



## *Interest Groups*

Abuse and Violence .....	2
Addiction Medicine .....	2
Aerospace Medicine.....	2
Aged Care .....	3
Allergy .....	3
Antenatal and Postnatal Care .....	3
Breast Medicine .....	4
Business of General Practice.....	4
Cancer and Palliative Care .....	4
Cardiology .....	4
Child and Young Person's Health.....	5
Custodial Health Network.....	5
Dermatology .....	5
Diabetes .....	6
Disability .....	6
Disaster Management .....	7
eHealth.....	7
Environmental Impacts in General Practice.....	8
Integrative Medicine .....	8
Hospital Medicine .....	8
Medical Education.....	9
Chapter of Military Medicine (CMM) .....	9
Musculoskeletal Medicine .....	9
Obesity Management .....	9
Pain Management .....	10
Psychological Medicine.....	10
Refugee Health .....	10
Respiratory Medicine .....	11
Sexual Health Medicine .....	12
Sport and Exercise Medicine .....	12

## Abuse and Violence

The aims of the Abuse and Violence Network are:

- advocacy
- empowerment
- management
- prevention of violence.

This network encompasses all of the issues in the RACGP Manual *Abuse and violence: working with our patients in general practice* (White Book) and also involves those GPs that are working in the area of sexual assault forensics.

## Addiction Medicine

Addiction medicine is an important part of general practice. The RACGP curriculum contains a section on this area of practice. It is apparent that there is a tiering of involvement in this area of general practice within the profession. The network is for GPs who:

- have contact with drug and alcohol issues as part of typical general practice
- work in areas with a higher burden of drug and alcohol problems
- who choose to practice for all or part of their working week in environments specific to addiction either in a hospital or community setting.

The context in which a general practitioner engages in addiction medicine varies from state to state and is also dependent, to an extent upon the regulations imposed by the state and territories.

The role of this network is to develop the skill and knowledge set of doctors either in these areas of practice or for doctors seeking to enter practices with high presentation loads of addiction medicine through:

- developing professional development opportunities
- collaborating with other organisations to deliver training and education opportunities specific to addiction medicine
- collaborating to design and create educational resources for addiction medicine
- creating networks for GPs in addiction medicine offering peer support and peer education
- facilitating or driving more primary care research into addiction medicine to develop a sound evidence base relevant to the practice experience of doctors
- being a point of contact for GP advocacy and support in addiction medicine for representations to regulators and governments and in reverse, external organisations and governments to seek assistance or advice.

## Aerospace Medicine

Travel by air is an important personal and social need for the Australian community, for example in maintaining contact with family or accessing health services remote from their homes. GPs are increasingly required to advise patients and their families regarding their fitness to fly as a passenger. At the same time, patients increasingly have multiple medical conditions that each may cause them to suffer a deterioration when exposed to the aviation environment and to air travel in a broader sense.

The GP needs to be able to make assessments in order to provide holistic care for patients, supporting not just their clinical outcomes but also these other social determinants of their health and welfare.

In 2018, GPs were invited by the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) to make a major contribution to aviation safety. GPs are now authorised to certify some private pilots to fly, through the application of the Commercial Driver's License Standards (CASA Class 2 Basic Medical). Many GPs also perform examinations of patients flying recreational aircraft (RAAus) or parachuting.

In order for GPs to safely and effectively perform these roles, it is important for them to understand the aviation environment, the reasoning behind the medical standards for pilots, and how disease states can impact on a pilot's ability to safely fly. In terms of patient advocacy and support, the impact of the aviation environment on health and on chronic disease should be considered by GPs when assessing fitness to fly, in order to avoid in-flight emergencies for passengers and crew.

Medical defence organisations (MDOs) also acknowledge the importance of GPs having suitable qualifications and experience in performing their duties, and this includes in assessment of fitness to fly as pilot or passenger.

