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### A Qualitative Exploration of Preexposure Prophylaxis Among Black Women Attending Historically Black Colleges and Universities\*

Marissa Robinson<sup>1</sup> and Rasheeta Chandler<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>Morgan State University and <sup>2</sup>Emory University School of Nursing

**OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** This proposed qualitative study aims to explore the perspectives about PrEP among heterosexual, cisgender Black women currently enrolled at an HBCU. Specifically, this study will elucidate this population's knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs surrounding PrEP uptake and marketing. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** The Health Belief Model adapted from Chandler, Hull et al. (2020) will be utilized as the conceptual framework to guide this study. Multiple virtual semi structured focus groups will be conducted with individuals at two HBCUs. Study participants (n=20-25) will meet the following inclusion criteria: (a) self-identifies as Black/African American, (b) was assigned female at birth, (c) is enrolled at Morgan State University or Spelman College, (d) is 18 years or older, (e) is sexually active (anal, oral, vaginal, or experimental), (f) is HIV negative, (g) has multiple sexual partners and/or has inconsistent condom usage. A qualitative data analysis will be conducted utilizing MAXQDA software to perform a thematic analysis by creating a codebook and identifying prominent themes related to perceptions and use of PrEP. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** The research is on-going pending IRB approval. Data collection will include questions focused on topics surrounding PrEP, barriers/facilitators to participation in a proposed PrEP campaign, and sexual/reproductive health. These findings will characterize the awareness of PrEP among Black HBCU women, identify factors that may facilitate or cause barriers to Black HBCU women's knowledge and uptake of PrEP, and identify best practices for successful marketing strategies for PrEP campaigns targeting uptake among HBCU women. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** Findings from this study can help the public health community tailor PrEP campaigns designed for college-age Black women thereby curtailing HIV transmission among this at-risk group.

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### Investigating the Utilization Rate of Fertility Preservation Services Amongst Transgender and Gender Diverse Patients

Karen DSouza<sup>1</sup>, Yeon Soo Lee<sup>2</sup>, Dzhuliyana J. Vasilev<sup>2</sup>, Megan Allyse<sup>3</sup>, Alessandra Ainsworth<sup>4</sup>, Caroline J. Davidge-Pitts<sup>4</sup>, Felicity Enders<sup>4</sup> and Zaraq Khan<sup>4</sup><sup>1</sup>Mayo Clinic Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, <sup>2</sup>Mayo Clinic Alix School of Medicine, Scottsdale, AZ, USA, <sup>3</sup>Mayo Clinic, Jacksonville, FL, USA and <sup>4</sup>Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, USA

**OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** Fertility preservation (FP) allows transgender and gender diverse (TGD) patients undergoing gender-affirming therapy to pursue genetic parenthood. Barriers to care exist leading to its underutilization; while these barriers to care have been investigated, the true utilization rates of FP services by TGD patients are unknown. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** This study includes a retrospective chart review of adult and pediatric patients from Mayo Clinics Transgender and Intersex Specialty Care Clinic who have provided research authorization. We will assess if FP was discussed and review

if the patients proceeded to make appointments with either the Department of Reproductive Endocrinology & Infertility or the Department of Urology. FP terms include semen cryopreservation, sperm extraction, sperm aspiration, testicular tissue cryopreservation, oocyte cryopreservation, embryo cryopreservation, and ovarian tissue cryopreservation. Patient demographic data will be collected to determine associations between utilization rate and age, sex recorded at birth, gender identity, race, ethnicity, and variables related to socioeconomic determinants of health. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** We hypothesize that the rate of FP utilization will be higher for patients who begin to affirm their gender at the age of 25 or older, and for those seeking feminization treatment in comparison to pre-pubescent adolescents, young adults, and transgender men. Of FP options, semen cryopreservation will be most utilized, followed by oocyte cryopreservation; both will be more utilized than embryo cryopreservation, sperm extraction, sperm aspiration, testicular tissue cryopreservation, and ovarian tissue cryopreservation. Employment, and insurance status and coverage, will play a role in FP service utilization after initial consult. This study was approved by Mayo Clinics Institutional Review Board. Data on N=611 patients is expected to be abstracted and analyzed prior to Translation 2022. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** This study will be one of the first to examine the rate of FP utilization by TGD patients with respect to the age and timing of gender-affirming therapy initiation. Understanding the rate of utilization of FP services will allow for the creation of age-appropriate education materials for TGD patients pursuing gender affirmation and FP at Mayo Clinic.

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### Impact of shifting engagement strategies during COVID: Are rural counties on equal footing? The Ohio HEALING Communities Study (HCS)

Pamela Salsberry<sup>1</sup>, Bridget Freisthler<sup>1</sup> and Rebecca Jackson<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup>Ohio State University

**OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** This study examines the impact of COVID restrictions on the process of engagement in the Ohio-HCS site. The goals are to: examine the impact of COVID restrictions on the process of engagement; 2) determine differences in process measures by geographic region (rural, urban). **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** Engagement activities collected as part of the Ohio HCS include an engagement log, coalition meeting type and attendance, tracker of implementation strategies. Study period: January 2020 to October 31, 2021. Measures are defined below. Meeting occurrence, type by month: Data report on whether a meeting occurred, was scheduled and cancelled, or a scheduled off-month. The meeting platform was also recorded (in-person, hybrid, virtual). Coalition meeting attendance by month: Number of community members in attendance. Engagement communications by type, by month: Counts and percent (types: email, calls, zoom, or in person). Evidence-Based Practices (EBP) delivery option: in person, virtual, or hybrid. Counties: 9 Ohio counties, 5 rural, 4 urban. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Coalition meetings were cancelled in 40% of rural counties; none in the urban counties. Two rural counties switched back to in person or hybrid meetings by late 2020; urban counties remain 100% virtual. Rural