When you know your facility has a problem of queues at, say between 7am and 10am. Do you have a plan of how to manage that? It might not even need you to employ more people, but it just might require you to rationalise your human resources properly. Sometimes, it might even require you as the manager to go and assist. You can be part of the solution.”

Turning to staff who take tea breaks at once – which is a common complaint that the Department receives, the MEC said: “As managers it’s an indictment on yourselves that you have patients who wait on the units, just because those who are operating those units have decided to go on lunch or on tea break at the same time.

How does it happen? Four people closing a pharmacy so they can go and have tea? Where is management?

Management is about managing your human resources? When some go on a tea break, others must be there to serve the people. It’s just one of the small things that we can do that do not require money.”

She called on them to “have an attitude of a CEO that runs a private hospital, even in our own public hospitals.”

“That is very important. The attitude of a private hospital is that the patient comes first, and they have a very low threshold for minimum waiting times. That is what we tend to expect when we go to private

hospitals, but that is not the treatment that we give to our people. The poorest of the poor in our townships are the ones who should be getting this kind of treatment. . . they come to us because they have no other option. So, if we don’t treat them in a manner that they should be treated in, then it means we don’t deserve whatever we get from Government, or the positions we occupy.”

In closing, the MEC urged the CEOs to respect her instruction for the prominent display of contact details, warning those who are defiant that there would be consequences.

“We have a programme where we advertise the cell phone numbers of our facility managers. . . CEOs, district directors and head office. We expect your numbers to be there, in all points. Not near the boardroom, so that when I ask where are your numbers, you don’t say, “You’ll see it when we get to the boardroom, MEC. Your contact details must be prominently displayed everywhere in the facility, so that you’re accessible.”

That poster must have contact details of yourself as the CEO, your PRO and the District Director’s details, so that when our patients are not happy with yourselves, they know who to elevate it to. I get called at 1am, 2am in the morning, which is fine. But why must I be the only one who doesn’t sleep, when it’s your responsibility to manage your facility? I can’t become a co-manager to your facility. So, we want those numbers to be put there, at every facility. And not just at one point, but in all the points that our patients access.

Can we make sure you give us the number that you use, not the one that gets switched off, because that will amount to insubordination. This is now a policy of the Department.

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HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS (HPV) VACCINATION CAMPAIGN ROLL-OUT: SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 2022

VACCINATE YOUR CHILD AND BEAT CERVICAL CANCER

The KwaZulu-Natal Department of Health is rolling out the second round of the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination campaign during September and October 2022.

Vaccinating girls against Human Papillomavirus protects them from developing cervical cancer, a potentially deadly disease, when they are older. The Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination program was introduced in South Africa in 2014. This was a significant public health milestone, which is expected to significantly contribute to the control and prevention of cervical cancer, and reduce associated mortality in future or within the next 2 to 3 decades.

The HPV Vaccination Campaign, which began on the 5th of September and will end on the 31st of October 2022, is a school based vaccination campaign and is driven through the Integrated School Health Programme (ISHP).

School Health Teams (SHT) together with Ward Based Primary Health Care Outreach Teams (WBPHCOTs), as well as staff from nursing colleges and health care facilities, visit schools and conduct vaccinations on children whose parents have given written consent.

During the HPV vaccination campaign, Tetanus Diphtheria (Td) vaccine is given to both boys and girls in Grade 5 as well as boys and girls who are aged 9 and 10 in Public Special Schools. All eligible girl learners in Grades 5, 6 and Special

Schools, who are due, will need to submit a consent form, fully signed by either their parents/care givers or guardians, prior to them receiving the vaccination.

TARGET GROUP 1ST DOSE:

- Girl learners 9 and 10 years old in Public Special Schools, who did not receive their 1st dose of the HPV vaccine during February/March 2022.
- Grade 5 girl learners who missed their 1st dose of HPV vaccine during February/ March 2022.

