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The American Academy of Health Behavior 2024 Annual Scientific Meeting: "Health Communication, (Mis-)Information, and Behavior: Leveraging Technology for Behavioral Interventions and Health Behavior Research"

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The American Academy of Health Behavior 2024 Annual Scientific Meeting: "Health Communication, (Mis-)Information, and Behavior: Leveraging Technology for Behavioral Interventions and Health Behavior Research"

Abstract

The American Academy of Health Behavior (AAHB) hosted its 24th Annual Scientific Meeting at The DeSoto Hotel in Savannah, Georgia on April 14-17, 2024. The meeting's theme was "Health Communication, (Mis-)Information, and Behavior: Leveraging Technology for Behavioral Interventions and Health Behavior Research". This publication describes the meeting theme and includes the refereed abstracts presented at the 2024 Annual Scientific Meeting.

Keywords

AAHB

Lightning Talks

An Integrated mHealth App for Smoking Cessation in Black Smokers with Anxiety: Protocol for a Randomized Controlled Trial (Protocol Abstract)

Thai, Jessica M; Matoska, Cameron, T; Businelle, Michael, S; Garey, Lorra; Gallagher, Matthew, W; Hébert, Emily, T; Vujanovic, Anka, A; Alexander, Adam; Kezbers, Krista; Robison, Jillian; Montgomery, Audrey; Zvolensky, Michael, J

Introduction: Black smokers have greater difficulty quitting cigarettes and higher rates of smoking-related diseases and disabilities than the general population. Smoking disparities experienced by this group are partly a consequence of multiple chronic life stressors (e.g., racial discrimination) that engender increased interoceptive stress symptoms (e.g., anxiety), which can ultimately lead to smoking as a means of immediate emotion regulation. This study aimed to test a novel, culturally adapted mobile intervention (i.e., Mobile Anxiety Sensitivity Program for Smoking [MASP]) that targets anxiety sensitivity (AS; a proxy for difficulty and responsivity to interoceptive stress) among Black smokers. The MASP intervention is culturally informed to address interoceptive stress management difficulties among Black smokers and is thus hypothesized to facilitate smoking cessation. **Method:** For the present study, 200 Black smokers with elevated AS are randomized to receive nicotine replacement therapy and either the MASP intervention or the smartphone-based National Cancer Institute QuitGuide app for standard mobile smoking cessation treatment. Participants complete a web-based screener to determine initial eligibility. Those eligible at the screener complete a baseline call where informed consent is collected, followed by a smartphone-based baseline assessment. Eligible participants are then randomized to MASP or QuitGuide. Both conditions consist of a 2-week pre-quit phase and 4-week post-quit phase; daily smartphone-based

ecological momentary assessments for 6 weeks; a qualitative interview at 6-week post-randomization; and smartphone-based follow-up assessments at post-baseline weeks 1, 2 (quit date), 3, 4, 5, 6, 28, and 54. **Discussion:** If successful, data from this study will support the utility of a culturally informed, accessible treatment for Black smokers that is ready for dissemination and implementation.

Ethics: This study has received university IRB approval.

Registration: This study has been registered with ClinicalTrials.gov.

Developing and Evaluating an Online Platform to Increase Access to Personalized Educational and Professional Assistance for AD/ABDR Caregivers: Protocol for CARES study (Protocol Abstract)

Falohun, Tokunbo; DuBose, Logan, Lee; Ory, Marcia, G; Lee, Shinduk; Hoang, Minh-Nguyet; Vennatt, Jeswin; Fan, Qiping

Background: With the increasing number of older adults living with Alzheimer's dementia, family caregivers face the challenge of providing care without formal training. Technology solutions designed to address their needs have shown low adoption rates due to usability issues and a lack of contextual relevance. This study focuses on financial and legal planning information and education for dementia caregivers.

Objective: Our goal is to create a technology-based solution that connects caregivers with personalized and easily accessible resources. This project, involving industrial, academic, and community partners, focuses on two aims: (1) Developing a digital platform using a Dementia Care Personalization Algorithm and assessing feasibility and (2) Evaluating the acceptance and usability of the digital platform across racial/ethnic populations.

Methods: In Phase 1, we follow an iterative Design Thinking approach, involving at least 25 dementia caregivers as a user feedback panel to assess the feasibility of the digital

platform. Phase 2 is a prospective usability study with 300 dementia caregivers in Texas (100 African Americans, 100 Hispanic/Latinx, and 100 non-Hispanic Whites). Participants will engage the digital platform for about four weeks and provide assessments of its functionality, aesthetics, information, and overall quality, using the adapted Mobile Application Rating Scale (MARS).

Results: The study received funding from National Institute of Aging in 2021, gained ethical approval from the university Institutional Review Board, and commenced participant recruitment in January 2022 for Phase 1 and in July 2023 for Phase 2.

Conclusions: Upon completing these aims, we expect to provide a widely accessible digital platform tailored to help dementia caregivers with financial and legal challenges by connecting them to personalized, contextually relevant information and resources in Texas. If successful, we plan to work with caregiving organizations to scale and sustain the platform, meeting the needs of the growing population of dementia.

Recruiting First Responder Agencies and Laypersons from a National CPR Responder Network for Overdose Education and Naloxone Distribution: Protocol for a Randomized, Controlled Feasibility Study (Protocol Abstract)

Agley, Jon; Henderson, Cris; Seo, Dong-Chul; Parker, Maria; Tidd, David; Golzarri-Arroyo, Lilian; Dickinson, Stephanie

Introduction: The US opioid overdose crisis has claimed hundreds of thousands of lives. Naloxone can reverse opioid overdose but is underused; research suggests overdose education and naloxone distribution might address this deficiency. The national PulsePoint network operates an app-based system in thousands of communities for 1,000,000+ laypersons to respond to suspected public cardiac arrest with CPR. We plan to encourage this network to get

trained around opioid overdose and to carry naloxone. As a first step, we will conduct a randomized, controlled trial of recruiting (a) community first responder agencies, and (b) layperson responders within the PulsePoint network.

Methods: We will draw a stratified random sample (half rural, half urban) of 180 PulsePoint communities and assign them (within strata) to 3 study arms using a 1:1:1 allocation ratio. Intervention Arm 1 will use tailored visual and telephonic recruitment methods to solicit participation from 60 first-responder agencies and then use community-tailored push messaging within PulsePoint to encourage overdose education and naloxone distribution among community lay responders. Intervention Arm 2 will be similar but will include messaging that debunks common misperceptions about overdose and naloxone. The Control Arm will recruit first-responder agencies for data collection only. Outcome measures will include agency recruitment ratios and layperson certification of opioid education and naloxone carrying. Analyses of primary outcomes will use linear mixed models. We hypothesize that Arm 2 (proactively addressing misinformation) will yield more successful agency recruitment than Arm 1 and predict tiered success for layperson certification (Arm 2 > Arm 1 > Control). Study procedures have been reviewed by an institutional IRB.

Discussion: This study will determine the feasibility of leveraging a large CPR responder network to facilitate OEND using different messaging approaches. This preliminary work is necessary before investing in the expense of a national randomized trial to reduce overdose fatalities.

Assessing Situation Awareness for Healthful Behaviors and the Self-care Gap Among Non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic Men with Chronic Conditions (Research Based Abstract)

Cisneros Franco, Cynthia, L.; Brandford, Arica; Bergeron, Caroline, D.; Sherman,

Ledric, D.; Prochnow, Tyler; Zumwalt, Richard; Smith, Matthew, Lee

Background: Non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic adults in the United States experience earlier onset of chronic conditions and develop multimorbidity earlier than the ethnic majority. Effective chronic disease management requires self-care practices performed in everyday settings; however, the intersection between self-care and situation awareness among men with chronic disease remains poorly understood. This study sought to identify factors associated with: (1) situation awareness (i.e., daily recognition of situations to make choices to act in the best interest of one's health); and (2) the self-care gap (i.e., not acting in one's best interest despite having recognized at least one opportunity to perform healthful behaviors).

Methods: Data collected using an internet-delivered questionnaire were analyzed from 1,761 non-Hispanic Black (58.4%) and Hispanic (41.6%) men aged 40 years or older with chronic conditions. Two linear regression models were fitted to assess factors associated with situation awareness and the self-care gap, respectively. Regression models adjusted for sociodemographics, disease symptomatology, prevention screening activity, health behaviors, and health-related perceptions.

Results: Situation awareness levels were lower for older individuals ($B=-0.03$, $P<0.001$). Men who had higher fatigue ($B=0.11$, $P=0.002$), more stress ($B=0.07$, $P=0.032$), utilized more prevention screenings ($B=0.13$, $P=0.001$), adhered to physical activity guidelines ($B=0.36$, $P=0.044$), and received more social support ($B=0.89$, $P<0.001$) reported higher situation awareness. The self-care gap was more pronounced among non-Hispanic Black men ($B=-0.32$, $P=0.026$). Men who reported higher fatigue ($B=0.06$, $P=0.041$), clinical depression ($B=0.39$, $P=0.039$), more barriers to self-care ($B=0.11$, $P<0.001$), and higher frustrations with healthcare ($B=0.12$, $P<0.001$) reported larger self-care gaps.

Conclusions: While experiencing more disease symptomatology, utilizing more healthcare screenings, and social supports may heighten men's recognition of healthful opportunities, the self-care gap is seemingly driven by mental health and challenges with disease self-management and healthcare interactions. Efforts are needed to narrow disparities in the self-care gap between non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic men.

Exploring the Impact of Normative Risk Perceptions and Social Influences on Intention to Vaccinate Against HPV Among College Students (Research Based Abstract)

Tomar, Aditi; Thompson, Erika, L.; Smith, Matthew, Lee

Background: Human papillomavirus (HPV) can cause six types of cancers, yet prevention through HPV vaccination remains underutilized among college students. Normative perceptions and social influences are believed to critically influence college students' decisions to get vaccinated; however, the role of normative risk perceptions and the sources of social influence on HPV vaccine intentions remains understudied. This study explores the associations between normative risk perceptions, social influence to vaccinate, and HPV vaccine intention among unvaccinated college students.

Methods: Data were analyzed from a national sample of 1,054 U.S. college students using an internet-delivered questionnaire. At the time of the study, participants had not initiated the HPV vaccine series. Normative risk perceptions were assessed as latent variable with four underlying indicators (i.e., comparison to peers about getting HPV, genital warts, cervical cancer, anal cancer). Social influence measured how much the opinion of best friends influenced decisions to vaccinate against HPV. Structural equation modeling (SEM) was used to explore pathways between normative risk perceptions, social influence, and intention to



2024 Annual Conference
Poster and Presentation List



vaccinate in twelve months. The model accounted for year in college, race, ethnicity, and marital status.

Results: The final structural model fitted well with the data (RMSEA: 0.02, CFI: 0.98; TLI: 0.97; SRMR: 0.04). Intention to vaccinate in twelve months was positively associated with normative risk perceptions ($\beta=0.23$, $p < 0.05$). Normative risk was positively associated with social influence ($\beta= 0.25$, $p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Findings support the impact of normative risk perceptions on the intention to vaccinate. Highlighting factual statistics about HPV infection and transmission may make normative risk perceptions more accurate among unvaccinated college students, which may dispel unrealistic optimism regarding HPV susceptibility and increase intentions to vaccinate. Public health programs should also consider steering social influences to enhance normative risk perception and promote HPV vaccine acceptance.

Longitudinal Study of Parent-Child Communication and Youth Sexual Risk Behaviors (Research Based Abstract)

Oman, Roy, F; Sanchez, Louisiana, M; Lensch, Taylor; Lu, Minggen

Purpose: Recommendations regarding parent-child communication and youth sexual risk behaviors have primarily relied on results from cross-sectional research. This study's purpose was to prospectively investigate the influence of several parent-child communication topics on youth sexual risk behaviors.

Methods: Parent and their children (N= 1111 parent-child pairs) were recruited through door-to-door canvassing of randomly-selected census tracts and blocks to participate in a 4-year longitudinal study. Cox proportional hazards regression analyses or generalized linear mixed model analyses were conducted to assess the prospective influence of parent-child communication on youth sexual risk behaviors.

Results: Youth demographic characteristics were mean age =14.3 years (SD =1.6); 52.8% female; 41% White, 29% Hispanic, 24% Black, and 6% other. Youth with stronger parent-child communication regarding delaying sexual activity (AHR= 0.82, 95% CI: 0.68-0.99), as well as general family communication (AHR= 0.73; 95% CI: 0.61-0.88), were significantly and prospectively less likely ever to have had sex. In contrast, youth with stronger parent-child communication regarding birth control (AHR= 1.30; 95% CI: 1.08-1.57) and STI prevention (AHR= 1.24; 95% CI: 1.03-1.49) were significantly and prospectively more likely to have had sex. For youth who reported having had sex, those who reported stronger parent-child communication regarding birth control (AOR= 1.54; 95% CI: 1.22-1.94), STD prevention (AOR= 1.40; 95% CI: 1.11-1.78), and general family communication (AOR= 1.30; 95% CI: 1.03-1.64) were significantly more likely to have used birth control at last sex. Finally, female youth with stronger parent-child communication regarding delaying sexual activity were significantly less likely to have ever been pregnant (AOR= 0.67; 95% CI: 0.45-0.99).

Conclusions: These longitudinal study results support the efficacy of parent-child communication in delaying youth sexual activity, using birth control, and preventing teenage pregnancy.

Examining the Relationship Between Health Literacy and Primary Source of Information for Healthcare Services Among Rural Residents (Research Based Abstract)

Chen, Xuewei; Njoroge, Rose, W.; Liu, Taiping; Hu, Tao

Introduction: Compared to urban residents, rural residents have lower access and use of healthcare services. The use of health information influences individuals' health behavior. Our study aims to evaluate the relationship between health literacy and the

primary source of information for healthcare services among rural residents.

Methods: We collected data from June to September 2023 among residents living in two rural counties in Oklahoma through our online Qualtrics survey (n=464). We employed a purposive snowball sampling strategy by distributing recruitment flyers to organizations and colleagues serving these rural counties (e.g., County Health Departments). This study has received university IRB approval. Participants were asked to identify their primary source of information regarding the healthcare services available in their community. We used a health literacy measure developed by the CDC, which contains three self-report survey questions. We performed multiple logistic regressions to examine the relationships between socio-demographics, health literacy, and primary sources of information.

Results: Our sample contained of 53% women and 47% men, with a mean age of 34 (SD=6.5). The majority of the participants were White (77%). Social media (52%), the internet (39%), email (38%), and community newsletters (27%) were identified as the top primary sources for healthcare information. Those with higher health literacy had higher odds of identifying the internet (OR=1.12, p=.040) and community newsletters (OR=1.14, p=.036) as their primary information sources. Additionally, we found that after controlling for health literacy and other socio-demographics, compared to Whites, Hispanics/Latinos had higher odds of identifying the internet (OR=3.01, p=.045) as their primary source; Native Hawaiians or Pacific Islanders had lower odds of identifying social media (OR=0.16, p=.041) as their primary source.

Discussion: The findings of this study could be used to enhance the dissemination of high-quality health information among underserved rural population and, as a result, increase their healthcare services utilization.

Build Neural Network Models to Identify and Correct News Headlines Exaggerating Obesity-related Scientific Findings (Research Based Abstract)

An, Ruopeng; Batcheller, Quinlan; Wang, Junjie

Aims: Media exaggerations of health research may confuse readers' understanding, erode public trust in science and medicine, and cause disease mismanagement. This study built artificial intelligence (A.I.) models to automatically identify and correct news headlines exaggerating obesity-related research findings.

Methods: We searched popular digital media outlets to collect 523 headlines exaggerating obesity-related research findings. The reasons for exaggerations include: inferring causality from observational studies, inferring human outcomes from animal research, inferring distant/end outcomes (e.g., obesity) from immediate/intermediate outcomes (e.g., calorie intake), and generalizing findings to the population from a subgroup or convenience sample. Each headline was paired with the title and abstract of the peer-reviewed journal publication covered by the news article. We drafted an exaggeration-free counterpart for each original headline and fine-tuned a BERT model to differentiate between them. We further fine-tuned three generative language models—BART, PEGASUS, and T5 to autogenerate exaggeration-free headlines based on a journal publication's title and abstract. Model performance was evaluated using the ROUGE metrics by comparing model-generated headlines with journal publication titles.

Results: The fine-tuned BERT model achieved 92.5% accuracy in differentiating between exaggeration-free and original headlines. Baseline ROUGE scores averaged 0.311 for ROUGE-1, 0.113 for ROUGE-2, 0.253 for ROUGE-L, and 0.253 ROUGE-Lsum. PEGASUS, T5, and BART all outperformed the baseline. The best-



2024 Annual Conference
Poster and Presentation List



performing BART model attained 0.447 for ROUGE-1, 0.221 for ROUGE-2, 0.402 for ROUGE-L, and 0.402 for ROUGE-Lsum.

Conclusions: This study demonstrated the feasibility of leveraging A.I. to automatically identify and correct news headlines exaggerating obesity-related research findings.

Board 101 Abstract Type: Protocol

A Multilevel Formative Research Approach to Inform the Design of an Innovative Health Communication Intervention Targeting Underserved Women in Georgia to Increase the Uptake of the HPV Vaccine.

Churchill, Victoria, M; Rivers, Brian, M

Introduction: Human papilloma virus (HPV) is an infection that, if left untreated, can lead to cancer of the reproductive system, including the cervix. Cervical cancer is the cause of death for 4,000 women each year and disproportionately affects black women and women living in rural areas. Most cervical cancer-causing HPV infections can be prevented by a complete HPV vaccine dose. However, the uptake of the HPV vaccine has been suboptimal with less than half of Georgian women up-to-date on the recommended schedule. The purpose of this study is to gather formative research that will inform interventions for underserved women in Georgia to increase vaccine acceptability. The aim of this project is to gain understanding about the multilevel barriers and facilitators to HPV vaccination among underserved women in Georgia. Guided by the PRECEDE-PROCEED model, we will conduct interviews with stakeholders who either work with underserved groups, or who identify as a racial/ethnic minority or geographically isolated, to identify predisposing, enabling, and reinforcing factors for HPV-vaccination.

Methods: In this study, we will employ a qualitative research design, within a multilevel framework, to address the aforementioned aims. We will conduct 60 key informant interviews with Black, Latina,

and rural-residing women as well as professional stakeholders (such as healthcare providers, non-profit and government employees) to understand the barriers, facilitators, and opportunities to the uptake of the HPV vaccines in Georgia and identify themes for a proposed communication-based intervention.

Ethics: The study has received IRB approval. Discussion: The ultimate goal of the project is to develop a participant-centric health communication intervention to increase the uptake of the HPV vaccine. The data from the key informant interviews will inform the novel design and implementation of a health communication intervention targeting underserved and rural women in Georgia.

Registration: The study does not qualify as a clinical trial.

Board 102 Abstract Type: Protocol

Improving Family Health History Communication Through Practice in Virtual Reality

Bishop, Raegan; Koehly, Laura

Family health history (FHH) is a genomic tool that can be used to assess risk and assist in adjusting risk perceptions, which, in turn, can motivate and potentially improve health behaviors. Unfortunately, many do not have a complete understanding of their risk due to limited FHH knowledge. Therefore, to adjust risk perceptions and motivate healthy behaviors, increasing FHH knowledge is essential. Family communication is pivotal both to gathering and sharing FHH information. Virtual simulation (VS) presents an opportunity to activate family communication by allowing individuals to practice facilitating conversations about FHH and disease risk and researchers to assess health information comprehension and retention. This protocol will use virtual simulation to improve participant health literacy, FHH communication skills and confidence, and assess the communication of FHH information across age and gender. N=200 participants will be recruited in partnership with a community-embedded

cancer research center. This study will be a randomized multi-group design. Each group will provide baseline health literacy, health communication self-efficacy, and complete an enumeration task. Upon task completion, participants will interact with a VS FHH intervention in an audio-recorded session or a non-VS FHH intervention. Immediately following the intervention, participants will complete a follow-up task reflecting baseline measurements, an action plan for facilitating FHH communication with their families, and planned behavior changes. After discussing FHH with cancer center navigators, participants will complete another follow-up task reflecting baseline measurements and assessments of FHH and family risk information with members of their social network or family. Analyses will assess changes in health literacy, communication self-efficacy, effectiveness of VS intervention in FHH communication, and if FHH was shared. This study has implications in the health behavior field as it highlights a potential tool that can adjust personal and family risk perceptions, potentially motivating health behavior engagement.

Board 103 Abstract Type: Protocol
Identifying Strategies to Better Support Older Adults Leaving Prison

Nguyen, Annie L; Johnson, Clarence; Seal, David W

Introduction: Older adults are the fastest growing segment among incarcerated populations. Compared to general populations, incarcerated older adults have poorer health. People who leave prison face formidable challenges, but little is known about the health and physical function of older adults leaving prison and how it affects their transition during the reentry period. Older adults may be returning to environments characterized by limited access to healthcare resources and challenging social circumstances, particularly if incarceration was lengthy. Poor health may compound these challenges and impede the ability to engage in health

promoting behaviors. The aims are: (1) investigate the health factors associated with reentry among older adults leaving prison (N=80) and (2) elicit narratives about health, social, and community factors that impede or facilitate reentry among older adults with health limitations (N=30).

Methods: In collaboration with a community-based reentry service provider in the state of Wisconsin, we will enroll a cohort of older adults finishing their prison terms. Inclusion criteria are: (1) 50 years+; (2) able to provide informed consent and complete study procedures; and (3) will return to the greater Milwaukee County. Participants will be recruited from prison to complete a baseline assessment and post-release outcomes will be assessed at 1-week and 3-month. Measures include: physical, mental, cognitive health, anticipated reentry challenges, planned behaviors in response to anticipated challenges, sense of belonging, social support. Analyses will examine health status on reentry trajectory. Qualitative interviews will be conducted with a subset of participants who report having health limitations to assess their specific needs during post-release life.

Ethics: This study received preliminary university IRB approval and is pending full review.

Discussion: We will use study findings to develop an intervention to better support older adults when they leave prison and their ability to engage in behaviors that promote health and reentry success.

Board 104 Abstract Type: Protocol
Approach Bias Retraining for Dual Combustible and Electronic Cigarette Users: Protocol for a Randomized Controlled Trial

Clausen, Bryce, K; Rinck, Mike; Nizio, Pamela; Thai, Jessica; M, Smits; Jasper, A; Gallagher, Matthew, W; Zvolensky, Michael, J; Garey, Lorra

Introduction: Electronic cigarette (ECIG) use has become a popular method for nicotine delivery in recent years. A primary reason for



2024 Annual Conference
Poster and Presentation List



the increase in ECIG use is combustible cigarette (CC) cessation or reduction. However, most CC smokers who initiate ECIG use do not fully transition from CCs to ECIGs, and instead, engage in dual CC and ECIG use. Specialized interventions are needed to promote comprehensive cessation among dual users. Retraining approach bias, or the approach action tendency toward stimuli related to the substance of interest may increase cessation rates for dual users and has seen efficacious treatment in reducing alcohol and CC use. Yet, approach bias retraining (ABR) for both CC and ECIG users has not been explored. The present study will evaluate the initial efficacy of ABR among dual CC and ECIG users.

Methods: Eligible dual CC/ECIG using adults (N = 90) are currently being recruited to complete 4 ABR treatment sessions, ecological momentary assessments (EMAs) for 2-weeks post-intervention, and follow-ups at 4- and 6-week post-intervention. Participants will be assigned to one of three conditions at baseline: (1) CC+ECIG retraining; (2) CC only retraining; and (3) sham retraining. Participants will engage in a self-guided quit attempt to abstain from all nicotine products starting at treatment session 4.

Discussion: The study may lead to a more efficacious treatment for dual users while simultaneously isolating explanatory mechanisms. The findings should guide advances in the theoretical conceptualization of nicotine addiction for dual users and mechanisms involved in maintaining and abstaining from CC and ECIG, as well as provide initial effect size data for a brief ABR intervention for this group.

Ethics: This study has been reviewed and approved by the institutional review board where the study takes place and is registered with ClinicalTrials.gov.

Board 105 Abstract Type: Protocol
Study Protocol for Freedom to Reach Emotional Empowerment (FREE) mHealth Intervention.

Fernandez, Sofia, B.; Garey, Lorra, L.; Businelle, Michael; Cheney, Marshall, K.; Chen, Ann; Jones, Ava, A.; Obasi, Ezemenari; Trepka, MJ

Introduction: Black women with HIV (BWWH) experience anxiety and depression at higher rates than their counterparts from other racial/ethnic groups. Importantly, this is a barrier to HIV care retention and medication adherence. The proposal will develop, tailor, and pilot test an mHealth intervention designed for BWWH that aims to reduce anxiety sensitivity (AS), a transdiagnostic mental health challenge that, when addressed, can effectively improve anxiety, depression, overall quality of life, and, potentially, HIV care outcomes. The goal is to design digital AS reduction content, integrated with culturally tailored HIV management content, to improve mental health and HIV outcomes, simultaneously, through a pilot trial of the Freedom to Reach Emotional Empowerment (FREE) application.

Methods: BWWH who report clinically significant anxiety and/or depression will be recruited from medical case management sites across Miami, FL and Houston, TX. First, BWWH (N=20) will be recruited to provide feedback on developed psychoeducational scripts that will become digital content for FREE. Next, content will be programmed as an mHealth app using InsightTM technologies. Culturally tailored AS treatment videos will include just-in-time messages for negative mood, HIV care management, and psychoeducational skill practice assignments in response to ecological momentary assessments (EMA) (e.g., when having missed medication, when experiencing anxiety and/or depression symptoms). Last, BWWH (N=70) will be recruited and randomly assigned to 8-weeks of FREE+EMA or EMA only for a pilot trial. Analysis will focus on changes from baseline to 8-week follow-up in primary (AS and HIV-specific quality of life) and secondary (anxiety, depression, and medication adherence) outcomes.

Discussion: This proposal seeks to improve mental health and HIV-related outcomes among BWWH, simultaneously, using a personalized mHealth application, which has the potential to reduce health disparities and move us closer towards culturally tailored, patient-centered care.

Ethics: This study received IRB approval and will be registered as a Clinical Trial.

