

vaccination can use these adapted tools to monitor vaccine coverage over time. From in-depth interviews we expect to encounter a mix of support and hesitation to promote early HPV vaccination, based on personal beliefs on safety and effectiveness of HPV vaccination, perceptions of adolescent HPV risk, perceptions of parental acceptability of HPV vaccination, and perceived burden of changing current clinic protocols. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** This feasibility study's findings will help determine clinic readiness to recommend early HPV vaccination, and intervention components that maximize staff acceptability of early HPV vaccination. A subsequent randomized effectiveness study will evaluate early HPV vaccination as a method to increase rural adolescent vaccination coverage.

Health Equity and Community Engagement

122

“It’s okay with our culture but were in a different place and we have to show respect”: Marshallese migration and the impact on exclusive breastfeeding initiation

Britni L. Ayers¹, Rachel S. Purvis¹, Cari A. Bogulski¹, Karen H. Kim Yeary² and Pearl Anna McElfish¹

¹University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences Northwest and

²Roswell Park Comprehensive Cancer Center

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Pacific Islanders have some of the lowest rates of initiation and duration of exclusive breastfeeding compared to other racial women once they migrate to the United States. The purpose of this study is to identify infant feeding initiation, beliefs, and experiences of Marshallese women living in the United States soon after delivery. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** This study used an exploratory, descriptive qualitative design with 36 Marshallese women residing in the United States from July 2019 to July 2020. A Community Based Participatory Research Approach was used to design and implement the study. This approach enables the respect and integration of Marshallese cultural values and practices into every aspect of the research. All study plans and documents – including recruitment plans and forms, consent plans and forms, retention plans, quantitative surveys, and qualitative interview guides – were developed in partnership with Marshallese research team members. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Two themes emerged: 1) Infant Feeding Initiation and Practices; and 2) Concerns of Breastfeeding in Public. Within the first theme, two subthemes emerged: 1) Breast and Formula-Feeding; and 2) Return to Work. Within the second theme, two subthemes emerged: 1) Personal Beliefs about Breastfeeding in Public; and 2) Acculturation and Breastfeeding in Public. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** This is the first study to document beliefs about exclusive breastfeeding initiation among Marshallese women living in the United States. Findings from this study can be used to develop health education programs to improve exclusive breastfeeding and can be used to stimulate future research in the area of breastfeeding among Pacific Islander women.

124

Enhancing Inclusion of Older Adults in Research: What do Older Adults Think?

Meredith Zauflik¹, Kim Brown¹, Derrik Zebroski¹ and Elizabeth Eckstrom¹

¹Oregon Health & Science University

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Older adults are included in clinical research infrequently compared to their burden of chronic illness. The goal for this study is to learn from older adults about their lived experiences with research and use this knowledge to develop tools and solutions aimed at increasing their inclusion. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** This study utilized the 5T Model (developed by Duke CTSA) and Community Engagement Studio (CES) (developed by Vanderbilt CTSA) to connect and engage with community experts (older adults and those who work with older adults) in Oregon. Two CES were completed with 14 community experts and 4 investigators interested in including older adults in their studies. Participants took part in a 2-hour facilitated discussion to gain insight from their perspectives on research. The 5T Model was shared with participants and used to guide the discussion and elicit feedback on the model and identify gaps in resources and training needed for investigators to enhance inclusion of older adults in research. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Trust, relationships, education, and diversity were themes identified across all of the 5Ts. Participants discussed the need for inclusion and diversity within research, with an emphasis on those at the oldest ages, rural populations, and lower socioeconomic status. Participants acknowledged both investigators and participants require more education, with a great need for improving health literacy for research participants. Participants saw trust and relationships as an integral part of older adult inclusion in research, with the relationship being not only that between investigator and participant, but between them and the communities that support older adults, including family members. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** This study highlighted the voices of older adult research participants, allowing for participant-informed findings and solution development. Future directions will focus on developing and refining tools and resources for investigators and expanding to other underrepresented populations.

125

Galveston County Youth Risk Survey: A Glimpse into Our Children’s Health and Wellbeing

Krista Bohn¹, Sharon Croisant¹, Chantele Singleton¹, John Prochaska¹ and Lance Hallberg¹

¹University of Texas Medical Branch

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: The 2020-2021 Galveston County Youth Risk Survey continues past efforts to characterize behavioral risks for local youth, identify disproportionate risks among groups, and provide the data needed for action and intervention to improve the health and safety of our youth in Galveston, Texas. **METHODS/**

STUDY POPULATION: While the survey is based on the CDC Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), there was community need for an expanded survey and thus a workgroup was formed to create the Galveston Youth Risk Survey, including members from UTMBs Institute for Translational Sciences, a number of other UTMB departments and Centers, the Research, Education, and Community Health (REACH) Coalition, several school districts, Teen Health Clinic, and a variety of other community health organizations with vested interest. The survey was administered in November 2020 via ScanTron and REDCap to two local high schools with populations greater than 2,000. CDC guidelines for administration of the YRBSS were followed. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** A total of 2,428 students completed the survey from GISD and DISD. The survey provided insight into the following categories, with mental health emerging as a pressing issue, specifically stress and depression, particularly among females. All results are reported in several contexts, including comparisons by gender, grade, and ethnicity, a comparison to state and national statistics when available, as well as risk trends from previous surveys. Demographics Safety, including driving, violence, and bullying Mental Health: stress, depression, suicidal ideation, and ACEs Human Trafficking Substance Use, including smoking, alcohol, marijuana, and other drug use Sexual Behaviors, including contraceptive use Body Weight and Body Image Health Conditions Home Life: Support and Security **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** The report has been presented to the school districts, immediate stakeholders, REACH membership, and the general public. Several presentations have been given to groups to report the findings. Workgroups will now be formed to address the needs of our students, as well as a possible follow-up survey to look at data specific to COVID-19 and mental health.

