Discursive constructions of falls prevention

*Discourses of active aging versus old age as disease*

Evron, Lotte; Ulrich, Anita; Pedersen, Lene Tanggaard

*Publication date:*
2012

*Document Version*
Early version, also known as pre-print

*Link to publication from Aalborg University*

*Citation for published version (APA):*
21st NORDIC CONGRESS OF GERONTOLOGY
Dilemmas in Ageing Societies

Abstracts and Program
Copenhagen, Denmark
June 10th - 13th, 2012
Welcome colleagues and friends

On behalf of the Danish Society of Geriatrics, the Danish Gerontological Society, and the Nordic Gerontological Federation it is our great pleasure to welcome you to the 21st Nordic Congress of Gerontology in Copenhagen.

We have chosen Dilemmas in Ageing Societies as the congress theme in order to emphasize the need for dialogues and discussions in the extraordinarily complex field of ageing and society. Through the congress we share a context where ageing and old people are perceived as a very important and interesting field of knowledge that can be approached from various scientific angles. And they are. New results from both research and the development of practice are continuously produced, and we invite you to help us make the congress an arena where scientific questions are asked – and hopefully some of the questions answered. New research collaboration may take its initial steps through informal and formal talks and friendships may be founded. As we all know, ageing and gerontology is a lifelong business!

Some of you may be attending a gerontological congress for the first time, others will be experienced participants and presenters. Whether you are visiting Copenhagen for the first time in your life or have been here several times before we do hope that you will share the intellectual, cultural, and social aspects of this congress and the city – and that you will enjoy yourselves in the coming three days.

We thank our colleagues in the organising committee and the scientific committee, the congress bureau BDP – and last but not the least the generous sponsors of the congress. We are looking forward to welcoming you face-to-face at the opening of the congress on Sunday June 10th!

Christine E. Swane
Secretary General of 21 NKG

Finn Rønholt
President of 21 NKG
# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Committees</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening speech</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme Overview</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Information</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keynote Abstracts</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of the Art Abstracts</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symposium Abstracts</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral Abstracts</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posters Abstracts</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author Index</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Organisers
Nordisk Gerontologisk Forening / Nordic Gerontological Federation
Dansk Gerontologisk Selskab / Danish Society of Gerontology
Dansk Selskab for Geriatri / Danish Society of Geriatrics

Organising Committee
President Finn Rønholt – Herlev University Hospital
Secretary General Christine E. Swane – EGV Foundation
Eigil Boll Hansen, ATK – Danish Institute of Governmental Research
Hanne Pedersen – Sygehus Nord Roskilde
Inger-Lise Dyholm – Danish Society of Gerontology
Kirsten Damgaard – Gentofte University Hospital
Susanne Stabel Gren – Herlev University Hospital
Tine Røtgaard – AAU – Centre for comparative welfare studies

Scientific Committee
Bernard Jeune – University of Southern Denmark, Faculty of Health Sciences
Carsten Hendriksen – University of Copenhagen, Faculty of Health Sciences
Christine E. Svane – EGV Foundation
Eigil Boll Hansen – ATK – Danish Institute of Governmental Research
Kirsten Avlund – University of Copenhagen, Faculty of Health Sciences
Kirsten Damgaard – Gentofte University Hospital
Mads Greve Haaning – Danish Society of Gerontology
Nina Beyer – Musculoskeletal Rehabilitation Research Unit, Bispebjerg Hospital
Tine Røtgaard – AAU – Centre for comparative welfare studies
Tove Lindhardt – Gentofte University Hospital

Opening speech
A 350 Year Young Woman
- Vermeer’s Girl with a Pearl Earring

OP-1 10-06-2012, 17:00-18:30, Plenum 8/10 & Plenum 9/11

Keeper of Conservation, Director Jørgen Wadum
National Gallery of Denmark (SMK) & Centre for Art
Technological Studies and Conservation (CATS)

A rapidly increasing proportion of individuals in the Western world are
For more than two centuries a girl with a pearl earring went unrecognised through history. It was only at the end of the 19th century that the beauty of the already considerably aged young woman was identified as having been painted by Johannes Vermeer (1631-1678).
After recovery the girl went on show and for a good century she was cherished as the Mona Lisa of the North. How she kept her secrets and later was allowed to reveal them is the subject of this talk, told by someone who got to know her most intimate details. And it was only after her latest treatment in 1994 that the staggering beauty of the 350 year young woman became fully appreciated.
### Programme Overview

#### Sunday June 10, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Plenum 8/10</th>
<th>Plenum 9/11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14:00 - 19:00</td>
<td>Registration is open at congress venue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:00 - 18:30</td>
<td>Opening ceremony</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:30 - 19:30</td>
<td>Reception (Snacks and drinks)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20:00 -</td>
<td>Optional dinner at Brew Pub</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Monday June 11, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Plenum 8/10</th>
<th>Plenum 9/11</th>
<th>Room 1</th>
<th>Room 2</th>
<th>Room 3/4</th>
<th>Room 12</th>
<th>Room 13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00 - 18:00</td>
<td>Registration is open at congress venue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30 - 10:00</td>
<td>Plenary lectures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chair: Finn Rønholt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>K1 Differences in women and men's health and survival: Dilemmas that require action?</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prof. Kaare Christensen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>K2 Old Brain, New Demands on Information Processing: A Dilemma?</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prof. Lars Nyberg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 - 10:30</td>
<td>Coffee break in the exhibition area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30 - 11:15</td>
<td>State of the art</td>
<td>State of the art</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chair: Kirsten Damgaard</td>
<td>Chair: Christine Swane</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>SA1 Dilemmas in the ageing bones.</em></td>
<td><em>SA2 Clothing and the embodiment of age:</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prof. Peter Schwarz</td>
<td>Why do clothes matter?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prof. Julia Twigg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30 - 12:30</td>
<td>Oral session O1.1</td>
<td>Oral session O1.2</td>
<td>Oral session O1.3</td>
<td>Oral session O1.4</td>
<td>Oral session O1.5</td>
<td>Oral session O1.6</td>
<td>Oral session O1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Geriatric patients I</td>
<td>Home care and participation</td>
<td>Inter generations and family relations</td>
<td>Psychiatry, technology, BMI</td>
<td>Cognitive functioning</td>
<td>Psycho-social well-being</td>
<td>Falls, risk and prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chair: Kirsten Damgaard</td>
<td>Chair: Eigil Boll Hansen</td>
<td>Chair: Catharina Nord</td>
<td>Chair: Finn Rønholt</td>
<td>Chair: Jon Snædal</td>
<td>Chair: Boo Johansson</td>
<td>Chair: Susanne Stabel Gren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drug interactions and renal failure limit the choice of pain medication in the elderly.</td>
<td>Nutritional options for treatment of sarcopenia,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MD, PhD Kari Petri Laine, Chairman Finn Rønholt</td>
<td>Prof. MD, PhD Tommy Cederholm &amp; Senior researcher Anne Marie Beck</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lunch in the exhibition area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Monday June 11, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Plenum 8/10</th>
<th>Plenum 9/11</th>
<th>Room 1</th>
<th>Room 2</th>
<th>Room 3/4</th>
<th>Room 12</th>
<th>Room 13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13:45 - 15:15</td>
<td>Symposium S1.1</td>
<td>Symposium S1.2</td>
<td>Symposium S1.3</td>
<td>Symposium S1.4</td>
<td>Symposium S1.5</td>
<td>Symposium S1.6</td>
<td>Symposium S1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chair: Viola Burau and Tine Rostgaard</td>
<td>Chair: Astrid Bergland and Birgitta Langhammer</td>
<td>Chair: Anette Hylen Ranhoff</td>
<td>Chair: Chris Philipson</td>
<td>Chair: Per Erik Solem</td>
<td>Chair: Sandra Torres</td>
<td>Chair: Tine Poulsen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15:15 - 16:15 | Coffee break in the exhibition area  
15:15 - 17:30 | Geropsychology Scientific Meeting in room 16  
All psychologists attending the congress are welcome  
16:15 - 17:30 | Oral session O2.1  
Geriatric patients II  
Social and health care  
Images of ageing  
Nutrition and vitamin status  
Inequality and health  
Psycho-social aspect  
Hip fracture I  
Chair: Ólafur Samuelsson  
Chair: Sigurgeir Sigurðardóttir  
Chair: Myra Lewinter  
Chair: Anne Marie Beck  
Chair: Charlotte Nilsson  
Chair: Knud Ramian  
Chair: Timo Strandberg |

18:00 - 20:00 | Welcome reception at the City Hall of Copenhagen |

## Tuesday June 12, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Plenum 8/10</th>
<th>Plenum 9/11</th>
<th>Room 1</th>
<th>Room 2</th>
<th>Room 3/4</th>
<th>Room 12</th>
<th>Room 13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00 - 18:00</td>
<td>Registration is open at congress venue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30 - 10:00</td>
<td>Symposium S2.1</td>
<td>Symposium S2.2</td>
<td>Oral session O3.1</td>
<td>Symposium S2.3</td>
<td>Symposium S2.4</td>
<td>Symposium S2.5</td>
<td>Symposium S2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Policy, research and practice in the care of elderly people with complex health problems and severe needs. Experiences in the Nordic countries</td>
<td>Provision of assistive technology to support cognitive functioning in persons with dementia, and to reduce the care burden for family carer</td>
<td>Migration</td>
<td>Ageing in small rural communities: Dilemmas for western countries</td>
<td>Life course in a cultural and psychological perspective</td>
<td>Measuring outcomes of long-term care: Experiences from Europe</td>
<td>Sarcopenia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chair: Lennarth Johansson and Mats Thorslund</td>
<td>Chair: Torhild Holthe</td>
<td>Chair: Anne Leonora Blaakilde</td>
<td>Chair: Jeni Warburton</td>
<td>Chair: Christine E. Swane</td>
<td>Chair: Tine Rostgaard</td>
<td>Chair: Anette Hylen Ranhoff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10:00 - 10:30 | Coffee break in the exhibition area |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Plenum 8/10</th>
<th>Plenum 9/11</th>
<th>Room 1</th>
<th>Room 2</th>
<th>Room 3/4</th>
<th>Room 12</th>
<th>Room 13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:30 - 11:30</td>
<td>Oral session O4.1</td>
<td>Oral session O4.2</td>
<td>Oral session O4.3</td>
<td>Oral session O4.4</td>
<td>Oral session O4.5</td>
<td>Oral session O4.6</td>
<td>Oral session O4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medication</td>
<td>Professional care workers</td>
<td>Death and dying</td>
<td>Informal care giving I</td>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>Physical exercise I</td>
<td>Rehabilitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chair: Carsten Hendriksen</td>
<td>Chair: Hanne Marlene Dahl</td>
<td>Chair: Peter Öberg</td>
<td>Chair: Gerdt Sundstrøm</td>
<td>Chair: Hanne Pedersen</td>
<td>Chair: Minna Mänty</td>
<td>Chair: Jette Thuesen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:45 - 12:45</td>
<td>Oral session O5.1</td>
<td>Oral session O5.2</td>
<td>Oral session O5.3</td>
<td>Oral session O5.4</td>
<td>Oral session O5.5</td>
<td>Oral session O5.6</td>
<td>Oral session O5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dementia care I</td>
<td>Quality of home care services</td>
<td>Lifelong learning</td>
<td>Informal caregiving II</td>
<td>Preventive home visits</td>
<td>Physical exercise II</td>
<td>Hip fracture II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chair: Marianne Schroll</td>
<td>Chair: Tine Rostgaard</td>
<td>Chair: Britt Slagsvold</td>
<td>Chair: Anneli Sarvimäki</td>
<td>Chair: Kirsten Avlund</td>
<td>Chair: Nina Beyer</td>
<td>Chair: Karen Andersen-Ranberg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:45 – 14:00</td>
<td>Grünenthal symposium - in plenary room 8/10</td>
<td>MOR-NRI* - MORE THAN MEETS THE EYE</td>
<td>Tapentadol for the treatment of severe chronic pain.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Challenges in assessing and managing chronic pain in the elderly, Professor, Dr. med. Ralf Baron</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Pain mechanism and the role of age, Professor Lars Arendt-Nielsen:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edwards symposium - in plenary room 9/11</td>
<td>The Forgotten Epidemic -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Severe Aortic Stenosis TAVI a Novel Treatment Option, Introduction: Mika Laine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Aortic Stenosis Prevalence in the Elderly Population, Dr Mika Laine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• What is Transcatheter Aortic Valve implantation (TAVI), Dr Gry Dahl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• TAVI a Danish invention: From Son to Father, Dr Henning Andersen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lunch in the exhibition area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00 - 15:00</td>
<td>Oral session O6.1</td>
<td>Oral session O6.2</td>
<td>Oral session O6.3</td>
<td>Oral session O6.4</td>
<td>Oral session O6.5</td>
<td>Oral session O6.6</td>
<td>Oral session O6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dementia care II</td>
<td>Long term care</td>
<td>Home, housing &amp; environment</td>
<td>Nursing home residents</td>
<td>Oldest old</td>
<td>Physical capacity in later life</td>
<td>Social life and participation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chair: Elizabeth Rosted</td>
<td>Chair: Morten Balle Hansen</td>
<td>Chair: Eigil Boll Hansen</td>
<td>Chair: Eva Algreen-Petersen</td>
<td>Chair: Bernard Jeune</td>
<td>Chair: Anette Ekmann</td>
<td>Chair: Mette Andresen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:00 -16:00</td>
<td>Coffee break in the exhibition area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poster session II</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Tuesday June 12, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Plenum 8/10</th>
<th>Plenum 9/11</th>
<th>Room 1</th>
<th>Room 2</th>
<th>Room 3/4</th>
<th>Room 12</th>
<th>Room 13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16:00 - 17:30</td>
<td>Symposium S3.1</td>
<td>Symposium S3.2</td>
<td>Symposium S3.3</td>
<td>Symposium S3.4</td>
<td>Symposium S3.5</td>
<td>Symposium S3.6</td>
<td>Oral session O7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Dementia</strong> diagnostics in</td>
<td><strong>Critical</strong> perspectives in</td>
<td><strong>Evaluation of</strong> orthogeriatric</td>
<td><strong>Family carers in the welfare</strong></td>
<td>entenarians in the past and</td>
<td>Fatigue in older adults</td>
<td>Social life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>memory clinics in the Nordic</td>
<td>need assessment</td>
<td>services in Nordic and Baltic</td>
<td>state</td>
<td>present</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and Baltic countries</td>
<td></td>
<td>countries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chair: Anette Hylen Ranhoff</td>
<td>Chair: Sandra Torres</td>
<td>Chair: Helgi Kolk</td>
<td>Chair: Tove Lindhardt</td>
<td>Chair: Bernard Jeune</td>
<td>Chair: Kirsten Avlund</td>
<td>Chair: Anna Siverskog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19:00 -</td>
<td>Congress Dinner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Wednesday June 13, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Plenum 8/10</th>
<th>Plenum 9/11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00 - 13:00</td>
<td>Registration is open at congres venue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 - 10:30</td>
<td><strong>State of the art</strong></td>
<td><strong>State of the art</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chair: Nina Beyer</td>
<td>Chair: Tove Lindhardt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>SA 3 Dilemmas in behaviour</strong></td>
<td><strong>SA4 Trends in ageing and</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and physical activity in a gender perspective</td>
<td>challenges for the provision of care for older people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prof. Roger Fielding</td>
<td>Senior Lecturer Virpi Timonen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>SA5 Social inequality in ageing</strong></td>
<td><strong>SA6 Dilemmas in family care</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prof. Mats Thorslund</td>
<td>Prof. Mike Nolan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30 - 11:00</td>
<td>Coffee break in the exhibition area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 - 12:30</td>
<td><strong>Plenary lectures</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chair: Christine Swane</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sohlberg Nordic Price Lecture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Andrus Viidik Lecture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30 - 13:00</td>
<td>Closing Ceremony</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
General Information

Venue
Scandic Copenhagen
Vester Søgade 6
DK - 1601 Copenhagen V
Tel: +45 3375 7125

Opening ceremony & reception
17.00 – 18.30, the opening ceremony will take place at the congress venue. The reception will take place in the same location after the opening ceremony and continue until 19.30.

Optional dinner
June 10th at 20.00.
Address: Brew Pub, Vesteregade 29, DK-1456 Copenhagen K.
Walking distance from the venue.
Tickets can be obtained at the congress hospitality desk. Please note transfer is not included for this event.

City Hall reception
June 11th at 18.00.
Address: Rådhuspladsen 1, DK-1550 Copenhagen V.
Walking distance from the venue. Tickets can be obtained at the congress hospitality desk.
Please note transfer is not included for this event.

Congress dinner
June 12th at 19.00.
Address: Bredgade 28, DK-1260 Copenhagen K.
Tickets can be obtained at the congress hospitality desk.
Please note transfer is not included for this event.

Breaks
Coffee, tea and refreshments are served during coffee breaks in the exhibition area.

Lunches
Lunch is included on Monday 11th of June and Tuesday 12th of June.

Congress badges
Your personal badge is your entrance ticket to all sessions and you are asked to wear it throughout the congress. Should you misplace your badge, a replacement badge can be obtained at the congress hospitality desk.

Registration-hospitality desk opening hours
Sunday June 10th from 14.00 until 19.00
Monday June 11th from 8.00 until 18.00
Tuesday June 12th from 8.00 until 18.00
Wednesday June 13th from 8.00 until 13.00
Telephone / mobile: Berrit + 45 2635 1415
Programme

Sunday June 10, 2012

14:00-19:00 Registration - Hospitality Desk Open

17:00-18:30 Opening Ceremony Plenum 8/10 & 9/11

Opening Speech: A 350 Year Young Woman - Vermeer's Girl with a Pearl Earring
Keeper of Conservation, Director Jørgen Wadum
National Gallery of Denmark (SMK) & Centre for Art Technological Studies and Conservation (CATS)

18:30-19:30 Reception (Snacks and drinks)

20:00 Optional dinner at Brew Pub Restaurant

Monday June 11, 2012

08:00-18:00 Registration - Hospitality Desk Open

08:30-10:00 Keynote Presentations Plenum 8/10 & 9/11

Chair: Finn Rønholt
K1-1 Differences in the health and survival of women and men: Dilemmas that require action?
Professor Kaare Christensen
The Danish Aging Research Center, University of Southern Denmark

K2-1 Old Brain, New Demands on Information Processing: A Dilemma?
Professor Lars Nyberg
Departments of Radiation Sciences and Integrative Medical Biology, Umeå University

10:00-10:30 Coffee Break in the exhibition area

10:30-11:15 States of the Art Lecture Plenum 8/10 & 9/11

Chair Kirsten Damgaard
SA1-1 Dilemmas in the ageing bones
Professor Peter Schwarz
Glostrup hospital

SA2-1 Clothing and the embodiment of age: Why do clothes matter?
Professor Julia Twigg
University of Kent

11:30-12:30 Oral Session 1.1 - Geriatric patients I Plenum 8/10

Chair Kirsten Damgaard
O1.1-1 Barriers to a person-centred care for older patients with cognitive impairment in acute care.
RNT, MSc, PhD student Anita Nilsson
Umeå universitet
RNT, Professor Birgit H. Rasmussen, RN, Associate Professor David Edwardsson

11:45-12:00 O1.1-2 Metabolic syndrome and associated factors among South Korean Older adults
Professor Seung-youn Hong
Kangnam Univ

12:00-12:15 O1.1-3 Orthostatic hypotension - significance of measurement duration in geriatric inpatients
MD Heidi Pedersen
Gentofte Hospital
MD, PhD Jeppe Petersen, MD, PhD Marianne Kirchhoff

12:15-12:30 O1.1-4 Similarities and differences in characteristics in elderly patients admitted to an acute geriatric unit, an orthogeriatric unit and a department og geriatric psychiatry
Mette Irene Martinussen
Diakonhjemmet hospital
Kari Midtbø Kristiansen, Marianne Dahl, Anette Hylén Ranhoff, Thomas Svensen, Bernhard Lorentzen, Luska Fjeld Solheim

11:30-12:30 Oral Session 1.2 - Home care and participation Plenum 9/11

Chair: Eigil Boll Hansen

11:30-11:45 O1.2-1 Older volunteers help improve quality of life through out-of-home activity intervention among older people with severe mobility limitations: a randomized controlled trial.
Professor Taila Rantanen
Gerontology Research Center and Department of Health Sciences, University of Jyväskylä
PHD Merja Rantaläkkö, MSc Irma Ayräväinen, MSc Hanneke Kahlil, Ms Sini Henriks, MSc Johanna Gronen, Taina-Mari Lyra, PhD Marja Vaarama

11:45-12:00 O1.2-2 Help to self-help as principle and as everyday practice
Dr. Leena Eskelinen
AKF
Eigil Boll Hansen, Hanne Marline Dahl

12:00-12:15 O1.2-3 The outcome of focusing on a principle of help to self-help in the provision of home care
Dr. Eigil Boll Hansen
AKF, Danish Institute of Governmental Research
Dr. Leena Eskelinen, Professor Hanne Marline Dahl

12:15-12:30 O1.2-4 Active citizenship and service voucher for the elderly
Kirs Kuusinen-James
The Centre of expertise onn social work, Verso

11:30-12:30 Oral Session 1.3 - Inter generations and family relations Room 1

Chair: Catharina Nord

11:30-11:50 O1.3-1 Intergenerational relations materialized
Dr. Catharina Nord
Linköping university

11:50-12:10 O1.3-2 The materialized connection of objects to other generations for elderly people living at home who are reducing their material room in old age
Dr. Asa Larsson
Linköpings universitet

12:10-12:30 O1.3-3 Cherished objects as materialized links between generations
Anna Whitaker
National Institute for the Study of Ageing and Later Life, Dep. of Social and Welfare Studies

11:30-12:30 Oral Session 1.4 - Inter generations and family relations

Chair: Catharina Nord

11:30-11:50 O1.4-1 Intergenerational relations materialized
Dr. Catharina Nord
Linköping university

11:50-12:10 O1.4-2 The materialized connection of objects to other generations for elderly people living at home who are reducing their material room in old age
Dr. Asa Larsson
Linköpings universitet

12:10-12:30 O1.4-3 Cherished objects as materialized links between generations
Anna Whitaker
National Institute for the Study of Ageing and Later Life, Dep. of Social and Welfare Studies
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:30-12:30</td>
<td>Oral Session 1.4 - Psychiatry, technology, BMI</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Plenum 9/11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chair: Finn Riis Rønholt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30-11:45</td>
<td>O1.4.1 Active outdoor in inpatient geriatric psychiatry - experiences and data from development of a model</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Marianne Thorsen Gonzalez</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diakonhjemmet University College</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RN Marianne Larsen, PT Luna Myhra, MHS: Kari Midtbø Kristiansen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:45-12:00</td>
<td>O1.4.2 Quality registry in The Viken Research Network for Geriatric Psychiatry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSc Kari Midtbø Kristiansen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diakonhjemmet Hospital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSc/Head of dep. Bernhard Lorentzen, MSc/Head of dep. Bodil McPherson, Head of dep. Terje Rast, Psy. Helene Skarøe, Professor Knut Engesdal, MD Inger-Marie Tjønns, Head of unit Trude Teigen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00-12:15</td>
<td>O1.4.3 Sticks – Innovative Concepts for Memory Support, Reminiscence and Health Promotion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Professor Arnti Karato</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Department of Social Research, University of Helsinki</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MA Pålki Kuusman, PhD Helmi Nélén, PhD Satu Pekkarinen, PhD Rasa Valve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:15-12:30</td>
<td>O1.4.4 Body Mass Index and Survival in the Very Old</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Plenum 8/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Anna Dahl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Department of Medical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Karolinska Institutet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PhD Elizabeth Fath, PhD Marie Ernsth-Braval, PhD Dina Gristfors, PhD Niam Ram</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30-12:30</td>
<td>Oral Session 1.5 - Cognitive functioning</td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chair: Jon Snædal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30-11:45</td>
<td>O1.5.1 Functioning over time in persons with MCI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PhD student Annicka Hedman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Karolinska Institutet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PhD, Professor Louise Nygård, Associate professor, Professor Ole Almquist, PhD, Associate professor Anders Kattorp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:45-12:00</td>
<td>O1.5.2 Evidence of sleep apnea in MCI/Mild dementia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Jon Snædal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Geriatric Department, Landspital University Hospital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PhD Kristin Hannevstot, Prof Thorarinn Gislason, PhD Annie Arvidsson, ATT Josefsen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00-12:15</td>
<td>O1.5.3 Occupational and Leisure Time Engagement at Midlife and Cognitive Functioning in Advanced Old Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Ross Andel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>University of South Florida</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Merrill Silberston, Ingmar Kareholt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:15-12:30</td>
<td>O1.5.4 The joint association of physical activity and BMI in mid-life with cognitive function in late life</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Milan Gudjonsson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Landspital University Hospital, Gerontological Research Institute</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MD Sigurðbjörn Björnsson, MD Björn Elmarsson, MD Jon Snædal, PhD Jane Szczynski, PhD Thor Aspelund, MD Vilmundur Gudason, MD Tamara B. Harris, PhD Lenore J. Launer, MD Palm V. Jonsson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30-12:30</td>
<td>Oral Session 1.6 - Psycho-social well-being 1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chair: Boo Johanson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30-11:45</td>
<td>O1.6.1 A Five-Year Panel Study of Relationships between Subjective Age and Mental Wellbeing in the Second Half of Life</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marijke Vanstraten</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOVA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sven Olov Dahlström, Astri Sye</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:45-12:00</td>
<td>O1.6.2 The importance of social support in the associations between psychological distress and somatic health problems and socio-economic factors among older adults living at home: A cross sectional study</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Associate Professor Hege Boen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diakonhjemmet University College, Department of Nursing and Health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Professor emeritus Odd Steffen Dalgaard, Professor Espen Bjørnsson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00-12:15</td>
<td>O1.6.3 Older persons with borderline mental disorders: risk factors in North of Russia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Professor Andrey Soloviev</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Northern State Medical University</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Professor Irina Novikova, Victor Mestechko</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:15-12:30</td>
<td>O1.6.4 Shifts of normal aging phenotypes between young old and old - old.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Yasuyuki Gendo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Osaka University Graduate School of Human Sciences</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Takeki Nakagawa, Miss Yoshiko Ishoka, Dr. Madoka Ogawa, Dr. Kei Kamide, Dr. Kazunori Iriebe, Masa Yuki Masu, Dr. Mitsuhi Takayama, Dr. Yasumichi Arai, Dr. Ryutaro Takahashi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30-12:30</td>
<td>Oral Session 1.7 - Falls, risk and prevention</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chair: Susanne Stabel Gren</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30-11:45</td>
<td>O1.7.1 Discursive constructions of falls prevention: discourses of active aging versus old age as disease</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PhD-Student Lotte Eron</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Department of Communication and Psychology, Aalborg University</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Anita Lüch, Professor Lone Tanggaard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:45-12:00</td>
<td>O1.7.2 Predictive validity and cut-off scores in four diagnostic tests for falls – a study in frail older people at home</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PT, MSc, PhD student Ulla Möller Olsson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lund University</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RN, PhD, Associate Professor Ulf Jakobsson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00-12:15</td>
<td>O1.7.3 Fear of falling and coexisting sensory difficulties as predictors of mobility decline in older women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anne Viljanen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>University of Jyväskylä, Department of Health Sciences, Gerontology Research Center</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PhD Jenni Kuhola, PhD Merja Rantakallio, MD, PhD Maija Kokkamies, MD, PhD Jukka Kaprio, PhD Taina Rantanen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:15-12:30</td>
<td>O1.7.4 Title Fall-related information seeking behavior among elderly internet-users</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marjan Askari</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AMC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S Edami, S Medlock, S de Rooy, A Abu-Hanna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30-13:45</td>
<td>Nonpharma Symposium</td>
<td>8/10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chair: Finn Riis Rønholt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drug interactions and renal failure limit the choice of pain medication in the elderly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MD, PhD Kari Petri Laine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30-13:45</td>
<td>Nutricia Symposium</td>
<td>9/11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chair: Susanne Stabel Gren</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nutritional options for treatment of sarcopenia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prof. MD, PhD Tommy Cederholm &amp; Senior Researcher Anne Marie Beck</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30-13:45</td>
<td>Lunch in the exhibition area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13:45-15:15 Symposium Session 1.1 - Reforming old age care across Europe: Comparing processes and strategies

Chair: Viola Bura and Tine Rostgaard

S1.1-1 Reform strategies in home care for elderly in Europe
Professor Tine Rostgaard
University of Aalborg

S1.1-2 Developments of home care policies in Ireland
Professor Virpi Timonen
Trinity College Dublin

S1.1-3 Reforms of long-term care policies in EU countries: an interpretation
Professor Costanza Ranci
Politecnico di Milano
Associate Professor Emmanuele Pavolini

S1.1-4 Reforming old age care across Europe: comparing processes and strategies
Dr-Viola Bura
University of Aarhus
Prof Dr Hanne Marlene Dahl

13:45-15:15 Symposium Session 1.2 - Assessment, evaluation and experience of function, physical activity and exercise: A challenge in ageing and different contexts

Chair: Astrid Bergland and Birgitta Langhammer

S1.2-1 Applicability and Effects of Physical Exercise among Older People With Dementia in Residential Care Facilities
PhD Erik Rosendahl
Glima University
PhD Håkan Lüttrup, PhD Michael Svenn

S1.2-2 Progressive resistance training for women 90+
PhD Student Gro Ildand
Oslo University College

S1.2-3 The reliability and validity of clinical walking speed measurements in elderly people: a systematic review
PhD Elisabet Rydvik
Karolinska Institutet
PhD A Bergland, PhD, Senior researcher L Forsen, PhD K Fränklin

S1.2-4 The Efficacy of Counseling and Progressive Resistance Home-Exercises on Adherence, Health-Related Quality of Life and Function after Discharge from a Geriatric Day-Hospital
Msc Therese Brovold
Oslo and Akershus University College
Professor Dawn Skelton, Professor, PhD Astrid Bergland

S1.2-5 Prolonged strength training after hip fracture: a randomized controlled trial
PhD H. Sylliaa
Oslo and Akershus University College
PhD student T Brovold, Professor TB Wyller, Professor A Bergland

13:45-15:15 Symposium Session 1.3 - Better care for fragility fracture

Chair: Anette Hylén Ranhoff

S1.3-1 The best repair of fragility fractures - a few aspects
Professor, orthopaed., DDr.med. Jes Bruun Lauritzen
Bispebjerg Hospital, University of Copenhagen
Polymer chemist, card scientist Sune Lund Spanning, consultant, PhD, Clinical Biochemistry Henrik Jørgensen, Research nurse Troels Rix, Head of orthopaedic department Bemm Duus

S1.3-2 Medical care for older hip fracture patients
Professor MD Anette Hylén Ranhoff
Diakonhjemmet hospital

Nurse Mette Martinsen, Ludwig F. Solheim

S1.3-3 No difference in anticholinergic activity in CSF and serum between hip fracture patients with and without delirium
MD Leiv Otto Watne
Oslo University Hospital
MD, PhD student Roanna I Hall, MD, PhD student Bjørn Erik Neerland, Professor MD, PhD Johan Rødjer, MD, PhD Frede Frihagen, Professor, PhD Espen Mølken, Professor MD, PhD Alasdair M H MacLullich, Professor MD, PhD Torger Brun Wyller, MD, PhD Vibeke Jølde

S1.3-4 Secondary prevention of falls and fractures - an update
Professor Timo Strandberg
Universities of Helsinki and Diku

S1.3-5 Putting up a holistic integrated service for older patients with fragility fractures
MD Maria Nustø
Seinäjoki Central Hospital
Symposium Session 1.6 - The ethnic/migration lens: Expanding the gerontological imagination

Chair: Sandra Torres

S1.6-1 Not (just) ‘old’; identity, migration, old age and the gerontological imagination
PhD Candidate Laura Machat-From
Linköping University

S1.6-2 Media representations of culture-appropriate care and of ethnic ‘Otherness’; a study of Swedish newspaper articles on elderly care
Professor Sandra Torres
Uppsala University
Researcher Jonas Lindblom

S1.6-3 Transnational relationships in old age
PhD Candidate Sara J. Heikkinen
University of Tampere

S1.6-4 “The best situation would be to be together with my entire family”: The emotion work and kin work of older refugees in transnational families
PhD Candidate Marth Kristin Gulbekk Markussen
Akershus University College of Applied Sciences

S1.6-5 Understandings of social inequality in old age: how can the ethnic/ migration lens expand the gerontological imagination?
Professor Sandra Torres
Uppsala University

Symposium Session 1.7 - Social capital, neighbourhood and well-being of older adults

Chair: Tine Poulsen

S1.7-1 Social capital and self-rated health among older people in Western Finland and Northern Sweden: A multilevel analysis
PhD Fredrica Nyqvist
National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL)

S1.7-2 Social capital, neighborhoods and health - the significance of gender and age*
PhD, Senior Lecturer Malin Eriksson
Umeå University

S1.7-3 How does the relationship between social capital and health change with age?
PhD Candidate Julie Norstrand
Baston College

S1.7-4 Aspects of Social Capital and the Impact on Mortality 8 Years after Among Older Adults
PhD Student Tine Poulsen
Københavns Universitet

S1.6-4 Expanding the gerontological imagination?
PhD Candidate Marith
The emotion work and kin work of older refugees in transnational families

S1.6-5 "The best situation would be to be together with my entire family": The emotion work and kin work of older refugees in transnational families
PhD Candidate Marth Kristin Gulbekk Markussen
Akershus University College of Applied Sciences

S1.6-6 Understandings of social inequality in old age: how can the ethnic/ migration lens expand the gerontological imagination?
Professor Sandra Torres
Uppsala University

Chair: Sandra Torres

S1.6-1 Not (just) ‘old’; identity, migration, old age and the gerontological imagination
PhD Candidate Laura Machat-From
Linköping University

S1.6-2 Media representations of culture-appropriate care and of ethnic ‘Otherness’; a study of Swedish newspaper articles on elderly care
Professor Sandra Torres
Uppsala University
Researcher Jonas Lindblom

S1.6-3 Transnational relationships in old age
PhD Candidate Sara J. Heikkinen
University of Tampere

S1.6-4 “The best situation would be to be together with my entire family”: The emotion work and kin work of older refugees in transnational families
PhD Candidate Marth Kristin Gulbekk Markussen
Akershus University College of Applied Sciences

S1.6-5 Understandings of social inequality in old age: how can the ethnic/ migration lens expand the gerontological imagination?
Professor Sandra Torres
Uppsala University

Symposium Session 1.7 - Social capital, neighbourhood and well-being of older adults

Chair: Tine Poulsen

S1.7-1 Social capital and self-rated health among older people in Western Finland and Northern Sweden: A multilevel analysis
PhD Fredrica Nyqvist
National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL)

S1.7-2 Social capital, neighborhoods and health - the significance of gender and age*
PhD, Senior Lecturer Malin Eriksson
Umeå University

S1.7-3 How does the relationship between social capital and health change with age?
PhD Candidate Julie Norstrand
Baston College

S1.7-4 Aspects of Social Capital and the Impact on Mortality 8 Years after Among Older Adults
PhD Student Tine Poulsen
Københavns Universitet

S1.6-4 Expanding the gerontological imagination?
PhD Candidate Marith
The emotion work and kin work of older refugees in transnational families

S1.6-5 "The best situation would be to be together with my entire family": The emotion work and kin work of older refugees in transnational families
PhD Candidate Marth Kristin Gulbekk Markussen
Akershus University College of Applied Sciences

S1.6-6 Understandings of social inequality in old age: how can the ethnic/ migration lens expand the gerontological imagination?
Professor Sandra Torres
Uppsala University
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Room</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17:00-17:15</td>
<td>O2.2.4 The view of illness of older persons with diabetes mellitus</td>
<td>Room 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Tasana Chouwattanapakorn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chulalongkorn University</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ms. Sapin Sunyawong</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:15-17:30</td>
<td>O2.2.5 Better cooperation - better care deliveryfor the frailest elderly</td>
<td>Room 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marie Bergstrom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The city of Stockholm, the district of Hägersten-Liljeholmen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:15-17:30</td>
<td>Oral Session 2.3 - images of ageing</td>
<td>Room 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chair: Myra Lewinter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:15-16:30</td>
<td>O2.3.1 Constructions of age in variety of cultural contexts and the consequences for leading an ageing workforce</td>
<td>Room 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Professor Cordula Braedel-Kühner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Karlsruhe International University</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Constructions of age in variet Marjo Wallin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:30-16:45</td>
<td>O2.3.2 &quot;As time goes by&quot;?</td>
<td>Room 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Myra Lewinter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Department of Sociology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:45-17:00</td>
<td>O2.3.3 Older people on the agenda</td>
<td>Room 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Kirsi Lumme-Sandt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>University of Tampere</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:00-17:15</td>
<td>O2.3.4 Conceptions and tendencies of age discrimination among elderly people in Finland and Sweden</td>
<td>Room 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fredrik Snellman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Umed University</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PhD Mikael Nygard, PhD Susanne Jüngerstam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:15-17:30</td>
<td>O2.3.5 The politicization of age discrimination</td>
<td>Room 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PhD, university lecturer Mikael Nygard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Åbo Akademi University</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PhD, researcher Fredrik Snellman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:15-17:30</td>
<td>Oral Session 2.4 - Nutrition and vitamin status</td>
<td>Room 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chair: Anne Marie Beck</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:15-16:30</td>
<td>O2.4.1 Nutritional risk (NRS2002) and low BMI was associated with increased mortality for patients in a university hospital. A one year follow-up.</td>
<td>Room 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Randi J Tangvik</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Haukeland University-Hospital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Professor Anne Bert Guttemann, Professor Grethe S Tøll, Biostatistician PhD Roy Mindå Nilsson, Statistician Andreas Henriksen, Professor Anette Hylen Rainhoff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:30-16:45</td>
<td>O2.4.2 Trends in nutritional status and caring practices among service house and nursing home residents in Helsinki 2003 - 2011</td>
<td>Room 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Helena Soin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services for Elderly city of Helsinki</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PhD Seja Muininen, Qis Maria Suominen, PhD Nina Savikko, Med. student Marjo Halttunen, MD, PhD Kaisu Pitkäinen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:45-17:00</td>
<td>O2.4.3 Use of vitamins and trace elements among older people in helsink - population based survey in 1999 and 2009</td>
<td>Room 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RN, PhD Nina Savikko</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>University of Helsinki</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MD, PhD Kaisu Pitkäinen, MD, PhD Reijo Tiika, MD, PhD Tiina Strandberg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:00-17:15</td>
<td>O2.4.4 Dental professionals' identification of elderly patients at risk for cardiovascular diseases and high plasma glucose</td>
<td>Room 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Göran Friman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Department of Dental Medicine, Karolinska Institutet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Associate Professor Inger Wärth, Professor Gunnar Nilsson, PhD Margareta Hultin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
16:15-17:30 Oral Session 2.7 - Hip fracture I Room 13

Chair: Timo Strandberg

16:15-16:30 O2.7.1 Will comprehensive geriatric work-up during the index stay improve mobility at 4 months in hip fracture patients?
Professor Olav Sletvold
Norwegian University of Science and Technology
Anders Prestmo, Permile Thingstad, Kristin Taraldsen, Lars Gunnar Johnsen, Jarunn I. Helbostad, Ingrid Saltvedt

16:30-16:45 O2.7.2 Rehabilitation to Elderly Patients with new Hip
Dr. Britta Hordam
University College

16:45-17:00 O2.7.3 Progressive strength exercise is feasible and seems very effective when commenced shortly after hip fracture surgery
Physiotherapist Jan Overgaard
Team Rehabilitation, LoFland Community
Ph.d., Senior Researcher Morten Tange Kristensen

17:00-17:15 O2.7.4 Changes in quality of life among older patients one year after hip fracture
Associate professor Else Vangen Grue
Diakonhjemmet University College, Department of Nursing and Health

18:00-20:00 Welcome reception at the City Hall of Copenhagen

Tuesday June 12, 2012

Chair: Anne Leonora Blaakilde

08:30-08:45 O3.1-1 Aging and Health Practices Between Two Cultures
Visiting scholar Susan Yazzi
Akdeniz University
Research assistant Signe Gronwald Petersen, Postdoc Arne Leonora Blaakilde

08:45-09:00 O3.1-2 Living In-between and Doing Health
PhD Candidate Beate Lie Sverre
Buskerud University College
PhD, BN Grethe Elerszcn, PhD Kari Nyheim Solbrøkke

09:00-09:15 O3.1-3 Aging and Health Practices Between Two Cultures
Anne Leonora Blaakilde
Center for Healthy Ageing, University of Copenhagen
Visiting Scholar, Dr. Susan Yazzi, Research Assistant, MA Signe Gronwald Petersen, Postdoc, Ph.d. Anne Leonora Blaakilde

09:15-09:30 O3.1-4 Aging in South Australia: Continuity and change in the caring practices of ageing Italian migrants in South Australia.
Dr. Daniela Cosmini-Rose
Dept. of Language Studies, Flinders University

09:45-10:00 O3.1-5 The invisibility leaders:
Dr. Aurora Kaplan
Netanya Academic College
Dr. Rachel Sharaby

08:30-10:00 Symposium Session 2.1 - Policy, research and practice in the care of elderly people with complex health problems and severe needs. Experiences in the Nordic countries

Plenum 8/10

Chair: Lennarth Johansson and Mats Thorslund

S2.1.1 Providing eldercare to people with complex health problems and severe needs - highlights from an ongoing national evaluation study in Sweden
Senior Researcher Lennarth Johansson
Aging Research Center
PhD Mats Thorslund

S2.1.2 The care of frail older people in Iceland
Associate professor Sigurgeir Sigurbjörnsdóttir
University of Iceland

S2.1.3 Policy, practice and research in Denmark on care for older people with complex problems
Professor Egiol Boll Hansen
AKF, Danish Institute of Governmental Research

S2.1.4 Policy, research and practice in the services for frail elderly people in Finland
MD, PhD Matti Mäkelä
National Institute for Health and Welfare
MD, PhD Harri Ferre-Sovari, PhD, Anja Nora

S2.1.5 The coordination reform© in Norway - a step forward or backward for the elderly patient?
Professor Tor Inge Romøren
Gjøvik University College

08:30-10:00 Symposium Session 2.2 - Provision of assistive technology to support cognitive functioning in persons with dementia, and to reduce the care burden for family carers

Plenum 9/11

Chair: Thorild Holthe

S2.2.1 The importance of Nordic collaboration in the area of dementia and welfare technology
Occupational Therapist and Project Coordinator Ingela Månsön
The Swedish Institute of Assistive Technology

S2.2.2 Successful use and provision of Assistive Technology (AT) for persons with dementia - Results from a Nordic research project
Occupational Therapist Astrid Andersen
The Norwegian Centre for Research, Education and Service Development

S2.2.3 A dilemma in using GPS solutions for localisation of people with dementia
BScE. Henrik Svenson
Danish Centre for Assistive Technology

S2.2.4 Assistive technology (AT) to support younger people with dementia and their family carers in everyday living: Dilemmas and challenges
Occupational Therapist MsC Torhild Holthe
The Norwegian Centre for Research, Education and Service Development

S2.2.5 People living with dementia and use of technology: ethical aspects
PhD Päivi Topo
University of Jyväskylä

S2.2.6 Adaptation and assistive technology are essential elements in rehabilitation of persons with dementia. Presentation of themes from a new book about (2012) rehabilitation and dementia
Occupational Therapist MsC Lilly Jensen
Danish Centre for Assistive Technology
08:30-10:00 Symposium Session 2.3 - Ageing in small rural communities: Dilemmas for western countries Room 2

Chair: Jeni Warburton
S2.3-1 Marginalized or Aging-Well? Discourses on rural aging in Canada
Professor Norah Keating
Department of Human Ecology, University of Alberta

S2.3-2 Single older men in rural Sweden: Norms of masculinity
Dr Magnus Nilsson
Karlstad University

S2.3-3 Multiple disadvantage and social cohesion: a challenge for rural elders?
Professor Vanessa Burholt
Centre for Innovative Ageing, Swansea University

S2.3-4 Rapidly growing grey: local governance responses to social participation for ageing rural populations
Dr Rachel Winterton
John Richards Initiative, La Trobe University

S2.3-5 Construction of ageing in the Faeroe Island
PhD Student Ava Rain
NISAL, Linköping university/University of the Faeroe Island

08:30-10:00 Symposium 2.4 - Life course in a cultural and psychological perspective Room 3/4

Chair: Christine Swane
S2.4-1 Everyday interpretations of age and the course of life - reading age-diaries of middle-aged and aging persons
PhD Marja Saarenheimo
The Central union for the welfare of the aged

S2.4-2 Nursing home residents’ relationship with nature - past and present
MPh, PhD Eva Algren-Petersen
Municipality of Copenhagen

S2.4-3 Life Histories in Theory and Practice
Dr. phil. Kirsten Thorsen
Buskerud University College

S2.4-4 36500+ days - everyday life of centenarians
PhD Christine E. Swane
EGV Foundation

08:30-10:00 Symposium 2.5 - Measuring outcomes of long-term care: Experiences from Europe Room 12

Chair: Tine Rostgaard
S2.5-1 Measuring outcomes and improving quality in English care homes
Professor Ann Netten
University of Kent at Canterbury
Research Officer Ann-Marie Towers, Research Officer Nick Smith, Dr Julie Beadle-Brown

S2.5-2 Measuring outcomes of home care - Experiences from the Austrian Home Visit and Counselling Programme
Dr Birgit Trukeshitz
Vienna University of Economics and Business
Professor Ulrike Schneider

S2.5-3 Measuring outcomes in home care: Experiences from Finland
MSc Marja Pulliamen
Diasioina University of Applied Sciences
DrPoliSc. Anja Kettunen, Research Professor Iamo Linnosmaa

S2.5-4 Measuring outcomes of home care - Experiences from Denmark
Professor Tine Rostgaard
Aalborg Universitet

08:30-10:00 Symposium Session 2.6 - Sarcopenia Room 13

Chair: Anette Hylen Ranhoff
S2.6-1 Frailty and Sarcopenia
Professor MD Timo Strandberg
Universities of Helsinki and Oulu

S2.6-2 Sarcopenia in hip fracture patients
MD Ole Martin Stolhaug
Haraldsplass hospital
Professor MD Anette Hylen Ranhoff

S2.6-3 The role of sex hormones in the development and treatment of sarcopenia
Professor Sarianna Sipilä
University of Jyväskylä
Researcher Eija Pöllänen, Adjunct Professor Vuokko Kovanen

S2.6-4 Renal function after a 12-week resistance exercise program with protein supplementation in community dwelling older adults.
MD PhD Alfons Ramel
University of Iceland
Arnarson, Olg Geirsdottir, PV Jonsson, I Thorsdottir

S2.6-5 How far is it possible to counteract sarcopenia?
MD Marius Myrstad
Diakonhjemmet sykehus
Professor MD Anette Hylen Ranhoff

10:00-10:30 Coffee break in the exhibition area

10:30-11:30 Oral Session 4.1 - Medication Plenum 8/10

Chair: Carsten Hendriksen

10:30-10:45 O4.1-1 Does the increasing use of statins in older people reflect an indication creep?
Post doc Helle Wallach Kildemoes
University of Copenhagen
Lektor Carsten Hendriksen, Post doc Mikkel Vass, Professor Morten Andersen

10:45-11:00 O4.1-2 Dilemmas in discontinuing medication among elderly people
Michael Nixon
Copenhagen University

11:00-11:15 O4.1-3 Life-Threatening Drug Use, Misuse And Abuse Among Male And Female Older Adults In The United States: 2005-2010
Ms Victoria Albright
RTI International
Dr Jerry Hedge, Dr Al Woodward, Ms Victoria Scott

11:15-11:30 O4.1-4 No cognitive impact of reduced anticholinergic drug score in a frail elderly population
Hege Kersten
Oslo University Hospital, Department of Geriatric medicine
Prof Torger Brunn Wyller, Prof Espen Møliden, Prof Knut Engedal
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:30-11:30</td>
<td>Oral Session 4.2 - Professional care workers</td>
<td>Plenum</td>
<td>Room 9/11</td>
<td>Chair: Hanne Marlene Dahl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30-10:50</td>
<td>O4.2.1 Nurses’ self-assessed competence in gerontological nursing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Priit Tikkaknen, JAMK University of Applied Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:50-11:10</td>
<td>O4.2.2 Physical pain in formal caregivers of dependent older people</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Margarida Pinto, Ercola Superior de Saude da Universidade de Aveiro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:10-11:30</td>
<td>O4.2.3 The Strains in Dementia Care Scale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Michael Bird, DSDC, Bangor University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30-11:30</td>
<td>Oral Session 4.3 - Death and dying</td>
<td>Room 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chair: Peter Øberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30-10:50</td>
<td>O4.3.1 Slow codes - do we have a problem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Trygve Johannes Søvareid, Diakonhjemmet hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:50-11:10</td>
<td>O4.3.2 Pain management in dying hospitalized patients: A comparison of the young old and the oldest old patients RN, PhD Student Simon A. Steinadal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Diakonhjemmet University College, Institute of Nursing and Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:10-11:30</td>
<td>O4.3.3 Existential issues in palliative care, Experiences of assistant nurses Dr. Elizabeth Åhberg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>National Board of Health and Welfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30-11:30</td>
<td>Oral Session 4.4 - Informal care giving I</td>
<td>Room 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chair: Gerdt Sundström</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30-10:50</td>
<td>O4.4.1 Up against a challenge of providing pre-discharge resources for family carers of older patients: The process of developing a user-friendly eUP website Lisa Low</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Chinese University of Hong Kong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:50-11:10</td>
<td>O4.4.2 The strains and gains of caregiving: The effect of providing personal care to a parent on a range of indicators of psychological well-being Thomas Hansen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NOVA: Norwegian Social Research, Britt Slaevid, Raskin Ingebritsen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:10-11:30</td>
<td>O4.4.3 Does Policy reflect Reality: Australian attitudes to the provision of formal and informal care Dr. Suzanne Hodgkin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>La Trobe University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30-11:30</td>
<td>Oral Session 4.5 - Depression</td>
<td>Room 3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chair: Hanne Pedersen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30-10:50</td>
<td>O4.5.1 Depressive symptoms among older people: A 15-year follow-up Sinh Eloranta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PhD, Adjunct Professor Seja Anne, PhD Siri Eloranta, PhD Sui Rovás, MSc, Statistician Hannu Isohovi, M.D., Professor Matti Virtanen, M.D., Professor Aapo Lehtonen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:50-11:10</td>
<td>O4.5.2 A randomized controlled trial of a senior centre group programme for increasing social support and preventing depression in elderly people living at home in Norway Associate Professor Hege Been</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Diakonhjemmet University College, Department of Nursing and Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:10-11:30</td>
<td>O4.5.3 The association of mid-life physical activity with late-life depressive symptoms Dr. Milan Gudjonsson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Landspitali University Hospital, Gerontological Research Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30-11:30</td>
<td>Oral Session 4.6 - Physical exercise I</td>
<td>Room 12</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chair: Minna Mänty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30-10:50</td>
<td>O4.6.1 Nordic Walking for Geriatric Rehabilitation: A Randomized Pilot Trial MSc Sabrina Figueredo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>McGill University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:50-11:10</td>
<td>O4.6.2 Gait speed has a closer association with physical function when adding a cognitive task Physiotherapist, PhD Student Bård Bogen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>University of Bergen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:10-11:30</td>
<td>O4.6.3 The association between older adults’ personal goals and physical activity Millia Saajanhko</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gerontology Research Center, Department of Health Sciences, University of Jyväskylä</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30-11:30</td>
<td>Oral Session 4.7 - Rehabilitation</td>
<td>Room 13</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chair: Jette Thuesen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30-10:45</td>
<td>O4.7.1 Identity Work in Geriatric Rehabilitation Jette Thuesen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Roskilde Universitet, Center for Sundhedstrænemeforskning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45-11:00</td>
<td>O4.7.2 Training the frail body: An exercise of hope Louise Scheel Thomsen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dep. for Ethnology &amp; Center for Healthy Aging, University of Copenhagen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00-11:15</td>
<td>O4.7.3 Older Women’s descriptions of how they activate themselves in their everyday living and what will promote their activity abilities. PhD candidate Sara Cederbom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Midårdalens university</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lektor Petra van Heidenk Vågset, Professor Anne Söderlund, Associate Professor Maja Söderbäck</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11:15-11:30  
O4.7-4  Examples of everyday rehabilitation – from a theoretical perspective  
Annofie Mahrs-Taffe  
Linköpings University, National Institute for the Study of Ageing and Later Life

11:45-12:45  
Oral Session 5.1 - Dementia care I  
Plenum 8/10  
Chair: Elizabeth Rosted

11:45-12:00  
O5.1-1  Cognitive development in adult children of Alzheimer's patients. A neuropsychological reassessment: A seven-year follow up  
Magnus Johannson  
Lund University Hospital  
Neuropsychologist Självförsvar, MD Jón Snædal, MD Pálmi Jónsson, MD Sigurbjörg Björnsson, Director at deCODE genetics Portlakur Jónsson

12:00-12:15  
O5.1-2  People with dementia and the National Gallery of Australia  
Dr. Michael Bird  
OSDC, Bangor University  
Annaleise Blair, Dr. Sarah MacPherson, Dr. Katrina Anderson

12:15-12:30  
O5.1-3  The importance of sensory garden and therapeutic horticulture in dementia care: A scoping review  
Dr. Marianne Thorsen Gonzalez  
University of Oslo, Institute of Health and Society  
Dr. Marianne Thorsen Gonzalez

12:30-12:45  
O5.1-4  Physical activity for people with dementia  
Anders Møller Jensen  
VIOLA / VIA University College  
Dr. Anders Møller Jensen

11:45-12:45  
Oral Session 5.2 - Quality of home care services  
Plenum 9/11  
Chair: Tine Røstad

11:45-12:00  
O5.2-1  The exhausting dilemmas faced by home care service providers when enhancing participation among older adults receiving home care.  
Dr. Kjersti Vik  
Sør-Trøndelag University College  
Professor Are Hennig Edle

12:00-12:15  
O5.2-2  Mapping systematic reviews in elderly care  
Dr. Gulli Fahtström  
Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare  
Programme officer Emelie Engvall, Programme officer Marie Nyström, Associate professor Gunnar Berghström, Dr. Jenny Rahman

12:15-12:30  
O5.2-3  Taking home care services into everyday life  
PhD Student, Social Educator Aud-Elisabeth Witsø  
Sør-Trøndelag University College  
Dr. Kjersti Vik

12:30-12:45  
O5.2-4  Care satisfaction among older people receiving public care and service, at home or in special accommodation  
PhD, Senior Lecturer Staffan Karlsson  
Lund University  
Professor Anna-Karin Edberg, Associate Professor Ulf Jakobsson, Professor Ingrid Hahn-Halberg

