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Evaluating a Newly Formed Community and Patient Advisory Board to Promote Equity and Inclusivity in Clinical and Translational Research

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: At UNC-Chapel Hill's CTSA hub – the NC Translational and Clinical Sciences Institute (NC TraCS) – we conducted a participatory evaluation of a new community and patient advisory board (CPAB) to assess member experiences, and the outcomes and early impacts of their work on institutional programming related to equity and inclusivity in research. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** NC TraCS staff conducted informal interviews with CPAB members to discuss how they envision success in their work, ideas for measuring progress towards their goals, and how they have seen similar work measured by others. These conversations guided the development of outcomes, indicators, and data collection methods for the CPAB evaluation plan. CPAB member satisfaction, experiences, and perceptions of accomplishments were assessed via an online survey. Concurrently, an Outcome Harvesting approach was used, through which NC TraCS staff retrospectively identified key outcomes of the CPAB's work through team discussion of programmatic changes and review of internal documents and data. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** CPAB members (n=10) were highly satisfied with meetings, group dynamics, activities and accomplishments, and 90% of members felt that NC TraCS was very responsive to their feedback. Key outcomes included: 1) co-creating a shared vision, goals, and operational policies for the CPAB; 2) co-developing a training series for research teams about patient and community engagement; 3) disseminating best practices for co-developing advisory boards; 4) providing guidance to improve NC TraCS consultations, services, and resources related to enhancing equitable participation in research (e.g., developing an Equity in Research Framework); and 5) contributing to institutional initiatives related to diversity, equity, and inclusion (e.g., improving compensation processes for research participants and partners). **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** Evaluations of CPABs often focus on process measures, while assessments of outcomes and impacts are lacking. Our evaluation data highlight the early outcomes and value of a newly formed CPAB. Furthermore, our approach can inform the creation and evaluation of equity-focused advisory boards within other research institutions.

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Examining Composite Measures of Social Determinants of Health and their Relationship to Mental Health Symptoms in Parents of Children Hospitalized in the United States

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: The primary aim of this study is to explore the relationship between neighborhood deprivation

index as measured by the Social Vulnerability Index (primary predictor) and anxiety and depression in primary caregivers of hospitalized children, measured using the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (primary outcome). **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** Design: This descriptive, comparative, non-intervention, cross-sectional substudy is a secondary analysis of survey data collected from parents of hospitalized children staying at Ronald McDonald Houses. Regression models will examine the relationship between a parent's social determinants of health and their anxiety and depression in the context of their child's hospitalization. Setting/Study population: Parents/primary caregivers were recruited from the following sites: RMH of the Greater Philadelphia Region, RMH of San Diego, RMH of Greater Cincinnati, RMH of the Bluegrass (Lexington, KY), and RMH of Alabama. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** In the DAG below I hypothesize the associations between the variables and anxiety and depression based on what has been reported in the literature. The analysis is in progress. [blob: https://acts.slayte.com/50293cb7-4274-49bb-998d-7601dff23cb] **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** Parents of hospitalized children experience a high burden of anxiety and depression. Pre-existing indicators of social determinants of health may contribute or compound parental anxiety and depression. A better understanding of this association can lead to improved screening and interventions to better support parents and their children.

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Cultural Adaptation and Implementation of Cognitive Behavior Therapy in a Rural Mental Health Clinic of Puerto Rico

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Culturally Centered Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (CCCBT) is a therapeutic approach that acknowledges the effect of cultural values, beliefs, and norms on mental health. Study aims to develop a CCCBT for rural community by enhancing engagement, relevance, and outcomes through culturally tailored interventions, and evaluate its implementation. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** Diverse mixed methods study with participants ages 18-65 from Partial Hospitalization Program in rural community located in Puerto Rico Mountain region. CCCBT intervention will have a span of 9 consecutive bi-weekly sessions. The study consists of 2 phases: 1. Evaluate intervention acceptability through focus groups (n=12) with repeated measures to learn about enhancing mental health outcomes, 2. Measure intervention effectiveness in reducing mild-moderate depression and anxiety symptoms using validated questionnaires (PHQ-9 and GAD-7) with a 100 participants from same region. Descriptive analysis for sociodemographic characteristics will be used to provide overview of participants characteristics. Qualitative analysis of focus groups will be obtained through feedback and content analysis. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** We anticipate high intervention acceptability through positive participant feedback and cultural relevance feedback from focal groups. We expect to find significant reduction in symptoms of depression and anxiety post-intervention, demonstrating the efficacy of CCCBT in Puerto Rican rural communities. These results will support the feasibility of implementing