Board 106 Abstract Type: Protocol
Feasibility and Acceptability of a Creative Narrative Behavioral Health Intervention for SGM Emerging Adults of Color

Tran, Jennifer, T.; Bauermeister, José, A.

Introduction: Sexual and gender minority (SGM) communities of color are disproportionately affected by depression, anxiety, and suicide risk compared to heterosexual and non-Hispanic White SGM peers due to multilevel experiences of intersectional stigma. Critical Narrative Interventions (CNI) are an evidence-based intervention strategy that elicits self-reflection and encourages behavior change. CNIs have been shown to improve self-efficacy and increase coping skills for anxiety and stress. However, CNIs have not been examined as a strategy to address the mental health of SGM communities of color. Therefore, the pilot study aims to assess the feasibility and acceptability of CNIs to address SGM of color's mental health.

Methods: We are recruiting 30 SGM individuals of color who report a score of moderate to severe depression with no suicidal ideation in the past month. Once consented, participants will be randomized to one of two CNI strategies: a) a photo-novella condition (i.e., stories through photographs) or b) a digital storytelling condition (i.e., stories through videos). Participants will have 30 days to create a product that illustrates how they have felt seen or unseen as an SGM person of color. Participants will complete an in-depth interview and a brief web survey before and after creating their narrative. Primary outcomes will examine the feasibility, acceptability, and appropriateness

of the assigned CNI. Secondary outcomes include stigma, depression symptoms, anxiety symptoms, empowerment, self-efficacy, and social support.

Discussion: Results from this pilot study will inform on the initial feasibility of a novel method for addressing mental health disparities affecting SGM individuals of color. Findings will have implications for the development and scalability of narratives as stand-alone independent strategies or as components that can be incorporated into mHealth interventions.

Ethics & Registration: This study received university IRB approval (#853689) and has been registered with Clinicaltrials.gov (NCT05899218).

Board 107 Abstract Type: Protocol
Implementation and Dissemination of Project SWITCH (Supporting Workplace Investment in Tobacco Control and Health): A Quality Improvement Study Protocol to Address Tobacco Use, Relapse Prevention, and Secondhand Smoke Exposure at Texas Lung Cancer Screening Centers

Britton, M.; Dey, A.; Martinez Leal, I; Rogova, A.; Chen, T.A.; Lowenstein, L.M.; Sanchez, H.; Reitzel, L.R.

Introduction: Cigarette smoking and secondhand smoke exposure account for ~90% of lung cancer deaths. Accordingly, lung cancer screening (LCS) guidelines are based on smoking history. Despite being an ideal healthcare touchpoint to intervene on current tobacco use and support relapse prevention, Texas LCS centers are unequipped to provide these services. Project SWITCH is an evidence-based tobacco-free workplace (TFW) intervention culminating in policy and clinical workflow changes to effectively reduce secondhand smoke exposure and intervene on tobacco use. Project aims are to implement and disseminate an adapted workplace intervention in Texas LCS centers.

Methods: The multi-component, social cognitive theory-based TFW intervention

includes policy and workflow changes, education, specialized training, and resource provision. Implementation in ≥ 9 LCS centers will use a hybrid (implementation-effectiveness) type II design. The intervention will be adapted for LCS centers, with changes to Exploration, Preparation, Implementation, Sustainment Framework-informed implementation strategies (to facilitate intervention component delivery) documented using the Framework for Reporting Adaptations and Modifications to Evidence-based Implementation Strategies. A mixed methods approach will be employed to evaluate implementation using Proctor's pragmatic outcomes of program penetration, fidelity, and sustainment; effectiveness will be assessed with clinical outcome data. Guided by Brownson's approaches for disseminating public health science and the utilization-focused surveillance framework, statewide dissemination will include active and passive strategies, including the creation of a setting-specific webpage, step-by-step implementation guide, and the provision of technical assistance. Program records will be used to evaluate dissemination.

Ethics: Work began on 3/1/2023 following institutional Quality Improvement Assessment Board approval.

Discussion: Project SWITCH will enhance capacity for tobacco control and intervention in Texas LCS centers. Innovation includes addressing a timely need (recent changes to LCS recommendations nearly doubled the eligible adults) and incorporation of relapse prevention. The findings will address the research-to-practice gap in tobacco science.

Board 108: Abstract Type: Protocol

Study Design and Protocol for Nourishing Beginnings, an Integrated Service Delivery Model Addressing Food Insecurity and Social Needs of Low-Income Pregnant Individuals

Borawski, Elaine A; Goodwin, Meredith A; Glenn, Alissa C; Mundorf, Christopher; Fernandez, Laura I; Larberg, Ndidi; Gunzler, Douglas D; Lever, Jonathan S

Introduction: Nourishing Beginnings (NB) is an integrated referral and service delivery program that provides low-income pregnant individuals with increased nutritional food access throughout pregnancy up to three months postpartum, through community health workers (CHW), who simultaneously address and provide support for social service needs of the client.

Methods: The study population consists of 160 pregnant individuals (18 or older, < 22 weeks pregnant) who are referred to a countywide Pathways Community HUB (HUB), a community-based care coordination network that connects and reimburses CHWs who link at-risk individuals to medical, social, economic, and behavioral health resources. Consented NB participants are randomized to one of two interventions each paired with traditional CHW services, nutrition educational materials, and provision of basic essential cooking tools. Interventions consist of either bi-weekly tailored food boxes (with recipes) delivered from the local food bank or bi-weekly financial assistance with healthy food access navigation. Primary study outcomes include maternal and fetal health (i.e., gestational age, birthweight, pregnancy/birth complications, hospitalization). Intervention targets and proximal outcomes include prenatal care, food security, dietary quality, cooking frequency, reported race discrimination and psychosocial factors (e.g., depression, stress, healthy eating self-efficacy, and social support). Also include process and cost measures. Data collection occurs at baseline, eight weeks after intervention begins, near delivery, and three months postpartum. Intervention groups are compared to each other as well as against HUB historical controls and a concurrent matched sample from local Medicaid data.

Ethics: This study has received university IRB approval.

Discussion: Low income, pregnant individuals report numerous barriers to obtaining and consuming healthy foods during pregnancy including limited food budget, lack of access to grocery stores, lack of transportation, stress, and competing

demands. This study examines a strategy that directly connects pregnant individuals to resources without placing additional burden on them.

Registration: This study is registered with ClinicalTrials.gov.

Board 109 Abstract Type: Research Based

How should we communicate about HPV Self-Collection? Lessons learned from Black women with high-risk factors for cervical cancer mortality.

Mkuu, Rahma; Chakrabarti, Choeeta; Hall, Jaclyn; Amuta, Ann; Harvey, Idethia

Purpose: Risk factors associated with higher cervical cancer mortality include living in high social vulnerability areas (poverty), Black race, and having type 2 diabetes (T2D). Women with co-occurring risk factors likely experience an exacerbated cervical cancer burden. Human papillomavirus (HPV) causes 99.7% of cervical cancer. HPV tests are the most sensitive method to detect cervical cancer early. However, Black women living in poverty and with T2D are less likely to receive HPV testing. HPV self-collection tests are acceptable and improve screening rates among under-screened women. We examined communication preferences for HPV self-collection among Black women with high cervical cancer mortality risk.

Methods: This project is part of a larger precision public health study aimed at improving cervical cancer outcomes for Black women living with T2D and in high-poverty geographic areas. Qualitative semi-structured interviews were conducted with 29 Black women with T2D living in high social vulnerability zip codes served by a large academic medical center. We used thematic coding to analyze data relating to preferences for HPV self-collection communication.

Results: Three main themes emerged. (1) Preference for HPV self-collection tests to be recommended by providers; (2) Concern about correctly collecting samples for testing,

stressing the need to improve instructions; (3) Minimal social network effect on HPV self-collection decision making.

Conclusions: HPV self-collection tests have the potential to address barriers to screening for Black women with high-risk factors for cervical cancer mortality. Provider recommendations for HPV self-collection could improve screening rates for women who are not up-to-date or loss to follow-up for screening. Our findings call for future studies on increasing self-efficacy and skills to collect through designing HPV self-collection instructions focused on addressing accuracy concerns. Social networks did influence our sample's decision-making for HPV self-collection, aligning with other studies showing that not all health behaviors are influenced by social networks.

Board 110 Abstract Type: Research Based

Initiating Cannabis Use by Vaping Mediated the Associations between E-cigarette Use and Later Cannabis Use among U.S. Young Adults

Wong, Su-Wei, PhD, CHES; Yang, Meng, MPH, MS; Ou, Tzung-Shiang, PhD, RN; Lin, Hsien-Chang, PhD

Purpose: Studies have found that e-cigarette use was associated with cannabis use through both traditional methods (e.g., smoking) and vaping. However, the pathways that link cannabis-naïve e-cigarette use and different methods for later cannabis use remain uninvestigated. This study examined the role of initiating cannabis use by vaping in these pathways among a nationally representative young adult sample.

Method: Young adults aged 18-25 who were cannabis-naïve at baseline (Wave 4, n=5,731) were extracted from the restrict-use Population Assessment of Tobacco and Health (PATH) study Waves 4-6 (2016-2021). Two weighted generalized structural equation models were conducted to examine the associations between baseline cannabis-naïve past-month e-cigarette use and past-

year traditional cannabis use at Wave 6 (Model 1) and also past-year cannabis vaping at Wave 6 (Model 2), both mediated by past-year cannabis vaping “initiation” at Wave 5.

Results: Baseline (Wave 4) cannabis-naïve e-cigarette use was associated with a higher likelihood of initiating cannabis vaping at Wave 5 (OR=4.33, $p<.001$). Participants who were baseline cannabis-naïve e-cigarette users subsequently had a lower likelihood of past-year traditional cannabis use at Wave 6 (Model 1: OR=0.72, $p<.05$) but higher odds of past-year cannabis vaping at Wave 6 (Model 2: OR=1.46, $p<.01$). Initiating cannabis use by vaping mediated both associations.

Conclusions: Findings revealed a potential new trend that young adult e-cigarette users who initiated cannabis use by vaping were less likely to subsequently use traditional cannabis products but more likely to continue vaping cannabis after their initial use. Since e-cigarette devices serve as readily available channels for vaping cannabis among cannabis-naïve e-cigarette users, initiating cannabis use by vaping could influence their choice of product for future cannabis use. As regulations on e-cigarette products have become stricter while regulations on recreational cannabis have relaxed, policymakers should reconsider the role of e-cigarettes as an alternative method for using cannabis.

Board 111 Abstract Type: Research Based

Mediation Effect of Intergenerational Violence and Partner’s Drinking Behavior on Physical Violence Among Cambodian Women

Myint, Wah, W; Tomar, Aditi; Clark, Heather, R; McKyer, E.Lisako, J; Smith, Matthew, L

Background: Cambodia is one many of countries to ratify the elimination of all forms of violence against women. Yet many women there suffer from intimate partner violence (IPV). Female IPV survivors face tremendous lifelong consequences; Efforts

are needed to identify past and current drivers of abuse.

Purpose: Explore mediation effects of intergenerational violence and partner’s alcohol-drinking behavior on physical violence experienced by Cambodian women. Study Significance: The lack of behavioral-focused IPV research in Cambodia poses a public health problem. Method: Using the 2021-2022 Demographic and Health Survey of Cambodia (N=6,204 women), a series of multivariable logistic regression models were performed to assess associations between sociodemographic (age, education, household wealth, residential rurality) and mediator variables (witness to father’s abusive behavior, partner’s drinking behavior) on IPV by a current partner.

Results: Women with higher education levels were less likely than women without formal education to experience physical violence (adjusted OR=0.173; 95% CI=0.056-0.536). Women in the wealthiest household group were less likely to experience physical violence (aOR=0.279; 95% CI=0.149-0.523) than women in the poorest. In mediation models, women who witnessed their fathers’ abusive behaviors were 2.5 times more likely to experience IPV by a current partner (aOR=2.488; 95% CI=1.812-3.416). Women whose current partner drank alcohol were almost 3 times more likely to experience IPV (aOR= 2.875; 95% CI= 1.923-4.297). Conclusion: Exposure to intergenerational violence and partner’s alcohol-drinking behaviors are associated with physical violence against women in Cambodia. Efforts are needed to explore the situation of abuse detection and reporting in Cambodia. Future health behaviors research focuses on the impact of intergenerational abuses on families, behavioral approaches to alcohol cessation among perpetrators, and violence prevention.

Board 112 Abstract Type: Research Based
Association Between Social Norms and Sugary Drink Consumption Among Mexican-Americans in the US: Findings from International Food Policy Study, 2021

Altman, Rochelle; Davis, Rachel; Thrasher, James; Fang, Dai; Gutierrez, Indira; Jáuregui, Alejandra; Quevedo Torres, Kathia Larissa; Arellano Gomez, Laura; Drolet-Labelle, Virginie; Vanderlee, Lana; Hammond, David

Objective: Excessive consumption of sugary drinks is associated with negative health effects. Whether social norms, family and friends consumption habits, and the significance of sugary drinks during social gatherings influences sugary drink consumption among Mexican Americans remains less studied.

Methods: Adults aged 18-100 in the USA who identified as Mexican American completed online surveys as part of the International Food Policy Study (IFPS) in 2021 (n=3361). Using a validated Beverage Frequency Questionnaire, participants reported their past 7-day sugary drink consumption. Crude and adjusted logistic models were used to analyze correlates of any sugary drink consumption, while linear models assessed the correlates of the estimated volume of sugary drink consumption among participants who reported any consumption.

Findings: Older people (60+ years) were less likely to consume sugary drinks when compared to younger people (18-29 years). Those who perceived sugary drinks as 'moderately' to 'very' important at social gatherings had an increased likelihood of consumption, with odds of 2.72 to 4.55 higher (95% CI: 1.82, 4.08 and 95% CI: 1.79, 11.60, respectively) compared to those deeming them 'not at all important'. Perceptions of family or friends consumption was associated with higher personal consumption (OR for family: 2.11, 95% CI: 1.43, 3.12; friends: 1.75, 95% CI: 1.17, 2.63)

compared to those who never observed such consumption. Individuals neutral about significant others avoiding sugary drinks had higher consumption likelihood (OR: 1.79, 95% CI: 1.09, 2.94). Participants who perceived sugary drinks as slightly to very important at social gatherings reported increased consumption, ranging from 0.223 units (95% CI: [0.124, 0.322], $p < 0.00001$) to 0.435 units (95% CI: [0.271, 0.599], $p < 0.00001$).

Conclusion: The study underscores the role of social and cultural perceptions in influencing sugary drink consumption among Mexican Americans.

Board 113 Abstract Type: Research Based
The Importance of Environmental Concern and Environmental Identity on Personal Behavior Versus Support for Public Policies

Largo-Wight, Erin; Truelove, Heather, B

Background: Over the last two decades, single-use plastic consumption has exploded resulting in devastating consequences on the natural environment and human health. The purpose of this study was to explore the importance of environmental concern and environmental identity on personal behavior and support for public policies.

Method: We examined data from two studies. In Study 1, 169 Mturk participants completed surveys focused on single-use plastic concern, behavior, and policy support, as well as environmental identity. In Study 2, as part of a larger funded study on health, behavior, and single-use plastic, 557 freshman students from two coastal college campuses in the Southeast U.S. completed surveys assessing the same variables as in Study 1. A series of regression analyses with plastic pollution concern and environmental self-identity predicting A) support for plastic reduction policies and B) plastic-use behaviors in both Study 1 and Study 2 were conducted.

Results: Across both studies, plastic policy support was more strongly related to plastic

pollution concern (Study 1: $\beta = .398$, $p < .001$; Study 2: $\beta = .441$, $p < .001$) than environmental identity (Study 1: $\beta = .285$, $p < .001$; Study 2: $\beta = .087$, $p = .047$). On the other hand, plastic use behavior was more strongly associated with environmental identity (Study 1: $\beta = .539$, $p < .001$; Study 2: $\beta = .182$, $p < .001$) than plastic pollution concern (Study 1: $\beta = .129$, $p = .079$; Study 2: $\beta = .091$, $p = .064$).

Discussion: Results show that concern about plastic pollution seems to be a stronger predictor of support for environmental health public policy related to single-use plastic and environmental identity appears to be a more important predictor for single-use plastic behaviors. These findings should be used to guide future research and tailor environmental health efforts.

Board 114 Abstract Type: Research Based

Comparing Generation X and Millennial Parent Attitudes Toward HPV Vaccination in the U.S.: A MIMIC Model Approach

Lo, Wen-Juo; Murray, Regan M; Chiang, Shawn; Manganello, Jennifer A; Klassen, Ann C; Leader, Amy E; Hill, Larry; Guan, Mengfei; Massey, Philip M

Background: Social media is an important tool to promote human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination, especially among parents. However, few studies have assessed informational uptake and behavioral intentions among the different generations of parents who engage with online health information. The purpose of this study was to compare intentions toward HPV vaccination between Generation X and Millennial parents who participated in a social media health education program.

Methods: A randomized experiment with a single factor between-subjects design was conducted. Qualtrics Panels was used to recruit parents ($n=550$) from March to July 2022. Parents were randomly assigned to receive either narrative or non-narrative education program and then completed an online survey that assessed HPV vaccination

intention. Parents were characterized as belonging to Generation X (ages 43 to 58) or Millennials (ages 27 to 42). The multiple-indicators multiple-causes (MIMIC) modeling approach was used to evaluate whether intentions varied based on generations and educational programs (controlling for education, income, religiosity, and political affiliation).

Results: Millennials represented 54.4% of participants (Mage = 36.01, SD = 3.45) while Generation X had mean age of 45.89 (SD = 3.82). The results indicated a well-fitting model (CFI=.95, TLI=.93, SRMR=.07, RMSEA=.07). Overall, Millennial and Generation X parents had similar intentions to vaccinate. However, the non-narrative group, higher-income and more religious participants, had significantly higher intention scores than the narrative group, lower-income and less religious participants. Those with a Democratic affiliation had significantly higher intention scores than Republicans.

Conclusions: Our findings suggest that parents from the different generations had similar intention to vaccinate and prefer non-narrative HPV vaccine information. This work is important for the field of health communication as we continue to evolve and adapt our strategies to meet audiences where they are, especially as social media platforms evolve, and new technology and forms of communication continue to emerge.

Board 115 Abstract Type: Research Based

Considerations for Teaching and Evaluating Childhood Bicycle Skill Acquisition and Injury Prevention Behavior

Howard, Kerry, A; Griffin, Sarah, F; Stuenkel, Mackenzie; Sease, Kerry, K

Background: Elementary school-aged children show the highest incidence of bicycle-related injuries and deaths of any age group, making them a key population for intervention to promote injury prevention behavior. Bicycle education interventions teach injury prevention skills among children

in their formative years for developing lifelong bicycle safety behaviors. However, program success measures, such as knowledge of skills, may not translate to behavior. Self-efficacy, a key construct of Social Cognitive Theory (SCT), consistently predicts behaviors. The present study used SCT to examine individual and external factors as predictors of pre-program to post-program change from a bicycle skill education intervention. Outcomes were knowledge and self-efficacy for injury prevention skills to investigate differences in a traditional outcome and novel outcome associated with behavior.

Methods: A school-based bicycle skill education program was implemented at 13 sites among 2,260 students. Students and instructors completed survey items that spoke to student-level characteristics and context factors of the program. Multilevel models examined individual-level predictors through SCT constructs of behavioral capability and participant expectations, with demographics; and context predictors of observational learning and reinforcement.

Results: Results showed more consistent change in self-efficacy than knowledge outcomes. Students with behavioral capability through riding a bicycle as part of the program showed a greater increase in self-efficacy, as did those with positive expectations. Contexts with a greater percentage of students who could already ride were associated with less increase in both outcomes. The finding that individual-level characteristics and external context features were predictive suggests that, while there may be consistent features to incorporate into programs, individualized approaches may also be necessary.

Conclusions: Injuries among elementary school-aged children are preventable with learning of injury prevention skills. Through the novel approach of using self-efficacy as an outcome, the study highlighted features of an intervention program that may translate these skills into behaviors.

Board 116 Abstract Type: Research Based

Speech Disturbances in Relation to Mental Illness, Suicidal Ideation, and Sleep Disorders

Merrill, Ray, M; Barker, Christian

Purpose: Research has shown that speech disturbances are comorbid with anxiety, but little is known about its relationship with other mental illnesses, suicidal ideation, and sleep disorders. This study will assess associations between speech disturbances and common mental illnesses, suicidal ideation, and sleep disorders.

Methods: Analyses are based on employees receiving health insurance from the Deseret Mutual Benefit Administrator (DMBA) during 2017-2021. Rates of mental illnesses and sleep disorders will be compared between those with a speech disturbance and those without, based on medical claims data. There are approximately 21,362 employees each year, of which 0.12% experience voice disturbances.

Results: Among those with a speech disturbance, 45% had mental illness (7% stress, 22% anxiety, 20% depression, 2% ADHD, 2% bipolar disorder, 0% OCD, and 1% schizophrenia), 2% suicidal ideation, and 33% a sleep disorder (10% insomnia, 4% hypersomnia, 25% sleep apnea, and 5% other). Rates of mental illness, suicidal ideation, and sleep disorders for those with a speech disturbance versus those without, after adjusting for age, sex, marital status, dependent children, salary, and year, are 2.4 (95% CI 2.0-2.9), 7.5 (95% CI 1.9-29.0), and 2.2 (95% CI 1.7-2.8), respectively. Corresponding rate ratios with further adjustment for gastroesophageal reflux, asthma, allergies, sinusitis, and hypertension are 1.5 (95% CI 1.3-1.9), 5.5 (95% CI 0.9-34.1), and 1.5 (95% CI 1.2-1.9). The association between speech disturbances and mental illnesses is most consistently significant with stress, anxiety, and depression because of small numbers with the other mental illnesses (data not shown). Insomnia, hypersomnia, sleep apnea, and

other sleep problems are each consistently significantly associated with speech disturbances (data not shown).

Conclusions: Those with speech disturbances are at high risk for mental illnesses, suicidal ideation, and sleep disorders.

Board 117 Abstract Type: Research Based

Perceived Social Support and Health Behaviors Among Mexican Americans in Texas: The Role of Social Ties

Bishop, Raegan; Wang, Helen; Lin, Jielu; Koehly, Laura

It is well established that the prevalence rates of many preventable chronic conditions, such as heart disease and diabetes, are much higher in Hispanic populations compared to non-Hispanic Whites. Healthy lifestyle behaviors can help prevent the onset and mitigate the complications of preventable chronic diseases, yet behavioral changes are difficult and complex, especially among those of Hispanic heritage. Building upon a large body of research showing that social support is strongly correlated with health behavior and outcomes, in this study, we test how social support exchange in the family network system may relate to health behavior engagement. Using family network data collected from 497 Mexican heritage individuals from 162 families residing in Harris County, Texas, we investigate how giving and receiving social support in the family impacts individuals' engagement in dietary, physical activity, dietary prevention screenings (e.g., breast cancer), and drinking behaviors. Ties of perceived giving and receiving social support were calculated based on participants' enumeration of their family network. They were used to map ego-centered perceived asymmetrical giving, asymmetrical receiving, and reciprocal giving and receiving social support. We found that most participants reported asymmetric giving, whereas asymmetric receiving or reciprocal social support ties were sparse.

Regression results indicated that asymmetrical receiving predicted alcohol consumption ($\beta=.03$, $p=.02$), ($R^2=.02$, $F(4, 457) = 3.02$, $p = 0.02$). It was also found that multiple predictors explained mammogram prevention checkups ($R^2=.02$, $F(4, 258) = 5.08$, $p < .01$), including asymmetrical giving ($\beta=.01$, $p<.01$), and reciprocal relationships ($\beta=.01$, $p=.02$). Results reiterate the importance of perceived social support reciprocity in health behavior engagement and suggest that asymmetrical social support can also be influential in health behavior engagement among MA's. More research is needed to understand better the role of perceived asymmetrical social support in health behavior engagement, particularly among the diverse Hispanic population in the US.

Board 118 Abstract Type: Research Based

Improving the Health of South Dakotans with Pharmacy Based Education, Counseling, and Clinical Management of Diabetes and CVD

Robbins, Chris; Middendorf, Alex; Van Gilder, Deidra; Hanson, Stephanie; Miller, Erin

Background: Pharmacist-provided Medication Therapy Management (MTM) services help patients by not only optimizing medication regimens for their health conditions and providing education on appropriate use, but also by enabling patients to address issues between clinic visits, such as monitoring adverse effects or changed therapy. The objective of this project was to examine satisfaction, adherence, and clinical outcomes for patients with diabetes or cardiovascular disease (CVD) from time of enrollment in MTM to six months follow-up.

Methods: Patients who were enrolled in MTM services were offered the opportunity to participate in a project to collect longitudinal data related to MTM services and clinical outcomes. Data collected included responses to the Adherence to Refills and

Medication (ARMS) scale, Medication Management Program (MMP) scale, SF-12 quality of life scale, ease of use of SmartPack (a medication packaging program), and clinical values for A1C, blood pressure, total cholesterol, glucose, and BMI.

Results: Seventy-one (N=71) participants completed the surveys. Participants improved over time in both ARMS and MMP, however the improvement was not significant as all participants had scored high in these metrics at baseline and six months. There was no change in SF-12 scores; all scores were within one standard deviation from normal scores. Participants did improve over time in three key metrics related to diabetes and CVD, including A1C ($p=0.045$), blood pressure ($p=0.014$), and cholesterol ($p<0.001$). For questions related to SmartPack, over 78% responded that the program was 'easy to use' compared to baseline experience ($p=0.028$).

Conclusion: Overall, several positive patient outcomes were correlated with enrollment in MTM. By improving the health, behavior, and environment of community members, pharmacist-provided MTM services can improve the health of and reduce costs for targeted populations such as patients with cardiovascular disease and diabetes, thus decreasing the disease burden on the population.

