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### Catalyzing Community and Stakeholder Engagement (CSE) in Research: Perspectives from Scientist and Stakeholder Experience

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**OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** Community and other stakeholder engagement (CSE) is critical for relevant and equitable clinical research, yet implementation poses challenges. This study delineates the perspectives of scientists and diverse stakeholders regarding facilitators and challenges in CSE, its perceived value, and their recommendations for successful CSE. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** The Tufts CTSI Pilot Studies Program requires applicants to propose a plan for CSE while implementing the award, including which stakeholders (SHs)—community members, clinicians, and others affected by the research—will be involved and at what stages. This qualitative study assessed the experiences of both Principal Investigators (PIs) and SHs engaged in pilot projects from three cohorts of awardees (2019–21). Recruitment targeted one PI and one SH per project. Semi-structured interviews explored their CSE experiences, including facilitators, challenges, meaningfulness, perceived impact, intent to participate in CSE in future studies, as well as recommendations for funders, research support organizations, and investigators. Inductive consensus-based coding and thematic analysis was employed. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Fourteen PIs from different pilot projects and a SH from five of these projects participated. Almost all PIs (92%) had over six years of experience, but two-thirds (67%) had little or no experience with CSE. Four SHs self-identified as representatives of community organizations and one as a clinician scientist. CSE was a “win-win” for both PIs and SHs, and all PIs intended to involve SHs in other research studies. Three facilitators were identified as fostering effective CSE (e.g., PI access to CSE expertise while conducting the project), while four challenges hindered it (e.g., limits on SH capacity and CSE funding). SHs advised scientists to build authentic, sustained relationships, and PIs and SHs provided three actionable recommendations for funders and research support organizations to deepen and expand CSE. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** Perspectives of scientists and SHs engaged in research projects are vital for expanding and sustaining effective CSE in research. Funders and research support organizations can enhance their strategies for CSE integration in clinical and translational research by incorporating these diverse views to ensure the research achieves maximal impact.

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### A “Blueprint” for Developing a Research-Community Partnership to Utilize Real World Data

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**OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** Real-world data (RWD) may offer insights into mental health treatment as usual and illuminate targets for implementation and translation. This requires strong

research-community partnerships (RCP). In this presentation, we will highlight key components of an ongoing RCP in leveraging RWD to advance translational science. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** The RCP was formed to develop an infrastructure for NAMI Chicago, a community-based organization that oversees a city-wide social services helpline, to support collection of RWD data to understand whether NAMI helpline support services and referrals meet callers’ emotional and physical needs. This RCP includes three entities: NAMI Chicago, UIC’s Center for Clinical and Translational Science’s Community Engagement and Collaboration (CEC) Core, and UIC’s Institute for Health and Research Policy’s Data Management Core (DMC). From a preliminary review of case notes, this case study details concrete examples that fit into Brookman-Frazer et al. (2012)’s RCP framework to illustrate the trajectory of this partnership through its formation, execution of activities, and sustaining NAMI Chicago’s data capacity. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** In the formation of this RCP, we identified our joint goal of creating a database infrastructure to link NAMI Chicago’s existing helpline data with a database co-created in REDCap through APIs. Based on the identified joint goal, we defined our roles/responsibilities that best aligned with our own individual expertise to execute the necessary operational processes. The RCP is currently executing the activities to create this data infrastructure. Barriers included delays in securing a computing environment and enablers included an established long-standing relationship between NAMI Chicago and CEC. Distal outcomes of this RCP include increasing NAMI Chicago’s capacity to systematically use RWD to better inform their practices and identify barriers in accessing social service resources in Chicago. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** The identification of enablers, barriers, and the necessary operational processes and activities will outline a “blueprint” for other institutions and community organizations to successfully utilize RWD to understand mental health practices and advance translational research.

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### Progress in Community Health Partnerships Writing, Dissemination and Reviewer Learning Community for Community-Patient Authors and Reviewers (henceforth, PCHP LC)

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**OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** The peer-reviewed journal Progress in Community Health Partnerships (PCHP) promotes health research partnerships to improve community health. PCHP’s Writing, Dissemination and Reviewer Learning Community Pilot aims to increase stakeholders writing and reviewing for greater relevance and diversity. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** Led by PCHP’s Editorial Team, Morehouse SOM, Community-Campus Partnerships for Health (CCPH) and a community-academic Workgroup, the LC will guide stakeholders on scholarly writing and publish collaborative research. It builds on the 2017 Writing/Dissemination Learning Institute held by Morehouse, CCPH, and

