

allocation in communities most impacted by the overdose epidemic. Study results will be used for novel intervention design to prevent opioid overdose deaths in communities with high burden of opioid overdose.

41896

Surveying knowledge of quality of dementia care among Latino caregivers*

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ABSTRACT IMPACT: This qualitative study describes health system barriers to high-quality care for Latino older adults with Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias **OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** Compared to non-Latino Whites, Latino older adults are more likely to receive low-quality dementia care such as high-risk medications or services. Caregivers play a critical role in managing medical care for persons with dementia (PWD). Yet little is known about the perceptions and knowledge of dementia quality of care among Latino caregivers of PWD. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** We used a qualitative research design and conducted interviews with Latino caregivers of PWD and caregiver advocates. We recruited both from community organizations, senior centers, and clinics. Our interview guide focused on experiences of caregiving, interactions with medical system, and knowledge and experiences managing behavioral and eating problems. We used Grounded Theory methodology for coding and analysis, focusing on contrasting and comparing experiences within and between caregivers and caregiver advocates. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Preliminary results from interviews with two caregivers and two caregiver advocates illustrate that caregivers of persons with dementia have a difficult time receiving high quality care from primary care clinicians. All participants noted that many primary care doctors didn't know how to diagnose ADRD and dismissed critical symptoms as part of old age. Caregivers also reported that they wished they had more information on what to expect with ADRD disease progression, noting they received little information from the formal medical care system. With respect to behavioral problems, caregiver advocates noted that primary care doctors often did not provide non-pharmacological alternatives to behavioral problems. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF FINDINGS:** Findings from our pilot study demonstrate that there is a clear need to train primary care physicians who serve Latino older adults on ADRD care. Improved diagnosis and management could improve outcomes among Latino older adults with dementia.

45419

Patient Perceptions of COVID-19 Impact on their Fertility Care

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ABSTRACT IMPACT: In alignment with principles of community engaged research, feedback from participants in this research study may influence infertility clinics to offer psychological support for individuals or couples experiencing high levels of psychosocial burden when pursuing fertility procedures, especially during periods of interrupted care or uncertainty. **OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** 1) To assess

the psychosocial impact on patients whose fertility treatments were interrupted during the COVID-19 shutdown. 2) To assess the correlation of patient perceived risk at the time of treatment cessation compared to the resumption of treatment, both during an ongoing pandemic. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** Female patients with scheduled fertility treatments at Mayo Clinic within 6 months of 3/15/2020, were contacted through the patient portal and invited to participate in this study. Interested patients were contacted by a study staff member to obtain their consent and HIPAA authorization and to schedule a phone or Zoom interview. Semi-structured interviews were conducted individually, or in partner dyads depending upon participant preference, and were recorded with their permission. Audio recordings were professionally transcribed and de-identified. Transcripts were qualitatively analyzed using NVivo 12 based on the principles of grounded theory. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** 26 participants were interviewed; 20 interviews were conducted individually and 3 were conducted in dyads with their partners. Initial themes from the interviews show that COVID-19 compounded existing psychosocial burden on individuals and couples undergoing fertility treatments. Women who were older in age, had prolonged history of infertility, or multiple unsuccessful treatment cycles reported feeling an increased urgency to proceed with fertility treatments due to the time sensitive care, which outweighed the perceived risks of COVID-19 to either themselves or the potential pregnancy. Patients also reported a desire for improved communication regarding their procedures and overall well-being, as well as options for counseling services for individuals or couples undergoing fertility treatments. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF FINDINGS:** Participants indicated the need for increased psychological support for patients pursuing fertility treatments, especially during periods of interrupted care or uncertainty, as highlighted during the COVID 19 pandemic. Offering counseling as a routine part of the treatment process may mitigate this burden.

49502

CHANGES IN DEPENDENCE, WITHDRAWAL, AND CRAVING AMONG ADULT SMOKERS WHO SWITCH TO NICOTINE SALT POD-BASED E-CIGARETTES*

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ABSTRACT IMPACT: This research suggests that African American and Latinx smokers who bear a disproportionate burden of tobacco-related harms are able to switch to e-cigarettes that present reduced harm to the user due to their similar reinforcement profile to cigarettes. **OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** Complete switching from combustible to electronic cigarettes (ECs) reduces harm to the user. For ECs to be a viable substitute, they need to be rewarding enough for regular use, indicated by factors such as craving and dependence (reinforcement value). Little is known about short-term changes in reinforcement value across trajectories of EC use. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** Participants were randomized 2:1 to switch to a nicotine salt pod system EC or continue smoking (assessment-only control) in a 6-week trial. 114 African American (n=60) and Latinx (n=54) smokers were randomized to receive ECs and are included in the current investigation. At week 6, participants were classified by use trajectory: exclusive smokers (n=16), exclusive EC users (n=32), or dual users (n=66). Participants reported on their EC, cigarette, and total nicotine dependence (cigarette + EC