

Caring for a person with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias (ADRD) can be stressful. Support programs are available for caregivers, but distance and cost present barriers to participation. Our mixed-methods study explored consumer acceptability and preliminary efficacy of a telehealth-based caregiver intervention, Tele-STAR. Caregivers in Tele-STAR met one-to-one with a consultant over eight weeks, via video conferencing, to address behavioral symptoms of dementia. We measured the effect of the intervention on caregiver reactivity to behavioral symptoms. Focus groups were used to assess acceptability. The literature suggests that stressed caregivers drop out of support programs. Thus, in the focus groups we asked about preference for intervention mode (one-to-one versus group). We hypothesized that more stressed caregivers would prefer the one-to-one mode. Data were analyzed using paired t-tests for the quantitative data, and a phenomenological lens for the qualitative data. Of the thirteen enrolled caregivers, twelve completed the study. Significant improvement was found in caregiver reactivity ( $p=0.001$ ). Twelve caregivers participated in focus groups, in which they reported that the intervention helpful and they valued the therapeutic relationships with the consultants. Few had difficulty with the technological interface. Most liked the one-to-one mode of the intervention, but were open to a hypothetical group-based option. However, more stressed caregivers preferred a one-to-one intervention over a group intervention ( $p=0.06$ ). While one-to-one interventions tend to be preferred by caregivers, they are expensive. Our findings suggest that one-to-one telehealth-based interventions should be reserved for more stressed caregivers who need intensive support with managing behavioral symptoms of dementia.

#### EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH IN ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AMONG OLDER AFRICAN AMERICANS

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Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a growing public health problem that continues to disproportionately impact African Americans. African Americans are twice as likely to be afflicted with AD compared to non-Latino Whites. However, continued lack of inclusion of African Americans in clinical research trials may reduce the generalizability of future treatments. We investigated how culturally tailored prevention education impacted knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs of AD among older African Americans. We also assessed how culturally tailored prevention education impacted participation in clinical research trials among older African Americans. Researchers delivered "Aging with Grace," a culturally tailored dementia program to community and faith-based organizations. Demographic information, knowledge of AD, and beliefs of clinical research trials were collected using pre- and post-surveys. In addition, information from community members interested in enrolling in a clinical research study was acquired. A total of 66 community members attended

"Aging with Grace" from March to August 2019. 32% of participants perceived an increase in AD knowledge. Most participants (89.1%) believed that more African Americans should participate in research and 29 (44%) expressed interest in enrolling in clinical trials (observational – 73.2%, prevention – 68.2%, treatment – 24.4%). Most participants (93.1%) rated the presentation highly informative and 78% reported that the presentation was very applicable to their daily life. Overall knowledge of AD and interest in participating clinical trials improved with culturally tailored education. Future research should explore ways of enhancing knowledge and participation to enhance inclusion in prevention and treatment trials.

#### THE INTERNET IS A BOY'S CLUB?: ANALYZING GENDER DIFFERENCES IN COMPUTER & INTERNET ADOPTION BY OLDER ADULTS

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The realization of technology's exponential advancement has been noted in recent years. With ever advancing technologies becoming more integrated in our everyday lives, we must adapt and learn to utilize these new technologies in order to maintain a presence in society. One group that has been stereotyped as struggling to adopt and learn the processes involved with advancing technologies is that of the older adult population. However, previous literature tends to suggest that there are also gendered differences in the adoption of different forms of modern and advancing technologies among older adults. While some articles state that older adult women have been reported to use social media than their male counterparts, conflicting previous literature states that older adult women use newer technologies less, but are more creative in their uses. With these conflicting reports, there comes a need for proper analyses on the gendered use of modern technology among older adults. Using data from the 2015 Current Population Survey (CPS) Computer and Internet Use Supplement, different demographic factors are analyzed for influences on use of technologies. The older adult age cohorts analyzed include the Baby Boomer and the Silent Generation age cohorts. This analysis includes of controlling for additional factors such as regional residence, educational attainment, and other social location variables. Contrary to much of the existing literature, there is little difference in the adoption of computer and internet technologies by older adults. Additionally, the analyses are performed on the Generation X and Millennial age cohorts for comparison.

#### SOCIAL ISOLATION AND COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING AMONG OLDER JAPANESE ADULTS

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This research aimed to assess the relationship between social isolation and cognitive functioning among older Japanese adults, thereby expanding the relevant literature in two main ways. First, we estimated a social isolation score to incorporate objective measurements of social isolation into a subjective measurement. Second, a panel data analysis was