Thu 23 May 2019

09:30 - 10:15

Keynote 1 - Dr. John Rowe

**Location:** K2+K3  
**Chair:** Boo Johansson

**Session Type:** Keynote

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**Dr John W Rowe**
President, International Association for Gerontology & Geriatrics

Dr. John W. Rowe, current president of the International Association for Gerontology & Geriatrics, is the Julius B. Richmond Professor of Health Policy and Aging at the Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health. Previously, from 2000 until late 2006, Dr. Rowe served as Chairman and CEO of Aetna, Inc., one of the nation’s leading health care and related benefits organizations. Before his tenure at Aetna, from 1998 to 2000, Dr. Rowe served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Mount Sinai NYU Health, one of the nation’s largest academic health care organizations. From 1988 to 1998, prior to the Mount Sinai-NYU Health merger, Dr. Rowe was President of the Mount Sinai Hospital and the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York City. Before joining Mount Sinai, Dr. Rowe was a Professor of Medicine and the founding Director of the Division on Aging at the Harvard Medical School, as well as Chief of Gerontology at Boston’s Beth Israel Hospital. He was Director of the MacArthur Foundation Research Network on Successful Aging and is co-author, with Robert Kahn, Ph.D., of Successful Aging (Pantheon, 1998).

Currently, Dr. Rowe leads the Aging Society Network. He was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the National Academy of Medicine. He serves on the Board of Trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Board of Fellows of Harvard Medical School, and recently stepped down as chairman of the board of overseers of Columbia University’s Mailman School of Public Health. He was founding Chair of the Advisory Council of Stanford University’s Center on Longevity, a founding Commissioner of the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission (Medpac) and Chair of the Board of Trustees of the University of Connecticut and the Marine Biological Laboratory.

Dr Rowe has an impressive publication record and he is highly cited for his publications on successful aging and its characteristics.

10:45 - 12:00

S1- IAGG-ER President Symposium - Frailty and Successful Aging -- Reconciling Two Conflicting Worlds of Gerontology

Location: K1
Chair: Clemens Tesch Roemer, Germany

Session Type: Symposia

Successful aging has been defined traditionally from the perspective of positive gerontology: Low burden of morbidity, good functional health, and high participation in society maintained their status as core components of successful aging over decades of debate of the particularly influential Rowe and Kahn model. Preventive measures and other interventions promise a disease-free life until death. This idea culminated in the promise of compression of morbidity (James Fries) and the assumption of an increasing disease-free life period across cohort-flow. Frailty is seen as the opposite of successful aging. Hence, high burden of disease, functional dependency, and retreat from societal participation are seen as characteristics of “unsuccessful aging”.

Can the two antithetic constructs of frailty and successful aging be reconciled? Empirically, it has been shown that gains in life expectancy comprise both years in good health as well as years in poor health. Although it has been pointed out that added years in good health outnumber added years in poor health (relative compression of morbidity), functional loss, dependency, and need of care will also constitute a major phase of the life course of a vast majority of older persons in the near future. Hence, the vision of a disease-free life until death seems unrealistic and in opposition to epidemiological trends in frailty and care dependency.

In this symposium, we explore ways to reconcile frailty and successful aging by means of theoretical concepts and empirical findings. Special emphasis is put on social and environmental contexts which might be a promising theoretical and empirical avenue to conceptualize successful aging with frailty and functional dependency. Social support (e.g. adequate care relations) as well as environmental assistance (e.g. advanced housing solutions, innovative technology) might indeed constitute the basis for interventions that enable self-determined, participating, and thus successful aging with frailty.

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

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<td>10:45 - 11:30</td>
<td>Successful Aging as a Predictor of Entering Long-Term Care (LTC) Among Oldest Old--The Vitality 90+ Study</td>
<td>Lily Nosraty [+]</td>
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<td>Successful Aging and Aging in Frailty: From Contradiction to Reconciliation?</td>
<td>Hans-Werner Wahl [+]</td>
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<td>Measuring Successful Aging with Respect for what Matters to Older Persons</td>
<td>Koen Decancq [+]</td>
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<td>Growing Very Old in Germany in Good Quality of Life</td>
<td>Roman Kaspar [+]</td>
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Keynote 2 - Prof. Afaf Meleis

Location: K2+K3
Chair: Hanna Falk

Session Type: Keynote
Afaf Meleis, Dean emerita and Professor of Nursing and Sociology

“I expect to learn from my Nordic colleagues, see my old friends, make new friends and remind the audience of our nursing theoretical heritage, and the value of theory in giving a strong voice for nursing to continue to affect health care policies and practice.”

The IAGG-ER congresses are multidisciplinary, and covers aspects of aging from the level of cell components to societal participation. How do you see your own role within this broad field of scientific inquiries?

My role is to inspire and support interest in the use of coherent theoretical frameworks that drive investigation questions related to the lack of equity in the care of the vulnerable populations globally. Among the vulnerable populations are those who are growing old, as well as those who are marginalized and are not rewarded for their caregiving roles. Additionally, my role is to acknowledge and to inspire scholarly contributions by nurse scientists.

What are the most exciting challenges in your field of aging research?

The global focus on vulnerable populations, women as providers and recipients of care, underserved minorities and the centrality of nursing in providing the compassionate evidence based care to these populations.

Dr. Meleis is Dean Emerita and Professor of Nursing and Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania. She has dedicated her career to transitions theory, global health, women’s health, culturally-competent practice, interprofessional education and the epistemological analysis of the discipline of nursing.

Homepage: https://www.nursing.upenn.edu/live/profiles/69-afaf-i-meleis

10:45 - 12:00

S2 - Life-Course Perspective for Health and Disease in Old Age

**Location:** H1  
**Chair:** Timo Strandberg, Finland  
**Session Type:** Symposia

What's past is prologue said William Shakespeare, and for old age and its problems the prologue is life-course. Life begins in utero, and David Barker and colleagues hypothesized that the roots of many chronic diseases start very early (the fetal origins hypothesis). This hypothesis has been modified during years and it relates closely to epigenetics. An important contributor for ageing are telomeres, the length of which is determined genetically, but also affected during life course by various factors. Geriatric syndromes such as frailty are commonly restricted to old age only, but also they may have their roots in history. Emerging data from cohorts followed-up for decades are shedding light on how quality of life in old age is modulated by factors in youth and midlife.

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<td>10:45 - 12:00</td>
<td>Telomere Length: An Early Life Determinism with a Significant Impact in the Pace of Aging</td>
<td>Athanase Benetos [*]</td>
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<td>Early Life Programming of Health and Disease</td>
<td>Johan Eriksson [*]</td>
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<td>Life Course Antecedents of Geriatric Syndromes Like Frailty</td>
<td>John Morley [*]</td>
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<td>Midlife Predictors of Quality of Life in Old Age</td>
<td>Timo Strandberg [*]</td>
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OP1 - Support for Capability

**Location:** G1  
**Chair:** Mikaela Von Bonsdorff  
**Session Type:** Oral Poster

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<td>Childhood Adversities and Home Atmosphere as Determinants of Coping with Adversity in Old Age: Evidence from the Helsinki Birth Cohort Study</td>
<td>Mikaela von Bonsdorff [*]</td>
<td>OP.1.01</td>
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<td>Supporting Capability and Participation - Outcomes of Reablement in Danish Home Care</td>
<td>Lea Graff [*]</td>
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<td>Fit &amp; Strong! in Portugal: Preliminary Outcomes</td>
<td>Natália Duarte [*]</td>
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<td>Patient Participation at the Interface between Market, Bureaucracy and Profession: Exploring the Perspectives of Healthcare Professionals in Intermediate Care</td>
<td>Linda Kvæl [*]</td>
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<td>Three Models for Analyzing Long-Term Care</td>
<td>Myra Lewinter [*]</td>
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<td>The Changing Landscape of Technology for Support and Care for Persons Living with Dementia - Where Do We Go From Here?</td>
<td>Becky Horst [*]</td>
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<td>The Challenges of Aging: A Globally Diverse and Interconnected Issue</td>
<td>Alexandra Jackson [*]</td>
<td>OP.1.08</td>
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10:45 - 12:00

S3 - Biomarkers of Aging in a Life Course Perspective

**Location:** G2  
**Chair:** Sara Hägg, Sweden  
**Session Type:** Symposia

Biomarkers of aging are, according to the definition of the American Federation for Aging Research (AFAR), a measurement that can be used repeatedly in humans or animals to monitor the rate of aging better than chronological age. Hence, it should be a measurement that represents the underlying aging process and not the effect of a disease. Today, many studies have presented evidence for useful biomarkers of aging such as telomere length, clinical inflammatory markers, epigenetic composites and proteomic scores to mention a few. They all may represent different aspects of aging, but it is not well known how these biomarkers represent the aging pace across the life course. They may be better at capturing underlying biology at midlife than in old age? This symposium aims to discuss the age factor, or longitudinal perspective, in studies using biomarkers of aging.

In the first talk, longitudinal associations between DNA methylation levels and the frailty index are analyzed. Epigenetic processes are important regulators of the aging process, but it is less known how they relate to the frailty index across old age. Here, results from three twin cohorts with repeated collections from mid-life to old age will be included. In the second talk, time-varying effects on the associations between different biomarkers and cancer will be discussed. The next talk will present results from analyses of biomarkers capturing different parts of the aging process such as inflammation, metabolisms, oxidative stress, life style factors, organ functions, and tissue damage. The associations of these biomarkers with self-rated health across the life course will be discussed using cohorts from the European MARK-AGE project. Finally, the last talk will include measurements of amino acids and their associations with the development of multi-morbidity in a 9-year follow-up cohort study of aged individuals from the city of Stockholm.

Taken together, these studies will highlight the importance of including a life course perspective when studying biomarkers of aging in relation to an outcome.

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<td></td>
<td>Heritability and Time-Varying Effects in Biomarkers of Aging and Cancer</td>
<td>Jacob Hjelmborg [*]</td>
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<td>Biological Pathways of Multimorbidity</td>
<td>Davide Vetrano [*]</td>
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<td>Self-Rated Health is Associated with Several Biomarkers: Evidence from Three Human Populations</td>
<td>Laura Kananen [*]</td>
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<td>Epigenetic Signatures for Frailty – Discovering the DNA Methylation Sites that Associate with the Frailty Index (FI)</td>
<td>Juulia Jylhävä [*]</td>
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10:45 - 12:00

S4 - Ageing and Care in Cultural Perspective

**Location:** G3  
**Chair:** Isabelle Albert, Luxembourg  
**Session Type:** Symposia
Population ageing and migration are key issues in many societies today. Despite globalisation and cultural contact, cultures still differ in their ideas and expectations with respect to ageing and late life. This becomes particularly evident regarding old age provision. Whereas old age care preferences in western, individualistically oriented cultures rather highlight autonomy and staying independent as long as possible, collectivistic cultures traditionally rely on family care and co-residence. Cultural preferences are also expressed in different policies and extent of state provision for old-age. The question of how care decisions are taken becomes particularly prominent in light of societal transitions or migration when old care patterns might no longer hold. The present symposium focusses on cultural aspects of ageing and care from different parts of the world, drawing on both qualitative and quantitative methodologies. Starting with a general view on how people prepare for later life, the symposium deepens the focus on transitions to old age care in different cultural contexts and in light of migration. The first presentation draws on a large cross-cultural comparison between Germany, Hong Kong, and the US, and examines how personal timing of late-life preparation is associated with subjective residual life expectation. In the next contribution, we have then a closer look into cultural influences on older people’s transition into a nursing home, taking into account also family and context factors. This is followed by an in-depth look into decisional processes related to care home entry in a non-western cultural context. Afterwards, we address the context of migration, thereby comparing more independently oriented vs. family oriented cultural contexts and how the transition between the two might have an impact on preferences for different care arrangements. Finally, we focus on the emerging topic of specific needs of migrants in nursing homes, increasingly important in light of growing numbers of ageing first generation migrants.

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### S5 - Prevention and Rehabilitation of Osteoporotic Fractures in Disadvantaged Populations (PROFinD 2)

**Location:** G4  
**Chair:** Kilian Rapp, Germany

**Session Type:** Symposia

Osteoporosis and osteoporotic fractures (OF) are one of the leading causes for the loss of autonomy and disability and remain a major health problem. PROFinD 2 is a nationally funded consortium addressing prevention, therapy and rehabilitation of OF. The main results of the projects will be presented.

The first presentation addresses a health care fund driven program, which encourages insured older persons to adhere to national guidelines regarding bone health and physical activity and falls prevention. This cluster-randomized study was initiated in 47 intervention and 143 control districts in 5 federal states of Germany and is one of the largest prevention programs in rural areas so far. Within two years more than 10,000 persons were directly contacted and motivated to make use of the components of the program. Results of the process evaluation will be presented.

The second talk presents the effect of orthogeriatric co-management (OGCM) on mortality after hip fracture. Data of more than 55,000 hip fractures treated between 2014 and 2016 in Germany were analysed. Results show a highly significant reduction of mortality in patients treated in centers with OGCM. This is the so far largest study demonstrating a clear superiority of OGCM compared to usual care.

The third talk describes small area variations after hip fractures on outcome measures like disability or mortality in Germany using routine data of a sickness fund. In addition, a prediction tool for major OF based on routine data of sickness funds will be presented.

The fourth talk will present results of a randomised controlled trial determining the effects of a new rehabilitation program for OF patients with cognitive impairment or dementia. Follow-up has just been finished. Outcome measures of the multifactorial intervention are physical activity (primary outcome), physical performance and psychological wellbeing (secondary outcomes) of patients and their family caregivers.

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<td>10:45 - 12:00</td>
<td>Dealing With the Challenges of Ageing Migrants in Switzerland: Present and Future of Culture-Sensitive Care</td>
<td>Beate Schwarz [+]</td>
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<td>Decision-making and Choice or Sine Qua Non? Care Home Entry in Tamil Nadu, India</td>
<td>Vanessa Burholt [+]</td>
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<td>Care Preferences in the Context of Migration: Nursing Home, Mobile Assistance or Family?</td>
<td>Isabelle Albert [+]</td>
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<td>Subjective Residual Life Expectation and Timing of Late-Life Preparation Across Adulthood: Are There Cultural Differences?</td>
<td>Frieder Lang [+]</td>
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<td>Transition into a Nursing Home: Theoretical Framework for Research on the Influence of Cultural Factors</td>
<td>Thomas Boll [+]</td>
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### Effect of Orthogeriatric Comangement on Mortality and Rehospitalisation in Patients with Hip Fracture

**Effect of Orthogeriatric Comangement on Mortality and Rehospitalisation in Patients with Hip Fracture**

**The Osteoporotic Fracture Prevention Program in Rural Areas (OFRA)**

**Multifactorial Intervention for Hip and Pelvic Fracture Patients with Mild to Moderate Cognitive Impairment: a Dual-centre Randomized Controlled Trial**

**Development of a Risk Assessment Tool for Osteoporotic Hip Fracture Prevention + Analysis of Regional Variation of Health-related Outcomes after Hip Fracture**

**Speakers/Authors**

**Kilian Rapp [+]**

**Patrick Roigk [+]**

**Klaus Dr. Pfeiffer [+]**

**Claudia Schulz [+]**
S6 - Gender and Social Inequalities in Disability-Free Life Expectancy in Later Life

Location: J1  
Chair: Linda Enroth, Finland

Session Type: Symposia

The rapid ageing of the populations has raised concern about how the burden of disabilities and health problems will affect future health and social care needs. Thus, a key question is whether increasing life expectancy is accompanied by years lived with or without disabilities. The theory of the compression of morbidity was postulated 40 years ago but there is still no clear answer as to whether the proportion of life with disability is compressed, postponed or expanded in older adults.

Health expectancy (HE) indicators combine mortality and morbidity information. The most popular HE indicator is disability-free life expectancy (DFLE), which is the number of remaining years that an individual is expected to live without disabilities. DFLE is calculated by the Sullivan method, which combines mortality information from period life tables and disability information from survey data. Different indicators of disability/health problems may lead to different conclusions about the trends in HE.

As both components of DFLE, mortality and disability, are known to vary by gender and socioeconomic status, population averages may overlook important differences in specific sub-groups. For instance, if the state pension age is linked to average life expectancy in the whole population, the differences in life expectancy between white and blue collar workers are ignored. Information on gender and socioeconomic inequalities in trends in DFLE are crucial for sustainable policy planning.

This symposium provides insights into the past and future trends in DFLE as well as gender and socioeconomic inequalities in these trends. The first study examines occupational disparities in partial life expectancy and health expectancy between age 50 and 75 in Denmark. The second and third studies assess trends in health expectancies by gender and level of education in Sweden. The fourth study investigates trends and gender differences in DFLE at very old age in Finland and the fifth study forecasts future trends in DFLE in England.

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<td>10:45 - 12:00</td>
<td>Educational Disparities in Disability Free Life Expectancy in Sweden, 2002-2014</td>
<td>Stefan Fors [+]</td>
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<td>Future Trends in Disability-Free Life expectancy in England and the Role of Education: Results from the Population Ageing and Care Simulation (PACSim) Model</td>
<td>Carol Jagger [+]</td>
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<td>Occupational Inequality in Life expectancy and Health expectancy in Denmark</td>
<td>Henrik Brennum-Hansen [+]</td>
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<td>Trends in Life Expectancy Without Complex Health Problems Between 1992 and 2011: Differences by Gender and Education</td>
<td>Bettina Meinow [+]</td>
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<td>Trends and Gender Differences in Disability-Free Life Expectancy among the Oldest Old 2001-2014: Evidence from The Vitality 90+ Study</td>
<td>Linda Enroth [+]</td>
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S7 - Oral Health in Older Adults - Much More Than Dentistry

Location: J2
Chair: Catharina Häggl, Sweden

Session Type: Symposia

Co-chair: Inger Wårdh

Today we have a complex situation concerning oral health in older people. Most individuals have their own teeth and/or complicated fixed restorations. In a period of life where the possibilities to handle daily oral care often are impaired, the need for oral care is important due to an increase in risk factors for oral diseases. The oral situation requires advanced daily oral care procedures and the solution will hopefully be to collaborate with other professions.

The symposium will open with a lecture about oral health in older adults and the need of interprofessional collaboration. Then follows a presentation about possible connections between cognition, nutrition and chewing ability. Finally, results from an oral health risk assessment tool (ROAG-J) within the Swedish quality register for preventive care of older people (Senior Alert), will be presented.

Two of the presenters are dentists and one is a dental hygienist. They have different experiences of oral health in older people but are all convinced that dentistry alone will not be enough to face the need for oral care in the growing older population. Oral health is so much more than teeth. Oral health affects the whole orofacial region and is an important part of general health and quality of life. The symposium will end with a short panel discussion.

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<tr>
<td>10:45 - 12:00</td>
<td>Oral Health in Older adults - Aspects and Approaches Regarding Interprofessional Collaboration.</td>
<td>Lene Hystad Hove [+]</td>
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**10:45 - 12:00**

**S8 - Age and Agency in a Digitized World - New Perspectives on Use and Non-Use of New Technologies in Later Life**

**Location:** R2  
**Chair:** Vera Gallistl, Austria

Session Type: Symposia

Digital technologies have gained vast relevance in today’s societies. Smart devices (e.g., smartphones, tablets, fitness trackers) are substantially integrated into the everyday lives of older people. Consequently, older adults’ capabilities and actions in using technologies have been one focus of gerontological research. Contemporary gerontology has put older adults’ technology acceptance, usage and competences on its research agenda, exploring when, how and where new technologies are used by the older population. But what does it mean to act with technologies in older age? And is this acting solely dependent from the user, or do technological devices have an influence on how, when and why they are used by the older population?

In this session, we want to explore the notions and concepts of agency that are used when studying older adults and technologies and expand gerontological thinking towards notions of non-human agency. We discuss different understandings of agency in regards to ageing and technologies: Psychological models of older adults’ technology acceptance emphasize motivations and barriers for technology (non) usage; Science-and-Technology Studies research works with notions of agency that is distributed between people and technologies and research from design studies assumes that the usage of technological devices is not only a result of users’ actions, but equally shaped by how technological artefacts are designed and “scripted”.

The session poses the following questions: How, when and where do older adults interact with different technologies in their everyday lives? Which innovative, unintended and deviant ways of acting with technologies in later life can we find, and what emancipatory potential might be gained from analyzing their use and non-use? How can we conceptualize agency in regard to ageing? In addressing these questions, we want to expand concepts of agency used in gerontological research so far and discuss if not only older adults, but also technologies have gained agency in digitized worlds.

**NOTE:** Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.
10:45 - 12:00

O2 - Sexuality and Intimacy

**Location:** R22+R23

**Session Type:** Oral

**Chair:** Laura Brown, UK

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<td>Consensus Validation of the FORTA (Fit fOR The Aged) List in the U.S.</td>
<td>Martin Wehling [+]</td>
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<td>11:00</td>
<td>Let's Talk about the 'S' Word! Developing a Staff Training Resource to Support the Sexuality, Intimacy and Relationship Needs of Care Home Residents</td>
<td>Laura Brown [+]</td>
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<td>11:15</td>
<td>The Link Between Sexual Satisfaction and Subjective Well-Being - Longitudinal Perspective Based on the German Ageing Survey</td>
<td>Elzbieta Buczak-Stec [+]</td>
<td>O2.02</td>
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<td>11:30</td>
<td>The Global Movement towards Equity for Women: Listening to Older Women and Why it Matters</td>
<td>Colette V Browne [+]</td>
<td>O2.03</td>
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<td>11:45</td>
<td>Sexual Activities and Partnerships among Older Adults in Sweden and England</td>
<td>David Lee [+]</td>
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<td>12:00</td>
<td>Sex and Intimacy in Later Life, Qualitative Findings from England and Sweden. Reflections on Sexual Relationships and Life-course Perspectives</td>
<td>Josie Tetley [+]</td>
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13:00 - 13:45

**Keynote 3 - Prof. Liat Ayalon**

**Location:** K2+K3

**Chair:** Clemens Tesch Roemer, Germany

**Session Type:** Keynote

**Liat Ayalon, Professor**

“Aging is complex. In order to make relevant, innovative and interesting research in the field, one has to go way beyond a single discipline... I use my research skills in order to make an impact on society.”

What do you expect and hope for from the IAGG-ER 2019 congress and your visit to Gothenburg?

I hope to raise awareness to the topic of ageism and to inform people about the WHO global campaign to combat ageism. I also hope to learn more about areas that I am less familiar with. For instance, I have no formal training in biology- this is why I usually attend conference sessions that are focused on biology. In addition, I hope to meet friends and colleagues that I have been collaborating with for the past four years as part of the COST Action on ageism (COST IS1402). And, last, I want my students to also attend this conference, present, meet people and engage with early stage and more established researchers from Europe and beyond.

Prof. Ayalon is a Professor at Bar Ilan University, School of Social Work. Her main area of focus for the past few years has been ageism – the (often) negative construction of old age. She has made active attempts not only to study the course and origins of ageism, but also to increase awareness to the topic and raise action to allow older adults to reach their full potential. She is the chair (with Prof. Tesch-Römer) of a COST Action on Ageism from a multi-national, interdisciplinary perspective (COST IS1402). She is also the coordinator of a new Marie Curie Innovative Training Network on Ageism (EuroAgeism). Prof. Ayalon is a member of the WHO core group to develop a global campaign to combat ageism. She is also a member of the Israel and Global Young Academies.

Homepage: www.liatayalon.com
S9 - European Ageing Research - Similarities Differences and Needed Impulses

**Location:** K2+K3
**Chair:** Hans-Werner Wahl, Germany

**Session Type:** Symposia

European ageing research is evolving well and there might be no reason to reflect upon its current and future status. On the other hand, there is an ongoing debate whether European ageing research might be in position to add to the ageing research enterprise in specific ways other than contributions on topics already addressed elsewhere. For example, European countries come with a broad range of economic and cultural differences, European ageing research may thus be in a particularly good position to enrich empirical insights into the relation between ageing processes / outcomes and specific economic and cultural conditions. This may be especially true for Eastern and Southern Europe because of their different historical developments. One may also ask what input Eastern and Southern European countries might generally need (or not?) in terms of research support and early career training in order to further develop their ageing research landscape. Other issues include harmonization in measurements and establishing comparable data bodies in as many as possible European countries. Obviously, there might also be differences in the optimal solutions to these and other issues, when it comes to behavioral, social, or health research. In this symposium, late-career and earlier-career ageing scholars will present their view on the current state of European ageing research, targeting behavioral, social, and health research landscapes. Short 7-minute statements of each symposium contributor will be followed by a discussion led by the symposium organisers. Statements are linked with a selection of issues that have been or should be considered in future European ageing research. These include for example the issue of specifics of European ageing research in general, the challenge of a diversity of institutional settings in Europe for ageing research, gender issues in European ageing research, and the impact of European ageing research.

**NOTE:** Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

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<td></td>
<td>What is European about European Ageing Research?</td>
<td>Thomas Scharf [*]</td>
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<td>What can Ageing Research Contribute to a Europe with Diverse Institutional Settings?</td>
<td>Moritz Hess [*]</td>
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<td>How important is gender for European aging research?</td>
<td>Emmanuelle Cambois [*]</td>
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<td>The Scientific Activity of Central Eastern European Researchers of Gerontology</td>
<td>Katarzyna Szczerbińska [*]</td>
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<td>Frailty and Aging: Is European Research Adding to the Overall Evidence?</td>
<td>Emiel Hoogendijk [*]</td>
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13:50 - 15:05

S10 - Well-being in Later Life: The Role of Activities Care Convoys Physical and Social Environment and Loneliness.

**Location:** K1
**Chair:** Sarah Dury, Belgium

**Session Type:** Symposia

Europe has been challenged with an intense rise of ageing populations with multiple chronic health problems, functional limitations and frailty. Frailty in later life is often interpreted as a negative construct. However, studies have pointed towards the dynamic state of frailty. Namely older adults at risk of frailty can still report high levels of well-being despite their deficits. Older adults’ strengths and resources can decrease negative experiences of frailty and increase positive well-being outcomes. Yet, research on this dynamic relationship is lacking. Hence, this symposium focusses on which strengths and resources may positively affect well-being. The main objective of the symposium is to give insights into different buffering factors that can positively influence the negative relationship between frailty and well-being. Although frailty is often conceptualised as a biomedical concept, this symposium approach frailty from a multidimensional perspective, which is more in line with the experiences and meanings of frailty among older adults themselves. Four studies will be presented which were all processed on the same data within the D-SCOPE frailty project. The data concerns a randomized controlled trial in the northern part of Belgium and includes 869 respondents at risk of frailty. Sarah Dury starts with the first potential of frailty can still report high levels of well-being despite their deficits. Older adults' strengths and resources may positively influence the negative relationship between frailty and well-being. Although frailty is often conceptualised as a biomedical concept, this symposium approach frailty from a multidimensional perspective, which is more in line with the experiences and meanings of frailty among older adults themselves. Four studies will be presented which were all processed on the same data within the D-SCOPE frailty project. The data concerns a randomized controlled trial in the northern part of Belgium and includes 869 respondents at risk of frailty. Sarah Dury starts with the first potential of frailty and well-being outcomes. Dan Duppen examines the physical and social environment as buffering predictor between multidimensional frailty and well-being outcomes. Finally, Lise Switsers examines if the absence of social and emotional loneliness can act as a buffer and maintain a good well-being for older adults at risk of frailty.

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<td></td>
<td>The Buffering Role of Care Convoys Between Multidimensional Frailty and Well-being in Community-dwelling Older Adults</td>
<td>Deborah Lambotte [*]</td>
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<td>Loneliness as a Moderator between People at Risk of Frailty and Well-being</td>
<td>Lise Switsers [*]</td>
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<td>Well-being and Frailty in Later Life: a Person-Environment Fit perspective</td>
<td>Daan Duppen [*]</td>
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<td>The Buffering Effect of Leisure and Civic Activities Between Multidimensional Frailty and Well-being in Older Adults at Risk of Frailty</td>
<td>Sarah Dury [*]</td>
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S11 - Lifestyle Interventions: Innovations for Healthy Brain Aging

**Location:** H1  
**Chair:** Gurcharan Kaur, India  
**Session Type:** Symposia

Brain aging and aging-related neurological disorders are major challenge faced by global healthcare system in the modern societies. Aging is a heterogeneous process which differs both at the organ and the organism levels. Brain aging is initially associated with subtle changes in functional physiological parameters which often precede the clinical signs of cognitive impairments. The life-style interventions such as dietary restriction, sleep management, consumption of natural products, exercise etc. may be used to improve mental health and also to improve quality of general health during normal aging. All the three speakers participating in this session will discuss their research on lifestyle interventions and healthy brain aging. Further, the implementation costs of these strategies are rather economical and affordable almost to everyone. Potentially beneficial effects of these interventions support the idea of hormetric intervention of aging process.

References:


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<tr>
<td>13:50 - 15:05</td>
<td>Circadian Rhythm Interventions: Role of Melatonin in Age Associated Neurodegeneration and Parkinson's Disease</td>
<td>Anita Jagota [+]</td>
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<td>13:50 - 15:05</td>
<td>Epigenetic Modifications of Histones in Aging and its Modulation by Dietary Restriction in Experimental Mouse Model: Chromatin Compaction and Relaxation Correlations</td>
<td>Ramesh Sharma [+]</td>
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<tr>
<td>13:50 - 15:05</td>
<td>Synergistic Effects of Intermittent Fasting and Natural Products: Focus on Neuroinflammation and Brain Health</td>
<td>Gurcharan Kaur [+]</td>
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OP2 - Health Indicators

**Location:** G1  
**Chair:** Elin Dybjer, Sweden  
**Session Type:** Oral Poster

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<td>13:50 - 15:05</td>
<td>Trajectories of Survival in Men with Type 1 diabetes Followed for 56 years after Conscription Testing at 18 Years of Age</td>
<td>Elin Dybjer [+]</td>
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<td>13:50 - 15:05</td>
<td>Prognosis-related Clusters of Geriatric Syndromes &amp; Resources</td>
<td>Anna Maria Meyer [+]</td>
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<td>13:50 - 15:05</td>
<td>Association of Sarcopenic Obesity with Disease Incidence and Mortality: Findings from UK Biobank.</td>
<td>Fanny Petermann-Rocha [+]</td>
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<td>13:50 - 15:05</td>
<td>Calf Circumference versus Waist Circumference in Correlating Metabolic Syndrome with Cardiovascular Mortality in Elderly Population</td>
<td>Kao Tung-Wei [+]</td>
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<td>13:50 - 15:05</td>
<td>Alcohol Consumption and Brain Health among Older Adults: Findings from the Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA)</td>
<td>Viveka Guzman [+]</td>
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<td>13:50 - 15:05</td>
<td>Making Advance Care Planning an Integral Part of Hospital Practice; A Change in Practice to Benefit Patients, Families and Clinicians</td>
<td>Anna Steel [+]</td>
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https://www5.shocklogic.com/scripts/jmevent/programme.php?Client_Id=%27KONGRESS%27&Project_Id=%27IAGG19%27&System_Id=1
S12 - Immunosenescence and Inflammaging: How do They Contribute to Age-related Diseases?

**Location:** G2  
**Chair:** Jacek M. Witkowski, Poland  
**Session Type:** Symposia

Many changes occur during the aging process; however changes occurring in the immune response seem to be among the most important ones. These sometimes profound changes underline the aging-associated increase in frequency and severity of many diseases, such as infections, cancer and autoimmune diseases. Over the last years tremendous advances have been made in our understanding of the causes and mechanisms of changes of the immune functions with aging and of their contribution to the major age-related diseases. Inflammaging, defined as the paucisymptomatic state of subclinical inflammation emerged more and more as one common cause underlying the age-related diseases. This symposium will cover the four following topics: The first Co-author from the Medical University of Gdansk, Poland will cover the role of impaired proteostasis associated with the proteolytic calpain/calpastatin system in the adaptive immune system changes associated with aging; The second Co-author from the Université de Lille, Lille, France will speak on the role of the, Ligand-RAGE (Receptor for Advanced Glycation End-products) axis in inflammmaging. The third Co-author from SigN, Singapore will present on the role of longitudinal studies in the understanding of immunosenescence/inflammaging. Finally the fourth Co-author from the University of Sherbrooke, Canada, will present an overview of immune changes leading to immunosenescence/inflammaging to explain age-related diseases. Altogether this symposium will bring the latest experimental data to understand the complex interaction of immunosenescence/inflammaging and chronic age-related diseases.

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<tr>
<td>13:50 - 15:05</td>
<td>Modified Proteostasis and Changed Calpain Activities in Human T cells as Possible Factors in the Development of Inflammaging and Immunosenescence</td>
<td>Jacek Witkowski</td>
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<td>RAGE Rollercoaster of Inflammaging</td>
<td>Eric BOULANGER</td>
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<td>Immunosenescence and Inflammaging: An Intricate Connection Leading to Age-Related Diseases</td>
<td>Tamas Fulop</td>
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<td>The Biological Determinants of Health in an Asian Aging Population</td>
<td>Anis Larbi</td>
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S13 - The Role of Historical Change for Adult Development and Aging

**Location:** G3  
**Chair:** Johanna Drewelies, Germany  
**Session Type:** Symposia

Lifespan psychological research has long been interested in how and why fundamental aspects of human functioning and ontogeny differ across historical times. For example, increases in fluid cognitive performance over the last century favoring later-born adults are widely documented. However, less is known about nature and correlates of secular trends in other major areas of adult development. This symposium compiles four empirical studies that examine the role of historical change for key indicators of successful aging. Employing advanced modeling approaches to data obtained in large-scale longitudinal studies, these reports will shed light on questions revolving around cohort differences in mean levels of functioning, rates of change, and covariation as well as potential antecedents, correlates, and consequences thereof. Antonucci and colleagues use data from two cohorts from the Social Relations Study to examine historical changes in network structure may have occurred. Van Tilburg and Suanet use data from the Longitudinal Study of Amsterdam (LASA) to examine whether or not disadvantages of unmarried older people diminished over time. Hueluer and Castano examine how relationship functioning differs between cohorts of married and cohabiting heterosexual couples in three population-based samples. Drewelies and colleagues examine data from the Berlin Aging Studies to examine cohort differences in level and changes of perceptions of control. Finally, using data from three representative, population-based birth cohorts, Karlsson and colleagues examine cohort differences in both levels of cognitive performance and rate of change.

