

Evaluation of screening services in community pharmacies: A systematic review

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: To describe the evaluation processes of screening services implemented in community pharmacies. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** A systematic literature review will be conducted from the last 20 years in Ovid Medline, APA PsycINFO, Clinicaltrials.gov, and International Pharmaceutical Abstracts. Inclusion criteria are written in English, describes a clinical or health-related screening service in a community pharmacy, and evaluation of said health screening service is included. Approximately 950 articles have been initially identified. Two authors will screen each title, abstract, and full text for inclusion. Subsequent data extraction will occur including elements of 1) evaluation framework, 2) evaluation outcomes assessed, and 3) evaluation results. All elements of the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses checklist will be followed. Quality of articles will be assessed using the MMAT. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Results are expected to show limited evaluation of screening services in pharmacies. Clinical conditions included in the screening services are expected to vary greatly. High-quality evaluations will be noted as templates for future evaluation of screening services in community pharmacies. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT:** This systematic review will describe the current literature on evaluation of health screening services in community pharmacies. This will give readers an overview of how evaluations are currently being carried out in this setting, as well as provide them with templates of high-quality evaluations for future evaluation of screening services.

Starting a conversation: A community engagement beginning

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Community engagement in pediatric emergency medicine research is completed mostly when an exemption from informed consent (EFIC) is involved. A campaign was designed to engage the community surrounding an academic pediatric emergency department in an informal discussion on any pediatric acute care and research topics they felt were important. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** A flyer inviting members of the community to a virtual session was circulated through social media and word of mouth. Five members of the community attended the first session, including one with healthcare expertise and another with clinical research experience. The participants were not asked any personal characteristic questions and were allowed to self-identify during the discussion, to maintain the informal nature of the session. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** All the participants identified as women, and mothers to children ranging in age from 11 weeks to 14 years. The participants highlighted community engagement as pivotal for advancing children's health. They stressed the inclusion

259

of groups traditionally underrepresented in healthcare systems, including patients and families who rarely utilize acute services and whose children have no chronic medical conditions. Critical issues in emergency and urgent care for children were extensively discussed, with a focus on when acute medical treatment is necessary and determining appropriate healthcare settings – emergency departments, urgent care centers, or primary care offices. The participants unanimously supported research leading to practical solutions for improving children's health outcomes. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT:** A group of community caregivers can lead to an established collaborative effort to enhance children's healthcare outcomes through community engagement, informed decision-making, and practical application of research findings to families and caregivers. A standing community meeting is planned based on the feedback from the first session.

261

Driving community health and mental health programming through collaborative, ongoing community health needs assessments

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: The Research Education and Community Health (REACH) coalition proposes to develop the infrastructure for continuous and comprehensive collection of community health data to drive programs, education, and funding priorities across municipal agencies, institutions, and nonprofit organizations in Galveston County. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** The workgroup through REACH will organize and adopt a comprehensive community health needs assessment that 1) accumulates existing, readily available data for shared use (e.g., Center for Health Care Data at the UT School of Public Health, the Texas Department of State Health Services Center for Health Statistics, and Epic Cosmos, a data aggregation tool, used by UTMB and other health systems to improve patient care); 2) utilizes data collected throughout the community (i.e. non-profits, municipal agencies, and law enforcement); and 3) applies qualitative data from focus groups and/or key informant interviews, so we can hear directly from community members about what their needs are. By doing so, we hope all can benefit from having access to current and relevant data to drive our programs, education, and funding. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** This Community Health Needs Assessment is being coordinated by a diverse workgroup including community organizations, researchers, and policy makers who will benefit from access to current and relevant data. The Galveston Youth Risk Student Survey, completed every three years and most recently in 2024, revealed lingering health and mental health effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on County youth. This highlighted the need for community access to current, accurate, and ongoing data to drive programming, interventions, and education. The REACH Coalition, made up of 23 UTMB Centers and Institutes and 39 community organizations, is spearheading this effort as a part of its mission to facilitate collaborative research, service, and educational efforts. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT:** Collected data will be used to establish and support ongoing, coordinated interventions in response to identified needs. Shared ownership of data and project