Supplementary 3: Delphi statements and structure

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Concept 1. Health promotion to increase assessment and treatment of sore throat and skin sores	Strategy	Action
	→ 1.1 General public education on germs causing disease	
	causing discuse	→ 1.1a Develop mass media campaigns about germs causing disease
		→ 1.1b Teach people about the cause and risks of skin sores through social media campaigns
	→ 1.2 General public education about skin sores, sore throat, ARF and RHD	
		→ 1.2a Raise awareness about skin sores, sore throat, ARF and RHD at community events and activities
	→ 1.3 General public education to 'denormalise' skin sores	
	Log A Tanashad assisting	→ 1.3a Develop positive media campaigns about normal healthy skin
	→ 1. 4 Targeted public education on the specific risks of skin sores and sore throat	
		 → 1.4a Teach children about the cause and risks of skin sores and sore throat at school → 1.4b Teach parents and families about the cause and
		risks of skin sores and sore throat through community events → 1.4c Train health care workers to educate children and
2. Engage communities		families about the risk of skin sores and sore throat
at risk of ARF in preventing the disease		
	→ 2.1 Engage communities at risk of ARF and RHD in responding to the disease	
		 → 2.1a Support community leaders to develop and facilitate key messages about sore throat and skin sores → 2.1b Share positive local stories about good news examples of treating skin sores / sore throat
3. Empower people to seek health services		
	→ 3.1 Encourage people to actively seek assessment / treatment of skins sores and sore throat	

→ 3.1a Train or support children on how to ask for their sore throat / skin sore to be assessed / treated
 → 3.1b Train parents and caregivers to ask for recommended assessment of skin sores / sore throat
 → 3.1c Develop the idea of a 'skin check' visit that people can ask for when they attend clinic

- 4. Provide practical or physical support to assist people to access health services
- → 4.1 Improve transport for people to attend clinic for skin sores and sore throat
- → 4.1a Fund primary care clinics to provide transport for people who need assessment and treatment
 → 4.2b Provide education for temporary care providers (boarding schools, out-of-home carers) on the need for assessment and treatment of skin sores and sore throat.
- → 4.2 Extend clinic opening hours so that people can attend for assessment / treatment for more of the day
- 5. Reduce the costs for people seeking assessment / treatment of skin sores / sore throat
- → 5.1 Reduce out-ofpocket costs for treating skin sores and sore throat
- → **5.1a** Make antibiotics for skin sores and sore throat free for all high-risk people at point of care
- → **5.1b** Fund clinics to provide free dressings for keeping skin sores covered.
- → **5.1c** Promote availability of free or low cost treatment for skin sores and sore throat
- → 5.2 Increase income for people at risk of skin sores and sore throat
- → **5.2a** Develop a system for families with sore throat and skin sores to be referred to service providers or Centrelink to review benefits and entitlements

6. Support people at risk of ARF / RHD to be engaged in their own health care and selfmanagement

→ 6.1 Ensure health staff support and encourage people engaging in their own health care

→ **6.1a** Train health staff to validate or congratulate people who present for care

→ **6.1b** Train clinic drivers, receptionists and other staff about the importance of skin sores and sore throat so these conditions are never minimised or dismissed → **6.1c** Train health staff to provide clear information about why skin sores / sore throat need treatment

→ 6.2 Support people seeking care to engage with assessment and treatment of skin sores and sore throat

→ **6.2a** Employ care navigators or support people to attend appointments

→ 6.2b Provide training or support for people in communities with a high burden of ARF or RHD to be empowered health care consumers

→ 6.3 Support engagement by involving community in delivery of health care

→ **6.3a** Ensure community control of health care services in communities with a high burden of ARF or RHD

7. Improve treatment of scabies which can cause skin damage which contributes to skin sores

→ 7.1 Improve treatment of scabies

→ 7.1a Ensure everyone attending the clinic gets treatment for scabies and any skin sores present → 7.1b Develop systems for household outreach for assessment and treatment when someone from the household is diagnosed with scabies

8. Actively look for children with skin sores

→ 8.1 Identify people with skin sores outside the clinic

→ **8.1a** Develop programs for all children to have a healthy skin check at school or home

→ **8.1b** Develop a program so that children at highest risk (household contacts, siblings with ARF) have regular skin checks

