

Florida, Orlando, Florida, United States, 2. University of Central Florida, Orlando, Florida, United States

One-third of older adults have maladaptive fall risk appraisal (FRA), a condition in which there is a discrepancy between perceived fall risk or levels of fear of falling (FOF) and physiological fall risk (balance performance). We aimed to examine the associations among FRA, body composition, and physical activity (PA) using Assistive Health Technology, including the Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis, BTrackS Balance System, and activity monitoring devices. We evaluated 124 older adults with a mean age of 74.81 (SD=7.31, range 60 to 96), 77% were female, and 72% had no history of falls. The multinomial logistic regression was used to analyze the data. FRA was classified into 4 quadrants, and we found 47% of rational FRA (low FOF and normal balance), 19% of incongruent FRA (low FOF despite poor balance), 18% of irrational FRA (high FOF despite normal balance), and 16% congruent FRA (high FOF and poor balance). We found these following variables are associated with FRA: accelerometer-based moderate to vigorous physical activity (MVPA: mins), self-reported PA score (strength & flexibility), had difficulty walking up 10 steps without resting (resistance), had difficulty walking several city blocks (ambulation), left-hand average handgrip strength, CDC fall risk score, Senior Technology Acceptance (STA) score and body composition including Body Fat Mass (BFM), Percent Body Fat (PBF), Body Mass Index (BMI), Whole Body Phase Angle, Skeletal Muscle Mass (SMM) and Skeletal Muscle Index (SMI). Our results support the efficacy of using Assistive Health Technology on screening individuals with maladaptive FRA with targeted interventions to reduce fall risk.

ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN VISUAL, HEARING FUNCTIONING AND COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING AMONG HISPANICS/LATINOS

David Lee,¹ D. Diane Zheng,¹ Laura McClure,² Karen Cruickshanks,³ Charlotte Joslin,⁴ Hector Gonzalez,⁵ Neil Schneiderman,⁶ and Byron L Lam,¹ 1. University of Miami Miller School of Medicine, Miami, Florida, United States, 2. University of Miami Miller School of Medicine, University of Miami Miller School of Medicine, Florida, United States, 3. McPherson Eye Research Institute, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, Wisconsin, United States, 4. University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, United States, 5. University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, California, United States, 6. University of Miami, Miami, Florida, United States

Findings that visual impairment (VI) and hearing impairment (HI) are associated with cognitive functioning are drawn from studies that involved few Hispanic/Latino participants. We utilized data from the Miami Ocular SOL ancillary study to the Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos (HCHS/SOL) with 1056 participants aged 45 and older. The outcomes were neurocognitive performances assessed by the Digit Symbol Substitution Test (DSST, executive function), Word Frequency Test (verbal fluency), Brief Spanish-English Verbal Learning Test-recall (B-SEVLT recall, episodic memory), and the Six-Item Screener (global cognitive functioning). Visual functioning was measured by National Eye Institute Visual Function Questionnaire (NEI-VFQ). Hearing function which was measured by Hearing

Handicap Inventory for Adults and Elderly (HHIA/HHIE) was available for all HCHS/SOL participants (n=9343). Multiple regression was performed for each cognitive outcome while controlling for age, gender, education, Hispanic/Latino ethnicity background, cardiovascular risk factors, depression and complex design. NEI-VFQ was associated with 3 of the 4 cognitive outcomes: DSST ($\beta = 0.14$, $se = 0.027$, $p < 0.01$), Word Frequency Test ($\beta = 0.042$, $se = 0.016$, $p < 0.01$), B-SEVLT-recall ($\beta = 0.021$, $se = 0.007$, $p < 0.03$). HHIA/HHIE was not associated with any of the cognitive measures examined. The HHIA/HHIE analysis was repeated using data from all sites; similar results were observed. Visual functioning but not hearing functioning is associated with worse cognition in Hispanics/Latinos, although previous HCHS/SOL analysis indicated that hearing loss as assessed by pure tone audiometry was associated with worse cognitive functioning. Longitudinal assessment of both clinical and functional measures is needed to understand the impact of sensory impairment on cognition in Hispanics/Latinos.

BETTER BRAIN HEALTH THROUGH EQUITY: ADDRESSING HEALTH AND ECONOMIC DISPARITIES IN DEMENTIA

Rajiv Ahuja, and Cara Levy, *Milken Institute, Washington, District of Columbia, United States*

Dementia disproportionately impacts the health and financial security of women and certain minority groups. Long-standing inequities create distrust of the medical system, fewer treatment options, and reduced access to care. Research predicts that from 2020 to 2060, the number of African Americans and Latinx living with dementia will grow by nearly 200 percent and 440 percent, respectively, while prevalence among non-Hispanic Whites will increase by 69 percent. As the prevalence of dementia rises, so will the costs associated with dementia care. African Americans bear 1/3 of the costs associated with dementia. And the costs for Latinx living with Alzheimer's disease are expected to exceed \$100 billion by 2060. To mitigate these growing health and economic concerns, efforts to improve dementia care must put equity front and center. This presentation highlights five actionable recommendations to build health equity by reducing disparities in dementia prevention, detection, diagnosis, and care. These recommendations center around two overarching themes: (1) Strengthening the infrastructure among health-care, long-term care, and community-based organizations to achieve greater health equity for people living with dementia and their caregivers and (2) Expanding dementia-friendly networks and workplaces in racially and ethnically diverse communities. The recommendations discussed in this presentation will offer guidance for policymakers, health services researchers, businesses, health systems, and communities to reduce the inequitable impact of dementia on African Americans and Latinx, which is even more vital amid demographic trends showing a population growing older and more racially and ethnically diverse.

BIAS AGAINST OLDER ADULTS IN YOUNG CHILDREN AND THEIR PARENTS

Jenny Jaquet (née Bauer), and Jennifer Bellingtier, *Friedrich Schiller University Jena, Jena, Thuringen, Germany*

Parents are an important source of social learning for their children. However, little is known about whether they