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### A Youth-Led Digital Education Intervention to Improve Blood Pressure for Adults Who Present to the Emergency Department with Hypertension

Sara Heinert<sup>1</sup>, Victoria Escalante<sup>2</sup>, Annie Chen<sup>1</sup>, Ananya Penugonda<sup>1</sup>, Benjamin Crabtree<sup>1</sup>, Kathryn Greene<sup>1</sup>, Carolyn Heckman<sup>1</sup>, Pamela Ohman-Strickland<sup>1</sup> and Shawna Hudson<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Rutgers University and <sup>2</sup>Princeton University

**OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** To describe a study to develop, test, and collect implementation data on a youth-led hypertension (HTN) education digital intervention that acts as an electronic tool to guide youth through learning and then teaching adults on how to achieve better HTN control. Adults with uncontrolled HTN are recruited from a New Jersey emergency department (ED). **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** Adults with HTN and youth (15-18 years) participate in a remote user-centered design session focus group to provide input in the development of the youth-led HTN education digital intervention. 100 adult ED patients with uncontrolled HTN (blood pressure (BP)  $\geq$  130/80 mm Hg) who live with a youth (15-18 years) and the youth themselves are recruited for a randomized control trial (RCT). The adult-youth dyad is randomized to one of two arms, each a 6-week program with youth earning a digital badge: 1) intervention- youth-led HTN education with the adult, or 2) control- youth learn life skills (such as job readiness/resume building). Implementation metrics are collected through a post-intervention survey and qualitative interviews on the digital badge intervention including acceptability, feasibility, and fidelity. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** We completed two youth focus groups (total of 8 participants) and data collection is ongoing. Youth have shown great interest in the intervention prototype and thought their peers would find it acceptable. They suggested additions to nutrition education activities, such as adding a sodium tracker and examples of high sodium foods. For the RCT, the primary study outcome is adult BP change (from baseline to 1 week and 2-months post-intervention), with secondary outcomes of HTN knowledge and youth self-efficacy. We anticipate that intervention arm adults will have a more significant decrease in BP than control arm adults. We also expect that HTN knowledge and youth self-efficacy will be higher for the intervention arm. Implementation data collected will allow for improvements to future renditions of the intervention. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** Bringing health education home while simultaneously empowering youth is an innovative technology-driven model for improving BP for patients with uncontrolled HTN who may lack access to care. Outcomes of this project will result in a scalable and easily adoptable model to reach an otherwise difficult to reach adult population.

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### Health equity approach to statewide outreach to under-resourced communities during COVID

Mona AuYoung<sup>1</sup>, Patricia Rodriguez Espinosa<sup>2</sup>, Wei-ting Chen<sup>2</sup>, Preeti Juturu<sup>3</sup>, Maria-Elena De Trinidad Young<sup>4</sup>, Alejandra Casillas<sup>1</sup>, Paris Adkins-Jackson<sup>5</sup>, Suellen Hopfer<sup>6</sup>, Suellen Hopfer<sup>7</sup>, Audrey Kawaiopua Alo<sup>8</sup>, Roberto A. Vargas<sup>9</sup> and Arleen F. Brown<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>UCLA School of Medicine, Division of General Internal Medicine and Health Services Research, <sup>2</sup>Stanford University School of Medicine Office of Community Engagement; Department of Epidemiology and Population Health, <sup>3</sup>University of California at Riverside Center for Health Disparities Research, <sup>4</sup>University of California at Merced Department of Public Health, <sup>5</sup>Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School, <sup>6</sup>University of California at Irvine Department of Health Society & Behavior; Ed KISSAM <sup>7</sup>Werner Kohnstamm Family Giving Fund and UC Davis Center for Reducing Health Disparities, <sup>8</sup>Pacific Islander Health Partnership and <sup>9</sup>UCSF Center for Community Engagement

**OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** Despite a disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on minority and under-resourced communities, nearly all COVID-19 resources have only been online in English. A statewide coalition of community and academic partners used community-engaged strategies to provide tailored outreach to diverse populations. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** The STOP COVID-19 CA statewide team had a workgroup focused on communications. Members of this group represented different sectors, racial/ethnic groups, disciplines, and regions across the state. They had regular meetings to discuss and strategize how to overcome the impact of historic and structural racism on access to COVID-19 resources, including testing, vaccines, and protective equipment. The team also shared regular updates about changes in community concerns and needs as well as new, tailored resources. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Together, the team has been able to reach diverse populations across the state, including providing information about COVID-19 in multiple languages and formats, from radio to virtual town halls to local health fairs. The multiple sites also increased access to vaccines and testing through trusted community leaders and locations, including church-based locations to bringing vaccines and testing directly to workplaces. These community pop-up vaccination sites have helped to vaccinate large numbers of diverse populations, some of whom were initially unsure about getting the vaccine, which has helped to reduce the gaps in community vaccination rates by race/ethnicity. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** This network of community-engaged strategies utilized for rapid COVID-19 response could also be used for responses to future public health emergencies, addressing chronic diseases (e.g., diabetes, hypertension), or even other complex issues that affect society and health (e.g., climate change).