Board 119 Abstract Type: Research Based

Impact of One-way SMS Health Communication to Increase PrEP Intake in Non-HIV, STI Testing Patients: A Pre-Post Intervention Demographic Study

Rajmohan, Aruna; Hunt, Aaron; Luong, Tri; Robbins, Chris

Purpose: There are about 1.1 million people currently living with HIV and 15% are unaware of their HIV infection status. It is estimated 69% of new infections are transmitted by HIV patients who are not under medical care and about 23% of new infections are transmitted by individuals who are unaware of their HIV infection status. The

purpose of the current pre-post demographic intervention study is to examine the impact of one-way SMS (short message system) health communications to increase Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) intake in non-HIV, STI testing patients.

Methods: De-identified, Pre- intervention demographic and PrEP intake data was collected from clinic visits between August 1, 2022, to October 31, 2022, and similarly post-SMS intervention data was collected between November 1, 2022, to Jan 31, 2023, from a sexual health clinic in the Southwestern United States.

Results: The results of the analysis indicated a significant increase in PrEP intake after the intervention from 46.8% to 53.2% ($p<0.001$). Demographic analysis indicated Hispanic or Latino's, Caucasians, and age groups above 25 years old significantly improved PrEP intake (all $p<0.05$). Native American Indian and Alaskan Native showed the most drastic shift from 17.4% to 82.6%. No statistical increase in PrEP intake was observed among either the African American or Asian populations or with a previous STI positive (non-HIV) diagnosis. Those identifying as LGBTQ+ were significantly more likely to engage in PrEP versus those that identified as heterosexual ($OR=11.7$, $p<0.001$).

Conclusion: One-way SMS communication served as a cost-effective intervention model and had a positive impact on the overall rates of PrEP intake as well as significantly impacting the Hispanic or Latino, Caucasian and American Indian or Alaskan Native populations. The project also identified vulnerabilities within the PrEP program and highlighted potential focus areas for populations that did not benefit from the awareness campaign.

Board 120 Abstract Type: Research Based
Protective Experiences (PACEs) are Associated with Alcohol Use in Adolescent and Emerging Adult Females by Dimension of Childhood Adversity

Moyers, Susette A.; Doherty, Emily A.; Appleseth, Hannah; Crockett-Barbera, Erica K.; Croff, Julie M

Experiencing adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) has been associated with alcohol use in female adolescents and emerging adults. Protective and compensatory experiences during childhood (PACEs) have been theorized to off-set the health and behavioral consequences from the accumulation of ACEs in childhood. This study examines the degree to which each PACE item is protective against frequency of alcohol use frequency and binge drinking over one month. These factors were examined by high and low levels of two ACE dimensions (household dysfunction and emotional abuse/neglect), in a sample of adolescent and emerging adult females who drink alcohol. One hundred forty-nine participants between the ages of 15-24 completed the 6-item ACEs scale, the PACEs scale, and demographics at baseline. Alcohol consumption was measured using the timeline follow back approach (TLFB) during weekly appointments over a one-month period. Overall, PACE items were not protective for frequency of alcohol use, nor frequency of binge drinking among those with high household dysfunction. However, in those with high emotional abuse/neglect, having adult mentorship other than a parent ($B = -.443$, 95% CI $-7.94, -1.52$, $p < 0.01$) and going to a school with resources and having experiences that facilitate learning ($B = -.360$, 95% CI $-4.49, -.772$, $p < 0.01$) predicted fewer binge drinking occasions than those who did not endorse these items in the adjusted model. By contrast, non-sport group membership was associated with increased alcohol frequency for high and low household dysfunction and low emotional

abuse/neglect. This study provides initial evidence that PACE items have differential impact on alcohol outcomes in those with varying levels ACE dimensions. Once replicated in larger samples, future research could be applied in interventions to identify which protective factors have the most potential to off-set alcohol use by ACE dimension.

Board 121 Abstract Type: Research Based
“Not sure why I’m writing all this... Just to organize my thoughts I guess.” Exploratory Topic Modeling and User Engagement with a Digital Journaling Tool for Caregivers of People Living with Alzheimer’s Disease and Related Dementias (AD/ADRD)

Pickett, Andrew, C; Valdez, Danny; Sinclair, Kelsey, L; Longanathar, Priya; Linden, Anna; Boutillier, Justin; Elliott, Christian; Zuraw, Matthew; Werner, Nicole, E

Purpose: Individuals living with Alzheimer’s Disease (AD) and Related Dementia (AD/ADRD) often rely on unpaid, family caregivers to aid in completion of daily tasks. Caregiver burden, which describes the perceived stress related to providing care, is well-documented. Journaling may be a useful tool in managing stress and anxiety associated with caregiving. This study analyzed user journals logged on CareVirtue, a digital application designed to support AD/ADRD caregivers. We identified primary themes among journal posts and explored relationships between these themes and use behaviors in the application. Methods: We analyzed journal entries of 53 CareVirtue users, posted during a two-month period ($n = 1,555$ posts; 170,212 words). We used an iterative neural network natural language processing tool to identify prominent topics within journal entries. Using computer-generated topics as a grouping variable, we explored differences in word count, user mood, and post sentiment (i.e., VADER scores) using analysis of variance.

Results: Initial analysis yielded 10 primary topics, including: holidays/ special occasions, daily tasks, positive behaviors, medications, mealtime, sleep behaviors, hospice care, and bathroom behaviors (Coherence=.48). Significant differences were observed in word count ($F=318.50$, $p<.001$), user mood ($F=25.68$, $p<.001$), and semantic sentiment ($F=24.47$, $p<.001$). Posts related to bathroom behaviors and mealtime had significantly higher word counts than other topics. User mood was highest when writing posts related to holidays and mealtime, and significantly lower when discussing daily tasks and hospice facilities. Similarly, semantic sentiment was most positive when discussing holidays and mealtimes, but lowest when discussing medical care.

Conclusions: Users journaled about a broad range of topics associated with caregiving, including both positive and negative topics. The complexity of journal posts reflects the broad day-to-day experiences of caregivers, which were associated with variations in user engagement and mood state. Behavioral interventions should be designed to address the complex and varied experiences of AD/ADRD caregivers.

Board 122 Abstract Type: Research Based

Psychosocial Risk Factors of Stroke Among People Living with HIV (PLWH): Results from the Malaysian HIV and Aging Study

Neelamegam, Malinee; Nguyen, Annie; Rajasuriar, Reena; Nhpang, Roi San; Patil, Shilpa; Srivastava, Aditi; Smith, Matthew

Purpose: Treatment with antiretroviral therapy (ART) has increased life expectancy of people with HIV (PLWH). While ART has transformed HIV into a chronic, manageable condition, PLWH are now experiencing unique chronic health issues. In this study, we examined the psychosocial risk factors of stroke in PLWH in a resource-limited setting. Methods: We assessed the association between psychosocial risk factors and stroke

risk (5-year risk and 10-year risk) among PLWH in Malaysia. Using the Malaysian HIV and Aging study, we analyzed data from 331 virally suppressed PLWH on stable ART. Psychosocial factors were assessed using the Lubben Social Network Scale-6 (social isolation) and Depression Anxiety Stress Scale-21 (DASS-21). The Stroke Riskometer™ digital application was used to determine the risk of developing a stroke in the next five and ten years, respectively. Linear regression models, controlling for demographic, clinical and HIV parameters, were used to assess the associations between psychosocial risk factors and stroke risk.

Results: Median age of participants was 43.8 years (IQR 37.7–51.0). Participants were predominantly male (82.8%) and on ART for 5.7 years (IQR 3.0–9.7). About 35% of participants reported social isolation and 10.6% reported severe depression. Median 5-year and 10-year stroke risk were 6.3 % (IQR 3.5 – 9.8) and 15.9% (IQR 11.4 – 20.2), respectively. After adjusting for demographic, clinical, and HIV parameters, 10-year risk of stroke was significantly associated with severe depression ($\beta = 0.18$, $p = 0.03$) and being socially isolated ($\beta = 0.12$, $p = 0.02$).

Conclusion: The association between social isolation, depression, and an increased stroke risk among PLWH highlights the importance of recognizing and addressing psychosocial factors in resource-limited settings. These findings underscore the need for healthcare providers to consider a wide range of factors, including mental health and social support, when assessing and managing the overall health of PLWH.

Board 123 Abstract Type: Research Based

Examining the Role of Aguas Frescas in Assessment of Sugary Drink Intake among Mexican and Mexican American Adults

Davis, Rachel E.; Fang, D.; Vanderlee, L.; Thrasher, J. F.; Jauregui, A.; White, C. M.; Gutierrez Orozco, I.; Oviedo Solís, C. I.; Hammond, D.

Purpose: Reducing sugary drink intake is a primary objective for many nutrition interventions. Standardized beverage intake measures typically do not assess consumption of culturally specific sugary drinks. Aguas frescas are sugary drinks associated with Mexican food culture that are usually made with water, sugar, and fruit. This study examined the prevalence of aguas frescas consumption, sociodemographic and health-related correlates of aguas frescas intake, and how including aguas frescas consumption affects estimates of sugary drink intake among Mexican and Mexican American adults.

Methods: Data were obtained from the 2021 International Food Policy Study's cross-sectional, online survey of adults in Mexico (n=5,377) and Mexican American adults in the U.S. (n=3,073). Consumption of sugary drinks was assessed using a standardized beverage intake measure. Additional questions measured aguas frescas consumption and sociodemographic and health-related covariates. Weighted logistic, linear, and longitudinal regression models were estimated.

Results: Approximately 61.7% of Mexican and 28.7% of Mexican American adults reported consuming aguas frescas in the past week. In both countries, almost half of those who consumed aguas frescas (45.5-47.3%) did not include them when responding to the standardized beverage intake measure. Mexican adults who consumed aguas frescas were more likely to be female, have low education, report being at the right weight, be of good to excellent health, and perceive themselves as

consuming unhealthy levels of sugary drinks. Mexican Americans who consumed aguas frescas were more likely to be younger, use Spanish more than English, and report being underweight or at the right weight. The total volume of sugary drinks consumed in the prior week was 57.9% greater among Mexican and 42.3% greater among Mexican American adults when aguas frescas intake was included.

Conclusions: Estimates of sugary drink intake that do not include aguas frescas are likely to underestimate sugary drink consumption among Mexican and Mexican American adults.

Board 124 Abstract Type: Research Based

Booster Fatigue: Characteristics and Attitudes of COVID-19 Vaccine-Hesitant Adults in Texas

Lunningham, Justin, M; Krenek, Brittany, N; Desai, Palak; Siddique, Nitasha; Thompson, Erika, L; Vishwanatha, Jamboor, K

Purpose: As COVID-19 becomes endemic, mitigating future waves of serious illness due to COVID-19 may depend upon seasonal uptake of booster vaccinations. According to the CDC, only 20.5% of US adults received the 2022-2023 bivalent booster. An updated vaccine was recommended by the CDC in Fall 2023, but uptake has been slow. This study examined characteristics of COVID-19 vaccine-hesitant adults in Texas.

Methods: An online quota sample of Texas adults was collected for the Texas CEAL Consortium in June-July 2022. Participants (N=985) described their current vaccination status, willingness/intention to receive a COVID-19 booster, demographic characteristics, trusted sources of COVID-19 information, and confidence in the safety of COVID-19 vaccines. Participants were defined as vaccine-hesitant if they were a) unvaccinated and unwilling to receive vaccination, or b) partially vaccinated and not intending to receive a booster. Multivariable logistic regression determined odds of vaccine hesitancy across vaccine safety

confidence, age, education, gender, and race/ethnicity. Descriptive analyses examined correlates of confidence in vaccine safety.

Results: Overall, 40.8% of respondents were vaccine-hesitant. Confidence in COVID-19 vaccine safety had a large influence on hesitancy. Compared to “somewhat confident” in vaccine safety, those responding “not at all” were more likely to be hesitant, OR=18.23, 95%CI (10.60, 32.88). Those responding “not too confident” were 3.71 times more likely to be hesitant (CI [2.37, 5.87]). Those responding “very confident” were less likely to be hesitant, OR=0.35, CI (0.23, 0.53). Vaccine-hesitant respondents were younger and without college degrees. Of those not confident in vaccine safety, only 11.9% and 10.5% reported “a great deal” of trust in the federal government and news media, respectively, to provide accurate COVID-19 information.

Conclusion: Promoting public confidence in the safety of COVID-19 vaccines could reduce booster hesitancy among Texan adults. Understanding characteristics and attitudes of vaccine-hesitant individuals may inform campaigns encouraging updated COVID-19 vaccinations.

Board 125 Abstract Type: Research Based

“I got diagnosed with HPV, now what do I do?”: Computational Insights Into the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Subreddit Forum as a Valid Information Seeking Tool for Social Media Users with Questions about HPV

Valdez, Danny; Soto-Vasquez, Arthur, D.; Montenegro, Maria, S.; Liu, Xuejing; Gonzalez-Casanova, Ines; Patterson, Megan, S.; Massey, Philip, M.

BACKGROUND: A majority of sexually active adults will receive a diagnosis of Human Papillomavirus (HPV), a known cause of several reproductive cancers. Despite the availability of a safe and effective vaccine that can prevent 97% of cancer-causing HPV strains, vaccination rates

consistently fall below the national 80% target. Previous research has identified that perceived stigma, lack of knowledge, and access barriers contribute to this gap. In such circumstances, Reddit, the second most trusted social media outlet with objectively high search rates for health issues, and Reddit forums may play a crucial role as an information source. However, research on the accuracy of these forums is lacking.

PURPOSE: This study employs computational analyses to extract themes from 1,985 unique Reddit posts in the r/HPV subreddit for evidence of accurate information sharing.

METHODS: We used the Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers (BERT) topic modeling tool to generate and visualize themes in our data. Valence Aware Dictionary and sEntiment Reasoner (VADER) sentiment analysis gauged the affect or mood conveyed in each post.

RESULTS: Ten topics were identified (coherence score of 0.42), covering various aspects of HPV and HPV vaccination (e.g., infection, seeking advice/information, symptoms, fears). The information in these topics in general was accurate and showed signals of moderation. Posts predominantly conveyed a positive/ affirming tone, with an average VADER score of 0.28. However, 11% of posts were categorized under “poor mental health following an HPV diagnosis.” A closer examination of these posts revealed ongoing anxiety about potential cervical cancer diagnoses following an HPV infection.

CONCLUSIONS: Our results suggest the presence of accurate and moderated HPV-related content on the HPV subreddit, spanning topics of prevention and treatment. These findings support the continued use of Reddit as a valid and acceptable tool for seeking health-related information on a sensitive, private, and sometimes controversial topic.

Board 126 Abstract Type: Research Based
Parent-Child Substance Use Communication Among Rural Latino/a Youth from Farmworker/Agricultural Families

Ruiz, Yumary; Jiang, Xue; Carlo, Gustavo; Thota, Aditya, K.; Taylor, Zoe E.

Rural Latino/a youth from farmworker/agricultural (LFW/A) families face unique stressors that may increase risk for early substance use. Parent-child communication can protect against initiation, however, limited research exists on how this communication happens within LFW/A families. Using a mixed-methods approach we explored how substance use discussions unfold in LFW/A families.

Participants included a subset of individuals participating in an ongoing longitudinal study. Survey data of 100 LFW/A youth (Mage=12.21 years, 51% boys) and 100 LFW/A parents (81% mothers, 85% foreign-born) was used to examine parental communication of substance use expectations, rules, and disapproval. Youth interview data was used (n=43, Mage=11.74, 42% male, 37% foreign-born) to understand perceptions related to parent-child substance use communication, views towards use, and parental expectations.

Descriptive analysis revealed that while most LFW/A mothers reported always discussing substance use expectations and rules with youth, most youth reported that parents sometimes or never communicate. This discrepancy may be linked to youth's readiness to abstain from substances and parental willingness to discuss substances. For example, interviewed youth expressed disinterest in using and endorsing substances (35%), attributed substance use to individual stress and social pressures (58%), and shared discussing substance use consequences with parents (26%). When comparing interview and survey responses, youth who shared exposure to parental anti-substance messages in their interviews tended to report greater parental substance

use expectations, disapproval, and rule-setting in their surveys.

Findings suggest that youth can hold autonomous and conscientious beliefs against substance use, and parent-child discussions can reinforce these beliefs. Thus, contradictory survey responses may not necessarily imply a lack of parental communication but, rather that exposure to repetitive and similar messages may be counterproductive. Findings not only underscore parents' critical role in deterring substance use but also highlight a need for parents to diversify their anti-substance use messaging to keep youth engaged.

Board 127 Abstract Type: Research Based
Racial Discrimination, Mental Health, and Interpersonal Violence in Racial/Ethnic Minority Adolescents

Lu, Yu; Lee, Jeong Kyu; McGuire, Hillary; Temple, Jeff, R.

The link between racial discrimination and interpersonal violence has been identified in racial/ethnic minority adolescents, yet little is known about the mechanism that explains this association. This study aims to examine whether adverse mental health (i.e., anxiety and depression) mediated the relationship between racial discrimination and interpersonal violence (i.e., bullying victimization, bullying perpetration, fighting) and tested whether the relationship varied among Hispanic, Black, and Asian adolescents. Waves 3 (2020) and 4 (2021) data of a school-based violence prevention program in southeast Texas were used. The analytical sample consisted of 1,568 adolescents, including 766 Hispanics, 458 Blacks, and 344 Asians. Participants self-reported to be 54.6% females with an average age of 14.6 years (SD=.60). Path analysis was performed in Mplus 8.7 to test the hypothesized mediation model. A total of 207 (13.4%) racial/ethnic minority adolescents reported experiencing racial discrimination (i.e., been verbally harassed due to their race) in the past year, including

9.8% Hispanic, 15.5% Black, and 18.5% Asian adolescents. Racial discrimination significantly predicted bullying victimization ($\beta^* = .25$, $p < .001$), bullying perpetration ($\beta = .19$, $p < .001$), and fighting ($\beta = .13$, $p < .01$) one year later. Racial discrimination indirectly influenced bullying victimization ($\beta = .01$, 95% CI: .01, .02) and perpetration ($\beta = .02$, 95% CI: .01, .03) via anxiety. Depression mediated the relationships between racial discrimination and ($\beta = .03$, 95% CI: .02, .04), bullying perpetration ($\beta = .02$, 95% CI: .01, .04), and fighting ($\beta = .03$, 95% CI: .01, .05). Multigroup path analysis suggested these relationships tested did not vary across the three racial/ethnic groups. Overall, findings highlight the importance of including components to address racial discrimination in violence prevention programs and providing mental health counseling for racial discrimination victims.

*Standardized coefficient. The Greek letter beta is not shown properly on the submission page, thus we used "beta."

Board 128 Abstract Type: Research Based

An Innovative Telehealth Approach for Continuing Education for Clinicians at Rural Hospitals in South Texas

Myint, Wah, W; Clark, Heather, R; Zemanek, Kim, A; Ward, Kayce; Mitchell, Stacy, A; Downing, Nancy, R

Background: Most rural Texas emergency departments are not sexual assault forensic exam ready (SAFE-ready), resulting in patient transfers to SAFE-ready facilities, often hours away. A technical support intervention, the Texas Teleforensic Remote Assistance Center (Tex-TRAC), provides rural clinicians with access to an expert Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner. A critical component of the intervention is ECHO-SAFE, a regular forensic healthcare education and mentoring using the Project ECHO® model. Topics vary each month and are informed by participants during workshop evaluation. This study describes the training

topics conducted, and participant perceptions of increased knowledge and intention to change practice.

Method: Survey data was collected before and after each ECHO-SAFE session using the Qualtrics® web-based survey platform. Descriptive and logistic regression analyses were conducted on pooled data.

Results: Between August 2020 to May 2023, 21 topics were presented during Tex-TRAC ECHO-SAFE sessions. Introductory topics included overview of the Tele-ECHO platform, steps in a medical forensic examination, contents of a sexual assault evidence kit, and documentation. More advanced topics included neurobiology of trauma, strangulation assessment, vicarious trauma and managing specific populations (e.g., transgender patients, adolescents, trafficked victims). Among those who reported knowledge increase ($N=173$), more than half (57%) reported they would apply strategies and knowledge gained in three areas (professional practice behavior, improvement in care delivery, and improvement in nursing practice). Among those who responded to this question ($N=104$), a significant association was observed between those who reported knowledge increase and overall satisfaction ($OR=6.88$; 95% CI: 1.36-34.76). Almost 60% reported planned practice changes included greater use of trauma-informed care.

Conclusion: The ECHO model has potential to improve the quality of forensic healthcare in rural Texas and is scalable to expand access to more healthcare providers across the state and beyond.

Board 129 Abstract Type: Research Based

A Latent Class Analysis of Attitudes Towards Adolescent Vaccination Among U.S. Vietnamese Immigrant Parents

Milkie Vu; Timothy Hong; Duy Trinh

Purpose: While vaccine confidence is a critical public health issue, little research has explored this topic among Asian Americans. U.S. Vietnamese (e.g., those residing in the

U.S. and identifying as Vietnamese) is the fourth largest Asian origin group in the U.S. Our study uses latent class analysis to characterize patterns of attitudes towards adolescent vaccination among U.S. Vietnamese immigrant parents.

Methods: Four hundred and eight U.S. Vietnamese parents of adolescents completed a web-based survey. Participants answered 17 questions about their attitudes towards adolescent vaccines, healthcare providers for their adolescents, and public health authorities responsible for vaccine development, approval, and recommendation (e.g., CDC, FDA). We conducted a latent class analysis in R.

Results: We identified four classes of adolescent vaccine beliefs among U.S. Vietnamese parents. The highly-confident class (52%) indicated high trust in adolescent vaccines, healthcare providers, and public health authorities. Compared to the highly-confident class, the moderately-confident class (25%) had lower trust; they also demonstrated more concerns around vaccine safety. The uncertain class (9%) often responded “I don’t know” when inquired about perceptions of vaccine safety, vaccine effectiveness, and public health authorities. Compared to all the other three classes, the skeptic class (14%) had higher concerns around vaccine safety and effectiveness and lower trust in public health authorities. We observed different distributions of class assignments by parents’ sociodemographic characteristics and acculturation level. In addition, class assignments were correlated with attitudes towards the HPV vaccine for adolescents.

Conclusions: Findings fill an important literature gap regarding the size and nature of attitudes towards adolescent vaccines of U.S. Vietnamese immigrant parents. Given the distinct classes of vaccine beliefs, tailored public health messaging is needed to enhance vaccine confidence and uptake among this population. Future studies should focus on crafting targeted messages based on the identified attitudes and beliefs to improve vaccine acceptance.

Board 130 Abstract Type: Research Based

The Relationship of Early Intervention Activities and 6-Month Weight Loss: What Predicts Weight Loss in a Behavioral mHealth Intervention?

Turner-McGrievy, Gabrielle, M; Delgado-Diaz, Diana, C; DuBois, Kelli, E; Monroe, Courtney, M; Wilcox, Sara

Objective: The mLife study is an ongoing 12-month intervention delivered through a mobile app in 2 cohorts. The intervention involves providing social support (up to 8 activities/day), reading tips of the day (5/wk), listening to podcasts (2/wk), and tracking physical activity (PA) and diet (daily). This study examined which intervention activities in the mLife app that occurred early (first 8 weeks) best predicted weight loss at 6 months among cohort 1 participants.

Methods: A linear regression model examined number of social support activities, podcasts completed, tips of the day read, and PA and diet days tracked as predictors of % weight loss at 6 months, adjusted for race, sex, and age.

Results: Participants (n=106, age 50.1±11.8 y, 93% female, BMI 33.6±5.5 kg/m²) were recruited for cohort 1 (n=90 complete 6-month weight data). At 8 weeks, participants completed a mean of 135.9±126.4 out of 448 social support activities, listened to 11.9±5.6 out of 16 podcasts, read 18.8±16.2 out of 40 tips of the day, monitored PA on 48.2±12.6 days and diet on 42.1±17.5 days out of 56 (PA was tracked significantly more often than diet; p<0.001). At six months, participants lost a mean of -3.9±5.3% of their weight. Only days of diet tracking significantly predicted % weight loss (R²=0.26, F(8.97) = 4.25, p<0.001), such that for every 10 days tracked, participants lost -0.9% of their body weight (B= -0.09, p=0.03).

Conclusion: The findings of this study can help inform future mHealth interventions by highlighting which intervention activities are most important to encourage early. Given low uptake of diet tracking and higher uptake of PA tracking (which is more passive and

may be more rewarding for participants), it's important to find ways to make diet tracking easier and more engaging.

Board 131 Abstract Type: Research Based
Violent Far-Right Extremists in the United States: A Profile for Prevention

Heckman, Timothy G.; Heckman, Bernadette D.; Markowitz, John C.; Kalichman, Seth; Halkitis, Perry N.; Jensen, Michael

Purpose: This study identified demographic, behavioral, and ideological characteristics of the most violent Far-Right extremists in the United States.

Methods: Data from the Profiles of Individual Radicalization in the United States (PIRUS) differentiated violent extremists (VEs; n=762) from less violent extremists (LVEs; n=852). Data characterizing Far-Right extremists radicalized between 1954 and 2021 (including many who participated in the January 6th insurrection) included information obtained from police reports, court records, websites, newspaper articles, journalistic accounts, witness interviews, psychological assessments and reports, and social media.

Results: Twenty-percent of Far Right extremists had either conducted, or intended to conduct, mass casualty attacks resulting in numerous deaths. Twenty-three percent of violent extremists were known or believed to have psychological disorders. Logistic regression analyses found that violent extremists were significantly more likely than less violent extremists to have been radicalized longer ago, have known or reputed histories of mental illness, and have criminal histories prior to radicalization.

Conclusions: Far-Right extremists pose a clear and present danger to the public's health. Interventions to mitigate threats posed by the Far Right should focus on extremists with histories of mental illness and criminal behavior prior to radicalization. Research that identifies psychological disorders most associated with violent

behaviors in Far Right extremists is particularly needed.

Board 133 Abstract Type: Research Based
Promotion of Cigar Products in Instagram "Stories"

Ganz, Ollie; Giovenco, Daniel P.; Ross, Jennifer Cornacchione; Spillane, Torra E.; Talbot, Eugene; Uriarte, Caitlin; LaVake, Melanie; Wackowski, Olivia A.; Delnevo, Cristine D.