Community Based Organization Partners with the APHA Public Health Caucus. The LC begins with a Workshop [<https://sites.google.com/view/pchp2023/pchpcommunity2023>] alongside the 2023 APHA Annual Meeting. Wrap arounds include a PCHP Special Issue (participants work), Webinars, PCHP Reflections/Community Perspectives Article Guidelines [<https://www.press.jhu.edu/journals/progress-community-health-partnerships-research-education-and-action>], “Beyond the Manuscript [<https://open.spotify.com/show/2LiBanXAYHyOqNSeGnBPHs>]” Podcast, Toolkit/Resources; and coaching. The evaluation will inform PCHP practices. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Key outcomes include successful implementation of all LI activities. The cohort (approximately 40 stakeholders representing partnerships) will increase exposure to scholarly writing and peer review, ideally publish 12+ manuscripts (e.g., PCHP special issue), increase diversity in scholarly writing, and strengthen recognition/significance of stakeholder authorship in the research community. The year 1 pilot evaluation (e.g., tracking participant authorship, documenting outcomes/lessons learned) will provide evidence to encourage sustainability, model responsiveness among other peer reviewed journals, inform PCHP, and increase diversity in scholarly writing on health disparities research. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE: The pilot will build a sustainable model and how PCHP addresses health disparities to increase diversity, equity, and inclusion. The LC aims to diversify framing community health research, supporting/publishing stakeholders work, and increasing diversity among reviewers, all impacting the field.

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### Co-Creation in Action: Design and Implementation of a Studio to Increase Inclusion in Research

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: The goal of the Integrating Special Populations (ISP) Studio is to integrate community voice into research design and enhance diversity, equity, and inclusion in research, and disseminate findings in ways that improve health literacy and equity. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Based on the Vanderbilt Community Engagement Studio model, the ISP Studio was designed through multiple phases, including Design and Pilot Studio Sessions. Stakeholders were diverse representatives of community and academic organizations serving special populations, as well as self-identified persons within special populations as defined by the NIH. Each phase of development and implementation of the Studio included an evaluation consisting of Likert scale and open-ended survey questions for process improvement and to integrate voices of the ISP community continuously. Demographic information and program outcomes were also collected via the evaluation survey. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: All Design Session (N=9) and Pilot Studio (N=10) participants indicated that the Design and Pilot were positive, relevant, bidirectionally useful, and fostered respect, trust, and inclusion. 100% of the panel strongly agreed the Studio met its goals and that the ISP Studios have

potential to benefit special and under represented populations. Qualitative data and discussion on design will also be shared. Additional and relevant points include panelist training, compensation for community panelists, and ensuring accessibility. Evaluation outcomes from initial implementation of the ISP Studio will be discussed. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE: The ISP Studio is an innovative model that may increase engagement of special populations in the research process through co-creation and integration of lived experiences. It has the potential to improve research design, implementation, and impact.

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### “Stages” of Hope: Theater as a Research and Outreach Modality for Generating Knowledge, Understanding, and Healing

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Theater has always served as a means of reflecting and understanding the human condition. Participatory theater further offers the option for viewers to participate in and thus additionally benefit from the performance itself. We use Playback Theater for outreach and research, eliciting information to guide research, education, and engagement. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Playback Theater is a type of improvisation that involves audience members recounting personal experiences which are then enacted by a theater troupe. Playback has evolved to include storytelling as a means of expressing and understanding difficult life experiences such as violence, bullying, incarceration, disaster, illness, etc. While not intended as therapy, it has been found to provoke insight and catharsis when used by trained practitioners. We are conducting Playback theater with LGBTQ+ and African American women to elucidate health disparities related to HIV/AIDS. Black/African Americans accounted for 42.1% of cases in 2019, and African American females are 15 times more likely to develop AIDS than white females. We hope to elucidate barriers to screening and treatment to inform early intervention. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: In community engagement, we employ a variety of strategies involving storytelling, since this simple act fosters multiple positive outcomes. For example, by talking about their experiences participants might find clarity about a difficult experience, facilitating coping or healing, or even letting go. By sharing their stories, others (clinicians, researchers, other patients, or the public) can learn what it is like to go through a particular illness or event. This knowledge can be used to allay patient fears or help researchers or clinicians to develop programming that better responds to needs. This novel approach to knowledge sharing also allows communication that may not otherwise be possible. Discussions about sensitive topics are enabled, often leading to shared understanding and potential solutions. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE: Through Playback Theater, we hope to identify and thus be able to address barriers to early screening and treatment for African American women and the LGBTQ+ population. We are also planning an event with children with cancer and their families to better understand their experiences and needs in both the clinical and familial settings.