

This session will feature student-led presentations. Poster boards for student presenters will be noted to encourage interaction with non-student AAHB conference attendees. (Non-student presenters will be included in this session as well.)

Board 201

Abstract Type: Protocol

Developing a Brief Educational Module About Weight Loss Misinformation: An Exploratory Interview Study

Walcott, Chrishann; Lavoie, Hannah, A.; McVay, Megan, A.; Wilkins, Francesca; Seoane, Montserrat Carrera; Jake-Schoffman, Danielle, E.

Given the high prevalence of overweight and obesity among US adults, there is a pressing need for scalable and low-cost treatments. Building on the popularity and widespread use of online social communities for social support and health information, behavioral interventions have begun to leverage social media as a component of weight loss programs. However, preliminary investigations have found there is a high prevalence of weight-related misinformation online, and research is currently lacking on how to effectively train people to identify and handle health misinformation. Thus, we aimed to develop educational materials to support individuals in navigating weight management misinformation online.

As a preliminary step, we developed three brief videos using evidence-based strategies to educate adults about weight-related health misinformation and how it can appear on social media. The videos outline our STOP method: Is someone trying to Sell you something? Does it sound Too good to be true? Is it Out of step with messages from trusted sources? Does it focus on fast Progress?

Participants (aged 18-75, BMI \geq 25 kg/m², interested in learning weight management strategies) are currently being recruited to provide feedback via semi-structured interviews. The target sample is 5 to 10 adults, and recruitment will conclude upon thematic saturation. Analysis will follow an emerging themes approach. The initial coding of transcripts will seek to overarching themes regarding participants' impressions of the videos and the concept of health misinformation. Results will be used to refine the videos and inform development of measurements to capture changes in knowledge of and self-efficacy to manage health misinformation. Final videos and educational materials will be embedded into a future randomized weight loss trial utilizing online social communities to be conducted by our team. If found to be effective, this approach could be adapted to develop educational materials for a variety of health misinformation topics.

Board 202

Abstract Type: Research Based

Does the Combined Effect of Walkability and Air Pollution Impact Health Behaviors and Outcomes in South Carolina?

Looney, Erin, N; Chupak, Anna, L; Pellizzari, Jenna; Hesam Shariati, Farnaz; Kaczynski, Andrew, T

Background: Air quality and neighborhood walkability can both significantly affect community health. However, little research has examined their collective effect, considered multiple diverse health outcomes, or been conducted in the Southeastern US where health concerns are egregious. This study assessed the combined impact of annual average PM_{2.5} exposure and neighborhood walkability on the prevalence of physical inactivity, obesity, and asthma among adults in South Carolina (SC).

Methods: Fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) concentration estimates for all census tracts in SC (n=1103) were sourced from the Atmospheric Composition Analysis Group (Washington University in St. Louis). Walkability of each tract was calculated using the EPA National Walkability Index (range=1-20; higher scores=greater walkability). Prevalence of physical inactivity, obesity, and asthma were ascertained from the CDC PLACES dataset, which generates model-based estimates using Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Census Bureau, and American Community Survey data. Tracts were categorized into low versus high PM_{2.5} concentration and low versus high walkability; subsequently, four categories of PM_{2.5} concentration and walkability were created, consisting of lowP/lowW (n=423), lowP/highW (n=119), highP/lowW (n=123), and highP/highW (n=420) tracts. ANCOVA was used to analyze differences between the four PM_{2.5}-walkability groups for physical inactivity, obesity, and asthma, controlling for tract population density and poverty rate.

Results: There were statistically significant differences across the four PM_{2.5}-walkability groups for all three health outcomes (F_{inactivity}=9.72, p<.001; F_{obesity}=10.78, p<.001; F_{asthma}=11.92, p<.001). Most notably, lowP/highW tracts had significantly lower rates of inactivity (24.65%), obesity (33.71%), and asthma (9.18%). These and other key findings will be illustrated statistically and spatially.

Conclusion: The findings of this innovative study suggest a multiplicative effect of air quality and walkability in facilitating multiple elements of community health. Understanding and capitalizing on these interactions is critical for tailoring innovative public health interventions and urban planning strategies to efficiently address diverse pressing health issues in South Carolina and beyond.

Board 203

Abstract Type: Research Based

Trauma History and Social Media Behaviors Among Youth who have a History of Commercial Sexual Exploitation/Trafficking (CSE/T)

Asadi, Mia; Recinos, Manderley; Perry, Elizabeth; Kinnish, Kelly; Self-Brown, Shannon

Purpose: The purpose of this research is to explore CSE/T youth online behaviors and associations between demographic predictors and youth trauma history to inform prevention methods to reduce CSE/T and related adverse health risk outcomes.

Methods: Data included are from the baseline assessments of a program evaluation with 73 CSE/T youth, from a statewide implementation of Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy that took place between August 2013 to March 2020. Youth reported on internet and social media behaviors, including information on their social media profiles, interactions with individuals first met online, and experience of sexual advances online. Youth trauma history and demographic variables, including age and gender, were also measured.

Results: The majority of CSE/T youth (85.7%) reported complex trauma histories, with lifetime exposure to 4 or more traumatic events. For online/social media use, 92.9% of youth reported a history of experiencing online sexual advances, and 87.5% reported engaging in at least one high-risk online behavior. A regression analysis examining factors associated with youth social media/online risk found that among CSE/T youth, those with higher trauma exposure had increased risk of engaging in dangerous social media/online behaviors ($t=2.405$, $df=54$, $p\text{-value}=0.02$).

Conclusions: Findings suggest that it is especially important among youth with complex trauma histories that prevention efforts offer education and training on safe online practices to reduce CSE/T recruitment and victimization risk. Prevention of CSE/T will reduce the risk of associated health impacts, including mental health symptomatology, substance misuse, and sexual health risk, such as STIs, HIV, and pregnancy. Development, testing, and dissemination of digitally delivered prevention efforts that are highly accessible to vulnerable youth are of utmost importance for ensuring a public health impact.

Board 204

Abstract Type: Research Based

Evaluation of a Novel Substance Use Prevention Web-App Delivered to Diverse Young Adult College Students in Southern California

Shahverdi, Abnous; Alhassan, Sarah; Forster, Myriam; Dahlman, Linn; Rainisch, Bethany

Introduction: Despite young adults' preference for web-based technology, few substance use prevention programs leverage mHealth technology. We evaluated a theoretically informed novel, interactive web-app that provided substance specific information, normative re-education, addressed health risks associated with alcohol, marijuana, and nicotine use, and offered health promotion material to diverse students attending a Hispanic Serving Institution in California.

Methods: Students were randomized to either a 5-week web-app prevention group or standard of care control group. Data are baseline, exit, and 90-day follow-up survey responses (N=1,066). GLMs calculated changes from baseline to post-test through 90-day follow up in program targets and past 30-day alcohol, marijuana, and nicotine use.

Results: The web-app group experienced greater change in their perceptions of the health risks associated with substance use than the control group at post-test (alcohol AOR: 1.35, 95% CI: 1.15-1.54; marijuana AOR: 2.00, 95% CI: 1.28-3.10; nicotine AOR: 3.03, 95% CI: 1.97-4.67, respectively) and at 90 day follow up (alcohol AOR: 1.64, 95% CI: 1.05-2.55; marijuana AOR: 2.88, 95% CI: 1.23-2.89; nicotine AOR: 1.68, 95% CI: 1.24-1.95); had more accurate perceptions of peers' alcohol, marijuana, and nicotine use than the control group at exit (alcohol $\beta=-2.97$, SE=0.18; marijuana $\beta=-2.90$, SE=0.18; nicotine $\beta=-0.91$, SE=0.13) and at 90-day follow up (alcohol $\beta=-2.77$, SE=0.18; marijuana $\beta=-2.54$, SE=0.18, nicotine $\beta=-1.00$, SE=0.13); and experienced a greater reduction in past 30-day substance use than the control group at exit (alcohol IRR: 0.82, 95% CI: 0.66-1.00; marijuana IRR: 0.79, 95% CI: 0.66-0.91; nicotine IRR: 0.51, 95% CI: 0.23-0.99) and at 90-day follow up (alcohol IRR: 0.89, 95% CI: 0.72-0.99; marijuana IRR: 0.73, 95% CI: 0.51-0.92).

Conclusion: New modalities such as web-apps can increase students' knowledge and awareness of the risks associated with substance use and substance use behaviors underscoring the benefits of adopting innovative prevention technologies in college communities.

Board 205

Abstract Type: Research Based

Impact of Pictorial Health Warning Labels on the Waterpipe Device on Smokers' Subjective Measures: A Within-Subject Crossover Clinical Lab Experiment

Ferdous, Sharika; Shaukat, Natasha; Chowdhury, Sreshtha; Roy, Simanta; Ferdous, Tarana; Maziak, Wasim; Asfar, Taghrid

Background: Waterpipe (WP) smoking, or hookah, has emerged as a significant public health problem, particularly among young adults in Florida. Pictorial Health Warning Labels (PHWLs) represent an effective strategy to communicate risks associated with WP smoking. This study assessed the impact of exposure to 4 evidence-based WP-specific PHWLs placed on the WP device, on urges to smoke, satisfaction, harm perception, and intention to quit among young WP smokers in Florida.

Methods: After a 12-hour abstinence, a total of 19 WP smokers completed two 45-minute ad libitum WP smoking sessions that differed by PHWL condition on the device (WP with no-PHWL control vs. WP with PHWL) in a within-subject crossover clinical lab experiment. We compared the mean change in subjective measures of pre- and post-WP smoking sessions between the 2 PHWL conditions.

Results: The mean age of the study participants was 25 years (SD=4.33), with the majority of them being female (74%). Intention to quit WP and WP harm perception increased more in the PHWL condition compared to the control (0.21 [SD=1.03] vs. 0.11 [0.57], $p=0.718$; 6.89 [3.05] vs. 6.06 [3.08], $p=0.355$; respectively). Urges to smoke showed a greater reduction in the PHWL compared to control conditions (18.50 [22.83] vs 6.11 [23.35], $p<0.05$). Additionally, post-session satisfaction was 3.79 [1.27] in the no-PHWL condition compared to 3.53 [1.35] for the PHWL ($p=0.435$). Finally, mean scores of the 9-item Duke Sensory Questionnaire (DSQ) that was used to assess participants' sensory experience of the inhaled product, were lower in the PHWL condition compared to no-PHWL (29.22 [SD=8.34] vs. 29.58 [5.58], $p=0.407$).

Conclusion: Despite the small pilot sample, our findings indicated that pictorial health warning labels could be an effective strategy to curb smoking urges and satisfaction and increase harm perception and intention to quit among young WP smokers.

Board 206

Abstract Type: Research Based

Religion and Immigration in the Choice of Contraception

Alkhatib, Sarah, A; Balasundaram, Rohit, B; Johnson, Kaeli, C; Griner, Stacey, B; Thompson, Erika, L

Objective: Contraceptives, known for their efficacy in preventing unintended pregnancies, are often used inconsistently, particularly among immigrant populations in the United States (US). The decision-making process surrounding contraception is subject to multifaceted influences, including factors such as social identities and structural determinants of health. This study seeks to investigate the relationship between two such factors, religious beliefs and immigration status, and their impact on contraceptive choices in a nationally representative sample of women.

Methods: This research utilizes cross-sectional data from the 2020-2021 National Couples' Health and Time Study (NCHAT). The analytic sample was restricted to female respondents in relationships, among other inclusion criteria (N= 2,836). The primary predictor variables are religious affiliation and country of birth. The outcome variable is the contraceptive method used, categorized as long-acting reversible contraception (LARC), short-acting reversible contraception (SARC), other, or none. Multinomial regression analyses were conducted, adjusting for age, insurance status, education, and race/ethnicity.

Results: In the sample, 10% and 9% of participants used LARC and SARC, respectively, while 46% used no method and 36% used other contraceptive methods. Religion categories were 46% "monotheistic," 1% "polytheistic," 12% "atheist," 13% "agnostic," 8% other, and 19% reported "nothing in particular." Individuals identifying as "agnostic" and "atheist" were less likely to have no LARC use than those in "monotheistic" religions (OR=0.50, 95% CI: 0.27-0.94 and OR=0.39, 95% CI: 0.19-0.78, respectively). No significant associations were found for other religious groups, as well as for immigration status.

Conclusions: The findings indicate that "agnostic" and "atheist" individuals are more inclined to use contraception compared to those in "monotheistic" religions. Considering these findings, it is essential to delve deeper into the implications of culturally tailored contraceptive counseling, which may be a critical factor affecting contraceptive-decision making. Recognizing the intricate interplay between religion and culturally sensitive contraceptive counseling becomes pivotal in improving reproductive healthcare outcomes.

Board 207

Abstract Type: Research Based

Experiences of Gym Users with Congenital and Acquired Disabilities

Beattie, Cassandra, M.; Streetman, Aspen, E.; Heinrich, Katie, M.

Introduction: The World Health Organization reports that almost everyone will temporarily or permanently experience disability in their lifetime. Individuals with disabilities (IWD) are at increased risk for chronic health conditions, however, much of this risk can be countered via physical activity (PA). Despite this, IWD report some of the lowest levels of physical activity globally, with current literature highlighting barriers that gym environments pose to participating in PA in these settings.

Purpose: To explore the unique experiences of IWD in gym settings to identify barriers, facilitators, and suggestions to increase their PA participation.

