

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.

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### 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.

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### 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 navigations 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.

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### 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

Side residents, 2) provide information regarding resources that address community health concerns, and 3) disseminate the model across the Institute for Translational Medicines (ITM) institutional partners. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** CCs met twice monthly with University faculty and staff to identify CGR topics, delivery format, and audience development strategies. Faculty from the University of Chicago and community experts presented on identified health topics. Traditionally held in a community setting, CGR moved to a virtual format due to the pandemic. Recent topics covered included issues around the impact of COVID-19 on African American and LatinX communities and vaccine hesitancy. Audience members were surveyed at the end of each session and provides information on the quality and impact of the content. Twice during the season, partners debriefed on the effectiveness of the partnership and program. A plan was developed to deploy CGR across the ITM partners. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Since 2010, there have been 63 CGRs, and over 5370 attendees. To date, 95% of audience members report that the content of CGR is of value and would recommend it to others. Audience members surveyed report knowledge gains about the topics presented, satisfaction with venues and speakers, and support the continuation of the series. Despite having to move to a virtual format due to the COVID-19 pandemic, audience members continue to attend CGR and rate the program as valuable and something that they would recommend to others. CCs report commitment to the partnership and CGR. CGR served as a connector for audience members to COVID-19 resources such as grief support groups and financial assistance. Loyola University, an ITM partner, implemented the CGR model, with more planning to do the same. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** CGR is effective at providing health information in a community setting. CGRs success is due to the commitment of its partners and its ability to respond to community needs. During the pandemic, attendance at each virtual CGR remained steady and audience feedback remained positive. CGR continues to serve as a connector to valuable resources.

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### **What are the Risk Factors Affecting PrEP Utilization Among Black Cisgender Women Who Are At Higher Risk Of HIV Acquisition?**

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**OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** The HIV acquisition rate is higher for cisgender black women in the United States. This population has a much lower use of FDA-approved pre-exposure prophylaxis drug (PrEP) for HIV prevention. This systematic literature review examines factors that hinder PrEP use among cisgender black women. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** PubMed, CINAHL, and Cochrane were used to conduct a systematic literature search. Inclusion and exclusion criteria were predetermined to narrow down the search and to identify the appropriate studies. The retrieved literature was exported to EndNote for deduplication. The literature was then uploaded into Rayyan for title and abstract screening. The two collaborators were blinded to limit bias. Literature characterized as conflict was resolved by an independent, third collaborator. Full-text screening of the selected studies was done and a PRISMA flow diagram was developed for identification, screening, eligibility, and to detail included literature. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** 185 articles were obtained from the

systematic literature search. 172 were excluded and 13 full-text articles were accessed for eligibility. One was removed. 12 studies involving 974 study participants met inclusion criteria for analysis. Despite the disproportionately high risk of HIV infection, black women only represented 29% of the study participants. Top three barriers to low PrEP use were stigma, socio-economic factors, and personal factors. Stigma included concerns about HIV and sexuality. Socio economic barriers were related to homelessness and low income. Personal factors included substance abuse, incarceration, and commercial sex work. The data confirms that these risk factors were not always rigid but changed based on patient characteristics and external factors. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** The study outcomes confirmed a multitude of risk factors that serve as impediments in the use of PrEP among cisgender black women. When these risk factors are identified and addressed, the decision to use PrEP among cisgender black women may increase, therefore this warrants further investigation.

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### **Engaging the public in bidirectional communications to increase research literacy and improve the health of Indiana residents through All IN for Health**

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**OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** All IN for Health has initiated social media engagement strategies to create bi-directional communication around improved health and research literacy with the public. In addition, the All IN for Healths community-led advisory board, comprised of diverse individuals and organizations, will provide insight on research design and dissemination. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** The Indiana Clinical and Translational Sciences Institute (CTSI) has committed to enhancing the public engagement efforts in the All IN for Health program. This program was established in 2017 to improve the health of Indiana residents through the promotion of health resources and opportunities to participate in research. In 2021, the Indiana CTSI decided to integrate public engagement more formally. An official collaboration with the Indiana CTSIs Community Health Partnerships program was created, a digital engagement specialist was hired, and several new community and population health advisory board members were welcomed for quarterly meetings representing the rural and urban areas of the state, faith-based communities, health departments, and underrepresented groups in research. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** A social media campaign, informed by the All IN for Health advisory board was launched in November 2021, and the advisory board has been meeting on a quarterly basis. All IN for Healths established priority area is currently COVID-19 vaccination uptake, and our prioritized audiences are underserved and under resourced in urban and rural communities, and minoritized populations. All IN for Health has posted approximately 20 times per month on topics including COVID-19, Alzheimers Disease, Diabetes, fitness, mental health, and research studies with a goal to increase followers and engagements by 20%. The hope is that this engagement will also result in an increase in the monthly e-newsletter subscribers and study volunteer registry participants. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** All IN for Health has initiated new public engagement efforts to increase the value of the services offered to Indiana residents. Through consultation