1980s
Publications by Redcliffe, Caboolture and Kilcoy Staff (includes abstract)


A prospective study of peladicycle accident morbidity and mortality was carried out from February to mid-November 1983 because of the high frequency of child cyclist injuries that were occurring on the relatively flat Redcliffe Peninsula. These injuries were apparently associated with the large number of young children who use a bicycle as their main mode of transport to and from school. The schools were surveyed for the extent of bicycle use and cyclists were surveyed for the amount of protective clothing that was worn while involved in cycling. It was found that a disturbingly large number of young children made regular bicycle trips on public roads with the minimal use of safety helmets or any other form of protective clothing. Nearly 40% of on-road accidents involved children of less than 12 years of age, and over 10% of these involved children of six years of age or less. No child in our series of on-road accidents was, at the time of injury, wearing a safety helmet or any other form of protective clothing. No bicycle accidents occurred on the exclusive cycle track of approximately 1 km in length on the Peninsula.


The report deals with many aspects of aseptic dispensing covered during the SHPA course held in Canberra in March. Subjects covered include clean room dress, laminar flow techniques, microbiological aspects, TPN, cytotoxic dispensing, quality control and practical considerations. (Author abstract).


The Computerisation Specialty Practice Committee of the Society of Hospital Pharmacists of Australia has produced this document to serve as a guideline for pharmacists involved with the implementation of computer systems into hospital pharmacy departments. The object of the document is to lay down a logical set of steps that should result in a successful implementation, rather than explain in detail how the individual tasks are to be accomplished. Whether access to a computer is to be gained by integration into an existing hospital system or by the purchase of a discrete pharmacy unit, the system must still be designed, justified, specified, implemented, and evaluated if the pharmacy is to have a system relevant to its needs. (author abstract)


show some of the influences Personal Construct Psychology [PCP] has had on my practice of psychiatry various uses of PCP in psychiatry at various levels psychiatry v. other approaches mental illness v. mental health psychopathology v. pathology symptoms v. 'normal' behaviour people in distress v. people not in distress / rehabilitation / psychogeriatrics / psychotherapy and counselling clients v. colleagues (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)


describes some parts of an experiment carried out by the authors in the first half of 1984 set up a small psychotherapy group for ourselves to see whether it was possible to run it on PCT [Personal Construct Theory] lines, what the problems would be from the perspective of both patient-participant and leader-participant, and whether it seemed a fruitful line to explore further group therapy (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)

The Redcliffe Hospital, Pharmacy Department was experiencing not only an escalation in workload, but also increasing complexity in its operations. Computerisation was seen as a cost-effective way to manage: 1. a large inventory; 2. quality statistical data required for management decisions; 3. an improved outpatient dispensing service. The economies brought to these three areas by the introduction of a relatively small computer system were able to be quantified, thereby making it possible to justify the expense of the system. Successful implementation depended on following a critical path schedule. Particular attention was paid to the following areas: staff involvement and training, vendor selection, site suitability, system configuration. ... (extract of author abstract)


Pharmacy expenditure has long been a problem for pharmacy managers because of the lack of detailed information concerning the various cost centres within a hospital. The advent of the computer has allowed this financial dissection to be done. The poster sets out the costs of servicing various patient categories at the Redcliffe Hospital. (Author abstract)


The effect of computerisation on the time taken to dispense prescriptions at the Redcliffe Hospital Pharmacy was studied. A video camera was used to monitor the dispensing process. A stop watch was used to record the time taken by each pharmacist to dispense a prescription six month pre- and post-computerisation. The dispensing process was operationally defined to standardise commencement, interruptions and completion. Approximately 62% of dispensed prescriptions were able to be timed in the pre- computerisation period and 52% in the post-computerisation period. Dispensing times were shown not to significantly decrease for one or two item prescriptions (p>0.005) but to significantly decrease (p<0.005) for prescriptions with three or more items. The typing component followed a similar trend. Thus computers were shown to save dispeminging time in higher item prescriptions. This saving in dispensing time may be primarily attributed to a decrease in the typing time. (Author abstract).


Redcliffe Hospital was chosen as the first hospital in Queensland for the introduction of a computer system. A study to determine changes in work patterns and dispensing times pre and post computerisation primarily in the outpatient services was designed. ... The results of the experiment are indicated in a table. Daily and interweek comparisons of dispensing times showed no significant difference (p < 0.005) in the time taken to dispense one or two item prescriptions over the four week study period six months pre and post computerisation. ... The advantages of a video system were: continuous data collection, simultaneous recording of more than one pharmacist, a permanent reviewable record of work, observer maturation effects were overcome, replay of tapes allowed operational definitions to be refined, and simultaneous sound recording gave an indication of productive and non-productive discussions. In conclusion, given these advantages and our findings that the video had no significant effect on work patterns, it could be suggested that it is the method of choice for work sampling studies. (extracts of author abstract)


The effect of computerisation on the absolute time taken to dispense prescriptions at the Redcliffe Hospital Pharmacy was studied... Dispensing times were shown not to significantly decrease for one or two item prescriptions and to significantly decrease (p < 0.005) for three item prescriptions. The typing component followed a similar trend. Further analysis by repeat and original prescriptions were performed. Computers were shown to save in higher item prescriptions. (Extracts of author abstract)


This paper will highlight the conflicts within the maternity care hospital system. It will point out the reasons for these conflicts and in so doing will cover the following areas: how medical knowledge on
childbirth is learned; mothers' experience and feelings of childbirth; natural childbirth and childbirth education; the emotion of fear and its effect on childbirth; obstetrical techniques; the system - the cost - the way out of the conflict. (non-author abstract)