Methods: Qualitative interviews were conducted with 10 participants (40% female, age range between 25-64; 70% meeting PA guidelines) with a range of disabilities, acquired and congenital. Individual structured interviews were approximately 40-60 minutes, including 13 questions with additional probes, focusing on their gym's offerings, environment, communities, staff members, and experiences with each. Interviews were transcribed verbatim, with a thematic analysis employed. Participants completed a follow-up survey to provide any additional feedback.

Results: Four themes were identified: 1) barriers and facilitators to gym use by IWD extend beyond gym layout; 2) experiences with other gym goers are both positive and negative; 3) gym experiences vary by individual characteristics and preferences; and 4) personal trainers need specific training, but should not apply special treatment when working with IWD.

Conclusion: IWD are far more able-bodied within gym settings than what is traditionally believed and desire to complete challenging exercise training. To address stigma and negative pre-conceptions about IWD and provide optimal gym environments and training experiences, increased knowledge and education is needed across the entire gym community (i.e., staff, personal trainers, class instructors, gym members). Future research could examine effects of an educational intervention among gym staff on experiences of gym members with disabilities.

Board 208

Abstract Type: Research Based

Leveraging Data Mining to Map Opioid Discourse on 'X', Formerly Twitter: Insights into Regional Drug Use Preferences, Communication Style , and Content Moderation Challenges

Davis, Andrew, S; Tyers, Francis, M; Valdez, Danny; Parker, Maria

Introduction: The opioid epidemic continues to present a pervasive public health challenge. One area of concern are distribution networks, or where and from whom people access drugs. Evidence supports social media is one example of a distribution network; however, research on this area is lacking.

Purpose: This study analyzes the nature and geography of conversations around four popularly prescribed and commonly misused prescription opioid medications: Percocet, Hydrocodone, Hydromorphone, and Oxycodone on Twitter. We discern localized patterns of brand name versus street name mentions, and glean insights into illicit prescription opioid usage.

Methods: Opioid-related tweets were collected between October-December 2022 (N=208,543) using a DEA list of brand-name medications and their corresponding street names. Utilizing Natural Language Processing & Machine Learning techniques, we isolated tweets by their geolocation. Thereafter, based on available author location data, we constructed a normalized distribution of the localized ratio between brand name/street name usage which we visualized on a US map.

Results: We observed a pronounced focus on Percocet, especially in the Midwest, Appalachia, and Iron Belt US regions. However, regional variations emerged, implicating regional drug preference differences. Minneapolis, MN records higher mentions of hydrocodone (N = tweets). Knoxville, TN shows dominance of oxycodone (N= tweets) in terms of street name usage. Few geolocation tweets emerged from the South, Midwest, Plains, and Pacific Northwest. A preliminary review of regional tweets indicated the conversations were largely about social drug use.

Conclusions: Mapping the discourse of prescription opioids on platforms like Twitter provides an invaluable tool for health policymakers. Regional patterns and anomalies can guide targeted interventions, awareness campaigns, and policies, ultimately addressing the rampant misuse of prescription opioids and associated public health risks. These findings serve as a proxy to understand regional trends in opioid usage and trading, illuminating potential hotspots for public health interventions.

Board 209

Abstract Type: Research Based

The Association Between Parental Substance Use, Coping Styles and Students' Substance Use Among a Sample of Diverse College Students

Lising, Lydia, N; Guevara, Maria; Rogers, Christopher; Grigsby, Timothy; Forster, Myriam

Background: A wealth of research suggests parental substance use can have long-term effects on children, including risk for substance use. However, the role of individual-level factors such as coping styles in the association between parental substance use and offspring's substance use has not been studied among college students. Our study fills this gap by assessing the association between parental substance use, coping strategies (e.g., avoidant, problem and emotion-focused coping), and students past 30-day alcohol, cannabis, and nicotine use.

Methods: Survey data from students (N=1,349) participating in a health study at a Hispanic Serving Institution in southern California. Regression models tested the association between a family history of substance use (parental substance use) and students' past month alcohol, cannabis, and nicotine use; and whether coping strategies moderated this relationship.

Results: The sample was 25% male, 54% Hispanic, 13% Asian/Pacific Islander, 5% African American, 22% Non-Hispanic White, and 6% Multi-ethnic. Over half the sample reported alcohol use (61%), followed by cannabis (20%), and nicotine (9%) use and approximately 25% had a history of family substance use (alcohol, illicit substances, or polysubstance use). Parental substance use was positively associated with students' cannabis (ORdrug or alcohol: 2.39, 95%CI: 1.58-3.61; ORpolysubstance: 2.14, 95%CI: 1.26-3.65) and nicotine (ORdrug or alcohol: 1.99, 95%CI: 1.08-3.65; ORpolysubstance: 2.56, 95%CI: 1.25-5.23) use. Coping strategies moderated this association for nicotine use; students who used predominantly problem-focused coping strategies had lower odds of nicotine use while students who used predominantly avoidant coping strategies (ORdrug or alcohol: 4.50, $p < 0.05$; ORpolysubstance: 8.12, $p < 0.05$) or emotion-focused coping strategies (ORpolysubstance: 11.63, $p < 0.05$) had higher odds of nicotine use than students with a similar family history.

Conclusion: Our findings provide important insights into factors that could limit the risks associated with parental substance use among young adult, college students. Implications for prevention research and practice are discussed.

Board 210

Abstract Type: Research Based

Social Determinants of Women's Decision Making among Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence

Osuji, Chimuanya, P; Aggad, Roaa; Myint, Wah Wah; Tomar, Aditi

Background: Many women empowerment programs are implemented, yet many women worldwide have limited decision making power, experienced controlling behavior, and intimate partner violence. This study assesses the social determinants of Filipino women's decision-making power.

Method: Data for this study was obtained from the 2022 Philippines Demographic and Health Survey. The outcome variable was women's decision-making power. The independent variables included socio-demographic characteristics (age, residence, women's education level, wealth quintile) and other important variables such as experiences of intimate partner violence, experiences of intergenerational violence, and awareness of the Philippines' barangay violence against women law. Descriptive analysis and logistic regression were conducted using Stata 18.0.

Results: Among 19,228 female respondents, 11,890 (62%) reported that they had decision making power in at least one of the decision-making domains including household purchases, husband's earnings, respondents' health care, and visits to their family and friends. The women's age group was one of the strong predictors of decision-making power. The women in the older age groups were more likely to have decision making power than those in the 15-19 age groups, and the highest odds ratio was observed among women aged 40-44 years (aOR=29.46, 95%CI=20.69-41.94). Similarly, the women with decision making power were more likely to be aware of the Philippines' barangay violence against women law. And those who were currently employed and from the wealthier groups were less likely to have decision making power.

Conclusion: The findings suggest that decision-making is critical in being aware of violence against women law, which could be one of the protective factors for the violence against women. Future public health programs should include public health policies and laws that can protect women from different forms of violence.

Board 211

Abstract Type: Research Based

The Unique/Independent Effects of Household Incarceration on Diverse Youths' Marijuana, Nicotine, and Alcohol Use

Shanazari, Eric; Shahverdi, Abnous; Zhang, Xiao; Rogers, Christopher; Unger, Jennifer; Forster, Myriam

Background: Substance use in adolescence can undermine healthy development and is one of the most robust predictors of problematic use in adulthood. Adverse childhood experiences (ACE), a set of correlated traumatic stressors experienced before the age of 18, negatively impact health and behavioral outcomes over the life course. Studies assessing the unique effects of household incarceration (HHI), one specific ACE, on adolescent behavioral health have been inconclusive. To address this gap, we examined the association between HHI and marijuana, nicotine, and alcohol use, adjusting for demographic data and other ACE.

Methods: Data are (N=877) baseline survey responses from adolescents enrolled in a longitudinal study investigating the social and environmental risk and protective factors for school and developmental outcomes. Regression models tested the association between HHI and adolescents' substance use, adjusting for demographic covariates and other ACE.

Results: Approximately half (52%) of the sample was female, the average age was 15 (SD=0.07) years old, 40% were African American, followed by 26% Non-Hispanic White, 20% Hispanic, 8% Multiethnic, and 6% Asian/Pacific Islander. Three out of four (75%) students report experiencing at least one ACE and over one-third (36%) report HHI. Regression results suggest that students who report HHI have higher odds of marijuana (AOR=2.00, CI=1.12, 3.57), nicotine (AOR=2.07, CI=1.16, 3.69), and alcohol (AOR=1.67, CI=1.27, 2.85) use than their peers with no history of HHI, even after adjusting for other ACE.

Conclusion: Youth whose family members interact with the justice system experience many challenges and may be more vulnerable to health-compromising behaviors such as substance use. Our results suggest that HHI has a unique association with adolescent substance use over and above other ACE. Future research may benefit from identifying protective factors given how many communities are impacted by high incarceration rates that disproportionately affect ethnic minorities.

Board 212

Abstract Type: Research Based

Online Discourse and Misuse of Ozempic: Insights from posts and videos on TikTok, Instagram, and YouTube

Nuzhath, Tasmiah

Purpose: Since 2022, online communication regarding Ozempic (OCO) has experienced a surge. Reports indicate that misinformation regarding Ozempic has reached concerning levels, and OCO has been noted to challenge body positivity norms. To provide empirical evidence on improving the surging online OCO, we study the content and characteristics of online communication around Ozempic/Wegovy.

Method: We retrieved 0.8 million posts, videos, and comments related to Ozempic from Jan 1, 2023 to Sep 30, 2023 on YouTube, TikTok, Instagram, Douyin (Chinese TikTok), and Xiaohongshu (Chinese Ins). We conduct content analysis to summarize the topics in 500 online posts and videos with the highest popularity (video/share/comment counts). We also quantify the correlation of top hashtags to Ozempic-related hashtags.

Result: The retrieved posts received 2.1 billion view counts in total across the platforms. Content analysis on the top 500 posts/videos shows that 26% of posts were on Ozempic off-label usage for weight loss, 11% on side effects of Ozempic, 9% on Ozempic use to treat diabetes, 5% on how Ozempic works, 4% on alternatives of Ozempic (i.e., laxatives), 4% on shortage of Ozempic for type-2 diabetes patients, 2% on illegal access to Ozempic online, while very few (0.7%) of the posts suggest consulting providers before using Ozempic. Hashtag #Ozempic is highly related to weight loss, vertical sleeve gastrectomy (VSG), and Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) tags, while #Semaglutide-associated hashtags primarily focus on body sculpting and fat reduction.

Conclusion: Our result suggests that OCO focuses on weight loss, with insufficient information about the correct indications and target population for Ozempic. We found posts about Ozempic shortage and posts containing links to illegal access to Ozempic, which can lead to potential health risks. Further research is warranted to identify effective and tailored messages to increase Ozempic awareness online.

Board 213

Abstract Type: Research Based

Association Between Controlling Behaviors and Social Determinants of Intimate Partner Violence among Filipino Women

Osuji, Chimuanya, P; Myint, Wah Wah; Aggad, Roaa; Tomar, Aditi

Background: Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a preventable global health issue that needs immediate attention because of its impact on physical, mental, and reproductive health. Although there are many warning signs that put women at risk for IPV and its consequences, very few women are aware of it. This study aims to explore the factors associated with the controlling behavior of a woman's current partner.

Method: We examined a nationally representative survey database, Philippines Demographic and Health Survey, 2022. Multivariable logistic regression analysis was used to assess the relationship between controlling behavior and independent variables including awareness of violence against women law, acceptance of the wife-beating attitude, experience of different types of IPV, decision making score, and sociodemographic variables (age groups, place of residence, education level, and wealth quintile).

Descriptive analysis and logistic regression were conducted using Stata 18.0.

Results: A total of 14,586 women responded to the questions related to controlling behavior by their partners. Among them 5,262 (36%) reported that they experienced at least one of the controlling behaviors by their male partner (i.e., whether partner is jealous if the respondent talks with other men, if the partner does not permit the respondent to meet with female friends, accuses respondent of unfaithfulness, partner tries to limit contact with family, and insists on knowing where the respondent is). The findings revealed that acceptance of the wife-beating attitude (adjusted Odd ratios [aOR]=1.78, 95% CI (1.46-2.16), residing in a rural area (aOR=0.85, 95%CI (0.74-0.99), unemployment (1.23, 95%CI (1.09-1.40), witnessing father's abusive behavior (aOR=1.62, 95%CI(1.36-1.93), and experience of IPV (aOR=5.33, 95%CI=4.59-6.19) were strong predictors for controlling behavior by the respondent's partners.

Conclusion: The findings suggest that future public health information and interventions should be tailored to reduce the risk factors for IPV and support the creation of a healthy environment for women.

Board 214

Abstract Type: Research Based

The Association Between Problematic Internet Use and Bullying Behaviors Among a Sample of Diverse Rural and Urban Adolescents: The Promose of Developmental Assests

Rojas, Mikaela, M; Guevara, Maria; Hamidzadeh, Olivia, N; Lising, Lydia, N; Rogers, Kim; Forster, Myriam

Background: Spending a disproportionate amount of time online has been linked to increased risk for bullying involvement. Bullying defined as unwanted, aggressive behaviors, has been associated with negative psychological, physical, and academic performance. However, there are gaps in research on protective factors for bullying, especially in the context of digital behaviors. Youth development frameworks have identified key socioemotional competencies that encourage well-being and resilience. This study explores whether developmental competencies, specifically social domains, can offset the negative effects of excessive time online for bullying involvement.

Methods: Data (N=877) are baseline survey responses from youth enrolled in a longitudinal study investigating developmental pathways and health outcomes among urban and rural students from three states. The sample was 25% African American, 23% Hispanic, 25% Asian/Pacific Islander and 27% Non-Hispanic white; over one third (37%) of the sample reported being bully victims and 19% reported being bullies or bully-victims. Problematic internet use was assessed using an internet addiction screener.

