

approaches into research plans. When a consultation is requested, MICHHR's Community Engagement (CE) Program responds by planning a meeting with staff and faculty who have relevant skills, expertise, and connections. After the initial meeting, the CE Program provides follow-up communication and support based on the needs of the specific request, and often facilitates connections with potential partners. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: The two most frequent types of consultation requests involve 1) making connections with potential researchers or community partner organizations, and 2) providing guidance on research grant applications that involve community engagement. MICHHR provides approximately 50 CEnR consultations each year, which have resulted in development of new partnerships, grant submissions, and research projects that utilize CEnR principles and address community-identified health priorities. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: This presentation will describe the evolution of MICHHR's CEnR consultation process and highlight successful outcomes and lessons learned over its 12-year history. CONFLICT OF INTEREST DESCRIPTION: NA

4046

Museum and Arts-Space Programming Intended to Improve Health: Interim Survey Results

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Many museums and art spaces conduct programming intended to improve health outcomes, but arts professionals' perceptions of these programs are not well known. This study describes arts professionals' experiences with museum and art-space interventions intended to improve health. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: A 14-item digital Qualtrics survey was administered to museums and arts organizations selected using snowball sampling. The survey was sent to a range of arts and cultural organizations and professional membership bodies in the US and UK. Survey questions assessed the range of audiences involved in health programs, what types of activities museums and arts organizations are offering to support health outcomes, and how programs are evaluated. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: From 10/30/19-11/19/19, 151 surveys were completed; 66 respondents (44%) have a museum/arts in health program. Common target populations include individuals with mental health concerns (33, 22%) and older adults (26, 17%). Improving well-being (56, 37%) and social isolation (50, 33%) were the most common intended outcomes. Respondents reported using a variety of program evaluation methods including formal (23, 15%), informal (31, 21%), and anecdotal (37, 25%). Interviews are planned with a purposive sample of respondents conducting, or interested in conducting, a program for individuals with chronic pain and those formally evaluating their programs. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: Interim survey responses indicate many cultural organizations engage in programming intended to improve health outcomes. Understanding the cultural sector's current efforts to improve health represents an initial step in translating these efforts into effective intersectoral research partnerships.

4073

Parents of Faith Support School-Based Sex Education: A Louisiana Study

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Louisiana state law does not require sex-education (SE) in public schools. Locally and nationally, religious identity and beliefs are often invoked to oppose access to sexual and reproductive healthcare and education. This study aimed to explore support for SE among Louisiana parents, focusing on how religiosity may influence parent support for SE. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Participants included 1,197 Louisiana parents and caregivers of children in grades K-12 who completed a web-based survey. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was used to determine associations between covariates and support for SE. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Sixty-eight percent of parents reported that their overall approach to life is based on their religion or faith. Of those parents, 77% agreed that schools should be required to offer SE. In multivariate analysis, parents who reported that their whole approach to life is based on their religion on faith were 26% less likely to support required SE compared to parents whose whole approach to life was not based on their religion; however, this difference was not statistically significant (adjusted OR 0.74, 95% CI 0.44-1.24). Although support for required SE declined as religiosity increased, a strong majority of parents support requiring SE in Louisiana schools, regardless of religiosity. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: Contrary to opposition claims, strong support for SE exists among Louisiana parents and caregivers of faith. Parents and leaders of faith may be engaged as partners in advocacy for SE as well as other sexual and reproductive health issues.

4301

Racial/Ethnic variations in discharge destination after inpatient care: A risk-adjusted analysis of a large regional dataset[†]

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: While there are many well-documented factors for racial/ethnic variation in discharge destination, less is known about the role hospital processes play. We hypothesize that variation in hospital processes -defined as the patient length of stay (LOS) adjusted for known confounders - explains racial/ethnic variation in discharge destination. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Our sample was 176,686 discharges from 165 hospitals in 2014 using the New York State Inpatient Dataset from the Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project, merged with the 2014 American Hospital Association Annual Survey to build a file of inpatient discharges with patient, disease and socio-economic characteristics. We excluded patients under 18 years, those with LOS of zero, those who died, those admitted to critical access hospitals, and patients from hospitals that lacked sufficient number of minority patients. We used a generalized linear mixed effects model to create an in-hospital risk-adjusted LOS by modelling the relationship between the interaction of race and discharge destination and LOS, controlling for known confounders such as patient, disease and between-hospital