11:45-12:45  
Oral Session 5.3 - Lifelong learning  
Room 1  
Chair: Brit Slagvold

11:45-12:05  
O5.3-1  The Development of an ICT-based Transgenerational Learning Environment in Higher Health Care Education  
Kienevold Lehner  
Carinthia University of Applied Sciences

12:05-12:25  
O5.3-2  Four levels of complexity in reasoning among adults  
Dr. Sofia Kjellström  
Institute of Gerontology, School of Health Science, Jönköping University  
PhD Sara Nora Ross

12:25-12:45  
O5.3-3  Intergenerational Interaction and Learning  
Professor Antonio Fonseca  
Universidade Católica Portuguesa

11:45-12:45  
O5.4 - Informal caregiving II  
Room 2  
Chair: Anneli Sanimäki

11:45-12:00  
O5.4-1  Co-residential parental care-giving  
Dr. Anu Leinonen  
Jyväskylä University

12:00-12:15  
O5.4-2  Caregiving situation and quality of life of older family carers: A comparative study in Finland and Estonia  
Lic.Soc.Sc.Asa Rosengren  
Arcada, University of Applied Sciences  
M.Soc.Sc, PhD student Krista Tammimaa

12:15-12:30  
O5.4-3  The role of social networks on elderly caregivers’ wellbeing: a European cross-country approach  
Daniela Craveiro  
CISC, Centro de Investigação em Ciências Sociais  
Alice Oksana Matos, Roberto Martinez-Pescina, Maria Schouten, Sara Silka, Rita Borges Neves

12:30-12:45  
O5.4-4  Living with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease in later life: dilemmas of family carers  
Dr. Raquel Gabriel  
Escola Superior de Saúde da Universidade de Aveiro  
Dr. Raquel Gabriel, Dr. Alida Marques, Dr. Cristina Jácome

11:45-12:45  
Oral Session 5.5 - Preventive home visits  
Room 3/4  
Chair: Kirsten Avlund

11:45-12:00  
O5.5-1  Health-Promoting Interventions for Persons Aged 80 and Older are Successful in the Short Term  
Susanne Gustafsson  
Sahlgrenska academy, University of Gothenburg  
PhD, MD Katarina Wilhelmsén, PhD Kaja Eklund, Alprof, PhD Gunilla Hedström, PhD Lena Ziden, PhD Gerta Hagglöf Kronér, MS Betina Hågglöf, PhD-Frösde Stende, PhD, Prof. Elisabeth Rothenberg, MD, PhD, Prof. Sten Landahl, PhD Symne Dahnin-kanooff

12:00-12:15  
O5.5-2  Are acceptance rates of a national preventive home visit programme for older people socially imbalanced?  
Dr. Yukari Yamada  
Sahlgrenska academy, University of Gothenburg  
PhD, MD Katarina Wilhelmsén, PhD Kaja Eklund, Alprof, PhD Gunilla Hedström, PhD Lena Ziden, PhD Gerta Hagglöf Kronér, MS Betina Hågglöf, PhD-Frösde Stende, PhD, Prof. Elisabeth Rothenberg, MD, PhD, Prof. Sten Landahl, PhD Symne Dahnin-kanooff

12:15-12:30  
O5.5-3  Preventive home visits for non-westerner elderly citizens in Denmark  
Professor Antonio Fonseca  
Universidade Católica Portuguesa  
Professor Antonio Fonseca
12:30-12:45  
OS.5-4  Older peoples' experiences with preventive home visits in a Norwegian municipality: How do preventive home visits affect older peoples' health and possibility for a good life in their own home?  
PhD student, MNSc, RN Mette Tøien  
Buskerud University College  
Master student, OT Marten Heggelund, MPH, MScPH, RN Bjørg Landmark, PhD, RN Lisbeth Fagerström

11:45-12:05  
Oral Session 5.6 - Physical exercise II  
Room 12

Chair: Nina Beyer

11:45-12:00  
OS.6-1  Effects of Nintendo Wii training on mechanical leg muscle function and postural balance in older adults: a randomized placebo-controlled trial  
Martin Grønbæk Jørgensen  
Department of Geriatrics, Aalborg Hospital  
Uffe Læsøe, Cansten Hendriksen, Ole Nielsen, Per Aagaard

12:00-12:15  
OS.6-2  What factors influence physical activity of older women in retirement communities?  
Gudfinna Björnsdóttir  
Hrafnista

12:15-12:30  
OS.6-3  Effect of a 12-week resistance exercise program on body composition, muscle strength, physical function and glucose metabolism in healthy, prediabetic and diabetic elderly Icelanders.  
Dr. Alfons Ramel  
Unit for Nutrition Research  
Dr Olaf Gansdottir, MSc Atli Arnarson, Dr Kristin Brim, Dr Alfons Ramel, Dr Palma Jonsson, Prof Inga Thorodottir

12:30-12:45  
OS.6-4  Exercise and physical fitness post stroke  
Dr. Associate professor Birgitta Langhammer  
Oslo University College  
Professor Birgitta Lindmark

11:45-12:45  
Oral Session 5.7 - Hip fracture II  
Room 13

Chair: Karen Andersen-Ranberg

11:45-12:00  
OS.7-1  Balance confidence and functional balance are associated with physical disability after hip fracture  
MSc Johanna Edgren  
Gerontology Research Centre, Department of Health Sciences, University of Jyväskylä  
MSc Anu Salapakoski, PhD Ari Heiniönen, PhD Taina Rantanen, MD, PhD Maun Källinen, PhD Eija Portegijs, PhD Mikaela von Bonndorf, PhD Sanna Shironen, PhD Sarianna Spälä

12:00-12:15  
OS.7-2  Increased hip fracture risk in older persons using antidepressants  
Dr. Marit Stordal Bakken  
University of Bergen  
MSc PhD Anders Engeland, MD PhD Lars B. Engesæter, MD PhD Anette Haløy Ramhøj, MD PhD Steinar Hunskaar, MD PhD Sabine Ruths

12:15-12:30  
OS.7-3  Activity-specific balance confidence as a proxy for mobility and balance in older people with a fall-related hip fracture  
Dr. Erja Portegijs  
Gerontology Research Center and Department of Health Sciences, University of Jyväskylä  
MSc Johanna Edgren, MSc Anu Salapakoski, MD PhD Maun Källinen, PhD Taina Rantanen, MD PhD Marijuk Aalen, MD PhD Bica Kvaranta, PhD Sanna Shironen, PhD Sarianna Spälä
14:45-15:00 Oral Session 6.5 - Oldest old

14:45-15:00 Oral Session 6.6 - Physical capacity in later life

14:30-14:45 Oral Session 6.7 - Social life and participation

14:14-14:20 Oral Session 6.5 - Home, housing & environment

14:00-14:15 Oral Session 6.3 - Home, housing & environment

13:30-13:45 Oral Session 6.1 - Centenarian 

13:00-13:15 Oral Session 6.2 - Physical capacity in later life

12:30-12:45 Oral Session 6.0 - Introduction
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16:00-17:30</td>
<td>Oral Session 7.1 - Social life</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:00-16:15</td>
<td>O7.1-1 Time as a structuring condition behind new intimate relationships in later life</td>
<td>Dr. Torebom Bildhjärta</td>
<td>Stockholm University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:30-16:45</td>
<td>O7.1-3 Old, inactive and happy: can a socially unproductive ageing be a successful one?</td>
<td>Rita Borges Neves</td>
<td>Centre of Research for Social Sciences, University of Minho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:45-17:00</td>
<td>O7.1-4 How do different dimensions of social relations fulfil social needs in older people?</td>
<td>Katja Pyynönen</td>
<td>Gerontology Research Center and Department of Health Sciences, University of Jyväskylä</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:00-17:15</td>
<td>O7.1-5 Life as theatre: older transgender persons’ experiences of ageing and gender identity</td>
<td>Anna Siverskog</td>
<td>Nationella Institutet för forskning om äldre och odländer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:00-17:30</td>
<td>Symposium Session 3.1 - Dementia diagnostics in memory clinics in the Nordic and Baltic countries</td>
<td>Plenum B10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:00-17:30</td>
<td>Symposium Session 3.2 - Critical perspectives in need assessment practice(s) in elderly care</td>
<td>Plenum 9/11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:00-17:30</td>
<td>Symposium Session 3.3 - Evaluation of orthogeriatric services in Nordic and Baltic countries</td>
<td>Room 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:00-17:30</td>
<td>Symposium Session 3.4 - Family carers in the welfare state</td>
<td>Room 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
S3.4-3 Frail elderly patients' relatives - what role do they play during hospitalisation?
Senior researcher Tove Lindhardt
Copenhagen University Hospital, Herlev

S3.4-4 Family care and grandmothers in the welfare state
MA, PhD Anne Leonora Blaakilde
University of Copenhagen

S3.4-5 Older Caregivers receiving and providing help.
Associate Professor Sigrun Sigurardottir
University of Iceland
Senior Lecturer Marie Ernsth Bravell, Associate Professor Sigrun Sigurardottir, Senior Lecturer Marie Ernsth Bravell

16:00-17:30 Symposium Session 3.5 - Centenarians in the past and present
Room 3/4
Chair: Bernard Jeune

S3.5-1 Centenarians today: new insights on selection from the Five Countries Oldest-Old Project (5-COOP)
INSERM Research Director Jean-Marie Robine
INSERM

S3.5-2 The Era of Centenarians - The Mortality of Swedish Oldest-Old
PhD Sven Drefahl
Karolinska Institutet
PhD Karin Modig

S3.5-3 Use of medicines among centenarians in Sweden
Phd Student Jonas W. Wastesson
Aging Research Center
Docent, Associate Professor Mats Parker, Professor Johan Fastbom, PhD Mats Thorlund, Associate Professor Kristina Johnell

S3.5-4 Using cardiovascular diseases and medicine consumption to describe morbidity in Danish centenarians
Associate Professor, Senior Consultant Karen Andersen-Ranberg
University of Southern Denmark

S3.5-5 Disability in Danish centenarians: comparing gender-specific data on ADL from surveys of birth cohorts 1895, 1905 and 1910.
Post Doc Sonja Vestergaard
Syddansk Universitet
Professor Kaare Christensen, Associate Professor Bernard Jeune

16:00-17:30 Symposium Session 3.6 - Fatigue in older adults
Room 12
Chair: Kirsten Avlund

S3.6-1 Trends in fatigue 1992-2002-2010/11 among the oldest old in Sweden
PhD Carin Lennartsson
Aging Research Center

S3.6-2 Tiredness in old age: Associated factors and predictors in seven years
MSc M. Nevalainen
MSc M. Koivistoinen, PhD Marja Jylhä

S3.6-3 Fatigability in basic indoor mobility in nonagenarians
PhD Minna Mänty
Københavns University
MSc Anette Ekmann, MSc Mikael Thinggaard, MD, PhD, DMSc Kaare Christensen, DMSc Kirsten Avlund

S3.6-4 Fatigue and cardiovascular health: A study on aging Danish twins
MscPh Anette Ekmann
University of Copenhagen
Post Doc Minna Mänty, PhD Inge Petersen, MD, PhD, DMSc Kaare Christensen, DMSc Kirsten Avlund

S3.6-5 Telomere length - a molecular biomarker for fatigue.
PhD Laila Bendix
University of Southern Denmark
Card. scient. Mikael Thinggaard, PhD Masayuki Kimura, MD Abraham Aviv, MD, PhD, DMSc Kaare Christensen, DMSc Merete Øier, DMSc Kirsten Avlund

19:00 Conference Dinner in Odd Fellow Palæ

Wednesday June 13, 2012

08:00-13:00 Registration - Hospitality Desk Open

09:00-10:30 States of the Art Lecture
Plenum 8/10
Chair: Nina Beyer

SAS-1 Dilemmas in behaviour and physical activity in a gender perspective
Professor Roger A. Fielding
Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy/Tufts University School of Medicine

SAS-1 Social inequality in ageing
PhD Mats Thorlund
Karolinska Institutet

09:00-10:30 States of the Art Lecture
Plenum 9/11
Chair: Eigil Boll Hansen/Tove Lindhardt

SAS-1 Trends in ageing and challenges for the provision of care for older people
Associate Professor Virpi Timonen
Trinity College Dublin

SAS-1 Dilemmas in family care: Learning from the past, looking to the future
Professor Mike Nolan
University of Sheffield

10:30-11:00 Coffee break in the exhibition area

11:00-12:30 Plenary lectures
Plenum 8/10
Chair: Christine Swane

Sohlborg Nordic Prize Lecture
Andrus Vidik Lecture

12:30-13:00 Closing Ceremony
Keynote Abstracts
K1 Differences in the health and survival of women and men: Dilemmas that require action?

Professor Kaare Christensen
The Danish Aging Research Centre
University of Southern Denmark

A rapidly increasing proportion of individuals in the Western world are surviving into their tenth decade - the vast majority are women. There is widespread concern that the basis for this development is the survival of frail and disabled elderly into the highest ages, the so-called "Failure of Success Hypothesis". An alternative hypothesis is that the exceptionally old generally enjoy the "Success of Success", i.e., an increasing proportion of the population living to the highest ages is based on a postponement of physical and cognitive disability. The development is complex due to the "Male-Female Health-Survival Paradox", that is, the fact that females have higher physical disability levels but better survival than men at all ages, making the sex-difference in healthy life span much smaller than the sex-difference in life span. The planning of and policy development for the future care of the oldest-old will be highly dependent on whether one or both genders are experiencing the "Failure of Success" or the "Success of Success" as they reach the highest ages. This scientific knowledge is of fundamental importance for the sustainability of modern societies.

K2 Old Brain, New Demands on Information Processing: A Dilemma?

Professor Lars Nyberg
Departments of Radiation Sciences and Integrative Medical Biology, Umeå University

Memory for well-consolidated facts (semantic memory) shows a positive age gradient. By contrast, episodic long-term memory and working memory decline with advancing age. However, large-scale population-based studies document well-preserved memory functioning in some older individuals. The influential reserve notion holds that individual differences in the brain itself or how people process tasks allow some to cope better than others with brain pathology and hence show preserved memory. In this presentation I will argue that the primary characteristic of successful memory aging is brain maintenance, or relative lack of brain pathology. Evidence for brain maintenance will be discussed at different levels; cellular, neurotransmission, gray- and white-matter integrity, and systems-level activation patterns. Various genetic and lifestyle factors support brain maintenance in aging, and interventions may be designed to promote maintenance of brain structure and function. Collectively, these findings highlight preserved ability of the aging brain/individual to cope with novel information-processing challenges.

State of the Art Abstracts
SA2 Dilemmas in the ageing bones

Professor Peter Schwarz
Glostrup hospital

It is considered a major public health burden due to the large volume of patients who incur fractures as bone fractures not only represent a significant economic burden to society but also a social burden for the individual. A major problem in the prevention of osteoporosis is that osteoporosis rarely causes symptoms until the first significant fracture. Expenditure and time consuming examinations may clarify whether an otherwise healthy person has osteoporosis and hence are at increased risk of fractures in a fall. A DXA scanning and blood tests will show disease conditions associated with osteoporosis. However, controversy exists regarding DXA i.e. who, when and the use of bilateral hip scanning? The mean age at diagnosis of osteoporosis is in the late sixties, and fracture risk and need for fracture prevention rises sharply with increasing age. However, what is the evidence that supports the use of anti-resorptive osteoporosis treatments in the old? Fragility fractures in men constitute a major worldwide public health problem with a life time risk of 13%, because of gender differences in risk factors, pathophysiology and bone structure it cannot be directly inferred that anti-osteoporotic drugs effective in women have the same effect in men. Can we appraise the growing fracture number from a genderperspective and physical activity in a gendererspective.

SA3 Dilemmas in behaviour and physical activity in a gendererspective

Professor Roger A. Fielding
Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy/Tufts University School of Medicine

Physical activity and exercise training have been proposed as possible preventive interventions for frailty as they can target four of the acknowledged frailty criteria: weakness, low physical activity, decreased motor performance, and decreased exercise tolerance. With increasing age, there is a well described decline in voluntary physical activity which is associated with decreases in several measures of exercise tolerance including maximal aerobic capacity, muscle strength, power, and increased fatigue. Data from several randomized controlled trials have shown that exercise can increase muscle mass and power, improve aerobic capacity, and delay fatigue. In addition, more recent evidence suggests that physical activity interventions may improve physical functioning and reduce role disability in “at risk” older adults. The goals of this presentation will be to identify the components of the disablement pathway that are associated with inactivity and to review the current literature on the utility of exercise and physical activity, both aerobic and anaerobic, as an possible intervention for preventing or reversing frailty. In addition, I will discuss critical issues related to adherence to physical activity and discuss potential barriers to adherence. I will also briefly address areas of further research in this area.

SA4 Trends in ageing and challenges for the provision of care for older people

Associate Professor Virpi Timonen
Trinity College Dublin

Populations across the world are growing older, and growth is fastest among the oldest old, the group that is also most likely to need care. Women form the majority in the older groups, and their share increases in line with age. The number of older people living alone has increased considerably, although there is a lot of variation in this respect between countries, with the Nordic countries having particularly high proportions of older people in single-person households. These are well-known, persistent and on-going demographic trends that all societies are dealing with and preparing for. The diversity in responses to the shared challenge of care provision is striking: while some commonalities in countries’ responses can be identified, the differences in responses overshadow shared patterns. Policymakers and societies have therefore made very different choices in response to a common task, providing care to growing numbers of older people with support needs. In addition to demographic change, family changes are exerting a powerful impact on what are the feasible modes of care. While the share of older adults who are married (and married to another, or wedded) is increasing in some countries, it is decreasing in others. The convergence in male and female life expectancies is leading to increased availability of spousal support in some contexts. Spousal carers are increasingly older and hence more likely to have care needs themselves, a development that most countries are not well prepared for, the assumption still being that informal carers are for the most part younger adult children. Will this be the case? In some countries, important differences also persist. In some systems, the share of older people with no children is declining, in others it is rising. Childrens’ employment status also varies greatly between countries, depending among other things on the proportion of women who are in paid work, and this in turn affects the profile of informal caregivers (working vs. non-working carers). Divorce and re-partnering among both ageing parents and adult children also has implications for availability of care, with divorced fathers at a disadvantage when it comes to contact with adult children and availability of care and support from them. The extension in disability-free life expectancy (of which there is evidence in some countries, but by no means universally) does in principle dampen the growth in the volume of care needed. However, these gains are not equally shared across countries or population groups, as better-off older people typically enjoy better health. Further more, some older adults with care needs have higher incomes than older people in the past did, hence enhancing their capacity to purchase care. Attitudes are shifting, too: less deferential and more social older people with greater purchasing power demand better services, in line with their own preferences. The care of older people will therefore increasingly be care by older people, both spousal carers and aging daughter / son carers, and older formal carers. Those who are not (or not exclusively) cared for by their spouses or partners / family members have varying patterns of service use, differentiating by purchasing power and preferences, and by the extent to which the state is involved in financing care. While there has been a strong drive towards allocating services to those with ‘greatest need’, in some systems a large proportion of care services is allocated on ‘social grounds’. Some of these are good grounds (e.g. social isolation, loneliness) in the sense that they clearly merit interventions. The issue of ‘care needs’ therefore calls for more careful attention. When does ‘care’ pertain to the body and the household, and when does it pertain to the person’s social need? Should we differentiate between them? Do resource constraints force care workers to differentiate between them, to the detriment of quality of care and quality of life? These are central questions which are largely unanswered. Virtually all long-term care systems advocate the primacy of home care. However, if home care is to be taken seriously, it must be appropriately regulated and adequately resourced. Given the perception / conviction among most policy makers that no major additional investments can be made into care, much further thought needs to go towards defining the ground on which care is fully or partially paid for. Huge investments are being made into remote/electronic care delivery and monitoring systems, yet little empirical evidence and theorising exists on the extent to which can they replace care provided by people. Challenges in the area of care provision are therefore myriad, and call for re-adjusted efforts on the part of the gerontological research community, ideally within an inter-disciplinary context where social, economic, health and systemic factors are taken into account.

SA5 Social inequality in ageing

Professor Mats Thorlind
Karolinska Institutet

Much of the health diversity found among elderly people can be described in relation to social inequalities. As well as having higher mortality rates, individuals with lower socioeconomic position (SEP) tend to have poorer health and function. However, the mechanisms behind the relationship are not well understood. It is probable that mechanisms and pathways differ for different cultures, different ages and cohorts, and men and women. Education and main occupation during working life are frequently used indicators of SEP. The latter, however, may be less relevant for elderly women who have not worked outside the home. Research has also shown that experiences in utero and during childhood likely contribute to health inequalities in later life. In my presentation I will discuss how choice of SEP indicators affects research results. Indicators to be discussed include indicators of household SEP, education, income, childhood SEP, and the ability to raise a sum of money in a short time. Exploring the influence of different SEP
indicators among old people offers the opportunity to better identify mechanisms and to understand the relative importance of cumulative effects vs. effects that occur at one point in time (e.g., prenatal and childhood conditions). Other topics that will be covered include which indicators of health are more correlated with SEP than others and whether socioeconomic inequalities in health increase with age and over time.

**SA6 Dilemmas in family care**

**SA6 13-06-2012, 09:00 - 10:30, Plenum 9/11**

Professor Mike Nolan

*University of Sheffield*

This paper will provide a conspectus of research, policy and practice in the field of family care over the last 25 years. It will trace major trends and chart advances in our understanding of the experiences of family carers and the person they support, considering how formal service systems can best work in partnership with family carers and older people. It will highlight limitations in current conceptualisations of family care and service responses to their needs and identify future directions for research and practice with a particular emphasis on relational models.
S1.1 Reforming old age care across Europe: Comparing processes and strategies
Chair: Viola Burea and Tine Rostgaard

S1.1-1 11-06-2012, 13:45-15:15, Plenum 8/10
Reform strategies in home care for elderly in Europe
Professor Tine Rostgaard
University of Aalborg

The paper addresses the main reform strategies in home care for elderly in Europe. The paper is based on a research cooperation of nine European countries, LIVINDHOME, and provides an empirical overview of drivers of changes and responses in the organisation, provision, regulation and quality of home care, as well as the theoretical implications for the study of home care. The countries included in the study are Norway, Sweden, Finland, Italy, Austria, Denmark, England, Ireland and Germany. The objective of the study was to provide a timely overview of recent reforms in the organisation and governance of home care systems, and to elucidate what are the intended and unintended results of the reforms, in particular how reforms have affected quality of care. The project is based on national accounts of reforms in home care, using national policy documents and statistics.

S1.1-2 11-06-2012, 13:45-15:15, Plenum 8/10
Developments of home care policies in Ireland
Associate professor/CIW/Verpi Timonen
Trinity College Dublin

Home care policy in Ireland was ambiguous throughout the first decade of the 21st century: policymakers expanded home care, but failed to develop policies to govern this expanded provision. As a result, home care became more widely available in the absence of a framework to govern access to services and to drive expanded provision are different from drivers of policy to govern home care, and that weakness of governance structures and political advantages of the absence of regulation are the main reasons for the lack of standards and entitlement rules.

S1.1-3 11-06-2012, 13:45-15:15, Plenum 8/10
Reforms of long-term care policies in EU countries: an interpretation
Professor Costanza Ranci
Polytechnic of Milan
Co-author:
Associate Professor Emmanuele Pavolini
University of Abertasra

The aim of the paper is to interpret the changes introduced in long-term care policies in eight European countries in the last 15 years. The focus will be not just on providing a description of such changes (already known and largely described in the literature), but to adopt a comparative and interpretative framework. The main points of analysis will be:

- Identifying under which social, economic, and institutional conditions changes have been introduced in LTC policies; what are the common and peculiar factors to explain such changes in the countries considered?
- The form of change: change has occurred in strong continuity with the previous institutional setting in many countries, while it has been more radical in some others; how can we explain these differences?
- Is there really a convergence in the new forms of regulation of LTC European countries? What role has been played by the State, at the national, regional and local level? How have market mechanisms and recognition of informal care been introduced in the previous systems?
- After 10-15 years of reforms or incremental changes in many countries, what are the main impacts of such reforms, both on the care system (including beneficiaries, care suppliers and public institutions) and on the institutional context: how has the institutional setting of LTC changed?
- The countries selected for comparison belong to the different welfare families in Europe: Spain and Italy for the Southern European family; France, Germany and Austria for the continental family; the UK as part of the Anglo-Saxon one; Sweden and Denmark for the Scandinavian family; the Netherlands as a special case, characterized by a combination of Nordic and continental patterns, in order to consider also some countries belonging the Central Eastern European family, the case of Rumania has been considered.

S1.2 Assessment, evaluation and experience of function, physical activity and exercise: A challenge in ageing and different contexts
Chair: Astrid Bergland and Birgitta Langhammer

S1.2-1 11-06-2012, 13:45-15:15, Plenum 9/11
Applicability and Effects of Physical Exercise among Older People With Dementia in Residential Care Facilities
PhD Erik Rosendahl
Umeå University
Co-authors:
PhD Håkan Littbrand, PhD Michael Stenwall

There is a need for exercise studies of high methodological quality among people with dementia in residential care facilities. A recent paper (Am J Phys Med Rehabil 2011; 90:495-518) systematically reviewed the applicability of studies evaluating the effects of physical exercise as a single intervention on physical functions, cognitive functions, and activities of daily living (ADL) among people with dementia. Eight of the ten studies included were performed in residential care facilities. The majority of these studies were assessed as having low methodological quality. The review concluded that it seems important that the interventions last for at least a few months and that the exercises are task-specific and are intended to challenge the individual’s physical capacity. Combined functional weight-bearing exercise seems applicable for use and there is some evidence that this type of exercise improves walking performance and reduces the decline in activities of daily living among older people with Alzheimer disease in residential care facilities. The effect of physical exercise on cognitive functions among people with dementia remains unclear because studies evaluating this have either been of low methodological quality or used an intervention of presumably insufficient intensity. That functional weight-bearing exercise programs seem to be a promising method for influencing overall ADL performance is strengthened by a subgroup analysis of 100 participants with dementia in a randomized controlled trial (the FONDANU Study) of a high-intensity functional weight-bearing exercise program in residential care facilities. In an ongoing randomized controlled trial (the UMDEX Study) among 186 participants with dementia in residential care facilities, the primary aim is to evaluate the effect of a high-intensity functional weight-bearing exercise program on dependence in personal ADL. The effect on cognitive functions will also be evaluated.

S1.2-2 11-06-2012, 13:45-15:15, Plenum 9/11
Physical activity and exercise: an intervention tool to improve cognitive function in people with dementia
Co-authors:
PhD Littbrand, PhD Stenvall

There is a need for exercise studies of high methodological quality among people with dementia in residential care facilities. A recent paper (Am J Phys Med Rehabil 2011; 90:495-518) systematically reviewed the applicability of studies evaluating the effects of physical exercise as a single intervention on physical functions, cognitive functions, and activities of daily living (ADL) among people with dementia. Eight of the ten studies included were performed in residential care facilities. The majority of these studies were assessed as having low methodological quality. The review concluded that it seems important that the interventions last for at least a few months and that the exercises are task-specific and are intended to challenge the individual’s physical capacity. Combined functional weight-bearing exercise seems applicable for use and there is some evidence that this type of exercise improves walking performance and reduces the decline in activities of daily living among older people with Alzheimer disease in residential care facilities. The effect of physical exercise on cognitive functions among people with dementia remains unclear because studies evaluating this have either been of low methodological quality or used an intervention of presumably insufficient intensity. That functional weight-bearing exercise programs seem to be a promising method for influencing overall ADL performance is strengthened by a subgroup analysis of 100 participants with dementia in a randomized controlled trial (the FONDANU Study) of a high-intensity functional weight-bearing exercise program in residential care facilities. In an ongoing randomized controlled trial (the UMDEX Study) among 186 participants with dementia in residential care facilities, the primary aim is to evaluate the effect of a high-intensity functional weight-bearing exercise program on dependence in personal ADL. The effect on cognitive functions will also be evaluated.
Progressive resistance training for women 90+

PhD Student Gro Idland
Oslo University College

Background and purpose: The number of aging women is increasing worldwide. It is well documented that muscle strength and mass decreases with advancing age associated with functional decline and subsequent loss of independence. Resistance training has been shown to have beneficial effects on the musculoskeletal system and also moderate impact on mobility. However, most studies are directed towards younger old people. The purpose of this study was to investigate the possibility of increasing mobility, balance and strength in community dwelling elderly women aged 90+ by use of resistance training. The participants had different functional capacity, and all had observed functional decline during the last years.

Method: Three women participated in this single subject study. The intervention phase consisted of a 12-week individually tailored resistance training performed twice a week aiming at improving strength in the main muscle groups. Main outcome measures were mobility measured with Timed Up and Go (TUG) and 6m walking speed, balance measured by Berg balance scale and strength measured by knee extension and 30 second chair stand test.

Results: The participants had from three to ten diagnosed diseases and used from two to 12 prescribed medicines daily. Participant 1, 2 and 3 improved their mobility (TUG: 44%, 29%, 40%, walking speed, 31%, 40%, 42% respectively). All improved their balance (10%, 31%, 41% respectively) and all three increased strength of lower limbs (knee extension strength; 40%, walking speed; 37%, 40%, 42% respectively). All improved mobility. Participant 1, 2 and 3 improved their mobility (TUG; 44%, 29%, 6 m walking speed, balance measured by Bergs balance scale and strength measured by knee extension and 30 second chair stand test).

Conclusion: These findings are consistent with previous studies on younger old people showing that resistance training can improve mobility, balance and strength even in very old women experiencing functional decline. Randomized clinical trials are needed to evaluate the clinical effect of progressive resistance training in the oldest old.
1.3 Better care for fragility fracture
Chair: Anette Hylen Ranhoff

S1.3.1 11-06-2012, 13:45-15:15, Room 1
The best repair of fragility fractures - a few aspects

Professor, overlege, Dr.med. Jes Bruun Lauritzen
Bispebjerg Hospital, University of Copenhagen
Co-authors:
Polymer chemist, cand scient Sune Lund Sparling
Bispebjerg Hospital, University of Copenhagen
Consultant, PhD, Clinical Biochemistry Henrik Jørgensen
Bispebjerg Hospital, University of Copenhagen
Research nurse Troels Riis
Bispebjerg Hospital, University of Copenhagen
Head of orthopedic department Bente Duus
Bispebjerg Hospital, University of Copenhagen

Hip fractures occur in patients with an annual rate of 14.000 per year and surgery for osteoarthrosis is performed in 7.500 patients of which some may suffer sequel to a former hip fracture. Immediate mobilization subsequent to surgery for hip fractures is essential for an acceptable outcome even though some substantial technical barriers still exist such as aseptic femoral head necrosis, cutting out, dislocation or fracture, dislocation of haemorrhato, pseudarthrosis. The hip protector was invented and introduced as hard shells sewn into undergarment and aimed at elderly with propensity to fall. A randomized study in nursing home showed a reduction in hip fracture rate by 54% (Lancet 1993, Lauritzen et al). Its use has gradually introduced in 1997 by SAHVEX AS. The intracutaneous hip joint spacer was patented and later developed by Cartificial A/S. Reinforced cross-linked HMWP cups replaced worn out cartilage in osteoarthrosis joints. The pilot serie in three patients showed initial good outcome but unacceptable wear within months. The concept as such works, but more material tests are needed to improve the implants efficacy (IND & EFOR, 2010, Lauritzen, Sparling, Duus et al.). Our comprehensive hip fracture program includes insertion of femoral nerve catheter in patients suspected for hip fracture. Pain is continuously relieved and patients may drink and take food and diagnosing can be accomplished uneventfully. Overall the new program showed a reduction in overall complication rate from 33 to 20 %, and one year mortality in home-dwellers was reduced from 23 to 12 %. (Pedersen, Duus, Jørgensen, Lauritzen et al.) I Am Geriatr Soc 2008.

S1.3.2 11-06-2012, 13:45-15:15, Room 1
Medical care for older hip fracture patients

Professor MD Anette Hylen Ranhoff
Diakonhjemmet hospital
Co-authors:
Nurse Mette Martensen
Diakonhjemmet hospital
Ludvig F. Solheim
Diakonhjemmet hospital

Background: Older hip fracture patients are known to have high comorbidity and incidence of complications, as well as 30-days mortality. In orthopedic units, orthopaedic care is combined with interdisciplinary geriatric care. Optimal pre-, peri- and postoperative care is crucial. The primary goal for the orthopaedic surgeons is high quality fracture repair, whereas the geriatricians and the interdisciplinary team are responsible for medical care, rehabilitation and secondary prevention of falls and fractures.

Objective and methods: The aim of this presentation is to describe the major element of the medical care for older hip fracture patients, and to illustrate this with data from a quality database which include demographic, medical, and functional data collected from routine assessment by the interdisciplinary team.

Results: 1960 patients (76% females), included 407 (24%) from long-term care institutions, are enrolled in the database. Mean age is 85 years (SD 7.2), chronic diseases are registered in 86%, and 55% had complications.

The major non-surgical problems of these patients are a combination of age-related diseases such as cardiovascular, dementia and mucosalkleletial, polyphonymy, functional and cognitive impairment and undernutrition; all contributing to a high risk of complications. The most frequent complications are need of blood transfusions (25%), delirium (21%) and UTI (18%). Surgeon post-operative infections are rare (3%), however often serious and should be actively prevented.

Stabilization and optimization of physiology preoperatively, as well as optimal care of chronic medical problems, systematic prevention of blood loss, delirium and UTI, as well as medication check and a continuously awareness for complications are important tasks. Fall assessment and prevention are important objectives, as well as assessment and treatment of osteoporosis.

Conclusions: Fall prevention and osteoporosis treatment are areas with good evidence for clinical practice, while there are controversies and lack of evidence in handling many other medical problems in older hip fracture patients.

S1.3.3 11-06-2012, 13:45-15:15, Room 1
No difference in anticholinergic activity in CSF and serum between hip fracture patients with and without delirium

MD Leif Otto Walne
Oslo University Hospital
Co-authors:
MD, PhD student Roanna J Hall
Edinburgh Delirium Research Group
MD, PhD student Bjørn Erik Nættand
Oslo University Hospital
Professor MD, PhD Johan Ræder
Oslo University Hospital
MD, PhD Fred Frigaard
University of Oslo, School of Pharmacy
Professor, PhD Espen Molden
University of Oslo, School of Pharmacy
Professor MD, PhD Aladair Mi MacLullich
Edinburgh Delirium Research Group
Professor MD, PhD Torgeir Bruun Wyller
Oslo University Hospital
MD, PhD Vibeke Julebø
Oslo University Hospital

Background: Cholinergic deficiency is among the leading hypotheses regarding the pathophysiology of delirium. Serum anticholinergic activity (AA) has previously been associated with delirium, but whether the intracranial anticholinergic activity is increased remains to be studied.

Research question: To determine whether higher AA in CSF is associated with delirium.

Methods: Hip fracture patients (N=142) (Oslo University Hospital N=94, Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh N=48) were assessed by the Confusion Assessment Method (pre-op and over two weeks post-op) and the IQCODLE. Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) was collected at onset of spinal anaesthesia. Anticholinergic activity in serum and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) was determined by a muscarinic radio receptor biosay. Mann-Whitney U tests were used for group comparisons.

Results: The mean age was 82 years, 73.2% were women, and 57/142 (40.1%) had chronic cognitive impairment (IQCODE= 3.46) - 71/142 patients (50%) were delirious at admission or developed delirium during their stay - There was no difference in anticholinergic activity between patients with and without delirium, either in CSF [0.39 pmol/mL vs. 0.40 pmol/mL, p=0.78] or serum [4.28 pmol/mL vs. 4.20 pmol/mL, p=0.20].

Conclusions: This is the first study of anticholinergic activity in the CSF of people with and without delirium. The findings are not supportive of the hypothesis that CNS anticholinergic activity, as measured in the CSF, is an important mechanism of delirium in hip fracture patients.

S1.3.4 11-06-2012, 13:45-15:15, Room 1
Secondary prevention of falls and fractures - an update

Professor Timo Strandberg
Universities of Helsinki and Oulu

Those who have already fallen in one fracture are a high-risk group for further complications. Therefore all efforts should be used in secondary prevention.

Prevention of falls: Multifactorial measures are needed including improvement of balance and gait, correction of possible eye problems etc. Vitamin D has been shown to increase muscle strength and balance but improvement of gait is equivocal. Comorbidity should be treated appropriately, the need of drugs increasing fall risk should be judged critically. General measures against frailty (nutrition, exercise) are important. Home or ward conditions should be checked to decrease fall risk. Use of sticks and rollators should be encouraged as needed. It is also important to identify possible fear-of-falling, which may lead to immobility. In hospitals and nursing homes use of ties or bedrails are a double-edged sword and may lead to complications themselves. Protection of bone in cases of falling: Hip protectors are evidence-based therapy, but their problem is poor adherence. Also other protective devices (helmets etc) should be considered as appropriate. Treatment of osteoporosis: Not only hip and vertebrae but most fractures in older people are osteoporotic. Therefore adequate treatment of osteoporosis is vital in secondary prevention. Earlier hip or vertebral fracture is already an indicator of high risk, those with other fractures or only falls should be examined for bone mineral density. Adequate vitamin D plus calcium supplement is basic therapy, and a wide selection of evidence-based drugs with different mechanisms of action are available. Drug therapy is selected according to individual properties, adherence and cost.

S1.3.5 11-06-2012, 13:45-15:15, Room 1
Putting up a holistic integrated service for older patients with fragility fractures

MD Maria Nuutio
Seinäjoki Central Hospital

Background: Orthogeriatric collaboration with comprehensive outpatient geriatric assessment for hip fracture patients was organized as a novel service in a hospital district of ca 200 000 inhabitants.

Method: Starting from September 2007, all hip fracture patients aged 65 years and over were invited to have a comprehensive geriatric assessment 4-6 months after the fracture at the geriatric outpatient clinic with a preceding physiotherapist’s examination. Starting from September 2008, geriatrician’s
1.4 Constructing age-friendly communities: Comparative perspectives

Chair: Chris Philpsson

Professor Chris Philpsson
Keele University

This presentation will focus on outlining both the case for ‘age-friendly communities’ and the strategies which need to be adopted to promote strong ties within neighbourhoods. The paper will give particular emphasis to issues facing urban areas, these experiencing both population ageing and the rapid changes arising from globalisation and migration. The paper will draw upon strategy documents from bodies such as the World Health Organization and the European Union as well as findings from research conducted in Europe and the USA concerning the impact of urban environments on the quality of life of older people. The discussion will, first, provide a summary of the case for age-friendly cities; second, assess what is known from research examining the planning of urban space which can enhance social and cultural connections; third, assess the benefits as well as the barriers to achieving strong connections within communities; finally, outline the basis of a strategy for securing age-friendly communities within urban societies.

51.4-1 11-06-2012, 13:45-15:15, Room 2

Building Age-Friendly Communities in Urban Environments: Theoretical and Policy Issues

Professor Chris Philpsson
Keele University

This presentation will focus on outlining both the case for ‘age-friendly communities’ and the strategies which need to be adopted to promote strong ties within neighbourhoods. The paper will give particular emphasis to issues facing urban areas, these experiencing both population ageing and the rapid changes arising from globalisation and migration. The paper will draw upon strategy documents from bodies such as the World Health Organization and the European Union as well as findings from research conducted in Europe and the USA concerning the impact of urban environments on the quality of life of older people. The discussion will, first, provide a summary of the case for age-friendly cities; second, assess what is known from research examining the planning of urban space which can enhance social and cultural connections; third, assess the benefits as well as the barriers to achieving strong connections within communities; finally, outline the basis of a strategy for securing age-friendly communities within urban societies.

51.4-2 11-06-2012, 13:45-15:15, Room 2

Purpose-built retirement communities as age-friendly environments? Evidence from England

Professor Thomas Scharf
National University of Ireland Galway

This paper seeks to contribute to emerging conceptual debates around age-friendly environments, providing evidence relating to the relative age-friendliness of a specific type of environmental setting. Its focus is on exploring purpose-built retirement communities as environments that might be assumed to be age-friendly by design. While such communities have emerged as a housing option for growing numbers of older people, they have not yet been subject to critical examination through the lens of age-friendliness. The paper combines both theoretical and empirical approaches. It reviews the emerging literature around age-friendly environments to generate a common understanding of the key features of an age-friendly community. Drawing on a new definition of age-friendly communities, the paper then examines available empirical evidence arising from UK-based studies of purpose-built retirement communities to assess the degree to which such communities may be regarded as being age-friendly. Findings are reported from the mixed-methods Longitudinal Study of Ageing in a Retirement Community (LARC), conducted in a community in England, to explore age-friendliness in a more comprehensive way. LARC involved two waves of a questionnaire survey with residents (n=122 at Wave 1; n=56 at Wave 2), interviews and focus groups with key stakeholders involved in the staffing, management and design of the community, and other qualitative data collected from community residents in the form of ‘directives’ (i.e. invitations to residents to write on particular topics). Drawing the different components together, the paper concludes by identifying implications for future research, policy and practice development in relation to age-friendly environments. The paper argues that purpose-built retirement communities need to commit to the genuine involvement of residents in a regular cycle of planning, implementation, evaluation and continual improvement in order to facilitate active ageing.

51.4-3 11-06-2012, 13:45-15:15, Room 2

Activity as disciplining and gifting - The ‘in common’ of communities of active aging

Aske Juul Larsen
University of Copenhagen

This paper explores the development of communities at activity centres in an urban setting. It examines two main questions: how can active aging be understood within communities at activity centres, and what role does activity play in the everyday life of older people? Active aging has received attention during the last years as a way to add healthy years to the lives of elders and a way to save public resources (e.g. European Commission, 2011). Following the work of Marcel Mauss (1954) and Roberto Espinosa (1998), a community is defined by something in common, and is continuously constituted by gifting. The ‘in common’ of the activity centres are age, local area and activities. Information and motivation on health and activity are gifted, but the elderly also use the centres to create village-like communities in an urban setting by establishing relations in their local area. Thus, the activities are means to achieve a more active social and physical life, but can also be seen as part of a social construction focused on health and bodily activity (Foucault, 1971). This is analysed as a Foucaultian biopolitical disciplining, thereby relating the communities of active elderly to power and discourse. To examine these issues, the author conducted two months of participatory observations at two activity centres in the Copenhagen area, and in-depth 1-2 day interviews and shadowing with 9 users of the activity centres. The findings suggested that the relation between activity and community has paradoxical elements. The two contarily each other, but there is also resistance towards overdoing activity, as it is often seen as part of a health regime. This results in an ambiguous stance toward activity in these communities. The paper concludes that active aging is a specific way to be old and an enriching communal practice, but that the same communities also perceive it critically as a ‘health-regime’ tool.

51.4-4 11-06-2012, 13:45-15:15, Room 2

Feelings of Safety in Old Age: Evidence from the City of Brussels

Professor Dr. Liesbeth De Donder
Vrije Universiteit Brussel

This paper aims to explore the environmental determinants of feelings of safety among older people in an urban context. While most research focuses on the relationship between feelings of unsafe and crime experiences or risk of victimisation, this study takes account of broader contextual factors that may influence feelings of safety, including aspects of age-friendly environments. Data for the paper are derived from the Belgian Ageing Studies, a project that uses structured questionnaires to collect information about various aspects of quality of life among older adults at the level of municipalities. Using data from over 47,000 older adults, the study compares the city of Brussels with other communities beyond Brussels. Data analysis revealed that older people living in Brussels feel considerably less safe than those living in other locations. In exploring the determinants of feelings of safety, we examined which components of daily life enhance a feeling of safety; how the age-friendliness of the neighbourhood can increase or can decrease feelings of safety; and which of those factors are most important in understanding feelings of unsafe among older people living in Brussels. The argument will be developed that a broader ‘age-friendly’ perspective - beyond crime and victimisation - contributes to a deeper understanding of feelings of unsafe. The paper concludes with a number of policy recommendations and strategies to tackle feelings of unsafe among older people living in urban environments.
1.5 Ageism - concepts and empirical results
Chair: Per Erik Solem

S1.5.1 11-06-2012, 13:45-15:15, Room 3/4
Ageism, a multi-dimensional concept
Associate Professor Lars Larsen
Aarhus University
Research on Ageism has focused on the causes, the consequences, the concept, and the ways in which it may be reduced. The study of causes, consequences, and prevention has marked the field of research, whereas the conceptual aspect has been somewhat neglected. This means that today we have an important field of gerontological research operating with a multidimensional concept and researchers not always explicitly stating what they mean by the term Ageism. As a consequence the area is characterized by diverging research results which are hard to re-test and to compare. A good definition is an advantageous starting point for subsequent operationalizations. Further, it constitutes a sound foundation of a high reliability and validity in studies of any phenomenon including Ageism. In this presentation the different definitions of Ageism will be systematized according to their conceptual components; does the definition include the cognitive, affective and behavioral components, the positive and negative aspects, implicit and explicit forms of Ageism and are ageism on micro-, meso- and macro-levels included?
Finally a new definition is proposed.

S1.5.3 11-06-2012, 13:45-15:15, Room 3/4
Ageism and discourse, the case of the category of older drivers
PhD Satu Heikkinen
Linköping University
In this paper discourse analysis is used to analyse the presence of ageism in debates on ‘older drivers’ in Swedish transportation policy. ‘Older driver’ is a category which has been claimed to be stereotyped and subject to agent practices. However, little research has been made on analysing ageism in relation to ‘older drivers’ which means that the mechanisms beneath or even the occurrence of ageism can be disputed. The category of older drivers therefore seemed suitable as an empirical case in order to discuss the usefulness of discourse analysis in investigating ageism. More specifically, a discourse analytical framework based on Michel Foucault is utilized as an example in the paper.
The objective of the study is threefold: First to analyse the discursive construction of the category of older drivers, second to relate the construction of older drivers to questions of ageism and third to discuss some strengths and limitations of the discourse analytical framework in investigating ageism.
The Foucaultian framework of discourse analysis temporarily puts asumptions of ageism aside and can be used to focus empirically on how age functions as a basis of categorisations in society. The analysis shows how the category ‘older driver’ is used in different contexts and how many practices simultaneously constitute the category. The analytical framework is also used to discuss the consequences of certain practices on older people as well as power relations between different social categories. The results are then evaluated with regard to age based power relations. The paper argues that in order to consider if certain practices or images are ageist it is important to highlight their relationship to cultural ‘figures of thoughts’ e.g. the conception of the age graded normative life course where middle is most highly valued. Some strengths and limitations of the framework are then finally discussed.

S1.5.4 11-06-2012, 13:45-15:15, Room 3/4
Ageism in the Nordic countries and Europe. Data from the European Social Survey
Mr. Ivar Limna
Norwegian Social Research
(Abstract is not presented)

S1.5.5 11-06-2012, 13:45-15:15, Room 3/4
Age discrimination in Norwegian working life.
Professor Per Erik Solem
Norwegian Social Research
Objectives: The paper explores the prevalence of age discrimination, the behavioural dimension of ageism, in working life; by job recruitment, at the workplace and by exit from working life.
Methods and theories: The analyses are based on the general concept of ageism (Iversen et al. 2009), and dimensions on ageism in working life (Furunes et al. 2008). Data are from the Norwegian employed persons (N=1000 each year) and one for managers (N=750). Since age discrimination in working life is prohibited by law, it is not straightforward to establish the prevalence of age discrimination in working life.
Results: By recruitment Norwegian managers tends to hesitate to call in applicants above an average age of 57.8 years for interview, 67.7 years in public sector and 56.9 year in the private sector. About one of five managers and one of four workers say that they at least occasionally have experienced that older workers are passed over for appointments and internal recruitments. By exit, age discrimination is not necessarily illegal, since Norway still stick to a mandatory retirement age of 70 years, or even at an earlier age if the pensionable age in the company pension system are lower. Less than 30 per cent of workers are in favour of such legal age discrimination, while the majority of politicians, employers’ organisations and labour unions approve it.
Conclusion: Managers in the public sector seem to be more interested in older workers and tends to discriminate less than in the private sector. Probably, the public sector is less attractive for younger workers and public managers may to a smaller extent afford to discriminate older workers. Older workers seem more attractive in the public sector, particularly in the municipalities.

S1.6 The ethnic/migration lens: Expanding the gerontological imagination
Chair: Sandra Torres

S1.6.1 11-06-2012, 13:45-15:15, Room 12
Not (just) ‘old’: Identity, migrantship, old age and the gerontological imagination
PhD Candidate Laura Machat-From
Linköping University
This presentation focuses on identity in old age as a field which can be expanded through the use of both social positions lens and, more specifically, an ethnicity/race lens. It first discusses the results of a review of literature on identity in old age which has explored the role that social positions (i.e. gender, ethnicity/race, class, (dis)ability, sexual orientation) have played in this body of research. Finding that all social positions but gender in fact largely have been neglected in this field thus far, it is argued that the inclusion of social positions in future research on identity in old age is key to advancing this field. Then, the presentation proceeds to present preliminary findings from a study of identity in old age that has incorporated an ethnicity/race perspective. The project in question focuses on identity negotiations in relation to old age and migrantship (i.e. ethnicity otherwise as the result of migration), exploring the intersection between the two. Empirical data consists of 24 individual interviews with 13 foreign-born men and 11 foreign-born women aged between 55 and 79 who have been living in Sweden for 18 to 61 years. With the help of both the review of previous research and the preliminary results from this study (which implements that which the review asks for), it is thus demonstrated how the gerontological imagination can be expanded by way of employing both social positions lens and an ethnicity/race aware lens.
This presentation departs from a project that focuses on media representations of elderly care. The understandings of ethnic ‘Others’ that newspaper articles about elderly care that have focused on ethnicity, culture, migration, language and religion attest to is what is at the core of the presentation. Methodologically speaking, the project departs from content analysis of all articles published in a major daily newspaper in Sweden between 1995 and 2008 that have touched upon the issues in question (n=101). In this presentation we will focus on the theme that was most prominent in these articles, i.e. culture-appropriateness, in order to shed light on the understandings of ethnic ‘Others’ that this particular debate exposed. The results show that culture-appropriate care is almost exclusively discussed by focusing on immigrants as care recipients, while the topic is only in exceptional cases viewed from the perspective of elderly care providers or the relatives of elderly care recipients (often referred to in the literature as informal caregivers). This means, among other things, that the implications of immigrants’ recruitment for elderly care recipients with an ethnic Swedish background were almost never discussed. The presentation aims to problematize some of the assumptions that gerontology’s understanding of social inequality (i.e. the one advocated by migration research and research in migration/ ethnicity-related issues, this presentation will explore different conceptualizations of what social integration is.

S1.6-4 11-06-2012, 13:45-15:15, Room 12

The best situation would be to together with my entire family*: The emotion work and kin work of older refugees in transnational families

PhD Candidate Marit Kristin Gulbrandsen Akershus University College of Applied Sciences

This presentation focuses on a group of older migrants whose lives have not yet been seriously explored by migration researchers nor gerontologists, i.e. refugees. Existing socio-gerontological research on older migrants have so far primarily focused on voluntary migrants. In this presentation I will focus on older refugees’ transnational family life. This kind of family life, where family members are scattered around the globe, requires that family members engage in emotion work and kin work aimed at maintaining family relations across time and space. However, as most of the existing studies on transnational families focus on younger, voluntary migrants, little is known about the emotion- and kin work of older, involuntary migrants (refugees). This paper makes three main contributions, based on individual qualitative interviews with 15 older Somali men and women aged 55-70 who have been living in Norway for 6 to 20 years. First, I will investigate what is particular about old age, refugeehood and transnational family life. Then I will explore the emotion work and kin work the older refugees perform in order to maintain transnational family relations, and finally, look at the barriers they encounter in their transnational emotion- and kin work.

S1.7 Social capital, neighbourhood and well-being of older adults

Chair: Tine Poulsen

SYMPOSIUM 60

Social capital and self-rated health among older people in Western Finland and Northern Sweden: A multilevel analysis

PhD Fredrica Nyqvist National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL)
Co-author: PhD Mikael Nyqdå Åbo Akademi University

Objectives: Although a relationship between social capital and health has been widely recognized, relatively few studies have focused on the association between social capital and health among older people. Social capital can be conceptualized as an individual resource residing in relationships between individuals or as a collective resource produced by coordinated actions by individuals in a neighbourhood, community or society. In this study we acknowledge its dual focus and assess the evidence for an association between area- and individual-level social capital and self-rated health.

Methods: Data were retrieved from a cross-sectional postal questionnaire survey conducted in 2010. The study included in total 6838 people aged 65-, 70-, and 80-years living in the Bothnia region of Finland and Sweden. The association between social capital and self-rated health were tested by multilevel logistic regression analyses. Four models were fitted to assess the impact of two individual-level social capital variables as well as two aggregated social capital variables at the municipal-level. Social capital was measured by two survey items: interpersonal trust and social participation.

Results: The results showed that municipal-level social capital did not contribute significantly to individual-level health. However, individual-level social capital, including social participation and interpersonal trust were significantly associated with health.

Conclusions: We conclude that context such as municipality is less important in understanding the influence of social capital on health in socio-cultural homogenous communities in the Bothnia region of Finland and Sweden. To the extent that social capital influences health, our study shows that its possible effect resides in social participation and trust as possessed by individuals. We suggest that other ways of defining social capital at the collective level, such as the inclusion of neighbourhood social capital, could be one direction for future research.
How does the relationship between social capital and health change with age?

**PhD Candidate Julie Norstrand**
Boston College

**Co-authors:**
PhD Candidate Keith Tzu-Ki Chan
Nanford

**Objectives:** The link between social capital and health has been well documented, yet we still have little understanding of how this relationship changes with age. This is an important consideration as we are experiencing increased longevity today. The objective of this paper was to examine whether the relationship between social capital and health among three aging cohorts (65-74, 75-84, and 85+ years) changes as people age.

**Method:** For this paper, Putnam’s definition of social capital was applied: “features of social organization such as networks, norms, and social trust that facilitate coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit.” The analyses were based on data collected from a 2010 community health survey from 5 counties of South Eastern Pennsylvania. Standard linear regression model by each age group were carried out to test the relationship among 5 social capital indicators (trust, neighbors, help, sense of belonging, participation in groups, social network) and 3 health outcomes (self-rated health, activities of daily living (ADL), instrumental activities of daily living (IADL), and depressive symptoms). Standard socio-economic indicators were accounted for as covariates in the analyses.

**Results:** Different indicators of social capital indicators (except social networks) remained significant for health outcomes (except ADL). Findings suggest trust and sense of belonging are particularly important for health even into very old age. How age mediates this relationship will be further examined.

