

to the doh with linkage to care at 81%. comparatively, before the onset of focus, the ED ordered 38 HIV tests, with one positive from Oct 2018 TO Sept. 2019. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE: UHT ED's focus "OPT-OUT" HIV testing is a valuable conduit for HIV detection, prevention, and care. OPT-OUT screening removes the stigma associated with hiv testing, fosters earlier diagnoses and treatment, reduces health disparities, and decreases the risk of transmission.

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Providing Equity in Immunizations and Research

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Disparities persist among minority and marginalized populations in immunizations and research. The Clinical Research Vehicle Team aimed to bring research to our community's doorstep, building generalizability of research outcomes. Our mission adapted due to the pandemic to include increasing COVID-19 vaccinations and health education. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Community Engagement Events are planned when event organizers submit a request, then the proposal is discussed by the Clinical Research Vehicle (CRV) Team and UF HealthStreet. We go to underserved communities throughout Florida, food distributions, churches, community centers, rural areas, etc. At these events we offer services at no cost, including: COVID-19 and flu vaccines, as well as health screenings. We provide health education to individuals and refer them to UF HealthStreet for community resources, as appropriate. Research events are planned when researchers submit a request for the CRV, then the request is discussed by the CRV Team. The studies covered topics from COVID-19 research to the development of a diverse health database. Our fleet consists of two Community Health Vehicles and the CRV. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: As Community Engagement Events are ongoing, the presented numbers are reflective of the data available at the time of submission. Our impact includes administering 1,606+ COVID vaccines, conducting 1,081+ health screenings, collecting data from 944 screenings, providing 265 Flu vaccines, supporting 267+ community health events, and serving 25+ communities. The Clinical Research Vehicle facilitated 6 IRB-approved studies, administration of monoclonal antibody infusions, extended the capabilities of the Clinical Research Center, and enabled clinical trials aimed for novel treatments for COVID-19 positive participants. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE: Championing this initiative has shown an impact on vaccination rates and health education in communities. Experience and knowledge gained by our team throughout the pandemic while engaging with community members provided a platform from which to build generalizability of research outcomes and support translational science.

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An Analysis of Researchers' Feedback on Community Engagement Advisory Board Recommendations

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: The Community Engagement and Advisory Board (CEAB) has been an active and sustainable source of expert

recruitment, retention, and community engagement advice. Our goal is to describe the strategies offered by the CEAB to university researchers and discuss which are most and least likely to be implemented. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: The University of Illinois at Chicago's (UIC) Center for Clinical and Translational Science's (CCTS) CEAB was established in 2009 and is one of the longest-standing boards across the CTSA network. Our CEAB consists of 28 members, each representing a community-based organization or underrepresented community, which has provided 16 consultations since 2021. Our analysis consisted of: 1) reviewing and coding consultation notes (n= 16) to extract common recruitment and retention strategies provided to researchers; 2) reviewing feedback forms (n = 10) completed by the research team to code the strategies most likely to be implemented by researchers; 3) analyzing the codes to identify the strategies least likely to be implemented. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Our preliminary analysis indicated that the majority of researchers reported they are most likely to implement strategies to reduce burden for research participants (make study participation more convenient, e.g., allowing participant accompaniment, avoiding commuting to study site, providing transportation provide them with resources to their healthcare) and enhance recruitment from trusted community sources (e.g., Aldermen, local agencies, libraries). Researchers are least able to follow recommendations to alter their budget (e.g., increase participant stipends, hire community staff). DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE: In a previous paper focused on this CEAB, Matthews et al. (2018) found researchers indicated that they plan to implement at least one recommended strategy. In this follow-up examination, we describe the recommended strategies to guide CEABs to align recommendations with researcher priorities to best assist with their translational science goal.

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Building Empowerment through FITness (BeFIT)

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Improving physical activity of African American women experiencing disproportionate health risks from sedentarism, educational and socio-environmental barriers. BeFit: Building Empowerment through Fitness is based on "What I Learned At Home" project, run by Women Under Construction Network, for residents of the Birmingham Housing Authority. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: A qualitative study design to understand unique cultural context and challenges faced by African American women residing in the Birmingham Housing Authority, regarding physical activity engagement, including sedentarism. A needs assessment approach will help determine barriers, support systems, and social networks. Semi-structured, pre, mid, and post program focus groups will identify challenges and opportunities for health, such as diet and exercise, and will be analyzed by hand with a thematic analysis. The project framework uses exercise and home repair tools with a life-building/life repair curriculum to influence health, self-efficacy, and program engagement. The Study enrollment will include 50 women over two cohorts in a 12-week project. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: This research addresses the urgent health needs of African American women in

