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## Have interdisciplinary collaborations increased over the last 10 years at Johns Hopkins University? Results of a pilot study

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**OBJECTIVES/SPECIFIC AIMS:** The purpose of this study is to determine if the prevalence of interdisciplinary collaborations has increased over the past 10 years at 1 CTSA-funded institution. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** We used Scopus to identify all articles published by authors affiliated with any of the Johns Hopkins Institutions for the years 2005, 2010, and 2015. We limited the search by the Scopus Field Codes "Subject Area" to biomedical science only, "Document Type" to articles only, and "Source Type" to journals only. We further eliminated all articles with 1 author or more than 10 authors. This resulted in 2800 articles for 2005, 3987 for 2010, and 4569 for 2015. After exporting the articles, we randomly selected 25 from each of the 3 time periods. Using the World Public Library Outline of Academic Disciplines as a guide, every author was assigned 1 of the following disciplines: Social Science (eg, Psychology), Basic Science (eg, Biology, Chemistry), Agriculture, Computer Science, Engineering, Medicine, Public Health, Nursing, or an Interdisciplinary field (eg, Genetic Medicine) based on their department and school affiliation. Articles with authors who belonged to 1 discipline only were considered single-discipline articles, and articles with authors in a least 2 different disciplines were considered "interdisciplinary." **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Based on the results of an initial pilot study, in 2005, 24% of articles were interdisciplinary, in 2010, 20% of articles were interdisciplinary, and in 2015, 60% of articles were interdisciplinary. The large gap between the first 2 time periods (2005 and 2010) and the most recent (2015), suggests a possible pattern of increasing growth of interdisciplinary collaborations over time. Expanding this analysis to a much larger sample size will provide additional important evidence. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT:** Increasing emphasis is being placed on evaluating the effectiveness of the CTSA consortium in achieving its goals and on developing methods to gauge its success. Systematic methods that are easy to replicate across hubs are needed to better understand and track the evolution of scientific collaborations over time. This study outlines a process for determining whether one of the major desirable outcomes of the CTSA, notably the growth of interdisciplinary collaborations, can be determined through the analysis of authorship patterns. Further research is needed to confirm the generalizability of these results across other CTSA hubs.

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## Use of an online provider learning community to assess clinical HIV/HCV/STDs-related training needs

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**OBJECTIVES/SPECIFIC AIMS:** The prevention, management, and treatment of HIV, STDs, and HCV requires continuous training that reflects contemporary best-practice and innovative care models. In order to improve the NYS AIDS Institute's comprehensive web-enabled training program, which enhances the capacity of a diverse healthcare workforce, a needs assessment (NA) of our community of practice (CoP) is needed to better understand their training needs, circumstances, and instructional modalities preferences. The goal of the assessment was to better understand our CoP's preferences of online trainings, and as a result to develop a "responsive design" system that will enhance user's learning experience thus improving patient care. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** We developed and deployed an NA survey using REDCap. The instrument consisted in 27 questions related to providers' preferences on receiving continuing educational training and their use of technologies, including mobile platforms, online modules, webinars, and telehealth. As part of the recruitment strategy, several resources were deployed over a 1-month recruitment period including sequential email blasts, website promotion, and assessment links included in newsletters and social media. Weekly reminders were also used to promote the participation from our CoP. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** A total of 310 respondents participated in the NA, with 85.8% from NYS. 177 were clinicians (20.5% MD, 2.9% PA, 17.3% NP, and 16.3% RN) and 133 nonclinical providers (case/care managers, social workers, public health professionals, coordinators/administrators, and other). The participants worked in hospitals, community health centers, substance use centers, private practices, and state/local health departments. More than 90% of respondents indicated that they preferred both live/in-person and online training, and participants most strongly indicated that they stayed up-to-date on current developments through CDC, the AIDS Institute, and conferences. More

than 60% of respondents considered that receiving CE credit for the training was very important and 28% indicated they would use training materials in Spanish if offered. In terms of technology, over 80% of the respondents preferred computers, but more 50% also used mobile devices (computer at home 61.8%, computer at work 85%, tablet 29.9%, iPhone 20.9%, Android 16.6%, other device 2.3%). **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT:** Accessing an online CoP provided a useful opportunity to assess training needs and preferences of clinical and nonclinical providers. Most providers indicated that they were primarily likely to use a work computer to complete online training or secondarily a home computer. With a significant portion of respondents indicating use of tablets, smartphones, and other devices, online training opportunities should be developed with responsive design to assure flexibility and access. In addition to online training, participants indicated that they also strongly valued live, in-person training. Offering training with CDC and the NYS AIDS Institute branding, in Spanish, together with offering continuing education credit, were all seen as desirable training elements. Accessing this online CoP helped streamline and target training priorities and logistics.

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## Enhancing KL2 Scholar poster communication skills for lay audiences using community judges

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**OBJECTIVES/SPECIFIC AIMS:** The 2 primary objectives were to (i) insure that Scholars can effectively communicate the translational impact of their research to a lay audience and (ii) assess the benefits and efficacy of having community, as well as faculty members, judge the translational impact of KL2 Scholar's poster presentations. An explicit secondary goal was to further the engagement of community members in CTSI-sponsored translational research. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** CTSI's Education, Community Engagement, Discovery and Translation, and Translational Workforce Development Cores created the translational impact questions and evaluation sheets. The Community Engagement and Office of Discovery and Translation recruited community judges from their respective networks and they were assigned to relevant studies. Scholars were provided with the judges scoring template in advance. After the Research Poster Session, the KL2 Scholars evaluated the quality of their presentations and the impact of having feedback from Community Judges. The Community Judges evaluated their perceived "added value" to the research presentations and their interactions with the Scholars. Both Scholars and judges completed evaluations of the poster presentation and judging process, performed on a 5-point Likert scale. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** KL2 Scholars felt that the community impact judges provided valuable feedback on their research (3.8/5) and were satisfied overall with the poster session (3.4/5). In evaluating their own presentations, Scholars tended to rate themselves higher (4.2–4.6/5) on the clarity of their translational impact presentations than the community judges rated the Scholars (4.1–4.2/5). Scholars also rated themselves somewhat higher in the quality of their dealing with any ethical issues and their dissemination plan (4.0/5) than the community judges (3.8/5). Judges were very positive and felt they brought value to the experience (4.2–4.4/5). **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT:** Community judges added qualitative value to the Scholar presentations based on the Scholar and community judge evaluations and based on comparison based on prior year poster sessions. Documenting the degree of impact of the combination of this proscribed poster format and community-judging process awaits future assessment of Scholar presentations before and after the next annual poster presentation.

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## Research participant 101: What you need to know before joining a research study

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**OBJECTIVES/SPECIFIC AIMS:** The goal of this innovative course is to provide community members with sufficient information to either join or decline participation in clinical research. We anticipate that they will gain knowledge in why research is conducted, the ways participants are recruited, the history of research, regulations that guide research today, participant protections, understand the consent process, their risks and benefits of participating in clinical research. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** We will recruit interested community members via flyers placed at the training location and at other local community centers and agencies that receive heavy foot traffic.