characteristics. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Mean age of sample was 56.5 years, 57.3 % female, 54.9% white, 18.9% black and 13.1% Hispanic; 64.3% were discharged home, 15.8% to a skilled nursing or other intermediate care facility, 15.5% to home with home care and 2.4% left against medical advice. The top 3 discharge diagnoses were vaginal delivery (6.3% of discharges), psychosis (4.7%), and major joint replacement (2.9%). In adjusted analysis compared to white patients, black and Hispanic patients did not have an risk of increased LOS after being discharged to non-home destinations vs. discharged home, (black patients, adjusted OR [AOR], 0.97; 95% CI: 0.94-1.00, $p = 0.08$; Hispanic patients, AOR, 1.01; 95% CI: 0.98 – 1.05, $p = 0.5$). However, being black compared to white and discharge to non-home destinations significantly increased LOS. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: In this large sample of patients admitted for inpatient care in 2014 in New York, we found no independent effect between race and discharge destination on a patient's LOS after controlling for patient, disease and between-hospital characteristics. However race/ethnicity increased LOS, suggesting its effect may play a role on in-hospital processes. CONFLICT OF INTEREST DESCRIPTION: Dr. Ghosh has no relevant relationships with commercial interests to disclose. Dr. Ibrahim has no relevant relationships with commercial interests to disclose

4131

Recruitment and Retention of Individuals with a Cocaine Use Disorder

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: 1) illustrate the varied challenges individuals with a cocaine use disorder experience in daily life, 2) demonstrate techniques for empathizing and building rapport with potential subjects, and 3) identify recruitment obstacles and solutions. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Methods: We use a multi-source strategy to recruit our participants and employ practical techniques to enhance protocol adherence. Methods include a welcoming environment, establishing a routine with flexibility, personalized attention, and incentives for participation. Study population: Individuals with a cocaine use disorder. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Understanding the life of an individual with a cocaine use disorder is paramount to successful recruitment and retention in addiction research studies. Our clinicians have been able to recruit and retain participants successfully by employing empathetic interpersonal skills, personalized attention, and health-related incentives. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimated that 69,029 people died of a drug overdose during the period from February 2018 to February 2019, with 23%, due to cocaine. While methadone and buprenorphine-naloxone maintenance treatment allow opioid-dependent individuals achieve a sense of physical and mental stability, there is no pharmaceutical treatment to help a cocaine-dependent individual cope with cravings or the depression and anxiety that typically follow a cocaine binge. The development of a cocaine use disorder is multi-factorial and presents a significant challenge in terms of discovering treatments, identifying efficient recruitment and retention strategies is the first step for effective research.

4554

Researchers' Experiences Working With Community Advisory Boards: How Community Member and Patient Stakeholder Feedback Impacted The Research

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: To assess researchers' experiences working with community advisory boards (CABs) and how community member/patient stakeholder feedback impacted the research. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Researchers (N = 34) who presented their research to a Mayo Clinic CAB (at MN, AZ, or FL) from 2014-2017 were invited to participate in an interview in-person or by phone averaging 10-15 min. Researchers were asked "In what ways did the feedback you received from the CAB influence your research?" The validated structured 7-item interview included domains assessing potential influence that CABs had on the research: 1) Pre-research (e.g., generated ideas), 2) Infrastructure (e.g., budget preparation), 3) Research design, 4) Implementation (e.g., research recruitment), 5) Analysis, 6) Dissemination, and 7) Post-research (e.g., assist in formulating next steps). RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: 17 interviews were completed (8 no longer at Mayo, 9 no response). Researchers presented their study to a CAB a mean of 4 years (range 3-5) before the interview. Researchers reported that the CAB had influenced their research in the following domains: 24% in pre-research, 24% infrastructure, 41% study design, 41% implementation, 6% analysis, 24% dissemination, and 18% for post-research activities. The mean total score was = 1.8 (SD = 1.7, range 0-6), of a possible range of 0-7. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: Impact of CAB feedback on the research was moderate. Ways to enhance impact could include follow-up with researchers and CAB members.

4295

The Impact of Social Determinants of Health on Hepatocellular Carcinoma Outcomes

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Achieving therapy for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) involves navigating through a complex cascade of care. Non-HCC cancer mortality has been associated with social determinants of health outside of cancer specific risk. Our objective is to explore the impact of social determinants on HCC outcomes. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Patients with HCC were enrolled from 3 hospitals from June, 1 2019 to December 1, 2019. A chart review was done to collect information on liver disease severity and cancer stage. Patients were interviewed to collect information on the following: 1) socioeconomic status (income, education, insurance status, and employment status), 2) literacy (Rapid Estimate of Adult Literacy in Medicine (REALM-R) and Brief Health Literacy Screening Tool (BRIEF)), 3) social support (Patient Reported Outcome Measurement Information System (PROMIS) instrumental and information support tool), 4) quality of life (PROMIS global and mental health tool), 5) substance abuse, and 6) linkage to care. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Data