sleeves were equally uncommon among boys (9.1%) and girls (11.1%; p=1). **Conclusion:** Observed sun protection behaviours were inadequate to protect spectators from over-exposure to ultraviolet radiation and risk of skin cancer.

**Impact of Transformational Change in the Medical Admission Process in Townsville Hospital**

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Background / Aims: A new admitting module was introduced in the Medical Emergency Department (ED). A senior registrar was posted in the ED during the maximum rush hours 2 pm to 10 pm from Monday to Friday for 3 months to accept all referrals and allocate the patients to other registrars and RMO depending upon the severity of the problem. The aim of this study is to determine the efficacy of implementing a new medical admission module at the Townsville Hospital. **Methods:** February to May 2013 data of all the medical admissions through the ED was compared with the corresponding 3 months of 2012 to analyse the difference in the number of patients admitted time taken from referral to admission. Data was analysed using SPSS 20, for normality; non-parametric Mann-Whitney U tests to determine the difference in means. A p<0.05 was considered statistically significant. **Results:** The number of patients admitted during 2013 (1225) was significantly higher than the corresponding period of 2012 (1166); p=0.009. There was a significant increase in the day time (8 am to 10 pm) admissions in 2013 (970) as compared to 2012 (941) p=0.01. However in the night (10 pm to 8 am) no significant difference was observed (255 in 2013 versus 225 in 2012, p=0.5). In both years, the number of admissions were significantly more on Mondays (22% in 2013, 25% in 2012). In spite of the increase in the number of admissions, the mean time taken from referral to admission was significantly less (89 minutes) in 2013 than in 2012 (121 minutes) p<0.0001. **Conclusion:** The new medical admitting module significantly reduced the admitting time in spite of the increased number of admissions.

**Incidence of Normal Modified Allen’s Test in Newborn Babies**

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Background: Radial artery cannulation, a common procedure in the NICU, can be associated with complications which include ischemia. The Modified Allen’s test (MAT), assessing the collateral circulation in the hand, is recommended before the radial artery cannulation. The incidence of normal MAT in adults is 73% and 11% in neonates. **Aim:** The aim of our 6 month prospective study is to determine whether there are any differences in the incidence of normal MAT based on the babies gender, birth weight and gestation. We also studied the inter-observer variation. **Methods:** All babies admitted to the unit were eligible for the study. Two examiners independently performed the MAT on the first day of admission. A normal Allen’s test is when reperfusion time is under 10 seconds. **Results:** A total of 151 babies were recruited; mean gestation 36.7 weeks (range 23 to 41.3 weeks); 37% of babies <37 weeks gestation, 63% term; 55.6% male, 44.4% female; 37% were <2500g and 67% >2500g. The incidence of normal MAT was 26.5% for examiner A, and 19.2% for examiner B (p value 0.7). The incidence of normal MAT was 47.4% for term and 21.4% for preterm babies (p=0.001), 21.4% in low birth weight group babies compared to 47.4% for >2500g babies (p=0.001). There was no difference between male and female, right and left hands. **Conclusion:** The incidence of normal MAT in newborn babies is lower than adult population and is lower in babies who are preterm and low birth weight.