## **Aged Care**

General practice, in setting the context of care under which it operates as 'person centered, continuing, comprehensive and coordinated whole-person healthcare to individuals and families in their communities', defines general practice as having, as part of its responsibility, a pivotal role in dealing with the health matters and complex co-morbidities that characterise the aging process. With Australian Institute of Health and Welfare statistics and industry projections still suggesting an aging population and the call for residential aged care places tipped to rise by in excess of 80,000 by 2020, there is clear evidence that the aged care impact on general practice is on an upward trend. In addition questions around end-of-life care, and the burden of chronic disease in the aging population, make a this network within the RACGP, focusing on developments within the aged care, a very important tool.

The RACGP has a good understanding of its role in aged care and has historically been active in lobbying for better access to primary care for the aged. The RACGP curriculum statement sets the benchmark for the treatment of the aged in general practice. Both the advocacy and curriculum development activities of the RACGP are enhanced and supported by a this network.

The Aged Care Network is an active networking body and reference group for the RACGP, while feeding valuable experience into the development of educational activities and review of existing materials.

## **Allergy**

The Allergy Network acts as an educational support, reference group and networking body for general practitioners with an interest in allergy focused primary care and will also assist external stakeholders in making decisions regarding allergy diagnosis and management in the Australian community.

Allergic diseases affect one in five Australians and the number affected is rapidly increasing. Combined with this rapid growth, allergic diseases may be deleteriously impacted as a consequence of delayed access to medical care and long waiting times for specialist care, especially in rural areas. In the past, the undergraduate teaching in this area has been limited or non-existent, leading to some primary care physicians feeling ill prepared to deal with these issues in their practice. Consequently, there is a need for a more unified approach to allergic diseases.

With this in mind the [National Allergy Strategy](#) developed by the [Australian Society of Clinical Immunologists and Allergists](#) (ASCI), has flagged a shared care approach between general practitioners (GPs) and specialists in this area. Many allergic diseases could be managed in primary care with better education of GPs and the collaboration between GPs and specialist allergists could be greatly improved.

## **Antenatal and Postnatal Care**

General practitioners have a long history of involvement in antenatal and postnatal care, both as the hub of the primary care process as it exists in Australia and also as the custodian of the obstetric health and ultimately the delivery of a large segment of the uncomplicated live births in much of Australia's history.

This involvement was formally recognised in 1980 with the formation of the Joint Consultative Committee between the RACGP and the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetrics and Gynaecology to oversee the development and adoption of appropriate standards and skills

maintenance for GPs who practice in this area. The administration of the JCCOG was ceded to RANZCOG in 2009.

Additionally, over the last two to three decades, there has been a shift in the level and quality of GP involvement in antenatal- delivery- postnatal care cycle as referral to specialist O&G and delivery in larger regional centres rather than small local hospitals has become the norm for many.

This network supports those members who so wish to discuss and share their skills in this area and expand their knowledge and that of their colleagues. GPs who still work in this area as part of their practice will benefit from the opportunity to network with fellow GPs.

## **Breast Medicine**

The Breast Medicine Network works with breast physicians and general practitioners with a specific interest in breast medicine to provide opportunities, develop activities such as continuing professional development, and undertake research in this area to the benefit of our patient's health.

## **Business of General Practice**

The Business of General Practice Network is a resource for current practice owners to develop best practice standards and initiatives, share ideas and resources and to provide input to the College more broadly on practice management issues.

The group's objectives and responsibilities are to:

- provide comprehensive educational events to both existing and prospective practice owners
- encourage newly qualified GPs and Fellows to become practice owners
- provide mentoring and guidance to group members.

## **Cancer and Palliative Care**

Cancer is a common disease and a major health problem in Australia today and general practice plays a significant role, from prevention right through to survivorship or palliative care. At current rates, it is expected 1 in 2 Australians will be diagnosed with cancer by the age of 85.

This year, more than 534,000 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in the Australian population. Of these, roughly 434,000 people will be treated for one or more non-melanoma skin cancers- two in three Australians will develop at least one of these cancers by the time they are 70. Although these are less serious, they can occasionally be fatal. Nearly 40,000 people will die from the other types of cancer.

