However, EHR use was not associated with increased wait time (pooled p=0.30). CONCLUSIONS: Among patients with mental disorders, EHR may increase health care utilization but benefit patients in the long term due to early treatment.

PHS46
ECONOMIC BURDEN OF PNEUMONIAE REQUIRING HOSPITALIZATION IN ITALY: ANALYSIS FROM AN ADMINISTRATIVE DATABASE
Ciampichini R1, Furneri G1, Cozzolino P1, Mantovani LG2, Fornari C3, Madotto F3, Milano - Bicocca, Monza, Italy
OBJECTIVES: Pneumoniae are typical infections of the lower respiratory tract. The objective of this analysis was to assess the economic impact of pneumoniae requiring hospitalizations. METHODS: Using DENALI datadatabase, and linking musculoskeletal dysfunction, OAD medication adherence was better in the offsite group (all p<0.001). The prevalence of DM was higher for the offsite group (all p<0.001).

PHS45
THE IMPACT OF RECEIVING FACE-TO-FACE MEDICATION THERAPY MANAGEMENT (MTM) SERVICES ON ADHERENCE TO CHRONIC MEDICATIONS: A RETROSPECTIVE CLAIMS ANALYSIS
Soliman AM1, Carlson A1, Macleho RF2, Brunnmel A3, Schomme JC2
College of Pharmacy, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, USA, 1Data Intelligence Consultants, LLC, Eden Prairie, MN, USA, 2University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, USA, 3Fairview Pharmacy Services, LLC, Minneapolis, MN, USA
OBJECTIVES: Medication non-adherence carries significant economic and clinical burden. MTM services aims to optimize pharmacotherapy and improve medication adherence. This study assessed the impact of MTM services on medication adherence among patients taking insulin, oral hypoglycemics, statins, beta-blockers and Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme Inhibitors (ACEI). METHOD: Patients prescribed insulin between January 2007 and December 2009 were identified from the UnitedHealthcare membership and eligibility database. The primary outcome variable was medication adherence measured as proportion of Days Covered (PDC) in the median period 365 days post-index and the baseline period (365 days pre-index) were included. The primary outcome variable was medication adherence measurement, with optimal adherence defined as PDC ≥ 0.8. Bivariate and multivariate analyses and multivariate logistic regression were performed using SAS® 9.2.

PHS44
VALUE OF CHIROPRACTIC SERVICES AT AN ONSITE HEALTH CENTER
Krause C1, Kaspin LC2, Gorman KM3, Miller RM4
1Cerner HealthCare, North Kansas City, MO, USA, 2Cerner Research Services, Cerner City, CA, USA, 3Cerner HealthCare, Cerner City, CA, USA, 4The University of Texas, Austin, TX, USA
OBJECTIVES: To determine the influence of onsite chiropractic care on health care utilization and employee-reported outcomes. METHODS: A retrospective claims analysis and clinical evaluation were performed to assess the influence of onsite chiropractic care on health care utilization and outcomes. During the study period 365 days post-index period were mainly attributable to further hospitalizations (81.4%), followed by pharmacological therapy (12.7%) and ambulatory care (5.9%).

PHS43
OBJECTIVES: To compare adherence to oral anti-diabetic (OAD) medications in users and non-users of antipsychotic medications. Among antipsychotic users, adherence to OADs and antipsychotics was compared. However, EHR use was not associated with increased wait time (pooled p=0.30).

PHS42
ADHERENCE TO ORAL ANTI-DIABETIC MEDICATIONS IN ANTIPSYCHOTIC MEDICATION USERS AND NON- USERS
Bergman L1, Portenoy R2, Lawson R1
1University of Texas, Austin, TX, USA, 2The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, USA
OBJECTIVES: To compare adherence to oral anti-diabetic (OAD) medications in users and non-users of antipsychotic medications. Among antipsychotic users, adherence to OADs and antipsychotics were significantly higher compared to non-users (0.62 vs. 0.57, p<0.0001). About 37% of antipsychotic users and 27% of non-users were adherent to OADs (p<0.0001).

PHS41
VALUE OF CHIROPRACTIC SERVICES AT AN ONSITE HEALTH CENTER
Krause C1, Kaspin LC2, Gorman KM3, Miller RM4
1Cerner HealthCare, North Kansas City, MO, USA, 2Cerner Research Services, Cerner City, CA, USA, 3Cerner HealthCare, Cerner City, CA, USA, 4The University of Texas, Austin, TX, USA
OBJECTIVES: To determine the influence of onsite chiropractic care on health care utilization and employee-reported outcomes. METHODS: A retrospective claims analysis and clinical evaluation were performed to assess the influence of onsite chiropractic care on health care utilization and outcomes. During the study period 365 days post-index period were mainly attributable to further hospitalizations (81.4%), followed by pharmacological therapy (12.7%) and ambulatory care (5.9%).

PHS40
OBJECTIVES: To compare adherence to oral anti-diabetic (OAD) medications in users and non-users of antipsychotic medications. Among antipsychotic users, adherence to OADs and antipsychotics were significantly higher compared to non-users (0.62 vs. 0.57, p<0.0001). About 37% of antipsychotic users and 27% of non-users were adherent to OADs (p<0.0001).

PHS39
ADHERENCE TO ORAL ANTI-DIABETIC MEDICATIONS IN ANTIPSYCHOTIC MEDICATION USERS AND NON- USERS
Bergman L1, Portenoy R2, Lawson R1
1University of Texas, Austin, TX, USA, 2The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, USA
OBJECTIVES: To compare adherence to oral anti-diabetic (OAD) medications in users and non-users of antipsychotic medications. Among antipsychotic users, adherence to OADs and antipsychotics were significantly higher compared to non-users (0.62 vs. 0.57, p<0.0001). About 37% of antipsychotic users and 27% of non-users were adherent to OADs (p<0.0001).

PHS38
ADHERENCE TO ORAL ANTI-DIABETIC MEDICATIONS IN ANTIPSYCHOTIC MEDICATION USERS AND NON- USERS
Bergman L1, Portenoy R2, Lawson R1
1University of Texas, Austin, TX, USA, 2The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, USA
OBJECTIVES: To compare adherence to oral anti-diabetic (OAD) medications in users and non-users of antipsychotic medications. Among antipsychotic users, adherence to OADs and antipsychotics were significantly higher compared to non-users (0.62 vs. 0.57, p<0.0001). About 37% of antipsychotic users and 27% of non-users were adherent to OADs (p<0.0001).

PHS37
OBJECTIVES: To compare adherence to oral anti-diabetic (OAD) medications in users and non-users of antipsychotic medications. Among antipsychotic users, adherence to OADs and antipsychotics were significantly higher compared to non-users (0.62 vs. 0.57, p<0.0001). About 37% of antipsychotic users and 27% of non-users were adherent to OADs (p<0.0001).