

will attenuate heart failure precursor traits. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF FINDINGS:** Through this work, we intend to take advantage of multiple novel approaches to better understand a complex disease process, identify a new potential therapeutic target (namely one that targets cardiac function), and to determine which patient subgroups will benefit from this our therapeutic interventions and why.

95871

Mortality in Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer Patients with Pre-existing Cardiovascular Comorbidities Receiving Oral Androgen Signaling Inhibitors

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ABSTRACT IMPACT: Limited research has been conducted on the survival of men with castration-resistance prostate cancer (CRPC) with a pre-existing history of cardiovascular disease, receiving oral androgen signaling inhibitors. This study highlights all-cause and prostate cancer-specific mortality for elderly patients with CRPC with pre-existing history of cardiovascular disease. **OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** Inadequate knowledge is known about the survival of men with castration-resistance prostate cancer (CRPC) with pre-existing history of cardiovascular disease (CVD), receiving oral androgen signaling inhibitors (OASI). We compared all-cause and prostate cancer-specific mortality for elderly patients with CRPC with pre-existing history of CVD. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** An active comparator, new user design, was used to identify 2,608 men older than age 65 years with CRPC using the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER)-Medicare linked database from 2011 to 2015. Patients were grouped into two analytical cohorts by CVD history. Within each analytical cohort patients were divided into two arms based on their new-user status (OASI vs. chemotherapy). All demographics and clinical characteristics were adjusted by inverse probability treatment weights (IPTWs). Unadjusted and IPTW-adjusted time-dependent Cox models, and Fine and Gray's models were conducted to evaluate associations between OASI and all-cause and prostate cancer-specific mortality. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Nearly 64.5% of patients had pre-existing CVD. We observed a lower all-cause mortality in the pre-existing CVD cohort compared to the no pre-existing CVD cohort (IPTW-adjusted hazard ratio [AHR], 0.59; 95% Confidence Interval [CI], 0.54 to 0.64; IPTW-AHR, 0.68; 95% CI, 0.59 to 0.78, respectively). Similarly, the prostate cancer specific-mortality was showed to be lower in the pre-existing CVD cohort compared to the no pre-existing CVD cohort when comparing OASI versus chemotherapy by the IPTW-adjusted time-dependent Fine and Gray's models (IPTW-AHR, 0.60; 95% CI, 0.55 to 0.66; IPTW-AHR, 0.68; 95% CI, 0.59 to 0.80, respectively). **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF FINDINGS:** OASI showed a significant protective effect against all-cause and prostate cancer-specific mortality compared with chemotherapy; however, were less protective among patients without pre-existing CVD. Further studies are needed to investigate OASI in patients with and without pre-existing CVD.

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Identifying Low-Value Care Across A Statewide Health System: Collaboration Between Quality, Population Health, Informatics, and Health Services Research

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ABSTRACT IMPACT: This project demonstrates that addressing low-value care, which has the potential to cause patient harm, relies on novel data tools and collaboration between health system and research stakeholders. **OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** Reducing low-value care, or patient care that offers no net benefit in specific clinical scenarios, is an important approach to improving value as it can simultaneously lower health care spending and improve quality. We describe an initiative to identify such care in a large statewide employer. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** Claims data for self-funded University of California (UC) Preferred Provider Organization (PPO) plan members during 2019 were abstracted from the University of California Health (UCH) Clinical Data Warehouse, a unique central database that includes electronic medical record data from >5 million patients across UC medical campuses and all claims from UC self-funded health plans. UCH spans six academic health systems across California. The Milliman MedInsight Health Waste Calculator, a proprietary algorithm-based software tool, was used to identify low-value care and estimate associated spending. The HWC measures 48 low-value services using recommendations from the Choosing Wisely Campaign, the US Preventive Services Task Force, and other clinical specialty guidelines. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Of 43,882 members of the UC PPO, 11,174 (25.4%) received at least one low-value service. The HWC identified 50,103 eligible services and classified 35% as low-value. Total spending on low-value services ranged between \$2,209,516 and \$5,089,866, based on a more or less conservative estimate. Across the five sites, the proportion of low-value services ranged from 31% to 39%. Five services comprised 65% of costs from low-value care: annual EKGs, preoperative baseline labs for low-risk surgeries, vitamin D deficiency screening, imaging for eye disease, and headache imaging. The top five services by order frequency were annual EKGs, vitamin D tests, preoperative labs, antibiotics for upper respiratory infections, and imaging for eye disease. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF FINDINGS:** Low-value care is prevalent and costly within a large statewide employer. Collaborative multidisciplinary partnerships between employers, health systems, informatics, and researchers can leverage existing data to identify opportunities for improving the value of care for covered populations.

Digital Health/Social Media

38029

Helping Patients with Chronic Conditions Overcome the Challenges of High Deductible Health Plans

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ABSTRACT IMPACT: With a growing number of Americans enrolled in high-deductible health plans, patients, especially those