

allocation in communities most impacted by the overdose epidemic. Study results will be used for novel intervention design to prevent opioid overdose deaths in communities with high burden of opioid overdose.

41896

Surveying knowledge of quality of dementia care among Latino caregivers*

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ABSTRACT IMPACT: This qualitative study describes health system barriers to high-quality care for Latino older adults with Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias **OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** Compared to non-Latino Whites, Latino older adults are more likely to receive low-quality dementia care such as high-risk medications or services. Caregivers play a critical role in managing medical care for persons with dementia (PWD). Yet little is known about the perceptions and knowledge of dementia quality of care among Latino caregivers of PWD. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** We used a qualitative research design and conducted interviews with Latino caregivers of PWD and caregiver advocates. We recruited both from community organizations, senior centers, and clinics. Our interview guide focused on experiences of caregiving, interactions with medical system, and knowledge and experiences managing behavioral and eating problems. We used Grounded Theory methodology for coding and analysis, focusing on contrasting and comparing experiences within and between caregivers and caregiver advocates. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Preliminary results from interviews with two caregivers and two caregiver advocates illustrate that caregivers of persons with dementia have a difficult time receiving high quality care from primary care clinicians. All participants noted that many primary care doctors didn't know how to diagnose ADRD and dismissed critical symptoms as part of old age. Caregivers also reported that they wished they had more information on what to expect with ADRD disease progression, noting they received little information from the formal medical care system. With respect to behavioral problems, caregiver advocates noted that primary care doctors often did not provide non-pharmacological alternatives to behavioral problems. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF FINDINGS:** Findings from our pilot study demonstrate that there is a clear need to train primary care physicians who serve Latino older adults on ADRD care. Improved diagnosis and management could improve outcomes among Latino older adults with dementia.

45419

Patient Perceptions of COVID-19 Impact on their Fertility Care

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ABSTRACT IMPACT: In alignment with principles of community engaged research, feedback from participants in this research study may influence infertility clinics to offer psychological support for individuals or couples experiencing high levels of psychosocial burden when pursuing fertility procedures, especially during periods of interrupted care or uncertainty. **OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** 1) To assess

the psychosocial impact on patients whose fertility treatments were interrupted during the COVID-19 shutdown. 2) To assess the correlation of patient perceived risk at the time of treatment cessation compared to the resumption of treatment, both during an ongoing pandemic. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** Female patients with scheduled fertility treatments at Mayo Clinic within 6 months of 3/15/2020, were contacted through the patient portal and invited to participate in this study. Interested patients were contacted by a study staff member to obtain their consent and HIPAA authorization and to schedule a phone or Zoom interview. Semi-structured interviews were conducted individually, or in partner dyads depending upon participant preference, and were recorded with their permission. Audio recordings were professionally transcribed and de-identified. Transcripts were qualitatively analyzed using NVivo 12 based on the principles of grounded theory. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** 26 participants were interviewed; 20 interviews were conducted individually and 3 were conducted in dyads with their partners. Initial themes from the interviews show that COVID-19 compounded existing psychosocial burden on individuals and couples undergoing fertility treatments. Women who were older in age, had prolonged history of infertility, or multiple unsuccessful treatment cycles reported feeling an increased urgency to proceed with fertility treatments due to the time sensitive care, which outweighed the perceived risks of COVID-19 to either themselves or the potential pregnancy. Patients also reported a desire for improved communication regarding their procedures and overall well-being, as well as options for counseling services for individuals or couples undergoing fertility treatments. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF FINDINGS:** Participants indicated the need for increased psychological support for patients pursuing fertility treatments, especially during periods of interrupted care or uncertainty, as highlighted during the COVID 19 pandemic. Offering counseling as a routine part of the treatment process may mitigate this burden.

49502

CHANGES IN DEPENDENCE, WITHDRAWAL, AND CRAVING AMONG ADULT SMOKERS WHO SWITCH TO NICOTINE SALT POD-BASED E-CIGARETTES*

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ABSTRACT IMPACT: This research suggests that African American and Latinx smokers who bear a disproportionate burden of tobacco-related harms are able to switch to e-cigarettes that present reduced harm to the user due to their similar reinforcement profile to cigarettes. **OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** Complete switching from combustible to electronic cigarettes (ECs) reduces harm to the user. For ECs to be a viable substitute, they need to be rewarding enough for regular use, indicated by factors such as craving and dependence (reinforcement value). Little is known about short-term changes in reinforcement value across trajectories of EC use. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** Participants were randomized 2:1 to switch to a nicotine salt pod system EC or continue smoking (assessment-only control) in a 6-week trial. 114 African American (n=60) and Latinx (n=54) smokers were randomized to receive ECs and are included in the current investigation. At week 6, participants were classified by use trajectory: exclusive smokers (n=16), exclusive EC users (n=32), or dual users (n=66). Participants reported on their EC, cigarette, and total nicotine dependence (cigarette + EC

