

birth 3.7 (1.1 to 12.4,  $p=0.04$ ). Content analysis themes were institutional policies, changes in care, hospital staff interactions, sub-par care, support during birth and mental health. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF FINDINGS:** The analysis demonstrated differences among participants from highly versus less impacted COVID-19 states. Disparities persisted with Black women reporting lower respect, pressure for interventions and more preterm birth when compared to White participants. Limitations include use of a convenience sample and self-reported data.

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### Evaluation of women's empowerment in a community-based HPV self-sampling social entrepreneurship in Peru: Mixed-method study

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**ABSTRACT IMPACT:** Understanding the women community leaders' sense of relational and financial empowerment in the social entrepreneurship context will be key to developing a sustainable pathway to scale-up community-based HPV self-sampling programs in low resource settings. **OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** The Hope Project, a social entrepreneurship (SE) near Lima, Peru, trains women leaders (Hope Ladies) to promote human papillomavirus (HPV) self-sampling in their communities. This study aims to evaluate the Hope Ladies' own relational/financial empowerment after participating in the program. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** The Hope Ladies participated in semi-structured in-depth interviews ( $n=9$ ) and 8-question 5-point Likert-scale survey ( $n=16$ ) that evaluated their relational/financial empowerment after participating in the social entrepreneurship. The interview and the survey questions were developed using validated empowerment frameworks, indicators, and theory, respectively: 1) Kabere's conceptual framework, 2) International Center for Research on Women (ICRW), and 3) Relational Leadership Theory (RLT). Direct content analysis was used to deductively evaluate the interviews with predetermined codes and categories of empowerment. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the survey results. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** All reported experiencing empowerment in the SE. Interviews: The codes were mapped onto 3 categories/9 sub-categories: 1) voicing confidence (willingness to challenge social/gender norms); 2) social resources (new skills, knowledge, self-efficacy, access to networks, role models); 3) financial gains (helpful but not the primary motivation to continue as Hope Ladies, and not enough to override traditional household roles/priorities). Survey: 75% indicated an increase in social contacts, confidence in discussing reproductive topics (75%), comfort with medical facilities (44%), ability to help the community (62.5%), and ability to make household purchasing decisions (36%) since joining the program. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF FINDINGS:** The Hope Ladies' experience in this SE demonstrated the complex relationship between various domains of

empowerment (e.g., relational/financial). More studies are needed to elucidate the relationship between empowerment and worker retention/performance to inform scale-up of HPV self-sampling SE's.

## Regulatory Science

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### A scoping review of challenges to approve community-engaged research proposals and best practices when working with the Institutional Review Board

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**ABSTRACT IMPACT:** This work will contribute to the understanding of challenges and best practices for navigating the research review process for collaborative community-engaged research. **OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** The aim of this scoping review is to comprehensively identify the challenges that researchers, community partners, and the Institutional Review Board (IRB) face, in order to develop best practices to guide future community-engaged research (CEnR). **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** Community-engaged research (CEnR) encompasses all research practices in which traditional researchers collaborate with community partners to identify health disparities that affect the community. CEnR aims to empower communities and prevent exploitative research practices on vulnerable populations. Though many goals of CEnR align with that of the Institutional Review Board (IRB) to protect human research subjects from unethical harm, researchers and community members conducting CEnR are often met with challenges when getting research approval. The search strategy included all publications pertaining to challenges in IRB approval and process for studies in the spectrum in community-engaged research. Systematic searches in PubMed Central and PsycINFO were conducted. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** The search strategy produced 748 publications from peer-reviewed journals. We included 118 publications that met our initial inclusion/exclusion criteria from the search strategy in our analysis. Preliminary results show that common challenges include lack understanding of the duo role of community members as researchers and participants, informed consent language barriers, and lack of understanding community-based participatory research. Best practices when working with the IRB include fostering an environment for open communication with the IRB early in the research process, understanding timeline constraints from both researcher and community agencies and supporting the role of community members as research staff. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF FINDINGS:** Community-engaged research efforts are advantageous in empowering and providing agency for community members to address important health concerns within their communities. To prevent the exploitation of vulnerable and underserved populations, more research should engage in collaborative community-based partnerships.