were environmental (38.3%), occupational (33.3%), or both (28.4%). Methods were largely quantitative (41%), cross-sectional (80%), with primary data (51.7%), though 36.7% lacked a theoretical framework. Post-DrPH employment was mainly in academia (35%), private sector (28.5%), and government (15%), evenly split between EOH and non-EOH sectors. Graduates held leadership roles globally (e.g., WHO, FDA, NASA, CDC, and NGOs) as professors, EOH specialists, directors, consultants, senior researchers, CEOs, and VPs. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: DrPH graduates with EOH focus demonstrated strong academic preparedness and diverse leadership capabilities across academia, government, and global agencies. Versatility is reflected in equal EOH/non-EOH employment. Limited methodological diversity and weak theoretical use suggest areas for program curriculum improvement.

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Targeting rumination in depression with transcranial magnetic stimulation

Susan Conroy[1], Ho-Ching Wang[1], Yu-Chien Wu[1], Stephen M. Strakowski[1] and Paul E. Holtzheimer[2]
[1]Indiana University School of Medicine and [2]National Center for PTSD

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Major depression is a common, debilitating illness. Rumination is common in depression and associated with worse outcomes. Hyperconnectivity within the Default Mode Network, particularly from ventromedial frontal cortex, underlies rumination. This study uses TMS to target this network and symptom. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: This is a single-site open-label pilot K12 study that aims to recruit $n = 20$ adult patients with major depressive disorder. The study intervention is 20 once-daily sessions consisting of 1800 pulses of image-guided continuous theta burst stimulation (cTBS) to the ventromedial prefrontal cortex within the default mode network. Participants will undergo three MRI scans: prior to first TMS, early in the treatment course, and post-TMS. The first MRI includes a high-resolution structural scan used for TMS targeting. All scans include resting state and task-based fMRI. Outcomes include rumination (Ruminative Response Scale) and depression (Hamilton Depression Rating Scale) scores, as well as connectivity in functional MRI. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: At the time of this writing, four participants have completed the study; two additional participants dropped out (one due to family circumstances and one due to MRI claustrophobia). The intervention and other study procedures have been well tolerated, and no serious adverse events have occurred. All participants showed decreased depression and rumination scores at the end of the intervention compared to pretreatment baseline; repeated measures general linear models indicate statistically significant effects for both overall depression and rumination. We anticipate updated symptom-based and preliminary fMRI results at the conference. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: This image-guided novel TMS protocol appears to be well tolerated in our target population and feasible at our institution. Preliminary results for depression and rumination symptoms, although open label with a very small sample, are promising. We aim to complete the study by July 2026.

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A responsive approach to evaluating community health worker project-based learning

Daniel Price[1], Jacqueline Hirth[2], Andrew Kapral[1], Carlos Mendieta[1] and Karina George[1]
[1]University of Houston and [2]Baylor College of Medicine

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: This project applies a novel approach (goal-activity congruence) to evaluate a project-based CHW certification course in Houston, Texas. Objectives: (1) improve understanding of learner motivation and (2) develop alternative assessment methods for non-degree healthcare training programs. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Data were collected using voluntary pre-post-training surveys including self-reported measures of expected and experienced growth toward learner-articulated goals. As part of the post-training survey, learners were shown text from individual goals developed at the beginning of the course and asked to connect these goals with instructor defined activities from the training. Learners also responded to multiple open-ended items focused on the contribution their training experience made to their career journey and their biggest lessons learned. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics (goal-activity congruence and self-reported growth) and thematic analysis of qualitative responses. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Response rates were 50% at entry and 43% at exit. Most respondents reported experiencing "lots" of progress toward their goals (65%), and 93% reported that the training was largely or partly responsible for this progress. Learners reported that the most helpful program activities contributing to their goals included: the community health project (69%), motivational interviewing role plays (66%), and the Logic model assignment (66%). Qualitative themes that emerged included: development of knowledge and motivation to help their community, learning to develop skills and gain access to resources that will contribute to career and community, and helped them to better understand how to help others. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: This study demonstrates the viability and value of including activity-goal congruence as a part of training program evaluations. While providers should not be solely guided by learner goals when developing training curriculum, considering them will lead to more effective and well-received trainings.

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Developing a Research Staff Community of Practice (CoP): Making connections to support workforce development

Nicole Exe, Angela Lyden, Reema Kadri and Vicki Ellingrod
University of Michigan

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: The University of Michigan (U-M) is a large research enterprise with a broad infrastructure. This poses challenges for clinical research professionals (CRPs) to create and utilize

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