

counties had a drop-off in attendance in June 2021 with no decrease seen in urban counties. During first two months of 2020 engagement in rural and urban communities occurred in person; by March that shifted to 80% by email, which continued within rural counties. In urban counties that dropped to 50% by August of 2020, with zoom calls accounting for 30%. In-person strategies for naloxone distribution remained high in both county types (90%); urban counties use of in-person only strategies for medication for OUD (rural: 83%, urban 52%) and safer prescribing (rural:74%, urban:10%) were much lower than rural counties. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** Results show that rural counties continue to rely on in person engagement strategies, making COVID restrictions more disruptive for rural counties. These results suggest that new supports and strategies may be needed to assure that rural regions are equally equipped to engage in research in a virtual environment.

135

Characterizing Autism Stigma in the Latinx Community: Impacts and Implications

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Stigma may be a barrier to care for Latinx children with autism, given lasting effects on individuals and families in other disorders. No study has explored autism stigma and its effect in this group. We explore the Latinx community's beliefs and stigmatizing attitudes towards and the effect of stigma on Latinx individuals with autism and their family. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** Approximately 30 Latinx parents of typically-developing children recruited from Portland, Oregon and Birmingham, Alabama will complete a 60-90 minute interview and demographics questionnaire in Spanish. Participants will receive \$50 for completion of the study. Using a phenomenological approach, a coding framework will be developed for the qualitative interview data. Structural coding will establish a set of predetermined codes that characterize the data generally. An emergent coding approach will be used to create new codes exploring each predetermined global characterization more precisely. Interviews and coding will cease when thematic saturation is achieved. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Research exploring perspectives of parents of children with autism has suggested that autism stigma is high in the Latinx population and results in social isolation. However, results regarding developmental disability stigma in the general Latinx population have shown low rates of reported stigma. This suggests: 1.) stigma is not as high as reported by parents of children with autism, 2.) those perpetuating stigma are not reporting it explicitly on quantitative measures, and/or 3.) those perpetuating stigma are not aware that these attitudes are stigmatizing. A qualitative approach allows for a better characterization of this understudied phenomenon and explores the disconnect between the stigmatized and the stigmatizing. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** By answering: "How do Latinx community members view autism?" and "How does stigma affect social support?" we open avenues for research, including: utilizing collectivistic culture in linguistically- and culturally-sensitive ways to spread knowledge of autism, provide social support for families, and increase inclusivity.

136

Implementing a Standardized Breast Cancer Patient Navigation Program to Advance Health Equity Across the City of Boston: Challenges and Opportunities

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Translating Research into Practice (TRIP), a hybrid implementation pragmatic clinical trial and CTSA collaboration, aims to implement a standardized breast cancer patient navigation protocol across five sites in Boston, MA. The goal of this study was to assess individual and institutional barriers and facilitators to implementing this protocol. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** From November 2019 to August 2020, researchers conducted ethnographic observations of Patient Navigators (PN) at three of the five participating sites. Each PN at each site was observed for two, four-hour blocks by researchers trained in ethnographic research. Observers took notes using TRIPs 11 Step Protocol as a guide, which includes identifying patients at risk for delays in care, screening and referring patients to resources for health-related social needs, and tracking patients across the care continuum. Fieldnotes were uploaded into Dedoose and coded deductively by four researchers using a comparison and consensus approach. Researchers analyzed the data to identify barriers and facilitators to both implementing each protocol step and maximizing navigators ability to promote health equity. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Across all sites, PNs faced barriers to adhering to the TRIP Protocol due to practical workflow constraints including their level of engagement across the cancer care continuum. Although there are other staff members who engage in navigation activities, navigation is often viewed solely as the responsibility of the PN. Operationalizing navigation as a person rather than a process creates confusion around the role, and PNs are often seen as a catchall position when other staff do not know how to help a patient. The time that PNs spend on tasks unrelated to core navigation activities described in the TRIP Protocol prevents PNs from navigating patients most at risk for delays in care. A lack of continuity across the care continuum can create role confusion for the PNs. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** Patient Navigation can promote health equity; however, any task that pulls PNs away from navigating patients most at risk for delays in care diminishes this potential. PNs abilities to enact the TRIP protocol, which they saw as valuable, is circumscribed by the extent to which navigation is operationalized as a process within the institution.

137

Community Grand Rounds (CGR): A Community and University Partnership on Chicagos South Side Addressing Social Determinants of Health through Health Education

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: University faculty partner with Community Consultants (CC) to: 1) identify health concerns of Chicagos South