resulted in informed consents with a mean readability of 7th grade (range 6–9th grade), compared to a mean of 10th grade (range 7–11th grade) for the comparator ("no adoption" group, n = 24). Data collection will continue through May 2017. The focus group is forthcoming and results will be included in the poster. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: Low health literacy is common in individuals with healthcare disparities and can limit their participation in clinical research. Few studies have examined interventions to address this barrier to research. Preliminary results of this study support the utilization of a plain language informed consent template in investigator-initiated research. Moreover, this study demonstrates the importance of stakeholder engagement among CTSA leadership, health literacy experts, the institutional review board, investigators, and research subjects in the development and testing of this intervention to make informed consents "understandable to the subject" while containing all required elements.

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Empirical assessment of a theatrical performance on attitudes and behavior intentions toward research: The informed consent play

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OBJECTIVES/SPECIFIC AIMS: Exposure to theatrical performances holds promise for addressing bioethical issues, but there has been little empirical examination of the impact of dramatic presentation on audiences' attitudes. This study assessed the short-term impact of the play, Informed Consent, on perceptions of trust, willingness to donate biospecimens, attitudes toward harm and privacy among the general public and in faculty, medical and undergraduate students within an academic medical center in the intermountain west. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Surveys were administered before and after a staged reading of the play by professional actors. Pre and post survey responses were linked for each participant. Survey items included the short form Trust in Medical Researchers, and single item questions about group identity, of genetic testing in children, and willingness to donate biospecimens. In total, 3 additional questions about harm, consent, and ethical investigator behavior as represented in the play were asked in the post survey. In addition, respondents were given the option to answer open-ended questions through email. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Out of the 481 who attended the play, 421 completed both the pre and post surveys, and 166 participants completed open-ended questions online ~1 week after the play. Across all participants, there were significant declines for Trust in Medical Researchers and for the survey item "is it ethical for genetic testing in children for adult onset conditions," ($p < 0.001$ for both) following the play. There was a significant increase in agreement to improve group identity protections ($p < 0.001$) and no differences on willingness to donate biospecimens to research ($p = 0.777$). When differences were analyzed by race of the participant, non-White participants (n = 68) compared with White participants (n = 344) were less willing to donate biospecimens in general ($p < 0.001$). Further, non-White participants' willingness to donate biospecimens decreased ($p = 0.049$) after viewing the play while the white participants' willingness to donate was unchanged. Qualitative data provided extensive contextual data supporting these perspectives. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: This is one of the first studies to empirically examine the impact of a theatrical performance on both attitudes and behavioral intentions toward research and clinical research participation. Some attitudes changed following the play performance, but there were no significant differences on intention to donate biospecimens for research overall. Future research can further address the value and impact of theatrical performances and other creative arts as tools to engage the public and investigators in dialogue about the ethical issues and complexities in clinical research and further evaluation of the impact of performances on attitudes about research and ethics. Creative arts may be used to motivate investigators and study participants to confront fundamental questions about research participation and trust.

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Knowledge, attitudes, and experiences towards genetic research among persons of African descent

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OBJECTIVES/SPECIFIC AIMS: The purpose of this descriptive study is to explore knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors related to genetics and genetic research in a sample of persons of African descent. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Data were generated using a cross-sectional survey design. A nonprobability sample of 272 persons of African descent, ages 18 and older, were recruited from the Washington, DC metropolitan area through public advertisement and word-of-mouth. Participants had diverse backgrounds with most born in the United States (93%), female (71%), some college or above education (57%), household income under $40,000 (54%), and some with a reported disability (38%). Before survey recruitment and administration, this study was reviewed and approved by the Howard University Institutional Review Board. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: The majority (79.8%) of the participants considered themselves as having a "fair" to "good" knowledge of genetics. The sample had a 2.24 (SD = 77) mean score on the 5-item genetics knowledge questionnaire with total possible mean scores ranging from 0 (no correct responses) to 5 (all correct responses). Most (53.3%) participants believe it is important for persons of African descent to participate in genetic research. However, almost one-half (46.7%) felt that information from genetic research can be used to discriminate against minorities. In terms of behaviors, 83.4% of the participants never had genetic testing conducted. However, an overwhelming majority reported that they would be willing to participate in a genetic research project specifically for detection of risk factors such as cancer (87%), diabetes (89.3%), Alzheimer disease (88.6%), and alcohol use disorder (75%). DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: This investigation suggests that persons of African descent generally view participation in genetic research as important and are willing to have their genetic profile analyzed to detect susceptibility to certain diseases. However, ethical issues, such as misuse of genetic research to discriminate against minorities, remain a prominent concern. Further studies are needed to illuminate KABEs and to help identify the role these factors may play in this population's willingness to participate in testing and research. Such information could provide invaluable insight to the development and implementation of more ethical and culturally competence strategies for recruiting minority participants into genetic research.

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Satisfaction and perceptions of research participants in Clinical and Translational Studies

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OBJECTIVES/SPECIFIC AIMS: The objectives of this study were (1) to examine research participant levels of satisfaction, experiences, and perceptions; and (2) to determine best practices for researchers for engaging research volunteers in clinical trials, and thereby reducing barriers to participation. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: A self-administered IRB approved survey on satisfaction and perceptions of research participants in clinical and translational studies was developed. The study questions were validated by 5 key informants from each of the 3 research centers who were asked to provide constructive feedback on the clarity and relevance of the questions. The final survey was a 25-item questionnaire that used a Likert scale and focused on 5 domains to reflect satisfaction with "Staff delivery of care," "Environment," "Center Operations," "Study specific questions," and "overall experiences." Questions to reflect participant perceptions were open ended. A convenience sample of all participants currently enrolled in research studies at CTSA institutions (GU, HU, and MHRI) was obtained. In total, 131 participants completed the survey. Of these, 15 were "surrogate" partners. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Eighty-two (60%) of the participants were African Americans, 40 (29%) were Whites; 94 (67%) were first time study participants. Over 90% of those surveyed strongly agreed that they were "treated well," that their "privacy was respected," and that they "felt comfortable asking questions of the staff." Eighty-four percent indicated they would participate in future studies while over 91% indicated they would recommend a family member or a friend. Only 46% of participants coming for their first research visit strongly agreed that the "compensation received was satisfactory." However, 74% of participants returning for follow-up or who had been enrolled in a previous study felt the compensation was appropriate. Seventy-four percent of those enrolled for the first time indicated "knowing the duration of this study" as compared with only 38% of repeat visitors. When asked what they liked most about participating in a research study their primary responses were "contribution to science" and "knowledge about their diseases." Conversely, when asked what they liked least about the study they responded that the blood draws were uncomfortable and there were often barriers to transportation and parking. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: The results of this survey demonstrated that the majority of research participants rate their experience as highly favorable even among those who had never participated in clinical research previously. In some existing literature, it has been reported that financial compensation was a major

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