

STRENGTHENING COLLABORATIONS FOR GERIATRICS KNOWLEDGE: TWITTER JOURNAL CLUB FOR GERIATRIC FELLOWS

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The pandemic has challenged training programs in numerous ways, specifically in the ability to conduct group based teaching sessions. To overcome this challenge Twitter was examined as a vehicle for engaging Geriatric Fellows in education about critical appraisal of clinical research. A secondary objective was to develop educational synergy among university-based programs. To achieve these aims, 5 Midwestern Geriatric and Palliative Medicine Fellowship programs agreed to enroll their fellows into a monthly Geriatrics Twitter Journal Club, that commences on Twitter Tuesday and lasts a week. Each month, an assigned fellow selects an article to discuss and creates a short video to introduce it. A Twitter master delivers structured questions to guide fellows' collective input on the article being critiqued. Over a 3 month roll out of @GeriatricJC, the twitter account of the journal club has gained 144 followers that includes 20 fellows, 63 geriatricians/geriatric faculty, 28 organizational accounts, 5 students and around 28 other providers and experts. From December 2020- February 2021, account generated tweets resulted in an average of 397 impressions/day with 2548 visits to the account profile per month. Videos posted have averaged 73 views/video. Discussion in journal club using #GeriJC has garnered 178 tweets from participants. This project shows that Twitter is a feasible platform for a fellowship journal club among several training programs, thus expanding expertise in evidence-based medicine while lowering the administrative burden of preparing journal club within a single program and increasing both faculty and trainee convenience of learning.

TO CLARIFY THE DURATION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CONTINUATION OF HOME CARE FOR OLDER PEOPLE WITH DEMENTIA

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As populations age worldwide, older people with dementia are increasing. Caregivers are also aging, necessitating arrangements like social services. How to prolong the home care desired by older people remains unclear. Using data from the Osaka National Health Insurance Database from 2012 to 2017 on insured persons' registers, medical notes, and care benefits, this study included 9591 people aged ≤ 74 years with first dementia drug prescription between April 2013 and December 2017. Using the prescription as baseline and hospitalization or nursing home admission as outcomes, home

care duration and characteristics of medical and nursing care services during the year before baseline were evaluated. Survival was compared by Kaplan–Meier curves and the log-rank test. Multivariate analysis was performed using the Cox proportional hazards model. During follow-up, the outcomes were observed in 1473 patients : 317 admission , 1145 hospitalized and 11 both. Mean duration of home care in patients with the outcomes was 11.5 months, which differed significantly from patients without these outcomes. When patients were grouped by hospitalization in year before first prescription, the survival curves differed significantly. In multivariate analysis, sex, renin-angiotensin system agonists, hyperlipidemia drugs, hospitalization history in past year, care level, and diabetes drugs were significantly associated with the outcomes. Taken together, hospitalization history, female sex, and diabetes were associated with home care disruption. Those undergoing cardiovascular disease treatment continued to live at home. For people with dementia, it is important to intervene by focusing on past medical and nursing care to continue life at home.

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A STUDY ON TRENDS IN THE NUMBER AND CONTENT OF JOURNAL ARTICLE TITLES CONTAINING THE TERM “ELDER ABUSE”

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Japan enacted the Elder Abuse Prevention Law on April 1, 2006; no amendments have been made since then. The purpose of this study is to examine trends in the number and content of journal article titles containing the term “elder abuse” and determine what further research is needed to identify where amendments to the law would be useful. We identified 986 articles using the CiNii database between the dates of 2005 to 2020. We categorized those titles by content, using a KJ Method. Preliminary analyses revealed that the average number of the articles published each year was 61.6, though a moving average of the numbers of articles on elder abuse has been steadily declining, as opposed to the average number for child abuse articles, 158, where the moving average staying the same. As for the analyses for the titles, they were categorized into 10 categories, including “law,” “responses of professional personnel to elder abuse,” “systems of government agencies,” “responses of nurses,” “institutional elder abuse,” “support for caregivers,” “reports on elder abuse in other countries,” “dementia and elder abuse,” “responses of medical institutions,” and “others.” It is suggested that more research needs to be done, especially in such areas as “verification of elder abuse cases,” “psychological impacts on elder abuse victims,” “empirical research conducted by medical doctors dealing with elder abuse cases,” and “cooperation between police and professional institutions,” many of which were found in research on child abuse where 4 law amendments have been made since its enactment of 2000.