

(AIS) patients in China. The last study explored an association between perceived control and cognitive function among acute ischemic stroke (AIS) patients in China. The last two studies suggested that perceived control and social isolation may be potential targets in cognitive interventions for AIS patients. This symposium presents the understanding of dementia caregiver support, the empirical evidence of living with dementia, the attitudes towards dementia care among the next generation of nursing workforce, and the impact of social factors on cognitive functions longitudinally. The presenters emphasize the importance of improving care in long-term care and acute care settings. There is a need to design person and family-centered care to improve health and wellbeing of persons with cognitive impairment.

LIVING WITH EARLY-ONSET DEMENTIA IN CHINA: THROUGH A PERSON-CENTERED CARE LENS

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We conducted semi-structured interviews with 35 dyads of persons with early-onset dementia (EOD) and their primary informal care partners to explore their dyadic experiences of living EOD in Shanghai, China. Many of them are in their 50s and still need to make familial, financial, and social commitments. They experienced significant disruptions of their "normal" family life and family dynamics, social stigma, and felt marginalized when there was very limited age-appropriate support for them. During COVID-19 pandemic, many persons with EOD and their care partners had decreased social networking opportunities, physical exercises and experienced an increased level of social isolation. The pandemic further complicated their family dynamics, relationships, and communications. Care partners used their strengths to adaptively deal with multiple challenges, cope with the stress, social isolation, and normalize their family life by facilitating collaborative work with persons with EOD.

CAREGIVER SUPPORT FOR ASIAN AMERICAN ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND RELATED DEMENTIAS CAREGIVERS: A CONCEPTUAL SYNTHESIS

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Informal caregiver support has been defined as different types of interventions. However, it has not been well explained in the social context and not well discussed as an integrative concept for dementia caregivers who are Asian Americans. Therefore, the aim of this study was to conduct a dimensional analysis--a type of evidence synthesis--to explore caregiver support in the context of Asian American dementia caregivers. A synthesis of 40 articles produced four interrelated dimensions of caregiver support: Individual (language, information, psychological issue, and culture); Family (family member support, availability of extended family, and decision making); Community (bilingual and bicultural

help, and religion and spiritual source); and Professional healthcare system (expectations from healthcare professionals and caregivers for caregiver interventions, communication concordance, initiative in seeking help, and trust). The findings provide guidance for future studies on this population in promoting caregiver's health and developing caregiver interventions.

PERCEIVED CONTROL AND COGNITIVE FUNCTION AMONG ACUTE ISCHEMIC STROKE PATIENTS IN CHINA

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This study explored an association between perceived control and cognitive function among 437 acute ischemic stroke (AIS) patients in China. We collected data from one stroke center in each of the three cities (Shanghai, Nanjing, and Linyi) from June to December, 2020. Cognitive function was assessed by the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA), and perceived control was assessed by Perceived Control in Health Care Questionnaire at acute stage. Hierarchical linear regression was used. The average of perceived control and MoCA were 81.36 ± 0.877 and 19.66 ± 0.304 , respectively. A number of 374 (85.6%) patients were in cognitive impairment and 63 (14.4%) were cognitively normal. Perceived control was positively associated with cognitive function ($\beta = 0.103$, $p < 0.001$). After controlling for stroke severity, age, gender and education, the association was still significant ($\beta = 0.041$, $p = 0.014$). These findings suggest that perceived control may be a potential target in cognitive interventions for AIS patients.

THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL ISOLATION ON COGNITION AND QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG STROKE PATIENTS IN CHINA

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This study examined the impact of social isolation on cognitive function and Quality of Life (QoL) among acute ischemic stroke (AIS) patients in China. We conducted in-person interviews among 206 AIS patients during the acute stage and at 3-month after onset in three cities between May 2020 and February 2021. The data was collected during and post-COVID-19 period in China. We conducted bivariate and multiple regression analyses. Results show that over time, average level of social isolation decreased, and