

Co-Chair: Robert Roush, *Huffington Center on Aging, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas, United States*
 Discussant: Robert Roush, *Huffington Center on Aging, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas, United States*

Museums represent an evolving and under-recognized network of opportunity for examining aging while supporting optimal aging across the lifespan. Museums bind communities together in a civic body by "...identifying its highest values, its proudest memories, and its truest truths." (Duncan, 1991). They represent a secular ritual of the modern state in which the spiritual heritage of the nation is offered as a public reinforcement of political values. Art museums are also sites which enable individuals to achieve liminal experience - to move beyond the psychic constraints of mundane existence, step out of time, and attain new, larger perspectives. The interaction and potential synergies between museums and aging have been insufficiently explored in gerontological scholarship, with the existing emphasis largely focussing on facilitating access to older people and those with age-related health conditions. This symposium reflects and magnifies the networking of GSA with a major art museum through an Educational Site Visit during GSA 2019 to the Blanton Art Museum. It proposes to review museums and ageing in a broader context, exploring the context within which aging is represented in the discourse of heritage and museums, museums networking to provide a repository of late-life creativity, networks of older people as a key resource and client group for museums, life-course and inter-generational engagement with museums. Finally, the insights that the ageing of art works provide for curating the longevity dividend through developing scholarly networks between gerontologists and curators.

MUSEUMS AND AGING: VISTAS, SYNERGIES, AND OPPORTUNITIES

Desmond O'Neill¹, *1. Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland*

Against a background of an overall decrease in attendance at museums, older Americans represent a contrast with a marked increase in attendance of those aged over 75. Drawing on theorists of museums and the narratives on ageing in the literature of museums, this introductory presentation gives an overview of the socio-political context of museums, the activities and roles of older people as currently presented through networks such as the Network of European Museums Organizations, and propose a fresh vision of the networks and synergies between older people, museums and gerontology.

MUSEUMS AS A NETWORK REPOSITORY OF LATE-LIFE CREATIVITY

Manfred Gogol¹, *1. Heidelberg University, Heidelberg, Germany*

Through collaboration and exchange for exhibitions, art museums represent an under-explored network for displaying late-life creativity and the longevity dividend. Drawing on the collection from many galleries brought together for the *Letzte Bilder* (Last Pictures) exhibition by the Schirm Gallery Frankfurt, this talk will illustrate the possibility of creating educational programs, Late Life Creativity trails both virtual through podcasts and structural, as well

as specific exhibitions of late-life creativity as a catalyst for reimagining and reframing ageing. Further approaches are the focus on the life course of works of artist like Cy Twombly at the Museum Brandhorst Munich or Pablo Picasso at the Museum Barberini Potsdam, as well as studying aging in artists self-portraits. The interaction of creativity with age, diseases, and functional decline in the museum context can promote the changing of role models and our understanding of productivity and creativity by ourselves as well as in the society.

EDUCATION, GERONTOLOGY, AND MUSEUMS

Ray Williams¹, *1. Blanton Museum of Art, Austin, Texas, United States*

Many adult museum visitors welcome the invitation to make personal connections to works of art. Time for individual reflection and sharing with others may enable relationships to deepen and new insights to emerge. This presentation describes an approach to gallery teaching that honors the memories, associations, and emotions that visitors bring to their encounters with works of art. The approach has been particularly effective with groups of health care professionals, and as a reminder to docents of the powerful affective experiences that will naturally occur for some members of the public. Drawing on the experiences of collaborative networks of museum and medical educators, we outline the basis of rich opportunities for developing lifespan and gerontological educational projects in museums.

NETWORKING MUSEUMS, OLDER PEOPLE, AND COMMUNITIES: UNCOVERING AND SUSTAINING STRENGTHS IN AGING

Teresa Bonner¹, *1. Aroha Philanthropies, Minneapolis, Minnesota, United States*

Museums, like other cultural institutions, are beginning to embrace a new role: facilitating creativity of older adults through education programs. A cohort of 20 American museums from Alaska to Puerto Rico are embarking on an ambitious two-year program, funded by Aroha Philanthropies, to develop successful creative aging programs in their communities. The cohort includes art museums, history centers, botanical gardens and a science museum. The group has received extensive training and technical assistance to build their capacity and awareness of needs and desires of older adults. The American Alliance of Museums (AAM), a partner in this initiative, is leading a deep dive into the potential of museums to enable older adults to learn, make and share the arts. With Aroha's support, AAM has created a two-year position, the Aroha Senior Fellowship in Museums and Creative Aging to lead an exploration of how museums can deepen their engagement with creative aging.

KEEPING THINGS, BUT ONLY FOR A WHILE

David J. Ekerdt¹, *1. University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, United States*

The life course is accomplished by material culture held as a convoy of possessions, but also sustained by public affordances and amenities that include the artifacts and artworks to be found in museums. In both places—household

and museum—objects come and go, but there is mainly keeping. The difference lies in the capacity to keep things indefinitely: it is virtue for museums but a predicament for households of aging adults. Museums model ideals of permanence and responsibility toward things, ideals that, in the long run, households can only faintly attain. For older adults and for gerontologists, preservation is the wrong lesson to take away from the galleries. Rather, what we can learn there is how single, selected things can show, in a thoughtful way, an entire world of ideas and universe of meaning. No need to keep it all—and forever—but we can honor things while we can.

