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The role of Doulas in the health care continuum for pregnant people with substance use disorder: Perspectives of patients, Doulas, and healthcare providers

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: The goals of this research are to 1) determine the prevalence of perinatal doula services use in Virginia, with a focus on individuals with substance use disorders (SUD), 2) evaluate awareness of doulas among pregnant and postpartum people with SUD, and 3) assess provider knowledge and interaction with doulas for the care of this population. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** Both quantitative and qualitative methods will be used to evaluate patient and healthcare provider knowledge regarding doula services and the patient–doula–healthcare provider relationship. Surveys and semi-structured interviews will be administered to doulas, pregnant and postpartum women, and healthcare providers in this mixed-methods approach. Information from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services National Provider Identifier (NPI) Registry, and doula training programs will be utilized to recruit doulas for participation. Paper and online recruitment materials will be posted to engage pregnant and postpartum individuals. Healthcare provider recruitment will occur via the NPI Registry along with contacting physicians' practices. SAS 9.4 and NVivo will be utilized for analysis. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** This proposed research will be an initial assessment of the current state of doula services utilization, mothers' knowledge of doulas and their purpose, and healthcare providers' awareness of and partnership with doulas to provide optimal birthing and postpartum experiences to the pregnant and parenting population with and without SUD. Results from this study will be disseminated to community doulas, pregnant people and mothers with substance use disorders, and relevant healthcare providers to decrease barriers to doula care and advocate for consistent, systematic documentation of doula services in the medical record and in public health surveillance systems. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT:** This study will be the first study to assess doula services utilization in Virginia, with a specific focus on pregnant and postpartum women with substance use disorders. This work will support advocacy for improved data capture and utilization regarding doula services in order to reduce barriers to care and improve perinatal outcomes.

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The case for investigating the palliative needs of children in foster care: A call to action

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: The purpose of this study was to document the publicly available literature, measurement tools, secondary data, and expert perspective on the intersectional care gaps and disparities of children with palliative needs in foster care. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** Four data collection methods determined the frontier of available information on the palliative needs of children in

foster care. A literature review assessed the quality and content of published evidence. A catalogue of relevant measures tools and validation results determined what psychometric tools exist for the population, how well they performed in validation studies, and if any incorporated community members in their development. The National Data Archive for Child Abuse and Neglect was consulted to assess whether existing secondary data was fit for purpose. Informal interviews will be conducted with subject matter experts (pediatrics, palliative care, foster care) to determine the legitimacy and urgency of the problem. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Health inequities among children in foster care and children with medical complexity (CMC) suggest a strong likelihood of unmet palliative care needs for CMC in foster care; however, no literature or data describe the scope and severity, and few insights support development of safe and supportive interventions to meet these needs. No national publicly available datasets include both foster-related case or placement information and diagnosis or service-specific data, including Medicaid data and the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS). No work has been published integrating foster parents or former foster youth input on palliative needs. Participatory action research methodologies with critically ill patients have led to improvements in patient experience and clinical care. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT:** The lack of data, community engagement, and validated measures to identify palliative needs of children in foster care stymie efforts to identify and correct health inequities. Participatory action research is needed to meaningfully engage foster and health care partners to determine what palliative care needs should be prioritized and measured.

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Quantifying the impact of community engagement on enrollment and retention

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Substantial evidence supports the use of community engagement in CTS. Yet, there is a lack of empirical basis for recommending a particular level of community engagement over others. We aimed to identify associations between level of community involvement and study process outcomes, focusing on procedures to promote enrollment and inclusion. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** Using manifest content analysis, we analyzed community engagement (CEn) strategies of studies indexed in ClinicalTrials.gov, focusing on studies 1) associated with 20 medical schools located in 8 southern states in the Black Belt, 2) conducted in 2015–2019, and 3) on 7 topics: cancer, depression, anxiety, hypertension, substance use disorder, cardiovascular disease, and HIV/AIDS. Data source was the ClinicalTrials.gov entry and publication for each study. We categorized each study on level of community involvement as described by the study protocol CTS Consortium Community Engagement Key Function Committee Task Force on the Principles of Community Engagement continuum. Outcomes included recruitment and representativeness. Other codes included funder type, study phase, study status, and time to enrollment. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Of 890 studies that met