Results: Adjusting for sex, age, state and ethnicity, students who screen positive for excessive internet use had higher risk of being a bully and being bullied (RRR=1.04, 95% CI [1.02, 1.06]) than their peers. Conversely, higher social competency scores were associated with lower risk of being bullied (RRR=.90, 95% CI [.84, .97]). Moreover, students who screened positive for problematic internet use but had high social competencies had lower risk of being a bully or bully-victim than youth with similar levels of internet use but low social competencies ($p < .01$).

Conclusion: Our findings highlight that youth who screen positive for problematic internet use are more vulnerable for risky behaviors such as bullying than students who spend less time online. Future prevention efforts should focus on fostering potential protective factors such as social competencies and continue to investigate factors that can limit excessive time online.

Board 215

Abstract Type: Research Based

Leveraging Technology to Educate Adolescents on the Harms of Tobacco Products

Cofer, Jennifer H; Johnson, Shumeka; Wallace, Kashantenal; Hurst, Alex; Kypriotakis, George; Blalock, Janice A

Purpose: We assess knowledge increase among adolescents who took part in an “NCI RTIPS Evidence-based” tobacco prevention program. ASPIRE delivers tobacco prevention education to teens and adolescents at a self-directed pace through five interactive gamification modules online. Participants who completed the program responded to questions pertaining to motivational appeal, educational value, and behavior modification.

Methods: A total of 19,997 participants enrolled and completed the pre-assessment surveys during the academic year 2022-23. A total of 15,080 (75%) completed all five modules and the post-test. Most participants 11,763 (59%) were from Texas and 8,234 (41%) from other states. Around 65% were 14 years of age or under and 53% were male.

Results: ASPIRE students identified as 32% non-Hispanic White, 29% self-identified as Hispanic, 16% non-Hispanic Black, 13% more than one race, 9% Asian, 2% American Indian/Alaskan Native, and <1% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. Over 90% of ASPIRE participants reported an increased knowledge of tobacco hazards, an intention to adopt a tobacco-free lifestyle, and a willingness to share ASPIRE with others. 92% learned new facts about the risks associated with tobacco use; 90% said the ASPIRE program influenced their decision not to use tobacco in the future; 90% had a greater understanding of how tobacco use affects their health, and the health of their family and friends; 86% would recommend the ASPIRE program to a friend or family member.

Conclusions: After working through the ASPIRE curriculum, there was a significant increase in knowledge about the health, environmental and financial consequences of using tobacco and nicotine products. For participants who completed the five modules and post-test, pre- to post-intervention knowledge of modules in ASPIRE increased from 76% to 95% at post-test for Texas students; and 74% to 96% at post-test for students from other states ($p < .001$).

Board 216

Abstract Type: Research Based

Improving Uptake of a Novel Chatbot to Promote Healthy Lifestyle Behaviors Among Children Who are Overweight/Obese: Next Steps to Addressing Patient-Provider Communication Barriers

Koob, Caitlin E; Stuenkel, Mackenzie; Griffin, Sarah F; Fair, Melissa; Sease, Kerry K

Purpose: This study 1.) examines patient demographics of those referred to Wellness Education to Create Healthy habits and Actions to Thrive (WE CHAT), a novel, referral-based chatbot to promote healthy lifestyle behaviors among children with body mass index (BMI) >85th-percentile and 2.) evaluates provider-level communication to inform implementation practices systemwide.

Methods: This study triangulates lifetime referral and engagement data from WE CHAT since May 2022 and information from referring providers regarding referral practices and potential WE CHAT adaptations. Two primary care offices participated in implementation training for WE CHAT and enrolled in a 3-month quality improvement (QI) program, with follow-up meetings to review referral data and discuss program uptake. This study analyzes 142 patients, of which 36 were referred during the QI cycles.

Results: Referred patients were an average of 10.81 years (SD = 3.55) and the majority were Non-Hispanic White (56.34%) and insured by Medicaid Managed Care Organizations (74.65%). The average patient BMI was 29.68, ranging up to 52.76. Each practice referred an average of 4 and 6 patients per month, respectively, among less than half of trained providers. When discussing low uptake, providers identified difficulties communicating with patients and their families about weight management and healthy lifestyle behaviors due to perceived stigma and, therefore, providers did not refer the majority of eligible patients. Providers did not provide suggestions for adapting WE CHAT.

Conclusions: During the QI cycles, less than 10% of eligible patients were referred to WE CHAT, despite implementation training and order sets built into the electronic health record system. Providers report communication barriers, suggesting the need for motivational interviewing training to engage patients and their families in the adoption of healthy lifestyle behaviors for optimal long-term health. In addition, WE CHAT is progressing towards a self-referral system to improve program reach and offset patient-provider communication barriers.

Board 217

Abstract Type: Research Based

Twitter Sentiment Following a Mass Shooting Event at Club Q, an LGBTQ+ Nightclub in Colorado.

Sharma, Kirti; Freeman, Rashad; Kapoor, Pranav; Balle, Mary; Magee, Lauren A; Valdez, Danny; Macy, Jonathan T

BACKGROUND: The political climate in the United States has become increasingly polarized, reaching all-time highs in 2004 with 75% of polled Americans believing that there were important differences between political ideological groups. Moreover, this polarization has only been exaggerated by conflicting ideological beliefs disseminated through social media. The study delves into Twitter data's potential to uncover patterns of polarization within the context of social media discussions on gun violence, concentrating on gun-related tweets in the time following a devastating mass shooting that occurred at Club Q a LGBTQ nightclub in Colorado Springs, CO.

PURPOSE: This study leverages Twitter data to investigate the post sentiment relating to gun violence in the dates following a mass shooting.

METHODS: The current study utilized Twitter's Application Programming Interface (API) to collect tweets that referenced firearms or firearm control in-between the dates of November 19th – 22nd, 2023 (n = 3,228). Overall sentiment was analyzed via the sentimentr package on R Studio version 4.2.1.

RESULTS: Sentiment analysis resulted in an overall negative sentiment in response to the mass shooting with a mean sentiment score of -0.17 with a range from -1.65 – 0.86. (2,638) (82%) of the tweets contained a negative sentiment, while 0% of the tweets expressed a neutral sentiment. The most liked tweet of the time directly attacked a Republican Senator from Colorado

DISCUSSION: The study's findings substantiate the existing polarization of ideological beliefs, particularly concerning gun violence. Analysis of tweets during the period surrounding the mass shooting event revealed a prevailing negativity in sentiment. Recognizing the public sentiment surrounding mass shootings holds the potential to illuminate pathways for enhancing gun policy and devising interventions aimed at averting future tragic incidents.

Board 218

Abstract Type: Research Based

Prevalence and Associated Factors of Marijuana Use Among Cancer Survivors in the US

Hall, Luke, C; Okon, M; Fan, Q; Shaw, M; Williams, J; Sherrill, W, W; Zhang, L

Purpose: Marijuana can be used for pain control among cancer survivors. This study aims to examine the prevalence and associated factors of recent marijuana use (MU) among cancer survivors aged 20 to 59 in the U.S. from 2005 to 2018.

Methods: The National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) 2005-2018 data were used. Recent MU was defined as using marijuana for at least one day in the past 30 days. Covariates included age, sex, race/ethnicity, education, marital status, insurance, family poverty income ratio (PIR), smoking status, and depression history. Chi-square test and multivariable logistic regression were employed considering complex survey design.

Results: The study included 893 cancer survivors (weighted N = 7.6 million), with 14.30% reported recent MU. The majority of participants were aged 50-59, female, non-Hispanic White, with above high school education, with private insurance and good self-reported overall health status. The prevalence of MU increased from 7.84% (95% CI: 2.43 – 13.25) in 2005-2006 to 33.03% (95% CI: 19.93 – 46.14) in 2017-2018. In univariate testing, being single or never married, having the lowest family income (family PIR less than 1), and a history of depression were associated with a higher likelihood of MU among cancer survivors (all $P < .05$). After adjusting for covariates, being a current smoker (AOR: 3.24, 95% CI: 1.57 – 6.67) or a former smoker (AOR: 2.38, 95% CI: 1.11 – 5.11) were significant predictors of MU among cancer survivors.

Conclusions: Among U.S. cancer survivors, the prevalence of MU increased during the study period. Cancer survivors who were former or current smokers were more likely to use marijuana. Future research should further examine the intention, initiation, and pattern of marijuana use among cancer survivors.

Board 219

Abstract Type: Research Based

Breastfeeding Initiation by Breastfeeding Information Source and Race

Johnson, Kaeli, C; Balasundaram, Rohit, B; Akpan, Idara, N; Kinard, Ashlyn; Griner, Stacey, B

Purpose: Breastfeeding has been shown to have several maternal and infant health benefits. Compared to other races, Black women face unique breastfeeding inequities and are known to have significantly lower breastfeeding rates. Breastfeeding information sources are associated with improved breastfeeding initiation, however, little research has been done on the impact of race. The purpose of this study was to determine the sources of breastfeeding information and the role of race in breastfeeding initiation.

Methods: The Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) Phase 8 Core Questionnaire Research File (2016-2020) (n=180,432) was used for secondary analysis focusing on breastfeeding initiation (yes/no) and information sources (doctor, lactation specialist, family, or friends, etc.) as the outcome variables and race (Black, White, other) as the independent variable. Age, income, and education were considered confounding variables. Univariate and multivariable analyses were conducted using SAS 9.4.

Results: Participants mostly received information from their doctor (78%). Black women had significant lower ($p < .0001$) breastfeeding initiation rates (79.4%) compared to White (89.8%), Asian and Native Hawaiian (93.7%), American Indian and Alaska Native (82.9%), Other (90.8%), and Mixed Race (90.4%) groups. When examining the interaction effect between race and information source, Black women had lower odds of initiating breastfeeding compared to White women across all information sources ($p < .0001$). Sensitivity analyses showed that Black women had lower odds of initiating breastfeeding regardless of whether the source of information was clinical (OR= 0.429; 95% CI: 0.401-0.458) or social (OR= 0.499; 95% CI: 0.425-0.586) ($p < .0001$).

Conclusions: These findings underscore the need for healthcare professionals to provide high-quality breastfeeding information to racial minorities and for social sources to be better conduits of breastfeeding information. Future studies should explore the role of varying information sources in increasing breastfeeding initiation among Black women while considering the historical context.

Board 220

Abstract Type: Research Based

How Does Misinformation Impact Trust in Information from Social Media Platforms?

Sunghyun Chung

Introduction: This study explored people's perceptions of misinformation's impact on their trust in information provided on social media platforms. This investigation explored a nationally representative sample of randomly selected U.S. adults.

Method: Utilizing the Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel (ATP) (n=10,188), linear regression analyses examined whether views on misinformation ("Technology companies should take steps to restrict FALSE information online, even if it limits people from freely publishing or accessing information" to "People's freedom to publish and access information should be protected, even if it means FALSE information can also be published") impacted their trust in the information provided on social media platforms ("A great deal" to "No trust at all"), above and beyond the influence of important demographic covariates (i.e., gender, education level, race, ethnicity, and marital status).

Results: Within the panel of 10,188 participants, this study found a statistically significant relationship ($p < .0001$) between misinformation and trust in information on social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, or YouTube ($R^2 = 0.1803 \pm 0.019$). Specifically, as views on misinformation increase, trust in information disseminated through social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube, diminishes.

Conclusions: This study highlights the critical relationship between views on misinformation and trust in information sourced from social media platforms. This erosion of trust within the digital information landscape holds substantial implications for individual and collective well-being, as well as the utility of these platforms for administering health-promoting initiatives and messages. Misinformation can have widespread effects on people's health behaviors and health beliefs. Thus, it is crucial to create strategies that minimize the impact of false information and false claims, and ultimately increase trust in the information shared through social media platforms.

Board 221

Abstract Type: Research Based

Associations Between Opioid and Kratom Use Across Racial and Ethnic Groups in a U.S. Representative Sample

Tillett, Kayla, K; Seo, Dong, C; Bone, Carlton; Berg, Carla, J; Rossheim, Matthew, E; Peeri, Noah, C; LoParco, Cassidy, R

Background: Kratom, a federally unregulated substance in the U.S., is marketed as an opioid alternative because it interacts with opioid receptors. However, evidence for kratom as an effective opioid alternative is limited, and kratom use has negative health effects. There may be racial/ethnic disparities in use due to societal and structural factors (e.g., access to drugs and related treatment). This study examined associations between opioid and kratom use, and differences by race/ethnicity, using recent nationally representative data.

Methods: Data were from the 2021 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (n=44,877). Accounting for the complex survey design, we used weighted logistic regression analyses to examine whether the following were associated with kratom use: 1) past-year opioid use and 2) opioid misuse/opioid use disorder among those reporting past-year opioid use (n=10,398). We also examined the moderating effect of race/ethnicity on these associations; simple slopes were calculated to compare effect sizes between racial/ethnic groups. Analyses were adjusted for age, sex, sexual orientation, and education.

Results: Overall, 26.76% reported past-year opioid use and 0.67% kratom use. Among those with past-year opioid use, 12.20% indicated past-year opioid misuse, 7.54% had an opioid use disorder, and 1.43% reported past-year kratom use. Opioid use was associated with higher odds of kratom use (aOR=3.88, 95% CI=2.72, 5.54). Black and Hispanic participants had lower odds of past-year kratom use (aOR_{Black}=0.25, 95% CI=0.07, 0.85; aOR_{Hispanic}=0.35, 95% CI=0.17, 0.73). We observed significant moderation by race/ethnicity, indicating that the association between past-year opioid use and kratom use was more pronounced among non-Hispanic White individuals (b=0.014, p<0.001) compared to Black (b=0.005, p=.280) and Hispanic (b=-0.001, p=.685) individuals.

