

publications, subsequent grant applications submitted & awarded, presentations given, and return on investment for ICTS granted funds. Less traditional metrics include number of students trained, new tools or databases created, knowledge disseminated, and advances in clinical care. Since 2020, Translational Science Benefit Model metrics have been collected on community, policy, economic, and clinical domains. Since 2015, data on each CCRI partnership has been collected at the start and end of each project, with questions about attributes of each partner, trust, community engagement principles, and anticipated/actual impact of each project. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** Organizing outcomes from the data collected will provide deep understanding of important components, functioning, and types and reach of partnered health research. This understanding will inform future action of the CCRI program in terms of what can be accomplished with a given amount of funding, and the constitution of successful partnerships.

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### **Couples' Daily Health in Breast Cancer Survivorship: Dyadic Associations in Psychological, Physical, and Relational Health**

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**OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** Breast cancer survivors who experience psychological and physical symptoms after treatment ends have an increased risk for comorbid disease development, reduced quality of life, and premature mortality. However, survivors in satisfying marriages report lower stress and better health than those in dissatisfying marriages. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** Research is needed to identify how survivors' marriages provide these health benefits across the cancer continuum. Including both survivors and their partners' perspectives can identify key pathways connecting relationships to better health. This study examined survivors' and their partners' psychological, physical, and relational health. Breast cancer survivors (stage 0-III) and their partners (n=34 individuals, 17 couples) completed a baseline online survey followed by a 7-day diary study with three ecological momentary assessments across the day. Questionnaires assessed their cancer-related communication, relationship distress, and psychological and physical symptoms. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Survivors reported poorer sleep quality and greater fatigue than their partners. Survivors also reported disclosing more thoughts, feelings, and information about cancer compared to their partners. For both survivors and partners, feeling more satisfied with each other's cancer-related discussions and reporting lower relational distress correlated with fewer physical symptoms, sleep problems, fatigue, and psychological distress. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** For both survivors and their partners, feeling more satisfied with how often they talked about survivorship and the cancer experience was associated with better psychological and physical health. This research demonstrates the health benefits and importance of open communication for both survivors and their partners across the cancer continuum.

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### **Drawing on Arts-Based Methodologies to Elicit Transgender and Gender Diverse (TGD) Children's Experiences in Health Care**

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**OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** Understand how prepubescent TGD children experience pediatric care with a dual purpose of informing clinical practice and presenting alternative methods for research with children. Centering their perspectives is critical to improving care for this age group, ultimately improving TGD health. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** A participatory arts-based study involving drawing, photo elicitation, and narrative interviews with prepubescent TGD children (n=15) in the Pacific Northwest. Participants will make photos and draw a picture of their most recent pediatric visit. Participants guide the analysis and interpretation of their artwork, informing subsequent interviews. Interviews are coded and interpreted using inductive thematic analysis at the semantic level, and verified by participants and near-peer community partners. The combination of multiple data sources that represent both stimuli and verifiers of perceptions provide methodological triangulation. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Early pilot data with community partners suggest that TGD children do not feel sufficiently supported in pediatric settings, which impacts their sense of safety and agency in the clinical context. Findings will inform changes to clinical practice to improve gender affirmation for prepubescent children, positively impact child-caregiver relationships, and ultimately improve health care and wellbeing for TGD people. Observations related to the implementation of novel methodologies will inform future research practices intended to include younger children as active agents in the knowledge production process. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** There are missed opportunities to positively impact children's health and caregiver-child relationships when gender affirming care is overlooked in the pediatric context. This study provides first-hand multi-media perspectives to inform improvements in prepubescent gender affirming pediatric care.

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### **Virtual community and partner-engaged panels - We can do them, but should we?**

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**OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** We describe the transition of ShARed Resource Panels (ShARPs) within the Center for Community Health (CCH) at Northwestern University's Clinical and Translational Sciences (NUCATS) Institute to virtual sessions and explore ongoing practices. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** Restrictions placed during the COVID-19 pandemic led to changes in community-engaged health equity research, such as the transition of community and partner-engaged panels from in-person to virtual. ShARPs have occurred since December 2015. The model includes research team members, community members, community