TARGET GROUP FOR THE 2ND DOSE SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2022:

- Grade 5 girl learners 9 years and older, in Public Ordinary Primary Schools will be vaccinated with their second dose of the vaccine.
- Grade 6 girl learners (who received their 1st dose of the vaccine during September/October 2021, in Grade 5, will be given 2nd dose.
- Girl learners aged 9 and 10, in Public Special Schools, who received the 1st dose during February/March 2022, will be given their 2nd dose.

FACTS ON HPV

The Human Papillomavirus (HPV):

- Is a very common infection agent
- Has no visible symptoms
- Is responsible for most cases of cervical cancer

HPV VACCINE

- Prevents Cervical Cancer
- Is most effective if given at a young age (from 9 years and older)
- Is safe and effective
- Requires 2 doses (6 months to 1 year apart)
- Is used widely around the world
- Usage of the vaccine presents an opportunity for citizens to enjoy its long-term health benefits.

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PHARMACY MONTH ORIENTATION: KNOW IT ALL ABOUT THE ESSENCE OF PILLS AND MEDICATION



Ms. Siyabulelwa Mtwla
Pharmacy Manager Grey's Hospital

September is National Pharmacy Month, a period of creating awareness on various health matters and how pharmacists and pharmacy support personnel, as healthcare professionals, can help enrich the health of communities.

The theme for Pharmacy Month, September 2022 is "Women and Youth Health - The Pharmacy is a safe and trusted place for advice and assistance". While preventing and responding to violence against women requires a multi-sectoral approach, the health sector has an important role to play.

This is therefore a unique opportunity to market the Pharmacy profession, bringing together pharmacists from all sectors to communicate to the public the value that the profession brings in providing quality healthcare.

Pharmacy Month is also an opportunity to reassure the public that the pharmacy is a safe and trusted place for advice and assistance, and also stands for quality healthcare for all.

Pharmacists and pharmacist assistants from all sectors make a valuable contribution to the health and wellbeing of the people of South Africa. From the pharmacist working in industry to provide the medicines that treat disease and illnesses, to pharmacists that ensure that patients in hospitals, clinics and in the community receive the most benefit from their medicine, pharmacists are indispensable.

Their contributions help people achieve and maintain health, which improves their quality of life. In addition, the academic institutions that train pharmacists and pharmacist assistants, this wouldn't be possible. Pharmacies are more than just access points for medicines - they are here to assist in your well-being.

For individuals from certain communities, a pharmacist is often the first and only point of contact with a medical professional. These patients look to the pharmacists for advice, lifestyle guidance, and how to manage their ailments or medical conditions.

YOUR PHARMACIST IS EASILY APPROACHABLE AND CAN BE YOUR SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON:

- Health and healthy lifestyle including smoking cessation
- Healthy weight, exercise and substance abuse
- What to expect when you take your medicines
- Monitoring chronic health conditions such as diabetes, high blood pressure or asthma
- Family Planning, wound care, First Aid
- Immunisation and vaccinations - through vaccination, individuals develop immunity to certain diseases, and can protect themselves, their families and communities from these diseases.

As medicine experts, pharmacists also provide advice to their fellow colleagues in the health care fraternity on the efficacy, correct dosage and safe use of medicines, among others.

The Importance of Understanding Your Medication - It is essential that each patient understands their medication, its indications and contraindications, possible side effects, as well as dosage.

Patients who are empowered to understand how their medication works can make informed lifestyle choices and feel comfortable asking questions, should any complications arise. We therefore educate and partner with each patient, whether they are taking a simple painkiller or their monthly chronic prescription.

Taking your medicine as prescribed - also known as medication adherence - is important for controlling chronic conditions, treating temporary conditions, and overall long-term health and well-being.

Your pharmacist is an expert in medication, and can help suggest how best to take your medication. Healthcare users must fulfil their end of the bargain by taking all of their medication as directed.

