

OBJECTIVES/SPECIFIC AIMS: To review the multiple differences between traditional research design and on the ground pragmatic trials. To review two pragmatic projects, identify core assumptions and to contrast assumptions with the reality of conducting T3 and T4 research. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** Observational mixed methods multi trial review of large multi site implementations. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** The complexities of implementation on the ground were consistently greater than anticipated and required changing assumptions and research design elements. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT:** Research findings are tremendously influenced by design and design implementation decisions. Anticipating the scope and breadth of the challenges will assist potential of successful implementation.

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From bedside to benchmarks: A physician-scientist workforce dashboard for biomedical research institutions

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OBJECTIVES/SPECIFIC AIMS: A growing concern about the declining physician-scientist workforce prompted the 2014 National Institutes of Health (NIH) Physician Scientist Workforce to recommend that “tools for assessing the strength of the biomedical workforce” be developed. To aid strategic planning, the Oregon Clinical and Translational Research Institute convened key stakeholders at its home university, Oregon Health and Science University (OHSU), to survey the local landscape of physician scientists. Surprisingly, few consensus methods were available to measure and benchmark OHSU with respect to national comparators. To address this deficit, we sought to develop clear and objective metrics describing physician-scientist success at our institution. By focusing on local funding, we were able to generate more complete and robust data than others have reported. These data also permit us to compare ourselves to the national workforce, using well-curated and accessible national databases. The goal of the analyses is to contribute to strategic decision-making by portraying the local physician-scientist workforce, comparing it to the national landscape, and making recommendations about mechanisms to address potential opportunities. This has led us to develop a simple quantitative dashboard, which now permits OHSU to craft strategic targets and address successes and opportunities. These approaches are likely to be valuable elsewhere. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** OHSU is a medium-sized academic health center in Portland, Oregon with over 1200 principal investigators and over \$230M in NIH funding. The primary focus of our investigation was physician-scientists who receive extramural funding. To align with other analyses, we distinguish physician-scientists with an M.D. only, or with an M.D. and a master’s degree, from physician-scientists who hold an M.D./Ph.D. For this distinction, we use the indicator “M.D.-only” to indicate the former. The study design consisted of (a) selection of available and relevant national level data on the physician-scientist workforce, (b) curating of local level data to align it with the national indicators, (c) comparing the 2 sets of data to look for differences in trends over time, and (d) supplementing the analyses with additional local data not available at the national level. Key comparisons were tested for statistical significance and plotted on a dashboard, which was then reviewed by an OHSU internal working group focused on physician-scientists. Data elements included degrees, age, gender, and grants awarded. National data come directly from the NIH Data Book, updated for fiscal year 2016. The NIH makes all funded project data available in the publicly downloadable ExPORTER Data Catalog. These project data were used to supplement the summarized data available from the NIH Data Book, allowing us to extract OHSU investigators and to complete the K to R comparative analysis. For analyses of OHSU investigators holding funding other than RPGs, we relied on institutional data from the OHSU grants and contracts office. Demographic data on OHSU investigators were obtained from departmental and human resource records. The time period for these analyses was 1998–2016. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** At OHSU, as nationally, there has been an increase in RPG-holding Ph.D.s but not in RPG-holding physician-scientists. At OHSU, nearly three-fourth of physician-scientist RPGs hold an M.D.-only degree, compared with nationally, where nearly half of physician-scientists are M.D./Ph.D.s. The percent of younger, early-career, RPG-holding physician-scientists has declined precipitously at OHSU and nationally. At OHSU, the percentage of RPGs held by women physician-scientists is below the national figure. Funding sources for physician-scientists at OHSU were more diverse than for Ph.D. scientists, and physician-scientists comprise the majority of Principal Investigators on clinical trials. These non-RPG sources of funding remain a critical source of support, although local analyses of time spent on research indicate that physician-scientists with NIH funding spend a greater percentage of their time on research than those without. OHSU PI’s have had

