

the perspective of older adults. Content analysis revealed thematic codes describing participants' photograph preferences including image quality, context, subject diversity, and relevance to long-term care. Mike Rommerskirch-Manietta will present results from a review to identify Instruments which can be used to assess preferences for everyday living of older adults. Interestingly instruments either represent multiple or only one domain. The study from Viktoria Peters-Nehrenheim does focus on preferences of older immigrants. She will present results how older immigrants (first generation) define preferences and how they can be assessed. Prof. Van Haitsma will be our discussant.

TESTING A PREFERENCE TOOL IN DIFFERENT CARE SETTINGS IN GERMANY: DESCRIPTIVE RESULTS

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Background: The tool "Preferences for Everyday Living Inventory" (PELI) for Nursing Homes (NH) was developed in the USA. In our project PELI-D, the PELI was translated from English into German and piloted in three care settings: Nursing Home (NH), Home Care (HC) and Adult Day Care (AD). Objective: The objective is to provide insights in preferences of importance of older adults in need of care in Germany. Methods: Data collection was carried out in 2019 on multiple measurement points: n=48 baseline (T0) and n=41 two-week follow-up (T1). Results: The results indicate that the importance of certain preferences distinguishes between the care settings: In NH preferences for body care and aspects of professional care are important. Additionally, in HC the aspects of social contact and eating/drinking are perceived as important. Comparing T0 and T1, importance of the item's daily routines, social contact and aspects of privacy seem to be reliable.

COGNITIVE INTERVIEWING TO EVALUATE THE CONTENT VALIDITY OF A PHOTO-SUPPORTED PREFERENCE ASSESSMENT

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Photo-supported verbal assessments have shown to improve comprehension and expression of choices by older adults living with cognitive-communication challenges. The purpose of this study was to assess content validity (CV) of photographs used to supplement the Preferences for Everyday Living Inventory-Nursing Home (PELI-NH) from the perspective of older adults, using cognitive interviewing methods. Participants (N=21) were average age 75 (SD=5.67),

mostly male (62%) and white (90%), living in residential communities (86%), with no known cognitive or communication deficits. Interview data was used to iteratively assess and revise photographs. A total of 46 photographs demonstrated CV; 26 demonstrated CV after revisions; 3 did not demonstrate CV after revisions. Content analysis revealed thematic codes describing participants' photograph preferences including image quality, context, subject diversity, and relevance to long-term care. Discussion will include implications for clinicians and researchers on how to evaluate and improve CV of photo-supported verbal assessments.

INSTRUMENTS TO ASSESS PREFERENCES FOR EVERYDAY LIVING OF OLDER ADULTS WITH VARIOUS CARE NEEDS: AN EVIDENCE MAP

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Background: Instruments to identify and assess preferences for everyday living are important tools for health professionals. For research purposes, they appear equally essential, for example, to develop new care approaches based on the preferences of the older adults. So far, it seemed unknown which instruments already exist to identify and assess preferences for everyday living. Method: We conducted an evidence map to identify instruments, to understand how preferences are assessed and which instruments are focusing everyday living. Results: We plotted our results in the form of a bubble plot. We identified instruments that map multiple domains (e. g. function and leisure activities) or only one topic (e. g. food, personal hygiene or brightness). Preferences are assessed using direct questions, frequencies, sorting, stimuli, or even scores. Our results show the variety of how preferences are defined and the range of instruments to assess preferences for everyday living of older adults.

PREFERENCES OF OLDER IMMIGRANTS IN NURSING CARE: A SCOPING REVIEW

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Background: Worldwide, our societies are characterized by an increasing diversity, greatly contributed by immigrants. When in need of care older immigrants face various barriers and serious challenges in terms of unmet preferences. To provide person-centered care, health care professionals need to consider the personal background of immigrants to identify and assess their individual preferences. Objective: To understand how preferences of older immigrants in nursing care are defined and how they can be assessed. Methods: