

NURSING HOME COVID-19 ACTION NETWORK: RESPONDING WITH STRESS FIRST AID AND CARING FOR RESIDENTS WITH DEMENTIA

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The GWEP at the University of Rochester (New York) has an established network of nursing homes participating in Project ECHO. This ECHO hub includes geriatric medicine, psychiatry, pharmacy, aging services network and the Alzheimer's Association focusing on best practices in geriatric mental health and dementia care. With the COVID-19 pandemic, this infrastructure quickly pivoted to expansion of 80 facilities and the addition of expertise in medical direction, trauma informed care, and infectious disease. A stress first aid training module was developed in partnership with Ithaca College and the National Center for PTSD to support front line nursing home workers. Dementia care experts contributed to practical problem-solving in addressing social isolation and mental health. Work now is focusing on vaccination and how to best support trauma-informed needs of residents with dementia.

VIRGINIA'S RESPONSE TO THE NURSING HOME COVID ACTION NETWORK

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The Virginia Geriatric Education Center's GWEP recruited 195 of Virginia's 273 eligible nursing homes, using two Project ECHO Nursing Home Training Centers located at George Mason University and Virginia Commonwealth University. These sessions promoted collaboration, allowed for sharing of successes and challenges, and nurtured quality improvement projects. Our next steps are to survey Virginia's nursing homes to see if they are interested in future ECHO sessions with other topics. We plan to share these results with the Institute for Healthcare Improvement so that we may be able to continue to enhance this national network of Training Centers with faculty and staffing dedicated to quality assurance and performance improvement. The program has initiated new collaborations with nursing homes across many healthcare disciplines, strengthened connections between nursing homes and research institutions, and will help foster innovative ways to collaborate in this post-pandemic virtually connected world.

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Grandparenting

INTENSITY OF GRANDPARENT CAREGIVING AND WELL-BEING IN A CULTURAL CONTEXT: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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With improved longevity and changes in family structure, grandparents are key resources in providing care for grandchildren. However, mixed findings indicate that multiple role engagement may enhance well-being or bring demands on grandparents raising grandchildren. Little is known about how the intensity of grandparent caregiving is associated with their well-being in different family contexts (i.e., structures, cultures/regions, and reasons of care). This systematic review examines the association between the intensity of grandparent caregiving and their well-being. Peer-reviewed articles published after 1990 were identified in five electronic databases. A keyword search was performed for keywords associated with: (a) grandparent caregivers raising grandchildren, and (2) well-being (i.e., physical, mental, cognitive, and life satisfaction). Only quantitative studies were included. Fifty-six articles from 28 countries/regions were included. Findings suggested that the well-being of grandparents is optimal when they provide caregiving of moderate intensity, with optimal amounts varying across sociocultural contexts. In Europe and Australia, providing supplementary care seems beneficial for grandparents' well-being, especially supporting dual-earner families. In Asia, economic resources buffer the adverse effect of primary care on grandparents' well-being. In the U.S., findings vary across ethnicity/race. White grandparents enjoy health benefits providing supplementary care with support from adult children. However, Hispanic grandparent caregivers in multigenerational households have better well-being than those in skipped-generation households, whereas Black custodial caregivers have better well-being than supplemental caregivers. Collectively, the intensity of grandparent caregiving and well-being is complicated by their roles in the family and cultural differences. This systematic review calls for culturally-tailored family interventions.

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND GENDERED WORK PROSPECTS AMONG CHINESE GRANDPARENTS

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Recent literature on grandparenthood in China overwhelmingly focuses on the role of grandparents as caregivers for grandchildren. However, many become grandparents at an age when they are still active in the labor force. Using data from the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (2011-2015), this study examines the extent to which coresidence with grandchildren affects grandparents' labor force participation and work hours. Results from our fixed-effect models show that, living with grandchildren has a positive effect on men's work participation and hours worked, especially for those with flexible jobs. For women with inflexible jobs, coresidence with grandchildren has a negative impact on their work prospect. Furthermore, grandparents in skipped generational households are less likely to scale