Background: Cigar companies promote their products on Instagram, a popular social media platform among young people. Instagram's "stories" feature – which displays ephemeral content that disappears after 24 hours – presents challenges for tobacco marketing surveillance and regulatory efforts. We conducted a content analysis in 2021 and 2023 of stories posted by cigar brands to identify common marketing strategies.

Methods: In June 2021 (n=110) and January 2023 (n=89), we took daily screenshots/video recordings of stories posted by 7 cigar brands. Stories were coded for features such as: story type (e.g., text only, photo, reel), warning statement presence and size, user engagement (e.g., polls), promotion of product features (e.g., flavors), and imagery. We conducted descriptive analyses by brand and marketing features.

Results: Both years, the most common story types were photos. In 2021, most posts were from Dutch Masters (32%), Backwoods (26%), and Cheyenne (16%); in 2023, most posts were from Al Capone (42%), Backwoods (17%), and Swisher Sweets (14%). In 2021 and 2023, of the stories that used engagement features (61% and 47%), quizzes/polls (64% and 30%), sliding rating scales (13% and 5%), and question boxes (11% and 5%) were the most common features. In 2021, warning statements were present on 81% of stories, compared to only 47% of stories in 2023; small warnings (i.e., less than one-third of the story) dominated

both years (81% and 95%). In 2021 and 2023, of the stories that featured cigar packs (61% and 41%), the majority were flavored (87% and 84%) using either explicit flavor (78% and 85%) or implicit/concept (40% and 35%) descriptors.

Conclusions: Cigar companies leverage Instagram stories to engage with consumers and promote their products – especially flavored varieties – using appealing strategies to hundreds of thousands of platform users, many of whom are young people, which could promote product initiation and continued use.

Board 134 Abstract Type: Research Based
Dynamic Relationships Between Social Media Use, Mental Problems, and Substance Use Among Youth: A National Longitudinal Study

Zheng, Xia; Yang, Meng; Lin, Hsien-Chang

Introduction: Previous studies have shown that social media use is linked to youth mental health problems and e-cigarette use. However, the relationships between social media use, mental problems, and substance use are dynamic in nature, such that youth could use substances as a coping method for mental issues. This study examined the reciprocal and longitudinal connections between social media use, mental health, and use of four leading substances among U.S. youth.

Methods: A total of 4,913 U.S. nationally representative youth from the Population Assessment of Tobacco and Health Study Waves 3-5 (2015-2019). Weighted generalized structural equation models with lagged dependent variables were performed to examine the dynamic and reciprocal relationships between youth's social media use frequency, internalizing and externalizing mental problems, and past-12-month use of alcohol, e-cigarettes, cigarettes, and blunts, controlling for sociodemographic factors.

Results: Waves 3 and 4 social media use frequency (AORs ranged 1.16-1.27,

ps<.001), internalizing symptoms (AORs ranged 1.15-1.25, ps<.001), and externalizing symptoms (AORs ranged 1.19-1.25, ps<.01) predicted Wave 4 and 5 alcohol, e-cigarette, and blunt use. Waves 3 and 4 social media use (β s ranged 0.04-0.06, ps<.01), use of alcohol (β s ranged 0.32-0.54, ps<.01) and e-cigarettes (β s ranged 0.26-0.79, ps<.001) predicted Waves 4 and 5 internalizing and externalizing mental problems. Externalizing symptoms were associated with subsequent social media use (β =0.09, p<.001 at Wave 4; β =0.04, p<.05 at Wave 5).

Conclusions: This study revealed the reciprocal and dynamic relationships between social media use, mental health problems, and substance use. Social media use in earlier waves was linked to subsequent alcohol and e-cigarette use. Social media use could create a reinforcing cycle of youth mental problems and substance use. Efforts should be made to educate youth about the impact of social media on substance use and to address mental issues associated with their use of social media.

Board 135 Abstract Type: Research Based
Types and Brands of Derived Psychoactive Cannabis Products: An Online Retail Assessment

Rossheim, Matthew, E.; Tillett, Kayla, K.; Vasilev, Viktor.; LoParco, Cassidy, R.; Berg, Carla, J.; Trangenstein, Pamela, J.; Yockey, R., Andrew.; Sussman, Steven, Y.; Siegel, Michael, B.; Jernigan, David, H.

Background: The 2018 Farm Bill led to new types of intoxicating cannabis products being sold throughout the U.S. However, there is limited understanding of these derived psychoactive cannabis products (DPCPs), including their intoxicating compounds, modalities of use, and popular brands.

Methods: We analyzed the top 100 Google search results for “buy delta thc” using incognito mode to reduce biases related to search history. Using SimilarWeb, we

quantified total visits to each website in April 2023. For the three top-trafficked websites that sold DPCPs (all U.S. based), we recorded information regarding each available DPCP (n=804). We cross-checked cases to validate and de-duplicated products on the same site that only differed in their quantity or flavor.

Results: Most products were disposable vapes (43%) or edibles (29%), followed by vape carts (18%), pre-rolls (7%), flower (2%), dabs (1%), and vape pods (<1%). There were 118 brands identified, with the most common being: Exhale, Delta Extrax, Cake, URB, Looper, TRE House, Binoid, ELYXR, Flying Monkey, Modus/Medusa, Mellow Fellow, Honeyroot, Maui Labs, Purlyf, Torch, STIIIZY, HiXotic, Galaxy Treats, Kalibloom, Space Gods, Wild Orchard, ZAZA, Trippy Sugar, Dimo, Pacha, and Tyson. There were 26 distinct intoxicating compounds in these products (listed in order of prevalence): Delta-8 THC, THC-P, Delta-9 THC, HHC, THC-A, Delta-10 THC, THC-H, THC-B, THC-JD, THC-X, HHC-P, Delta-11 THC, PHC, THC-V, THC-O, Delta-6 THC, THC-M, HHC-O, HXC, HXCp, Delta-9o THC, THCP-O, THD, HHC-R, HXCo, and HCP. Overall, 54% of products were blends, containing 2 to 8 intoxicating compounds in a single product. We identified 185 different combinations of intoxicating compounds in these 804 products.

Discussion: This is among the first studies to systematically assess derived psychoactive cannabis products sold online. As the cannabis market rapidly evolves, public health professionals must make programmatic and regulatory decisions informed by the range of products promoted and available.

Board 136 Abstract Type: Research Based

Abstinence Beliefs in Early Adolescence and Sexual Risk Behavior Two Years Later

Bhochhibhoya, Shristi; Edison, Briana; Baumler, Elizabeth, R.; Markham, Christine, M.; Emery, Susan, T.; Peskin, Melissa, F.; Shegog, Ross; Addy, Robert; Temple, Jeff, R.; Reidy, Dennis, E.; ; ; ;

Purpose: The rates of teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections in the United States are among the highest of all developed countries. Attempts to reduce these rates have primarily focused on promoting abstinence-only sexual education programs that generally advocate for delaying sexual intercourse until marriage. These programs aim to change the knowledge and beliefs regarding abstinence among adolescents and encourage them to abstain from sex until marriage. Despite this focus, it is unclear whether adolescents' beliefs about abstinence predict their sexual behavior, including sexual risk behavior (SRB). To address this question, we compare the longitudinal association between abstinence beliefs (i.e., abstaining completely until marriage) and beliefs about waiting for sexual debut with subsequent SRB 24 months later.

Methods: A total of 4620 (58.2% female) adolescents (mean age at baseline: 13.1(SD: 0.95) for males; 12.9(SD:0.90) for females) were included from a harmonized dataset collected from 3 randomized controlled trials. Three items ($\alpha = 0.71$) and four items ($\alpha = 0.75$) assessed abstinence beliefs and beliefs about waiting for sexual debut, respectively. Participants reported on a series of vaginal SRB (number of sex partners, frequency, drug use prior to sex, and frequency of condomless sex) at baseline and the 24-month follow-up. We used negative binomial regressions to identify associations between beliefs at baseline and SRB measured at 24-month follow-up.

Results: Results indicate that beliefs about waiting for sexual debut were protective against all SRB for both males and females. However, having stronger abstinence beliefs was not significantly related to any of the SRB measured two years later for both groups.

Conclusions: Findings suggest that beliefs about waiting for sexual activity are significant protective factors against vaginal SRB. Prevention programs should focus on convincing youth to delay sex until an appropriate age of maturity to prevent SRB and consequent negative sexual health outcomes.

Board 137 Abstract Type: Research Based

Exploring Cannabis Concentrate Consumption among High-Risk College Students: Reasons, Risks, and Sociodemographic Influences

Montemayor, Benjamin, N.; Flores, Sara, A.

Purpose: The United States has seen rapid diversification of cannabis products and the use of cannabis concentrates, especially among young adults. However, corresponding research is lagging. This study aimed to understand the reasons and risk factors associated with cannabis concentrate consumption among high-risk, cannabis-using college students.

Methods: Data were analyzed from a sample of 99 college students enrolled at a large U.S. public university who violated their university's drug use policy. Respondents anonymously completed an online questionnaire, which assessed past-month cannabis frequency and quantity, alcohol co-use, and reasons for cannabis use (e.g., to relax or relieve tension, to feel good or get high, to have a good time with friends, etc.). Independent t-tests were analyzed, and a multivariable logistic regression model was conducted while including sociodemographic covariates.

Results: Most students in the sample were male (66.7%) and non-Hispanic White (65.6%). Over half (54.5%) were enrolled in

their first year of school, and 23% reported recently using cannabis concentrates. Statistically significant differences existed between cannabis concentrates users and non-users regarding cannabis frequency ($p < .01$) and quantity ($p < .001$), and alcohol co-use ($p < .05$). Male students (adjusted odds ratio [AOR]=.12, $p < .05$) and those who used cannabis to seek deeper insight/understanding (AOR=.01, $p < .01$) were at decreased odds of using concentrates; however, respondents who were in their first year of college (AOR=5.9, $p = .05$), had higher cannabis quantity (AOR=1.6, $p < .01$), co-used alcohol (AOR=5, $p < .01$), and who used cannabis to feel good/get high (AOR=24.6, $p < .05$) or to cope with problems (AOR=34.1, $p < .05$) were at increased odds to use concentrates.

Conclusions: Cannabis concentrate use is associated with specific reasons and risk-factors among high-risk college students. The development of evidence-based online and face-to-face interventions that target identified factors and provide alternative recreational and coping strategies are urgently needed to address cannabis concentrate consumption.

Board 138 Abstract Type: Research Based

Body Dissatisfaction and Health Risk Behaviors among Middle School Girls

Moore, Michele; Perniciaro, Kelly; Zeglin, Robert; Terrell, Kassie; Barr, Elissa

Purpose: Body dissatisfaction is defined as a negative perception or displeasure about body appearance or an identified body feature, which often results in attempts to modify weight. Previous studies demonstrate a relationship between body dissatisfaction and substance use and suicidal ideation among older adolescent girls and young women while less documentation exists for early adolescence. This study explored the relationship between reported weight loss attempts and substance use history and suicidal thoughts among younger female adolescents.

Methods: Participants (n=1,656) were middle school female students who participated in the 2019 Youth Risk Behavior Survey. Participants were coded as “trying to lose weight” and “not trying to lose weight.” Two hierarchical multiple binary logistic regressions were conducted, one for each dependent variable: 1) substance use history and 2) suicidality.

Results: Participants had a mean age of 12.63 and were mostly Black (35%) followed by White (30%). Fifty-seven percent were trying to lose weight while 40% of all participants reported suicidal thoughts and 45% of all participants reported substance use history. There was no significant relationship between trying to lose weight and race. Trying to lose weight was a significant predictor for both substance use ($p < .01$) and suicidality ($p < .001$).

Conclusions: Findings add to the sparse literature on body dissatisfaction, as indicated by attempting to lose weight, and its association with substance use and suicidal thoughts among middle school girls. The prevalence of all three behaviors among these young girls is concerning. The findings showing a relationship between trying to lose weight and substance use and suicidal thoughts reinforce the critical need to include comprehensive health education programming starting at younger ages to help prevent these health risks among middle school females as well as the need to have school counseling services available to youth experiencing these health issues.

Board 139 Abstract Type: Research Based

Sexual Minority Identities and Their Perceptions of Illicit Drug Use Risks in the US: Results from a National Survey

Lee, Yen-Han; López Castillo, Humberto; Chang, Yen-Chang

Purpose: It is a common belief that sexual minority individuals (lesbian, gay, or bisexual) may have a higher prevalence of illicit drug use compared to their heterosexual peers. This study examined the

relation between sexual identities and perception of risks associated with illicit drug use among a nationally representative sample of US adults.

Methods: We analyzed data from three waves of the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH 2017-2019), with 122,638 adult participants. Six survey questions assessing participants' perceptions of the risks associated with illicit drug use (LSD, heroin, and cocaine) were subjected to principal component analysis. The first statistical model used was an ordered logistic regression and the second model incorporated an interaction term to explore potential disparities between large, small, and non-metropolitan areas.

Results: Geographic distribution showed that participants resided in large (44.6%), small (35.5%), and non-metro (19.9%) areas, and overall 2.3% identified as lesbian/gay and 5.5% identified as bisexual. Compared to heterosexual participants, lesbian and gay individuals (adjusted odds ratio [AOR] 1.67; 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.45, 1.93) and bisexual individuals (AOR 1.70; 95% CI 1.54, 1.88) were more likely to perceive illicit drug use as low risk. In the interaction model, bisexual participants residing in small metropolitan areas were significantly less likely to perceive illicit drug use as low risk (AOR 0.75; 95% CI 0.59, 0.95).

Conclusions: Sexual and gender minority individuals are at least 67% more likely to perceive illicit drug use as low risk. Bisexual populations residing in small metropolitan areas are 25% less likely to perceive illicit drug use as low risk, showing an interaction of identity and place of residence. Illicit drug use prevention strategies, then, should consider the risk perception disparities by sexual and gender minority populations and the interaction with the environment they dwell in.

Board 140 Abstract Type: Research Based

Assessing Biases of Ideal Body Images Generated from Stable Diffusion

An, Ruopeng; Wang, Xi; Chen, Chen; Yang, Fan

Introduction: Body dissatisfaction has been linked to various risk behaviors and health issues, such as low self-esteem, eating disorder, and depression. The narrow representation of body image in the media frequently imposes unrealistic, unattainable body shape ideals on individuals. The internalization of body shape ideals may urge people to mold their bodies to fit them, resulting in the onset of body dissatisfaction. Generative artificial intelligence (AI) models play an increasingly essential role in content generation and dissemination on social and mass media platforms. Societal biases concerning gender, age, and race and lacking representation for marginalized minority groups in the training samples may penetrate AI model inferencing, generating biased media content that can harm consumers.

Methods: Stable Diffusion is a state-of-the-art AI model for image generation using text prompts. This study assessed biases in representing female and male body shape ideals in images generated by Stable Diffusion. We used Stable Diffusion to generate 2,000 images of female and male "ideal bodies." Three raters independently evaluated each image using predetermined metrics, including Stunkard's figure rating scale (FRS) and four dichotomous variables for being white, an adolescent/young adult, non-obese, and physically fit.

Results: FRS scores of ideal body images generated from Stable Diffusion averaged 3.91 (standard deviation [SD] = 0.61) in the overall sample and 4.09 (SD = 0.64) and 3.72 (SD = 0.50) among the female and male images (p -value < 0.05). The rates of being white, an adolescent/young adult, non-obese, and physically fit occupy 74.15%, 99.40%, 99.95%, and 97.70% in the overall sample. Compared to female images, the

rates of being an adolescent/young adult and physically fit are slightly higher, and the rate of being white is lower among male images (p -values < 0.05).

Conclusion: Body images generated by Stable Diffusion lacked diversity in body shapes and largely excluded middle-aged and older adults, racial/ethnic minorities, people with obesity, and those physically less fit. Improving the diversity and population representativeness in AI content generation may help prevent body dissatisfaction and associated health risks among media consumers.

Board 141 Abstract Type: Research Based

Sentiment Analysis of Tweets on Menu Labeling Regulations in the US

Yang, Yuyi; Lin, Nan; Batcheller, Quinlan; Zhou, Qianzi; Anderson, Jami; An, Ruopeng

Introduction: Menu labeling regulations in the US mandate chain restaurants to display calorie information for standard menu items, intending to facilitate healthy dietary choices and address obesity concerns.

Methods: Utilizing a systematic search algorithm on the Twitter API, 7,253 tweets from 2008 to 2022 were collected and categorized as "positive," "negative," "neutral," or "news." Natural Language Processing (NLP) models, specifically RoBERTa, XLM-RoBERTa, and Twitter-XLM-RoBERTa, were fine-tuned using transfer learning and text augmentation to classify sentiments. A random forest model assessed the relationship between tweet sentiments and various covariates, such as the author's overall Twitter activity and follower count.

Results: The analysis revealed fluctuating public engagement that peaked around significant policy announcements. A majority of the tweets were categorized as "news," followed by "neutral" sentiments. Over time, a shift was observed from news dissemination to a rise in neutral and, to a lesser extent, negative sentiments, signifying a transition from informational to exploratory

or critical public discussions. Key predictors influencing tweet sentiments included the author's overall Twitter activity and number of followers. The NLP models, primarily RoBERTa, effectively classified tweet sentiments (an accuracy of 91.5% and an F1 score of 91.1%), with certain models benefiting from text augmentation strategies. Conclusions: This study illuminates the evolving public sentiment towards menu labeling regulations in the US, demonstrating a peak in engagement in 2010, with subsequent fluctuations and a noticeable increase in neutral sentiments over time. Insights derived from this analysis, such as the identification of key predictors of tweet sentiment and the prevailing neutral stance, are instrumental in informing and refining the development and implementation of menu labeling policies to bolster public understanding and support.

Board 142 Abstract Type: Research Based

Assessing the Caregiving Needs and Evaluating the Olera.Care Web-Based Platform for Caregiving of People Living with Dementia

Fan, Qiping; Hoang, Minh-Nguyet; DuBose, Logan, Lee; Ory, Marcia, G; Lee, Shinduk; Vennatt, Jeswin; Salha, Diana; Falohun, Tokunbo

Purpose: The needs and expectations of caregivers, especially those caring for people living with dementia (PLWD), are often neglected. This study evaluates the usability and functionality of the web-based platform Olera.Care in meeting the needs of caregivers of PLWD.

Methods: Adult non-paid caregivers in Texas, actively caring for PLWD, were recruited for this study. Participants engaged in two rounds of Zoom interviews in 2022, communicated their needs, interacted with the platform, and completed modified Mobile Application Rating Scale (MARS) via Qualtrics. The MARS used a 5-point scale to measure engagement, functionality, aesthetics, and information. Descriptive

analyses calculated mean scores and standard deviations (SD) for caregiver evaluations of the platform. Two-sample t-tests were conducted to assess MARS score differences by caregivers' characteristics. Results: Of the 30 caregivers who completed the technology survey assessment, participants had a mean age of 61.57 ± 2.23 years, with 76.7% being female, 83% White, 10% Hispanic, and 53.3% employed. The most used elder care providers were home health, hospice, and certified financial planners. Most needed care included caregiver support groups, medical providers, and memory care. The overall rating of the digital platform was 4.57, with mean scores for engagement, functionality, aesthetics, information, and subjective quality being 4.10, 4.46, 4.58, 4.76, and 4.15, respectively. Furthermore, caregivers dedicating at least 20 hours to care weekly rated Olera's functionality higher (Mean=4.6, SD=0.4) than those providing less care (Mean=4.2, SD=0.5), and caregivers with less than five years of experience reported significantly higher aesthetics (4.7 vs 4.3) and information (4.8 vs 4.6) scores compared to those with at least five years of caregiving experience. Conclusion: The Olera.Care web app is a practical, interactive, user-friendly, visually appealing, and informative digital platform addressing the needs of family caregivers of PLWD. Tailoring health information technologies to caregiver needs may enhance user satisfaction and engagement.

Board 143 Abstract Type: Research Based

Peer Protection: Social Connections and Adolescent Mental Health in Summer Youth Development Programs

Prochnow, Tyler; Patterson, Meg, S.; Jackson, Deja; Curran, Laurel, S; Flores, Sara, A; Brown, Amelia; Howell, Emily; Massey, Philip; Blake, Jamilia

Purpose: Social connectedness is vital for adolescent psychosocial development and mental health. Because summer can be a time of social transition and peer network

disruption, summer youth development programs provide a place for adolescents to develop socially and emotionally. The purpose of this study was to determine the influence of psychological distress on adolescent social connections at a summer youth development program

Methods: Adolescents, ages 10-14, enrolled in a central Texas Boys & Girl Club reported psychological distress (i.e., Kessler Psychological Distress Scale; K10) and friendship nominations (e.g., who they hung out with most in the summer program) in May 2023 and August 2023 via researcher administered surveys. Separable temporal exponential random graph modeling was used to determine if psychological distress influenced the formation or persistence of social connections across the summer.

Results: Adolescents ($n=47$; $M=11.0$ years old; $SD=1.3$; 51.1% female) reported low levels of psychological distress ($MK10=18.8$; $SD\ K10= 7.6$) indicating they were "likely to be [psychologically] well" with higher K10 scores reflecting elevated risk for psychological distress. Adolescents were significantly more likely to receive friendship nominations over time if they reported greater K10 scores; however, greater K10 scores were not significantly associated with reduced odds of sending new nominations. Similarity in K10 scores did not increase the odds of friendship nominations forming or persisting between adolescents.

Conclusions: Results suggest adolescents are aware of those in their peer circles who experience psychological distress and may respond pro-socially by hanging out with these youth (i.e., sending a tie to people with higher distress). Future research should further explore if integration into social circles (i.e., degree of network centrality for adolescents with elevated psychological distress) and the quality of relationships within peer networks serve as protective factors for adolescent mental health.

Board 144 Abstract Type: Research Based

Results From The FELLAS Fatherhood Evaluation

Young, Michael; Cox, Kevin

Purpose: Fathers are a positive influence on their children's health behaviors. Additionally, loving and involved fathers have children who are more likely to do well in school, have healthy self-esteem, and avoid high-risk behaviors, including drug use, truancy, and criminal activity. That is why responsible fatherhood programs, even when specific health measures are not a program focus, have the potential to impact child health. The purpose of this pilot study was to evaluate the effects of a fatherhood program provided in Essex County, in Northern New Jersey. Specifically, researchers sought to: (1) examine changes in communication, conflict resolution, financial management, importance of being a parent, and positive parenting skills among fathers participating in the FELLAS fatherhood program, and (2) determine whether immediate pretest-posttest changes were maintained at six-month follow-up.

Methods: A community agency recruited fathers ($n=225$) to participate in a 35-hour program designed to help fathers improve relationships, and parenting skills and make progress toward economic stability. Participating fathers completed self-report questionnaires prior to the beginning of the program, at the end of the program, and six-months after the program.

Results: Results showed improvement from pretest to posttest for four of the five outcome measures ($p<.001$). These changes were maintained at the six-month follow-up for two of the variables; conflict resolution ($p<.05$) and financial management ($p<.01$). Effect sizes measured by Cohen's d , for outcomes that were statistically significant, were small at both posttest (.11 to .15) and follow-up (.14 and .16).

Conclusions: Though this was not an impact study and no direct health measures were included, these results are encouraging. The

positive results set the stage for a more rigorous evaluation of the intervention, and the inclusion of a specific health behavior component. Additionally, future fatherhood researchers should include interventions that specifically address health issues and examine direct health outcomes.

Board 145 Abstract Type: Research Based

Changes in Obesity Prevalence Among U.S. Adults After the COVID-19 Pandemic by State and Territorial Stay-At-Home Order Level and Sociodemographic Characteristics

Cho, Beomyoung; Pan, Yining; Chapman, McKinley; Spaulding, Aaron; Stallings-Smith, Sericea

Purpose: Little is known about the changes in obesity prevalence among nationally representative U.S. adults using a distinct pre- and post-COVID-19 pandemic timeframe. The purpose of this study is to examine changes in obesity prevalence among U.S. adults after the COVID-19 pandemic by the level of stay-at-home order and sociodemographic characteristics using a distinct pandemic timeframe, adjusting for a secular increasing trend of obesity prevalence.

Methods: A pooled dataset of the 2018-2021 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System was analyzed ($n = 1,107,673$). States/territories were classified into three levels of stay-at-home order: none, advisory/only for persons at risk, or mandatory for all. The difference-in-differences method was conducted with weighted multiple logistic regression analysis to examine obesity (body mass index ≥ 30 kg/m²) prevalence by stay-at-home order level and sociodemographic characteristics before/after the COVID-19 pandemic (January 2018-February 2020 vs. March 2020-February 2022), adjusting for a secular trend and covariates (sex, age, race/ethnicity, education level, annual household income, current cigarette smoking, binge drinking, leisure time

physical activity, days of poor mental and physical health, and metropolitan status).

Results: Adults in states/territories with mandatory stay-at-home orders experienced a larger increase in obesity prevalence (adjusted odds ratio: 1.05; 95% confidence interval: 1.01, 1.10) than adults in states/territories with no stay-at-home order. Younger adults (vs. ≥ 65 years) and individuals with <high school education (vs. ≥ 4 -year college) experienced a larger increase in obesity prevalence. There was no significant difference in the change of obesity prevalence between adults in states with advisory/only persons at risk order and no stay-at-home order.

Conclusions: The study findings suggest that mandatory stay-at-home orders were associated with increases in obesity prevalence that exceeded existing trends. Concurrent health programs should be considered to minimize unintended effects of mandatory stay-at-home orders and guide non-elderly adults and individuals with lower education levels.

Board 146 Abstract Type: Research Based

Physical Pain, School Engagement, and Volunteer and Paid Work among U.S. Adolescents

Gregory, Kayleigh, A; King, Keith, A; Vidourek, Rebecca, A; Merianos, Ashley, L

Purpose: A major public health problem facing U.S. adolescents is physical pain that is persistent or repetitive over a three-month period. A better understanding of how physical pain may influence engagement in school and in volunteering and paid work after school among U.S. adolescents is critically needed. The study objective was to examine the associations between physical pain and engagement in school, community service or volunteer work, and paid work among U.S. adolescents.

