

estimated the relationship between participants' perception of racism in a space and feelings associated with stress, PTS symptoms, and perceptions of safety. Models included both overall and momentary perceptions of racism in place to examine both time-dependent and time varying perception of racism.

Results: Overall, 76% of youth reported at least one experience of discrimination, with 36% reporting being called racially insulting names and 32% being hassled by the police. One third (36%) endorsed moderate to severe PTS symptoms. In multilevel models, youth who reported higher overall levels of perceived racism also reported higher levels of stress ($B=.50$, $p=.001$), PTS symptoms ($B=.52$, $p=.001$), and lower levels of perceived safety ($B=-.50$, $p=.000$). Youth's momentary perception of racism in a space was associated with lower levels of perceived safety in that space ($B=-.09$, $p<.01$).

Conclusions: There is sparse research on moment-to-moment experiences of racism and its consequences among Black youth who experienced violent events. Using an innovative intensive longitudinal design, we identified how being in spaces that youth perceive as discriminatory impacts feelings of stress, post-traumatic stress, and safety following a violent event. Interventions attuned to place-based experiences of discrimination may help to support recovery among Black youth exposed to violence.

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27.

EMERGENCY CARE UTILIZATION FOR MENTAL AND SEXUAL HEALTH CONCERNS AMONG ADOLESCENTS FOLLOWING SEXUAL ASSAULT: A RETROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY

Susan J. Wiener, MD¹, John Porter, MBA¹, Niloufar Paydar-Darian, MD¹, Michael Monuteaux, ScD¹, Joel Hudgins, MD, MPH¹

¹Boston Children's Hospital.

Purpose: Sexual assault (SA) is a prevalent public health issue that involves the violation of human rights and has various short-term and long-term impacts on health. Adolescents and young adults have the highest rates of SA victimization of any age group. Adolescent survivors of SA often present to the pediatric Emergency Department (ED), where the care they receive may impact their future mental and physical health trajectories. This study aimed to explore the health outcomes of adolescent survivors of SA, as measured by their subsequent emergency healthcare utilization for mental and sexual health concerns following an initial visit for SA.

Methods: This retrospective cohort study utilized the Pediatric Health Information System (PHIS) database, which contains clinical data from 49 children's hospitals. Thirty hospitals reported complete data during the study period and were included. The cohort population included adolescents aged 11-18 years old seen at a PHIS hospital with a primary diagnosis of SA between 2010-2017. The control population included age-matched, biological sex-matched adolescents seen at the same hospital during the same time-frame for a minor injury, including sprain or contusion. Participants were followed prospectively in the PHIS database through 2020 (or until age 22); subsequent ED visits during the follow-up period for suicidal ideation/attempt, sexually transmitted infection (STI), pelvic

inflammatory disease (PID), or pregnancy were identified by billing diagnosis codes. The risk of each outcome was compared between the SA and control populations using Cox proportional hazards models, with calculation of hazard ratios (HR) with 95% confidence intervals (95% CI).

Results: The study population consisted of 20,434 adolescents (10,217 SA cohort patients and 10,217 controls). The majority (91.7%) were female. During the study period, 8.2% of participants initially seen for SA returned to the ED due to suicidal ideation/attempt, compared to 4.6% of controls. ED return visit rates for sexual health concerns in the SA versus control groups were 1.9% versus 1.5% for STI, 2.3% versus 0.9% for PID, and 1.7% versus 1.1% for pregnancy. Adolescents in the SA cohort had a significantly higher risk of returning to the ED for suicidal ideation/attempt (HR 3.49, 95% CI 3.05-4.00), STI (HR 1.89, 95% CI 1.48-2.43), PID (HR 3.86, 95% CI 3.11-7.79) and pregnancy (HR 2.31, 95% CI 1.76-3.03), compared to controls.

Conclusions: In this retrospective cohort study of over 20,000 patients, adolescents evaluated in the ED for SA were at significantly greater risk for returning to the ED for suicidality and sexual health concerns, compared to controls. This is the first large-scale study to use healthcare systems data to demonstrate an increased frequency of adverse health outcomes requiring emergency care among adolescent survivors of SA across multiple hospitals. These findings highlight that adolescent survivors of SA experience health-related disparities, underscoring the need for increased allocation of both research funding and clinical resources to improve their emergency and follow-up care, as well as emphasizing the importance of advocating to bolster sexual violence prevention efforts.

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28.

EXAMINING LONGITUDINAL ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN FUTURE ORIENTATION AND MULTIPLE FORMS OF YOUTH VIOLENCE PERPETRATION

Susheel Kant, Khetarpal, B.S.¹, Kwonho Jeong, M.S.¹, Kaleab Z. Abebe, PhD¹, Elizabeth Miller, MD, PhD², Alison Journey Culyba, MD, PhD, MPH²

¹University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine; ²UPMC Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh.

Purpose: Future orientation, defined as hopes and aspirations for the future, is gaining promise as a cross-cutting protective factor against youth violence. Much of the research on future orientation and violence to date has used cross-sectional designs, assessed limited violence outcomes, and focused on youth in suburban settings. Seeking to better characterize associations between future orientation and interpersonal violence over time, we assessed how baseline future orientation longitudinally predicted multiple forms of violence among a sample of male youth residing in neighborhoods with concentrated disadvantage across Pittsburgh, PA.

Methods: Data were drawn from a recently completed sexual violence prevention trial among a sample of predominantly African American male adolescents, ages 13 to 19, living in areas with high levels of community violence. Future orientation was measured using seven items that encompassed excitement about one's future, aspirational goal setting, and contributions to one's community, with each item rated on a 5-point Likert scale. Youth and community violence measures included a past 9-month history of weapon violence, 3-month history of bullying, and lifetime history of gang