Palliative care is an area of healthcare that focusses on the prevention and relief of patient suffering at all stages of disease. Palliative care is helpful for people with a wide range of life-threatening illnesses including cancer and other progressive illnesses. General practice has a key role in identifying patients who may benefit from a palliative care approach.

The aims of the network are to provide a:

- forum for discussion of aspects of cancer and palliative care specific to general practice
- forum for development, presentation and dissemination of research
- collective point of contact for the RACGP on topical matters relating to cancer and palliative care in general practice.

## **Cardiology**

Approved by RACGP Council in June 2017, the aim of the Cardiology Network is to increase awareness of the importance of appropriately managing cardiovascular disease (CVD) and assist general practitioners (GPs) to be better equipped in effectively treating CVD.

In 2014 – 2015 it was estimated that 4.2 million (22%) Australian adults aged 18 years and over had one or more CVDs.

The network will work with its membership to optimise patient outcomes in general practice, leading to minimising the progression of CVD in people through early detection, and also improving the quality of life of people living with CVD through appropriate medical intervention.

## **Child and Young Person's Health**

GP's see 80% of the Australian population annually and patients under 15 years of age comprise approximately 23% of consultations. A study incorporating an examination of service utilisation by children, aged between 10 and 15 year in the six months prior to the study indicated that GPs had been consulted with regard to 45% of all children. This result is between four and 38 times higher than any other service.

The Child and Young Person's Health Network has been formed to act as a communication and networking group for GPs and others engaged in this area of practice.

## **Custodial Health Network**

This network has been formed to assist those general practitioners who work in custodial settings (correctional facilities, police cells and detention centres).

People in custody suffer from a particularly high incidence of mental illness and substance abuse. They also tend to have a high burden of physical disease, a large number of medical risk factors and often little motivation or skills to address their problems. Working in such areas requires specific skills and resources.

The aims of the group are:

- networking for doctors working in these settings
- educational support
- standards for custodial settings
- standardising professional development needs in custodial settings in an evidence based manner and developing resources and opportunities
- defining where custodial medicine lay in the context of general practice and where the unique issues may sit
- working to develop a curriculum for doctors in the system and new to the system with formal recognition of area specific training
- creating the opportunity to develop evidence based best practice in Australian custodial settings
- a forum for development, presentation and dissemination of research
- to champion the needs of special subgroups within the environment including indigenous people, women, young people and the group of incarcerated people as a whole.

## **Dermatology**

The purpose of RACGP Specific Interests Dermatology Network is to promote the understanding of the treatment and care needs of people living with skin and other dermatological problems to GPs, to encourage active debate and discussion on these health issues and develop appropriate resources for GPs.

The group's objectives and responsibilities are to:

- promote a forum and network among RACGP members committed to improving their understanding and service provision to people with skin disorders and facing other dermatological issues
- advocate education and awareness of the health and wellbeing needs of people with dermatology treatment needs to medical students, general practice registrars and general practitioners in Australia
- act as a resource point for the RACGP on dermatological treatment practices and emerging issues as they impact on general practice in Australia
- actively promote and support the role of the GP as the primary care giver for most dermatological conditions.

## Diabetes

The Diabetes Network places emphasis on the central role general practice has in managing people with diabetes.

The aims of the network are to:

- Foster and support fellow GPs in diabetes management in general practice
- Develop and support quality education for general practitioners in diabetes care
- Develop and support research skill networks within general practice related to diabetes and its management
- Facilitate fellow GPs in practical implementation of quality standards of diabetes care in the community.

### *Living Well with Diabetes - DVD*

The network has copies of a DVD developed for patients with diabetes from a grant from an international philanthropic agency. This was under the auspices of the RACGP and Conrad Media and was endorsed by the RACGP and its Quality Care Committee.

If you would like any copies of this *Living Well with Diabetes* DVD and also copies for your patients, please [email](#) a request to the faculty with the required number of copies. There is no charge for the booklet and DVD package.