Discussion: Opioid use, misuse, and use disorder were associated with higher odds of kratom use; racial/ethnic differences were observed. Research should examine the mechanisms contributing to these racial differences to inform prevention and intervention efforts.

Board 222

Abstract Type: Research Based

Policy-Relevant Factors for the Online Retail of Derived Psychoactive Cannabis Products

Tillett, Kayla, K; Rossheim, Matthew, E; Berg, Carla, J; LoParco, Cassidy R

Background: The 2018 U.S. Farm Bill's definition of hemp resulted in the emergence of numerous derived psychoactive cannabis products (DPCPs, such as Delta-8 THC) because many producers and retailers have interpreted this as legal activity. A disconcerting trend, however, is the marketing strategies employed by some retailers, leveraging product designs such as candies, cookies, chips, and chocolate bars with cartoon characters on the labels that likely appeal to young consumers. However, few studies have systematically examined the DPCP retail environment, particularly the ease of access to DPCPs, which is critical to informing effective regulations.

Methods: In May 2023, Google incognito mode was used to search "buy delta THC." Among the first 100 search results, data were collected from the 20 most trafficked websites that sold and delivered DPCPs. For each site, we documented the following policy-relevant information: 1) age requirements for website access, 2) age verification measures for purchases, 3) adult signature reportedly required upon delivery, and 4) guidelines concerning state shipping restrictions.

Results: Overall, 14 websites (70%) required individuals to confirm they were 21+ before accessing the website; age verification measures by a third party before purchase was only implemented by 5 (25%), and only 4 (20%) required an adult signature upon delivery. Regarding shipping restrictions, 10 websites (50%) specified they would not ship to certain states, but 4 of these presented conflicting information on which states were restricted varying between different sub-sections of the same website.

Discussion: Findings underscore the pressing need for clarity regarding DPCP legality and, in the interim, appropriate measures to prevent youth access. Emphasis should be placed on bolstering age verification and state shipping restrictions. As the e-commerce landscape continues to evolve, laws should also focus on implementing regulations on DPCP marketing and retail sales online.

Board 223

Abstract Type: Research Based

'Friend or Foe?': Understanding the Role of Social Media in the Disparity of Information on Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) Among Minority Women

Wasata, Ruhun; Guerra-Reyes, Lucía; Valdez, Danny; Herbenick, Debby; Lester, Jessica

Purpose: Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) is a chronic, multifactorial disorder affecting up to 22% of women worldwide. Literature shows women of color (WOC) are more afflicted due to PCOS than White women. Both White and WOC rely heavily on social media to obtain information. However, a significant gap exists in the literature regarding understanding the nature of PCOS information available to minority women compared to white women. This study aims to address this gap by conducting a directed content analysis of PCOS information on social media to describe better how influencers and their messages represent or engage with minority women.

Methods: We collected data (posts) from the top 15 PCOS content creators on Instagram and TikTok encompassing a six-month period. We used the CRRAP test for currency, relevance, authority, accuracy, and purpose which helped us finalize the sample for PCOS content creators. Analyzed it using an inductive coding process and MAXQDA's thematic analysis.

Results: Our study shows that (1) Content creators are overwhelmingly white, (2) messages do not consider different socio-demographic groups' prevalence of PCOS, (3) Content creators focus mainly on Western and American food habits, neglecting other food cultures, (4) Food habits and supplements suggested are expensive and inaccessible for lower-income women.

Conclusion: Current social media messaging on PCOS does not effectively serve the needs of women of color. Content creators must consider cultural differences in food habits when providing information on managing the condition. The study's results can help improve the quality of PCOS information available on social media to women of color and promote better management of this complex health condition.

Board 224

Abstract Type: Research Based

Online Platforms: A Connecting Point for Providing Comprehensive Support Needs for Women with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) Living in the United States of America

Wasata, Ruhun; Guerra-Reyes, Lucía; Herbenick, Debby; Lester, Jessica

Purpose: Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) is a lifelong multifactorial disorder linked to chronic disease, impacting up to 22% of women worldwide. Women with PCOS have complex medical and social support needs which are not well understood. This study explores the comprehensive support needs of women with PCOS and the barriers to attaining them. We argue that social media and online support is not a separate category of support, but rather, online support helps bolster all other categories of support for effective PCOS care and management.

Methods: Using a phenomenological qualitative interview study design, we engaged 19 US-based women with PCOS for in-depth interviews between October - December 2022. Participants identified themselves as non-Hispanic White, South Asian, and Afro-Caribbean. Data analysis followed the Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis facilitated by MAXQDA.

Results: Our results indicate that the support needs of women with PCOS vary based on life stage, cultural values related to fertility, and access to information about PCOS. The primary support needs were described as (1) Healthcare service-related support, (2) Educational support, (3) Food and dietary support, (4) Weight management-related support, (5) Cosmetic support, (6) Adoption services-related support, (7) Financial support, especially insurance-related support, and (8) General social support. Online platforms and social media work as a connecting hub for all supports. For most participants, the availability of online platforms and social media helped them reduce the information and knowledge gap on PCOS.

Conclusion: Examining the role of online platforms and social media for a poorly understood health issue such as PCOS is critical. Online platforms have a strong potential to reduce the number of barriers related to information on PCOS. Our results underscore that women with PCOS must manage needs at multiple levels (personal, community, and organizational). Online platforms can provide a timely communication channel to connect all these levels.

Board 225

Abstract Type: Research Based

Exploring the Effects of Varying Musical Parameters on Patience Modulation in Stressed Situations by Verifying a Novel Machine Learning Model with a Behavioral Study

Takahashi, Fuga; Patel, Praneel; Xie, Jeffrey; Patel, Shalin; Nair, Neil; Dixit, Vish

Purpose: Underfunded hotlines grapple with long waiting times and thus low answer rates; in April 2023, 5 states' 988 suicide hotline experienced dropoff rates of 31-45%. We aimed to discover the optimal combination of spectral features (determined by genre-pitch-tempo-instruments) that lengthen the patience of suicide hotline callers, for the composition of wait-on-hold music that leads to higher answer rates and possibly saves lives.

Methods: Featurized musical samples from the GC15 database. Analyzed the musical features that lead to the lowest stress/heart rate variability (HRV) by coding a GRU machine-learning-model on HKU956 database. The model ranked 592 music samples from GC15. We selected the following 4: #73122 (best), #425531 (33%-quartile), #76947 (66%-quartile), #18229 (worst). 40 depressed adult subjects (PHQ-9 score>12) were split into 4 intervention groups, each per sample. Each group was administered the sing-along-stress-test and a stimulated call in a controlled in-person setting, with their intervention sample playing. The study collected HRV, skin-conductivity, and study duration data, encouraging subjects with patience gratification.

Results: The model had the following: accuracy=88.67%, F1 Score=84.31%, precision=79.14%, recall=74.65%. In the study, #73122-subjects had mean HRV=52.10±12.17ms, skin-conductivity=20.31±4.39ms, study-time=21.30±6.24 minutes. #18229-subjects had mean HRV=72.40±10.55ms, skin-conductivity=8.21±3.92ms, study-time=10.91±3.39 minutes. Statistically significant differences existed in the study-time (t=3.4045, p-value<0.005) and HRV(t=3.9852, p-value<0.005).

Conclusion: The clinical results indicate wait-on-hold music for suicide hotlines should have similar spectral features to sample #73122, which had the highest study time. This sample was discovered to lead to the lowest mean HRV (which demonstrates higher stress levels), indicating that wait-on-hold music should keep suicidal callers in a phase of stress rather than relaxation for higher patience.

Board 226

Abstract Type: Research Based

Exploring the Relationship Between Adverse Childhood Experiences, Internet Use, and Depressive Symptoms in Adolescents

Vigil, Jorge, A; Rogers, Christopher; Shanazari, Eric; Donis, Stephanie, C; Forster, Myriam

Background: Adverse childhood experiences (ACE) are correlated traumatic events occurring during childhood that have been linked to increased risk of depression. Despite the recognition that ACE can have negative consequences for adolescent development and that the internet can be either a source of support or undermine wellbeing, the relationship between ACE, internet use, and depressive symptoms remains unexplored among youth populations.

Methods: Data (N=878) are baseline survey responses from students enrolled in a longitudinal study investigating psychosocial risk and protective factors for school and health outcomes. Regression models tested the association between ACE (0 ACE, 1-3 ACE, and >4 ACE), internet use, and depressive symptoms and whether internet use could mitigate the association between ACE and depressive symptoms.

Results: The sample had a mean age of 15 (SD), was 46% male, 40% African American, 26% Non-Hispanic White, 20% Hispanic, 8% Multi-Ethnic, and 6% Asian. Every additional ACE ($\beta = 1.404$, 95% CI: .838 – 1.970) and increase in internet use score ($\beta = 2.43$, 95% CI: 1.64 – 3.21) was associated with higher depressive symptomology. Internet use moderated the ACE-depressive symptom association; among students with no and 1-3 ACE, internet use exacerbated the negative effects of ACE for depressive symptoms [No ACE $\beta = 3.61$, 95% CI: 2.23-4.99] 1-3 ACE ($\beta = 2.43$, 95% CI: 1.49 – 3.37)] however, internet use did not affect the ACE-depressive symptoms association among youth with >4 ACE.

Conclusion: There is growing concern that internet use can undermine youth resilience and our results suggest higher levels of internet use exacerbate the association between ACE and depressive symptoms for most students (0 ACE and 1-3 ACE) but not for youth who had the highest levels of depressive symptomology (> 4 ACE), minimizing the effect of internet use in this group. Future research should continue to explore these associations so that prevention programs can be developed.

Board 227

Abstract Type: Research Based

Exploring Spatial Patterns of Socioeconomic Characteristics and Multiple Chronic Conditions Among US Adults Aged 65 and Older

Akpan, Idara, N; Thompson, Erika, L; Norheim, K

Purpose: In the United States, chronic diseases contribute to high mortality rates and disability, especially among adults aged 65 years and older. Studies have identified high rates of multiple chronic conditions (MCC) in the Southern US, among minority populations, and individuals with low education levels. We explored spatial patterns of socioeconomic characteristics and prevalence of four to five MCC among adults aged 65 years and older.

Methods: The prevalence of MCC was obtained from the 2018 Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) database. The CMS database was joined with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Social Vulnerability Index using the county-level Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes. The dependent variable was the percentage of adults aged 65 years and older with four to five MCC. Independent variables were the percentage of Black/African Americans, individuals with no high school diploma, no health insurance, and below 150% poverty level. Using geographic information system software, ESRI ArcMap 10.8.2, ordinary least regression and geographically weighted regression (GWR) were conducted to explore the spatial relationships between MCC and socioeconomic factors.

Results: There were 3,143 counties included. The highest prevalence (26%-31%) of MCC was found in the southeastern US. For the GWR models, the highest local variance (R^2) values are found in the northwestern, northeastern, and southeastern regions. These values ranged from 0.61 to 1, indicating the highest proportion of variance in the dependent variable that can be explained by the predictor variables, Black/African American race, no high school diploma, no health insurance, and living below the 150% poverty level.

Conclusions: Study findings highlight the need to explore the impact of social determinants of health on the health status of communities. Exploring geographic locations with high prevalence of chronic diseases can be used to inform prevention and control measures, especially in vulnerable communities.

Board 228

Abstract Type: Research Based

Empowering Clinics with HPV CHAT: Lessons Learned from the Implementation of a Provider-Focused Initiative

Akpan, Idara, N; Maynard, G; Meadows, Rachel, J; Fulda, Kimberly, G; Patel, Divya, A; Matches, S; Gehr, Aaron, W; Lu, Yan; Thompson, Erika, L.

Purpose: Provider recommendation is crucial in the uptake of the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine. Provider training can equip healthcare providers with effective communication strategies to address patient questions and provide a strong vaccine recommendation. However, there are barriers that influence the successful implementation of provider training in clinic settings. We aimed to describe the lessons learned for implementation of a clinic-based training for HPV vaccination.

Methods: The HPV CHAT initiative aimed to support healthcare providers with communication tools to discuss HPV vaccination with patients. Using the Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA) model, we assessed the activities and changes during the implementation of the program in two cycles between September 2021 and August 2023. Clinics included safety-net hospital clinics, practice-based research clinics, and federally qualified health centers.

Results: Overall, 306 people participated in HPV CHAT across the two implementation cycles. In the first cycle, process strategies included the creation of asynchronous virtual training, advisory board feedback, recruitment communications via practice managers and medical directors, participation monitoring, clinic incentives, and monthly evaluation reports. There was a slow response to participation (58.3% response rate) and high turnover rate in some clinics. Reflections were made on the first cycle, and adjustments were implemented in the second cycle, including facilitating recruitment activities, adding HPV-focused content to the training video, and updating the survey instrument. In the second cycle, participation varied across settings due to strength of clinic partnerships and prior familiarity of the implementation process. Participation rate was 60.6%.

Conclusions: Support from healthcare system leaders was crucial for effective implementation of the initiative, emphasizing the need for strategies to increase provider recruitment and endorsement. The asynchronous format of the virtual training enabled providers to complete the training at their own time. The success of HPV CHAT underscores the need to proactively tailor interventions for clinical settings.

