

two or more types of social participation (OR=1.223). This study demonstrates that social trust and social support are the protective factors of smoking behavior among Chinese older adults, while social participation was a risk factor. The Chinese government has launched "the 2030 Plan for healthy China" to promote people's healthy behaviors, and this study will provide good evidence for actions aiming at reducing smoking behaviors among Chinese older adults.

## SESSION LB2570 (LATE BREAKING POSTER)

### LATE BREAKING POSTER SESSION III

#### 30-DAY READMISSION IN PATIENTS WITH CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE: DO PATIENTS KNOW THEIR RISK BEFORE DISCHARGE?

HANZHANG XU,<sup>1</sup> Heather R. Farmer,<sup>2</sup> Bradi Granger,<sup>3</sup> and Matthew Dupre<sup>3</sup>, 1. *Duke University School of Medicine, Durham, North Carolina, United States*, 2. *Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, United States*, 3. *Duke University School of Nursing, Durham, North Carolina, United States*

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is the leading cause of disability and death in the United States, and older adults with CVD are at a high risk of readmission after discharge. This study examined whether patients' perceived risk of readmission at discharge was associated with actual 30-day readmissions in patients with CVD. A standardized survey and electronic health records (EHR) were used to collect sociodemographic, psychosocial, behavioral, and clinical data on patients admitted to the Duke Heart Center (n=730). Prior to discharge, patients were asked their perceived likelihood of returning to the hospital for an unplanned/emergency visit within 30-days. Logistic regression models were used to examine all-cause 30-day readmission among patients who perceived low versus high readmission risk. Nearly 1-in-3 patients (31.4%) perceived high-risk of readmission at the time of discharge. Life stressors, poor self-rated health, and ADL limitations were associated with perceptions of high-risk. Patients who perceived high-risk had significantly higher subsequent readmissions compared with low-risk (23.3% vs. 15.6% p=0.016). Among patients who perceived low-risk of readmission, those who were widowed, had inadequate health literacy, and reported difficulty accessing care exhibited a higher likelihood of being readmitted. In those perceiving a high-risk, nonwhites and those with poor self-rated health, difficulty accessing care, and prior hospitalizations in the past year were significantly more likely to be readmitted. These findings have important implications for identifying CVD patients at high risk of readmission within 30 days after discharge, particularly older adults who may lack adequate resources (e.g., social support, literacy, access to care).

#### PREMIGRATION, DISPLACEMENT, AND POSTMIGRATION EXPERIENCES OF LONELINESS AMONG HMONG OLDER ADULTS

Cindy Vang,<sup>1</sup> and Michael Sieng<sup>2</sup>, 1. *University of Minnesota-Twin Cities School of Social Work, Saint Paul,*

*Minnesota, United States*, 2. *Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona, United States*

Available evidence highlights the detrimental impact of loneliness on the mental and physiological health of older adults. While immigrant older adults report higher prevalence for experiencing loneliness compared to native born older adults, minimal research has simultaneously explored the premigration, displacement, and postmigration experiences of loneliness among older adults with a refugee history. This study aimed to explore loneliness in these three phases among Hmong older adults, an ethnic minority group resettled in the United States as refugees over 40 years ago. Drawing on data from a constructivist grounded theory study guided by an intersectionality framework, the first author interviewed 17 community-dwelling Hmong older adults age 65 and older residing in Fresno and Sacramento, California. Two coders coded and analyzed the transcribed interviews. Findings revealed negative, disruptive, and discriminatory experiences underscored by systems of oppression grounded on the social, political, psychological, and cultural context of each phase. Influencing factors that contributed to loneliness were identified as: trust, loss, aging-related issues, isolation, sense of community, access to cultural community, instability, violence, and cultural adjustments. In specific phases, particular influencing factors were more evident and persistent in producing loneliness. Some influencing factors remained a problem for participants across all phases. With the unprecedented growth of refugees all over the world, this study highlights the need for more research, practice, and policy focused on the context of the refugee experience to gain greater insight into their loneliness experiences and expand the notion of loneliness as an individual experience.

#### FACTORS AFFECTING BEHAVIORAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS IN OLDER ADULTS WITH DEMENTIA

HWANG SINWOO,<sup>1</sup> and Eunhee Cho<sup>2</sup>, 1. *Yonsei university, Seoul, Korea, Republic of*, 2. *Professor, College of Nursing, Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea, Republic of*

The purpose of this study was to identify factors predicting behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia(BPSD) in older adults with Dementia. This is a cross-sectional study, recruiting 157 participants from neurology general hospital as study subjects. Data collection was performed from June 2018 to May 2019. BPSD were classified using a modified version of the Cohen-Mansfield agitation inventory(CMAI), which are physically non-aggressive behaviors(PNAB), physically aggressive behaviors(PGAB), verbally non-aggressive behaviors(VNAB), verbally aggressive behaviors(VAGB). The Cornell scale for depression in dementia(CSDD), korea activity of daily living scale(K-ADL), korean mini-mental state examination(K-MMSE), activity and sleep time through using actigraphy for 2weeks, salivary melatonin and cortisol level at 4 times a day done after waking up, after breakfast, before and after dinner, and medication were measured as influencing factors. The generalized linear mixed model analyses indicated that VNAB and VAGB were associated with severe depression(p<0.01, respectively), low melatonin level at the after waking up (p<0.05, respectively), and high melatonin

level before dinner ( $p < 0.05$ , respectively). On the PNAB and PGAB, severe depression ( $p < 0.05$ , respectively) and high activity ( $p < 0.05$ , respectively) showed great influences. These findings suggest that developing of intervention of BPSD must be started with detecting depression, ADL. Considering the factors of each type of symptom, tailoring an individual approach is recommended. In addition, this study identified that the activity through actigraphy and salivary melatonin measurement are useful tools to examine BPSD. It can be helpful in the objective evaluation of BPSD.

