

Health Equity & Community Engagement

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Development of Marketing Materials for the NJACTS Integrating Special Populations Core

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ABSTRACT IMPACT: The development of marketing materials such as flyers and brochures will ultimately be used to promote integration of special populations who are traditionally underrepresented into research by informing and attracting scholars and investigators of available consultative and analytic services that are provided by the ISP Core staff. **OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** The development of informative and memorable marketing materials is to increase awareness of the ISP Core and its service functions to help with the integration of special populations, as well as promoting scholar and investigator use of these services. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** After assessing how many CTSA hubs market their ISP services, a flyer and brochure were developed using Adobe InDesign to include information commonly found on CTSA hubs. Flyers and brochures were chosen because they make information physically available outside of a website and be sent to email listservs, making it possible to reach more scholars and investigators. The marketing materials will contain sections to explain the purpose of NJACTS and the ISP Core, list related special populations and available service functions, introduce the ISP Core leadership team, provide examples of past consulting work and contact information for investigators to request service consultations. Flyers will be emailed digitally to listservs and distributed physically along with printed tri-fold brochures to investigators. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** The primary anticipated result from the development of marketing materials include an increased awareness and utilization of ISP Core services and an increased inclusion of special populations in research with NJACTS. The impact of these marketing materials maybe assessed by providing investigators with a short survey when ISP services are requested, which will ask how investigators learned about ISP and its services. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF FINDINGS:** Through the work of creating physical marketing materials, the ISP Core will have a method to effectively distribute information about its services, ultimately promoting investigators at all stages to integrate special populations into their research.

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Feasibility of a Parent Navigator Program for Parents of Justice-Involved Youth

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ABSTRACT IMPACT: Development and implementation of a parent navigator program to help parents of justice-involved youth could assist parents in navigating the justice system, improve engagement with court and probation, and ultimately improve outcomes for youth involved in the juvenile justice system **OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** The goals of the study are to (1) develop a parent-peer navigator program utilizing community-based participatory design; and (2) implement and assess the feasibility of a parent peer navigator

program in an urban juvenile justice system. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** The EPIS framework will guide development and implementation of the navigator program as well as measurement of the implementation process, including measurements of feasibility and acceptability. In the Exploration phase, qualitative interviews with juvenile justice staff, parents of justice-involved youth, and members of the local family advisory board will inform program needs. In the preparation stage, I will work closely with the family advisory board to develop the actual parent navigator program protocol, including a training plan for navigators and their specific roles. I will conduct an open trial in the implementation phase, measuring program feasibility and acceptability among parents, navigators, juvenile justice staff, parents, and youth utilizing mixed methods. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Results will inform feasibility of implementing the program as well as acceptability of the program based on mixed methods data from parents of justice-involved youth, juvenile justice staff, family advisory board members, and other community stakeholders. Results will potentially inform conduct of a larger scale pilot hybrid implementation-effectiveness study. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF FINDINGS:** Development and implementation of a parent navigator program to help parents of justice-involved youth could assist parents in navigating the justice system, improve engagement with court and probation, and ultimately improve outcomes for youth involved in the juvenile justice system.

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A multi-theoretical analysis of the design, implementation and outcomes of The Greater Rochester LARC Initiative to prevent unintended teen pregnancy

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ABSTRACT IMPACT: This study provides insights on how to replicate a successful initiative for preventing unintended teen pregnancy. **OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** Reducing unintended teen pregnancy is a national health priority, and a recommended strategy is to increase awareness and availability of long-acting reversible contraception (LARC). The Rochester LARC Initiative did this, and teen LARC use rose from 4% to 24%. The goal of this study is to determine key elements for replicating the intervention. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** Our initiative used an innovative approach we call 'community detailing' to deliver education about LARC to adults working with teens. We analyzed the intervention goals, design components, implementation strategies, and public health outcomes. Our analysis was informed by the CDC model for Promoting Science-Based Approaches to Teen Pregnancy Prevention Using Getting to Outcomes (PSBA-GTO), Diffusion of Innovations, and RE-AIM framework for implementation outcomes. We compared our model with characteristics of LARC-promotion efforts, as well as successful health education campaigns. We tabulated the components of our intervention across theoretical domains, aiming to determine essential elements of effective design, adaptation, and