→ 8.2 Identify people with skin sores inside the clinic

3

- → 8.2a Develop systems for children with skin sores to be referred for assessment / treatment a wider range of different services (dentists, schools)
- → **8.2b** Train health staff to opportunistically offer health skin checks for all children attending clinic for any reason
- → 8.2c Train reception and other staff to invite / offer sore throat and skin checks
- → 8.2d Include healthy skin checks as a mandated part of childhood health care (alongside child health checks or scheduled vaccination)

- Make assessment and treatment of skin sores / sore throat available in more places
- → 9.1 Provide assessment / treatment for skin sores and sore throat in schools
- → **9.1a** Provide staff trained to assess and treat skin sores / sore throat in schools
- → **9.1b** Ensure that guidelines on treating children at school (with and without parental consent) are clearer so health staff know what can done
- → 9.1c Employ care navigators who can help children in school access assessment / treatment of skin sores and sore throat
- → 9.2 Provide assessment / treatment for skin sores and sore throat in other places
- → 9.2a Change guidelines and regulations so that qualified staff can give assessment and treatment outside of the clinic
- → **9.2b** Facilitate assessment and / or treatment of skin sores / sore throat at pharmacies
- → 9.2c Facilitate assessment and / or treatment of skin sores / sore throat at Centrelink offices
- → 9.2d Facilitate assessment and / or treatment of skin sores / sore throat via dentists
- → 9.2e Facilitate assessment and treatment of skin sores / sore throat via Emergency Departments and After Hours Services

- 10. Make health care delivery more acceptable
- → 10.1 Provide culturally acceptable care
- → **10.1a** Provide health staff training on how to deliver culturally appropriate care
- → **10.1b** Routinely ask patients / consumers whether care experience is culturally appropriate
- → 10.1c Teach health staff Indigenous languages

→ 10.1d Use or develop new terms for skin sores and sore throat in Indigenous languages

→ 10.2 Increase the amount of care delivered by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

→ 10.1a Amend legislation to allow Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Practitioners to give medications for sore throat / skin sores in all jurisdictions → 10.1b Develop workforce strategies to recruit, train and retain Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in primary health care

- 11. Make it easier for people to access assessment and treatment of skin sores / sore throat
- 11.1 Provide more flexible clinical services

→ 11.1a Develop policy of 'no wrong door' so that people can access standardised sore throat and skin sore assessment / treatment at any facility they present to → 11.1b Offer assessment and treatment to all children who attend clinic with a family, not just those with a booked appointment

- 12. Improve service delivery by reducing costs to clinics
- → 12.1 Reduce costs for primary care providers to assess and treat skin sores and sore throat
- → 12.1a Provide skin sore / sore throat treatment free at point of care in all settings
- → 12.1b Provide specific funding for waterproof dressings to be provided free of cost from the clinic to be used / replaced at home

- 13. Improve clinical guidelines on the assessment and management of skin sores and sore throat
- → 13.1 Make clinical guidelines clearer and easier to use
- → **13.1a** Develop easy-to-use algorithms for skin sore and sore throat management in high risk population
- → **13.1b** Ensure sore throat and skin sore management is part of HealthPathways
- → 13.1c Review all clinical guidelines to ensure they align on management of skins sores and sore throat

- → 13.1d Use CARPA or other streamlined clinical guidelines throughout Australia in remote communities with a high population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people
- → **13.1e** Develop more comprehensive guidelines which include a wider range of skin infections
- → **13.1f** Develop clinical modules for assessment and treatment of sore throat / skin sores in medical software

14. Train or educate health care staff

- → 14.1 Provide local data about rates of ARF and RHD
- → **14.1a** Provide all health staff with local data on the risk of ARF and RHD in the population they work with
- → 14.2 Train health generally on skin sores and sore throat
- → **14.2a** Provide general training for all staff about skin sores and sore throat
- → 14.3 Train staff specifically on assessment and treatment of skin sores and sore throat
- → **14.3a** Train health care staff specifically about how to use clinical guidelines for skin sores and sore throat
- → 14.4 Provide specific training for specific types of health care staff
- **14.4a** Provide specific training for Emergency Department Staff
- → **14.4b** Provide specific training for staff who start working in high risk regions

- 15. Support quality of care delivery
 - → 15.1 Undertake continuous quality care improvement
- → **15.1a** Identify quality of care measures for sore throat and skin sores
- → **15.1b** Undertake audits of sore throat / skin sore management based on clinical records
- → 15.1c Undertake case reviews of people diagnosed with acute rheumatic fever to identify any missed opportunities for primary prevention