

is known on which factors make a difference in experiencing caregiving distress among solo caregivers. We focused on the empirical findings on the negative impact of social isolation on caregiver's mental health, examining if and how the intersection of solo caregiving and social isolation is related to severe caregiving stress among caregivers of older adults in Korea. We analyzed 501 family caregivers of older adults in Korea using survey data from the Care Work and the Economy research project (2018). We conducted ordinal logistic regression analysis. The findings show that solo caregivers with a lack of social time fall under the most at-risk group of caregivers in terms of experiencing severe stress (OR=3.72, SE=0.93) whereas solo caregivers with enough social time did not show significantly higher stress compared to the reference group (OR=1.50, SE=0.43). Being socially isolated caregivers still had high levels of stress despite the division of care (OR=2.16, SE=0.55), implying the need to provide caregivers more time for social interaction with others. The current public long-term care insurance in Korea provides limited hours of in-home care aide services to enable aging in place of older adults. To reduce the social isolation of caregivers, it is necessary to extend the service hours and provide support, such as creating online caregiver networks.

SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS ACROSS THE LIFE COURSE AND SMOKING TRAJECTORIES OF OLDER ADULT SMOKERS IN THE U.S.

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The objective of this study is to assess how SES over the life course impacts smoking cessation among older adult smokers in the U.S. 6,058 current smokers 50 years and older were identified from the 1998-2018 Waves of the Health and Retirement Study (HRS). The outcome of interest was smoking cessation. The main independent predictor was lifetime SES, categorized as low child and low adult SES (persistent low); low child, high adult SES; high child, low adult SES; and high child, high adult SES (persistent high). Multilevel mixed-effect logistic model was used to examine how lifetime SES predicts smoking cessation at age 65 and over time, adjusted by health and smoking covariates. The majority of older smokers had persistent high lifetime SES (60.3%), followed by high child/low adult SES (18.7%), persistent low SES (15.5%) and low child/high adult SES (5.6%). Compared to those with persistent high SES, those with persistent low SES were more likely to be Hispanic (25.9% vs. 3.0%, $p < 0.001$) or non-Hispanic Black (22.7% vs. 8.7%, $p < 0.001$), respectively. The adjusted results showed that at age 65, compared to those with persistent high SES, those with persistent low SES, low child/high adult SES, and low adult/high child SES were less likely to quit (OR: 0.42, 95%CI:0[.31-0.56]; OR:0.37, [0.24-0.55]; OR:0.53, [0.40-0.70], respectively). Similar results were observed over time for those with persistent low SES and low adult/high child SES. However, there was no significant difference for those with low child/high adult SES.

STAYING CONNECTED DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: EXPERIENCES OF OLDER PEOPLE IN MEXICO AND SCOTLAND

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During the pandemic older people saw transformations in their social connections due to lockdowns and other restrictions. Technology provided one mechanism for them to stay connected with others, but technology may not be accessible or desirable for everyone. Gender, socioeconomic status, ethnicity, age and other factors enhance or limit engagement with technology. This project explored experiences of older people in Mexico and Scotland during the pandemic and examined the potential of everyday technology to help maintain social connectedness. A mixed methods approach included secondary analysis of large-scale datasets alongside primary data. Online semi-structured interviews and focus groups were carried out with 36 older people in Mexico and 23 older people in Scotland. Sampling was purposeful creating a diverse sample across age, gender, ethnicity and socioeconomic status. The findings demonstrate that advantages and disadvantages accumulated in the life course determine how older people select, optimize and compensate for new ways of staying socially connected during the pandemic in both countries. The use of technologies among older people is further mediated by structural inequalities with differences found between Mexico and Scotland in specific patterns identified. Further, stereotypes about older age and technology use are obstacles to the use of technology, as they affect the perception of self-efficacy by older people. Despite the obstacles, this study has shown that older people have a broad range of resources that have enabled them to cope with the pandemic and utilise technology to maintain social connections. The project offers recommendations to support older people's human rights.