**Conclusions:** These results further our understanding of how the social environment impacts persons as they reach very old age and call for continued efforts to take the social environment into account when developing age-friendly environments.
The care of frail older people in Iceland

Iceland, as a nation, is rather young compared to most other European countries but the trend is towards an older population. The population of Iceland is 319,000, of whom 12% are 65 years of age and older. In the last 30 years many changes have taken place concerning the care of older people. A special Act on the Affairs of the Elderly was implemented in Iceland in 1982 with the purpose to ensure that older people should have access to health care and social services and to guarantee older people the possibility to enjoy a normal domestic life as long as possible. Despite this purpose the ideological shift from institutional to home care occurred later in Iceland than in other Nordic countries and the care model is considered more medical than social. The ageing in place ideology has met many obstacles. Due to more stringent assessment regulations for admission to Nursing homes the waiting lists have become shorter the recent years but it is debated if too frail older people are staying at home, without adequate formal services. The state has been responsible for the expenses of institutional care and the Home Health care, but the municipalities have provided and paid for Home Care, but the municipalities have provided and paid for Home Care. The plan is that municipalities are responsible for the expenses of institutional care and the Home Health care and hence lead to low quality services for the targeted patient groups.

The coordination reform* in Norway - a step forward or backward for the elderly patient?

Professor Tor Inge Rommen
Gjøvik University College

The Norwegian “Coordination Reform” was presented in 2009 and implemented from January 2012. It aims at reducing the demand for hospital admissions, especially among the elderly and chronically ill. This is one of several policy measures to maintain sustainable welfare services through the demographic changes in the decades to come. Other measures are a revised pension system and a de-institutionalized eldercare.

The Coordination Reform is has much in common with recent changes in Danish health care. In Norway, two measures are implemented to reduce hospitalization of elderly people: a new payment system for hospital stays and development of intermediate care facilities in the communities. In Norway the hospital sector is run on national level, primary health and long-term care on the municipal level. From 2012 the municipalities will have to pay part of the costs of in- and outpatient services for all medical cases referred to hospitals. In addition, all hospital costs for patients ready for discharge must be paid for if they are not transferred immediately to primary health care. In addition, before 2016 all Norwegian municipalities are obliged to develop acute beds for admission of patients not in need of specialised hospital services. Through economical incentives and a widened responsibility for acute care the municipalities are expected to take over the responsibility for a larger part of elderly and chronic ill people, expected “to get better acute services closer to where they live”. Ideally this may sound like an improvement of services for these patient groups. However, many of Norway’s 435 municipalities are small and remote, a fact that may make the recruitment of competent personnel to give hospital-like health care difficult, and hence lead to low quality services for the targeted patient groups. This presentation will give more details about the background and means of the reform and analyze experiences from the first stage of its implementation.

Policy, research and practice in the services for frail elderly people in Finland

MD, PhD Matti Mäkelä
National Institute for Health and Welfare
Co-authors: MD, PhD Hannes Finne-Sointi
PhD Antti Nord

The active policy initiatives concerning services for elderly people in Finland are primarily population-oriented, and not specifically directed towards frail people. The most important policy tool is expected to be a right to services identified by a universal needs assessment, currently under legislation. A national program for dealing with complex problems is being developed.

No national projects or policies directed specifically towards frail elderly people have been identified in Finland. In this context, the most important international intervention research has shown the effectiveness of a multicomponent intervention program for with a family care coordinator for patients with dementia and delirium.

Not only policy but also the research into services actually provided to frail elderly people has been population-oriented. An important input has been research into the proximity to death as a determinant of health care use: the last two years of life is the period with the highest variation for intensive health care, with important variations by age, gender and municipality. Also, public statistics show a consistent downward trend of acute hospital episodes. Thus, aging in itself does not indicate an increased need for high-intensity health care.

Various identifiers of frailty can be used in the population of long-term care (LTC) and home care (HC) clients of the participants of the Finnish RA1 benchmarking network, covering about 30% of the Finnish LTC and HC clients. There are large differences in local policies on the provision of HC services to frail and very frail persons, leading to variations in the distribution of frailty among HC clients. Also, in most communities, the setting of care for frail and very frail persons is not systematically determined by frailty levels, and the frailty distributions among clients in various settings of HC and LTC indicate room for policy alternatives.

Policy, research and practice in Denmark on care for older people with complex problems

Professor Eigil Boll Hansen
A45, Danish Institute of Governmental Research

The provision of care for older people has in Denmark for many years been the responsibility of the municipalities. The field of care is regulated trough national legislation, but there is much free scope for the municipalities to decide the structure, the poor targeting of people with complex health problems, lack of base line data, poor descriptions of the interventions and also poor basic evaluations knowledge/experiences. This reflects a culture, where the development of services and care, primarily is based on local traditions and praxis, rather than scientific knowledge.

The importance of Nordic collaboration in the area of dementia and welfare technology

Occupational Therapist, Project Coordinator Ingeå Månsön
The Swedish Institute of Assistive Technology

There are many advantages with Nordic collaboration for institutions and organizations supporting persons with dementia and their families. In the Nordic countries there are a number of interesting research and development projects and knowledge, which all the Nordic countries could benefit through more extensive cooperation.

In a previous project called “Technology and Dementia in the Nordic countries” a model for such knowledge exchange was developed. That was the first project where all the five countries (Iceland, Norway, Finland, Denmark and Sweden) collaborated to carry out a project investigating successful use of new assistive technologies by people with dementia and their family carers. This project proved that it was possible to work together across the borders, to learn from each other and to utilize the common results in each country, after the end of the project. The project demonstrated that assistive technologies have potential to support people with dementia and their family carers. Persons with dementia and their families who participated in the project described new assistive technology in many different ways. Different products supported the users in different situations and many times a day. And, one product may be used differently by the persons with dementia; for example a memory clock was used by one to check the time of day, hearing a voice telling the time. Another used the same clock to remind her about her appointments, by listening to messages recorded into the product by a helper earlier on.

Still, one of the biggest and overall dilemma in all the Nordic countries is that persons with dementia and their families seldom get access to proper “welfare technology”. And, if they get AT, they usually get it too late. Therefore, it is important that the Nordic countries continue to collaborate, and imperative issues are dissemination of knowledge and networking, as well as procedures for providing AT to persons with dementia.
2.2

SYMPOSIUM

On background of these results, a guideline for provision of AT consideration.

holistic evaluation, which could take all their problems into

isolated problems were solved. The families were not offered a

support mental functions, the study revealed that usually only

process of assessing the need for and implementation of AT to

family caregivers or the persons with dementia. Concerning the

strengthen the user's activity and social contact.

providing AT to cognitively support persons with dementia.

delivery system in order to identify relevant procedures for

life. A thematic qualitative analysis focused on the usefulness and

interviewed about their experiences with assessment of needs for

and/or their relatives as well as professionals providing AT were

inherited technology limitations, and the user relevant

practical Danish tests of localisation solutions are compared with

above inherited technology limitations, and the user relevant

issues identified. With this identification, reflections and

recommendations are presented in order to support decision mak

ing and manage the expectations of use.

Conclusion: The presented limitations of the available GPS-tech

ology, and the specific individual requirements, must be taken

into account in the decision of implementing a GPS solution for

locating a person with dementia. There is a risk that highly

technical combined solutions like GPS-localisation will not be

sufficient in special situations, causing a false safety. In addition

the daily task of maintaining the solution is also a disadvantage.

However, for many persons, a mobile GPS-solution can improve quality in daily life or work, and the presented deficien

cies have to be compared with alternative measures needed in

place of the localisation solution.

S2.2-4 12-06-2012, 08:30-10:00, Plenum 9/11

Assistive technology (AT) to support younger people with dementia and their family carers in everyday living: Dilemmas and challenges

Oriental Therapist MSc Torhild Holthe

The Norwegian Centre for Research, Education and Service Development

The study is part of the Norwegian program on Younger people with dementia 2009-2011, and aims to investigate how younger people with dementia and their family carers uses and benefit from AT to support everyday living. This paper focuses some dilemmas and challenges identified during this follow-up study.

Twelve persons with dementia below 65 years of age and their family carers were recruited from four Memory clinics in Norway, and participated between three and nineteen months, using AT to support everyday living. A participatory design was chosen in order to include the person with dementia, their family carer and the data collector in the mutual learning process about use, benefit and significance of AT device. Interviews, observation and film were used as data collection methods.

Several dilemmas occurred during the study, and three of them will be presented: 1) identifying user needs reveal problems and helplessness. The user needs analysis necessarily included both investigating problems and needs. This may easily be perceived as problem-focused and negative for the participants. 2) AT’s potential to support the person with dementia. A device could promote the users independence, i.e. a simple remote TV-control may enable turning on and off TV and select a preferred chan

nel. However, as the dementia deteriorates, a growing need for verbal instructions from the carer may occur. Somthing being a release may suddenly become a burden. 3) AT’s potential to support the family carer. The AT used showed potential to support the family carer, by reducing repeated questions, facili

tating locating lost objects and supporting safety and security in the home. However, use of AT on a regular basis required engagement and commitment from the family carers.

More research and more empirical data are necessary for learn

more about use, benefit and significance of AT to persons with dementia and their carers.

S2.2-5 12-06-2012, 08:30-10:00, Plenum 9/11

People living with dementia and use of technology: ethical aspects

PhD Paivi Topp

University of Jyväskylä

Technology has been designed for years to support people with dementia and their informal and formal caregivers. Despite the development work the use of technology is still limited. Part of the slow implementation of technology in this field is due ethical questions and dilemmas. The aim of this presentation is to illustrate the main ethical issues in use of technology in supporting people with dementia and their caretakers. The main issues are related to privacy, autonomy, competence, justice and efficiency. In addition, ethical issues in research and development such as information consent and quality of data are discussed.

The presentation is based on (i) review of previous literature on dementia, ethics and technology, (ii) literature review which included 66 intervention studies on the topic and (iii) interviews of seven family carers who had long experience on living with a person with Alzheimer’s disease or other disease causing dementia. Theory based content analyses was carried out in analysing the literature and the interviews. The first literature review showed that most tests published on ethical issues, dementia and technology are discussion papers and not based on information gathered from people with dementia or their families and that they were mostly concerned about use of surveillance technology. The second literature study showed that the intervention studies mainly focused on support of GPS-log for formal caregivers or family caregivers and that the role of people with dementia was often very limited.

The aim of the studies was mainly to improve safety. The analyses of the interviews showed the lack of knowledge about existing technology and potential of physical environment in supporting people with dementia and their families. All the findings suggested that there is a need to broaden the ethical discussion to include not only privacy but also autonomy, competence, justice and efficiency.

S2.2-6 12-06-2012, 08:30-10:00, Plenum 9/11

Adaptation and assistive technology are essential elements in rehabilitation of persons with dementia. Presentation of themes from a new book about (2012) rehabilitation and dementia

Oriental Therapist MSc Lilly Jensen

Danish Centre for Assistive Technology

Objectives of the book about rehabilitation of persons with dementia are to demonstrate to professionals and students, that people with dementia can go on with their activities and social participation longer than normally expected, when an individual and targeted rehabilitation is implemented.

The methods do this is through results from research and from practic to demonstrate, that there in many aspects is evidence for starting relevant rehabilitation for people with dementia through all stages of the disease. In this rehabilitation process focus on adaptation and assistive technology together with personal aspects are essential elements in rehabilitation. The theories which are the fundament for the presentations in the book of rehabilitation of people with dementia are the approach to health given in the International Classification of Function and Health from WHO (ICF) and the first Danish definition and understanding of rehabilitation, described by a group of handicap societies and organisations from the official Denmark and professions in the rehabilitation area 2004.

The results given in the book for rehabilitation of people with dementia show that there are many ways to adapt the personal surroundings and that there are many possibilities to use individual adjusted assistive technology for maintaining the daily activities, participation and inclusion.

Conclusion for the information given in the book is that it is important to elaborate individual rehabilitation plans for people with dementia, which examples demonstrate though the book. Further more the authors conclude, that it is important to focus on rehabilitation and dementia, which is enhancing quality of life for people with dementia and their relatives, and which seems to minimize the expenses in the area of dementia.
2.3 Ageing in small rural communities: Dilemmas for western countries
Chair: Jeni Warburton
S2.3-1 12-06-2012, 08:30-10:00, Room 2
Marginalized or Aging-Well?
Discourses on rural ageing in Canada
Professor Norah Keating
Department of Human Ecology, University of Alberta
Publications on rural ageing in Canada over the past 20 years reflect two lenses in rural ageing. The ‘marginalisation’ lens is on older adults who are at risk because they lack personal or community resources to meet their needs. This body of research is particularly important in highlighting the needs of vulnerable older adults. In contrast, the ‘aging-well’ lens reflects a focus on the contributions of older adults to their families and communities, and their ongoing engagement in creating their relationship to others and to their rural settings. In this presentation, Professor Keating discusses the state of knowledge of both marginalization and aging-well across the diversity of Canadian rural seniors and the communities in which they live, highlighting particular challenges in countries with severe climates, low density populations and great distances.

S2.3-2 12-06-2012, 08:30-10:00, Room 2
Single older men in rural Sweden: Norms of masculinity
Dr Magnus Nilsson
Karlstad University
In this paper we focus on older men in rural areas who have remained unmarried and childless throughout their lives. The rural context has consequences for the ways that gender structures the lives of people throughout the life course, both materially and socially. Norms of masculinity remain strong in rural areas and there is less room for deviations than in urban areas. This is not least connected to the scarcity of meeting places, and there is less room for deviations than in urban areas. This study has a strong rural component since it is carried out in the Faroe Islands which is a rural archipelago where people live on islands, in villages and a few towns.

S2.3-3 12-06-2012, 08:30-10:00, Room 2
Multiple disadvantage and social cohesion: a challenge for rural elders?
Professor Vanessa Burholt
Centre for Innovative Ageing, Swansea University
Social deprivation and poverty can create a class of secondary citizens confined to subordination as well as social and political exclusion. Szalai (2008) has noted that ‘such a fault line in civil society might deeply endanger social cohesion.’ However, the debate on the link between multiple disadvantage and social cohesion in the UK is usually confined to discourse on inner-cities, youth (disengaged, alienated, consumerist) culture, immigration or ethnic diversity. The recent riots (summer 2011) in the cities of London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester and Bristol were used by the media to illustrate these fault-lines in society. However, in this paper Professor Burholt demonstrates that the link between multiple disadvantage and social cohesion extends beyond these populations and is also observed in relatively ethnically homogeneous rural areas of England and Wales and experienced by older people. Furthermore, she demonstrates that in rural areas this relationship can be mediated by elements of social capital: local concerns, institutional trust, civic participation and social belonging. As many of the factors that impact on social cohesion are amenable to intervention, these findings provide challenges for policy makers and service providers in promoting community cohesion for rural elders.

S2.3-4 12-06-2012, 08:30-10:00, Room 2
Rapidly growing grey: local governance responses to social participation for ageing rural populations
Dr Rachel Winterton
John Richards Initiative, La Trobe University
Many rural communities are struggling to provide a range of services to support active involvement and social participation for their older residents. There is thus a need to explore how rural communities manage the challenges associated with local ageing populations, particularly in regard to the growing diversity of these communities. From an Australian perspective, this paper aims to explore and identify effective models and approaches that best meet the needs of local older residents in terms of social participation, and the agencies that support them.

S2.3-5 12-06-2012, 08:30-10:00, Room 2
Construction of ageing in the Faeroe Island
PhD Student Ása Roín
NIASL, Linköping University/University of the Faeroe Island
This is a presentation of a doctoral project in which discourse analyses are carried out on official documents as regards how older people and ageing are represented, and compared with older people’s representations of their own ageing in interviews. The study has a strong rural component since it is carried out in the Faroe Islands which is a rural archipelago where people live on islands, in villages and a few towns.

S2.3-6 12-06-2012, 08:30-10:00, Room 2
Childlessness and notions of ageing, growing old and approaching death
Professor John Richards
Centre for Innovative Ageing, Swansea University
Childlessness in relation to norms of masculinity and heterosexuality, notions of ageing, growing old and approaching death.

S2.4 Life course in a cultural and psychological perspective
Chair: Christine Swane
S2.4-1 12-06-2012, 08:30-10:00, Room 3/4
Everyday interpretations of age and the course of life - reading age-diaries of middle-aged and aging persons
PhD Marja Saarenheim
The Central union for the welfare of the aged
Age and aging are intricate concerns of many people in third age or approaching it. Yet, people don’t necessarily think very often about their age or their position in the course of life. Rather, these themes occur incidentally and often unexpectedly in the midst of everyday chores and social situations. The purpose of this study is to examine everyday interpretations given to age, aging and life-course by middle-aged and aging persons. The data consists of 39 age-diaries kept by ordinary aging people. An invitation to the study was published in a national daily newspaper and in the web-site of “Life-course and generations” project. 19 persons responded; 39 of them between 52 and 84 years. So far, 18 diaries have been returned, and these constitute the data analyzed in this paper. The time frame of the diaries was one month, and most of the 18 participants made entries daily. The entries were analyzed thematically and using discourse analytic tools, such as subject position and discourse. In general, the participants were astonished at the great amount of entries. Age and aging were thought of more often than they had anticipated. The themes of entries varied depending on the life situation of the participant. Not surprisingly, the most common discourses dealt with health, appearance, and what behavior is or is not appropriate for a person in their age or for an aging person in general. Age was used to legitimate and explain one’s behavior and experiences. Comparisons with peers and representatives of other generations were also made frequently.

S2.4-2 12-06-2012, 08:30-10:00, Room 3/4
Nursing home residents’ relationship with nature - past and present
MPH, PhD Eva Algreen-Petersen
Municipality of Copenhagen
Getting old and moving into a nursing home is a change associated with a break-up compared to the previous life. A part of life that is in risk of being exposed to such a break-up is the relationship to nature. From research it is known that very few nursing home residents are able to get outside without assistance from staff or
relatives, and that they do not get out in nature to the extent they would like. This presentation is about an action research project where researcher together with residents, relatives, and staff in a nursing home in Copenhagen explored the possibilities for changing these facts. The purpose of the project was to bring nature and outdoor life into the everyday life of the nursing home. Interviews made in the preparation phase of the project showed that relations to nature are diverse and so are the dreams of an outdoor life in a nursing home. What the interviewees had in common were ideas of how to make the outdoor facilities attractive. Accepting that their abilities to e.g. working in the garden had changed, they still wanted to contribute with ideas and experiences.

Method: The project was conducted in stages. In the first stage interviews were held in order to bring the residents’ perspectives to the fore. In the second stage the researcher worked together with the residents in the garden, and in the third stage, the observations were discussed with residents, staff and relatives in order to facilitate a shared meaning of the possibilities of the garden.

Results: Being outdoors in a nature rich garden was for the residents a way to increase their sense of control and self-esteem. The garden became a place to explore and to question daily routines. There was a positive effect on their psychological well-being and on their ability to participate in social life with other residents. The participants were able to experience a sense of freedom and to engage in meaningful activities. It was possible to involve the residents in the planning and design of the garden, which gave them a sense of ownership and control. The research also showed that the garden became a place of peace and relaxation, where the residents could calm their mind and find a sense of well-being.

Discussion: The findings indicate the importance of promoting residents’ participation in the research process and the need for creating opportunities for meaningful engagement in the garden. Further research is needed to explore the potential of gardens as a means to improve the quality of life for residents in nursing homes. The findings also highlight the need for more research on the role of gardens in promoting residents’ well-being and participation in the research process.

S2.4-3 12-06-2012, 08:30-10:00, Room 3/4

Life Histories in Theory and Practice

Dr. philos Kirsten Thomsen
Bucerius Law School University

Life histories are important scientific avenues to the experiences of aging. The life course perspective underlines that personal development is embedded in changing social and cultural contexts. Aging occurs in time and place, people are related to each other, are active, reflecting, and choosing their lives within social frames. Life histories are constructions of experienced life courses. Oral life histories are narratives giving meaning and salience to certain themes and events, constructing continuity and a sense of coherence, presenting identities and self-images. This paper will explore the analytical use of life histories in theory and practice, illustrated by a study of aging people with five rare diagnoses. While many died young a few decades ago, they may now reach an advanced age. During life they are exposed to dominant cultural concepts like normality, health, illness, disability and deviance.

Objectives of the study:
- How do people with rare disorders narrate their life course and aging experiences living a long life with a congenital disability?
- How do they cope with and relate their identities to cultural norms and scripts of ‘normal’ life course having ‘rare’ and having disabilities?

Methods: Transcribed life history interviews with 47 individuals (15 men and 32 women 40 - 70 years) having disorders of congenital limb deficiency, haemophilia, Marfan syndrome, short stature and Turner syndrome. The aging experiences are analyzed according to cultural-psychological theory. Life histories of the five diagnosis groups are compared concerning the impact of living in historical contexts with a rare diagnosis with visible or non-visible disability.

Results: A dominating life theme in the interviewees’ stories is the striving to be ‘normal’, to have a normal life course with work and family, being accepted as a ‘normal’ human being. Their life histories expose their ‘identity’ battles with normality as a dominating concept both in biomedical models and as a cultural category. During their life course they have used different strategies to historic stigma and social barriers. Aging ‘normalizes’, gradually bringing them into the master category of being old, overriding the status of being rare and disabled. Life history as a method will be discussed.

S2.4-4 12-06-2012, 08:30-10:00, Room 3/4

36.500+ days - everyday life of centenarians

PhD Christine E. Swane
EGV Foundation

Images of centenarians split between categorizations like “successfully aged” and persons whose “life stands still” due to mental and physical frailty. The aim of this research is to develop our understanding of very old people’s everyday life experiences. In this paper the present here-and-now is reflected through the life course, i.e. what sociologist Alfred Schutz calls the biographical situation. Everyday life of centenarians is represented through qualitative interviews with 18 centenarians, four men and 14 women. The participants were selected from the Danish centenarian cohort 1995-96 at the time of a medical follow up study at the age of 101.5 years. Two centenarians lived alone, one with a spouse, two with a daughter and son-in-law, five in care facilities, eight in nursing homes. Mentally the participants are relatively well to well-functioning, with great variety in terms of physical resources. In 15 cases also the closest relative of the centenarian was interviewed and in 14 cases the contact person from health care services. Different interpretations and experiences related to aging and the life course are discussed. According to a nurse, who is the primary caregiver of a lady who lives in a nursing home, the lady’s life is an example of successful aging. Living like her life, she wouldn’t mind to reach the age of a hundred years herself. On the other hand the lady’s closest relative, a niece, finds the old lady to be unhappy about her life in the nursing home and that she is ‘not stimulated at all’. Whereas the lady herself describes how difficult it is to become so incapable, but how she loves to sit by herself and sleep in a chair in the sun. The interviews with the centenarians show that, despite various levels of frailty, they reflect complex aspects and experiences of aging in their everyday life. The presentation touches upon ways of attaching meaning to the structure and processes of everyday life, according to interests earlier in life.

S2.5 Measuring outcomes of long-term care: Experiences from Europe

Chair: Tine Roofgaard

S2.5-1 12-06-2012, 08:30-10:00, Room 12

Measuring outcomes and improving quality in English care homes

Professor Ann Netten
University of Kent at Canterbury
Co-authors: Research Officer Ann-Marie Towers Research Officer Nick Smith
Dr Julie Beadle-Brown

There is increased policy emphasis on outcomes, but how do we identify these and then use this information to improve outcomes for individuals? In England the Adult Social Care Outcome Toolkit (ASCOT) has developed with the objective of being able to compare social care outcomes across a wide range of services. It measures social care related quality of life (KQOLCA) across eight domains and innovative approaches have been developed to establish the impact of service interventions in the absence of costly and demanding research designs. The toolkit includes a multiple causality approach to establishing outcomes in care homes, which has attracted widespread interest.

Follow-up work has developed a model for, and identified relationships between, workforce characteristics and qualifications and outcomes for residents. Further work is currently building on this to develop an approach to improving quality of care by providing a range of tools to understand resident experiences, where problems in delivering outcomes might lie, and how these might be addressed. The presentation will describe the basis for the ASCOT measure, the methods used and results from a study of 300 residents of residential care homes for older people. We will describe the model of expected relationships between workforce and institutional characteristics and outcomes and current progress in developing the approach to improving quality.

S2.5-2 12-06-2012, 08:30-10:00, Room 12

Measuring outcomes of home care - Experiences from the Austrian Home Visit and Counselling Programme

Dr Birgith Trukeschitz
Vienna University of Economics and Business
Co-author: Professor Ulrike Schneider

Measuring outcomes of social care services for people in later life is a topic of perennial interest. Not only demographic changes but also dwindling public resources strongly urges for unravelling the impact these services have on frail elderly people. However, in Austria 70% of all people in approved need of care do not use any long-term care services. They rely on help solely from kith and kin. A current Austrian research project deals with measuring outcomes of domiciliary care and informal care. This project builds on the ASCOT-concept and methodological approach to measuring care outcomes and connects to recent research in England. Our paper reports on experiences of the Austrian approach of measuring care outcomes in private households and the challenges of capturing the effects of informal care. Our data set of the pilot study consists of approx. 1,000 LTC cash benefit recipients visited in the course of the Austrian Home Visit and Counselling Programme by 38 registered nurses who collected the data. Applying multivariate regression analysis we will investigate the determinants of outcome of long-term care in private households in Austria.
S2.6 Sarcopenia
Chair: Anette Hylen Ranhoff

S2.6-1 12-06-2012, 08:30-10:00, Room 13
Frailty and Sarcopenia
Professor MD Timo Strandberg
University of Helsinki and Oulu

Although lacking a consensus definition the phenotype of frailty is commonly defined according to the 5 criteria initially described by Fried and colleagues: shrinking, slow gait speed, low physical activity, reduced grip strength, and mental exhaustion. The presence of 3 of 5 criteria depicts frailty and 1 or 2 criteria prefrailty. Also sarcopenia (muscle wasting) does not have strict criteria, but it is wellknown that muscle mass is reduced with advancing age. However, for physical function dyspania (reduced muscle strength) is probably more important than muscle mass. Sarcopenia is usually not included in the definitions of frailty as such, but it is obvious that it may contribute at least to grip strength, gait speed and low physical activity. Prevention and treatment of both sarcopenia and frailty have thus similar aims, at the moment best evidence is from multifactorial programs including exercise (resistance training), adequate energy and protein nutrition, and vitamin D supplementation. The quality of amino acids and their relationship to exercise may be important in the stimulation of protein synthesis. Several studies are already ongoing, for example, about vitamin D, omega-3 fatty acids, testosterone/estrogen, specific drug treatments, and various combinations.

Sarcopenia is the key feature of frailty in older people and a major determinant of adverse health outcomes such as functional limitations and disability. Resistance training and adequate protein and energy intake are the key strategies for the management of sarcopenia. Management of weight loss and resistance training are the most relevant protective countermeasures to slow down the decline of muscle mass and muscle strength. The quality of amino acids in the diet is an important factor for stimulating protein synthesis. Vitamin D deficiency should be treated, and new pharmacologic approaches for sarcopenia are currently assessed.

S2.6-2 12-06-2012, 08:30-10:00, Room 13
Sarcopenia in hip fracture patients
MD Ole Martin Steihaug
Haraldsplass hospital
Co-author: Professor MD Anette Hylen Ranhoff
Kavli Research Center for Ageing and Dementia

Background: Hip fractures frequently occur in the elderly population with dramatic consequences for mobility, independence and life. Sarcopenia is the age related syndrome of reduced muscle mass and strength and physical function, according to the European Working Group on Sarcopenia 2010 definition. There are no known studies examining the relationship between sarcopenia, using the newer consensus definition, and outcomes one year after hip fracture.

Aim: To determine whether bioelectric impedance (BIA) can measure skeletal muscle mass in hip fracture patients compared to dual emission spectroscopy (DXA), and develop new algorithms for determining skeletal muscle mass. To study sarcopenia as a predictor for reduced mobility, dependency in activities of daily living, place of residence, and mortality after one year. Our primary hypothesis is that sarcopenia at hospitalisation predicts impaired mobility one year after hip fracture.

Methods: Hip fracture patients, 65+ years admitted for surgical repair were subjects for inclusion. Eligible patients are able and willing to give informed consent, medically stable and have a remaining life expectancy of more than 3 months. Exclusion criteria are moderate cognitive impairment, not being able to walk without human assistance, or being a permanent resident of a nursing home. Information about health and function pre-fracture is obtained by structured interview with patient and proxy, including the New Mobility Score, Barthel index, IQCODE, Charlon co-morbidity index, number and type of medications and a dietary assessment. Type of fracture and surgical repair, bodyweight, height, arm muscle circumference, BIA, knee extension of the non fractured hip, grip strength, serum 25-OH-cholecalciferol (vitamin D3), routine blood tests, complications, place of discharge admission and discharge medications are also recorded. At three months a new assessment is including weight, grip strength, knee extension, BIA and DXA of bone mineral density and appendicular lean mass. One-year data is collected by a telephone interview. New mobility score is the primary outcome, while place of residence, new fractures, new acute hospitalisations of any cause and mortality are secondary outcomes.

Conclusions: Preliminary results will be presented at the symposium.

S2.6-3 12-06-2012, 08:30-10:00, Room 13

The role of sex hormones in the development and treatment of sarcopenia
Professor Sarisanna Sipilä
University of Jyväskylä
Co-authors: Researcher Eija Pollanen
Adjunct Professor Vuokko Kosvan

Previous data on women suggest accelerated decline in muscle performance around the age of 50. This implies the role of sex hormones in the development of muscle weakness and wasting. In the present study we investigated this issue during a 12-week resistance exercise program with protein supplementation in community dwelling older adults.

Co-authors: A Arnason
OG Gisladottir
PV Jonsson
I Thorsdottir

Background: Resistance exercise and increased protein intake have been recommended for older adults to prevent sarcopenia. However, concern has also been expressed about providing extra protein to elderly because they are at risk for decreased renal function and resistance exercise might further decrease renal function. We investigated this issue during a 12-week resistance exercise program with protein supplementation in community dwelling older adults.

MD PhD Ailfins Ramel
University of Iceland
Co-authors: A Arnason
OG Gisladottir
PV Jonsson
I Thorsdottir

Renal function after a 12-week resistance exercise program with protein supplementation in community dwelling older adults.

S2.6-4 12-06-2012, 08:30-10:00, Room 13

Renal function after a 12-week resistance exercise program with protein supplementation in community dwelling older adults.

Co-authors: A Arnason
OG Gisladottir
PV Jonsson
I Thorsdottir

Background: Resistance exercise and increased protein intake have been recommended for older adults to prevent sarcopenia. However, concern has also been expressed about providing extra protein to elderly because they are at risk for decreased renal function and resistance exercise might further decrease renal function. We investigated this issue during a 12-week resistance exercise program with protein supplementation in community dwelling older adults.

Co-authors: A Arnason
OG Gisladottir
PV Jonsson
I Thorsdottir

Renal function after a 12-week resistance exercise program with protein supplementation in community dwelling older adults.
Methods: Subjects (N=237, 73.7±7 years, 58.2% female) participated in a 12-week resistance exercise program (3 times/week; 3 sets, 6-8 repetitions at 75-80% of the 1-repetition maximum), designed to increase strength and muscle mass of major muscle groups. Participants were randomly assigned to one of three different dietary supplements consumed after each training session. The dietary supplements were 1) a whey protein drink (20 g whey protein + 20 g carbohydrates), 2) a milk protein drink (20 g milk protein + 20 g carbohydrates) or 3) a carbohydrate drink (40 g carbohydrates). Renal function was assessed as glomerular filtration rate (GFR) based on creatinine and Cockcroft-Gault formula adjusted for body surface area. Results: At baseline mean protein intake was 0.95 g/kg body weight and 23.5% of the participants were with GFR below 60 ml/min. After 12 weeks protein intake increased by 0.17 g/kg body weight and 23.5% of the participants were with GFR below 60 ml/min. The change in GFR was similar in men and women, participants with GFR below or above 60 ml/min and in the three supplement groups. Protein intake (g/kg) was not associated with GFR (neither baseline nor endpoint). Conclusion: Our data indicate that the combination of resistance exercise and protein supplements for 12 weeks is not detrimental to renal function measured as GFR in community dwelling older adults with a basic protein intake above the dietary recommendations.

S2.6-5 12-06-2012, 08:30-10:00, Room 13
How far is it possible to counteract sarcopenia?
MD Marius Myntad
Dialkohypermnet sykehus
Co-author: Professor MD Anette Hylén Ranhoff
Kavli Research Center for Ageing and Dementia

Background and aim: Studies of the effect of long-term endurance training in preventing frailty are scarce, but since the maintenance of skeletal muscle mass is dependent on activity components, there are reasons to believe that endurance training can counteract sarcopenia and frailty in the same way as resistance training which is much better studied.

The aim is to study longitudinal variation by age in physical capacity in older still active skiers, participating in the Birkebeiner cross-country ski race of 54 km and difference in altitude of 1000 meters.

Methods: The Birkebeiner Aging study is a study of health and lifestyle factors among older skiers supported by the national and regional health surveys in Norway (the CONOR questions). Since VO2max correlates well with average racing speed and ranking, we use average racing speed obtained from the race results as a surrogate measure for physical capacity. In this part of the study we analyse longitudinal variation in physical capacity for selected participants where such data are available for more than 10 race participations.

Results: In the 2009 race average finishing time for the study participants was 3:47:02 (SD 5:10:00, range: 3:16:18 - 9:00:08). Average speed at different ages for five selected subjects; one healthy woman and four men, of which three are healthy and one underwent cardiac surgery at the age of 61 years, show only small variations in average speed from year to year for each individual. For the male with the best physical capacity (highest speed), a decline started when he was 70 years old, while a decline is seen from between 75 and 80 years for the two oldest males. For the female participant and the male who had cardiac surgery, average speeds are stable over time, but they are still not over the age of 70 years.

Results from more participants will be shown.

Conclusion: It is possible to maintain physical capacity to the age of 70-80 years by regular endurance training, and thereby counteract sarcopenia.

S3.1 Dementia diagnostics in memory clinics in the Nordic and Baltic countries
Chair: Anette Hylen Ranhoff

S3.1-1 12-06-2012, 16:00-17:30, Plenum B10
Enhancing dementia research by harmonizing the dementia work-up in the Nordic countries
Coordinator NIDD Anne Rita Øksengård
Karolinska University Hospital

Background: Dementia is one of the most common mental diseases. It increases dramatically with the aging of the Nordic population. At the same time, even younger persons are being diagnosed with dementia. Early diagnostics is crucial, but unfortunately the actual causes of dementia are discovered far too late in the disease process.

Method: The Nordic Network in Dementia Diagnostics (NIDD) consisting of a multidisciplinary consortium of nine research groups from five Nordic countries and Lithuania and funded by NordForsk aims to harmonize diagnostic working methods for dementia, and contribute to earlier and enhanced diagnostics.

Results: Based upon a common diagnostic protocol and consensus in how to interpret the clinical information, several validation projects on diagnostics methods that are relatively reasonable in cost are carried out. The use of this protocol may contribute to enhancing the understanding and lead to a quality assurance of the dementia diagnostics. The network also focuses on recruiting PhD students and transferring the achieved new knowledge about dementia diagnostics. All participant groups are involved in the publishing of the results.

Conclusion: The potential for Nordic synergy in such research is considered to be great. The Nordic countries are often markets with too small a potential individually for the pharmaceutical industry to finance trials of new types of treatment. A closer Nordic collaboration in the development of improved methods might generate an earlier access to treatment of dementia and a better quality of life for persons with the dementia diagnosis and their caregivers.

S3.1-2 12-06-2012, 16:00-17:30, Plenum B10
Neuroimaging in dementia work-up: Volumetric measurements of brain regions using MRI
Professor Lars-Olof Wahlen
Karolinska Institutet

Background: Structural imaging of the brain is one significant part of the routine clinical dementia work-up. Previously the most important was to exclude secondary causes of cognitive impairment but this has changed last years. Today the new diagnostic criteria for Alzheimer’s disease require a morphological MRI scan since evidence for medial temporal lobe atrophy is one of the necessary requirements for the disease. Methods to estimate or calculate the size of relevant brain structures have been developed lately.

The goal is to have reliable fast calculation algorithms implemented in the routine scanning procedures. Another important issue is to judge the extent of changes in the white matter. The diagnose of vascular cognitive impairment and dementia relies on the presence of white matter changes.

Methods: We have used visual ratings of medial temporal lobe atrophy on large samples (ADNI and AddNeuroMed) and compared that with fully automatic volumetric methods. Visual ratings of MRI of a large population based sample (SNACK) have also been performed. This cohort consists of 550 people randomly selected from a large population in central Stockholm. We are also currently developing similar methods for cranial computed tomography.

Results: We found similar accuracy values comparing visual rating and automated volume calculations in the AddNeuroMed cohort. When comparing the results from the SNACK sample we observed that the visual rating of MRI well correlated to manual outlined hippocampus volumes.

Conclusions: We have shown that automated volumetric methods for regional brain atrophy are as accurate as visual rating. Moreover, we present reference values of hippocampus volumes based on randomly selected subjects in ages aged from 66 to 85+.

S3.1-3 12-06-2012, 16:00-17:30, Plenum B10
Quantitative Electroencephalography (qEEG) in dementia diagnostics
Ass. Professor Jon Sneadal
Landspitali University Hospital

Introduction: The recently proposed research criteria for Alzheimer’s disease (Dubois et al 2010) put great emphasis on biological markers. The proposed markers are volumetry on MRI (or CT) of the brain, liquor analyses of amyloid beta and tau and PET scans. EEG is not stated as a reliable marker for Alzheimer’s disease (AD) in these proposed criteria. There is however a renewed interest in this old and simple technique and it is now being evaluated as a possible biological marker for AD in line with the validated methods which are either invasive or complicated and expensive.

History: EEG was already proposed in 1932 as a possible diagnostic marker for AD. It was however found to have limited value for diagnosis. In the 1980’s, the possibility of quantifying the EEG registration by the use of computers created again an interest in this method. In a meta-analysis of 46 articles published 1980-2008 (Jelic and Kowalski 2009) the conclusion...
however was that the evidence of diagnostic utility of resting EEG in dementia and MCI is still not sufficient to establish this investigation in initial assessment battery of a patient with cognitive impairment.

Current research: Using a dataset of a great number of EEG registrations, it is possible to classify a single EEG registration into one of many groups of diseases or of “normal state” using contemporary statistical methods (Statistical Pattern Recognition (SPR)). This method has been evaluated in a project in Iceland. The diagnostic accuracy seems to be similar to the biologic methods that now are being proposed for diagnostic purposes. The method is now being validated in a project of the Nordic Network for Dementia Diagnostics (NIDD) with the participation of seven different Memory Clinics.

Although health and social care services for patients with dementia are available in Estonia and Lithuania, geographical maldistribution of services exists, making lower accessibility in rural areas. Another important issue addressed by the specialists is low awareness towards memory impairment in society, which delays early diagnosis.

Depression in patients referred to memory clinics

Dr Anne-Brita Knapskoga
Oulu University Hospital

Depression is common in dementia. It may be the first symptom of dementia, but can present at any stage of the disorder. About 30% to 40% of the patients referred to a memory clinic today are depressed. It is presumed that about 50% of the patients with dementia will suffer from depression during the course of the disorder, to a greater or lesser extent. The persistence rate of depression among cognitively impaired patients varies a lot in different studies (33 to 58%). In most studies depression scales are used to define depression, and diagnoses are seldom made. Although depression in dementia is common, it is often not diagnosed and treated. The symptoms of depression in those with and without dementia are mostly the same, but not always pronounced as in those without dementia. Some symptoms overlap with dementia. A psychiatric assessment of the patients referred to a memory clinic is seldom possible, but evaluation scales are shown to be useful. Which scales best suited depend upon the degree of cognitive impairment. Few scales are specifically designed for use in dementia, but some scales may nevertheless be suitable in the earlier stages of dementia. Some scales are based upon self-reporting (e.g. the Geriatric Depression Scale), others are based upon an interview with the patients (e.g. the Hamilton Scale and the MADRS) or the caregivers (e.g. the Cornell Scale). The two most commonly used depression scales in memory clinics in the Nordic countries are the Cornell Scale and the MADRS.

Antidepressants seem to be less effective in patients with depression in dementia than in patients without dementia. They should not be the first choice of treatment, but be reserved for more severe cases, and for depressions that do not improve within few months. Psychosocial interventions should be the first choice, at least in cases with depression of milder degree. Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) should be considered in refractory severe depression.

3.2 Critical perspectives in need assessment practice(s) in elderly care

Chair: Sandra Torres

Need assessment and the organization of eldercare provision in the modern welfare state: a comparative perspective

Professor Morten Baile Hansen
University of Southern Denmark

Background: Comparative studies of home care, elder care and social care generally indicate that a large number of industrialized countries are facing common challenges. These challenges are caused by the demographical developments of an aging population, changed labour market conditions and changed family structures. At a macro-level this presentation analyzes how different welfare state systems cope with these challenges by organizing the provision of eldercare in different ways. At a micro-level different systems of needs-assessment are analyzed. The pros and cons of these different systems will be discussed since this presentation is planned as an introduction to the complexities that are associated with need assessment practice. Objectives: To provide a rich contextual understanding of the challenges and complexities of needs assessment in elderly care in advanced welfare states.

Methods: Comparative case studies can roughly be divided into most-similar and most-different studies and in this study a ‘most similar cases’ strategy is applied. After a short characteristic of some global tendencies, the study focuses on 16 European OECD countries. Based on deskwork and the analysis of secondary data a typology of welfare state regimes for eldercare provision is elaborated.

Theory: A conceptual framework to guide the comparative analysis is elaborated based on different types of eldercare, different types of welfare regimes, a distinction between financing, organisation and control of services, and a distinction between the mechanisms of exit, voice and loyalty. Results: Different welfare state regimes enhance different divisions of labour between state, market and family/civil society in the provision of eldercare. The Nordic model is characterized by a major role of the municipalities in the provision of elder care. The emphasis on home care as contrasted to care homes is especially pronounced in the Danish care system. Differences in the organization of eldercare imply differences in the utilization and functions of needs assessment in eldercare.

Conclusions: There is a trade-off between different functions of needs assessment in elderly care. The pros and cons of different systems are discussed.

Local guidelines for need assessment for elder care in Sweden: a matter of equality in welfare provision

Postdoctoral Research Fellow David Feltenius
Umeå University

Objectives: This study investigates the rationale behind the guidelines for need assessment for elder care adopted by local politicians. What do local politicians seek to achieve through the adoption of these guidelines? In seeking to answer this question, the study departs from the literature on “deprofessionalization” which emphasizes economic considerations as a main motive for standardized procedures within public administration. An alternate perspective is provided for in the literature on public administration and legitimacy. This literature emphasizes “equality of welfare provision” as the main motive behind the adoption of standardized routines.

Methods: This study consists of interviews with local politicians in four municipalities in Sweden. In each municipality, the politicians who were responsible for elder care and represented different positions, i.e., from left to right within the political spectrum, were interviewed. In total, 16 politicians were interviewed for the purpose of this study.

Results: The study shows that the adoption of guidelines can be explained to some extent by the economic consideration of the politicians in charge as suggested by the literature on “deprofessionalization.” However, the interviews show that guidelines are not solely a question of economic considerations. In fact, quite the opposite is the case since another important consideration associated with these guidelines is the political aim to achieve equality in welfare provision. In this rationale was the most commonly expressed reason in the interviews with local politicians.

Conclusions: This finding suggests that politicians have been concerned with more than the expenditures for elder care. Indeed, politicians have been concerned with the need to reach a balance between “individual needs” and “equality of welfare provision.” This finding raises the question of whether the guidelines really could be interpreted as a case of “deprofessionalization.” Instead, these guidelines might be an expression of collaboration between care managers and politicians to avoid arbitrary decisions on need assessment.
3.2 Objectives: PhD Assistant Professor Anna Olaison

Management. Processing older requests and outcomes in care both service staff and citizens and is mediated by time constraints, standards. Service allocation is filtered through the expectation of aspect of needs assessment and thereby demonstrates that service day-to-day decisions.

Negotiation and distribution of responsibilities

Research Fellow/PhD Student Helene Axsey NOVA - Norwegian Social Research Co-author: Research Director Mia Vaba

Background: This paper focuses on complexities associated with needs assessment in home care. As home care is characterized by overlapping responsibilities between formal and informal care, it is of vital importance to recognize that the process of needs assessment will always be discretionary, interactive and negotiated. Attention is paid to the ways in which needs are assessed and addressed within the initial stage when older people first need care and later as needs change.

Aims: To identify different allocation routines within different organizational home care arrangements and to explore how different routines influence the way home care staff and service users come to an agreement about needs and distribution of responsibilities.

Theory: The analysis is informed by the negotiated order theory (Strauss 1978) presuming that both the structural context and the negotiation context are explored.

Methods: Case studies based on: (1) participant observations of daily routines, (2) interviews and informal talks with care recipients/families, managers and staff at different levels, (3) analysis of institutional documents, assignments, citizens' letters etc.

Results: The negotiation context of home care is influenced by new organizational arrangements e.g. by narrowing the options for negotiation or by limiting the number of issues possible to negotiate. However, new informal arenas of negotiation and the established egilitarian culture of home care continue to mediate day-to-day decisions.

Conclusions: Managerial thinking has had a certain impact on the care management process. The presentation will contribute to the debate on resource allocation of welfare services and how institutional categorization is used within care management in order to create older persons as clients in gerontological social work.

3.2-5 12-06-2012, 16:00-17:30, Plenum 9/11

Understanding of cross-cultural interaction and ethnic 'otherness' as challenges for need assessment: results from a focus group study with Swedish need assessors

PhD Emilia Forsell
Ersta Sköndal University College

Co-authors: PhD Assistant Professor Anna Olaison Linköping University
Professor Sandra Torres Uppsala University

Objectives: This presentation departs from a project that aims to shed light on the understandings of cross-cultural interaction and ethnic ‘Otherness’ that are upheld by need assessors within the context of Swedish elderly care. Through a focus on the light on the micro-processes of needs assessment, i.e., what effects the introduction of care management has had on elderly care with regard to handling the allocation of resources. In these processes, there are central questions about what scope exists in the treatment of older persons’ requests for services in the assessment situation itself, and what is transferred from assessment conversations to case-file texts. This practice is important to study from a perspective of welfare policy as a research gap exists in how the intentions of the so-called care management model are being applied in practice. The focus of this presentation is thus directed towards how older persons’ descriptions of care needs become the basis for institutional assessments and what happens in the assessment process in the transfer of talk to text.

Methods and theories: The data for this study is comprised of twenty cases from three Swedish municipalities. The material consists of tape-recorded assessment conversations and associated case-file texts. The research questions originate from theories of marketization of welfare services and communication as a central part of people processing.

Results: The findings point to the fact that cases that can be regarded as simpler has a more direct ‘recontextualisation’ of older persons’ requests in the processing of older persons and their needs. In the cases that are more complex, it is more obvious that requests are negotiated away, added or renegotiated and repackaged to fit within the framework of a publicly defined problem relative to the municipality’s supply of social services.

Conclusions: Managerial thinking has had a certain impact on the care management process. The presentation will contribute to the debate on resource allocation of welfare services and how institutional categorization is used within care management in order to create older persons as clients in gerontological social work.

3.3 Evaluation of orthogeriatric services in Nordic and Baltic countries

Chair: Helgi Kolj

Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment including the Delirium-Check-list in patients suffering hip-fractures.

Professor Yngve Gustafson
Umeå University

In the early 80ies I worked as a consultant in internal medicine at Umedalen mental hospital. I worked with assessment of patients who were referred for dementia assessment and a common story was that the patient in association with a hip-fracture had developed delirium post-operatively and that they never had recovered cognitively after that. I became curious about what they do with old people in the Orthopaedic department that seem to cause irreversible brain damage.

After having assessed and carefully followed 111 consecutive patients with a hip fracture during their hospital stay as well as after discharged I was surprised that any of them recovered. The care was not adjusted to frail old people.

Hypoxia, hypercortisolism as well as infections were commonly associated with delirium. Delirious patient also suffered a large number of complications during hospital stay that prolonged their delirium. Post-operative delirium was the most commons factor associated with in-hospital falls resulting in new fractures and 8% of all hip-fractures in Umeå had occurred in the hospital. Based on the results we designed several intervention studies in several hospitals in Northern Sweden and the intervention programmes have been implemented in a large number of hospitals all over the world. Prevention and treatment of delirium is also the best way of preventing falls and other complications during hospitalisation.

Delirium can be successfully prevented by protecting the brain from hypoxia and hypercortisolism by preventing complications endangering the metabolism of the brain. In a patient who develops delirium there is an urgent need to detect and treat any underlying complications and the treatment of the delirious patient should have the focus of creating the best prerequisites for the recovery of the brain which includes an active prevention, early detection and treatment of any new complications. A geriatric team applying comprehensive geriatric assessment including the use of the Delirium-Check list is probably the best way of taking care of the old patient with a hip-fracture. The Delirium-Check list and the experience of its use in patients suffering hip-fractures will be presented.

3.3.1 12-06-2012, 16:00-17:30, Room 1

SYMPOSIUM 3.3

3.3.2-4 12-06-2012, 16:00-17:30, Plenum 9/11

Requests and outcomes in care management. Processing older persons as clients in elderly care.

PhD Assistant Professor Anna Olaison
Linköping University

Objectives: There are few studies in elderly care today that cast light on the micro-processes of needs assessment, i.e., what effects the introduction of care management has had on elderly care with regard to handling the allocation of resources. In these processes, there are central questions about what scope exists in the treatment of older persons’ requests for services in the assessment situation itself, and what is transferred from assessment conversations to case-file texts. This practice is important to study from a perspective of welfare policy as a research gap exists in how the intentions of the so-called care management model are being applied in practice. The focus of this presentation is thus directed towards how older persons’ descriptions of care needs become the basis for institutional assessments and what happens in the assessment process in the transfer of talk to text.

Methods and theories: The data for this study is comprised of twenty cases from three Swedish municipalities. The material consists of tape-recorded assessment conversations and associated case-file texts. The research questions originate from theories of marketization of welfare services and communication as a central part of people processing.

Results: The findings point to the fact that cases that can be regarded as simpler has a more direct ‘recontextualisation’ of older persons’ requests in the processing of older persons and their needs. In the cases that are more complex, it is more obvious that requests are negotiated away, added or renegotiated and repackaged to fit within the framework of a publicly defined problem relative to the municipality’s supply of social services.

Conclusions: Managerial thinking has had a certain impact on the care management process. The presentation will contribute to the debate on resource allocation of welfare services and how institutional categorization is used within care management in order to create older persons as clients in gerontological social work.

3.3-1 12-06-2012, 16:00-17:30, Room 1

Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment including the Delirium-Check-list in patients suffering hip-fractures.
S3.3.2 12-06-2012, 16:00-17:30, Room 1

Implementation of geriatric care in fracture patients

Dr Helgi Kolk
Tartu University Hospital

Estonia is a country with a aging population: 19% of inhabitants are estimated to be over 65 years of age by 2012. The number of geriatric patients admitted to hospitals with fractures is increasing. The geriatric care program in the department of Traumatology at Tartu University Hospital is being designed and implemented to improve the care of the elderly fracture patients. The second goal of the program is to optimize the utilization of medical and social care resources.

The aim of the study: to assess patient characteristics and management of hip fractures at Tartu University Hospital during 2010-2011 as background information for the development of geriatric services.

Material and methods: retrospective analysis of medical records of patients admitted to the department of traumatology for primary hip fracture.

Results: In 2 years 607 (195M/412F) patients with hip fracture were hospitalized, 297 in 2010 and 310 in 2011. 94% of patients were over 65 years of age (658) including 452 over 75. Patients younger than 65years (39) had similar concomitant medical and social problems to the older age groups, there was male prevaience in younger age group. Antithrombotic treatment with low molecular weight heparin was assigned to 97% of patients with hip fracture in the Tartu University Hospital. Osteoporosis (OP) was diagnosed in a few cases. The geriatric care program in the department of Traumatology is being designed and implemented. The geriatric care program in the department of Traumatology is being designed and implemented.

Conclusions: implementation of international guidelines for primary hip fracture. The aim of this ongoing trial is to investigate if treatment of old hip fracture patients in an orthogeriatric unit who are operated for a hip fracture is combined with interdisciplinary geriatric care. The aim of this ongoing trial is to investigate if treatment of old hip fracture patients in an orthogeriatric unit who are operated for a hip fracture is combined with interdisciplinary geriatric care. The characteristics and needs of older hip fracture patients are poorly described. The aim is to describe the characteristics of these patients in order to better understand their need for care and rehabilitation.

Methods: This is an observational study based on a quality register for all patients 65+ years in an orthogeriatric unit who are operated for a hip fracture. The unit covers 250,000 inhabitants in Oslo. The quality database includes demographic, medical, and functional data collected from routine assessment by the interdisciplinary team.

Results: From 2007 to 2011, 1903 patients, included 457 (24%) from long-term care institutions, were enrolled in the database. Mean age was 85 years (SD 7.2), 76% were female, and 80% had had falls. Chronic diseases were registered in 86%, and 41% of the community-dwelling patients had pre-fracture cognitive impairment defined as IQCODE-SF <3.6. Complications were observed in 55%, the most common complications were blood transfusion (25%), delirium (21%), and urinary tract infections (18%). Post-operative orthopaedic infections were rare (3.2%).

Patients from long-term care were older (87 vs. 84 years, p<0.001), had more previous hospitalisations defined as IQCODE-SF <3.6. Complications were observed in 55%, the most common complications were blood transfusion (25%), delirium (21%), and urinary tract infections (18%). Post-operative orthopaedic infections were rare (3.2%).

Results: Data collection will be closed in January 2012. Group allocation is therefore unknown. Preliminary analyses show that the study sample has a mean age of 82±6 years, 75% are female, and 10% lived in sheltered housing before the injury, and that the participants had a prefracture mean Barthel Index value of 20 (interquartile range 17-29) and median IQCODE score of relatively fit and have experienced outdoors falls (20%), frail community-dwelling patients who have fallen indoors (56%), and patients from long-term care institutions (24%). Different caring pathways are needed for these groups.

S3.3-2 12-06-2012, 16:00-17:30, Room 1

Can better treatment and prophylaxis of delirium in the early phase of a hip fracture improve long-term cognitive outcome? Randomised, controlled trial

MD, PhD student Leiv Otto Warne University of Oslo

Co-authors:
MD, PhD student Bjørn Erik Næsland University of Oslo
Professor MD, PhD Knut Engeland University of Oslo
MD, PhD Frede Ihrhagen Oslo University Hospital
MD, PhD Vibeke Juleba University of Oslo
MD, PhD Ingrid Selseth St Olov University Hospital
PhD student Anne Torbergsen University of Oslo
Professor Eva Støve St Olov University Hospital
Professor MD, PhD Johan Randers Oslo University Hospital
MD, PhD Simon Carrey University of Leistzer School of Medicine
Professor MD, PhD Torger Brun Wyller University of Oslo

Background: Delirium is a common complication of hip fracture in the elderly. The aim of this ongoing trial is to investigate, in a RCT, whether optimizing medical treatment will prevent or improve the treatment of delirium and thereby improve long-term cognitive outcome.

