

Using Group Concept Mapping software, the 71 health goals identified by community organization representatives were fit into an 8-cluster model. Results suggested highest importance placed on Accessible & Healthy Housing ($M=4.12$, $SD=0.29$), Community ($M=4.08$, $SD=0.28$), Youth ($M=4.04$, $SD=0.49$) and Mental Health ($M=4.03$, $SD=0.46$). State agency priorities were found to overlap substantially with clusters defined by community leaders. We expect researchers will rate clusters differently, and find some community-endorsed health goals more relevant to their work than others. Perceived feasibility of tailoring future research to state health goals is expected to vary widely by item and researcher. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF FINDINGS:** We intend to: 1) facilitate discussions about successes and challenges of translating community-authored priorities into research, and 2) foster better understanding between researchers and the communities they aim to serve on the role of CTR for addressing health challenges in the state.

Team Science

30718

Evaluating and advancing the CTSA external advisory board: Best practices

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ABSTRACT IMPACT: The goal of this evaluation study is to enhance the ability of the External Review Board to advise the CTSA at UTMB how to improve translational science activities. **OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** The purpose of this study is to evaluate the work of the External Review Board (EAB) for the Institute for Translational Sciences/CTSA at the University of Texas Medical Branch-Galveston. This evaluation is conducted through the perceptions of professional and community board members. The outcome consists of an inventory of best practices. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** We collected data by means of semi-structured interviews with all eight member of the EAB. The interviews were conducted via telephone, lasted approximately 30 minutes each, and were audio-recorded with respondents' permission. Respondents' identities were held in confidence. The IRB at UTMB reviewed our study. The interviews were transcribed. The data were analyzed by means of an inductively-oriented, grounded theory approach (Charmaz, 2006). Emergent themes led to the formation of a series of best practices. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Common concerns included the need for more extensive training for new members; circulation of the agenda before the meeting; and the value of more structured main leadership. The members generally agreed that the breakout groups were valuable because they encouraged them to engage in hands-on responses to practical problems. One of the key epistemological findings was the consensus view that the evaluation of the EAB should be an ongoing project, as opposed to a yearly task. This serious approach to evaluation would be conducive to a process analysis of the EAB, since medical, social, economic, and cultural conditions surrounding and influencing translational science are generally in flux (e.g., the COVID-19 pandemic and the various stages in the CTSA grant). Overall, the EAB experience was quite positive for them. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF FINDINGS:** The strongest sentiment expressed in the interviews was that the CTSA at UTMB should focus and build on its strength—the science of team science—as opposed

to any concerted search for weaknesses that the term “evaluation” occasionally implies.

58201

What does team science look like across the CTSA Consortium? A qualitative analysis of the Great CTSA Team Science Contest results

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ABSTRACT IMPACT: This paper reveals the myriad techniques that CTSA hubs use to support, promote and expand team science including many ways to involve the community, students, scholars and other multidisciplinary scientists. **OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** The Great CTSA Team Science Contest (GTSC) was developed in the NCATS Workgroup on Institutional Readiness for Team Science to collect stories describing the many ways hubs were promoting and supporting team science across the CTSA consortium. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** Our qualitative data analysis examined the different designs from a high level - namely we categorized how many of the stories were competitions for pilot funding, training programs on team science competencies, communication skills training, workshops for educating community collaborators about research and/or training investigators about community-based research, advancing promotion and tenure for team science, etc. We discuss specific examples of different designs and who they were intended to benefit. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Launched in July 2018, the contest received 170 submissions from 45 unique CTSA hubs. Qualitative analysis addressed the following questions about team science: 1) Who or what group championed it? 2) Who benefitted or who were the intended recipients? 3) What was the desired outcome? (e.g. team science skills, communication skills, getting the community involved, fostering new collaborations, expanding capacity for team science, etc.) 4) What method(s) did they use? 5) What translational science stage was addressed? **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF FINDINGS:** This analysis includes examples of team science research, resources or interventions including successful team dynamics and knowledge integration. This paper reveals the myriad techniques that CTSA hubs use to support, promote and expand team science including involving the community, students, scholars and other multidisciplinary scientists.

