

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.

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Cervical cancer prevention gaps among minority women in Northwest Louisiana

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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.

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

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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.