

began integrating into each other's team meetings and processes. Each team has their own process for providing services to investigators, consisting of intake and consultations. To these, we added tags for the other's program topics. This allowed efficient identification of opportunities for referrals and joint consultations. Program leads meet regularly to discuss referrals and partnerships allowing for more effective and consistent collaboration. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Over the last two years, OCTRI Community and Recruitment built a collaborative process that allows investigators to work with both programs, receiving comprehensive, supportive assistance and education on how to design their study, engage with community, and recruit participants in a community-based setting. During this time, the programs have: provided consultations that discussed the other's program (N=21); made direct referrals to the other program (N=4); and, provided joint consultations (N=2). Studies that are investigator-initiated, in planning phase, and population focused were found to benefit most from the collaborative efforts. Additionally, we have improved the collaborative process during this time, resulting in more streamlined, efficient support services for investigators. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE: Diverse study populations and DE&I are essential to research. This collaborative, community-engaged recruitment approach by our programs allows investigators to leverage both programs' resources and expertise. We continue to identify best practices and study types that benefit from this collaborative approach to improve our services.

199

Early expansion and outcomes of a multilingual Latine review board for inclusive science

J. Tommy White¹, Alicia Bilheimer¹ and Lupe C. Hernandez²

¹North Carolina Translational and Clinical Sciences (NC TraCS) Institute, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC, USA and ²UNC Gillings School of Global Public Health, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC, USA

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: The NC Translational and Clinical Sciences (NC TraCS) Institute's Latine Community Review Board (CRB) provides expertise to researchers seeking to culturally adapt interventions and improve language access in clinical and translational science. Early efforts aimed to expand CRB membership, build member capacity, and assess CRB impact. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Founded in 2021, the NC TraCS Latine CRB is an advisory group of natively Spanish-speaking, Latine North Carolinians who contract with research teams (RTs) to review Latine community-facing study materials (e.g., decision aids, scales, recruitment scripts) and provide feedback for improving or validating materials' linguistic accuracy and cultural relevance. Bilingual staff facilitate members' review of materials, use focus group methods to solicit feedback, and report key findings and suggested revisions to RTs. In 2023, we recruited new age-, gender-, and racially diverse members; and implemented process and impact evaluation, via (1) post surveys of RTs and (2) assessment of members' experiences and visions for growth utilizing the Focused Conversation Method (Top-network, 2021). RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Since 2021, NC TraCS has conducted 11 Latine CRB review sessions to support 7 research studies. Current CRB members (n=8) report that (1) their work effectively

supports Latine inclusion in research; (2) increased group size and diversity help ensure study materials are comprehensible to heterogeneous Latine populations; and (3) an hourly member compensation rate equal to the hourly rate of TraCS' staff accurately represents member contributions. Members also cited that they value open communication, continuous improvement, communication via email and group chat, periodic programming meetings, and RT updates on study outcomes. Post-session RT surveys to date (n=3) show that RTs would recommend this program to other researchers (pending survey responses from RTs this year will provide additional impact data). DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE: Early data highlight the value of fairly compensated, bilingually coordinated input from diverse Latine community members for improving studies' inclusion of heterogeneous, multilingual communities. Our approach can inform the development, growth, and continuous improvement of multilingual review boards at other research institutions.

200

Assessing Pre-Diabetes Knowledge, Attitudes, & Needs: A Study of the CHW Translational Advisory Board of South Texas

Elisabeth de la Rosa^{1,2}, Paula Winkler⁵, Ariel Gomez⁵, Belinda Flores⁴, Ludivina Hernandez⁵, Sharon Elwin⁶, Virginia Lopez⁷, April Kneuper⁷, Vanessa Ortiz³, Martha Flores⁷, Raquel Romero³, Kathryn E. Kanzler⁶ and The Community Health Worker Translational Advisory Board (TAB)

¹University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio;

²Institute for Integration of Medicine & Science; ³Research to Advance Community Health Center, UT Health San Antonio; ⁴South Coastal AHEC; ⁵South Central AHEC; ⁶Baylor College of Medicine, Center for Innovations in Quality, Effectiveness and Safety and

⁷Community Health Worker TAB

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: The CHW TAB is exploring pre-diabetes knowledge and perceived needs in south Texas to facilitate the role of CHWs to increase the capacity of community members to better manage their prediabetes diabetes risk. The long-term goal of this project is to show how the diagnosis of pre-diabetes can be managed to prevent type 2 diabetes. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: We selected a two-pronged approach to gather quantitative and qualitative data. CHW TAB members collected data participated in different aspects of the project (e.g., study design, survey development, etc.). Data collection procedures include Quantitative - a 9-item survey in English and Spanish administered by each participating CHW in 2022 at community events. One hundred surveys were collected. In Phase 2: Qualitative, participants attended focus groups to gather in-depth data about pre-diabetes management, including challenges and opportunities, which will inform CHW-led intervention development. Eight English and one Spanish focus groups, with 65 participants in 6 counties were completed. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: This project is still in progress. Preliminary results show that most survey participants identify as Hispanic, and half have been diagnosed with pre-diabetes. Additionally, 87.8% report that prediabetes is a problem in their community. Preliminary focus group findings indicate that knowledge and support for managing prediabetes is missing in South Texas. Many participants report feeling "doomed" to develop type 2 diabetes but are eager to share their experiences.