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<tr>
<td>13:50 - 15:05</td>
<td>Unmarried Older People: Are They Socially Better Off Today?</td>
<td>Theo van Tilburg</td>
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S14 - New Approaches to Frailty in Old Age: from Unidimensional Frailty via Multidimensional Frailty towards the Concept of Frailty Balance

**Location:** G4  
**Chair:** Jos M.G.A. Schols, Netherlands  
**Session Type:** Symposia

One of the conditions threatening the need and wish of older people to stay living at home for as long as possible is frailty. Notwithstanding that frailty is often conceptualised as a merely medical or physical construct, within an ‘ageing in place’ policy it seems preferable to assess frailty from a multidimensional perspective. Otherwise, important determinants of functioning may be overlooked, leading, for instance, to fragmentation of care. In addition, from a positive view on health, it is important to identify strengths (frail) older people may still have. While it has been acknowledged for decades that frailty is the result of a complex interplay between losses and deficits on one side, and support and resources on the other side, most research on frailty still focuses merely on deficits and losses. Nonetheless, while it might not always be possible to diminish the level of frailty, the availability of such resources might reduce its adverse consequences. As a result, daily functioning and wellbeing may be sustained or even improved.

In the first presentation, the importance of a multidimensional approach to frailty, rather than a merely medical or physical approach, will be addressed. The second presenter discusses different strengths older people may have, even when they face frailty, and which may contribute to improvement of their level of wellbeing. The third presenter will illustrate the relationship between frailty and quality of life and show that, although being frail, older people can still rate their quality of life as high. The fourth presenter will focus on the importance of taking coping styles of frail, community-dwelling older people into account. The fifth presenter will discuss the importance of including the concept of multidimensional frailty and frailty balance in the development of a proactive and sustainable elderly care model that starts in the community and prevents avoidable hospital admissions.

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<td>13:50 - 15:05</td>
<td>The Relationship Between Multidimensional Frailty and Quality of Life Within the Context of Ageing in Place</td>
<td>Patricia Vanleerberghe [+]</td>
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<td>13:50 - 15:05</td>
<td>Capacities of Older People when Coping with Frailty</td>
<td>Emily Verté [+]</td>
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<td>13:50 - 15:05</td>
<td>Frailty as a Challenge when Aging: The Need for a Multidimensional Approach</td>
<td>Nico De Witte [+]</td>
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<td>13:50 - 15:05</td>
<td>Towards a Strengths-based Approach in Multidimensional Frailty: Identifying Older People's Resources</td>
<td>Anne van der Vorst [+]</td>
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<td>13:50 - 15:05</td>
<td>The Added Value of the Frailty Concept in the Development of a Proactive Elderly Care</td>
<td>Jos M.G.A. Schols [+]</td>
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S15 - International Trends in Older Adult Quality of Life: Using Longitudinal Studies of Ageing around the World to Identify Predictors of Stability and Change in CASP Quality of Life scores.

**Location:** J1  
**Chair:** Andy Towers, New Zealand  
**Session Type:** Symposia

This symposium represents a unique collaboration of researchers from distinct longitudinal studies worldwide answering two key questions regarding quality of life (QoL) in older adults: (1) How does QoL change across time for older adults from different countries? (2) What are the key predictors of positive and negative trajectories in older adults’ QoL?

The WHO’s (2015) Active Ageing framework identifies QoL as a goal of all active ageing policies. However, most QoL research over the past 20 years has adopted deficit-based medical models viewing it as change in mobility, function, and impairment. A growing body of researchers see QoL as more than just the ‘absence of disease’ and use measures assessing capacity for personal control, social connection and growth across older adulthood. One of the most widely used measures is CASP-19.

CASP-19 is a 19-item measure of older adults’ capacity across four life domains (Control, Autonomy, Self-Realisation, and Pleasure). Since its introduction in 2003, the CASP-19 and the brief 12-item version have been translated into at least 15 languages and used extensively in cross-sectional research and government-funded longitudinal studies of ageing around the world.

Using longitudinal CASP data from England, Ireland, France and New Zealand, our four presentations review country-level QoL predictors across time and offer evidence of key similarities in trends across countries. This includes QoL being higher and more stable in women, the wealthy, and workers, but lower and decreasing in those who are lonely and in poor physical and mental health. Importantly, our individual country presentations also offer key insights into QoL trends related to ethnicity (New Zealand), polypharmacy (Ireland), and care giving (France). Overall, our findings indicate that ageing itself is not the driver of change in QoL it is assumed to be, and that cross-country policies aimed at enhancing QoL in older adulthood can be developed that target peoples capacity to maintain their physical and mental health, and their social connectedness as they age.

**NOTE:** Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.
### S16 - Poor Oral Health and Swallowing Dysfunction Increases Mortality in Older People - Results from the SOFIA-study (Swallowing Function Oral Health and Food Intake in old Age)

**Location:** J2  
**Chair:** Eva Levring Jäghagen, Sweden  
**Session Type:** Symposia

The aging population is increasing worldwide, and many older people suffer from multimorbidity causing care dependency. Poor oral health and swallowing dysfunction increases with age-related disease and disabilities and, the conditions are rarely identified in care settings. Compromised oral care and untreated swallowing dysfunction both increase the risk of malnutrition, aspiration-pneumonia, multimorbidity and earlier death.

The SOFIA-study is a multicentre, interdisciplinary, prospective, cluster-randomized, controlled, trial conducted in Swedish short-term care. Short-term care provides basic nursing care for days to months for people recovering after discharge from hospital, waiting for care-home placement, undergoing rehabilitation, respite care etc.

The overall aims of the study were to study; 1) the prevalence and relation between oral health, swallowing function and nutrition 2) survival in relation to poor oral health and swallowing dysfunction, and 3) the effect of oral screen training on swallowing function in older people with impaired swallowing.

The SOFIA-study included 391 older people; median age 84 years (interquartile range: 78-89), and 209 (53%) were female. More than half of the sample was multimorbid and dependent in at least four of six ADL-functions (Katz ADL).

Preliminary results show that the majority of the participants presented poor oral health and almost half of the population had ≥20 remaining teeth. Swallowing dysfunction was highly frequent, and a prevalent risk factor for undernutrition. Both poor oral health and swallowing dysfunction were independent risk factors for mortality. Finally, the swallowing rehabilitation method with oral screen training was shown to improve swallowing function.

Our findings highlight that poor oral health and swallowing dysfunction are frequently present and life-threatening conditions in older people. Screening and accurate management of daily oral care, swallowing dysfunction and malnutrition is required to promote healthy aging among older people in short-term care.

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<td>Lena Olai [+]</td>
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<td>The Importance of Oral Health Perspectives in An Increasing Ageing Population</td>
<td>Katri Ståhlnacke [+]</td>
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<td>Oral Health and Related Quality of Life Among Older People in Short-term Care</td>
<td>Susanne Koistinen [+]</td>
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<td>Swallowing Dysfunction in Older People Increases Mortality, but Oral Screen Training can Improve Impaired Swallowing.</td>
<td>Patricia Hägglund [+]</td>
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<td>Swallowing Function in Old Age</td>
<td>Eva Levring Jäghagen [+]</td>
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### S17 - Digital Seniors: Perspectives on Aging with Technology

**Location:** R2  
**Chair:** Alexandra Weilenmann, Sweden  
**Session Type:** Symposia

The aim of this symposium is to invite researchers from different disciplines to discuss how to improve quality of life with technology for the older population. Older adults are increasingly using information and communication technology (ICT), and we will soon have an aging population that are used to dealing with ICT for their everyday purposes, but will potentially be hindered to continue to do so in the same way due to age related physical and cognitive challenges. To meet this situation, academics from different disciplines are increasingly seeking to understand the ways in which ICT feature in the everyday lives of older adults, what effect it has and can have on physical and mental health, social inclusion and general well-being.
In this symposium, we gather researchers from psychology, occupational therapy, speech and language pathology and design based research to discuss perspectives on aging with technology. We present five individual studies that deal with various aspects of everyday technology use. One study is a design-based study where 80+ experienced ICT users are involved in a project dealing with designing interfaces that adapt to changing conditions. Two other presentations are based on the same data set, where 35 individuals living with mild-stage dementia and 34 persons with no known cognitive impairment were interviewed about their everyday technology use through structured questionnaires. This data is used to discuss, respectively, patterns of participation and the perceived relevance and use of technologies. Another study reports from a study of digital communication tools supporting people living with dementia. Finally, the last presentation draws upon interviews of eleven 67-92 year olds, and uses a constructivist grounded theory methodology to examine how new technology affects occupational engagement and performance among older adults. These studies span across theoretical and methodological perspectives, and we will therefore have the opportunity in the symposium to discuss these approaches on a more general level.

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

13:50 - 15:05
O3 - Bio - Aging II
Location: R24+R25
Session Type: Oral
Chair: Miles Witham, UK

13:50 - 15:05
O4 - LGBT and Aging
Location: R22+R23
Session Type: Oral
Chair: Yitschak Shnoor, Israel
S18 - EU interRAI projects AdHOC SHELTER and iBenc and their importance for informing and shaping the clinical practice care provision and policy in European countries

Location: K2+K3
Chair: Roberto Bernabei, Italy

Session Type: Symposia

Several EU projects have been conducted in the past 15 years as multidisciplinary, international projects in different settings of care and different EU countries. The aim of these EU projects was to describe comprehensive characteristics of geriatric patients in different settings of care, to implement standardized and validated interRAI assessment instruments in clinical practice, policy recommendations and research (see www.interrai.org) and to support individualized care, care planning and geriatric epidemiological research in Europe. Among these EU interRAI projects belong particularly the ADHOC project (AgeD in Home Care project, 5th Framework Programme (FP), 2001-2005), the SHELTER project (Services and Health in the Elderly in Long-Term Care, 7th FP of the EC, 2009-2014) and the iBenc project (Identifying best practices for care-dependent elderly by Benchmarking Costs and outcomes of community care, 7th FP of the EC, 2013-2016). This Symposium provides an overview of selected results from the above described EU projects, important for shaping of geriatric care planning, research and policy in EU countries. The first lecture of Graziano Onder and colleagues will summarize results of the ADHOC and SHELTER EU projects related to inequalities in care provision and care outcomes in older home care patients and nursing home residents. The lecture of Hein van Hout will inform about main findings of the iBenc EU project aimed at appropriate bench-marking and cost-effectiveness of services in community-residing older patients in Europe. The presentation of Daniela Fialová et al. will summarize interRAI results from the ADHOC and SHELTER projects, describing selected findings on prescribing practices in older home care and nursing home care patients in different EU countries (non-geriatric drug selection, dosing and drug-disease interactions) and the 4th presentation by Alireza Malek Maka will show an example of PhD research on appropriate management of osteoporosis in nursing home residents based on the EU SHELTER project data.

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

Pres Time Presentation title/Abstract title Speakers/Authors
15:50 - 17:05 Usefulness of InterRAI EU ADHOC and SHELTER Datasets for Conducting Medication-Related Research and Informing Drug-Policy Daniela Fialová [+]
Can we identify Best Practices for Older Home Care Recipients in Europe by Benchmarking Costs and Outcomes? Main findings of the iBenc Study Hein Hout [+]
Lessons Learned from SHELTER and AdHoc Projects: Implications for Clinical Practice, Care Provision and Policy Graziano Onder [+]
Medication Management of Osteoporosis Prevention in Nursing home residents in Europa: The SHELTER Study Alireza Malek Makan [+]

S19 - Ageism from a Multi-Disciplinary Perspective

Location: K1
Chair: Liat Ayalon, Israel

Session Type: Symposia

Ageism is defined as the way we think, feel and act towards people because of their age. Ageism can be both negative and positive and can be directed towards people of any age group. Ageism is the most prevalent type of “ism” in society, reported by 1 in 3 Europeans. It is even more prevalent than the other two major “isms” (e.g., sexism and racism). This is because, all of us, if lucky, will become old and, thus, have the potential to be exposed to ageism.

This presentation integrates the work of researchers from different disciplines who have been collaborating in the past four years as part of a COST Action on ageism (COST IS1402, notoageism.com). The first presentations by Fialova and colleagues addresses ageism from a clinical pharmacology perspective in an attempt to demonstrate a connection between inappropriate prescribing for older adults and ageism. Based on a scoping review of the literature and a cross-national primary data collection, they claim that rational medication prescribing in older patients is accompanied by many clinical and ethical dilemmas that may be directly or indirectly linked to unintentional or intentional ageist practices. The second presentation by van Hoof and Dikken discusses the connection between age friendly cities, urban ageing and ageism. In their presentation, they discuss the effects of explicit and implicit ageism on the eight domains of the WHO model of age-friendly cities. The work by de Paula Couto & Rothermund addresses the development of a domain-specific age discrimination measure, its factorial structure as well as its determinants and consequences. The work also examines and discusses the associations of this measure with age. Finally, the work by Schwartz and Ayalon discusses the potentially bi-directional associations between positive attitudes towards one’s own ageing and social involvement. Findings are discussed from different theoretical perspectives.

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Pres Time Presentation title/Abstract title Speakers/Authors
Medication Prescribing in Older Patients and Aspects of Ageism Daniela Fialová [+]
Will You Still Need Me? The Longitudinal Associations of Social Usefulness and Aging Self-perceptions Eila Schwartz [+]

S20 - Cognitive Reserve in Aging and Dementia: Extensions to Operationalization and Opportunities for Prevention

Location: H1
Chair: Serhiy Dekhtyar, Sweden

Session Type: Symposia

Cognitive reserve has been coined to account for the discontinuity between the extent of brain damage and its clinical manifestation. People with more reserve might withstand dementia pathology as a result of active cerebral compensatory mechanisms. Education has been widely used as a proxy of reserve, given a well-established association between longer schooling and reduced risk of dementia. Recently, however, it has become clear that dementia develops throughout the entire life-course and that a variety of factors contribute to the formation of cognitive reserve over the lifespan. In this symposium, we seek to highlight the novel approach to the operationalization of cognitive reserve and its application to aging-related processes, such as dementia and frailty.

We will open by arguing that a more comprehensive approach to the operationalization of cognitive reserve – that goes beyond equating it with education – is warranted. We will examine the inconsistent associations between education and the rate of cognitive decline in aging and reflect on the implications of these findings for the cognitive reserve model. We will proceed by highlighting the need for a life-course approach to cognitive reserve in dementia. We will show that childhood cognitive abilities, mid-life occupational complexity, late-life leisure activities and social networks are all relevant contributors to lifelong reserve. The variety of reserve-enhancing factors will be further underscored in three presentations. The first will focus on the role of marital status in cognitive and physical frailty. The second will discuss the interaction between cognitive reserve mechanisms and cardiometabolic health in modulating late-life cognitive function, using the example of diabetes and dementia. We will conclude by highlighting the effect of lifelong reserve indicators on the burden of neuropathology, and discuss how this comprehensive model of cognitive reserve can be implemented in clinical trials of dementia prevention.

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

OP3 - Mental Health and Quality of Life

Location: G1
Chair: Sofi Fristedt

Session Type: Oral Poster

15:50 - 17:05

Digital Tools to Support Social Engagement and Thereby Health and Quality of Life in Older Adults at Risk for Mental Health Decline - An Evidence Map
Sofi Fristedt [+]

Intraindividual variability in affect: A formalized, theoretical approach
Maria Wirth [+]

Negotiating the Relation Between Ageing and Well-being
Jari Pirhonen [+]

The Right Kind of Smart: Emotional Intelligence's Relationship to Cognitive Status in Community-Dwelling Older Adults
Odelyah Saad [+]

Refining ICF Model for Community-dwelling Older Adults with Disabilities: An Association among Environment, Activity limitations, and Quality of Life
Yi-Hsuang Tung [+]

Long-Term Improved Health Related Quality of Life and Need-of-Care in Prefrail and Frail Older Adults by In-Patient Primary Care Stay. A Cohort Study
Jane Andreasen [+]

S21 - New Hypothesis in the Pathogenesis of Alzheimer's Disease: the Infection Hypothesis

Location: G2
Chair: Tamas Fulop, Canada

Session Type: Symposia

With the increase of the aging population in the world the number of aged subjects suffering from Alzheimer's disease (AD) is dramatically increasing. This is a devastating disease and we do not have any disease modifying treatment. The amyloid hypothesis, prevailing for decades did not prove to be viable to develop any treatment for this disease. Since many years it was posited that the disease may be of infectious origin. Many experimental works support this infection hypothesis. In this symposium we will present the most recent experimental developments to come out with the infection hypothesis resulting in the conceptualisation of new viable treatments. The first co-author from Canada will speak on the role of the systemic innate immunity in the development and progression of AD from MCI to AD. The next co-author from Switzerland will speak on the evidence which confirm a causal relationship between spirochetal infections producing biofilms (amyloid plaques) in the brain of AD patients. The third co-author from UK will present on the recent research-based evidences from the periodontal disease risk factor perspective for AD. This presentation will also focus on a common pathogen in periodontal disease and AD, the Porphyromonas gingivalis. The fourth co-author from USA will demonstrate that an unsuspected bacteria Bartonella well known in animals (zoonosis) may also contribute to the development of AD. The fifth co-author from the USA will speak on the importance of various spirochete infections such as Borrelia burgdorferi in the development of AD. This symposium will result in a better understanding of the new findings in AD leading to better future treatment.

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

S22 - Understanding User Participation in Research on Ageing and Health -- Experiences and Emerging Findings from the UserAge Program

Location: G3
Chair: Susanne Iwarsson, Sweden

Session Type: Symposia

User participation in research is a hot topic, but the knowledge about the phenomenon as such and the outcomes of research involving users is insufficient. The goals of the UserAge program are to maximize the impact of user participation, increase the knowledge about what difference user participation can make, and evaluate the extent to which such research makes an impact on practices and outcomes. Three presentations report ongoing PhD student work with different categories of users at the core. The fourth describes a consultation process involving senior citizens in the development of a forthcoming panel study.

Little is known about how culture, frailty and gender intersect and affect older people’s possibilities to participate as partners in research. The first presentation reports on the limitations and benefits elicited through a grounded theory (GT) study where frail older people shared their experiences and meanings of participation in research. Presentation 2 focuses on carers’ involvement in research, where a qualitative study aimed to explore professionals’ experiences of being involved in a research project. A GT approach included interviews, observations and documents of meetings, and revealed a theoretical model describing such user involvement. Lastly, the involvement of senior citizens consulted in a user forum aiming to construct a panel study questionnaire targeting awareness, understanding of and attitudes to user participation in research on ageing and health among different categories of users and researchers will be presented. Involving users in this development had many benefits, especially in terms of enhancing the data collection method, wording, format and instructions of the questionnaire.
**S23 - Genetic Mechanisms in Frailty: Large-scale Evidence from the Swedish Adoption/Twin Study of Ageing and UK Biobank cohort**

*Location*: G4  
*Chair*: Janice Atkins, UK  
*Session Type*: Symposia  

**Symposium Outline:**
Frailty is associated with high risks of hospitalisation and reduced quality of life. The mechanisms of frailty are not fully understood, but likely include inherited genetic factors. Genetic studies can produce more robust evidence of mechanisms as variants are inherited at conception with minimal confounding from factors such as socioeconomic differences or later risk behaviors. Genetic variants are also free of reverse causation, where disease of ageing causes changes in risk measures, leading to confusions of cause and effect. A better understanding of the mechanisms causing frailty may lead to interventions. In this symposium, we will provide new information on the role on lifestyle predictors and genetic variants associated with frailty.

We will present the results of a study investigating the longitudinal trajectories of the Frailty Index (based on the Rockwood accumulation of deficits), from adulthood to late life over 27 years in the Swedish Adoption/Twin Study of Aging. This study highlights the role of physical activity and BMI as important lifestyle predictors of the level and rate of change in frailty. We will also present the results of a large scale genome-wide association study of the Frailty Index in 164,000 UK Biobank community volunteers, suggesting that frailty is influenced by many genetic factors, including loci involved in immune-senescence. We will discuss the results of a large-scale meta-analysis of genome-wide association studies of dynapenia, since low grip strength is a core feature of Fried frailty. This analyses is underway in more than 25 cohorts of European descent, in more than 250,000 older people aged 60 and over. A preliminary analysis using UK Biobank participants identified nine genomic loci (11 independent lead variants), some of which may be specific to dynapenia. We will also present results on associations between genetically determined telomere length and aging-related outcomes including frailty.

**Presentation title/Abstract title**
- Frail Older People’s Voices on Their Participation in Research  
- Consulting Senior Citizens in a User Forum: An Early Construction Phase of a Panel Study Questionnaire on User Participation in Research on Ageing and Health  
- Carers’ Views and Experiences of the Co-Creation of a National Carer Strategy  
- Health Professionals' Experiences of Being Involved in a Research Project - a Case Study

**Speakers/Authors**  
- Isak Berge [+]
- Oskar Jonsson [+]
- Camilla Malm [+]
- Christine Etzerodt Laustsen [+]

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**S24 - How to Reach Safe Mobility for a Sustainable Ageing?**

*Location*: J1  
*Chair*: Tania Dukic willstrand, Sweden  
*Session Type*: Symposia  

Active ageing is based on the assumption that older citizens are able to satisfy their travel needs regardless transport mode. Active and capable older are able to walk, to bike, to drive and to use public transportation to satisfy daily activities. Sooner or later, because of a disease or due to normal ageing, at some point in our life, we won’t be able to satisfy those mobility needs. The session will bring light into medical requirements for car drivers and will problematise arounds safe mobility.

The first talk gives an overview regarding how medical fitness is define and regulated in European countries and will also give us insight into good practices and recommendations to maintain a safe mobility for older people.

The second talk will describe how Denmark comes to the conclusions that age-based medical screening for older drivers was not a sustainable way to reach safe mobility for older drivers. After a period when age-based medical screening has been used, Denmark decided to first delay the
screening to the age of 75 years-old and then to remove it. A great opportunity for other countries to learn from the Danish experience.

The third talk is a register study where the authors checked the relation between medical diagnoses of older people and their involvement in a traffic crashes. Three databases were used: road traffic crashes (STRADA), medical records (PAR) and Swedish citizens database (RTB/SCB).

**NOTE:** Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

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| 15:50 - 17:05 | Importance of Medical Fitness to Drive in Europe  
| | Population Ageing and Sustainable adjustment of Transport Policies  
| | Relationship Between Medical Disease and Older Drivers' Crash Involvement in Sweden            | Brian Fildes [*]  
| | Anu Siren [*]  
| | Tania Dukic willstrand [*] | | |

**O5 - Nutrition**

**Location:** R22+R23  
**Session Type:** Oral  
**Chair:** Satu Jyväkorpi, Finland

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| 17:10 - 18:25 | The Malnutrition Status and Risk of Fall in a Geriatric Population from North-East of Romania  
| | Food Security and Food Insecurity among Older Adults  
| | Are There Additive Effects of Social Network Intervention During a Nutritional Supplementation Among Frail Older Adults? A community-Based Randomized Controlled Trial  
| | Self-Perception of Economic Means is Associated with Dietary Choices, Diet Quality and Physical Health in the Oldest Men from the Highest Socioeconomic Group | Ioana Dana Alexa [*]  
| | Aviad Tur-Sinai [*]  
| | Chang-O Kim [*]  
| | Satu Jyväkorpi [*] | O5:02  
| | O5:03  
| | O5:04  
| | O5:05 | |

**O34 - Capability in Aging**

**Location:** K2+K3  
**Chair:** Ingmar Skoog, Sweden  
**Session Type:** Oral

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| 17:10 - 18:25 | Older People's Perspectives on Healthy Ageing at Home From a Capability Approach  
| | Media, Communication and Capability  
| | System- and Life-course Perspectives of Capability from Work, to Work and Through Work  
| | Self-determination, Legal Competence and Human Dignity in Social Care for Older Persons - The Capabilities Approach in legal Scholarship  
| | Organizational Capability for Delayed Retirement | Qarin Lood [*]  
| | Maria Edström [*]  
| | Lotta Delive [*]  
| | Eva-Maria Svenssson [*]  
| | Ewa Wikström [*] | O34:01  
| | O34:02  
| | O34:03  
| | O34:04  
| | O34:05 | |

**S25 - Law Aging and Ageism in Europe**

**Location:** K1  
**Chair:** Israel Doron, Israel  
**Session Type:** Symposia

This symposia – which reflects a European Cooperation in Science & Technology (COST) action on Ageism - will try to provide a rich and diverse analysis of the inter-relationships between ageing, ageism and law within Europe.

In specific, this symposia will include six different presentations as follows: The first presentation will describe and anaylze the recent European Court of Human Rights decision in the case of Carvalho v. Portugal case (2017). This important case is the first of its kind, allowing the court to analyze the inter-relationships between ageism and sexism under European law.

https://www5.shocklogic.com/scripts/jmevent/programme.php?Client_Id=%27KONGRESS%27&Project_Id=%27IAGG19%27&System_Id=1
The second presentation will focus on human rights of older persons as they are reflected in European Social Charter. It will present an empirical analysis of the decisions and recommendations of the European Committee of Social Rights regarding the social rights of older persons.

The third presentation will present a new legal attempt to measure and compare the human rights of older persons through the IOPHRI - the International Older Persons’ Human Rights Index. This new index provides a platform to compare the human rights of older persons in different European countries, in various different legal domains.

The fourth presentation will try to address the new legal instrument of "supportive decision making" in the specific legal context of wills. This presentation will explore the delicate balance that needs to be struck between support for the enjoyment of legal capacity and the protection of intellectually and psychologically disabled testators from undue influence.

The fifth presentation will provide a more philosophical and jurisprudential analysis on the inter-connections between age, vulnerability, and disability. It will discuss the concept of vulnerability and how it impacts the legal classifications and categorizations regarding older persons.

The final presentation will discuss the legal right to health in old age from global and European perspectives. In specific, the right to health will be examined through the lense of ageism.

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

Presentation title/Abstract title

Older Persons’ Right to Health -- a New Task for International Law

The Decision of the European Court of Human Rights in the Case Carvalho v. Portugal of 25 July 2017. Are Older Women Better Protected against sexism than ageism?

Supported Will-Making from Theory to Practice? Striking the Balance Between Enabling Legal Capacity and Preventing Undue Influence

Age, Vulnerability and Disability in Theory and Practice

The International Older Persons’ Human Rights Index (IOPHRI) Comparing Older Persons’ Human Rights in the International Arena

Speakers/Authors

Barbara Mikolajczyk [+] eugenio mantovani [+]
Rosie Harding [+]
Titti Mattsson [+]
Benny Spanier [+]

17:10 - 18:25

S26 - Early Detection and Evolution of Cognitive Decline in People Attending Primary Care centres. The COMPOSTELA Aging Study

Location: H1
Chair: Arturo Pereiro, Spain

Session Type: Symposia

The theme of this symposium is to present and discuss the main results of the COMPOSTELA aging study on early detection and evolution of cognitive decline (CD) in people attending primary care centers with subjective cognitive complains (SCCs) devoted to identify the cognitive continuum staging of CD in aging—Cognitively Unimpaired (CU), Subjective Cognitive Decline (SCD), Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI) and Dementia—and to analyze transitions and progressions between stages.

The COMPOSTELA study is an ongoing coordinate project conducted in Primary care centers in Galicia, an autonomous region in northwest Spain that is among the oldest on the planet. It started in 2008 and continues at the present with a total of 1,383 participants aged 50 years or more with SCCs and with no prior diagnosis of dementia, psychiatric or neurological disorders. It includes two cohorts: Cohort 1 with 878 participants at baseline, and with three follow-up assessments with interval periods of around two years, and Cohort 2 with 505 new participants at baseline and with a two years follow-up assessment in progress. All participants underwent clinical, neurological and neuropsychological examination. Different cognitive and neurocognitive ERP markers were obtained for differentiate between CU and MCI stages. All Cohort 2 participants underwent also anatomic MRI examination and from MCI patients we obtained blood, CSF and genetic biomarkers.

This symposium comprises five individual presentations devoted to: A) Early detection of cognitive impairment in adults over 50 years old attending PCC with SCCs and incidence of CD stages. B) Early detection of cognitive impairment with ERP biomarkers and their value for differentiating between CU and MCI stages. C) Evolution of the cognitive stages, transitions and conversion to dementia. D) Neurobehavioral symptoms (mood or behavioral disorders) in the cognitive stages of the CD continuum in aging. E) The role of Cognitive Reserve on the cognitive performance in people with SCCs in cross-sectional and longitudinal data.

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

Presentation title/Abstract title

Neurobehavioral Symptoms in the Cognitive Stages of the Cognitive Decline Continuum in Aging

The Role of Cognitive Reserve in the Cognitive Performance in People with SCCs. Cross-sectional and Longitudinal Effects

Evolution of the Cognitive Stages, Transitions and Conversion to Dementia

Early detection of cognitive impairment in adults over 50 years old attending primary care centers with subjective cognitive complaints. Incidence of the cognitive decline stages.

Speakers/Authors

Sabela C. Mallo López [+]
Sabela C. Mallo [+]
David Facal [+]
Arturo Pereiro [+]

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17:10 - 18:25

OP4 - Housing and Social Networks

**Location:** G1  
**Chair:** Anna Dunér  
**Session Type:** Oral Poster

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<td></td>
<td><strong>Neurofunctional (ERP) Indexes of Attentional and Executive Deficits in Adults with Mild Cognitive Impairment</strong></td>
<td>Santiago Galdó-Alvarez [*]</td>
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<td>17:10 - 18:25</td>
<td><strong>The Use of Social Networking Sites among the Older Population in Europe: An Analysis of CSIS data</strong></td>
<td>Alessandra Gaia [+], Anu Jansson [+], Heather Booth [+], Ronny Kónig [+], Carole Butler [+], Katarzyna Zawisza [+], Paul Gellert [+], Rebecca Palm [+]</td>
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<td><strong>Time- and Place-dependent Experiences of Loneliness in Assisted Living Facilities</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Dimensions of Homophily in Friendship Networks and Self-Rated Health among Older Australians</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Between Expectations and Reality: Intergenerational Inheritances and Gifts in Europe</strong></td>
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<td><strong>'Tea for two generations': An Intergenerational Psychosocial Intervention for People with Dementia Living in Care Homes in Wales</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Determinants of Changes in Social Networks -- Results of the COURAGE in Europe and the COURAGE -- Poland Follow-up study</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Design of the MOBILE Project: Mobility in Old Age By Integrating Health care and Personal Network Resources in Older Adults Living in Rural Areas</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Cultural Differences Regarding the Quality of the Environment in Nursing Homes Between Germany and Australia -- Results from the Translation and Adaption of the &quot;Environmental Audit Tool -- High Care&quot;</strong></td>
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17:10 - 18:25

OP5 - Falls

**Location:** G2  
**Chair:** Theresa Westgård  
**Session Type:** Oral Poster

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<td></td>
<td><strong>Anticholinergic Medication and Falls</strong></td>
<td>Francesco Landi [+], Ing-Mari Dohrn [+], Paul Gardiner [+], Steve Parry [+], Stina Ek [+], G.I.J.M. Kempen [+], Klaus Pfeiffer [+], Marlot Kruisbrink [+], Tung-Wei Kao [+], Katja Kokko [+],</td>
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<td><strong>&quot;Stay Balanced&quot; -- Implementation of Evidence-based Fall Prevention Balance Training for Older Adults -- from Clinical Research to Clinical Practice</strong></td>
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<td><strong>The Impact of Health Behaviours on Health Expectancy of Falls</strong></td>
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<td><strong>What Lies Beneath: Fear of falling, Simplistic Label for a Complex Condition.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Predicting First Time Injurious Falls in Older Men and Women Living in The Community - the FIF Screening Tool</strong></td>
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<td><strong>From Development to Nationwide Implementation of a Successful Approach to Reduce Fear of Falling and Avoidance of Activity in the Netherlands</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Measuring Fear of Falling and Falls Efficacy in Early Hip Fracture Rehabilitation: a Comparison of Three Instruments</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Unravelling the Characteristics of Interventions That Contribute to a Reduction in Fear of Falling among Community-Dwelling Older People: A Systematic Review</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Obesity Profiles and Fall Risk Among Old Adults with Dynapenia, Presarcopenia and Sarcopenia in the Community</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Associations of Personality Traits and Executive Functions with Falling: Role of Concern about Falling?</strong></td>
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17:10 - 18:25

Location: G3  
Chair: Lisa-Marie Verhaert, Germany

Session Type: Symposia

Transnational cooperation between various health organizations intends to bring about more unity in dealing with barriers, but also with preventative and curative health care. Regarding to the Meuse-Rhine-region, the symposium's five presentations will emphasize the benefit of trans-border approaches for promoting health programs in the regional population as well as the exchange of caregivers and volunteers between the sub-regions:

1) The first lecture presents the work of the euPrevent EMR foundation in Region Euregio Meuse-Rhine as an European laboratory for cross-border prevention and innovation where stakeholders from all five regions develop solutions for current and future challenges.
2) Priced from the WHO as a good practice example of cross-border-cooperation, the second lecture will present concepts of examining the ongoing implementation of senior friendly communities to improve the networking of care systems. It will emphasize the creation of a better social infrastructure in the region and highlight care innovation in preventive supply arrangements for older people and their caregivers.
3) In the context of preventive supply arrangements, the following presentation will focus on influencing factors of brain-stress and on the risk of aging in the course of mental health problems or dementia.
4) The next lecture takes a close view on the developing process of a peer support tool to enable family caregivers a transnational, time and space independent utilization and network between carers.
5) Thus, with the last presentation the perspective of future care systems will be outlined in the context of the new dynamic concept of Positive Health, which offers a different view on health and will serve as the basis for future decisions and actions in the Euregio Meuse-Rhine.

Supporting arrangements for older people and their caregivers lead to changes of the welfare system and indicate the potentials of shaping social infrastructure on a communal level. The realization of cross-border-cooperation in health care is an innovative measure for shaping infrastructure.

