

Furthermore, we describe an innovative approach for language mediation that integrates and empowers community participation. This presentation will include examples of lessons learned from the community in collaborating to conduct research in a way that truly serves.

RECRUITING DIVERSE DEMENTIA FAMILY CAREGIVERS: WHAT WORKS FOR WHICH GROUPS?

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The purpose of this presentation is to compare success of recruitment methods by race/ethnicity, age, and kinship of dementia family caregivers. We conducted a cross-sectional study and recruited a convenience sample of dementia family caregivers using community-based and online methods. Recruitment success was tracked through survey questions, direct referrals, and community event sign-ups. Using chi-squared statistics, we examined the success of each method by caregiver race/ethnicity, age, and relationship to person with dementia (kinship). There were significant differences in recruitment source based on race/ethnicity, age, and kinship ($P < .001$). Specifically, referrals and newspaper advertisements were most successful for recruiting older (54 years+), White, non-Hispanic, and spousal or child caregivers; community events and reputable websites for recruiting older, minority, child caregivers; ResearchMatch for recruiting younger, minority, child/grandchild caregivers; and social media for recruiting younger, White, non-Hispanic, and child caregivers. Findings support the importance of implementing tailored methods to reach diverse dementia caregivers.

COMMUNITY RECRUITMENT OF ASIAN, LATINO AND AFRICAN AMERICAN OLDER ADULTS WITH DEPRESSION SYMPTOMS DURING COVID-19

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Recruitment and engagement of racial/ethnic minority older adults in clinical trials is crucial to expand implementation of evidence-based interventions for disability prevention. Public Health measures to counteract COVID-19 pandemic have increased the challenges on reaching this population. This study seeks to comprehensively evaluate a set of recruitment strategies to enroll Latino, Asian and African American older adults with symptoms of depression and anxiety during the first year of a randomized clinical trial. A partnership of three academic sites across the U.S. (NYC, MA and PR) involving several collaborations with community agencies recruited racial/ethnic minority older adults using different strategies involving bilingual interviewers calling from hospital research dataset and community agencies' list

of clients, referrals from primary care providers or psychotherapy waitlist. In this presentation we will report various recruitment and retention data including individual and organizational predictors of successful recruitment as well as challenges across all three sites.

Session 4170 (Symposium)

KENT AND KLEEMEIER AWARD LECTURE AND PRESENTATIONS

Chair: Theresa Harvath

The Donald P. Kent Award lecture will feature an address by the 2020 Kent Award recipient, David Ekerdt, PhD, FGSA, of the University of Kansas. The Kent Award is given annually to a member of The Gerontological Society of America who best exemplifies the highest standards of professional leadership in gerontology through teaching, service, and interpretation of gerontology to the larger society. The Robert W. Kleemeier Award lecture will feature an address by the 2020 Kleemeier Award recipient, Matt Kaerberlein, PhD, FGSA, of the University of Washington. The Kleemeier Award is given annually to a member of The Gerontological Society of America in recognition for outstanding research in the field of gerontology.

TARGETING BIOLOGICAL AGING: A NEW PARADIGM FOR 21ST CENTURY MEDICINE

Matt Kaerberlein, *University of Washington, North Bend, Washington, United States*

Biological age is the greatest risk factor for nearly every major cause of death and disability, including COVID-19. Yet, traditional biomedical research and clinical approaches have focused on waiting until people are sick and treating individual diseases one at a time. Attempts to "cure" age-related diseases have proven unsuccessful, and the impact of "disease-first" approaches continue to be incremental. Recent advances in understanding them mechanisms linking biological aging to disease, or geroscience, have identified interventions that directly target the molecular hallmarks of aging. Unlike disease-specific approaches, such interventions have the potential to prevent multiple diseases of aging simultaneously, thereby greatly enhancing healthspan and lifespan for most individuals. Here I will provide an overview of translational geroscience, which I believe will become the paradigm for the practice of medicine in the 21st century. I will also discuss recent work with one such intervention, the drug rapamycin, and our efforts to eventually delay or reverse biological aging in companion dogs and people.

AGING AS READINESS AND WARINESS

David Ekerdt, *University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, United States*

Gerontology concerns itself with events in time, either things that have happened or things that may happen. In the former, our work is to describe and explain. In the latter, the occurrence of events is unknowable, but we can nonetheless study people's imagination of them (how it arises) and how that imagination shapes behavior and attitudes in the present (how it matters). The subjective experience of aging, thus, is one of looking ever forward—welcoming, waiting for, or hoping to avoid what the future may hold. This personal