Methods: Patients are randomized in the Emergency Department to treatment in a new orthogeriatric service or the conventional orthopaedic ward. The intervention patients are transferred as soon as possible to the orthogeriatric ward, stabilised there preoperatively, and transferred back to the ward postoperatively, while the control group are treated in a traditional orthopaedic ward. Surgical and anaesthesiologic procedures are similar in the two groups. The inclusion was closed at the 5th of January 2012. 332 patients has been randomised.

Primary endpoint: We have constructed a composite endpoint, tapping cognitive functioning in the lower as well as the higher scope of performance by combining two instruments; the Clinical Dementia Rating Scale, and The 10 word memory test. Endpoints will be assessed after 4 and 12 months, by a research assistant blinded to allocation. Secondary endpoints: Preoperative and postoperative delirium (according to the Confusion Assessment Method) Duration of delirium Severity of delirium (according to the Memorial Delirium Assessment Scale) The Barthel ADL Index Length of stay in hospital Cumulative mortality and causes of death.

Residential status: Short Physical Performance Battery, a simple test of mobility. Number of days in own home during the first 4 months incidence of dementia 12 months postoperatively (ICD-10-criteria for research)

Results: Analysis of the results will start in May 2012, when the last patient has reached the 4-months assessment.

S3.3-3 12-06-2012, 16:00-17:30, Room 1

Characteristics of patients and care pathways in an orthogeriatric unit. Results from a patient database with 2000 patients.

Professor MD Anette Hylen Ranhoff Diakonhjemmet hospital

Co-authors:
Nurse Mette Martinsen
Ludvig F. Solheim

Background: It is increasingly common to care for older hip fracture patients in orthogeriatric units where orthopaedic care is combined with interdisciplinary geriatric care. The characteristics and needs of older hip fracture patients are poorly described. The aim is to describe the characteristics of these patients in order to better understand their need for care and rehabilitation.

Methods: This is an observational study based on a quality register for all patients 65 years in an orthogeriatric unit who are operated for a hip fracture. The unit covers 250,000 inhabitants in Oslo. The quality database includes demographic, medical, and functional data collected from routine assessment by the interdisciplinary team.

Results: From 2007 to 2011, 1903 patients, included 457 (24%) from long-term care institutions, were enrolled in the database. Mean age was 85 years (SD 7.2), 76% were female, and 80% had had falls. Chronic diseases were registered in 86%, and 41% of the community-dwelling patients had pre-fracture cognitive impairment defined as IQCODE-SF <3.6. Complications were observed in 55%, the most common complications were blood transfusion (25%), delirium (21%), and urinary tract infections (18%). Post-operative orthopaedic infections were rare (3.2%).

Patients from long-term care were older (87 vs. 84 years, p<0.001), more had American Society of Anaesthesiologists (ASA) score >/= 3 (72% vs. 50%, p<0.001) and a higher number of chronic medical conditions (mean 2.2 vs. 1.6, p<0.001). Among community-dwelling patients, those who had fallen indoors were older (mean age 85 vs 82 years), p<0.001. More were female (79 vs 67 %, p<0.001), had ASA score >/= 3 (55% vs 37%, p<0.001), more chronic medical conditions (mean 1.7 vs 1.3), larger impairment in pre-fracture ADL (pre-morbid Barthel mean 114 vs 18.3, p<0.001), and lower cognitive function IQ-CODE 3.7 vs 3.3p<0.001, and more complications during hospital stay 1.15 vs 0.74 p<0.001.

Conclusions: Older hip fracture patients in this orthogeriatric unit may be divided into three groups; patients who are

S3.3-5 12-06-2012, 16:00-17:30, Room 1

Will comprehensive geriatric work-up during the index stay improve mobility at 4 months in hip fracture patients? The Trondheim Hip Fracture Trial.

Professor MD, PhD Olav Sletvold
St Olov University Hospital of Trondheim

Co-authors:
Anders Prestmo
St. Olov University Hospital of Trondheim
Perrell Torgstad
Norwegian University of Science and Technology
Kirsten Taraldsen
Norwegian University of Science and Technology
Lars Gunnar Johansen
St. Olov University Hospital of Trondheim
Lars Helseby
Norwegian University of Science and Technology
Ingrid Selseth
St. Olov University Hospital of Trondheim

Background: Hip fractures in old age have serious consequences on function, mobility and mortality. The aim of the study was to investigate if treatment of old hip fracture patients in an orthogeriatric ward during the hospital index stay has advantages over standard care in an orthopedic ward. Primary endpoint is mobility at 4 months after the fracture.

Methods: A randomized clinical trial (RCT) enrolled 400 home dwelling patients aged 70 years. Randomization was performed before surgery while the patients were in the emergency room. The intervention group received comprehensive geriatric assessment including a work-up by geriatricians, nurses, physiotherapists and occupational therapists. Control patients received standard orthopedic care. Information on demographic characteristics, pre-fracture use of walking aids, cognitive function, activity of daily living (ADL, instrumental ADL, IADL) and medical condition was collected during index stay from patients and caregivers and review of medical records. ADL was evaluated by use of Barthel Index (0-20) and IADL by use of Nottingham extended ADL scale (0-66). Mobility was assessed by use of Short Physical Performance Battery (SPPB and Timed Up and Go (TUG) at the 5th postoperative day and at 1, 4 and 12 months.

Results: Data collection will be closed in January 2012. Group allocation is therefore unknown. Preliminary analyses show that the study sample has a mean age of 82±6 years, 75% are female, and 10% lived in sheltered housing before the injury, and that the participants had a prefracture mean Barthel Index value of 20 (interquartile range 17-29) and median IQCODE score of
S3.4 Family carers in the welfare state
Chair: Tove Lindhardt

S3.4-1 12-06-2012, 16:00-17:30, Room 2
Assistive technology makes chance for family carers

OCCupational Therapist Ingela Månsen
The Swedish Institute of Assistive Technology

In Sweden as well as in many other countries family carers are taking great responsibilities for the care of their relatives. In Sweden three quarters of all care and support are given by family members, and nearly a quarter of all persons in Sweden over 55 years are helping an elderly, sick or disabled person in their own home or at a distance. That means that it is very important to support family carers and to consider their needs of support and help in a 24 hours perspective all year round.

Since 2007, the Swedish Institute of Assistive Technology (SIAT) has, with support from the Swedish Government, the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, carried out a development program Technology for Elderly. The goal is to support the development processes that will provide elderly people and family carers with better access to good and safe technology and services making their lives easier.

The program which consists of more than a 100 projects is being run in cooperation with companies, R&D-entities, municipalities and organizations for senior citizens in the areas of products, service development and information. The objective is to test and develop new technology for elderly and family carers. The development program has resulted in better knowledge for supporting family carers with assistive technology in their daily lives. Examples of lessons learned are e.g. - family carers do not have information about available and appropriate assistive technology matching their needs - assistive technology is making change for family carers as it makes them more safe, secure and self-reliant in their daily activities - family carers get assistive technology too late.

Information and communication technology (ICT) is one of several technologies that has been tested and developed for supporting family carers. One example is ACTION a computer communication system with Internet, adapted information, education and support system. ACTION has been tested and evaluated in a project in a sparsely populated area. A model to facilitate information to family carers has been created and introduced in order to show how assistive technology can help family carers in various situations.

Methods and strategies for assessing the family carers needs of assistive technology have also been created and tested in the project. One of the main results from the project is that timing for the assistive technology intervention is critical if the assistive technology should be useful for family carers.

Support of carers of old people entering into and living in nursing home

RN, PhD, Research Director CO Elizabeth Hanson
Swedish National Family Care Competence Centre, Linköping University

Co-author:
RN, MScN, Eva Gustafson
Swedish Family Care Competence Centre

Family carers often express that making the decision for one’s partner to move into a nursing home is one of the most difficult decisions they have had to make in their lives. The process is commonly associated with feelings of guilt, remove and resignation, particularly for carers who have been caring for their relative over a prolonged period. Entry to nursing home continues to be largely in response to a crisis situation, as a result of a deterioration in the health of the older person and/or the physical and mental exhaustion of the carer. Carers are subsequently faced with having to adjust to the physical separation of their partner and to a re-orientation of one’s roles as partner and carer. Finding ways to maintain relationships with their partner, participate in their care and life in the nursing home, develop relationships with staff and to re-invest in one’s own life are common themes that are highlighted within the literature. Equally, there are issues for adult children who may play a deciding role in the decision making process and who subsequently attempt to support both parents in various ways (Sandberg et al 2001, Davies 2004).

This subject forms one of the prioritised areas of the Swedish National Family Care Competence Centre (SNFCCC). Currently, 8 local blended learning networks (UBLN) in municipalities across Sweden, consisting of family carers, older people, practitioners, decision makers and politicians meet to share their experiences, learn from each other and discuss research results in the area. It is intended that this work will lead to them identifying and engaging in local practice development work.

Our presentation will begin with an overview of the research that has been carried out in the field and a description of the working method of UBLN which is based on the concept of Communities of Practice (Wenger, 1998). The main findings arising from the initial themed discussions across the networks will be presented and discussed with the audience. Finally, we will conclude with the main lessons learned from our collaborative project work thus far.

Frail elderly patients’ relatives - what role do they play during hospitalisation?

Senior Researcher Tove Lindhardt
Copenhagen University Hospital, Herlev

Background: Relatives of frail elderly patients have often played a significant role in managing the patient’s daily life prior to admission, and may have deep knowledge of the patient’s health and functional prob-lems. Hence, they may expect to negotiate the care and treatment plan, particularly in relation to discharge, and their knowledge may improve decision-making, if asked for. But how do relatives experience the encounter with the hospital system, and what are their expectations for involvement? The aim of this study was to investigate this.

Method: A prospective, cross-sectional design was applied, using descriptive and comparative analyses. 180 relatives of elderly medical patients in a university hospital participated in a survey using a val-idated structured, self-report measure covering attributes, prerequisites, outcome and barri-en- promoters for family in-hospital collaboration.

Results: Data collection is currently ending, and analyses are about to commence. Preliminary analyses in-dicate that relatives are heavily involved in pre-hospital caregiving activities and particularly the discharge is a crucial point for them. Many report guilt and powerlessness, and 40 % felt they had to ensure the patient sufficient care. Almost 50 % report experience with mistakes and insufficient care during the current and prior hospital stays. Relative’s knowledge of the patient’s situation was assessed in less than half of the cases, mostly at discharge. Half of the sample expected influence on in-hospital decision-making, but 70 % when it concerned discharge. While 14 % reported influence on decision-making, 21 % reported being informed about decisions; 38 % was satisfied with level of influence.

Predictors for trust, wanting influence, and reporting guilt and powerlessness will be cal-culated and ready for the conference.

Conclusion: Hospital staff’s involvement of relatives is low, as is their information of relatives. Although all engaged in caregiving activities, relatives is a heterogeneous group and the sample is seemingly split in two halves - one reporting guilt and powerlessness and one not; and one expecting influence on decisions and one not.

S3.4-4 12-06-2012, 16:00-17:30, Room 2
Family care and grandmotherhood in the welfare state

MA, Ph.D. Anne Leonora Blaabjilde
University of Copenhagen

Background: In a historical perspective carework has primarily been reserved for women. During the 20th century, the Houeewiile was a social construction in most Western welfare states, inaugurated by a system which, while conveying expectations to female unpaid work, prioritized female carework as a societal value free of charge. In late modernity, however; everybody is expected to contribute to the paid labor market, and the necessary tasks of carework such as child rearing, health and nutrition management in daily life, care of sick and dying persons etc., have turned into a site of contestation, since it has never been financially prized in a society with increasing emphasis on market economy structure.

Who is supposed to do the carework? This study encodes contemporary expectations to grandmotherhood in Denmark.
3.5 Centenarians in the past and present

Chair: Bernard Jeune

Centenarians today: new insights on selection from the Five Countries Oldest-Old Project (5-COOP)

INSERM Research Director Jean-Marie Robine

The number of oldest-old grew tremendously over the past few decades. However, recent studies have disclosed that the pace of increase strongly varies among countries. The present study aims to specify the level of mortality selection among the nonagenarians and centenarians living currently in five low mortality countries, Denmark, France, Japan, Switzerland, and Sweden, part of the 5-Country Oldest-Old Project (5-COOP). All data come from the Human Mortality Database, except for the number of centenarians living in Japan. We discuss three levels of mortality selection, a milder level in Japan, a stronger level in Denmark and Sweden and an intermediary level in France and Switzerland. These divergences offer an opportunity to study the existence of a trade-off between the level of mortality selection and the functional health status of the oldest-old survivors which will be seized by the 5-COOP project.

The Era of Centenarians - The Mortality of Swedish Oldest-Old

PhD Sven Drefahl
Karolinska Institutet

Between 1969 and 2009 Swedish life expectancy at age 80 increased by 2.81 years for men and 2.79 years for women. While the number of Swedish centenarians and the maximum age at death have risen dramatically, it is still unknown whether their mortality has declined as well. For our investigation we use individual-level data of all Swedes who reached age 100 between January 1, 1969 and December 31, 2009 (N=15,231). We estimated different measures of the average age at death. Our results indicate that the mortality rates for centenarians of both sexes remained remarkably stable over the 40 year period, even for the most recent years. This suggests that either the progress in delaying death has been limited to mortality at ages below 100, or that increasing heterogeneity among centenarians is concealing declining mortality rates.

Use of medicines among centenarians in Sweden

PhD Student Jonas W. Wastesson
Aging Research Center

Co-authors: Docent, Associate Professor Marta Parker
Professor Johan Fastbom
Professor Mats Thorslund
Associate Professor Kristina Johnell

Little is known about the use of medications among very old persons. This study investigated pharmacological drug use in community-dwelling and institutionalized centenarians, nonagenarians and octogenarians using the Swedish Prescribed Drug Register. The register was linked to the Swedish Social Services Register and comprised 1,672 centenarians, 76,584 nonagenarians, and 381,878 octogenarians. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was used to analyse whether age was associated with use of drugs, after adjustment for sex, living situation and co-morbidity. With these adjustments, centenarians were more likely to use analgesics, hypnotics/sedatives and anxiolytics, but less likely to use antidepressants than nonagenarians and octogenarians. Moreover, centenarians were more likely to use high-ceiling diuretics, but less likely to use beta-blockers and ACE-inhibitors. Centenarians’ high use of analgesics, hypnotics/sedatives and anxiolytics may reflect a palliative approach to their drug treatment or that pain and mental health problems increase into extreme old age. Also, centenarians do not seem to be prescribed cardiovascular drug therapy according to recommended guidelines to the same extent as nonagenarians and octogenarians. Longitudinal studies will be needed to ascertain if this is an age or cohort effect.

Centenarians in the past and present

3.5-1 12-06-2012, 16:00-17:30, Room 3/4

Older Caregivers receiving and providing help.

Associate Professor Sigurghj O. Sigurdardottir
University of Iceland
Senior Lecturer Marie Ernsth Bravell

Objectives of the study: The aim of the study is to describe older informal caregivers, their need of help and how they provide help to others in combination with the formal care providers and other informal caregivers.

Method: In the study Iceland’s old people (ICOLDS), data was collected using a national sample of persons aged 65 and over living in their own homes in Iceland. A telephone interview was conducted with 782 individuals, 441 women and 341 men, aged 65-98 years of age. The response rate was 66%. The participants were recruited with a national sample of persons aged 65 and over living in their own homes in Iceland. A telephone interview was conducted with 782 individuals, 441 women and 341 men, aged 65-98 years of age. The response rate was 66%. The participants were recruited from two different sources: the general population and institutionalized older people.

Results: About one fifth (21%) of the total sample of respondents helped or provided care for another person (N=157). More than half of those older informal caregivers (n=85) needed help themselves with ADL tasks. The respondents that were cohabiting with others in combination with the formal care providers and other informal caregivers, their need of help and how they provide help.

Conclusion: Grandmothers are contributing substantially to the general welfare, but reciprocally, the income, life standard and health situation of this female population is generally on the lowest level. From a cultural perspective, elderly women are stigmatised as old, so their work is appreciated while their work is not.

3.5-2 12-06-2012, 16:00-17:30, Room 3/4

The Number of Oldest-Old Project (5-COOP)

Chair: Bernard Jeune

The number of oldest-old grew tremendously over the past few decades. However, recent studies have disclosed that the pace of increase strongly varies among countries. The present study aims to specify the level of mortality selection among the nonagenarians and centenarians living currently in five low mortality countries, Denmark, France, Japan, Switzerland, and Sweden, part of the 5-Country Oldest-Old Project (5-COOP). All data come from the Human Mortality Database, except for the number of centenarians living in Japan. We discuss three levels of mortality selection, a milder level in Japan, a stronger level in Denmark and Sweden and an intermediary level in France and Switzerland. These divergences offer an opportunity to study the existence of a trade-off between the level of mortality selection and the functional health status of the oldest-old survivors which will be seized by the 5-COOP project.

Results: About one fifth (21%) of the total sample of respondents helped or provided care for another person (N=157). More than half of those older informal caregivers (n=85) needed help themselves with ADL tasks. The respondents that were cohabiting with others in combination with the formal care providers and other informal caregivers, their need of help and how they provide help.

Conclusion: Grandmothers are contributing substantially to the general welfare, but reciprocally, the income, life standard and health situation of this female population is generally on the lowest level. From a cultural perspective, elderly women are stigmatised as old, so their work is appreciated while their work is not.

3.5-3 12-06-2012, 16:00-17:30, Room 3/4

Mortality among the Danish Oldest-Old Project (5-COOP)

Associate Professor Karen Andersen-Ranberg
University of Southern Denmark

Using cardiovascular diseases and medicine consumption to describe morbidity in Danish centenarians

Associate Professor, Senior Consultant Karen Andersen-Ranberg
University of Southern Denmark

Although health in general deteriorates with advancing age, centenarians are generally perceived as survivors with better health than their age peers. The Danish 1895 birth cohort study was launched to describe the health of unrelated 100-year-olds (N=275; n=207; 75%) through interview and objective examinations, as well as health information from family doctors and national health registers. Since CVDs are the main cause of mortality we focus on the prevalence of objective CVD findings. General morbidity was assessed by use of drugs. Major CVDs were assessed by measuring blood pressure (BP; participation rate 69%) and electrocardiogram (ECG; participation rate 76%). Hypertension affected 52%. ECGs revealed a major pathology in 69%, ischemia 46%, atrial fibrillation/flutter 27%, and previous myocardial infarction 10%. Drugs were used regularly by 95% (mean: 3.9 drug/day; using 5 drugs: 38%). The most commonly prescribed drugs were those aimed at the cardiovascular (64%), alimentary (56%) and nervous systems (49%). Based on these selected findings we find the 1895-cohort to have a high prevalence of CVDs. Moreover, drugs aiming at the cardiovascular system were similarly the most commonly prescribed drugs, but may reflect underdiagnosing of cardiovascular diseases in the oldest-old.

3.5-4 12-06-2012, 16:00-17:30, Room 3/4

Disability in Danish centenarians: comparing gender-specific data on ADL from surveys of birth cohorts 1895, 1905 and 1910.

Post Doc Sonja Vestergaard
Syddansk Universitet

Co-authors: Associate Professor Marta Parker
Professor Johan Fastbom
Professor Mats Thorslund
Associate Professor Kristina Johnell

The number of Danes reaching 100 years has increased with more than 50% since 1995. It may be hypothesised that today more frail person reach the age of 100 than in earlier decades. We therefore examined whether this increase in survival has led to an increase in disability levels. We have earlier found that Danish centenarians born in 1895 had better ADL than those born in 1895, but only among women. We have now carried out a third survey of Danish centenarians born in 1910. Does the improvement for female centenarians in 2005 still hold in 2010? In all three birth cohorts, disability was assessed according to a modified version of Katz ADL and Avlund’s PADL. In the 1895-cohort 207 out of 219 participated (95%), in the 1905-cohort 225 out of 364 participated (63%), and in the 1910-cohort 273 out of 442 participated (62%). The first cohort was interviewed and examined by the same geriatrician and nurse, the next two cohorts was interviewed and examined by trained interviewers. It seems that the improvement in ADL holds for 100-year old women in 2010 but it did not improve further.
S3.6 Fatigue in older adults

Chair: Kirsten Avlund

3.6.1 12-06-2012, 16:00-17:30, Room 12

Trends in fatigue 1992-2002-2010/11 among the oldest old in Sweden

PhD Carin Lennartsson
Aging Research Center
Co-authors: Marti G. Parker
Linda Hids-Sälm
Professor Mats Thörnand

This study examines and describes self-reported fatigue and tiredness among the oldest old (ages 77+) in Sweden over a twenty-year period. Fatigue and tiredness are symptoms of ill-health and can reflect several dimensions of health - physical, mental and/or pharmacological. Analyses of the Swedish panel study of the oldest old (SWEOLD) from 1992, 2002 and 2010/11 (n=537, 621, 675) show that fatigue and tiredness are commonly experienced phenomena. Today about half of the oldest old reported fatigue and one-fourth reported tiredness. There was no significant difference between women and men in either reporting fatigue or tiredness. Comparisons of the three SWE-OLD waves show that a greater proportion of elderly persons report fatigue and tiredness over the period. The increasing in fatigue and tiredness is found both among women and men. The increase is most substantial between 1992 and 2002 but the figures continue to rise in 2010 although more modestly.

3.6.2 12-06-2012, 16:00-17:30, Room 12

Tiredness in old age: Associated factors and predictors in seven years

MSc M Nevalainen
Co-authors: PhD A-K Koistin
PhD Marja Jiipä

The aim of the study was to investigate factors associated with self-rated tiredness in a sample of home-dwelling individuals aged 70 or older, as well as factors associated with the onset of tiredness during a 7 year follow-up period. The data are from the multidisciplinary prospective Tampere Longitudinal Study on Aging (TALENSA) which started in 1979. Waves from 1999 and 2006 were used in this study. In 1999, 398 respondents out of the total of 429 (93 %) and in 2006 252 out of the total of 275 respondents (92 %) were interviewed. After the removal of proxy respondents and those lost-to-follow-up between 1999 and 2006, the sample in 1999 was 378 and in 2006 197. Altogether 113 respondents died during follow-up period. The study was conducted with structured questionnaires by personal interviews in 1999 and via telephone at follow-up. The respondents were asked whether they had felt tiredness during the last two weeks, categorized as tiredness often or rarely/very seldom, and almost continuously and no tiredness (no, or occasionally). The covariates included gender, age, education, self-rated health, number of diseases, functional ability and depressiveness. The prevalence of tiredness was 23 % with highest prevalence among the oldest age group. Feelings of tiredness increased among 15 % of the participants. Self-rated health and functional ability increased the likelihood of tiredness as did feelings of depressiveness. Age was associated with tiredness independently but not in an adjusted model. Number of diseases was associated with the increase of tiredness over a seven year follow-up period. Tiredness alone was a significant independent predictor of mortality when age and gender were adjusted for, but not in the fully adjusted model. The study confirmed the connection of tiredness with self-rated health, functional ability, diseases and depressiveness. Rather than age such, age-related changes in health and functioning seem to be connected with subjective feeling of tiredness.

3.6.3 12-06-2012, 16:00-17:30, Room 12

Fatigability in basic indoor mobility in nonagenarians

PhD Minna Mänty
Kätkäväns institution
Co-authors: MScPH Anette Ekmann
University of Copenhagen
MSc Mikael Thinggaard
Danish Aging Research Centre, Universities of Odense, Aarhus, and Copenhagen
MD, PhD, DMSc Kaare Christensen
University of Southern Denmark
DMSc Kirsten Avlund
Copenhagen University

Objectives: Older adults’ subjective feelings of fatigue have been considered an important indicator of functional decline in old age. However, fatigue in the fastest growing segment of the older population, the oldest old, has not been reported before. The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence and associated health factors of indoor mobility related fatigability among nonagenarians. Methods: The study is based on baseline data of The Danish 1905 cohort study on 92-93-year old persons (n=1181) who were interviewed in Copenhagen University in 1999-2000. We included all respondents with valid indoor mobility data (n=919). Fatigability in basic indoor mobility was defined as a subjective feeling of fatigue when transferring or walking indoors. Other standardized assessments include self-report measures of medical history, as well as performance-based assessments of walking speed and maximum hand grip strength.

Results: In total, every fourth (26%) of the participants reported fatigability when transferring or walking indoors and fatigability was more common among participants living in sheltered housing as compared to those living independently (32% vs. 23%, p<.001). Cardiovascular diseases, musculoskeletal pain in lower body, medications, walking speed and depressive symptoms were independently associated with fatigability. Conclusions: In non-disabled nonagenarians, fatigability in basic indoor mobility is associated with many potentially modifiable health factors that should be taken into account when planning interventions to maintain independent functional ability and well-being among the oldest old population.

S3.6-4 12-06-2012, 16:00-17:30, Room 12

Fatigue and cardiovascular health: A study on aging Danish twins

MscPH Anette Ekmann
University of Copenhagen

Co-authors: Post Doc Minna Mänty
Kätkäväns institution
PhD Inge Petersen
MD, PhD, DMSc Kaare Christensen
University of Southern Denmark
DMSc Kirsten Avlund
Copenhagen University

Fatigue has been shown predictive of ischaemic heart disease (IHD) in healthy middle-age men. The aim of this study was to investigate the predictive value of fatigue for IHD and poor cardiovascular health in healthy individuals aged 70 and older. The study population was drawn from The Longitudinal Study of Aging Danish Twins (LSADT). In total 1696 healthy individuals was followed 10-16 years through registers and 2-10 years by questionnaires. Kaplan Meier, Cox Proportional Hazard and logistic regression were used to analyse data. Fatigue was measured with the mobility-fatigability scale (Mob-T) and multivariable-adjusted models included age, sex, SEP, lifestyle factors and depression. IHD was defined as first hospitalization due to IHD (ICD10: I20-I25) or death with IHD as primary cause. A poor cardiovascular health profile was assigned to individuals who at questionnaire follow-up was loss to follow-up, had been hospitalized due to IHD, had self reported IHD related diagnoses or had developed mobility disability. Fatigued individuals had a significantly larger risk of being hospitalized due to IHD during the 10-16 years of follow-up (HR=1.47 (CI95%: 1.08-2.00) and of having a poor cardiovascular health profile at 2; (OH=1.45 (CI95%: 1.08-1.93) and 4-year of follow-up (OH=1.55 (CI95%: 1.11-2.12), compared to older persons without fatigue. At 6-10 year follow-up we lacked study power as very few individuals sustained a good cardiovascular health profile. Our results support an association between LTL and fatigue, suggesting cellular wear-and-tear as an underlying factor to fatigue.

Fatigue and cardiovascular health: A study on aging Danish twins

MscPH Anette Ekmann
University of Copenhagen

Co-authors: Post Doc Minna Mänty
Kätkäväns institution
PhD Inge Petersen
MD, PhD, DMSc Kaare Christensen
University of Southern Denmark
DMSc Kirsten Avlund
Copenhagen University

Fatigue is often present in older adults with no identified underlying cause. We suggest that cellular wear and tear due to oxidative stress and inflammation is an underlying factor to fatigue. We therefore hypothesized that LTL might be relatively short in those who experience fatigue since leukocyte telomere length (LTL) is known as a marker of cellular aging. We assessed 438 older Danish non-disabled twins. LTL was measured using Southern blots of terminal restriction fragments. Fatigue was measured by the Mobility-Tiredness scale based on questions on whether the respondents felt fatigued after performing six mobility items. We examined lifestyle factors, mental health and fatigue related somatic diseases as possible confounders. LTL was significantly associated with fatigue (p=.023), showing an increase of 0.038 kb/fatigue score unit, i.e. LTL was longer in individuals that were less fatigued. Aging related diseases and mental health did not explain the association, while lifestyle factors slightly influenced the association. Our results support an association between LTL and fatigue, suggesting cellular wear-and-tear as an underlying factor to fatigue.

Results: In total, every fourth (26%) of the participants reported fatigability when transferring or walking indoors and fatigability was more common among participants living in sheltered housing as compared to those living independently (32% vs. 23%, p<.001). Cardiovascular diseases, musculoskeletal pain in lower body, medications, walking speed and depressive symptoms were independently associated with fatigability. Conclusions: In non-disabled nonagenarians, fatigability in basic indoor mobility is associated with many potentially modifiable health factors that should be taken into account when planning interventions to maintain independent functional ability and well-being among the oldest old population.

S3.6-5 12-06-2012, 16:00-17:30, Room 12

Telomere length - a molecular biomarker for fatigue.

PhD Laila Bendix
University of Southern Denmark

Co-authors: Cand. scient. Mikael Thinggaard
University of Southern Denmark
PhD Masayuki Kimura
New Jersey Medical School
MD Abraham Aviv
New Jersey Medical School
MD, PhD, DMSc Kaare Christensen
University of Southern Denmark
DMSc Mette Oeder
University of Southern Denmark
DMSc Kirsten Avlund
Copenhagen University

Fatigue is often present in older adults with no identified underlying cause. We suggest that cellular wear and tear due to oxidative stress and inflammation is an underlying factor to fatigue. We therefore hypothesized that LTL might be relatively short in those who experience fatigue since leukocyte telomere length (LTL) is known as a marker of cellular aging. We assessed 438 older Danish non-disabled twins. LTL was measured using Southern blots of terminal restriction fragments. Fatigue was measured by the Mobility-Tiredness scale based on questions on whether the respondents felt fatigued after performing six mobility items. We examined lifestyle factors, mental health and fatigue related somatic diseases as possible confounders. LTL was significantly associated with fatigue (p=.023), showing an increase of 0.038 kb/fatigue score unit, i.e. LTL was longer in individuals that were less fatigued. Aging related diseases and mental health did not explain the association, while lifestyle factors slightly influenced the association. Our results support an association between LTL and fatigue, suggesting cellular wear-and-tear as an underlying factor to fatigue.
Oral Abstracts
O1.1 Geriatric patients I
Chair: Kirsten Damsgaard
11-06-2012, 11:30-12:30, Plenum B110

O1.1-1 11:30-11:45

Barriers to a person-centred care for older patients with cognitive impairment in acute care.

Author: RNT, MSc, PhD student Anita Nilsson
Umeå universitet

Co-authors: RNT, Professor, Birgit H. Rasmussen, RN, Associate Professor, David Edvardsen

Objectives: Older patients with cognitive impairment often receive acute care not corresponding to their individual needs. Person-centred care (PCC) is described as a model for high quality care taking the needs of the whole patients into account. Despite the known advantages it appears difficult to implement, practice and sustain PCC in acute care settings. The aim of this study was therefore to further explore barriers for PCC of older patients with cognitive impairment in acute care.

Methods: A total of 110 hours of ethnographic style observations were completed at a cardiologic ward. The data analysis was inspired by the principles of grounded theory and based on different types of observations and interviews.

Results: Data analysis is under progress. Preliminary results show that barriers to PCC exist on several levels in acute care settings, namely the organizational, environmental and individual staff and team level. Consequences of the barriers observed point towards patients’ suffering from care, family being excluded from care and staff being frustrated. A theoretical model of barriers for PCC, its properties, consequences and care category will be presented at the conference.

Conclusions: Preliminary results show the complexity and interwovenness of the barriers for PCC of older patients with cognitive impairment in acute care. Change processes, strategies and interventions must target underlying workplace and organizational factors as well as the individual healthcare staff.

O1.1-2 11:45-12:00

Metabolic syndrome and associated factors among South Korean older adults

Analysis of KNHANES 2007

Author: Professor Seung youn Hong
Kangnam Univ.

Introduction: Over the past decades, the number of obese as well as older population in South Korea has increased due to socioeconomic growth. Cardiovascular disease therefore becomes more prevalent which is now a leading cause of death and the development of components of the metabolic syndrome (METs) within this population has increased as well. A better understanding of the determinants of METs in older population might provide insight into preventive interventions for improving health and reduce the incidence of associated disease. However, little information is available about determinants affect METs in later life.

Objective: The aim of this study was to investigate the determinants for METs among older adults over 60 year in Korea.

Method: Dataset was obtained from the K-NHANES 2007, a cross-sectional health survey of a nationally representative sample of non-institutionalized South Koreans. The prevalence of the METs, as defined by NCEP ATP III, was determined, and factors associated with prediabetes to the METs were analyzed.

Result: Total 897 older adults, 514(57%) females. 383(42.7%) males with a mean age of 69.75 years were included in this study. Among the 897 older adults, the age-adjusted prevalence of the METs was 22.7% for men and 42.4% for women. Higher BMI was associated factors for the METs regardless of gender. Smoking in men and economic inactivity, Medicaid beneficiary, functional limitation in women increased the odds of the metabolic syndrome.

Conclusion: METs is present in more than 34% of older South Koreans. Whereas current smoking and higher BMI were identified as independent modifiable risk factor of METs in men, other factors such as economic activity and functional limitation were also identified as risk factor of METs in women. Therefore, not only lifestyle modification but also modification of economic activity and functional limitation are required to prevent metabolic syndrome in older population.

O1.1-3 12:00-12:15

Orthostatic hypotension - significance of measurement duration in geriatric inpatients

Author: MD Heidi Pedersen
Gerntofte Hospital

Co-authors: MD, PhD Jesper Petersen, MD, PhD Marianne Kirchhoff

Introduction: Orthostatic hypotension (OH) is defined as a blood pressure (BP) decrease of at least 20 mmHg (systolic) and/or 10 mmHg (diastolic) within 3 minutes (min) of standing up. However, the measurement duration of 3 min is not evidence-based. Consequently, many geriatric departments in Denmark use a measurement duration of 10 min.

Objective: To examine the proportion of patients who experience a significant orthostatic BP decrease after the first 3 min.

Methods: All journals from patients who were hospitalized at the geriatric department at Gentofte Hospital, Denmark, in the period from the 1st of January to the 1st of May 2011, were retrospectively screened. Of 156 patients screened for eligibility, 49 underwent orthostatic BP measurement and were assessed for eligibility. BP and pulse rate were measured at baseline after rest in the supine position, and at 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 min in the standing position.

Results: Of 49 patients assessed for eligibility, 45 patients were included in the study. 4 patients were ineligible due to deviations from the standard test procedure (>90% or significant low back pain (>60%) during test. 10 patients without OH terminated the test before 10 min due to fatigue. 24 (53.3%) vs. 2 (4.4%) patients experienced OH fulfilling the definition before, respectively after, the first 3 min of the test. 7 of 24 patients who had OH terminated the test before 10 min due to symptoms caused by OH.

Conclusion: Of 45 patients experienced OH after the first 3 min. One of these patients showed a trend towards OH during the first 3 min, but the measurement was not significant until 5 min after standing up. The other patient experienced a clinically insignificant decrease in diastolic BP after 10 min. Hence, in geriatric inpatients screened for OH, we recommend BP measurement within 3 min and suggest continuing measurements in patients who present insignificant but declining BP during the first 3 min.

O1.1-4 12:15-12:30

Similarities and differences in characteristics in elderly patients admitted to an acute geriatric unit, an orthogeriatric unit and a department of geriatric psychiatry

Author: Mette Irene Martinsen
Diakonhjemmet hospital

Co-authors: Kari Mådse Kristiansen, Marianne Dahl, Anette Hylten Ranhoff, Thomas Swendsen, Bernhard Lorentzen, Ludwig Felds Scheim

Objective: Hospital services to elderly takes place in different areas. The aim here is to identify differences and similarities in by comparing demographic and medical characteristics in elderly patients admitted to an acute geriatric unit, an orthogeriatric unit and department of geriatric psychiatry at Diakonhjemmet hospital in Oslo.

Methods: Cross-sectional observational study. Data was obtained from quality registry where demographic and medical information is collected by the interdiscipliary teams in each unit.

Results: 880 patients, 346 acute geriatric unit (AGU), 450 orthogeriatric unit (OGU) and 84 department of geriatric psychiatry (DGP), 642 women and 238 men aged 61 - 103, were included in 2011. A higher percentage of women was admitted to the OGU 78% than the other two units, 6 % DGP and 67% AGU. 476 patients admitted to DGP were younger, mean age 75 years, than patients admitted to the other two units OGU mean age 85 and AGU 86 years, p=0.001. 80% of the patients admitted to AGU and 76 % in OGU were 80+, while only 26 % of the patients in DGP were 80+. DGP had a higher percentage of registered dementia diagnosis, 39% vs 26 % in AGU and 28% in OGU. AGU 69 % of the patients admitted to DGP 53% patients in AGU and only 13 % of patients in OGU were discharged home. While 41 % and 42 % of the patients with dementia returned home after hospitaltasy from DGP and AGU, only 2.3 % of the patients with dementia returned home from OGU. 95% of the patients with dementia in OGU were either returned to a longterm nursing home residence or discharged to a shortterm nursing home.

Conclusion: The OHG had more women admitted than the DGP and the AGU. The patients in DGP were younger and stayed longer in hospital than patients in OGU and AGU. Our data suggest that dementia alone does not determine place of discharge, however, a focus towards the dementia, seems to increase the need for nursing home after hospitalization.
O1.2-2 11:45-12:00
Help to self-help as principle and as everyday practice

Author: Dr. Leena Eskelinen
AKF
Co-authors: Eigil Boll Hansen, Hanne Marlene Dahl

Objectives: The aim of the study was to examine how social and health care helpers and assistants understand the principle of help to self-help, and how they practice it when providing home care to elderly citizens.

Methods: The study was carried out among home care personnel and their clients in four Danish municipalities.

Results: We identified two main forms of help to self-help, i.e. help to self-help in everyday situations and help to self-help with a rehabilitative aim. The most common form was to involve elderly people in small daily tasks in order to maintain their activity level, though without aiming to support their independent living. The other, but relatively rare form was to encourage the elderly to train their functions in order to improve their capabilities and learn to cope with their functional decline thus making the elderly less dependent on home care services.

Conclusions: The home care staff subscribes to help to self-help as the normatively right principle based on their professional training and official regulations. However, there seems to be many aspects that intervene when they translate the principle into concrete care in everyday interaction with their elderly clients. Help to self-help is to be promoted in practice, more attention is required in relation to: - support to the care staff from management to maintain the principle in daily practice, - formulating objectives for the help provided and clear communication of what is expected of the recipient when the help is granted, - support from other professional groups, e.g. occupational therapists and physiotherapists, as to provide help with a rehabilitating objective.

References:

O1.2-3 12:00-12:15
The outcome of focusing on a principle of help to self-help in the provision of home care

Author: Eigil Boll Hansen
AKF, Danish Institute of Governmental Research
Co-authors: Dr. Leena Eskelinen, Professor Hanne Marlene Dahl

Objective: The overall purpose of the study was to examine whether there is a preventive effect on the physical functional level and psychological well-being of older people and an effect on the amount of help granted if local authorities focus on help to self-help when providing home care rather than “standard” provision of help.

Methods: The development in physical functioning, psychological well-being and granted help among recipients of home care in two municipalities with projects and active policies on activating the recipients of practical and personal help was compared with two municipalities with “standard” provision of home care services. The study was based on a questionnaire survey among recipients of help in the four municipalities in the autumn of 2009 and a follow-up questionnaire survey in the autumn of 2010 among those who responded in 2009. A total of 1,664 responded both years.

Results: In one of the municipalities focusing on help to self-help men had a more favourable development in mobility. The development of the recipients’ functional level in relation to activities of daily living was inconclusive. We find no differences between the four municipalities with respect to the development of older people’s psychological well-being. In both municipalities representing help to self-help we found a relative reduction in the amount of help granted than in the two other municipalities.

Conclusions: The outcome of focusing on help to self-help in providing practical and personal help on the recipients’ functional ability with respect to activities of daily living is uncertain. This may be due to the fact that the principle has not been widespread in the home care organisation. An effect with respect to a relative reduction in the amount of help granted may be due to the assessment officers focusing more on what the applicants for help really are able to carry out themselves.

References:
O1.3 Inter generations and family relations
Chair: Catharina Nord
11-06-2012, 11:30-12:30, Room 1

Intergenerational relations materialized
The significance of older peoples’ private possessions in residential care

Author: Catharina Nord
Linköping University

This presentation conveys results from an ongoing study of the significance of the private possessions that older people bring to their last home in residential care. The focus is on intergenerational relations embedded in the older person’s private assets and how these possessions represent the next of kin. The research is a qualitative study, with individual, semi-structured interviews as the main data collection method. Also, photographs were used to document the interviewees’ rooms and assets. Eleven interviews were carried out with 13 older individuals involved. They were in the age range of 60 to 99. The analysis was based on actor network theory and aimed to reveal how artefacts are included in networks in time and space in which personal relations are remembered, confirmed or symbolized. Several aspects of time are present in these networks; the past, the now, and the future are conflated to a field of associations with significant others. There is a need for an extremely detailed restricted selection of things when the older person moves from an often substantially bigger ordinary home to the small bed-sitting room or flat that is normally available to older people in residential care. The things selected may represent the most valuable of an older individual’s possessions, perhaps not so much in economic value, but rather emotionally, practically and as a representation of the individual’s identity and life in which other individuals play and have played an important role. The results show who these significant others are and what types of artefacts represent older people’s relations with them. Furthermore, the results show how relations/artefacts are connected to the older person’s life-stories as well as their present day support and social life. The study concludes that family members from the past and present constitute the most important relations to an older individual in the very late phase of life in residential care. Most of the few assets that are brought to the last home are linked to them in a number of ways.

O1.3-2 11:50-12:10
The materialized connection of objects to other generations for elderly people living at home who are reducing their material room in old age

Author: Dr. Åsa Larsson
Linköpings universitet

In an earlier study regarding the oldest old and their daily life and doing it was found that many old people planned and reasoned about reducing their material room and getting rid of things. This process of reducing the material room is often called ‘Casser maison’ and is the focus of an ongoing project consisting of three studies in which this process, disbandment of home, is studied at different points in later life transitions. In this presentation the focus is on how the possessions link different generations together, as described by elderly people who are not exactly at the point of changing their living arrangements but nevertheless are starting to think about, plan or are actually reducing the number of their possessions. Qualitative semi-structured interviews regarding the disposal of objects in the home were performed with 13 elderly persons (age 72-93) still living in their own home and managing primarily by themselves. The continuing analysis shows that the objects are classified as being of special value often have connections to their ancestors, especially grandparents, as the objects have been inherited from the grandparents, usually via the parents. At the same time these objects are things that the elderly with their grandchildren to continue to preserve for future generations of the family. The objects thus have important connections over several generations, from both the past and the future, to both ancestors and heirs of the elderly. Further elaborated findings and discussion will be presented at the conference.

O1.3-3 12:10-12:30
Cherished objects as materialized links between generations

Author: Anna Whitaker
National Institute for the Study of Ageing and Later Life, Dep. of Social and Welfare Studies

The presentation is based on data obtained from an ongoing qualitative study which aims to explore the symbolic meanings and functions of cherished objects among surviving children after sorting out the property and possessions left by a deceased elderly parent. Ten semi-structured interviews were conducted with twelve individuals - six men and six women - born between 1943 and 1969. This study is part of a larger project consisting of three studies, in which the aim is to study the changing meaning of personal possessions in later life transitions - a research field that is limited. An often unavoidable task for the next of kin of a deceased person is to take care of the estate, i.e. the home and/or personal objects that belonged to the deceased person. This process, which consists of sorting out objects of different types, can accommodate a range of considerations, negotiations and compromises around the possessions. It is about what should be thrown away, sold, given away, what to keep, and how retained things should be allocated. It is a process that is partly affected by the grief over the deceased, and partly by the relationship to the deceased and other relatives. A dominant theme in the study is how some of the saved and highly valued objects act as a kind of materialized link between past and future generations and serve as a tool to preserve memories of a relationship to the deceased. The presentation includes a discussion on how the surviving children's experiences of taking care of the estate and inheritance elucidate how different objects are imbued with various meanings linked to early memories, the relationship to the deceased parent. The presentation shows that inheritance issues have complex emotional and family relationship dimensions - also in relation to future generations.

O1.4 Psychiatry, technology, BMI
Chair: Finn Rønholt
11-06-2012, 11:30-12:30, Room 2

Active outdoor in inpatient geriatric psychiatry - experiences and data from development of a model

Author: Marianne Thøsen Gonzalez
Diakonhjemmet University College
Co-authors: RN Marianne Larsen, PT Lara Mishler, MHiSc Kari Midtbø Kristiansen

Objectives: To develop and test out a model for increased outdoor activities for old persons with psychiatric disorders. To explore how nursing students and the supervising staff supervising mutually experienced taking part in the active outdoor project as pedagogical clinical project.

Methods and theories: The Active Outdoor Project is scientifically underpinned by theories and research that recommend activities in general and outdoor activities in particular as supplementary treatment in preventing and rehabilitation of mental disorders. In Norway all the region health authorities offer funding opportunities for projects that involve students, lecturers in colleges and universities and supervising clinical in clinical studies. Often these projects also involve projects that directly or indirectly involve patients or users in order to improve or develop clinical practice. The Active Outdoor Project is a 1 year project involving students in different activities like developing suitable activity programs, learning monitoring tools, and at the same time being involved in motivating and cooperating with patients during different activities during their clinical practice. The project, which has a descriptive mixed method design, started in August 2011 and will end in May 2012 with registration of activity of the patients and filling out open qualitative questionnaires for students and staff.

Results: By end of January activity is registered on 32 patients (Women: 19, Men: 13). Mean registration days are 22 (Range 1-63 days). Walks in the neighbourhood (53%), sit outdoor on a bench (18%), excursions (10%) and shopping (7%) are the most frequent outdoor activities. Women are in general more active than men, and older patients are more passive than younger patients. Likewise total activity is to a remarkable degree higher inversely correlated with age for men than for women, however not significant. The qualitative data from the students and staff are not analyzed still, but will be provided on the conference.

Conclusion: Data further show that the most frequent activities chosen are walking and more “passive” outdoor activities. Care should be taken to consider age and gender in order to activate and perform activity programs suitable for specific subgroups.
Quality registry in The Viken Research Network for Geriatric Psychiatry

**Objective:**
- To enhance our knowledge of old persons with severe psychiatric disorders.
- To secure an optimal medical evaluation and treatment for old persons with severe psychiatric disorders.

**Methods and theory:**
The Viken Research Network for Geriatric Psychiatry (VirGeP) has initiated a joint quality registry (QualGeP) for patients in five departments of geriatric psychiatry. In the Oslo region, each hospital alone is too small to develop their own research unit within this specific field, and the number of patients in each diagnostic category is too limited to secure robust and reproducible findings. A collaboration between several hospitals, however, could contribute to valid and reliable research and documentation. QualGeP contains the information about our patients provided in an ordinary clinical setting: demographic data; previous and present disorders and use of drugs; data from relatives regarding the patients’ cognition, psychiatric health, behaviour, and activities of daily living, as well as the stress and care burden of relatives; texts of cognitive function; diagnosis; methods and duration of treatment; transfer to primary healthcare, and possible readmissions.

**Results:**
The registration in QualGeP started 1 April 2011. By 15 September QualGeP had included 119 patients from all the participating departments. 29 from Oslo University Hospital, 42 from Akershus University Hospital and 29 from Diakonhjemmet Hospital. A total of 31 patients admitted to one of the departments were not included due to lack of consent from the patient or the next of kin. For 10 patients the consent was not provided or mislaid by the staff. Therefore, out of 160 patients, 119 were included in QualGeP during the first 6 months. The pilots are investigated in a systematic manner to assess impacts and usability of the data. The stick may create “generational intelligence” by easily following the deterioration of health in old age. It enables people who are confined to bed to be connected to other places and times. The stick may create “generational intelligence” by increasing intergenerational interaction and transmitting family history to younger generations. It also acts as an assistive device for older persons with severe psychiatric disorders.
Evidence of sleep apnea in MCI/Mild dementia

Author: Dr. Jon Snaedal
Geriatric Department, Landspitali University Hospital
Co-authors: PhD Kristo Haresdottir, Prof Thorarin Galason, PhD Annie Andsion, Atl Joeson

Background: The vulnerability of the brain to hypoxic conditions is well recognized. Sleep apnea (SA) is a sleep disordered breathing disorder characterized by fragmented sleep and abnormal pauses in breathing or shallow breathing accompanied by substantial drops in arterial oxygen saturation. The cardiovascular sequel is well documented and studies suggest that the cognitive and neuropsychiatric consequences of SA may be wide ranging including difficulties in memory, learning, concentration and language as well as symptoms of depression and anxiety. Sleep apnea is a common yet perhaps an under-diagnosed disorder in the ageing population. Thus early identification and treatment of this risk factor may be of key importance in this population. This study tested the hypothesis that SA is common in individuals with MCI or mild dementia.

Methods: 29 recently diagnosed MCI/mild dementia Memory Clinic patients with an MMSE score ≥ 23 points, participated. All participants underwent a standard overnight sleep apnea study (Embletta®) including pulse oximetry and assessment of participants’ respiratory events.

Objective: To examine the interplay of occupational and leisure time engagement at midlife and its relation to cognition in advanced old age.

Results: For controlling for age, sex, education, and income, those with higher complexity of work with people (p<0.01) and greater intellectual discretion at work (p<0.001) were more likely to engage in leisure activity overall and specifically in political and mentally stimulating activity (p<0.05), but not in physical, cultural, or organizational activity (p>0.05). When overall, mental or political leisure activity scores were combined with each measure of engagement at work, the combination of high (above-median) leisure activity/high work engagement was consistently associated with better cognition in advanced old age controlling for age, sex, education, income and year of cognitive testing (p<0.001). High work engagement was not associated with better cognition when combined with low leisure activity (p>0.05), whereas high overall leisure activity was associated with better cognition even when combined with low work engagement (p<0.001).

Conclusion: Engaged life during midlife, whether through work or during leisure, is related to better cognition in late life. Engagement during leisure may compensate for lack of engagement at work but not vice versa.

O1.5.4 12:15-12:30

The joint association of physical activity and BMI in mid-life with cognitive function in late life

Author: Dr. Ross Andel
University of South Florida
Co-authors: Merrill Silversten, Ingmar Karlholz

Objective: To examine the long-term joint effect of midlife PA and BMI on late-life cognition.

Methods and theories: Physical activity (PA) and body mass index (BMI) are associated with cognitive function. However, the long-term joint effect of midlife PA and BMI on cognition has not been extensively examined in an old population.

Results: The four PA/BMI joint groups were defined as 1) No PA/overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25), (NPANO, 34%), 2) No PA/normal BMI (18.5 ≤ BMI < 24.9), (NPANO, 34%), 3) PA/overweight or obese BMI (PAO, 15%), and 4) PA/normal BMI (PANO, 16%). Composite z-scores of speed of processing (SP), memory (MEM) and executive function (EF) were created from a neuropsychological test battery.

Results: Analyses were based on 477 participants (58% women, 42% men) after excluding people with dementia. Compared with NPAO group (reference), PAO and PANO groups had significantly faster SP (PAO, beta = 0.19; PANO, beta = 0.25, p < 0.001), higher MEM (PAO, beta = 0.14; PANO, beta = 0.20, p < 0.001) and EF (PAO, beta = 0.11; PANO, beta = 0.12, p < 0.001), after controlling for demographic, behavioral, cardiovascular factors and apolipoprotein E genotype. However, no significant difference was found with NPAO group.

Conclusion: Being physically active at mid-life even in persons who were overweight or obese BMI is associated with better cognitive function 25 years later.

O1.6 Psycho-social well-being I

Chair: Booo Johansson
11-06-2012, 11:30-12.30, Room 12

A Five-Year Panel Study of Relationships between Subjective Age and Mental Wellbeing in the Second Half of Life

Author: Marijke Veenstra
NOVA
Co-authors: Sevin Olav Daalder, Astri Syse

Background: Wanting to be younger than one’s actual age may co-occur as a maladaptive identity strategy whereas feeling younger may serve as a compensatory, adaptive, strategy in terms of ageing processes. There are few longitudinal studies assessing the stability of subjective age in general and its relation with mental wellbeing over time in particular. Hence, the direction of causality remains unclear and mental wellbeing may be a consequence rather than a consequence of youthful identities.

Objective: To assess stability and change in subjective age and its causal relation with mental wellbeing over a five year time period.

Methods: Two waves of data from the NorLAG panel study from 2002 and 2007; a community-based panel study of Norwegians aged 40+ (N = 2,401). Mixed models were used to assess five-year stability of subjective ageing and its relation with socio-demographic characteristics. We used Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) to assess the direction of causality between domains of subjective age and mental wellbeing.

Results: On average, respondents indicated that they felt 7.2 years younger than their actual age at T1 and 6.7 years younger at T2. Similarly, they wished to be 16.3 years younger than their actual age at T1 and 17.4 years younger at T2. Five-years declines in subjective age scores were significantly greater for men than women. Preliminary SEM results suggest the presence of reciprocal causation in the relations between domains of subjective age and mental wellbeing. Wishing to be younger than one’s actual age has a negative effect on mental wellbeing five years later. Feeling younger than one’s actual age is associated with less depression five years later. Conversely, good mental wellbeing is associated with feeling younger five years later and less discrepancy between ideal age and actual age.

Discussion: Our results are in line with lifespan theories indicating that a younger subjective age perception is an adaptive strategy in ageing.
The importance of social support in the associations between psychological distress and somatic health problems and socio-economic factors among older adults living at home: A cross sectional study

Author: Associate Professor Hege Been

Department of Nursing and Health

Co-authors: Professor emeritus Odd Steffen Dalgaard, Professor Espen Bjertnes

Background: The objectives of the present study were to investigate the associations of social support, somatic health problems and socio-economic factors with psychological distress. We also examined changes in the association of somatic health problems and socio-economic factors with psychological distress after adjusting for social support.

Methods: A random sample of 4,000 persons aged 65 years or more living at home in Oslo was drawn. Questionnaires were sent by post, and the total response was 2,387. Psychological distress was assessed using Hopkins Symptom Checklist (HSCL-10) and social support with the Oslo-3 Social Support Scale (OSS-3). Partial correlations were used, while associations were studied by logistic regression.

Results: After adjusting for socio-demographics and somatic health problems, we reported a statistically significant association between psychological distress and social support: "Number of close friends", OR 0.61; 95% CI 0.47-0.80; "Concern and interest", between psychological distress and social support: "Number of health problems", we reported a statistically significant association used, while associations were studied by logistic regression.

Conclusion: Functional phenotypes of normal aging differ between young-old and old-old. Regardless of multiple losses of successful aging components in functional dimension, old-old maintain higher psychological well-being. This result indicates the existence of psychological process which enables them to compensate for functional losses. To consider successful aging model in future super aged society, we should focus more on the psychological adaptation and psychological developmental process as well as functional maintenance. Further studies including oldest-old and centenarians are needed.

Shifting of aging phenotypes between young old and old old.

Findings from SONIC study.

