

when EPs were manufactured, CMI were manually printed and inserted into each of the medication boxes. As a result of this change, when dispensed from ED, the product would be supplied with a CMI ready for the patient. CMIs were sourced from MIMS® online and Micromedex® and saved for future use. **Results:** Across four sites, 41 of 202 items (20%) had CMIs, most therefore not meeting professional recommendations. **Conclusion:** The change in procedure at The Townsville Hospital led to an increase from 19% to 100% now meeting professional recommendations. It is believed that this process could be easily reproduced by other Queensland Health sites to improve safety, compliance and continuity of care.

Evaluating participation in interprofessional community rehabilitation

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Background/Aims: Active participation of service users and their support people in the rehabilitation process is recognised to contribute to better outcomes at the individual, community and service provision level. Evaluation of participation in rehabilitation services is important to foster such enhanced outcomes and support quality improvement. Community Rehab nQ provides interprofessional community rehabilitation services for people with neurological conditions living in the regional and remote areas of northern Queensland. The person-centred approach to service delivery emphasises high levels of participation. The aim of the project was to provide a sensitive tool with good utility that could evaluate participation in community rehabilitation. **Methods:** Participation was assessed using the Participant Engagement in Rehabilitation Questionnaire (PERQy) adapted from the original Patient Participation in Rehabilitation Questionnaire (PPRQ). The PERQy uses person-centred phrasing and modified wording to meet an appropriate readability level. In total, 70 participants completed the questionnaire. **Results:** Participant responses indicated high levels of perceived engagement across five domains including respect and integrity, planning and decision making, information and knowledge, motivation and encouragement, and involvement of family. **Conclusion:** The PERQy appears to provide a useful tool for assessing participation in community rehabilitation. Future application of this tool in other settings within the Townsville Hospital and Health Service could support increased active participation of service users and enhanced patient outcomes at this broader service provision level. Importantly, service users and their support people are active participants in this quality improvement process.

Fish allergy: understanding allergen diversity

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Background/Aims: Allergic reactions to bony fish are frequently reported and the major heat-stable allergen, parvalbumin (PV), has been identified and characterized for numerous fish species. PV consists of two distinct lineages, α - and β -forms. The α lineage is predominant in muscle tissue of cartilaginous fish while β -PV is abundant in bony fish. This study aims to understand the molecular differences and low clinical cross-reactivity of PV from these two fish groups. **Methods:** SDS-PAGE gel electrophoresis and immunoblotting of fish protein extracts was conducted using monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies. Phylogenetic analyses were performed to generate a molecular phylogenetic tree of the major fish allergen. Known IgE-antibody binding epitopes of PV from bony fish were compared to PV amino acid

sequences of cartilaginous fish using bioinformatics. Homology modelling was used to predict structures of α -PV from the few available cartilaginous fish species. **Results:** Variations in PV expression were visualized by SDS-PAGE and distinct bands of allergenic α -PV were only seen for a few fish by immunoblotting. While the tertiary structures of PV from different fish in both are predicted to be highly conserved, the amino acid sequences of α and β -PV as well as IgE binding epitopes vary considerably. **Conclusion:** Bioinformatics analyses of α - and β -PV amino acid sequences allow us to place the different isoforms on a molecular phylogenetic tree to understand the differences among PV. Epitope alignment of fish PV allows for the comparison of highly antigenic and species-specific allergen regions in β -PV to similar regions in α -PV. The findings of this study will assist in better management of fish allergy and identify hypoallergenic variants of PV.

Geriatrics Interdisciplinary Student Team (GIST) shaping interdisciplinary team skills in our future health work force

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Background/Aims: The population is ageing, while gerontology principles are often not included in curricula. Interdisciplinary health teamwork is core but team skills are only acquired after graduation. Promising results of a four-day 'Geriatrics Interdisciplinary Student Team' (GIST) pilot were reported in 2012. The aim of this study was to implement and evaluate a two-week extended GIST pilot placement compared to usual student placements. **Methods:** The James Cook University Schools of Medicine, Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy and Social Work contributed one volunteer student each to a GIST to 'mirror-manage' four patients between 18 October 2013 and 1 November 2013. Mock-records were kept and team meetings were self-managed. Students had usual ward placements prior to GIST. On the last day, the treating and student teams met to discuss patient management. All outcome measures are published validated scales recorded on the day of usual ward placement start, GIST start and GIST end. **Results:** Logistics were difficult. Mean Team-Skill-Scale-Score increased 27.21% ('good'=>'very good') with 5.85% attributable to usual placements and 21.36% to GIST while individual scores increased 7.14% ('excellent'=>'excellent') to 80.0% ('fair'=>'very good'). Mean Attitude-Towards-Health-Care-Team-Score increased 4.1% with 1.07% attributable to usual placements and 3.03% to GIST while individual scores increased 3.57%-15.63% but decreased 13.51% for one. Mean Geriatrics-Attitude-Scale-Scores decreased 8.67% with 6.63% attributable to usual placements and 2.04% to GIST changing a slightly positive to a neutral position. **Conclusion:** GIST markedly improves team-skills and attitudes-towards-health-care-teams through 'learning by doing' when compared to usual student placements. A more in-depth evaluation of further GIST placements seems warranted.