

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: This study aimed to explore the feasibility of implementing sustainable depression screening services within an appointment-based pharmacy. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** A qualitative observational study was conducted at a rural, appointment-based community pharmacy. Following staff consent, unstructured interviews and workflow observations were performed over a 1-week period to characterize existing processes and identify potential integration points for screening. Field notes from observations and interviews were supplemented with an anonymous Qualtrics survey assessing perceived barriers and facilitators to depression screening implementation. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** The pharmacy filled approximately 200 prescriptions daily and employed one pharmacist and two to four bilingual technicians serving a predominantly Hispanic population. Both the pharmacist and staff were supportive of implementing depression screening and viewed it as compatible with their MedSync workflow. Reported barriers included the lack of a private counseling area and concerns regarding patient comfort discussing mental health due to stigma. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT:** Appointment-based pharmacies are well suited to integrate depression screening into existing workflows. Future implementation efforts should address structural and stigma-related barriers to optimize feasibility and sustainability.

539

Opt-in or Opt-out? Evaluating policies and best practices in patient engagement for research

Abigail Reed¹ and Thomas Campion²

¹Columbia University Irving Institute for Clinical and Translational Research and ²Chief Research Informatics Officer, Professor of Research in Population Health Sciences and Healthcare Policy Research in Pediatrics, Weill Cornell Medical College

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: This poster overviews the national landscape of policies related to patient engagement for research known as opt-in or opt-out policies. The evaluation compares policy types, changes to those policies, managing institutional hurdles, the resources used to support patient engagement for research, and shares best practices. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** We identified peer academic medical institutions with active CTSA funding from public records and invited the contact PI of 37 institutions to speak about their patient engagement policies. We connected with 26 of these institutions in 30–60 minute discussions with members of CUIMC, WCM, and NYP. Each participant consented to being recorded for note-taking purposes before sharing an open-ended narrative about their patient engagement policies. Questions were completed throughout this process to address policy specifics, institutional resources, ethical considerations, and patient engagement. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** In speaking with 26 peer institutions, we identified 50% have continuously operated under an opt-out policy with an additional 25% of institutions having previously switched from opt-in policies to opt-out. Those having undergone a policy switch commonly did so in alignment with an institutional implementation of an EHR system. The majority of opt-out institutions had special populations that were excluded from this policy for a multiple of ethical and practical considerations.

Institutional decisions on policy type often centered on patient needs and experience, weighing patient autonomy versus patient privacy. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT:** There has been a national shift toward opt-out patient engagement policies, frequently aligning with the launch of an EHR system. Those switching to opt-out policies often cited patient autonomy as their guiding ethical principle and chose to engage with patient advocacy groups following the policy implementation for operational optimization.

540

Amplifying community voices: Enhancing CE Studios through facilitator-led power sharing in translational research

Ivory Simms¹, Delores Collins², Erika Trapl¹, Martha Sajatovic³ and Darcy Freedman¹

¹Case Western Reserve University; ²A Vision Of Change and ³University Hospitals

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: 1. Explore how to increase shared leadership of CE Studio by leveraging the expertise of community facilitators. 2. Understand processes implemented to enhance power sharing between community and academic partners participating in CE Studios. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** In partnership with a community co-investigator, community members (N= 35) were recruited to serve as facilitators for the Northeast Ohio CTSC Community Engagement (CE) Studios starting in October 2024. A four-phase innovation method was conducted to onboard community facilitators and solicit feedback to increase power sharing during our CE Studios – Phase 1: Developing Facilitator Pipeline, Phase 2: Engaged Training and Development, and Phase 3: Enhancing Expert Experience. A selection of facilitators participated in virtual or in-person CE Studio (N= 4) to pilot Phase 4: Team Integration. Together, these innovations enhanced community expert recruitment and shared leadership of the CE Studio while strengthening the value of the CE Studio for investigators seeking community input. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** We anticipate enhanced CE Studio outcomes by implementing community facilitator guidance and innovation throughout the CE Studio framework. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT:** Empowering facilitators to provide their expertise throughout the full scope of the CE Studio framework through coaching, expert recruitment, training, investigator preparation, and reporting enhances the CE Studio experience. This power sharing increases trust and quality of the CE Studio experience and enhances academic partnerships.

541

Effects of culinary-focused nutrition education on psychological health and well-being: An Exploratory analysis of the SPICE UP MyPlate Pilot Study

Kayla Tate and Kristina Petersen
The Pennsylvania State University

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Although diet quality is known to influence psychological health, this is under-explored in studies designed to improve diet quality. This secondary analysis aims to investigate the effects of culinary-focused nutrition education relative to