dependence), cigarette and EC use, and nicotine craving and withdrawal at baseline and week 6. Cotinine and exhaled carbon monoxide were assessed at baseline and week 6. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Participants who completely switched from smoking to ECs (exclusive EC users) and those that partially switched (dual users), maintained cotinine levels ($p>.05$) and showed reductions in cigarette dependence and withdrawal ($p<.01$). However, exclusive EC users showed no significant changes in total nicotine dependence from baseline to week 6 ($p=.123$), while dual users showed increased total nicotine dependence ($p<.001$). Dual users displayed similar levels of EC dependence as exclusive EC users but a lesser reduction in cigarette dependence. Exclusive EC users and dual users showed reductions in craving and withdrawal from baseline to week 6. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF FINDINGS: This study is among the first to prospectively examine changes in dependence, craving, and withdrawal among an understudied sample of smokers making a switch attempt. Smokers who completely switch to ECs maintain nicotine levels and dependence, suggesting that they have a similar reinforcement profile to cigarettes and facilitate switching.

57963

The Impact of Asian American Perceived Discrimination on Health Utilization

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ABSTRACT IMPACT: Understanding how perceived discrimination affects Asian Americans can help stakeholders target subgroups that are at highest risk of discrimination-related behaviors and design culturally appropriate interventions to ensure equitable access to healthcare. OBJECTIVES/GOALS: The COVID-19 pandemic has exposed longstanding anti-Asian racism in the US. Yet, effects of discrimination on Asian American health are unknown, partly because diverse Asian American populations are analyzed in aggregate. We aim to understand how perceived discrimination affects healthcare utilization among different Asian American subgroups. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: We examine the association of perceived discrimination with healthcare utilization using the California Health Interview Survey (CHIS). In the CHIS, respondents reported whether they would've gotten better medical care if they belonged to a different race. We examine the association between these responses and physician visits within the past year, in the survey years 2003, 2004 and 2016-2017. We adjust for covariates based on the Andersen Health Behavior model. Subsequent modeling examines potential mediating and moderating factors such as limited English proficiency, immigration status, income, and survey year. Asian American subgroups analyzed include Asian Indian, Korean, Chinese, Filipino, Vietnamese, Japanese, and other Asian. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Results will highlight how perceived discrimination incentivizes or disincentivizes certain Asian subgroups to utilize healthcare. Asian American subgroups have differing and diverse experiences with discrimination due to their historical and cultural differences; results will elucidate how discrimination affects these subgroups. Results will be compared to non-Hispanic Whites, who represent the racial group least likely to experience discrimination in the US. Mediation and moderation analysis will help understand how traditionally cited factors for healthcare utilization interact with perceived discrimination on Asian Americans. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF FINDINGS:

Asian American subgroups are understudied, despite Asian Americans being one of the fastest growing racial groups in the US. Understanding how perceived discrimination affects Asian Americans can help stakeholders target subgroups that are at highest risk of discrimination-related behaviors and design culturally appropriate interventions.

82032

Lessons learned from a virtual engagement salon amidst a pandemic

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ABSTRACT IMPACT: This work is intended to improve community engagement salons both virtually and generally in order to maximize the benefit of this vital research tool. OBJECTIVES/GOALS: The Meharry-Vanderbilt Community Engaged Research Core (CERC) provides a protocol to maintain high standards in community engagement studios, even in a virtual setting amidst a pandemic. A virtual community engagement salon was selected as a case study to evaluate outcomes. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: A virtual salon regarding sun safety in the Latinx community was observed live via Zoom and as a recording afterward. Following dissemination and completion of the post-meeting surveys, authors compiled and reviewed the results. An assessment was developed to determine the salon's alignment with the Meharry-Vanderbilt CERC guidelines in a virtual setting; this was designated as the primary outcome. Data from the session were compared to the available literature on the topic, which produced three subheadings to the secondary outcome essential to the success of virtual community engagement salons: researcher preparedness, participant selection, and survey importance. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: The CERC guidelines of the community engagement salon were met and were effectively translated into a virtual setting. The presentation given by the researcher followed all technical instructions, yet it was clear that the researcher's demeanor and conversational soft-skills were lacking. Instead of the recommended bi-directional flow of conversation, the conversation flow shifted to a unidirectional state controlled by the participants. Following the session, only three participants completed the survey along with the researcher. This completion rate of under 50% provides limited feedback on participants' perspectives on the session's quality and points to improve future sessions. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF FINDINGS: Pre-meeting researcher preparation is necessary to engage community stakeholders effectively. The lack of completed surveys from participants suggests potential fatigue from leading a majority of the conversation. Results demonstrate that solely meeting the requirements of the CERC does not suffice.

92741

Racial differences in patient-reported distress among women with endometrial cancer[†]

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ABSTRACT IMPACT: This work will inform and improve the way we assess and treat distress in women with endometrial cancer. OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Distress from cancer is associated with worse processes of care. Differences in outcomes by race/ethnicity in