## Disability

One of the six priority outcomes of the Australian Government's National Disability Strategy 2010- 2020 is 'people with disability attain the highest possible health and wellbeing outcomes throughout their lives' (Department of Social Services 2012).

GPs are the most common first point of contact for health issues for Australians with disability, as with all Australians. In 2012, 95% (or 3.8 million) of people with disability living in households visited a GP at least once for their own health in the previous 12 months, including 22% who saw a GP for urgent medical care. (AIHW, June 2015).

People with disabilities are particularly vulnerable to deficiencies in healthcare services. Depending on the group and setting, persons with disabilities may experience greater vulnerability to secondary conditions, co-morbid conditions, age-related conditions, engaging in health risk behaviours and higher rates of premature death. They also encounter a range of barriers when they attempt to access healthcare including prohibitive costs, limited availability of services, physical barriers, and inadequate skills and knowledge of health workers. (WHO, 2015)

The purpose of RACGP Specific Interest Disability Network is to promote the understanding of the needs of people living with disability to GPs, to encourage active debate and discussion on these health issues and develop appropriate resources for GPs.

The group's objectives and responsibilities are to:

- promote a forum and network among RACGP members committed to improving their understanding and service provision to people living with disability
- advocate education and awareness of the health and wellbeing needs of people living with disability to medical students, general practice registrars and general practitioners in Australia
- support GP members in their understanding and role in the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS)
- act as a resource point for the RACGP on disability issues as they impact on general practice in Australia.

## Disaster Management

Disasters and major emergencies can cause injury, illness and death on a large scale. In order to manage these impacts effectively, the response by health services must be integrated with contemporary emergency management to ensure best practice from a proven model of management.

The primary objective of any general practice involvement in emergency management is to coordinate the provision of an appropriate and balanced primary care response by general practitioners and practices in a way that utilises their unique and community based medical knowledge and that maximises the effectiveness of their contributions while maintaining continuity of primary health care services and protects their safety as much as possible.

The RACGP has developed guiding materials to aid its members in dealing with disasters and their aftermath, maintaining and restoring primary care services to affected communities. The Disaster Management network supports the RACGP in its response to the needs of its members by:

- acting as a GP advisory/resource group to other bodies involved in disaster management
- facilitating the interface between general practice and established disaster response agencies
- providing a network of GPs who can offer support and education to other GPs / GP groups when disaster occurs
- developing international connections with GPs interested in disaster management to share best practice.
- assisting with ongoing upgrading of disaster resources for RACGP
- developing/offering/facilitating courses in disaster management
- developing a pool of GPs who can provide support to areas/communities affected by disaster.

The RACGP has developed, and continues to develop, resources and materials to support its members in delivery of quality patient care in all situations and under all conditions. There can be no greater strain on the delivery of whole person, coordinated care than the disruption associated with natural and man-made disasters. The RACGP continues to support its members by providing education, advocacy and services and this network complements the work already undertaken in supporting GPs in disaster situations.

## eHealth

Health Informatics has been defined by WHO as ‘an umbrella term used to encompass the rapidly evolving discipline of using computing, networking and communications – methodology and technology – to support the health related fields’, including general practice.

Health informatics and e-Health more broadly, is seen to be increasingly important in ensuring system efficiencies and improving quality of patient care, and the rise in computer use in general practice is responsible for creating the largest electronic database of clinical information in the country.

The introduction of new technologies into general practice presents challenges for GPs. Future developments in the areas of a national health record system, e-billing and telehealth will need to be monitored by GPs and practice teams. General practitioners must be mindful of the potential risks of information management, including security and privacy issues, and need to be familiar with computer security guidelines.

This network supports those members who wish to discuss and share their knowledge in health informatics with their colleagues.

The proposed aims of the network are to provide a:

- forum for discussion of aspects of Health Informatics specific to general practice
- forum for development, presentation and dissemination of research
- collective point of contact for the College on topical matters relating to health informatics in general practice.