low-income communities. These women face heightened health risks due to sedentary lifestyles, educational gaps, and socio-environmental barriers. This project targets the pronounced prevalence of allostatic burden in this population by applying a culturally sensitive, bottom-up approach. Our goal of incorporating healthy lifestyles to improve health in at-risk women and their families requires multiple projects. This project is a necessary first step in engaging with a community to identify local environmental circumstances and barriers to increasing the relevance of physical activity within the home. These barriers can then be addressed by adapting an exercise promotion program to the needs of this community. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** Black women in under-resourced communities are more likely to be sedentary and have poor health. Exercise programs can be a powerful tool to address disparities and help prioritize health. The circumstances of women in public housing in Birmingham, AL, need community partners to adapt exercise engagement programs to meet environmental challenges.

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Association of premature birth with neurodevelopment delays in a cohort of Hispanic children exposed to the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU)

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: We aim to identify neurodevelopment delays among children who were born prematurely. We will also calculate the sensitivity and specificity of the assessment tools used to measure the neurodevelopmental profile in early childhood of children exposed to the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU). **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** This cross-sectional study will include 100 premature children who were born between 32 to 37 weeks of gestational age and admitted to NICU at the University Pediatric Hospital in Puerto Rico. Their neurodevelopment will be measured with the Bayley III. Statistical analysis will be performed using IBM SPSS Statistics 25.0. Descriptive statistics will be used, normality distributions among all continuous variables, frequency distribution for categorical variables and logistic regressions to test association of GA and neurodevelopment delay. We will use the raw item scores for each domain of the Bayley III assessments to measure internal consistency using Cronbach's alpha and factor analysis. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** We anticipate identifying the ND among children born prematurely between 32 to 37 weeks of gestational age and who were admitted to NICU at the University Pediatric Hospital in Puerto Rico. We also expect to find if gestational age impacts adversely ND in children who were born between 32 to 37 weeks of gestation. We will be able to assess if lower gestational age will impact global ND in contrast to higher gestational age neurodevelopment delays in one specific area of development. We will also be able to assess the sensitivity and specificity of the Bayley- III. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** Premature is a major global health problem with a 12.0% prevalence. We want to promote early identification of ND in a diverse Hispanic Puerto

Rican population so we can guide public health decisions and lead research initiatives to improve outcomes in the future or facing prematurity.

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“How will I get there” Institutional guidance and support for research-related transportation to engage diverse participants from underrepresented populations

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Transportation is a barrier to research participation, especially for participants from disadvantaged backgrounds. Our goal was to review existing policies and create recommendations for institutional guidance on research-related transportation to support a long-term birth cohort study. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** To summarize existing institutional policies on research-related transportation (i.e., transportation of participants or research staff travel to/from research activities), we requested and, in addition, searched for such policies across 28 sites involved in the NIH HEAL Initiative's HEALthy Brain and Child Development (HBCD) study. The HBCD study plans to enroll 7,500 pregnant/postpartum persons, follow their children and families long-term, and assess factors influencing brain and child development. The obtained policies were then summarized, followed by identification of gaps in their recommendations and guidance. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Outreach to the HBCD study sites and search of their institutional websites resulted in identification of 6 institutional policies or other guidance related to research-related transportation across five HBCD study sites. Three policies/guidance related to ride-share programs in research, two related to reimbursement for participant travel, and the fifth was about car seats. Through the online search, we also found policies or written guidance about employee-related transportation within 15 HBCD study sites in total; they largely pertained to employee business travel and did not specifically address research-related transportation. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** To optimally support research teams, participants, and to promote the enrollment and retention of participants from diverse backgrounds, it is critical for research institutions to develop and implement guidance on research-related transportation and remove barriers to participation in research.

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Bridging Health Equity: A Model for Primary Healthcare in the Hamilton, Ontario's Keith Neighbourhood

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: A primary care clinic is opening in the Eva Rothwell Center (ERC) located in the Keith Neighbourhood of Hamilton, Ontario. This new clinic aims to address rampant health disparities in the community. Effective delivery of health services requires a robust model of care that meets and sustains the specific needs of the community and clinic providers. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** The primary objective of this study is to describe the current health needs of Keith Neighbourhood residents. The secondary objective is to describe the needs of health providers working within the ERC health clinic. Data collection will involve the