

consumer websites. A total of 1,327 user reviews that met our pre-specified inclusion criteria were included. Descriptive statistics was applied to characterise demographic data, and inductive qualitative content analysis was used to identify themes in the textual data. Most reviews were obtained from consumer sites in the United States, and most reviewers were family members of the users (i.e., older adults and people with dementia). We found that circumstantial reasons, such as the inability to own live animals, prompted reviewers to purchase the pet robot. Most reviewers had positive perceptions of the pet robot, and described various activities that users engaged in with it. Impacts of using the pet robot, such as positive emotions, were also described. Finally, experiences about practical aspects of its use, such as durability and hygiene, were discussed. Overall, this study provides useful knowledge that can help researchers, robot developers and clinicians understand the viability of using low-cost pet robots to benefit older adults, including people with dementia.

EXPLORING THE PATIENT-PROVIDER RELATIONSHIP IN OLDER ADULT PAIN MANAGEMENT

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Successful health outcomes in older patients are linked to the quality of the patient-provider relationship. Our study objective was to further understand the role of this relationship specific to pain management through perspectives from older adults and healthcare providers. Semi-structured interviews and focus groups were conducted with 9 older adults and 11 multidisciplinary healthcare providers. Transcripts were analyzed using a thematic analysis. Three main concepts emerged: (1) defining pain management goals — differences in providers and patients' goals for pain and function, with sub-themes of realistic goal setting and a shift in pain treatment to minimize opioids as a first-line medication; (2) communication — perceived gap in providers communicating and coordinating across disciplines and with patients, with sub-themes of improving positive communication and inconsistent messaging among providers; and (3) therapeutic alliance — all parties feel that developing a relationship is built on consistent trust and open dialogue. Although providers and older adults often expressed similar perspectives, there were several areas of misalignment identified within each concept, representing areas of disconnect within the patient-provider pain management relationship. Our findings indicate providers could benefit from education on improving communication around realistic goals and patient-centered outcomes and incorporation of more holistic pain management approaches when working with older adult patients.

Further study should focus on developing educational interventions to address the identified shortcomings.

FACTORS INFLUENCING BRAIN HEALTHY DIETS AMONG OLDER MIDWESTERN AFRICAN AMERICANS

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Emerging evidence suggests that up to half of Alzheimer's disease (AD) cases are a result of modifiable risk factors related to poor diet such as blood pressure and diabetes, disproportionately affecting African Americans. Adherence to brain healthy diets remains low among African Americans. Therefore, it is important to understand needs, preferences, and barriers to inform intervention designs aimed to reduce AD risk among African Americans. Using a qualitative community-based research approach, we conducted six semi-structured focus group discussions (n= 30) to explore older African American experiences with brain healthy diets, preferences, and barriers to eating healthy. Secondly, we assessed the feasibility and acceptability of collecting biomarkers of health status and dietary behaviors among African Americans. A thematic analysis was conducted to identify emerging themes and biomarkers of health status were analyzed using descriptive statistics. We identified four themes: "Knowledge and Beliefs about Brain Healthy Diets," "Eating Practices," "Ways to Improve Dietary Practices," and "Preferences for Enhancing Awareness about Brain Healthy Diets." Themes indicated that older African Americans are receptive to healthy dietary consumption but perceived lack of education, cost, access, and perception of losing one's culture as barriers to adherence. A total of 87.5% of participants completed biomarker assessments and 82% tested positive for 1 or more cardiovascular risk factor. Our study identified ways to enhance brain healthy dietary practices to reduce dementia risk. Also, our study demonstrated feasibility and acceptability in collecting AD related biomarkers in the African American community.

FACTORS INFLUENCING IMPLEMENTATION OF EHEALTH TECHNOLOGIES TO SUPPORT INFORMAL DEMENTIA CARE: AN UMBRELLA REVIEW

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The increase of People with Dementia (PwD) living at home underscores the need for innovative eHealth technologies that support both patients and informal caregivers (IC). Sustainable implementation of eHealth technologies within this target group can, however, be difficult. Our study aims