A Feasibility Study for the Implementation of a Hospital-based Violence Intervention Program in the Rural South

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: As hospitals across the nation respond to the need to address community violence, there is a dearth of Hospital-based Violence Intervention Programs (HVIPs) in the South despite the physician-parent interaction may represent modifiable targets for future interventions to promote health equity.

A Mixed Methods Analysis of Disparities in the Management of Low-Risk Febrile Infants

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Febrile infants are a model population for exploring communication, implicit bias, and health disparities in the pediatric emergency department. Using mixed methods, we performed an in-depth analysis of disparities and physician-parent communication, a potentially modifiable driver of inequities.

METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: We performed a multicenter cross-sectional study of febrile infants with low-risk for invasive bacterial infection evaluated between 2018-19 across 32 institutions. We performed logistic regression to assess the association between 1) race and ethnicity (Non-Hispanic White [NHW], Non-Hispanic Black [NHB], Hispanic [H], Other Race and/or Ethnicity [O]) and 2) limited English proficiency (LEP) with the standard of care, discharge without lumbar puncture and without antibiotics. We concurrently performed in-depth semi-structured interviews with physicians to explore physician-parent communication and implicit bias in the management decisions for febrile infants.

RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Of 3629 low-risk febrile infants, 74.2% received standard of care. NHB, compared to NHW, infants were more likely to receive standard of care (aOR 1.3 [95% CI 1.0-1.7]; aOR H: 1.1 [95% CI 0.9-1.4]; aOR O: 1.0 [95%CI 0.8-1.4]). There was no association between LEP and standard of care (aOR 0.8 [0.61–1.1]). When accounting for documented use of professional interpretation, families with LEP without documented professional interpretation were less likely than families without LEP to receive standard of care (aOR 0.6 [95% CI 0.4–0.9]). Thematic analysis of 13 physician interviews is expected to elucidate aspects of the physician-parent interaction that influence management decisions.

DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE: Infant race, ethnicity, and use of professional interpretation, are associated with the management of low-risk febrile infants. Physician behaviors that are influenced by the physician-parent interaction may represent modifiable targets for future interventions to promote health equity.

A Digital Approach to Syphilis Infection Prevention

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: The goal of this study is to explore the effectiveness of a digital health education curriculum aimed at increasing syphilis beliefs and screening behavior among young African American females residing in Jefferson County, AL.

METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Study Population: African American, cisgender women, aged 18-29, who reside in Jefferson County, AL.

Sample Size: N = 50 Measurements: 1) Champion Health Belief Model scale adapted for measuring syphilis perceptions and syphilis screening behavior Analysis Plan: IBM SPSS Statistics 29 will be used to analyze intervention data. Pre-and post-intervention data will be analyzed to calculate a screening request rate for each period. We will use Cohen’s D effect sizes to measure screening requests rate differences post intervention completion. The small sample size and exploratory nature of this project make the descriptive statistics valuable.

RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: We anticipate that the digital syphilis prevention intervention will positively influence participants’ beliefs regarding syphilis and their syphilis screening behaviors. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE: Innovative preventive approaches to reducing syphilis disease spread is a national priority as rates have risen annually throughout the last decade. African American women experience the greatest disease burdens associated with syphilis. This study leverages tailored strategies to effectively address this ailment in the target population.

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Research. Long-term members have played a key role in providing continuity over the years.

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: The findings will result in a culturally and geographically relevant HVIP model and package of implementation strategies to test in future hybrid trials (feasibility pilot & multi-site RCT); and shape the future of violence prevention efforts in healthcare settings across the rural South.

A Feasibility Study for the Implementation of a Hospital-based Violence Intervention Program in the Rural South

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