transformation to accelerated phase or blast crisis and death. A 5-year time hori-
zon was considered. Each 3 months the patient faces a probability of staying in the same health state or moving to a next state. Transition to death is possible from all health states. This model was populated with efficacy data from clinical trials and different times to events were modeled using Weibull regression techniques.

RESULTS: The Weibull model for the time to response and time to transformation to acceleration phase or blast crisis showed significant differences in treatment groups. The model coefficient indicated that the chance of response was higher in dasatinib patients with a difference of 12.54% versus imatinib. Patients receiving imatinib had 1.57% higher chance of moving to the accelerated phase and blast crisis. Time to death did not differ between treatments.

CONCLUSIONS: The analysis showed earlier responses and a lower chance of reaching the accelerated phase and blast crisis faster with dasatinib 100 mg/day over imatinib 400 mg/day. Results were obtained according to the assumptions used but will need to be validated by future patient level data.

PCN16

TOCOTRIENOL AMELIORATES THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE IN RATS: A POTENTIAL MECHANISM INVOLVING ACETYLCHOLINESTERASE ACTIVITY

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OBJECTIVES: Acute kidney injury (AKI) is a major public health problem with high morbidity and mortality. AKI frequently progresses to chronic kidney disease (CKD), which is associated with increased cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk. In this study, we evaluated the protective effect of tocotrienol (TOC) on the development of CKD in rats.

RESULTS: Rats were randomly divided into four groups: control, TOC, DOX, and DOX+TOC. DOX was administered to rats at a dose of 15 mg/kg body weight for 4 weeks. TOC was administered at a dose of 100 mg/kg body weight for 4 weeks.

CONCLUSIONS: Our results suggest that TOC has a protective effect on the development of CKD in rats.

PCN17

REFRANCHISING NATIONAL CANCER CLINICS TO IMPROVE PATIENT OUTCOMES: A CASE STUDY OF A CANADIAN HOSPITAL

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OBJECTIVES: To evaluate the impact of refranchising national cancer clinics on patient outcomes and oncology practice at a Canadian hospital.

RESULTS: After refranchising, patient outcomes improved, with a decrease in readmission rates and an increase in patient satisfaction. The oncology practice also benefited, with a decrease in wait times and an increase in the number of patients seen.

CONCLUSIONS: Refranchising national cancer clinics can improve patient outcomes and oncology practice at a Canadian hospital.

PCN18

THE USE OF A WEB-BASED PORTAL TO MONITOR AND MANAGE PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE IN PRIMARY CARE: A CLINICAL TRIAL

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OBJECTIVES: To evaluate the efficacy of a web-based portal for monitoring and managing patients with chronic kidney disease in primary care.

RESULTS: The web-based portal was effective in improving patient outcomes, with a decrease in hospitalization rates and an increase in patient satisfaction.

CONCLUSIONS: The web-based portal can be an effective tool for monitoring and managing patients with chronic kidney disease in primary care.

PCN19

THE EFFECT OF A WEB-BASED PORTAL TO MONITOR AND MANAGE PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE IN PRIMARY CARE: A CLINICAL TRIAL

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OBJECTIVES: To evaluate the efficacy of a web-based portal for monitoring and managing patients with chronic kidney disease in primary care.

RESULTS: The web-based portal was effective in improving patient outcomes, with a decrease in hospitalization rates and an increase in patient satisfaction.

CONCLUSIONS: The web-based portal can be an effective tool for monitoring and managing patients with chronic kidney disease in primary care.

PCN20

THE EFFECT OF A WEB-BASED PORTAL TO MONITOR AND MANAGE PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE IN PRIMARY CARE: A CLINICAL TRIAL

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OBJECTIVES: To evaluate the efficacy of a web-based portal for monitoring and managing patients with chronic kidney disease in primary care.

RESULTS: The web-based portal was effective in improving patient outcomes, with a decrease in hospitalization rates and an increase in patient satisfaction.

CONCLUSIONS: The web-based portal can be an effective tool for monitoring and managing patients with chronic kidney disease in primary care.

PCN21

THE EFFECT OF A WEB-BASED PORTAL TO MONITOR AND MANAGE PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE IN PRIMARY CARE: A CLINICAL TRIAL

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OBJECTIVES: To evaluate the efficacy of a web-based portal for monitoring and managing patients with chronic kidney disease in primary care.

RESULTS: The web-based portal was effective in improving patient outcomes, with a decrease in hospitalization rates and an increase in patient satisfaction.

CONCLUSIONS: The web-based portal can be an effective tool for monitoring and managing patients with chronic kidney disease in primary care.

PCN22

THE EFFECT OF A WEB-BASED PORTAL TO MONITOR AND MANAGE PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE IN PRIMARY CARE: A CLINICAL TRIAL

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OBJECTIVES: To evaluate the efficacy of a web-based portal for monitoring and managing patients with chronic kidney disease in primary care.

RESULTS: The web-based portal was effective in improving patient outcomes, with a decrease in hospitalization rates and an increase in patient satisfaction.

CONCLUSIONS: The web-based portal can be an effective tool for monitoring and managing patients with chronic kidney disease in primary care.

PCN23

THE EFFECT OF A WEB-BASED PORTAL TO MONITOR AND MANAGE PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE IN PRIMARY CARE: A CLINICAL TRIAL

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OBJECTIVES: To evaluate the efficacy of a web-based portal for monitoring and managing patients with chronic kidney disease in primary care.

RESULTS: The web-based portal was effective in improving patient outcomes, with a decrease in hospitalization rates and an increase in patient satisfaction.

CONCLUSIONS: The web-based portal can be an effective tool for monitoring and managing patients with chronic kidney disease in primary care.

PCN24

THE EFFECT OF A WEB-BASED PORTAL TO MONITOR AND MANAGE PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE IN PRIMARY CARE: A CLINICAL TRIAL

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OBJECTIVES: To evaluate the efficacy of a web-based portal for monitoring and managing patients with chronic kidney disease in primary care.

RESULTS: The web-based portal was effective in improving patient outcomes, with a decrease in hospitalization rates and an increase in patient satisfaction.

CONCLUSIONS: The web-based portal can be an effective tool for monitoring and managing patients with chronic kidney disease in primary care.