Team Science

Post-hurricane community health assessment through newspaper stories and interprofessional community engagement

Kathleen R. Stevens[1], Mary Judson[2], Dan Parker[2], Bridgett Piernik-Yoder[1], Wendy Lee[1], Timothy Reistetter[1] and David Vasquez[3]
[1]University of Texas Health San Antonio, [2]South Jetty Newspaper, Port Aransas, TX and [3]Texas Department of Health and Human Services, San Antonio, TX

ABSTRACT IMPACT: Working alongside news staff as community partners is feasible for community engagement to co-create a post-hurricane health assessment and connect it to our academic health center's disaster response capacity. OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Successful academic-community partnership in post-disaster response depends on shared understanding of impact. Community newspapers could provide valuable insight into health needs and inform strategic recovery plans. Our objective was to determine methodological feasibility of using newspaper stories to identify post-disaster needs. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Community-Based Participatory Research principles were applied to engage newspaper staff and conduct qualitative analysis of stories published in the weekly Port Aransas South Jetty newspaper, serving this small rural coastal community. Using directed content analysis, the team derived and validated constructs from Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs and Phases of Disaster models to create a codebook. Scientists and newspaper staff examined the codebook for congruency regarding interpretation and themes. With copyright permission to access online newspaper files, NVivo software was used to search for Hurricane Harvey-related terms (e.g., 'Harvey, tropical storm, flood, damage, volunteer'). Stories from 3 days post-Harvey to 6 months post-Harvey were examined and again at anniversary date. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: The weekly South Jetty newspaper was published continuously from August 31, 2017, through the date our study ended, February 22, 2018. Analysis showed themes of the storm and community response to disaster at multiple levels. Harvey caused catastrophic flooding, destruction, on par with 2005 Hurricane Katrina as the costliest storm on record. In Port Aransas, 130 mph winds and a 12-foot storm surge damaged 90% of the buildings. Stories reflected Phases of Response: Pre-disaster, Impact, Heroic, Honeymoon, Disillusionment, and initial phases of Reconstruction and Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs. Story: 'It's not just the physical part of Port Aransas that was hurt by the hurricane. Harvey also wounded the town's collective psyche. We've wept for our losses, then counted our blessings, then wept for our losses again.' DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF FINDINGS: Newspapers were a rich source of post-disaster data. Text and pictures were poignant. Thematic analysis identified stages of recovery. Working alongside news staff as community partners is feasible for community engagement to co-create a post-hurricane health assessment and connect it to our academic health center's disaster response capacity.

Expanding Community Knowledge and Relationships for Congregation-Neighbor Health Connections and Advocacy in Indianapolis through a #HealthyMe Learning Community

David Craig[1], Shonda Gladden[2], Jacob Christenson[3], Dustin Lynch[3], Meredith Campbell[4], Emily Hardwick[3] and Sarah Wiehe[3]
[1]IUPUI Liberal Arts - Religious Studies, [2]Good to the Soul, [3]IU School of Medicine - Indiana Clinical & Translational Sciences Institute, [4]IU School of Medicine

ABSTRACT IMPACT: Congregations' support for social, emotional, mental and spiritual wellness is foundational to human health and their community knowledge and presence can improve resilience and health in socially vulnerable neighborhoods. OBJECTIVES/GOALS: The Indiana CTSI Monon Collaborative is listening and understanding the most pressing health issues in the community and are working together to design and deliver community health solutions. We worked with our community ambassador to launch a health and wellness learning community for ten congregations seeking to build a health-connector network. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Study team used qualitative (interviews, focus groups, listening sessions, learning management system, participatory-design research) and quantitative (surveys) data collection methods in the development and ongoing implementation of the learning community. Study Population: Based on initial assessment of health and social vulnerability data within the Marion County neighborhoods in Indianapolis, community ambassador engaged congregations in more vulnerable neighborhoods to seek participation in learning community. Ten congregations signed a covenant of participation; learning community includes 10 clergy and 8 health advocates. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Since the inception of the Learning Community in May 2020, we have developed a better understanding of the assets and barriers of LC participants around health and well-being. Through ongoing virtual gatherings (facilitated by community ambassador Good to the Soul), sharing of resources through our online modules on Canvas (LMS), and synthesis of data captured throughout our time together, LC participants have developed SMART goals which will inform priority setting for congregations to assist them in identifying the resources and connections necessary to drive forward solutions together as they seek out funding opportunities to support health improvement. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF FINDINGS: The learning community has provided a space and structure for congregations to align around a shared goal focused on health and wellness. Through regular gatherings we were able to connect people, organizations, and systems who were all eager to learn and work across boundaries leading to greater resilience in vulnerable communities.

Florida Community-Engaged Research Alliance Against COVID-19 in Disproportionately Affected Communities (FL-CEAL): addressing education, awareness, access, and inclusion of underserved communities in COVID-19 research

Olveen Carrasquillo[1], Erin Kobetz-Kerman[1], Victoria Behar-Zusman[1], Sheela Dominguez[1], Mario DeLa Rosa[2], Elena Bastida[2], Eric Wagner[2], Adrianna Campa[2], Folakemi Odedina[3], Elizabeth Shenkman[3], Cynthia Harris[4], Katherine Chung-Bridges[5] and Timothy Long[5]
[1]University of Miami, [2]Florida International University, [3]University of Florida, [4]Florida A&M University and [5]Health Choice Network