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<td>Improvement of Care Structure for Informal Caregivers in the Meuse-Rhine-Region Thanks to an Online Platform?</td>
<td>Wolfgang Thiems [*]</td>
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<td>Euregio Meuse-Rhine -- A European Laboratory For Cross-border Prevention and Care Innovation</td>
<td>Brigitte van der Zanden [*]</td>
<td>17:10 - 17:25</td>
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<td>Positive Health -- A New Dynamic Concept of Health</td>
<td>Karl-Heinz Grimm [*]</td>
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<td>Influencing Factors on Mental Illness in the Process of Aging and the Importance of Supporting Family Caregivers</td>
<td>Christian Jost [*]</td>
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<td>Senior Friendly Communities in the Euregion Meuse-Rhine: Cross-Border Collaboration on Dementia and Depression</td>
<td>Mignon Schichel [*]</td>
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S28 - Can Risk Assessment help Predict and Prevent Adverse Events in Frail Older Persons and Improve Care Transitions? Examples from both EU studies and Real Life cases

Location: G4  
Chair: Hein Hout, Netherlands

Session Type: Symposia

Better prediction of persons at high risk of adverse events may facilitate proactive appropriate and targeted actions by professionals. In this symposium we will demonstrate the potential and impact of risk prediction in four different health care settings that serve frail older persons: (1) Home health care, (2) Nursing hospitals, (3) Long term care facilities, (4) Elective care hospitals.

The first part of the symposium focuses on risk prediction of emergency care (re)admissions, and mortality in studies. Better prediction of emergency care (re)admissions may trigger appropriate action to decrease this risk. Better mortality prediction for persons nearing the end of life may increase awareness of professionals and facilitate (discussions on) end-of-life services. Various risk indicators were tested, ranging from generic frailty scores to specific risk scores, to potentially inappropriate prescribing. We assessed their impact and accuracy in large international data bases that were established in EU projects of the 7th Framework programme:

One concerns the IBenC study (www.ibenc.eu) with 2884 older home health care recipients from 6 countries. The second concerns the SHELTER study with 4156 nursing home residents from 8 countries. The third concerns the Berlin nursing home study with 2034 residents.

The second part of the symposium focuses on the impact of risk assessment with embedded decision support on transitions between care settings in real life cases. One case presents it's impact on elective surgery decisions in Israel and the consequences for care transitions to the community of 8000 older persons. Another case presents it's impact on discharge planning from nursing homes to community care in Lithuania. Both cases demonstrate how risk assessment with embedded decision making may improve appropriate care transitions.
NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

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<td>Discharge Planning and Home Care Assessment for Older Persons in a Nursing Hospital</td>
<td>Jurate Macijauskiene [+]</td>
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<td>The Prognostic Value of Existing risk Indicators to Predict Mortality in Vulnerable Older People Residing in long-term Care Facilities. The SHELTER Study.</td>
<td>Maud ten Koppel [+], Hein Hout [+], Vjenka Garms-Homolová [+]; J2</td>
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<td>Predicting Hospitalisations and emergency visits: comparing nine risk scores in Care Dependent Elderly from 6 Countries: IBenC Study</td>
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<td>Nursing Home Residents: Who Needs Hospitalization and Emergency Intervention?</td>
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S29 - Loneliness: Lifespan Social Family and Individual Considerations

**Location:** J1  
**Chair:** Dikla Segel-Karpas, Israel

**Session Type:** Symposia

Loneliness, described as a discrepancy between desired and perceived social relationships, has been in the focus of academic research in recent years, with numerous studies describing its devastating consequences, ranging from decreased mental health, to adverse physical outcomes and even mortality. Loneliness continues to be a subject of vast academic research as well as general public interest, with scholars aiming at better understanding the intricate predictors and outcomes of loneliness in different contexts. In this symposium, five scholars will present the cutting-edge research in loneliness, covering different aspects of this phenomenon, examining its social, relational, emotional and physical aspects. We will begin with a general review of loneliness across the life-course, based a recent large-scale British survey. We will then discuss loneliness as social, familial and individual level phenomena. Starting from the social, a second presentation will discuss loneliness among a neglected group – that of older immigrants in Germany, taking a sociological perspective on loneliness. Third, loneliness will be examined in the context of marital relationships, looking at the dyadic effects of loneliness on marital satisfaction over a period of 8 years. The last two talks will examine the physical effects of loneliness, and more specifically its effects on bio-markers in older adults, and, finally, the interplay between anger and hostility in the second half of life.

To summarize, the session will provide participants a wide perspective on the multifaceted nature of loneliness, and the different aspects to consider while examining loneliness and its consequences.

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

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<td></td>
<td>Lonely Lovers: The Effects of Dyadic Similarity in Loneliness on the Longitudinal Course of Relationship Satisfaction</td>
<td>Marcus Mund [+], Tineke Fokkema [+], Sharon Shiovitz-Ezra [+]</td>
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<td>Loneliness among Older Refugees in Germany</td>
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<td>Does Loneliness &quot;Get Under the Skin&quot;?: Associations of Loneliness with Subsequent Change in Inflammatory and Metabolic Markers</td>
<td>Dikla Segel-Karpas [+], Christina Segel-Karpas</td>
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<td>Loneliness, Anger and Hostility: Using a Cross-lagged Analysis to Assess their Temporal Relationship</td>
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<td>Loneliness Across the Life-course: The Perspective of Older Adults</td>
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S30 - What Helps to Cope with Trauma in Old Age?

**Location:** J2  
**Chair:** Yuval Palgi, Israel

**Session Type:** Symposia

Coping with traumatic exposure (whether in the past or present) in old age is a neglected issue in Gerontology. Across life, most people are exposed to at least one potentially traumatic event. However, most of those who are exposed will not develop a full diagnosis of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). In this symposium, we address both the effects of trauma on variables related to aging (e.g., successful aging) as well as the unique buffering mechanisms available to older adults that may mitigate the development of trauma-related symptoms. The symposium will enable researchers to introduce novel findings from various perspectives in Gerontology, drawn from national and longitudinal databases of older adults. The first presentation will elaborate on how Holocaust survivors' level of PTSD and the way their offspring perceive their parents' PTSD are associated with offspring successful aging. The second presentation will refer to the deleterious effects of PTSD symptoms on objective and subjective successful aging and inquire whether high emotional complexity buffers these effects. The third presentation will demonstrate the buffering effect of a young subjective age on the relationship between PTSD-depression comorbidity and health. The fourth presentation will refer to the reciprocal relations between PTSD symptoms and subjective age and their association to successful aging. Together, the findings show that exposure to massive or ongoing trauma may be mitigated by psychological resources that enable successful aging.
NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

S31 - Entrepreneurial Activities in Older Age: Individual Capabilities Institutional Conditioning and Structural Constraints.

Location: R2
Chair: Annette Franke, Germany

Session Type: Symposia

Ageing work force is a central political and social matter and discourses on healthy ageing have led to steps towards extending working life. Entrepreneurship is encouraged among older people and senior entrepreneurs are a growing group in many countries. The underlying processes and the consequences of different conditions for entrepreneurship later in life need to be problematised and highlighted. This session looks at the phenomenon of senior entrepreneurship and the factors determining the capabilities of older persons to start a business. The decision to become self-employed in later life is a process including determinants on micro-, meso- and macro level, where the social network (family, friends, colleagues), institutional support (job agencies, entrepreneurial counselling), as well as individual resources (skills, knowledge, self-confidence) play an integral role. The paths into self-employment in mature age are diverse and resonate with the axioms of the Cumulation of Advantages and Disadvantages Theory (Dannefer 2003), where the previous experiences and accumulated resources determine the extent to which the person is capable of starting and running a company.

The session presents three papers from scholars currently studying the phenomenon of entrepreneurship in later life in Sweden, Germany and Poland. The research-based papers present not only the intricacies and differences between the countries, but also have different methodological approaches, both qualitative and quantitative. First paper addresses the questions: what are the life-course trajectories into self-employment in older age? Are there country-specific differences in those paths? The second paper contributes to the discussion on the factors of successful and positive outlook on the entrepreneurial activity among the self-employed. The third paper asks how gender determines the transition into self-employment in older age from the perspective of “opportunity” vs “necessity” entrepreneurship.

Discussant: Jolanta Perek-Bialas
Co-chairs: Clary Krekula, Sweden, Annette Franke, Germany

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

O6 - Physical Activity and Excercise

Location: R24+R25

Session Type: Oral
Chair: Ellen van Dongen, Netherlands

Implementation of ProMusle in Practice: Process Evaluation of a Combined Diet and Resistance Exercise Intervention for Community-Dwelling Older Adults

Ellen van Dongen

06:01
17:10 - 18:25

**O7 - Obesity and Diabetes**

**Location:** R22+R23  
**Session Type:** Oral  
**Chair:** Dorota Religa, Sweden

### Presentations and Authors:

- **Free-Living Gait Quality and Cognitive Capacity among 75-Year-Old Community-Dwelling Men and Women**  
  *Timo Rantalainen*  
  *Pres Time:* 06:02

- **Is the Effect of a High-Intensity Functional Exercise Program on Functional Balance Influenced by Applicability and Motivation Among Older People with Dementia in Nursing Homes?**  
  *Erik Rosendahl*  
  *Pres Time:* 06:03

- **The Effect of Past and Present Physical Activity on Physical Function in Older Women: Do Physical Activity Guidelines Matter?**  
  *Jort Veen*  
  *Pres Time:* 06:04

- **Physical Activity According to the Nordic Nutrient Recommendations 2012 is Related to Better Body Composition, Physical Function and Quality of Life in Community Dwelling Old Adults**  
  *Alfons Ramel*  
  *Pres Time:* 06:05

### When You're smiling

**Location:** AgeStage

**Session Type:** Stage Program

The Margareta Choir (Margaretkören) consists of 30 ladies and gentlemen, with many years of life experience, curiosity of life, and a wish learn new things, and experience new exciting adventures. The choir goes on minitours, often work with professional musicians and soloists, and have participated in both radio and television. The choir was founded in 1976 by Margareta Nilsson.

The choir is led by Camilla Voigt, church musician, We like to share the music and our stories, because in all of us there are more ages than those seen on the outside. In a small child there is sometimes an adult soul and in an old lady or man sometimes a real little blighter is hidden. You just have to take the time to meet and look very carefully to discover it!

https://youtu.be/dz5IQcSWndc

Singing for you is a great honor and an adventure for us. Thank you for listening!

Don't miss our performance Staurday lunch in cooperation with the Lillegård Childrens choir.

09:00 - 16:00

**Poster session Thursday**

**Location:** H- Hall

**Session Type:** Posters

- **Housing and Neighborhood 1- 15,**  
- **Biological Aging 16-25,**  
- **Oral Health 26- 33,**  
- **Aging and Discrimination 34 - 54,**  
- **Vascular Health 55 - 65,**  
- **Informal Care & Family Caregiving 66 - 85,**  
- **Functional Indications I 86 - 93,**  
- **Knowledge and Education I 94 - 102,**  
- **Formal Care and Care Systems I 103 -111,**
Care, Caring and Mistreatment I 112 - 121,
Vitality, Frailty Nutrition and Physical Activity I 122, 133,
Mental Health Promotion I 134 - 145,
Non-Pharma intervention and Treatments I 146 - 158,
Cognitive Health and Dementia Disorders I 159 - 171
Health Behaviour and Health Promotion I 172

09:00 - 16:00
Poster Late breaker session Thursday

**Location:** H- Hall

**Session Type:** Posters

**Fri 24 May 2019**

08:30 - 09:15

Keynote 4 - Prof. Brendan McCormack

**Location:** K2+K3

**Chair:** Helle Wijk

**Session Type:** Keynote

Brendan McCormack, Professor, PhD

“My research falls within the broad theme of implementation science through a person-centred lens with an emphasis on ensuring effective cultures for meaningful engagement … with a focus on enabling all persons to flourish.”

What are the most exciting challenges in your field of aging research?

Person-centredness has for over a decade been the cornerstone of practice in gerontological nursing. The focus on personhood and positive care environments has resulted in significant change to care cultures – especially residential long-term care settings (nursing homes). Significant innovations developed in these settings have become normalised in gerontological nursing as a whole. This is very exciting for nurses who work with older people and for the potential of older people to flourish throughout their lives.

What do you expect and hope for from the IAGG-ER 2019 Congress and your visit to Gothenburg?

IAGG-ER is a great opportunity for sharing work, challenging (my) perspectives and learning new things. In addition it is one of the most important events for networking with other gerontologists in Europe. I look forward to engaging in all of these activities.

Professor Brendan McCormack is Head of the Division of Nursing; Head of the Graduate School; Associate Director, Centre for Person-centred Practice Research, Queen Margaret University, Edinburgh. His writing and research work focuses on person-centred practice, gerontological nursing, and practice development.

Homepage: [https://www.qmu.ac.uk/schools-and-divisions/nursing/nursing-staff/professor-brendan-mccormack](https://www.qmu.ac.uk/schools-and-divisions/nursing/nursing-staff/professor-brendan-mccormack)

09:15 - 10:00

Keynote 5 - Prof. Stefania Maggi

**Location:** K2+K3

**Chair:** Mario Barbagallo, Italy

**Session Type:** Keynote
Stefania Maggi, Professor & Research Director

“... young researchers must learn the need for interdisciplinarity at the very beginning of their career.”

What are the most exciting challenges in your field of aging research?

The major challenge in epidemiology is to apply what has been learned in epidemiologic studies on older populations, so that effective prevention and treatment strategies can be developed. Many risk factors for disease and disability have been elucidated, and a lifelong approach to promoting healthy aging has emerged as a priority.

The theme of IAGG-ER 2019 is “Towards capability in ageing – from cell to society”. What are your thoughts on the theme and how is your own research related to it?

Excellent theme, underlying that geriatrics and gerontology have as common goals to reduce the burden of illness, enhance quality of life, and maintain health among older adults. In order to reach these goals we must first understand the intricate web of interdependent genetic, biochemical, physiological, economic, social, and psychological factors, and the program will reflect all these efforts with a multidisciplinary approach.

Dr. Maggi is a Board-Certified Geriatrician in Italy and obtained a MPH at the Johns Hopkins University. She started her career as coordinator of the Program for Research on Aging of WHO, based at NIA, NIH, Bethesda, MD, US, and is currently Research Director at the CNR Aging Branch-Institute of Neuroscience in Padua. She is a member of the Board of Directors of AFAR and Past President of the EuGMS.

08:30 - 09:45

S32 - Health-promoting Living Conditions for an Ageing Population -- The U-Age Research Program

Location: K1
Chair: Rebecca Baxter, Sweden
Session Type: Symposia

This symposium presents findings from an interdisciplinary and international research programme exploring effects from innovative and person-centred care interventions and housing models in aged care, and longitudinal databases on health and quality of life of frail older people in aged care. There is a shortness of international evidence on content, feasibility and effects of care interventions implementing personalised and health-promoting care in institutional and home-based aged care, despite evidence that aged care internationally often struggle to provide more than basic physical care. This means that there is a need to find ways to improve the possibility for frail older people to increasingly enjoy a high quality of life, to experience health, pleasurable activities and meaningful engagement at home and in aged care institutions. This symposium presents: characteristics and health-status of a randomised sample of nursing home residents in Sweden (I), the health status of older people in Swedish sheltered housing compared to ageing in place (II), effects from an international, multi-centre intervention study on person-centred care in nursing homes (III), how a person-centred and health-promoting home care service can improve QoL and thriving (IV), and translational outcomes from international research participation from a practice perspective.

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

Pres Time Presentation title/Abstract title Speakers/Authors

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<tr>
<td>08:30 - 09:45</td>
<td>From Cleaning to Caring - An Intervention to Facilitate Health-Promoting Home Care</td>
<td>Kristina Lämås [+]</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The U-Age Nursing Home Study - An International, Multi-Centre Intervention Study on Person-Centred Care in Nursing Homes</td>
<td>Karin Sjögren [+]</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Characteristics, Self-Rated Health, Functional Ability and Depressive Mood of Residents Living in Swedish sheltered housing (Trygghetsboenden)</td>
<td>Laura Corneliusson [+]</td>
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<td>Findings from the Swedish National Inventory of Nursing Homes -- the SWENIS study</td>
<td>Rebecca Baxter [+]</td>
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08:30 - 09:45

S33 - Associations Between Real-Life Cognitive Processes and Well-Being of Healthy Older Adults
The associations between cognition and well-being have been studied in psychology for a long time. However, insufficient studies have examined cognitive processes in real life, which will advance the theoretical and methodological development of this topic. This symposium will present different and novel approaches (e.g., mobile sensing) to study the interplay between cognitive processes and well-being in real life and real time.

First, Marko Katana will present his work on how individuals perceive their future on a daily basis. This cognitive evaluation was linked to daily affect and was found to change as a function of chronological age. Second, Burcu Demiray will report her project on observing conversational time travel (i.e., talking about personal past versus personal future) using audio sound snippets from real life. She tested how these processes were associated with the likelihood of laughing in young and older adults. Third, Minxia Luo will report her study on young and older adults accommodating language (i.e., vocabulary richness and grammatical complexity) for different conversational partners in real life, and how the language accommodation was linked with mood. Fourth, Christina Röcke will present her contribution to a European Horizon 2020 project, which will develop a mobile device that monitors cognitive and social behavior of community-dwelling older adults and offers individualized coaching to enhance their well-being. Finally, Gizem Hülür, informed by her extensive work on cognition and well-being in old age, will provide an integrative discussion of the presented research.

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

08:30 - 09:45

S34 - How Different Domains of Functioning Influence one Another; Recent Findings from the Longitudinal Aging Study Amsterdam

Ageing and functioning of older people is characterised by an increasing heterogeneity as age increases. This heterogeneity partly reflects the fact that functioning on multiple domains - physical, emotional, cognitive and social - influence one another in complex processes. The Longitudinal Aging Study Amsterdam (LASA) is designed with the purpose to investigate and help understand such complex processes. LASA is a prospective cohort study which started in 1992 with a sample of a few thousands of Dutch older adults (baseline age range: 55-84 years). During the course of the study fresh samples of younger generations from the same sampling frame have been added to the study. About every three years, participants are interviewed and their functioning on multiple domains is measured. As such, the LASA study has become an important source of data and information for gerontological, geriatric and epidemiological research. In this symposium we highlight a selection of recent findings from the LASA study that demonstrate links between the different domains of functioning. How does the experience of pain influence social participation? What is the effect of accumulated exposures to negative life events on depressive symptoms? Do socioeconomic inequalities in perceived quality of care lead to socioeconomic inequalities in wellbeing? And what is the association of social support with functional capacity? These are questions that will be addressed by the presentations in this symposium.

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08:30 - 09:45

S35 - Loneliness in Older People and its Impact on Health and Well Being

The Social Support-Health Link Unraveled? Pathways Linking Social Support to Functional Capacity in Later Life

The Association Between Pain and Social Functioning in Older Persons

SES-inequality in Care and Wellbeing Among Older Care Recipients

Steeling or Sensitizing? A Longitudinal Examination of How Ongoing Accumulation of Negative Life Events Affects Depressive Symptoms in Older Adults.
S36 - Extending Working Lives: The Importance of Meso- and Macro-Factors for Social Inequality in Older Age

Location: G3
Chair: Dorly Deeg, Netherlands

Session Type: Symposium

European governments are taking measures aimed at extending working lives, in order to compensate for the ageing of populations and the related higher costs for pensions. Yet, in most countries the actual retirement age of older workers lags behind the policy aims. This situation has spurred new research on factors associated with the timing of workers' exit from the labour force. Most of this research addresses individual or work-related factors at the micro-level. Factors at meso- and macro-levels are largely neglected.

Based on the EXTEND project, this symposium intends to fill this gap by addressing exactly these factors. It focuses on the extent to which social inequalities result from meso- or macro-level measures. Three contributions depart from a cross-country view. The first uses individual SHARE data, enhanced with country-level institutional data, from 14 European countries to compare macro-level factors in relation to socio-economic differences in exit from the labour market. The second contribution uses simulations to forecast the effects of various macro-level pension schemes on social inequality in four European countries. The third contribution focuses on the health care sector, a sector with relatively many older, unskilled workers. Eleven case studies on meso-level age-management measures from three European countries are compared regarding their effect on social inequality. The fourth contribution focuses on Germany and uses firm-based data from the German Institute for Employment Research Establishment Panel to evaluate meso-level age- and health-management measures in their relation with labour productivity and labour costs.

Taken together, the contributions show the powerful influence of meso- and macro-factors on individual decisions to extend working life and social inequalities therein. Moreover, the cross-country perspective allows evaluation of policy measures regarding the extent to which they create social inequalities.

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<tr>
<td>Can a Social Robot be a Solution for Loneliness in Older People?</td>
<td>Sylvie Bonin-Guillaume [+]</td>
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<td>Social Isolation, Loneliness, Frailty and Health Status: What about the Caregivers?</td>
<td>Tahir Masud [+]</td>
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<td>Prevalence of Loneliness in Secondary Healthcare Patients and a National Strategy to Combat This Important Issue in the UK</td>
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<tr>
<td>Financial Evaluation of Age and Health Management HR Measures Using the German Establishment Panel</td>
<td>Mariann Rigo [+]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age Management Practices Promoting (Older) Employees Working Career in the Health Care Sector -- Case Studies from Germany, Finland and the UK</td>
<td>Sebastian Merkel [+]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Socioeconomic Differences in Macro-level Determinants of Early Exit from Paid Work: a Multilevel Analysis of 14 European Countries</td>
<td>Sascha de Breij [+]</td>
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<td>Inequality, Social Justice, and Indexing Pension Ages to Life Expectancy</td>
<td>Wouter De Tavernier [+]</td>
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### S37 - Improving Nutrition Health and Performance of Vulnerable Older Adults -- Many Ways to Go

**Location:** G4  
**Chair:** Lisette de Groot, Netherlands

**Session Type:** Symposia

Even at older ages health and performance can be promoted by healthful behaviours. Here, especially vulnerable groups might benefit from a variety of (timely) interventions. In five concise presentations the current symposium reports on five recent studies from Wageningen - the Netherlands -, each testing the impact of one single or a combination of various intervention strategies.

The first presentation reports on the impact of nutrition and health signalling and the subsequent tailoring of nutritional and lifestyle guidance using e-health (PhysioDom project) among older adults linked to care organisations. In the next two presentations the effects of two novel approaches are shared, including the beneficial effect of a novel nutritional supplement on mobility among elderly people who are malnourished or at risk of malnutrition (PROMO-study), as well as the effect of food odour exposure on appetite among elderly people with dementia (ODE-project).

Combining exercise (strength training) and protein feeding has already been demonstrated efficacious for muscle health and performance of frail elderly people. Whether the effectiveness of these combined strategies translates to vulnerable older adults when implemented in the community (ProMuscle in Practice study) or to older adults in rehabilitation after a hip fracture (AMARIS study) will be addressed in the two final talks. Together, the five intervention studies presented in this symposium show how multiple promising strategies can improve nutritional status, health and performance of vulnerable elderly people in different settings.

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<tr>
<td>08:30</td>
<td>Feasibility and Effectiveness of a Multi-Component Nutritional Telemonitoring Intervention for Community-Dwelling Older Adults</td>
<td>Marije van Doorn-van Atten [+]</td>
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<td>Hip Fracture Geriatric Rehabilitation; Current Practices in Nutrition and Physical Exercise</td>
<td>Laura den boeit [+]</td>
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<td>Effectiveness of a Combined Diet and Resistance Exercise Intervention for Community-Dwelling Older Adults on Improving Muscle Related Outcomes: ProMuscle in Practice Study</td>
<td>Ellen van Dongen [+]</td>
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<td>Olfactory Enhancement of Dietary Behaviour in Nursing Home Residents with Dementia</td>
<td>Ondine van de Rest [+]</td>
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<td>A Novel Oral Nutritional Supplement Improves Gait Speed in Dutch Older Adults with (or at Risk of) Undernutrition</td>
<td>Pol Grootswagers [+]</td>
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### S38 - Researching Civic Participation in Later Life: Current Trends and Future Directions

**Location:** J1  
**Chair:** Thomas Scharf, UK

**Session Type:** Symposia

Older people’s civic participation represents a key topic for gerontology and public policy, with many national and international organisations prioritising participation of ageing adults as a means to promote ‘active’ and ‘successful’ ageing. Accompanying a ‘win-win’ narrative, which emphasises the dual contribution of civic participation to improving older people’s health and wellbeing and to strengthening and developing communities, are concerns regarding perceived negative effects of promoting civic participation among elders, such as imposing an ethics of forced productivity. With the concept of civic participation being contested, approaches to its understanding typically emphasise: 1) the idea of action rather than simply attentiveness to matters of civic interest; 2) that civic activities can be conducted individually or collectively; and 3) that the focus of civic activities may primarily aim to help others, solve a community problem, or produce common good, with no manifest political intention, or may explicitly seek to influence political outcomes. Against this background, this symposium contributes to understanding of ways in which gerontological research on civic participation has evolved over time and of contrasting forms of civic participation in later life. Paper 1 reviews the development of research on civic participation in later life, highlighting gaps and suggesting new directions for future research. Paper 2 considers ways in which a particular form of community media, radio broadcasting, can serve as a means to promote ageing adults’ civic participation. Using a social exclusion frame, Paper 3 explores the contribution of adult learning programmes in different cultural contexts to building older adults’ capacity for civic participation. Paper 4 analyses the role of older people’s perceptions of cultural demands and/or social expectations regarding participation on their civic participation. Paper 5 considers civic participation of ageing migrants, pointing to opportunities for further research in this field.

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<tr>
<td>08:30</td>
<td>Perceived Cultural Demands as a Motivational Antecedent in Older People's Civic Participation</td>
<td>Rodrigo Serrat [+]</td>
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<td>Promoting Civic Engagement in Later Life through Adult-Learning Approaches: Comparing Models in Ireland and England</td>
<td>Anna Goulding [+]</td>
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<td>Using Community Media to Promote Civic Participation Interests in Later Life</td>
<td>Arlind Reuter [+]</td>
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S39 - Swedish National Graduate for Competitive Science on Ageing and Health (SWEAH) -- Goals Activities Examples of Project and Student Experiences

Location: J2  
Chair: Susanne Iwarsson, Sweden

Session Type: Symposia

Established in 2014, SWEAH is an interdisciplinary, national graduate school focusing on research on ageing and health. Fifteen higher education institutions and a major health care provider in Sweden constitute the SWEAH consortium. Until Dec 2018, 19 PhD students will have completed their degrees. In Oct 2018, SWEAH had 44 affiliated PhD students and the 2018 annual call for new affiliates added at least five. In this symposium, the Study Coordinator of SWEAH and affiliated PhD students will present the ambitions and goals of the graduate school, activities, examples of ongoing PhD student projects, as well as student experiences:

1) The Study Coordinator of SWEAH will introduce the mission, goals and programme components of the graduate school. This presentation will include examples of courses at the PhD student and postdoc levels, PhD student days and internationalisation activities. In addition, evaluation results and examples of external advisory board input will be presented. Overall, the multi- and interdisciplinary growth within SWEAH is promising for the recruitment base of future leaders in research on ageing and health. Ultimately, this endeavour has the potential to contribute to the development of health and social care systems that will promote active and healthy ageing.

2) Using a science slam format, in order to illustrate the variety of disciplinary backgrounds and scientific approaches of the SWEAH affiliates, a set of exemplary ongoing thesis projects will be presented by four PhD students.

3) In this presentation, one of the SWEAH affiliates, now serving as a PhD student representative in the SWEAH Board, will present PhD student experiences reflecting benefits and challenges related to SWEAH.

4) Concluding remarks will be presented by prof. em. Dorly Deeg, The Netherlands, who is serving as a member of the External Advisory Board of SWEAH.

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

S40 - Representations of Care Capabilities and Age

Location: R2  
Chair: Maria Edström, Sweden

Session Type: Symposia

This symposium aims to bring together scholars from law, media, culture, history, music, medicine, and occupational therapy to explore the complex theme of narratives and representations of care, capability and age.

Capability refers to the individual's ability to perform actions in order to reach goals he or she has reason to value. The person's life forms the basis for what the individual is capable of, depending on their personal resources and institutional factors. The theoretical basis for this panel's interdisciplinary collaboration is the Capabilities Approach elaborated by philosopher Martha Nussbaum which should guarantee citizens freedoms through institutional factors.

The notion of care is developed through examining representations of aging and aging experiences which is illuminated through various disciplines and methodologies exploring various approaches including legal material, media texts, literature, cognition, participant-observation and narrative interviews

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.
08:30 - 09:45

O8 - Art, Culture and Well-being

**Location:** R24+R25  
**Session Type:** Oral  
**Chair:** Desmond O'Neill, Ireland

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<td>O8:01</td>
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<td>Frail Older People: The Impact of Capability When Experiencing Health and Medical Care Services. A narrative study</td>
<td>Theresa Westgård [+]</td>
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<td>O8:02</td>
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<td>Multiple Modes of Representation Involving Music in Dementia Caregiving Relationships</td>
<td>Theresa Allison [+]</td>
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<td>O8:03</td>
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<td>Representations of Age discrimination in Law and Media</td>
<td>Maria Edström [+]</td>
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<td>O8:04</td>
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<td>Reclaiming Capability in Contemporary Care Home Narratives</td>
<td>Ulla Kriebernegg [+]</td>
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08:30 - 09:45

O9 - Socioeconomics and Lifecourse

**Location:** R22+R23  
**Session Type:** Oral  
**Chair:** Mark Ward, Ireland

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08:30 - 09:45

O10 - Technologies in the Internet Era

**Location:** R5+R6  
**Session Type:** Oral  
**Chair:** Janet Fast, Canada

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10:30 - 11:15

Keynote 6 - Prof. Alexandra Freund

Location: K2+K3
Chair: Javier Yanguas Lezaun

Session Type: Keynote

Alexandra M. Freund, Professor, PhD

"...I focus on the one hand on how motivation impacts how older adults navigate the complex interaction of biology, social context, and psychological changes, and how, on the other hand, these changes affect motivation and self-regulation in old age. I hope that my research offers many contact points for researchers in different fields of gerontology."

The IAGG-ER congresses are multidisciplinary, and covers aspects of aging from the level of cell components to societal participation. How do you see your own role within this broad field of scientific inquires?

I situate myself at the interface of psychology and sociology, as I am interested in how social norms and expectations, contexts interact with personal goals and values in how people structure their lives across adulthood and old age. Particularly in old age, a time in the life course that is characterized by few social norms and expectations impacting on developmental regulation, the role of self regulation becomes more and more important. Moreover, biological factors leading to increased health-related risks and problems, constrain the range of possible developmental trajectories in old age.

Alexandra M. Freund is a Professor of Psychology at the University of Zurich with a research focus on processes of successful aging. Before coming to Zurich, the main stations of her career were the Free University of Berlin, Stanford University, the Max Planck Institute for Human Development in Berlin, and Northwestern University. Her central research interests are processes of successful aging, motivation across adulthood, and lifelong learning.

Homepage: www.psychology.uzh.ch/en/areas/dev/lifespan/team/freund

10:30 - 11:45

S41 - Involuntary Treatment and Resistiveness to Care: An International Overview of Current Knowledge

Location: K1
Chair: Michel Bleijlevens, Netherlands

Session Type: Symposia

Everyday care for people with cognitive impairment is becoming increasingly complex. It can be quite challenging for caregivers to deal with changes in behavior and cognition of people with cognitive impairment and to provide the right, desired care. Distressed by complex care situations, caregivers may reach for quick 'solutions' to commonly encountered behavior. This causes dilemmas. How do we create a balance between providing quality of care and safety while maintaining the dignity and autonomy? Should we lock the door to prevent people from going outside, or respect their freedom with the risk that they get lost? These dilemmas can lead to involuntary treatment, defined as treatment by (in)formal caregivers provided without the consent of the recipient. Involuntary treatment includes the use of physical restraints (e.g., waist belts), administration of psychotropic medication (e.g., antipsychotics), and nonconsensual care (e.g., forced hygiene). Resistiveness to care relates to involuntary treatment and is commonly defined as "repertoire of behaviors with which persons with dementia withstand or oppose the efforts of a caregiver". Alternatively, it has been described as rejection of care. This might lead to involuntary treatment.

This symposium will focus on current knowledge regarding prevalence and associated factors towards involuntary treatment among older adults receiving professional care at home. In addition, interventions aimed at reduction of resistiveness to care in nursing homes will be highlighted. Four presenters from The Netherlands, Belgium and USA will present papers concerning: 1) The use of involuntary treatment among older adults with dementia receiving nursing care at home in two European countries; 2) the development of an intervention to prevent and reduce the use of...
involuntary treatment in professional home care; 3) Influencing factors regarding resistiveness to care among nursing home residents with dementia; and 4) The impact of function and behavior focused care on resistiveness to care in nursing homes for people with dementia.

10:30 - 11:45

S42 - Positive Solitude at the Second Half of Life

**Location:** H1  
**Chair:** Sharon Ost Mor, Israel

**Session Type:** Symposia

Positive solitude (PS) is an intuitive concept. People need to be by themselves and enjoy it from time to time. Yet, when looking for supportive empirical literature, there are merely forty essays about solitude, and a handful dealing with PS in old age. Most authors refer to solitude as loneliness and/or social isolation without differentiation, precluding perhaps a precise PS definition. Nevertheless, PS has an impact in our lives, and even more so when it comes to old people, who spend much of their time alone and can have devastating outcomes. Nevertheless, the ability to experience even a part of this time alone as PS might be an empowering experience in later life, as it might be in any other age. As PS in old age is under researched, the current symposia will expose preliminary evidence (qualitative/quantitative) for positive solitude in old age.

The first talk (Mrs. Sharon Ost Mor) addresses the confusing solitude literature existing today and presents a new conceptualization of this term and its relevance to old age. The second presentation (Dr. Dikla Segal-Karpas) will describe disparities between caregivers and old peoples’ attitude towards positive solitude in the second half of life. These two qualitative studies served our research team in planning a new inventory measure of PS. Conceptual difficulties, methodological issues and statistical dilemmas surrounding PS will be described on the third lecture (Prof. Yuval Palgi). The forth presentation (Prof. Ehud Bodner) will show associations between PS and mood regulation via music listening and successful aging. The last presentation (Prof. Jennifer Lay) will examine time-ordered associations between PS and affect experience of older adults in Chinese and Canadian cultures.