Author: Dr. Yasuyuki Gondo

Osaka University Graduate School of Human Sciences

Co-authors: Takeshi Nakagawa, Yoshiki Ishihara, Dr. Masako Ogawa, Dr. Kei Kishida, Dr. Kazumori Ikbe, Yukie Masu, Dr. Mihoko Takayama, Dr. Yasumichi Arai, Dr. Ryota Takahashi

Objective: Conceptualizing successful aging has long been debated in gerontology. To date three different successful aging models are the focus of discussion. These are: longevity without frailty (medical model), functional independence with social involvement (Bowle & Kahn’s model), and psychological adaptation and well-being (Balter’s model) have been studied concurrently. Each model has advantages and disadvantages to apply for long elderly period (65-100), because different age groups have different characteristics in successful aging components. The aim of this study is clarifying functional status differences in 4-dimensions of successful aging components between young-old and old-old.

Methods: Community-dwelling young-old (men 238, women 255, age range 69-72) and old-old (men 248, women 264, age range 79-81) participated in the invitation survey at the community centers. The participation rates were 25 % (young old) and 20 % (old-old), respectively. We performed medical and dental checkups, cognitive tests, physical assessments, and interviews based mainly on questionnaires which included psychological and social variables.

Results: Simple comparisons of average scores for each variable between two age groups and sex were performed. As results, higher disease prevalence except for diabetes and lower physical and cognitive function were observed in old-old. However, psychological well-being (WHO-5, positive and negative well-being, and life satisfaction) were higher in old-old. Perceived social support was not different between the age groups, even although the number of people living alone increased in old-old.

Prevention: discourses of active aging versus old age as disease

Author: PhD student Lotte Evron

Department of Communication and Psychology, Aalborg University

Co-authors: Dr. Anita Ulrich, Professor Lena Tanggaard

This study presents a discourse analysis of falls prevention among older people in a context of a falls clinic. Data are based on an empirical study of the ways in which fall prevention was realized and managed in a falls clinic at the political, recruitment- and treatment level. Despite massive information and investment in falls prevention programs, many still drop out or decline to participate in such programs. The study explores how discourses cross swords in the domain of falls prevention. We identify two main discourses in the field: Discourses of active aging opposed to discourses of old age as disease. In discourses of active aging falls are constructed as preventable and not necessarily related to old age; in discourses of old age as disease falls are constructed as a disease of old age. Specific agent positions are created within discourses. Discourses of active aging construct self-responsible citizens who are physically active and motivated to participate in falls prevention programmes; discourses of old age as disease on the other hand construct “fall patients” who accept being passive in the health care system.

Predictive validity and cut-off scores in four diagnostic tests for falls – a study in frail older people at home

Author: PT, MSc, PhD student Ulika Möller Olsen

Lund University

Co-authors: RN, PhD, Associate Professor Ulf Jakobsson

Background: Healthcare providers need fall-risk assessment tools in order to be able to identify people at risk of future falls and to implement effective preventive interventions. Various
diagnostic tests to identify the risk of falls in older people should be used in different clinical settings. However, no study has investigated the predictive ability and cut-off scores for diagnostic tests used as part of an in-home assessment in frail older people. Aim: To investigate the predictive validity for falls and optimal cut-off scores in the Downton Fall Risk Index (DFRI), Timed Up and Go (TUG) and Romberg, Semintandem Romberg and Tandem Romberg tests (RT, SRT, TRT) used in in-home assessment of frail older people (65+ years).

Methods: Data were extracted from a randomized controlled study involving 153 participants (women 67 %, mean age 81.5 years [SD 6.3]). To assess the predictive validity baseline data of the diagnostic tests were used and data on falls were collected at the 6- and 12-month follow-ups. Youden’s index was used to assess the optimal cut-off score in each test.

Results: None of the tests showed a high predictive validity. The optimal cut-off in DFRI was 3 with 79% sensitivity and 24% specificity and in TUG 12 seconds was suggested with 78% sensitivity and 37% specificity. However, the validity indexes were generally low and only 40-50% were correctly classified. The RT and SRT showed low sensitivity and few were able perform TRT.

Conclusion: No test exhibited a high predictive validity. The acceptable sensitivity for DFRI and TUG indicates that these tests may be used to predict falls in in-home assessment of frail older people. Romberg tests are not recommended for use in predicting future falls in this context. To increase the predictive validity for falls in this context, the used cut-offs for DFRI and TUG suggested in this study as a part of a comprehensive fall-risk assessment tool should be investigated in future studies.

O1.7-4 12:15-12:30

Title: Fall-related information seeking behavior among elderly internet-users

Author: Marjan Askari

AMC

Co-authors: S. Elami, S. Melkot, S. de Raaij, A. Abu-Hanna

Objectives: Falls form a major health problem for elders, and increasingly strain the healthcare system. It is conjectured that elders’ involvement in their own care is beneficial. The internet provides a promising instrument for empowering elders but their information-seeking behavior about fall is unknown. The aim of this study was to investigate this among fallers and non-fallers.

Methods: A survey was distributed among members of an association of elderly Internet users. Solicited were demographic information; information seeking behavior; cause, consequence and prevention of falls. The questions were either dichotomous or designed on a 1 to 4 Likert-scale. Results of fallers and non-fallers were compared using statistical test. Results: Ninety-seven persons completed our survey. The average age was 72 years. 84% respondents reported internet use for finding health-related information, and 32% reported they sustained a fall in the last 12 months. 65% fallers and 64% non-fallers (2031 vs 4266, p=0.84) were willing to search fall-related information on Internet. 28% fallers vs. 15% non-fallers have actually sought fall information (p=0.03).

The mean scores of fallers vs. non-fallers for having interest in receiving information about cause, prevention and consequence of falls were respectively, 3.0 vs. 2.7 (p=0.18), 3.4 vs. 2.8 (p=0.02) and 3.5 vs. 2.9 (p=0.01). This was for interest in having specific information for medications, conditions that increase the risk of falling, fall anxiety and self management respectively 3.1 vs. 3.0 (p=0.72), 3.3 vs. 3.2 (p=0.37), 2.7 vs. 2.3 (p=0.14), 3.1 vs. 2.9 (p=0.47).

Conclusion: About 2 out of 3 elderly internet users are interested in fall-related information. Fallers are especially more keen on receiving information on fall consequences and prevention than the non-fallers. There was no difference between the groups in receiving specific information. These findings can help the design of more effective fall-related media for the elderly.

O2.1 Geriatric patients II

Chair: Olafur Samuelsson

11-6-2012, 16:15-17:30, Plenum 8/10

Clinical data in a new perspective; Cross sectional identification of the older acute medical patient in risk of readmission and death?

Author: Dr. Henrik K. Klausing

Clinical Research Centre, Copenhagen University Hospital, Hvidovre Hospital

Co-authors: ResearchPsychotherapist Mette Mette Peterens, M.D

Ph.D Ove Andersen, Card Scint.Ph.D Ianne Petersen

Objectives: Evaluation of clinical parameters potential to predict mortality and readmission among older acutely admitted patients.

Methods: Registry study on 3883 Danish citizens older than 65 years of age with an acute admission to the emegency department of Copenhagen University Hospital, Hvidovre in the period of 01/01 – 31/12 2010. Patients with malignance disease were excluded. The cohort and the biochemical analysis data was retrieved from the hospital database. Data regarding death were retrieved from the Danish Civil Registratio.

We study associations between length of stay (LOS), primary admission diagnosis, co-morbidity and standard biochemical analyses on the outcomes of mortality and readmission within 30 days of discharge.

Results: Preliminary results: Of the 3883 elderly patients 42% where males. Mean age were 79 years. Mean LOS was 5.5 days. Within 48 hours from admission 54% were discharged. Among patients with no co-morbidity the 30 days readmission frequency were 12 % for LOS ≤48 hours and 16% if LOS > 48 hours. For patients with one or more co-morbidities the 30 days readmission frequency were 16 % for LOS ≤48 hours and 18% if LOS > 48 hours. Only 45% of the readmission diagnosis was identical with the primary admission diagnosis. We will extend these results with results from biomarkers, and use these in a Cox regression to predict readmissions and death.

Conclusion: Usual information provide to the primary health sector at discharge is insufficient to identify the risk of readmission and death. We expect biochemical parameters can be clinical feasible parameter in risk assessment of readmission and death.
Nursing Assessment and Intervention to Geriatric Patients Discharged From Emergency Department

**Author:** MScN, PhD-student Elizabeth Rosted

**University of Southern Denmark and University Hospital Aarhus**

**Co-authors:** Research Manager, Dr.Med.Sci. Ingrid Poulsen, Associate professor; Dr M Sc. Carsten Hendriksen, Professor; Dr. Ph. Lis Wagner

**Background:** Geriatric patients recently discharged from hospital are at risk of unplanned readmission and admission to nursing home. When discharged directly from Emergency Department (ED) the risk increases, as time pressure often requires focus on the presenting problem, although 80% of geriatric patients have complex and often unresolved caring needs.

**Objective:** To examine the effect of a two-stage nursing assessment and intervention to address the patients uncompensated problems given just after discharge from ED and one and six months after.

**Method:** We conducted a prospecitive, randomized, controlled trial with follow-up at one and six months. Included were patients > 70 at increased risk of readmission and functional decline (had an ISAR 1 score of 2-6 points) and discharged home in the period 16th of February 2009 to 31st of January 2011, N=271. Intervention: A nurse did a brief nursing assessment in the period 16th of February 2009 to 31st of January 2011, N=271. Intervention: A nurse did a brief nursing assessment comprising a checklist of 10 physical, mental, medical and social items. The focus was on unresolved problems which require further assessment and intervention to address the patient’s unmet needs.

**Results:** The fast track from ambulance to geriatric care unit was introduced on February 15th 2010. After one year: 120 patients. 79 in the control group. Middle age is 88 years old in both groups. Gender distribution: about 60% women and 40% men. Cause of admission (fast track): 35% general weakness, 13% fall at home, 8% dyspnoea, 6.5% confusion, 6.5% vertigo. The ambulance nurse is spending 19 minutes extra with the patient. Time to doctor was median 42 minutes (fast track) and 147 minutes (Emergency Room). Total time at the ER was mean 312 minutes. Fewer patients in the fast track group spent time on the hospital bed. Fewer patients in the fast track group went home, 88% and 82% respectively.

Conclusion: It is possible to admit older frail patients directly from ambulance to a geriatric unit. Time to doctors’ assessment can be reduced with 1½ h. The fast track is an important improvement, with a large value for the elderly, while maintaining medical safety. We can already conclude that the fast track to a geriatric unit will be a future important part of the emergency medical service, to meet the need of the elderly.

---

**O2.1-3 16:45-17:00**

**Via Senectutis**

**Fast track from ambulance to a geriatric unit**

**Author:** Dr. Berit Larsen

**Sahlgrenska University Hospital**

**Co-author:** Senior Consultant Eva Siat

**Objectives:** The aim of this study is to evaluate a fast track from ambulance to a geriatric unit for elderly with acute illness. Further to compare with a control group consisting of patients who were hospitalized after assessment at the emergency room. The purpose is to avoid moving elderly patients between different care units within the hospital.

**Methods:** The method of assessment used in the fast track is METTS (Medical Emergency Triage and Treatment System). The inclusion criteria is over 80 years of age, green triage according to METTS with one exception: saturation down to 90% is accepted. Green triage means vital parameters as follows: alert, saturation: 90-95% without oxygen, normal respiration, pulse: 50-150, temperature: 35-38, 5 degrees C, no alarm symptoms. Ambulance nurse is phoning senior physician in charge for decision about hospitalisation.

**Results:** The fast track from ambulance to geriatric care unit was introduced on February 15th 2010. After one year: 120 patients. 79 in the control group. Middle age is 88 years old in both groups. Gender distribution: about 60% women and 40% men. Cause of admission (fast track): 35% general weakness, 13% fall at home, 8% dyspnoea, 6.5% confusion, 6.5% vertigo. The ambulance nurse is spending 19 minutes extra with the patient. Time to doctor was median 42 minutes (fast track) and 147 minutes (Emergency Room). Total time at the ER was mean 312 minutes. Totally the value of this fast track is 5.5 hours earlier to discharge from hospital and go home.

Conclusion: It is possible to admit older frail patient directly from ambulance to a geriatric unit. Time to doctors’ assessment can be reduced with 1 ½ h. The fast track is an important improvement, with a large value for the elderly, while maintaining medical safety. We can already conclude that the fast track to a geriatric unit will be a future important part of the emergency medical service, to meet the need of the elderly.

---

**O2.1-4 17:00-17:15**

**On the Threshold - Older Persons’ Concerns Related to Hospital Discharge**

**Author:** Doktorand Felicia Gabrielsson-Järhult

**School of Health Sciences**

**Co-author:** Docent Per Nilsson

**Background:** Discharge planning is a communicatively complex process, the aim of which is to identify and organize care and support to meet older persons’ needs after discharge from the hospital. However, the concerns experienced by older persons in the discharge process have been studied insufficiently.

**Objectives:** To identify older persons’ concerns about everyday life after discharge and their expressed needs for further care and support.

**Methods:** Content analysis of videotaped discharge meetings and individual follow-up interviews with 27 older persons; 17 women, 10 men; median age 82 (range 76-78) years at a Swedish county hospital. Informants had a variety of causes for hospital care.

**Results:** Three themes emerged from analysis of the data, labeled “striving to attain security”, “striving to regain independence” and “recognizing the need for further care”. One person could express more than one concern. Many of the older persons being discharged from hospital raised somewhat conflicting concerns insofar that they wished to be independent and get back to a normal everyday life concomitant to realizing that they had to accept a certain amount of care and support to attain security.

**Conclusions:** The hospital discharge process brought strain and uncertainty to many older persons. Their main concerns were related to how support and care could be organized as to achieve an acceptable balance between their strive to regain independence and their wish to receive enough care and support to attain security in their post-discharge everyday life.

---

**The Cumulated Ambulation Score (CAS) for the evaluation of changes in basic mobility in geriatric wards**

**Author:** Senior Researcher Morten Tange Kristensen

**Department of Physiotherapy and Orthopaedic Surgery, Hvidovre University Hospital**

**Co-authors:** PhD-Student Thomas Linding Jakobsen, Physiotherapist Jesper Westphal Nielsen, Geriatric Consultant Lilian March Ijrgensen, Section Leader Robert-Jan Nienhuis, Physiotherapist, Development Line Rikke skold Janson

**Objectives:** To assess the feasibility of the Cumulated Ambulation Score (CAS) for the evaluation of changes in basic mobility in a geriatric ward.

**Methods:** The CAS assesses basic mobility defined as; getting in and out of bed, sit to stand from a chair and walking, with a score from 0-6 (a score of 6 indicative of independent mobility). All patients were evaluated objectively with the CAS by physiotherapists, upon admission and before discharge.

**Results:** A total of 101 consecutively admitted patients (74 women, 27 men) with a mean (SD) age of 84.9 (7.2) years, were included. The primary reasons for hospitalisation were medically ill patients (n = 56, 55%), falls or decreased functional level (n = 42, 42%) and surgical illness (n = 3, 3%). Number of patients independent in basic mobility increased significantly (P<0.01, Figure), after a mean of 17 (12) days in the ward. Fewer patients were independent in bed transfer as compared to chair and walking (Figure). Those not independent in basic mobility upon admission (CAS<6) died more often during admission (7 out of 8 who died), and were more often not discharged to their own home (13 out of 19 not discharged to own home) as compared to those independent (CAS≥6) upon admission.

**Conclusions:** The CAS is feasible for use in a geriatric ward to evaluate changes in basic mobility for the majority of patients, and recommended to be used, nationwide in geriatric wards. It seems as if especially training of “bed” independence should be given a higher priority. Additionally, the CAS may be useful in predicting patients at risk of dying, or not being discharged to their previous residence.
2.2 Social and health care

Dilemmas in home nursing care and for elderly based on analysis of health care reform in Denmark

Author: Ulla Skjødt
University College Sealand

Abstract: Dilemmas in home nursing care and for elderly based on analysis of health care reform in Denmark. The effort is to produce understanding and dialogue about how management tools can create paradoxical scenarios in the municipalities in daily work for the community nurses and for elderly who are in need for home nursing care.

Methods: The method is qualitative deductive content analysis of political material. The chosen material is analysed in connection with organisational management tool and changes of the welfare society and how this has an impact in a nursing and an elderly perspective. The theoretical framework consists of five categories: character of the management tools, paradox and an elderly perspective. The theoretical framework consists of five categories: character of the management tools, paradox and an elderly perspective. The theoretical framework consists of five categories: character of the management tools, paradox and an elderly perspective. The theoretical framework consists of five categories: character of the management tools, paradox and an elderly perspective. The theoretical framework consists of five categories: character of the management tools, paradox and an elderly perspective. The theoretical framework consists of five categories: character of the management tools, paradox and an elderly perspective. The theoretical framework consists of five categories: character of the management tools, paradox and an elderly perspective. The theoretical framework consists of five categories: character of the management tools, paradox and an elderly perspective. The theoretical framework consists of five categories: character of the management tools, paradox and an elderly perspective. The theoretical framework consists of five categories: character of the management tools, paradox and an elderly perspective. The theoretical framework consists of five categories: character of the management tools, paradox and an elderly perspective. The theoretical framework consists of five categories: character of the management tools, paradox and an elderly perspective. The theoretical framework consists of five categories: character of the management tools, paradox and an elderly perspective. The theoretical framework consists of five categories: character of the management tools, paradox and an elderly perspective. The theoretical framework consists of five categories: character of the management tools, paradox and an elderly perspective. The theoretical framework consists of five categories: character of the management tools, paradox and an elderly perspective. The theoretical framework consists of five categories: character of the management tools, paradox and an elderly perspective. The theoretical framework consists of five categories: character of the management tools, paradox and an elderly perspective. The theoretical framework consists of five categories: character of the management tools, paradox and an elderly perspective. The theoretical framework consists of five categories: character of the management tools, paradox and an elderly perspective. The theoretical framework consists of five categories: character of the management tools, paradox and an elderly perspective. The theoretical framework consists of five categories: character of the management tools, paradox and an elderly perspective.

Results: As of date, the work has contributed to a production of documents in nursing care related areas such as patient security, implementing guidelines, routines for delegating health care duties to unqualified staff, mentor-program for newly employed, registered nurses, and networks for nurses. The production of documents produced by the KC is available on a Swedish web-site www.du.se/kommunalvardutveckling with free access. The work has generated a number of suggestions for student thesis for nursing students as well as for researchers. The KC has contributed to cooperation between nurses in different authorities. The conclusion of the KC successfully contributes support regarding processes and structures for knowledge dispersion and practical issues with special focus on elderly care nurses.

O2.2-4 17:00-17:15

The view of illness of older persons with diabetes mellitus

Author: Dr. Lena Olai
Dalarna University

Objectives: Nurses working in elderly health care in the municipalities needs a broad competence. They have to deal with an extensive range of health problems, co-morbidity, medical and nursing treatment, supervision of patients, relatives and staff. They also have to follow national guidelines (NG) and evidenced based methods (EBM) and documenting the care process in patients’ journals. The aim of the Knowledge Centre (KC) is to provide support and coordinate work and care development, based on research and evidence based practice.

Methods: All 15 local authorities in the county of Dalarna and Dalarna University have developed a KC for elderly health care. A Senior Lecturer (SL) will supervise and develop the work in close collaboration with the nursing staff. The first step was identifying the nurses’ needs, and that process is still in progress. The second step was working in small groups under the supervision of the SL. Local care programmes, and working routines from all authorities, together with NGs and EBM’s, were compiled and developed to update regional care programmes, in consensus.

Results: As of date, the work has contributed to a production of documents in nursing care related areas such as patient security, implementing guidelines, routines for delegating health care duties to unqualified staff, mentor-program for newly employed registered nurses, and networks for nurses. The production of documents produced by the KC is available on a Swedish web-site www.du.se/kommunalvardutveckling with free access. The work has generated a number of suggestions for student thesis for nursing students as well as for researchers. The KC has contributed to cooperation between nurses in different authorities. The conclusion of the KC successfully contributes support regarding processes and structures for knowledge dispersion and practical issues with special focus on elderly care nurses.

O2.2-2 16:39-16:45

Support to elderly care nurses – developing a knowledge centre

Author: Dr. Lena Olai
Dalarna University

Objectives: Nurses working in elderly health care in the municipalities needs a broad competence. They have to deal with an extensive range of health problems, co-morbidity, medical and nursing treatment, supervision of patients, relatives and staff. They also have to follow national guidelines (NG) and evidenced based methods (EBM) and documenting the care process in patients’ journals. The aim of the Knowledge Centre (KC) is to provide support and coordinate work and care development, based on research and evidence based practice.

Methods: All 15 local authorities in the county of Dalarna and Dalarna University have developed a KC for elderly health care. A Senior Lecturer (SL) will supervise and develop the work in close collaboration with the nursing staff. The first step was identifying the nurses’ needs, and that process is still in progress. The second step was working in small groups under the supervision of the SL. Local care programmes, and working routines from all authorities, together with NGs and EBM’s, were compiled and developed to update regional care programmes, in consensus.

Results: As of date, the work has contributed to a production of documents in nursing care related areas such as patient security, implementing guidelines, routines for delegating health care duties to unqualified staff, mentor-program for newly employed registered nurses, and networks for nurses. The production of documents produced by the KC is available on a Swedish web-site www.du.se/kommunalvardutveckling with free access. The work has generated a number of suggestions for student thesis for nursing students as well as for researchers. The KC has contributed to cooperation between nurses in different authorities. The conclusion of the KC successfully contributes support regarding processes and structures for knowledge dispersion and practical issues with special focus on elderly care nurses.

O2.2-3 16:45-17:00

Early Nonspecific Signs and Symptoms of Infection in Nursing Home Residents and the Clinical Decision Making Process: Perceptions of Nursing Assistants

Author: RNT, PhD Märtha Sund-Levander
Hoegland Hospital

Co-authors: MD, PhD Anna Milberg, RNT, PhD Pa Tongström

Background: Infectious diseases in nursing-home residents (NHR) is related to nonspecific signs and symptoms, contributing to a delayed diagnosis and treatment, hospital care and mortality.

Methods: The project has focused on engaging employees from workplaces in the involved organizations to design special and strengthened routines using Lean methodology.

Conclusion: As described above, the project has contributed to better cooperation-Better life! Better cooperation-Better life!
Results:

- evaluated since January 2012

Discussion:

Perceived cooperation between the participating organizations and care delivery. They are being tested and constitute a challenge in coordinating the care to be delivered for the elderly.

Acute hospitalization

The diversity of actors supporting the elderly poses a challenge. For leaders, it is important to reflect on their own ageing in order to understand individual experience of ageing within a socially constructed relationship as well as in the evolving collective understanding of leadership. This research draws on Max Weber's social closure theory and Niklas Luhmann's inclusion/exclusion theory to explain age discrimination and unequal treatment as a cultural phenomenon. We used a mixed method research using a quantitative questionnaire (n=395) study and semi-structured interviews in Finland and Sweden in the 2000s. The data is collected during three separate months in 2011 and scrutinised in this article. We aim to examine tendencies in the conceptualisation of age discrimination among older adults in Finland and Sweden. We study whether the awareness of having faced age discrimination in the past as well as expectations of future age discrimination are shifting over time. Our study departs from theories that scrutinise the changes in an ageing society (modernisation theory and individualisation) and from age discriminatory tendencies shown in the Eurobarometer. Identical items on self-reported age discrimination, and, conceived views (discriminatory expectations) of elderly people in 8 domains of society were surveyed in the GERDA study in 2005 (n=3370) and repeated in 2010 (n=6838). The respondents in our study were 65 and 75 years of age in the two years respectively. The analysis of the data was descriptive and differential (Chi-square), showing frequencies, tendencies over time and variations across subgroups.

Results: Our results showed a minor decline in self-reported age discrimination. Respondents reported age discrimination less frequently in 2010 compared to 2005. We show a reappearance of declining age discriminatory expectations in the 8 studied domains. Respondents reported negative expectations less frequently, and positive and neutral expectations more frequently in 2010 compared to 2005.

Discussion: Our discussion is committed to interpreting the empirical tendencies that are observed in the data. We delve into tentative interpretations of design effects, political rhetoric (in a wide sense) and ageing awareness, and, the individualisation of society.

"As time goes by"?

A contribution to the discussion of time in the study of ageing

Author: Dr. Myra Lewinter

Department of Sociology

The concept of time seems intrinsically related to the study of ageing. Yet there is an uncomfortable feeling among people working with social science and humanities approaches to ageing with the linear conception of time that dominates current discourses. Baas wants to integrate the chronological approach towards ageing with personal experience and narrative articulations of time. However, thoughtful, this approach doesn't seem to break the dominance of linear time. This paper will first argue that the current linear approach to time has deep roots in history and society and is deeply constructed by western societies. Next the paper will seek to complement this dominant discourse with a complementary one consisting of four elements of time: individual, social, symbolic and infinite. These will be elaborated and developed so that they can be used in research on ageing in order to understand individual experience of ageing within a socially structured time frame.

Older people on the agenda

Author: Dr. Kirsi Lumme-Sandt

University of Tampere

Population is ageing and issues concerning older people are dealt with regularly in daily news. The images of old age and older people presented on the media have a significant role on shaping both our understanding of the role of older people and meaning of old age in the society. The aim of this presentation is to look at what is written about older people and population ageing on editorial pages of two Finnish leading newspapers, Helsingin Sanomat and Aarnulehti. The data is collected during three separate months in 2011 and 2012. The articles dealing with old age and ageing are analyzed with content and discourse analysis.

Most of the articles related on ageing focus on societal level, and, conceived views (discriminatory expectations) of elderly people in 8 domains of society were surveyed in the GERDA study in 2005 (n=3370) and repeated in 2010 (n=6838). The respondents in our study were 65 and 75 years of age in the two years respectively. The analysis of the data was descriptive and differential (Chi-square), showing frequencies, tendencies over time and variations across subgroups.

Results: Our results showed a minor decline in self-reported age discrimination. Respondents reported age discrimination less frequently in 2010 compared to 2005. We show a reappearance of declining age discriminatory expectations in the 8 studied domains. Respondents reported negative expectations less frequently, and positive and neutral expectations more frequently in 2010 compared to 2005.

Discussion: Our discussion is committed to interpreting the empirical tendencies that are observed in the data. We delve into tentative interpretations of design effects, political rhetoric (in a wide sense) and ageing awareness, and, the individualisation of society.

The politicization of age discrimination

The parliamentary process relating to the enactment of anti-age-discrimination laws in Finland and Sweden in the 2000s

Author: PhD, university lecturer Mikael Nygård

Åbo Akademi University

Co-author: PhD, researcher Fredrik Snelman

The introduction of anti-age discrimination legislation in Sweden (2009) and Finland (2004) can in many ways be seen as important steps towards a more just society. In both countries, the backdrop to this new legislation was the policy imperative...
set in motion by the EU anti-discrimination directive (2000/78/EC). Among other things, this directive required EU member states to enact age discrimination legislation. Society, however, encompasses different discourses—i.e., forms of age discrimination, i.e., different ways of defining age discrimination as well as different views on what should be done in order to curb such tendencies. The aim of this paper is to analyze how age discrimination was constructed on a political arena by scrutinizing how the governments as well as MPs in Finland and Sweden, respectively, ‘talked’ about this particular issue during the legislative process. How was the extent and essence of the problem constructed discursively during this process, what groups were pointed out as particularly affected by age discrimination, and, what claims were made in order to rectify the problem? We argue that although age, among other things, was posed as a thinkable ground for discrimination in both countries, the documents and debates did not elaborate in detail on this problem (e.g., the causes and effects). For instance, the legislative process was not anchored in a scientific debate on age discrimination and ageism; instead it can be seen as a more or less direct policy offshoot of the EU directive in question. Moreover, the legislative process contained few concrete claims for rectifying the direct policy offshoot of the EU directive in question. Aims: The aim of this study is to compare the older nursing home (NH) residents’ and service house (SH) residents’ nutritional status in 2003 and 2007, respectively, with that of residents in both settings in 2011. Methods: In 2003 and 2007 we assessed the nutritional status all NH and SH residents in Helsinki, Finland and repeated the assessments in these settings in 2011. In 2003, 2114 (87%) NH residents and in 2007, 547 (87%) were assessed, whereas in 2011, 1586 NH residents (86%) and 742 SH residents (61%) were assessed with a personal interview and with the Mini Nutritional Assessment (MNA). Results: The mean age of both later cohorts was higher in 2011 than in 2003 (NH: 84.4 vs. 83.7) and in 2007 cohorts (NH: 84.2-82.7). The larger proportion had dementia in 2011 cohorts than in 2003 (NH: 76.6% vs. 69.4%, p=0.001) and in 2007 (NH: 69.5% vs. 59.3%, p=0.001). A larger proportion of later cohorts were either malnourished or at-risk of malnutrition according to the MNA than in 2003 (NH: 93.4% vs. 88.7%, p=0.001) and in 2007 (NH: 81.9% vs. 78.0%, p=0.001). The use of nutritional supplements was significantly more common among the later cohorts than in 2003 (NH: 11.1% vs. 4.8%, p=0.001) and in 2007 (NH: 10.7% vs. 3.1%, p=0.001). The same applies to the use of vitamin D supplements (NH: 78.1% vs. 32.9%, p<0.001), (SH: 68.7% vs. 60.2%, p=0.001). Conclusions: In 2011 institutionalized resident population in Helsinki is more frail, prone to malnourishment and suffers more often from dementia than 4-8 years ago. Institutions seem to be more aware of good nutritional care of vulnerable older people although there is still room for improvements.

O2.4-4 16:45-17:00

Use of vitamins and trace elements among older people in helsinki – population based survey in 1999 and 2009

Use of vitamins and trace elements among older people in Helsinki – population based survey in 1999 and 2009

Aims: To study the prevalence of use of vitamins and trace elements among home-dwelling older people in Helsinki, Finland in 1999 and 2009. Methods: The data was gathered with a survey sent home-dwelling older people aged 75, 80, 85, 90, and 95 years at two time points: 1) in 1999-2000 (N=2129, n=2382 responded to vitamin and trace element question, response rate 74%) and 2) in 2009-2010 (N=2247, n=1515 responded the question, response rate 67%). Use of vitamins and trace elements were charted in both surveys with the same specific questions and the respon- dent was asked to name the products used. Results: Of the respondents, 48% in 1999 and 70% in 2009 reported using some vitamin supplementation or trace element (p=0.001). Of 1999 and 2009 respondents, 96% and 60% named the products they used, respectively. The proportion using vitamin D supplementation increased from 13% (144/1150) in 1999 to 59% (378/642) in 2009 (p=0.001). However when comparing vitamin D, multivitamins and fish oil, both included vitamin D together (61% in 1999 and 79% in 2009) there was still significant increase in the use of vitamin D supplementation (p=0.001). The use of all other vitamins had decreased. The reduction was most evidently seen in the use of multivitamins (45% vs. 25%). The use of vitamin A and E was nearly nonexis- tent in 2009. The proportion using calcium supplementation had increased from 10% in 1999 to 24% in 2009. Conclusions: Although the later cohort named their used products less often than the former cohort, the use of vitamin D supplementation seems to have increased significantly in ten years. However, its use is still inadequate in Finnish older population considering current recommendations. The use of vitamin E and A, that may be harmful to older people, has decreased and is very unusual.

O2.4-3 16:45-17:00

Use of vitamins and trace elements among older people in Helsinki – population based survey in 1999 and 2009

Aims: To study the prevalence of use of vitamins and trace elements among home-dwelling older people in Helsinki, Finland in 1999 and 2009. Methods: The data was gathered with a survey sent home-dwelling older people aged 75, 80, 85, 90, and 95 years at two time points: 1) in 1999-2000 (N=2129, n=2382 responded to vitamin and trace element question, response rate 74%) and 2) in 2009-2010 (N=2247, n=1515 responded the question, response rate 67%). Use of vitamins and trace elements were charted in both surveys with the same specific questions and the respon- dent was asked to name the products used. Results: Of the respondents, 48% in 1999 and 70% in 2009 reported using some vitamin supplementation or trace element (p=0.001). Of 1999 and 2009 respondents, 96% and 60% named the products they used, respectively. The proportion using vitamin D supplementation increased from 13% (144/1150) in 1999 to 59% (378/642) in 2009 (p=0.001). However when comparing vitamin D, multivitamins and fish oil, both included vitamin D together (61% in 1999 and 79% in 2009) there was still significant increase in the use of vitamin D supplementation (p=0.001). The use of all other vitamins had decreased. The reduction was most evidently seen in the use of multivitamins (45% vs. 25%). The use of vitamin A and E was nearly nonexis- tent in 2009. The proportion using calcium supplementation had increased from 10% in 1999 to 24% in 2009. Conclusions: Although the later cohort named their used products less often than the former cohort, the use of vitamin D supplementation seems to have increased significantly in ten years. However, its use is still inadequate in Finnish older population considering current recommendations. The use of vitamin E and A, that may be harmful to older people, has decreased and is very unusual.

O2.4-4 17:00-17:15

Dental professionals’ identification of elderly patients at risk for cardiovascular diseases and high plasma glucose

Objectives: To identify elderly patients (≥68/805; 65) at risk of cardiovascular diseases and high plasma glucose in a dental setting by opportunistic screening and to explore the coherence between screening results and follow-up assessments performed by medical staff.

Methods: 170 dental patients were consecutively included at their ordinary dental appointment in a dental clinic in a Swedish town. All patients were enrolled in individualized prophylactic care programs. Data on age, weight, height, use and amount of tobacco, and medication for cardiovascular diseases and diabetes
O2.4-5 17:15-17:30

Vitamin B6 deficiency and diseases in elderly – a study in nursing homes

Author: MD Ida Kindsbakk Kjetldby
Norwegian University of Science and Technology
Co-authors: Ida K Kjetldby, MPharm Gunvar S Fossen, MSc Solveig Ligarden, Prof Per G Farup

Background: Malnutrition, vitamin deficiencies and diseases are common in elderly.

Objectives: Assess the prevalence of vitamin B6 (B6) deficiency and the associations between B6 deficiency and diseases in elderly.

Methods: Residents in five nursing homes with 190 beds were invited to this cross-sectional study. Demographics, nutritional status (Mini Nutritional Assessment MNA® score; range 0-30), status (Mini Nutritional Assessment MNA® score; range 0-30, < 11= malnutrition, 11-23.5 = risk of malnutrition), activities of daily living, physical activity (steps per day), dietary habits, all use of drugs, and psychiatric and somatic diseases were recorded. A blood sample including B6 (p-PLP) was collected, and p-PLP values < 20 nmol/l indicates B6 deficiency in elderly. The participants or their next of kin gave informed consent. Results are given as mean with SD.

Results: 61 residents (men/women: 22/39) with a mean age of 85.3 (6.8) years and BMI 25.7 (4.5) kg/m2 were included. MNA score was 21 (3.6), malnutrition and risk of malnutrition were present in 12% and 62% respectively. Dietary intake of B6 (mg/day) in men and women were 1.60 (0.30) and 1.18 (0.31) (recommended 1.6 and 1.2 respectively), and 14 (23%) used B6 supplements in addition; p-PLP was 34.4 (33.0), 30 subjects (49%)

had B6 deficiency. B6 deficiency was associated with alanine aminotransferase (ALT) below reference value (p=0.02), low s-albumin (p=0.03) and inactivity (steps per day) (p=0.03). p-PLP is correlated to MNA score (rho=0.27, p=0.05). B6 deficiency was not associated with any somatic and psychiatric disorder, and not observed in subjects given vitamin supplements.

Conclusions: B6 deficiency was present in half of the residents and associated with inactivity and malnutrition, which together with low values for ALAT and s-albumin are reminders for vitamin B6 deficiency. Although no association was seen between B6 deficiency and somatic and psychiatric diseases, vitamin supplement should be recommended all frail elderly in nursing homes.

O2.5 16:15-16:30

Occupational status and education are associated with health in nonagenarians

Author: Linda Enørth
Gerontology Research Center and School of Health Sciences, University of Tampere
Co-authors: Prof Marja Jylhä, Prof Antti Hervonen

Objectives: To better understanding in the dynamics of socio-economic differences in health, in very old age, the impact of occupational status and educational attainment on self-rated health, functional ability and morbidity were investigated, with a special focus at gender differences.

Methods: In the population-based Vitality 90+ study, mailed questionnaire was sent to all inhabitants aged 90+ in Tampere, Finland, irrespective of the place of living. Data consisted of 1283 participants (81 % women, 19 % men) with age range from 90 to 107 years. The response rate was 80 %. Data were analyzed in cross-sectional design by using cross tabulation and logistic regression.

Results: Highly educated and those in upper social classes were more independent in activities of daily living and mobility than those having lower education or belonging to lower social classes. Differences were not observed only between the extreme ends but a social gradient was found. A similar trend was discovered in comorbidity for both genders and in self-rated poor health for women according to social class and for men according to education. Women were less independent in functioning, had higher comorbidity and poorer self-rated health than men.

Conclusions: Socioeconomic health differences as well as gender differences still persist in nonagenarians. Results are likely to reflect influences of social status on health, not vice versa.

O2.5-3 16:45-17:00

Alcohol consumption among men and women.

The impact of education, values and urbanization

Author: Dr. Britt Slagsvold
NOVA- Norwegian Social Research
Co-author: Researcher Ivar Lima

Objectives: Alcohol consumption is increasing in the elderly population in Norway, especially among elderly women. Because a higher consumption will lead to relatively more people with problems related to alcohol, the situation has become a source of public health concern. Higher alcohol consumption is assumed to be associated with modern ways of life. How strong are these associations? Are they equally strong among men and women? More specifically we explore the relationship between alcohol consumption and three aspects related to modernization; education, values of self-enhancement, and urbanization.

Methods: The analyses are based on cross-sectional data from the Norwegian NorLAG and LOGG study in a sample of 6988 men and women aged 40 to 85. Data were collected in 2007-08.

Results: Frequent alcohol consumption is almost twice as high associated with self-reported mobility-related fatigue, which is an important predictor of mobility limitations and disability.

Objectives: To study the effect of cohabitation status, social participation and satisfaction with one’s social relations on 1) onset of mobility related fatigue in mobility activities after 3- and 4-years in a cohort of older adults who did not report any fatigue at baseline, and 2) changes in fatigue between 3- and 4-year follow-up.

Methods: Data from 7580+ year-old men and women, enrolled in the Danish Intervention Study on Preventive Home Visits, constituted the study population. Data were collected by mailed questionnaires in 1998/1999, 2001-2002 and 2003. Logistic regression and multinomial logistic regression analyses were performed. Analyses were stratified by gender and adjusted for age, financial assets, and feeling down or aggressive without a specific reason.

Results: Compared to men with high social participation, men with low social participation had significantly increased odds of onset of mobility-related fatigue after 3- and 4-years (OR(95% CI): 2.07 (1.37-3.15) respectively, and significantly increased odds of developing fatigue or sustained fatigue between 3- and 4-year follow-up. Compared to women who were satisfied with their social relations, women who were unsatisfied with their social relations had significantly increased odds of onset of mobility-related fatigue after 3- and 4-years (OR: 1.51 [1.09-2.08]), and also significantly increased odds of developing fatigue or sustained fatigue between 3- and 4-year follow-up. Some aspects of weak social relations appear to increase the risk of mobility-related fatigue among older adults, but might vary according to gender. Social relations might thus have an effect on the earliest steps in the disablement process.

O2.5-2 6:30-16:45

Social relations and mobility-related fatigue

Author: MD, phd, assistant prof Charlotte Nilsson
Section of Social Medicine, Department of Public Health, University of Copenhagen
Co-authors: MD, phd, associate prof. Rikke Lund, Professor; DMSc Kirsten Axlund

Weak social relations are predictive of mobility limitations and functional disability. It has not been studied if social relations are associated with self-reported mobility-related fatigue, which is an important predictor of mobility limitations and disability.

Objectives: To study the effect of cohabitation status, social participation and satisfaction with one’s social relations on 1) onset of mobility-related fatigue in mobility activities after 3- and 4-years in a cohort of older adults who did not report any fatigue at baseline, and 2) changes in fatigue between 3- and 4-year follow-up.

Methods: Data from 7580+ year-old men and women, enrolled in the Danish Intervention Study on Preventive Home Visits, constituted the study population. Data were collected by mailed questionnaires in 1998/1999, 2001-2002 and 2003. Logistic regression and multinomial logistic regression analyses were performed. Analyses were stratified by gender and adjusted for age, financial assets, and feeling down or aggressive without a specific reason.

Results: Compared to men with high social participation, men with low social participation had significantly increased odds of onset of mobility-related fatigue after 3- and 4-years (OR(95% CI): 2.07 (1.37-3.15) respectively, and significantly increased odds of developing fatigue or sustained fatigue between 3- and 4-year follow-up. Compared to women who were satisfied with their social relations, women who were unsatisfied with their social relations had significantly increased odds of onset of mobility-related fatigue after 3- and 4-years (OR: 1.51 [1.09-2.08]), and also significantly increased odds of developing fatigue or sustained fatigue between 3- and 4-year follow-up. Some aspects of weak social relations appear to increase the risk of mobility-related fatigue among older adults, but might vary according to gender. Social relations might thus have an effect on the earliest steps in the disablement process.
2.5 ORAL

114

Perceived work-related stress in midlife predicts disability in old age

Author: Dr. Jenni Kumala
Gerontology Research Center, University of Jyväskylä
Co-authors: Dr. Mikaela von Bonsdorff, Dr. San Stenholm, Dr. Monika von Bonsdorff, Prof. Clas-Håkan Nygård, Dr. Matti Klockars, Dr. Jorma Settamo, Prof. Juhani Ilmarinen, Prof. Taina Rantanen

Objectives: Work-related stress has been acknowledged as a determinant of adverse health events. The aim of this study was to examine work-related stress in midlife as risk factor for old age disability.

Methods: Data for this study come from a 28-year follow-up study of municipal professionals in Finland, which began in 1981 (Finnish Longitudinal Study of Municipal Employees, FLAME). Study includes a total of 2994 FLAME participants aged 44 to 58 years at baseline, whose self-reported stress symptoms were assessed in 1981 and 1985 and who responded to disability questionnaire in 2009. Principal component analysis was used for exploration, data-reduction and differentiation into stress symptom profiles in midlife. The Odds Ratios (OR) for ADL- and IADL-disability and mobility limitation were computed using logistic regression.

Results: Four midlife stress profiles were identified: avoidance of work and lack of energy; perceived decrease in cognition; sleep disturbances; and somatic stress symptoms. Approximately half of all participants reported occasional stress symptoms. The proportion reporting high level of stress symptoms in 1981 and 1985 varied between 14-23% depending on stress profile. After 28 years, 12% had ADL disability, 42% IADL disability and 22% mobility limitation. The extensively adjusted logistic regression models showed that those with disability in old age had reported constant work-related stress symptoms two to almost three times more often in midlife than those without disability in old age.

Conclusions: Among occupationally active 44- to 58-year-old men and women stress symptoms in midlife correlated with disability 28 years later. Work-related stress symptoms may be the first signs of decompensation of individual functioning relative to environmental demands, which may later manifest in disabilities.

2.6 ORAL

115

Valuation of Life in old age and the role of intrapersonal factors

Author: Lia Araújo
UNIAI
Co-authors: Valuation of Life in old age Lia Araújo, Oscar Ribeiro, Constança Paul

Valuation Of Life (VOL) is understood as a set of judgments, emotions and projections into the future, representing the "dynamic accommodation and assimilation process by which among women aged 40-49 compared to 50-59. Men consume more than women, but the proportion of women with an intake above WHOs recommendations is higher among middle aged women than among middle aged men. Education is associated with alcohol consumption, slightly more strongly among women than men. Values of self-enhancement and urbanization are also significantly associated with alcohol intake, more strongly among men than women.

2.5-5 17:15-17:30

Perceived work-related stress in midlife predicts disability in old age

Paying the price? The impact of smoking and obesity during mid-life on health inequalities in later life.

Author: Dr. Stefan Fors
Aging Research Center
Co-authors: Dr Neda Agahi, Dr Benjamin Shaw

A growing body of research now shows that substantial inequalities in health prevail into late life. However, the mechanisms generating these health inequalities have yet to be conclusively determined. The aim of this study was to explore the contribution of smoking and obesity in mid-life (ages 56 to 70) on socioeconomic inequalities in health in later life (ages 69+). Late life health is assessed by impaired cognition and mobility. Data on social class, education, smoking, BMI and mobility impairment during mid-life was gathered from the 1991 Swedish Level of living survey (LNU). Data on cognitive status and mobility impairment in late life was gathered from the 2004 Swedish Panel Study of Living Conditions of the Oldest Old (SWELCO). The main results were threefold: i) both smoking and obesity during midlife were socioeconomically patterned (the lowest prevalence were found among higher non-manuals and among those with an education beyond grade school), ii) social class, education, smoking and obesity in mid-life were all associated with impaired cognition and mobility in later life, and iii) smoking and obesity explained a minor part (between 4 and 24 percent) of the socioeconomic inequalities in cognitive and mobility impairments during old age. Thus, the results suggests that, despite being both substantially socially stratified and hazardous to health, smoking and obesity during mid-life contributed only partly to the socioeconomic patterning of physical and cognitive functioning in later life. These findings illustrate the multifacrotial nature of health inequalities in later life and stress the importance of using a life-course perspective when exploring the mechanisms generating socioeconomic inequalities in health in later life.

2.6-2 16:30-16:45

Older people’s accounts of their mental well-being and resources

Author: Savi Fried
The Age Institute
Co-authors: PhD, Line Manager Sirkkaisa Heimonen, MSc, Coordinator Piija Jokinen, Logotherapist, Planner Minna Laine

Mental health and mental well-being are essential resources of meaningful life in old age. This research is part of a research and development project Meaning in Old Age - Knowledge and Tools for Supporting the Mental Well-being of Older People (2011-2014) at the Age Institute funded by the Finland’s Slot Machine Association (KAY). The study applies an interdisciplinary approach by applying psychological, gerontological and logotherapeutic theories. We will analyze older people’s own descriptions and reflections of meaning in life in old age. The data was collected in semi-structured interviews. The objective of the semi-structured interviews was to map the thoughts and resources of older people in recognizing and maintaining well-being and positive outlook on life. The interviews were conducted in the metropolitan area of Helsinki, Finland. The first ten interviews were performed in autumn 2011 and the preliminary results are based on these interviews. The total number of respondents was 11 (9 women and 2 men). The age range of the interviewees was 69-85 (mean 76). The data collection is on-going and will continue up to 16 interviews during the spring of 2012. The interviews were recorded, typed verbatim and analyzed thematically.

The preliminary results demonstrate certain shared elements in different ways of finding meaning in life and maintaining mental well-being. The most common was connections with other people. The key in maintaining meaningful and satisfac- torily relations with others seemed to include the change to adjust the intensity and frequency of contacts based on own preferences. Experiences of personal growth sometimes required changes in earlier habits and may have been strenuous. Once implemented, the consequences were often positive.

O2.6-3 6:45-17:00

Valuation of Life in old age and the role of intrapersonal factors

Author: Lia Araújo
UNIAI
Co-authors: Valuation of Life in old age Lia Araújo, Oscar Ribeiro, Constança Paul

Valuation Of Life (VOL) is understood as a set of judgments, emotions and projections into the future, representing the "dynamic accommodation and assimilation process by which...
people meet the threat of illness and decline” (Lawton et al., 1998: 23). In order to analyze the differences of VOL in young-old, old-old and very-old people and identify the factors that explain its variance, a study with a sample of 207 community-dwelling participants aged between 60 and 96 years (mean age 77.2, SD 7.5) was conducted. Data collection included a multidimensional protocol comprising validated and recognized instruments as the Positive Valuation of Life Scale (Lawton, 1999), the Meaning of Life Questionnaire (Steeger et al., 2006), the Geriatric Depression Scale (Yesavage, 1982), the NEO-FI (Costa & McCrae, 1992) and the DARS (Fillenbaum & Smyer, 1981), as well as socio-demographic information.

Results demonstrated differences on life evaluations between the three age groups (p<0.05), with better results in the youngest. After testing the individual contribution of each variable with unadjusted linear regressions for the Positive Valuation of Life (Pos-VOL) we conducted an adjusted linear regression model using the significant ones, namely gender and age. In the final model, extraversion, conscientiousness, meaning of life and depression explained 57% of the dependent variance (R2=0.565). The results for extraversion, as one of the contributors of Pos-VOL is in line with previous work (e.g., Lawton et al., 1999, 2001; Rott, Jopp, D’Heuresse & Becker, 2006), which could be related with the tendency of extraverted persons to positive mood, sociability, and activity (in the sense of an active, busy, or engaged lifestyle). Conscientiousness appears as a dimension to be further investigated due its association with VOL and with greater longevity and lower all cause mortality risk (e.g., Robertson, Roberts & Duberstein, 2011). Together, these results reinforce the importance of intrapersonal factors in the way people judge their present and anticipate their future life.

O2.7 Hip fracture I
Chair: Timo Strandberg
11-06-2012, 16:15-17:30, Room 13

O2.7-1 16:15-16:30
Will comprehensive geriatric work-up during the index stay improve mobility at 4 months in hip fracture patients? The Trondheim Hip Fracture Trial.

Author: Professor Olav Sletvold
Norwegian University of Science and Technology
Co-authors: Anders Prestø, Pernille Thingdahl, Knut Taraldsen, Lars Gunnar Johnsen, Ivarar L. Helbostad, Ingvild Saltvedt

Background: Hip fractures in old age have serious consequences on function, mobility and mortality. The aim of the study was to investigate if treatment of old hip fracture patients in an orthogeriatric ward during the index stay has an advantage over standard care in an orthopedic ward. Primary endpoint is mobility at 4 months after the fracture.

Methods: A randomized clinical trial (RCT) enrolled 400 home dwelling patients aged 70 years+. Randomization was performed before surgery while the patients were in the emergency room. The intervention group received comprehensive geriatric assessment including a work-up by geriatricians, nurses, physiotherapists and occupational therapists. Control patients received standard orthopedic care. Information on demographic characteristics, pre-fracture use of walking aids, cognitive function, activities of daily living (ADL), instrumental ADL (IADL) and medical condition was collected during index stay from patients and caregivers and review of medical records. ADL was evaluated by use of Barthel Index (0-20) and IADL by use of Nottingham extended IADL scale (0-66). Mobility was assessed by use of Short Physical Performance Battery (SPPB) and Timed Up and Go (TUG) at the 5th postoperative day and at 1, 4 and 12 months.

Results: Data collection will be closed in January 2012. Group allocation is therefore unknown. Preliminary analyses show that the study sample has a mean age of 83.6 years, 75% are female, and 10 % lived in sheltered housing before the injury, and that the participants had a prefracture median Barthel Index value of 20 (interquartile range 17-28) and median IADL score of 45 (interquartile range 28-57). The mean SSPB score at 4 months was 11.1 points (SD 3, 04) (range0-12).

Conclusions: Preliminary data demonstrate a study sample of old hip fracture patients with restricted mobility 4-months after the fracture. Data comparing mobility and ADL-IADL in the two treatment arms will be presented at the congress.

O2.7-2 16:39-16:45
Rehabilitation to Elderly Patients with new Hip
Based on Patient Reported outcome measurement

Author: Dr. Britta Hordam
University College

Objective: Based on results of a clinical randomised trial aimed to study the effect of rehabilitation nursing to patients with new hip after early discharge.

Method: Two post dox randomised clinical trials of 260 patients focusing on patients’ health status by using SF-36 at 4 weeks pre- and 3 and 9 months postoperatively were carried out. Patients were randomised 4 weeks preoperatively to either to control or intervention groups. Both groups received the conventional surgical treatment, but the intervention groups 1 and 2 were either interviewed by telephone 2 and 10 weeks (group 1) or 3, 7 and 9 weeks (group 2) after surgery by a nurse specialist. Patients were given counselling within eight main dimensions with reference to their postoperative situation based on specific developed counselling and clinical guidelines to patients after hip replacement.

Results: All patients experienced improvement in health status. The counselling significantly reduced the time patients needed to reach their habitual level: the intervention patients reached their habitual level at least 3 months whereas the control patients reached theirs after 9 months.

Conclusion: Nursing intervention and innovation by telephone interviews and support in the postoperative phase seems to benefit patients’ improvement within rehabilitation.

Relevance to clinical practice: Rehabilitation nursing based on research in patient self health and intervention program by using patient reported outcome measurement (PROM) postoperatively after early discharged. Key-words: nursing rehabilitation - PROM - self-rated health – early discharge – postoperative intervention.

O2.6-4 17:00-17:15
Life Course Transitions and Changes in Alcohol Consumption in the Second Half of Life

Author: Ivar Lima
Norwegian Social Research
Co-author: Senior researcher Brit Slagsvold

Background: Alcohol consumption in Norway is increasing, especially among people 50+. This has led to a public health concern about a potential rise in alcohol related problems among the elderly. Few studies have addressed the relations between life course transitions and changes in alcohol consumption in the second half of life.

Objective: To analyse the association between important life course transitions and changes in alcohol consumption in the second half of life. The following life-course transitions are analysed: empty nest, at retirement from work and at divorce and death of a partner.

Methods: The analyses are based on cross-sectional data (2007, N=7,100) and panel data (2002 and 2007, N=2,300). We use OLS regression and repeated measures models to analyze levels of, and five-year changes in, alcohol consumption in relation to life course transitions.

Preliminary results: Frequent use of alcohol, is associated with empty nest households. Widowed women drink less frequent. Frequent use of alcohol, drinking alcohol at least twice a week or more, increased from 27.7 percent at wave 1 to 31.6 percent at wave 2. Frequent drinking of at least 3 alcohol units increased from 11.8 to 13.3 percent. However, five year change in frequent use of alcohol is age-related, as increase is strongest among respondents aged 40 to 69. Longitudinal analyses indicate that the association of life course transitions with change in alcohol consumption is not statistically significant.

Conclusion: The increasing alcohol consumption among respondents aged 40-69 deserves a closer attention. The cross-sectional data show a higher consumption among persons that have an in empty nest household, and a less frequent consumption among widowed women. Retirement is not associated with increased alcohol consumption, neither in the panel data nor in the cross-sectional data.

O2.7-2 16:45-17:00
Progressive strength exercise is feasible and seems very effective when commenced shortly after hip fracture surgery

Author: Physiotherapist Jan Overgaard
Team Rehabilitation, Lolland Community
Co-authors: Ph.d., Senior Researcher Morten Tange Kristensen

Objectives: We want to examine the feasibility and effect of a 6-weeks progressive strength-training program for patients with hip fracture in an outpatient geriatric health centre.

