Why are Māori and Pacific island children most at risk of developing acute rheumatic fever?

What is Rheumatic Fever?

Acute Rheumatic Fever (ARF) is a serious disease. It often starts with a sore throat caused by a group A streptococcal infection. Māori and Pacific children between ages 5 - 15 are the most vulnerable groups for developing this disease, and a few weeks after the initial infection these symptoms may develop:

sore or swollen joints (knees, elbows,

ankles and wrists)

 jerky movements. stomach pain

· a skin rash

a fever



Throat swab by doctor by a doctor (Strep A bug identified) Early Treatment No treatment (Antibiotics for 10 Rheumatic Fever Rheumatic Fever prevented may develop Permanent heart **Healthy Heart** damage may occur

Income: Māori and Pacific groups commonly are found in the lower socioeconomic bracket. Influencing the standard of housing they can afford.

Low income = lower standard of housing. Damp, poorly insulated & cold households.

Why are Māori and **Pacific** children at most risk?

Culture: Māori and Pacific groups commonly live in crowded households, increasing susceptibility for transmitting strep throat infections.

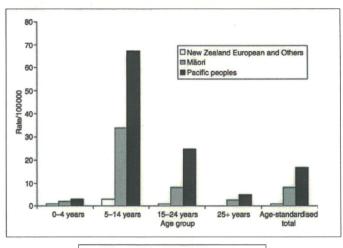
Education: Public awareness of this illness is poor. Consequences of 'simple' sore throats are unknown for many of NZ, especially Māori and Pacific

Environment: Poor living conditions decreases immunity & increases susceptibility for contracting illness.

References:

- Best Practice Authority Centre New Zealand. (2011). Rheumatic fever in Māori: What can we do better. Best practice advocacy center. Retrieved from http://www.bpac.org.nz/magazine/2011/august/rheumatic.asp
- Ministry of Health. (2013). Rheumatic fever. Wellington: Author.
- Richard, J., Michael, B., and Kamalesh, V. (2008). Epidemiology of acute rheumatic fever in New Zealand 1996-2005. Journal of paediatrics and child health, 564-571.

"Approximately 160 people are diagnosed every year in New Zealand with ARF, Māori and Pacific school aged children experiencing the highest rates".



Implications for Nursing practice:

- · Nurses need an awareness of at risk populations.
- Expert knowledge of rheumatic fever disease processes, and treatment for educating patients.
- To use a holistic perspective acknowledging the patients home and living environment & including Whanau in education.

Fortunately Rheumatic fever is preventable!

- · Make sure sore throats are checked by a doctor or nurse, and ask for a throat swab.
- If the swab comes back as positive, your doctor will prescribe a 10 day course of penicillin.
- Look into ways to improve housing conditions such as mold, dampness, and the cold.
- This will reduce the chance of developing streptococcus infections, and improve you and your families general health.

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