126

How Weight Stigma Affects Weight-Related Health in Adolescents and Young Adults: Public Health Research with Implications for Translation into Clinical Practice

Laura Hooper¹, Rebecca Puhl², Marla E. Eisenberg¹ and Dianne Neumark-Sztainer¹

¹University of Minnesota and ²University of Connecticut

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Weight stigma, or discrimination and devaluation of people due to high body weight, is associated with higher prevalence of concerning health consequences (e.g., depressive symptoms, body dissatisfaction). This public health research investigated how experiencing weight stigma affects weight-related health outcomes in a cohort of young people. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** 1,534 Project EAT 2010-2018 participants were surveyed as adolescents (mean age=14.4 years) and eight years later as young adults (mean age=22.2 years). Participants were asked how often they were teased about their weight. Outcomes included body mass index (BMI), nutrition habits (intake of breakfast, fruit, vegetables, sugar-sweetened beverages, fast-food), sedentary/activity behaviors (moderate-to-vigorous physical activity, screen time, sleep duration), and disordered eating behaviors (unhealthy weight control behaviors, extreme weight control behaviors, dieting, chronic dieting, overeating, binge eating). Regression models were adjusted for BMI, sociodemographic characteristics, and, in longitudinal models, the outcome assessed at baseline. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Experiencing weight stigma was cross-sectionally significantly associated with higher BMI, shorter sleep duration, and higher prevalence of all six disordered eating behaviors during both adolescence and young adulthood. It was also significantly associated

with longer screen time in adolescence, and with lower breakfast frequency, higher intake of sugar-sweetened beverages, and higher intake of fast-food during young adulthood. Weight stigma in adolescence significantly predicted higher BMI and higher prevalence of overeating and dieting in young adulthood. For example, adolescents who were teased about their weight had a higher mean BMI (28.2 kg/m² [95% confidence interval: 27.8-28.7]) in young adulthood compared to those who had not been teased (26.4 kg/m² [95% confidence interval: 26.1-26.8]). **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** Findings add to the growing body of evidence that weight stigma may pose a threat to weight-related health. Because many clinicians are unaware of this evidence and healthcare settings are common sources of weight stigma, next steps include writing a research proposal that aims to decrease weight stigma conveyed to patients in clinical practice.

127

Reciprocal Innovation Workshops: Identify Shared Health Challenges for Mutual Benefit in Global Health

Thomas Sors¹, Kara Wools-Kaloustian², Rishika Chauhan O'Brien², Luanne Bermel¹, Jephchirchir Kiplagat³, Marya Lieberman⁴, Nydia Morales-Soto⁴, Winstone Nyandiko⁵ and Debra Litzelman²

¹Purdue University, ²Indiana University, ³Academic Model Providing Access to Healthcare (AMPATH)), ⁴University of Notre Dame and ⁵Moi University

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Our concept of reciprocal innovation (RI) supports global health (GH) research partnerships that address shared health challenges for mutual benefit in both high and low- and middle-income (LMIC) settings. To advance this GH approach, the Indiana CTSI launched a RI program building on longstanding global health partnerships in East Africa **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** A core component of the program is annual RI workshops to promote reciprocal approaches in GH, identify priority areas for reciprocal research, and link investigators and stakeholders across settings. The first meeting in 2019 was in-person and focused on identifying health priority areas from the perspective of Indiana stakeholders. The second meeting was held virtually and focused on priority areas in East Africa. The third meeting focused on shared priority areas and discussing potential RI research projects. Agenda sessions include (1) presenting successful examples of funded RI projects; (2) breakout groups to share proposal ideas in preparation for the RI grants program; (3) building partnerships with colleagues in similar fields **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** As of 2021, three RI workshops have been held with an average of 60 attendees at each workshop. Participants identified several overlapping priority areas for research and RI in Indiana and East Africa, including research in chronic disease, substance abuse, infant and maternal health, and access to healthcare. A Global Health Innovation Exchange of RI projects was created to support connections between locally- and globally-focused investigators. The repository is used to share updates on project progress, outcomes, and published materials. Workshops have also been used to explore a reciprocal innovation virtual platform to facilitate and foster more regular collaborations between globally and locally-focused investigators and pursue research projects on shared health challenges for mutual benefit **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** The collaboration at the stakeholder meetings set the foundation for continued partnership building, strong proposals for RI grants, and dissemination and translation of successful RI projects. To leverage momentum from