Methods: This prospective cohort study with thirty-one outpatient subjects (3 men and 28 women) with a hip fracture, at a mean (SD) age of 77.9 (8) years who followed a standardised 6-weeks rehabilit-
ORAL

2.7

ORAL training or follow-up testing. P<0.001. Hip fracture related pain was no limiting factor for 81%, 25% and 19%, and 13% and 12% respectively (all, P<0.001). Weight loads for 15, 12 and 10RM for fractured limb knee-extension strength were increased with 52% and 43% (201-323m) for 6MWT (all, P<0.001), after six weeks training. Impairment and bilateral leg press training increased with 31% and 59%, in addition to 61% (201-323m) for 6MWT (all, P<0.001), after six weeks training. Weight loads for 15, 12 and 10RM for fractured limb knee-extension and bilateral leg press training increased with 52% and 43%, and 13% and 12% respectively (all, P<0.001). Hip fracture related pain was no limiting factor for training or follow-up testing.

Conclusion: Progressive strength training is feasible and seems very effective when commenced shortly after hip fracture. Still, an extended program seems necessary as patients experienced a fractured limb strength deficit of 17% after 6 weeks of training. Progressive strength training is feasible and seems very effective when commenced shortly after hip fracture. Still, an extended program seems necessary as patients experienced a fractured limb strength deficit of 17% after 6 weeks of training.

O2.7-4 17:00-17:15
Changes in quality of life among older patients one year after hip fracture
Author: Associate professor Else Vengnes Grue
Diakonhjemmet University College, Department of Nursing and Health

Background: Older persons who experience a hip fracture are at high risk of impaired quality of life. Our aims were to identify characteristics in hip fracture patients with impaired health related quality of life and changes during the following year. Also we intended to discover indicators that might predict high quality of life at twelve month after hip fracture.

Methods: A total of 311 patients were admitted to two acute-care hospitals during 2004-2006 for hip fracture. Inclusion criteria were age 65 years or older and admitted from their own home. Information about pre-hip fracture, three days prior to the incidence, was collected retrospectively using the Resident Assessment Instrument for Acute Care (InterRAI-AC) and SF 12 Health Survey also at three and twelve month after the hip fracture. The Mental and Physical Health Composite Scores (MCS & PCS) were computed using scores of the SF 12.

Results: Persons with prefracture values lower than the mean score MCS (43.8 (SD 6.2)) had more often discouraged mood than patients with higher mean score. The twelve month follow-up mean MCS did not changed compared to prefracture and three month assessment (p=0.08, p=0.279 respectively). Patients with less than the mean score PCS (42.8 (SD 11.3)) prior to the admission had more frequently cognitive and combined sensory impairment, ADL and IADL, less compared to patients with higher mean score. The mean value on PCS at three months [36.9 (SD10.6), p=0.011] showed a lower value than the initial assessment. At twelve month mean PCS showed a poorer value [39.5 (SD10.2), p=0.011] than prefracture. Eighteen percent had high quality of life (PCS>49.7) twelve month after the hip fracture. Predictors for high quality of life were younger age, independent in ADL and homecare.

Conclusion: Interdisciplinary intervention programs aimed at empowering home dwelling older people with hip fractures in maintaining daily activity may improve health related quality of life.

Keywords: Hip fracture, 65 years or older, 12-month follow-up study, SF12 Health Survey, interRAI-AC, comprehensive assessment

O3.1 Migration
Chair: Anne Leonora Blakilde
12-06-2012, 08:30-10:00, Room 1

O3.1-1 08:30-08:45
Aging and Health Practices Between Two Cultures
Author: Visiting scholar Suzan Yazici
Alkendiz University
Co-authors: Research assistant Signe Gronwald Petersen, postdoc Anne Leonora Blakilde

Background/purpose: Since labour migration from Southern Europe to the North started in the 1960s, host countries like Denmark are facing new demographic challenges regarding this population of retired migrants who do not necessarily age and live like other Danish retirees. No one – and least of all the migrants themselves - expected the move to be permanent, and potential problems following migration were not foreseen and not dealt with. Many of them obtained low-paid, physically demanding jobs, did not learn the language of the host country, did not receive further education, did not invest in real estate, and now as they age, do often not possess the same positions and legal rights regarding the Danish pension system as the in-born Danes do.

Such aspects of otherness can eventually cause a range of problems such as social isolation, poor financial situation, reliance on children or relatives for translation purposes, and, not the least, a suffering from multiple, interacting health problems, which because of the above mentioned cases may be treated in various and incomplete ways.

Health perceptions and practices of Turkish elderly people living in Denmark are studied in order to gain knowledge about how these practices are influenced by circular migration processes, cross-border health-care, and what kinds of specific problems they are facing due to migration.

Methods: 20 semi-structured interviews with Turkish migrants, aged 45-90, and fieldwork in health settings and local, public centers.

Findings/results: The interviewees feel old, ill, and worn-out. Many of them are involved in circular migration as returning migrants to Turkey. They are “in-between” two cultures and consider remigration, but having children in Denmark make them hesitate.

Conclusion: Retired Turkish migrants are not likely to remigrate, and their health situation calls for more attention in order to meet their needs.

O3.1-2 08:45-09:00
Living In-between and Doing Health Elderly Pakistani Women in Norway
Author: PhD Candidate Beate Lie Sverre
Buskerud University College
Co-authors: PhD, RN Grethe Eleitsen, PhD Karl Nyheim Solbakke

Objectives: This qualitative study investigates the stories of socialization of elderly Pakistani women living in Norway to understand their specific challenges and how they deal with them. Migration studies indicate that elderly migrant women are passive, ill victims caught in a marginalized position due to age, ethnicity and gender, and thus have little or no access to opposition and agency. To broaden the picture it is necessary to develop an innovative approach to understand what is implicated in the process of migration. The importance of considering life conditions that surrounds potential health promotion behaviors of immigrants is stressed by several researchers. However, up to now limited research guided by this perspective has been done in Norway. Therefore, this study explored how elderly Pakistani women in Norway promote their health and well-being through some distinct social interactions. The intention is to bring awareness to how health, even by so-called disadvantaged social groups, may take place. These practices are important to take into consideration when developing health-promoting policies for elderly immigrants.

Design: An ethnographic study of 15 Pakistani women, aged 53-75, was carried out in a multielded fieldwork in Oslo using participant observation and ethnographic interviews. The concepts of health, ethnicity, gender and age are viewed relationally and as dynamically constructed in social interactions. The analytical approach was inspired by the constructivist theoretical framework of narrative ethnography.

Results: The elderly Pakistani women in Norway construct stories of living in-between cultures and experiences of acculturative stress caused by being elderly, immigrants and women. However, this analysis also suggests that through distinct social relationships, primarily in the context of a voluntary organization, elderly Pakistani women do health and they appear as active agents in relation to their health and lives.

Conclusions: The healing practices taking place among elderly Pakistani women may counteract the negative health outcomes associated with age, migration and gender. Implications for immigrant-health-promoting policy in Norway: increase the establishment and allocate funds to sustain voluntary organizations run by and for immigrants.
3.1

Meet their needs.

Influenced by circular migration processes, cross-boarder in order to gain knowledge about how these practices are studied in various and incomplete ways. Health perceptions and problems, which because of the above-mentioned cases may be not the least, a suffering from multiple, interacting health reliance on children or relatives for translation purposes, and, problems such as social isolation, poor financial situation, pension system as the in-born Danes do.

Possess the same positions and legal rights regarding the Danish pension system as the in-born Danes do. Such aspects of others can eventually cause a range of problems such as social isolation, poor financial situation, reliance on children or relatives for translation purposes, and, not the least, a suffering from multiple, interacting health, which because of the above-mentioned cases may be treated in various and incomplete ways. Health perceptions and practices of Turkish elderly people living in Denmark are studied in order to gain knowledge about how these practices are influenced by circular migration processes, cross-boarder health care, and what kinds of specific problems they are facing due to migration.

Methods: 20 semi-structured interviews with Turkish migrants, aged 42-80, and fieldwork in health settings and local, public centers.

Findings/results: The interviewees feel old, ill, and worn-out. Many of them are involved in circular migration as returning migrants to Turkey. They are “in-between” two cultures and consider remigration, but having children in Denmark make them hesitate.

Conclusion: Retired Turkish migrants are not likely to remigrate, and their health situation calls for more attention in order to meet their needs.

The invisibility leaders:

Elderly Ethiopian priests in Israel

Author: Dr. Aviv Kaplan
Netanya Academic College
Co-author: Dr. Aviv Kaplan, Dr. Rachel Shanabry

Our lecture addresses a central topic, migration, which is one of the prominent characteristics of the borderless postmodern society in which we live. The experience of migration imparts to all migrants a sense of marginality and social exclusion. The elderly Ethiopian kessoch (priests) who came to Israel over the past two decades constitute a singular population that underwent this jolting experience. They are of particular interest to us since through them we are able to learn about other elderly populations that experience similar processes.

For thousands of years, the elderly Ethiopian kessoch were the undisputed leaders of the Jews who lived in Ethiopia. The great revolution that they led as they presided over their communities on the journey to the Promised Land (Israel) eventually radically transformed their status and in fact destroyed their social position in their old-new homeland.

Our research was undertaken with the assistance of an Ethiopian social worker whose presence opened doors to us despite the prevailing suspicion and mistrust. He helped us overcome the language barrier and constituted a bridge to understanding the culture of the research subjects. By employing an interpretative sociological approach that adopts a phenomenological perspective and utilizes qualitative research methods, we examined interpersonal influences as we focused on the cultural dimension. This approach enabled us to reveal the meaning of life for the kessoch in a postmodern reality and to decipher the cultural shock that they experienced.

This is the first such cultural anthropological study that addresses the problem of traditional elderly leaders who come into contact with “postmodern life materials” and are unable to contend with them. Our research shows how these elderly leaders, who were among those who generated a significant social revolution, “are devoured” by it at the end of the process.
O4.1 Medication
Chair: Carsten Hendriksen
12-06-2012, 10:30-11:30, Plenum 8/10

O4.1-1  10:30-10:45

Does the increasing use of statins in older people reflect an indication creep?

Author: Post doc Helle Wallach Kildemoes
University of Copenhagen
Co-authors: Lektor Carsten Hendriksen, Post doc Mikkel Vass, Professor Martin Andersen

The use of statins (the most important group of cholesterol lowering drugs) increased considerably during the last decade. In 2009 the number of statin-users in Denmark increased to 330,663, corresponding to about 10% of the population. Introduced to reduce the high mortality in middle-aged men with myocardial infarction, statins are now also recommended for a range of other conditions, including individuals without cardiovascular disease (CVD) or diabetes (termed asymptomatic individuals) at high risk of CVD. Yes, it has been questioned whether the beneficial CVD risk reducing effect among older people outweighs the adverse effects e.g. muscle problems.

Aim: The aim of this study was to explore trends in prevalence and incidence statin-use in elderly (age=65) according to indication, age and gender.

Methods: We followed all Danish adults during 1996-2009 in the nationwide individual-level registries with respect to demographic information, dispensed prescription drugs and in-hospital information. The indication for statin prescribing was continuously assigned by means of register-markers for a range of CVD conditions and diabetes (applying prescription and in-hospital information). Prevalence and incidence of statin-use during 1996-2009 were computed according to indication, age and gender.

Results: During the period 1996-2009 statin incidence increased exponentially over the last 10 years. There are several problems with this increased use, including: overprescription of statins, a weak evidence base for effectiveness of statins for those over 65 years of age, especially women, as well as the risks of increased polypharmacy and reduced adherence to existing medication. There is also evidence of patients having general moral stance against taking drugs. One potential strategy for addressing these problems is the discontinuation of the medication (statins), especially in primary care where most of the medication is prescribed. However, little is known about the decision-making process of general practitioners (GPs) in decisions to discontinue or continue. Therefore this study used a qualitative methodology to examine the decision-making process of GPs to identify how appropriate discontinuation could be encouraged. Data used in the study included interviews, focus group discussions, document analysis and participant observation. The results led to three types of recommendations related to: the GPs, professionals who work together with GPs and national bodies, including those who produce guidelines. Suggests for further research are given, including qualitatively examining the role other professionals have in enabling the process of discontinuation.

O4.1-2  10:45-11:00

Dilemmas in discontinuing medication among elderly people

The example of discontinuing statins in primary care

Author: Michael Nixon
Copenhagen University

Among elderly patients the usage of statins has increased exponentially over the last 10 years. There are several problems with this increased usage, including: overprescription of statins, a weak evidence base for effectiveness of statins for those over 65 years of age, especially women, as well as the risks of increased polypharmacy and reduced adherence to existing medication. There is also evidence of patients having general moral stance against taking drugs. One potential strategy for addressing these problems is the discontinuation of the medication (statins), especially in primary care where most of the medication is prescribed. However, little is known about the decision-making process of general practitioners (GPs) in decisions to discontinue or continue. Therefore this study used a qualitative methodology to examine the decision-making process of GPs to identify how appropriate discontinuation could be encouraged. Data used in the study included interviews, focus group discussions, document analysis and participant observation. The results led to three types of recommendations related to: the GPs, professionals who work together with GPs and national bodies, including those who produce guidelines. Suggests for further research are given, including qualitatively examining the role other professionals have in enabling the process of discontinuation.

O4.1-3  11:00-11:15

Life-Threatening Drug Use, Misuse And Abuse Among Male And Female Older Adults In The United States: 2005-2010

Author: Victoria Albright
RTI International
Co-authors: Dr Jerry Hedge, Dr Al Woodward, Victoria Scott

By many credible measures, prescription drug use has been on the rise in the United States as well as the globe over the last decade. More prescriptions are being written; more individuals, and especially seniors (adults aged 65%), are on maintenance lowering drugs) increased considerably during the last decade. There are several problems with this increased usage, including: overprescription of statins, a weak evidence base for effectiveness of statins for those over 65 years of age, especially women, as well as the risks of increased polypharmacy and reduced adherence to existing medication. There is also evidence of patients having general moral stance against taking drugs. One potential strategy for addressing these problems is the discontinuation of the medication (statins), especially in primary care where most of the medication is prescribed. However, little is known about the decision-making process of general practitioners (GPs) in decisions to discontinue or continue. Therefore this study used a qualitative methodology to examine the decision-making process of GPs to identify how appropriate discontinuation could be encouraged. Data used in the study included interviews, focus group discussions, document analysis and participant observation. The results led to three types of recommendations related to: the GPs, professionals who work together with GPs and national bodies, including those who produce guidelines. Suggests for further research are given, including qualitatively examining the role other professionals have in enabling the process of discontinuation.

O4.1-4  11:15-11:30

No cognitive impact of reduced anticholinergic drug score in a frail elderly population

Author: Hege Kenten
Oslo University Hospital, Department of Geriatric medicine
Co-authors: Prof Torgeir Bruun Vyk, Prof Espen Meldahl, Prof Knut Engedal

Introduction: Large observational studies have reported that anticholinergic drug exposure in the elderly display a high risk of cognitive impairment, but the potential cognitive improvement of an interventional reduction of drug induced anticholinergic burden is not previously studied in randomized controlled trials. In present study, we assessed the impact of pharmacist-initiated reduction of anticholinergic drug use on cognitive function in nursing homes residents.

Methods: The study was a randomised, controlled, single blinded trial including long-term residents from 21 nursing homes with anticholinergic drug scale (ADS) score ≥5. CERAD-10 stratified by center, and randomly allocated (1:1) to intervention or control. Exclusion criteria were inability to perform the tests, i.e. patients with severe dementia were excluded. The inclusion was pharmacist-initiated reduction of ADS score in multidisciplinary drug reviews. Primary endpoint was CERAD-10 wordlist test for immediate recall. Secondary cognitive endpoints were CERADs wordlist tests for delayed recall and recognition, and MMSE. Saliva production and serum anticholinergic activity (SAA) were included as peripheral measures. The subjects were re-tested after 4 and 8 weeks following intervention.

Results: 87 patients were included. The median ADS score was reduced by 2 units (95% CI: 0.97, 2.05, p=0.48), and there were no significant differences in any of the cognitive test performances or peripheral measures after adjusting for confounding baseline scores.

Conclusion: Pharmacist-initiated intervention significantly reduced ADS score in nursing home residents, but this reduction did not significantly improve cognitive function or reduce the peripheral measures; SAA and mouth dryness.
Nurses' self-assessed competence in gerontological nursing

Author: Dr. Pirjo Tikkainen
JAMK University of Applied Sciences
Co-authors: Dr. Jan Teen, Sirkka-Lisa Karttunen

Background: People working in the service provision for aged people have very different educational backgrounds and levels of competence. Developing professional competence both improves the quality of care and makes the field more attractive for potential staff. In Finland, apprenticeship-type continuing education in gerontological nursing is a new form of adult education (30 ECTS credits) that offers professional development based on the needs of working life for registered nurses who are in employment. Object: The purpose of this study was to describe the self-assessment of competence in gerontological nursing of the registered nurses (n=51) who participated in apprenticeship-type continuing education programme in 2010-2011.

Methods: Data were carried out by Digium internet-based software for surveys by using a Likert-scale self-assessment questionnaire at the beginning and at the end of the programme. Eight competencies are divided into statements describing more specific the content of each competence. The respondents assessed their level of competence on a scale from 1 (not at all) to 5 (to some extent, 2= only slightly, 1= not at all). The statement describes me” 6 = very good, 5= good, 4 = quite good, 3= to some extent, 2= only slightly, 1= not at all.

Objective: Formal caregivers of dependent old people have a physically demanding job, as they are exposed to biomechanical difficulties associated with care-giving tasks. This condition often leads to increased pain symptoms and work-related disabilities.

This study aims to evaluate the presence/absence of physical pain among formal caregivers of dependent older people in care homes and/or day centres. And it explores the association between presence/absence of physical pain and subjective health perception, reduction in usual work activities, medication intake and sick leave.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted in the central region of Portugal, with a convenience sample of 180 formal caregivers, who provide direct care to dependent old people in care homes and/or day centres. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire based on ICF checklist. Descriptive statistics and non-parametric test (Man-Whitney U Test) were used for data analysis. Results: The main findings suggest that 80% (n=144) of the formal caregivers present some type of physical pain. Pain was localized mainly in the spine (n=115; 63.9%), upper limb (n=65; 36.1%) and lower limb (n= 63; 35.0%). Those who report physical pain state a worse perception of physical and mental health, a greater reduction in their usual work activities and a larger consumption of analgesics and non-steroidal anti-inflammatories. No significant statistical differences were found between the presence of physical pain and the need for sick leave.

Conclusion: The physical pain and its underlying conditions, if not prevented, may affect the well-being of caregivers but also their performance. Therefore, it is required to invest in occupational health, by providing caregivers with strategies to care without prejudice about their health (e.g., adequate ways of lifting and transfer weights) and by raising awareness to self-care (e.g., relaxation techniques or dynamic muscle training).
Pain management in dying hospitalized patients: A comparison of the young old and the oldest old patients

Author: PhD Student Simen A. Steinadal

Diakonhjemmet University College, Institute of Nursing and Health

Co-authors: RN, PhD, Associate Professor Inger Schou Bredal, MD, PhD, Professor Anette Hyleen Ranhoff, RN, PhD, Professor Liv Wingeland Sartveit, RN, PhD, Professor Arners Lerdal

Objectives of the study: Pain is often underestimated and undertreated in older patients. Knowledge concerning pain in the oldest hospitalized patients during the last three days of life is deficient. The objectives of this study were to investigate healthcare workers’ documentation of frequency of pain characteristics, and to both patients and relatives. An increasing international attention has been given to patients, relatives and staff in palliative care during the last decades. Little focus has been put on pain, as assistant nurses, who are those who often spend most time with patients. Objectives: to investigate nursing assistant’s experiences of existential issues in palliative care.

Methods: The study included 190 patients; 101 young old patients and 89 oldest old patients from a general hospital in Oslo, Norway. Data were extracted from the patients’ electronic records using the Resident Assessment Instrument for Palliative Care.

Results: Median age for young old patients and oldest old patients was 79 years and 89 years, respectively. No significant difference was found between these two groups with regard to mean length of stay in the hospital, residual status and ward admittance. A higher proportion of the young old patients had a cancer diagnosis, were married, and lived with family members or others, while a higher proportion of the oldest old were women.

Pain was reported in 72.1% of the total sample. No significant differences were found between the two age groups with regard to frequency of pain, intensity of pain breakthrough pain, pain control and type of administered analgesics. No adequate pain control was documented among 9.4% of the young old patients and 10.8% of the oldest old patient group. Morphine was the most frequently administered opiate for both young old (52.7%) and oldest old (50.0%) patients.

Conclusion: No significant differences with regard to pain characteristics and types of administered analgesics between the age groups were found. Healthcare workers should be aware that pain is a highly frequent symptom in the oldest old hospitalized patients in the last days of life.

Existential issues in palliative care. Experiences of assistant nurses

Author: Dr. Elizabeth Anberg

National Board of Health and Welfare

Co-author: PhD, Associate professor Maria Carlsen

Palliative care aims to ease pain and discomfort, when care is no longer possible. The care may also offer social, psychological and existential support, to both patients and relatives. An increasing international attention has been given to patients, relatives and staff in palliative care during the last decades. Little focus has been put on pain, as assistant nurses, who are those who often spend most time with patients. Objectives: to investigate nursing assistant’s experiences of existential issues in palliative care.

Method: Six female and one male nurse assistants participated in three group sessions (2.5 hours per session). The participants had a rather long work life experience as nursing assistants (m=15 years, range 3-29 years). The sessions were structured as focus groups, with literature giving three issues to discuss; (1) working close to death, (2) loneliness, (3) our need of meaning. The discussions were recorded, transcribed and analyzed with content analysis.

Results: Two overlapping domains were extracted, one considering practical care and one considering existential issues. The stories about practical care were interpreted in themes as (a) organisational boundaries, (b) meeting others, and (c) the patient’s body. The stories about existential issues were interpreted in themes as (a) the difficult part, (b) the valuable part, and (c) death and dying. One theme interpreted as communication seemed to be a part of both domains, why communication seemed to be a central theme.

Conclusions: The experiences that were reported in this study indicate that assistant nurses may give existential support to some patients, in addition to the practical care. The very personal situations that occur when staff helps patients to wash themselves, get dressed, bandage wounds, to eat etc., may create situations where meaningful conversations can take place. Such conversations, where staff primarily listens to patients, may constitute an existential support for patients and a meaningful task for staff.

Existential issues in palliative care. Experiences of assistant nurses

Author: Lisa Low

The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Co-authors: Man-him Wong, Chi-fung Ling, Kin-pang Fan

Background: Against the dilemmas arising from the multiple concerns of providing timely, appropriate and relevant care for older persons following discharge from hospital, this 4-year study aims to examine the effects of an eLearning Information Package (eLIP) for hospitalised older people and families to make decisions about discharge locations.

Objectives: This presentation describes an interim phase that used the qualitative data collected from elders, families and nurses in the phase one study, which identified the needs and challenges confronting them when planning older patients for discharge, to then undergo a process of developing a nurse-led, user-friendly and interactive eLIP website for family carers.

Methods and theoretical underpinnings: The content of the website is underpinned by the Ottawa Decision Support Framework (ODSF) which comprises of three components: decisional needs, decision support and decision quality.

Additionally, a set of guidelines was used to guide the development of user-centred website design and thereby obtained information about user/web interaction.

Results: We have managed to integrate the first two compo- nents of the ODSF framework into the eLIP website by creatively using the qualitative findings to heighten family carers awareness and understanding of the elders’ needs, and to help them think ahead and consider options in managing the elder’s situation before discharge. Decisional support was provided by developing new, as well as consolidating and integrating existing elderly resources into the website and then helping families to become familiar with resources that are available for their consideration. We will present our challenges of designing eLIP that attempted to address the multiple needs of elders, and how we prioritized and selected from our qualitative findings, and our choice of existing elderly resources to include.

Conclusions: eLIP hopes to become an interactive pre-discharge hospital package for older people by providing timely, appropriate and relevant information to family carers during a very stressful time. Its effectiveness in supporting families of older people during the pre-discharge period has yet to be determined, and will be tested in phase 2 of the study.

Up against a challenge of providing pre-discharge resources for family carers of older patients: the process of developing a user-friendly eLIP website

Author: Anna Lee

University of Hong Kong

Co-authors: Choon-ching Lo, Chi-fung Ling, Kin-pang Fan

Background: Against the dilemmas arising from the multiple concerns of providing timely, appropriate and relevant care for older persons following discharge from hospital, this 4-year study aims to examine the effects of an eLearning Information Package (eLIP) for hospitalised older people and families to make decisions about discharge locations.

Objectives: This presentation describes an interim phase that used the qualitative data collected from elders, families and nurses in the phase one study, which identified the needs and challenges confronting them when planning older patients for discharge, to then undergo a process of developing a nurse-led, user-friendly and interactive eLIP website for family carers.

Methods and theoretical underpinnings: The content of the website is underpinned by the Ottawa Decision Support Framework (ODSF) which comprises of three components: decisional needs, decision support and decision quality.

Additionally, a set of guidelines was used to guide the development of user-centred website design and thereby obtained information about user/web interaction.

Results: We have managed to integrate the first two compo- nents of the ODSF framework into the eLIP website by creatively using the qualitative findings to heighten family carers awareness and understanding of the elders’ needs, and to help them think ahead and consider options in managing the elder’s situation before discharge. Decisional support was provided by developing new, as well as consolidating and integrating existing elderly resources into the website and then helping families to become familiar with resources that are available for their consideration. We will present our challenges of designing eLIP that attempted to address the multiple needs of elders, and how we prioritized and selected from our qualitative findings, and our choice of existing elderly resources to include.

Conclusions: eLIP hopes to become an interactive pre-discharge hospital package for older people by providing timely, appropriate and relevant information to family carers during a very stressful time. Its effectiveness in supporting families of older people during the pre-discharge period has yet to be determined, and will be tested in phase 2 of the study.
**Does Policy reflect Reality: Australian attitudes to the provision of formal and informal care**

*Author: Dr. Suzanne Hodgkin, La Trobe University*

Australia is reliant on a mixed economy of welfare, embedded in the ideology of supported familialism. However, it is being questioned whether this over-reliance on informal care can be sustained, and it has been suggested that population ageing will have a profound impact on notions of intergenerational solidarity and the generational contract. Specifically, as the baby boomer generation approach their sixties, their willingness to assume the emotional and physical demands of caring for their parents has been questioned. In line with such an issue, this paper will explore from the Australian perspective, how population ageing will impact upon the future availability of informal care. In particular, it examines Australian attitudes to the provision of care to older people and whether informal care policies are in keeping with public attitudes and expectations.

Findings are drawn from a secondary analysis of data collected from over 1500 respondents in the 2009 Australian Survey of Social Attitudes, which included a specific module on attitudes and expectations concerning elderly care. Findings support a stronger governmental role. These findings have significant implications for future fiscal policies designed to shift costs from government to private households, public attitudes and expectations support a more generous government role.

---

**Depressive symptoms among older people: a 15-year follow-up**

*Author: PhD Sini Eloranta, The Age Institute, Helsinki/Finland*

**Methods**: The data were collected in 1991 by a postal questionnaire that was sent to all residents, born in 1920 (N = 1530). Follow-ups using the same procedure were conducted in 2001 and 2006. All examinations included an identical study protocol; the participants’ self-reported health status and depressive symptoms were investigated via a questionnaire. Afterwards, thorough clinical examinations including the Zung depression scale were conducted by a nurse and a physician.

**Results**: The mean of the Zung scale total score was 34 at the age of 70 and a significant increase was found in both re-examinations. At the age of 80 the mean of the Zung score was 35.8 while it was 31.5 at the age of 85 years. Univariate and multivariate analyses showed that the factors that associated with self-reported depressive symptoms were mostly functional and social (e.g. suffering from loneliness and not meeting friends regularly) while only a few associations were found between medical conditions or objectively evaluated ill health.

**Conclusions**: Our findings revealed an increase in prevalence of depressive symptoms throughout the course of the investigation. Mostly functional and social factors were associated with self-reported depressive symptoms, while few associations were evidenced between depressive symptoms and medical conditions or poor health. At a clinical level, this study highlights the need for preventive strategies and early identification of possible depressive symptoms among home-dwelling older people.

---

**A randomized controlled trial of a senior centre programme for increasing social support and preventing depression in elderly people living at home in Norway**

*Author: Associate Professor Hege Been, Diakonhjemmet University College, Department of Nursing and Health*

**Objectives**: Late-life depression is a common condition and a challenging public health problem. A lack of social support is strongly associated with psychological distress. Senior centres seem to be suitable arenas for community-based health promotion interventions, although few studies have addressed this subject. The objectives of the present study were to examine the effect of a preventive senior centre group programme consisting of weekly meetings, on social support, depression and quality of life.

**Methods**:

- A questionnaire was sent to a random sample of 4,000 persons over 65 in Oslo, and a total of 2,387 completed questionnaires were obtained. These subjects served as a basis for recruitment of participants for a trial, with scores on HSLC-10 being used as a main inclusion criterion. A total of 138 persons were randomized into an intervention group (N=77) and control group (N=61). Social support (OSS-3), depression (BDI), life satisfaction and health were measured in interviews at baseline and after 12 months. Perceptions of benefits from the intervention were also measured. Mean scores, SD, 95% CI and p were used to describe the changes in outcomes. Effect sizes were calculated based on the original scales and as Cohen’s d.

**Results**: There was an increase in social support in both groups, but greatest in the intervention group. The level of depression increased for both groups, but more so in the control than the intervention group. There was a decrease in life satisfaction, although the decrease was largest among controls. There were almost no differences in reported health between groups. However, effect sizes were small and differences were not statistically significant. In contrast, most of the participants said the intervention meant much to them and led to increased use of the centre.

**Conclusions**: In all probability, the intervention failed to meet optimistic targets, but possibly met quite modest ones. Since intention-to-treat analysis was not possible, we do not know the effect on the intervention group as a whole. It is recommended that senior centres expand their activities with group programmes strengthening social support, but a further evaluation of such programmes is needed. For the depressed, more specialized programmes to cope with depression may be a more appropriate intervention.

---

**Late-life depression is a common condition and a challenging public health problem. A lack of social support is strongly associated with psychological distress. Senior centres seem to be suitable arenas for community-based health promotion interventions, although few studies have addressed this subject. The objectives of the present study were to examine the effect of a preventive senior centre group programme consisting of weekly meetings, on social support, depression and quality of life.**

**Methods**:

- A questionnaire was sent to a random sample of 4,000 persons over 65 in Oslo, and a total of 2,387 completed questionnaires were obtained. These subjects served as a basis for recruitment of participants for a trial, with scores on HSLC-10 being used as a main inclusion criterion. A total of 138 persons were randomized into an intervention group (N=77) and control group (N=61). Social support (OSS-3), depression (BDI), life satisfaction and health were measured in interviews at baseline and after 12 months. Perceptions of benefits from the intervention were also measured. Mean scores, SD, 95% CI and p were used to describe the changes in outcomes. Effect sizes were calculated based on the original scales and as Cohen’s d.

**Results**: There was an increase in social support in both groups, but greatest in the intervention group. The level of depression increased for both groups, but more so in the control than the intervention group. There was a decrease in life satisfaction, although the decrease was largest among controls. There were almost no differences in reported health between groups. However, effect sizes were small and differences were not statistically significant. In contrast, most of the participants said the intervention meant much to them and led to increased use of the centre.

**Conclusions**: In all probability, the intervention failed to meet optimistic targets, but possibly met quite modest ones. Since intention-to-treat analysis was not possible, we do not know the effect on the intervention group as a whole. It is recommended that senior centres expand their activities with group programmes strengthening social support, but a further evaluation of such programmes is needed. For the depressed, more specialized programmes to cope with depression may be a more appropriate intervention.
**O4.6 Physical exercise I**

**Chair:** Minna Mänty  
12-06-2012, 10:30-11:30, Room 12

---

**O4.6-1 10:30-10:50**

**Nordic Walking for Geriatric Rehabilitation: A Randomized Pilot Trial**

**Author:** MSc Sabrina Figueiredo  
**Co-authors:** PhD Lois Finch, BSc (PT) Juli Ming, PhD Sara Ahmed, MD Aien Huang, PhD Nancy Mayo

**Purpose:** There is a need to identify effective interventions to promote walking capacity in seniors. This study was the first to compare Nordic Walking and traditional walking. The primary objective was to estimate the relative efficacy in improving walking capacity of Nordic Walking and Overground Walking for the elderly.

**Method:** Single blind, site-stratified, randomized, pilot trial designed to estimate the amount of change with Nordic Walking and Overground Walking. Main outcomes were 6MWT and 5MW, Exploratory variables were age, sex, number of comorbidities, walking aids, balance, pain and leg function.

**Results:** Nordic and Overground Walking participants improved 41 meters on 6MWT and increased their gait speed by 0.21 m/s and 0.08 m/s, respectively. Nordic Walking effect sizes were moderate for 6MWT (ES = 0.5) and large for gait speed (ES = 0.9). Overground Walking demonstrated moderate effect size for 6MWT (ES = 0.5) but small ones for gait speed (ES = 0.4). Relative efficacy, which was obtained from the ratio of Nordic Walking to Overground Walking, was significant for 6MWT (ES = 0.5) but small ones for gait speed (ES = 0.4). Overground Walking demonstrated moderate effect size for the elderly.

**Conclusions:** Nordic Walking is 12% more effective in improving gait speed among elderly than Overground Walking.

---

**O4.6-2 10:50-11:10**

**Gait speed has a closer association with physical function when adding a cognitive task**

**Author:** Physiotherapist, PhD-student Bård Bogen  
**University of Bergen**  
**Co-authors:** Geriatrician, dr med Anette Hylen Ranhoff, Physiotherapist, PhD Rolf Moe-Nilson

**Background:** Walking requires effort from the nervous system, the cardiovascular system, the pulmonary system and the musculoskeletal system. Failure in either system is likely to produce alterations in gait patterns affecting gait efficiency.

Hence, slow gait has gained interest as an indicator of health and function in elderly people. Gait speed is easily measured in clinical settings, and has been identified as a predictor of ADL decline, falls, hospitalization and death. However, unconstrained gait may not best represent the challenges elderly people face during walking on a daily basis, such as walking while doing another task at the same time. Hence, adding a second task when measuring gait speed may demonstrate weaknesses better than when measuring gait speed during unconstrained gait. In this paper, we investigate how gait speeds during unconstrained gait and during a dual condition are associated with other measures of function.

**Method:** Participants were elderly, home-dwelling cognitively intact volunteers. They walked back and forth a distance of 6.5 meters. Time was measured with photocells. They were first instructed to walk at preferred speed, and then they were instructed to walk at their preferred speed while counting backwards from 50 with intervals of 3. Gait speed from the two conditions was then investigated for association with the SF36 physical health scale, self-reported fear of falling (Fall efficacy scale), grip strength and Sit-to-stand performance. Association was investigated by linear regression; with adjustment for age and gender.

**Results:** 51 persons (66% women) with mean age 75.8 years (SD 5.3) participated. They walked 1.16 m/s (SD 0.20) during unconstrained gait, and 0.85 m/s (SD 0.31) during the dual task condition. Gait speed measured during unconstrained gait was only significantly associated with Sit-to-stand performance (p < .001), while gait speed measured while doing a secondary task was significantly associated with all the variables of interest.

**Conclusions:** Adding a secondary, arithmetic task during walking disclosed functional difficulties in the participants to a greater extent than unconstrained walking. We believe this has clinical value, since procedures for measuring gait speed during dual task walking may easily be implemented in clinical settings.

---

**O4.6-3 11:10-11:30**

**The association between older adults’ personal goals and physical activity**

**Author:** Millia Saajanaho  
**Gerontology Research Center, Department of Health Sciences, University of Jyväskylä**

**Co-authors:** PhD Aine Viljanen, PhD Sanna Raid, PhD Marja Kantakoski, MSc Li-Tang Tao, MD, PhD Jaakko Kaprio, MD, PhD Marja Jylhä, PhD Taina Kantanen

**Personal goals are defined as goals that people have chosen for themselves. By setting and pursuing personal goals people are able to direct their own actions and life course. Some evidence exists that physical inactivity may be related to problems in managing exercise and other valued life goals simultaneously. However, among older adults, the association between personal goals and physical activity is yet unknown. The aim of this study was to explore how older adults’ personal goals correlate with physical activity.**

The participants were 308 older women (M = 71.2, SD = 3.3). They were interviewed using a revised version of the Personal Project Analysis. Physical activity was assessed with self-reported amount of leisure time exercise, ranging from none (1) to a great deal (5) of activity. The data were analyzed using logistic regression modeling.

Most of the participants (80%) had at least one goal related to health and functioning, 48% to social relationships, 45% to physical activity, 39% to leisure activities and 29% to self-development, lifestyle or ideology. 26% of the participants reported exercising quite a lot or a great deal (high level of physical activity) and 74% moderately or less. The analysis showed that high level of physical activity was associated with having at least one physical activity goal (OR 3.47, 95% CI 1.99-6.04). The association remained strong when adjusted for age, education, economic situation, depressive symptoms and mobility limitations. Other personal goals did not correlate with physical activity.

The results indicate that having personal goals related to physical activity correlate with higher physical activity. Encouraging older adults to set relevant goals for physical activity could be a key factor for increasing their physical activity level.

---

**O4.7 Rehabilitation**

**Chair:** Jette Thuesen  
12-06-2012, 10:30-11:30, Room 13

---

**O4.7-1 10:30-10:45**

**Identity Work in Geriatric Rehabilitation**

**Author:** Jette Thuesen  
**Roskilde Universitet, Center for Sundhedsfremforskning**

**Medical sociology and anthropology address how illness and disability accentuates questions of subjectivity and identity and report that an important aspect of rehabilitation comprises questions like “who am I, and who will I be?”. An ongoing Ph.d-study examines identity work in geriatric rehabilitation processes, drawing on a social constructionist approach. Identity work comprises the ways in which institutions such as geriatric rehabilitation convey certain identities as ways of understanding and categorizing lived experience, and the ways this interpretation takes place in social interaction, as a discursive construction of selves. As a multidisciplinary and multi-sited intervention, geriatric rehabilitation offers a multiplicity of discursive resources for understanding and acting upon illness and functional decline in old age. In other words, geriatric rehabilitation offers a multiplicity of identities for self-construction. This study examines the production and use of identities in institutional talk, empirically focusing on a variety of encounters between professionals and older people, following 9 persons during hospitalization and after discharge to further rehabilitation in the municipality. The data is from institutional, multi-sited ethnographic fieldwork, including participant observation, patient and staff interviews, and gathering patient records and plans of action. The study’s purpose is to document the connection between institutional identities and self construction as an unfolding narrative of the self. The presentation outlines these processes. In a preliminary analysis of two encounters, it is illustrated how institutional identities are promoted and used in institutional talk.

---

**O4.7-2 10:45-11:00**

**Training the frail body: An exercise of hope**

**An anthropological study of elderly going through physical rehabilitation in Denmark**

**Author:** Louise Scheel Thomesen  
**Dep. for Ethnology & Center for Healthy Aging, University of Copenhagen**

This abstract is based on a Ph.D. project about Danish elderly going through physical rehabilitation and training after illness.
Older Women’s descriptions of how they activate themselves in their everyday living and what will promote their activity abilities.

Author: Phd-candidate Sara Cederbom Mälardalens university
Co-authors: Lektor Petra von Heidenkamp Wägert, professor Anne Söderlund, associate professor Maga Söderbäck

Background: One common health problem among the older population is pain. About 50-70% of the older people live with some kind of pain. Living with persistent pain affects their ability in activities. Older people who are limited in their activities report decreased quality of life. There are generally more women, compared to men, who report a decreased quality of life. To develop rehabilitation programs, there is a need of more knowledge how older women living alone and have persistent pain describe their everyday activities and what will promote their ability in activities.

Aim: The aim was to gain knowledge about how older women, living alone with persistent musculoskeletal pain, describe their ability in activities and what promotes or would promote their ability in activities.

Method: Qualitative interviews for content analysis were chosen for the study. Twelve women with musculoskeletal pain and living alone (ages 66-93) participated in the study. The interviews focused on how the women described their ability in activities, and what they thought could promote their ability in activities in their daily life. The interviews were verbatim transcribed and analyzed with descriptive qualitative content analysis.

Results: As a preliminary result, a construction of a general theme demonstrates that these women have a daily program and daily rhythm of activities to either keep their ability, or they want to have a daily program or daily rhythm to promote their ability in activities. Activities beyond the daily rhythm include outdoor activities, social contacts and amusements activities. Important for their abilities in activities were support from the community service, as well as adjustments in their homes.

Conclusions: Further results and conclusions will be presented at the conference.

Examples of everyday rehabilitation – from a theoretical perspective

Author: Amnsofi Mahrs-Träff Linköpings University, National Institute for the Study of Ageing and Later Life

Objectives: The rehabilitation needs of most people living in residential care are to a large extent met through rehabilitative work in everyday life. The analysis presented is based on rehabilitative activities in Norrköping Municipality in relation to activity theory and the theory of gerotranscendence. Most people who live in residential care are in the so-called fourth age. They have multiple illnesses, major disabilities and need care. Activities in nursing homes need to be varied according to the residents’ abilities and interests. Participation in everyday life is crucial for older people’s health and wellbeing.

Theory and Method: Two major theories explain in social gerontology how individual’s adapt to the aging process; activity theory and the theory of gerotranscendence. In Sweden an activity theoretical approach is taken to elderly care. The theory purports that older people who are active and have contacts with others are happier than those who are not active. The theory of gerotranscendence is based on the idea that values and ideas about life change and we get a more spiritual and cross-border perspective as we age. Social activities are less important. The elderly may have an increased need for self-imposed loneliness.

Results: An analysis was made of physical and social activities. This showed that the activities usually occurred in groups and for the most part were based on activity theory. Very few activities can be traced to the theory of gerotranscendence. The user can choose whether to participate in activities or not. On the other hand it is not made clear that users are involved in planning the activities to be implemented. When an event occurs an interesting side effect is that staff are released and can be with those who do not want to participate in organized activities.

Conclusion: Staff must meet the patient’s need for activity by offering activities that are based on the two theories.

O5.1 Dementia care I
Chair: Elizabeth Rosted
12-06-2012, 11:45-12:45, Plenum 8/10

Cognitive development in adult children of Alzheimer’s patients.
A neuropsychological reassessment: A seven-year follow up

Author: Magnus Johansson Landspitali University Hospital
Co-authors: Neuropsychologist Smárí Fálsón, MD Jón Snædal, MD Fálm Jónsson, MD Sigurbjörn Björnsson, Director at deCODE genetics Fjallaklútur Jónsson

Previous studies on first-degree relatives of Alzheimer’s disease (AD) patients have revealed a higher risk of developing dementia, and that subtle cognitive impairment can be detected before overt clinical signs appear using neuropsychological tests. Findings on children of AD patients are very scarce within the literature. The main aim of this study was to explore the cognitive development of adult children (AC) of AD patients in Icelandic pedigrees selected from an ongoing genetic research study, over a seven-year period. The subjects were 83 AC (age range 46-74) with a family history of AD and a control group (NC) constituting 30 individuals (age range 48-73) without any known first-degree relative with dementia. Cognitive abilities were assessed on two occasions seven years apart, using neuropsychological tests of orientation, verbal and non-verbal memory, abstract reasoning, language, concentration, mental speed, and visuo-spatial and constructional abilities. Participants with known central or peripheral nervous disorders were excluded from the study. Primary results revealed no statistical difference between the two groups on any of the neuropsychological tests, over the seven year period. These findings suggest that the onset of subtle cognitive impairments in adult children of AD patients occurs after the age of 60 years, contrary to many previous findings.

O5.1-1 11:45-12:00

People with dementia and the National Gallery of Australia...
“You do it for the moment”

Author: Dr. Michael Bird DISSC, Bangor University
Co-authors: Annaliese Blair, Dr. Sarah MacPherson, Dr. Katrina Anderson

Objectives: People with dementia often have limited opportu-
nity to engage in higher level intellectual activities. This project investigated the effect of exposing them to art works at the National Gallery of Australia (NGA).

Methods: Fifteen people from the community and eight from residential care attended the NGA weekly for six weeks. They were shown artworks by gallery educator, who had been briefly trained in dementia skills. Sessions were filmed and level of engagement analyzed using time sampling. Focus groups were held for participants, family members, and gallery staff.

Results: Participants were highly engaged, often becoming animated and able to interact and discuss the artworks with confidence. This included the more impaired people from residential care, who were more behaviourally disturbed or withdrawn in their usual environment, raising the concept of excess disability. In focus groups they had no or grossly impoverished memory for the visits but, when given cues, community participants remembered the program with pleasure and wanted it to continue. Family members confirmed these sentiments but reported no lasting change in participants. NGA educators spoke mostly about what they had learned from meeting people with dementia, including developing a less fact-driven and more experiential and sensory way to present to other clients of the gallery.

Conclusions: This activity went beyond many offered to people with dementia and all, even some who were losing speech, were able to engage and most appeared less impaired in this setting. This was mainly a feasibility study and we took no measures to assess lasting effect; we have clearer ideas of what to measure next time. In any case, a family member quote: ‘You do it for the moment’, encapsulates a sense that an activity is worth doing even if benefits are only apparent whilst it is running. The purpose of the study was to make people more physically active. Time for dialogue among dementia day care may come to include more activities designed to support people with dementia being physically active. Staff about the possibilities and limitations, and ideas from other clients of the gallery. Planning and the ability to improvise and motivate are important characteristics of staff to achieve success.

The exhausting dilemmas faced by home care service providers when enhancing participation among older adults receiving home care.

Author: Dr. Jørgen Wik
Sør-Trøndelag University College
Co-author: Professor Anne Hennings Eide

Older adults wish to stay at home, participate in society, and manage on their own as long as possible. Many older adults will, however, eventually become dependent on care and help to maintain their daily living. Thus, to enhance activity and participation also among older adults that receive home-based services, there is a strong need for development of knowledge based practice regarding participation.

Methods: A purposeful sampling strategy was applied, and six focus groups with professionals in two municipalities were conducted. The focus groups comprised four and six participants of varying ages, length of working experience, and professions. A total of 30 service providers participated. The data was analysed by a constant comparative method following the guidelines from Grounded Theory.

Results: The analysis identified the four categories: ‘encountering needs that cannot be met’, ‘expectations about participation’, ‘organisation of services, and professional standards’ influencing the service delivery and created exhausting dilemmas. During this analytical process, ‘being on the verge’ emerged as a core category that describes the service providers’ experience of a stressful workplace, i.e., when they had the feeling of working against their own professional standards and being pushed to their limits.

Conclusion: The results indicate how the professional standards of service providers are in line with health policy for in-home services for active aging. Policy objectives are however not always followed due to different constraints at the level of service delivery. Along the path from political ideals to the practical execution of services, external circumstances related to the organisation of services are perceived as crucial in order to minimise dilemmas for the service providers.
5.2 ORAL

understanding and recognising their strategies for balancing
In order to promote participation in older adults depending on
within created barriers for participation in daily life.
scarers, but experienced that the service system they worked
society’. In general, the older adults were content with the home
standings of socialising with the home carers included two
appropriate service delivery’, ‘being understanding and
The core category was identified as ‘taking homecare services
services and home carers; ‘balancing agency – a process of
giving, taking and letting go’ and ‘socialising with the home
categories included the older adults’ descriptions and experiences of participation with the homecare services and home carers; ‘balancing agency – a process of giving, taking and letting go’ and ‘socialising with the home carers’. The older adults’ strategies for balancing agency included the subcategories ‘expecting joint responsibility for appropriate service delivery’, ‘being understanding and indulgent’ and ‘making one’s mark’. The older adults’ understanding of socialising with the home carers included two subcategories: ‘small talking in the passing by’ and ‘linking to society’. In general, the older adults were content with the home carers, but experienced that the service system they worked within created barriers for participation in daily life.
In order to promote participation in older adults depending on home based care, the study highlights the importance of understanding and recognising their strategies for balancing agency in everyday life.

Older adults’ participation with home care services

Methods:

Aim: Older people, knowledge about factors influencing their experience of satisfaction with the care is essential.

The aim was to explore the experiences and descriptions of older adults’ participation with home care services when living in place. Ten older adults with a variety of age-related physical impairments and frequency of homecare were interviewed. A constant comparative method was applied to analyse the data.

The core category was identified as ‘taking homecare services into everyday life’, including emotional and intellectual aspects of participation. Two main categories included the older adults’ descriptions and experiences of participation with the homecare services and home carers; ‘balancing agency – a process of giving, taking and letting go’ and ‘socialising with the home carers’. The older adults’ strategies for balancing agency included the subcategories ‘expecting joint responsibility for appropriate service delivery’, ‘being understanding and indulgent’ and ‘making one’s mark’. The older adults’ understanding of socialising with the home carers included two subcategories: ‘small talking in the passing by’ and ‘linking to society’. In general, the older adults were content with the home carers, but experienced that the service system they worked within created barriers for participation in daily life.
In order to promote participation in older adults depending on home based care, the study highlights the importance of understanding and recognising their strategies for balancing agency in everyday life.

O5.2-4 12:30-12:45

Care satisfaction among older people receiving public care and service, at home or in special accommodation

Author: Dr. Staffan Karlsson
Lund University
Co-authors: Professor Anna-Karin Edberg, Associate Professor Ulf Jakobsson, Professor Ingvarl Rahm Hallberg

In order to be able to provide care and service of high quality to older people, knowledge about factors influencing their experience of satisfaction with the care is essential.

Aim: The aim was to explore care satisfaction in relation to health related quality of life, functional dependency, health complaints and place of living among people 65 years or older, receiving formal care and service.

Methods: 166 people receiving care and service from the municipality were interviewed regarding demography, functional ability, perceived health complaints and care. Health related quality of life was measured with SF-12, and care satisfaction was measured with a questionnaire.

Results: The people were in mean 84 years old and those at home were more often cohabiting, less dependent in activities of daily living, less cognitively impaired and had fewer health complaints regarding mobility, faeces incontinence and pressure ulcer, compared to those in special accommodation (equivalent to nursing home). Low care satisfaction was associated with IADL dependency, blindness, faeces incontinence and anxiety, while high care satisfaction was associated with PADL dependency. Those at home rated an overall higher care satisfaction and were more satisfied with care continuity, personal relations and that staff have plenty of time, are respectful and quiet, than those in special accommodation.

Conclusions: Care satisfaction and health related quality of life (HRQoL) among older people was found to be more associated to functional impairment and health complaints than to whether care and service is received at home or in special accommodation.

O5.3 Lifelong learning

O5.3-1 11:45-12:05

The Development of an ICT-based Transgenerational Learning-Environment in Higher Health Care Education

Author: Kriemhild Leitner
Carinthia University of Applied Sciences

Dynamic changes in the globalized world place complex demands on individuals and societies. ICT play a vital role in this context. At the same time, the aging societies present a major challenge especially with regard to social and intergenerational justice. This calls for a move beyond traditional boundaries in health care education.

The EU funded project Primer ICT was dedicated to the development and evaluation of a concrete training program aiming at promoting ICT-competences of people of older age. Innovative pedagogic and geragogic approaches were developed and intertwined to meet the project’s overarching goal: to foster transgenerational understanding by ICT based learning.

The main challenge was to actively involve senior citizens and students in the development of the course materials, so that, on one hand, the sustainable learning of ICT competences succeeded and, on the other hand, a dialogue between the generations emerged.

The didactic methodology was based on ideas of cognitive and social constructivism and situational learning according to the model of self-directed learning (Hidi, 2001). This was further developed taking into consideration theories of intergenerational learning, learning in older age (Kade, 2009) and learning and ICT in older age (Schaffert, 2006). The project’s quality was assessed using a mixed-methodology design (Cresswell, 2009). Special focus in the evaluation process was given to the concrete training process of students as well as the special needs of the elderly. The results of Primer ICT showed that the chosen approach strongly accommodated the learning of older people. The multipliers (students) did not assume an “instructive” but a co-constructive role. As a result the learner-multiplier gap was removed in favor of a transgenerational learning community.

Based upon these insights, further research will focus on the development of a virtual platform linking higher education, health care professionals and client needs.

O5.3-2 12:05-12:25

Four levels of complexity in reasoning among adults

Author: Dr. Sofia Kjellström
Institute of Gerontology, School of Health Science, Jönköping University
Co-author: PhD Sara Nora Ross

Objective: Many lay people and non-developmental specialists still assume that development ends once adolescence is completed. This may account for gerontology’s emphasis on decline in aging process without considering the development that may continue in later years. The development may result in different levels of complexity in reasoning. This study uses a mature theory to introduce how it can be used to examine levels of complexity in older persons reasoning.

Methods and theory: The model of hierarchical complexity (MHC) is a formal general theory that accounts for increases in behavioral complexity applicable to all occasions when information is organized. Previous studies have shown that the following four stages are common in Western adults’ reasoning: concrete, abstract, formal, and systemic. We predicted that at least three different measures of stage of performance would be used by older persons. We conducted interviews with a small sample of Swedish older persons about responsibility for health, and analyzed these qualitatively and quantitatively by MHC.

Results: Results indicated that older persons were using the four adult stages. Each level suggesting a qualitatively different way of reasoning about the issue: two where there is no actual reasoning about health and responsibility, and two where reasoning does occur, each qualitatively different.

Conclusions: Results suggest a long-standing blind spot in gerontology, that people reason at different levels of complexity, and this can be generalized to other domains. We cannot expect that all people are able to comprehend responsibility and other issues as assumed by society. Societal institution needs to be aware of this and construct their information at several levels of complexity in order for adults to understand messages as intended. Researchers need to be aware of the complexity dimension in analysis of data.
Informal caregiving has been identified as an essential contribution to the sustainability of long-term care systems in all countries in Europe, particularly in a context of economic and financial crisis and restructuring of the welfare state. As the phenomenon of the ageing of the population evolves, the number and the age of informal caregivers will increase over time. In this sense it is important to analyse the characteristics of these actors, the family dynamics frequently associated with them, and factors connected to the quality and the maintenance of the provision of this kind of care such as caregivers' health and wellbeing.

Caregiving has often been associated with a deterioration of work conditions, economic situation or health status, but also with some positive outcomes such as improvement of the caregiver's wellbeing. In this scope several researches have adopted. Analyses will allow to identify to what extent these characteristics of social networks are more or less promoters of wellbeing of 50+ years old individuals that provide care and live in 20 different European countries. Because the data used are recently collected is given an opportunity to report a very updated perspective about the issues in question. For the same reason the results will be available only in March.
5.5 Preventive home visits

Chair: Kirsten Avlund
12-06-2012, 11:45-12:45, Room 3/4

Health-Promoting Interventions for Persons Aged 80 and Older are Successful in the Short Term

Results from the Randomized and Three-armed

Author: Susanne Gustafsson
Savigernas akademi, University of Gothenburg
Co-authors: PhD, ND Katina Wilmelsson, PhD Kaja Ekstrand, AV prof, PhD Gunilla Hedstrom, PhD Lena Zilen, PhD Greta Hagblom Kronhill, MS Betina Haggaard, PhD Frode Sinder, PhD, Prof. Elisabeth Rothenberg, MD, PhD, Prof. Sten Landahl, PhD Synnove Dahlin-Ivanoff

Objectives: The study Elderly Persons in the Risk Zone was designed to evaluate if it is possible to delay deterioration if a health-promoting intervention is made when the older adults (84+) are at risk of becoming frail, and if a multiprofessional group intervention is more effective in delaying deterioration than a single preventive home visit. This paper examined the outcome with regard to frailty, self-rated health, and activities of daily living (ADL) at the three-month follow-up.


