

(95% CI: 2857-2913.7). In an adjusted model, neighborhood characteristics had a significant association with dementia incidence. Rural and small urban census tracts had 62% (IRR=0.38; 95% CI= 0.27-0.54) and 58% (IRR=0.42; 95% CI= 0.29-0.60) lower dementia incidence, respectively, among  $\geq 50$  years old compared to urban census tracts while adjusting for neighborhood median-household income, racial composition, commute time, and age structure. The results from this study show a negative relationship between rural neighborhoods and dementia, contrary to previous findings. However, lower access to care in rural neighborhoods can result in lower detection rates and thus could present a reporting bias. Future research should investigate additional census-tract neighborhood characteristics (e.g. green space, pollution rates or psychosocial stress) that contribute to lower dementia rates in rural areas.

#### HIGH THROUGHPUT YEAST REPLICATIVE LIFESPAN SCREEN UNCOVERS HISTONE DEACETYLASE HDA AS NOVEL REGULATOR OF AGING

Ruofan Yu,<sup>1</sup> Xiaohua Cao,<sup>1</sup> and Weiwei Dang<sup>1</sup>, 1. *Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas, United States*

In this work, we set out to develop a high throughput screening method, SEBYL (SEquencing Based Yeast replicative Lifespan screen), in order to identify new aging regulators in budding yeast. By utilizing SEBYL on yeast knockout collection, we were able to identify 285 long-lived gene deletions, of which a significant portion was proven to have extended lifespan by previous classical experiments. To demonstrate the ability of our method to discover new genes and pathways involved in aging process, we focused on characterizing one newly identified long-lived candidate emerged from the screening, histone deacetylase complex HDA, and found it regulates aging through mediating stress response pathways, especially DNA damage stress response. Presence of HDA complex inhibits expression of trehalose metabolism genes, which act as stress protectant. When HDA complex is mutated, trehalose genes are de-repressed, enhancing stress response and eventually promotes longevity. In summary, we conclude SEBYL to be time and energy saving, robust, and suitable for discovery of aging regulating genes using various preexisting yeast mutant collection resource.

#### THE EFFICACY OF CASE-BASED INSTRUCTION ON STUDENT ATTITUDES TOWARDS PAIN AND OPIOID RISK ASSESSMENT IN OLDER ADULTS

Aarushi Aggarwal,<sup>1</sup> Sandra Sanchez-Reilly,<sup>2</sup> Michael J. Mader,<sup>3</sup> and Jeanette Ross<sup>4</sup>, 1. *UT Health San Antonio, Long School of Medicine, San Antonio, Texas, United States*, 2. *South Texas Veterans Health Care System, San Antonio, Texas, United States*, 3. *South Texas Veterans Health Care System, Dept of Research, San Antonio, Texas, United States*, 4. *University of Texas Health Science Center San Antonio, San Antonio, Texas, United States*

A survey of US medical schools found that only 10-12 hours of the 4 year curriculum are dedicated to instruction in pain management in older adults. Since chronic pain afflicts 100 million Americans, and older adults have a higher risk of prescription medication misuse, there is urgency regarding proper education. This study evaluates the success of case-based instruction on the topics of pain management and opioid risk assessment, with a goal of increasing instructional

hours in a format other than didactic. 200 fourth-year medical students were split into groups of 20, with 2 instructors in each room. A survey was administered pre/post workshop asking participants to rate 10 statements using a Likert scale. The 2 hour workshop involved case studies to work through while using a created pain instructional card. The case-based instruction format demonstrated high efficacy in shaping the beliefs and personal evaluations of medical students. Prior to the workshop, only 34% of students were positive about their pain assessment abilities. 9.5% were positive about their opioid conversion skills, and only 4% were positive about opioid risk assessment skills. After the workshop, these positive evaluations increased to 97%, 95%, and 92% respectively. The McNemar test proved these findings to be statistically significant ( $p < .0001$ ). Case-based instruction with small-group discussion is a reliable tool in teaching medical trainees about pain management and opioid risk assessment in adults aged 65 and older. This workshop needs to be run with geriatric/palliative care residents to evaluate clinical incorporation of session concepts through resident charting.

#### CURIOSITY TOWARDS ROBOT: THE ROLE OF AGE AND PERSONAL RELEVANCE

Li Chu,<sup>1</sup> and Helene H. Fung<sup>2</sup>, 1. *The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, New Territories, Hong Kong*, 2. *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, Hong Kong*

Being curious has various physical, social and psychological benefits. However, theories like the socioemotional selectivity theory suggest that information seeking goals tend to be overshadowed by emotionally meaningful goals with age. Personality and social psychology research also found consistent decline of curiosity in later adulthood. In contrast, selective engagement theory propose that people simply become more selective on where they allocate their cognitive resources as they age. Particularly, older adults tend to invest in things that have personal relevance. Yet, few studies have explored the interaction between age and personal relevance in the context of information seeking tendencies. We conducted a pre-test-post-test experiment with 50 younger (age 19-34) and 50 older adults (age 60-78). Participants were invited to learn about a robot (Vector by Anki) and freely interact with the robot for about 30 minutes. Questionnaires were filled before and after the interaction. Our results confirmed previous findings that older adults showed lower level of trait curiosity than younger adults ( $F(1, 98)=21.94$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $\Delta R^2 = .$ ). However, older adults actually showed higher level of state curiosity towards robot than their younger counterparts ( $F(1, 96)=21.94$ ,  $p < .001$ ). Moreover, there was a marginally significant interaction effect of personal relevance ( $p = .06$ ). Tukey's post-hoc test revealed that older adults who perceived increased relevance ( $M=5.39$ ) after the interaction were significantly more curious than younger adults who also perceived increased relevance ( $M=4.51$ ,  $p = .02$ ), but there was no significant age difference when they perceived decreased relevance. Present study offers insights on promoting curiosity among older adults.

#### COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS OF THE COLLABORATIVE STEPPED CARE INTERVENTION FOR LATE-LIFE DEPRESSION

Shiyu Lu,<sup>1</sup> Gloria H.Y. Wong,<sup>1</sup> Terry Lum,<sup>2</sup> and Tianyin Liu<sup>1</sup>, 1. *The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong*,