Methods: We performed a secondary analysis of the 2018-2019 National Survey of Children's Health data including 24,680 U.S. adolescents ages 12-17 years. We

conducted unadjusted and adjusted logistic regression models to assess the associations between adolescent physical pain and engagement in school and participation in community service or volunteer work and paid work in the past 12-months. Adjusted models included the covariates of adolescent age, sex, race/ethnicity; parent education level; family household structure and federal poverty level.

Results: A total of 13.5% (n=3,357) of adolescents had difficulty with physical pain in the past 12-months. A total of 46.6% (n=11,087) of adolescents were engaged in school, and 52.7% (n=14,257) participated in community service or volunteer work and 37.3% (n=11,564) participated in paid work in the past 12-months. Unadjusted (odds ratio [OR]=0.66, 95% confidence interval [CI]=0.56, 0.79) and adjusted (adjusted OR [aOR]=0.61, 95%CI=0.53, 0.73) logistic regression model results indicated that adolescents with physical pain were less likely to be engaged in school compared to adolescents without physical pain. No differences were found between physical pain and participation in community service or volunteer work and paid work in the past 12-months.

Conclusions: These results indicate that it is important to address physical pain in order to increase adolescents' engagement in school. Professionals who work with adolescents should also consider school and community influences, especially for those with physical pain.

Board 147 Abstract Type: Research Based

Differences in Receptivity to Menthol Cigarette Advertising Between Adults With and Without Anxiety and Depression

Ganz, Ollie; Young, William; Bover Manderski, Michelle; Cantrell, Jennifer; Delnevo, Cristine D

Adults with common mental health problems (MHP) report disproportionately high prevalence of cigarette smoking, including

menthol cigarette smoking. One potential driver of cigarette disparities is elevated receptivity to tobacco advertising, yet receptivity to menthol cigarette advertising specifically has not been examined. This study examines receptivity to menthol cigarette advertising among those with and without MHP. 2,518 U.S. adults completed Wave 6 of the Rutgers Omnibus Study (May 2023). Participants were randomized to view 1 of 2 ads for menthol cigarettes and were asked 4 questions adapted from the PATH Study to assess receptivity, including whether: 1) they had seen the ad in the past 12 months, 2) they liked the ad, 3) the ad made them curious about the product, and 4) the ad made them want to try the product. MHP was defined as having symptoms of anxiety or depression. Bivariate and multivariable models examined associations between MHP and each receptivity variable. Multivariable models controlled for condition, age, race/ethnicity, and smoking status. We also examined interactions between MHP and smoking status. Chi-square tests revealed that a greater proportion of adults with MHP reported receptivity across all 4 measures vs. those without MHP ($p < .01$). In multivariable models, adults with MHP reported greater odds of seeing the ad in the past 12-months (aOR: 1.56, $p < .05$) and that the ad made them curious about the product (aOR: 1.35, $p < .01$). There were no significant interactions between MHP and smoking status. Findings suggest that adults with MHP report greater odds of ad recall and favorable response to menthol cigarette ads (i.e., curious about the product) than those without MHP. Given that menthol cigarettes are associated with increased initiation, greater nicotine dependence, and decreased cessation, research is needed to understand the role of advertising in menthol cigarette use for this high-risk group.

Board 148 Abstract Type: Research Based
Widespread Misperceptions About Tobacco Company Engagement in Black Communities

Sterling, Kymberle L.; Ganz, Ollie; Wackowski, Olivia A.; Glasser, Allison M.; Villanti, Andrea C.

Background. Menthol and flavors make up a large proportion of the cigarette and cigar market in the U.S., bringing sustained profits to U.S. tobacco companies at the cost of Black /African American (B/AA) lives. Tobacco companies have also cultivated relationships with B/AA civic and community organizations. The goal of this study was to describe perceptions of tobacco company engagement and activities in B/AA communities related to menthol cigarettes and flavored cigars.

Methods. Wave 4 of the Rutgers Omnibus Study (December 2022) was completed by 2,307 U.S. adults aged 18-45. Six items measured beliefs about tobacco company funding of B/AA community organizations, payment of B/AA lobbyists to oppose public health policies, support of health equity efforts in B/AA communities, and targeted marketing of menthol cigarettes and flavored cigars in B/AA communities. Adjusted prevalence estimates were calculated for each belief item overall and by race (B/AA vs. other) and cigarette smoking status (current menthol vs. current non-menthol vs. no current use), controlling for age, sex, and education.

Results. Few participants believed that tobacco companies deny the harms of menthol cigarettes (37%) and flavored cigars (37%), pay Black lobbyists to oppose health policies (20%) and fund black community organizations (12%). A higher proportion of B/AA adults believed that tobacco companies target Black communities with menthol cigarette and flavored cigar marketing (62% vs. 46%). Compared with people who do not smoke cigarettes, a greater proportion of adults who smoke cigarettes believed that tobacco companies

support health equity efforts, did not target Black communities with menthol cigarette and flavored cigar marketing, and did not deny the harms of menthol cigarettes and flavored cigars to B/AA communities. Similarly, a greater proportion of adults who smoke menthol cigarettes believed that tobacco companies fund Black community organizations (18% vs. 10%) and that tobacco companies do not pay Black lobbyists to oppose public health policies (26% vs. 14%).

Conclusions. Community-engaged, culturally-tailored communication efforts are needed to correct disinformation about flavored tobacco policies among B/AA and those who currently smoke menthol cigarettes. Increasing awareness of how tobacco companies engender B/AA community goodwill while actively opposing tobacco policies that would improve B/AA health may be an important part of such communications.

Board 149 Abstract Type: Research Based
Assessing the Impact of Social Media on Adolescents' Mental Health and Sleeping Using Ecological Momentary Assessment (EMA): A Systematic Review

Ping Ma; Wah Wah, Myint; Emily Markentell; Chris Mccook; Angela Nguyen; Andrea Espinosa; Taylor Harber; Zak Hammoudeh; Danica Amirtham; Shawn Chiang

Purpose: Conceptualization and assessment of social media's impact on adolescent mental health and emotional well-being has evolved in recent years due to methodological advantages and rapid advancement in mobile technologies. This systematic review aims to elucidate the association between social media use and adolescents' mental health and sleeping.

Methods: A systematic search across four databases, including Academic Search Ultimate, CINAHL Ultimate, Health Policy Reference Center, and MEDLINE, was conducted for English articles published from January 2003 to April 2023. Articles utilizing

EMA to study the influence of social media on adolescent mental health and/or sleeping were included. Screening, full-text review, and data extraction were performed by four teams of two reviewers in accordance with the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Metaanalyses (PRISMA) guideline. The quality of the studies was assessed using Checklist for Reporting EMA Studies.

Results: Twelve studies met the inclusion criteria with a total of 2,226 adolescents. A majority of these studies was conducted in the United States (N=10, 83%). Participants' ages ranged from 11 to 17 years, with a notable overrepresentation of white participants (N=8, 67%). Across the studies, mobile phones (N=11, 92%) and computer (N=1) were utilized to deliver EMA prompts. The EMA duration varied from 3 to 7 days, involving 1 to 3 prompts per day. Only two studies had follow-up periods of one year or more. Among the 12 papers reviewed, five studies (42%) reported a significant positive association between online time expenditure and sleeping deprivation, experiencing attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and negative emotions from interactive social media use.

Conclusions: To enhance our understanding of the impact of social media on adolescents across different racial groups, future EMA interventions should prioritize the inclusion of minority populations in their research endeavors.

Board 150 Abstract Type: Research Based

Rival Mediated Pathways of Frequent Social Media Use, Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems Use and Internalizing Mental Health Problems

Lee, Shieun; Elam, Kit, K; Luo, Juhua; Lohrmann, David, L; Chow, Angela

Background: The present study aimed to examine four a priori rival mediated pathways of frequent social media use, electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS) use and internalizing mental health (MH)

problems across five waves of nationally representative data.

Methods: Data were drawn from Wave 2 to Wave 5 of the Population Assessment of Tobacco and Health Study, a nationally representative cohort study spanning about 4 years. The analytic sample included those who were ages 12-14 years at Wave 2 and who provided data in subsequent waves until Wave 4.5 (N=4,627, 69.7% were White and 51.4% were male). Frequent social media use (several times a day), ENDS use (past 30-day use), and internalizing MH problems (endorsed symptoms on four items in the past year) were dichotomized for analysis.

Results: The weighted proportions of the three key variables kept increasing over time. From Wave 2 to Wave 5, frequent social media use grew from 56.9% to 77.2%; internalizing MH problems from 18.9% to 29.0%; and ENDS use from 1.4% to 11.4%. There was a significant within-person association of one-wave time-lead frequent social media use with ENDS use [adjusted odds ratio (aOR) = 1.87; 95% CI = 1.47, 2.37] and with worsened internalizing MH problems (aOR = 1.19; 95% CI = 1.04, 1.37) in the weighted logistic regressions with the generalized linear mixed model with random effects. A model-based causal mediation analysis was conducted to estimate the average causal mediation effect. Across all the four examined mediation pathways among the three variables, partial mediation was observed, and all the pathways were significant for both boys and girls. Sex differences did not emerge in the examined prospective mediated pathways.

Conclusions: Frequent social media use appears to play an important role in the prospective association between experiencing internalizing MH problems and ENDS use.

Board 151 Abstract Type: Research Based
Telehealth Divide in Depression and Substance Use Treatment among US Adults, 2021

Wenhua Lu; Renee D. Goodwin

Purpose: To examine sociodemographic disparities in telehealth service utilization among US adults with past-year major depressive episode (MDE) and substance use disorder (SUD).

Methods: Data from adults aged 18 and above (N = 47,291) who participated in the 2021 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, a nationally representative survey of the US population, were analyzed using multivariable logistic regression. All analyses adjusted for complex survey design, and adjusted odds ratios (AOR) were reported.

Results: In 2021, 5107 and 9465 of US adults met criteria for 12-month MDE and SUD, respectively, among whom 42.3% and 3.3% received telehealth services for respective conditions. Among adults with MDE, adults aged 26-49 (AOR=1.32 [1.06-1.65]), females (AOR=1.39 [1.12-1.73]), lesbians/gays (AOR=1.60 [1.05-2.45]), bisexual individuals (AOR=1.64 [1.25-2.16]), adults with some college (AOR=1.58 [1.07-2.34]) or college degree or higher (AOR=1.94 [1.27-2.96]), and those with private insurance (AOR=1.89 [1.30-2.74]) had higher odds of telehealth service utilization. Compared to adults living in large metropolitan areas, rural residents (AOR=0.68 [0.49-0.95]) had lower odds of telehealth utilization. Having MDE-related severe impairment significantly increased odds of telehealth service use in adults with past-year MDE. Among adults with SUD, adults aged 26-49 (AOR=2.53 [1.42-4.50]) and those with co-occurring MDE had higher odds of telehealth service use.

Conclusion: To sustain the telehealth service model and ensure equitable access, targeted efforts are needed to promote linkage to care for young adults, improve digital literacy for adults with low education, increase insurance enrollment and affordability, and expand telehealth provision in rural areas.

More gender-affirmative engagement and care are needed to improve SUD telehealth service use in sexual minority adult populations.

Board 152 Abstract Type: Research Based
Multi-level Determinants of Food Pantry Use among Food Insecure Racial and Ethnic Diverse College Students

Perez, Jacqueline; Jarvis, Jocelyn, E; Jones, Rashida; Stern, Marilyn; Himmelgreen, David; Conner, Kya; Dumford, Amber; DeBate, Rita, D

Objective: College students are disproportionately more food insecure when compared to the public with Black and Hispanic college students 1.5 times more likely to experience food insecurity (FI). Although a rapid growth in college campus food pantries has transpired, research suggests moderate utilization rates. The purpose of this study was to employ a multidimensional framework depicting multiple levels and domains of influence relevant to understanding and addressing campus food pantry utilization among food insecure non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic college students.

Methods: The current study is part of a larger cross-sectional study exploring FI among racial and ethnic undergraduate college students (n=460; 174 Black non-Hispanic, 286 Hispanic) attending a large, urban, southeastern, research institution in Fall 2022. Based on the National Institute of Minority Health and Health Disparities Research Framework measures, representing levels/domains of influence, included: a) Individual/Health: food insecurity, psychological distress, loneliness; b) Individual/Behavioral: food pantry use, FI coping mechanisms, cooking behaviors and skills; c) Individual/Socio-cultural: socio-demographics; d) Interpersonal/Socio-cultural: experiences with discrimination; social support; e) Community/Socio-cultural: cultural familiarity/ validation, humanized educational experience, holistic support. A

multivariate logistic regression model was constructed to analyze the relationship between food pantry use and multi-level domains of influence.

Results: Approximately 63% of participants were observed with very low food security and 37% with low food security; only 17% of participants reported food pantry use. Logistic regression analyses revealed FI coping mechanisms (OR=1.15, 95% CI [1.082-1.231] and discrimination day-to-day unfair treatment (OR=1.04, 95% CI [.1.000-1.077]) were observed to be predictive of food pantry utilization.

Conclusions: Results reveal food pantry utilization among racial and ethnic college students is associated with both individual and interpersonal level factors. Decreasing disparities in FI among college students requires further examination of determinants that span various domains within and among socio-ecological levels of influence to inform the development of multi-level interventions.

Board 153 Abstract Type: Research Based
Multi-Level Determinants of Food Insecurity among Racial and Ethnic Diverse College Students

Brown, Nashira, I; Buro, Acadia; Jones, Rashida; Himmelgreen, David; Dumford, Amber; Conner, Kyaen; Stern, Marilyn; DeBate, Rita, D

Objective: College students are observed with increased prevalence of food insecurity (FI) as compared to the general population. Although race and ethnicity are two of the strongest predictors of FI, little research is available on determinants of FI among racial/ethnic diverse college students. The purpose of this study was to identify population specific multi-level determinants of FI among racial/ethnic college students.

Methods: Based on the National Institute of Minority Health and Health Disparities Research Framework, a cross-sectional study (n=588) was employed to identify population-specific determinants of FI through the assessment of multiple domains

and levels of influence. Measures representing levels/domains included: a) Individual/Health: food insecurity, psychological distress, loneliness; b) Individual/Behavioral: food insecurity coping mechanisms, cooking behaviors and skills; c) Individual/Socio-cultural: socio-demographics, cultural identity; d) Interpersonal/Socio-cultural: experiences with discrimination; social support; e) Community/Socio-cultural: cultural familiarity/validation, humanized educational experience, holistic support. Regression analyses were employed to explore predictors of FI among non-Hispanic white, Hispanic, and non-Hispanic Black college students.

Results: Model 1 comprising non-Hispanic Black students revealed a statistically significant positive association between FI and experiences with discrimination ($\beta = .203$; $p < .001$). Model 2 comprising Hispanic students revealed statistically significant positive associations between FI and FI coping mechanisms ($\beta = .074$; $p < .001$) and BMI ($\beta = .030$; $p = .017$) and an inverse relationship between FI and Holistic Support ($\beta = -.051$; $p = .007$). Model 3 comprising non-Hispanic White students revealed a significant positive association between FI and FI coping mechanisms ($\beta = .136$; $p = .012$) and BMI ($\beta = .053$; $p = .019$).

Conclusions: Examining predictors of FI among racial and ethnic diverse college students revealed differences in multi-level determinants of FI by racial and ethnic student populations. Addressing disparities in FI among college students requires an examination of determinants that span various domains within and among socio-ecological levels of influence to inform the development of multi-level interventions.

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 PM2.5-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 PM2.5-walkability groups for all three health outcomes (Finactivity=9.72, $p<.001$; Fobesity=10.78, $p<.001$; Fasthma=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 β = -2.97, SE=0.18; marijuana β = -2.90, SE=0.18; nicotine β = -0.91, SE=0.13) and at 90-day follow up (alcohol β = -2.77, SE=0.18; marijuana β = -2.54, SE=0.18, nicotine β = -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



2024 Annual Conference
Poster and Presentation List



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 subsections 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 ($t=3.4045$, $p\text{-value}<0.005$) and HRV($t=3.9852$, $p\text{-value}<0.005$).

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 Sociodemographic 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 sociodemographic 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 sociodemographic 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.

Board 232 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 preventive care.

Board 233 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 ($p<0.01$) 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; Lunningham, 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 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, Kymberle

Purpose: We assess how the use of flavored tobacco products (FTP), including flavored e-cigarettes, menthol cigarettes, and flavored cigars, influences addiction, mood



2024 Annual Conference
Poster and Presentation List



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 trajectory 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; Northeim, 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.

Board 301 Abstract Type: Protocol

Study Protocol for the Easing Anxiety Sensitivity for Everyone (EASE) Randomized Controlled Trial: A Smartphone-Based Anxiety and Depression Intervention for Racially/Ethnically Diverse Adults

Thai, Jessica, M.; Garey, Lorra; Zvolensky, Michael, J.; Gallagher, Matthew, W.; Vujanovic, Anka; Kendzor, Darla, E.; Stephens, Lancer; Cheney, Marshall, K.; Cole, Ashley, B.; Kezbers, Krista; Matoska,

Cameron, T.; Robison, Jillian; Montgomery, Audrey; McGrew, Shelby, J.; Businelle, Michael, S.

Health disparities have emerged in rates of COVID-19 exposure, hospitalization, and death among Black, Latinx, and American Indian (BLAI) individuals compared to Non-Latinx White (NLW) individuals. BLAI populations have been disproportionately affected by lower behavioral health access and heightened negative mental health outcomes during the pandemic. The current project addresses health disparities in access to behavioral health care since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic among BLAI populations via an adaptation of the established, initially validated, low-cost, mobile application (i.e., Easing Anxiety Sensitivity for Everyone; EASE) among individuals with elevated anxiety and/or depression symptoms. EASE seeks to mitigate pandemic-related mental health disparities by systematically targeting anxiety sensitivity, a vulnerability factor implicated in the onset, maintenance, and severity of mental health outcomes, via culturally-tailored psychoeducation, cognitive restructuring, and interoceptive exposure exercises. For this ongoing clinical trial, participants (Total N = 824; >200 Black, >200 Hispanic, >200 American Indian, and >200 NLW individuals) are randomized to receive either a) the EASE app or b) the INSIGHT app, an active, smartphone delivered comparison condition for managing anxiety and depression symptoms. The present study includes data from a baseline assessment, 6-month intervention period, and 3- and 6-month post-baseline assessments that include qualitative interviews conducted through Zoom. Participants complete two scheduled daily ecological momentary assessments (EMAs) during the 6-month intervention period. These twice daily EMAs guide a just-in-time approach to immediate, personalized behavioral health care. Findings from the present study have the potential to impact public health by decreasing anxiety and depression symptoms among minoritized

populations determined to be at risk for exacerbated, long-lasting negative health sequelae resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. This study has received university IRB approval. This study has been registered with ClinicalTrials.gov.

Board 302 Abstract Type: Protocol

The Family in Focus Online Health Behavior Coaching Program for Parents of Children with Body Weight Concerns: Protocol for a Pilot Randomized Controlled Intervention

Pudney, Ellen, V; Schofer, Wendy, E; Kekeh, Michele, A; Bartholmae, Marilyn, M; Bittner, Michael, C; Kelley, Mackenzie, K; Burross Jackson, Laura, A

Introduction: Parents of children with weight concerns are in need of support and resources on how to best help their children develop healthy habits, yet traditional programs fail to target the underlying beliefs that shape parenting practices. For instance, many parents have issues with their own weight and body image, and these beliefs can influence their parenting behaviors. Therefore, Family in Focus (FiF), an online, group-based, health coaching program, was developed to guide parents in reexamining their beliefs about weight and support them in creating sustainable, family-focused, health behavior changes. The aim of this pilot study is to identify the psychological changes that occur in parents as a result of participating in FiF.

Methods: We are currently collecting data for this randomized, waitlist-controlled intervention. Our sample consists of 57 parents of children ages 3-17 with body weight concerns. Participants were recruited via social media and community organizations. Those randomized to the intervention are receiving FiF, which consists of 8 group coaching sessions offered once a week via Zoom. Participants are filling out quantitative surveys and answering open-ended questions via REDCap at three time points: baseline, post-intervention, and 4-months. We will conduct a Mixed Models

Repeated Measures test to determine between and within group differences on 5 parent-focused outcomes: self-efficacy in managing child's diet and activity, eating competence, body image, self-compassion, and affiliate stigma for child's weight. Responses to the open-ended survey questions, which assess parental reflections on their family's eating, activity, stress, etc., will be thematically coded and triangulated with quantitative findings. This study has received university IRB approval.

Discussion: If successful, this study will provide initial evidence regarding the psychological changes that can occur when parents participate in a family-focused weight coaching program. Targeting parents' weight-based self-beliefs may be an innovative strategy to addressing weight-related health behaviors among children.

Board 303 Abstract Type: Protocol

Protocol for a Mobile Application to Address Cannabis Use Disorder Among Black Adults

Jones, Ava, A; Nizio, Pamela; Clausen, Bryce; Businelle, Michael, S; Ponton, Natalia; Redmond, Brooke, Y; Buckner, Julia, D; Obasi, Ezemenari, M; Zvolensky, Michael, J; Garey, Lorra

Introduction: African American/Black adults use cannabis more frequently and are more likely to meet criteria for Cannabis Use Disorder (CUD) than both White and Hispanic/Latinx individuals. Black adults may be more apt to use cannabis to cope with emotional or somatic distress, which constitutes a false safety behavior (FSB; a behavior designed to reduce psychological distress in the short-term). Although FSB engagement can perpetuate the cycle of high rates of CUD among Black individuals, limited work has applied a FSB elimination treatment approach to Black adults with CUD. Specifically, no previous work has evaluated FSB reduction/elimination in the context of a culturally tailored and highly accessible treatment developed for Black individuals. The current study aims to

develop and pilot test a culturally tailored adaptive intervention that integrates FSB reduction/elimination skills for cannabis reduction/cessation among Black adults with probable CUD (CT-MICART).

Method: Black adults with probable CUD (N = 50) are currently being recruited through national advertisements across different social media and online platforms to participate in the current study. Data collection is currently in progress. Participants are asked to complete an online screener, and if eligible, an enrollment call, baseline assessment, 3 daily ecological momentary assessments (EMAs) for 6 weeks, and a follow-up self-report assessment and qualitative interview at 6-weeks post-randomization. Participants are randomized into one of two conditions post-baseline: 1) CT-MICART+EMAs for 6 weeks or 2) EMAs only for 6 weeks. Data analysis will examine treatment effects on cannabis use and FSB engagement.

Discussion: The current study will seek to document the efficacy of a low-cost and easily accessible, culturally-tailored CUD treatment for Black adults, a historically underserved population in terms of substance use problems.

Ethics: This study has received IRB approval and has been registered with ClinicalTrials.gov.

Board 304 Abstract Type: Protocol
Addressing Tobacco-Related and Lung Cancer Inequities Among Black Adults: A Mixed Methods Pilot Project

Martinez Leal, Isabel; Britton, Maggie; Dey, Annesha; Jafry, Midhat Z; Rogova, Anastasia; Chen, Tzuan A; Obasi, Ezemenari M; Woodard, LeChauncy; Reitzel, Lorraine R

Introduction: Despite comparable smoking rates to White adults, Black adults are less likely to receive tobacco-use disorder (TUD) intervention, thus suffering disproportionately from more advanced-stage lung cancer (LC) and higher LC mortality rates. While lung cancer screening

(LCS) reduces mortality by 20%, only 2% of eligible Texan adults receive LCS. Recent eligibility guideline revisions can potentially address LC inequities by expanding eligibility for Black adults, who are diagnosed at an earlier age and have lower pack-year history than White adults. This project prioritizes this timely opportunity to develop evidence-based, culturally-informed TUD and LCS interventions to increase their delivery and uptake among underresourced Black adult patients receiving care within Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) in Texas. Methods: We will enroll 3 critical stakeholder groups: quality-improvement professionals and healthcare providers at 4 FQHCs (serving $\geq 13\%$ Black patients); and Black FQHC patients who are current/former smokers. This pilot study will adopt a convergent parallel mixed methods design to develop interventions including: 1) healthcare provider educational/training initiatives to increase the delivery of culturally-informed TUD intervention and LCS to Black adults; and 2) community-based efforts to increase patient uptake of TUD intervention and LCS. We will also assess feasibility and acceptability of the developed interventions. The Health Equity Implementation Framework will guide the development of culturally-informed and anti-racist interventions exploring enablers and inhibitors to delivery/uptake of TUD intervention and LCS for Black adults across levels: healthcare systems, providers, and patients.

Ethics: Following the institution's Internal Review Board approval, work commenced on 3/15/23.

Discussion: Study innovation and contributions to implementation science include developing multilevel, equity-focused interventions that pair culturally-informed tobacco cessation/relapse prevention and LCS procedures within FQHCs into an integrated model of care that extends to former smokers. Ultimately, this project aims to increase Black adults' access and receipt of evidence-based care to promote health equity.

Board 305 Abstract Type: Protocol
An Integrated mHealth Application for Smoking Cessation in Black Smokers with HIV: Protocol for a Randomized Controlled Trial

Bizier, Andre; Thai, Jessica, M.; Businelle, Michael, S.; Kezbers, Krista, M.; Hoepfner, Bettina, B.; Giordano, Thomas, P.; Gallagher, Matthew, W.; Zvolensky, Michael, J.; Garey, Lorra

Introduction: Black adults who smoke and have HIV face significant stressors (e.g., racial discrimination, HIV stigma) that impede successful smoking cessation attempts, perpetuate smoking-related health disparities, and increase the risk of elevated interoceptive stress (e.g., anxiety, bodily sensations). The aim of this study (NOSI under NIHMD U54MD015946) is to test a culturally adapted, novel, mobile intervention that targets smoking outcomes, HIV treatment engagement/adherence, and anxiety sensitivity among Black smokers with HIV (i.e., Mobile Anxiety Sensitivity Program for Smoking and HIV; MASP+). Data collection is currently ongoing.

