

PCC 2011 Conference.

Preventing Cervical Cancer : Integrating Screening and Vaccination

ABSTRACT INSTRUCTIONS FOR PROFFERED PAPERS AND POSTERS

Content

The abstract should be informative, containing

1. Title: This should be brief and as specific as possible.
2. The object of the study if not included in the title.
3. A brief outline of the methods used.
4. A summary of the results sufficient to support the conclusion.

Presentation

1. See example (next page).
2. Use single line spacing.
3. Title should be in capitals at top of the abstract.
4. Author's names: Presenter should be underlined and the author's names followed by the postal address. Qualifications and titles should not be included.
5. Standard abbreviations may be used. Special or unusual abbreviations must be placed in parentheses after the first use of the full word.
6. Spelling is the responsibility of the author.

Mailing

Your abstract can be forwarded on disk to:

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Carlton Sth VIC 3053

Or by email to dwalsh@vcs.org.au

Closing date: Friday 30th September 2011

PLEASE INDICATE WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING YOUR SUBMISSION RELATES TO:

Proffered Paper	YES/NO
Poster	YES/NO

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Example of Acceptable Abstract

Journey of Modernisation

Abstract:

In order to provide good quality care in the current health care environment, modernisation and the introduction of new technology in laboratories is inevitable.

The laboratory at Victorian Cytology Service (VCS) is continuously seeking ways to improve productivity whilst maintaining high quality patient care. This poster presents the process of managing the installation of a new test system in our laboratory. Benefits and issues that will be discussed are:

- cost - instruments, consumables, reagents, staff
- installation – available space, services
- quality - verification of process, results
- productivity - turnaround times, service, staff levels
- training – operations and maintenance
- support and maintenance - supplier

The VCS experience with recent installation of a new instrument, the Rapid Capture System (RCS), is used to illustrate how significant functional improvements were achieved. The RCS system enables high throughput that reduces labour and improves testing capacity for detection of High Risk Human Papillomavirus (HPV)¹. While this new technology will add value to our laboratory in the long term, it has also increased the stress level initially during the evaluation and implementation period. Tackling each issue incisively in every aspect of the process, in conjunction with the instrument supplier, we have successfully integrated the new equipment into our laboratory.

¹ Smith, G. 2004 "Measuring Productivity in the Laboratory" J. Laboratory Management, Vol. 33, pp 446-448