

partners, with the goal of decreasing barriers to engaging communities in research.

Workforce Development

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Removing Barriers and Facilitating Career Pathways of Hispanic Research Workforce

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: The Hispanic-In-Research Capability Endowment Phase (HiREC) Phase I Award supports research academic formation of researchers in Puerto Rico. Since 2011, HiREC provided critical infrastructure resources to develop the Clinical and Translational Research (CTR) workforce. We explored the awardees research career advancements and outcomes. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** The target population of Phase I Award was young faculty and early-career investigators admitted to the Postdoctoral Master of Science in CTR Program. Eleven awardees were supported from 2011 to 2020. A survey was administered via REDCap platform and all awardees were invited by email to participate. Data was collected from 03/15/21 to 05/15/21, including weekly follow-up by email and text messages to increase response rate and 100% responded. Descriptive analyses were performed in SPSS VS 27. The 63.6% was female and 54.6% MD. Most were Hispanic faculty and investigators (36.4%) or were at the clinical practice (36.4%). The 45.5% were affiliated to an academic institution or healthcare entrepreneur **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Awardees top career goals were: combine research & teaching-faculty (36.4%), clinical practice (36.4%) and Principal Investigator (PI) in a research institution (36.4%). The 81.8% of awardees achieved those goals and 18.2% are working-on it. A total of 57 grants were submitted (M=10, SD=10.9) and 42.1% funded. Most awardees submitted grants as PI (45.6%) or Co-I (42.1%). Additional outcomes were: 49 peer-reviewed publications, 67 posters and 21 oral presentations. Awardees expressed that this award: provided resources and necessary tools to support the research career pathway; served to develop essential research capabilities, knowledge and skills; and was a unique opportunity to protected-time for research. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** HiREC provided resources, opportunities, and tools to remove barriers and facilitate career pathways of Hispanic investigators. Awardees achieved their career goals, their grant success rate was over 40%; received R-grants awards and published over 45 articles. This award model developed promising Hispanic researchers.

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Perceptions of Relevance and Delivery Modes of Research Best Practices Training for Community Health Workers and Promotoras.

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Researchers include community health workers and promotoras (CHW/Ps) on research teams to increase

community engagement; however, no formal training on research best practices exists for this group. Study objectives were to examine perceived relevance of a new culturally and linguistically appropriate CHW/P training and optimal delivery modes. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** We conducted six focus groups (FGs), three each in English and Spanish, at three study sites, University of Florida, University of Michigan, and University of California Davis from February to August 2021. The CHWs/Ps were purposively selected to include diverse age, race/ethnicity, educational level, and work experience. Separate FGs were conducted for CHWs/Ps in English and Spanish as appropriate. All FGs were audio recorded, translated to English from Spanish, transcribed and analyzed using RADaR (Rigorous and Accelerated Data Reduction) technique. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Forty CHWs/Ps (95% women, mean age 45) participated, with the majority (58%) identifying as Hispanic/Latino. Of the sample, most identified as White (50%) or Black (25%). The proposed training was mentioned as relevant and would help them to be confident, comfortable, knowledgeable and effective in the community. Online training, though advantageous due to its flexibility also reportedly had barriers such as internet access, computer availability and technological know-how of CHWs/Ps. A hybrid training approach, online plus peer-led, was recommended due to the importance of personal guidance by an experienced CHW/P' especially for a newly recruited CHW/P. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** Findings indicated that a culturally and linguistically appropriate CHW/P training that is flexible and easily accessible in its mode of delivery is relevant and useful. In-person guidance to a new CHW/P was reported as an important training component. Poster will include the detailed quotes on relevance, usefulness, and mode of delivery of training.

Other

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Factors affecting rural residents intentions to receive the COVID-19 vaccine

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Vaccination for COVID-19 is a primary public health strategy to control the pandemic. In this study, we examined how various sociodemographic variables influence rural residents intentions to receive the COVID-19 vaccine. We also examined the role of distrust in healthcare organizations in these intentions. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** Using the electronic medical records of an academic healthcare institution in central Pennsylvania, we obtained names and addresses of patients who had been an inpatient or outpatient within the prior three years, were 18 years or older, and who resided in a community defined as rural by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The survey included three statements about the intent to receive the COVID-19 vaccine, an open-ended question about concerns regarding the vaccine, and validated scales for general trust and for distrust in healthcare organizations. All study variables were summarized to determine their distributions, and then bivariate binomial logistic regression analyses were conducted. Responses to the open-ended question were coded and used as variables in the bivariate analysis. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Respondents reporting conservative political views were more likely (compared to those liberal political

