A TL1 Team Approach to Identify Factors Affecting Rural Tobacco Users’ Participation in Research and Quitting Tobacco Use*

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Guided by the health belief model and social identity theory, we aim to identify socio-cultural and psychological factors that influence rural tobacco users a) participation in research and b) quitting tobacco use. We also explore how citizen scientists are perceived as disseminators of messages. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: In Phase I of this multi-stage project, we are conducting in-depth interviews with approximately 30 tobacco users. Interviews are on-going, and have been conducted with 16 participants thus far from four rural counties in Florida. The interview consists of semi-structured questions and multiple validated questionnaires. Specifically, we ask a series of questions about participants’ barriers to participating in research, tobacco use history, and internet use and message preferences. Additionally, we include questionnaires on participants’ substance use, nicotine dependence, motivation to quit, and willingness to participate in research studies. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Initial findings suggest that rural tobacco users have an overall positive perception of research, and many choose to participate in research for altruistic reasons (i.e., they want to help others). Further, participants noted described feeling stigmatized due to their tobacco use. Although most began smoking to fit in with their community, many now feel on the outs. Participants also reported logistical barriers to participating in research, including lack of transportation. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: Findings can inform the development of recruitment materials to resonate with rural adults, including by emphasizing the collective potential to help by participating. This interdisciplinary highlights areas for collaboration to enhance the reach of health education and public health messages.

Assessing Leadership Skills in Translational Science Training: The Rockefeller University Leadership Survey

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: There is universal recognition of the importance of team science and team leadership. We have developed a semi-quantitative translational science specific team leadership competency assessment tool and have begun implementation studies to assess the impact of personalized feedback on the team science leadership skills of KL2 Clinical Scholars. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: To create the instrument, we employed a modified Delphi approach by conducting a thorough literature review on Leadership to concretize the relevant constructs, then used these extracted constructs as a springboard for the Rockefeller Team Science Educators (TSEs) to discuss and refine the leadership domain areas, collectively create domain-specific survey items. Further discussion helped refined the number, grouping, and wording. Scholars also contributed feedback in item development. We piloted the Leadership Survey by having all of the Rockefeller TSEs rate Clinical Scholars, and having each Scholar rate themselves. Each item was answered using a six-point Likert scale where a low score indicated poor expression and a high score represented excellent expression of the specific leadership attribute. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Incorporation into a REDCap data base made consenting and rating process by TSE’s and the Scholars straightforward. The a priori domains (Foundational Leadership Competencies, Professionalism, Team Building and Team Sustainability, Appropriate Resource Use and Study Execution,
Collaborative Working Retreats for Interdisciplinary Investigators and Engaged Stakeholders as a Tool for Sparking Creativity and Accelerating the Development of Translational Research Projects

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: As part of the Cleveland CTSA, “Collaborative Working Retreats” have been developed for the purpose of being a catalyst to move groups of interdisciplinary investigators and stakeholders to collaborative research teams with feasible and actionable translational research projects.

METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Groups of interdisciplinary investigators with engaged stakeholder(s) were invited to apply. Selected groups participated in a 4-hour, professionally facilitated retreat, tailored to the unique needs of each team. In addition to the facilitator, a graphic recorder was utilized to capture ideas and aid in decision making by creating a visual narrative linked to the team’s overall vision. Teams were charged with generating three translational research projects and writing a formal Team Action Plan (TAP) by two months post retreat. Retreat participants were asked to complete a survey to evaluate the retreat, and structured interviews were conducted with team leaders 4-6 months post retreat.

RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Six groups were awarded retreats, comprised of 48 investigators (representing all schools in the university and 3 of 4 affiliated hospital systems) and 28 stakeholders for a total of 76 participants. 45% completed the followup survey. 77% said they would recommend the service to other teams or would use it again themselves and 97% stated their team benefited from having a facilitator. At 2 month follow up, one team had completed the TAP and subsequently applied for federal funding. However, 4 of the remaining 5 teams indicated that they had made significant progress, attributing progress to their retreat time. Each teams’ progress is being tracked for 2 years, using a newly developed metric. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: Facilitated retreats appear to serve as an important catalyst for progression of translational research projects, providing needed time and support for brainstorming and planning. Lessons learned, pre-retreat work, and tools for tailoring retreat content and tracking progress will be presented.