## Environmental Impacts in General Practice

The purpose of the RACGP Environmental Impacts in General Practice specific interest group is to promote the understanding of the impacts of climate change on health to GPs and encourage debate and discussion on the health issues arising from global climate change, which is widely recognised as the foremost environmental challenge of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Governments and other policy makers tend to look at climate change in isolation. The objectives of this group will be broaden the conversation and examine and promote the health co-benefits of good climate change policy, climate action and low carbon lifestyles. Even GPs who are climate change sceptics will accept that more walking and cycling and less consumption of processed food will have positive health benefits.

The RACGP has an important role to play in the promoting, educating and developing resources for GPs in Australia on the health responses to climate change.

The network's objectives and responsibilities are to:

- promote a forum and network among RACGP members interested in climate change and other environmental, both built and natural, impacts on health to encourage and facilitate professional development and collaboration
- advocate education and awareness on the impact of environmental policy on health to medical students, general practice trainees and general practitioners in Australia
- establish links to support and promote the increased understanding of the adverse and beneficial impacts the environment and environments policies have health
- act as a resource point for the RACGP on environmental and climate change issues as they impact on general practice in Australia.

## Integrative Medicine

Integrative medicine refers to the blending of conventional and complementary medicines and therapies with the aim of using the most appropriate of either or both modalities to care for the patient as a whole. Integrative medicine, like general practice, embraces and encourages a holistic approach to practice incorporating patient involvement in self-health care, prevention and lifestyle interventions. Integrative medicine encompasses more than complementary medicine, although the integration of complementary medicine is an important and obvious aspect of integrative medicine.

The Integrative Medicine Working Group believes that its establishment within the RACGP is an important step toward acknowledging and supporting this important practice of health care. This working group reflects the philosophies and core values of the RACGP and believes that an RACGP supported Diploma in Integrative Medicine will complement the holistic centred learning of the FRACGP for those with an interest in this area of practice.

## Hospital Medicine

It is widely recognised that GPs play a key role in the provision of care in rural, outer urban and suburban hospitals. While Emergency Departments are the most common setting for their involvement, they can also provide ongoing medical care in general and speciality wards, obstetrics, mental health, drug and alcohol, custodial health, palliative care, intensive care and preadmission clinics.

The aim of the network is to provide a networking, communication and education mechanism for GPs and other medical practitioners working in hospital medicine. The network also seeks to increase awareness of the fact that GPs working in hospitals do not have clear links to other GPs working in other hospitals. Transfer of knowledge within the hospital sector is reliant on hospital and area health services deciding what is to be introduced at each hospital. Pragmatic, whole person patient management is, at least anecdotally, easier to implement with GPs working in hospitals either as the admitting doctor or as part of the hospital inpatient team.



## Medical Education

The aims of the Medical Education Network are to:

- act as a networking resource for members
- develop educational activities, standards and guidelines in medical education
- develop curriculum, assessment and qualifications in medical education.

## Chapter of Military Medicine (CMM)

The CMM was formed in 2000 to foster formal relations between the Australian Defence Force (ADF) and the RACGP. As part of its objectives it promotes quality general practice within the ADF setting in accordance with accepted RACGP guidelines. The CMM also advises the RACGP on matters pertaining to the military aspects of general practice and assists as the consultative body concerning standards in general practice as applied to the ADF.

Membership of the CMM is open to all current financial Fellows, members and associates of the RACGP who are:

- current members of the ADF (both full-time and reserve)
- former members of the ADF (both full-time and reserve) who have given at least two years effective service
- linked to the ADF as a civilian employee, contractor, involved in training ADF registrars, involved in determining RACGP standards for education or clinical practice, involved in research on ADF personnel or veterans or are employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs
- a current financial member of the RACGP with a special interest in military general practice.

Membership of the CMM requires a separate [application available here](#) or forwarded on expression of interest.

## Musculoskeletal Medicine

The objectives of the Musculoskeletal Medicine Network are to:

- assist the College with musculoskeletal curriculum
- provide education for other medical and allied health colleagues
- promote the importance of optimal musculoskeletal health amongst the community
- provide input into standards and represent the RACGP on stakeholders groups.