this approach, addressing mental health disparities, and enhancing treatment engagement and outcomes in underserved populations. The study will inform future research to refine and expand this intervention in rural communities of Hispanics and/or other rural underserved populations in the US. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE: This study's success will advance culturally tailored mental health care in underserved rural Puerto Rican communities, reducing disparities and enhancing treatment relevance and engagement, with potential implications for improving mental health outcomes in similar populations in the US and worldwide.

Full Spectrum Town Hall Meetings - Advancing Clinician-Patient-Researcher Engagement for Hidradenitis Suppurativa (HS)

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Full Spectrum Town Halls (FSTH) were organized to bring together patients, scientists, clinicians, advocates and others interested in Hidradenitis Suppurative (HS) – stakeholders across the spectrum of translational research – to infuse patient experiences and voices into designing HS research METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: The Rockefeller University (RU), Clinical Directors Network (CDN), and the HS Foundation organized three hybrid in-person/online HS FSTHs (2018-2023). The 2018 event focused on patients, describing the current state of HS knowledge and new research into HS biology (T2, T3). Patients shared lived experiences in testimonials and a panel discussion. Advocates described community and mental health resources (T4). The 2021 event returned research results (T2, T3) to the community and updates about treatments in the pipeline (T4). The 2023 FSTH targeted clinicians (T4) addressing a critical translational gap in HS care and presenting best practices in diagnosis, surgical, and medical treatments. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Impact on science: FSTH attendees joined a Community Engagement Studio providing feedback used to refine study variables/procedures. Attendees joined research studies that advanced understanding HS mechanisms of disease, clinical course and treatment. Impact on patient experience: Participants appreciated having a forum to hear/share experiences of shame, mistrust, misdiagnosis and hope. Feedback improved practices for privacy, consenting, and returning study results. Impact on clinical practice and care: FSTH raised awareness of stigma, need for respect and empathy, and advanced learning about in disease mechanisms, effective biologics, importance of epithelial tunnels and surgical care. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE: HS is a stigmatizing, poorly understood disease. FSTHs fostered bidirectional learning among scientists, clinicians, patients and other stakeholders. Patients engaged with researchers to improve research design and participate in mechanistic and therapeutic clinical research, advancing the field.

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Translating for equity impact: A community-engaged approach to integrate health equity into the Translational Science Benefits Model

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: The Translational Science Benefits Model (TSBM) offers an approach for evaluating research impact on public health and society. Since its development in 2017, there has been an increased focus on science's impacts on equity. This poster describes efforts to integrate equity into the TSBM. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Adaptation of the TSBM includes 3 phases: 1) literature scan of equity impacts, 2) community engagement listening sessions, and 3) model refinement. First, we conducted a scan of the clinical and translational sciences literature for articles that measured equity impacts associated with the TSBM. From the articles, we extracted both equity considerations related to existing TSBM benefits and potential equity-focused benefits. Next, we will present the dimensions of new and existing benefits to several community member panels engaged in research and evaluation. We will use their input to prioritize and refine adaptations to the model (phase 3). RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Our literature scan identified equity dimensions of the original 30 TSBM benefits and 15 potential benefits for inclusion in the model, including community partnerships, community capacity building, workforce development, and social determinants of health, among others. To ensure that community priorities also inform identification of equity impacts of clinical and translational research, we will review and refine the model through a series of community engagement sessions planned for Fall 2023. The sessions will inform final adaptations, which will result in an expanded approach evaluating the impact of scientific activities to include impacts on health equity. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE: The TSBM provides a framework for clinical and translational scientists to plan for, track, and demonstrate the broader impacts of their work. Including equity impacts can help increase consideration of equity in science and help to more clearly make the link between research and equity impact.

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Accelerating the Practice of Human-Centered Design in Translational Research

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Human-centered design (HCD) provides a practical, collaborative approach to integrating diverse perspectives throughout the translational research process. We highlight two CTSA with established HCD teams who are utilizing varied approaches to accelerate the use of HCD in health intervention design and community engagement. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: The CTSA at the University of Michigan (MICHR) and the University of Pittsburgh (Pitt CTSA) have