

Abstract Submission Guidelines

3rd Mayo/NASCOLA Coagulation Testing Quality Conference, April 14-17, 2009

1. Abstracts should be 300 words or less, excluding Title (in Boldface font), Author(s) and Institution(s) information, and be single-spaced. Identify the presenting author with an asterisk (*) following the name. Please see the example below.
2. Abstracts should be concise, and preferably should be structured, with sections that successively include a brief introduction, followed by Methods, Results, and Conclusions. Embed these underlined headings within the text of the Abstract, and omit the words “introduction”.
3. The abstract application must be saved to your computer desktop prior to submitting. To save to your desktop, go to toolbar menu File, then Save As and direct to save to your desktop.
4. Submit completed applications to Sharon Preuss at preuss.sharon@mayo.edu Please indicate on e-mail note subject line “Abstract Submission for Coagulation Testing Quality conference” and attach the saved application form. Applications must be received by Monday, February 23.

If you are submitting more than one abstract, a separate abstract application must be completed and returned for each.

For abstracts selected for oral presentations, 15 minutes will be allotted for presentation (including allowing 2-3 minutes for limited discussion). PowerPoint presentation files must be submitted no later than Wednesday, April 1.

For abstracts selected for poster presentations, velcro will be provided to mount posters to carpet display boards (thumb tacks will not work). Remember to lay out your poster carefully beforehand to assure that it will fit within the allotted space (4' x 8' board).

Suggestions for poster presentations:

- **Be concise.** Provide only the essence of your project.
- Use **figures and graphics** where possible
- Use **large font and limit overuse of text**, to facilitate ease of viewing. The text and figure labels on a poster should be readable from a distance of three to six feet. Title and headings should be large to draw a viewer's attention to the topic of your poster.
- **Arrange text and graphics in a logical order.** It may be helpful to number the sequence of various poster sections with 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. as an aid to the reader.
- **Be creative.** Strive to make the viewer's experience intellectually and aesthetically satisfying.

Questions regarding the oral or poster abstract submissions can be directed to Sharon Preuss at 507-284-8742 or preuss.sharon@mayo.edu

Sample Abstract

Evaluation of Glass Versus Plastic Blood Collection Tubes Used in Coagulation Testing

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Coagulation testing is traditionally performed on specimens collected in silconized glass blood collection tubes. Recently, there has been a move toward use of plastic tubes for blood collection. We compared results from specimens collected in two different plastic blood collection tubes with results obtained from glass tubes in a number of assays. In addition, we performed a timed study to evaluate the stability of coagulation proteins in various storage conditions. Objectives: 1. To determine the difference of coagulation test results between plastic and glass blood collection systems. 2. To determine the effect of various storage parameters on coagulation testing results.

Methods: This prospective study was intended to compare coagulation test results obtained from specimens collected in glass or plastic collection tubes containing 3.2% (0.109M) buffered sodium citrate in a blood to anticoagulant ratio on 9:1. Additionally, specimens collected in glass and plastic tubes were tested at 0, 4 hour and 8 hour time points. Specimens in glass tubes were centrifuged and the primary collection tube was held at room temperature for 8 hours. Specimens from the plastic collection tube were centrifuged and the plasma removed to a plastic aliquot tube which was stored at 4° C. for 8 hours. Samples: Normal donors, volunteer donors receiving oral anticoagulation therapy and normal donor blood spiked with unfractionated heparin. Assays: Prothrombin time, activated partial thromboplastin time, fibrinogen, D-dimer, soluble fibrin monomer complex, heparin, thrombin time, and factor V, VII, VIII, XII.

Results: The differences between glass and all plastic tubes at 0, 4 and 8 hours for all analytes were not statistically or clinically different. Loss of FVIII was universally noted at 4 and 8 hours in all tubes.

Conclusions: Results from plastic citrate collection tubes are comparable to glass tubes when used to collect specimens for routine and esoteric coagulation testing.