

obtained perspectives of primary care providers (PCPs) who practice in rural clinics. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** Quantitative retrospective analysis of patients with COPD using VA data. We included patients whose primary care clinic is located in a rural VA Midwest Health Care Network (HCN) facility and quantified binary measures for receipt of: spirometry, pulmonary specialty care, and optimal inhaler therapy (regimen with LAMA or LABA monotherapy). **Qualitative semi-structured individual interviews of PCPs** (physicians, nurse practitioners, and physician assistants) whose clinics are located in a rural VA Midwest HCN facility. We elicited perceived barriers to and recommendations for receiving spirometry, pulmonary specialty care, and optimal inhaler therapy from PCPs. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** 6,350 rural patients had a new diagnosis of COPD in 2016-2019. 48.4% had spirometry, 14.4% had pulmonary encounters, and among patients who were prescribed long-acting inhaler therapy, 48.8% received optimal inhaler regimens. Rural PCPs (n=14) highlighted lack of access to spirometry, pulmonary specialty care, and clinic staff support in local clinics and suggested: 1) leveraging the expertise of pharmacists in COPD management and 2) improving access to resources, including use of telehealth technologies. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** Less than 50% of rural COPD patients received recommended diagnostic testing and therapy. Resource limitations in rural clinics were the main barrier. The main recommendation was to leverage pharmacists' expertise in COPD care. These findings provide a pathway forward to improving rural COPD care.

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COVID-19 Vaccine Uptake in Latinx Sexual and Gender Minorities in South Florida

Dalton Scott, Nicholas Metheny, Victoria Behar-Zusman
University of Miami

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Intersecting marginalized identities and multimorbidity elevate Latinx sexual and gender minority (SGM) risk for severe COVID-19, making vaccination critically important for this group. This study provides some of the first data on strategies for improving vaccination efforts in this community. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** Data come from the Latinx SGM substudies of the NIH-funded Florida Community Engaged Alliance against COVID-19 Health Disparities (FL-CEAL), recruited between April 2021-August 2022 (n=215). Descriptive statistics and univariate analyses informed a multivariable logistic regression model with a dichotomous outcome variable for respondents who received at least one COVID-19 vaccine dose. Covariates included, gender, education, poverty, immigration status, an index of six COVID-19-related challenges, and dominant COVID-19 strain. Dichotomous measures of trust in six information sources (e.g., doctors, community organizations, social media) were also included. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** 182 respondents (85%) had received one or more vaccines. Key findings of statistical significance associated with vaccination from the adjusted model include White race (p=0.028), college degree attainment (p=0.006), high trust in community organizations (p=0.022), and the dominant variant at the time of survey (p=0.022). **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** In a departure from non-SGM Latinx samples, high trust in community organizations was significantly associated with vaccine uptake. This highlights the importance of LGBT organizations to Latinx SGM and suggests messaging regarding vaccination via these organizations may be especially effective.

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Delving into Sociocultural Influences in Access to Care in Black Women and Latinas with Uterine Fibroids

Minerva Orellana¹, Joyce E. Balls-Berry², Sateria Venable³, Elizabeth A. Stewart¹, Felicity Enders¹

¹Mayo Clinic ²Washington University ³The Fibroid Foundation

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Uterine fibroids (UF) are a significant public health concern with a lifetime prevalence of over 70% in all women, however Black/African American women (BW) are disproportionately affected by UF, and Hispanic/Latinas (HL) mostly understudied. Our goal is to investigate sociocultural influences on menstrual and UF experiences of BW and HL with UF. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** We have taken a community engaged research approach and partnered with the Fibroid Foundation, a patient UF advocacy group. Following IRB approval, the study was advertised on the Fibroid Foundation's various social media platforms, such as Instagram. Screening began on October 25, 2022, the screening survey included participants' contact information, preferred time of contact, time zone, and confirming identifying as a BW and/or HL diagnosed with UF. Ensuring eligibility, we plan to conduct semi-structured interviews for participants. The interviews will be conducted via phone or video call based on participant preference. The interviews will be sent for transcription to an external HIPAA compliant vendor then analyze the interviews for a priori and new themes using traditional content analysis. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** As of November 13, 2022, over 200 participants have completed the screening survey with a total of 133 (66.5%) being eligible to participate. The demographics are the following: 109 (82%) Black women, 14 (10.5%) Latinas, 4 (3%) Afro-Latinas, and 6 (4.5%) did not disclose ethnoracial identity. The participants were sent a consent form and will be interviewed. We anticipate achieving our goal of interviewing a minimum of 60 women for this study. Based on our previous research, we expect to find sociocultural influences leading to negative experiences of menstruation that affect access to care for UF. We also expect women will lack sufficient and accurate information regarding menstrual symptoms and UF. We additionally anticipate seeing delays in UF diagnosis. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** There is a need to discuss sociocultural influences around menstruation as negative perceptions lead to delayed diagnosis of UF and can be translated to other gynecological diseases, such as endometriosis and endometrial and ovarian cancer. This suite of female-specific conditions all share increased disparity in historically minoritized women.