Methods: The current study is a pilot randomized controlled trial in which Black smokers with HIV (N = 72) will be recruited from an HIV clinic in the Houston area and randomly assigned to use either: (1) the National Cancer Institute's (NCI) QuitGuide app, or (2) MASP+. Study procedures include an online pre-screener, daily app-based ecological momentary assessments (EMAs), a phone-based qualitative interview at week 6 for participants in all study conditions, and smartphone-based follow-up assessments at 0, 1, 2 (quit date), 3, 4, 5, 6, and 28 weeks post-baseline. Primary outcomes include biochemically-verified 7-day point prevalence abstinence, increased use of antiretroviral therapy, and improved attendance at HIV-related health appointments at 26 weeks post-quit. Qualitative data will also be collected and assessed to obtain feedback that will guide further tailoring of app content and evaluation of efficacy.

Discussion: Results of the present study will examine the MASP+ app's potential as an aid to quitting smoking, improving HIV treatment engagement, and reducing physiological stress among Black people with HIV. If successful, this study will provide evidence for the efficacy of a new treatment for addressing comorbid mental and physical health difficulties for this high-risk population. **Ethics:** This study has received university IRB approval.

Registration: This study has been registered with ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT: NCT05709002).

Board 306 Abstract Type: Protocol
Alliances to Combat Tobacco in Organizations Now (Project ACTION): A Funded Study Protocol to Increase Evidence-Based Tobacco Intervention Capacity in LGBTQI+ Community and Healthcare Centers

Britton, Maggie; Kakarla, Sriya, N; Arora, Sankalp; Martinez Leal, Isabel; Chen, Tzuan, A; Cofer, Jennifer; Sanchez, Hector; Reitzel, Lorraine, R

Introduction: Tobacco use is causally linked to ~17 distinct cancer types and numerous other deleterious health outcomes. Tobacco company marketing strategies, among other things, have contributed to elevated use rates within LGBTQI+ communities in the U.S., making them priority groups for tobacco cessation intervention. LGBTQI+ community and healthcare centers are a trusted and therefore ideal setting for the delivery of tobacco use disorder care. This project aims to adapt, implement, and disseminate a tobacco-free workplace program in/to LGBTQI+ serving centers to address known tobacco use disparities.

Methods: Core program components are informed by social cognitive theory and entail enacting tobacco-free workplace policies, educating employees, providing specialized training for clinicians, and furnishing essential resources to build capacity for the delivery of evidence-based tobacco use care in ≥3 LGBTQI+ centers in Texas.



2024 Annual Conference
Poster and Presentation List



Employing a mixed-method, hybrid effectiveness-implementation design, we will scale-out the program for each center guided by the Exploration, Preparation, Implementation, and Sustainment (EPIS) Implementation Framework. Modifications are anticipated and will be recorded using the Framework for Reporting Adaptations and Modifications to Evidence-based Implementation Strategies (FRAME-IS). Primary implementation outcomes are penetration, fidelity, and sustainability; clinical effectiveness outcomes will be derived from client/patient records. Dissemination, rooted in the utilization-focused surveillance framework, will be statewide, employing a blend of active and passive strategies.

Ethics: Approved by the institution's Quality Improvement Assessment Board; work began 8/31/23.

Discussion: Project ACTION's innovation lies in the synthesis of various implementation science theories, models, and frameworks into a cohesive and integrated approach for narrowing the translational gap to bring evidence-based tobacco control and care into trusted community and healthcare settings, ultimately reducing tobacco use disparities for LGBTQI+ communities. Program implementation in community centers is likewise novel. Our work will provide guidance to organizations and professionals working with LGBTQI+ communities to expand their capacity in treating tobacco use disorder.

Board 307 Abstract Type: Protocol **An Innovative Approach To Teen Pregnancy Prevention**

Donnelly, Joseph; Young, Michael; Hecht, Michael; Carr, Dametreea

Introduction. The birth rate among teens in the United States has been declining since 1991, but remains substantially higher than in other western industrialized nations. Additionally, racial/ethnic disparities continue to exist. The purpose of the proposed study is to test the effects of a classroom-based

prevention curriculum that includes a narrative app, and a text messaging program, provided separately and in combination, on sexual behavior and teen pregnancy outcomes.

Methods. Participants in the study will be 9th graders attending school in the Washington D.C. School District. The research will use a matched-pair, cluster-randomization design, to randomly assign schools to curriculum or control conditions. Students will be individually randomized to receive or not receive the text-messaging intervention. This will result in four statistically equivalent groups: (1) curriculum only, (2) curriculum + text-messaging, (3) text-messaging only, (4) control. This design will allow researchers to examine the effects of the curriculum and text messaging interventions separately, and in combination. The goal of the 12-session curriculum is to empower adolescents to create healthy relationships and delay sexual activity. The text messages reinforce curriculum content. Following curriculum completion, text-messages will be sent three times/week for 10 weeks. The testing instrument is a self-report questionnaire. The questionnaire will be administered at base line, and again at six and twelve months after completion of the classroom curriculum. Only students who have written parental consent, and who themselves provide written assent will participate in the research.

Ethics. Prior to any data collection IRB approval will be obtained from the WCG IRB.

Discussion. The study, which examines the effects of a curriculum and text messaging intervention separately and in combination, is an innovative approach to teen pregnancy prevention that can also make an important contribution to the study of adolescent health behavior.

Registration. The study will be registered on clinicaltrials.gov

Board 308 Abstract Type: Protocol
Addressing High Tobacco Use Rates at Opioid Treatment Centers Through Comprehensive Tobacco-Free Workplace Programming: A Funded Clinical Quality Improvement Study Protocol

Britton, Maggie; Le, Cameron; Martinez Leal, Isabel; Rogova, Anastasia; Chen, Tzuan, A; Karam-Hage, Maher; Cinciripini, Paul, M; Sanchez, Hector; Reitzel, Lorraine, R

Introduction: Tobacco use is exceedingly high among individuals with opioid addiction, but not commonly addressed by clinicians in opioid treatment centers (OTCs). Reasons for this include pro-smoking social norms in OTCs, clinicians' lack of training, and the complex relationship between chronic pain and tobacco use. Comprehensive tobacco-free workplace programs in OTCs can address tobacco use on multiple levels with evidence-based policies and practices. However, implementation of workplace interventions is grossly understudied in OTCs; work is needed to create a model for engaging OTC clinicians in providing tobacco use screening/care/referral. Project aims are to successfully implement, evaluate, and disseminate an adapted workplace intervention in OTCs.

Methods: Based on social cognitive theory, the intervention includes policy implementation, clinical workflow changes, employee education, specialized provider training, and resource provision at ≥ 2 OTCs. A mixed method, hybrid effectiveness-implementation design will guide the Type II scale out process, with dynamic adaptations catalogued based on FRAME-IS. The EPIS model will guide multiple implementation strategies aimed at integrating tobacco dependence care into the clinical workflow. Success will be measured by Proctor's pragmatic implementation outcomes of acceptability, penetration, and sustainment; clinical outcomes (e.g., patient quit attempts) will be secondarily assessed with patient/quitline records. Brownson's work on dissemination informs the utilization-focused surveillance

framework for knowledge diffusion; strategies comprise active and passive approaches, including an implementation guide and technical assistance provision. **Ethics:** Approved by the institution's Quality Improvement Assessment Board; work began 8/31/23.

Discussion: Innovation is based on novelty in OTCs; the combination of theory, models, and frameworks; and the use of a cancer center's quitline for delivering tobacco treatment.

Results will inform implementation science application to tobacco control while providing practical guidance about integrating best practice recommendations in treating tobacco use disorder in OTC settings; ultimately, similar implementations could mitigate the tobacco use disparities experienced by OTC patients.

Board 309 Abstract Type: Research Based
Maternal Depression Trajectory Patterns from First year through Fifteen Years Postpartum: Impacts on Adolescent Offspring

Chow, Angela

Purpose: In developed countries, prevalence rates for postpartum depression range as high as 10-15%. Maternal depression has been identified as a risk factor associated with the high maternal mortality rate and adverse offspring outcomes. However, most published studies on maternal depression have utilized only cross-sectional or short-term longitudinal data. This study aimed to examine the trajectory patterns of maternal depression spanning 15 years and their association with the mental health and delinquency behaviors of adolescent offspring.

Methods: Data were from the Future of Families and Child Wellbeing Study (FFCWS), involving 4898 mothers and their children. The study utilized six waves of data: at birth, and at the 1-year, 3-year, 5-year, 9-year, and 15-year follow-ups (with baseline

data collected in 1998-2000). Maternal depression was measured across five waves using the CIDI-SF at 1 year, 3 years, 5 years, 9 years, and 15 years postpartum. Depressive symptoms, assessed by CES-D, and delinquent behaviors of their adolescent offspring were collected at the 15-year follow-up. General growth mixture modeling was employed to identify trajectories in maternal depression.

Results: Three trajectory groups in maternal depression were identified and labeled according to the probabilities of experiencing major depression: Consistently Low (83.3%), Decreasing (which showed a decrease from high probabilities at year 1 to moderately low probabilities by year 15, accounting for 10.1%), and Increasing (exhibiting an increase from low to high probabilities, amounting to 6.6%). At age 15, adolescents with mothers from both the Increasing and Decreasing groups exhibited higher levels of depressive symptoms ($b=.121$ & $b=.139$, $ps<0.01$ and delinquent behaviors ($b=.429$ & $b=.451$, $ps<0.01$).

Conclusion: The results provide preliminary evidence suggesting intergenerational detrimental effects of long-term maternal depression on offspring. Future endeavors should continue to examine the extent to which these maternal depression trajectories impact other offspring outcomes and explore measures to support these families, particularly those in the increasing trajectory groups.

Board 310 Abstract Type: Research Based
Cancer Information Seekers' Comprehension Level and the Association with Preventable Cancer Risk Factors: A Cross-sectional Analysis from a Nationally Representative U.S. Adult Survey

Cho, Beomyoung; Pan, Yining; German, Mariel; Stallings-Smith, Sericea

Purpose: Despite various benefits of cancer information-seeking behavior in the prevention of cancer risk factors, little is

known about whether the risk factors of cancer information seekers vary by their ability to understand the information they found. This study aims to examine the association of cancer information comprehension level and major preventable cancer risk factors among adult cancer information seekers.

Methods: Data of the Health Information National Trends Survey (HINTS)-6 in 2022 were used. Individuals who have looked for cancer information from any source were considered cancer information seekers ($n = 2,453$). Four preventable cancer risk factors were dichotomized: 1) cigarette smoking (have smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and reported currently smoke every day/some days), 2) experiencing sunburn (≥ 1 times in the past 12 months), 3) being overweight/obese (≥ 25 body mass index [kg/m²]), and 4) binge drinking (≥ 5 alcoholic drinks for male or ≥ 4 alcoholic drinks for female on one occasion in the past 30 days). Individuals who reported that cancer information was hard to understand were considered having difficulties in comprehension. Weighted multiple logistic regression analysis was conducted to examine the association between cancer information comprehension level and the four cancer risk factors, adjusting for sex, race/ethnicity, age, annual household income, education attainment level, depressive symptoms, cancer diagnosis history, and metropolitan status.

Results: About 37% of cancer information seekers reported comprehension difficulties. Cancer information seekers with comprehension difficulties had higher odds of experiencing sunburn (Adjusted odds ratio [AOR]: 1.61, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.23-2.11), being overweight/obese (AOR: 1.46, 95% CI: 1.09-1.96), and partaking in binge drinking (AOR: 1.66, 95% CI: 1.12-2.46) than their counterparts.

Conclusions: Cancer information-seeking behavior itself may not be effective in preventing cancer risk factors if the seekers cannot fully comprehend the information they found. Comprehensible cancer information to all information seekers should be developed and disseminated appropriately.

Board 311 Abstract Type: Research Based
Traditional and Race-Based Bullying in Racial-Minority Majority and Racially Diverse Schools

Low, Sabina; Lu, Yu; Temple, Jeff, R.

Few studies in the U.S. have simultaneously examined traditional and race-based bullying with consideration of school-level racial composition. The current study examined patterns of bullying victimization as a function of school racial composition, in minority-majority (i.e., a racial/ethnic minority group consists of 50% or above of the student population) and racially/ethnically diverse schools (i.e., no racial/ethnic group consists of 50% or above of the student population). Participants were students ($N=1,911$, $\text{M age} = 13.7$ years) enrolled in 7th grade in 24 public schools (42.3% Hispanics, 9.0% non-Hispanic White, 28.9% non-Hispanic Black, and 19.7% non-Hispanic Asian). Of the 24 schools, 8 were racially/ethnically diverse, 16 were minority-majority schools, including 9 Hispanic majority schools, 5 Non-Hispanic Black majority schools, and 2 Non-Hispanic Asian majority schools. Of the participants, 1,297 (68.7%) reported being a victim of traditional bullying and 483 (25.6%) a victim of race-based bullying in the past year. Multilevel regression analyses suggested student-level protective factors, including student-student relationships was related to both forms of victimization (traditional bully: $\beta^* = -.10$, $p < .01$; race-based bullying: $\text{AOR} = .73$, 95% CI: .60, .88, $p < .01$) and student-teacher relationships ($\beta = -.07$, $p < .05$) was associated with traditional bullying victimization. However, school racial composition was only significant in explaining race-based bullying. Specifically, minority-majority schools had lower levels of race-based bullying victimization compared to racially/ethnically diverse schools ($\text{AOR} = .68$, 95% CI: .55, .85, $p < .01$). Findings suggest that consideration of school contextual factors offers a more nuanced

understanding of the relation between race and victimization.

*Standardized coefficient. The Greek letter beta is not shown properly on the submission page, thus we used "beta."

Board 312 Abstract Type: Research Based
Examining the Impact of Health-Related and Health System Factors on the Relationship Between Patient-Centered Communication, HPV Knowledge and Perceived Effectiveness of the HPV Vaccine

Tomar, Aditi; Harvey, Idethia, Shevon; Myint, Wah, Wah; Feng, Shuo

Purpose: Despite the long-standing availability of the HPV vaccine, its rates continue to remain suboptimal. Collaborative, patient-centered communication, and knowledge about HPV-related cancers contribute significantly to HPV vaccine acceptability. Moreover, the interplay between health-related and health-system factors are also associated with HPV vaccine acceptability. Our study investigates the association between patient-centered communication, HPV knowledge, health-related and health-system factors on perceived HPV vaccine effectiveness, which is a key predictor of vaccine acceptability.

Methods: Our sample comprised nationally representative US adults from the National Trends Survey (HINTS) 5, Cycle. Structural equation modeling (SEM) was used to explore pathways between health-related and health system factors on perceived vaccine effectiveness; both directly and via knowledge and patient-centered communication. The predictors in our model included health-related factors (general health status, ability to manage one's health, presence of a chronic physical condition, and mental health), and health-system factors (having a regular healthcare provider, frequency of doctor visits, quality of care, and access to health records). The mediators, knowledge and patient-centered communication were assessed as latent

variables with seven and four underlying indicators, respectively.

Results. Findings suggest a direct relationship between HPV knowledge and perceived vaccine effectiveness ($\beta = 0.63$; $p < 0.05$), and patient-centered communication and perceived vaccine effectiveness ($\beta = 0.06$; $p < 0.05$). Interestingly, frequency of doctor visits directly and negatively predicted patient-centered communication ($\beta = -0.037$, $p < 0.05$). Self-reported health status was directly and positively related to HPV vaccine acceptability ($\beta = 0.147$, $p < 0.05$). Having a chronic medical condition ($\beta = -0.094$, $p = 0.004$), depression/ anxiety ($\beta = 0.141$, $p < 0.05$) were related to HPV vaccine acceptability, via knowledge.

Conclusion. Findings emphasize the significance of considering health-related and health-system factors while addressing vaccine acceptability. Given the complex dynamics surrounding HPV vaccine, public health researchers should prioritize addressing factors at both the individual and system levels.

Board 313 Abstract Type: Research Based

The Roles of Social Media, Health Communication, and Social Influences on College Students' Perceptions About HPV Vaccine Confidence

Tomar, Aditi; Thompson, Erika, L.; Smith, Matthew, Lee

Purpose: While an HPV vaccine is available to prevent six types of cancer, rates of uptake are still suboptimal among young adults. Social media and vaccine confidence continue to be a main research priority for increasing HPV vaccination among this population. In this study, we explored the roles of social media, health communication, and social influences on HPV vaccine confidence.

Methods: Data were analyzed from a national sample of 2,400 U.S. college students using an internet-delivered questionnaire. Structural equation modeling (SEM) was used to assess the pathways

among social influence, three health communication constructs, social media use to share HPV-related posts, and HPV vaccine confidence. Social influence was evaluated as latent variable comprising five underlying measures (i.e., influence from parents, friends, partner, healthcare provider, religious leader). Health communication constructs included sharing health information, using online support groups, and watching health-related videos. HPV vaccine confidence was measured in terms of the vaccine's effectiveness in preventing HPV. The model accounted for sex, race/ethnicity, and current year in college.

Results: The structural model fitted well with the data (RMSEA: 0.06, CFI: 0.94; TLI: 0.89; SRMR: 0.06). Vaccine confidence was significantly and negatively associated with social influences ($\beta = -0.094$, $p < 0.05$). Social media use was associated positively and significantly with sharing health information ($\beta = 0.75$, $p < 0.05$). However, vaccine confidence was not significantly associated with social media use or any of the health communication constructs.

Conclusion: Our study did not reveal a statistically significant influence of social media, social influence, and health communication on HPV vaccine confidence. The negative impact of social influence on vaccine confidence underscores the need for deeper investigation into the prevailing hesitancy related to the HPV vaccine.

Board 314 Abstract Type: Research Based

Attitudes, Knowledge, and Perception of AI in Health Care, in a Racially Diverse, Lower-Income Population in Houston, New York and Los Angeles

Adepoju, Omolola, E; Bristow, Alane; Dang, Patrick; Baiden, Philip; Jacobs, Wura

Background: AI has the potential to improve access to health resources and care in underserved, low-income groups but its acceptability and trust among this population is unknown. To fill this gap, this study

examined knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions of AI use in health care among a racially and socioeconomically diverse U.S. adult population.

Methods: Cross-sectional survey data were gathered from 212 low-income adults in Houston, New York, and Los Angeles, between April and August 2023. Descriptive analyses employing frequencies and proportions were used to detail self-reported data on awareness, perceptions of benefits, trust, and concerns regarding ChatGPT and AI in health care.

Results: A total of 305 surveys were returned, of which 212 were complete (69.5% completion rate). Only 15% of survey respondents reported being confident regarding their knowledge of AI technologies, such as ChatGPT. 34% agreed AI was beneficial for patient care while only 33% of respondents wanted their personal medical treatment to be supported by AI. 71% of respondents indicated they were “scared of the influence of AI on medical treatment”, and 74% believed ethical concerns affected their attitudes towards AI. Fear of the influence of AI was greatest among White respondents, respondents making under \$35,000 per year, and those with a high school education or less. Ethical concerns were greatest among respondents making under \$35,000 per year, and those with a high school education or less.

Conclusion: The limited awareness and negative attitude towards AI and ChatGPT highlight the technological disparities that underserved populations face. This warrants the need to develop community-level interventions to educate and increase trust in AI to promote usability in low-income populations that stand to benefit the most from it. Future intervention studies may consider high-engagement strategies similar to PEN America’s Medica Literacy Program, which have been successful in improving digital health literacy at the community-level.

Board 315 Abstract Type: Research Based

Perceived HIV-Related Health Information Needs, Behaviors, and Outcomes for

Youth Experiencing Homelessness at Risk for HIV: A Qualitative Study

Galvin, Annalynn M.; Unegbu, Crystal; Barr, Emily; Santa Maria, Diane M.

Purpose: Youth experiencing homelessness are at higher risk for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) than youth stably housed. While youth experiencing homelessness may obtain HIV-related health information and treatment during sporadic health care appointments, they may prefer more accessible informal health communication channels of varying credibility (i.e., peer groups, social media). The purpose of this qualitative pilot study was to examine health literacy facets of HIV-related information seeking and sharing among youth experiencing homelessness at risk for HIV.

Methods: Semi-structured interviews (n=11) were conducted in the Houston, TX from July-October 2023 with both youth (aged 18-25; n=6) experiencing homelessness eligible for Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis and providers in health care and social service who serve this population (n=5). Using Sørensen’s multidimensional health literacy framework, interviews elicited how youth experiencing homelessness accessed, understood, appraised, and applied general and HIV-related health information. Interviews were audio-recorded, transcribed, iteratively coded, and thematically analyzed.

Results: Salient themes included HIV-related health information seeking and sharing primarily through clinics, shelters, community organizations, and internet searching, with limited information sharing between youth based on levels of trust and perceived accuracy. Youth participants reported little difficulty with understanding and appraising HIV-related health information. Youth noted more difficulty accessing information through health care systems compared to online resources and the benefits of privacy and non-judgment with online searching. Health and social service providers also highlight the importance of establishing trust with clients beyond the health information and

social services provided and delivering information in engaging and client-tailored ways.

Conclusions: These qualitative findings from youth experiencing homelessness, health care, and social service providers lay the groundwork for targeted multi-level interventions that support accurate, accessible health information seeking and sharing about HIV prevention. These future studies may then support HIV prevention uptake and potentially reduce HIV disparities among at-risk youth experiencing homelessness.

Board 316 Abstract Type: Research Based

The Persistence of MPOX Myths: A Deep Dive into Post-Outbreak Discourse on X

Kearney, Matthew, D; Bracy, Danny; Cronholm, Peter

Purpose: We sought to study social media content from X (formerly Twitter) about MPOX specifically focusing on misinformation and false information one year after the 2022 global outbreak of the virus.

Methods: To examine content related to MPOX, we collected unique public tweets (i.e., X posts) created between May 1st and May 31st 2023 using the now defunct Twitter API (n=14,203 tweets). Search terms included MPX, MPOX, and monkeypox. Audience engagement (# likes + # retweets + # comments) was calculated for all tweets, and the top 1% was sampled for further analysis to identify prevalent themes and sentiments. Tweets were categorized into specific themes developed through manual review and coding of tweets. Descriptive statistics were generated to quantify themes' prevalence.

Results: A total of 143 tweets were analyzed averaging 366 audience engagements each (max: 33,732). The predominant themes identified were skepticism and criticism of the MPOX response (30.1%), discussions related to the LGBTQ+ community (18.2%), and tweets emphasizing the importance of

vaccination (17.5%). Other prevalent themes included references to global health organizations (14.0%), expressions of fear and panic (12.6%), discussions about animal transmission (7.0%), political references (6.3%), event promotions (1.4%), personal experiences (1.4%), and misinformation or conspiracy theories (1.4%). Nearly a fifth of tweets (16.1%) contained false or misleading information about MPOX.

Discussion: Our study highlights the presence of misinformation and skepticism in social media discussions about MPOX. The prevalence of false information underscores the need for accurate and timely dissemination of information by health authorities. Additionally, the diverse range of themes reflects the multifaceted nature of public discourse during health crises, emphasizing the importance of targeted communication strategies to address varying concerns within different communities. This research provides valuable insights for public health authorities and policymakers to effectively engage with the public and combat misinformation during disease outbreaks.

Board 317 Abstract Type: Research Based

Gender Differences in the Association Between Bullying Behaviors and Academic Achievement Among a Sample of Diverse Rural and Urban Adolescents

Maria Guevara Galicia; Lydia Lising; Mikaela M. Rojas; Lizbeth Becerra; Eric Shanazari; Kimberly Rogers; Myriam Forster

Background: Academic achievement, conceptualized as grade point average (GPA), is associated with college readiness and positive life course outcomes. While the literature suggests there are gender differences in school bullying outcomes, any involvement in bullying can compromise adolescent health and development. Although studies have found that bullying can compromise academic achievement, to date, few studies have explored gender and ethnic differences in the association between

bullying involvement and academic achievement.

Methods: Data (N=877) are baseline responses from students enrolled in a longitudinal study investigating social and environmental risk and protective factors for school and health outcomes among urban and rural students from three states. GLMs—controlling for sex, age, ethnicity, and state—tested the association between bullying behavior (victims, and bullies or bully-victims) and GPA, and whether there were any gender or ethnic differences in the bullying involvement - GPA relationship.

Results: The sample was 52% female, 25% African American, 23% Hispanic, 25% Asian/Pacific Islander, and 27% NH- White and had an average GPA of 2.58 (SD=0.79). Over one in three students (37%) reported being bullied and 19% reported being either a bully or a bully-victim. Youth bully-victims (being both a victim and bullying others) had significantly lower GPA's ($b=-.17$, $p<.05$) than their peers with no bullying involvement. There were no ethnic differences in this relationship however, female bully-victims had lower GPAs than their male bully-victim counterparts ($p<.05$).

Conclusion: Consistent with research identifying bully-victims as an especially high-risk group, our findings indicate that bully-victims, and particularly female bully-victims, had poorer academic outcomes than either victims only or students not involved in bullying. Future research should identify gender-specific protective factors so that school-based bullying prevention programs can develop tailored, effective programming.

Board 318 Abstract Type: Research Based

Does Acceptance of Wife Beating Attitude Influence Intimate Partner Violence Experience among the Filipino Women?

Aggad, Roaa; Myint, Wah; Osuji, Chimuanya; Tomer, Aditi

Background: Attitude toward wife-beating is vital to overcoming different forms of violence against women, which is one of the

public health issues paid little attention to. This study examines the relationship between the acceptance of wife beating and social determinants.

Method: Data from the 2022 Philippines Demographic and Health Survey were used. The outcome variable was respondents' attitudes towards wife-beating, which was assessed by asking whether they agreed that wife-beating is justified under certain scenarios included in the survey. The predictor variables include sociodemographic characteristics (age, place of residence, employment, education, wealth quintile), witnessing the father's abusive behavior, and partner's controlling behavior. Descriptive analysis and logistic regression were conducted using Stata 18.0. **Results:** Of 14,586 women, 1,920 (10%) reported that wife-beating is justified in at least one of the given scenarios; wife neglects the child, burns the food, argues with her partner, refuses sex, and goes out without telling her partner. Strong predictors included the experience of any type of intimate partner violence (IPV), decision-making score, and experienced of controlling behavior. The women who reported that wife beating is justified were more likely to experience IPV than those who did not (adjusted OR= 1.49; 95% CI=1.21-1.85). Similarly, women who answered that they experienced controlling behavior by their husbands were more likely to justify wife-beating than those who did not (aOR=1.77, 95%CI=1.45-2.15). Furthermore, those who had decision-making alone or jointly with their partners in all four questions asked were less likely to accept that wife-beating is justified than those who did not (aOR= 0.74, 95% CI= 0.56-0.98).