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Medication adherence or taking prescriptions exactly as prescribed by the doctor is key to overcoming illness and improving your health. Many people don't do it, and it is estimated that 50 percent of prescriptions filled every year are taken inaccurately. It is worth nothing that patients can also die as a result of not taking medication as prescribed. Even if it doesn't lead to death, poor adherence to medication can alter the effectiveness of a treatment plan or lead to development of other health issues.

Use Medicine Safely - Patients are encouraged to ask their pharmacist all pertinent questions on the safe usage of medication, in order to obtain optimal medicinal benefit. Pharmacists, on the other hand, must urge patients to ensure that they understand why they are taking the medicine, as well its safe use, storage, and disposal of the medicine.

Avoid consuming alcohol when taking certain medication it's important to consult your doctor or pharmacist on whether it is safe to drink alcohol if you are on medication. Alcohol may interact harmfully with some medication, prescription medications, over-the-counter drugs, and even certain herbal remedies.

Depending on what medication you are taking and your health condition, consuming alcohol can make medication less effective, or lead to dangerous health consequences. It may cause problems such as nausea and vomiting, headaches, drowsiness, dizziness, fainting, changes in blood pressure, abnormal behaviour, and loss of co-ordination, accidents and even death.

Mixing alcohol and medication may also increase the risk of complications such as liver damage, heart problems, internal bleeding, impaired breathing or depression. Even in small quantities, alcohol also may intensify medication side effects such as drowsiness and light-headedness, which may interfere with your concentration and ability to operate machinery or drive a vehicle, and lead to serious or even fatal accidents.

MAKING MEDICINES WORK FOR YOU

1. **GET MEDICINE THAT IS RIGHT FOR YOUR ILLNESS AND FOR YOU.**
- 1.2. **TELL YOUR DOCTOR, NURSE OR PHARMACIST.**
- 1.3. **IF YOU ARE PREGNANT.**
- 1.4. **IF YOU HAVE AN ALLERGY.**
- 1.5. **IF YOU ARE TAKING OTHER MEDICINES.**
- 1.6. **DO NOT TAKE MEDICINE FROM A FRIEND. IT MAY NOT BE RIGHT FOR YOU.**
- 1.7. **IF YOU HAVE A MINOR ILLNESS ASK YOUR PHARMACIST FOR ADVICE.**
2. **BE SURE YOUR MEDICINE IS SAFE AND OF GOOD QUALITY.**
- 2.1. **GET YOUR MEDICINES FROM A PHARMACY, HOSPITAL, CLINIC OR QUALIFIED HEALTH WORKER.**
- 2.2. **DO NOT BUY FROM MARKETS OR STREET SELLERS / VENDORS.**
- 2.3. **STOLEN, COUNTERFEIT AND EXPIRED MEDICINES ARE UNSAFE.**
- 2.4. **MEDICINES THAT ARE NOT PROPERLY STORED CAN BE UNSAFE.**
3. **FIND OUT THE RIGHT WAY TO TAKE MEDICINE.**
- 3.1. **TO GET THE BEST RESULTS YOU MUST TAKE MEDICINES THE RIGHT WAY.**
- 3.2. **REGULARLY.**
- 3.3. **AT THE RIGHT TIME.**
- 3.4. **IN THE RIGHT DOSE.**
- 3.5. **COMPLETE EACH COURSE OF MEDICINE.**

**TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR YOUR HEALTH.
YOUR PHARMACIST IS THERE TO ADVISE YOU.**

TOGETHER WE CAN MAKE MEDICINES WORK FOR YOU



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ORAL HYGIENE DOS AND DONTS

September is also known as National Oral Health Month, which enables us to look deeper into all things that relate to the health of the mouth.



Dr Nompumelelo Ndwandwe
Dentist
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Memorial Hospital

This includes the health of your teeth, gingiva (gums) and other soft tissues in and around the mouth, such as the tongue and cheeks. Taking care of your mouth is good for the overall health of the body. There is no health without oral health. Oral health may be considered an indicator of the quality of a person's life and general wellbeing.



Image by: Polina Zimmerman taken from Pexels images

Please share tips on how to keep up with good oral hygiene?

