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Fall Risk Screening and Referrals to Community-Based Programs among Physical Therapy Professionals

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS:
- To describe trends in fall risk screening and referrals to community-based programs among physical therapy professionals.
- To compare fall risk screening practices to clinical practice guidelines among
- To identify gaps in fall risk screening and referrals to community-based programs among physical therapy professionals.

METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: A panel of experts between the American Physical Therapy Association (APTA) - Geriatrics, and the National Council on Aging (NCOA) developed a web-based survey to identify practices among physical therapy professionals (PTs) for fall risk screenings and community-based referrals for older adults. The web-based survey was disseminated to PTs via email, e-blasts, and social media. The survey focused on questions related to knowledge of fall risk screening tools, fall risk management for older adults, and knowledge of and referrals to community-based interventions. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: To date, 453 PTs representing 50 states completed the survey. The majority of PTs (50.9%) had over 20 years of experience in various settings. Eighty-three percent regularly screen older adults for fall risk. Approximately 40% conduct community-based screenings. The majority (81.3%) were somewhat to very familiar with the CDC-recommended STEADI (Stopping Elderly Accidents, Deaths, and Injuries) screening toolkit. Despite familiarity, only 32% responded to the question if they used STEADI for screening. Of those, 83.4% used the tool. The majority (73.4%) of PTs were aware that NCOA recommends evidence-based programs to address health needs of aging adults and 59.6% refer. PTs did not refer due to lack of knowledge that programs existed (21.3%) or lack of knowledge of availability (33.3%). DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: Although PTs are have some familiarity with the STEADI for fall risk screening, the tool is not common in practice. PTs are lacking awareness of local evidence-based community programs to address health needs of aging adults. Educational efforts should target these knowledge gaps and provide additional resources to improve referrals.

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Fostering a learning environment to train and support versatile scientists who integrate science into real world operations of complex, dynamic health and public health systems

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: The UCLA Clinical and Translational Science Institute's Population Health Program is creating versatile scientists who can solve population health problems. This means building learning capability in health care and public health agencies, and fostering a cross-sector, outcomes-based, regional ecosystem for implementation and improvement. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: A synthesis of achievements and lessons learned reveals the Program's trajectory. It maps progress in science leading to sustainable interventions for target populations. PHP goals are predicated on networked team science, rather than disorganized assortment of individual studies and interventions, and emphasize design, modeling and iteration. Evolving metrics include network analysis to document collaborative impact; extent of integrating real-world application into systems science and learning system curriculum; legislative and institutional policies developed and adopted; evidence of system orientation, cross-sector focus, and implementation research in scientists' portfolios; and demonstration of population health impact. Barriers offer the opportunity for iteration and improvement. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: The PHP has progressed in its envisioned shared university-public health stewardship of translation and transformation. Milestones included galvanizing activities such as annual regional dissemination, implementation, and improvement (DII) symposia and Public Health Science Summits; pre- and post-doctoral experiential learning of system science and learning system methods based in Los Angeles County Health Agency initiatives; development of a regional CTSA network for implementation science training; strengthened public health policy practice (e.g., establishing a new Office of Youth Diversion and Development); learning healthcare system capability; and prototypes of population learning systems focused on hypertension, food insecurity, tobacco/vaping, and complex care management. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: PHP is committed to advancing science for population health. Prototypes were an essential initial phase. New areas include use of methodological advances (e.g., artificial intelligence, rapid assessments) in health and public health systems; an academic home for full-time, population-focused clinicians; and social policy innovations.

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Frequency and patterns of polysubstance use among adults: Findings from a Focus Group that guide development of rodent models for translational research

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: To explore the patterns, sequence, quantity, frequency and duration of poly substance use among adults for back translation of information to rodent models. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: From May –December 2019, we conducted 13 focus group discussions with adults 19 to 63 years of age who reported concurrent use of cocaine with alcohol and/or marijuana in the past 30 days. All participants were recruited from the community through community outreach activities. Written informed consent was obtained and all focus group discussions were audio recorded, transcribed and analyzed using the qualitative data analysis software Atlas Ti™. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: A total of 34 cocaine users, (68% male, and 59% minority) participated. The majority reported cocaine as the drug of preference, while marijuana and alcohol were used to extend or control the *'highs'*, or *'to take the edge off'* after cocaine use. All participants reported when they used alcohol with cocaine, they could keep drinking a large amount of

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