

regression analysis using SPSS/WIN 24.0. Results: Findings revealed that; 1) The degrees of suicidal ideation were significantly different among groups according to the marital status, drinking and smoking history. 2) Pearson's correlation coefficient revealed a significant association among the suicidal ideation, depression, social support and meaning in life. 3) Multiple regression analysis showed depression, social support and meaning in life were related to factors. Conclusion: Based on the findings of this study, health professionals should provide home based Korean old adult renal dialysis patients with proper management of suicidal ideation as well as its relating factors, depression, social support and meaning in life. Especially, it needs to implement suicidal ideation management and self-help group program to home based old adult renal dialysis patients.

BIOLOGICAL AGE INFLUENCES HEART FAILURE PATHOGENESIS

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Heart failure (HF) impacts patients of all ages and is an enormous public health problem. Historically, HF has been treated with a single, multi-purpose approach, despite the observation that biological differences such as age influence HF pathogenesis and therapeutic outcomes. We hypothesized that HF pathogenesis differs across the life-course, a hypothesis which we tested with a mouse model of cardiac dysfunction at three distinct stages of life. C57BL/6 mice at pediatric (5 weeks), adult (3-5 months), and old (18 months) ages were treated with a mini-osmotic pump that eluted isoproterenol (ISO; 30mg/kg/hour) for six days. As expected, cardiovascular morbidity and mortality were significantly worse in the old group. Both pediatric and adult underwent hypertrophic remodeling, as evident by higher LV weight relative to tibia length (TL). However, ISO exposure did not increase LV/TL in old mice. We performed RNA-sequencing to understand pathways and genes differentially regulated by age. 119, 1515, and 33 genes were significantly differentially expressed in pediatric, adult, and old mice exposed to ISO, respectively. Of these, only 2 transcripts were upregulated in response to ISO across all three ages. Expression of pro-fibrotic mediators differed across the life-course, with adults inducing a pro-fibrotic transcriptional program (α -smooth muscle actin, fibronectin, collagen, periostin) that was attenuated in old and absent in pediatric animals. Our data clearly demonstrates that pediatric, adult, and aged hearts activate distinct molecular remodeling in response to ISO, highlighting the significance of age as a biological variable in HF pathogenesis.

SOCIAL NETWORK INFLUENCES ON SENSE OF CONTROL AND ATTRIBUTED DIGNITY IN OLDER AGE: RESEARCH RESULTS

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The purpose of this study was to explore the relationship between the functions of individual social networks, defined here as social support, and the outcomes of sense of control and attributed dignity among a sample of older people living with multiple chronic conditions. This study integrated an explanatory sequential (Quan/Qual) mixed methods design. Descriptive statistics were used to describe social networks. Bivariate correlations and regression statistics were used to examine the relationships of social network support (MOS-Social Support Scale) with the dependent variables of sense of control (Wallhagen Revised PCQ Questionnaire) and attributed dignity (Jacelon Attributed Dignity Scale). Open-ended interviews and thematic analysis were used to expand understanding of the quantitative findings. A cross-sectional sample of eighty-nine community dwelling older people living with multiple chronic health conditions participated. Social support, as a function of one's social network, predicted the outcome of sense of control ($\beta = .33$, $p \leq .01$) and attributed dignity ($\beta = .44$, $p \leq .001$). Correlation statistics and regression models substantiated positive relationships of social supports' influence on perceived sense of control and attributed dignity. Thematic analysis, based on open-ended interviews (n=12), expanded on the nuances of social influences on sense of control and attributed dignity in managing chronic health conditions through the themes "learning to ask for help", "only a phone call away" and "smaller circles". This research proposes new ways of understanding the relationships between perceptions of social support, sense of control and attributed dignity in later life in managing health.

AGING ALTERS STEROID HORMONE METABOLISM AND EXACERBATES LOWER URINARY TRACT DYSFUNCTION IN MICE

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Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) is a disease of aging that impacts 50% of men in their 50s and 90% of men in their 80s. While rodent models have been invaluable in the study of lower urinary tract dysfunction (LUTD) associated with human disease, many studies recapitulate aspects of aging, steroid hormone fluctuations, and/or inflammation without using aged mice that would better correspond to the age range of patients. In this study, we examine the impact of age in the hormone-induced mouse model of LUTD, so we can better understand the contribution of age to disease initiation and progression. We've discovered that aged mice exhibit a level of LUTD that is further exacerbated by hormone implantation when compared to both treated and untreated younger mice. Examination of circulating levels of androgens and estrogens indicate an alteration in steroid hormone metabolism with age, suggesting an altered nuclear receptor activation within disease. Epigenetic modifications have been associated with normal aging, including an increase in DNA methylation to alter gene expression. Examination of the proximal promoter of a steroid enzyme gene, CYP7B1, responsible for the degradation of 3β -diol (an ER β ligand) within the prostate shows an age-mediated increase in methylation. With this, there is a corresponding decrease in CYP7B1 gene expression in the aged mice. Taken together, this suggests the altered steroid hormone environment seen

in LUTD is further exacerbated due to normal aging-related epigenetic modifications that need to be considered for better treatment efficacy.

COMBATting LONELINESS: SERVICE USE AMONG RURAL FAMILY CAREGIVERS OF PERSONS WITH DEMENTIA

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According to a 2018 AARP study, 42% of unpaid caregivers experience loneliness. While findings across multiple studies suggest that caregivers experience loneliness either because they lack intimacy in close relationships (i.e., emotional loneliness) or they feel disconnected from their social network (i.e., social loneliness), little is known about how aspects of dementia caregiving influence loneliness, particularly among rural caregivers. The purpose of this study was to examine the association between in-home service use and caregivers experience with both types of loneliness. Eighty-eight co-residing dementia caregivers in rural Appalachia (Mean Age = 68 years; 91% White; 58% Spouses) completed telephone interviews that included questions about their use of formal services and perceptions of emotional and social loneliness. More than half (58%) of the caregivers accessed 1 to 4 formal services. Regression models revealed that caregivers who experienced greater social loneliness were more likely to access personal care services ($p=0.013$) and respite services ($p=0.004$) compared to caregivers who experienced less social loneliness. Further, caregivers who experienced greater emotional loneliness were also more likely to access personal care ($p=0.028$) and respite ($p=0.039$) services compared to caregivers who experienced lower emotional loneliness. These associations remained robust even after controlling for relationship to the PwD (spouse vs. non-spouse). Findings suggest that beyond assisting with the care of the PwD, the use of formal services may help family caregivers manage loneliness and relieve social isolation. Discussion will focus on the importance of service accessibility and use for the health and psychological well-being of rural family caregivers.

ART TO LIFE: THE IMPACT OF AN EXPERIENTIAL ARTS PROGRAM ON ENGAGEMENT IN PERSONS LIVING WITH DEMENTIAS

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The Art to Life (ATL) program aims to improve the quality of life for persons living with dementia (PWD) through art therapy, intergenerational contact with college students, and life story preservation within an adult day service. This poster will present the results of an ongoing program evaluation to determine the effects of the intervention on PWDs' engagement in (1) communication with others and (2) art/creative activity. A two-member analysis team independently coded ethnographic field notes utilizing operational definitions of PWDs' observed behavior during momentary time sampling, and recording events of communication and art engagement using the modified ENGAGE measure (Hartmann et. al, 2017). Results across sessions ($N=97$) reveal communication

engagement ($M=28.30$, $SD=13.36$) significantly exceeded art engagement ($M=9.86$, $SD=5.56$), $t(96)=20.85$, $p=0.001$). These results suggest that engagement in reminiscence via intergenerational contact is a fundamental feature in comparison to art and creative activity within the ATL program. Exploratory qualitative content analysis of ethnographic field notes by a three-member coding team identified two key themes within the communication engagements. These emergent themes included validation of personhood and reminiscence of family ties. More studies are needed to determine if the scope and reach of intergenerational interventions may be increased through the nationwide translation of the ATL program.

AGING SEXUAL STEREOTYPES AND SEXUAL EXPRESSION IN MID- AND LATER LIFE: EXAMINING THE STEREOTYPE MATCHING EFFECT

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Ageist sexual stereotypes are culturally embedded and may prohibit midlife and older adults from achieving sexual wellness when internalized over the life course (i.e., stereotype embodiment), which was examined in the current study. A cross sectional, convenience sample of 972 adults aged 50 and older was recruited online via a crowdsourcing platform. Participants completed an online survey assessing aging sexual stigma and their participation in a spectrum of sexual and intimate behaviors. Two hierarchical linear regressions examined study hypotheses predicting a) sexual and b) intimate behaviors among middle age and older adults, while accounting for several known covariates (e.g., education, relationship status, health). Results suggest that older age ($\beta = -.24$, $p < .001$), being a woman ($\beta = -.29$, $p < .001$), and higher levels of aging sexual stigma ($\beta = -.30$, $p < 0.001$) were associated with less sexual activity ($F(19, 945) = 32.51$, $p < .001$, $R^2 = 0.40$). For intimate behaviors, older age ($\beta = -0.14$, $p < .05$) and higher levels of aging sexual stigma ($\beta = -0.24$, $p < .001$) were significantly associated with lower levels of intimate activity ($F(19, 945) = 39.80$, $p < .001$, $R^2 = 0.45$). Contrary to expectations, neither gender nor age cohort moderated the effect of aging sexual stigma. Ageist sexual stereotypes appear to affect individual sexual health and wellness via internalized beliefs. Future studies should focus on the potential malleability of aging sexual stigma beliefs, and at what point(s) in the life course they are modifiable.

SOCIAL MEDIA RESOURCES FOR BILINGUAL CAREGIVERS OF STROKE SURVIVORS

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Background: Stroke survivors experience long-term disability also affecting informal caregivers (ICG). With current technology, social media might be the only way for ICG to gain training/access support. What resources are available for