SESSION 1495 (SYMPOSIUM)

INTEREST GROUP SESSION—ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND RELATED DIMENTIAS: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES TO DEVELOPING AND TESTING PRAGMATIC ADRD INTERVENTIONS

Chair: Abraham A. Brody, *NYU Rory Meyers College of Nursing, New York, United States*

Discussant: Laura N. Gitlin, *Drexel University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States*

Many clinical trials have been performed to develop the evidence for caring for persons with Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders (ADRD) in tightly controlled settings. These trials have found efficacy of a wide spectrum of interventions to address issues from advanced care planning to behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia (BPSD). However, few ADRD interventions have been tested in wide-scale pragmatic fashion in long term supportive settings (LTSS) such as nursing homes, primary care clinics, hospices, or community based organizations. This is due to a variety factors, principle amongst them are the difficulty in implementing pragmatic trials, and that many of the interventions developed in tightly controlled settings are not directly translatable to real-world settings. Without translating and testing interventions in real world settings, the evidence base remains largely inaccessible to the end user, the persons with ADRD and their caregivers. Moreover, effectiveness remains unclear. The lack of pragmatic trials in ADRD exists despite significant recent investment from the NIH Office of the Director in a health systems collaboratory to support pragmatic clinical trials. In 2018, NIA therefore released a call for 2-phase intervention development and pragmatic trial testing via an R61-R33 mechanism (PAR-18-585). Four proposals were funded in September 2018 from this PAR. This symposium will explore the opportunities and challenges present in developing and testing pragmatic interventions in ADRD in LTSS. The speakers will also share specific scientific methodological and implementation questions that need to be addressed in applying for pragmatic trial awards.

DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING ALIVIADO DEMENTIA CARE IN HOSPICES: CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED AND LESSONS LEARNED

Abraham A. Brody,¹ Shih-Yin Lin,² Catherine E. Schneider,² Alycia A. Bristol,² Kimberly E. Convery,² and Victor Sotelo,² 1. *NYU Rory Meyers College of Nursing, New York, United*

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Hospice was originally developed to care for individuals with metastatic, solid-tumor cancers. While advanced ADRD is now the primary illness in approximately 19% of the hospice population and presents as a co-morbid condition in many more, little evidence-based work has been performed to retool hospice to care for persons with ADRD and their caregivers. Aliviado Dementia Care-Hospice Edition is a systems level change program consisting of hospice workforce training, an implementation toolbox, and agency-wide workflow changes. Aliviado seeks to improve the quality of life for persons with ADRD and their caregivers receiving hospice, focused specifically on BPSD and pain assessment and management. In developing a coalition of hospice agencies and implementing this pragmatic intervention, we discuss our solutions to overcoming a number of barriers, including varying electronic health records, performing culture change with a disseminated workforce, scaling to 25 hospices, and working with some hospices who lack experience performing research.

THE PORCHLIGHT PROJECT: COLLABORATING TO ENHANCE THE DEMENTIA CAPABILITY OF COMMUNITY-BASED VOLUNTEERS

Joseph E. Gaugler,¹ Gabriela Bustamante,² Christina Rosebush,² Jeri Schoonover,³ Roxanne Jenkins,³ Nicole Bauer,³ Lisa Beardsley,³ and Laura Rowe,³ 1. *University of Minnesota - School of Public Health, Division of Health Policy and Management, Minneapolis, Minnesota, United States, 2. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, United States, 3. Lutheran Social Service of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minnesota, United States*

Public health efforts to address Alzheimer' disease and related dementias (ADRD) are limited. Utilization of lay/peer intervention providers in the community to reach older persons and their families may offer a novel method to reach those in need. Such an approach may also serve as a fulcrum around which formal healthcare delivery and community-based LTSS are better integrated. This pragmatic trial, the Porchlight Project, aims to refine a multicomponent training approach for lay volunteers in Minnesota (i.e., Senior Companions) that enhances their capability to deliver dementia care and support to underserved older persons in need. This presentation will highlight the development and collaboration with Lutheran Social Services of Minnesota to refine and deliver a useful and feasible training program to enhance Senior Companions (n = 20) dementia care capability, as well as the potential and challenges of delivering a pragmatic trial of this type across the state of Minnesota.

CHALLENGES FOR IMPLEMENTING PRAGMATIC COMMUNICATION INTERVENTIONS IN NURSING HOME SETTINGS

Kristine N. Williams,¹ Clarissa Shaw,² and Carissa K. Coleman,³ 1. *University of Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City, Kansas, United States, 2. University of Iowa College of Nursing, Iowa City, Iowa, United States, 3. University of Kansas School of Nursing, Kansas City, Kansas, United States*