Setting: Two urban districts in Gothenburg, Sweden.

Participants: A total of 459 older adults were included. They were 80 years or older, living in their own housing, and not dependent on the municipal home help service.

Intervention: A preventive home visit or four weekly multiprofessional senior group meetings with one follow-up home visit.

Measurements: The change in frailty, self-rated health, and ADL between baseline and the three-month follow-up.

Results: Both interventions delayed deterioration of self-rated health (OR=1.39, 95% CI=1.12 to 3.54). As regards postponing dependence in ADL, senior meetings were found to be the most beneficial intervention (OR=1.95, 95% CI=1.14 to 3.20). No effect on frailty could be demonstrated.

Conclusion: Health-promoting interventions, made when older adults are at risk of becoming frail, can delay deterioration of self-rated health and ADL in the short term. Also, a multiprofessional group intervention such as the senior meetings described seems to have a greater impact on delaying deterioration in ADL than a single preventive home visit. Further research is needed to examine the outcome in the long term, and in different contexts.

5.5.2 12:00-12:15

Are acceptance rates of a national preventive home visit programme for older people socially imbalanced?

Author: Dr. Yukari Yamada
University of Copenhagen
Co-authors: Anette Elamann, Charlotte Nilsson, Mikkel Vass, Kirsten Avlund

Background: to investigate 1) whether socioeconomic status was associated with acceptance of preventive home visits among older people and 2) whether municipality invitational procedures for the preventive home visits modified the association.

Methods: The study population included 1,023 community dwelling 80-year-old individuals from the Danish Intervention Study on Preventive home visits. Information on preventive home visit acceptance rates was obtained from questionnaires. Socioeconomic status was measured by financial assets obtained from national registry data, and invitational procedures were identified through the municipalities. Logistic regression analyses were used, adjusted by gender.

Results: Older persons with high financial assets accepted preventive home visits more than persons with low assets (adjusted OR=1.5 (95% CI=1.1-2.0)). The odds ratio for accepting preventive home visits was larger among persons with low financial assets invited by a letter with a proposed date than among persons with high financial assets invited by other procedures, though these estimates had wide confidence intervals.

Conclusion: High socioeconomic status was associated with a higher acceptance rate of preventive home visits, but the association was modified by invitational procedures. The results indicate that municipalities might decrease some of the social inequality in acceptance of preventive home visits, if they change their invitational procedures.

5.5.3 12:15-12:30

Preventive home visits for non-westerner elderly citizens in Denmark

Danish municipalities experiences of mediating, implementing and evaluating preventive home visits

Author: PhD, Occupational Therapist Mette Andresen
University College Zealand
Co-authors: BA in Occupational Therapy Lisa Krogh Bode, BA in Occupational Therapy Ditte Brolsk

Danish law offer one yearly preventive home visit to elderly citizens aged 75 years and older. Elderly people with non-western background are a minority, but their number is expected to triple by 2050. Knowledge about the population of non-western background who participate in preventive home visits as well as experiences among staff who undertakes these visits is yet to be studied. Furthermore, it has to be investigated in which ways cultural differences plays a role before, during and after the home visit.

The aim of this study was to: give a descriptive overview of experiences among home-visitors in all 98 municipalities in Denmark of mediating, implementing and evaluating preventive home visits to elderly with non-western background to describe the meaning of culture. The method used was a survey design based on anelectronical questionnaire, SurveyXact, which was posted by e-mail to all 98 municipalities. The questionnaire consisted of 25 questions, all developed on the basis of a thorough literature review. In total 68% of the municipalities completed the questionnaire. Results showed that less than half (45%) of elderly non-western citizens accept the invitation to participate in a preventive homevisit. The municipalities assures that the reason for not participating has cause in differences in culture and poor communication. Almost 80% of the respondents assess that additional focus on these elderly is required. Moreover, the municipalities suggest that culture and language are important barriers in participation and implementation of preventive home visits. A greater focus on culture in home visitors’ training and education programmes is needed. This presentation will reveal the most important results of the study and discuss perspectives in how to oppose the health and economical challenges of a growing group of non-western elderly in near future.

5.5.4 12:30-12:45

Older peoples’ experiences with preventive home visits in a Norwegian municipality: How do preventive home visits affect older peoples’ health and possibility for a good life in their own home?

Author: KD student, MSc, RN Mette Toien
Buskerud University College
Co-authors: Master student, OT Morten Hegdelund, MPH, MsSH, RN Bjørg Landmark, PhD, RN Lisbeth Fagerstrøm

Background: The main aim of preventive home visits (PHV) is to uphold home dwelling older peoples health and wellbeing, and to prevent or postpone functional decline and need for comprehensive health care. Varieties of PHV are offered in several countries, including Norway. The interest in PHV is increasing due to expected demographic changes. Even though the potential of PHV to improve older peoples’ health is well documented, the knowledge base to guide the design of the visits is limited. Studies that shed light on experiences, attitudes and perceptions of recipients of PHV are missing and are therefore called for.

Aim: The aim of this study was to explore and describe older peoples’ experiences with and perceptions of PHV. The
knowledge gained may contribute to further development of the service.

**Methods:** The study presented here was part of a larger Norwegian evaluation study of PHV with an explorative case study design. The municipality that formed the case had offered PHV for 11 years. The present study was based on qualitative research interviews with 20 recipients of PHV, selected through stratified random sampling. Ten seniors aged 75 had received one visit and ten seniors between 78-89 years of age had received multiple visits during several years. The interviews are now in process of being analyzed according to manifest and latent content analysis.

**Preliminary Results:** The PHV provided security and was highly valued by the majority of the respondents. For frail elders, the PHV provided help to maintain role and preserve important functions and activities that helped them to uphold a good life at home. However, the perceived benefit and need for PHV varied, and some younger, healthy seniors did not identify with the topics introduced during the visit. Continuity and relationship over time was considered as positive and important, but not essential.

More results will be presented at the conference.

**Conclusion:** PHV helped older people to maintain good lives in their own home through individually tailored placebo-controlled trial.

**Methods:** The present study was conducted as a randomized, placebo-controlled trial with older adults comparing 10 wks. of WII (20 sessions in total) with daily use of Ethylene Vinyl Acetate Copolymer insouls (CON).

**Results:** Of 212 subjects screened for eligibility, 154 (73%) were ineligible or did not wish to participate; thus, 58 (74.8/46167; 5.9 ym) subjects underwent randomization. The absolute change in MVC from pre-to-post intervention was 24.6 ± 17.0% for those assigned to WII and 19.9 ± 1.3% for subjects assigned to CON (absolute between group difference, 263.9 N; 95% confidence interval, 126.2 to 412.8; P<0.001). For Center of Pressure Velocity Moment (CoP-VM) the absolute change from pre-to-post intervention was 1.6 mm/s (7.4%) for the WII group and 1.6 mm/s (8.3%) for the CON group (absolute between group difference, 0.002 mm/s; 95% confidence interval, -0.002 to 0.006; P=0.001). For Timed Up and Go (TUG), Falls Efficacy Scale International (Short FES-I), 30-s Chair Stand Test (P<0.05). Subjects rated the WII highly motivating (5-point Likert scale) at 5 and 10 weeks of intervention.

**Conclusions:** Ten weeks of biofeedback-based WII that involved both balance and strengthening exercises led to significant improvements in MVC, FFD and functional performance in older adults. Static bilateral postural balance remained unaffected. The high level of motivation suggest that WII may ensure a high degree of compliance to home based exercise programs using this system.

**O5.6 Physical exercise II**

**Chair:** Nina Beyer

12-06-2012, 11:45-12:45, Room 12

**O5.6-1 11:45-12:00**

**Effects of Nintendo Wii training on mechanical leg muscle function and postural balance in older adults: a randomized placebo-controlled trial**

**Author:** Martin Grønbech Jørgensen
Department of Geriatrics, Aalborg Hospital

**Co-authors:** Uffe Larsen, Carsten Hendriksen, Ole Nielsen, Per Augustd

**Background:** It is well documented that older adults have an increased risk of falling and that major risk factors comprise of reduced muscle strength and impaired postural balance. It is unknown whether biofeedback based Nintendo Wii training (WII) can improve isometric maximal voluntary contraction (MVC) and postural balance in older adults.

**Methods:** The present study was conducted as a randomized, placebo-controlled trial with older adults comparing 10 wks. of WII (20 sessions in total) with daily use of Ethylene Vinyl Acetate Copolymer insouls (CON).

**Results:** Of 212 subjects screened for eligibility, 154 (73%) were ineligible or did not wish to participate; thus, 58 (74.8/46167; 5.9 ym) subjects underwent randomization. The absolute change in MVC from pre-to-post intervention was 24.6 ± 17.0% for those assigned to WII and 19.9 ± 1.3% for subjects assigned to CON (absolute between group difference, 263.9 N; 95% confidence interval, 126.2 to 412.8; P<0.001). For Center of Pressure Velocity Moment (CoP-VM) the absolute change from pre-to-post intervention was 1.6 mm/s (7.4%) for the WII group and 1.6 mm/s (8.3%) for the CON group (absolute between group difference, 0.002 mm/s; 95% confidence interval, -0.002 to 0.006; P=0.001). For Timed Up and Go (TUG), Falls Efficacy Scale International (Short FES-I), 30-s Chair Stand Test (P<0.05). Subjects rated the WII highly motivating (5-point Likert scale) at 5 and 10 weeks of intervention.

**Conclusions:** Ten weeks of biofeedback-based WII that involved both balance and strengthening exercises led to significant improvements in MVC, FFD and functional performance in older adults. Static bilateral postural balance remained unaffected. The high level of motivation suggest that WII may ensure a high degree of compliance to home based exercise programs using this system.

**O5.6-2 12:00-12:15**

**What factors influence physical activity of older women in retirement communities? Phenomenological study**

**Author:** Gudfinna Björnsdottir Hafnarfjörður

**Background:** Older people benefit from being physically active for as long as possible as a preventive measure against disease and function decline. However, older people are not as active as recommended, particularly not women. Information on how living in retirement community influences physical activity (PA) is rare and the subject needs more research.

**Purpose:** To deepen understanding of factors that influence physical activity of older women living in retirement communities.

**Methods:** The study was qualitative, built upon the Vancouver-School of doing phenomenology. Twelve in-depth interviews with ten women were conducted. Interviews were transcribed, and transcriptions were analyzed for themes and subthemes.

**Results:** The ecological system of Bronfenbrenner was used to explain the themes emerging from the results. Themes that fit into all systems of the Bronfenbrenner model were found and it turned out to be a helpful tool to make a holistic model explaining these factors and interaction between them. The Bronfenbrenner ecological system consists of a nucleus surrounded by layers or systems, which envelop each other. Innermost in the model are personal and genetic factors surrounded with the microsystem which has to do with factors that influenced the women directly like physical environment and familiar surroundings. Outermost in the Bronfenbrenner model are factors that had indirect influence on PA like media and culture (exo- and macrosystem).

In special interest regarding older women was the chronosystem (the third dimension in the model) which had to do with the time and life-course and explained how former experience turned out to be a helpful tool to make a holistic model explaining these factors and interaction between them. The Bronfenbrenner ecological system consists of a nucleus surrounded by layers or systems, which envelop each other. Innermost in the model are personal and genetic factors surrounded with the microsystem which has to do with factors that influenced the women directly like physical environment and familiar surroundings. Outermost in the Bronfenbrenner model are factors that had indirect influence on PA like media and culture (exo- and macrosystem).

In special interest regarding older women was the chronosystem (the third dimension in the model) which had to do with the time and life-course and explained how former experience turned out to be a helpful tool to make a holistic model explaining these factors and interaction between them. The Bronfenbrenner ecological system consists of a nucleus surrounded by layers or systems, which envelop each other. Innermost in the model are personal and genetic factors surrounded with the microsystem which has to do with factors that influenced the women directly like physical environment and familiar surroundings. Outermost in the Bronfenbrenner model are factors that had indirect influence on PA like media and culture (exo- and macrosystem).

In special interest regarding older women was the chronosystem (the third dimension in the model) which had to do with the time and life-course and explained how former experience turned out to be a helpful tool to make a holistic model explaining these factors and interaction between them. The Bronfenbrenner ecological system consists of a nucleus surrounded by layers or systems, which envelop each other. Innermost in the model are personal and genetic factors surrounded with the microsystem which has to do with factors that influenced the women directly like physical environment and familiar surroundings. Outermost in the Bronfenbrenner model are factors that had indirect influence on PA like media and culture (exo- and macrosystem).

**Conclusion:** Factors influencing PA in retirement communities are found in all systems of the Bronfenbrenner’s model. To facilitate older women to be more physically active professionals need to be acquainted with influencing factors of PA and apply a holistic approach.

**O5.6-3 12:15-12:30**

**Effect of a 12-week resistance exercise program on body composition, muscle strength, physical function and glucose metabolism in healthy, prediabetic and diabetic elderly Icelanders.**

**Resistance exercise and diabetes**

**Author:** Dr. Alfons Ramel
Unit for Nutrition Research

**Co-authors:** Dr Ofkel Girsdottir, Ms Ali Amansson, Dr Kristin Brim, Dr Falmi Jonsson, Prof Inga Thordardottir

**Background:** Insulin is a stimulator of skeletal muscle protein anabolism and insulin resistance might therefore negatively affect muscle protein metabolism. We investigated muscle mass and physical function before and after a resistance exercise program in subjects with pre-diabetes or type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) in comparison to healthy controls.

**Methods:** This was a secondary analysis of a randomized controlled intervention designed to investigate resistance training among older adults. Glucose metabolism status was not a selection criteria for the trial and group designation was done retrospectively. Subjects (N=237. 73.7±5.7 years, 58.2% female) participated in a 12-week resistance exercise program (3 times/ week; 3 sets, 6-8 repetitions at 75%-80% of the 1-repetition maximum), designed to increase strength and muscle mass of major muscle groups. Body composition, muscular strength, timed up and go, six-minute walk for distance and blood chemical variables were measured at baseline and endpoint.

**Results:** Participants completing the study (n=208) experienced significant changes in muscle strength or muscle function, which did not differ significantly between healthy (n=198), pre-diabetic (n=20) and T2DM participants (n=17). Changes in serum glucose during the intervention differed by group: only glucose improved significantly in the pre-diabetic group; glucose and triacylglycerol improved significantly in the healthy group; whereas no serum parameter improved significantly in the T2DM group.

**Conclusions:** A 12-week resistance exercise program improves muscle strength and muscle function to a similar extent in healthy, pre-diabetic and T2DM elderly people. However, according to our data T2DM participants do not experience favourable changes in fasting glucose or HbA1C.

**O5.6-4 12:30-12:45**

**Exercise and physical fitness post stroke**

**Author:** Dr. Birgitta Langhammer
Oslo University College

**Co-author:** Professor Birgitta Lindmark

**Background:** It is argued that all stroke patients, indifferent of disability, have the same possibility to improve with training. On
the other hand no study has had a sole focus on this difference in a stroke population. The aim of the study is to follow and register functional improvements of motor function, balance, mobility, walking capacity and activity patterns in two groups with different functional capacities at baseline for a 36 months period.

Methods: Persons with stroke were recruited and divided into two groups related to their functional status at baseline. Outcome measures were the Motor Assessment Scale, Berg Balance Scale, Timed Up-and-Go, 6-Minute Walk Test and the Barthel Index of Activities of Daily Living. The participants were tested on admission, three, six, twelve and thirty-six months after the onset of stroke. During the acute phase of rehabilitation at the hospital both groups received functional task-oriented training, followed by regular self- or therapeutic driven training the first year post stroke and varied exercise patterns the following 24 months.

Results: Both groups improved their motor function (p<0.001), activities during daily living (p<0.001), balance, and mobility (p<0.001) till six months for so to stabilize at twelve months and decline at thirty-six months post stroke. Walking capacity (6MWT) improved up till twelve months, for so to slightly deteriorate in both groups at thirty-six months. Change scores indicate a great potential for rehabilitation in the MAS>35 in relation to group MAS<35, although the functional capacity was higher in the latter. The results indicate that the MAS group>35 improved their scores approximately with 46% in MAS, 71% in 6MWT, 65% in BB and 8% in BI in contrast to the MAS group<35 with a change of only 4% in MAS, 25% in 6MWT, 8% in BB and 5% in BI from baseline to three months post stroke.

Conclusion: The functional capacities in acute stroke patients have a major impact on motor function, balance, mobility and activity of daily living in a longitudinal perspective, where persons with MAS group>35 in comparison with MAS group<35 showed a lower performance in all outcome measures from baseline to 36 months post stroke. However, stroke patients with MAS group<35 showed a higher improvement rate relatively, thus indicating the importance of maintenance of exercise and training post stroke for all persons with stroke.

O5.7 Hip fracture II
Chair: Karen Andersen-Ranberg
12-06-2012, 11:45-12:45, Room 13

Balance confidence and functional balance are associated with physical disability after hip fracture

Author: MSc Johanna Edgren
Gerontology Research Center, Department of Health Sciences, University of Jyväskylä

Co-authors: MSc Anu Sälbakoski, PhD Aki Heinonen, PhD Taina Rantanen, MSc PhD Mauri Kalilin, PhD Eija Portegijs, PhD Mikaela von Borosof, PhD Sanna Silvennoinen, PhD Saranna Sipilä

Background: Hip fracture is a common trauma among older people, leading to balance impairments, decreased muscle strength, and loss of independence in daily activities. The incidence of hip fractures increases with age and the total number of fractures is expected to rise due to population ageing. This study investigated the associations between physical disability, balance confidence, and functional balance among older people after a hip fracture.

Material and methods: The participants were 159 over 60-year-old community-dwelling men and women. Health, fracture status and contraindications for participation were assessed in a clinical examination. Physical disability was assessed by a questionnaire containing 14 questions on perceived difficulty in basic (ADL) and instrumental activities of daily living (IADL). Two sum scores were composed: ADL score (range 0-6) and IADL score (range 0-8). Higher score indicated more difficulties. Balance confidence was assessed by the Activities-specific Balance Confidence Scale and functional balance by the Berg Balance Scale. Knee extensor force was measured using a dynamometer. Pain and use of walking aids were assessed by a questionnaire. The negative binomial regression analysis was used to explore the associations.

Results: For ADL disability relative to balance confidence, the IRR was 0.99 and 95% CI 0.98–0.99 (adjusted for age and gender) and respectively for IADL 0.99 (0.98–0.99). There were similar associations between functional balance and ADL/IADL disability. The results remained the same when the model was adjusted also for time since fracture, pain, chronic diseases, muscle force, and use of walking aids.

Conclusion: Balance confidence and functional balance are important determinants of physical disability in older people with a previous hip fracture. In future, it would be essential to study what kinds of interventions are effective in enhancing balance confidence and functional balance among hip fracture patients.
Urinary retention in hip fracture patients

**Author:** Mette Irene Martinsen
**Diakonhjemmet hospital**
**Co-authors:** Anette Høyen-Ranhoff, Ludwig Fjeld Schimm

**Objectives:** Hip fractures are a common trauma in the elderly and associated with complications, decline in function and mobility and high mortality. Urinary retention is a common postoperative complication. There are few studies on urinary retention in elderly hip fracture patients. The objective is to describe risk factors of urinary retention and complications related to urinary retention in elderly hip fracture patients.

**Methods:** This was an observational descriptive study. Data was obtained from a quality register where demographic and medical information are registered. Bladderscan were used to measure amount residual of urine preoperatively, the 1., 2. and 3. day after surgery. Medical records were reviewed to obtain information from a quality register where demographic and medical information are registered. Bladderscan were used to measure amount residual of urine preoperatively. The 1., 2. and 3. day after surgery. Medical records were reviewed to obtain information.

**Results:** 106 patients aged 66 - 98, 86 women and 20 men were included, from 01.04.2010 - 31.03.2011. An indwelling catheter was inserted preoperatively and removed the morning after surgery. Mean time of indwelling catheter was 23 hours. Prevalence of urinary retention was highest postoperatively. 66(62%) patients had urinary retention preoperatively, 38(32%) patients had urinary retention day after surgery, 7(6%) the second day and 25(24%) on day 5. Although patients were able to void some had up to 960 ml of residual urine. Urinary retention on day 1 was significant higher than day 5 postsurgery. The patients did not have urinary infection, than the patients who did not have retention (55% vs 20%, p<0.005). Patients with urinary retention on the 5th day stayed longer in hospital than the other patients (14 vs 12 days, p=0.013).

**Conclusion:** Prevalence of urinary retention was highest preoperatively. Although patients were able to void some had up to 960 ml of residual urine. Urinary retention on day 5 postoperatively was associated with more complications especially urinary tract infections and longer hospitalization.

---

**O6.1 Dementia care II**

**Chair:** Marianne Schroll
**Date:** 12-06-2012, 14:00-15:00, Plenum 8/10

**The Marte Meo method in dementia care**

**Evaluation of the effect of a six day Marte Meo practitioner course on the caregivers in longterm nursing home.**

**Author:** Marianne Munch
**NKS Olaviken alderspsykiatrisk sykehus**
**Co-author:** Liv-Inngrid Lunde

**Objective:** NKS Olaviken participating from 2008 to 2011 with Sykehuset Inlandet and the Norwegian Center for Health and Aging in a Dementia Care program initiated by the Norwegian Ministry of Health. The objective was to examine the effect of a six day Marte Meo course on dementia caregivers communication skill and ability to perform person centered care. The method is based on communication and solution oriented theories and uses film footage of daily life interaction with patients as counselling tools.

**Method:** 30 caregivers from four different nursing homes participating. During the course they learned elements of supportive communication and received counselling on film footage of interactions with patients. They completed two self report measures. The Person Centered Care Assessment tool and a measure reading the psychological environment, before, immediately after and six months after the intervention.

**Results:** There was a significant higher total score on both self report measures. 12 participants and 3 leaders participated in either focusgroup or depth interview. The interviews participated described changes in their way of interacting, increase attention and discussions of care approaches, the importance of watching film to discover and understand both the patients behaviour and the consequences of their own behaviour. In addition they reported changes in patient behaviour such as change from resistance and helplessness to cooperation and initiative as well as a change from a negative to a more positive bodylanguage when interacting with the participants.

**Conclusion:** The results showed an effect of the Marte Meo practitioner course on caregiving experience and behaviour, on perceived contentment with psychosocial work environment and perceived patient behaviour. Watching film in combination with counselling seems to facilitate the process of caregivers curiosity in finding new approaches in challenging daily life interaction situations.
Conclusion: The potential for Nordic synergy in such research is considered to be great. The Nordic countries are often markets with too small a potential individually for the pharmaceutical industry to finance trials of new types of treatment. A closer Nordic collaboration in the development of improved methods might generate an earlier access to treatment of dementia and a better quality of life for persons with the dementia diagnosis and their caregivers.

O6.2 Long term care
Chair: Morten Balle Hansen
2-06-2012, 14:00-15:00, Plenum 9/11

O6.2-1 14:00-14:15

Alcohol related cognitive and affective impairments in a sample of long term care residents in Luxembourg

Author: Dr. Jean-Paul Steinmetz
ZithaSenior - Department of Research & Development
Co-author: Dr Carine Federspiel

The aim of the present research is to demonstrate the widespread cognitive and affective impairments of a small sample of chronic alcoholics (kW, I), residing in a long term care facility in Luxembourg. To date, research and literature on the necessity and benefits of specific long term care programs for alcohol related brain damaged individuals is limited. During the presentation, a data of a large test battery composed of standardized cognitive and affective tests are discussed, demonstrating important impairments in executive functions, cognitive speed, cognitive estimation, and processing of emotional information. Additionally, data from self- and other-ratings are contrasted, with results suggesting that chronic alcoholics are incapable in correctly perceiving and thus, interpreting their personal health condition. Given these findings, we conclude that there is a necessity of developing specific, 24h long term care programs for this highly deteriorated group of patients in Luxembourg, as the absence of such programs potentially increases the probability of relapse favouring further deteriorations in this group of individuals and increasing general costs to the public health system.

O6.2-2 14:15-14:30

Insidious impact of Canadian elder’s (unspoken) perceptions of ageism in long term care facilities: Is home really a sweet home when coping strategies reinforce ageist attitudes?

Author: Professor Martine Lagacé
University of Ottawa
Co-authors: Annick Tanguay, Marie-Lyse Lavallée, Sarah Robichaud

In Western societies, while life expectancy is on the rise so are paradoxically, ageist stereotypes and age discrimination against seniors. However, ageism seems to be more tolerated than racism and sexism, although its consequences remain quite negative. Furthermore, ageism is often expressed in implicit modes, namely through communication. Building on postulates of Communication Accommodation Theory, the three goals that underlie the current exploratory study were a) to determine if ageism is implicitly expressed through interpersonal communication; b) when this is the case, if it is recognized and named as such, finally, c) to what extent does ageist communication have the potential to influence quality of life as well as type of coping strategies. A total of 33 semi-structured interviews were conducted from October 2010 to February 2011 with seniors living in long term care facilities throughout the province of Quebec, Canada. The issue of ageism has not been often studied in this type of living arrangement; more so, such research site seemed quite relevant in the light of previous studies suggesting that some caregivers’ attitudes in long term care facilities tend to reinforce senior’s dependent rather than independent behaviors. Qualitative and quantitative analysis of interviews revealed the following patterns: the majority of seniors provided examples of infantilizing and controlling communication, mostly through daily interactions with caregivers. A series of chi-square tests were performed to determine the potential relationship between ageism, quality of life and coping strategies. Results suggest that perception of ageist communication is negatively correlated to quality of life in the facility and positively correlated to usage of avoidance strategies (as opposed to confrontation strategies). Theoretical and practical implications of results are discussed.

O6.2-3 14:30-14:45

Use and costs of long-term care among older people in the last two years of life 1996-2008

Author: Leena Forma
University of Tampere
Co-authors: Marja Jylhä, Jari Raitanen, Petka Rissanen

The objectives were to describe and analyse, how use and costs of long-term institutional care in the last two years of life changed from 1996 to 2008 in Finland. Use and costs of long-term care were studied in total and separately for health centre, residential home and sheltered housing with 24-hour assistance. The data were derived from national registers. It contains all those who died at the age of 70 years or over in Finland in 1996 or 2002-2008, and a 40% random sample of those who died at the age of 70 years or over in 1999-2001. Use of services were studied for last two years of life, thus from 1996. The costs were calculated using unit costs reported by National Institute for Health and Welfare. Binary logistic regression analyses were used to find out how age, gender and year of death were associated with use and costs of long-term care. The data contained 316 639 persons. 46.7 % of them used long-term care at least once in the last two years of life. The proportion using long-term care increased in the study period (43.2 % of those who died in 1998, 48.9 % of those who died in 2008). The proportion using health centre did not change (16.8 %, 16.7 %). The proportion using residential home decreased (26.0, 22.0) and using sheltered housing increased (7.9, 14.0). The costs of long-term care in the last two years of life decreased in the study period. Underlying the change in the use and costs of long-term care might be changes in either the age structure of the population or in the service system. Year of death was associated with use of services also when age was adjusted for. Thus it seems that at least a part of the change is related to the change in service system. Care in residential home has been replaced by care in sheltered housing, whose unit costs are lower. However, it is not clear, if the unit costs include all costs of sheltered housing, especially those paid by the user of service.
Over the past two decades, the overall number of elderly people has increased at a rate of 5:1 when compared with the rest of Australia's population. Housing this growing number of elderly citizens continues to present policy challenges for the Australian Government today and into the future. Retirement villages (RVs) are one such housing option for the elderly, and currently only five percent of seniors' aged over 65 years old is housed in this form of accommodation. A nationally representative survey of 613 retirement village residents (RVRs) and a matched sample of 609 community residents (CRs) living in the same postcode as the RVRs was conducted to compare seniors accommodation choice. Qualitative interviews with retirees of both groups were conducted prior to the surveys, and they revealed a disconnect between RVs experiences of independence, privacy, and safety & security and CRs perceptions of independence, privacy, and safety & security in a retirement village (RV) setting. It was hypothesised that this could be a significant reason for seniors not wanting to move into an RV, and subsequently a new measure – perceived environmental control (PEC) was designed and marketed to attract potential new residents into the future, potentially having major implications for the way RVs are designed and marketed to cater to potential new residents into the future, and thus play a central role in solving Australia's future housing challenges of seniors.

Earlier studies have shown that the living environment and types of housing are linked to well-being, health and social participation of older people. However, research on this topic is scarce in Finland and little is known of the subjective meaning of living environment for older people, their reasoning for and experiences of moving – or consequences of these decisions to their well-being. In this study we are interested in housing and moving decisions of older people and their family members. The theoretical framework of ‘housing pathways’ introduced by Gliopham (2005) directs attention to individual and family biographies, decision-making, and subjective meaning of housing and moving. Also, the emphasis is on the meaning of cultural issues and social norms and values in housing decisions and changing needs and values throughout life course. Agency is a central concept in the study, but it needs to be noted that the moving decision can be voluntary and planned or forced and unplanned (Solant 2003). Also, individual chances to enact agency can be enhanced or hindered by various issues such as financial status, functional ability and family relations. The study draws from three qualitative empirical data sets. The respondents were native older Finns, older immigrants, and adult children. The analysis was performed using content analysis and discursive-narrative approach. The study showed that housing pathways offer a useful theoretical framework to discuss and open up the complexity of older people’s housing and moving decisions. They are guided by personal wishes and goals, health and functional ability, financial resources and availability of services. However, the study also showed that life history and family members’ wishes and needs guide older people’s decision making. Policies regarding housing and service planning need to acknowledge that older people are a heterogeneous group of people with different needs, wishes and resources.

The association between self-reported environmental barriers and habitual walking activity among older people

Author: Li-Tang Tsai
University of Jyväskylä
Co-authors: PhD Menja Rantakokko, MSc Mila Saajnaho, MSc Johanna Ennen, PhD Eija Portegijs, PhD Anne Viljanen, PhD Taina Rantanen

We examined the association of self-reported environmental barriers with habitual walking activity among older people. The analyses are based on cross-sectional data of 632 community dwelling men and women aged 75-81 who took part in the Screening and Counselling for Physical Activity and Mobility (SCAMOB) project in Jyväskylä, Finland. Self-reported environmental barriers to outdoor activity were categorized into three groups: traffic (noisy traffic and dangerous crossroads), terrain (hilly terrain and poor street condition), and distances (long distance to services and lack of resting places). Habitual walking activity was assessed by self-reported distance and frequency walked within a week. Very low walking activity was defined as walking no more than 1.5 km/week or at most once a week. Participants walked on average 6.5 km (SD 5.2) and 4.0 times (SD 2.2) within a week. A total of 93 participants fulfilled the criteria for very low walking activity. Those who reported very low walking activity were more often men (p=0.01), were not living alone (p=0.01), had higher number of chronic diseases (p=0.01) and slower walking speed (p=0.004). They also reported distances as environmental barriers to mobility more often than those who were more active in walking (p=0.01). Those who reported distance-related environmental barriers were over two times more likely to report very low walking activity even after adjusting for age, gender, depression, socioeconomic status, number of chronic diseases, and walking speed (OR=2.2, 95% CI=1.21-3.68). This study shows that older people who report long distances to everyday services and lack of resting places as barriers to their outdoor mobility are at an increased risk of very low walking activity – a risk factor for accelerated functional decline. In the future, prospective analyses based on objective assessments of the environment are warranted.
6.4 ORAL

Preventive conversations – how to ease the transition of becoming a nursing home resident

Author: Jette Lynnenup, Betaniahjemmet

The project was inspired by a documentary “The Last Station” which portrayed three women. The documentary depicts the difficulties of adapting to life as a nursing home resident. At Betaniahjemmet, we are aware that the majority of new residents find it difficult to adapt to their new situation. Our hypothesis was that a preventive conversation in their home before moving followed by conversations regularly in the first 6 months after their move, would make a difference in the adaptation process.

The project included all new residents from Dec 2010 to Oct 2011, which amounted to 18 residents total. The new residents were divided into two groups, a main group and a control group. The first resident would be in the main group and every other resident would be in the control group. The main group would receive a visit in their home, as well as regular conversations after they had moved, and conversations with their relatives. The control group would only receive conversations prior to their move to Betaniahjemmet. Written evaluations would be made after each conversation, as well as all residents would be assessed using RAI 2-3 times during the first 6 months. The groups ended up being very similar, adapting to their new environment in much the same way. However, the main group was characterized by physical disabilities, whereas the control group was cognitively impaired and prescribed with antidepressants. The project found that the resident himself has to be open before moving followed by conversations regularly in the first 6 months after their move, would make a difference in the adaptation process.

Comorbidity and poor physical functioning, but not cancer, predict mortality among nursing home residents without cognitive impairment: a five-year follow-up study

Author: Dr. Jorunn Drageset

Objective: It is generally known that health-related quality of life (HRQOL) predicts cause-specific mortality. Few studies have explored whether generic self-reported HRQOL, sociodemographic factors and illness variables are independently associated with mortality among cognitively intact nursing home (NH) residents with and without cancer. We hypothesized that sociodemographic factors and illness variables would be associated with mortality and that HRQOL, measured using the SF-36 Health Survey, would predict mortality among NH residents with and without a cancer diagnosis.

Methods: We followed a cohort of 227 cognitively intact (Clinical Dementia Rating scale 0) NH residents (60 with a cancer diagnosis and 167 without) from 30 NHs from 2004-2005 to 2010. We collected data by face-to-face interviews. We obtained sociodemographic variables and medical diagnoses from the records.

Results: Survival did not differ between residents with and without cancer diagnosis (P = 0.31). Twenty percent of the residents with cancer and 13% without cancer were still alive after five years. After adjustment for sociodemographic and illness variables, increasing age (P = 0.001), higher education (P = 0.006), comorbidity (P = 0.04) and the subdimension physical functioning (P = 0.003) predicted mortality. Bodily pain was only marginally associated with mortality (P = 0.08).

Conclusion: Independent of a cancer diagnosis or not, HRQOL and comorbidity predicted mortality among NH residents without cognitive impairment.

6.4.4 ORAL

Physical and daily activities for residents in Nordic nursing home settings – a randomized, controlled trial. Results after three months of intervention.

Author: Dr. Kerstin Frändin

Karolinska Institutet

Objective: To describe the impact of an individually tailored intervention program, for residents in a nursing home setting, on physical functions and daily living activities.

Methods: Nursing homes in Sweden, Norway and Denmark were involved, and 322 residents were randomised to either Intervention or Control group. The intervention lasted for three months and consisted of physical and daily activities, led by physiotherapists and occupational therapists, and was built on their evaluation and on goals expressed by each resident. Testing of muscle strength, mobility, balance function and confidence, ADL, level of physical activity, wellbeing and cognitive function was performed at baseline, directly after the intervention period and after another three months. Results after three months of intervention demonstrate a significant improvement in the Intervention group compared to the Control group regarding ADL, balance function and physical activity level. Also, the intervention group significantly improved their walking speed while the Control group significantly deteriorated in ADL and balance function.

Conclusion: Our study implies that functions can be improved and unnecessary decline be delayed, also in a frail nursing home population, through individually adjusted training programs and activities. As a consequence, residents should be entitled to an evaluation of physical function, by physiotherapists and occupational therapists, leading to adequate, individualized measures, early after admission to a nursing home or to a similar facility.
Predictors of nine-year mortality in nonagenarians: The Vitality 90+ Study

Author: Dr. Kristina Taimen

Gerontology Research Center and School of Health Sciences, University of Tampere

Co-authors: MSc Tina Luukkanen, MD, PhD Antti Hervonen, MD, PhD Marja Jylhä

Objectives: With increasing age, the association of conventional risk factors with mortality seems to weaken. Information about the predictors of mortality among the oldest old is limited. Possible gender differences are also poorly known. The aim of this study was to examine the predictors of mortality during nine years in a representative population sample on individuals aged 90 and older; focusing on differences between men and women. In addition, we examined the gender differences in survival at different levels of mobility and activities in daily living (ADL).

Methods: This nine-year follow-up study is part of the Vitality 90+ Study, a population-based study of people aged 90 and older. All inhabitants aged 90 and older in the area of Tampere, Finland were contacted, irrespective of health or place of living. The study population consisted of 171 men and 717 women. Data was collected with mailed questionnaire asking questions concerning about ADL, mobility, self-rated health, chronic conditions, occupation, place of living, and phone contacts. Cox regression analysis was used to test the association.

Results: The 1914-population in total Denmark had 2 children, 11% of the women were childless. The risk of mortality was significantly higher in men (HR 0.86, 95% CI 0.79–0.93) compared to the highest tertile (HR 0.44, 95% CI 0.19–0.99) and borderline significantly lower (p = 0.056) in the lower tertile (HR 0.87, 95% CI 0.71–1.03) compared to the highest tertile. In women no significant associations for leptin were found but the direction for association was opposite to that of men: in women the HR for the middle tertile of leptin was 1.40 (95% CI 1.29–2.46) and for the lowest tertile 1.47 (95% CI 0.81–2.65)

Conclusions: In nonagenarian men, low and moderate level of leptin seems to protect from mortality. In nonagenarian women, no significant associations between level of leptin and mortality risk were found. The findings of this study should be confirmed with a larger sample, and in future studies it is important to perform analyses separately for men and women.

O6.5-2 14:15-14:30

The importance of children in old age 95-year-olds from the 1914-population in Glostrup, Denmark

Author: Professor Marianne Schnell

Center of Preventive Medicine, Glostrup University Hospital

Aim: To understand quality of life in old age as a function of the meaning of life (“I probably would have liked to have a child”) – To lose one child (“You never come to grips with it”). When the children have problems/are problems (“when my clothes”).

Conclusions: Health indicators similar to younger old age predict mortality also in the oldest-old, but predictors differ between genders. Even at very old age, women survive longer with disability than men. This study points out the role of functional status as primary indicators of health and as the most important target for interventions at very old age.

O6.5-4 14:45-15:00

Leptin as a predictor of mortality in nonagenarians

Author: Inna Lisko

University of Tampere, Finland

Co-authors: PhD Kristina Taimen, PhD, MD Terho Lehikoinen, PhD, MD Antti Hervonen, PhD, MD Marja Jylhä

Objectives: Leptin is an adipokine produced mainly from the adipose tissue. High circulating levels of leptin are associated with obesity and related disorders whereas low levels of leptin are associated with malnutrition. Accordingly both high and low levels of leptin seem to be associated with increased mortality risk. However, data regarding the oldest old are scarce. The objective of this study was to find out if leptin levels predict mortality in nonagenarians.

Methods: This study is part of a prospective population-based study, Vitality 90+, carried out in Tampere, Finland. Leptin levels in blood were measured from 60 men and 180 women, aged 90 ± 1 year. All-cause mortality was followed up for four years. Data regarding height and weight (body mass index), functional status (Barthel Index), smoking status and history of diseases were also obtained and used as covariates in the Cox proportional hazards models.

Results: In the adjusted analyses, mortality risk in men was significantly lower (p = 0.047) in the middle tertile of leptin (hazard ratio [HR] 0.44, 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.19–0.93) and borderline significantly lower (p = 0.056) in the lowest tertile (HR 0.87, 95% CI 0.71–1.03) compared to the highest tertile. In women no significant associations for leptin were found but the direction for association was opposite to that of men: in women the HR for the middle tertile of leptin was 1.40 (95% CI 1.29–2.46) and for the lowest tertile 1.47 (95% CI 0.81–2.65)

Conclusions: In nonagenarian men, low and moderate level of leptin seems to protect from mortality. In nonagenarian women, no significant associations between level of leptin and mortality risk were found. The findings of this study should be confirmed with a larger sample, and in future studies it is important to perform analyses separately for men and women.

O6.6 Physical capacity in later life

Chair: Anette Ekmann

12-06-2012, 14:00-15:00, Room 12

Midlife physical activity is associated with lower extremity function in late life Age Gene/Environment Susceptibility (AGES) - Reykjavik Study

Author: Dr. Milan Gudjonsson

Landspitali University Hospital, Gerontological Research Institute

Co-authors: MD Jon Snaefel, MD Sigbjørn Bjornsson, MD Björn Einarsson, PhD Jane S. Sácuýni, MPh Mélisa García, PhD Thor Aspelund, MS Kristine Siggsdottir, MD Vilmundur Guðnason, PhD Renée J. Launer, MD Tanara B. Harris, MD Palmi J. Jonsson

Objectives: To examine the long-term association between mid-life physical activity (PA) and lower extremity function (LEF) in late life.

Methods and theories: Having both low levels of PA and cognitive function is associated with reduced mobility in old age. Both physical and cognitive function is associated with LEF, but its relative contribution is unclear if the effects of midlife PA on LEF are independent of cognition. A large community-based population of 4753 men and women (mean age 76± yrs) from the Age Gene/Environment Susceptibility - Reykjavik Study was followed since 1967 as a part of the Reykjavik Study. On the basis of weeks of regular PA reported at the mid-life examination, participants were classified as active and not-active. Measures of LEF in late-life included gait speed from 6m walk (meter per second, m/s), Timed Up and Go (TUG, second), and Knee Extension (KE) strength (kg). Cognitive function was extensively evaluated. Linear regression analysis was used to examine the association.

Results: Participants who were active in mid-life had significantly better LEF (faster gait speed, beta=0.05, p =0.001; faster TUG time, beta=0.03, p =0.001;4172 stronger KE strength beta=1.3, p =0.001), in late-life compared with those who were inactive in mid-life after adjusting for socio-demographic and cardiovascular risk factors. After adjustment for cognitive function in late life (speed of processing, memory, and executive function), participants who were active in mid-life still had significantly faster gait speed (beta=0.04, p =0.001), faster TUG time (beta=0.34, p =0.001) and greater KE strength (beta=0.87, p =0.001) in old age compared with those who were inactive in mid-life.

Conclusions: Regular PA reported in mid-life is associated with better performance of LEF in later life and is independent of late life cognition.
Association of anemia and physical function in Georgia Centenarians

Author: Dr. Dorothy Hausman
University of Georgia
Co-authors: Alyson Haslam, Dr. Adam Dawey, Dr. M. Elaine Cress, Dr. Mary Ann Johnson, Dr. Leonard Poon, the Georgia Centenarian Study

Background: Anemia is a common among older individuals and has been associated with lower levels of physical function. Most studies of anemia and physical function have focused on a “younger” older-adult population and it is unknown whether this association holds true in the very old.

Objective: To determine associations between anemia and selected measures of physical function in a population-based sampling of centenarians with a high (≥50%) prevalence of anemia.

Setting: North Georgia, USA. Study design: This study was a secondary analysis of data from the Georgia Centenarian Study, and included participants with complete data for hemoglobin and creatinine concentrations and physical function measures (n=129).

Anemia was defined according to the WHO definition (hemoglobin <12 g/dl as compared to those with hemoglobin <13 g/dl, in fully adjusted models, than in those without anemia. Analysis by sex: In women, the risk of unmet physical activity need was also self-reported. Analyses were performed with logistic regression analyses.

Results: In older community-dwelling people, the risk of unmet physical activity need in those with mobility limitations and either low SES or not having social support increased the risk over four-fold (odds ratio [OR] 3.86, 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.86-8.03), compared to those with no mobility difficulties; having mobility limitations and either low SES or not having social support increased the risk over four-fold (OR 4.11, 95% CI 2.09-8.09) and having mobility limitations, low SES and no social support further increased the risk over seven-fold (OR 7.10, 95% CI 2.71-18.57).

Conclusions: The results of this cross-sectional study indicate that accumulation of risk factors increases disparity in physical activity in older people. Older people, who report unmet physical activity need, represent a potential target group for physical activity interventions as long as the interventions are tailored to meet their resources for participation.

Accumulation of disparity in physical activity in old age

Author: MSc Johanna Eronen
University of Jyväskylä
Co-authors: PhD Mikaela von Bonsdorff, PhD Merja Rantakokko, Professor Taina Rantanen

Background and objectives: The level of physical activity often declines in old age, although many older people would like to be more active than what they are capable of. This leads to unmet physical activity need, the feeling that one’s level of physical activity is inadequate, which is a manifestation of disparity in physical activity in old age. The accumulation of risk factors, including mobility limitations, low socioeconomic status (SES) and lack of social support may increase disparity in physical activity. The aim of this study was to investigate how the accumulation of risk factors is associated with unmet physical activity need in older community-living people.

Methods: The study was based on cross-sectional analyses of an observational study with 632 participants. Socioeconomic status, mobility limitations and availability of social support were self-reported by standardized questionnaires. The outcome of the study, unmet physical activity need, was also self-reported. Analyses were performed with logistic regression analyses.

Results: In older community-dwelling people, the risk of unmet physical activity need in those with mobility limitations and either low SES or not having social support increased the risk over four-fold (OR 3.86, 95% CI 1.86-8.03), compared to those with no mobility difficulties; having mobility limitations and either low SES or not having social support increased the risk over four-fold (OR 4.11, 95% CI 2.09-8.09) and having mobility limitations, low SES and no social support further increased the risk over seven-fold (OR 7.10, 95% CI 2.71-18.57).

Conclusions: The results of this cross-sectional study indicate that accumulation of risk factors increases disparity in physical activity in older people. Older people, who report unmet physical activity need, represent a potential target group for physical activity interventions as long as the interventions are tailored to meet their resources for participation.
The impact of new intimate relationships in later life on social and filial relationships

Author: Dr. Torbjörn Bildtård
Stockholm University
Co-author: Dr. Peter Öberg

Lots of prior social gerontological research has focused on filial relations in informal care as well as the impact of widowhood on social relationships in later life. In this paper we instead ask how a new intimate relationship in later life affects relationships with children, relatives and friends. In particular we focus on the effects that a new intimate partner in later life has on filial, social and care obligations. To answer these questions, qualitative interviews were conducted with a stratified sample of 28 Swedes, 63-91 years, who had established a new intimate relationship after the age of 60 (or who are dating). We found that the respondents describe changes over their life-time in how we conceptualize the ‘relationship chain’ – a hierarchy in social and care responsibilities – where the new partner in established relations steps in at the very front of the chain. This is positively perceived by the informants, who recurrently describe their partners as a resource for their own autonomy as well as that of their children, relatives and friends.

Does social capital enhance political participation of older adults? Evidence from Finland and Sweden

Author: PhD, university lecturer Mikael Nygård
Åbo Akademi University
Co-authors: PhD, researcher Fredrica Nygren

High levels of civic engagement have been seen as prerequisites for an active or successful ageing. Allegedly, politically active seniors stand a better chance of safeguarding their interests in society as well as enjoying well-being. Whether or not older adults engage politically is not merely a question of individual characteristics, such as the level of education, but also on the level of social capital, both individually and contextually. According to Putnam (1995: p. 67) social capital, such as networks and social trust, can be expected to “facilitate coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit”. We can therefore expect communities with higher levels of social capital not only to provide a higher incentive for collective action in general but also to encourage citizens to engage in political action. This relationship, however, is far from straightforward. Social capital may provide the glue that holds communities together, but does it also provide driving forces for engaging in politics? Political engagement of older adults may also represent a variety of sentiments and be determined by different factors. Therefore a closer assessment of the relationship between social capital and political participation is warranted. In this paper we test the association between individual- and contextual-level social capital and political participation of older adults (65+ years) by using unique survey data from Western Finland and Northern Sweden (the GERDA 2010 survey, N =10 427). We argue that although active engagement in voluntary associations as well as high levels of social trust are positively associated with both voting and nonvoting activities of older adults, the explanatory logic differs between the two. When it comes to voting, social capital provides both glue and driving forces for action, whereas only the latter is true in the case of nonvoting activities.

Time as a structuring condition behind new intimate relationships in later life

Author: Dr. Torbjörn Bildtård
Stockholm University
Co-author: Dr. Peter Öberg

Mobility and out of intimate relationships has become more common in late modern societies also in later life. However, it has been a neglected issue in social gerontology and sociological studies on ageing. In this paper the research questions are: What characteristics the formation of new intimate relationships in later life? Are there any specific, more or less universal, conditions that separate them from relationships in earlier life phases? Qualitative interviews was used with a stratagical sample, consisting of 28 Swedes, 63-91 years, who have established a new intimate heterosexual relationship after the age of 60 or who are dating. The results showed Time constitut a central structuring condition for new intimate relationships in later life. In the results three aspects of time – Available free time, Lived time and Remaining time – which all have a constituting and an important formative power on new late in life relationships are discussed in relation to theories of late modernity and the Third Age and in relation to changing demographical conditions.

Ageing-in-place - older people's housing problems and social contacts

Author: Siri Andersson
National Institute for Health and Welfare THL

The aim of the presentation is to explore problems in housing, environment and social relationships of people aged over 80 based on their perceptions. How are these issues connected with each other? Living at home is the desire of older people, while the ageing policy of Finland is also to promote this kind of ageing-in-place. Given that the goals of older people’s and the society are similar, it is important to give more attention to the home environment. Social relationships, near relatives, friends and neighbours are of great value to older people. The study discusses how the conditions for ageing-in-place are realised. The theoretical orientation works from the perceived well being of older people. The study material is drawn from two different Finnish enquiries: 1) a survey of Finnish wellbeing and services, 2) a needs assessment on services for older people. They contained interesting and relevant questions about housing and the social contacts of older people. Quantitative methods were used in the analysis. The study illustrated that getting to and from home is difficult for many older people. They encounter problems in moving outside and in doing things like shopping. Typical shortcomings in the housing environments were that services were too far away and there was a lack of public transportation. Most respondents were happy with their social life and relationships while some hoped for more support from friends. Connections with relatives and friends were seen as important, while some also expressed feelings of loneliness. These aspects clarified the ageing-in-place concept. The results indicated that problems in housing environment and loneliness can accumulate among some older people. Their opportunities to age-in-place can thus be poor. Ageing-in-place necessitates that physical and social housing environment must meet older people’s needs and hopes.
satisfactory marital-like relationships moderate ill-being in case of unemployment, retirement and absence of other socially productive activities in older individuals. By analyzing wave 4 of SHARE’s 2011 preliminary data on 50-plus Europeans we will establish the deflection capacity of satisfactory marital-like relationships in vulnerable strata. For that purpose, we will make use of state-of-the-art multivariate statistical analyses. As recently collected raw data is going through the final refining process, results will be available mid-March.

How do different dimensions of social relations fulfil social needs in older people?

Author: Katja Pynnönen
Gerontology Research Center and Department of Health Sciences, University of Jyväskylä
Co-authors: Timo Tommikangas, Taina Rantanen, Tiina-Mari Lyyra

Objectives: Earlier studies have shown that various dimensions of social relations may be beneficial in different ways in old age. The aim of the study is to investigate how different dimensions of social relations fulfil social needs as essential for well-being in older people.

Methods: 394 persons aged 80 were interviewed face-to-face. Exploratory factor analysis was used in forming sum variables of social relations. Perceived social support was measured by Social Provision Scale based on theory of Weiss. Associations between social relationships and dimensions of social provision were analyzed by regression analyzes.

Results: Existence of spouse, frequent contacts with children and friends/acquaintances were related to intimacy including feelings of emotional closeness, assurance that others can be counted on in times of stress, and guidance. Contacts with friends/acquaintances and participation in social activities provided a sense of belonging to a group of friends (social integration). Existence of spouse was most important in providing an experience of opportunity for nurturance and reassurance of worth. These needs were related also to contacts with friends/acquaintances and giving help to children/grandchildren.

Conclusion: Close relationships e.g. with spouse and children may be important in providing both emotional closeness and anticipated social support. On the other hand, giving help may be significant in fulfilling needs of reassurance of worth and opportunity for nurturance. Interaction with friends/acquaintances may be relevant in old age since they are related to various social needs. Thus, promoting social activity which helps to fulfil social needs can maintain and enhance health and well-being in old age.

Life as theatre: older transgender persons’ experiences of ageing and gender identity

Author: Anna Siverskog
Nationella Institutet för forskning om äldre och åldrande

Older LGBTQ (Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer) identifying persons have during their lifetime witnessed and experienced many juridical and social changes in attitudes towards sexual and gender identities. There is however a lack of research on this subject in a Nordic context, especially in the case of older trans identities.

This presentation explores age and ageing in relation to transgender identities. It is based on life story interviews with persons identifying as transgender aged 65 to 77 years old, made within a dissertation project about older LGBTQ identifying persons. The theoretical frame used consists of social gerontological perspectives and queer theory. Three themes are focused; the relation to gender throughout the life course; the ageing body; and the lack of knowledge on trans issues. The results illustrate how trans identities and practices have been seen as inaccessible during big parts of life, but that a different context in combination with being in third age can offer new possibilities to be open. There are also experiences of attempts to undergo sex reassignment surgery, but facing the fact that health and the ageing body are making this wish impossible. Some persons express worries for ageing and future need of care where they fear they might be discriminated. There are also experiences of a big lack of knowledge about trans issues. One conclusion is that while it is possible to talk about a “homonormativity”, where the homosexual subject under certain circumstances is seen as more respectable in general discourses, transgender identities have not reached this point if they are not made invisible; something that can be hard to achieve with an ageing body that has not underwent sex reassignment surgery.
P1-1
Timed Test of Money Counting (TTMC)

Author: Dr. Gona Abdulla
BHR Hospitals NHS Trust
Co-Author: Dr Loay Al-Osahr

Introduction: The competent handling of money is an essential basis for living independently. TTMC is quickly performed and requires no special equipment or training. The test measures in seconds the time a person needs to open a purse, to take out all the money and to count it. The amount of money is defined: one £5 note, one £1 coin, one 50p, one 20p and three 10p. If the reported amount is incorrect, the examiner tells the patient that the answer is not correct and patient is allowed to try again. The time measurement continues, the test is interrupted after three errors or after 5 min. In both case a penalty time of 300s is noted.

Methodology: The TTMC conducted on 23 inpatients (12 female and 11 male). Age ranges from 63 to 90. Further assessment has done including, mini-mental state examination MMSE and Grip Strength measurement.

Result: The 23 patients were divided in to three groups based on the duration of the test. The first group include those patients who conducted the test in less than 45 seconds; the second group include those who completed the TTMC in more than 45 seconds but not more than 75 seconds and finally those who finished the test in more than 75 seconds. Seven patients completed the test in less than 45s and they got MMSE above 25. In the second group of patients 2 have MMSE of more than 25, 1 patient has mental score between 20 to 25 and another one with MMSE below 20. The third group include 12 patients, 5 patients have MMSE more than 25, 3 have got mental score of 20-25 while 4 of them have MMSE below 20. Within those five patients who have MMSE above 25 and completed the test in more than 70s, 4 of them have weak grip strength due to previous stroke and 1 penalty given to one patient because of one mistake which means extra 300s given to that patient.