THE EXPERIENCES OF OLDER ADULTS WITH CANNABIS AND MENTAL HEALTH: A SCOPING REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

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Following the 2018 federal legalization of cannabis in Canada, there was a drastic increase in older adults reporting marijuana use. Most cannabis research today focuses on children and young adults, however, it is important to acknowledge the potential harms in seniors as well. Aging and substance use presents unique considerations, such as

the interactions between cannabis and chronic conditions, multiple comorbidities, polypharmacy, and mental health. The goal of this scoping review was to analyze the literature that addresses mental health outcomes of seniors who use cannabis, in order to answer the main research question: What is the relationship between older adults' use of cannabis and mental health? Following Arksey and O'Malley's five-stage framework, 10 electronic databases were searched along with a hand search of references. The search revealed 7000+ peer-reviewed and grey literature sources. 233 full-text sources were assessed for eligibility, with a total of 25 articles included. Thematic content analysis produced four major themes which addressed: (1) Usage characteristics; (2) User characteristics; (3) Outcomes; and (4) Physical and mental health considerations. Findings from this scoping review are positioned in terms of their implications for research, practice, and policy. While more in-depth, qualitative methods are required to develop further research, several harm-reduction strategies may be immediately utilized by both users and healthcare practitioners. It is critical that older adults and their physicians are able to make cannabis-related decisions with evidence-informed guidance to prevent problematic cannabis use and ensure positive mental health outcomes.

THE INFLUENCE OF COGNITIVE FUNCTION ON ADHERENCE TO BREAST CANCER SCREENING AMONG OLDER AMERICAN WOMEN

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Cognitive decline and impairment among older adults have become an important public health issue. Previous research shows older women have a greater prevalence of Alzheimer's disease than Men. Among women, breast cancer is one of the most common types of cancer. Over half of breast cancer deaths occur in women aged 65 and older. Therefore, early detection of breast cancer through mammogram screening is important among older women. This study aimed to examine the influence of cognitive function on adherence to mammogram breast cancer screening among older American women aged 65 and older. Data from the Health and Retirement Study (2012-2016) was obtained and analyzed. The independent variable of the study was cognitive function (normal, not normal). Adherence to mammogram (low, moderate, high) was the dependent variable. Multinomial regression was performed to examine the association between cognitive function and adherence to mammogram after controlling for demographic covariates. In the study, 33.3% of respondents had impaired cognitive function and 21.7% showed low adherence to mammogram screening. Regression results found that older women with impaired cognitive function were more likely to be in low adherence group (OR=1.30, p=0.01) or moderate adherence group (OR=1.47, p<0.001) relatively to be in high adherence group compared to older women with normal cognitive function. The development and implementation of interventions are needed for reducing barriers to accessing cancer screening services in high-risk vulnerable

populations. This submission is considered late-breaking research because study findings were obtained from a recently completed student's master's project.

THE LINK BETWEEN ENVIRONMENT, AGE, AND HEALTH IN A LARGE COHORT OF COMPANION DOGS FROM THE DOG AGING PROJECT

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Exposure to social environmental adversity strongly predicts health and survival in many species such as non-human primates, wild mammals, and humans. However, little is known about how the health and mortality effects of these social determinants vary across the lifespan. Using the companion dog, which serves as a powerful comparative model for human health and aging due to our shared biology and environment, we examined which components of the social environment impact health, and how the effects vary with age, in dogs. We first drew on detailed survey data from owners of 27,547 dogs from the Dog Aging Project and identified six factors that together explained 35% of the variation in dog's social environment. These factors all predicted measures of health, disease, and mobility, when controlling for dog age and weight. Factors capturing measures of financial and household adversity were linked to poorer companion dog health, while factors associated with the social companions, like dogs and adults, were linked to better health. Interestingly, some of these effects differed across a dog's lifespan: for instance, the effect of neighborhood disadvantage on disease instances was strongest in older dogs. Together, our findings point to similar links between adversity and health in companion dogs, and set up future work on the molecular and biological changes associated with environmental variation in order to identify ways to mitigate or even reverse the negative environmental effects.

THE MODIFIED MINI MENTAL STATE (3MS) TEST - DEVELOPMENT OF AN ONLINE TRAINING PROGRAM

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The Modified Mini Mental State (3MS), a screening test for cognitive abilities, can be administered in approximately 10 minutes and has a score range of 0-100. Early detection of cognitive impairment is important for clinical care. An individual's score change over time can also help assess disease progression and treatment effects. The Web of Science, an online database, reports 1,864 publications using the 3MS, including 412 in the last 5 years. Articles came from 52 countries in 7 continents, with languages in English (98.7%), French (0.5%), Spanish (0.5%), German