Board 229

Abstract Type: Research Based

Daily Sleep, Cognitive Interference, and the Moderating Role of Physical Activity in Middle-Aged Adults

Yuan, Shuhan; Elam, Kit K.; Lin, Hsien-Chang; Johnston, Jeanne D.; Chow, Angela

Purpose: Starting in middle adulthood, cognitive interference - difficulties in controlling and suppressing irrelevant thoughts - can impair cognitive functioning and lower life satisfaction. A significant impact of sleep problems on cognitive interference in the long term has been documented, but its day-to-day impact remains understudied. The Restorative Theory suggests physical activity (PA) as a multifaceted factor which can help in the restoration of the body but also impose stress on the body. Thus, this study examined how daily sleep affects cognitive interference and how PA moderates this relationship.

Methods: The study involved participants from the Midlife in the United States 8-day daily diary study (2017-2019). The sample ($n = 505$) included adults aged 40-60 who did not experience cognitive interference "all of the time" at baseline. Each day, the participants reported hours of moderate and vigorous PA, sleep duration, sleep quality ("Very bad," "Bad," "Good," or "Very good"), and their cognitive interference levels (from "none of the time" to "all of the time"). Linear regressions with multilevel modeling and maximum-likelihood estimation were performed.

Results: Both sleep duration ($B = -0.02$, $p < .05$) and quality ($B_s = -0.2$ to -0.09 , $ps < .05$) displayed a significant same-day association with cognitive interference. Moderate PA played a moderating role in the relationship between sleep quality and cognitive interference on the following day. Specifically, compared to having a 'very bad' sleep quality, a longer duration of moderate PA resulted in a greater effect of sleep quality on cognitive interference ($B_s = 0.06-0.08$, $ps < .05$). However, there was no significant moderating effect observed of vigorous PA on the relationship between sleep and cognitive interference.

Conclusion: In middle-aged groups, sufficient sleep duration and high sleep quality enhance daily cognitive performance. For middle-aged individuals with poor sleep patterns, integrating moderate PA into short-term interventions for cognitive enhancement can be beneficial.

Board 230

Abstract Type: Research Based

Is E-cigarette Use Context Linked to E-cigarette Dependence? A Longitudinal Examination Among College Students

Ou, Tzung-Shiang; Buu, Anne; Yang, James; Lin, Hsien-Chang

Purpose: Previous studies have established an understanding of e-cigarette use contexts and associated e-cigarette use patterns such as use frequency, yet the critical extension to associated e-cigarette dependence outcome remains under-researched. Understanding such associations can provide deeper insights into potential intervention points to prevent the development of dependence. Thus, this study conducted a prospective longitudinal investigation examining the associations between e-cigarette use contexts and e-cigarette dependence among college students.

Methods: This study recruited college students who were current e-cigarette users from Fall 2019 to Fall 2020 (four semesters) at three public universities in the Midwest and South of the U.S. Those who participated for at least two semesters were included in the final analysis (N=366). Data were collected using a structured questionnaire. E-cigarette use dependence was assessed using the Penn State Electronic Cigarette Dependence Index. A linear mixed model with a random intercept and a random slope was conducted to examine the longitudinal association between e-cigarette use contexts (using e-cigarettes for relaxation purposes, using e-cigarettes due to their good taste, being hooked on e-cigarettes, and using e-cigarettes for experiment purposes) and e-cigarette dependence, controlling for demographics and other covariates.

Results: Participants who used e-cigarettes for relaxation ($\beta=0.73$, $p<0.001$), due to their good taste ($\beta=0.48$, $p<0.05$), and being hooked ($\beta=2.91$, $p<0.001$) tended to have a higher level of e-cigarette dependence. Using e-cigarettes for experimental purposes was associated with a decreased level of dependence ($\beta=-1.03$, $p<0.01$).

Conclusions: These findings highlight the importance of addressing e-cigarette use contexts to prevent the development of e-cigarette dependence. Prevention and intervention efforts aimed at developing more effective strategies should consider the various e-cigarette use contexts associated with dependence risks, such as enhancing awareness of the use dependence risk related to good taste of e-cigarettes, assessing use motivations, and incorporating early screenings for use.

Board 231

Abstract Type: Research Based

The Mediating Role of Emotional Dysregulation on the Association Between Diabetes Distress and Depressive Symptoms in African-American Adults with Type 2 Diabetes

Cebulske, Lauren; Saba, Victoria; McLaurin, Natalie; Wang, Tianyu; Welsh, Ashley; Montero-Zamora, Pablo; Tanaka, Hirofumi; Steinhardt, Mary

Purpose: Diabetes distress is associated with increased depressive symptoms. Emotional dysregulation may mediate this association, as managing diabetes and the fear of health complications can disrupt emotional regulation, which can also predict depressive symptoms. This study examined the mediating role of emotional dysregulation on the association between diabetes distress and depressive symptoms in African-American adults with type 2 diabetes.

Methods: Baseline data from TX STRIDE (Texas Strength Through Resilience in Diabetes Education), an ongoing clinical trial were examined. Participants (n=284, 72% female, 62±11 years old, diagnosis duration 11±9 years) completed self-report questionnaires of diabetes distress (Diabetes Distress Scale, $\alpha = .89$), emotional dysregulation (Difficulties in Emotional Regulation Scale, $\alpha = .97$), and depressive symptoms (Patient Health Questionnaire-9, $\alpha = .89$). Analyses were performed using MPlus 8 MODEL INDIRECT command to test the hypothesized mediation model controlling for potential confounders (i.e., age, sex, and education). Path analysis was used to examine the association between diabetes distress and depressive symptoms and the mediating role of emotional dysregulation on this association. Bootstrapping was used to calculate point estimates and 95% confidence intervals (CIs).

Results: There was a significant direct association between diabetes distress and depressive symptoms ($\beta = .12$, 95% CI [.07 – .17], $p = .02$). A significant indirect association between diabetes distress and depressive symptoms through emotional dysregulation was also found ($\beta = .30$, 95% CI [.26 – .34], $p < .001$). The overall association between diabetes distress and depressive symptoms including the mediated association was $\beta = .42$ (95% CI [.37 – .47], $p < .001$).

Conclusions: In our sample, the positive association between diabetes distress and depressive symptoms was partially mediated by emotional dysregulation. These findings suggest that strategies aimed at reducing diabetes distress along with strategies to enhance emotional regulation may decrease depressive symptoms among African-American adults with type 2 diabetes.

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Abstract Type: Research Based

Patient-Centered Healthcare Interaction and Human Papillomavirus Awareness Among a Nationally Representative Sample of US Adults

Akpan, Idara, N; Nhpang, Rio San; Webb, Nathaniel; Alkhatib, Sarah, A; Krenek, Brittany; Griner, Stacey, B; Thompson, Erika, L

Purpose: Human papillomavirus (HPV) causes cancer and genital warts. Lack of HPV awareness may inhibit prevention, including HPV vaccination and cervical cancer screening (CCS). Interactions with healthcare providers can improve HPV prevention health literacy, thus highlighting the need for patient-centered interactions. However, poor provider-patient communication can be a barrier to informed health decision-making. This study examined the association between patient-centered healthcare interaction and HPV awareness among a national sample of US adults.

Methods: The Health Information National Trends Survey (Cycle 6) 2022 was analyzed using two analytic samples: (1) adults aged 18-45 years eligible for HPV vaccination (n=1384), and (2) women aged 30-65 eligible for HPV testing (n=1737). The outcome variable was HPV awareness (yes/no). The patient-centered communication scale (7 items) was used to assess patient-centered healthcare interaction. The association between patient-centered healthcare interaction and HPV awareness, was estimated using weighted multivariable logistic regression, adjusting for sociodemographic factors.

Results: Among those eligible for vaccination, 82.9% had heard of HPV. Compared to males, females had higher odds of HPV awareness (aOR=1.86; 95%CI=1.15-2.99). Individuals with some college (aOR=1.90; 95%CI=1.03-3.50) and college degree or higher (aOR=1.82; 95%CI=1.10-2.99) had higher odds of HPV awareness than those with less than a high school/high school diploma. Among women eligible for HPV testing CCS, 81.5% heard of HPV. Women aged 50-59 years (aOR=0.42; 95%CI=0.21-0.85) and 60-65 years (aOR=0.33; 95%CI=0.17-0.63) had lower odds of HPV awareness than women aged 30-39 years. There was no statistically significant association between patient-centered healthcare interaction and HPV awareness.

Conclusions: The lack of relationship observed between patient-centered healthcare interaction and HPV awareness highlights the need to explore other predictive variables. Patients may have other sources for HPV information beyond healthcare providers that contribute to preventative behaviors. Targeted clinic-based initiatives can improve provider-patient communication to increase HPV awareness and ensure prompt preventative care.

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Abstract Type: Research Based

Distress, Depression, and E-cigarette Dependence among Daily E-Cigarette Users

Richardson, Emily, M; Dobbs, Page, D; Seymore, Jessica; Arthur, Erin; Peterson, Olivia; Veilleux, Jenn; Davis, Robert; Buttram, Mance

Introduction. E-cigarette use is highest among young adults. Distress intolerance is associated with smoking; however, no research has explored distress intolerance among e-cigarette users. The purpose of this mixed-methods study was to explore the relationship between e-cigarette dependence and distress.

Methods. Daily e-cigarette users were recruited from a large southern university for this explanatory, sequential mixed-methods study. Participants (n=426) completed a cross-sectional survey where they were asked about their dependence to e-cigarettes, screened for depression (PHQ-9), and experiences with distress: desire intolerance, distress tolerance and intolerance, distress endurance, discomfort intolerance, and emotion regulation. Next, a subsample of 25 participants completed a virtual interview. T-tests explored differences between distress intolerance of those with low-no and moderate-high e-cigarette dependence. A logistic regression examined unique relationships between covariates and moderate-high e-cigarette dependence. Finally, qualitative data were transcribed, and coded (using NVivo), and a thematic analysis was employed. Qualitative findings explained quantitative findings.

Results. E-cigarette users who were moderately-highly dependent to e-cigarettes had lower distress endurance ($p < .05$) and had greater difficulty regulating their emotions ($p < .001$) and their desires ($p < .05$) than those with low-no dependence to e-cigarettes. Moderate-highly dependent e-cigarette users were more likely than their non-dependent counterparts to screen for depression. When controlling for covariates, depression was the only variable found to be significantly associated with e-cigarette dependence. Each step increase in the PHQ-9 score more than doubled (2.4) the strength of association with dependent e-cigarette use. Interview participants described using e-cigarettes when distressed and many believed using an e-cigarette was a decompressing activity.

Discussion. These findings reveal a relationship with emotional regulation and e-cigarette dependence. Dependent e-cigarette users in need of psychological support may be using these devices to cope with their emotions, unintentionally creating dependence. Thus, cessation programs should include fostering the development of coping skills and stress support.

Board 234

Abstract Type: Research Based

Adaptation of an HPV Vaccine Evidence-Based Program to the Social Media Environment

Alkhatib, Sarah, A; Phillips, Kalani, K; Weinzierl, Maxwell; Vasquez, Hannah, E; Harabagiu, Sanda, M; Hopfer, Suellen

Objective: This study aimed to harness the potential of social media, a widely accessible and influential platform, to disseminate evidence-based HPV vaccine messaging to youth and parents. The research focused on adapting a National Cancer Institute video-based HPV vaccine cancer control program for social media use and understanding the nuances of dissemination across Instagram, TikTok, and X. Additionally, the study sought to explore strategies for making vaccine-related messages go viral in a competitive social media environment.

Methods: The adaptation process utilized push-pull and RE-AIM dissemination frameworks, along with the application of centering theory and a question-answer framework. Segmentation of vaccine decision story videos into shorter, coherent segments was central to this process. Over a period of four months in 2022, twelve distinct strategies were implemented to foster a following and disseminate the intervention. The study evaluated the effectiveness of these strategies by tracking key metrics, such as impressions, followers, engagement, and reach, across Instagram, TikTok, and X.

Results: The evaluation revealed that all platforms experienced increased following, with Instagram and TikTok surpassing X in terms of impressions, followers, engagement, and reach metrics. TikTok notably excelled in expanding reach, as evidenced by unique accounts viewing content, while Instagram led in terms of follower growth, engagement, and impressions. Six out of twelve strategies on Instagram, including video usage, numerous hashtags, COVID-19 hashtags, mentions, and follow-for-follow strategies, significantly contributed to expanding reach.

Conclusions: This observational social media study illuminated effective dissemination strategies for enhancing the reach of vaccine-related messages within a highly competitive social media landscape. Although engagement posed challenges, the results offer valuable insights for adapting and planning public health interventions related to HPV vaccines in social media settings. Importantly, the choice of platform carries unique considerations that influence the success of dissemination efforts.

Board 235

Abstract Type: Research Based

The Relationship Between Neighborhood Disorganization and Alcohol Consumption Among African American Emerging Adults: Examining the Moderating Effect of Social Support

Ousley, Terra, M; Chen, Ann, T; Obasi, Ezemenari, M

Purpose: Exposure to neighborhood violence may put some African Americans at risk of increased alcohol use. Although African American emerging adults report lower rates of alcohol consumption, they tend to experience higher alcohol-related health disparities in morbidity, injuries, chronic diseases, and mortality rates. Disproportionate exposure to neighborhood disorganization and alcohol retail outlet densities may be contributing factors to alcohol-related health disparities. Unfortunately, there is a dearth in the amount of literature investigating protective factors like social support to better understand this public health crisis. The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of social support in moderating the strength of the relationship between neighborhood violence and alcohol consumption.

Methods: African American emerging adults (N=283; Mage=20.43; 72% female) residing in a southwest metropolitan statistical area were administered the neighborhood violence scale, perceived social support, and assessments of alcohol consumption (e.g., # of days, # of drinks) as part of a 2-year longitudinal study. Multiple linear regression analyses were used to examine the effect of neighborhood violence on alcohol consumption in the past month. Moreover, perceived social support was included to test for moderation with significance set at $p < 0.050$. All analyses were conducted using SAS 9.4.