success in transitioning from K08 and K23 grants to R-level grants, with similar percentages receiving RPGs within 5 years. A dashboard comparing these trends was developed. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT:** There were 3 key impacts from our analyses. First, we developed and disseminated a dashboard with both local data and national comparators. Second, in consultation with institutional leadership, we selected target values to define success for each metric. Third, we recommended actions that will help OHSU meet the selected targets. A major accomplishment of this structured approach has been the identification of opportunities for change that were not recognized previously. For example, leadership was not aware of the substantial and growing deficit in female physician-scientists at OHSU, compared with the impressive increases nationally. Thus, to reduce gender disparity at OHSU, we have recommended purposeful recruitment; one approach is to target female graduates of Medical Scientist Training Programs for faculty positions, as this group has better success at achieving R-level funding than do M.D.-only applicants. Another outcome is to help set ambitious but reasonable targets for improving the local landscape. Thus, we aim to reduce the average age of RPG-holding physician-scientists at OHSU by one year during the next 5 years. Although reversing current trends will not be easy, our analyses suggest that the average age of RPG level physician-scientists at OHSU would decrease were OHSU were to match the national-level proportions of women and M.D./Ph.D. physician-scientists. In addition to targeting gender disparities, we have recently implemented a program that supplements funding for recruiting young physician scientists, and then supporting their pursuit of RPG funding. Locally, a bright spot is the K to RPG transition rate for K23 awardees, which compare favorably with national data, an outcome that we plan to maintain. In analyzing this area of success, one reason is our strong mentorship program, called OCTRI Scholars, which is provided through our CTSA-sponsored institute. This has fostered an atmosphere of success among young physician-scientists and is one of the reasons that we endorse recommendation #9 from the PSWR, suggesting that Clinical and Translational Science Award (CTSA) Institutes play pivotal roles in monitoring and enhancing the success of the physician-scientist workforce. Thus, several perceived deficiencies might be addressed with adjustment of 1 or 2 specific institutional policies. While the specific opportunities and strengths may be different at other institutions, our proposed dashboard, which couples publicly curated, freely accessible databases, with readily available institutional resources, should help institutions to set and achieve their own goals.

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InCHOIR learning lab: A TLI and workforce development initiative at Mount Sinai

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OBJECTIVES/SPECIFIC AIMS: Science and clinical practice are widely regarded as being complementary and synergistic. In an effort to enhance the team science, translational research capacity of the TLI scholars at Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai (ISMMS), the InCHOIR learning lab aims to provide an accessible, workforce-wide lecture series on the fundamental methods and concepts of randomized clinical trials. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** The InCHOIR learning lab is a monthly 1 hour lecture series delivered by a range of expert clinical and translational researchers, followed by a 1 hour “Meet the Expert” session. The InCHOIR lecture series has covered a wide range of topics including, but not limited to: Decision Models; Race and Causal Inference; Innovative Strategies for Assessing Environmental Health across the Life Course; Statistics for Geneticists and Genetics for Statisticians; and From the Lab to Translation to Policy—The Neuroscience of Addiction. The “Meet the Expert” session offers TLI predoctoral and postdoctoral scholars and KL2 scholars the opportunity to have intimate, informal discussions with experts about their career trajectories. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Feedback from participants has been overwhelmingly positive. Participants have gained important insights into key topics relevant to early stage researchers. The “Meet the Expert” sessions have yielded honest and important conversations about crucial topics ranging from finding effective mentors to essential strategies for establishing a work-life balance, to overcoming adversity as underrepresented minorities and women in translational research. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT:** Attendance at the InCHOIR learning lab is increasing month on month, indicating the perceived need for this learning not just from early stage researchers, but also from students, senior faculty, and research staff more generally. The InChoir series provides added value through the creation of a video library, fostering new collaborations and contributing to the Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai and Graduate Medical Education landscape. Priorities for the program are to increase internal visibility, in order to continue to grow attendance by MSHS students, research staff, nurses, postdoctoral fellows and residents. The program is also exploring how to engage external participation from regional CTSA’s and from community advocates actively involved in community-academic research partnerships.