ABSTRACT IMPACT: Understanding the needs and barriers or facilitators to participation in research, especially among minority communities is critical not only for COVID-19 research but also for future clinical and translational research and health disparities studies. OBJECTIVES/GOALS: The overall goal of this project is to enhance education, awareness, access, and inclusion of underserved communities across Florida in COVID-19 research, especially among Black and Hispanic minority groups that are disproportionately affected by COVID-19. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Through strategic partnership among five academic institutions and community-based organizations across the state of Florida, the FL-CEAL team will implement focus groups and surveys in

minority communities in Florida to gauge the awareness and understanding of COVID-19, and the barriers and facilitators for participation in COVID-19 research studies. These communities include but are not limited to Latinx and Black populations in South and Central Florida, and Black communities in North Florida. The outcomes will help shape strategies for outreach and dissemination activities and minority recruitment plans to promote participation of minorities into vaccine and therapeutic trials. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: An estimated 75-125 participants will be recruited for focus groups. Four focus groups with minority communities have been conducted and the results are being analyzed. A common Community-Based Needs Assessment survey is being finalized and will be deployed across the 11 states that are part of the national CEAL consortium. Community Health Workers are being engaged to support outreach and dissemination to educate targeted communities on COVID-19 research and the importance of participation in COVID trials. To date, 243 CHWs and 880 community members have been engaged. Minority participation in COVID-19 vaccine trials at University of Miami has been higher than the national average. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF FINDINGS: The FL-CEAL Alliance has successfully demonstrated a coordinated effort to engage minority communities affected by COVID. Through strategic geographic partnerships, FL-CEAL will positively impact minority communities throughout the state that has one of the most diverse populations in the nation.

CTSA collaboration to support K-12 school re-opening in the COVID-19 pandemic

Moira Inkelas[1], Onyebuchi A. Arah[1], Vladimir G. Manuel[2], Roch Nianogo[1], *Douglas E. Morrison[1], Nathaniel Anderson[1], Defne Yilmaz[1] and Tony Kuo[1,2]
[1]Fielding School of Public Health, University of California Los Angeles and [2]David Geffen School of Medicine, University of California Los Angeles

ABSTRACT IMPACT: The mobilization of a CTSA-sponsored team with multi-disciplinary translational science expertise enabled the university to provide a range of T1-T4 expertise to a large, complex school district that resulted in permanent learning and data science infrastructure. OBJECTIVES/GOALS: The Clinical Translational Science Institute (CTSI) formed a multidisciplinary science team to provide expertise in support of the re-opening of in-person learning in the second-largest U.S. school district during the COVID-19 pandemic. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: The assembled interdisciplinary science team provided expertise in epidemiology, machine learning, causal inference and agent-based modeling, data and improvement science, biostatistics, clinical and laboratory medicine, health education, community engagement, and experience in outbreak investigation and management. The team included TL1 pre and postdoctoral fellows and mobilized scientists from multiple professional schools and T1-T4 stages of translational research. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Tangible outcomes achieved using this team approach included the development of practical metrics for use in the school community, a learning process, the integration of preventive design elements into a testing and tracing program, and targeted and data-driven health education. The team, for example, generated new data displays for community engagement and collaborated with the school district in their use to visualize, learn from, and act on variation across a 700 square mile region. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF FINDINGS: Novel translational methods can be used to establish a learning environment and data science infrastructure that complements efforts of public health agencies to aid schools in the COVID-19 pandemic. These new capabilities apply to COVID-19 testing and vaccines and can be mobilized for future population health challenges faced by school districts.

Designing and Implementing an Assessment of Collaboration for a Clinical and Translational Research Community Advisory Board

Paul Estabrooks, Keyonna King, Dave Palm and Heidi Keeler
University of Nebraska Medical Center

ABSTRACT IMPACT: This abstract presents a generalizable process to evaluate, and act on, community advisory board perceptions of collaboration effectiveness to improve clinical and translational research network function. OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Community advisory boards (CAB) play an important role in facilitating relevant and externally valid, clinical and translational research (CTR). The objective of this presentation is to describe a participatory process to derive collaboration metrics that can be used to assess CAB effectiveness. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: During the 4th and 5th years of the Great Plains IDeA CTR award, we used a mixed-methods approach that included CAB (1) discussions related to the need to assess collaboration effectiveness, (2) review of the validated Wilder Collaboration Inventory to identify factors that, if maximized, would improve a sense of team science and enhance productivity, (3) planning for assessment frequency and follow-up processes, and (4) review of collaboration data to determine necessary actions for improvement. Qualitative data were gathered across components of the mixed-methods approach. Quantitative data were collected and reviewed by the CAB (n=11 members) during the 1st quarter of award year 5. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: CAB members expressed an interest in assessing collaboration effectiveness, identified important factors to assess, and agreed that annual assessment and follow-up would be appropriate. Key factors identified and assessed (5-point agreement scale–higher score reflects stronger agreement) were 1) mutual respect/trust (m=4.2); 2) appropriate cross section of members (m=3.6); 3) a shared stake in the process and outcomes (m=3.9); 4) flexibility in decision-making/collaboration (m=4.1); 5) roles and policy guidelines (m=3.6); 6) open communication (m=3.9); 7) goal achievement (m=4.0); 8) shared vision (m=4.0); and 9) skilled leadership (m=4.4). DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF FINDINGS: CAB reflection on the initial collaboration assessment resulted in developing plans to broaden membership and clarify roles and policy guidelines related to CAB participation. There was strong consensus related to the utility of this assessment approach.

Network Evaluation of a Community-Campus Partnership: Applying a Systems Science Lens to Evaluating Collaboration and Translation

John D. Prochaska[1], Sharon Croisant[1], Lesley C. Sommer[2], Neil Treble[2], Krista Bohn[1], Lori Wiseman[1], Chantele Singleton[1] and Lance Hallberg[1]
[1]University of Texas Medical Branch and [2]REACH Coalition of Galveston County

ABSTRACT IMPACT: Using network analysis and a systems science lens, UTMB's Institute for Translational Sciences is able to quantify the evolution of REACH (its Community-Campus Partnership) as