We will conclude the session by discussing future research directives for the implementation of PS in the field of gerontology, e.g., development of interventions that may turn the some of the deleterious effects of aloneness into PS.

Co Chair: Prof. Yaakov, Hoffman, Israel

**NOTE:** Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

10:30 - 11:45

OP6 - Frailty and Functioning

**Location:** G1  
**Chair:** Hanna Falk

**Session Type:** Oral Poster

The Relationship between Preferred Walking Speed and Recovery of Cerebral Oxygenation upon Standing: Evidence from the Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing

**Speakers/Authors**  
John O'Connor [+]  
OP6:01
S43 - Revisiting Loneliness and Social Isolation: Predictors Reducers and Policy Consequences

Location: G2
Chair: Charles Waldegrave, New Zealand

Session Type: Symposia

The links of key social exclusion factors loneliness and social isolation to overall negative morbidity and mortality outcomes are today generally accepted. The growing international evidence during the last decade (Luo et.al. 2012, Steptoe et. al. 2012, Holt-Lunstad et. al. 2015) has profound implications for positive health status, quality of life and health and welfare budgets.

Most studies have been cross-sectional, but more recently some longitudinal studies have focussed on the predictors of loneliness and social isolation (Aartsen and Jylhä, 2011, Brittain et al., 2017, Dahlberg et al., 2015 & 2018, Cotterell et. al. 2018). However, only a few studies have focused on decreasing levels of loneliness and social isolation in old age. Exceptions to this include Victor and Bowling (2012) and Hawkley and Kocherginsky (2017).

The symposium has been developed within the ROSEnet (Reducing Old-age Social Exclusion network) COST (European Cooperation in Science and Technology) research collaboration.

It will present findings from four countries – Sweden, Norway, Wales and New Zealand, using longitudinal studies - on the predictors of loneliness and social isolation and evidence of reductions in both. The databases used will be the Swedish Panel Study of Living Conditions of the Oldest Old (SWEOLD), the Norwegian Study on Life course, Ageing and Generation (NorLAG), the Cognitive Functioning and Ageing Study (CFAS Wales) and the New Zealand Longitudinal Study of Ageing (NZLSA)

The findings reveal key factors associated with a decrease in loneliness between waves. The analysis will provide an up to date base of evidence to elucidate policy settings that can be expected to reduce loneliness and social isolation and contribute to social inclusion and enduring relationships during old age. Our current knowledge of these pathways and factors is undeveloped.

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

S44 - Innovative Person-Centered Approaches to Promote and Protect Mental Wellbeing and Social Inclusion in Later Life: Multi-Level Perspectives
from the EU-Funded EMMY and @geing Online Projects

**Location:** G3  
**Chair:** Anna Forsman, Finland

**Session Type:** Symposia

The promotion of older adults' mental and social wellbeing is increasingly important from both an individual and public health viewpoint and should be prioritized at all levels of society. Further, user involvement and person-centered approaches are warranted in all health promotion initiatives, ranging from policy preparation and health and social care service delivery, to the design and implementation of user-centred innovations aiming to support mental wellbeing and social participation in later life. In four symposium presentations, researchers from Åbo Akademi University highlight findings from two ongoing EU-funded projects focusing on multi-level approaches for increased mental and social wellbeing.

EMMY (European Welfare Models and Mental Wellbeing in Final Years of Life, 2017-2019) is an interdisciplinary and mixed methods comparative project focusing on the impact of welfare systems on mental wellbeing among the oldest old in Finland, Italy, Norway and Spain. The findings presented emphasize the older informants’ own views on what influences their subjective wellbeing, including comparisons between the Nordic and South European contexts. Also, the current policy situation is highlighted, discussing promising policy examples but also perceived needs for development when considering societal changes and varying needs and expectations in the ageing population.

Findings from the Nordic @geing Online innovation project (2017-2020) are also presented, showcasing the possibilities for utilizing technology-based or online interventions with a psychosocial focus when aiming to increase older adults’ mental wellbeing and social participation. The project incorporates horizontal principles of person-centeredness and user participation when developing a social application together with older adults. The older project participants’ experiences of taking part in the application co-creation process are particularly highlighted, discussing the lessons learned considering e.g. the rural context of the project.

**NOTE:** Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

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<td>The EMMY Project: Older Adults' Mental Wellbeing from a Policy Perspective - The Finnish Case</td>
<td>Johanna Nordmyr [+]</td>
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<td>The EMMY project: The Oldest-Old's Own Views on the Multidimensional Concept of Mental Wellbeing - A Four-Country Comparative Qualitative Study</td>
<td>Linda Nyholm [+]</td>
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<td>Older Co-creators' Experiences Related to Participating in an eHealth Innovation Development Process: Findings from the Nordic Ageing Online Project</td>
<td>Emilia Viklund [+]</td>
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<td>Developing and Evaluating Social e-Innovations in a Nordic Context: The @geing Online Project</td>
<td>Johanna Nordmyr [+]</td>
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**S45 - IAGG-ER Past President Symposium - Peptides Genome Ageing**

**Location:** G4  
**Chair:** Vladimir Khavinson, Russia

**Session Type:** Symposia

Measures for prevention of ageing-associated pathologies and promotion of life quality are of utmost importance. Development of geroprotectors aimed at prevention of premature ageing and life span increase seems to be most instrumental for the purpose. This symposium will address these issues by bringing together a team of internationally recognized experts giving an overview of their subject and presenting the latest research results. The following topics will be covered:

1. Peptides and ageing: The use of peptides is one of scientifically based methods for increasing life span. A comprehensive peptide research for 40 years in 17 species of various organisms allowed to finally conclude that living world has common mechanism of peptide regulation of gene expression and protein biosynthesis. Mechanisms of their action are related to activation of chromatin in lymphocytes and participation in the "release" of genes suppressed as a result of heterochromatinisation of the chromosome. A 15-year long experience of peptides application in humans suggested decrease in mortality and morbidity during the period of observation, due to improvement of functions of physiological systems, restoration of melatonin level, and significant increase in antioxidative activity.

2. Peptides regulate proliferation and differentiation of stem cells: Stem cells are a biological reserve of tissues. By activating their differentiation, it is possible to maintain normal functional activity of organs and tissues, slowing down the process of their aging. Peptides are one of the signal molecules that promote the differentiation of stem cells and have geroprotective effects.

3. Ageing genes gerontogenes: Whereas longevity assurance genes do affect the essential lifespan of a species, there are no ageing-specific gerontogenes to cause ageing and to limit the lifespan of an individual. The challenge of preventing, managing or treating age-related chronic diseases and other health problems requires abandoning the traditional "one-target, one-shot" biomedical approach.

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<td>Short Peptides and Neuronal Differentiation: an Interesting Correlation</td>
<td>Bruna Sinjari [+]</td>
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<td>Efficacy of Pancragen Tetrapeptide Therapy in Senior Patients with Diabetes Mellitus Type II</td>
<td>Valerii Shatylo [+]</td>
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S46 - Intimacy at Distance? Living in Later Life in Urban Environment

Location: J1
Chair: Lubica Volanska, Slovakia
Session Type: Symposia

Population ageing in European cities is an ongoing complex process, which could be expressed in numbers and compared to some extent. However, long-term family, friendship and peer support patterns play an important role in structuring social networks and living arrangements of older people in different geographic areas in Europe. Public bodies still lack the prerequisites to solve effectively issues of old age social inclusion. The symposium intends to exploit the potential of international co-operation in adding knowledge fostering age-friendly cities idea.

The symposium shall concentrate on social interactions that are intertwined with the quality of living arrangements in later life. These are influenced by a number of factors: marital status, household composition such as family size and structure, cultural traditions, appropriate social services and social support, physical characteristics of the housing estates and local community. (Schoenmaeckers, Kotowska 2005)

By comparing the situation in cities of Basel, Bratislava, Prague, Stockholm, Vienna, Vilnius and Zurich, we shall discuss the possibility of ageing in one's own living environment, which is to be supported for psychological, social and economic reasons. However, in urban environments, paradoxically, in a space with a high population density, a variation of the lifestyles, attitudes, and interests, not all senior citizens have the access to appropriate housing options and public urban spaces offering a variety of opportunities for social interactions.

The use of mixed methods (analysis of censal households of individuals and representative survey data in combination with qualitative biographical narrative interview as well as semi-structured focused interview and walking interviews) based on the interdisciplinary cooperation of researchers with the background in architecture, demography, human geography, sociology and social anthropology enables a deep insight into the problem of solitude related to housing and social networks of the seniors in urban environment.

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

S47 - Nothing About Us Without Us. The Practice and Value of Co-creation in Gerontological Research and Education

Location: J2
Chair: Jan Jukema, Netherlands
Session Type: Symposia

Background; This is an era of recognition that decisions for and on behalf of older persons should include their full participation. There is a movement of increasing older persons' empowerment and emerging political parties representing older persons interests. The slogan 'Nothing for us without us' conveys this growing movement in Europe and the USA. Researchers, professionals and educators are invited to develop methods which are in accordance with this. One overarching approach, co-creation, is a practice and expression of the value of older person's active engagement.

Co-creation and older persons; Co-creation is an interaction between older persons, professionals and other interested parties, that aims to collectively notice, define and prioritise the needs and aspirations of older persons and choose among them; collectively work on designing, producing, implementing and evaluating a particular service, product or practice. Older persons and professionals are mutually dependent in this. Viewed as such, co-creation is a concretisation of the interdependency of older persons and professionals.
Aim: The aim of this symposium is to present and discuss insights about and experiences with an approach of co-creation in gerontological research, education, and the arts. What is co-creation in the field of gerontology? What is its meaning? When is co-creation appropriate and when not? What does it ask? In doing so, it contributes to the development of an inclusive approach to research and education through recognition of different types of knowledge and experience as necessary components of the emerging field of gerontology. From five different perspectives, including nursing, gerontology, and the arts, and two different contexts, research and undergraduate education, a contribution to an understanding of co-creation and enhancing the quality of live of older persons will be given. As an emerging area in gerontological research and education, presenters will share and discuss challenges they face.

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<td>2. Opportunities and Challenges of Co-creation and Research with Minorities</td>
<td>Carolien Smits [+]</td>
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<td>Co-creation in the Development of Toolbox for Persons with COPD and/or Heart Failure to Reach Tailored Care</td>
<td>Annet Olde Wolsink -van Harlingen [+]</td>
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<td>Benefits of Artistic Co-creation with Older Persons for their Quality of Life in Long Term Care: What Evidence is Needed?</td>
<td>Cretien van Campen [+]</td>
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<td>The Significance and Meaning of the Concept of Co-Creation to Gerontology</td>
<td>Jan S. Jukema [+]</td>
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10:30 - 11:45

S48 - Mapping Age - Spatial Configurations of Age(ing) and Later Life

Location: R2
Chair: Anna Wanka, Germany

Session Type: Symposia

Space, place, and environments have come to play a major role in gerontological research. This is not least due to increasing demands for “ageing in place” and its practical implications, like the equipment of private homes with ambient assisted living technologies, and policy initiatives like the WHO’s “Age-Friendly Cities and Communities” (ACC) movement.

In environmental gerontology, space has long been treated as an external condition for ageing well, as a resource or barrier to the capabilities of older adults (cf. Latwon & Nahemow, 1973; Wahl & Oswald, 2010; Stephens et al., 2018). The symposium wants to challenge this understanding, shifting the focus to the question which and how spaces and places are involved in the everyday lives of older adults, and which of them are particularly relevant for the ageing experience. When older adults retire from work, for example, the scope of their everyday lives and the places they visit and assign meaning to change significantly. Instead of serving as a ‘container’ (cf. Löw, 2007), places are transformed by older adults and influence their daily practices and self-perceptions at the same time. When older adults move to nursing homes or new forms of co-habitation, they exert their capabilities to “make spaces into places” (cf. Rowles & Watkins, 2003) and create a new home for themselves. And places are not just physical-material arrangements of things, but also provide affective, psycho-social and practical possibility structures that can influence older adults’ image of ageing. For example, the way an older person is able to move through a certain space – if they must move slowly in fear of falling, or can move freely – can affect the way they perceive themselves as frail or agile (cf. Schroeter, 2012).

This symposium aims to discuss the implications such an animated and practical understanding of space offers for social gerontology, and maps out new ways in approaching matters of ageing in and with place(s).

Discussant Frank Oswald.

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<td>On the Role of Spaces and Things in Transitions to Multigenerational Cohousing</td>
<td>Helena Müller [+]</td>
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<td>Doing Independence: Attitudes Towards Nursing Homes and Their Influence on the Willingness to Relocate</td>
<td>Rebekka Rohner [+]</td>
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<td>Age and Space in Lifelong Learning: The Spatial Dimension of Active Ageing</td>
<td>Vera Gallistl [+]</td>
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<td>Tracing Transitions -- How Landscapes of Everyday Life Change in the Transition from Work to Retirement</td>
<td>Anna Wanka [+]</td>
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10:30 - 11:45

O11 - Suicide and Selfharm

Location: R24+R25

Session Type: Oral

Chair: M. Isabela Troya, UK
### O12 - Policies for Aging Well

**Location:** R22+R23  
**Session Type:** Oral  
**Chair:** Tove Harnett, Sweden  

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| 10:30 - 11:45 | Self-harm in Older Adults: A Qualitative Study  
Self-reported Reasons for Attempting Suicide Among Older Adults: Associations With Sense of Coherence  
The perspectives of paid carers on supporting older people living in care homes with self-harm and suicide ideation and behaviours: An exploratory study  
Not everything is a Hollywood film?: Exploring the Narratives of Family Carers Experiences of their Older Parent 'giving up'. | M. Isabela Troya [+], Stefan Wiktorsson, Matthew Quaife, Flynn Ann | O11:01, O11:02, O11:03, O11:04 |

### O13 - Health and Morbidity

**Location:** R5+R6  
**Session Type:** Oral  
**Chair:** Marja Jylhä, Finland  

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| 10:30 - 11:45 | Normal Ageing-Policies in Practice  
Towards a Human Rights-based Approach to Care and Support for Older Persons in Europe: Developing a Conceptual Framework from which to Build a Comparative Index of Rights-based Policies  
Towards a Framework of Living a Good Life for Ageing Seniors  
Creating Healthy Aging Data Reports To Spur Social Change: Age-Friendly New England (www.healthyagingdatareports.org)  
Assessing the Human Rights of Older People in Need of Care and Support Through a Comparative Index: an Empirical Comparison of European Countries | Jónson Håkan, Katharine Schulmann, Franka Bakker, Beth Dugan, Ricardo Rodrigues | O12:01, O12:02, O12:03, O12:04, O12:05 |

### Keynote 7 - Prof. Sarah Harper

**Location:** K2+K3  
**Chair:** Ingmar Skoog, Sweden  
**Session Type:** Keynote

Sarah Harper, Professor

“Ageing is a dynamic complex process, which needs to be addressed at both the individual and societal level. It is at the intersection of these two domains that the most exciting questions arise, questions which can only be successfully addressed through a multi and inter-
disciplinary approach.”

What are the most exciting challenges in your field of aging research?

As populations age, and we understand the complexities and heterogeneity of the individual ageing process, the challenge in all regions is how to sustain and enhance well-being across an individual's life, while at the same time reducing the inequalities within each generation, and ensuring an equitable reallocation of resources between the generations. Indeed, inequalities in access to global and national resources – health, economic and social – is likely to remain a pressing concern over the coming decades.

Sarah (MA Cambridge; DPhil, Oxford) is Professor of Gerontology at the University of Oxford and founding Director of the Oxford Institute of Population Ageing. Her research on demographic change addresses the societal impact of falling fertility and increasing life expectancy. She holds a British CBE for services to Demography.

Homepage: https://www.ageing.ox.ac.uk/

13:35 - 14:50

S49 - Home Sweet Home -- Care Service and Rehabilitation Performed in Older Peoples Home

Location: K2+K3
Chair: Marie Ernsth Bravell, Sweden

Session Type: Symposia

The care system for older people has in the last 25 years undergone several important reforms and reorganizations. In short, most of the reforms have led to a decentralization of care, meaning that more older people with complex needs receive care, services and rehabilitation in their homes. This in line with the stay-in-place policy that guide care and service organizations in Sweden. The principle that people should stay in their own homes as long as possible, is also on the political agenda in many other countries. The associated decrease in number of beds in nursing homes and in hospitals, in combination with shorter stays in nursing homes imply that the care and rehabilitation performed in the home of the older people is increasingly multifaceted that demands competence.

On one hand, if care and rehabilitation are well organized, the own home and the environment may be perceived as a safe and familiar place, which promotes empowerment, gives control over everyday life and facilitates the maintenance of social contacts of the older person. For older people, independence in their own homes are also associated with being competent in their daily lives. On the other hand, when the care organization fail to meet the demands and complex needs of the older people, they will instead feel insecure and unsatisfied, and relatives may have to step in and take greater responsibility. One factor that is often highlighted as an important factor for a well-functioning home care and rehabilitation is team-work including different professions, the older person and their relatives. This symposium will therefore explore different aspects and views of care, service and rehabilitation in the homes of older persons. You will learn about: 1) older persons and 2) family caregivers view of home care, 3) home rehabilitation, 4) leadership and psychosocial environment of staff in home care and how it is associated with user satisfaction among and; 5) healthcare professionals experiences of mobile integrated care working at the homes of the older persons.

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

13:35 - 14:50

S50 - Building the Evidence Base for a Global Campaign to Combat Ageism

Location: K1
Chair: Vânia de la Fuente-Núñez, Switzerland
Session Type: Symposia

This symposium brings together the latest evidence on ageism commissioned by the World Health Organization, including findings from a series of systematic reviews, an analysis of survey data and qualitative research, which are all currently under review / publication. Together, these findings will inform the development of the Global Campaign to Combat Ageism that is supported by 194 countries and led by the World Health Organization. This symposium will draw on the best available evidence to give answer to five fundamental questions:

1. what is the global prevalence of ageism?
2. what are the determinants of ageism?
3. what strategies exist to effectively tackle ageism?
4. what are the available metrics to measure the different dimensions of ageism and its implicit and explicit expressions?
5. what works and doesn’t work in campaigning to tackle ageism?

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<tr>
<td>13:35 - 14:50</td>
<td>Interventions to Reduce Ageism Against Older Adults</td>
<td>Karl Pillemer [+*]</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Determinants of Ageism Towards Older Adults: A Systematic Review of the Empirical Evidence</td>
<td>Sibila Marques [+*]</td>
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<td>Estimating the Global Prevalence of Ageism and Delving into the Relationship Between Ageism and Healthy life Expectancy</td>
<td>Vânia de la Fuente-Núñez [+*]</td>
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<td>Recommended Measures for the Assessment of Ageism: Results From a Systematic Review of the Psychometric Properties of Ageism Measures</td>
<td>Liat Ayalon [+*]</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Campaigning to Tackle Ageism: Issues and Implications for Global Action</td>
<td>Cassandra Phoenix [+*]</td>
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13:35 - 14:50

**S51 - Gaps and Solutions in Knowledge and Understanding of Combined Hearing Vision and Cognitive Impairment in Older Adults**

**Location:** H1

**Chair:** Lucas Wolski, Germany

**Session Type:** Symposia

Sensory impairments (especially hearing and visual impairment) as well as cognitive impairment become more and more predominant in older adults above 70 years of age (Lin et al., 2011; Pascolini et al. 2012). The current (mainly objective) knowledge (elicited from questionnaires and interventions) involves the changes that go along with sensory impairment and their impact on daily living activities (e.g. problems coming along with the chore), mental well-being (e.g. depression, anxiety), mobility (e.g. falls) as well as social participation (e.g. social withdrawal, isolation), whereby changes as to hearing are perceived differently than those in vision. Hence, understanding and living with these impairments also changes with time, this also takes an impact on the persons being involved in the caring process. Following care partners often do not know or have limited knowledge regarding the true needs of the person they care for. Assessments to meet the needs in a better way are lacking, because there is still little knowledge as to the impact of sensory impairments on the dementia assessment. Apart from that, important knowledge and attitudes from older adults having dual impairments living in community dwelling areas or in care homes, to inform interventions, is missing. Often older adults with dual impairments do not perceive themselves (especially in this setting) as experts of their impairments. So the question arises, if it is possible to enhance knowledge regarding the impairment in older adults with a sensory and cognitive impairment as well as in their care partners. Even though interventions try to figure out the patients’ needs, often it remains open who will benefit the most.

The Symposium will focus on the perception of having sensory impairments and a cognitive decline in different settings and give recommendations for professionals regarding treatment and assessment. Speakers will give insight in different interventions as well as assessments regarding this special population.

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<tr>
<td>13:35 - 14:50</td>
<td>The Impact of Sensory Impairment on Dementia Assessment, and What to do About it</td>
<td>Piers Dawes [+*]</td>
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<td>Tools For Online Self-Testing of Cognitive Impairment: A Scoping Review</td>
<td>Anna Pavlina Charalambous [+*]</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Will Hearing and Vision Enhancement Improve Outcomes for People with Dementia?</td>
<td>Iracema Leroi [+*]</td>
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<td>Who Benefits the Most from a Support Intervention? Learning to Restructure Interventions from the Insights of PwD and their Care Partners</td>
<td>Lucas Wolski [+*]</td>
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13:35 - 14:50

**OP7 - Agism and Exclusion**

**Location:** G1

**Chair:** Tove Harnett

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### S52 - Longitudinal Perspectives on the Development of Loneliness in Old Age

**Chair:** Oliver Huxhold, Germany

**Session Type:** Symposia

Long-term experiences of loneliness have been shown to potentially result in serious health consequences such as sleep deprivation, depression and coronary heart diseases. Public awareness of this issue has opened up a strong public debate about loneliness in a number of industrialized countries sometimes even referred to under the heading of a “loneliness epidemic.”

Central tenets in the discussion of a loneliness epidemic are, for example, that loneliness is a specific problem of old age and that the prevalence of loneliness has risen dramatically in recent decades. Thus far, both claims are not backed up by scientific research. However, currently the great majority of studies on loneliness in old age are cross-sectional and thus cannot distinguish between aging processes and birth cohort differences. This symposium will take a nuanced longitudinal approach and explores individual aging trajectories of loneliness in combination with interindividual differences – such as specific risk factors or birth cohort differences – that may influence these pathways. To do so, studies from four different countries (The Netherlands, Sweden, Norway and Germany) are presented. The first study will demonstrate how individual difference characteristics (e.g., personality) and aspects of social embedding (e.g., partner status) may conjointly influence individual development of loneliness. Secondly, the impact of critical life events on the risk of becoming lonely in different phases of life will be explored. The third talk outlines birth cohort differences in trajectories of loneliness and examines increases in perceptions of mastery as an explanatory mechanism of historical change. Finally, based on a systematic literature review across a broad range of longitudinal studies integrative findings on a variety of other risk factors for the development of loneliness in old age will be presented. Christina Victor will provide an in-depth discussion of the presented work.

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<tr>
<td>13:35 - 14:50</td>
<td>Systematic Review of Longitudinal Risk Factors for Loneliness among Older Adults</td>
<td>Lena Dahlberg [+], Tom Hansen [+]</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Development of Loneliness in Midlife and Old Age: Its Nature and Correlates</td>
<td>Thomas Hansen [+]</td>
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<td>Loneliness declines Across Birth Cohorts: The Impact of Mastery and Self-Efficacy</td>
<td>Bianca Suanet [+]</td>
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<td>Aging Trajectories in the Risk of Becoming Lonely: Influence of Critical Life Events</td>
<td>Oliver Huxhold [+]</td>
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### S53 - Congress President Symposium - Capability for Successful Adjustment to Late Work Life and Retirement

**Location:** G3

**Chair:** Marie Kivi, Sweden

**Session Type:** Symposia

The aim of this symposium is to contribute to the current discussion on prolonged working life and retirement adjustment. It focuses partly on older workers and partly on retirees, and will present studies based on data from different countries.

Over the last decades, the demographic change have brought older workers and retirement to the public attention. Governments are currently raising the mandatory retirement ages in different European countries, and both governments and employers are interested in understanding prerequisites for, and consequences of prolonged work lives. Nevertheless, both continuing to work in older age and retiring are associated with specific challenges and opportunities, especially in case of health constraints and resource scarcity. It is thus of great importance to understand how older workers and retirees can adjust to late work life and retirement.

[https://www5.shocklogic.com/scripts/jmevent/programme.php?Client_Id=%27KONGRESS%27%&Project_Id=%27IAGG19%27%&System_Id=1](https://www5.shocklogic.com/scripts/jmevent/programme.php?Client_Id=%27KONGRESS%27%&Project_Id=%27IAGG19%27%&System_Id=1)
adults adjust to particular challenges and opportunities at their work places, and in the retirement transition. Adjustment is in this context understood as both accommodation, i.e. changing the environment to meet the individual needs, as well as assimilation, i.e. reacting to the environmental constraints and opportunities.

The first section of this symposium will present the background and set-up of the Health, Aging and Retirement Transition in Sweden (HEARTS) longitudinal study, particularly suited to answering questions on retirement adjustment. Three shorter presentations on HEARTS data investigate how personality, numeracy, as well as changes in leisure activities contribute to retirement adjustment.

Finally, three presentations will address the effects of retirement on cognitive functioning, pre-retirement expectations and their consequences for retirement adjustment, and adjustment in older German workers, where job mobility as a strategy to maintain health and workability were examined.

Co-chair: Georg Henning

**S54 - Sarcopenia Updated. Symposium of the European Working Group on Sarcopenia in Older People 2 (EWGSOP2)**

**Location:** G4  
**Chair:** Eva Topinkova, Czech Republic  
**Session Type:** Symposia

Sarcopenia has been recognized as a muscle disease having its Diagnosis Code in ICD-10-MC. Adverse health outcomes of sarcopenia pose significant burden, both individual and societal and increase health care costs. However, this condition is not being sufficiently recognized and treated in clinical practice. Therefore, the European Working Group on Sarcopenia in Older People 2 (EWGSOP2) developed an updated European consensus on sarcopenia definition and diagnosis to reflect scientific and clinical evidence of the last decade, to increase awareness of this condition and promote early detection and treatment in clinical practice.

In the symposium the first presentation will focus on the newly proposed operational definition of sarcopenia with low muscle strength as the primary component of sarcopenia (probable sarcopenia), confirmed further by low muscle quantity and quality (definite sarcopenia). Severity of sarcopenia is associated with decreasing physical performance. The updated clinical algorithm will be presented to be used by clinicians for sarcopenia case finding and diagnosis.

In the diagnostic process there is a need to provide clear cut-off values for measurement of variables used in sarcopenia diagnosis. The second presentation will discuss EWGSOP2-recommended tools and cut-off points for muscle strength, muscle mass and physical performance, and present emerging scientific evidence on new methods used for assessing muscle mass and quality.

In the development and progression of sarcopenia, nutrition plays a crucial role. In the symposium we will review current evidence based on nutritional interventions trials in sarcopenia prevention and treatment. Recommendations for clinical practice will be presented.

Currently no pharmaceutical product has been approved for sarcopenia treatment. The last presentation will provide an update of pharmacological interventions in sarcopenia trials focusing on their effectiveness on measured outcomes, critical appraisal of sarcopenia trial design and future pharmacological treatment strategies

**NOTE:** Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.
S55 - New Cross-National Perspectives on Risk Trajectories in the Older Adult Life-Course

Location: J1
Chair: Kieran Walsh, Ireland

Session Type: Symposia

The existence of life-course trajectories of risk and precarity has been well documented in the international literature, and continues to be a dominant theme in contemporary studies of older adult lives. Despite this, the ways in which such trajectories come to be established, and how they generate and interact with different forms of social exclusion, remains underexplored within ageing research. Further, our understanding of critical junctures that function as tipping points into chronic forms of exclusion has neither been developed in sufficient breadth, nor depth. How these tipping points are constituted and manifest within different areas of life, and which of these areas is dominant in shaping trajectories of risk is also poorly understood.

Ironically, such knowledge deficits are particularly evident for vulnerable groups of older people who live at the extreme margins of our social, political and economic institutions, and who are often most in need. Current research gaps undermine efforts to develop meaningful policy and practice that can lift people out of severe forms of disadvantage. They also undermine our capacity to harness learning from individual agency, informal practices and local service strategies that are used to negotiate these risks.

This symposium will draw on papers from four international contexts to provide new insights on risk trajectories and social exclusion in the older adult life course. Illuminating the influence of precarious conditions and social positioning, presenters will focus on groups of older people who experience intense disadvantage. Paper 1 examines the relevance of conceptual frameworks of exclusion to the life courses of older homeless adults in Montreal. Paper 2 considers gender and life-course risks and economic disadvantage in late work and retirement patterns in Sweden. Paper 3 focuses on life-long exclusion of vulnerable residents in urban deprived settings in England. Paper 4 explores how life-course health trajectories of older Irish Travellers and older homeless adults mediate well-being and inclusion outcomes.

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<tr>
<td>13:35 - 14:50</td>
<td>Finding a Way Out of Displacement Towards Positive Well-Being for Older Irish Traveller and Older Homeless Communities</td>
<td>Peter Cush [+*]</td>
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<td>Exclusion from Social Relations across the Life Course: Perspectives from Disadvantaged Urban Communities in England</td>
<td>Thomas Scharf [+*]</td>
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<td>Late Life Homelessness: It's the Ultimate Form of Social Exclusion</td>
<td>Amanda Grenier [+*]</td>
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S56 - Supporting Digital Literacy and Appropriation of ICT by Older People -- the Access Project

Location: R2
Chair: Moritz Hess, Germany

Session Type: Symposia

Digital media and new technologies can support older persons’ wellbeing and enrich their every-day lives. They can increase older adults’ capabilities, as they enhance older adults’ agency in the face of digitalisation. However, older people face a multitude of obstacles and hindrances when taking on these modern technologies. Recent research on technology appropriation by older adults emphasizes that IT uptake and appropriation are spanned up in different discourses and tensions between micro- and macro levels, such as images of ageing, forms of technology acceptance, attitudes, as well as different stakeholder interests. Learning processes are one solution to tackle these multi-level challenges. This calls for the implementation and evaluation of new modes of socially embedded learning opportunities for older persons with low technical skills in order to enable them to gain experiences and sustainable knowledge and skills regarding modern technology and find meaningful ways for its everyday use.

The ACCESS project explores different learning settings (i.e. formal and informal) and different forms of learning (courses, senior-to-senior, negotiation spaces) as new learning opportunities in the post-retirement phase. The symposium brings together 5 interdisciplinary abstracts, which investigate the usage and appropriation of digital media and new technologies in old age. It also questions what settings of learning are suitable for older people. It provides different disciplinary approaches on the issue of learning in old age. In addition, the symposium brings together experiences from Finland, Germany, Austria, Japan and Italy to provide different perspectives on how national policies can support older adults’ learning. In the symposium findings are presented regarding digital skills of older people and how low skills might cause digital, social and spatial exclusion. Further negative and positive outcomes of technology use in old age with a focus on health are explored. And finally results on the older learner and digital technologies are shown.

Co-chair: Professor Claudia Müller

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S57 - Title Reflections on Ageing in Contemporary Brazilian Cinema

**Location:** R24+R25  
**Chair:** Peggy Sharpe, USA

**Session Type:** Symposia

Contemporary Brazilian cinema has taken a special interest in the theme of the aging body over the few decades. Works by Lucia Murat (*In Three Acts*, 2015) Marcelo Caetano (*Bailão*, 2009) and Andrucha Waddington (*House of Sand*, 2005) examine a range of attitudes regarding age—from youth to the third age—in Brazilian culture, which is known internationally for its preoccupation with the youthful body. The four presentations in this symposium examine the ways in which the aforementioned directors problematize prevailing notions about the life cycle, the ways aging bodies are seen and the spaces they occupy in Brazilian society today.

Two presentations explore the influence of Beauvoir's observations concerning women's roles in western society and the feelings of self-worth aging women confront due to the ways they are seen by others throughout the aging process, while another explores the invisibility of aging men in the Brazilian gay community. The final presentation considers an alternative representation of the life cycle through an analysis of the relationship between the female celebrity and the aging process. Together, the presentations in this symposium suggest that Brazilian film directors are creating a strong message of resistance to the prevailing norms that have been disseminated in Brazilian culture since the mid-twentieth century. In conclusion, the gaze on the aging body in a culture that has privileged youth over the myriad other experiences that make up the full life cycle is central to the questions posed in this session.

**NOTE:** Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.
Location: R5+R6

Session Type: Oral

Chair: Vasileios Stamou, UK

14:50 - 15:35

Coffee, Exhibition and Poster Session II

Location: H-Hall

Session Type: Breaks

15:35 - 16:50

S58 - The Complexities of Informal Caregiving during an Older Adult's Hospitalization

Location: K2+K3

Chair: Nurit Gur-Yaish, Israel

Session Type: Symposia

Informal care and support for older adults during hospitalization by informal caregivers is prevalent. However, the outcomes of informal caring and hospitalization are inconsistent. Bronfenbrenner's Human ecological theory provides a framework to understand informal caregiving during hospitalization and the outcomes. The theory's three levels of influence guide the understanding of older adults' experiences and outcomes during hospitalization: 1) the "Microsystem" focuses on direct face-to-face contact with the close environment; 2) the "Mesosystem" describes the interplay between two or more elements within the microsystems; and 3) the "Macrosystem" represents different cultural norms and values influencing the Micro- and Meso-systems. The first and second presentations will address the Microsystem level of informal caregiving, by presenting the results from two large cohort studies investigating the relationship between informal support or presence and a) older adults' performance of activities of daily living (i.e., walking and eating) during hospitalization in internal medicine units, and b) older adults' negative outcomes (i.e., pressure ulcers and mortality) after hip fracture. The third and fourth presentations will address the Mesosystem; a) a quantitative comparison of attitudes and actual instrumental and emotional support between informal caregivers and hospital staff and b) a qualitative description of patients, informal caregivers, home care workers and nurses' perspective about personal homecare workers at time of hospitalization. The last presentation will address the Macrosystem and will discuss the influence of cultural backgrounds in shaping amount and kind of informal support provided to older adults during hospitalization by informal caregivers. This symposium will contribute to our understanding of the complexities of informal caregiving within the hospital setting; illuminate the interaction between informal and formal support; and describe the role of culture and caregiver support during a hospitalization.