dissemination & implementation. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: The initiative incorporated multiple components common to successful health education programs: measurable behavior-change outcomes; formative research before roll-out; tailored communications for different audiences; speakers who were credible, knowledgeable and skilled communicators; content that was new to recipients and essential for decreasing barriers to desired behaviors. It included elements of successful LARC promotion/teen pregnancy prevention programs, such as organizing information by effectiveness of methods and using youth-empowering messaging. It differed from other successful programs by offering discussions to adults who work with teens in both medical and community settings. This analysis also highlights unintended positive ripple effects. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF FINDINGS: These results establish how community detailing is effective for disseminating actionable information about the safety, efficacy and availability of LARC. These insights could inform other prevention initiatives. An anticipated practical product of this study will be a user-friendly manual for replicating the LARC Initiative in other locations.

Translational Science, Policy, & Health Outcomes Science

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Iowa Implementation for Sustainability Framework: Specification and validation

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ABSTRACT IMPACT: Framework is designed to aid selection of implementation strategies to promote adoption and sustainability of EBP to improve health care quality, safety and value. OBJECTIVES/GOALS: An application-oriented implementation framework based on Diffusion of Innovation theory, identified 81 strategies for clinician-use within four implementation phases. The goal of this research was to further specify strategies based on emerging implementation science and establish external validity. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: An iterative mixed-methods process guided framework revisions. First, individuals (n=1,578) requesting use of the framework over the last seven years were sent an electronic questionnaire. Evaluation captured usability, generalizability, accuracy of phases, and implementation phases for each of 81 strategies. Second, nurses who use the framework pile sorted strategies for multidimensional scaling and hierarchical analysis using Anthropic software. Third, a panel of five EBP/implementation experts used data and a consensus process to add clarity with the naming, and further specify strategies. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Survey respondents (n = 127, 8% response) were nurses (94%), at least Master's educated (94%), from health systems (52%) or academia (31%), in the U.S. (84%). The framework, rated on a four-point scale (1 = not/strongly disagree to 4 = very/strongly agree; reported are ratings 3 and 4) was deemed useful (92%), generalizable (100%), and with accurate timing (96%). 51 participants linked strategy timing to a single phase (54 strategies, 66.7%, p<0.05, Cochran's Q); most strategies (30) matched the original model. Pile sorting (n=23) generated a concept map and

hierarchical clusters of groups. Experts used these data and implementation science to specify each strategy and revise the framework. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF FINDINGS: The Iowa Implementation for Sustainability Framework (IISF) offers a typology to guide implementation for healthcare improvements. This study specifies 77 implementation strategies, confirms four phases, identified 10 domains, and begins to establish external validity for the framework.

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Low-risk Adenoma Surveillance Decision-making: Perspectives from Patients and Providers

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ABSTRACT IMPACT: I hope that our work will improve surveillance endoscopy experiences, by engaging both patients and providers. OBJECTIVES/GOALS: A large proportion of colonoscopies are performed for post-polypectomy surveillance. Data show that there is overuse of surveillance for low-risk adenomas (LRAs), which can be attributed to patient and provider factors. The objective is to understand patient and provider perspectives for decision-making for LRA surveillance colonoscopy. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Semi-structured, one-on-one virtual interviews of patients and providers are currently being conducted at Richard L. Roudebush VA Medical Center and Eskenazi Health. Using a criterion sampling approach, we identified patients 50-75 years of age who had a screening colonoscopy with finding of LRAs, and providers in primary care and gastroenterology, at each site. We plan to recruit at least 8 patients and 8 providers from each site until thematic saturation. Domains that will be covered include: perceived involvement with surveillance decision-making; experiences with, and preferences for, communication about test results; and barriers and facilitators to undergoing colonoscopy. A 3-phase approach, comprising immersion, reduction, and interpretation, is being used to collect and analyze data. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: This study is currently in the recruitment phase and results will be forthcoming. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF FINDINGS: Understanding decision-making for LRA surveillance colonoscopy will inform future interventions to improve endoscopic resource use and efficiency while improving patient and provider experiences with endoscopic care coordination.

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Determining factors that influence adoption of new post-stroke physical rehabilitation devices

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ABSTRACT IMPACT: This work will accelerate the translation of post stroke rehabilitation devices from the research lab to clinic use. OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Rehabilitation device efficacy alone does not lead to adoption into clinical practice. The objective of this work was to increase understanding of the landscape for clinical adoption of post-stroke physical rehabilitation devices. METHODS/STUDY