

information on violent deaths, we extracted demographic and circumstantial data on 172,135 suicide decedents  $\geq$  25 years old in participating states from 2003–2017. Of these, we found complete information regarding demographics, occupation, and circumstance for 160,159 suicide decedents. We separated suicide decedents by physician-status and compared 795 physicians to 159,364 non-physician decedents using chi-squared test. We then used multivariate logistic regression to examine differences in suicide method and circumstance by physician-status status, controlling for age, sex, and race. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Compared to non-physicians, physicians were more likely to be male (84.5% vs 77.3%,  $p < 0.001$ ) and older (45.1%  $\geq$  65 vs. 17.8%,  $p < 0.001$ ). Controlling for demographics, physicians were less likely to complete suicide by firearm (aOR=0.60, 95%CI=0.51-0.71) but were more likely to suicide by overdose (aOR=1.41, 95%CI=1.13-1.77) or cutting (aOR=2.81, 95%CI=2.03-3.88). Physicians were more likely to have job related stressors (aOR=2.24, 95%CI=1.83-2.74) and legal problems (aOR=2.34, 95%CI=1.70-3.21). Physicians were also more likely to leave a suicide note (aOR=1.48, 95%CI=1.26-1.73) but were less likely to be intoxicated on alcohol at time of death (aOR=0.76, 95%CI=0.62-0.93). Physicians were no different than non-physicians in terms of financial or relational stressors. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** Physicians are more likely to be male and older. Given their medical training, overdose and cutting may be more accessible and lethal methods for physicians. Physicians are more likely to leave a suicide note and less likely to be intoxicated, which may imply less impulsivity. Job stressors and legal problems may also contribute to physician suicide.

112

### Genomic surveillance for SARS-CoV-2 for New Mexico and the Mountain West

Daryl Domman<sup>1,2</sup>, Valerie Morley<sup>1</sup>, Kurt Schwalm<sup>3</sup>, Jesse Young<sup>3</sup>, Anastacia Griego<sup>4</sup>, Margaret Siebert<sup>5</sup>, Michael Edwards<sup>4</sup>, Emma Goldberg<sup>6</sup> and, Darrell Dinwiddie<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Center for Global Health, Department of Internal Medicine, University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center, <sup>2</sup>Clinical and Translational Science Center, University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center, <sup>3</sup>Department of Pediatrics, University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center, <sup>4</sup>Scientific Laboratory Division, New Mexico Department of Health and <sup>5</sup>Epidemiology and Response Division, New Mexico Department of Health, <sup>6</sup>The New Mexico Consortium, Los Alamos, NM

**OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** Understanding how SARS-CoV-2 is evolving as well as spreading within and between communities is vital for the design of rational, evidence-based control measures. Continuous genomic surveillance is imperative to identify and track variants and can be paired with clinical data, to identify associations with severity or vaccine breakthroughs. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** In June of 2021, we established UNM as a CDC-funded hub for genomic surveillance of SARS-CoV-2 for New Mexico and 3 other Rocky Mountain region states (Wyoming, Idaho, Montana). Through our Rocky Mountain COVID Consortium (RMCC), we have sequenced over 6,000 genomes of SARS-CoV-2 from RMCC partners. For New Mexico we integrate county and zip code data to provide more granular insights into how SARS-CoV-2, and particular variants, are transmitting within the state. We also pair this data with vaccine breakthrough cases identified by the NMDOH, as well as with clinical outcome data. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** We sequenced

over 6,000 SARS-CoV-2 genomes from New Mexico (n=3091), Idaho (n=1538), Arkansas (n=1101), Wyoming (n=251), and Montana (n=33). We used this data to infer the transmission dynamics, identify variants, and map the spread of the virus. We identified a novel local variant that spread across New Mexico in early 2021, but was quickly replaced by the Alpha variant. In all RMCC states, the Delta variant overtook Alpha and has become nearly the only variant currently circulating in these states. We identified sequenced isolates from vaccine breakthrough cases in NM and demonstrate their role in onward transmission. We can identify shifts at a county or zip-code level in circulating lineages which may correspond to clinical outcomes or fluctuating case counts. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** This integrated genomic data can be used by policy and decision makers within the New Mexico Department of Health and our RMCC partners to guide their public health response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

113

### Identifying Barriers to HPV-Vaccination in the US Veteran Population

Smrithi Chidambaram<sup>1</sup>, Angela Mazul<sup>2</sup>, Su-Hsin Chang<sup>3</sup> and Jose Zevallos<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Washington University in St. Louis, <sup>2</sup>Washington University-Department of Otolaryngology and <sup>3</sup>Washington University-Department of Public Health Sciences

**OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** In the United States, oropharyngeal cancer (OPC) is the leading human papilloma-virus (HPV) related malignancy, and OPC rates are increasing among the US veteran population. The purpose of this study is to identify demographic and regional factors that may be associated with low HPV-vaccination rates among the US veteran population. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** This study will use Veterans Health Administration (VHA) administrative data to create a national cross-sectional cohort of veterans ages 18-45 with a VHA primary care visit from 2018-2020. HPV-vaccination status of each subject (initiation of vaccination series, completion of vaccination regimen, and age vaccinated) will be determined. Differences in the prevalence of HPV-vaccination by smoking status, geographic location, socioeconomic status, race/ethnicity, and rural-urban context will be examined in the unadjusted analysis. Factors associated with low HPV-vaccination rates in the VHA will be identified using multivariable logistic regression to model no (vs any) HPV-vaccination, no completion (vs completion) of HPV-vaccination recommendations, and non-routine (vs routine) HPV-vaccination. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** In 2019, HPV-vaccination guidelines were expanded to include some adults between the ages of 26-45, making many young veterans in the VHA eligible for vaccination. From this study's recently generated dataset, more than 1.2 million subjects (n=1,219,896) met the study inclusion criteria. Extrapolating from trends in the civilian population, it is anticipated that HPV-vaccination rates will be lower among African Americans compared to non-Hispanic Caucasian Americans, within the South Central and Southeastern regions of the US, and in rural communities. This study will define a veteran's geographic location by their associated Veteran Affairs Integrated Service Network (or VISN), which are groups responsible for healthcare planning and resource allocation in particular regions of the US. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** Identifying factors associated with low HPV-vaccination rates within the VHA will be the first step to reducing future incidence of HPV-related cancer burden among US veterans.