OBJECTIVES: Determine the factors influencing mammography prescription during the period when they spend time in the US and to also determine whether primary care physicians or gynecological practitioners have a higher likelihood of prescribing mammograms. The study will also examine the possible change in the likelihood of mammography prescription over time for different age groups during 2008-2010 as a result of the 2009 FFC screening recommendations. METHODS: A retrospective Cross‐sectional study uses data from National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey. The study sample consists of female patients >40 years, who had a physician office visit in the US and in the intensive care unit (ICU) this systematic review is part of a meta-analysis (a multi-intervention appraisal) about EoL care, and its recommendations will inform policies regarding the delivering quality EoL care for Ontarians.

PS154 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MEDICARE ELIGIBILITY AND TIME TO RE-INCARCERATION OF PREVIOUSLY INCARCERATED SUBJECTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA
Benson C,2 Janssen Scientific Affairs, LLC, Titusville, NJ, USA, 2Presbyterian College School of Pharmacy, Clinton, SC, USA, 3CK Consulting Associates, LLC, St. Helena Island, SC, USA

OBJECTIVES: We examined the relationship between depression and Ambulatory Care Sensitive Hospitalizations among Medicare beneficiaries with chronic physical conditions. Methods: We adopted a retrospective cross-sectional design using merged survey and fee-for-service Medicare claims data from 2002-2009 Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey. Our study sample included 56,992 beneficiaries with Medicare fee-for-service coverage and with one or more chronic conditions that were associated with rehospitalization (ACS). We focused on claims for any of the following chronic conditions: arthritis, cancer, diabetes, heart disease, hypertension, respiratory diseases, and osteoporosis. ACSH and depression were identified using ICD-9 CM Codes. The dependent variables were: any "chronic ACSH" episodes and "acute ACSH" (dehydration, bacterial pneumonia and/or urinary infections), and "any ACSH." We separately examined ACSH for CHF, pneumonia, and/or urinary infections, and "any ACSH." We separately examined ACSH for CHF, pneumonia, and/or urinary infections.

PS155 DEPRESSION AND AMBULATORY CARE SENSITIVE HOSPITALIZATIONS AMONG MEDICARE BENEFICIARIES WITH CHRONIC PHYSICAL CONDITIONS
Muthiyah C1,2, Shinn C1, Smith AT1. 1West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV, USA, 2The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, USA, 3West Virginia University School of Pharmacy, Morgantown, WV, USA

OBJECTIVES: To examine the association between depression and Ambulatory Care Sensitive Hospitalizations among Medicare beneficiaries with chronic physical conditions.

RESULTS: The sensitivity analysis revealed data for critical decision points for the PQA Workgroup. Health plans that are considering the adoption of similar measures, in order to plan their respective interventions, will benefit from seeing the breakdown.