Results: Perceived social support significantly moderated the effect of neighborhood violence on days of alcohol use ($p=0.021$) and number of drinks in the past month ($p=0.005$). Post-hoc analyses revealed that neighborhood violence was positively related to past-month alcohol use for participants endorsing low perceived social support (days: $B=0.061$, $p=0.011$; drinks: $B=0.344$, $p=0.009$). Additional data associated with chronic exposure to stressors and alcohol retail outlet densities will be provided.

Conclusion: The data demonstrated that access to increased social support reduced the strength of the relationship between alcohol consumption and neighborhood violence for African American emerging adults. Implications for research, practice, and policy will be discussed.

Board 236

Abstract Type: Research Based

Does Christian Denomination Influence Likelihood to be Up to Date on Cervical Cancer Screening?

Krenek, Brittany, N; Akpan, Idara, N; Balasundaram, Rohit, B; Thompson, Erika, L; Luningham, Justin, M

Purpose: In the United States, cervical cancer remains a public health concern that can be prevented. The United States Preventative Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends cervical cancer screening (CCS) for people with a cervix 21–65-years-old, of which only 74.2% of eligible people are up to date. Research indicates social and cultural aspects of religion may influence receipt of CCS; however, less is known about CCS across Christian denominations. This study examined associations between following CCS guidelines, religious affiliation, and demographic characteristics.

Methods: Women from the National Survey of Family Growth (2017-2019) aged 21-49 years old (n=5040) were examined for USPSTF CCS status. Weighted multivariable logistic regression was used to examine likelihood of up-to-date status by Christian denomination compared to no religious affiliation, controlling for age group (21-29 years vs. 30+ years, when USPSTF guidelines change), race/ethnicity, and education.

Results: Overall, 53.1% of participants met recommended CCS guidelines. The percentage of women identified as being up to date with CCS guidelines across groups were: 45.0% Evangelical Protestant, 55.1% Mainline Protestant, 60.9% Black Protestant, 50.9% Catholic, 49.1% other Religion, and 56.4% No Religious Affiliation. Compared to those with no religious affiliation, Evangelical Protestants and individuals identifying with non-Christian religions were less likely to have up-to-date screenings (OR = 0.75, 95%CI [0.58, 0.98] and 0.68, CI [0.47,0.97], respectively). The older age group was less likely to be up to date than 21–29-year-olds (OR = 0.17, CI [0.13, 0.21]). Non-Hispanic Black women were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic White women to be up to date (OR = 1.92, CI [1.30, 2.84]). The odds of up-to-date CCS were only marginally significant across education levels.

Conclusion: Results indicated associations between CCS and religious denomination, accounting for age, race, and education. Implementing culturally tailored campaigns within faith groups may reduce stigma and increase CCS rates.

Board 237

Abstract Type: Research Based

“Things can go left.” Life-Saving Behaviors Following an Opioid Overdose: Interviews with Members of Indianapolis’ Black Community

Satterfield, Naomi; Seo, Dong-Chul; Crabtree, Charlotte; Cochran, Nicki; Alba-Lopez, Leonardo; Lee, Shin Hyung; Phillips, Justin

Purpose: Our study aimed at understanding the use of life-saving behaviors (administering naloxone and calling 911) following an opioid overdose from the perspective of Indianapolis’ Black citizens. Part of a federally funded project to reduce disparate opioid overdose deaths in the study area (#CPIMP221346), this study provides insight that can be incorporated into interventions by challenging designers to consider complex barriers related to historical and present racism.

Methods: Our team conducted 30 one-on-one in-person semi-structured interviews between March and October of 2023 with Black adults residing in four Indianapolis zip code areas. Participants were recruited using homogenous and snowball sampling. Interviews were conducted by a member of the study community who is in recovery from a substance use disorder. Interviews were transcribed verbatim and coded using thematic analysis and grounded theory. An open, axial, and selective coding procedure was used by three members of the research team to facilitate inter-rater reliability.

Results: Barriers to implementing life-saving behaviors were separated into practical and mental barriers. This project attends to mental barriers, which encompass fear, mistrust, and stigma related to naloxone and first responders. Racism had a compounding effect on mental barriers. Fear and mistrust were linked with narrations regarding the historical mistreatment of the Black community by medical and legal systems. Participants linked naloxone with race-based medical malpractice and calling 911 with the possibility of being criminalized following an overdose. Participants discussed double stigma and expressed concern about being associated with substance use as a Black individual.

Conclusion: This study provides evidence that structural racism exacerbates Black community members’ mental access barriers which, in turn, contribute to practical barriers, such as hesitancy to call 911 in overdose encounters, reluctance to carry naloxone, and lack of knowledge on how to administer naloxone.

Board 238

Abstract Type: Research Based

The Relationship Between Sense of Belonging and Physical and Social Environments

Hoeper, Samantha; Chavez, Luis; Granner, Michelle, L

Purpose: Sense of place is the meaning people hold about their relationship with physical and social environments. Therefore, sense of place has implications for health behavior, mental health, and overall wellbeing. The purpose of this study was to explore how campus physical and social environments impact Latino students' sense of place (specifically, a sense of belonging), at an emerging Hispanic Serving Institution.

Methods: Ten Latino graduate and undergraduate students completed a photovoice interview, which included photos they took of people, places, or resources that influence their sense of belonging at the University. Participants selected the top 3 most important photos for discussion. Participants were also asked about desired University spaces and resources to support belonging. Transcribed recordings were analyzed using Thematic Analysis with NVivo.

Results: Participants identified a relationship between physical and social environments, and that both environments can contribute to either belonging or estrangement. Five main themes were identified. 1) Space as settings for meaning, connection, or seclusion: physical spaces are settings for positive and negative experiences that impact belonging. 2) Structural Pressures to succeed: policies create unique challenges and pressures, which hinders social engagement. 3) Social connections and collaboration: Connections and collaboration with students, faculty and staff can provide support and create belonging, but also estrangement due to discrimination, language barriers, or cliques. 4) Representation and diversity: physical and social environments are opportunities for representation (e.g., through art, curriculum, or faculty) and seeing or connecting with others from different backgrounds. 5) Need for support: desired cultural supports and additional resources support social engagement, wellbeing, and subsequent sense of belonging.

Conclusions: Physical and social environments are connected and influence sense of belonging, which impacts wellbeing. In the university setting, efforts to provide resources and spaces for connection and representation may contribute to having a positive sense of place.

Board 239

Abstract Type: Research Based

Unearthing Inequities in the Relationship Between Multiple Sociodemographic Factors and Diverse Elements of Park Availability and Quality in a Major Southern Metropolitan Region

Farnaz Hesam Shariati; Shirelle Hallum; Marilyn Wende; Kelsey Thomas; Anna Chupak; Eleanor Witherspoon; Andrew T. Kaczynski

Purpose: Parks are critical components of healthy communities in facilitating health benefits as well as economic, environmental, and community-building goals. We investigated inequalities in diverse elements of park availability and quality according to multiple sociodemographic factors across a large U.S. Southeastern metropolitan region.

Methods: This study occurred in 241 block groups across four communities. Neighborhood sociodemographic characteristics (unemployment, education, renter-occupied housing, poverty, race/ethnicity) were taken from American Community Survey 5-year estimates. All parks in the four communities ($n=77$) were mapped using GIS and audited via the Community Park Audit Tool to evaluate their features and quality. Each block group was assigned two park availability scores by summing the number of parks and number of park acres therein. We also analyzed seven diverse elements of park quality (transportation access, facility availability, facility quality, amenity availability, park aesthetics, park quality concerns, and neighborhood quality concerns) and an overall park quality score by calculating the mean for all parks within each block group.

Results: Numerous differences were observed for both park availability and quality. For example, there was a significantly greater ($F=4.2$, $p=0.04$) percentage of residents below 125% of poverty in block groups with any parks ($M=30.9\%$, $SD=19.8$) than in block groups with no parks ($M=25.1\%$, $SD=20.2$). In addition, there was a significant positive association between neighborhood quality concerns and the percentage of unemployed residents ($B=1.49$, $p<0.01$). Further, there was a considerable negative association between park amenity availability and the block group's unemployed population ($B=-0.26$, $p=0.03$). Several other disparities will also be highlighted.

Conclusions: A variety of differences in park availability and seven dimensions of park quality were uncovered, emphasizing the need for targeted policy, programmatic, and infrastructure interventions to address park access and quality inequities and improve health disparities.

Board 240

Abstract Type: Research Based

Perceptions and Risks: A Comparative Analysis of Pregnant Smokers' Views on Cigarette and E-Cigarette Use during Pregnancy

McCann, Rebecca; Richardson, Emily; Schisler, Eric, D; Luzius, Abbie, B; Dobbs, Page, D

Background: Currently, perception of harm from e-cigarette use during pregnancy varies based on pregnancy status (prior, current, or future intention). Nevertheless, there is a gap in understanding perceived health outcomes linked to cigarette/e-cigarette use during pregnancy within smoking pregnant individuals.

Objective. This study aimed to investigate variations in perceived harms related to cigarette and e-cigarette use during pregnancy. Additionally, examine the perceived birth and health outcomes associated with cigarette and e-cigarette use among a sample of pregnant smokers.

Methods. Conducting a cross-sectional online survey, we delved into perceptions surrounding cigarette and e-cigarette use during pregnancy within a sample of U.S. pregnant individuals (n=267) who had smoked in the past 30 days. Participants were categorized according to their e-cigarette use status. Using basic demographics, ANOVAs were employed to identify variations between e-cigarette use status and perceptions of harm and perceived health outcomes linked to smoking/e-cigarette use. Post-hoc tests were then applied to ascertain group differences.

Findings. Significant associations were identified between e-cigarette status and the factors: absolute harm of cigarettes ($p < .01$), relative harm of e-cigarettes ($p < .05$), and perceived health outcomes. Specifically, current e-cigarette users believed that pregnant cigarette smokers were more likely to experience child loss from miscarriage ($p < .01$) or SIDS ($p < .001$), or experience low birth weight ($p < .001$). They also perceived higher risks of reduced lung function ($p < .01$), cleft lip, diminished brain function, or ADHD ($p < .001$ for each) compared to never users. No associations were found between perceived birth and health outcomes related to e-cigarette use based on user status.

Conclusion. Pregnant individuals who smoked cigarettes/e-cigarettes exhibited lower risk perceptions regarding e-cigarette use compared to exclusive smokers. Communication on nicotine exposure risk during pregnancy should target dangers associated with dual use versus single use. Messaging regarding harm of e-cigarettes to cigarettes is essential for pregnant women who smoke and attempt quitting.

Board 241

Abstract Type: Research Based

Exploring the Impact of 'Place' on Healthcare Access: A Systematic Review

Luzius, Abbie, B; Kaiser, Emerson; Phomsopha, Emily; Dobbs, Page, D

Objective. To identify published studies that examined 'Place' as a social determinant of health (SDoH) and its influence on healthcare accessibility and utilization in the United States.

Methods. Following the PRISMA guidelines, we searched two online databases (PubMed and MEDLINE Complete) to identify articles published in English in the last ten years about place-based measures as a determinant of health and healthcare accessibility. Search terms included place, space, geographic proximity, healthcare access, relational theory, place-based, and social determinants of health to name a few. Studies that did not measure healthcare accessibility, utilization, location or place-based SDoH were excluded. Three reviewers screen article titles (n=2,642), abstracts (n=77), followed by a full-text review of 19 articles. Extracted attributes from the articles included authors, year published, research design, and operational definition of 'place' (grouped into geographic, social, or environmental).

Findings. Of the 19 articles published between 2013-2023 about Place as a SDoH, over half (n=11) defined 'Place' solely as a specific geographic context based on the spatial and temporal proximity. The remaining articles (n=8) described Place as a relational definition that included social, cultural, and symbolic dimensions of space such as social cohesion. Both geospatial and relational use of 'Place' was often described as a multifaceted social determinant of health that can influence healthcare access.

Conclusion. Our findings can help public health researchers and healthcare providers consider different ways to interpret healthcare accessibility. While there remain many ways to interpret how 'Place' serves as a SDoH and influences access to healthcare resources, there remains a need for more rigorous methodologies to interpret 'Place' in a social, economic, and environmental context.

Board 242

Abstract Type: Research Based

Exploring Law Enforcement knowledge and perceived attitude towards Telehealth-based Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examination Technology - A Comparative Analysis of Pre- and Post-Training Data

Mohd Rafiq, Alfiya Shaikh; Clark, Heather; Zemanek, Kim; Ward, Kayce; Mitchell, Stacey; Downing, Nancy

Purpose: The study aimed to assess change in knowledge and perceived attitudes of law enforcement officers regarding the implementation of the Texas Teleforensic Remote Assistance Center (Tex-TRAC), a telehealth-based sexual assault medical forensic examination technology. In partnership with rural Texas hospital project partners, Tex-TRAC seeks to increase access to sexual assault medical forensic exams for rural sexual assault survivors. Community launches include a training for law enforcement officers to explain and demonstrate the Tex-TRAC service, as well as review protocol and information regarding sexual assault cases.

Methods: A pre-post design was implemented, enrolling 51 participants who attended Tex-TRAC training sessions at two community launch sites. Participants completed paper-based surveys before and after the training, encompassing an 11-item knowledge assessment and an 11-item perceived attitude evaluation. Weighted t-test analysis was used to compare pre- and post-training scores.

