

responses. This project was approved by the institutional review board at the University of Kansas Medical Center. **Results (if a Case Study enter NA):** Notably, there was an overall decrease in clinical laboratory testing and overtime work for laboratorians during the first months of the COVID-19 pandemic. Respondents noted a lack of pay increase during the pandemic; however, some received in-kind gifts and messages of support in recognition of their essential work. MLPs reported better (or unchanged) job satisfaction and morale in their respective workplaces.

Conclusion: The response to the testing needs by health-care facilities and clinical laboratory leadership can influence the job satisfaction of MLPs, perceptions toward their work, and overall morale during the initial phase of the pandemic. Additionally, cost-reducing measures further shaped the perceptions of MLPs while impacting the operational efficiency of clinical laboratories.

Challenges of Conducting Point-Of-Care Testing Operations During The COVID-19 Pandemic In The Municipal Public Health System Based Ambulatory Care And School Health Clinics In New York City

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Introduction/Objective: Our New York City Municipal Public Health System based multisite ambulatory clinics and school-based clinics, offer various waived POCT (point of care tests) and provider performed microscopy (PPM). To ensure standardization and quality of POC testing across our health system, our laboratory service conducts system wide centralized implementation, monitoring and oversight of the POCT operations in regard to regulatory compliance, test performance, quality control and training. With the emergence of the COVID-19 infection in the New York City, like all other clinical laboratories, our ambulatory care clinics encountered numerous hurdles and challenges. Here we elaborated the issues that we encountered and how we managed to overcome during the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Methods/Case Report: We categorized the challenges that affected our managers as well as field level laboratory operations and have devised a plane to deal with COVID-19 related predicaments.

Results (if a Case Study enter NA): Among the staffing issues, staff relocation to the acute care hospital laboratories during the peak of the pandemic caused massive delay or cessation of POCT operations in our ambulatory care clinics. Manual result entry, for COVID-19 testing, at the patient portals due to lack of interface with the reference testing labs, staff shortages and frequent absences due to illness and fatigue were primary

issues noted at technical level. Furthermore, there were notable delays in the processing of paper works and new staff recruitments. The lack of and significant delays in the critical laboratory supplies was another major management issue.

Conclusion: Given the vastness and complexity of our multisite ambulatory care network, the COVID -19 pandemic impacted our ambulatory care clinic POCT operation in a very challenging way. However, our timeliness, coordinated interventions, close communications and initiatives handled the obstacles that arose very effectively to the ensure quality of POC testing, patient safety and quality care across our health system.

Impacts of the Virtual Landscape During the COVID-19 Pandemic on the 2020 Application Cycle

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Introduction/Objective: In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2020 application cycle adapted to a mostly virtual setting. This project focused on the impact of these changes on the 2020 application cycle with the elimination of in- person away rotations and interviews, as well as the implementation of new virtual opportunities for learning and interacting with residents and programs. **Methods/Case Report:** This study was conducted through an anonymous survey sent out to programs that engaged in social media usage in the 2020 application cycle. The survey was made available to program directors, faculty, residents and the matched applicants and focused on their usage and opinion of impact of virtual opportunities, virtual interviews and social media encounters.

Results (if a Case Study enter NA): A total of 17 program directors/faculty, 17 residents and 19 matched applicants completed the survey across 91 programs surveyed. Virtual opportunities that were offered across these programs include: open houses, sub-internships, didactic lectures, grand rounds, Q&A sessions, and virtual facility tours. Responses showed that 4 programs (16%) moved applicants up on their rank list based on pre-interview virtual interactions. From the applicant perspective, 13 (76.5%) said virtual opportunities impacted the way they evaluated programs with 13 (68.4%) ranking programs higher and 3 (15.7%) ranking programs they otherwise would not have ranked. On the other hand, 21 faculty/residents (80.7%) felt that applicants missed out on fully experiencing the program due to lack of in person interviews and away rotations. However, 14 programs (56%)