

screen for fatty liver disease in practices where TE and MRE are not available.

246

Adapting a parenting program for Latina mothers impacted by intimate partner violence: Early insights

Iris Cardenas¹, Lisa Berlin¹, Carmen Alvarez² and Bushra Sabri³

¹University of Maryland, Baltimore; ²University of Pennsylvania and

³Johns Hopkins

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Parenting programs overlook the needs of Latina mothers affected by intimate partner violence (IPV). To address this, we aim to adapt the Attachment and Biobehavioral Catch-up (ABC) parenting program. **Objective:** to understand core parenting challenges and strengths, identify implementation needs, and deliver a contextually responsive protocol. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** Guided by the ADAPT-ITT framework, we are conducting semi-structured interviews with Latina mothers ($n = 12-15$) and service providers ($n = 5-10$) to inform the adaptation of ABC while maintaining its core components (10 dyadic sessions focused on following the child's lead, nurturing children when distressed, and avoiding frightening behaviors). To date, we have interviewed four mothers in Spanish. Two bilingual coders are conducting the thematic analysis using Nvivo. The results presented here are preliminary, based on 80% inter-rater reliability, and derive from transcript review and interviewer memos; final themes will be confirmed through the planned coding process. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** We identified the following themes: parenting challenges: persistent safety worries after IPV; heavy caregiving responsibilities with limited time and money; custody/visitation disrupting children's routine; immigration related stress and co-parent conflict; and symptoms of depression/anxiety. Parenting strengths include a strong commitment to protection, existing routines, and faith/community support. Anticipated adaptations include acknowledging mothers' protective strengths while integrating brief, accessible content that normalizes stress responses and offers practical co-regulation tools (e.g., grounding breathing exercises) to strengthen parent-child connection. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT:** Early insights suggest that pairing ABC with content that honors mothers' protective strengths, normalizes stress responses, and offers accessible co-regulation tools could fill a critical gap in contextually responsive support for Latino families, potentially strengthening parent-child relationships and increasing service access.

247

Unveiling parental insights into the benefits and feasibility of community-based music enrichment programs for children in economically disadvantaged areas

Amy Smith¹, Delwyn Catley², Ann M. Davis³ and Kai Ling Kong⁴

¹Vanderbilt University Medical Center; ²San Diego State University;

³University of Kansas Medical Center and ⁴Children's Mercy Research Institute

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Advance translational understanding of how families with young children from low SES backgrounds engage with music and how these experiences shape interest in music enrichment

programs. By identifying family perceptions and barriers, this work will inform the design of responsive music interventions to promote developmental outcomes. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** This is a qualitative study of semi-structured interviews. Families had at least one child who was ≤ 2 -years old and an income which qualified for the Women, Infants, and Children's (WIC) program. Exclusion criteria included children (≤ 2 -years old) with chronic health diagnosis (e.g., cerebral palsy). Audio recordings were transcribed and coded using the inductive approach of thematic analysis. $N = 15$ included in the final analysis. The sample consisted of primarily black (53%) and multi-race (20%) families who reported an annual income below the 2023 poverty threshold for the number of family members living in the home (73%). Participating parents were mothers (94%), single (73%), and had a high school education or below (87%). **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** The home music environment: Parents' own musical background influences decisions on music they select for their children. Parents prefer children's songs that sound like the music they prefer to listen to (e.g., pop, hip-hop). Parent-child music interactions mostly include listening to and watching music shows vs. singing together. Parent interest/perception of community music programs: Parents have interest in community music programs and are interested in social and educational benefits to their child. Parent perceived barriers: Parents were not aware of music programs in their community. Social barriers include irregular work schedules, co-parenting, transportation, and balancing the demands of multiple children. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT:** Understanding how families from low SES backgrounds engage with and access community-based music programs will inform equitable and scalable strategies to promote early developmental enrichment through music, bridging research and community impact.

248

Implementing a Community Scientist program to increase community engagement and voice in research

Nuwanthi Heendeniya, Gladys Asiedu, Manisha Salinas, Hanh Higginbotham, Noreen Stephenson, Monica Albortie, Farhia Omar, Adeline Abbenyi, Doug Murrell, Sagar Dugani, Mark Wieland and Folakemi Odedina
Mayo Clinic