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Pres Time Presentation title/Abstract title Speakers/Authors Pres

15:35 - 16:50

Differences in Patterns of Informal Care for Older Adults During Acute Hospitalization, Among Various Ethno-Cultural Groups in Israel Ksenya Shulyaev [+]

Informal Support for Older Adults is Negatively Associated with Walking and Eating during Hospitalization Nurit Gur-Yaish [+]

Who is responsible for the care for hospitalized older adult? Anna Zisberg [+]

Personal Home Care Workers in the Hospital: Results from a Qualitative Research Liat Ayalon [+]

S59 - Ageism at the Workplace -- Findings from Europe

Location: K1

Chair: Wouter De Tavernier, Denmark

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Session Type: Symposia

Co-Chair: Laura Naegele, Germany

Due to population ageing, governments seek to delay retirement and keep workers in the labour market longer. So far, most government efforts have been limited to making it more difficult for workers to exit the labour market at an early age. However, the other side of the labour market, employers and organisations, have largely been overlooked in these efforts, despite workplaces being the setting within which working longer should be realized. Therefore, this symposium deals with the prevalence of ageism at the workplace, and organisational efforts to retain older workers.

Ageism consists of three components: an affective (prejudice), a behavioural (discrimination) and a cognitive component (stereotypes). In this symposium, these three components and their relationships within the workplace are analysed in different European countries, as well as their link to recruitment, retaining and labour market exit of older workers. The first contribution is a qualitative study on ageism and the perceived role of older workers in the German crafts sector. Taking an employers' perspective, the study aims to analyse how older workers are perceived as a group in need of specific training measures and how such measurements are being realized in small-and-medium sized companies. The second contribution looks into ageism at the workplace as perceived by older workers in Europe, and analyses the conditions under which it is manifested, including the role pension recipiency plays in these perceptions. The third contribution analyses employers' age stereotypes in Denmark, and links those to organisational practices towards older workers in terms of recruitment, retention and layoff. Finally, the fourth contribution analyses how such age-related organisational practices affect labour market exit in Finland.

Based on the different perspectives, ways forward are proposed to reduce ageism at the workplace and facilitate older workers to remain in employment longer.

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<td></td>
<td><em>From 'Missing Actors' to 'Bringing the Firms Back in': Workplace Characteristics and Labour Market Exit among Older Workers in Finland</em></td>
<td>Aart-Jan Riekhoff [*]</td>
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<td>Ageism and further Training in Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs) - An explorative Study in the German Craft Sector</td>
<td>Laura Naegele [*]</td>
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<td>The Experience of Ageism among Working Pensioners</td>
<td>Moritz Hess [*]</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ageism Among Employers and Workplace Practices for Recruiting, Retaining and Laying Off Older Workers in Denmark</td>
<td>Wouter De Tavernier [*]</td>
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15:35 - 16:50

S60 - The Impact of Lifestyle-Related Risk Factors and Cardiometabolic Diseases on Cognitive Aging and Dementia

Location: H1
Chair: Elin Dybjer, Sweden

Session Type: Symposia

As the population worldwide is aging, the prevalence of cognitive impairment and dementia is increasing. In modern society, unhealthy lifestyle habits related to diet and lack of physical activity have become more common. As a consequence, the prevalence of diseases that are affected by such lifestyle-related risk factors, such as obesity, type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular diseases, is also increasing. Evidence suggests that these diseases, that are closely linked to each other via common risk factors, are independent risk factors for cognitive impairment and dementia. As regards hypertension and stroke, this has been known for decades, whereas it has only recently been discovered that diabetes is a risk marker for cognitive decline. It is also less well known that there is an independent link between atrial fibrillation and impaired cognition that is not caused by stroke.

Poor sleep is a common complaint in old age and especially in people with dementia. Future research needs to elucidate whether sleep disturbance is a consequence or cause of cognitive impairment. A potential mechanism is that markers of Alzheimer's Disease are modified through lack of sleep.

Another, more distant, factor that may affect cognition in old age is growth patterns in utero and early life, which can program neurocognitive development but also modify the susceptibility to cardiometabolic disease and impaired cognition. There may also be genetic factors that enhance the risk of developing these conditions, such as the ApoE4 gene. As regards intervention studies on risk factors to prevent cognitive dysfunction, few have been successful, even though some studies indicate that blood pressure control in midlife could protect from dementia.

In summary, it can still be said that an improved lifestyle and active treatment of cardiometabolic risk factors may at least have a potential for reducing the risk of cognitive impairment and dementia during aging, but further interventional studies focusing on lifestyle factors are needed.

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<td></td>
<td>The Influence of Cardiometabolic Factors on Risk for Development of Cognitive Dysfunction and Dementia</td>
<td>Peter Nilsson [*]</td>
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<td>Is Subjective Sleep Disturbance Related to CSF-markers of Alzheimer's Disease and Cognition?</td>
<td>Johan Skoog [*]</td>
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<td>Atrial Fibrillation Increases the Risk of Dementia in Stroke-free Men</td>
<td>Lina Rydén [*]</td>
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15:35 - 16:50

**OP8 - From Work to Retirement**

**Location:** G1  
**Chair:** Stefanie König  
**Session Type:** Oral Poster

### Pre-Diabetes and Diabetes are Independently Associated with Cognitive Test Results; a Cross-Sectional Population-Based Study

Elin Dybjer [+]

**Pres Time** | **Presentation title/Abstract title** | **Speakers/Authors** | **Pres**
---|---|---|---
15:35 - 16:50 | Pre-Diabetes and Diabetes are Independently Associated with Cognitive Test Results; a Cross-Sectional Population-Based Study | Elin Dybjer [+]| OP8:01

15:35 - 16:50

**S61 - Cultural Gerontological Nuances of Loneliness and Social Capability in Later Life**

**Location:** G2  
**Chair:** Christine E. Swane, Denmark  
**Session Type:** Symposia

In Western countries, loneliness has become a topic of major public concern. E.g. in the UK we find the Campaign to End Loneliness and a Minister for Loneliness and in Denmark a 'people’s movement', United Against Loneliness. There is a wish among voluntary and professional organisations to improve society’s response to social needs and challenges and the agenda is hitting political and media arenas.

In this symposium, subjective experiences and constructions of loneliness and social life in old age will be discussed, based on findings from four cultural gerontological studies that reveal not only loneliness, but also aspects of social capability. Analyses of different institutional contexts and groups of older persons will provide nuanced knowledge on the topic.

A qualitative Finnish interview study reveals multifaceted dimensions of loneliness in a life course perspective; lost and unfulfilled social roles, weakening social convosys and the impact of early-life experiences. Secondly, a Danish ethnographic study of a new ICT-nursing home with a pronounced healthy and active ageing agenda shows how ill and frail residents, including persons with dementia, may fall behind and lose their social capability. Thirdly, a four-year long ethnographic study on socially and financially vulnerable older persons living alone, who spend their days on the move around town, demonstrates loneliness, solitude and the persons’ social connectedness - also with non-human beings, material objects and places.

Loneliness in later life today is an issue discussed in the news-press on a global level. Lastly, a cross-cultural study on loneliness in later life in Swedish and Danish news-press reveals both discursive similarities and differences. How loneliness in later life is talked about, understood and even experienced is found to be dependent on the cultural context.

Thus, through the presentation of results from four very different cultural gerontological studies this symposium will provide a nuanced and dynamic perspective on loneliness and social capability in later life.

**NOTE:** Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.
S62 - More than 30 Years with the Swedish Adoption/Twin Study of Aging (SATSA) - recent findings

Location: G3
Chair: Anna Dahl Aslan, Sweden

Session Type: Symposia

Aging research has a long tradition in the Nordic Countries. One of the earliest twin studies of aging is the Swedish Adoption/Twin Study of Aging (SATSA), which was started in 1984. SATSA has two unique aspects, the inclusion of reared-apart twins, making it possible to estimate genetic and environmental influences on aging and its longitudinal design with ten in-person testings (IPT) and nine questionnaires ranging over 30 years, which enables estimating within-person change. The combination of these two aspects is extraordinary.

In this session we will present a historical background of SATSA and the most recent findings within three themes. The first theme focuses on biological aging. It includes findings about within-person changes in biomarkers such as telomere length, clinical biomarkers, genome-wide DNA methylation and genotypes, and how these biomarkers are associated with each other and with mortality. In the second theme, two approaches to physical aging will be presented and how these relate to cognitive aging. In the third theme results about how health-related, psychological and social factors are associated with hospitalizations and re-hospitalization extracted from the national patient registry will be presented.

The presentations underscore the usefulness of longitudinal studies with a broad perspective to understand the complex interactions in old age as well as the underlying causes of health and disease in late life. Together with other twin and family studies of aging, we have achieved a general understanding about genetic and environmental influences on aging. However, we also know that one size doesn’t fit all, and this calls for an individualized approach to aging.

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

S63 - New Horizons in Frailty: From the Identification and Measurement of Frailty to Interventions to Support People Living with Frailty Across Europe.

Location: G4
Chair: Carol Holland, UK

Session Type: Symposia

This symposium brings together researchers from different fields to present interdisciplinary work on measurement of frailty and on interventions to support people living with frailty. The first paper illuminates a new method of measuring frailty to support social care decisions, lifestyle and prevention strategies within the community. The validated 24-item tool incorporates physical, cognitive and social measures of health. This paper underlines why frailty measurement and intervention is important. The second paper substantiates this message by describing how frailty can be used to stratify the older adult population in predicting use of hospital services. Turning to management of frailty, the remaining papers describe results and learnings from pilot interventions designed to minimise, reverse, or prevent frailty, in three different European countries – the UK, Spain and Portugal. The third paper introduces a range of intervention guidelines emanating from FOCUS, a European Union funded project, and describes a goal setting intervention based on those guidelines, whereby participants chose to target either physical health issues, cognition and memory, or social interaction. It goes on to describe key learnings around engagement with older adults. The fourth paper describes a pilot project in Spain to determine whether application of the FOCUS guidelines improves the impact of physical activity on frailty assessment in older women. Then the fifth paper describes effects of using strategies that enhance social and psychological aspects of interventions on participants’ commitment to a reminiscence based programme (RBP) and cognitive stimulation in day centres. Our session aims to: (1) raise awareness of new models for the measurement of frailty and their use in a range of circumstances; (2) share intervention strategies for frailty management in older adults; and (3) foster a growing understanding of the need to integrate a predominantly physical understanding of frailty within a wider conceptual framework of psychological health and social connectedness.
NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

### S64 - Changing Family Structures and New Family Settings in Later Life: Implications for Older People's Relationships and Patterns of Informal Care

**Location:** J1  
**Chair:** Cristina Joy Torgé, Sweden  
**Session Type:** Symposia

The extended lifecourse has implications for family structures. More people have ageing children, more older people still have parents, and ageing couples may spend increasingly more time together. Other forms of family constellations and family settings can now also be seen in later life, such as ageing stepfamilies, or couples that have the nursing home as their place of residence. This symposium deals with older people’s relationships and patterns of informal care within these changing family structures and settings.

The first presentation explores demographic data on ageing families. In Sweden, older people's family ties have grown extensively in recent decades, which may mean that more care is given and received within the family. Family- and household structures in later life have also changed. On the one hand, the now most common household type among older people is the couple-only household. On the other hand, the longer life span also allows new intimate partnerships to form throughout life. The second and third presentations will highlight different aspects of these family relationships. The second presentation uses phenomenological analysis to understand ageing stepfamilies' cohesion and the role of third party family members such as common children. The third presentation explores the consequences of disability to ageing couples' shared life, by studying how shared events are recreated when one partner begins to lose memory.

Ageing families are not only found “at home”. The fourth and fifth presentations extend the discussion of family life and informal care into long-term care facilities where older people also live. Couples that have been married for decades resist involuntary separation and choose to live together in nursing homes. The fourth presentation deals with spousal caring in this context. The fifth and last presentation is based on a US study, where different care networks in assisted living facilities are explored, including traditional as well as non-traditional (family) members, and when there is an absence of family.

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.
solutions, little empirical research has been conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of implementing new IAT from a broader societal view. This symposium presents findings from the Tech@Home study in Sweden, but adopts a broader perspective for reflecting upon the general challenges of implementing new IAT in the homes of people with dementia.

The first presentation will focus on what is known from the literature presenting the results of a systematic review looking at acceptance and adherence to IAT in dementia. The second presentation addresses the qualitative results of a study of the experiences of people with dementia and their informal caregivers participating in an IAT-based home intervention. As sensors in the home have the potential to generate large amounts of data, the third presentation focuses on methodological implications related to using such (big) data. We will use temperature sensors as an example to explore strategies to link sensor data to health status and draw meaningful predictions of health outcomes. The fourth presentation will present findings from Tech@Home in terms of clinical outcomes. In conclusion, thanks to two external discussants, the symposium will discuss most relevant challenges of conducting research with IAT solutions in the homes of people with dementia, and on how both internal and external validity of research findings could be ensured in this respect.

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

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<tr>
<td>15:35 - 16:50</td>
<td>Acceptance and Adherence to Innovative Assistive Technologies among People with Cognitive Impairments and their Caregivers</td>
<td>Björg Thordardottir [*]</td>
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<td>Innovative Assistive Technology in Dementia Home Care: Findings from the Tech@Home study</td>
<td>Carlos Chiatti [*]</td>
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<td>Home Sensor Data: Optimizing Methods to Assess Impact of Indoor Home Temperature on Health</td>
<td>Steven Schmidt [*]</td>
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<td></td>
<td>People with Dementia and Informal Caregivers’ Experiences of Using Innovative Assistive Technologies at Home</td>
<td>Connie Lethin [*]</td>
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S66 - Partizipatory Individualized Music-Making and Music-Listening with Person Living with Dementia

**Location:** R24+R25

**Chair:** Theo Hartogh, Germany

**Session Type:** Symposia

Individually meaningful music can be an access key for people with dementia. Not only can the person herself be put in touch with their own memories, emotions and self-identity, but also third parties can use these individually meaningful pieces of music to connect with the person. If music making and listening to music are practiced in a participatory, individualized context, an even greater benefit for those affected is to be expected.

In this session research into different types of music making and music listening for community dwelling people with dementia and people living in long term care settings will be discussed. It will be presented

- the results of the recently finished first Swiss research project on 'Music & Memory'.
- lessons learned from three years of 'Music Mirrors' in the UK
- preliminary results of the 'Music Mirrors' study conducted in Switzerland.
- the results of research and practice experience of instrumental lessons for people living with dementia (piano and Veeh-harp) in Germany.
- an international overview about innovative music projects with people with dementia.

Themes to be discussed are:

- What are the prerequisites for a successful implementation of individualized participatory music interventions?
- What is needed to successfully implement individualized music activities?
- Can resources of personally significant sounds, phrases and music contribute to the giving and receiving of care and help to maintain a sense of self in people living with dementia?
- How can technology facilitate the implementation of music in different care settings?
- How can cultural participation be realized (e.g. music schools, choirs, visit of concerts)?
- Does music activities contribute to the social participation of people with dementia and to a more dementia friendly society?

On the basis of these applied research projects from United Kingdom, Germany and Switzerland actions needed to effectively stabilize the quality of life of people living with dementia by music interventions will be discussed.

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.
O16 - Social Capital and Networks

**Location:** R22+R23

**Session Type:** Oral

**Chair:** Suzan Van der Pas, Netherlands

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<td>15:35</td>
<td>Trends in Contact Frequency and Support Exchange within Intergenerational Family Relations across 20 years: Findings from the Longitudinal Ageing Study Amsterdam</td>
<td>Theo van Tilburg [*]</td>
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<td>Social Network Transitions Over Time and Their Association with Socio-economic Background and Health</td>
<td>Michal Levinsky [*]</td>
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<td>Preferences for Social Support in Later Life: The Multiple Benefits of an Intimate Partner</td>
<td>Peter Öberg [*]</td>
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<td>&quot;Grand Grannies, Great Gramps, Grandiose Grandchildren&quot;: the Encounter Program &quot;Life-Stories&quot; Improves the Stereotypes of Adolescents on Nursing Home or Retirement Home Residents - and Vice Versa</td>
<td>Nicole Thomas [*]</td>
<td>O16:04</td>
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<td>Intergenerational Contact and Its Impact on the Health Status of Older People in China</td>
<td>Yazhen Yang [*]</td>
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O17 - Care and Care Systems

**Location:** R5+R6

**Session Type:** Oral

**Chair:** Sara Alon, Israel

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<td>15:35</td>
<td>Integrated Care for Older Adults- Lessons Learned from the Israeli model</td>
<td>Sara Alon [*]</td>
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<td>Integrated Care in Israel: A Study Results</td>
<td>Shirli Resnizky, Yitzchak Shnoor [*]</td>
<td>O17:02</td>
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<td>Integrated Care for Frail Older Adults: From Practice to Policy</td>
<td>Orna Bar [*]</td>
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<td>Receiving Care in a Digitised World: Digital Health Services and Social Exclusion of Older People</td>
<td>Francesco Barbabella [*]</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Developing Age-Friendly Rural Communities: The Contribution of Local Participatory Planning Processes</td>
<td>Louise Lafortune [*]</td>
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15:35 - 16:50

S67 - Design and Effectiveness of 'Participatory Group-Based Care Management' - Findings from a Mixed Method Randomized Controlled Trial

**Location:** K2+K3

**Chair:** Elisa Tiilikainen, Finland

**Session Type:** Symposia

Compared with the progress on understanding risks and outcomes of different health and wellbeing deficits, relatively little has been achieved when identifying effective interventions to address complex social problems, such as loneliness. In this symposium, we present an overview of the “Inclusive Promotion of Health and Wellbeing” project (2016-2019) and its findings. The central idea of PROMEQ has been to develop and demonstrate novel models of health and wellbeing promotion for people whom the current methods do not seem to reach. One key target group has been older people living alone and being at risk of different forms of exclusion. Using a co-creative, “bottom-up” approach, an intervention of participatory group-based care management was developed to empower positive transitions in their health and wellbeing. A mixed method Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT) of six months and a 15-month follow-up survey were used to evaluate the effects.

The first presentation of the symposium describes the design and implementation process of the participatory group-based care management and the research design: RCT with multiple data collection methods. The second presentation presents findings from the quantitative data (N=392) with emphasis on loneliness and institutional trust in which the intervention was found to have a positive effect on older people with poor quality of life. The third presentation discusses findings from the qualitative data which was collected throughout the trial: participatory observation done by the researchers and focus group discussions with older people (N=24) and care managers (N=12) participating in the intervention. The focus of the presentation is on the process evaluation of the intervention. The fourth presentation examines the cost-effectiveness of the intervention compared to services as usual. As a conclusion, benefits and possibilities of participatory group-based care management in health and wellbeing promotion of older people are discussed.
**S68 - Developing a Person-Centred Culture in Long-Term Care - A Journey from Model Development to Implementation and Theory-Driven Evaluation**

**Location:** K1  
**Chair:** Hanna Mayer, Austria  
**Session Type:** Symposia

The number of old to very old people (80+) is expected to increase worldwide in the next decades and, consequently, an increasing number of people will be in need of care. This is not just a socio-demographic change as it also brings new challenges in the area of long-term care. Existing evidence demonstrates that there is a shift of values in society, which will not just impact on the expectations of aging itself, but also on the conception of care service provision. The bio-medical view is no longer in the foreground. Rather, the focus is on care concepts, which focus on the individuality of people, on autonomy, self-determination and quality of life. Person-centred practice is a way of thinking and acting that puts the person at the centre of all efforts, seeing them as experts working alongside professionals to achieve the best outcomes.

This symposium is concerned with the question of how person-centred practice can be developed and evaluated in long-term care. It is based on findings from a current 4-year research and development program in residential care homes in Lower Austria. For the development of a person-centred framework, an approach that incorporates different perspectives was chosen. This was to ensure that both, the current scientific debate, regional practical knowledge and innovative ideas of the nurses, and the perspective of residents were considered. To clarify the meaning of the concept of person-centred practice, to explore the implications in practice and to determine the contextual challenges of implementing a person-centred approach, different approaches are presented.

First, the development of the original Person-Centred Practice Framework will be presented. Next, the Person-Centred Practice Framework for Long-Term Care (PCP-LTC) will be introduced. The third part focuses on an implementation and practice development project, which is based on the principles of action-oriented learning. Finally, the development of a program theory for theory-driven evaluation of person-centred practice will be discussed.

**S69 - Integrative Analysis of Longitudinal Studies on Aging and Dementia (IALSA): Recent Results from a Program of Multistudy Cross-National Longitudinal Research on Determinants and Dynamics of Aging and Health-Related Change**

**Location:** H1  
**Chair:** Scott Hofer, Canada  
**Session Type:** Symposia
The Integrative Analysis of Longitudinal Studies of Aging and Dementia (IALSA; www.ialsa.org) research network (NIH/NIA P01AG043362) facilitates interdisciplinary, cross-national longitudinal research on determinants and dynamics of aging-related changes in cognitive and physical capabilities, health, personality, and well-being. Numerous factors can affect the replicability of results from longitudinal studies, including differences in measurements, sample composition (e.g., age, cohort, country/culture), and statistical models (e.g., change/time function, covariate set, centering, treatment of incomplete data). A central aim of the IALSA research program is to optimize opportunities for replication and cross-validation using a coordinated analysis approach for obtaining new results from comparable statistical models and comparable measurements (construct-level) across studies. We will provide an overview of the methodological challenges associated with comparative longitudinal and international research, including the comparability of alternative models of change, measurement harmonization and construct-level comparison, retest effects, distinguishing and contrasting between-person and within-person effects across studies, and evaluation of alternative models for change over time. Methodological challenges and recommended approaches will be highlighted within the context of results from several recent multistudy analyses using the IALSA coordinated analysis approach. Results will be presented from several completed multistudy analysis projects on aging-related dynamics across markers of physical and cognitive functioning, the role of education and active cognitive lifestyle on transitions across cognitive states, and the links between trajectories of personality traits, cognitive functioning and cognitive status.

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

**OP9 - Retirement**

**Location:** G1  
**Chair:** Kirsi Lumme - Sandt  
**Session Type:** Oral Poster

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<tr>
<td>16:55 - 18:10</td>
<td>Coordinated Analysis of Trajectories of Personality Traits, Cognitive Functioning and Cognitive Status Tomiko Yoneda [*]</td>
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<td>16:55 - 18:10</td>
<td>Aging-Related Dynamics across Physical and Cognitive Functioning Andrea Zammit [*]</td>
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<td>16:55 - 18:10</td>
<td>Integrative Longitudinal Data Analysis: Top Ten Reasons for Using a Coordinated Analysis Approach for International Replication Research Scott Hofer [*]</td>
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<td>16:55 - 18:10</td>
<td>Transitions Across Cognitive States and Death Among Older Adults in Relation to Education: a Multi-State Survival Model Using Data from Six Longitudinal Studies Annie Robitaille [*]</td>
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**S70 - Strengths and Weaknesses of Using Register Data to Address the Challenge of Ageing**

**Location:** G2  
**Chair:** Rudi GJ Westendorp, Denmark  
**Session Type:** Symposia

Over the past decades, there has been significant progress on establishing electronic patient records, high definition population data, and linkage between numerous registers. These advancements provide a unique opportunity to gain a comprehensive understanding of the ageing process, and provide tools for surveillance and intervention.

Several Scandinavian countries have the advantage of having abundant data on the entire population by linking registers dating back to 1970s. It provides comprehensive information with detailed follow-up and is unconstrained by sample size. These registers capture the entire population and...
are not hindered by low participation or high attrition rates. Moreover, linking biological specimens with these registers provide unprecedented opportunities to unravel the biology of ageing. All these information must also be regarded with caution since there are diverse methodological issues that could potentially cause biases. Increasingly so, there are ethical concerns on the scientific explorations of personal data that must be carried out in such a way that the intrusion of people’s privacy is minimal and proportionate to the benefits for individuals and the society as a whole.

Experts from several Scandinavian countries will present the potentials and pitfalls of using population registers with specific insights in the context of analyzing life histories into healthy ageing, addressing polypharmacy, the use of histopathological specimens, and ethical use of personal data. There will be room for interactive discussions on the strengths and weaknesses of using these sources to address healthy ageing.

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

16:55 - 18:10

S71 - Studies on Adjustment to Retirement: How Do Older Europeans Navigate the Retirement Transition?

Location: G3
Chair: Sarah Dury, Belgium

Session Type: Symposia

Retirement is a significant life transition in late adult life that often brings about great changes in individuals’ patterns of everyday activity, social networks as well as one’s economic resources, requiring adjustment for both the retiree and other members of the household. Retirement is a process that starts with a preparatory stage, followed by the actual act of retirement and a post-retirement stage where retirees have to get used to the changing aspects of life that result from the work-retirement transition, and seek psychological comfort. This symposium brings together empirical research on the various stages of the retirement process, from different national backgrounds. The guiding question is how work and the loss of work affect well-being. Hence, the symposium will give insights into the circumstances under which retirement risks well-being and psychological comfort of older adults. Anna Wanka starts with the pre-retirement stage by showing findings of German adults shortly before they retire to gain insight into the anticipatory socialisation process as first step of retirement adjustment. Sarah Dury follows with the post-retirement stage by demonstrating a qualitative perspective of recently retired Belgians about their adjustment, role and activities they exert during post-retirement. Martin Wetzel examines processes of re-prioritisation as part of the adjustment process. He uses English quantitative data to analyse which resources predict well-being before and after retirement to examine which become more or less important. From a Norwegian perspective, Maja Grøtting examines how health changes during the adjustment process to retirement. Using a combination of survey and register data, she finds only changes mostly for the low economic status group. Finally, Isabelle Hansson examines the interconnection of resources and well-being of Swedish adults over the retirement transition. She concludes that certain resources are more important than others for a good retirement adjustment.

Discussant: Hanna van Solinge.

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

16:55 - 18:10

S72 - Intervention and Implementation Research with and For Frail Older People - Lessons Learned

Location: G4
Chair: Qarin Lood, Sweden

Session Type: Symposia

Disentangling the Mechanisms of Retirement Adjustment: Determinants and Consequences of Subjective Well-Being

Re-prioritization of Resources at Retirement: Analyzing Changes in the Importance of Resources before and after Retirement

"It didn't Happen Overnight" -- The Complex Process of Transiting from Work to Retirement as Practical Accomplishment of Disengagement

Health Effects of Retirement: Evidence from Survey and Register Data

I Am Retired But Not Out of Work

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.
### Session Type: Symposia

The theme of this symposium is how to conduct high quality research with frail older people. More research is called for, not only to shed light on the complex healthcare needs of this large group of people, but also to highlight methodological challenges when performing research with and for them how they best can be overcome. The symposium comprises four presentations with examples from intervention and implementation research with frail older people. Focus will be to discuss opportunities and boundaries across different stages of the research process, from planning of research projects to utilisation of research findings. The presentations will put focus on different aspects of the research process, effects of interventions, and their implications for the quality of health and social care. The first presentation will consider two types of intervention — interventions to prevent or reverse frailty, and interventions focused on single organ pathology, but studied in people with frailty. Effect sizes and relevance of traditional single organ end points may not be the same in people with frailty, and this presentation will discuss recent examples of attempts to address this issue. The second and the third presentation will highlight some of the methodological challenges faced when designing research projects: outcome measures, inclusion of participants, retention rates, and imputation. Lastly, the feasibility and effects of a person-centred approach to frail older people with cognitive decline in residential care will be presented.

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<td>Operationalisation, Assessment, and Evaluation of Implementing a Person-Centred Approach to Frail Older Persons with Cognitive Decline in Residential Care Facilities</td>
<td>Helle Wijk [+ ]</td>
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<td>The Challenge of Recruiting Frail Older People to a Randomised Controlled Trial</td>
<td>Karol Biegus [+ ]</td>
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<td>Methodological Challenges in Performing Complex Intervention Studies with Frail Older People</td>
<td>Katarina Wilhelmson [+ ]</td>
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<td>Effects Of Interventions for Older People Living With Frailty</td>
<td>Miles Witham [+ ]</td>
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### S73 - Access to Services for Older Migrants in Europe

**Location:** J1  
**Chair:** Tineke Fokkema, Netherlands

**Session Type:** Symposia

This century faces challenges from two concurrent phenomena: migration and population ageing. WHO, in response to global ageing, put forward policy frameworks of *Active Ageing* in 2002 and *Healthy Ageing* in 2015. Universal access to healthcare and social services by older adults has received focal attention from policy and academic world. However, what is often neglected is the realization of these goals in the context of migration, which is the topic of interest for this symposium. Sylvia Hoens et al.’s research contributes to the understanding of how older migrants in Europe perceive their subjective frailty and its impact on their meaning of life. She conducted interviews with 15 older migrants and found that older migrants’ frailty should be understood in physical, social, psychological, cognitive and environmental aspects. Bram Fret et al.’s research on the frailty profile of older migrants sheds light on the barriers to formal care services in Belgium. This research adds a seventh pillar of *ageism* to the previous conceptual framework of ‘6As’ — *affordability, accessibility, availability, adequacy, absence of trust, acceptability, awareness* — developed by Saumur (2016). This symposium also includes a contribution from Saloua Berdai-Chaouni and her colleagues about older Moroccan migrants with dementia. Their research explores the services they use and their experience of accessibility of professional dementia care. They also provide care solutions based on barriers encountered by older migrants and their perseverance and creativity. The last research of Pan Honghui et al. explores culture’s role on participation opportunities among first-generation older Chinese migrants. The role of how culture elements can serve as barriers or facilitators to overcome undesirable circumstances in host societies is the research question worth exploring. This study provides preliminary results of how Confucianism, the cornerstone of Chinese culture, influence older Chinese migrants’ access to participation opportunities in Belgium and the Netherlands.

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<tr>
<td>16:55 - 18:10</td>
<td>Access To Care and Support of Frail Community-Dwelling Older Adults; Perceived Access Barriers Including Narratives From Older Adults With A Migration Background.</td>
<td>Bram Fret [+ ]</td>
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<td>Providing Suitable Care To Older Moroccans with Dementia in Belgium: Perspective of Family Caregivers on Accessibility and Acceptability of Professional Dementia Care</td>
<td>Saloua Berdai Chaouni [+ ]</td>
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<td>Does the Stigmatisation of Older People with a Migration Background Constrain them from Accessing Care Services?</td>
<td>Sylvia Hoens [+ ]</td>
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<td>'It's like a double-edged sword': Understanding Confucianism's role in Activity Participation among First-generation Older Chinese Migrants in the Netherlands and Belgium</td>
<td>Honghu Pan [+ ]</td>
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### S74 - The Arts Creativity and the Good Old Age - Exploring the Value of Artistic Engagement in Later Life

**Location:** R2  
**Chair:** Vera Gallistl, Austria

https://www5.shocklogic.com/scripts/jmevent/programme.php?Client_Id=%27KONGRESS%27&Project_Id=%27IAGG19%27&System_Id=1
Session Type: Symposia

Artistic expression and creative engagement is an increasingly vibrant topic within social gerontology. Numerous studies have explored beneficial effects of creative practice on older adults’ quality of life, subjective wellbeing, health or representations of ageing (Cantu & Fleuriet, 2017) and have shown how music, painting, drawing, dancing or writing might contribute to ageing well. There is also a growing body of literature suggesting that older adults regularly involved in creative practice question dominant age-norms and develop more positive approaches towards ageing (Fisher & Specht, 2000).

Despite considerable empirical evidence of creativity’s positive effects in later life, gerontological conceptualizations of creativity remain limited as they tend to focus solely on health and wellbeing outcomes (Twigg & Martin 2015). This panel initiates a broader debate about the value and benefits of creativity and the arts in gerontological thinking. What might gerontology gain if we thoroughly explored and analyzed the artistic experiences of older adults? What if we looked beyond understanding creativity and art as a therapeutic intervention in later life?

This session explores the diverse benefits and values of creativity and artistic engagement in later life. We explore how creative engagement changes as adults grow older and how the image of the ‘creative ager’ serves as a blueprint for modern later life. We analyze how aesthetic encounters in and or outside of cultural institutions can foster resilience in later life and examine the influence of class, gender and ethnicity on the outcomes of engagement. This involves creating new narratives which are crucial to understanding of late-life creativity that goes far beyond the narrow confines of the pervasively received idea of ‘late style’.

In doing so, this session argues for the role of creativity in the processes of ageing well and expands gerontological thinking towards facilitating creative ageing opportunities for a more diverse range of older people.