Conclusion: Results suggest that women's attitude towards wife-beating is an important factor in their experience of IPV. Future health policies and programs should include messages that can impact women's perception that wife beating or other types of violence should be justified.

Board 320 Abstract Type: Research Based
Daily Patterns of Poly-Substance Use Among Reproductive Age Females, Impulsivity and Risky Sexual Behavior: A Day-Level Latent Class Analysis

Doherty, Emily, A.; Moyers, Susette, A.; Crockett-Barbera, Erica, K.; Chiaf, Ashleigh, L.; Appleseth, Hannah, S.; Leffingwell, Quinn; Croff, Julie, M.

Purpose: Poly-substance use is prevalent among adolescents and emerging adults and is associated with adverse outcomes. Poly-substance use is also correlated with other risk behaviors, including unprotected sex. Both of which increase risk of unplanned and substance exposed pregnancies in females. Yet, few studies have examined the cooccurrence of these behaviors at the day level alongside person level characteristics. The present study applied latent class analysis (LCA) to daily data to 1) identify day-level patterns of substance use and 2) examine the extent to which same day unprotected sex and 3) examine the extent to which impulsivity were associated with class membership.

Methods: Alcohol-consuming females 14-25 years of age (n=150) reported daily substance use at weekly intervals using a Timeline Follow back approach over a one-month period. The Barratt Impulsiveness Scale was administered at baseline and daily report of unprotected sex was collected.

Results: Multilevel LCA identified four distinct day-level classes, including two of primarily single use and one of poly-substance use. Day-level classes were: 1. little to no use (54.6%), 2. vaping (25.6%), 3. cannabis with some cigarette use (10.7%), and 4. heavy alcohol use with intoxication and some vaping and cannabis use (9.1%). Latent classes differed across person level characteristics and risk of same day unprotected sex. Class 1 was associated with lower impulsivity than other latent classes ($M = -0.17$ vs. $0.09-0.28$, $p < 0.0001$). Classes 3 & 4 were associated with higher probability of same day unprotected sex

relative to other classes (21% and 14% vs. 6-8%, $p < 0.0001$).

Conclusion: Findings extend previous research by characterizing day level patterns of substance use and risky sexual behavior by impulsivity among emerging adult females. Findings support impulsivity as a person-level characteristic that may increase vulnerability to polysubstance use and unprotected sex, compared to light use or use of vapes alone.

Board 321 Abstract Type: Research Based
When Users Engage Matters: Examining Associations Between Time of Day, Semantic Sentiment, User Engagement, and Mood State in an Online Support Program for Caregivers of People Living with Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias (AD/ADRD)

Pickett, Andrew, C; Longanathar, Priya; Linden, Anna; Boutillier, Justin; Sinclair, Kelsey, L; Elliott, Christian; Zuraw, Matthew; Werner, Nicole, E.

Purpose: Alzheimer's Disease (AD) and Related Dementia (AD/ADRD) is a leading cause of death among older adults and incidence rates are expected to rise in coming decades. Persons living with AD/ADRD often require unpaid care from others to assist with daily routine activities (e.g., medication administration). CareVirtue is an online tool designed to support AD/ADRD caregivers; it includes a journal feature for recording and sharing information. We sought to explore differences in journal tool use and caregiver mood, based on the time of day.

Methods: We analyzed posts (n= 1,555 posts; 170,212 words) generated by 53 unique users of CareVirtue between March and May 2021. For each post, users reported a mood score (from 1 [very poor] to 5 [very good]) and tagged relevant keywords; we further calculated a sentiment score for each post. Posts were grouped by time of day and differences were explored using analysis of variance.

Results: We observed significant group differences by time of day with respect to mood state ($F=10.73$, $p<.001$), post sentiment ($F=5.14$, $p=.002$), and word count ($F=5.84$, $p<.001$). Across each variable a similar pattern emerged, wherein users posting in the morning had poorer mood state, more negative sentiment, and fewer words written than users in other groups (afternoon, evening, overnight). There were no time differences observed with respect to the number of keyword tags.

Conclusions: Our results suggest there are temporal effects associated with caring for people living with AD/ABRD. Specifically, users who engaged in morning journaling reported poorer mood state and levels of engagement. Reflecting on care-associated tasks early in the day, when users may be busiest, may increase stress for users of such platforms and may reduce intervention engagement. Consistent with others, our findings suggest the need for more carefully tailored support systems for AD/ABRD caregivers.

Board 323 Abstract Type: Research Based

Understanding the Support and Resource Needs of Grandparents Raising Grandchildren

Kekeh Michele; Dial Kathy; Tonn Cara; Yancura Loriena A

Purpose: US population estimates suggest that 2.3 million children live separately from both parents. Often called kinship caregivers, family relatives care for 70% to 90% of these children, with grandparents making up the largest category. The aim of this study was to examine the experiences and needs of grandparents raising their grandchildren in terms of community support, resources, and services.

Methods: Phone or Zoom interviews were conducted among a purposive sample of 24 grandparent caregivers from February to March 2022 to examine their initial experiences of becoming a caregiver, the current support services and resources they

received, and other resources and services that would be helpful to them. Each interview lasted 50 to 60 minutes and was digitally recorded and transcribed verbatim with the participant's permission. The interview data were analyzed using descriptive thematic analysis. The study protocol was reviewed and approved by the institutional review board.

Results: Most participants acknowledged not knowing any resources at the onset of their caregiving and were intimidated to ask for assistance. Over time, some received support from government-funded programs and the school system. However, many were unqualified for government-funded programs and relied on community support and assistance from family members and friends, support groups, and faith-based communities. The primary helpful resources included Medicaid, respite care, educational assistance and therapy for grandchildren, and financial and legal assistance to navigate the court system.

Conclusion: As most grandparents had fixed incomes, caring for their grandchildren was an additional financial burden. Many needed support for the well-being of their entire family. The study findings suggest the establishment of policies to support grandparents at the onset of their caregiving role and provide them with information and referrals to resources to address their family needs.

Board 324 Abstract Type: Research Based

Psychometric Properties of the Adolescent and Young Adult Men – Health Indicators Scale (AYAM-HIS)

Rovito, Michael, J; Dworkin, Shari; Allen, Keri; Rovito, Kathy, E; Martinez, Sydney

Purpose: The goal of this current exploratory study was to evaluate the psychometric properties of the AYAM-HIS among a select sample of adolescent and young adult men, a priority population experiencing disparate health outcomes compared to women.

Methods: A total of 160 adolescent and young adult men were recruited via snowball sampling techniques in a large metropolitan region to take part in this study. Out of the original sample, 135 provided appropriate informed consent documentation and completed the AYAM-HIS in its entirety. A subsample ($n=40$) of the 135-participant pool was randomly selected to complete the survey a second time one-week after completing the first survey. A total of 34 participants completed the assessment in its entirety a second time.

Results: Cronbach's alpha values ranged from 0.554 to 0.617 among the five exploratory factors indicating acceptable consistency scores. These scores indicate that there are acceptable levels of internal consistency within each factor. Spearman rho analyses calculated stability coefficients of ≥ 0.5 for 125 out of the 131 scale data items, indicating acceptable reliability properties (see Table 2 below). Approximately 60% of those items (75 out of 125 items) had a stability coefficient of ≥ 0.7 , indicating good reliability properties of the AYAM-HIS tool.

Conclusion: These preliminary results indicate that the AYAM-HIS yielded reliable and valid data, thus providing a means to measure indicators of health behaviors and possible outcomes within this population. The AYAM-HIS can provide the necessary information to assess current health behaviors so as to provide a foundation from which interventions can be designed. Future research into reducing survey fatigue related to the AYAM-HIS and testing with diverse populations are warranted. More research is needed among a larger population to confirm these findings.

Board 325 Abstract Type: Research Based
Factors Associated with Hazardous Drinking Among Daily E-Cigarette Users

Dobbs, Page, D; Arthur, Erin; Peterson, Olivia; Seymore, Jessica; Buttram, Mance; Davis, Robert

Purpose. Research suggests that e-cigarette users often use other substances such as alcohol and cannabis. The objective of this study was to explore the relationship between hazardous drinking among e-cigarette users and other social and behavioral factors.

Methods. A sample of daily e-cigarette users were recruited from a large southern university to complete a cross-sectional survey ($n=412$) and a subsample of participants were recruited to participate in a follow-up virtual interview ($n=25$). Survey participants were asked about their demographic information, use of substances (i.e., alcohol, cannabis, e-cigarettes), dependence on e-cigarettes (using the Penn State E-Cigarette Dependence Index) and were screened for depression using the PHQ9. Chi-squared analyses and t-tests examined differences between characteristics of hazardous and non-hazardous drinking. Next, a multivariate logistic regression examined relationships between covariates and hazardous drinking. Qualitative data were transcribed verbatim, checked for accuracy, and coded using NVIVO. A thematic analysis was conducted for coded data. Emerging themes were used to explain quantitative findings.

Results. Among our sample of daily e-cigarette users, 65.3% reported hazardous drinking. Daily e-cigarette users who reported ever use of cannabis ($aOR=1.98$) were associated with increased odds of hazardous drinking. Other covariates related with greater odds of hazardous drinking included increased age ($aOR=1.08$), greater risk of depression ($aOR=1.05$), and greater dependence on e-cigarettes ($aOR=1.07$). During interviews, participants described experiencing increased cravings while drinking.

Discussion. E-cigarette users who drink excessively may use several substances and may need behavioral and psychological therapy. Interventions seeking to address e-cigarette use among young audiences should consider that risky health behaviors may be bidirectionally associated with mental health outcomes, such as

depression. Substance use prevention messages and interventions should be paired with mental health support to assist those at risk for poly-substance use and depression.

Board 326 Abstract Type: Research Based

Assessing Transnational Spillover Effects of Mexico's Front-of-Package Nutritional Labelling System Among Mexican Americans in the US: Findings from the 2021 and 2022 International Food Policy Surveys

Thrasher, James, F; Davis, Rachel, E; Fang, Dai; Nieto, Claudia; White, Christine, M; Jáuregui, Alejandra; Hammond, David

Objective: In 2020, Mexico implemented an innovative front-of-package nutrition warning label (FoPWL) policy for packaged foods high in sodium, trans fats, saturated fats, sugar, or calories, which aim to increase the salience and understanding of nutrition information. Although the US does not mandate FoPWLs, Mexican products with FoPWLs are available in Mexican-oriented food stores in the US. This study evaluated Mexican Americans' self-reported exposure to and effects of Mexican FoPWLs for packaged foods.

Methods: The 2021 and 2022 International Food Policy Study surveyed online panels of adult Mexican Americans in the US (n=6690) about buying food at Mexican-oriented stores, noticing Mexican FoPWLs, and being influenced by FoPWLs to purchase fewer colas, sodas, diet sodas, sweetened fruit drinks, candy, snacks, desserts, and sugary cereals (each assessed separately). After recoding the frequency of buying foods in Mexican stores and noticing FoPWLs (i.e., "often" and "very often" vs. rest), logistic models regressed these outcomes on sociodemographics, adjusting for post-stratification weights.

Results: Most participants (87.0%) purchased foods in Mexican stores. Of these, 67.1% reported noticing FoPWLs, among whom many reported that FoPWLs

influenced them to buy fewer unhealthy foods (range=32% [snacks like chips] - 44% [colas]). No significant changes were found for these outcomes over time, except that more people reported buying fewer sweetened fruit drinks and desserts due to FoPWLs in 2021. Being younger, having ≥two children at home, and Spanish use frequency were positively associated with both buying foods in Mexican stores and noticing FoPWLs. Also, higher education and income adequacy were positively associated with noticing FoPWLs. Being female and more frequent Spanish use were consistently associated with purchasing fewer unhealthy foods because of FoPWLs. **Conclusions:** Mexican foods with FoPWLs have entered the US market and may have reduced unhealthy food purchases among Mexican Americans, including among some disadvantaged subgroups.

Board 327 Abstract Type: Research Based

Clinician's Overall Satisfaction, Perceived Effectiveness of Teaching Methods, and Future Learning Needs

Clark, Heather, R; Myint, Wah, W; Zemanek, Kim, A; Ward, Kayce; Mitchell, Stacy, A; Downing, Nancy, R

Background: To increase access to sexual assault forensic exams (SAFEs) in rural communities, the Texas A&M School of Nursing's Center of Excellence in Forensic Nursing implemented the Texas Teleforensic Remote Assistance Center (Tex-TRAC) project. The project connects rural hospital clinicians to expert Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs) using telehealth technology. Critical to the project is ensuring proper training and mentoring of rural clinicians to provide high quality, trauma-informed, patient-centered care. This is accomplished using the ECHO® platform to provide regular opportunities to increase skills and techniques to rural clinicians. This study describes evaluation results of ECHO-SAFE sessions.

Method: Post session evaluations were distributed to participants using Qualtrics® online survey software. Descriptive and text analyses were conducted on evaluation questions, including overall satisfaction, perceived effectiveness of teaching methods, and future learning needs.

Results: There were 52 clinicians who participated in the seven (N=7) ECHO-SAFE sessions. In all seven surveys, participants strongly agreed that the TeleSANE experts' teaching strategies and learners' engagement were effective. Also, more than 90% (N=42) of participants agreed or strongly agreed that the sessions' objectives were met. They reported the information was very valuable, and the presentations were great. When asked about future ECHO-SAFE topics, five major themes included: (a) managing patients, (b) clinical skills development, (c) new guidelines and laws, (d) self-management, and (e) other. Clinicians wanted to have more case studies. One reported, "I really enjoy case studies and personal experience stories which help us understand how these stories can happen." Other requests included skills development such as sexually transmitted infection testing, strangulation assessment, injury identification, and evidence collection.

Conclusions: Findings indicate ECHO-SAFE workshops are a strong platform for participant engagement. Further, clinicians' requests for continuous education using a telehealth platform can have potential for their retention in providing SAFEs.

Board 328 Abstract Type: Research Based

Evaluation Of A READY4Life Program For Refugee And Immigrant Youth

Young, Michael; Montesa, Emmanuel; Alvarado, Rachel

Purpose: Research has demonstrated the development of healthy relationships can also have a positive impact on mental and physical health. The Office of Family Assistance funds organizations to provide relationship education for youth, to help them

prepare for Life (READY4Life). The U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants (USCRI) is one such organization. The purpose of this study was to examine the preliminary effects of the USCRI Ready4Life program on four outcome measures: 1) Communication skills; 2) Conflict resolution, conflict management, and problem-solving skills; 3) Healthy relationship and marriage skills; 4) Progress towards greater economic stability.

Methods: Refugee and immigrant youth were randomly assigned, in a 3:1 ratio, to either an intervention group or a comparison group. Intervention participants received a 16-hour relationship education (RE) program developed for refugee populations. The program was designed to help young people develop important life skills and become successful in their new country. In addition to the RE program, intervention participants also received case management. Participants in the comparison group only received case management. All participants (intervention and control), completed self-report questionnaires prior to the beginning of the program. Then intervention youth participated in the RE program. All participants completed a follow-up questionnaire six months after the end of the program.

Results: Intervention participants (n=253) made significant ($p<05$) improvements from pretest to follow-up, when compared to control participants (n=88) on all four outcome variables; Effect sizes were small.

Conclusions: These analyses represent interim findings from an ongoing grant program and do not demonstrate program effectiveness or impact. Nevertheless, these positive findings relative to the implementation of an RE program with refugee and immigrant youth are encouraging. Future researchers should consider including specific health programming as part of the intervention and also examine the effects of the intervention on health behavior and other direct health outcomes.

Board 330 Abstract Type: Research Based
Identifying Pertinent Risk Factors for Nicotine and Cannabis Use Among Hispanic Young Adults: A Classification and Regression Tree Application

Jacobs, Wura; Qin, Weisiyu; Leventhal, Adam

Purpose: Drawing on the social ecological theory, we examined intrapersonal, psychological stressors, and social and home environmental factors to identify characteristics most significant for nicotine and cannabis product use risk among Hispanic young adults.

Methods: Data were from the latest wave (2023) of the Happiness and Health Study. Participants self-reported their past 6-month nicotine and cannabis product use. They also reported on various intrapersonal, psychological, social environment, and home exposure to cigarette, vaping, cannabis use. Classification and Regression Trees (CART) analyses were used to identify determinants using Gini impurity. Model intricacy was restrained and pruned to circumvent overfitting.

Results: From a total cohort of 1,073 Hispanic young adults, the observed prevalence for past 6-month nicotine and cannabis product use were 26.56% and 43.62%, respectively. For the CART model examining nicotine product use, exposure to vaping in the home emerged as the primary determinant/risk classifier (model accuracy 0.82 [95% CI: 0.80-0.84]). Hispanic young adults exposed to nicotine vaping in the home and who used cannabis in the past 6-month were 78% more likely to use any nicotine products. Those without home exposure to vaping and who do not use cannabis product, had a 12% probability for nicotine product use. For the CART model examining past 6-month cannabis use, home cannabis exposure was also the primary risk classifier (model accuracy 0.76 [95% CI: 0.73-0.78]). Home exposure to cannabis was correlated with an 82% likelihood of cannabis product use. Conversely, an absence of

home exposure to cannabis, no use of e-cigarettes, and strong concern for social issues was associated with a 19% probability of cannabis product use.

Conclusions: The pronounced influence of domestic substance use exposure and accompanying risks underscores the need for targeted public health interventions. Implementing culturally resonant, evidence-based intervention strategies environmental risk factors is imperative.

Board 331 Abstract Type: Research Based
A Boost of Confidence: Participation in a Sober Active Community and Abstinence Self-Efficacy

Handley, Sage; Patterson, Megan, S.; Heinrich, Katie, M.; Francis, Allison, N.; Khanhkham, Ashley; Garcia, Vanessa, R.; Howell, Emily; Fields, Allison; Prochnow, Tyler; Barry, Adam

PURPOSE: One in seven Americans aged 12 or older meet criteria for a substance use disorder (SUD), with relapse rates at 40-60%. Multiple factors influence a person's success in recovery, including their confidence to abstain from their addiction, having a supportive social network, and engaging in exercise. This study explored whether participation in The Phoenix, a nonprofit organization offering free group-based exercise to people in recovery from SUDs, was related to higher abstinence self-efficacy (ASE). We also explored whether participants' social networks were associated with ASE.

METHODS: Current Phoenix members (n=52; 51.9% women; 82.9% White, Mage=37.3 years) participated in a two-part study. Part 1 was an online survey measuring ASE, program adherence, recovery capital, psychological distress, and demographic information. Part 2 comprised in-depth interviews assessing participants' recovery support networks. A hierarchical linear regression model assessed whether individual and network-level variables were associated with ASE. Individual-level

variables included age, gender, race, program participation, recovery capital, and psychological distress. Network-level variables included network composition (e.g., percentage of networks also in recovery) and network constraint (extent to which network members are connected to one another; higher constraint = higher connectivity within networks).

RESULTS: Abstinence self-efficacy ($R^2=.504$, $p=.002$) was associated with more frequent participation in Phoenix classes ($\beta=.378$, $p=.026$) and lower psychological distress scores ($\beta=.378$, $p=.026$). At the network-level, higher network constraint scores ($\beta=.378$, $p=.026$) were associated with higher abstinence self-efficacy scores.

CONCLUSION: Findings suggest that participation in The Phoenix was associated with increased ASE, while psychological distress was associated with decreased ASE in our sample. We observed a link between network constraint and ASE, aligning with existing research that emphasizes the importance of robust, interconnected support networks in enhancing recovery confidence. Programs like The Phoenix may be instrumental in supporting individuals with SUDs, thereby facilitating sustained recovery.

Board 332 Abstract Type: Research Based

Preliminary Results From the Horizon Eagle Fatherhood Program

Young, Michael; Johnson, Katrina

Purpose: Responsible fatherhood programs encourage fathers to provide support in their raising children and to serve as models for their child's development. One point of emphasis for fatherhood programs is helping unemployed fathers secure employment. Father employment has been shown to have benefits for the fathers' own mental and physical health, and for the health status/behavior of their children. The purpose of this study was to examine the preliminary effects of the Horizon Eagle Fatherhood Program on improvement in

selected relationship and parenting skills and in employment status.

Methods: A community agency, Horizon Outreach, recruited fathers ($n=104$) to participate in a 40-hour program, designed to help fathers improve relationships, and parenting skills and make progress toward economic stability, including employment. Fathers were randomly assigned, in a 3:1 ratio, to either an intervention group or a comparison group. Intervention fathers received the program and case management. Fathers in the comparison group received case management. All fathers completed self-report questionnaires, prior to the beginning of the program. Following the pretest, Intervention fathers participated in the intervention program. After intervention fathers completed the program, all fathers participated in workforce training. Six months after the program, all fathers completed a follow-up questionnaire. **Results:** Intervention fathers made significant improvements from pretest to six-month follow-up in efforts to encourage problem solving by children ($p<.05$) and in reduction in family conflict ($p<.001$). Additionally, when compared to control fathers, intervention fathers were more likely to have secured employment ($p<.01$).

Conclusions: These analyses represent interim findings from an ongoing grant program and do not demonstrate program effectiveness or impact. Nevertheless, these positive preliminary findings, with a relatively small sample, are encouraging. Future researchers should consider including specific health programming within the fatherhood intervention and also examine the effects of the program on health behaviors and other health outcomes.

Board 333 Abstract Type: Research Based
Use of ECHO/SAFE Telehealth Intervention in Clinicians' Capacity Building on Trauma-Informed Patient-Centered Care

Myint, Wah, W; Clark, Heather, R; Zemanek, Kim, A; Ward, Kayce; Mitchell, Stacy, A; Downing, Nancy, R.

Background: The Center for Excellence in Forensic Nursing, Texas A&M School of Nursing, implemented a trauma-informed patient-centered care project, the Texas Teleforensic Remote Assistance Center (Tex-TRAC), to support rural Texas hospitals in serving sexual assault survivors using telehealth technology to provide real-time assistance to hospital clinicians. A key component of the program is provision of sexual assault forensic examination (SAFE) related mentoring, support, and/or didactic training through the Project ECHO® platform (Extension for Community Healthcare Outcomes). ECHO-SAFE sessions target building clinicians' capacity and confidence to conduct Tex-TRAC-assisted medical forensic exams. This study presents participating clinicians' perceived effectiveness of the ECHO-SAFE training mode of delivery and success of the sessions.

Method: A cross-sectional quantitative survey was conducted at the end of sixty-minutes didactic training on different ECHO-SAFE topics using Qualtrics, a web-based survey platform. There were seven sessions that accessed ECHO-SAFE technology, with a didactic presented by expert SANEs. Analyses were conducted using Stata 18.0. **Results:** With a total of 52 surveys completed across the seven (7) sessions, nearly all participants rated the technology performance as working well, with 90% rating 100 on a scale of 10-100, and an additional 8% rating the technology as a 90. Similarly, nearly all participants (92%) reported hearing well (rating of 100) during the sessions. Finally, the technology was rated as enabling discussion and

collaboration with 90% rating this feature at a 100. The participants' feedback on the open-ended questions revealed that the training was "valuable to their practice," "gave great information," "the cases were realistic scenarios," and they were "more attentive to the needs of diverse population they served such immigrants or adolescents."

Conclusion: Use of ECHO-SAFE technology for capacity building of rural clinicians shows promising results. Continuous support for the rural hospital clinicians could sustain the project and give tremendous benefits to the sexual assault survivors.

Board 334 Abstract Type: Research Based
Adverse and Positive Childhood Experiences and Associated Adulthood Criminal Conviction

Suh, Ganghui; Chow, Angela; Ou, Tzung-Shiang; Lin, Hsien-Chang

Background: The social and economic burden of criminal activities is substantial. Recent studies have highlighted the relationship between different childhood experiences and juvenile convictions, yet no study has examined different dynamics of adverse-positive childhood experiences (ACE-PCE) to assess the mechanisms by which childhood experiences lead to adulthood criminality. Resiliency Theory provides frameworks to examine the complex interactions between childhood adversity and positivity and their associated health outcomes.

Methods: This longitudinal study investigated the contribution of ACE and PCE exposures in experiencing adulthood criminal convictions using the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health data (N=1,980) in four models based on Resiliency Theory's frameworks. The associations of both adverse and positive childhood experiences on the likelihood of developing adulthood conviction experiences were analyzed using logistic regressions.

Results: Moderate exposure to ACEs (AOR=1.53, $p<0.05$) and high exposure to ACEs (AOR=2.10, $p<0.05$) resulted in a gradually increased likelihood of experiencing adulthood conviction. High exposure to PCEs (AOR=0.46, $p<0.01$) resulted in a decreased likelihood of adulthood conviction, but not for moderate PCEs exposure. High PCEs exposure (AOR=0.51, $p<0.05$) resulted in a reduced likelihood of adulthood conviction, with both ACEs and PCEs as independent variables. However, with the addition of ACEs-PCEs interaction in the model, increasing PCEs resulted in a higher likelihood of conviction. Conclusion: The results suggest that ACEs and PCEs present dose-response effects independently of one another where increasing ACEs exposure leads to a heightened risk of adult conviction, whereas increasing PCEs exposure leads to a reduced likelihood of being convicted in adulthood. Contradictory results emerged when both ACEs and PCEs were assessed. It is crucial to address the need for the implementation and re-evaluation of school-based programs to detect ACEs. Future studies should further explore the complexity of childhood experiences and their association with adulthood criminality for a clearer understanding.

Board 335 Abstract Type: Research Based

Anti-E-cigarette Use Content Exposure on Social Media Attenuates the Association Between Mental Health Problems and E-cigarette Use among Youth

Zheng, Xia; Li, Wenbo; Yang, Meng; Lin, Hsien-Chang

Introduction: Previous studies have implied that social media is connected to e-cigarette use behaviors among youth. However, there is a paucity of empirical evidence on how social media is connected to curbing e-cigarette use. This study investigates the role of exposure to anti-e-cigarette content on social media (e.g., news articles, and public

health campaigns) in mitigating mental health risk factors in e-cigarette use among youth. Specifically, we examined whether anti-e-cigarette content was associated with less e-cigarette use by attenuating the effects of internalizing problems on e-cigarette use.

