

eHOME system (system that assist monitoring/reporting DRPs). Administrative problems of a one year period were assessed by three experts on potential discomfort/clinical deterioration using a 3-point scale. 309 DRPs of 120 out of 451 patients (age  $\geq 65$ ) were assessed. Problems involved undelivered medication administration record lists ( $n=103,33.3\%$ ), inconsistent registration of drug prescription ( $n=188,60.9\%$ ) and insufficient drug delivery ( $n=18,5.8\%$ ). 58.2% of the DRPs had the potential to cause moderate to severe discomfort or clinical deterioration. The results underlines the importance of the observation function of home care professionals and the need to improve pharmaceutical administration issues.

#### THE EVALUATION OF INTERPROFESSIONAL EDUCATION IN PRIMARY CARE: A SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSIS

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Effective, safe, person-centred care relies on skilled interprofessional collaboration (IPC) and practice. Little is known about interprofessional education (IPE) to increase IPC in the context of care for frail older people in the community. This study evaluates the effectiveness of IPE on IPC of primary health and social care providers providing care to frail older people in three districts in the Netherlands. A before-after study among 55 health care professionals using social network analysis was performed. The number of contacts increased on average with two contacts. The reciprocity in the districts increased with 15%, 2% and 13%. The diversity of contacts increased between 6% and 10% ( $p < .001$ ;  $p .055$ ;  $p .371$ ). The IPE effectuated a larger, more collaborative, and diverse interprofessional network of health and social care professionals providing care to frail older people suggesting a ripple-effect of networked interventions.

#### CHANGING NURSES' BEHAVIOR TOWARD NUTRITIONAL CARE WITH A SNACK-SIZED LEARNING INTERVENTION

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Nurses play an important role in the prevention and treatment of malnutrition in older adults. However, research shows that nurses lack the motivation to give adequate nutritional

care. In order to change this motivation a learning intervention about nutrition in older adults targeted at nurses would be desirable. The aim of this study was to assess the development, validation, and reliability of a learning intervention about nutrition in older adults. The results show that this learning intervention has a good construct and content validity, and is psychometrically sound. Questions of the learning intervention can be presented at once or in a snack-sized way, where the questions are presented over a period of time. This learning intervention can be used for developers of similar interventions, and as part of educating programs for nursing professionals and nursing students about nutritional care for older adults.

#### SESSION 680 (SYMPOSIUM)

##### THE ROLE OF EDUCATORS AND EMPLOYERS IN REDUCING (OR PERPETUATING) AGEISM

Chair: Tina M. Kruger, *Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana, United States*

As the population ages, increasing numbers of people are at risk of being harmed by ageism found in interpersonal interactions, medical settings, employment opportunities, and public policies. The way older people are talked to and about can facilitate the inclusion or exclusion/dismissal of the older population. Gerontology educators are well-positioned to combat ageism by discussing ageist beliefs with students and by teaching about stereotype development, aging stigma, and inclusive language and interactions. Aging services providers can address ageism by hiring the candidates most qualified to engage with older adults in a non-ageist manner. We explore these ideas in this symposium. First, information from the Gerontological Literacy Network's Sketches study regarding college students' (mis)perceptions of aging will be presented. Second, the Ageism First Aid online training modules, designed to reduce ageism, will be introduced. Third, the Disrupt Aging Classroom practice model, created by AARP CT, and Borrow My Glasses, used to transform attitudes about aging among college students, will be shared. Fourth, the disjoint between aging services job descriptions and how those who study aging/gerontology search for jobs will be reviewed. Finally, data from the GELS project, regarding where gerontology program graduates have gained employment, will be presented. Efforts to educate all college students and aging services providers about appropriate language and interaction styles, combined with modifying aging services employers' efforts to identify the most qualified candidates to hire, can ultimately reduce ageism and enhance quality of life for the fastest growing segment of the population.

##### EXAMINING AGEISM IN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS THROUGH DRAWING

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Substantial demographic shifts in the U.S. will result in the growth of the aging population and the need for qualified professionals entering the field of aging. Yet, these emerging professionals have limited exposure to aging curricula. It is vital