

definition. Throughout the class, instructors facilitated group discussions about the role of diversity. As a culminating activity, students submitted a written reflection summarizing their understanding of the role of diversity, inclusion, and equity in healthcare. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Instructional materials included videos, a facilitators guide, a reflection worksheet, and online course modules. The facilitators guide included an overview of best practices in the facilitation of group discussions, common rules groups can establish for open dialogue, and discussion questions specific to the Black Voices videos. In-class and lab discussions brought up several prominent metaphors for diversity and inclusion. For example, students first defined diversity as pieces of the puzzle that somehow fit together, but later surmised that the pieces do not need to fit, or be from the same puzzle. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE: Our pilot showed that participants experienced the power of storytelling, particularly for amplifying Black voices, gained a vehicle to expand awareness and consciousness of diversity, equity, and inclusion, and identified plans to promote and facilitate stories of race, equity, and diversity.

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Responsible Conduct of Research for Undergraduates

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: In spite of significant growth in undergraduate research, there is little accessible RCR training material targeting this group. The goal of this project was to develop level appropriate RCR materials and test them for effectiveness of teaching basic knowledge of RCR. It was developed cognizant of the type of learning preferred by this group. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Today's undergraduate students are digital natives accustomed to using on-line resources for learning and value the ability to work independently. An asynchronous, online series of eight RCR modules were developed using PowerPoint. Audio instruction was overlaid over the presentations and uploaded to YouTube. Each module includes quiz at the end that must be completed with a 90% score in order to continue and students can retake each quiz until correct. Case studies, a plagiarism game, and additional resources such as infographics created by the Office of Research Integrity were included. 275 first year undergraduates completed the pilot and the on-line retrospective pre-post assessment that included 28 Likert scale items and two open-ended questions that were analyzed with RapidMiner. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Participants rated their ability prior to and after the course to recognize the roles/responsibilities of a mentor, maintain and organize data records, recognize what constitutes research misconduct and multiple types of plagiarism, define ethics of authorship and the types of peer review, recognize responsible handling of human and animal subjects and to define collaborative research. Responses were analyzed using t-Tests and all items showed a significant increase. Students reported between a 28% and 50% increase in knowledge in each topic and gains in understanding where to report RCR violations. Text analysis using RapidMiner provided developers with suggestions on how to enhance the project. Students reported finding the course concise and easy to understand and valued the

included case studies. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE: This study demonstrated that RCR materials developed specifically for today's undergraduate students, presented an easily accessible format, effectively conveys the basics of RCR. The on-line, asynchronous format made it accessible to those for whom in-person course is not possible. This model fills the gap in RCR training for early researchers.

Health Equity and Community Engagement

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A Translational Approach to Uterine Fibroids in Black Women and Latinas*

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Uterine fibroids (UF), non-cancerous myometrial neoplasms, affect 11 million women in the US. In qualitative research, experiences of Black women (BW) and Latinas (HL) with UF are understudied. UF etiology is poorly understood, and most symptoms are focused on decreasing UF symptoms. This study will showcase a translational approach in studying UF. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: A community-engaged research process will be used throughout the study. We have a partnership with the Fibroid Foundation (FF), a UF advocacy organization. For our first aim, we have held community-engagement (CE) studios to provide insight for best practices in creating and implementing culturally appropriate studies with ethnographically diverse women regarding topics of UF. Our CE studios set the foundation for the second aim, which will be in-depth interviews assessing the sociocultural impacts among pre-menopausal BW and HL with UF. The women will be recruited through the FF's social media platform. To address lack of treatment options in UF, we will be focusing on JAK 2/3 pathway. We will be performing immunofluorescence on tissue microarrays on over 100 patient samples with extensive clinical and survey data. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: We held two CE studios, one with BW with UF and another with HL without UF. These participants were chosen as patient stakeholders. One theme from the CE studio was that both groups mentioned a cultural impact around menstrual health and UF discussions. The participant stakeholders provided insight to other influences in their journey that will be used to develop the interview guide questions for Aim 2. We expect the individual interviews to show similar experiences as our CE studio experiences. We anticipate more in-depth conversations about the sociocultural and ethnographic factors impacting UF treatment. For Aim 3, we hypothesize that there will be increased JAK 2/3 expression in UF of patients with higher symptom burden and larger fibroid volume. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE: Implementing a community-engaged research framework provides a foundation for qualitative and translational gynecologic research in BW and HL. This project will contribute insight to their UF experience. There is a lack of innovative treatments, and we have access to valuable patient tissue and data that can be used for potential molecular targets.