Well, it's important to do the following:

- Brush your teeth twice daily
- Use a fluoridated toothpaste when brushing
- Brush your tongue
- Visit your dental practitioner every 6 months
- Floss in between your teeth
- Use a mouthwash



The mouth is one of the most sensitive parts of the body. It cannot be ignored as it is used on a daily basis. Therefore it is easy to detect signs of trouble early.

The following could indicate a problem in your mouth:

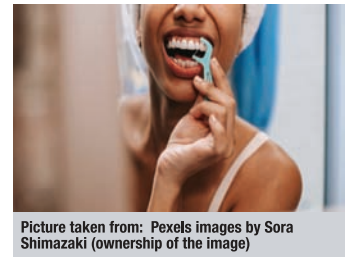
- Holes in your teeth
- A tooth that changes in colour
- Bad breath
- Bleeding gums
- Mouth sores
- Painful teeth or gums
- Sensitivity to hot or cold water
- Crowded teeth
- **Overbite** (when your upper teeth overlap the bottom teeth), and
- **Underbite** (when the lower teeth rest in front of the top teeth).

Be sure to visit your dental practitioner if you have any of the above, so that it can be treated early before you're left with no option but to remove your teeth. It is important to note that teeth are bones. So, the more you remove your teeth, the more susceptible you become to side effects, such as unintended weight loss.

Teeth cannot only be cleaned by brushing them. There are other ways of having your teeth thoroughly cleaned, such as focusing on the outer and inner parts, as well as in-between them, which is called flossing.

Flossing is the practice of removing food and debris between the teeth with the aid of dental floss. It is important to floss, so as to also remove plaque from in-between your teeth. This leads to healthier gums and fresher breath. It also reduces the risk of dental decay beginning from between your teeth.

Flossing can be done with the traditional dental floss tape which comes in varying types and thicknesses. It can also be done with the aid of a water flosser. This has to be done right in order to be effective.



Picture taken from: Pexels images by Sora Shimazaki (ownership of the image)

Everyone has different kinds of teeth, and teeth may evolve as we grow older. This is why some people have severe overlapping teeth, and others have a gap in the front teeth which is called Diastema. Overlapping teeth are misaligned teeth. This may involve one or several teeth. They can be difficult to clean and may lead to tooth decay and gum disease. You should

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make sure that as you clean them you don't damage the gums.

It is vital that you use the toothbrush that is both suitable for brushing teeth, tongue and gums as they are the most sensitive.



Picture taken from: Pexels by Anna Shivets

Overlapping teeth can be tricky to clean with a normal toothbrush alone. Much inter-dental care can be exercised to keep areas between the teeth clean.

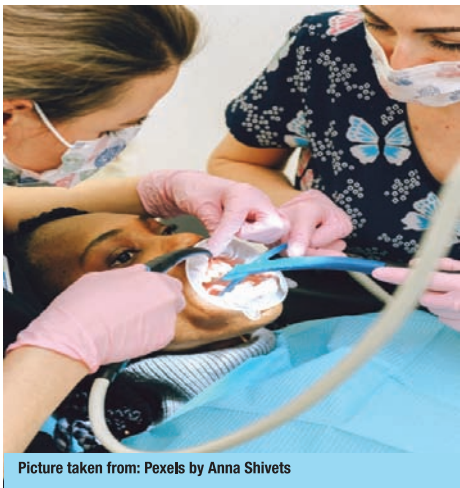
This can be achieved through:

- Dental flossing
- Use of interdental brushes
- Mouthwashes
- Scaling and polishing at your dental clinic

Treatment for overlapping teeth is available and may include braces, clear aligners, veneers and tooth extraction or surgery. If you have overlapping teeth, it is good to consult your nearest dentist to find out more about treatment options available to you.

Is it possible to fix damaged teeth?

Once teeth are permanently damaged on the surface, your dentist can have them fixed with fillings, which also known as tooth restorations. Fillings, which repair holes and restore teeth to their normal functioning, work best when the tooth cavity is limited to the enamel or dentine part of the tooth. Fillings can also be done to repair certain defects such as when you have broken or fractured teeth.



