

ACTIVATE, a community-engaged project co-developed with community partners AmplaHealth, and a local grower. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Mixed-methods outcome evaluation included attitudes survey, knowledge tests, attendance records, exit interviews, and participant observations. Attitudes survey, based on the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) model 3, measured Latino farmworkers' telehealth acceptability. Pre/Post knowledge tests measured participant knowledge gained on telehealth and mental health services. Semi-structured exit interviews identified the impacts of incentives, Promotora training, and health education curricula on participants and community partners. Structured participant observation ascertained the level of participant engagement and Promotora facilitation skills. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Results [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jQpQdDM3dIR_PzMclxXPh45Jvz8uBka6/view] On what aspects of the project worked well: "This project really helped us... to make it a priority, to do [health education] workshops. When I was hired, we went out to a few farms and shared information about our services, but it wasn't anything hugely structured like what you proposed. We hadn't done a whole lot of Promotora health education prior to this project." -Ampla Health Administrator The most significant change observed: "Their attitudes... I feel that the very first session, I saw how they were more laid back, not really answering questions, just listening to us. And then the second one... they were more talkative and the very last one they were more comfortable sharing." -Promotora DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE: Attendance and participant engagement increased over time. Results from the evaluation point to greater telehealth acceptability among participants, increased health education capacity among Ampla Health, and farm worker cohesiveness at the workplace.

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Accelerating Translational Science Through Dissemination Grants with Community Impact

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Promoting Academics and Community Engagement (PACE) Dissemination grants are funding opportunities via the Michigan Institute for Clinical and Health Research Community Engagement program designed to support the science of clinical and translational research demonstrating community impact. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Two statewide funding announcements over a 3-month period were issued to over 2,000 academic and community partners. Proposals were required to meet the following criteria: 1) data collection from an academic and community partnered research project completed; 2) research findings analyzed; and 3) a community-focused dissemination plan developed. Projects were funded up to \$5000. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Six PACE dissemination grants with community-focused plans were funded spanning Southeast, Western, and the Upper Peninsula regions of Michigan, as well as statewide. Examples of funded projects topics areas include the following: firearm safety; housing discrimination; opioid misuse; suicide prevention; and youth mental health. Community dissemination activities include: a) presenting at a community town hall; b) writing a pamphlet for community use; c) creating artwork installation showcase for community display; d) storytelling through community channels; and e) designing and implementing a local social media campaign. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:

Traditional funding mechanisms often do not provide resources to disseminate research findings with community benefit or impact back to communities. Funding dissemination awards through the PACE mechanism directly supports and accelerates translational science by sharing results directly back to the community in meaningful ways.

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Racism-based stress injury and biomarkers of stress: A Feasibility and Correlation study

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Racial discrimination and its associated stress are well-documented contributors to health disparities among African Americans (AA). This feasibility study aimed to acquire methodological insights and build the infrastructure for a subsequent mindfulness interventional study to reduce the effects of racism-based stress. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: 20 AA participants (female 12, male 8) ages 18-50 were enrolled, and clinical data (blood pressure, waist/hip, BMI, lipids, HbA1c, creatinine) for Allostatic Index were collected. Racism-based stress was measured using RBTSSS and the Everyday Discrimination Scale (EDS). Psychometric measures (Coping, resilience, mindfulness, social connection) and sleep (PSQI) were included. Bivariate analysis explored associations between psychological measures and stress biomarkers, supported by Spearman's correlation analysis. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Low discrimination (EDS) was associated with a lower Total cholesterol/HDL ratio (2.99 vs. 4.20, $p=0.009$) and higher HDL (62 vs. 52, $p=0.001$). Low EDS participants also had better sleep (mean=3, SD=1.33, vs. mean=5.8, SD=3.99, $p=0.05^*$) but reported less coping through drugs and alcohol ($p=0.022^*$) and higher resilience ($p=0.047^*$). Mindfulness negatively correlated to sleep disturbance ($r=-0.477$ to $r=-0.62$), coping and resilience. EDS correlated with overall life stress and drug and alcohol use. Sleep disturbance was negatively associated with social connection ($r=-0.569^{**}$) and mindfulness. Sleep disturbance and discrimination correlated positively with drug and alcohol use and overall life stress ($r=0.52$ and $r=0.59$, respectively), while resilience was negatively correlated with sleep ($r=-0.45$). DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE: Discrimination was associated with increased stress and unfavorable coping, while mindfulness may offer potential benefits for sleep, coping, and resilience. These preliminary findings provide a foundation for further exploring the potential of mindfulness interventions to address the biopsychological impacts of racism-induced stress.

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Weight Stigma as an Ongoing Challenge for Mental Health Post-Bariatric Surgery

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: The objective for this study was to evaluate the associations between weight stigma and symptoms of depression, anxiety, and binge eating following bariatric surgery. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Bariatric surgery is the leading evidence-based treatment for severe obesity; however, mental health challenges can compromise long-term improvements in quality of life.