the web portals and cholesterol test results. **Methods:** The health system implemented a web-based tool for all patients who registered to use the website in November 2005, allowing members to securely access a personal health record, as well as e-mail their physicians, and view their lab results. In this study, we defined patients as web-portal users when patients emailed their physicians or viewed lab results at the first time. We examined the association of patient web-portal use and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL) level using linear regression with fixed effect at patient level, adjusting for medical center electronic health record (EHR) implementation, quarter for seasonality, and year for temporal trend. **Results:** The 169,711 patients in the IDS diabetes registry at the start of 2004 were followed through 2009. The number of patients who had used patient web-portal increased dramatically from 16% in 2006 to 35% in 2009. During 2004-2009, a total number of 1,070,856 LDL tests were performed among the study subjects and 18% of the tests were done after patients used the web-portal. Overall patient web-portal use was associated with reduction of LDL value by 0.81 mg/dL (95% CI: 0.64-0.97). Further examination among patients stratified by their baseline LDL (last value in 2003) showed that the largest reduction in LDL was found among those with worst control: on average, LDL level dropped by 0.36 mg/dL (95% CI: 0.14-0.57) among those with baseline LDL <100 mg/dL, 0.90mg/dL (95% CI: 0.63-1.18) among those with baseline LDL 100- <130mg/dL, and 2.04 mg/dL (95% CI: 1.59-2.50) among those with baseline LDL >130 mg/dL. **Conclusions:** Patient use of a web-based portal to review laboratory results or email their clinicians increased substantially between 2006 and 2009. Patient use of web portals was associated with improvement of LDL level, with greater improvement among patients in worse control.

Keywords: Patient Portal; Diabetes; LDL

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PS2-5:

Prevalence of Migraine in a Diverse Community – Electronic Methods for Migraine Ascertainment in a Large Integrated Health Plan

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Background/Aims: Migraine, a common neurological disorder, is among the top 20 causes of disability worldwide. One-year prevalence of migraine in the US is estimated to range from 8-15%, with women affected at approximately three times the rate of men. Current methods for migraine ascertainment from headache clinics and surveys are costly, affected by clinic-ascertainment bias, and do not work in situations where patient contact is not feasible. With the growing use of electronic medical records (EMR), new methods must be developed for identifying and tracking migraine prevalence over time. We sought to develop an EMR algorithm, to identify migraine, and to characterize its prevalence in Kaiser Permanente Northern California (KPNC). **Methods:** From EMRs of all KPNC members, we collected all outpatient migraine diagnoses (ICD9 code 346.xx) and migraine-specific prescriptions (ergots, triptans, and acetaminophen with caffeine) for 2006-2010. We chart-reviewed a random sample to develop an electronic Migraine Probability Algorithm (score 0-100). We tested the algorithm in a second independent chart review. Using membership data, we calculated prevalences by age, race, and gender. **Results:** We identified 313,174 KPNC members with evidence of migraine - 233,620 women and 79,554 men. The 5-year period-prevalence of migraine among KPNC adults was 17.1% for women and 5.9% for men. Among children, rates did not differ by gender (<2%) until the age of 10, when prevalences were higher - 5.8% for girls and 3.5% for boys. For women, prevalence peaked at ages 25-29. In contrast, males experienced flat prevalence with age (range 5%-6%). Overall, Whites had higher prevalence than Asians, but Blacks did not differ appreciably. **Conclusions:** We used EMR data to capture migraine diagnoses and show prevalence patterns similar to those reported in the literature. Prevalence of diagnosed migraine in KPNC was 2.5-3 times higher in women than men; migraine peaked with age in women, but remained flat for men; and prevalence of migraine among Asian adults was roughly 2/3 that of Whites. These methods for ascertainment of migraine are inexpensive and easy to implement and have applications and implications that extend well to other institutions and debilitating pain conditions.

Keywords: Electronic Medical Records; Migraine; Epidemiology

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PS2-6:

Who Opens Alerts to Physicians? (And Who Doesn't?)

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Background/Aims: With the increasing adoption of electronic medical records (EMR), there are many opportunities to implement systems of information flow, like alerts to providers. Tests of such systems have varied results. **Methods:** Within a multispecialty group practice that uses Epic EMR, we conducted a trial of automated alerts to primary care physicians and their staff when older patients were discharged from hospital to home. We generated alerts for new medications, drug interactions, dose problems, or monitoring needs. Provider staff received alerts to schedule an office visit. Alerts appeared in the recipient's Epic in-basket. Using EMR "digital crumbs", we tracked the length of time before alerts were viewed. We analyzed the impact of physician age, gender, department, and employment status (full-time, part-time). We also analyzed the impact of patient conditions, including age, gender, comorbidity, and number of office visits in the previous year. **Results:** Of 763 alerts to physicians, 616 (81%) were opened within one day. Characteristics associated with timely opening were age <50 (OR 1.7, 95% CI 1.1, 2.6) and full-time employment (OR 2.9, 95% CI 1.6, 5.2). Of 1928 alerts to staff, 1173 (61%) were opened within one day. Physician characteristics associated with staff opening of alerts were gender (staff of male physicians were more likely to open the alerts within one day [OR 1.8, 95% CI 1.4, 2.4]), and being a member of the Family Medicine department (OR 1.9, 95% CI 1.3, 2.6) or sub-specialty department (OR 16.6, 95% CI 2.3, 122.3). Staff of full-time physicians were less likely to open alerts within one day (OR 0.64, 95% CI 0.47, 0.87). Controlling for patient characteristics had no impact on results. **Conclusions:** Special efforts may be required to reach physicians working part-time and older physicians. The characteristics related to staff opening of alerts are specific to this group practice, but the high level of variability across physician types and departments is likely to be an issue in many settings. Design of a system directed at reaching staff quickly may require in-depth assessment of work flow and communication patterns in clinical departments.

Keywords: Health Information Technology; Electronic Medical Record; Alerts

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PS2-7:

Automated Ordering and Sample Collection to Leverage Electronic Medical Record Based Genetic Research – The Geisinger MyCode Project

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Background/Aims: The Geisinger MyCode project is a system-wide biobanking project with DNA and serum samples from over 35,000 Geisinger patients. We summarize an automated process for ordering and collection of samples linkable to EMR data for research studies. **Methods:** Eligibility lists for enrolling patients of interest are automatically generated using inclusion criteria and daily clinic schedules. Research staff use eligibility lists to consent patients to participate in MyCode during a regularly scheduled clinic visit. An opt-in consent process is used. After consent, an automatic blood order is placed in the patient's EMR. Electronic orders are executed by a clinical phlebotomist at the time of a clinical blood draw. Samples are stored using a unique study ID, but remain linkable to the patient's EMR data through a data broker process. De-identified clinical data is obtained from Geisinger's enterprise data warehouse to create phenotypes for genetic research. **Results:** The MyCode biobank includes over 35,000 participants and more than 104,000 samples. 85% of patients approached give consent to participate. 90% also agree to be recontacted to participate in future research studies. The standing research blood order allows for collection of serial samples. The retention rate for participation is 99%. More than 24,000 MyCode samples have been used in over 20 research projects. In the past 2 years, externally funded research projects that utilize the MyCode