views) to never want to be vaccinated for COVID-19. Those who expressed distrust in healthcare organizations were less likely to want to be vaccinated soon. Conversely those who were more trusting said they were more likely to want to be vaccinated soon. Respondents dominant concerns about the COVID-19 vaccine were that it was new and that the process for its development was rushed. Respondents who believed that COVID-19 was a hoax were unlikely to ever want to be vaccinated, while those who distrusted the process in some way (new vaccine or rushed vaccine) were more likely to want to wait to be vaccinated. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** These findings confirm the impact of political orientation on COVID-19 vaccination intention and suggest that distrust in healthcare organizations may prevent people from being vaccinated. These data provide evidence that people delaying vaccination hold different beliefs than those who will never vaccinate.

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Factors affecting rural residents willingness to share personal data for COVID-19 contact tracing

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: The goal of this study was to examine the attitudes of central Pennsylvania rural residents toward data sharing in the setting of the COVID-19 pandemic. We determined their willingness to provide cell phone data and personal information to public health staff investigating COVID-19 cases, as well as their concerns about sharing this information. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** We used the electronic medical records of an academic healthcare institution in central Pennsylvania to obtain names and addresses of patients who had visited an outpatient clinic or been an inpatient within the prior three years, were 18 years or older, and who resided in a community defined as rural by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The survey included four statements about contact tracing, three statements about intent to receive the COVID-19 vaccine, and validated scales for general trust and for distrust in healthcare organizations. All study variables were summarized to determine their distributions, and bivariate binomial logistic regression was conducted. A multivariable model including all of the independent variables was then fit for each outcome variable. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** The response rate was 19.5%. 95 % of respondents were white, 56% were female, and nearly two-thirds were older than 60 years. Binomial logistic regression showed that both distrust in healthcare organizations and political values influenced respondents willingness to share information with contact tracers as well as their concerns about sharing. In multivariate analysis, political values were a consistent predictor of willingness to share and concerns about sharing. Respondents who indicated that they wanted to get vaccinated as soon as possible were significantly more likely than those who did not want to be vaccinated to be willing to share their cell phone location data and personal data. Conversely, they were less likely to be concerned with these data being shared without their permission. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** Understanding rural residents concerns about sharing personal information is critical if we are to develop successful strategies for lessening the impact of COVID-19 and managing future pandemics. This study is a first step in eliciting such concerns in the context of COVID-19 and has implications for directing a successful pandemic response.

Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

Biostatistics, Epidemiology, and Research Design

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Developing Strategies to Address Health Disparities For First Generation Regenerative Medicine Treatments

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: The objective of this research is to begin documenting barriers to regenerative care to proactively address issues of accessibility and determine and implement interventions in anticipation of equitable care. We will explore the accessibility of Platelet Rich Plasma (PRP) for the treatment of knee osteoarthritis (Knee OA) **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** This research has two components. First, retrospective chart analysis using electronic databases to gather factors such as sex, race, ethnicity, disease severity, price, insurance, and treatments. Second, Prospective survey to gather the information (income, employment, education level) that are not found in the chart. Patients with knee OA conditions who received standard care will be compared to knee OA patients who received the novel PRP treatment. Statistical prediction modeling will be employed to determine the probability of receiving novel regenerative PRP treatment based on gathered explanatory variables. Our sample size is about 1000 patients per group (PRP group vs standard care group). Patients are from the three Mayo sites (Rochester, Arizona, Florida) as well as Detroit Medical Center. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Our preliminary analysis shows that only a homogenous of patients (white) are receiving the novel PRP regenerative care to treat knee OA even though African Americans suffer from knee OA at a much greater rate. However, we still don't know what is the main driver of this homogeneity. We anticipate that insurance coverage and out-of-pocket cost of care for PRP to be a huge barrier. Also, we are anticipating the lack of knowledge about PRP and its level 1 meta-analysis efficacy, as well as physician bias for not recommending PRP to certain underrepresented populations could play a role as well. We plan to order the level of influence of each barrier for each sex, race, and ethnicity, so intervention can be personalized and targeted for each population of interest. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** Almost half of Americans live with at least one chronic medical condition and regenerative medicine holds tremendous promise to address many disease categories. To design any intervention to increase access requires knowledge about barriers in regenerative care, which is why this research is very critical now before the wide implementation of care.

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The Unfinished Journey towards Transplant Equity: an analysis of racial/ethnic disparities for children in the post-KAS era

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Disparities in pediatric kidney transplantation (KT) result in reduced access and worse outcomes for minority