Picture taken from: Pexels by Anna Shivets

What types of braces are there?

Removable braces vs fixed braces. Among removable braces, there are functional appliances and clear aligners. Fixed braces are what some call railway tracks, which are for both young people and adults.

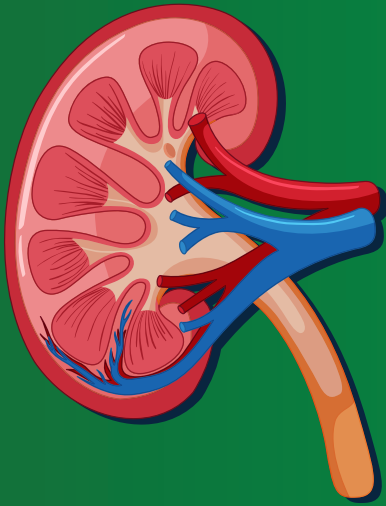


Functional appliance braces:

These braces are very important to people with "under bite" and also people with upper jaw appearing bigger than the lower. This appliance helps to grow the jaw which is smaller. Upper one in under bite and the lower where the upper is bigger.

What is the best age to get braces?

In general, there is no age limit to get braces; most treatment is on permanent teeth, which are there by the age of 11 to 12 years. With people who tend to suck their thumb or fingers, treatment must be sought as soon as possible. If permanent teeth are present, which can be from 9 in some and 13 years in others, treatment can start.



KIDNEY HEALTH, HOW TO TAKE CARE OF THIS VITAL ORGAN

By: **Dr Onke Nonkala**
Specialist Physician currently Subspecialty in Nephrology
Inkosi Albert Luthuli Central Hospital

The period from 2-6 September is designated National Kidney Awareness week. Therefore, citizens are urged to initiate and deepen the conversation about taking care of their health holistically - including the health of their kidneys.

Kidney failure is a global epidemic that requires everyone to be involved in fighting or reducing the scourge of this disease. This will require every individual to have undergo annual urine testing, screening and testing for blood pressure, diabetes, and HIV/AIDS - irrespective of age, gender or race.

It is a global health burden that is associated with an increased risk of death and hospital cost. Diabetes, high blood pressure, HIV and kidney inflammation (glomerulonephritis) are the leading cause of kidney disease. The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that the burden of type II diabetes in Sub-Saharan Africa is on the rise. Therefore, it is possible that the resultant number of deaths from complications arising from this disease is also rising.

Early detection of kidney disease is critical because it gives an opportunity for risk factors to be addressed. It is particularly recommended for those who are at high risk of developing kidney disease. It is important to note that kidney disease is usually asymptomatic. It is therefore vital to keep on doing annual checkups, even if you do not have any risk factors, because kidney disease can affect anybody at any age.

WHAT CAN WE DO AS A SOCIETY?

A call to action to urgently arrest the growing incidence of kidney disease should therefore be understood at all levels of society. It should include the following:

1. At individual level:

- Promoting individual responsibility to undergo screening for kidney disease and early treatment if it is required. Screening is invaluable because up to 80%-90% people who have kidney disease suffer in silence. Chronic kidney disease progress to end stage without symptoms.

2. At family level:

- Promoting family support and being accommodative for a family member who is on renal diet.

3. Employer /Employee level:

- Employees should update their knowledge regarding kidney disease. It is unacceptable to get rid of a patient because he/she is suffering from kidney disease, and instead an employer should try to be supportive because these patients can still be productive in the workplace.

4. At society level:

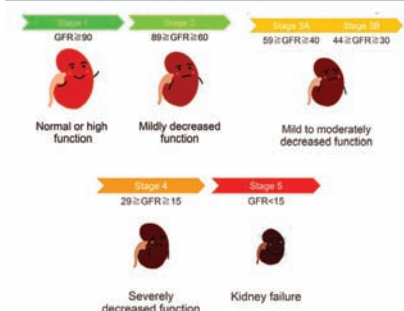
- Civil organizations should become more involved in kidney awareness campaigns;

WHAT ARE THE FUNCTIONS OF THE KIDNEY?