## Obesity Management

The Obesity Management Network acts as an educational support, reference group and networking body for general practitioners with an interest in this area.

The *Australian NHMRC Clinical Practice Guidelines for the Management of Overweight and Obesity* published in 2013, states that the prevalence of overweight and obesity is high and is continuing to increase, affecting more than 60% of adults and nearly 25% of children and adolescents. In addition, Obesity has been officially recognised as a disease by the American Medical Association, and as a result, health professionals globally are placing more emphasis on this chronic health condition.

Given that GPs are at the coalface of primary care, they are well placed to put preventative strategies into place. Furthermore, with adequate training they can identify high-risk patients and initiate management, in order to prevent these patients' obesity worsening +/- the development of weight related comorbidities. This not only has cost implications to the individual, but also to society as a whole. Our knowledge about obesity, the factors that contribute to weight gain, and the different treatment modalities are constant changing and evolving as further ongoing research into these areas is being undertaken. The network keeps up to date with and discusses a variety of evidence-based therapies for obesity management.

## **Pain Management**

The Pain Management Network's objective is to play a pivotal role in helping to achieve better outcomes for pain management in general practice. It aims to achieve this by producing high quality education, peer support, networking with key groups (such as pain management units (PMUs) and the National Pain Summit) and ultimately by working towards an RACGP Specific Interests diploma. The network encourages likeminded GPs to be a part of this dynamic group.

## **Psychological Medicine**

Many members of the RACGP have a high level of training in Psychological Medicine related skills and are practicing these skills for a large part of their working week. The training that they have undertaken is diverse with qualifications ranging from BoiMH Level 2 training through to Masters, Diploma or Certificate level university qualifications or else via independent training institutes in psychological methods. The Psychological Medicine Network was established to bring this eclectic group of practitioners together under the auspice of the RACGP, which represents their background and identity.

The working group is active and influential in the development, maintenance and recognition of enhanced knowledge and skills in the field of primary care based psychological medicine. This area of medicine, in which GPs provide the majority of the workforce and skill base, lacks a clear pathway to recognition for those GPs practicing within the specific interest for some of their practice time. The successful development of an RACGP endorsed diploma will highlight a pool of enhanced skills providers within general practice that will not only offer better health outcomes to patients but can be used for training, supervision, mentoring, support and mental health policy development within the RACGP.

## **Refugee Health Specific Interest Group (RHSIG)**

This network's specific interest is refugee health and the primary role of the GP in seeing newly-arrived refugees for health assessments as well as caring for people of refugee background who are longer-term residents of Australia.

Each year around 13,750 refugees and humanitarian entrants settle in Australia through the government's refugee and humanitarian program, in addition to significant numbers of people of a refugee background arriving on other visa categories. Newly arriving refugees to Australia have lived in very poor circumstances for extended periods of time with limited access to health care, resulting in the need for comprehensive health assessment and often access to a number of primary health and specialist services for chronic and/or complex health concerns. Many have suffered torture and/or other forms of trauma, often over an extended period of time.

GPs play a crucial role as an introduction to healthcare in Australia through their provision of assessment, intervention and primary care and identifying issues requiring referral to specialist services and/or allied health care. Our skill set comprises knowledge and expertise in a range of areas including infectious and parasitic diseases, specialised mental health and trauma, nutritional deficiency, women's health, sexual and reproductive health and paediatric concerns, all with a specific refugee focus.

The activities of the network are to:

- provide GP peer and student education on refugee health
- promote general practice research in refugee health
- assist in policy review and development based on our extensive frontline understanding of issues
- provide mutual peer support and collaborative approaches to care
- liaise with other medical/health and settlement organisations and networks
- provide advocacy in terms of social justice and equality of access for this particularly vulnerable client group.

## Respiratory Medicine

The impact of respiratory disease on patients, families, health services and society is significant, with lung disease accounting for 10.3% of the total burden of disease in Australia in 2010.