Results: Among the initial 51 participants who completed the pre-survey, 45 successfully finished both pre- and post-surveys. The results demonstrated a significant improvement in knowledge, with a pre-training mean of 11.42, increasing to 12.38 after training ($p < 0.001$), signifying an enhanced understanding following the responding to sexual assault and using the Tex-TRAC program. Concerning perceived attitudes, the pre-training mean of 44.67 also increased significantly to 48.71 after training ($p < 0.001$), indicating a more favourable disposition towards the Tex-TRAC program.

Conclusions: The study underscores the effectiveness of Tex-TRAC training in enhancing law enforcement officers' knowledge and perceived attitudes regarding sexual assault response and usefulness of the Tex-TRAC program. The results imply that training initiatives like Tex-TRAC are pivotal in preparing law enforcement officers to proficiently employ this technology for the betterment of sexual assault survivors and the broader community.

Board 243

Abstract Type: Research Based

Flavors, Tobacco, and (Mis)Perceptions, Oh My!

Cofer, Jennifer; Hurst, Alex; Javaid, Mehwish; Lee, Eugenia; Sterling, Kimberle

Purpose: We assess how the use of flavored tobacco products (FTP), including flavored e-cigarettes, menthol cigarettes, and flavored cigars, influences addiction, mood regulation, and social perceptions among a multi-ethnic sample of Texas youth.

Methods: A sample of 137 Texas youth, mean age of 13.3 years old (SD=1.3), who took part in an “NCI RTIPS Evidence-based” online tobacco prevention program, completed a 40-item online survey. The association between FTP perceptions and demographic characteristics was assessed.

Results: Over a quarter (27.6%) self-identified as Hispanic, 36.2% non-Hispanic White, 33.6% African American, 22.4% Asian, and 7.8% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. Over half (58.4%) self-identified as female. Over a third of students said using menthol cigarettes (35.8%) and flavored cigars (32.8%) would not cause addiction; 28.1% said using flavored vapes would not cause addiction. Regarding mood regulations, 23.8% endorsed FTP use would help them relax, while 22.3% were unsure. No significant differences in addiction or mood regulation perceptions found by sex or race/ethnicity. Regarding social situations, 18.5% endorsed FTP use would help them feel comfortable socially. Compared to other racial groups, White youth were more likely to endorse this perception ($p < .05$). Eight percent of youth reported their friends would approve of their FTP use. Hispanic and NHPI youth were more likely to endorse this perception than those from other racial/ethnic groups ($p < .01$). Moreover, 21.8% endorsed other teens their age approving FTP use. Notably, youth in our sample reported uncertainty about the benefits of FTP use in social situations, including feeling comfortable socially (23.8%) and their friends (22.6%) and other teens 33.1% approval of their FTP use.

Conclusions: Youth in our sample had misinformation about perceived addiction and benefits of FTP use, and some uncertain about FTP use. Study findings can be used to enhance adolescent interventions and inform health communication campaigns to correct misinformation about FTP.

Board 244

Abstract Type: Research Based

Examining Sequential Pathways from E-cigarette Quit Intention to Quit Attempt and Abstinence Among U.S. Young Adults

Yang, Meng; Lin, Hsien-Chang

Purpose: E-cigarette use has been prevalent among U.S. young adults, yet only a limited number of studies have explored e-cigarette cessation behaviors, primarily focusing on only the proportion of individuals engaged in e-cigarette cessation. Understanding the sequential pathway from e-cigarette quit intention to quit attempt and abstinence is crucial for drawing implications for e-cigarette cessation interventions. This study used nationally representative data to investigate e-cigarette cessation behaviors among U.S. young adults.

Methods: This study used Waves 4-6 (2016-2021) restricted data from the adult questionnaire of the Population Assessment of Tobacco and Health Study (unweighted N=1,887; weighted N=13,428,640). We included participants aged 18-30 years old who were current e-cigarette users at Wave 4. Weighted generalized structural equation modeling was employed to investigate the sequential associations between quit intention (Wave 4), quit attempts (Wave 5), and abstinence (Wave 6), controlling for sociodemographic factors.

Results: Participants who had a quit intention at Wave 4 were more likely to engage in quit attempts at Wave 5 (OR=5.53, $p<0.01$). Participants who made quit attempts at Wave 5 were more likely to achieve abstinence at Wave 6 (OR=1.54, $p<0.05$). However, the direct association between Wave 4 quit intention and successful abstinence at Wave 6 was not significant.

Conclusions: This is the first study using nationally representative data to examine the sequential pathway of e-cigarette quit intention, quit attempt, and abstinence among U.S. young adults. Our results highlight the significance of designing and implementing tailored efforts that target different stages of e-cigarette cessation, including initiating and enhancing quit intentions, promoting and supporting quit attempts, and facilitating the maintenance of abstinence. Furthermore, our findings shed light on the need for comprehensive tobacco prevention and intervention programs that target different stages of e-cigarette cessation behaviors for young adult e-cigarette users.

Board 245

Abstract Type: Research Based

Food Insecurity Trajectory Classes and Their Association with Psychological Distress

Wang, Jingyi; Luo, Juhua; Lin, Hsien-Chang; Quinn, Patrick, D; Chow, Angela

Purpose: 14 million U.S. households reported food insecurity (FI), or lack of consistent access to food, in the year 2019. Past research has shown a connection between FI and negative mental health outcomes, but there is sparse literature on how variations in FI profiles may lead to differential mental health outcomes. This study utilized the social comparison theory to identify distinct FI trajectory groups and assess their associations with later-age psychological distress in the middle adulthood population.

Methods: Five waves (2001, 2003, 2015, 2017, and 2019) of the Panel Study of Income Dynamics data were used for this study, surveying a total of 434 adults between ages 35-39 in 2001. Growth mixture modeling techniques were used to identify distinct FI trajectories subgroups. A follow-up analysis was conducted to estimate the association between FI subgroup trajectories and psychological distress in 2019, controlling for baseline psychological distress, biological sex, education level, race/ethnicity, number of children in household, employment, poverty-to-income ratio, marriage status, and SNAP participation.

Results: Four trajectory groups were identified: Class 1-increasing FI (7%); class 2- consistent high FI (4%); class 3 – decreasing FI (8%); and class 4- minimal FI (81%). The increasing FI subgroup ($\beta = 0.25$, $p < 0.01$), but not consistent high FI or decreasing FI subgroups, reported significantly higher 2019 psychological distress compared to the minimal FI subgroup.

Conclusions: The use of a person-centered approach enabled the evaluation of heterogeneity in FI trajectories. Our findings, in line with social comparison theory, suggest that people with increasing FI experience higher later-age psychological distress compared to the minimal FI subgroup, probably due to feelings of social inadequacy. These findings can aid in developing nuanced strategies to address psychological distress issues related to differential FI risks.

Board 246

Abstract Type: Research Based

Examining Racial Disparities in Perceived Discrimination, Stigma of Drug Use, and Distrust Toward Law Enforcement in Indianapolis, Indiana

Lee, Shin Hyung; Seo, Dong-Chul

Background: Studies have shown that structural racism, related trauma, and help-seeking barriers, including discrimination, stigma, and distrust toward law enforcement, contributes to disparate opioid overdose deaths in Black communities. However, there has been little empirical support on this in Indianapolis metropolitan area. As part of a federally funded project MACRO-B that is aimed at reducing structural racism and fatal opioid overdoses in areas with large Black population in Indianapolis (#CPIMP221346), a community survey was conducted to have a better understanding of these barriers.

Methods: Between March 2023 and May 2023, surveys were administered using probability community samples to adults aged 18 years of age or older, who were representative of 4 zip codes in Indianapolis with large proportions of Black populations (46202, 46205, 46208, 46218). Racial disparities in levels of community's perception on discrimination, stigma, and distrust toward law enforcement were compared using weighted chi-squared tests.

Results: Of the 423 survey respondents, the weighted proportions of Black, White, and Others were 48.2%, 41.4% and 10.5%, respectively. Significant racial disparities were observed in perceptions of discrimination against opioid users. A higher percentage of Black respondents (19.2%) were more likely to agree with the statement "People who are addicted to opioids are unfairly treated by people in my community" compared to other racial groups (8.1% for White and 17.5% for Others) ($p = 0.049$). Additionally, a greater proportion of Black respondents (19.7%) were more likely to agree with the statement "People who are addicted to opioids are unfairly treated by the police in my community" in comparison to other racial groups (6.5% for White and 6.8% for Others) ($p = 0.003$).

Conclusion: Recent urban community data in Indiana suggests there are substantial racial disparities in levels of community's perception on discrimination, stigma, and distrust toward law enforcement regarding opioid addiction in Indianapolis.

Board 247

Abstract Type: Research Based

Disparities in Pedestrian and Bicycle Crashes by Social Vulnerability Across South Carolina

Chupak, Anna, L.; Hallum, Shirelle, H.; Thomas, Kelsey, M.; Looney, Erin, T.; Witherspoon, Eleanor; Huynh, Nathan; Kaczynski, Andrew, T.

Purpose: Little research about neighborhood disadvantage and pedestrian and bicyclist crashes has controlled for rates of active transportation, examined this relationship in the Southeastern U.S. where active crashes and health disparities are egregious, or employed a comprehensive metric of multiple sociodemographic indicators. This study addresses these gaps by examining inequities in relative rates of pedestrian and bicyclist crashes according to level of social vulnerability (SV) across South Carolina (SC).

Methods: SV data and its four dimensions (socioeconomic status, household characteristics, racial/ethnic minority status, housing type and transportation), as measured by the CDC SV index, were compiled for all census tracts (n=1,103) within SC. Data for all crashes between 2011-2021 involving a pedestrian (n=10,688) and/or bicyclist (n=4,802) were obtained from the SC Department of Transportation and geocoded to the respective tract. Total average pedestrian and bicyclist crash severity (Equivalent Property Damage Only) were also calculated for each tract. Both crash frequency and severity scores were adjusted using the annual average number of walking and bicycling trips in the tract based on Streetlight data. Mixed model linear regression analyzed relationships between overall SV and its four dimensions and four crash measures – pedestrian crash frequency, bicyclist crash frequency, pedestrian crash severity, bicyclist crash severity. Stratified analyses were conducted for urban and rural tracts.

Results: Overall SV was positively and significantly associated with all four crash outcomes in urban, but not rural areas: pedestrian crashes per trip (B=0.048,SE=0.012), pedestrian crash severity per trip (B=9.018,SE=2.516), bicyclist crashes per trip (B=0.093,SE=0.029), and bicyclist crash severity per trip (B=16.370,SE=5.482). Similar results were observed for the socioeconomic status and household composition and disability dimensions of SV.

Conclusion: In urban areas, greater SV is associated with more severe pedestrian and cyclist crash outcomes. Targeted policy, programmatic, and infrastructure interventions are needed to improve active transportation safety and public health.

Board 248

Abstract Type: Research Based

Viral Motivation: Analyzing Engagement Drivers in Tweets about Exercise in the COVID-19 Era

German, Mariel, P; Stallings-Smith, Sericea

Purpose: As the COVID-19 pandemic interrupted normal exercise routines, there was an increased need for guidance regarding how to maintain healthy activity and remain safe. The purpose of this study was to explore various factors that influenced engagement with tweets related to COVID-19 and exercise, covering the period from the start of the pandemic to the present day.

Methods: A systematic search strategy was conducted via Twitter/X using keywords related to COVID-19 and exercise. The data collection period spanned from March 11, 2020, to September 12, 2023, and was restricted to tweets meeting a minimum threshold of 1,000 likes and retweets. The query yielded data from 133 tweets which were structured in Excel for systematic evaluation. Negative binomial regression and multinomial logistic regression were conducted to analyze associations between publisher, thematic, and content factors and user engagement.

Results: Tweets were primarily published by media personalities/public figures (41.4%). Official public health organization tweets represented <1% of content. Specific recommendations about COVID-19 and exercise were present in 14.3%, and none originated from official health sources. Tweets conveying a negative or neutral sentiment were associated with a higher number of retweets and bookmarks than those with positive sentiment. Tweets acknowledging the lack of recommendations from public health officials were associated with a higher number of likes and comments compared to tweets with general public health content.

Conclusions: These results hold significance for health promotion and public health awareness efforts during global events like the COVID-19 pandemic. There was a notable absence of tweets originating from official public health organizations. Furthermore, most tweets conveyed a negative sentiment, and there was a lack of recommendations from official health sources. Acknowledging this limited official engagement in the online discourse regarding COVID-19 and exercise highlights the need to improve dissemination of authoritative information through social media platforms.

Board 249

Abstract Type: Research Based

Psychosocial Factors Associated with Intentions of Young Adults to Receive a COVID-19 Booster

Yu, Hyunmin; Bonett, Stephen; Aryal, Subhash; Kornides, Melanie, L; Glanz, Karen; Villarruel, Antonia, M; Bauermeister, José, A

Purpose: The COVID-19 pandemic presented a global public health challenge. In the U.S., among adult populations, young adults, specifically those aged 18 to 24, has the lowest vaccination rates, including for booster shots. As young adults often interact with a wide range of individuals across various age groups, understanding their intentions regarding COVID-19 boosters is essential for crafting effective public health strategies. Informed by the theory of planned behavior (TPB), we examined the psychosocial factors (attitudes, norms, perceived control) associated with intentions of young adults to receive a COVID-19 booster.