Kidneys:

- Excrete water in the form of urine.
- Control blood pressure
- Balance minerals and chemicals.
- Kidneys play a role in the production of cells responsible for carrying oxygen.
- Kidneys help in the excretion of toxic waste products.
- They play a role in producing chemicals needed for strengthening of the bones.
- it also control acidity and alkalinity of the blood.

WHAT IS THE BEST TREATMENT FOR CKD STAGE 5 ?



Picture credit: Onke Nonkala

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SYMPTOMS OF KIDNEY DISEASE

The majority of patients who suffer from chronic kidney disease do not have symptoms.

Most overlooked symptoms include waking up at night to go and pass urine frequently, if you suffer from this symptoms you need to visit the doctor.

Other symptoms include:

- Back ache.
- Pain when passing urine, change in urine colour, blood in the urine.
- Swelling of the body.
- Itching of the body.
- Shortness of breath.
- Poor appetite, nausea and vomiting.
- Fatigue and irritability.
- Poor sleeping patterns.
- Muscle cramps.
- Urinating more or less.

RISK FACTORS FOR KIDNEY DISEASE

- High blood pressure.
- Diabetes Mellitus.
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).
- Inflammation of the kidneys.
- Obesity.
- Smoking.
- Heavy alcohol intake.
- Heart disease.
- Family history of kidney disease.
- Inherited kidney disease.
- Frequent use of medication that are toxic to your kidney.

PREVENTION

- Stop smoking: smoking can damage your kidney and can make pre-existing kidney disease worse.
- Follow dosage instructions on over the counter medications.
- Maintain a healthy and normal weight level (BMI 19-25 kg/m²).
- Healthy eating.

- Exercise regularly.
- Drink sufficient amount of water 2.5L per day, if you have kidney disease seek advice from your doctor regarding your intake.
- Manage your medical condition with the help of a doctor.
- We recommend annual urine dipstick, urine analysis and annual bloods for those at risk of getting kidney disease.

TREATMENT OF KIDNEY DISEASE

- Treatment depends on the underlying cause and the stage of kidney disease.
- In patients with stage five of kidney disease, the therapy is dialysis.

WHAT IS DIALYSIS?

Dialysis is the medical purification of blood via a dialysis machine or Bags (Peritoneal Dialysis), it is used as substitute for the normal function of the kidney.

Types of dialysis:

Haemodialysis: Umshini

- Machine filters wastes, salts and fluid from your blood when the kidneys are no longer healthy enough to do their work adequately. Patients who benefit are the patients who are sitting at stage five of kidney disease. Usually performed 2-3 times per week depending whether your blood work is acceptable.

Advantages of Hemodialysis:

Advantages

1. Higher solute clearance allows intermittent treatment.
2. Parameters of adequacy of dialysis are better defined and therefore underdialysis can be detected early.
3. Technique failure rate is low.
4. Even though intermittent heparinization is required, hemostasis parameters are better corrected with HD than PD.
5. In-center HD enables closer monitoring of the patient.

Disadvantages

1. Requires multiple visits each week to the HD center, which translates into loss of patient independence.
2. Disequilibrium, dialysis-induced hypotension, and muscle cramps are common. May require months before the patient adjusts to HD.
3. Infections in HD patients may be related to the choice of membranes, the complement-activating membranes being more deleterious.
4. Vascular access is frequently associated with infection and thrombosis.
5. Decline of RRF is more rapid compared to PD.

Ref: Basic Medical Key

Peritoneal Dialysis (PD): Ama bags

- Type of dialysis that uses abdomen as a membrane through which fluid and dissolved substance exchange with blood. We insert a plastic tube in the abdomen that is used to instill fluid into the abdomen.