#### RETIREMENT TIMING AND POST-RETIREMENT HEALTH: QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL EVIDENCE FROM DENMARK

Jeevitha Y. Qvist<sup>1</sup>, *1. Department of Political Science, Aalborg University, Aalborg, Denmark*

A growing concern among policy makers in the European welfare states is that the proportion of the population in the working age has decreased over the last decades. In response to these demographic trends, many European countries have introduced reforms that roll back welfare policies that enables early retirement in order to sustain the current standards of living. However, scholars have voiced the concern that reforms which prevent early retirement could cause a rise in health inequality in old age because some people are not able to extend their working life. There are two contradictory views on post-retirement health. Retirement can either be seen as a kind of identity crisis, leading to less motivation to maintain health or retirement can be seen as a health preserving transition, enabling individuals to relieve stress and be more aware of their health. So far, empirical evidence on the effect of retirement timing on post-retirement health is inconclusive about the causal nature of this relationship. To estimate the causal effect of retirement timing on post-retirement health, this paper uses month of birth variation in incentives to postpone early retirement in the cohort born in 1939 that was created by a reform of the Danish retirement legislation, which the government introduced in 1999. The results suggest that people who retire at the age of 60 have more adverse health outcomes in old age than people who retire later, but this difference does not appear to be caused by differences in retirement timing.

#### HEALTHY AGEING FOR ALL? SOCIOECONOMIC CHANGES OVER TIME IN DISABILITY-FREE AND INDEPENDENT LIFE EXPECTANCIES

Holly Q. Bennett,<sup>1</sup> Fiona E. Matthews,<sup>1</sup> Louise Robinson,<sup>1</sup> Lynne Corner,<sup>1</sup> A Kingston,<sup>1</sup> and Carol Jagger<sup>1</sup>, *1. Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom*

Background: Previous research using cross-sectional data shows widening inequalities in disability-free life expectancy (DFLE) by socioeconomic status (SES) in the UK. We aimed to understand the underlying transitions of DFLE and years dependency free (DepFLE) using longitudinal data from the Cognitive Function and Ageing Studies (CFAS I and CFAS II). Methods: Two large population based studies of those aged 65+ in three centres (Newcastle, Nottingham, Cambridgeshire) interviewed at baseline in 1991 (CFAS I) and 2011 (CFAS II) with follow up two years later. Disability was measured using difficulty in activities of daily living

(ADL), and dependency by time between help required for ADLs. SES was based on area deprivation categorised into study specific tertiles. Transitions between disability or dependency states and death were modelled using Interpolated Markov Chain software. Results: Between 1991 and 2011, DFLE and disabled life expectancy (DLE) at age 65 increased for men in every SES group, with men being less likely to become disabled or die, and more likely to recover, in 2011 than 1991 across SES groups. For the most disadvantaged women, DFLE was similar, and DLE increased, whilst for the remaining women DFLE increased and DLE was similar. For women probability of recovery increased and probability of death from disability decreased but probability of becoming disabled decreased only for the most advantaged. DepFLE patterns across time were similar but more pronounced. Conclusion: Preventive measures should focus on reducing the disability and dependency onset in the most disadvantaged to ensure inequalities do not widen further.

#### CEREBRAL ATROPHY CORRESPONDING TO TOOTH LOSS IN ELDERLY INDIVIDUALS

Yojiro Umezaki,<sup>1</sup> Rui Egashira,<sup>2</sup> Michiko Makino,<sup>1</sup> and Toru Naito<sup>2</sup>, *1. Department of General Dentistry, Fukuoka Dental College, Fukuoka, Japan, 2. Fukuoka dental college, Fukuoka, Japan*

Recent advances in the aging of Japanese society, have meant that the chance of encountering dementia patients in dental clinics is dramatically increasing. Many studies have shown that the brain volume decreases along with the progression of dementia. Although previous studies have reported a relationship between tooth loss or periodontitis and the onset of dementia, the pathological mechanisms underlying this association have not been elucidated. In this study, we focused on the relationship between the oral condition and brain atrophy to discuss how to adequately deal with dementia patients. This study included fifteen participants who underwent brain MRI (magnetic resonance imaging). We obtained information on the oral condition, lifestyle, cognitive function and brain atrophy. The cognitive function was assessed using the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE). MR images of each patient were analyzed with the Voxel-based Specific Regional Analysis System for Alzheimer's Disease to quantitate the degree of brain atrophy. The study population included 4 male and 11 female patients. The mean age was 75.9 years. The mean number of present teeth was 15.0. The median MMSE score was 26. The degree of atrophy of the whole brain was significantly correlated with the number of present teeth ( $r = -0.72$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) and the presence of a daily exercise habit ( $r = -0.66$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). This study showed that the number of present teeth could be an indicator reflecting the progress of dementia. Preserving the teeth as well as the acquisition of a regular exercise habit might be important for preventing dementia.

#### HEALTHCARE ACCESS AND SOCIAL ENGAGEMENT OF OLDER MINORITY ADULTS: EXPERIENCES NAVIGATING TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS

December Maxwell,<sup>1</sup> Rebecca L. Mauldin,<sup>1</sup> and Dennis Kao<sup>2</sup>, *1. The University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, Texas, United States, 2. Carleton University, School of Social Work, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada*