

this approach, addressing mental health disparities, and enhancing treatment engagement and outcomes in underserved populations. The study will inform future research to refine and expand this intervention in rural communities of Hispanics and/or other rural underserved populations in the US. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE: This study's success will advance culturally tailored mental health care in underserved rural Puerto Rican communities, reducing disparities and enhancing treatment relevance and engagement, with potential implications for improving mental health outcomes in similar populations in the US and worldwide.

### 276 Full Spectrum Town Hall Meetings - Advancing Clinician-Patient-Researcher Engagement for Hidradenitis Suppurativa (HS)

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Full Spectrum Town Halls (FSTH) were organized to bring together patients, scientists, clinicians, advocates and others interested in Hidradenitis Suppurative (HS) – stakeholders across the spectrum of translational research – to infuse patient experiences and voices into designing HS research METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: The Rockefeller University (RU), Clinical Directors Network (CDN), and the HS Foundation organized three hybrid in-person/online HS FSTHs (2018-2023). The 2018 event focused on patients, describing the current state of HS knowledge and new research into HS biology (T2, T3). Patients shared lived experiences in testimonials and a panel discussion. Advocates described community and mental health resources (T4). The 2021 event returned research results (T2, T3) to the community and updates about treatments in the pipeline (T4). The 2023 FSTH targeted clinicians (T4) addressing a critical translational gap in HS care and presenting best practices in diagnosis, surgical, and medical treatments. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Impact on science: FSTH attendees joined a Community Engagement Studio providing feedback used to refine study variables/procedures. Attendees joined research studies that advanced understanding HS mechanisms of disease, clinical course and treatment. Impact on patient experience: Participants appreciated having a forum to hear/share experiences of shame, mistrust, misdiagnosis and hope. Feedback improved practices for privacy, consenting, and returning study results. Impact on clinical practice and care: FSTH raised awareness of stigma, need for respect and empathy, and advanced learning about in disease mechanisms, effective biologics, importance of epithelial tunnels and surgical care. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE: HS is a stigmatizing, poorly understood disease. FSTHs fostered bidirectional learning among scientists, clinicians, patients and other stakeholders. Patients engaged with researchers to improve research design and participate in mechanistic and therapeutic clinical research, advancing the field.

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### Translating for equity impact: A community-engaged approach to integrate health equity into the Translational Science Benefits Model

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: The Translational Science Benefits Model (TSBM) offers an approach for evaluating research impact on public health and society. Since its development in 2017, there has been an increased focus on science's impacts on equity. This poster describes efforts to integrate equity into the TSBM. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Adaptation of the TSBM includes 3 phases: 1) literature scan of equity impacts, 2) community engagement listening sessions, and 3) model refinement. First, we conducted a scan of the clinical and translational sciences literature for articles that measured equity impacts associated with the TSBM. From the articles, we extracted both equity considerations related to existing TSBM benefits and potential equity-focused benefits. Next, we will present the dimensions of new and existing benefits to several community member panels engaged in research and evaluation. We will use their input to prioritize and refine adaptations to the model (phase 3). RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Our literature scan identified equity dimensions of the original 30 TSBM benefits and 15 potential benefits for inclusion in the model, including community partnerships, community capacity building, workforce development, and social determinants of health, among others. To ensure that community priorities also inform identification of equity impacts of clinical and translational research, we will review and refine the model through a series of community engagement sessions planned for Fall 2023. The sessions will inform final adaptations, which will result in an expanded approach evaluating the impact of scientific activities to include impacts on health equity. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE: The TSBM provides a framework for clinical and translational scientists to plan for, track, and demonstrate the broader impacts of their work. Including equity impacts can help increase consideration of equity in science and help to more clearly make the link between research and equity impact.

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### Accelerating the Practice of Human-Centered Design in Translational Research

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Human-centered design (HCD) provides a practical, collaborative approach to integrating diverse perspectives throughout the translational research process. We highlight two CTSA with established HCD teams who are utilizing varied approaches to accelerate the use of HCD in health intervention design and community engagement. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: The CTSA at the University of Michigan (MICHR) and the University of Pittsburgh (Pitt CTSA) have