

facilitators, while role ambiguity and turnover were barriers. Innovation was valued for adaptation to community context and increased capacity; however, some leads noted tensions between research and advocacy goals. Context barriers included limited funding, COVID-19, and shifting CBO, local, and national policies. CTSA-provided Facilitation was mentioned positively by nearly all community leads. Academic leads interacted with the CTSA team primarily when conflicts arose. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT:** The i-PARIHS framework highlighted how strong partnerships, expertise, and adaptation to community context enabled projects, while role ambiguity, turnover, and contextual challenges impeded progress. Strengthening facilitation, clarifying roles and responsibilities, and planning for turnover may enhance future projects.

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Applying human-centered design to develop and refine a cervical cancer screening intervention for people experiencing homelessness

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: People experiencing homelessness (PEH) face disproportionate cervical cancer burden and screening barriers. Our goal was to design a tailored intervention involving community health worker (CHW)-led education and delivery of context-appropriate screening options in two homeless shelters in Indiana. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** Guided by a community advisory board and following a human-centered design (HCD) framework, interviews with 30 PEH were conducted in the inspiration phase to explore experiences, knowledge, and attitudes toward cervical cancer screening, including human papillomavirus (HPV) self-sampling, a novel approach where patients collect their own vaginal swab. Rapid qualitative analysis informed an HCD session with 12 PEH in the ideation phase to further explore screening motivators and key messages to encourage uptake of HPV self-sampling. Data were synthesized into an educational flipbook and iteratively refined with participant feedback. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Findings from interviews and the HCD session highlighted a strong desire to be screened and the need for clear information, access to a trusted CHW, and choice in screening options. The final intervention consisted of an individual cervical cancer education session with a CHW utilizing the educational flipbook, followed by optional screening through HPV self-sampling at the shelter and/or navigation to a clinic. To date, a total of 200 participants have enrolled in the education session. Preliminary results show significant knowledge gains and retention and positive shifts in attitudes toward screening. After an education flipbook redesign, HPV self-sampling uptake significantly increased. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT:** Applying a HCD approach enabled meaningful engagement to iteratively develop and refine an intervention that addressed community needs, increased HPV self-sampling

uptake, and expanded cervical cancer screening access for people experiencing homelessness in Indiana.

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Lived experiences of loneliness: A phenomenological study of older adults with chronic illnesses living in community dwellings in Puerto Rico

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: The purpose of this study is to explore and understand the experience of loneliness in adults over 65 years of age with chronic illnesses residing in public and private community dwellings in Puerto Rico. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** The Phenomenological qualitative approach aims to deepen participants' understanding of how they define loneliness, the associated risk factors, the strategies they use to cope with it, and its perceived effectiveness. The project has three phases: the first phase involves obtaining informed consent, the second phase consists of the interview, and the third phase concludes the interview with a reminder that a follow-up meeting will be held to validate the information collected. This study will use a convenience sampling method to recruit 20 participants aged 65 years or older with chronic illnesses residing in public (10 participants) and private (10 participants) community dwellings in Puerto Rico. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** This study is needed to better understand how older adults with chronic illnesses experience loneliness, what factors influence their perception, and what strategies they use to cope with it. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT:** The findings may inform community interventions and public policies aimed at improving the quality of life for this population.

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Adoption and feasibility of Streetwyze, an online platform for continuous engagement of San Francisco Pregnancy Family Village (SFPFV) community members

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Ongoing engagement between community and health organizations is key to improving perinatal health outcomes. The San Francisco Pregnancy Family Village partnered with Streetwyze, an online private community platform, to share real-time experiences and feedback with organizations and enhance continuous engagement between events. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** We are using a mixed-methods design combining platform analytics, community focus groups, and surveys to evaluate feasibility, acceptability, and early impact of the Streetwyze platform. Measures include frequency and type of engagement, perceived enablers and barriers to use, and indicators of trust and communication