The identification, assessment, diagnosis and treatment of most respiratory diseases is a primary care issue and, in Australia, respiratory conditions are believed to be the most commonly managed problems in general practice. Data from the Bettering the Evaluation and Care of Health (BEACH) survey of general practitioners suggest that respiratory conditions were managed in approximately one in five encounters from 2005–06 to 2014–15 (Britt et al. 2015). GPs manage both acute (eg upper and lower respiratory tract infections) and chronic respiratory disorders (eg asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and allergic rhinitis), have an important role in early detection of lung cancer and often co-manage conditions such as bronchiectasis, lung cancer and cystic fibrosis.

However, there remains challenges in the primary care management of even the more common obstructive respiratory disorders of COPD and asthma. There is ongoing diagnostic and management confusion in general practice despite Australia having some of the best primary care guidelines in the world for both of these disorders that have been developed and promulgated by non-government organisations such as the National Asthma Council of Australia (NACA) and Lung Foundation of Australia (LFA). For many years now both of these organisations have had the support of a GP based group General Practitioners Asthma Group (GPAG) but with limited numbers of members. Members of that group now feel that it would be more beneficial to not only GP colleagues but also the wider health and consumer community to have more formal links to the RACGP by establishing a Respiratory Medicine Specific Interest Network.

The network works to widen the reach to fellow GPs who have an interest in respiratory medicine and encourage active contribution to improving the management of respiratory health in Australia.

Active links to current NGOs such as NACA, LFA, Asthma Australia and the asthma foundations will be sustained and strengthened as well as links to international organisations such as the International Primary Care Respiratory Group (IPCRG), the World Organization of Family Doctors (WONCA) and GP specific interest groups in other countries (UK, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden). Links to other entities working in the respiratory health arena (such as local health networks, Primary Health Networks, Federal Department of Health, research institutes and universities, and private organisations) will be pursued and fostered.

The aim of the Respiratory Medicine Network is to support primary care to deliver high value patient centred respiratory care and will seek to achieve this through:

- educating primary care health professionals to deliver and influence respiratory care
- promoting and disseminating real life primary care research in respiratory conditions to support policy and education activities
- supporting the RACGP to campaign to influence policy and set standards in respiratory medicine, relevant to primary care nationally and locally: to be the leading professional voice of primary care in respiratory medicine.

This will be implemented by:

- being a responsive and action-orientated member network for the RACGP
- establishing links and partnerships with relevant respiratory organisations and professional bodies at local, national and international levels
- alerting network members to opportunities to sit on government and NGO committees to ensure primary care is appropriately represented
- responding to consultations on work relating to respiratory conditions managed in primary care – eg COPD, asthma, respiratory allergy and flu, quality standards for respiratory conditions and respiratory health indicators
- ensuring input from a primary care perspective to consultations on guidelines for respiratory conditions, regardless of the organisations developing them
- putting forward primary care clinicians to represent general practice on any major local, national or global initiatives.

## **Sexual Health Medicine**

The Sexual Health Network aims to raise the profile and role of GPs in the provision of high quality primary care within the domain of Sexual Health medicine.

Australian GPs have a significant role to play in the provision of whole person, continuing and coordinated sexual healthcare of women and men across their life spans. GPs diagnose and manage the majority of sexually transmitted infections in Australia and are the first point of medical contact for most Australians. Sexual Health medicine is a diverse discipline and incorporates the diagnosis and management of acute and chronic medical conditions, individual and public health concerns, sexual function and dysfunction. General practice is ideally suited to deliver comprehensive sexual healthcare.

## **Sport and Exercise Medicine**

The objectives of the Sport and Exercise Medicine network are to:

- improve the quality of evidence based healthcare services of GPs working within the area of sports medicine
- provide the RACGP with a mechanism for responding to the needs of patients treated by GPs working in this area of sports medicine
- provide advice and expertise to the RACGP and its council when requested
- aid the RACGP in representing the valuable involvement of GPs in the area of sport and exercise medicine.

[Choose your interest group here](#)