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Development of an Individualized Responsive Feeding Coaching Intervention

Jessica Bahorski¹, Mollie Romano², Julie May McDougal³, Edie Kiratzis², Insu Paek⁴

¹Florida State University ²Florida State University, School of Communication Science and Disorders ³Florida State University, Center for Prevention & Early Intervention Policy ⁴Florida State University, College of Nursing

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Responsive infant feeding (RIF) promotes healthy dietary patterns and infant weight gain. Research is needed to assist caregivers recognize infant hunger/satiety cues and overcome barriers to using RIF. The Learning Early Infant Feeding Cues (LEIFC) intervention was designed to fill this gap by using a

validated coaching approach to promote RIF. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** Guided by the Obesity-Related Behavioral Intervention Trials (ORBIT) model, this proof-of-concept study tests the feasibility and fidelity of the LEIFc intervention in mother-infant dyads (N=25). Study visits from the 3rd trimester of pregnancy to 4 months postpartum (PP) are conducted in family homes. Use of RIF via subjective (survey) and objective (video) measures is collected at 1 and 4 months PP. Prenatally written and video material on infant feeding and infant hunger/satiety cues is provided. At 2 and 3 months PP, coaching during a feeding session is provided by a trained interventionist using the SS-OO-PP-RR (super, Setting the Stage, Observation & Opportunities, Problem Solving & Planning, Reflection & Review) approach. Qualitative data on LEIFc are provided by the interventionist and participants. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** To date 25 dyads have been enrolled and 4 have completed all study visits. Preliminary analyses showed that subjective measure of awareness of infant cues increased post intervention (pre, M=4.38 vs post, M=4.63). LEIFc has been well accepted by participants including use of the SS-OO-PP-RR approach. Data suggests refinement to LEIFc is needed to include breastfeeding and mental health support as well as a longer duration of intervention through at least 6 months PP. An experienced interventionist is key to success of the research. All lost to follow-up (n=7) have occurred before the first PP visit suggesting that at study visit closer to birth is needed. Enrollment will continue through December 2022 and data collection through April 2023. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** After refinement, the LEIFc intervention will be tested in a pilot RCT. The long-term goal is to implement LEIFc in the curricula of federally funded maternal-child home visiting programs who serve vulnerable populations; those that often have infant feeding practices that do not align with recommendations and are less likely to use RIF.

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Development of an mHealth Functionality Focused Body Image Intervention for Latinx Women

Sarah Johnson Munguia, Kelsie T. Forbush
University of Kansas

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Over 50 million people in the U.S. have an eating disorder (EDs), and body dissatisfaction is a key precursor to EDs. The current study seeks to culturally adapt an evidence-based positive body image program administered through a mobile-phone application for use with Latinx women. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** The positive body image program centers around body functionality, which in contrast to appearance-based body image, emphasizes the body's capabilities, including physical capacities, health and internal processes, senses, creative endeavors, self-care, and communication with others. Latinx women aged 18-25 years-old (n =15) will be recruited to participate in focus groups and individual qualitative interviews. Interviews will examine how Latinx women relate to the concepts of positive body image and body functionality. Participants will also provide feedback on the application design and program content. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Results will elucidate how Latinx women relate to their body and can be used to inform our understanding of Latinx women's positive body image. Results will also inform what components of the intervention need to be tailored to be more relevant for use in this population. Information from the interviews will be used to explore adaptations to create a more acceptable and effective intervention prior to testing the efficacy of the program. **DISCUSSION/**

SIGNIFICANCE: Most evidence-based body image programs are not developed with culturally sensitive programming in mind. Thus, culturally adapting an evidence-based positive body image program that could be widely disseminated through a mobile-application could address body image concerns in Latinx women.

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DiscoverU: A feasibility study of an afterschool mentoring program for adolescents that integrates social emotional learning, physical activity, and mindful eating

Katherine R Arlinghaus¹, Adrianna N. Bell, Lenora P. Goodman, Nancy E. Sherwood, Barbara J. McMorris

¹University of Minnesota School of Public Health

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Rising rates of youth obesity, diabetes, depression, and anxiety necessitate programs that address physical and mental health concurrently. We describe a feasibility study for DiscoverU, an afterschool mentoring program that integrates multiple aspects of health including social emotional learning, physical activity, and mindful eating. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** Trained college students mentored middle and high school students in a Midwestern school district. DiscoverU was delivered 2 hours, 2 days/week for 8 weeks. Based on self-determination theory, DiscoverU was designed to meet National Afterschool Association healthy eating and physical activity and social emotional learning standards. We assessed feasibility with participant attendance (middle, high school, and college students) and acceptability through qualitative data from participants and relevant stakeholders regarding facilitators/barriers to program implementation. We observed indicators of mentoring, lesson fidelity, and assessed physical activity using accelerometry. Pre-post surveys measured self-realization, self-regulation, mindful eating, and physical activity self-efficacy. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** We expect DiscoverU to be feasible and well accepted. We anticipate attendance will be similar or higher than that of other afterschool programs in the district. From focus groups we expect to hear a variety of factors that facilitate/prevent program engagement and learn about the acceptability of specific lessons. We expect to gain insight on processes and procedures from school stakeholders that will inform the sustainability of DiscoverU. We expect program fidelity to be high and mentoring skills to improve over the course of the program. We anticipate the majority of participants will meet National Afterschool Alliance physical activity guidelines. Preliminary outcomes of self-determination, self-regulation, mindful eating, and physical activity self-efficacy are expected to improve over the program. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** Findings will help determine the readiness of DiscoverU to be scaled to other schools. A subsequent randomized effectiveness study will evaluate DiscoverU's impact on intervention mechanisms (e.g., self-determination, self-efficacy) as well as on physical activity, diet, weight, and depression/anxiety symptomology.

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Education and Its Effects on Barriers to Clinical Trial Participation in Alzheimer's Disease Studies by Underrepresented Communities

Mallory Ziegler^{1,2}, Alexandria Adams^{1,2}, Jingtao Zhu², Allison Case¹, Natalie Argueta¹, Ashley Regling², Gregory Wilding², Kinga Szigeti^{1,2}

¹UBMD Neurology ²University at Buffalo

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Minoritized populations experience a large burden of Alzheimer's Disease; interventions are often delayed