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Mind the gap: A comprehensive landscape analysis to Inform CTSA initiatives to support community-engaged research

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: This poster will provide key insights from a landscape analysis examining resources for community-engaged research (CEnR) across three University of Michigan (U-M) campuses. Highlights will include notable gaps and limitations and how the analysis will inform future U-M CTSA CE programming to support CEnR efforts at U-M. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** A landscape analysis of CE resources available at U-M was conducted as part of a multipronged approach to inform CTSA CE services. Through a comprehensive review of U-M websites, the analysis identified 83 CEnR programs and services across Ann Arbor, Flint, and Dearborn campuses of U-M. Programs were mapped by audience (faculty, staff, students, and community partners), topic, and service type. Assessment of distribution, website clarity, and ease of navigation further illuminated opportunities to improve support and efficiency to better meet the needs of those engaged in CEnR at U-M. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** The landscape analysis identified 83 CEnR-related programs and services at U-M, most concentrated in Ann Arbor, and with the highest concentration in a few units. Data analysis services, resources for sustaining and sharing work, and structured grant feedback were relatively rare. Availability of funding for community-focused initiatives was infrequent and generally under \$10,000. Over 70% of resources were available to faculty or students, 18% were available to the community, and just under 13% were open to staff. Findings will be used by MICHR to identify opportunities for future CE initiatives. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT:** The poster outlines a landscape analysis framework and process that can be replicated by other CTSA to assess institutional CEnR resources. This approach helps identify gaps and develop supports that meet the evolving needs of research teams and the community partners they collaborate with.

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Assessing Latinas' information needs and communication preferences surrounding menopause and menopause hormone therapy

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Latinas experience more severe menopause symptoms compared to non-Hispanic white women, yet they are less likely to use menopause hormone therapy (MHT), often due to misinformation. This study was conducted to understand Latinas' information needs and communication preferences regarding menopause and MHT. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** A qualitative descriptive study was conducted with 22 self-reported Latinas/

Hispanic women between 40 and 60 years ($M = 47.7 \pm 4.6$ years), living or working in Southeast Texas. Six focus groups were conducted in English (2 in-person and 3 virtual) and Spanish (1 virtual), audio recorded and transcribed in English. Data were analyzed using emergent thematic analysis. Women completed an adapted version of The Menopause Society's Menopause Health Questionnaire (English or Spanish). **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Three informational needs emerged among Latinas: 1) Increase preparedness about menopausal expectations (i.e., physiology, symptoms/trajectory, treatment options); 2) MHT use and related risks; and 3) menopause information provided much earlier than symptoms appear, "the earlier the better." Three communication preferences emerged: 1) Latinas obtain menopause information from midlife female family members (excluding mothers), friends and coworkers, internet searches, social media, magazines, and gynecologists; 2) prefer to obtain information from primary care providers, women's health practitioners, and reputable organizations; and 3) prefer communication be provided via brochures, videos (i.e., waiting rooms), workshops/seminars, reputable websites, social media, and TV commercials. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT:** Latinas' express knowledge gaps about menopause and MHT, despite publicly available information. Providers and scientific organizations should better disseminate evidence-based information, in multiple formats, to improve menopause preparedness. Further research with larger Latina groups is needed.

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Cardiorespiratory fitness mediates disparities in arterial stiffness among women*

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Heart disease is a leading cause of death in Alabama. Non-Hispanic Black (NHB) women demonstrate greater arterial stiffness than Non-Hispanic White (NHW) women. We explored whether cardiorespiratory fitness (VO₂max) accounts for population differences in arterial stiffness among postmenopausal women. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** We analyzed data from