Methods: This cross-sectional study, part of the Philadelphia CEAL (Community Engagement Alliance) initiative, aimed to explore experiences, behaviors, and perceptions related to COVID-19 locally. Between September 2021 and February 2022, we recruited young adults aged 25 or younger and conducted a survey of 359 young adults in Philadelphia (mean age 21.39, SD 2.82; 56% racial/ethnic minorities). We employed Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) analysis to investigate the relationship between young adults' intention to receive the COVID-19 booster and their vaccine-related attitudes, norms, and perceived behavioral control. Covariates included prior COVID-19 vaccination status, race/ethnicity, and gender.

Results: Our SEM model exhibited good fit: $\chi^2=1435.157$; $df=390$, $p<0.001$, $CFI=0.923$, $NNFI=0.936$, $RMSEA=0.088$, and $SRMR=0.070$. Among the TPB constructs, only subjective norms emerged as a statistically significant predictor of intention (standardized $\beta = 0.616$, $p<0.001$). In contrast, attitudes and perceived behavioral control were not significantly correlated with intention to receive the COVID-19 booster. Additionally, prior COVID-19 vaccination status, race and ethnicity, and gender were not significantly associated with intention.

Conclusions: Public health efforts should prioritize engaging families and peer groups to influence subjective norms and promote collective responsibility and acceptance for vaccination. Communications that emphasize the idea that other people like the audience support COVID-19 boosters may be successful.

Board 250

Abstract Type: Research Based

Ethnic Differences in the Relationship Between Familial Incarceration and Problematic Internet Smartphone Use Among Adolescents

Shahverdi, Abnous; Shanazari, Eric; Vigil, Jorge; Unger, Jennifer; Grigsby, Timothy; Forster, Myriam

Background: There has been increasing concern about adolescents' excessive use of digital devices. Research suggest problematic internet (PIU) and smartphone (PSU) use can undermine mental health, academic performance, and socioemotional functioning. Familial incarceration (FI), an adverse childhood experience, affects nearly two million US adolescents; however, FI's impact on adolescent health remains understudied. This study tested the hypothesized association between FI and PSU and PSI and explored any potential ethnic differences in these relationships. Method: Data are (N=877) baseline survey responses from adolescents enrolled in a longitudinal study investigating the impact of FI on mental and behavioral health. The Smartphone Addiction Scale-SV and Internet Addiction Test measured dimensions of digital behaviors. GLMs tested the associations between FI and PSU and PIU, and any ethnic differences in relationships.

Results: The sample was 53% female, 40% African American, 26% Non-Hispanic White, 20% Hispanic, 8% Multiethnic, and 6% Asian/Pacific Islander. Approximately 33% of youth reported FI; 25% met criteria for PSU; 38% reported mild and 28% reported moderate/severe PIU. Students impacted by FI had higher odds of PSU (AOR: 3.2, 95% CI:1.2, 8.1), and higher risk for mild (RRR: 2.4, 95% CI: 1.2, 4.7) and moderate to severe (RRR: 2.7, 95% CI: 1.2, 5.7) PIU compared to students with no FI, adjusting for age, sex, ethnicity, and state. Multiethnic and Hispanic students with FI were at significantly greater risk for PSU than non-Hispanic White ($p < .05$) students with FI.

Conclusion: Our findings indicate that students exposed to FI are at increased risk for PSU and PIU, especially ethnic minority students. Given how little is known about the role of FI in adolescent health and wellbeing and adolescent online behaviors in general, future research should continue to explore the role of FI in health outcomes and additional potential protective factors for PSU and PIU.

Board 251

Abstract Type: Research Based

Sexual Communication with Partners: Emerging Adults' Reflections on Sources, Content, and Gaps of Sex Education

Edison, Briana; Austin, Chelsea; Kordas, Camille; Jones, Ronyell; Cortez, Oscar; Laterra, Anne; Reidy, Dennis, E

Purpose: There are many negative health risks and outcomes to consider as emerging adults explore sexual relationships. While sexual communication encourages healthy sexual behaviors and decision-making, little is known about how formal and informal sex education plays out in sexual discussions between young adult partners. The objectives of this study were to examine the motivators and content of those sexual conversations, how sources of sex education informed communication, and to what extent those experiences differed by race and gender.

Methods: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with young adults aged 18-20 (N=18) who reported at least one intimate relationship since the age of 14. Participants were asked about their sex education experiences and sexual communication with partners.

Results: Sex education through school, parents and other family members, and the internet were the most referenced sex education sources. Participants most frequently discussed contraceptives, STDs, and boundaries with intimate partners. Females cited more sources of sex education and discussed more subjects with partners than males. Feeling comfortable was the primary motivator for communication with partners. Participants identified several opportunities for improvement in learning about sexual health and communication.

Discussion: Young adults disclosed many sexual health topics discussed with partners but expressed lacking knowledge on topics such as STDs and consent. While there is motivation to communicate with partners about sensitive topics, young adults sought additional information to have more effective conversations. More comprehensive and inclusive sex education partnered with communication skills would promote young adults' self-efficacy to communicate. Effective sexual dialogue should be further explored as a strategy for the prevention of STDs, unintended pregnancy, and dating violence.

Board 252

Abstract Type: Research Based

Practices Associated with Reductions in Episiotomy Practice: A Systematic Review

Chen, Angela, W; Hall, Maiah, J

Background: Episiotomy is still commonly practiced during childbirth worldwide, despite decades of scientific evidence that indicate no justification for its routine use. We sought to analyze this gap between evidence-based knowledge and implementation of effective programs for reducing episiotomy. We conducted a systematic review to determine the practices that have changed practice behavior to reduce episiotomy rates.

Methods: We searched three databases (PubMed/MEDLINE, CINAHL Complete, Embase) from 6/5/2023 to 6/8/2023 using key words and subject headings with no time restriction. Any studies published in English and reporting an original empirical analysis in any global, regional, or country-specific context that examined specific practices that were implemented and resulted in a quantifiable reduction in episiotomy rates were included. Studies were excluded if they only reported on trends or changes in episiotomy rates without examining the specific practices that resulted in the decrease or without quantifying the change.

Results: Search results returned 1265 records; 27 papers met the inclusion criteria for a full review. Seventeen papers were included in our final analysis. All included studies documented a decrease in episiotomy rates, with 14 studies reporting a statistically significant reduction. Two studies that did not report statistically significant associations were not sufficiently powered or had a short follow-up time. Most studies reported a combination of an educational intervention, the use of opinion leaders, and the incorporation of an audit and feedback or continuous quality improvement model for successfully changing clinician behavior to reduce episiotomy rates.

Conclusions: Specific policies have been shown to effectively decrease the incidence of episiotomy. Continuing research should be undertaken with longer follow-up periods to effectively measure effects of sustained behavior change on reducing episiotomy rates. Uptake and implementation of evidence-based practices is critical to prevent additional cases of obstetric violence and promote respectful birthing practices.

Board 253

Abstract Type: Research Based

Assessing Resilience as a Moderator in the Association Between Perceived Stress and Problematic Alcohol and Cannabis Use

Mills, Alexandra, H; Coreas, Saida, I; Rahman, Tahsin; Clapp, John, D; Pedersen, Eric, R

Introduction: College is often characterized by high levels of stress, which may lead to maladaptive coping behaviors among college students, such as substance use. While prior research has demonstrated the impact of resilience on substance use patterns, this has yet to be assessed as a potential protective factor in the association between stress and substance use. To fill this gap in literature, this study seeks to examine whether the association between perceived stress and cannabis/alcohol use varies across levels of resilience.

Methods: Data were collected in 2021 from college students ($n = 470$) attending a public university in Colorado. Multivariate multiple regressions were performed to test associations between perceived stress, problematic alcohol use, and problematic cannabis use. Interaction terms tested moderation by resilience.

Results: Among our sample of college students, stress was significantly associated with problematic cannabis use, but not problematic alcohol use ($\beta = 0.139$, $p = .037$, $\beta = 0.065$, $p = .375$, respectively). Resilience was not protective in these associations.

Conclusions: Findings of this study may inform cannabis use prevention efforts tailored toward college students. Future research implications are discussed.

Board 254

Abstract Type: Research Based

Geographic Trends in Overall and Long-acting Opioid Prescribing Rates Under Medicaid and Medicare Part D in the United States, 2013-2021

Wang, Shanshan; Rossheim, Matthew, E; Walters, Scott, T; Nandy, Rajesh, R; Norheim, Kari

Objective: To determine geographic trends in overall and long-acting opioid prescribing rates under Medicaid and Medicare Part D in the United States from 2013 to 2021. Assessing long-acting opioid prescribing rates is important due to the risks of misuse and inadvertent overdoses.

Methods: We used data from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services on opioid prescriptions paid for through Medicaid and Medicare Part D from 2013 to 2021. The opioid prescribing rate was calculated by dividing the number of opioid claims by the total number of drug claims. The long-acting opioid prescribing rate was calculated by the number of long-acting opioid claims divided by total opioid claims.

Results: Nationally, there was a decreasing trend in the Medicaid opioid prescribing rate, with a 3.2 percentage points decrease from 2013 to 2021. However, there was an increasing trend in national-level Medicaid long-acting opioid prescribing rate from 2013 to 2021, with a 13.8 percentage points increase. Notably, despite the general decrease nationwide, Medicaid opioid prescribing rates increased in Iowa, Montana, and Virginia. For Medicare Part D, both the overall and long-acting opioid prescribing rates fell by 1.7 and 2.8 percentage points respectively from 2013 to 2021.

Conclusions: We discovered an increasing trend in Medicaid opioid prescribing rates in Iowa, Montana, and Virginia from 2013 to 2021, contrary to the decreasing national trend. Furthermore, the rise in long-acting opioid prescribing rates under Medicaid during this period is concerning. The causes and impacts of the trends are not yet established.

Keywords: opioid prescription rate, trend, Medicaid, Medicare

Board 255

Abstract Type: Research Based

Eight-Hour Time-Restricted Eating and Dietary Quantity and Quality in Adolescents with Obesity

Bakhsh, Jomanah, A; Vu, My, H; Salvy, Sarah, J; Goran, Michael, I; Vidmar, Alaina, P

Time-restricted eating (TRE) is a form of intermittent fasting that limits eating to a consistent daily window. Although studies in adults indicate TRE can curtail daily caloric intake, its effects on obese adolescents are less understood. Therefore, this study assessed the effects of an 8-hour eating/16-hour fasting TRE regimen on the quantity and quality of diet in adolescents with obesity.

Data used in the current study was extracted from a 12-week randomized, controlled, pilot trial. In the original study, adolescents, ages 14-18 years, with Body Mass Index > 95th percentile were randomized to one of three groups: 8-h TRE + real-time continuous glucose monitor (CGM), 8-h TRE + blinded CGM, or a prolonged eating window for 12 weeks. Food intake was assessed with the Nutrition Data System for Research (NDSR) software completed at baseline and week 12. Mixed effects generalized linear regression models were utilized to examine the group differences in 24-hour dietary intake.

Among the 45 participants completed the parent trial, 44 had valid dietary recall data (TRE: 32; Control: 12; Mean age 16.4 ± 1 years, 70% female, 68% Hispanic/Latine). Energy intake was reduced by -441 kcal/day in the TRE group ($p < 0.001$) and, -437 kcal/day in the control group ($p = 0.04$), which occurred in absence of calorie counting or macronutrient monitoring. By week 12, the mean Healthy Eating Index score of the TRE group significantly increased by around 6.3 scores (95%CI:1.4,11.25; $p = 0.02$). There were no statistically significant between-group differences in diet composition over the study period.

In conclusion, TRE does not significantly alter dietary composition but may improve diet quality in adolescents with obesity. These findings suggest that TRE could be a flexible and sustainable nutritional strategy for this demographic, offering a potential alternative to other, more restrictive obesity treatment methods.

Board 256

Abstract Type: Research Based

Qualitative Analysis of College Students' Vaccine Beliefs Using the Theory of Planned Behavior: Study at a Native American-Serving Non-Tribal Institution

Hawk, Makenna; Dutta, Tapati; Agle, Jon

Background: College students' vaccination decisions, particularly around COVID-19, have been widely studied. However, less is known about variability among students attending different types of higher learning institutions. Further, almost no data have been reported for Native American-Serving, Non-Tribal Institutions (NASNTIs).

Purpose: As part of a larger project, this study at a NASNTI in Colorado used the Theory of Planned Behavior to qualitatively examine students' responses to questions around COVID-19 vaccination before the state-level rollout to their age group in spring 2021.

Methods: A cross-sectional, online survey was sent to all enrolled students (March 9-28, 2021, n=283 respondents). Participants were asked open-ended questions about barriers, facilitators, peer perceptions, external factors, and feelings about COVID-19 vaccination. Using a general inductive approach, one researcher generated preliminary codes. Two additional, independent coders reviewed the codes, proposed modifications, and reached 100% concordance through three consensus-building meetings. Responses could receive multiple codes.

Results: Many responses expressed feelings of confidence/safety (n=83) and excitement/hope (n=69) about the vaccine. Responses indicated students would be more likely to be vaccinated if issues of accessibility/eligibility/cost were addressed (n=80), or due to a desire to feel safe (n=47). Conversely, they would be less likely if concerns around safety or efficacy were identified (n=70). Data indicated students' peers viewed vaccination excitedly/positively (n=122) or were split in their opinions (n=50); few comments suggested negative peer perceptions (n=12). The most common outside factor perceived to prevent vaccination was accessibility (n=71).

Conclusions: Student responses generally indicated confidence and excitement about the COVID-19 vaccine among themselves and their peers, though contained caveats related to continued safety monitoring. Issues of accessibility (e.g., tiered rollout) appeared to generate frustration. Responses were used in real-time to inform college decisionmakers' planning for vaccine communication and rollout. Additional nuances will be discussed during the presentation.