2491: Parental concerns about child participation in s reflect a need to move beyond traditional notions of trust and race

Jennifer Cunningham-Erves
*Meharry Medical College, jerves@mmc.edu*

Tilicia Mayo-Gamble
*Georgia Southern University, Jiann-Ping Hsu College of Public Health, tmayogamble@georgiasouthern.edu*

Consuelo H. Wilkins
*Meharry Vanderbilt Alliance*

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.georgiasouthern.edu/hpmb-facpubs

Part of the Community Health Commons, Community Health and Preventive Medicine Commons, and the Health Policy Commons

**Recommended Citation**
https://digitalcommons.georgiasouthern.edu/hpmb-facpubs/189

This conference abstract is brought to you for free and open access by the Health Policy and Community Health, Department of at Digital Commons@Georgia Southern. It has been accepted for inclusion in Health Policy and Community Health Faculty Publications by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons@Georgia Southern. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@georgiasouthern.edu.
hemodynamics as a measure of responsiveness to cocaine infusions. This procedure also provides a benchmark to evaluate the potential impact of pharmacologic treatments on cocaine-induced hemodynamic changes and patient perceptions of cocaine response.

2491

Parental concerns about child participation in clinical trials reflect a need to move beyond traditional notions of trust and race

Jennifer Erves, Tiilica Mayo-Gamble and Consuelo Hopkins Wilkins

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN, USA

OBJECTIVES/SPECIFIC AIMS: The objective of this study was to identify factors influencing parental willingness of adolescent participation in clinical trials.

METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: We applied community engaged research principles to conduct a theory-based, cross-sectional study of parental willingness.

Parents (N=307) were given a survey from November 2014 to April 2015. Factors influencing parental willingness were identified using binary logistic regression. SPSS version 22.0 was used to perform analyses, and p<0.05 was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: The most impactful factor on willingness was Advantages of Adolescent Clinical Research (p = .001), followed by Disadvantages of Clinical Research (p = .006). Knowledge of Adolescent Clinical Trials (p = .029), and Perceived Health Status of Adolescent (p = .036). In further exploring the influence of Perceived Advantages and Perceived Disadvantages, “My child will do something to help others.” (p = .026) and “My child is too young to participate in a clinical trial.” was the only significant Perceived Disadvantages (p = .001) was significantly associated with parental willingness.

DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: Improving parental knowledge and understanding of adolescent clinical trials, the advantages and disadvantages of adolescent participation, and the health status requirements for child participation are important factors to address when influencing parental willingness to allow adolescents to participate in clinical trials. Recruitment strategies that incorporate this information could improve future adolescent participation in clinical trials, ultimately promoting adolescent health and disease prevention.

2544

Dietary polyunsaturated fatty acid consumption is associated with improved body composition in nonalcoholic steatohepatitis patients

Hayley Billingley, Salvatore Carbone, Justin M. Canada, Leo Buckley, Dave L. Dixon, Dinesh Kadariya, Sofanit Dessie, Benjamin W. Van Tassel, Antonio Abbate and Mohammad Siddiqui

Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, USA

OBJECTIVES/SPECIFIC AIMS: Nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) is a common cause of chronic liver disease in the United States characterized by fat accumulation, inflammation, and fibrosis. Higher amounts of fat-free mass (FFM) and lower amounts of fat mass (FM) have been associated with better outcomes in several chronic diseases, recently also in NASH. Body composition is highly influenced by diet. However, the role of diet on body composition in patients with NASH is largely unknown. We hypothesized that consumption of polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA), healthy fatty acids mainly found in fish, nuts, and some vegetable oils, is associated with improved body composition, specifically greater FFM and lower FM, in NASH patients.

METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: In total, 13 patients with histologically confirmed NASH underwent body composition testing via bioelectrical impedance analysis to estimate FFM% (% of body weight), FM% (% of body weight), and FFM/FFM ratio. PUFA and saturated fat consumption were determined by standardized 5-pass 24-hour dietary recall. Correlations were computed using the Spearman rank test.

RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Median body mass index (BMI) was 35.7 kg/m² (32.8–42.7), median age of the sample was 50 years (46.3–57.3), and 73% were female. Median percent of calories from polyunsaturated fat was 6.8% (5.4–9.6). Percent of calories from PUFA was positively and significantly associated with greater FFM% (R = 0.58, p = 0.049), lower FM% (R = 0.59, p = 0.035), and greater FFM/FFM ratio (R = 0.58, p = 0.037). Additionally, a higher PUFA to saturated fatty acids ratio was also significantly correlated with greater FFM% (R = 0.58, p = 0.039), lower FM% (R = 0.64, p = 0.020), and greater FFM/FFM ratio (R = 0.57, p = 0.043).

DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: In patients with NASH, the consumption of PUFA is associated with higher FFM and lower FM, which suggests a protective role of these nutrients on body composition. A larger study on patients with NASH is warranted to confirm our findings on PUFA consumption and body composition, as well as to determine whether these effects will improve clinical outcomes.

COMMERCIALIZATION/ENTREPRENEURSHIP/REGULATORY SCIENCE

2254

I-corps at NCATS: Toward entrepreneurial training for clinical and translational investigators and lessons learned in team-based customer and stakeholder discovery

Molly Wasko, Elaine Morrato, Nicholas Kenyon, Suhrid Rajguru, Bruce Conway, Sara Love, Nate Hafer, Pamela Bhatti, Jonathan Fay and Seth Zonies

The University of Utah School of Medicine, Salt Lake City, UT, USA

OBJECTIVES/SPECIFIC AIMS: The goal of this abstract/presentation is to share lessons learned from participation in the NIH SBIR I-Corps Train-The-Trainer Program, discuss our experiences offering programs at our local institutions, and communicate our plans to develop an I-Corps@NCATS program that can be disseminated across the CTSI network. We believe that an I-Corps@NCATS program will enhance the process of scientific translation by taking best practices from NSF I-Corps and adapting the program to meet the needs of biomedical scientists in academic medical centers. By integrating I-Corps@NCATS training, we hypothesize that the clinical and translational investigator base will be better prepared to identify new innovations and to accelerate