

follow-up, but those unmet at T1 only experienced a significant rise in self-rated health. While the life satisfaction was stable from baseline to follow-up among older adults whose ADL needs were persistently unmet or never unmet, it significantly decreased among those unmet at T2 only and significantly increased among those unmet at T1 only. The effects of unmet ADL need on self-rated health and life satisfaction appeared to be short-term rather than long-term. These findings facilitate a better understanding of unmet ADL need and emphasize the importance to fully meet the ADL needs of older adults.

WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT CYCLING WITHOUT AGE: A SCOPING LITERATURE REVIEW

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The Cycling Without Age (CWA) program provides residents of long-term care homes with a bike ride experience, as a volunteer pedals them around the community in a specially designed trishaw. There is limited evidence of the program's effectiveness on older adults, pilots, and communities. The purpose of this literature review is to scope and summarize contemporary CWA discourses to generate future research questions that will provide evidence for future implementation of CWA. Data collection and analysis followed Arksey and O'Malley's 2005 framework. A systematic search was conducted in PubMed, OMNI, and Ebscohost databases. A grey literature search strategy incorporated: grey literature databases, customized Google searches, targeted websites, consultation with expert librarians, and a social media analysis on Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn. Content analysis was used to identify the key themes. A total of 165 sources (2 peer-reviewed, 103 grey literature, 60 social media) were included in the final analysis. The three main themes were (a) meaning from being on a bike, (2) impacts of CWA, and (3) formation of relationships. Findings suggest that the CWA program brought valuable meaning to the participants' lives, significantly improved their happiness, and was associated with the formation of new and diverse intergenerational relationships. A large amount of anecdotal evidence, social media chatter, and global adoption of CWA indicate its importance and potential to satisfy the need of older adults to engage with society. Future research on the physical and mental health benefits of CWA is required to support further implementation of the program.

WOMEN WITH OBESITY ARE MORE LIKELY TO HAVE LONG-TERM INDWELLING BLADDER CATHETERIZATION IN U.S. NURSING HOMES

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Reducing indwelling catheters and increasing clean intermittent catheterization is a key element of effective infection control and maintaining functional independence in nursing homes. Nursing care is often more difficult as obesity increases, leading to more nursing care or equipment to provide care. We hypothesized that nursing homes are more likely to use indwelling catheters for people with obesity because indwelling catheterization likely eases the nursing burden of toileting and personal hygiene care for residents with obesity. The study design was a retrospective cohort study of U.S. nursing home female residents in Minimum Data Set in 2013. Obesity and normal weight (the reference group) were categorized using National Institutes of Health criteria. Indwelling and intermittent bladder catheterization was defined during periodic assessment of residents. We modeled the outcomes using logistic regression using a robust variance estimator. Model covariates included obesity category, resident age, dementia status, comatose status, Stage 3 or 4 pressure ulcers, and the number of activities of daily living deficits. The study cohort included 1,068,388 female residents in 15,230 nursing homes. Obesity (BMI ≥ 30 kg/m²) prevalence was 31.9%. The prevalence of indwelling catheterization was 5.2% and of intermittent catheterization was 0.4%. The odds ratio of indwelling catheter use for obese residents varied from 1.05 to 1.74 (all with p-values <0.001), whereas the odds ratio of intermittent catheter use varied from 0.84 to 0.46 (all with p-values <0.01) compared to residents of normal weight. Increasing obesity is independently associated with increased long-term indwelling bladder catheterization and decreased intermittent catheterization.

Older Adults' Experiences and Perceptions of the COVID-19 Pandemic

Session 9400 (Poster)

"IT IS THE SCOURGE OF GOD" MISCONCEPTIONS OF COVID 19 PANDEMIC AMONG OLDER MARKET TRADERS IN IBADAN, NIGERIA

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Abstract Background: Community perception on COVID-19 can influence the development of the right attitude towards mitigating the spread of the Sars CoV 2 virus. Older adults are at risk of severe infections and mortality is high among them. **Objectives:** This study was conducted to document the knowledge, perceptions and misconceptions of COVID-19 among older market traders in Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study conducted in two densely populated markets in Ibadan. An interviewer-administered semi-structured questionnaire was used to collect data on the knowledge and perception of COVID-19. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 23. Level of significance was set at $p < 0.05$. **Results:** A total of 321 respondents were sampled. All participants were aware, source was mainly through radio (93.5%), and 65.8% believed COVID-19 was as a scourge from God for punishments of sins. Only 41.1% had good knowledge of spread with personal contact (95.3%) mostly reported. On knowledge of symptoms and