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16:55 - 18:10</td>
<td>Creativity in Later Life: Gerontology, Arts, Humanities and the Evaluation Challenge</td>
<td>Anna Goulding [+]</td>
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<td>The Role of the Museum in Promoting Cultural Participation for People with Dementia and their Caregivers</td>
<td>Ann-Katrin Adams [+]</td>
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<td>The Emergence of the Creative Ager - Subjects of Late-life Creativity</td>
<td>Vera Gallistl [+]</td>
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<td>Cultural Engagement and Resilience -- Unequal Contexts and Outcomes</td>
<td>Anna Goulding [+]</td>
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<td>The Potential of Visual Art Dialogues for Fourth Age Learning: Possibilities for a 'Good Old Age' in Long-Term Care Facilities</td>
<td>Marvin Formosa [+]</td>
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O18 - Frailty

**Location**: R24+R25

**Session Type**: Oral

**Chair**: Erwin Stolz, Austria

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16:55 - 18:10</td>
<td>Fluctuations in Fraility Among Older Adults: A Relevant Characteristic?</td>
<td>Erwin Stolz [+]</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Frailty and Functional Level at Admission Predict Hospital Outcomes: a Cohort Study of Older Patients in Post-Acute Care</td>
<td>Hanna Kerminen [+]</td>
<td>O18:02</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Effects of an Integrated Primary Care Approach to Improve Well-being of Community-dwelling Frail Older Persons</td>
<td>Lotte Vestjens [+]</td>
<td>O18:03</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Does Sample Attrition Affect the Assessment of Frailty Trajectories Among Older Adults? A Joint Model Approach</td>
<td>Erwin Stolz [+]</td>
<td>O18:04</td>
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<td>Frailty in Old Age in Rural Tanzania- a Qualitative Investigation</td>
<td>Emma Grace Lewis [+]</td>
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O19 - Depression and Delirium

**Location**: R22+R23

**Session Type**: Oral

**Chair**: Anja Cengia, Germany

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<tr>
<td>16:55 - 18:10</td>
<td>The Interplay between Physical Activity, Subjective Health, and Depression as a Predictor for Functional Health Trajectories from Middle to Old Age.</td>
<td>Anja Cengia [+]</td>
<td>O19:01</td>
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</table>
O20 - Informal Care and Caregiving

**Location:** R5+R6

**Session Type:** Oral

**Chair:** Larissa Zwar, Tyskland

**16:55 - 18:10**

**Managing Depression and Anxiety in Frail Older People: A Qualitative Study**

Rachael Frost [*]

**Is It Possible Manage Delirium at Home? Prevalence and Outcome of Delirium in Older People Accessing to a Outpatient Memory Clinic in Modena (Italy): A Retrospective Study**

Lucia Federzoni [*]

Claudia Eckstein [*]

**Program Quality of Multicomponent, Non-pharmacological Delirium Intervention Programs for Geriatric Inpatients**


S75 - Best Practices for the Design and Implementation of Technology Interventions for Older Adults

**Location:** K2+K3

**Chair:** Walter Boot, USA

**Session Type:** Symposia

Well-designed technology has the potential to improve the lives of older adults by supporting independence, promoting mental and physical health, facilitating information access, and providing social support and services. Although the potential of technology is clear, intervention studies are crucially important for testing and quantifying the actual benefits of technology for older adults. Speakers from the Center for Research and Education on Aging and Technology Enhancement (CREATE) will describe the unique challenges associated with technology-based interventions involving older adults, often occurring within participants’ own homes, and will offer best practice solutions. Presenters draw examples from their own experiences implementing large, long-term intervention studies involving information and communications technologies to support older adults’ health and wellbeing. The first presentation will provide a broad overview of the important issues, including measurement issues, the recruitment and retention of participants, and the choice of intervention technology. The second presentation will focus on the technical challenges often associated with the deployment of complex technology systems within home environments that can be highly variable, and strategies for addressing these challenges. The third presentation focuses on another crucial aspect of study design, the selection of a control group, which fundamentally determines the strength of the conclusions that can be drawn from the intervention study. Finally, training and intervention standardization are vital to the success of any intervention. The final presentation will focus on issues around intervention training, instruction, and the design of support materials (e.g., training participants to use the intervention technology, training interventionists on study protocols). The goal of this symposium is to prepare attendees for the challenges of implementing technology interventions with older adults by understanding the nature of these challenges and best practice solutions.

**NOTE:** Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

**18:15 - 19:30**

**Managing Depression and Anxiety in Frail Older People: A Qualitative Study**

Rachael Frost [*]

**Is It Possible Manage Delirium at Home? Prevalence and Outcome of Delirium in Older People Accessing to a Outpatient Memory Clinic in Modena (Italy): A Retrospective Study**

Lucia Federzoni [*]

Claudia Eckstein [*]

**Program Quality of Multicomponent, Non-pharmacological Delirium Intervention Programs for Geriatric Inpatients**

Sara Czaja [*]

**Trajectory of Social Support Provision by Older European: 11 Years Follow-up from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE)**

Septi Kurnia Lestari [*]

**Life Satisfaction of Recipients of Informal Care: Findings from the German Ageing Survey**

Larissa Zwar [*]

**Adolescent Young Caregivers of Older, Sick or Disabled Family Members. Evidence from the "ME-WE" European Project on-line Survey in Italy**

Sara Santini [*]

**Sustaining Relationships in Couples Living with Dementia: Communication Between Persons with Alzheimer's disease and their Spouse Caregivers**

Christine Williams [*]

**Preparedness for the Caregiving Role Among a Diverse Sample of Caregivers of Alzheimer's Patients**

Sara Czaja [*]
S76 - From Understanding Ageism to Intervening on it

Location: K1
Chair: Liili Abuladze, Estonia

Session Type: Symposia

Co-Chair: Jolanta Perek-Bialas, Poland

With population ageing the manifestations of ageism have become more evident in different cultural contexts, and the main mechanisms behind them need adequate addressing. This symposium aims to discuss some of the core components of ageism, old age representations in different spheres, age-specificity in health measurement, consequences of ageism, and practices that may reduce old age stereotypes. The symposium combines mostly, but not only, researchers from the EU COST action network on ageism. The symposium is designed to show interdisciplinary and mixed-methods approaches in understanding ageism based on scientific analysis, and with concrete suggestions for interventions. A wide range of countries are covered.

First, the symposium discusses the three components of ageism towards older jobseekers among Norwegian managers: stereotypes, prejudices and discrimination. The analysis suggests that the affective core of prejudices is more related to discriminatory behaviour, and is most difficult to influence.

Secondly, the representations of old age in media and empirical research are critically assessed. Life course approach is suggested as a suitable way to explain and promote non-ageist practices.

Third, the issue of age-sensitivity in (health) measurement as a prerequisite for valid (age) comparisons is considered. Cross-sectional and longitudinal data from Canada and European countries is used, with a cautioning note on age comparisons of self-rated health.

Next, three mechanisms of macro-level ageism leading to loneliness will be discussed. These include social rejection, self-embodying of stereotypes of old age, and age-based discriminatory practices that increase social exclusion and the risk of becoming lonely.

Finally, results from an intergenerational practice intervention from Estonia are presented. Content analysis of a quiz conducted between different generations is used to estimate the extent that such actions may reduce old age stereotypes.

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

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<td>Component-Specific Intervention Against Ageism in Working Life</td>
<td>Per Erik Solem [+]</td>
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<td>Intergenerational Learning as the Secret Weapon Against Ageism</td>
<td>Tiina Tambaum [+]</td>
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<td>What is Health? Self-Rated Health and (a Lack of) Measurement Invariance Across Age Groups</td>
<td>Patrick Lazarevic [+]</td>
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<td>Non-ageist Representations of Old Age: Is It Possible?</td>
<td>Monika Wilinska [+]</td>
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<td>Pathways from Ageism to Loneliness</td>
<td>Sharon Shiovitz-Ezra [+]</td>
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S77 - How Can We Optimize Cardiovascular Preventive Medication in Older People with Complex Health Problems?

Location: H1
Chair: Jacobijn Gussekloo, Netherlands

Session Type: Symposia

Many older people use cardiovascular preventive medication to reduce their high risk of cardiovascular morbidity and mortality already for a long period. In practice, physicians are often confronted with the clinical dilemma how to decide on the appropriateness of the cardiovascular preventive medication for older patients with complex health problems. With accumulation of diseases, limitations and approaching end of life, the question rises whether this treatment is still appropriate. In general, the aim of preventive treatment in older people depends on their vitality and health status. In vital older people, the overall aim of preventive treatment is to prevent diseases and thereby prolonging life.

However, when the complexity of health problems increases due to accumulation of diseases, limitations and approaching end of life, the aim of prevention shifts towards a focus on quality of life. This shift is not clearly outlined in the guidelines on cardiovascular preventive medication. Also, tools developed to assess appropriateness of medication for older patients don't answer to this clinical challenge in clinical decision making about the appropriateness of medication in older people with complex health problems. Therefore, treatment decisions become physician and discipline dependent and both over- and undertreatment may occur.

During the first part of the symposium the applicability of cardiovascular risk prediction models in older people with complex health problems will be addressed with possible consequences for cardiovascular preventive medication. Second, an overview of recommendations from guidelines on cardiovascular preventive medication for older patients will be presented. Third, research on GPs perspectives on starting and/or stopping cardiovascular preventive medication will be presented. In the last part of the symposium, cases will be presented and participants will be invited to discuss (by using interactive voting applications) about the appropriateness of cardiovascular preventive medication.

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.
### OP10 - Coping, Stress and Pain

**Location:** G1  
**Chair:** Lena Johansson  
**Session Type:** Oral Poster

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<td>18:15 - 19:30</td>
<td>Cardiovascular Disease Prevention in Old Age: What do the Guidelines Say?</td>
<td>Milly van der Ploeg [*]</td>
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<td>18:15 - 19:30</td>
<td>Cardiovascular Disease Prevention in Old Age: What do the GPs do?</td>
<td>Sven Streit [*]</td>
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### S78 - Half-a-century with the H70 Population Studies

**Location:** G2  
**Chair:** Ingmar Skoog, Sweden  
**Session Type:** Symposia

The Gothenburg H70 Birth Cohort Studies are population studies of older people which started in 1971 and are still on-going. The studies include representative birth cohorts followed longitudinally: a) 70-year-olds born 1901-02, 1906-07, 1911-12, 1922, 1930 and 1944; b) 85-year-olds born 1901-02, 1923-24, and 1930; c) 95-year-olds and above born 1901-11.. The studies include psychiatric, somatic, audiological, ophthalmological, psychological, social, genetic, dietary, functional, and psychometric examinations, personality, collection of blood, plasma, serum, and cerebrospinal fluid, examinations with MRI and PET scan of the head, and body composition DEXA. The project is unique in relation to the long follow-ups, and the comprehensive multidisciplinary examinations. It has clinical relevance for prevention, early diagnosis, pathogenesis, clinical picture, prognosis, and identification of disease subgroups. The symposium will be present data from different aspects of the study, including time-trends, social activity, biological markers, and preclinical diseases, and risk factors for mental, cognitive and somatic health.

**NOTE:** Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.
18:15 - 19:30

S79 - Older Workers in the Health and Care Sector - Challenges and Possibilities

**Location:** G3  
**Chair:** Gerhard Naegele, Germany  
**Session Type:** Symposia

The demographic ageing will result in an increasing number of older people in need of care. This, in turn, will lead to a growing demand for care services – professionally as well as informally. Thus, the health and care sector will gain in importance and already today employers are facing problems to fill vacancies and are experiencing a shortage of skilled but also unskilled labour in all European countries. Parallel to this development the number of older workers in general and in particular in the health and care sector is growing due to the demographic ageing. One the one hand, they are seen as a pool of experienced and reliable workers that can help to mitigate the lack of labour in the health and care sector. On the other hand, working conditions in this sector are very demanding physically and mentally and it seems doubtful that employees can work until or even beyond the statutory retirement age. The recent pensions and labour market reforms aimed at extending working lives, which took place in almost all European countries, are making the situation even more complicated for the older workers in the health and care sector. Social inequalities in late career and the retirement transitions are the consequences. The symposium investigates the challenges, but also opportunities older workers face in the health and care sector from a European perspective. The topic is introduced and then the challenges and problems older workers face in the health and care sector are discussed from different country perspectives. Then the findings on the specific problem of double care duties – meaning those older workers in the health and care sector that also do family care – are presented. Furthermore, the symposium also offers examples of how to improve the working conditions of these workers with age management programs and career planning.

Co-chair: Moritz Hess

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<td>18:15</td>
<td>Horizontal Career Management for Older Workers in Eldercare Organisations</td>
<td>Frerich Frerichs [*]</td>
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<td>How to Support Older Care Workers in Their Late Career Management -- The Concept of Life Course</td>
<td>Jukka Vuori [*]</td>
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<td>Management and Examples of Interventions</td>
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<td>Older Social Care Workers in the UK and Malaysia: A Comparative Study on Workplace Agency</td>
<td>Matt Flynn [*]</td>
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<td>Double Duty Carers and Extending Working Live: Findings from a Qualitative Study</td>
<td>Monika Reichert [*]</td>
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<td>Working Conditions and Attitudes towards Retirement of Older Workers in the Health and Care Sector</td>
<td>Moritz Hess [*]</td>
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18:15 - 19:30

S80 - The Association Between BMI and Mortality and Disability and its Relation to Food Intake Among Older Patients -- Time to Rethink BMI Cutoffs for Older Adults

**Location:** G4  
**Chair:** Avner Shahar, Israel  
**Session Type:** Symposia

Although populations of all ages are at risk for the complications of excess weight, its effects on the older population is attenuated. Aging is associated with physiologic changes, chronic disease, polypharmacy, and psychosocial changes; therefore, older adults have an increased risk of undernutrition compared with younger age groups in addition to the risk of obesity. However, the recommended BMI cutoffs for older adults remain the same as for young adults.

The objective of the symposium is to present four different aspects of BMI in older age, focusing on the independent impact of BMI on disability and mortality, factors associated with lower BMI, including oral health and use of medications and supplements. The session will emphasize the need to define new BMI cutoffs for older adults with a comprehensive view of factors associated with lower BMI.

The session will include 4 lectures and focus on the following topics:

1. BMI levels and mortality in older age  
2. BMI levels and disability in older age  
3. Case studies on the association between use of medication and decreased dietary intake [Medications and BMI-case studies]  
4. Oral health and dietary intake, the role of the multidisciplinary team

Following short presentations, the topics will be further discussed by the audience and the presenters. Thus, specific cases can be dissected and practical implications elicited.

**NOTE:** Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

**Location:** J1  
**Chair:** Nancy Pachana, Australia  
**Session Type:** Symposium

The theme of this symposium is the use of a standardized, well-validated instrument in translation across a variety of national and cultural contexts, to build up a clinical picture of anxiety in older adults globally. The Geriatric Anxiety Inventory (GAI) is a brief, well-validated self-report measure of the symptoms of dimensional anxiety. It is in wide use in clinical research and practice globally, with three dozen translations and several large validation studies, both within and across nations. Here we a) present data from a 10 country international consortium, examining psychometric and diagnostic properties of the instrument; b) present data from the use of the instrument among Torres Strait Islander peoples from Australia, looking at relationships between anxiety and health and cognition; c) examine the efficacy of the GAI in a specialised mental health clinic context with patients with comorbid affective disorders; d) evaluate the informant version of the GAI (Informant Questionnaire for Anxiety in Dementia, or IQAD), in a large psychiatric outpatient sample, delineating the relationship between loneliness and anxiety. The symposium highlights the care required to achieve transnational data of good quality, as well as effective multi-national translations, including adaptations in administration to suit local contexts and issues. The range of topics of a clinical as well as a general well-being nature signifies the important relationships between these phenomena and anxiety in later life, with respect to health and quality of life. The GAI Network is a cross-national effort to characterise anxiety globally with an effective and psychometrically sound tool, which is also culturally sensitive and appropriate.

**NOTE:** Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

### O21 - Cognition and Trajectories

**Location:** J2  
**Session Type:** Oral

**Chair:** René Melis, Netherlands

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<tr>
<td>18:15 - 19:30</td>
<td>Do Self-Ratings or Informant Ratings of Anxiety Perform Better in the Presence of Dementia? A Cross-Cultural Regularized Partial Correlation Network Analysis of the GAI</td>
<td>Gerard Byrne [+]</td>
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<td>The GAI as a Screening Instrument for Anxiety Disorders in Older Patients Referred to Specialised Mental Health Care.</td>
<td>Helge Molde [+]</td>
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<td>Prevalence of Anxiety Symptoms in Older Torres Strait Islander Adults: A pilot study</td>
<td>Richard Oude Voshaar [+]</td>
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<td>Anxiety and Loneliness in Portuguese Centenarians</td>
<td>Nancy Pachana [+]</td>
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<td>Constanca Paul [+]</td>
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<tr>
<td>18:15 - 19:30</td>
<td>Cognitive Progression of Dementia After Diagnosis: A Coordinated Analysis of 12 Cohorts</td>
<td>René Melis [+]</td>
<td>O21:01</td>
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<td>Cognitive impairment in Primary Care: Are we detecting early?</td>
<td>Agnieszka Bozanic Leaf [+]</td>
<td>O21:02</td>
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<td>Prevalence of Subjective Cognitive Decline (SCD) and the Association of Moving to Sheltered Housing</td>
<td>Anders Sköldunger [+]</td>
<td>O21:03</td>
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<td>NeuroMET Memory Metric version 0.1</td>
<td>Jeanette Melin [+]</td>
<td>O21:05</td>
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S82 - Exploring (Mostly) Unattended Issues in Subjective Aging Research

**Location:** R2  
**Chair:** Amit Shrira, Israel  
**Session Type:** Symposia

A myriad of evidence exists regarding the link between subjective aging and health. The current symposium aims to offer new insights on less attended issues in subjective aging research. The symposium introduces novel findings drawn from five studies. The first two presentations focus on subjective aging fluctuations and changes following acute medical events. The first presentation shows how daily changes in subjective age predict rehabilitation outcomes following osteoporotic fractures and cerebrovascular event, whereas the second presentation focuses on the reverse impact – i.e., on the effects of serious cardiovascular events on changes in several indices of subjective aging. The third presentation examines the association between subjective age and various health outcomes while attending to the potential moderating effect of older adults' cultural background. The last two presentations disentangle the structure of subjective aging concepts and the factors older adults consider important when rating them. More specifically, the fourth presentation examines the concept of Awareness of Age-related Changes, while differentiating between the experience of change in various life domains and the tendency to attribute these changes to one's age. The fifth and final presentation enumerates the factors deemed by older adults as most and least important when rating their subjective nearness to death. Overall, the symposium explores relatively understudied themes in subjective aging research, thereby expanding and deepening our understanding of subjective aging and its concomitants.

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<td></td>
<td>Awareness of Age-Related Change: Disentangling Changes from Age-Related Attributions</td>
<td>Klaus Rothermund [+]</td>
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<td>Cultural Differences in the Physical and Psychological Effects of Subjective Age: Evidence from SHARE-Israel</td>
<td>Yoav Bergman [+]</td>
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<td>A Diary Study on Subjective Age During Rehabilitation following Osteoporotic Fractures and Cerebrovascular Disease</td>
<td>Amit Shrira [+]</td>
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<td>Do Cardiovascular Events Adversely Affect Individual Views on Aging in Later Life?</td>
<td>Susanne Wurm [+]</td>
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<td>Which Factors do Older Adults Consider When Estimating the Time Left for Them to Live?</td>
<td>Yuval Palgi [+]</td>
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18:15 - 19:30

O22 - Mobility and Falls

**Location:** R24+R25  
**Session Type:** Oral  
**Chair:** Eva Topinkova, Czech Republic

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<td>O22:01</td>
<td>Drug-related Risk of In-hospital Falls Evaluated Through Clinical Pharmacy Service. Results from the South Bohemia Region Study</td>
<td>Eva Topinkova [+]</td>
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<tr>
<td>O22:02</td>
<td>The Impact of a Fall Prevention Exercise Program on Pain Among Community-Dwelling Older Adults -- A Short and Long-Term Perspective Study</td>
<td>Sara Cederbom [+]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O22:03</td>
<td>Outdoor Mobility and Use of Adaptive and Maladaptive Walking Modifications among Older People</td>
<td>Heidi Skantz [+]</td>
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<tr>
<td>O22:04</td>
<td>Augmented Exercise in Hospital Improves Physical Performance and Reduces Negative Post Hospitalization Events: A Randomized Controlled Trial</td>
<td>Ruth McCullagh [+]</td>
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<tr>
<td>O22:05</td>
<td>Is It Repeatable, Can It Predict? Validation of Self-rated Fall Risk Screening Tool among Community-dwelling Older Adults</td>
<td>Saija Karinkanta [+]</td>
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O23 - Vascular Health

**Location:** R22+R23  
**Session Type:** Oral  
**Chair:** Peter Nordström, Sweden

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<td>O23:01</td>
<td>Multiple Risk Factor Intervention and the Risk of Cardiovascular Disease and Death in 70-Year-Olds: A Primary Prevention Study</td>
<td>Peter Nordström [+]</td>
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18:15 - 19:30

**O24 - Medication and Prescribing**

**Location:** R5+R6

**Session Type:** Oral

**Chair:** Martin Wehling, Germany

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<tr>
<td>O24:01</td>
<td>A Systematic Review and New Classification of Clinical Aids to Ameliorate Drug Treatment in Older People</td>
<td>Martin Wehling [+]</td>
<td>O24:01</td>
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<td>O24:02</td>
<td>Medication in the Last Years of Life: a Population-based Comparison of Two Danish Birth Cohorts Ten Years Apart</td>
<td>Jacob Krabbe Pedersen [+]</td>
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<td>O24:03</td>
<td>Association Between High-Risk Prescribing and Frailty in the Early Old Age: A Longitudinal Study in the GAZEL Cohort</td>
<td>Marie Herr [+]</td>
<td>O24:03</td>
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<td>O24:04</td>
<td>Choosing Wisely? 14-Year Trends in the Use of Psychotropic Medications, Opioids, and Other Sedatives among Institutionalized Older People in Finland</td>
<td>Hanna-Maria Roitto [+]</td>
<td>O24:04</td>
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<tr>
<td>O24:05</td>
<td>The Effect of Endogenous Estrogen Exposure on Dementia Incidence -- a 44-year Longitudinal Population Study of Women.</td>
<td>Jenna Najar [+]</td>
<td>O24:05</td>
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09:00 - 16:00

**Poster session Friday**

**Location:** H- Hall

**Session Type:** Posters

Age-friendly Environment 1 - 19, Pharmacological Treatments 20 - 39, Medical conditions and Treatment 40 - 58, Social Integrations and Networks 59 - 82, Functional Indications II 83 - 89, Knowledge and Education II 90 - 98, Formal Care and Care Systems II 99 - 108, Care, Caring and Mistreatment II 109 - 119, Vitality, Frailty Nutrition and Physical Activity II 120 - 131, Mental Health Promotion II 132 - 142, Non-Pharma intervention and Treatments II 143 - 154, Cognitive Health and Dementia Disorders II 155 - 166, Knowledge & Education 167, Functional Indications 168, Formal Care & Care Systems 169,

09:00 - 16:00

**Poster Late Breaker session Friday**

**Location:** H- Hall

**Session Type:** Posters

**Sat 25 May 2019**

08:30 - 09:15
Keynote 8 - Prof. Tommy Cederholm

**Location:** K2+K3  
**Chair:** Timo Strandberg, Finland  
**Session Type:** Keynote

**Tommy Cederholm, Professor, MD., PhD.**

“I expect to share my own knowledge and to take part of the knowledge of others in a scientific context that is broad and that cover many challenges that are provided to scientists and clinical professionals by the graying modern society.”

What are the most exciting challenges in your field of aging research?

The challenges my research faces are to understand and find remedies for catabolic conditions during ageing that is linked to ageing itself as well as the illnesses that are linked to ageing. Ensuing undernutrition and sarcopenia are conditions that strongly affect independence and quality of life at old age.

The theme of IAGG-ER 2019 is “Towards capability in ageing – from cell to society”. What is your thoughts on the theme and how is your own research related to it?

Ageing-related catabolism with undernutrition and sarcopenia is a broad scientific issue that covers many professional domains, spanning from basic science into caring science as well as social science. In my research pursuit I have collaborated with nutritionists, physicians, dieticians, nurses, physiotherapists as well as with social scientists.

Tommy Cederholm is Professor of Clinical Nutrition with a focus on energy, fat and protein interactions with catabolism, inflammation, body composition and nutritional status in old adults, chronically ill subjects and patients with dementia. Professor Cederholm is also senior consultant at Theme Ageing and Department of Geriatrics, at Karolinska University Hospital and Uppsala University Hospital, respectively.

08:30 - 09:45

**S83 - Media Representations of Aging, Old Age & Elder Care: The Lens that Social Exclusion and Ageism Can Offer**

**Location:** K1  
**Chair:** Sándra Torres, Sweden  
**Session Type:** Symposia

Critical social gerontologists have called attention to the ‘alarmist discourses’ that are often spread when public debates on population aging takes place. Against this backdrop, it is not surprising that European research networks have been established to promote research on ageism and social exclusion. These networks have brought attention to the ways in which media representations of aging, old age an elder care are shaped, and have problematized the alarmist discourses that these representations often rely on. The fact that media representations are one of the venues through which people get information about groups and social phenomenon on which they lack first-hand experience is part of the reason why research in this area is needed. The COST-action called ROSENet (Reducing Old Age Social Exclusion) is an example of one of the networks that is currently working on this area. Aiming to synthesize research on the dimensions of old age social exclusion that have identified (i.e. the economic, social, services, community/spatial and the socio-cultural (symbolic) and civic-rights-related dimension), this network is working on media representations since they are at the very core of symbolic exclusion. This symposium - which is organized by ROSENet members - brings together scholars who conduct research of relevance to this dimension, and aims to show how the social exclusion and ageism-based lens can contribute not only to making sense of media representations but also of tackling them in a constructive manner. As such, the symposium's first three presentations will expose the social imaginary that these representations rely on, the sentiments that they seem to want to awake, and the ways in which public opinion aimed to mobilize societies to address the challenges with which population aging is associated is being shaped. The final presentation - which brings attention to those who 'create' these representations - brings attention to what constructive partnerships between gerontological scholars and practitioners can accomplish.

**Co-chair:** Otto, Gerdina, Slovenia

**NOTE:** Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.
6/4/2019

6:30 - 9:45

**S84 - Meaningfulness in Life: A Vital Factor for Well-being in (Very) Old Age?**

**Location:** H1  
**Chair:** Jessie Dezutter, Belgium  
**Session Type:** Symposia

Dominant models in gerontology and old age care, such as active ageing or successful ageing, focus mainly on the preservation of optimal cognitive and physical functioning into advanced age and often strive to mediate age-related decline. A recent different perspective, framed within positive psychology, is less deficit-driven in nature but focuses instead on psychological strengths and resources in coping with the age-related challenges. A central topic within this perspective is the role of experiencing meaningfulness in your life, often described as the cognizance of coherence, purpose, and significance in one’s existence. Accumulating research shows the importance of meaning in life for optimal psychological functioning and human flourishing. Most studies, however, focus on early or middle adulthood and not on highly advanced age. This is remarkable given the potential challenge that this life stage contains in experiencing meaningfulness in life due to the losses encountered. Cognitive and physical decline, loss of autonomy and control, as well as bereavement can trigger the question of how one’s life can still be meaningful. Moreover, many sources that generate meaning are often compromised in late life. The social network, for example, decreases and it may become difficult to join in meaningful activities due to reduced mobility.

In this symposium, this gap of knowledge will be addressed by an explicit focus on late life meaning. More concretely, the importance of experiencing meaningfulness in late life will be addressed from different disciplinary angles and with a variety of methodological approaches. Quantitative and qualitative data will show that meaning in life is pivotal for community residing older adults as well as older adults in nursing homes, and for both cognitively intact adults and older adults with Alzheimer’s disease. It will provide views of the involved older adults as well as of the professional carer. Both the experience of late life meaningfulness as well as important sources for meaning in late life will be discussed.

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

**OP11 - Longevity and End of Life Care**

**Location:** G1  
**Chair:** Katarzyna Szczeberinska  
**Session Type:** Oral Poster

**Pres Time**

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<tr>
<td>Self-Transcendence, Joy-of-Life and Nurse-Patient Interaction: Assets for a Meaningful Life in Nursing Home Patients?</td>
<td>Goerill Haugan [+]</td>
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<td>Loneliness and Sources of Meaning in Later Life: a Cumulative Advantage/ Disadvantage Perspective</td>
<td>Daan Duppen [+]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Giving Meaning to Life’s Lived in Nursing Homes</td>
<td>Åshild Slettebø [+]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sources of Meaning in Late Life: Associations with Meaning in Life and Life Satisfaction</td>
<td>Laura Dewitte [+]</td>
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08:30 - 09:45
S85 - Best Pathways in Care for People with Dementia and their Informal Caregivers

Location: G2
Chair: Karin Wolf-Ostermann, Germany

Session Type: Symposia

Among chronic disease conditions, dementia has a large effect upon disability and needs for care. As research shows family members and friends (informal carers) play an important role in the day-to-day assistance and support of people living with dementia. The impact of the dementia on families, partners, neighbors and others in their informal networks is considerable. Informal carers typically have poorer outcomes in terms of well-being, depression, quality of life, health status, and use of health care resources. Suitable support structures can provide a buffer against burden and stress for caregivers by increasing the perception that resources are available to handle the care situation.

Today, support structures for community-dwelling persons with dementia and their informal caregiver are still insufficiently tailored to the divergent needs of different dyadic care arrangements and very little is known about typical structures of these dyads ad their special needs. Despite diverse concepts, numerous approaches and innovative research projects there is a lack of knowledge and the need for a better theory-practice transfer.

This international symposium will therefore provide four presentations as well as a concluding discussion addressing innovative pathways in care for persons with dementia and their informal caregivers. The first presentation will present a secondary analysis on different types of dyads in community-dwelling persons. The second presentation analyses pathways to formal care for people with dementia and their families. The third presentation will address E-health support programmes for caregivers of people with young onset dementia. The fourth presentation will describe results from the concept of couplehood. Finally, the research gaps and implications for policy and practice will be summarised and discussed.

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

S86 - Retirement Pathways: From Welfare State to Individual Outcome

Location: G3
Chair: Martin Wetzel, Germany

Session Type: Symposia

Retirement, a social and policy construction of modern welfare states, establishes an institutionalized division of the life course, with implications for individual health and wellbeing. Pathways into retirement can vary greatly and are affected by the country context. With the increasing availability of prospective and administrative data and recent methodological innovations, differences between welfare states in retirement pathways can be studied as well as the implications of those pathways for individuals and the wider society. This area of research intersects with diverse policy areas, including efforts to raise effective retirement ages, concerns about inequality in old age and also to issues of compatibility of paid work and family care.

Consequently, this symposium brings together panel and register data from three continents in order to examine predictors and consequences of retirement pathways. The papers respond to two key questions: What role have welfare states in determining retirement pathways? And what are the impacts of retirement pathways for the individual and society?

Madero-Cabib analyses variations in retirement pathways between welfare regimes, observing gender differences which vary by welfare state. Baumann examines whether the welfare state affects the impact of flexible retirement policies upon the timing of retirement. Regarding the implications of common retirement pathways for individuals, Blomqvist finds that retirement pathways marked by downsizing, workplace closure, sickness absence and disability pension are associated with higher levels of prescribed psychotropic medicines. Wetzel uncovers a short-term
bounce in life satisfaction as people retire from paid work due to unemployment or disability, but a long-term trend that is more negative. And lastly, Sacco reports how paid work competes with provision of informal care, highlighting the policy trade-off between the paid and unpaid labour of older people.

Discussant: Loretta Platts, Sweden

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

08:30 - 09:45

S87 - Goal Pursuit as a Basis for Active Life Engagement in Old Age

Location: G4
Chair: Milla Saajanaho, Finland
Session Type: Symposia

Gerontological research has not paid much attention to the ways in which older people themselves, as active agents, could influence their own aging process. Personal goals reflect people’s desires on how they want to invest their time and energy, and, therefore, may serve as a striving force for activity participation. This symposium will highlight the relevance of goal pursuit on active life engagement in old age.

The first presentation will review previous research related to goal pursuit in old age. Research has so far focused on the benefits of goal adjustment and disengagement for psychological well-being. In the recent years, it has been reported that older people are active in shaping their lives through a variety of personal goals, but that loss of resources (e.g. functional decline) may lead to goal disengagement. However, it has also been noticed that engagement in personal goals may promote activity in old age.

It seems that both tenacious goal pursuit (TGP) and flexible goal adjustment (FGA) are beneficial in old age, but their relevance for active life engagement has remained unclear. The second presentation will present results indicating that older people who have both high TGP and high FGA move in a wider life-space and perceive their possibilities for outdoor mobility better than people with lower TGP and FGA. The third presentation, in turn, will show that, in the face of functional decline, it is persistent goal pursuit, rather than goal adjustment, that helps older people retain higher activity participation.

Since goal pursuit may help older people live a more active life, it is crucial to explore how older people could be supported in their goal pursuit. A promising counselling-based method will be presented in the fourth presentation. It seems that through individual counselling using behavioral techniques and printed support material, older people can be encouraged to set and pursue new goals. This, in turn, may lead into increased activity participation and active life engagement in old age.

Discussant: Magnus Lindwall, Sweden

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

08:30 - 09:45

S109 - Are End-of-Life Decisions in Older Adults Influenced by Ageism? Considerations From Three Cultural Contexts

Location: R22+R23
Chair: Christian Maggiori, Switzerland
Session Type: Symposia

Ageism is defined as the stereotypes, prejudices, and discrimination against older adults, and is unfortunately pervasive in our society. For instance, the European Social Survey (2008) showed that among individuals aged 65 years and over, ageism is more frequent than sexism or racism. Ageism
manifests itself in different life domains (e.g., social and health-care systems, family) and can have detrimental effects on health, well-being, and daily functioning of older adults. However, despite the growing importance of end-of-life decisions (EOLD; e.g., euthanasia), there is currently a lack of evidence about the possible influence of ageism on these issues.

This symposium aims to discuss the possible relationship between ageism and EOLD in older adults, through four talks describing the situation in three countries. The first talk evaluates the influence of ageism on the wish for euthanasia in a hypothetical situation of a terminal disease in Canada within a general population of older adults. The following two talks are based on a mixed-design research project conducted in Switzerland. Specifically, the second talk discusses qualitative data on personal preferences, attitudes, and experiences of EOLD considering the role of family and age-related discrimination. The third talk uses quantitative data to investigate the impact of ageism on well-being and EOLD of older adults, notably the moderating effect of ageism on well-being-EOLD relationships. Finally, the last talk provides a systematic review of recent literature exploring the respect of the autonomy of older adults towards EOLD in Japan. Notably, it examines euthanasia, considering the role of ageism and families in the debate on its legalization.

Overall, we combine considerations from different cultural contexts and methodological approaches. In so doing, this symposium aims to contribute to the debate on the possible impact of ageism on medical and personal decisions of older adults, that consequently reflect social and individual representations on aging.

