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### Evaluating a Newly Formed Community and Patient Advisory Board to Promote Equity and Inclusivity in Clinical and Translational Research

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**OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** At UNC-Chapel Hill's CTSA hub – the NC Translational and Clinical Sciences Institute (NC TraCS) – we conducted a participatory evaluation of a new community and patient advisory board (CPAB) to assess member experiences, and the outcomes and early impacts of their work on institutional programming related to equity and inclusivity in research. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** NC TraCS staff conducted informal interviews with CPAB members to discuss how they envision success in their work, ideas for measuring progress towards their goals, and how they have seen similar work measured by others. These conversations guided the development of outcomes, indicators, and data collection methods for the CPAB evaluation plan. CPAB member satisfaction, experiences, and perceptions of accomplishments were assessed via an online survey. Concurrently, an Outcome Harvesting approach was used, through which NC TraCS staff retrospectively identified key outcomes of the CPAB's work through team discussion of programmatic changes and review of internal documents and data. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** CPAB members (n=10) were highly satisfied with meetings, group dynamics, activities and accomplishments, and 90% of members felt that NC TraCS was very responsive to their feedback. Key outcomes included: 1) co-creating a shared vision, goals, and operational policies for the CPAB; 2) co-developing a training series for research teams about patient and community engagement; 3) disseminating best practices for co-developing advisory boards; 4) providing guidance to improve NC TraCS consultations, services, and resources related to enhancing equitable participation in research (e.g., developing an Equity in Research Framework); and 5) contributing to institutional initiatives related to diversity, equity, and inclusion (e.g., improving compensation processes for research participants and partners). **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** Evaluations of CPABs often focus on process measures, while assessments of outcomes and impacts are lacking. Our evaluation data highlight the early outcomes and value of a newly formed CPAB. Furthermore, our approach can inform the creation and evaluation of equity-focused advisory boards within other research institutions.

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### Examining Composite Measures of Social Determinants of Health and their Relationship to Mental Health Symptoms in Parents of Children Hospitalized in the United States

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**OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** The primary aim of this study is to explore the relationship between neighborhood deprivation

index as measured by the Social Vulnerability Index (primary predictor) and anxiety and depression in primary caregivers of hospitalized children, measured using the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (primary outcome). **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** Design: This descriptive, comparative, non-intervention, cross-sectional substudy is a secondary analysis of survey data collected from parents of hospitalized children staying at Ronald McDonald Houses. Regression models will examine the relationship between a parent's social determinants of health and their anxiety and depression in the context of their child's hospitalization. Setting/Study population: Parents/primary caregivers were recruited from the following sites: RMH of the Greater Philadelphia Region, RMH of San Diego, RMH of Greater Cincinnati, RMH of the Bluegrass (Lexington, KY), and RMH of Alabama. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** In the DAG below I hypothesize the associations between the variables and anxiety and depression based on what has been reported in the literature. The analysis is in progress. [blob: https://acts.slayte.com/50293cb7-4274-49bb-998d-7601dffd23cb] **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** Parents of hospitalized children experience a high burden of anxiety and depression. Pre-existing indicators of social determinants of health may contribute or compound parental anxiety and depression. A better understanding of this association can lead to improved screening and interventions to better support parents and their children.

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### Cultural Adaptation and Implementation of Cognitive Behavior Therapy in a Rural Mental Health Clinic of Puerto Rico

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**OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** Culturally Centered Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (CCCBT) is a therapeutic approach that acknowledges the effect of cultural values, beliefs, and norms on mental health. Study aims to develop a CCCBT for rural community by enhancing engagement, relevance, and outcomes through culturally tailored interventions, and evaluate its implementation. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** Diverse mixed methods study with participants ages 18-65 from Partial Hospitalization Program in rural community located in Puerto Rico Mountain region. CCCBT intervention will have a span of 9 consecutive bi-weekly sessions. The study consists of 2 phases: 1. Evaluate intervention acceptability through focus groups (n=12) with repeated measures to learn about enhancing mental health outcomes, 2. Measure intervention effectiveness in reducing mild-moderate depression and anxiety symptoms using validated questionnaires (PHQ-9 and GAD-7) with a 100 participants from same region. Descriptive analysis for sociodemographic characteristics will be used to provide overview of participants characteristics. Qualitative analysis of focus groups will be obtained through feedback and content analysis. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** We anticipate high intervention acceptability through positive participant feedback and cultural relevance feedback from focal groups. We expect to find significant reduction in symptoms of depression and anxiety post-intervention, demonstrating the efficacy of CCCBT in Puerto Rican rural communities. These results will support the feasibility of implementing