uses an independent working correlation mix. RESULTS: Patients had a mean age of
75 years old and were predominantly females (68%). On average, 2.2% of DTPs were
dependent on the prescriber. The resolution by type of response showed a 18.52% 
and 13.4% of patients who did not receive pharmacist services. While these initial results were
not statistically significant, a pending analysis of a larger sample will increase the
statistical power and verify the conclusion.

PHS149 USE OF PRESCRIPTION MONITORING PROGRAMS BY PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIANS: RESULTS OF A NATIONAL SURVEY

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OBJECTIVES: State prescription monitoring programs (PMPs) are common tools intended to reduce prescription drug abuse and diversion; however, their suc-
cess depends upon physicians’ awareness and utilization of these programs.
We examined primary care physicians’ awareness, use, and attitudes towards
PMPs. METHODS: Nationally representative mail survey of 1,000 practicing primary
care physicians in the United States. We used a modified Dillman Method and included
stratification based on limited historical data. 56 out of 1015 eligible
physicians were candidates suitable for CHW program. The key factors found to be
associated with their CHW enrollment status include age, household income, number of
patients living in the household, concurrent and prospective risk scores.

Community Health Worker (CHW) can help improve outcomes for community
members by linking patients to community resources. We analyzed by logistic regression controlling for demographics, healthcare utilization, and risk level. RESULTS: In these preliminary analyses, 1,499 patients were identified by KHS from neighboring hospitals of which 556 were
matched to randomly selected PMP patients using propensity score methods. The logistic regression analysis of 30-day and 180-day readmissions demonstrated a
3% reduction in 30-day readmissions (OR= 0.968 (95% CI 0.73-1.273)) and a 36% reduction in 180-day readmissions (0.643 (95% CI 0.409-1.010)). Neither esti-
mate was statistically significant using this initial test sample. CONCLUSIONS: The analysis of a small sample of early referrals demonstrated that patients receiving pharmacist services had lower re-admission rates compared with those who did not receive pharmacist services. While these initial results were not statistically significant, a pending analysis of a larger sample will increase the statistical power and verify the conclusion.

PHS150 COMPARISON OF GUIDELINES AND MANAGEMENT FOR GASTRIC CANCER SCREENING BETWEEN KOREA AND JAPAN

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OBJECTIVES: The incidence of gastric cancer has remained high in Eastern Asian
countries. Since national gastric cancer screening has been performed as a program
government collects the results of cancer screening and publishes a summary
guidelines and management for gastric cancer screening. In Japan, there is no regulation for quality assurance. The Japanese guidelines recommend radiographic screening and endoscopic screen-
ing every 2 years for people aged 40 years and above. The Korean guidelines recommend radiographic screening, and endoscopic screening every year. In Japan, academic societies have supported technical skills for radi-
ographic screening. 3) Quality assurance: the participation rate is higher in Japan than in Korea. In Japan, the participation rate has remained at approximately
10%. However, 80% of the participation in Korea has been screened by endoscopy.

Although the sensitivity of radiographic screening is higher in Japan than in Korea, the
specificity is similar. CONCLUSIONS: Although the background of gastric can-
cancer screening is similar between Korea and Japan, the guidelines and management
involve different aspects in both countries. Unlike Japan, Korea has achieved high a participation rate. Japan has succeeded in carrying out high quality radiographic screening; however, the participation rate has gradually decreased because of the lack of economic support. The management of KHS has been able to reduce screen-
ing costs through effective use of medical resources must be considered in both countries.

PHS151 IMPACT OF CASE MANAGEMENT NURSES ON CANCER PATIENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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OBJECTIVES: To evaluate the impact of case management continued by case manage-
ment nurses on patient outcomes and resources used throughout cancer care path-
ways. METHODS: Medline, Medline-in-process, Embase and the Cochrane Library