Methods: Nationally representative data were from the 2022 National Youth Tobacco Survey. Youth aged 9 to 19 years were included (unweighted $N=28,291$). A weighted logistic regression was conducted to examine how internalizing mental health problems were associated with past-30 day e-cigarette use, and how anti-use e-cigarette content on social media moderated this association. Control variables include demographics, risk perception, perceived norms of e-cigarette use, and e-cigarette promotion and advertising exposure.

Results: Exposure to anti-use content on social media was associated with a lower likelihood of using e-cigarettes in the past 30 days among youth (AOR=0.82, $p<.001$), where anti-use content exposure on social media moderated the association (AOR=0.87, $p=.01$), indicating that anti-use content exposure on social media could attenuate the effects of internalizing problems on e-cigarette use.

Conclusions: This study revealed a nuanced picture of the roles of social media in shaping e-cigarette-related behaviors among youth. It underscores the possibility that anti-e-cigarette use content on social media could mitigate mental health risk factors on e-cigarette use. Promoting educational content that addresses the risk of e-cigarette use, particularly with a focus on related mental health outcomes, should be promoted more proactively on social media to help curb youth e-cigarette consumption.

Board 336 Abstract Type: Research Based
Identifying Mental Health Literacy as a Key Predictor of COVID-19 Vaccination Acceptance among American Indian/Alaska Native/Native American People

Chen, Xuewei; Winterowd, Carrie; Li, Ming; Kreps, Gary, L.

Introduction: American Indian or Alaska Native (AI/AN) people have experienced substantial health disparities during the COVID-19 pandemic. In the current study, we examined how health literacy, mental health literacy, and socio-demographic characteristics may be associated with willingness to receive a COVID-19 vaccination among AI/AN people.

Methods: A total of 563 AI/AN participants completed an online Qualtrics survey in February 2021. Our participation selection criteria included being (a) 18 years or older, (b) self-identified as AI/AN, and (c) physically located in the United States at the time when filling out the survey. A purposive snowball sampling strategy was used by sending recruitment flyers to colleagues and organizations who serve AI/AN communities to share with potential respondents. This study has received university IRB approval. Bivariate and linear regression analyses were conducted to examine the relationships between AI/AN people's willingness to receive a COVID-19 vaccination and their health literacy, mental health literacy, self-rated physical and mental health status, worry about getting COVID-19, perceived COVID-19 susceptibility, perceived COVID-19 severity, and some their socio-demographics (i.e., age, gender, and education).

Results: AI/AN people's mental health literacy and health literacy predicted 30.90% and 4.65% of the variance, in their willingness to receive a COVID-19 vaccination, respectively. After statistically accounting (holding constant) for AI/AN people's self-rated physical/mental health status, their potential worry about getting

COVID-19, their perceived susceptibility, the perceived severity of COVID-19 consequences, and socio-demographics (i.e., gender, age, and education), AI/AN people's mental health literacy was still a strong predictor ($b = 0.03$, $p < 0.001$) of their willingness to receive a COVID-19 vaccination (model $R^2_{\text{adjusted}} = 40.14\%$).

Discussion: Mental health literacy was a substantial factor associated with willingness to receive COVID-19 vaccination among AI/AN people in this sample. It is essential to provide evidence-based and culturally informed interventions to improve mental health literacy among AI/AN people.

Board 337 Abstract Type: Research Based
Mpox Media Consumptions, Attitudes, and Preferences

Owens, Christopher; Hubach, Randolph D

Purpose: The purpose of this mixed-method study was to examine the consumption of, attitudes towards, and preferences for mpox media (formerly known as monkeypox) among US sexual and gender minority (SGM) males.

Methods: A total of 496 SGM males completed an online cross-sectional survey between August 6-15, 2022, during the beginning of the mpox epidemic in the US. Close-ended items assessed participants' demographic characteristics, sexual behavioral characteristics, mpox media consumption, and attitudes towards mpox representation in the media. An open-ended item assessed participants' preferences for mpox media content. Close-ended data was analyzed with descriptive statistics and multiple logistic regressions were used to examine demographic and behavioral factors' association with mpox media consumptions and attitudes. Open-ended data was analyzed with inductive content analysis.

Results: Although most participants consumed national/global (86.1%) and state/local (77.0%), most also agreed or strongly agreed that the media reports about

mpox only targeted (66.3%) and stigmatized gay and bisexual men (69.2%). Rural respondents had lower odds of consuming global/national (aOR = 0.54, 95% CI = 0.31–0.95) and state/local media reports about mpox (aOR = 0.40, 95% CI = 0.25–0.64) than urban respondents. The odds of agreeing or strongly agreeing that mpox-related media targets gay and bisexual men was 80 higher among rural respondents than among urban respondents (aOR = 1.80, 95% CI = 1.13–2.88). Respondents with an annual household income of \$59,999 or less had lower odds of consuming state/local media about mpox than respondents with a higher income (aOR = 0.60, 95% CI = 0.37–0.97). The three most preferred mpox content were the destigmatization of SGM people (44.2%), mpox vaccine accessibility (25.2%), and mpox transmission and prevention (19.2%). Conclusion: SGM males prefer mpox messaging campaigns to be grounded in stigma-reduction to ensure that messages do not perpetrate stigma against them. Stigmatizing messaging might prevent SGM males eligible to receive the mpox vaccine from actually getting it. Special attention should be considered when designing mpox and other sexual health disease health campaigns for rural SGM males, given the elevated stigma rural SGM males experience.

Board 338 Abstract Type: Research Based

What Do They Talk About? How Individuals Connected to Addiction Recovery Engage via The Phoenix Mobile App

Heinrich, Katie M; Collinson, Beth; Valdez, Danny

Purpose: Individuals wanting to change substance use behaviors may choose to engage with virtual recovery-supportive resources including social media and apps. These resources help people both initiate and sustain change without formal treatment. Yet, limited research has explored how individuals engage within these virtual

spaces. This study tests a variety of natural language processing (NLP) and deep-learning tools to process and contextualize data from The Phoenix: A Sober Community mobile app.

Methods: Using a pilot sample of N=19,695 posts, we approximated and visualized themes using an iterative Bi-directional Encoder Representations from Transformers (BERT) topic modeling tool, we measured emotions using the Text2Emotion lexicon, and measured sentiment using the Valence Aware Dictionary and sEntiment [sic] Reasoner (VADER) lexicon.

Results: Our iterative BERT topic model analysis identified 10 semi-correlated latent topics (Coherence = .49). These topics likewise implicated two mutually exclusive uses of the Phoenix mobile app: (a) as a promoter of social events and outings (7 topics), and (b) as a place to openly discuss addiction, sobriety, recovery, and relapse (3 topics). Our emotion analysis findings were inconclusive, as the lexicon incorrectly categorized posts qualitatively deemed 'supportive' as having 'sad' or 'fear' indicators. However, our sentiment analysis correctly identified highly affirming posts and posts indicative of personal struggles or sobriety roadblocks.

Conclusions: Our findings support the use of NLP and deep learning to analyze mobile app data pertaining to addiction, sobriety, and recovery. These tools both elucidated general uses of this app and offered insights and possible potential intervention points for users disclosing their recovery and sobriety struggles. Future research should consider the use of these exploratory tools with bot technology to rapidly intervene based on certain scores or indicators.

Board 339 Abstract Type: Research Based
Strategies for Paternal and Child Physical Activity: Application of the Social-Ecological Model to Dyadic Interviews Among Mexican Heritage Fathers

Wende, Marilyn, E; Umstattd Meyer, M. Renée; Enriquez, Serena; Bridges Hamilton, Christina, N; Prochnow, Tyler; Sharkey, Joseph, R.

Purpose: Families living near the Texas-Mexico border face disproportionate barriers to physical activity (PA), yet little research has explored how Mexican-heritage fathers perceive and overcome barriers to child PA. The purpose of this study was to examine and describe fathers' perceptions of strategies to improve child PA through a social-ecological lens.

Methods: Fathers (n=30) living near the Texas-Mexico border colonias completed Spanish-language dyadic interviews (n=15) conducted by trained facilitators. Spanish-language audio recordings were transcribed verbatim and translated into English. A coding framework was created based on the social-ecological model. Inductive and deductive approaches directed thematic analysis. Coding consisted of two researchers who coded one interview for reliability purposes with intercoder agreement set at 80 percent agreement on 95 percent of codes.

Results: Fathers mentioned intrapersonal (e.g., physical health, beliefs), interpersonal (e.g., social support, norms), environmental (e.g., neighborhood/home environments), and policy (e.g., access to jobs, law enforcement) factors that influenced their own and their child's PA. Participants discussed intrapersonal factors (e.g., father experiencing injury) as barriers to their child's PA, while interpersonal factors (e.g., parental duty) facilitated PA. Outdoor environments were cited as crucial for PA, but due to safety concerns (e.g. traffic), children required parental supervision or community support to be active. Many fathers reported working long hours and

having low access to well-paying jobs as a major barrier to PA. However, participants reported finding meaning in PA for themselves and their children, including connection with family and friends, personal identity, and maintaining good health.

Conclusions: Results from this study suggest that the meaning participants attribute to being physically active, especially on the interpersonal level, contributes to reinforcing PA and promoting resilience for themselves and their children. These findings can inform research and intervention by identifying the perspectives of fathers regarding facilitators and barriers to PA in limited resource areas.

Board 340 Abstract Type: Research Based
Fitness Technology and Physical Activity: Mediating Roles of Communication Behaviors on Social Media

Zheng, Xia

Introduction: Fitness technologies, such as smartphone applications (apps) and wearable tracking devices, have gained widespread popularity. While primarily designed to support health and fitness goals, fitness technologies also afford users various health-related communication behaviors on social media. This study had two main objectives: 1) to examine whether using health information technology was associated with increased physical activity levels, and 2) to investigate whether communication behaviors on social media mediated the aforementioned link in a nationally representative sample.

Methods: Data from the Health Information National Trends Survey (HINTS) 2022 collection were included (N=6,252, weighted N=258,418,467). Multivariate linear regressions with weights were used to test hypotheses without mediation relationships. Hayes's PROCESS program, a path-analysis based tool was used for testing mediation relationships. The bootstrapping technique was used to generate an empirical representation of the sampling distribution of

the indirect effect when doing mediation analysis.

Results: Controlling for demographic and other known influences on physical activities, the findings revealed that users of fitness technology reported higher levels of both moderate physical activity ($\beta = .41$, $p < 0.001$) and strength training ($\beta = .29$, $p < 0.001$). Additionally, communication behaviors (i.e., share of personal health information on social media and access health-related videos on social media) mediated the link between fitness technology use and frequency of strength training (95% CIs = [.005, .022] and [.008, .037] respectively).

Conclusions: These results underscored the potential of fitness technologies to enhance physical activity levels. This study suggests an opportunity to leverage fitness technologies to develop effective interventions for positive behavioral changes by harnessing communication behaviors afforded by social media.

Keywords: fitness technology; health information technology; physical activities; apps; wearable tracking devices; communication mediation; social media

Board 341 Abstract Type: Research Based

Lactation Telehealth Simulation Session for Lactation Students: Promoting Communication Between LCs and Breastfeeding Parents

Mendelson, Sherri, G; Efrat, Merav; Forster, Myriam

Purpose: Lactation assistance during and after hospital stay promotes Healthy People 2030 aims of exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life. Interventions to help start and maintain breastfeeding need to incorporate factors that have shown positive results on breastfeeding outcomes. Breastfeeding interventions with lactation counselors (LC) who provide accurate breastfeeding knowledge and support are linked to higher initiation, duration, and longer exclusive breastfeeding rates. This

study explores utilization and acceptability of virtual telehealth simulation counseling sessions with student-instructor debriefing to develop student's lactation counseling and communication skills.

Methods: This was a quasi-experimental experiential learning intervention with the objective of training diverse LCs. A community lactation consultant presented 10 one-hour simulated virtual prenatal breastfeeding classes and first week at home breastfeeding support groups to small groups of lactation students. The lactation consultant assumed the role of LC and of the expectant or breastfeeding parent. Qualitative analysis was used to summarize comments from recorded sessions.

Results: Students (N=35) attended a prenatal and postnatal session. Comments concerned the concept of patient autonomy, "laying out options for the mother to determine what would work for her gives her a say in the process." All student participants agreed or strongly agreed that simulations were extremely helpful in enhancing their lactation learning.

Conclusions: Results suggest simulations are a successful format for training future LCs. Guiding students to communicate with new parents in non-judgmental ways, demonstrating how to support parent's autonomy, providing clear definitions of terms and intent, and understanding physiologic outcomes are critical elements of training students from diverse cultures for future practice. Simulation training is a promising educational modality to improve breastfeeding initiation and duration.

Board 342 Abstract Type: Research Based

Correlates of E-cigarette Use Among Young Adults in Lebanon

Mukhopadhyay Ayesha; Lugemwa Tony; Asfar Taghrid; Nakkash Rima; Maziak Wasim; Ward Kenneth

Introduction: E-cigarette use (vaping) has been increasing globally, especially among adolescents who smoke cigarettes. Little is

known, however, about factors that drive vaping in Eastern Mediterranean region (EMR) countries such as Lebanon, which has high rates of waterpipe use.

Methods: We examined associations of sociodemographic, tobacco-related, and personality characteristics with having ever vaped among 461 members of a school-based cohort study in Beirut, Lebanon. Cohort members were selected from 8th – 9th grades based on use, or susceptibility to use, waterpipe or cigarettes. This study analyzed associations at the 9th follow-up (when vaping status was assessed, mean age 21.3 years; 39% female). Logistic regression was used to identify correlates.

Results: 37.5% of respondents reported vaping, which was associated with being in school (OR [95% CI]= 2.88 [1.47-5.62], greater income (OR = 1.70 [1.07-2.69]), currently smoking waterpipe (OR = 1.67 [1.00-2.81]), not being a novelty seeker (OR = 0.25 [0.13-0.48]) and reporting more depression symptoms (OR = 2.21 [1.27-3.84]). Vaping was more strongly associated with waterpipe use among those who had tried to quit waterpipe recently (OR = 3.20 [1.46-7.01]) than among those who had not made a quit attempt (OR = 2.03 [1.08-3.83]) ($p = 0.0002$). In contrast, cigarette smokers who had not tried to quit were more likely to vape (OR = 2.52 [1.55-4.09]).

Discussion: In Lebanon, vaping is especially prevalent among young adult waterpipe users who want to quit. Results have implications for targeting harm reduction efforts in the EMR.

Board 343 Abstract Type: Research Based

Are Screen Time and Social Media Consumption Related to Poorer Health and Academic Outcomes in Graduate Students?

Pucillo, Evan M.; Andrea, Catherine, M.

Introduction: There is a growing body of research showing adverse consequences from increased mobile phone screen time and social media usage. Similarly, there is

mounting evidence that certain brain structures involved in neuro-cognitive-behavioral processes may become atrophied with excessive social media consumption. This may lead to impairments in the limbic system structures associated with memory and learning. The purpose of this study was to explore relationships between social media screen time and self-reported health and academic performance.

Methods: IRB approved all study procedures. A longitudinal and observational cohort design was used to test the hypotheses. Subjects completed baseline self-reported surveys for the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ), and Psychological Well Being Scale (PWBS). Data was collected using weekly screen-time reports, self-reported social media usage, and self-reported sleep time, and was analyzed using IBM SPSS v.29.

Results: N=26 students were included (N[%]= 10[38%] male; 16[62%] female) with a mean(SD) age of 25.2(1.6). Mean(SD) GHQ was 30.1(3.1), PWBS was 105(9.9), daily screen time 256(58)min, social media usage 168(36)min, academic GPA 3.4(0.3). GHQ, PWBS, and GPA were significantly related to social media usage ($r = -0.53(p<0.05)$, $r = -0.41(p<0.05)$, $r = -0.28(p<0.05)$, respectively).

Discussion: This study showed a relationship between prolonged social media screen time and lower self-reported health and psychological well-being. Further, GPA was lower for students with higher social media screen time. Academic support networks should consider the impacts of social media health behaviors on student populations. Further longitudinal study is needed to determine if social media consumption has deleterious long-term effects on graduate students.

Board 345 Abstract Type: Research Based
Adverse Childhood Experiences and Current Electronic Cigarette Use among Young Adults in the United States

Merianos, Ashley, L; Olaniyan, Afolakemi, C; Nabors, Laura, A; King, Keith, A

Purpose: Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) have been associated with increased tobacco product use, but less is known about the association between ACEs and current e-cigarette use during young adulthood. We examined the associations between ACEs and current e-cigarette use among U.S. young adults.

Methods: A secondary analysis of 2021 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System data was conducted and included 2,537 U.S. young adults ages 18-24 years. We assessed cumulative number of ACEs categorically as one, two, three, and ≥ 4 ACEs, and assessed each ACE type individually. Current e-cigarette use was defined as using e-cigarettes on some days or every day. Covariates included young adult sex, race/ethnicity, education level, income level, and current other tobacco use (i.e., combustible cigarettes, smokeless tobacco). We conducted adjusted logistic regression analyses.

Results: About 19% of participants currently used e-cigarettes, and 22% reported one ACE, 13% reported two ACEs, 11% reported three ACEs, and 31% reported ≥ 4 ACEs. Participants who experienced three ACEs (adjusted odds ratio [AOR]=2.20, 95% confidence interval [CI]=1.15-4.23) and ≥ 4 ACEs (AOR=2.73, 95%CI=1.58-4.71) were at higher odds of reporting current e-cigarette use than those who experienced no ACEs. Participants who experienced emotional abuse (AOR=1.83, 95%CI=1.33-2.51) and physical abuse (AOR=1.73, 95%CI=1.21-2.46) from parents were at higher odds of reporting current e-cigarette use than those who did not experience these ACEs. Participants who lived with household members who had a mental illness (AOR=1.91, 95%CI=1.38-2.66), alcohol

problem (AOR=1.80, 95%CI=1.27-2.55), used illicit drugs (AOR=1.69, 95%CI=1.19-2.39), or engaged in physical violence with each other (AOR=1.67, 95%CI=1.18-2.34) were at higher odds of reporting current e-cigarette use than those who did not experience these ACEs.

Conclusions: Results demonstrated associations between ACEs and current e-cigarette use among U.S. young adults. Programs that assist young adults in coping with childhood trauma and maltreatment may contribute to a reduction in their e-cigarette use.

Board 346 Abstract Type: Research Based
Home Thirdhand Tobacco Smoke Exposure Associated with Inadequate Sleep Duration among U.S. Adolescents

Merianos, Ashley, L; Hill, Madelyn, J; Mahabee-Gittens, E, Melinda

Purpose: Tobacco smoke exposure and inadequate sleep duration have been independently associated with health consequences among adolescents. Less is known about the association between tobacco smoke exposure and inadequate sleep duration among this at-risk population. The objective of this study was to explore the association between home tobacco smoke exposure status and inadequate sleep duration among U.S. adolescents.

Methods: We conducted a secondary analysis of 2020-2021 National Survey of Children's Health data including 27,272 adolescents ages 13-17 years. Home tobacco smoke exposure status included: no home tobacco smoke exposure or did not live with smokers; home thirdhand smoke exposure only or lived with smokers who did not smoke indoors; and home secondhand and thirdhand smoke exposure or lived with smokers who smoked indoors. Inadequate sleep duration was assessed categorically based on age-specific guidelines, which was defined as < 8 hours per 24 hours. Covariates included adolescent age, sex, race/ethnicity, mental, emotional, developmental, or

behavioral problem, body mass index-for-age, physical activity, and screen time; caregiver education; and family structure and federal poverty level. Two weighted unadjusted and adjusted logistic regression models were fitted with the adjusted model including the covariates.

Results: Approximately 27% of adolescents had reports of inadequate sleep duration. Regarding home tobacco smoke exposure status, 12% had home thirdhand smoke exposure only and 3% had home secondhand and thirdhand smoke exposure. Unadjusted (odds ratio [OR]=1.37, 95% confidence interval [CI]=1.15-1.64) and adjusted (adjusted OR=1.24, 95%CI=1.03-1.50) model results indicated that adolescents with home thirdhand smoke exposure only were at increased odds of having inadequate sleep compared to adolescents with no home tobacco smoke exposure.

Conclusions: Home thirdhand smoke exposure is associated with inadequate sleep duration among U.S. adolescents. Restricting smoking inside the home does not completely protect adolescents from exposure-related risks. Household tobacco cessation and sleep hygiene for adolescents should be encouraged.

Board 347 Abstract Type: Research Based

Perceived Friend and Family Support for COVID-19 Vaccination is Associated with Parents' Decision to Vaccinate Their Children in a Diverse, Lower Income Community in the Northeastern US

Ben Rudolph; Sumit Sharma; Leily Ayala; Jonna Thomas; Ebony Jackson-Shaheed; Anna E. Price

Despite evidence of COVID-19 vaccine safety and efficacy, vaccine uptake among children remains limited. Evidence suggests that social influences may impact vaccination status; although, few studies have examined the relationship between social influences and uptake of the COVID-19 vaccine for the children of lower-income, parents of color.

This study, conducted in a diverse, lower-income community in the Northeastern US, examined the relationship between social influences and parents' decision to have their child(ren) vaccinated against COVID-19. In 2022, we surveyed 186 parents using an interview-administered survey in English and Spanish at after-school programs, parks, and city events. Parents were asked about their vaccine status, their children's vaccine status, the extent to which their friends and family supported them getting the COVID-19 vaccine, and whether they knew others who did not want the COVID-19 vaccine. Descriptive statistics and logistic regression models were used to analyze the data. Statistical significance was set at $p < .05$, a priori. Parents surveyed were mostly Hispanic (60.2%) and black (38.2%) females (73.7%) who had been vaccinated themselves (81.1%). However, only 53.8% of parents reported vaccinating their child(ren). The only variable significantly associated with parents choosing not to vaccinate their child(ren) was whether or not their friends and family supported them getting the COVID-19 vaccine. Specifically, parents of children who were unvaccinated were 7.26 (95%CI = 2.22, 26.18) times more likely to report that their family and friends were against them getting the COVID-19 vaccine ($p < .001$). Parents' vaccine status and knowing "anyone" who did not want the COVID-19 vaccine were not significantly associated with parents decision to vaccinate their child(ren) ($p > .05$). Perceptions of friends and family's attitudes towards vaccination should be considered when developing strategies to support parental decisions to vaccinate their child(ren) for COVID-19, particularly among parents of color living in lower-income communities.

Board 349 Abstract Type: Research Based
Longitudinal Study of Parent-Child Communication and Youth Sexual Risk Behaviors

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Purpose: Recommendations regarding parent-child communication and youth sexual risk behaviors have primarily relied on results from cross-sectional research. This study's purpose was to prospectively investigate the influence of several parent-child communication topics on youth sexual risk behaviors.

Methods: Parent and their children (N= 1111 parent-child pairs) were recruited through door-to-door canvassing of randomly-selected census tracts and blocks to participate in a 4-year longitudinal study. Cox proportional hazards regression analyses or generalized linear mixed model analyses were conducted to assess the prospective influence of parent-child communication on youth sexual risk behaviors.

Results: Youth demographic characteristics were mean age =14.3 years (SD =1.6); 52.8% female; 41% White, 29% Hispanic, 24% Black, and 6% other. Youth with stronger parent-child communication regarding delaying sexual activity (AHR= 0.82, 95% CI: 0.68-0.99), as well as general family communication (AHR= 0.73; 95% CI: 0.61-0.88), were significantly and prospectively less likely ever to have had sex. In contrast, youth with stronger parent-child communication regarding birth control (AHR= 1.30; 95% CI: 1.08-1.57) and STI prevention (AHR= 1.24; 95% CI: 1.03-1.49) were significantly and prospectively more likely to have had sex. For youth who reported having had sex, those who reported stronger parent-child communication regarding birth control (AOR= 1.54; 95% CI: 1.22-1.94), STD prevention (AOR= 1.40; 95% CI: 1.11-1.78), and general family communication (AOR= 1.30; 95% CI: 1.03-1.64) were significantly more likely to have used birth control at last sex. Finally, female

youth with stronger parent-child communication regarding delaying sexual activity were significantly less likely to have ever been pregnant (AOR= 0.67; 95% CI: 0.45-0.99).

Conclusions: These longitudinal study results support the efficacy of parent-child communication in delaying youth sexual activity, using birth control, and preventing teenage pregnancy.

Board 350 Abstract Type: Research Based
Examining the Relationship Between Health Literacy and Primary Source of Information for Healthcare Services Among Rural Residents

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Introduction: Compared to urban residents, rural residents have lower access and use of healthcare services. The use of health information influences individuals' health behavior. Our study aims to evaluate the relationship between health literacy and the primary source of information for healthcare services among rural residents.

Methods: We collected data from June to September 2023 among residents living in two rural counties in Oklahoma through our online Qualtrics survey (n=464). We employed a purposive snowball sampling strategy by distributing recruitment flyers to organizations and colleagues serving these rural counties (e.g., County Health Departments). This study has received university IRB approval. Participants were asked to identify their primary source of information regarding the healthcare services available in their community. We used a health literacy measure developed by the CDC, which contains three self-report survey questions. We performed multiple logistic regressions to examine the relationships between socio-demographics, health literacy, and primary sources of information.

Results: Our sample contained of 53% women and 47% men, with a mean age of 34

(SD=6.5). The majority of the participants were White (77%). Social media (52%), the internet (39%), email (38%), and community newsletters (27%) were identified as the top primary sources for healthcare information. Those with higher health literacy had higher odds of identifying the internet (OR=1.12, $p=.040$) and community newsletters (OR=1.14, $p=.036$) as their primary information sources. Additionally, we found that after controlling for health literacy and other socio-demographics, compared to Whites, Hispanics/Latinos had higher odds of identifying the internet (OR=3.01, $p=.045$) as their primary source; Native Hawaiians or Pacific Islanders had lower odds of identifying social media (OR=0.16, $p=.041$) as their primary source.

Discussion: The findings of this study could be used to enhance the dissemination of high-quality health information among underserved rural population and, as a result, increase their healthcare services utilization.