

services, lack of information on the diagnosis and progression of ND and on the needs of the person, and lack of empathy of professionals and others.

Conclusions: ND negatively and significantly affects the family as a whole. Despite this, the emotional and practical support they receive from both other community members and professionals and services is still very insufficient. Therefore, it is important to raise awareness of the needs of this population and to carry out transformations in the attention provided.

407 - Living through the pandemic as an older person: Long-term psychological impacts in low- and middle-income countries

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Background: The pandemic has put a huge strain on people's mental health, with varying restrictions affecting people's lives. Little is known how the pandemic affects older adults' mental health, particularly those living in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) where restrictions are affecting people's access to basic necessities. Thus, the aim of this 3-country study was to understand the long-term impacts of the pandemic on the mental well-being of older adults with and without dementia in LMICs.

Methods: We are collecting 30 baseline and 15 follow-up interviews with older adults (aged 60+), people with dementia, and family carers in Colombia, India, and Uganda, as well as a baseline and follow-up focus group with health and social care professionals in each country. Interviews are conducted remotely over the phone due to pandemic restrictions, with data collection taking place between March and July 2021. Transcripts are translated into English before being analysed using thematic analysis.

Results: To date, we have completed close to 90 baseline interviews and 3 focus groups with health and social care professionals. Analysis is ongoing, but findings are capturing the detrimental second wave in India and follow-up interviews will capture the longitudinal impacts on mental health.

Conclusions: Whilst vaccines are starting to be rolled out in LMICs, albeit at different rates, the virus will likely take much longer to be somewhat managed in LMICs. This leaves more room for people's physical as well as mental health to be impacted by the restrictions, and with often limited mental health service coverage, it is all the more important to understand the impact of the pandemic on older people's mental health.

408 - Muscle strength is an important predictor for limitations in basic activities of daily living among people with severe disability

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Objective: This study aimed to identify predictors of limitations in basic activities of daily living (BADL) among people with severe disabilities.

Methods: 4075 long-term care beneficiaries with severe disabilities in Guangzhou, China, were included during July 2018 and March 2019. BADL was assessed using the Barthel index (BI). Muscle strength was measured by using the Lovett Rating Scale. Age, gender, comorbidities, and muscle strengths were

collected as independent variables. Chi-square Automatic Interaction Detector (CHAID) method was used to examine associations between independent variables and item scores of the BI.

Results: Muscle strength and history of stroke were parent node and child node for most of BADL limitations, respectively. Upper limb muscle strength (≤ 3) was a major predictor for dependence in feeding, grooming, toileting, dressing, and transfer, while lower limb muscle strength (≤ 3) was a major predictor for limitation in mobility.

Conclusions: Muscle strength was the strongest predictor of BADLs among people with severe disability. Muscle strength grading may be optimal for designing supporting strategies for people with severe disabilities.

Keywords: Disability, Basic activities of daily living, Long-term care, CHAID analysis

409 - Psychometric features of Comprehensive Geriatric Assessments (CGAs) in long-term and community care settings: A Systematic Review

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Background:

Comprehensive Geriatric Assessments (CGAs) incorporate the key principles of integrated care delivery, which is regarded as the most effective approach of care provisioning to face challenges of dementia care, such as uncoordinated care, risk of hospitalizations, care planning and unmet needs. For this reason, implementing CGAs in care practice might be highly relevant, however, to do so, we must consider their psychometric characteristics.

Research Objective:

To provide insight into the content and the reliability and validity of CGAs used in long-term care and home care settings.

Method:

A search strategy was conducted in PubMed, CINAHL, and Web of Science, targeting studies that have focused on the validity and reliability of available CGAs for long-term and home care settings. Studies in English and Spanish and published up to July 13, 2021, were considered.

Preliminary results of the ongoing study:

A total of 72 studies reporting on the validity/reliability of 13 different CGAs were identified. For long-term care facilities, five CGAs were reported; for home care, eight assessment tools were targeted. Most of the CGAs covered a wide range of domains, such as Physical Health, Functional, Mental Health, and Social Status. Evidence for good to excellent validity and reliability was reported for various instruments.

Conclusion: Resident Assessment Instrument-Minimum Data Set (RAI-MDS) and subsequent updated instruments reported strong evidence of good to excellent validity and reliability for multiple countries. For this reason, interRAI LTCF and interRAI HC are recommended to be used for long-term and home care