

approach and through information elicited through a series of open-ended questions regarding life story and well-being. Data were obtained from 24 interviews with 12 people belonging to one or more networks of people living with dementia receiving care in adult day programs. Concurrently we obtained measures of health and well-being using validated symptom checklists and the ICE-CAP suite of well-being measures. Parallel interviews were conducted with social network members who were in a care partner role, either paid or unpaid. Respondents were able to map social networks, and preferred open-ended questions to more standardized measures of quality of life and well-being. Findings from both sources were generally convergent, with open-ended questions providing richer information to guide care.

MHEALTH PROTOTYPE AND PILOT PROTOCOL TO ENHANCE SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR PERSONS LIVING WITH DEMENTIA

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An emerging component of mHealth is the use of tailored mobile applications (app) to facilitate self-management of chronic illnesses, including the mapping of social networks to assist adults living with chronic illnesses to help them be able to identify sources of social support. The purpose of this study is to describe a prototype app to support persons living with dementia (PLWD) in the community and their informal caregivers to map social networks and identify sources of emotional, instrumental, informational, and appraisal of social support. Adapting the Network Canvas open-source software and drawing upon a previously-developed mobile application for adults to self-manage chronic illnesses, we share the key specifications, including health care provider output, preliminary end user feedback, and the pilot protocol designed to test the feasibility. Findings illustrate the importance of leveraging social network data in novel ways to enhance self-management and well-being among PLWD and their caregivers

MEASUREMENT OF SOCIAL NETWORKS OF ELDERS USING TECHNOLOGIES IN THE CONTEXT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE: A SCOPING REVIEW

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Social networks impact the health and wellbeing of older adults. The importance of social networks drives the need to reliably measure social networks. Advancements and innovations in the internet, electronic and digital devices, social media and health care technology enriches our ability to collect social network and health data to overcome limitations in social network measurement. This scoping review will review approaches utilizing technology to assist the

measurement and analysis of social networks among older adults in the context of health and social care. Joanna Briggs Institute methodology was followed; PubMed (MEDLINE), Sociological Abstracts, SocINDEX, CINAHL, and Web of Science were searched for related articles. Conference abstracts and proceedings were included. We discuss the gaps and advances in measurement of social networks of older adults using technology and implications for future research in social networks of older adults as a lever for improving health and well-being.

USE OF SENSOR TECHNOLOGY TO MAP THE SOCIAL NETWORKS OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH DEMENTIA: A FEASIBILITY STUDY

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For older adults living with dementia, social network quality influences health outcomes. However, current social network measurement methods are time consuming and mentally draining for people living with dementia. This study aimed to accurately measure social networks using sensor technology. Bluetooth and radio-frequency identification (RFID) sensors were used to collect social network data in a simulation of a falling nursing home resident living with dementia. Participants wore sensors on their clothing, and video recordings were compared to sensor data. Bluetooth data reflected general direction of movement and instances of idling but were neither precise or accurate. RFID data was accurate after applying data filters. Both systems detected multiple sensors simultaneously. The Bluetooth system is not feasible for clinical use, but the RFID system shows potential for clinical application and accurate measurement of social network factors as interaction frequency and duration.

RELATIONSHIP-CENTERED CARE: ADULT DAY CARE FOR PERSONS LIVING WITH DEMENTIA AND THE SENSES FRAMEWORK

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Relationship-centered dementia care (RCDC) has been related to improved quality of residential long-term care for persons living with dementia (PLWD). The senses framework supports accomplishing RCDC, whereby PLWD meet fundamental needs or senses through caregiving relationships. This study explored the application of the senses framework to a non-residential, long-term care setting, and included relationships across formal and informal caregivers. The study design is a qualitative, descriptive study of PLWD (N=3), with matched formal (N=3) and informal (N=3) caregivers in one adult day care setting in North Carolina. Semi-structured individual interviews explored each of the six senses of security, belonging, continuity, purpose, achievement, and significance. Interviews were analyzed using both inductive and deductive thematic analysis. Themes elucidate convergence and divergence of how senses are met or not met across triads of caregiving relationships. Findings inform our