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Incorporating community voice ensures that research meets real world needs and enhances community trust and engagement. The objective of this program is to train community members on research to become community scientists and strengthen their role as partners in research, advancing the translation of discoveries into community practice. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** Based on the University of Florida Citizen Scientist model, Mayo Clinic launched a Community Scientist (CS) program in 2021 as a one-day event. It expanded to a 4-week program in 2022, an 8-week program with a 6-week experiential assignment in 2023-2024 and added asynchronous training in 2025. The CS curriculum integrates didactic and experiential assignments with pre/post evaluations implemented in 2023 and expanded in 2024 to include post evaluations for the 6-week experiential assignment. Participants represented three Mayo Clinic regions (Arizona, Florida, Midwest), reflecting different geographies and

backgrounds. Evaluations assessed participants' knowledge, confidence, and engagement in multiple topics such as genomics, ethics, biobanking, and researcher–community collaboration. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** 30 CS participants completed training once evaluations were implemented, and the CS participants' familiarity with the role of a community scientist increased from 20% to 90%. Understanding of genomics and biobanking increased from <20% to 80% and knowledge of research ethics and IRB processes increased from 30% to 75%. Participants agreed that the experiential assignment deepened their understanding (82%), confidence (80%), and ability (70%) to partner with researchers. High satisfaction scores (89%) from the CS participants supported the program's value and 100% noted readiness to engage as a CS in research. Overall results demonstrate the program's scalability and effectiveness while also noting the need for consistent evaluation for program improvement. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT:** The CS program empowers communities with knowledge and confidence to engage with research teams, advocate locally and partner with investigators. Strong gains and consistent growth across domains highlight the CS program's potential as a scalable model for meaningful community engagement in research.

249

Cervical cancer prevention gaps among minority women in Northwest Louisiana

Deborah Smith, Jerry McLarty and Cory Coehoorn

Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center Shreveport

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: To identify barriers to HPV vaccination and cervical cancer screening among Black and Hispanic women in Northwest Louisiana as a first step toward developing community-driven strategies to eliminate cervical cancer in the state. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** This cross-sectional study includes women aged 18–45 years who identify as Black or Hispanic. Participants are recruited through multiple methods, including community health fairs, churches, clinics, and snowball recruitment through peer referrals. Surveys are administered via REDCap in English and Spanish. We plan to enroll 260 women; this preliminary analysis includes 70. Structured surveys collect data on HPV awareness, provider offer, vaccination history, and cervical cancer screening. Sociodemographic characteristics and access factors are analyzed to describe prevention gaps. The study was approved by the LSUHS IRB (#00002755). **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Preliminary findings reveal major prevention gaps. Nearly half (46%) had never heard of HPV, and 43% had never heard of the HPV vaccine. Among those aware, 59% reported never being offered the vaccine, and 76% had never received it. While 69% believed the HPV vaccine prevents cervical cancer and 21% said it prevents genital warts, nearly half (49%) were unsure about its effectiveness. Among mothers, 31% were willing to vaccinate their children, and 7% had already done so. For cervical cancer screening, 86% had a Pap test; however, 20% were not up

to date. Among those screened for cervical cancer, most reported their last test was over three years ago. Participants were on average 33.2 years old (SD = 8.1), predominantly Black (74%) or Hispanic (26%), with 57% single, 66% employed full-time, and 72% insured. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT:** Eliminating cervical cancer in Louisiana requires equitable access to HPV vaccination and screening. This study identifies important prevention gaps in minority women and demonstrates how community-based approaches can inform targeted interventions to achieve cervical cancer elimination.

250

Funding community dissemination of research findings: A practical strategy to accelerate the speed of translation

Tara Truax, Sarah Bailey, Patricia Piechowski and Polly

Gipson Allen

University of Michigan

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: To demonstrate how small grant funding (up to \$5,000) for the dissemination of community-academic partnered research findings can accelerate translation by delivering relevant, actionable information to communities, supporting ongoing partnerships, and catalyzing future research and funding opportunities. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** Promoting Academic and Community Engagement (PACE) dissemination grants were awarded through a competitive funding mechanism. Over four funding cycles, the program received 25 submissions and funded 15 projects, awarding a total of \$75,000 to projects across Michigan. The grants supported established community-academic partnerships to share their community-engaged research (CEnR) findings with communities of interest. Dissemination was defined as returning research results to nonacademic audiences to accelerate translation. Traditional scholarly dissemination (e.g., publications or conferences) was not eligible. All awardees submitted final reports detailing their dissemination strategies, impacts, and outcomes. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** The PACE grants were designed to accelerate the translation of research into communities through focused, community-facing dissemination. Across four funding cycles, 15 funded projects reported employing broad dissemination strategies, including community forums, multimedia campaigns, artistic expression, and local events. Final reports described increased community awareness, enhanced trust and engagement, and momentum for follow-up collaborations and funding proposals. The poster will present key findings and selected examples to illustrate how modest, targeted investments can lead to measurable impacts in research translation at the community level. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT:** This poster will highlight how CTSAs can implement scalable, low-cost funding mechanisms to support community dissemination of research. Programs like PACE foster academic-community engagement, accelerate translation of findings, and offer a replicable model for supporting community-centered translational science.