Translational Science, Policy, & Health Outcomes Science

11989

The Impact of a Perinatal Mental Health Clinic on Psychopathology

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ABSTRACT IMPACT: This research is intended to provide researchers and clinicians information on factors that impact psychiatric health outcomes in a specialty perinatal mood disorders clinic. **OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** The present study seeks to examine factors that impact psychiatric outcomes at the University of Florida

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology Perinatal Mood Disorders Clinic (PMDC). **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** A hierarchical multinomial logistic regression will be conducted to evaluate predictors that may influence patients receiving a referral to specialty care, a return to primary care or being lost to follow up. Included predictors are changes in insurance status, baseline depression scores, and baseline obsessive-compulsive symptoms (OCS). A multinomial logistic regression will be conducted to determine if OCS and depressive symptoms predict referral to/establishment of psychotherapeutic care. A secondary binary logistic regression will be conducted to evaluate predictors that may predict reduction in depressive symptoms among women seen for more than one session. Included predictors of outcome include time (weeks in psychiatric treatment), OCS at baseline, and referral to psychological therapy. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Data collection is multiphase and ongoing via a retrospective chart review of patients seen in the PMDC. Hypotheses include that experiencing a change in insurance will significantly increase the risk of being lost to follow up, as compared to referral to specialty clinic or returning to primary care. It is also predicted that individuals with higher depressive symptoms or OCS will be more likely to be assigned to specialty care than to be lost to follow up or primary care. It is believed that greater time in psychiatric care, and lower OCS will increase the likelihood of reductions in depressive symptoms. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF FINDINGS:** This study seeks to provide information on predictors that influence outcome this specialty clinic, while extending the limited literature that has examined the influence of OCS on depressive symptoms. It is the hope of the authors to provide information on intervenable factors that influence psychiatric outcomes in a perinatal specialty clinic.

43017

Learning about Adaptive Capacity and Preparedness of CTSA Hubs

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ABSTRACT IMPACT: This work will inform the ongoing development of adaptive capacity and preparedness of the CTSA Program and other clinical and translational research organizations in their quest of improving processes that drive outcomes and impacts, shaping effective programs and services, and strengthening their

emergency readiness and sustainability. **OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** - Share the progress and preliminary findings of an 'Adaptive Capacity and Preparedness of CTSA Hubs' CTSA Working Group; -Improve our awareness and understanding of the efficient and effective changes helping CTSA hubs build robust capacity to address **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** A multi-case study including: - Triangulating multiple sources of information and mixed methods (survey/interviews of research administrators, researchers, evaluators, and other key stakeholders), literature review, document and M&E system information analysis, and expert review; - Describing CTSA hubs' experiences as related to research implementation, translation, and support during the time of emergency; - Administering a comprehensive survey of the CTSA addressing their challenges, lessons learned, and practices that work in various program components/areas. Data collection includes aggregate and cross-sectional data, with representation based on CTSA size, maturity, and population density. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** The described approach shows sound promise to investigate and share strategies and best practices for building adaptive capacity and preparedness of CTSA – across various scientific sectors, translational research spectrum, and the goals outlined by NCATS for the CTSA program. The anticipated results of this research will include the identified/shared innovative solutions and lessons learned for this rapidly emerging, high-priority clinical and translational science issue. 'High-quality lessons learned' are those that represent principles extrapolated from multiple sources and triangulated to increase transferability to new contexts and situations. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF FINDINGS:** The project provides useful knowledge and tools to research organizations and stakeholders across multiple disciplines – for mitigating the impact of the COVID-19 disaster via effective adjusting programs, practices, and processes, and building capacity for future successful, 'emergency ready and responsive' research and training.

50048

Closing the cross-institutional referral loop: Assessment of consultation note quality

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ABSTRACT IMPACT: Results will inform the design of health information technologies that assess and improve clinicians' interpersonal communication supporting co-management of care across health institutions. **OBJECTIVES/GOALS:** Poor communication and co-management of comorbidities during the referral process increase physician workload, patient burden, and safety risks. In this preliminary study, our objective was to understand how consultants' notes support physician collaboration within and across health care institutions. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** We reviewed medical records. Accessing the Indiana Network for Patient Care database, consultation notes were randomly selected from four