outpatient treatment at TND or RH. Participants complete a one-time online survey comprising a demographics questionnaire, Rotter Interpersonal Trust Scale, Wake Forest Trust in Physician Scale, Revised Health Care System Distrust Scale, 5-item RAND Social Desirability Scale, and Adverse Childhood Events Survey. Participants then individually participate in a modified protocol of the “Trust Game.” Predictor variables for multivariate analysis collected included age, race/ethnicity, gender identification, number of days in current treatment, number of prior substance abuse treatment programs, and number of adverse childhood events. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Each individual scale will be assessed for item analysis, factor analysis, construct validity, content validity, and reliability and compared with general population sample values published in the literature. We will use multivariate analysis to determine the impact of potential predictor variables on specific types of interpersonal or healthcare-related trust. We anticipate having preliminary results to present in April. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: Women who seek substance abuse treatment in the community face unique challenges compared to their male counterparts, including higher rates of prior interpersonal trauma, co-occurring psychiatric diagnoses, and more serious physical health problems. Characteristics such as these highlight the need for regular healthcare engagement in the setting of an increased risk of decreased interpersonal or healthcare-related trust. Prior qualitative research demonstrates that trust building is seen as an essential component of care in ongoing substance abuse treatment for women in this population. Validation of psychometric healthcare-related trust scales in a population of women seeking substance abuse treatment in a community-based setting will provide a framework for future quantitative inquiry into the impact of healthcare-related trust on health outcomes, healthcare engagement, and treatment retention for this target population. Similarly, it will also facilitate inquiry into the effectiveness of specific treatment programs or interventions on improving therapeutic trust building.

2451 Views of African American parent-child dyads on the immunization neighborhood to improve HPV vaccination rates
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OBJECTIVES/SPECIFIC AIMS: To better understand African American (AA) parents and their adolescents perceptions towards the immunization neighborhood to improve HPV vaccination rates. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: We conducted qualitative interviews among a purposive sample of 30 AA parent-child dyads. We engaged the community (community advisory boards, community organizations) in the design and implementation of this study. Before each interview, we provided participants a brief survey to assess acceptability of various vaccination settings (i.e., pharmacies, health departments, and schools). An inductive, qualitative content analysis approach was used to analyze the data, and a constant comparison method was used to compare codes for theme development. Descriptive (i.e., frequencies) were used to analyze survey data with the SPSS version 23 software. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Findings demonstrate that many parents were willing to get their adolescents vaccinated at the health department (n = 19) followed by the pharmacy (n = 17). However, majority of parents were less willing to get their adolescent vaccinated at school (n = 21). Mixed results were found for children with many having positive attitudes towards alternative settings (health department = 21; pharmacy = 14; school = 16). Parents viewed the health department as being stigmatized and unclean for adolescent immunizations in general, while children were unsure of the difference between the health department and the medical home for the vaccine. Both parents and adolescents viewed the pharmacy as “too open” but would use it if a nurse administered the shot and had a good tracking system. Both also expressed strong feelings against school vaccinations, especially HPV vaccine shots. However, would consider for convenience or if administration was done by a nurse. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: Findings from this study provide intervention targets to improve access to HPV vaccination in alternative settings. It further demonstrates the importance of community engagement for the success of translational research, in which we will aim to disseminate this study’s findings. Ultimately, this study could play a role in shifting the traditional model of the HPV vaccine being provided solely in the medical home to improve HPV vaccination rates.

2229 A community-academic translational research and learning collaborative to evaluate the associations among biological, social, and nutritional status for adolescent women and their babies using electronic health records (EHR) data
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