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Advantages of PD:

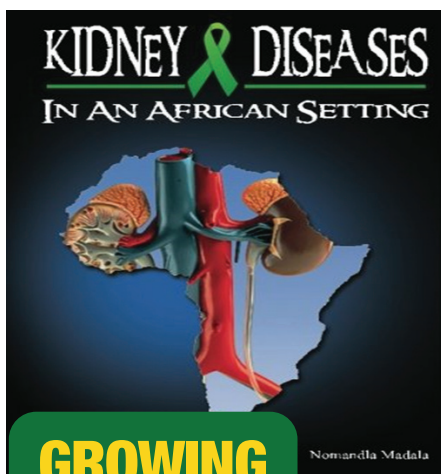
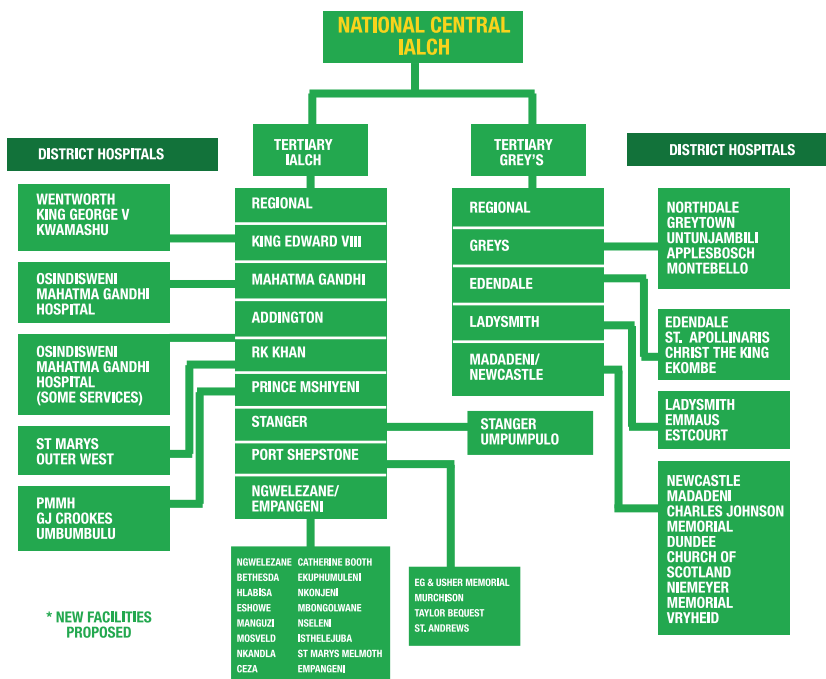
- Can be done at home.
- Relatively easy to learn.
- Easy to travel with, bags of solution are easy to take on holiday.
- Fluid balance is usually easier than on hemodialysis.
- Theoretically better to start dialysis on, as native urine output is maintained for longer than on hemodialysis.
- Excluding kidney transplant, PD is first choice method in treating chronic kidney failure. - Ref: www.slideserve.com

THE FOLLOWING HOSPITALS OFFER DIALYSIS

- General Justice Gizenga Mpanza Memorial Hospital (Stanger)
- Port Shepstone
- Ngwelezane
- Addington
- Pixley Ke Seme
- Greys Hospital
- St Aidans Hospital
- Harry Gwala Memorial Hospital (Edendale Hospital)

HOW DOI GET REFERRED TO SEE A KIDNEY DOCTOR?

Patients need to be seen at a Regional Hospitals, and referred to Inkosi Albert Luthuli Central Hospital or Greys Hospital. Kindly refer to referral pathway in diagram below. It is very important for patients to be aware of the district they reside in, so that they are aware of the dialysis centers that are in their proximity.



The Department of Nephrology at Inkosi Albert Luthuli Hospital has published a book, "Kidney Disease in an African Setting" that outlines the vision of the department and also provides valuable health education for patients that have kidney disease. For more information regarding the purchase of the book, kindly contact: Mrs. Jane John, Department Secretary on 031 240 1335

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NURSES GRADUATION 2022



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