

Motivational Interviewing Knowledge and Attitudes Test. Feedback from students on curricular design was obtained via a post-curriculum survey. Of the 17 students enrolled, 100% (17/17) completed the pretest and posttest and 94% (16/17) completed the post-curriculum survey. Previous MI training ranged from 0 to 12 hours. Students felt more confident in their MI skills ( $p < 0.05$ ) after the curriculum. Aggregate knowledge scores did not achieve statistical significance. Feedback indicated that students enjoyed practicing with SPs and processing feedback and would have preferred more student diversity and a more advanced curriculum. While limited by sample size, this pilot demonstrated that a brief geriatric-specific curriculum was well received and improved student confidence in MI skills. Larger studies should explore tailoring teaching methods of MI knowledge and skills in a diverse learner population working with older adults to promote health behavior change.

#### SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH DISPARITIES IN USE OF PREVENTIVE HEALTHCARE SERVICES

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**Introduction:** Older adults experience multiple health problems necessitating medical care. However, studies have shown that healthcare is not equally accessible for older adults in the US. In 2011, Medicare introduced Annual Wellness Visits to improve access to preventive healthcare including influenza vaccination. **Objectives:** Ascertain whether sociodemographic factors, multimorbidity, and other health indicators pose a barrier for older adults to access Annual Wellness Visits and influenza vaccination. **Methods:** We analyzed data from the 2012 and 2014 waves of the Health and Retirement Study linked with Medicare records. 4,858 older adults aged 65+ years were included in Conditional Random Forests to identify the most important predictors of Annual Wellness Visits and influenza vaccination during this two-year period. The predictors included: age, sex, race/ethnicity, partnered, geographical region, wealth, educational level, Medicaid coverage, body mass index, activities and instrumental activities of daily living, proxy interview, cognitive impairment, dementia diagnosis, and multimorbidity. **Results:** In total, 1,142 (23.6%) older adults had an Annual Wellness Visit and 3,316 (68.4%) older adults received an influenza vaccination. 11.9% were non-Hispanic black, 6.3% were Hispanic, with a median of 6 chronic conditions and 16.9% had dementia. The most important predictors of Annual Wellness Visits were region, wealth, dementia diagnosis, and race/ethnicity. The most important predictors of influenza vaccination were multimorbidity, race/ethnicity, educational level, and wealth. **Conclusion:** The importance of geographical region for Annual Wellness Visits suggests that the service has not been adopted equally throughout the US, whereas multimorbidity is the most important factor for receiving influenza vaccination.

#### CREATIVE STORIES FROM A MEMORY CARE COMMUNITY: VALUES, NORMS, IDENTITIES, AND EXPERIENCES

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As an arts-based, creative storytelling program for persons living with Alzheimer's Disease and related dementias (ADRD), TimeSlips involves a facilitator showing a picture to participants, who then exercise their imagination to create a story. The program has shown to benefit participants' well-being, possibly because of the opportunity to express themselves. Although they may reflect participants' values and identities, the content of such stories had not been the focus of investigation. The aim of this study is, therefore, to identify major themes of such stories through a qualitative content analysis. We implemented a creative storytelling program at Silverado Onion Creek Memory Care Community (currently, The Auberge) in Austin, and offered 6 weekly sessions with 4 small groups of residents. A total of 26 residents participated in the study, creating 24 collective stories in total. Three researchers first open-coded these stories and then met to reach consensus concerning the themes that emerged. Ten themes were identified: family values, generativity, religious reference, reference to love, reference to home, cultural norms, uncertainty and worries, positivity, negativity, and dissonance and disagreements. The first 6 themes represent the values, beliefs, and norms of the participants, with the remaining 4 reflecting their personal identities, personalities, and experiences. The findings suggest that they continue to value families and religion, care about others, and make judgements about people, things, and circumstances that they face. Researchers, practitioners, and care partners can benefit from "listening to" creative storytellers more closely to learn about their opinions, expectations, and preferences.

#### USABILITY OF AN ONLINE DISCUSSION PLATFORM: DEVELOPMENT OF A CODING SCHEME

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Online discussion platforms have the potential to support or even improve older adults' well-being. Nonetheless, potential health benefits are often shaped by the usability of such platforms. Improving usability is imperative to maximize these potential benefits. As a part of a qualitative analysis of a study of an online community for older adults with frailty symptoms, we developed and refined a coding scheme targeting usability. The scheme was derived by reviewing contemporary literature on user experience, usability, and health information technology in older adults. Our review revealed challenges to apply commonly used terms to summarize our qualitative data. For example, the concept of perceived usability has different meanings and definitions in existing frameworks as they pertain to user engagement and technology adoption (specifically, the Technology