Co-chair: Angela Castelli Dransart, Switzerland

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

### S88 - Income Levels, Trends and Changes and the Impact on Health Inequalities in Later Life -- a Nordic Perspective

**Location:** J1  
**Chair:** Marijke Veenstra, Norway

**Session Type:** Symposia

Nordic welfare states are well-known for their ambitions towards equality and to lessen the consequences of social inequality. Still, health inequalities persist or even rise, possibly due to increasing income inequality. Population ageing combined with recent pressures on extended working lives and resulting pension reforms contributes to emerging new patterns of social health inequalities among older adults. There is therefore a need for updated knowledge on the linkage between income and health across the life course and especially in later life. Through this symposium we aim to gain new knowledge on the longitudinal relationships between income and health from mid- to later life in a Nordic perspective. Five contributions from three Nordic countries - Sweden, Denmark and Norway – will shed light on this topic. Using Swedish population data from 2006 to 2015, the first presentation addresses trends in inequalities in remaining life expectancy at ages 65, 75 and 85 and how these trends are related to neighbourhood deprivation. Two studies from Denmark examine how accumulation and trajectories of economic hardship across 22 years of adult life are related to markers of early aging in late-middle age employing a linkage between register data and survey data from the Midlife Biobank. The longitudinal associations of level of and changes in income and physical functioning among older adults are assessed in a fourth presentation using combined longitudinal (15 years) register and survey data from the Norwegian Lifecourse, Ageing and Generation study. A final presentation shows the importance of distinguishing between relative and absolute measures in addressing the effect of income inequalities on mortality over the life course. Taken together this symposium, showing results from the Nordforsk-funded SIA-project, will provide insight in the impact of income inequalities on health in older adults in the Nordic countries and contribute to the scientific discussion on appropriate methods for analysing this topic.

Co-chair: Johan Fritzell, Sweden

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.
S89 - A Need of Better Tailored Regional Active Ageing Policies: Sub-national Analysis of Active Ageing in Europe

Location: J2
Chair: Fredrica Nyqvist, Finland

Session Type: Symposia

In the Western world, old age is often associated with deteriorating health, growing pension burdens', demographic fear or international injustices. More recently, international research has increasingly highlighted alternative meanings of older age, such as healthy ageing, model ageing or active ageing suggesting that we need to pay more attention to the diversity of ageing. While welfare context is important for various ageing outcomes, within-country differences are as important for detecting inequalities in ageing across different population groups or regions. This type of information is crucial for desired directions for policy action. This symposium welcomes therefore papers that examine regional diversity of ageing with a special emphasis on active ageing. The aim is to address similarities and diversities in active ageing across different European regions in various welfare state contexts. The aim is also to address policy actions and practices found at European regional level. This symposium contributes to an increased understanding of the importance and need for regional active ageing policies while acknowledging broader institutional social and health policy arrangements.

Co-chair: Jolanta Perek-Bialas, Poland

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<td>Inequalities in Active Ageing in Western Finland and Northern Sweden: Results from the GERDA Study</td>
<td>Fredrica Nyqvist [*]</td>
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<td>Socio-Economic and Regional Differences in Active Ageing in Poland</td>
<td>Jolanta Perek-Bialas [*]</td>
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<td>Geographical Differences in Active Ageing in Italy</td>
<td>Andrea Principi [*]</td>
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<td>Modes of actively ageing: changes along time and socioeconomic inequalities in Active Ageing Index in the region of Biscay (Spain)</td>
<td>Yolanda Gonzalez [*]</td>
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S90 - Integrating ICT Design in Exercise Interventions for Older Adults that Target Brain and Physical Functions

Location: R2
Chair: Eling D. de Bruin, Sweden

Session Type: Symposia

In this perspective symposium, we aim to give some insights on information and communication technologies (ICT)-based interventions aimed at improved motor-cognitive control of older adults, discuss the specifics of exercise interventions in older adult populations, and make suggestions how to make rehabilitation for the impaired elderly more effective – and more fun.

Emerging information and communication technologies have brought forward a plethora of attractive solutions for smart and adapted exercise, but there remains a vast gap between technological advancement and clinical relevance.

Traditional neuromuscular training can improve seniors' balance and strength performance in a dose-response relationship and lead to reductions of fall rates and fall risk surrogates. Findings are presented with special focus on methodological aspects of training studies. Interventional studies are discussed in the light of specific vs. generic training adaptations. Based on research findings, a fall-preventive agility-based testing and training framework for the elderly population is proposed.

ICT can support health preventive actions, but needs to be tweaked to the specific needs of (older) persons. The My Active and Healthy Aging (My-AHA) ICT platform aims to prevent frailty by specifically addressing the needs of (pre-)frail older adults. The My-AHA platform measures individual risk factors across multiple domains and delivers individually tailored domain specific interventions, which target risks for frailty. The intervention approaches encompass physical activity, cognitive activity, diet and nutrition, sleep, and psycho-social activities. It is expected that the My-AHA study enhances the possibility to effectively prevent frailty using ICT.

This perspective symposium is of relevance for scientists and practitioners interested in integrative neuromuscular adaptations following ICT exercise-based fall prevention studies.

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<td></td>
<td>Specific or integrative exercise training studies in community dwelling seniors: From Strength and Balance to Agility</td>
<td>Lars Donath [*]</td>
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<td></td>
<td>My Active and Healthy Aging (My-AHA): an ICT platform to prevent frailty in older adults</td>
<td>Wiebren Zijlstra [*]</td>
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08:30 - 09:45

**O25 - Dementia**

**Location:** R24+R25  
**Session Type:** Oral  
**Chair:** Connie Lethin, Sweden

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<td>Motor-Cognitive Training in Geriatrics; Make More of IT</td>
<td>Eling D. de Bruin [*]</td>
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<td>08:30</td>
<td>Prevalence of Dementia Diagnosis not Otherwise Specified in Eight European Countries</td>
<td>Connie Lethin [*]</td>
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<td>08:30</td>
<td>Sex Differences in Dementia: Evidence from Population-based Studies and a Lifestyle Intervention</td>
<td>Shireen Sindi [*]</td>
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<td>08:30</td>
<td>Does Acetylcholinesterase Inhibitor Use Prevent or Delay the Prescribing of Psychotropic Medications in People with Dementia? Analyses of the Swedish Dementia Registry (SveDem)</td>
<td>Edwin Tan [*]</td>
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<td>08:30</td>
<td>Gender and Socioeconomic Differences in Dementia: On the Potentially Mediating Effect of General Psychological Distress</td>
<td>Caroline Hasselgren [*]</td>
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<td>08:30</td>
<td>Do Objective Measures of Physical Functioning and Muscle Strength Predict Dementia Mortality among Nonagenarians?</td>
<td>Inna Lisko [*]</td>
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08:30 - 09:45

**O27 - Care: Now and Then**

**Location:** R5+R6  
**Session Type:** Oral  
**Chair:** Ulrika Lagerlöf Nilsson, Sweden

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<tr>
<td>09:15</td>
<td>From Poorhouses to Retirement Homes: The Development of Elderly Care during the Establishment of the Swedish Welfare State</td>
<td>Ulrika Lagerlöf Nilsson [*]</td>
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<td>09:15</td>
<td>How eHealth Solutions for Multimorbidity Care Work? Development of the eHealth for Multimorbidity Care (eMC) Model</td>
<td>Francesco Barbabella [*]</td>
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<td>09:15</td>
<td>&quot;In the Garden, Under the Oak Tree, People Meet and Talk.&quot; Participation and Meaning Making in an Elder Care Facility.</td>
<td>Irene Strasser [*]</td>
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<td>09:15</td>
<td>Filling the Gaps? -- The Role of Voluntary Organizations in Supporting Older People with Severe Mental Illnesses in Sweden: Towards Increased Responsibility for the Civil Society Beyond the Dichotomous Substitute-or-Complement Paradigm</td>
<td>Cristina Joy Torgé [*]</td>
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<td>09:15</td>
<td>The Impact of Dementia and Cognitive Impairment on Health and Care Service Use in Later Life.</td>
<td>Catherine MacLeod [*]</td>
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09:15 - 10:00

**Keynote 9 - Prof. Suresh Rattan**

**Location:** K2+K3  
**Chair:** Vladimir Khavinson, Russia  
**Session Type:** Keynote

**Suresh Rattan, Professor**

“As a biogerontologist, I view my role as a practicing scientist who is also able to connect and communicate across various disciplines, and learn from each other.”

The theme of IAGG-ER 2019 is “Towards capability in ageing – from cell to society”. What is your thoughts on the theme and how is your own research related to it?

The body’s physiological functioning and the capability are fundamentally based in the health and efficiency of cells. Our research aims to understand what is health at the cellular level and how best to maintain or improve it for achieving a healthy old age both at an individual level.
and at the level of the society.

What do you expect and hope for from the IAGG-ER 2019 congress and your visit to Gothenburg?

I am very confident that the Gothenburg congress will continue to great tradition of IAGG-ER congresses in creating a successful platform for researchers, scholars and the general public to interact, communicate and understand each other with respect to this most important issue of age, ageing and the quality of life in old age.

Suresh Rattan Ph.D., Dr.scient., is a Biogerontologist, with more than 35 years of research, teaching, and public communication experience in developing the principles of biological ageing and interventions. He is the Founder and the Editor-in-Chief of the journal BIOGERONTOLOGY, published by Springer-Nature. He is also the present Chairman of the Biological Section of IAGG-ER.

Homepage: http://sureshrattan.com/ & http://pure.au.dk/portal/en/rattan@mbg.au.dk

10:30 - 11:45

Keynote 10 - Dr. Isabella Aboderin

Location: K2+K3
Chair: Katarzyna Szczerbinska
Session Type: Keynote

Isabella Aboderin, Senior Research Scientist

“My hope is that my engagement may spur ideas and connections for the development of cross-regional inquiry on central ageing-related issues that are of concern globally.”

What do you expect and hope for from the IAGG-ER 2019 congress and your visit to Gothenburg?

I look forward to having an opportunity not only to share perspectives from sub-Saharan Africa (a region that has not featured much in the international scientific gerontological discourse), but also to learn from the insights into European ‘realities’ of ageing that will be discussed in Gothenburg.

What are the most exciting challenges in your field of aging research?

The most exciting challenges for research on aging in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), to my mind, are two-fold:

First, to clarify, dispassionately, the linkages between the circumstances and wellbeing of older adults and prospects for advancing SSA’s core population and development agendas (which presently center on optimising the capacities, opportunities and productivity of Africa’s huge child and youth ‘bulge’ toward achieving a ‘first demographic dividend’)

Second, to make progress toward a true ‘African gerontology’ that engages as equal with, and advances, the international scientific gerontological debate through ‘homegrown’ theorizing that actively interrogates- and seeks to refine existing (largely global North-derived) constructs and theories in terms of their ability to capture and explain African empirical realities and meanings

Isabella is a Senior Research Scientist and Head of the Aging and Development Unit at the African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC), Nairobi, Kenya. She holds additional positions as Visiting Associate Professor of Gerontology at the University of Southampton, UK and Extraordinary Professor at North West University, South Africa.
S91 - Existential Loneliness in Older Adults

**Location:** K1

**Chair:** Jessica Hemberg, Finland

**Session Type:** Symposia

Frail older adults (in need of care) is a group of people that is globally increasing in numbers and these individuals could be considered at risk of experiencing suffering due to loneliness of existential kind. Older adults can experience existential loneliness if they are limited in body or space or in a process of disconnecting or disconnected from the outside world. Existential loneliness can also arise if older adults feel “trapped” in a frail body, are met with indifference, have no one to share their life with or lack meaning in life. Therefore, the phenomenon of existential loneliness amongst frail older adults is important to explore, as well as increasing the understanding of ways of addressing and alleviating this kind of suffering from loneliness. In this context, health care professionals can play an important role. Hence, it is also essential to expand the understanding of the role of health care professionals and how difficult issues can be discussed in order to potentially alleviate suffering from existential loneliness. The aim of this symposium is to explore existential loneliness in frail older adults in need of care and the role of health care professionals. How can suffering from existential loneliness be understood according to older adults and how can health care professionals address these needs? The symposium includes five presentations addressing these questions. In two of the presentations, perceptions of existential loneliness from the point of view of frail older adults have been examined. The third presentation contrasts in older adults’ existential loneliness as perceived by their significant others’. The forth focuses on existential loneliness from the perspective of health care professionals and the fifth presentation concerns difficult conversations amongst older adults regarding existential loneliness. The symposium contributes to an understanding of experiences from suffering from existential loneliness amongst frail older adults in need of care and ways of addressing and alleviating this kind of suffering.

**NOTE:** Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:30 - 11:45</td>
<td>Encountering Existential Loneliness among Older People: Perspectives of Health Care Professionals</td>
<td>Malin Sundström [+]</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Loneliness Experienced as Existential Suffering by Older Adults Living at Home</td>
<td>Jessica Hemberg [+]</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conversations on Existential Issues and Concerns of Older Persons in Home Care</td>
<td>Annelie Sundler [+]</td>
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<td>Contrasts in Older Persons’ Experiences and their Significant Others’ Perceptions of Existential Loneliness - a Case Study</td>
<td>Helena Larsson [+]</td>
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<td></td>
<td>BeingDisconnected from Life: Meanings of Existential Loneliness as Narrated by Frail Older People</td>
<td>Marina Sjöberg [+]</td>
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S92 - Sex and Gender Differences in Dementia and Depression- Do They Exist and Why Does It Matter?

**Location:** H1

**Chair:** Silke Kern, Sweden

**Session Type:** Symposia

Dementia and depression are very common among the elderly. In recent years, it has become apparent that there are sex and gender differences in neurodegenerative and in psychiatric diseases e.g there are more women with dementia above age 85 years than men. There are a number of potential biological and social reasons why more women than men have Alzheimer’s disease (AD). The prevailing view has been that women live longer than men on average, as older age is one of the strongest risk factors for Alzheimer’s disease. However, research suggests, that the risk for developing AD could be greater for women due to their biological or genetic variations or different life experiences such as education, occupation or rate of other diseases. Regarding depression, it is known that more women than men have depression but the reasons for this are not fully understood. This symposium will highlight the sex and gender differences that are already known in dementia and depression as well as discuss and contrast the disparities and new findings. Such evaluation across the spectrum of the diseases will further accelerate the understanding of sex-specific risk factors and preventive factors and may help to implement the findings into clinical use.

**Co-chair:** Professor Ingmar Skoog, Sweden

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<tr>
<td>10:30 - 11:45</td>
<td>Are there Sex Differences in Cognitive Performance and Cerebrospinal Fluid Biomarkers in Preclinical Alzheimer’s Disease?</td>
<td>Silke Kern [+]</td>
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<td>Sex Differences in Depression in Relation to Gender</td>
<td>Therese Rydberg Sterner [+]</td>
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<td>Understanding Sex and Gender Differences in the Development and Progression of Alzheimer’s Disease Dementia</td>
<td>Michelle Mielke [+]</td>
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<td>Decreasing Prevalence and Incidence of Dementia Among Octogenarians is Most Accented in Women</td>
<td>Hanna Wetterberg [+]</td>
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OP12 - Dementia

**Location:** G1  
**Chair:** Johan Skoog  
**Session Type:** Oral Poster

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<th>Presentation title/Abstract title</th>
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<tr>
<td>Prevalence of Dementia in Five German University Hospitals - An analysis of ICD-10-GM Routine Data Over a 2-Year Period</td>
<td>Birgit Vogt [+]</td>
<td>OP12:01</td>
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<tr>
<td>Correlations Between Dual-Task Performance and Alzheimer's Disease Cerebrospinal Fluid Biomarkers</td>
<td>Hanna Bozkurt Ahman [+</td>
<td>OP12:02</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loneliness is Associated with Decreased Cognitive Function in Middle - and Older-aged Adults: A Longitudinal Approach</td>
<td>Elvira Lara [+]</td>
<td>OP12:03</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activation of Memories and Emotions of People with Dementia</td>
<td>Gabriela Hofstetter [+]</td>
<td>OP12:04</td>
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<tr>
<td>Observations of the Observed: Use of Video-data to Illuminate the Experiences of Living with Advanced Dementia</td>
<td>Shelley Canning [+]</td>
<td>OP12:05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quality of Life of Older Adults with Dementia in Swedish and Canadian Long-Term Care Facilities: A Longitudinal Study</td>
<td>Sook Young Lee [+]</td>
<td>OP12:06</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Significance of the Home in Persons with Dementia - A Qualitative Study</td>
<td>Stein Erik Fæø [+]</td>
<td>OP12:07</td>
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<tr>
<td>Like a Bridge over Troubled Water -- Caregiver Singing and Music as a Way to Enable Person-centered Care for a Person with Dementia</td>
<td>Lena Marmstål Hammar [+]</td>
<td>OP12:08</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barriers to Service Use: Different Actors, Different Preferences? A Comparison of Caregiver's and Providers' Perspectives on the Further Development of Regional Dementia Care Structures</td>
<td>Lisa-Marie Verhaert [+]</td>
<td>OP12:09</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dementia Diagnostics: The Adaptation of the British Sign Language Cognitive Screening Test into German Sign Language</td>
<td>Lisa Stockleben [+]</td>
<td>OP12:10</td>
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10:30 - 11:45

S93 - Ageing in Place for Persons with Dementia -- Autonomy, Capability and Social care

**Location:** G2  
**Chair:** Titti Mattsson, Sweden  
**Session Type:** Symposia

This symposium will provide an interdisciplinary analysis (law, social work, ethics) of the inter-relationships between autonomy, capacity and social care for ageing in place for persons with dementia in Sweden. In specific, the symposium will include five different presentations as follows:

The first presentation will describe and analyze the various representatives and care supporters that Swedish legislation offers to persons with dementia in different family and social welfare legislation.

The second presentation will address a new legal instrument of future decision-making in Swedish law, a durable power of attorney, and its possibilities and limitations for use to plan the personal ageing situation and to increase the individual’s autonomy and capacity.

The third presentation will present a study of interviews with persons with dementia, describing their experience of ageing in place with social welfare support, as well as a study of interviews with social services professionals working with persons with dementia and their views of dilemmas of autonomy and capability in everyday life for persons with dementia.

The fourth presentation will discuss a review of interventions for economic security of persons with dementia ageing at place, counteracting financial abuse such as foreclosure and theft, from a capability approach.

The fifth presentation will address the normative issue of where to draw the line between appropriate decision-making support and undue influence in the context of ageing in place for persons with dementia, and the challenge of ensuring that representatives do not cross that line.

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.
### S94 - How Does Retirement Influence Health? Longitudinal Studies on Self-Rated Health, Depressive Symptoms and Sleep

**Location:** G3  
**Chair:** Sari Stenholm, Finland  
**Session Type:** Symposia

Retirement is an important life event with potential consequences for physical and mental health. This symposium is based on comparable follow-up studies from Sweden and Finland and will present empirical and methodological advances concerning the research on health effects of retirement. The symposium makes two main contributions, presenting: 1) a more flexible and accurate group trajectory modelling approach to identify subgroups benefiting from retirement and 2) findings based on objective measurement of sleep to avoid bias related to self-reported information. A key question related to retirement and health is whether people respond to retirement in different ways. To answer this question, advanced techniques such as group-based trajectory modelling are needed, which allow changes to vary between different groups in a sample, rather than assuming change around a single mean. The first presentation is based on two occupational cohorts from Finland and examine trajectories of poor self-rated health before and after retirement. In addition, pre-retirement predictors of belonging to each trajectory are studied. In the second presentation based on the Swedish Longitudinal Occupational Survey of Health (SLOSH), a trajectory-based approach is presented using B-splines instead of polynomial smoothers to more accurately model trajectories of depressive symptoms and sleep disturbance over retirement transition. The two last presentations will focus on objectively measured sleep (ActiGraph) and will present results related to changes in length and timing of sleep over the retirement transition. The presentations are based on the Finnish Retirement and Aging Study (FIREA) and the Swedish "retirement study". Taken together, these presentations offer new findings related to the relationship between physical and mental health and the transition to retirement. They will contribute to increasing understanding of this life transition as a potential moment to support active and healthy ageing.

**Discussant:** Platts, Loretta, Stress Research Institute, Stockholm University, Sweden

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<tr>
<td>10:30 - 11:45</td>
<td>Changes in Sleep Timing and Duration During the Retirement Transition: A Prospective Study Using Objective Assessments</td>
<td>Johanna Garefelt [+], Saana Myllyntaus</td>
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<td>Changes in Subjectively and Objectively Measured Sleep during the Retirement Transition: the Finnish Retirement and Aging Study (FIREA)</td>
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<td>An Evaluation of B-spline and Polynomial Group-based Trajectory Methods as Applied to the Study of Depressive Symptoms and Sleep Over the Retirement Transition</td>
<td>Paraskevi Peristera [+], Sari Stenholm</td>
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<td>Trajectories of Self-rated Health before and after Retirement: Evidence from Two Cohort Studies from Finland</td>
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### S95 - Cultural and Psychological Determinants of Late-Life Preparation: Findings from the Ageing As Future Project

**Location:** G4  
**Chair:** Frieder Lang, Germany  
**Session Type:** Symposia

While there are ongoing increases of longevity in most modern societies, not much is known about how expectations and norms towards old age and living long lives are reflected in personal preparation activity for old age across adulthood. In this vein, a new field of research has emerged investigating age-related psychological and cultural determinants of late-life preparation. This symposium brings together new research findings from an international consortium on “Ageing as Future”: Presentations are from different subprojects based on separate studies from Germany, Hong Kong, Czech Republic, and the United States. A first paper examines how expectations and norms for older adults are associated with age-related changes in a sample of adults from 40 to 90 years, and how such associations depend on personal endorsement of such expectations. A second paper presents findings on effects of perceived benefits and costs of preparatory activities (related to self or other) on optimistic future thinking, how such effects differ between US, Germany and Hong Kong. A third presentation investigates age-differential associations between approach versus avoidance motivation and preparation activity. More frequent preparation activity is expected to be associated with approaching positive outcomes in early adulthood, and with avoidance of negative outcomes in later adulthood. A fourth contribution from Hong Kong investigates how expecting positive or negative future life changes and perceived control mediate age-related difference in gathering information on old-age preparation in a sample of 19 to 95 year-old adults in three cultures. Together the findings from this symposium shed new light on how personal expectations, future perceptions, attitudes and norms contribute to preparatory activities for late life depending on chronological age, cohort, and culture. Findings improve understanding of how age-related differences across adulthood contribute to late-life preparation in Western cultures as compared to East Asian cultures.
Co-Chair: Helene H. Fung, Hong Kong

**S96 - The Capability to Age in Place: Access to Life from the Home to the Community Despite Vulnerability**

**Location:** J1  
**Chair:** Steven Schmidt, Sweden  
**Session Type:** Symposia

One pillar of UN Sustainable Development Goal 11 (2016) is to make cities inclusive, and in light of population ageing, many Western countries are implementing policies to promote ageing in place. With age being the main predictor of functional decline, people are thus living longer in their homes and neighbourhoods with functional limitations. This can lead to vulnerability and unequal access to valued activities, i.e. less inclusive cities. From a capabilities perspective, individual functional decline without societal adaptations in the social and physical environments can reduce a person's freedom to engage in activities they value. In this symposium we focus on out of home activities. The four presentations address personal, social, and environmental aspects relevant for an individual's capability to go from the home to the community to engage in valued activities.

As a starting point, presentation one will describe the theoretical frames around which this symposium is grounding including capability and vulnerability in the context of environmental gerontology. The first presentation will also demonstrate the application of such theories to the example of driving as a mobility practice. The second presentation will explore individual attitudes related to out of home mobility and show which factors best predict out of home mobility behaviour. The third presentation comes from a transport equity approach addressing capabilities (here mobility opportunities) in relation to individual resources and access to different modes of transport to achieve desired everyday activities. The fourth presentation addresses the accessibility of public buildings; a new instrument will be highlighted that can be used to assess the accessibility of building entrances for people with different functional impairments. Finally, a discussant will look at the cross-cutting themes from a theoretical perspective and discuss implications for research and policy, e.g., with respect to making cities more inclusive.

Co-chair: Björn Slaug, Sweden  
Discussant: Frank Oswald, Germany

**NOTE:** Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

**Pres Time** | **Presentation title/Abstract title** | **Speakers/Authors**  
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10:30 - 11:45 | Social Expectations and Norms for Older Adults and Preparation for Age-Related Changes  
Would our Perception of Future and Personal Control Influence our Old Age Preparation? Testing the Mediated Moderation Model with Perceived Changes in Future and Perceived Control in the US, German, and Hong Kong Sample  
For a Better Me? Or for a Better Us?: Perceived Benefits of Aging Preparatory Activities and Optimistic Future Thinking in Western and Eastern Cultures  
Approach and Avoidance Motivation as Predictors of Preparation for Old Age  
Findings from a Capability-based Travel Survey Among the Young-old Living in Sweden's Large Metropolitan Regions  
Doing Mobility -- Towards a Practice-Theoretical Framework for Environmental Gerontology  
Toward a Better Understanding of Mobility-Related Attitudes in Later Life -- Theoretical and Empirical Reflections  
Assessing Public Entrance Accessibility: A Construct Validity Study  
**Speakers/Authors**  
Clara de Paula Couto [*+]  
Yuen Wan Ho [*+]  
Yaeji Kim [*+]  
Jana Nikitin [*+]  
Steven M. Schmidt [*+]  
Anna Wanka [*+]  
Susanne Penger [*+]  
Slaug Björn [*+]  


**Location:** J2  
**Chair:** Elizabeth Hanson, Sweden  
**Session Type:** Symposia

80% of care across Europe is provided by the spouses, relatives and friends of older, sick or disabled people. There are over 100 million informal carers in Europe, probably an underestimate given the difficulty of identification and (self-) recognition among carers. Population ageing is generating a growing demand for care, while policies promoting people-centred integrated care systems emphasise community-based care and the person’s own home as the centre of care provision. Further, cutbacks to services, amid economic austerity, continue to operate across Europe. Thus the
number of carers and the intensity of their caring roles are both increasing. This symposium presents current policy and examples of research from members of the Eurocarers Research Working Group, which aims to strengthen the evidence base for carer-friendly systems in Europe.

Eurocarers has identified the European Union Pillar of Social Rights as a framework for its research priorities. Agreed in 2017, the Pillar aims to deliver new and more effective rights for citizens. This symposium is structured around two key principles of the Pillar, on ‘long-term care’ and ‘work-life balance’.

First, the EU policy context with a focus on the Pillar and key entry points for the Group’s work will be presented. A second paper will discuss a study commissioned by the independent investigator for the National Quality Plan for Care of Older People in Sweden to explore the quality of long term care from a carer perspective. A third paper shall explore sustainable care relationships in long term care and work-life balance policies and their impact on older people’s caring networks, drawing on an international research programme. A fourth paper will highlight existing methods to estimate the economic value of informal care, including key advantages and drawbacks. To conclude, the use of ad-hoc apps and appropriate training to improve digital skills and awareness of online resources among carers of older people will be demonstrated referring to the EU ‘Apps4Carers’ project.

Co-Chair: Stecy Yghemenos, Belgium.

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

S98 - New Conditions for an Active Ageing at Home - an International Comparative Perspective

Location: R2
Chair: Heidrun Mollenkopf
Session Type: Symposia

The proportion of older people is increasing in many parts of the world. This development leads to significant challenges for both healthcare and elderly care as more people will live longer with disabilities and illnesses.

How international collaboration can contribute to address the challenges posed by the demographical development is highlighted in this symposium. Two projects funded by Forte will present research on care for older adults living at home and on digital technology, both studies comparing the experiences in different national contexts. What do a sustainable and value-integrated model for care look like in Sweden compared to India? What implications has the digital infrastructure for older adults in different western countries?

Forte is a research council and a government agency under the Swedish Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. Forte distributes around 550 million SEK every year to both basic and needs-driven research within the areas health, working life and welfare, and has a government commission to fund interdisciplinary research on ageing in any of these three areas. The focus is on research that can contribute to the promotion of active and healthy ageing, research on how care for older adults should be designed to maintain independence and meet individual needs, and research on the innovative use of new technology in older adult’s lives.

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.
S99 - Urban Design Architecture and Dementia: Interdisciplinary Approaches to a Range of Environments through Universal Design

**Location:** R24+R25  
**Chair:** Desmond O’Neill, Ireland  
**Session Type:** Symposia

There is increasing recognition that architecture and design that acknowledges the challenges of cognitive impairment can represent important sources of support and sustenance for people living with dementia, one of the key age-related syndromes. One of the most important approaches to design for disability is Universal Design but its earlier iterations were strongly focussed on physical and sensory disabilities, and to a much lesser extent on cognitive disability.

This symposium, drawing on social gerontology, health gerontology, architecture, design and health services research, explores the findings of a series of interdisciplinary projects which have resulted in a considerable expansion of the literature within a country which has the only Centre for Excellence in Universal Design mandated by legislation.

In the introduction, the chair will provide a brief overview the field, including the challenges of terminology such as dementia-friendly.

This will be followed by a first presentation on design for domestic dwellings. This has been a relatively neglected area of reflection but is extremely important given that the vast majority of people living with dementia live in the community.

This will be followed by a presentation on the exploration of hospital design, with a broad emphasis from approach and parking to the internal details, and including the need to develop a national typology of hospitals to provide templates for both new build but also the more common phenomenon of refurbishment and renovation.

Finally, we will report on an exploration of dementia-friendly design with a key but under-recognized group of stakeholders, that of facilities and technical managers, to our knowledge, the first study of its kind in the world.

Participants will have time to discuss the many novel and emerging concepts which arise from this broad-ranging symposium.

**NOTE:** Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

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**O28 - Age and Agism**

**Location:** R22+R23  
**Session Type:** Oral  
**Chair:** Xiaochen Hu, USA

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**O29 - Prevention and Optimized Aging**

**Location:** R5+R6  
**Session Type:** Oral
Chair: Börje Bjelke, Sweden

Self-defence through Empowerment

Session Type: Stage Program

Trevor Archer, Senior Professor
David Löhr, Boxer

Physical exercise promotes cognitive and linguistic flexibility (self-expression) and thereby increases our resilience. Physical exercise, such as boxing training, thus offers a vehicle that will develop us, mentally and biologically. Essentially, self-defence implies the concurrent to physical prowess, and to development of one’s personal psychological profile, such as self-knowledge and self-honesty. In boxing one is forced to understand what one is capable of or not capable, and then one must develop that initial understanding into greater and greater power, efficiency and performance. Boxing also requires that you trust yourself, and others such as your coach, while letting go of control, and to commit and accept pain. But the most important thing in boxing is: You do not get in the ring to develop a boxing skill. Why? – You do not want to be a fighter; instead you work hard to understand your body.

Professor emeritus Trevor Archer, a longtime boxer, and David Löhr, will present and discuss boxing as a vehicle for empowerment in a life-course perspective.

Lunch break zumba Susanne Gustafsson

Location: H1

Session Type: Stay Fit

Ageing in Sweden what is special?

Location: R2

Session Type: Forum

Ageing and ageing research are coined by societal conditions and shaped by social change. Sweden, like other Nordic countries, is a distinctive context of ageing and ageing research, and it has habitually been given a special role in international comparative research on ageing and the welfare state. However, social change affects also the Nordics and the persistence of the distinctiveness is uncertain. Against the backdrop of the IAGG-ER conference, we will focus on the particularities and commonalities of ageing and ageing research in Sweden, at present as well as in the future in times of reforms of welfare systems, migration and internationalisation.

The Swedish Gerontological Society (SGS) is inviting for a lunch meeting involving impulse presentations from various disciplinary perspectives of Swedish partner associations, launching an armchair discussion involving junior and senior researchers as well as stakeholder representatives and involve the audience. Participants are welcome to contribute actively to this debate.

IAGG-EU - EuGMS Symposium: Highlights on Current and Future Challenges in Gerontology and Geriatrics

Location: G3

Session Type: Symposia

Chairs: Finbarr Martin, UK, Mario Barbagallo, Italy

1. Need for better understanding of the meaning and individual experience of ageing
2. Need for understanding and building the resilience of aging humans to health stressors

René J.F. Melis, Radboud University Medical Center, The Netherlands

3. Need for better understanding of preserved cognitive health and well-being in late life

Boo Johansson, University of Gothenburg, Sweden

12:45 - 13:30

Keynote 11 - Prof. Michel Poulain

Location: K2+K3
Chair: Ingmar Skoog, Sweden

Session Type: Keynote

Michel Poulain, Professor emeritus

“...the secret of centenarians. The Blue Zones, areas around the world inhabited by people living longer, better and healthier, give a unique opportunity to address the key question in Gerontology: which factors favor people to live longer in good health?”

The theme of IAGG-ER 2019 is “Towards capability in ageing – from cell to society”. What are your thoughts on the theme and how is your own research related to it?

There exist so many various disciplines including genetics, epigenetics, medicine, biology, epidemiology, nutrition, psychology, environmental science, sociology, anthropology, demography… all of them dealing with population ageing. Each discipline proposes experimental results and theories suggesting which factors contribute to longevity.

The main challenge is to build an interdisciplinary theory of healthy ageing considering the input of all these disciplines. Therefore the field investigation on the oldest olds in the Blue Zones give the possibility to address the topic in the best conditions as these people present many common traits and experience the secret of longevity.

Michel Poulain received a PhD in demography at UCLouvain. He is specialized in centenarian studies and validated the age of numerous supercentenarians. In 2000, he introduced the concept of Blue Zone for populations experiencing exceptional longevity and identified so far four Blue Zones in Sardinia, Okinawa, Costa Rica and Iakaria.

13:35 - 14:50

S100 - Reaching Out or Bringing In? Evaluating the Impact of Dementia Friendly Communities

Location: K2+K3
Chair: Claire Goodman, UK

Session Type: Symposia

Ninety percent of OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) countries support Dementia Friendly Community (DFC) initiatives to enable people living with dementia to live well within their local communities. All share a common goal to ensure that people with
dementia and their supporters or carers can continue to be active and valued citizens. This symposium presents findings from the DEMCOM study: a National Evaluation of Dementia Friendly Communities in England. The presentations provide a national overview of what DFCs are, the populations they serve, what enables people affected by dementia to contribute as citizens and live well, the resources required and an evaluation tool that has been developed to chart different types of DFCs’ progress and comparative impact.


NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

Pres Time               Presentation title/Abstract title                           Speakers/Authors
13:35 - 14:50


Location: K1
Chair: Thomas Scharf, UK

Session Type: Symposia

Gerontology increasingly reaches across national borders, reflecting the need to understand issues concerning processes and outcomes of demographic ageing within a regional and global context. This symposium addresses the trend towards cross-national research in ageing within the context of COST, a European framework supporting trans-national research cooperation. COST Actions are bottom-up networks driven by researchers and leading to large-scale international collaborations. In recent years, European researchers have been engaged in several COST Actions relating to core topics of gerontological concern. Papers in this symposium present new scholarly insights that have emerged from three such collaborations. (1) Reflecting evidence concerning negative consequences of ageism at individual, familial and societal levels, the Ageism Action engaged collaborators from 35 nations in drawing on scientific knowledge to challenge the practice of ageism. The Action involved work groups exploring ageism in relation to health, the judicial and legal system, the media, the workforce, and stereotypes. (2) The Action on Gender and Health Impacts of Policies Extending Working Life in Western Countries connects researchers from 32 nations to advance knowledge about gendered impacts of extended working life on older workers’ health and economic well-being. The Action’s working groups focus on mapping existing knowledge, analysing policy measures, exploring relevant databases, and developing policy tool-kits, identifying innovative policies and good practice. (3) Responding to growing risks of social exclusion in later life, Reducing Old-Age Social Exclusion: Collaborations in Research and Policy engages researchers and policy-makers from 40 nations in deepening understandings of the complex nature of old-age exclusion. Its working groups relate to different dimensions of exclusion: economics, social relations, services, civic activities, and community/space.

Co-chair: Clary Krekula, Karlstad University, Sweden
Discussant: Hans-Werner Wahl, Heidelberg University, Germany

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

Pres Time               Presentation title/Abstract title                           Speakers/Authors
13:35 - 14:50

S102 - Early Detection and Prevention of Cognitive Decline and Dementia: Findings from Major European Collaborative and Research Initiatives

Location: H1
Chair: Anja Leist, Luxembourg

Session Type: Symposia

With still no medical cure for dementia available, major research initiatives have been set up to investigate and target the development of dementia at earlier stages. Several ongoing projects focus on early detection of dementia with the hope to be able to administer personalized interventions for individuals at high risk. Ongoing clinical trials test different interventions on their potential to prevent or delay the onset of dementia. Complementing...
those efforts, large and long-spanning observational studies can be used to detect long-term precursors of cognitive aging. Indeed, there is increasing evidence for a large window of opportunity for intervention of several decades that could be used for preventative efforts in dementia.

The symposium will bring together major European collaborative and research initiatives in the field of early detection and prevention of dementia. The first part of the symposium will present findings from clinical trials, the second part new findings coming from a range of observational studies.

The first paper will report on the design and study cohorts of the European Prevention of Alzheimer's Dementia Consortium (EPAD) and the TriBEKa project. The second paper will focus on new multifactorial models to quantify prevention potential based on the FINGER trial. The third paper will report an integrated analysis of four longitudinal studies of ageing (OCT0, H70, LASA, and MAP) to evaluate the role of cognitively stimulating activities in the transitions from cognitively normal to slightly impaired, severely impaired, and death with multi-state models. The fourth paper will present the contribution of environmental factors over the life course, in particular air pollution, on cognitive change in the Lothian Birth Cohort of 1936. The last paper makes use of recent developments in approaching causal inference in observational studies and applies these to predict cognitive aging and dementia with data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe.

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

### OP13 - Care and Caregiving I

**Location:** G1  
**Chair:** Helle Wijk

**Session Type:** Oral Poster

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</table>
| 13:35 - 14:50 | Quantifying Dementia Risk and Prevention Potential in Clinical Trials  
The European Prevention of Alzheimer's Dementia and TriBEKa Projects: Pan-European initiatives to aid detection of neurodegenerative disease and prevention of decline.  
Active Cognitive Lifestyle as a Protective Factor for Cognitive Decline and Dementia? A Multi Study investigation using Multi State Modelling  
Social and Behavioral Factors in Cognitive Aging: Applying the Causal Inference Framework in Observational Studies  
Historical Air Pollution and Brain Health: Life Course Epidemiology Insights from the Lothian Birth Cohort 1936 | Alina Solomon [+]+  
Craig Ritchie [+]+  
Graciela Muniz-Terrera [+]+  
Anja Leist [+]+  
Tom C Russ [+]+ | OP13:02  
OP13:03  
OP13:04  
OP13:05  
OP13:06 |

### S103 - Longitudinal Perspectives on Gender Inequalities in Social Support Provision and Social Network Ties

**Location:** G2  
**Chair:** Claudia Vogel, Germany

**Session Type:** Symposia

Results from cross-sectional studies show huge gender differences in the amount of unpaid and paid work that women and men do in middle and old age: in most countries, women are less likely than men to be in paid employment and they are more likely to provide care for family members in need of care, to name just a few. Yet, while the effects of varying employment trajectories on provision for old age e.g. in terms of pension income...
In this symposium, we argue that gender inequalities in social support provision and social network ties might be a result of a specific mix of norms and tasks performed throughout the life course and into old age. The explanation of gender inequalities in aging trajectories of support networks as well as the consequences of gender inequalities throughout the life course should be investigated by taking into account the interplay between paid work and unpaid work.

Analyses of gender inequalities in support provision and network ties, and its relation with paid and unpaid work trajectories are possible by means of longitudinal data. In this symposium, contributions will be presented from a range of surveys that deal with the following questions: How do gender inequalities in the provision of social support for others change with age, does growing older widen or bridge the gaps? Does use of support from spouse and others buffer the negative effects of health on loneliness? How is the interrelationship of care trajectories and employment biographies?

Co-chair: Marja Aartsen, Norway

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

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<td>Family Care and Its Impact on Women's and Men's Employment in Germany</td>
<td>Ulrike Ehrlich [+*]</td>
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<td>Gender Differences in Giving Social Support in a Longitudinal Perspective -- Findings from the</td>
<td>Daniela Klaus [+*]</td>
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<td>German Ageing Survey</td>
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<td>How Relationship History and Responsibility Norms Matter for Provision of Care to Parents. A 10-</td>
<td>Hanna Vangen</td>
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<td>year Follow-up of Middle-aged Daughters and Sons in Norway</td>
<td>Nordbe [+*]</td>
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<td>Gender differences in life course Partnership and Employment Trajectories as predictors of Mid-life</td>
<td>Anne McMunn [+*]</td>
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<td>Parental Caregiving: Prospective Findings from a British Birth Cohort Study</td>
<td>Marga Korporaal [+*]</td>
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<td>Disability and Loneliness Among Married Older Adults: Gender Differences in the Role of Marital Satisfaction and Social Network Ties</td>
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13:35 - 14:50

S104 - Forecasting and Addressing the Care Needs of the Ageing EU Population

Location: G3
Chair: Jean-Pierre MICHEL, Switzerland

Session Type: Symposia

This symposium will summarize the key points of an ongoing science advisory project for the European Commission, entitled “Transforming the future of Aging”. This project is conducted in the framework of the European Commission’s Science Advice Mechanism by an interdisciplinary and international working group convened by the Science Advice for Policy by the European Academies.

Liat Ayalon, taking a life course approach on determinants of ageing and emphasizing their modifiability, will showcase that aging can provide numerous opportunities for both individuals and societies in the EU. She will stress the effects of social inequalities on health and health-care access' as well as the need for more flexible integration of health and social care across the EU.

Rose Anne Kenny will focus on ways of optimizing health and social care for the currently old generation in a constrained economic context. Ageing in a home-like environment is clearly favourable over admission to care. De-institutionalization needs to be promoted wherever possible. Integrating health- and social-care pathways, thus reducing emergency visits and avoiding hospital admissions, will increase quality of care.

Jean-Pierre Michel will discuss the current and future lack of health and care professionals (physicians, nurses and associate health professionals) in the EU, which is projected to rise to over 4 million professionals by 2030. Without an adequate health workforce, satisfactory elderly care is impossible; the old population will be strongly affected. Ministries of health, education and finance should collaborate to stimulate recruitment, education and retention of health care professionals.

Richard Reilly will portray the available and possible health care benefits resulting from information communication technology in the daily life of aging and old citizens: e- and m-health enable lifelong tracking of health and a variety of sensors can provide security, safety, and assistance with daily activities for living at home. High technology has already considerably transforme

Co-Chair Rose Anne Kenny

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<td>Forecasting and Addressing the Care Needs of the Ageing EU Population</td>
<td>Liat Ayalon [+*]</td>
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<td>The Role of Technology in Transforming the Future of Ageing</td>
<td>Richard Reilly [+*]</td>
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<td>Promoting age-friendly health care facilities in the EU</td>
<td>Rose Anne Kenny [+*]</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Forecasting and addressing the care needs of the ageing EU population</td>
<td>Jean-Pierre MICHEL [+*]</td>
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13:35 - 14:50
S105 - Interventions and Tools to Tackle Frailty

Location: G4
Chair: Jon Irazusta, Spain

Session Type: Symposia

Frailty is a clinical syndrome, commonly associated with ageing that carries an increased risk for poor health outcomes including falls, incident disability, hospitalization, and mortality. The ageing of the population has led to an increase in the prevalence of frailty all around the world. As a consequence, in the last few years there has been an increasing interest in designing interventions or tools that can help to prevent or even to reverse frailty.

Cognitive and physical training interventions have demonstrated their efficacy in tackling frailty. Less is known about the capacity that dual task programs (which include physical and cognitive exercises) can offer on the reduction of incidence and severity of frailty. However, the specific characteristics of dual-task interventions make them promising tools to help to prevent or even reverse both the physical and cognitive decline associated with frailty.

In this symposium, we will present and discuss the effects of physical (Cancela-Carral et al; Arrieta et al), cognitive (Facal et al) and dual (Irazusta et al) interventions on the prevalence and severity of frailty. We also will analyze the effects of those interventions from a multidimensional perspective, analyzing the advantages and disadvantages of each intervention.

In addition, we will also present an innovative solution for self-assessment of frailty (Costa et al), a mobile phone application – FRAILSURVEY, to fill the gap that exists in terms of tools to screen frailty easily in the community-dwelling people. This application allows for an assessment of the condition of frailty and also allows the user or the caregiver to adopt the suggested recommendations, minimizing the condition of frailty and promoting an active and healthy ageing.

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<tr>
<td>13:35 - 14:50</td>
<td>Cognitive Frailty as an Opportunity for Preventive Interventions to Delay Cognitive and Functional Impairments in Old Age.</td>
<td>David Facal [+]</td>
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<td>An Exercise Program for the Attenuation of Frailty in Long-Term Nursing Home Residents: A Randomized Controlled Trial</td>
<td>Haritz Arrieta [+]</td>
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<td>Effect of Different Exercise Programs in the Attenuation of Frailty in Long-Term Nursing Home Residents: An Experimental Multicentre Simple Randomized Study (Aging-On Dual-Task)</td>
<td>Jon Irazusta [+]</td>
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<td>Effects of a Strength Training Program on balance in frail institutionalized elderly population - a randomized controlled trial</td>
<td>Jose Cancela [+]</td>
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<td>FRAILSURVEY: a Technological Solution for Self-assessment of Frailty</td>
<td>Elisio Costa [+]</td>
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S106 - NEAR - the National E-infrastructure on Aging Research in Sweden: Building on 30 Years of Experience to Prepare for Future Aging Research

Location: J2
Chair: Laura Fratiglioni, Sweden

Session Type: Symposia

Since the 1970s, Swedish longitudinal population-based studies have played a major role in geriatric research by exploring health-related conditions in older adults. Most of those studies are now collaborating to build the newly started National E-infrastructure for Aging Research (NEAR) to empower aging research in Sweden. This symposium presents and discusses some of the breakthrough contributions of the participating studies. The Gothenburg Population Studies will provide a comprehensive overview of the role vascular factors play in dementia and Alzheimer disease, starting with pioneering evidence of the impact of high blood pressure on dementia risk. Findings from the Swedish Twin Registry, which uses a life course approach, will also be presented. This research has quantified genetic and environmental influences on common chronic disorders and individual changes in physical and cognitive functioning. SWEDOLD will present results on the relevance of living conditions and family connections to well-being and healthy aging, as well as information on health inequality by sex, education, and socioeconomic position found in older adults, even in Sweden. Speakers will also cover findings on the complexity and heterogeneity of older adults functional and cognitive capacity in relation to use of formal and informal care, based on integrated information from the four SNAC studies. For a more complete picture, temporal trends of different health indicators will also be presented. Finally, findings from the Betula project will be presented; researchers have observed large heterogeneity in memory-aging profiles linked not only to genetic and lifestyle-related factors but also to specific brain characteristics that could be used as clinically relevant biomarkers. In conclusion, NEAR integrates rich medical and social data and brings together the scientific experience of its founders, providing unique opportunities to identify sustainable intervention strategies for better health and care for old people.

Co-chair: Debora, Rizzuto, Sweden.

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<td></td>
<td>Social Inequalities in Health in old age</td>
<td>Johan Fritzell [+]</td>
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S107 - The Vulnerability of Older Adults in Extreme Weather Temperatures

Location: R2
Chair: Anette Hylen Ranhoff, Norway

Session Type: Symposia

Globally, the climate is changing to a higher temperature and this has consequences for the health of the aging population. The recent 2018 summer heat wave in the Nordic countries has highlighted the need for more research on the current and future implications of shifts in average temperatures for the health and wellbeing of older people. The associations between health and climate is complex, and medical, social and environmental factors are involved. Death from hyperthermia (heat shock) caused directly by high temperature is the most important cause of death from extreme weather situations in the USA, while indirect causes due to the physiological stress from heat and cold on pre-existing disorders such as diabetes and cardiovascular disease, and on vulnerable individuals such as older people, are probably more important in Nordic countries. We know from studies in Europe that heat-waves are related to excess mortality among older people, but is this also a hazard to older people in Nordic countries, and how could we prevent it?

The aims of this symposium is to give an overview of the association of extreme weather temperatures with mortality and morbidity, to present data on temperature and mortality from Norway and Sweden and to discuss the clinical consequences and measures to prevent heat- and cold-related deaths and increased morbidity in older people. Scenarios of future climate change will be discussed in terms of their impacts on the health of aging populations.

Meteorological data from Norway will be presented to show how the temperatures observed in 2018 compare with past observations, and what are projections for the future in Nordic countries.

Mortality data related to temperature, included recent data from the 2018 heatwave in Norway and data on both cold and hot temperatures in Sweden, will be presented.

The presentations will be followed by a discussion with focus on clinical consequences of extreme temperatures on older people, need for research and suggestions for measures such as early warning systems. Co-chair: Strand, Bjørn Heine, Norway

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

S108 - Challenges to Ageing in the Rural North: Interdisciplinary and Gendered Perspectives on Evolving Welfare Policies

Location: R24+R25
Chair: Lena Wennberg, Sweden

Session Type: Symposia

New knowledge about the needs of older people is important in the context of both changes in the Arctic and changes in Nordic welfare regimes. The proposed symposium highlights the practices, choices, challenges and opportunities for welfare policies in the rural North. It focuses on the ageing population with reference to the challenges facing the Arctic region as a whole. By employing a gender lens on how the social welfare needs of those in late life are met or unmet, the symposium supports an understanding of how current changes in Nordic welfare states interact with older women and men living in the Arctic region. This understanding provides important information for social welfare policy development in addressing concerns about the well-being and inclusion of older people living in Nordic Arctic communities.

The symposium is based on work done within an ongoing interdisciplinary collaboration of its members. Using their interdisciplinary perspectives on ageing and gender the following questions are addressed:

What is the relevance of legislation and international contracts in ensuring the rights of older people within Nordic states undergoing political and economic changes?
What challenges do geographic distance, changing age structure, and cultural and ecological transformations pose to the possibilities of meeting older people's needs for care?

The main themes are: changing welfare policies and legislation in the North; challenges to meeting older people's needs in the northern rural context; and age, voice, and resistance. Aspects of these themes are included in the papers of six presenting contributors. They focus on: the United Nations Convention of on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW); a feminist socio-legal approach to ageing; the implications for those in late life of the move away from universality in social welfare policies; the links between geographic isolation and how needs for care are [un]met; and on ageism and the politics of voice in older people's participation in both policy development and as political actors.

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

Pres Time Presentation title/Abstract title
13:35 - 14:50 Gender Equality and Ageing in the Governance of Arctic
Eva-Maria Svensson [+]
Are We Really Listening? Ageism, Voice and Older People's Diversity in Nordic Societies
Joan Harbison [+]
The Aged People in the Transitional Elder Care Policy and Service System in Northern Finland
Hel Valokivi [+]
Older Women and Men as Political Actors in Finnish Lapland
Päivi Naskali [+]
A Feminist Socio-Legal Approach to Ageing, Gender and Welfare in Northern Sweden
Lena Wennberg [+]
Exploring Age-friendly Environments in Rural Settings: Case Study from Finnish Lapland
Shahnaj Begum [+]

O30 - Sarcopenia

Location: R22+R23
Session Type: Oral
Chair: Fanny Petermann-Rocha, UK

Pres Time Presentation title/Abstract title
13:35 - 14:50 What is the Association of Sarcopenia with Disease Incidence and Mortality? Findings from UK Biobank
Fanny Petermann-Rocha [+]
Influence of the New EWGSOP2 Consensus on Research With Presarcopenic and Sarcopenic Older Persons
Jolan Dupont [+]
A Protein-enriched, Milk-based Supplement to Counteract Sarcopenia in Acutely Ill Geriatric Patients Offered Resistance Exercise Training during and after Hospitalization: a Randomized, Double-blind, Multicenter Trial
Josephine Gade [+]
Sarcopenia as a Predictive Factor of Poor Prognosis in Mild Cognitive Impairment: A Cohort Study
Vincenzo Gianturco [+]
Mortality: An Adverse Outcome of Sarcopenia.
Jair Licio Ferreira Santos [+]

O31 - Retirement Transition

Location: R5+R6
Session Type: Oral

Pres Time Presentation title/Abstract title
15:20 - 16:00 The Impact of Early Retirement, Nation-related and Personal Characteristics on Cognitive Decline among European Retirees
Aviad Tur-Sinai [+]
Predictors of Non-Traditional Pathways to Retirement in US and Swedish Cohorts
Nathan Lewis [+]
Why Do Singles Prefer to Retire Later? The Role of the Social Meaning of Work and Spousal Influence
Maria Eismann [+]
Psychosocial Working Characteristics Before Retirement and Their influence on Depressive Symptoms Across the Retirement Transition
Hugo Westerlund [+]

https://www5.shocklogic.com/scripts/jmevent/programme.php?Client_Id=%27KONGRESS%27&Project_Id=%27IAGG19%27&System_Id=1
Keynote 12 - Prof. Kaj Blennow / Prof. Henrik Zetterberg

**Location:** K2+K3  
**Chair:** Suresh Rattan  
**Session Type:** Keynote

Kaj Blennow, Professor & Henrik Zetterberg, Professor

“We hope to expand the knowledge on brain ageing and ageing-related changes that affect the brain which in turn lead to compromised capability in older adults.”

The theme of IAGG-ER 2019 is “Towards capability in ageing – from cell to society”. What are your thoughts on the theme and how is your own research related to it?

Our research is focused on various fluid biomarkers that can give us a better understanding of ageing in the central nervous system (CNS). This knowledge can also assist in the diagnosis of various types of dementia and other brain disorders that impair capability in older adults.

The IAGG-ER congresses are multidisciplinary and covers aspects of aging from the level of cell components to societal participation. How do you see your own role within this broad field of scientific inquiries?

Brain functioning is crucial for all of us, but in later life, the risks increase for compromised function which seriously can affect the capability. We hope to be able to contribute with biomarker data on whether or not people included in ageing studies are affected by specific pathological changes and neurodegeneration. We also hope for an improved clinical utility that allows early diagnosis and more efficient treatments of age-related neurodegenerative disorders.

Kaj Blennow is a Professor of Clinical Neurochemistry at the University of Gothenburg, Sweden and Head of the research team on “Neurochemical Pathogenesis and Diagnostics” at the Dept. of Clinical Neuroscience, University of Gothenburg, Sweden, as well as Head of the Clinical Neurochemistry Lab at Sahlgrenska University Hospital, Gothenburg, Sweden.

Henrik Zetterberg is a Professor of Neurochemistry at the University of Gothenburg, Sweden, and University College London, UK, and a Clinical Chemist at the Sahlgrenska University Hospital in Gothenburg. He is Head of the Department of Psychiatry and Neurochemistry at the University of Gothenburg.

Blennow and Zetterberg have published more than 1500 papers in the field and both have received numerous awards for their research.

15:20 - 16:35

S110 - Widowhood and Loneliness - Trends, Associations and Implications

**Location:** H1  
**Chair:** Charlotte Nilsson, Denmark

**Session Type:** Symposia

In this symposium we will explore 1) tendencies over the last decades in- and 2) associations between bereavement, widowhood, and loneliness in old age. Additionally we will explore whether the implications of loneliness on function and well-being have changed over time.

In old age cohabitation and being married entail higher level of well-being, higher level of psychological, physical and social functioning and better general health. Bereavement is an inherent part of old age and loss of partner, spouse, witness to one’s life naturally has implications for wellbeing and health. However, living alone, or living without a spouse or other aspects of social isolation, and loneliness are not necessarily associated in old age. In the recent years there has been a distinct focus on loneliness, and on prevention and alleviation of loneliness among older adults. National health profiles for Denmark indicate a decline in the prevalence of loneliness among older adults, but also an increase in the number of older adults living alone. Simultaneously, in addition to longevity, there has been a tendency towards higher active life expectancy and a better functional level among older people. These tendencies leave many questions unanswered, as regards trends in, implications of and interplays between bereavement, widowhood and loneliness. As social disparities in health are an issue also in old age, this also raises the question whether social disparities exist in vulnerability towards loneliness and its implications for health.

Recent findings on these topics from Denmark and the Netherlands will be presented.

**NOTE:** Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.
OP14 - Care and Caregiving II

**Location:** G1
**Chair:** Susanne Kelfve
**Session Type:** Oral Poster

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<td>Trends in Widowhood 1997-2017 in Denmark - Implications for Wellbeing in Later Life</td>
<td>Anu Siren [+]</td>
<td>OP14:01</td>
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<tr>
<td>Is Loneliness After Widowhood Less Prevalent in Recent Times Than Decades Ago?</td>
<td>Theo van Tilburg [+]</td>
<td>OP14:02</td>
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<td>Charlotte Nilsson [+]</td>
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15:20 - 16:35

OP15 - Bone and Muscle

**Location:** G2
**Chair:** Josephine Gade Bang Petersen, Denmark
**Session Type:** Oral Poster

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<tr>
<td>Physical Activity Intervention for Loneliness (PAIL) in Community-Dwelling Older Adults: A Randomised Feasibility Study</td>
<td>anastasia shvedko [+]</td>
<td>OP15:01</td>
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<td>To be Exposed- and Assent to it. Meanings of Receiving Assisted Bodily Care in a Nursing Home as Experienced by Older Persons</td>
<td>Bodil Holmberg [+]</td>
<td>OP15:02</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Economic and Social Responsibilities of the &quot;Sandwich Generation&quot; as a Function of Welfare Regimes</td>
<td>Aviad Tur-Sinai [+]</td>
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<td>Ageing, Rights and Caring: Advances and Challenges in Ibero-America</td>
<td>Sagrario Garay [+]</td>
<td>OP15:05</td>
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<td>Living with Advanced Dementia: Continued Attempts and Enduring Abilities</td>
<td>Shelley Canning [+]</td>
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<td>Educational Differences in Long-Term Care Use in Sweden</td>
<td>Susanne Kelfve [+]</td>
<td>OP15:07</td>
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<td>Choice and Control in Residential Aged Care: What Do Residents Want?</td>
<td>Marita McCabe [+]</td>
<td>OP15:08</td>
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<td>Identifying and Validating Housing Adaptation Client Profiles - a Mixed Methods Study</td>
<td>Lisa Ekstam [+]</td>
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15:20 - 16:35
S111 - Volunteering in Later Life: Activity, Motivation and Barriers

Location: G3
Chair: Thomas Hansen, Norway

Session Type: Symposia

With the ageing of the population, stimulating and enabling older people to remain actively engaged in society sit high on Western political agendas. Voluntary work provides a viable arena for social contributions and engagement in late life. Little is known, however, about the motivations and opportunities for volunteering of different age-cohorts. Of particular interest are the large “baby boomers”, and the extent to which they might come forward as a new “army of volunteers”, and under what conditions. Patterns are also likely to differ across countries with different norms and supports for voluntarism. The overarching objective of this symposium is to explore patterns and predictors of engagement in, and motivation for, various forms of volunteering in different social and national contexts.

The symposium will present findings from five countries – Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, and Italy – using cross-sectional and longitudinal survey data, in addition to some qualitative data. The databases used will be the Norwegian study on life-course, ageing, and generations (2003-2012), the Belgian Ageing Studies (2008-2017), the German Survey on Volunteering (1999-2014), and data from a European FP7 project (2010).

Findings reveal marked country differences in the rates of volunteering, yet a consistent pattern is that rates are higher among older (age 65+) than middle-aged adults. There are also indications that voluntarism has become more common among older adults over the last 15 years. Analysis furthermore shows motivations for volunteering along the dimensions of the Volunteer Function Inventory (VFI). Attention is also paid to non-volunteers and reasons for their non-volunteering. Finally, together the papers reveal key predictors of (change in) motivations and voluntarism, with a particular focus on socioeconomic status, work status, health, and social connectedness. The symposium will provide updated knowledge of clear relevance for policy and organizational initiatives to recruit and retain older volunteers.

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

S112 - New Research on Suicidal Behavior in Older Adults: Interpersonal Problems, Social Factors, Cognitive Function, and Financial Security

Location: G4
Chair: Margda Waern, Sweden

Session Type: Symposia

High rates of suicide are reported in older adults in most countries. Non-fatal suicidal behaviors tend to be less common among older adults compared to younger age groups, but suicidal intent tends to be greater when suicide attempts occur in late life. As populations age, clinicians can be expected to more frequently encounter older adults with suicidal behavior. Therefore, identifying factors that are associated with suicidal behavior can inform the development of suicide prevention programs that target this age group.

The symposium will focus on identifying risk factors for suicidal behavior in older adults including interpersonal problems, social factors and cognitive function. Further, an overview of patterns of suicide mortality in Europe will be given. Specifically, we will discuss: 1) how the quality of interpersonal relationships are perceived among older adults who wish to die; 2) the role of social factors and interpersonal problems in the occurrence of suicidal thoughts and attempts over the life span in women followed into late life; 3) evidence of associations between mild cognitive dysfunction and suicidal behavior; and 4) the patterns of suicide mortality based on financial security shaped by the welfare models of different European countries.

Co-chair: Madeleine Mellqvist Fässberg

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.
15:20 - 16:35

S113 - International Perspectives on Elder Financial Abuse and Exploitation

**Location:** J2  
**Chair:** Bridget Penhale, UK

**Session Type:** Symposia

In recent years, financial abuse and exploitation of older people has emerged as a virtual epidemic in high-income countries. There has been increasing attention to this issue, including research, development of assessment tools and involvement of the financial services industry as concern about the topic has grown.

Papers in this symposium will provide international and inter-disciplinary perspectives on different aspects of financial abuse across four countries (from Europe and Canada). Following introductory comments from the Symposium Chair/Convenor, papers will identify areas of similarity and divergence on the topic, with reference to issues such as financial exploitation in adult guardianship cases (Germany), perspectives on financial abuse in the banking industry (Ireland), progress in responding to scams, fraud and financial exploitation (UK) and the involvement of NGOs in the development of interventions and responses to this insidious type of abuse (Canada). Analysis will include cultural influences on how financial abuse is understood, perceived and experienced, by older victims as well as professionals. Finally, the discussant will synthesise the presentations and open the symposium for discussion with the audience.

This symposium will be of interest to academics seeking to develop collaborative, comparative research on abuse of older people, and also aims to engage others (e.g. professionals and policy makers) in the development of an international action agenda on this emergent and important topic.

**Objectives:**

After attending this symposium, participants will be able to:

- 1) Demonstrate improved understanding about Financial Exploitation of Older Adults
- 2) Indicate increased knowledge of the range of exploitative actions older people may experience in different contexts across the world and differing responses to this type of abuse
- 3) Explore and develop opportunities to contribute to development of an action agenda on this topic

**Co-Chair:** Thomas, Goergen, Germany, **Discussant:** Prof. Karl Pillemer

**NOTE:** Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

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15:20 - 16:35

S114 - Alone: Philosophical Psychological and Literary Perspectives on Loneliness and Solitude

**Location:** R2  
**Chair:** Margery Vibe Skagen, Norway

**Session Type:** Symposia

This symposium is organized by the research project "Historicizing the Ageing Self" (https://www.uib.no/en/project/ageing) the aim of which is to examine subjective and symbolic aspects of late life, mostly in literature but also in medical, psychological and legal discourses from early to late modernity.

One of our motivations is to interrogate and nuance current socio-cultural representations of later life. With today’s focus on the negative effects of social isolation among the aged, it seems all the more important to explore further the psychology and philosophy of loneliness, and the varied...
experiences of aloneness that autobiographical and fictional literature give access to.

The symposium seeks to shed light on aloneness both as a subjectively perceived lack and a personal resource: on loneliness as a social injustice, on solitude as a human right. Aloneness in later life will first be approached from a psychological perspective considering the human need to relate to others as well as to oneself. Perceived social isolation will be used as a construct to examine the importance of social relationships for physical and mental health.

Aged individuals will more often than “standard adults” experience loneliness either from living alone, or too close to people they do not relate to. From a philosophical, social justice perspective, the possibility of maintaining meaningful social connections may be considered a human right. When this essential sociality is compromised, so is the - equally fundamental - human need and right to be a social contributor.

In two last contributions, the rhetorics of loneliness will be confronted with classical conceptions of solitude and the creative and strengthening potential of self care. Literary examples, from early modern to Modernist, demonstrate how loneliness can be productive, and how solitude enables us to create an inner space where one is one’s own company or explores the resources of the self.

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

15:20 - 16:35

S115 - Ageing and Gentrification

Location: R24+R25
Chair: Lucie Vidovicova, Czech Republic

Session Type: Symposia

It has been a while since social sciences made a spatial turn recognising that everything that happens between individuals and/or social groups happens “somewhere”, and that some environments are more enabling than others. Both urban and rural environments are dynamic entities, and the gentrification processes are one of those that actively shape older peoples’ lives. They attack the tenure insecurity of those with quietest political voice and with least equity. It is, therefore, an ambivalent process of spatial and social differentiation, which have different consequences for various social groups and which deepen the social exclusion. The risk of the dislocation of older adults, who are typically more connected to their place of residence, imposes high financial, social, and emotional costs. Deep and fundamental changes are usually of a longer-term nature but still maybe be perceived as external to older residents, who express limited ability to actively influence them. Gentrification is also a threat to so-called environmental proactivity, in terms of arranging older adults’ housing situation in line with their ageing needs and goals, and ultimately can lead to displacement without actually leaving a physical place. To experience this type of displacement, the sense of lost familiarity of the community, neighbourhood, or other in space embedded objects and meanings that make older persons’ life meaningful, is sufficient. On the other hand, gentrification also brings positive changes, which may as well be welcomed by those older inhabitants, who have the agency to enjoy them.

The symposium focuses on sources, perceptions and consequences of the gentrification processes from different perspectives and various cultural background. It should shed light on various experiences older inhabitants living in both urban and rural settings may face in the gentrifying areas.

The symposium is based on the ROSEnet COST Action CA1512 “Reducing Old Age Social Exclusion through Collaboration in the Research and Policy.”

Co-chair: Marcela Petrová Kafkova, Brno, CZ

NOTE: Presentation order of symposia is decided by chair and might not follow the order indicated in program.

15:20 - 16:35

O32 - Quality of Life

Location: R22+R23
Session Type: Oral
Chair: Erja Portegijs, Finland

Pres    Presentation title/Abstract title                                                                                           Speakers/Authors       Pres
Time

Active Aging and Quality of Life with Increasing Age
Determinants of Quality of Life in Community Dwelling Old Adults
The Role of Self-efficacy and Housing-related Control Beliefs in the Association Between Housing Accessibility and Activities of Daily Living in People Ageing with Parkinson's Disease
The Gender Differences in Quality of Life among Older Adults in the UK: Implications for Research and Practice

15:20 - 16:35
O33 - Work Life

Location: R5+R6
Session Type: Oral
Chair: Renuga Nagarajan, Canada

Pres    Presentation title/Abstract title                                                                                           Speakers/Authors       Pres
Time

Working Pensioners in Germany: Do We Need New Career Pathways and Working Agreements?
Planning Bridge Employment and its Influence on Future Working Behavior
Secular Trends in Employment of Older Workers in the Netherlands and Norway
A Prospective Cohort Study of Associations Between Job Demands and Job Control Among People in Work Aged 55-64 with Their Labour Market Status 11 Years Later

09:00 - 16:00
Poster session Saturday

Location: H- Hall
Session Type: Posters

Work and retirement 01 - 12,
Health Behaviour and Health Promotion 13 -31,
Agingin a Computerized World 32 - 60,
End of life, Palliation and Suicide 61 - 74,
Functional Indications III 75 - 81,
Knowledge and Education III 82 - 90
Formal Care and Care Systems III 91 - 100,
Care, Caring and Mistreatment III 101 - 110,
Vitality, Frailty Nutrition and Physical Activity III 111 - 123,
Mental Health Promotion III 124 - 134,
Non-Pharma intervention and Treatments III 135 - 147,
Cognitive Health and Dementia Disorders III 148 - 162,
Mental Health 163

09:00 - 16:00
Poster Late breaker session Saturday

Location: H- Hall
Session Type: Posters

https://www5.shocklogic.com/scripts/jmevent/programme.php?Client_Id=%27KONGRESS%27&Project_Id=%27IAGG19%27&System_Id=1