Conclusion: TTMC is reliable and showed concurrent validity with other measures of physical and cognitive function.

P1-2
Assessing Long-term Care Service Needs of Indigenous Older Adults: A Framework for Practice with Native Elders

Author: Dr. Colette Browne
University of Hawaii
Co-Authors: Dr. Noreen Mokkuu, Dr. Kathryn Braun, Dr. Lana Kaspa

The social and health profile of indigenous older adults in the US are alarmingly alike—shorter life expectancies, greater rates of disability, and higher rates of poverty. Native American, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian elders also share similar histories of forced colonization, leading many to hypothesize of the link between historical trauma and poor health. This poster session will describe approaches to native elder long-term care assessment needs in Hawaii and the continent that are informed by a life course perspective. Research identifies the importance of accurately assessing needs in culturally competent methods. With a focus on kupuna (native elders) in Hawaii, we will provide an overview of their social and health profile, describe a multi-method approach to elder assessment and community engagement, and discuss finding implications for this and other indigenous communities.

P1-3
The effects of marital status on episodic and semantic memory in healthy middle-aged and old individuals

Author: S-M-Hossein Mousavi-Nasab
Örebro University
Co-Authors: Dr. Reza Karm-Nouri, Prof. Lars-Göran Nilsson

Previous studies have shown inconsistent findings about the relation between marital status and cognition (especially with a general cognitive test; i.e., MMSE). In the present study, we examined the effects of marital status and age on specific memory tests: episodic and semantic. A total of 1882 adult men and women participated in a longitudinal project (Betula) on memory, health, and aging. The participants were grouped into two age cohorts: 35-60 and 65-95 and studied across a period of 5 years. Episodic memory tasks comprised recognition and recall, and semantic memory tasks comprised knowledge and fluency. After controlling for education, some diseases and leisure activity as covariates, married people showed significantly better memory performance than single individuals in episodic memory, but not in semantic memory. Also the amount of decline was significantly larger for singles and widowed than other groups in episodic memory during 5 years period time. These results were similarly observed in both age groups. Our specific episodic memory task showed that the effect of marriage can be observed only in comparison with singles and not with divorced and widowed individuals. This effect can be explained by the role played by cognitive stimulation in memory and cognition. The cognitive stimulation of a partner may protect the brain from deterioration. Marriage can be seen as a positive factor in cognitive aging.

P1-4
Inventory of Life Satisfaction (ILS)

An ecological approach to life satisfaction

Author: Professor Antonio Fonseca
UNIFAI
Co-Authors: Dr. Laetitia Teixeira, Prof. Constança Paul

The construct of life satisfaction assumes increased relevance with the awareness that “live longer” is not the only desirable result of the increase of longevity. The main goal of this paper is to provide descriptive information about prevalence of three ecological factors with respect to life satisfaction – Health and Safety, Services and Resources, Residence and Socialibility. The construction and validation for the Portuguese mid-life and older population (N=5131) of a life satisfaction instrument was carried through. The proposed three-factor solution provides standard and adequate psychometric requirements for reliable and valid measurement. Therefore Services and Resources, Health and Safety, and Residence and Socialibility may be used as determinants of life satisfaction of mid-life and older people not only considering the heterogeneity of the ageing process itself but also because different groups of older people even within a similar cohort might differ in their experience of life satisfaction. For instance, women present higher means regarding Services and Recourses and lower means regarding Health and Safety when compared to men (p<0.05). Findings indicate that there is a significant difference between the dimension Health and Safety and age, where we verify a lower mean of the sub dimension for the older. For the marital status, we found significant differences for the total scale and Residence and Socialibility (p<0.05) and the widow present higher scores. Finally, findings indicate that there is a significant difference between education and all dimensions and total scale (p<0.05), where lower scores is associated a low education. It can be concluded that the proposed three-factor solution provides an adequate description of psychometric properties of the Inventory of Life Satisfaction, supported by high alpha values and differentiated results in the majority of the variables considered.
P1-6
Do older adults really “age-out” of self harm behavior? An DBT adaptation for older adults.

Author: Dr. Valerie Alexander
National University
Co-Authors: Dr. Amanda Gutner, Dr. Kriste Earnheart

Few studies have explored self-injury in the older adult population. It has long been assumed that amongst these behaviors, such as self-mutilation, that the course seems to decline over time. Self-harm behaviors are thought to “burn-out” or significantly attenuate. This transience is thought to happen somewhere between adulthood and old age. The purpose of this study is to explore geriatric variants of self-harming behaviors that may include self-prescribed polypharmacy, refusal of needed medical attention, neglect of chronic conditions, or sabotage of medical care. Changes instead of extinction of these behaviors may be largely related to an inability to formulate plans for the future and pursue goal directed behaviors. Dialectical Behavioral Therapy is a well known empirically supported treatment for the decrease of self-harming behaviors. However, little to no research has been done on the efficacy of DBT with older adults and its impact on overall quality of life. The results of this study hope to provide evidence of the efficacy and need for a DBT adaptation for the older adult.

P1-7
Supporting the Need for an Individualized Approach for Grief Work with the Geriatric Population

Author: Dr. Valerie Alexander
National University

While grief affects all persons, the increasingly older adult population often has accumulative and multiple losses. Such a compounding sequence of losses can lead to an overload in bereavement, particularly if past losses have not been processed. Cultural and societal expectations can often pathologize a normal response to loss. Current literature and studies reveal a movement away from the outdated model of stages of grief to a more individualistic approach. As adulthood grief can contribute to depression, anxiety, and physical and mental decline, it makes sense that we treat out elderly clients with an integrative approach. An integrative approach includes emotional, cognitive, physiological, interpersonal, and spiritual. This will be viewed with an emphasis on treatment, intervention, and support.

Conclusion: Due to the lack of educated healthcare providers in the integrated treatment of grief in the elderly there is a need for this awareness and knowledge for an individualized approach.

P1-8
Active Lifestyle All Your Life
A Multiprofessional Occupation based Lifestyle intervention Preventing Accidental Falls

Author: Erica Johansson
Karolinska Institutet
Co-Authors: Med Dr Reg OT Ann-Helen Patomäki, Med Dr Reg OT Raymond Dahlberg, Professor Med Dr Reg OT Lena Borell, Ass. Professor Med Dr Reg OT Hans Jonsson

Introduction: Available research shows that accidental falls among the elderly are a major community health problem all over the world. Preventive interventions that are able to address several factors and involve several different professional groups have a proven effect in reducing the number of falls among the elderly as well as improving the physical capacity, the individuals participation and their self-rated health. But according to clinical practice today falls preventing interventions are not carried out in this way. This is a new unique occupation based multiprofessional lifestyle intervention targeting older individuals at risk for accidental falls. The project is a RCT ongoing in 9 primary care areas in Stockholm based on the Well elderly study Lifestyle Redesign in the USA. The question examined by the study is whether the intervention program can: Significantly reduce accidents and incidents involving falling among the participants, influence variables such as satisfaction with life, confidence in one’s own ability and a feeling of involvement. If the intervention can be shown to be cost effective in terms of the use of resources. The intervention – Active lifestyle all your life – is being developed and for primary care for the cost effective prevention of fall injuries among elderly people using a method that results in continued active life. Aim: The current project is aimed at contributing new knowledge of how a multifactorial occupation based lifestyle intervention based on maintaining an active lifestyle can prevent accidental falls.

Methods: RCT, Random allocation of 150 individuals, highly at risk for accidental falls, >65 into 2 groups (Intervention and control). Repeated measures of participation, occupational performance, fear of falling and self-rated health combined with measures of consumption of care and frequencies of accidental falls are collected for a period of 24 months.

Results: Preliminary results will be presented.

P1-9
How do the patients and their close relatives experience The Coordinated Investigation Model of Dementia in the North Denmark Region?

Author: General Practitioner Hanne Huggaard Lægehuse i Vodskov
Co-Authors: PhD-student, nurse Aase Marie Ottesen

The aim of the project was to investigate how the patients and their close relatives experienced the investigation and the subsequent social medicine intervention, and to give recommendations based on the results. The project is based on qualitative interviews with 11 families.

Background: The Coordinated Investigation Model of Dementia implies that the primary investigation is carried out in the primary sector by a general practitioner in cooperation with a local dementia nurse in accordance to a specified procedure. Further investigations may thereafter be carried out by specialists in the secondary sector. Especially after The Coordinated Investigation Model was evaluated in 2005 and found useful from a professional point of view, we found it relevant to investigate the experiences by the patients and their close relatives.

Results: The project shows that the patients and their close relatives don’t relate to the model – but rather to the results of the investigation, responsiveness and comfort. The investigation in the secondary sector seems very important to the patients and their relatives, who generally expressed that important decisions and information were handled by the secondary sector. A follow-up interview in the primary sector after investigation, which is mandatory according to the model, was practiced to a very limited extent. The role of the local dementia nurse as a coordinator was widely recommended by the patients and their close relatives, since many have experienced an accessible support and a relevant help.

Recommendations: The primary sector’s role in investigation and follow-up should be strengthened with the aim of executing the model with lowest effective cost. A formal agreement regarding follow-up should be implemented. The relatives should be more involved during both investigation period and in the socio-medical follow-up.

P1-10
The Effect of Learning Therapy on Improving The Cognition Function and Psychological , Behavior Symptoms among the Elderly with Dementia in Institution

Author: Professor Shu-Yuan Chao
Hungkung University
Co-Authors: Hsiao-Mei Chien, Li-Jane Tai

The study used a quasi-experimental design research method to investigate the effect of learning therapy on the improvement of cognitive and psychological, behavior symptoms among the elderly with dementia in institution. There were two institutions, in total 44 participants were recruited in this study, including 23 and 21 participants were assigned to experimental group and control group, respectively. The elderly in experimental group were invited to read aloud and conduct digital computation, 15 minutes per time, five days a week, and continuously for 3 months. The MMSE and NPI&LES28;Neuropsychiatric Inventory弢w were used for measuring the improvement of the elderly’s cognition function, and psychological, behavior symptoms, before and after intervention. We applied multiple linear regression with the generalized estimating equation (GEE) statistical method to evaluate the effect of learning therapy on the cognition function and symptoms improvement after intervention. The results indicated significant improvement on experimental group elders, both cognition function and neuropsychiatric symptoms, achieving statistic level. The program could be the reference for the elderly care in institution.

Key words: Dementia, Learning therapy, Cognitive function, Elderly.

P1-11
Risk of falling in elderly patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Author: Dr. Kristina Jäcome
Escola Superior de Saúde da Universidade de Aveiro
Co-Authors: Prof. Alda Marques, Prof. Daniela Figueiredo, Dr. Raquel Gabriel

Falls are a major problem among elderly adults that negatively impact on their functional independence and social interaction. The presence of chronic disease and impaired balance are well known risk factors for falling. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is one of the highest prevalent chronic diseases in elderly adults, which severely affects patients’ mobility and balance. However, limited information is available on risk of falling in this population. Therefore, the aim of this study was to determine the risk of falling in elderly patients with COPD. A cross-sectional study was carried out with 11 elderly outpatients with COPD in the central region of Portugal. Socio-demographic data were collected via a questionnaire based on the Internation Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health-checklist. Spirometry was performed to assess participants' respiratory function. Balance and risk of falling were assessed with the Timed Up and Go Test (TUG). Descriptive statistics, the Mann-Whitney U test and Chi-square test were applied using PASW Statistics version 18.0. Participants were mostly male (n=21,67.3%), with a mean age of 76.71±4.45 years old. According to the Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease criteria, participants were at advanced COPD (FEV1%predicted 35.45±15%). Considering the TUG cutoff point of 14 seconds for predicting falls, 38.70% of the participants were at high risk of falling. Participants with more than 74 years old (58.06%) were significantly slower (15.40±0.18 vs 10.62±0.45, p=0.002) and presented a significantly higher risk of falling (55.6% vs 15.4%, p=0.023) compared with younger participants. Elderly patients with COPD are at high risk of falling, especially those over 74 years old. Hence, pulmonary rehabilitation, a recommended standard of care for patients with COPD, should include a specific component of balance training and strategies to prevent falling, in order respond to elderly patient’s needs.
P1-18

A cross-sectional study of fall epidemiology among community-dwelling elderly attending the Elderly Health Centres, Department of Health

Author: Dr. Chi Wai Ho
Department of Health, Gov’t of HKSAR
Co-Authors: Dr. Sammy P S Ng, Dr. Vim Chan

Background: Accidental falls pose a significant burden on elders’ health and the health care system. However, the problem is often neglected by elders. As most falls are the result of a complex interaction of risk factors, elders should be advised to have multifactorial fall risk assessment and intervention.

Objective: To collect updated epidemiological data on fall incidents of Elderly Health Centres (EHC) members so as to better plan our fall prevention education programme.

METHODS: 18 EHCs of Department of Health, Hong Kong. PARTICIPANTS All elderly aged 65 or above who first attended the EHC in a week in January 2011 for baseline health assessment.

RESULTS: In assessing geriatric patients’ functional status, health care professionals use a number of standardized tests. The validity and diagnostics of such tests have been subjected to comprehensive research, but qualitative research illuminating the perspective of the standardised test administrator is lacking at present. The administering of a standardized test may influence test results – results which may have an impact on the level of care provided to the older patient. The objective of this study was to explore the experiences of occupational therapists and physiotherapists administering standardized tests.

Drawing on seven months of fieldwork and observations of 26 test situations, interview were performed with 14 physiotherapists and occupational therapists administering standardized tests on two acute geriatric hospital wards in Norway. Interview data were analysed with Systematic Text Condensation and supported with theory on relational competence.

The analysis illustrated (i) how physiotherapists and occupational therapists decide which patients to test, (ii) what strategies they use for promoting a sense of security in the test situation, (iii) how patient stress is avoided, and (iv) how patients’ test performance is contextualized after the test. Our findings suggest that the test situation generates a tension between the health care professional’s role as a standardised test administrator and as a health care provider. In handling this tension the health care professionals use their relational competence to reach and maintain individualization.

Individualized adjustments are implemented by the test administrator throughout the test situation. This may cause bias in the deliverance of high-quality and user-friendly geriatric care and needs to be explored in future research.

P1-19

Being a Standardized Test Administrator in an Acute Geriatric Setting

Author: Kariann Krohne
Olso and Akershus University College
Co-Authors: Prof. Sandra Torres, Prof. Ashild Sletteba, Prof. Astrid Bergland

As in assessing geriatric patients’ functional status, health care professionals use a number of standardized tests. The validity and diagnostics of such tests have been subjected to comprehensive research, but qualitative research illuminating the perspective of the standardised test administrator is lacking at present. The administering of a standardized test may influence test results – results which may have an impact on the level of care provided to the older patient. The objective of this study was to explore the experiences of occupational therapists and physiotherapists administering standardized tests.

Drawing on seven months of fieldwork and observations of 26 test situations, interview were performed with 14 physiotherapists and occupational therapists administering standardized tests on two acute geriatric hospital wards in Norway. Interview data were analysed with Systematic Text Condensation and supported with theory on relational competence.

The analysis illustrated (i) how physiotherapists and occupational therapists decide which patients to test, (ii) what strategies they use for promoting a sense of security in the test situation, (iii) how patient stress is avoided, and (iv) how patients’ test performance is contextualized after the test. Our findings suggest that the test situation generates a tension between the health care professional’s role as a standardised test administrator and as a health care provider. In handling this tension the health care professionals use their relational competence to reach and maintain individualization.

Individualized adjustments are implemented by the test administrator throughout the test situation. This may cause bias in the deliverance of high-quality and user-friendly geriatric care and needs to be explored in future research.

P1-20

Aging and work among healthcare professionals

Results from a research study conducted in the rural area of Carinthia, Austria

Author: Andrea Stitzel
Carinthia University of Applied Sciences

This research study deals with the effects of demographic developments on healthcare professionals working in hospitals and old people’s homes in Austria. Considering that not only the age structure of patients but also of the workforce is changing drastically, it can be assumed that already critical working conditions will aggravate further. The aim of the study was to create a comprehensive database and to encourage an intra-institutional dialogue on the research topic. A mixed-methodology design was chosen to adapt a quantitative questionnaire on age management, originally developed in Finland, with the help of focus groups to the rural context of Carinthia, Austria. In 2009, a quantitative questionnaire was delivered to eight hospitals and 24 old people’s homes. The return rate was 42.7%. The analysis showed that the subscales ‘attitude of supervisors towards age/aging’ and ‘human resource practices’ were most negatively assessed. A critical view increased with longer work experience, lower work status and lower subjective appraisal of personal health. The six focus groups conducted in 2010 revealed that the existing narrow financial, personal and legal framework strongly hinder the implementation of age management practices in the affected institutions. In addition, age-specific measures were feared to lead to the social and financial exclusion of elderly staff as well as feelings of injustice among team members. Overall, the study has shown that aging and work among healthcare professionals is a highly pressing, and at the same time, sensible topic in Austria. Apart from the needed further adaptation of the applied assessment instrument, it is urgently advised to offer trainings in age management for supervisors, to encourage an open debate about aging and work among employees and to adapt the training of future healthcare professionals to the needs of an age-diverse working population. Clearly, policy support will be needed to introduce sustainable change.

P1-21

Active Ageing: Exploring social participation in Belgium

Participation rates, individual profiles of participants and thresholds to participate

Author: Professor Liesbeth De Donder
Vrije Universiteit Brussel
Co-Authors: Minna-Liisa Luoma, José Ferrera Alves, Gert Lang, Ilona Tamutene, Mira Kousvyla, Ana J Santos, Edith Enzenhofer, Bridget Penhale, Sinika Perttu, Tina Savelo, Dominique Vertè

The World Health Organization and the International Network of the Prevention of Elder Abuse have recognised the abuse of older people as a significant global problem. The rapid ageing of society means that there will be a growing population of elders living at home and the most vulnerable of them are dependent on care or assistance. Research about where, when and how often elder abuse occurs is generally inadequate and inconsistent, or even non-existent. This presentation aims to explore the prevalence rate of abuse among older women living in the community. The main research questions are:

- What is the prevalence rate of domestic violence and abuse against older women in Austria, Belgium, Finland, Lithuania and Portugal?
- Can we detect patterns of violence and abuse against older women in those countries?

This contribution provides results from the prevalence study of
Abuse and Violence against Older Women in Europe (AvDOW-study). The study included women aged between 60 and 87 years who were living in private households. 2880 women were surveyed across five countries during 2010. Overall, 28.1% of older women surveyed reported at least some kind of violence or abuse. Generally, emotional abuse was the most common form of violence experienced (23.6%) followed by financial abuse (8.4%), violation of rights (6.4%) and neglect (5.4%). Sexual abuse (0.1%) and physical violence (0.2%) were the least reported forms. When studying co-incidences of types and intensity of violence several patterns of violence were detected. Furthermore, the results demonstrate that more than half of the abused women did not talk about the abuse, due to a number of reasons. In the final part of the presentation, the practical implications of these findings for early detection of elder abuse will be highlighted.

P1-23
Physical performance as long-term predictor of onset of ADL disability; A nine-year longitudinal study among community-dwelling older women

Physical performance and ADL disability

Author: PhD student Gro Idland
Oslo and Akershus University college
Co-Authors: MD, PhD Renate Pettersen, Professor Kirsten Askud, Professor Astrid Bergland

Disability in Activities of Daily Living (ADL) of aging women is an important public health concern. It is thus of interest to identify modifiable factors underlying onset of ADL disability. We assessed whether three physical performance-based measurements could predict ADL disability nine years later. The participants were 113 non-disabled community-dwelling women with a mean age of 79.5 years at baseline. The baseline examinations of physical performance were: functional reach, climbing steps and comfortable walking speed. ADL disability was defined as need of personal assistance in at least one of five basic ADL items. The participants were followed for 9 years. Logistic regression models were fitted for each of the physical performance measurements together with the covariates in relation to ADL disability. At follow-up 28.7% were disabled in ADL. All three performance measurements were significantly associated with the onset of ADL disability at nine years of follow-up, however, only walking speed remained significantly related to onset of ADL disability, when all three performance measurements were included in the same model. In conclusion all the three performance measurements were related to onset of ADL disability, with walking speed having the strongest predictive value. Systematic screening based on walking speed measurements of non-disabled older women might help health professionals to identify those at risk of ADL disability and introduce preventive measures in time.

P1-24
Consumption of marine-origin n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids is associated with functional mobility in the community-dwelling oldest old in Japan.

Author: Dr. Michiyoshi Takeyama
Keio University School of Medicine
Co-Authors: Dr. Yasumichi Arii, Dr. Satoshi Sakaki, Dr. Michio Hashimoto, Ms. Yukiyo Aoe, Dr. Kenjiro Shimizu, Dr. Ken Yamamura, Dr. Yoshinori Ishida, Dr. Nebuhoji Hieze

Background: As population of the aged has been expanding rapidly, one of the major concerns is how to maintain the health and functions in late life. Objective: The objective of this study was to examine the association of habitual dietary intake of the marine-origin n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids (n-3 PUFA), eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) and docosahexaenoic acid (DHA), on the functional mobility in the community-dwelling oldest old who are at a high risk for physical disability.

Design and Methods: This study is a part of the Tokyo Oldest Old Survey on Total Health, which is a community-based ongoing longitudinal study among the oldest old, 85 years or older, living in Japan. Four hundred ninety three out of 542 participants at the baseline examination were enrolled in this study. Habitual dietary intake of n-3 PUFA was estimated using the brief-type self-administered diet history questionnaire (BDHQ), and functional mobility was assessed by the Timed Up and Go test. We evaluated the cross-sectional association between the habitual intake of n-3 PUFA and functional mobility by multinomial logistic regression analyses. Prior to the analyses, validation of BDHQ in this study was confirmed based on the EPA and DHA concentrations in the erythrocyte membrane phospholipids as the gold standard for nutritional assessment.

Results: A moderate correlation was observed between the estimated dietary intake of EPA/DHA and the concentration of EPA/DHA in the erythrocyte membrane phospholipids (Spearmen’s r=0.41, p<0.05). Multinomial logistic regression analyses revealed that a lower habitual intake of EPA/DHA was significantly associated with poor functional mobility, especially in the men (OR 95% CI) per 1 SD increase of EPA/DHA intake: 0.55 (0.34-0.91) and 0.79 (0.54-1.25), men and women, respectively.

Conclusions: Habitual intake of marine-origin n-3 PUFA is associated positively with functional mobility in the community-dwelling oldest old, especially men.

P1-25
Older adults that receive home-based services, on the verge of passivity; The perspective of service providers

Author: Dr. Kjersst Vik
Sør-Trøndelag University College
Co-Authors: Professor Arne Henning Eide

The increasing number of older adults will put pressure on health care services in the community. Policy related to care of older adults, have focused both on active ageing and the need for more help and care. In order to reach the aim of active ageing it is necessary to explore how service providers perceive the conditions for participation among older adults.

The objective of the study was to explore service providers’ perception and understanding of the conditions for participation among older adults who receive home-based care.

Methods: The study design was grounded theory study, with six focus group representing different parts of home-based care in two different municipalities. The data was analysed by a constant comparative method following the guidelines from Grounded Theory.

Results: The core category “being on the verge” captured how the older adults constantly were on the verge to stop participation and be pushed into passivity. Four conditions influenced; first, many applied for services too late, secondly, the older adults and their family’s expectations about participation. Thirdly, external factors such as adequate housing and assistive devices. Finally, the service delivery per se could constitute a barrier for participation, since the services often focused on passive help and “standard packages”.

Conclusion. The findings show how factors at the system level, the execution of services, and characteristics among older adults and their family may contribute to the individual service recipient being on the verge of being passive.

P1-26
Application of heart rate variability technology to design an emotional management system for the elderly

Author: Professor Hsin-Chang Lo
Ming Chuan University
Co-Authors: Prof. Ching-Chang Chuang, Prof. Shih-Tsang Tang

Due to advancements in medical care technology, human beings are able to improve their health conditions and extend their lifespan. Some elderly people were found to have difficulties in controlling their emotion, which may later develop into psychological diseases such as panic disorder. Therefore, emotional management is a novel and important issue for the elderly.

In the present study, we incorporated biomedical engineering and industrial design specialists to execute advanced design. First, we applied heart rate variability (HRV) technology to reflect the activities of the autonomic nervous system, which can also be used to develop the panic disorder identification system. The signal detection position was designed to hold both hands, with the circuit being re-designed and the signal gain being re-defined. In addition, we integrated a visual display and an auditory broadcasting into this system.

Then, we investigate the life style of elderly people to design the new system. The elderly people require some accommodation and compensations in later life to deal with physical degradation, reduced ability, and increased needs. We focused especially on some aspects such as health care, living spaces (such as living room, bed room, bathroom), and social activities. Through the regular design process, including idea development, computer-aided design, mechanical design, mock-up, the prototype of emotional management system was thus fabricated.

This newly developed emotional management system can detect the emotion signal when user emotion is unstable, then the system will issue the warning message to remind user, which would further effectively improve the personal health and life quality. In the future, a clinical evaluation with larger testing subjects should be conducted to collect more relative data concerning the effect of this system on the elderly population.

P1-27
Nurses’ Perceptions of Patient-Centred Care in Gerontological Nursing in Finland and in Estonia

Author: PhD Sini Elioranta
The Age Institute, HelsinkiFinland
Co-Authors: PhD, Adjunct professor Seija Arne, MSc, Statistician
Narru Isobe, MSc Ilme Arne, PhD Uy Kalman-Gahmanen, MSc Signe Kumm, PhD, Adjunct professor Pirkko Routasalo

Aim: To explore and compare Finnish and Estonian nurses’ perceptions of the implementation of patient-centred care (PCC) in the case of older patients and to identify possible similarities and differences in these perceptions.

Background: Gerontological nursing has seen a shift from a provider-driven toward a more patient-centred approach to care. While this approach respects older people preferences, the evidence suggests that challenges exist in implementing the approach in nursing practice.

Methods: The sample consisted of 220 nurses in Finland and 403 nurses in Estonia. We approach PCC from the standpoint of the nursing process, and the questionnaire consisted of questions about shared decision making, assessment of patients’ need for care and functional ability, goal-setting of patients’ care, and evaluation of outcomes of patients’ care. The data were analysed using statistical methods.

Findings: The nurses in Estonia, more often than the nurses in
Group-work based gerontological rehabilitation in Finland – meaningful group roles of elderly clients

Author: Aila Pikkarainen

JAMK University of Applied Sciences

Introduction: This study focuses on an R&D project, funded and coordinated by the Social Insurance Institution of Finland (KKI 2009-13) and involves 60 rehabilitation courses (each including 8 clients, aged 70+), 6 rehabilitation centres and 21 municipalities. The aim of the multidisciplinary gerontological rehabilitation is to maintain and enhance the functioning, independence and meaningful living of older inhabitants in home settings and to enhance their participation in society. The focus of the project is to promote a client-centred approach to rehabilitation in which older clients are supported by a peer client group.

Objectives: (Study Part I) The section describes the main group roles the clients adopted in various situations during their rehabilitation process in rehabilitation centres and in municipalities.

Methods: (Study Part II) The section describes the methods used in research. The researcher observed selected parts of three courses in each centre during three years (18 courses). Data: 101 observed rehabilitation days (6×1 hour) documented in 720 note pages.

Results: Different group processes and roles were observed and formulated. Depending on the client’s life situation, health condition, previous life course and view of self, the clients adopted one of the three different group roles: (1) an outsider: not engaging in group activities or interaction, requiring individual attention from group leaders; (2) a peer member: aligning with one group member in a similar situation, sharing similar issues or experiences, working in pairs or creating a smaller group inside of or parallel to the main group, even orienting out of the main group and (3) an original group member: looking and longing for the group process as a whole.

Conclusion: In group-oriented gerontological rehabilitation, professionals are required to give special knowledge base to support older clients in different situations in adopting a meaningful group role, to enhance their participation in social activities and to prevent isolation.

Geriatric challenges in a middle-aged person

A case report of novel genetic variants causing premature ageing

Author: Dr. Karen Roksun Hov

Oslo University Hospital

Co-Authors: Dr. Brynjulf Finset, Dr. Junike Ochma, Dr. Sine Spetalen, Dr. Brynhild Stensrud

Background: A 49-year-old man with a history of massive coronary disease, valvular disease and diabetes mellitus was admitted with a myocardial infarction and haemorrhage of the pons. He looked much older than his age, and in combination with disorders commonly found in the older population, this suggested an underlying condition causing premature ageing.

Methods and theories: Werner syndrome, a syndrome of progeria (rare aging) in the adult, is a disorder caused by mutations in the WRN gene. In contrast, Hutchinson-Gilford progeria syndrome (HGPS), is a progeria syndrome in children caused by mutation in the LMNA gene, and is one entity in a large and varied group of diseases called lamineopathies. Recently, cases of atypical adult progeria have been described with different LMNA mutations, connecting progeria in the young with progeria in the adult, suggesting a spectrum of diseases with molecular heterogeneity.

Results: Based on clinical diagnostic criteria, our patient was considered a “possible Werner syndrome”. Genetic testing showed a novel combination of a heterozygous LMNA mutation in exon 2 (R151H) and a heterozygous WRN stop codon mutation. Discussion: Our patient spent more than 15 years with repeated healthcare contact due to massive premature heart disease and had a very characteristic appearance of general aging. However, otherwise highly competent health care personnel did not consider a rare underlying condition. Are we as professionals scared to acknowledge the biological variations within aging? Has aging become our society’s last taboo? We believe attention to biological aging is important in order to best adapt the treatment and care to each individual.

Conclusion: We consider our patient as primarily a lamineopathy case with a likely contribution to his phenotype from the heterozygous WRN mutation. This is an interesting contribution to the knowledge about the heterogeneity of these diseases and an exciting backdrop to further understand the mechanisms of normal ageing.

Cross-validation of a Japanese Version of the Gerotranscendence Scale

Author: Takeshi Nakagawa

Osaka University

Co-Authors: Ms Madoka Ogawa, Dr Kai Kamiide, Dr Kazunori Ibeke, Dr Yasumi Ari, Dr Ryuta Takekoshi, Dr Yasuyuki Gondo, Yuke Masu, Yoshiko Ishioka, Yukiko Tahashiru, Megumi Tabuchi

Objectives: Gerotranscendence is a developmental process accompanying normal ageing. Tanum (1984) defined it as a shift in meta-perspective, from a materialistic and rational vision to a more cosmic and transcendent one, normally followed by an increase in life satisfaction. Previous qualitative studies suggested that the oldest old Japanese could show cultural-specific gerotranscendence signs. Thus, a Japanese version of the gerotranscendence scale was developed to measure gerotranscendence among the older Japanese (Masui et al., 2010). The present study evaluates the factor structure, reliability, and validity of this scale.

Methods: Participants were 1000 septuagenarians aged 69-72 (479 males, 521 females) and 512 octogenarians aged 78-82 (248 males, 264 females). They responded to a questionnaire that
included the 30-item gerotranscendence scale and components of subjective well-being: life satisfaction, positive affect, and autonomy. Life expectancy, however, has also seen a corresponding elevation in dementia linked to aging, particularly dementia. Given the high prevalence, cost, and impact on society, Alzheimer’s disease and other dementias, they are a public health priority at the EU level.

The Alzheimer’s Disease Intervention in Europe (ALCOVE) is a Joint Action co-financed by the European Commission and Belgium (rights and dignity) constitute the Executive Board of this Joint Action running 2011-2013.

Methods: The Senior Friendly Hospital Framework was translated, adapted and used. A model for the preparation and planning of an elderly friendly environment is included in a so-called 5-C model. The five building blocks (C’s) of this model are: Construction: physical environment; Communication: information exchange on dementia and its consequences to preserve health, quality of life, autonomy, and dignity of people living with dementia and their caregivers in EU Member States.

A standardised clinical assessment with standardised OH measurement, blood tests and MRI scanning. OH was defined as a reduction of systolic blood pressure (BP) of at least 10 mm Hg within 3 minutes of standing. MRIs were rated for WMH using the Scheltens scale by an experienced neuroradiologist. The study was approved by the regional ethics committee.

Results: 246 patients fulfilled the inclusion criteria. 139 of these had MRI scans that could be rated. The last 50 years in Europe have seen a dramatic increase in elderly patients vulnerable to loss of function and often experiencing adverse events during hospital stay. Orbis Medical Centre aims to work towards better health outcomes for these patients. Evidence indicates that a systematic integrated approach is fundamental to success (Wong, 2015). Therefore the hospital has adopted the Senior Friendly Hospital Framework (Parke, 2004) as a main strategy. Continuity of care; Care planning and collaboration; Communication with family engagement; and Continuity of care. A toolbox with a summary of useful interventions was distributed among all caregivers. A summary of useful interventions was distributed among all caregivers.

Conclusion: The opportunity to continue the relationship after relocation seems important to the spouses, however, this could vary depending on the health condition of the person with dementia.
Physical activity among elderly with chronic pain

Author: RPT, MSc, PhD Student Caroline Larsson
Center for Primary Health Care Research(CPR), Lund University

Method: Data was obtained through posted questionnaires sent to a randomized selection of persons (65+) living in Sweden. The questionnaire included questions about physical activity (Grimby’s activity scale), kinesiophobia (Tampa Scale of Kinesiophobia, TSK-11), pain characteristics (pain intensity, pain duration), self-efficacy (General self-efficacy scale) and symptoms (dizziness, balance, continence, fatigue, and depression). Pain lasting longer than 3 months was used as the definition of chronic pain. To study the associations between the variables multiple stepwise linear regression were performed using physical activity as dependent variable.

Results: 1141 where included in the study. 433 (37.9 %) reported chronic pain (57% women, mean age 74.3 years). 10.1 year was the mean duration of having chronic pain and 16.7 % had pain at multiple locations. Those with chronic pain were significantly less active than those without pain (p<0.01). In the total population men reported significantly higher levels of physical activity (p<0.01), whereas among those with chronic pain there was no difference between genders. Kinesiophobia (B=-0.30, age (B=-0.18), self-efficacy (B= 0.17) and balance (B=-0.16) showed statistically significant associations (p<0.01) to physical activity.

Conclusion: For elderly with chronic pain, age, kinesiophobia, low self-efficacy and balance difficulties were variables associated with lower levels of physical activity. All associated variables except age are possible to intervene of and of importance to consider in clinical settings and treatment programs when aiming to increase physical activity among elderly with chronic pain. Thus, treatment programs should have a broad perspective and include both physical and psychological variables.

P1-40
Addressing social isolation and loneliness through practice

Author: Rob Hankins
ECH Inc

‘Liveliving’ is an innovative program being piloted in South Australia which suggests that time-limited intervention can address loneliness in older people and develop sustainable social support. For one lady it was a laptop and computer lessons, for another it was organising a volunteer position at a local primary school. Within the solution, a range of simple interventions have made a world of difference for a growing number of older people. Social isolation and loneliness amongst older people living in the community have been associated with adverse health outcomes, and increased risk of placement into residential care or death for older people. Despite evidence of these negative impacts, social isolation and loneliness have been low priorities for funding or innovative service responses whilst traditional services have created dependency rather than addressing the problem. As service providers we face the challenge of providing services without creating service dependency, and the uncertainty of not knowing whether the often hidden problems of loneliness and social isolation are being addressed effectively through these traditional services. For the past four years, ECH (based in Adelaide, South Australia) has been piloting an innovative restorative program with socially isolated and lonely older people who are living in their own homes in the community. Evaluation of the ‘Liveliving’ Well program results suggests that time-limited intervention strategies including individualized goal setting, personal coaching and support can be effective in supporting older people to resume previous social relationships or to develop new social connections in their community, thereby reducing isolation and loneliness. Using client case studies, this paper will highlight the diverse barriers to social participation as well as the range of responses which have been successfully implemented and have supported older people to develop sustainable social supports beyond the life of the intervention program.
24-h mobility during acute hospitalization in older medical patients

Author: MSc Mette Merete Pedersen
Clinical Research Center, Hedevåge Hospital
Co-Authors: MSc Ann Christine Boldsen, PhD Janne Petersen, PhD Nina Beyer, PhD Ove Andersen, Professor Henrik Kehlet, PhD Thomas Bandholm

Background: Inactivity during hospitalization in older medical patients may lead to functional decline and new disabilities in Activities of Daily Living. The objective of this study was to quantify 24-h mobility and assess the daily level of basic mobility during hospitalization in acutely admitted older medical patients.

Methods: A prospective cohort study in older medical patients (>65) who were able to walk independently on admission, and a reference of patients unable to walk independently. The 24-h mobility level was measured by accelerometers from admission to discharge. Basic mobility, defined as the ability to get in and out of bed, sit-to-stand from a chair, and walk, was quantified within 48 hours of admission, and repeated daily throughout hospitalization. Basic mobility was scored on a scale from 0-6. A score between 0-5 corresponds to some level of dependency in basic mobility, and a score of 6 corresponding to independent basic mobility.

Results: Forty-three patients able to walk and six reference patients were included. The mean age was 84 years and the sample included 52% men. The patients able to walk had a tendency of being hospitalized for fewer days than the reference patients (7 days versus 16 days, p=0.10). The patients able to walk were lying median 17.0 hours (IQR: 14.4-19.1), sitting 5.1 hours (IQR: 2.9-7.1), and standing/walking 1.1 hours (IQR: 0.6-1.7) per day. On days with independency in basic mobility, the patients able to walk were lying 4.3 hours less compared to days with dependency in basic mobility (p=0.001), sitting 2.4 hours more (p=0.0004), and standing 0.9 hours more (p<0.0001). The mobility level was independent of comorbidities, and pain.

Conclusions: Older acutely hospitalized patients with walking ability spend 17.0 hours/day of their in-hospital time in bed, and the level of in-hospital mobility seems to depend on the patients’ level of basic mobility.

Vitamin D status in geriatric patients from 2007-2010

Author: Kim Otto Jacobsen
ten Hospital
Co-Authors: MD Pia Nimann Kannegaard

Vitamin D status in geriatric patients from 2007 – 2010. University Hospital of Gentofte, Denmark, Jacobsen, Kim Otto, MD, Kannegaard, Pia Nimann, MD, et al. Gentofte Hospital, med afd. C, Niels Andersenstr 65, DK-2950 Hellerup, Denmark. E-mail: kjo1@righ.dk OBJECTIVES and background: Vitamin D status in the elderly population has drawn much attention over a long period of time. In the Geriatric Department of Gentofte Hospital, Copenhagen, Denmark, we have collected information on vitamin D status for a period of four years. Methods: Many patients admitted to our department were screened for vitamin D deficiency. In the beginning of the period fewer assemblies were performed primarily due to less focus and costs. However, over the four year period the number of assemblies increased. In the end of the period almost all patients were screened. We found a high percentage of patients with deficiency in varying degrees despite the increase in public focus.

Results:
- Year Number D<50 D<25
- 2007 254 154 (61%) 72 (28%)
- 2008 324 174 (54%) 86 (26%)
- 2009 411 159 (39%) 62 (15%)
- 2010 469 157 (33%) 41 (9%)

Conclusion: Final data analysis has not yet been performed. Additional data on age, gender, sex-calcium, parathyroid hormone, and bone mineral scans will be ready in March 2012 and will be presented in an oral presentation or a poster.

Intermediate care in nursing home is more successful for older patients with a medical compared to an orthopedic admission diagnosis

Author: Dr. Jenny Foss Abrahamsen
Bergen kommune
Co-Authors: Research physiotherapist Cathrine Hauå€qd, PhD Roy M Nålen, MD, professor Anette H Hanøå€ K

Introduction and objectives: Storevet nursing home has organized a 19-bed intermediate care unit staffed with a geriatrician and increased nursing staff and physiotherapists. A heterogeneous group of elderly (>70 y) community-living patients with acute illness are transferred shortly after hospital admission for further treatment and rehabilitation. The major indicators for successful treatment are that the patients are able to return to their home after treatment and that the length of stay does not exceed 14 days. In the present study we wanted to compare the two major groups of medical and orthopaedic patients, concerning these indications.

Method: A patient registry recording routine medical information on all consecutive patients was started July 2011. The information was analyzed with SPSS 19 software for Windows. Results: So far, 239 patients (mean age 85 years) have been included. The most common medical diagnoses were infections, heart disorders and COPD. Of the orthopaedic patients 39% had a trauma with no fracture, and 61% had a fracture. Admission characteristics: The orthopaedic patients had a lower Barthel ADL Index 60% compared to the medical patients 75%100. There were no difference concerning age, sex, living alone, no of diagnoses, home care, multpharmac, cognitive status depression nutritiional status and orthotrophic BP. Outcome: 23% of the medical versus 43% of the orthopaedic patients were discharged to home within 14 days. The mean length of stay was 12.7 versus 15.5 days for the medical and orthopaedic, respectively.

Conclusions: More patients with medical diagnosis were able to return to their home within 14 days. These patients may be more suited for treatment in an intermediate ward compared to patients with orthopaedic diagnoses. Further analysis of the heterogeneous group of orthopaedic patients and one year follow up is required to answer which patients are best suited for intermediate care in a nursing home.

The predictive value of fatigue for nonfatal ischemic heart disease

Author: MScPh Anette Ekman
Section of Social Medicine, University of Copenhagen
Co-Authors: Professor, DR MedSc, Merete Otzer, Professor, DR MedSc Kirsten A-Inëndt

Chronic disease in middle may affect the possibility of a good physically functioning old age. One early sign of chronic disease may be fatigue, which has been shown to increase subsequent disability, use of health services and mortality. Hence, the purpose of the present study was to investigate whether fatigue predicts non-fatal ischemic heart disease (IHD) in middle aged men. The study population was defined as 5262 healthy middle-aged men born in the Copenhagen Metropolitan area in 1953. Fatigue at baseline was measured by questions on feeling worn out and energy level during the past four weeks. IHD diagnosis was retrieved from the Danish National Patients Registry. Kaplan Meier and Cox proportional hazard model were used to test the association at 4-year follow up. Analyses were adjusted for socioeconomic position, life style factors, depression, diabetes, hypertension and antihypertensive medicine. Fatigue was associated with hospitalization for non-fatal IHD (HR=1.98, 95%CI=1.09-3.61), however the association became non-significant in multivariable-adjusted models (HR=1.57, 95%CI=0.82-3.01). When the analyses were stratified by smoking we found fatigue to be a strong independent predictor of first hospitalization for non-fatal IHD among non-smoking men (HR=6.00 95%CI=2.00-18.04), but not among smokers.

It is suggested that fatigue is an early marker for IHD especially in individuals with a healthy lifestyle.
newly diagnosed low vision experience and organize their everyday life. Findings are drawn from a minor project, with the purpose of increasing knowledge about this group of citizens, to be able to improve early intervention initiatives.

Methods: Methods used were the time geographic diary in combination with a qualitative interview. The diary method focuses on the ordinary everyday life and the connections between time, space and activity. Nine elderly aged, aged 65 to 75, were given a notebook with the headlines: Time, What I do, Where, Together with and Comments. During three days, and the role it plays in an older person’s everyday life.

Results: This study shows a number of values assigned to SEL, i.e. participation, togetherness, confidential conversations, ownership, attention, personal routine, personal space, bright spots and the fullness of time. These personal values and threats to them can affect quality of life. The study suggests a number of ways to add value to SEL to improve the daily life of the elderly.

Conclusion: The studies showed how personal values are linked to SEL and contribute to the quality of a person’s daily life. Specific suggestions were made for caregivers about ways to add value to SDS and improve QOL. Since these suggestions can be implemented without much cost, care givers and policy makers may find them immediately useful.

P1-48

Adding value to the daily lives of vulnerable elderly

When Time is the fundamental substance of life

Author: Knud Ramian
Public Health and Quality Improvement
Co-Authors: Inge-Lise Dyrholm, Marianne Elbord

Background: At time when those caring for the elderly are asked to do more with less, we ask: ‘Is social care and Quality of Life (QoL) suffer? Over 17 years VEGA, a collaborative translational research network, evolved a model of social aging. The model focuses on the time aspect of situations in everyday life (SEL). Time is the fundamental substance of life. The VEGA studies are about days, weeks, months, time alone, time for outdoor life and sleep. The model links QoL to the personal values elderly people assign to these situations. The VEGA studies are case studies of situations and studies of attempts to improve value their content. The care givers used a small steps strategy. In time to live and cope with the new situation. At the same time they find hope and anxiety of the future, and of how to live and cope with the new situation. At the same time they find expressions of how personal values are linked to SEL and contribute to the quality of a person’s daily life. Specific suggestions were made for caregivers about ways to add value to SDS and improve QOL. Since these suggestions can be implemented without much cost, care givers and policy makers may find them immediately useful.

P1-49

Last three days of life in the hospital: A comparison of pain management in adult and old cancer patients

Author: RN, PhD Student Simen A. Steindal
Diakonhjemmet University College, Institute of Nursing and Health
Co-Authors: RN, PhD, Professor Liv Wergeland Setby, RN, PhD, Professor Anners Lerdal

Objectives of the study Pain is recognized as a substantial burden in cancer patients. There are numerous studies regarding pain in adult cancer patients, while the knowledge concerning pain and pain management in the elderly terminally ill cancer patients is deficient. The objective was to investigate health-care workers documentation of frequency of pain characteristics and whether there were differences in documentation of pain characteristics in hospitalized adult cancer patients (66-77 years) and old cancer patients (78-99)

Methods: The study included 110 cancer patients: 54 adult cancer patients and 56 old cancer patients from a general hospital in Oslo, Norway. Data were extracted from the patients’ electronic records using the Resident Assessment Instrument for Palliative Care.

Results: Median age of the adult cancer patients and the old cancer patients was 65.5 years and 84.0. The two groups did not differ with regard to mean length of stay in the hospital, sex, residential status or ward admittance. A higher proportion of the adult patients lived with family members or others.

Pain was reported in 50% of the total sample. There were no significant differences between the adult and old patients with regard to frequency of pain, intensity of pain, breakthrough pain, new pain and pain control. A proportion of patients from both groups, 11.3% of the adult patients and 9.3% of the old patients, did not receive adequate pain control. Analgesics were administered to 92.3% of the adult patients and 94.1% of the old patients.

Conclusions: Pain was a common symptom in hospitalizing dying cancer patients in the last three days of life regardless of age. In contrast to previous studies, this study found no significant differences between adult cancer patients and old cancer patients with regard to pain characteristics. In both age groups there were potential for improvement for better pain control.

P1-50

Psychological well-being and metacognitive efficiency in late adulthood: The impact of cross-cultural factors on the Italian elderly population.

Author: Dr. Maria Chiara Fastame
Department of Psychology, University of Cagliari
Co-Authors: Professor Maria Piemonti Perona, Mina Elena Sara Rossetti, Mr. Battista Leone

A body of research shows that cross-cultural differences are related to implicit theories on ageing. Specifically, in the Western individualistic cultural context, elderly people are perceived as obsolete, weak, and unable to contribute usefully to society, whereas in collectivistic cultures, elderly people are valorized as a resource of knowledge and cultural traditions (e.g., Yoon, Feinberg, Rahal, & Winocour, 2004).

Current research is mainly aimed at investigating the effect of cross-cultural and age-related factors on self-referent well-being in the Italian population. One hundred thirty-nine healthy adults (20 to 99 years) were recruited in individualistic and collectivistic contexts (i.e., province of Cremnna and collectivistic Sardinian contexts (i.e., province of Ogliastra) and were respectively assigned to the following groups: Young (i.e., 20-30 years old), Old (i.e., 65-74 years old), and Very Old (i.e., > 75 years old). Participants were administered a battery of tests, including self-report cognitive efficiency scales, subjective psychological well-being, depression, and psychological distress scales. Participants from the collectivistic context show greater levels of well-being, lower depressive signs and lower levels of psychological distress than controls from northwest Italy. Moreover, as expected, age-related factors impact psychological wellness: Older participants self-refer more emotional competencies, coping strategies and personal satisfaction and less depressive symptoms than the Very Old group.

In conclusion, the present outcomes suggest that the dominance of a collectivist culture —emphasizing the positive social role of the elderly—is maintained and thought as helpful and prestigious. The local traditional specific subjective well-being in late adulthood by means of the maintenance of a more positive social status for the elderly and a greater involvement in the social network.

P1-51

Development of Life-managing Strategies through Work Experience and its Effect on Subjective Well-being among the Elderly

Author: Yoshiko Ishioka
Osaka University
Co-Authors: Osaka University Yasuyuki Gondo, TMG Ryutaro Takashita; Osaka University Kazunori Rebe, TMG Yuki Masui, Osaka University Kei Kamote, Keio University Yasumichi Arai, TMG Madoka Ogawa, Osaka University Takeshi Nakagawa, Osaka University Megumi Tabuchi, Osaka University Yukiko Tatsumi

Objective: The selective optimization with compensation (SOC) model relevant to strategies of successful life management was developed by P.B. Baltes and his colleagues. Empirical studies have shown the association between the use of SOC strategies and high subjective well-being. An assumption underlying the SOC model is that the use of SOC is developed by life context over a lifetime. Our study examines the effect of the longest work experience on SOC use and subjective well-being in late life.

Methods: Using data of 1,000 Japanese community-dwelling participants aged 69–72, we conducted path analyses to investigate that work experience by means of life management strategies affects subjective well-being in late life. Life management strategy was evaluated with the Japanese abbreviated version of Freund and Baltes (2002) self-report measure for elective selection, loss-based selection, optimization, and compensation. Three variables served as measures of subjective well-being: positive emotion, negative emotion, and life satisfaction (Diener, Emmons, Larsen, & Griffin, 1985; Mrozek & Kolarz, 1998). Work experience was evaluated using work complexity scores (Kohn and Schooler, 1983). This construct has three dimensions, namely, data, people, and things. Also education was included.

Results: The path analyses showed that work complexities influenced the use of SOC strategies, which, in turn, resulted in positive subjective well-being in late life. Interestingly, a significant difference was observed in the use of SOC strategies and subjective well-being between old age men and women.

Discussion: These results indicated that the use of SOC strategies were based on work experience. Our findings suggest that other factors, such as marital status and family relationship, may be important predictors of subjective well-being among older Japanese women.
decline, falls and unpecific symptoms may be signs of acute or subacute disease. Awareness of day to day change in functional ability and symptoms and availability of subacute assessments and diagnoses may be a way to prevent unnecessary acute hospital admission. We report preliminary data from a study focusing the above.

Method: Two municipalities, all GP’s in these and the local geriatric department participated. At start front workers in the municipal elderly care went through an education program. A new co-work model for the referral of patients from the elderly care and/or GP to the new sub-acute Geriatric Assessment Unit (GAU) was described. A one-day Geriatric Assessment Program was developed. Diseases, health- and functional problems were identified. Individualized interventions were offered. Study period 1st of September 2011 – 30th April 2012.

Results: During the first 4 months of the study a total of 31 patients were referred for the GAU (71 females, mean age: 79, 2 years). A number of new diseases or unaddressed health problems were identified: 3 patients suffered acute infection, 1 anemia, 1cardiac insufficiency, 3 cardiac arrhythmia, 1 electrolyte derangement, 10 signs of cognitive dysfunction, 6 malnutrition, 7 inappropriate medication and 26 had impaired muscle strength. Interventions included in 14 of 31 new medical treatment, 15 of 31 change in medication, 13 of 31 referral to physical training and in 11 of 31 referral to more home help services or aids. Two patients were admitted to inpatient treatment, 22 were offered further outpatient treatment and 7 were discharged immediately after the one-day assessment in the GAU.

Conclusion: Multidisciplinary geriatric assessment on an outpatient basis in frail elderly patients, referred with newly developed unpecific symptoms, falls and functional decline revealed a variety of diseases and health problems available for interventions.

Tumroil and confusion
A qualitative study of nurses’ experience with delirium in the face of hospitalized elderly with fracture.

Author: Tove Karin Vasbo
Gjøvik University College
Co-Author: PhD Farstein, Elin, PhD Grethe Eliassen

Background/aims: Delirium is a frequently occurring condition of hospitalized elderly, especially among those with fractures. Consequences of delirium are higher mortality, increased hospitalization and subsequent institutionalization. Nursing staff play a key role in prevention and treatment of delirium. Nurses providing care to the suffering of delirium are facing many challenges connected to the state. The objective of the study was to investigate the characteristics of nurses’ practice experience related to the state of delirium in the orthopedic elderly patients.

Methods: Fifteen nurses from the orthopedic department of two hospitals in southern Norway participated in three focus group interviews. The data was transcribed and analyzed with themed content analysis.

Results: The results indicate challenges related to unpredictable surgery programs, insufficient knowledge and poor plans for elderly patients at risk of or who has developed delirium. With regards to clinical nursing knowledge to the state of delirium, the study revealed a need for adopting established routines. Focus group interviews stimulated an interest in regard to changing established routines. Furthermore, the results show that it is necessary to improve nursing practice to elderly patients with fractures, to achieve other possible ways of nursing in the specialist healthcare.

Conclusion: It is necessary to improve practice of nursing to the elderly with fractures in health services to achieve better quality services adapted to this patient group’s unique needs. The surgical unit context impacts nurses’ opportunities and motivation to perform academically acceptable nursing. Increased attention to knowledge of delirium in older patients is necessary both in nursing education and nursing practice. Knowledge that brings nurses into a position to distinguish delirium from conditions with similar symptoms needs increased focus. In general, short hospitalization periods may contribute to basic nursing care being given low priority. This may result in elderly patients, who are at risk or have developed delirium, not receiving adequate help.

Residential Aged Care in Japan - Strategies to facilitate ‘Aging in Place’-

Author: Dr. Masayuki Miyagishima
Senior Social Welfare Community

Scandinavian countries have earned good reputations as liberal countries, having a welfare state that is harmonious and accountable to its citizens. However, the elderly in Scandinavian countries are not the only group of people with needs that are being addressed by the welfare state. As the population ages, more and more people with intellectual disabilities are living in the community, rather than in institutions. This trend is also occurring in Japan, where the government is encouraging elderly people to stay in their own homes for as long as possible. However, this can be a challenge for people with intellectual disabilities, as they may require more support than their non-disabled peers.

The objective of this study was to understand how families of people with intellectual disabilities are managing the process of aging in place in Japan. The study involved interviews with families of people with intellectual disabilities who were living in residential care facilities in Japan, as well as with people who were living in their own homes. The findings indicate that families are facing a number of challenges in providing care for their loved ones, including the need for more support from the government and the lack of information about the options available.

Conclusion: The findings of this study suggest that more support is needed for families of people with intellectual disabilities who are aging in place in Japan. This support should include more information about the options available, as well as more resources to help families manage the challenges they face.

Approximately 70% of the residents had to be transferred to the near by hospital. The factors that lead to the transfer were investigated and our strategies to facilitate ‘aging in place’ will be discussed.

“Before thinking of retirement, I first want to lead a ‘normal’ life!” Perspectives on aging of people with lifelong intellectual disabilities

Author: Barbara Hardt-Stremayr
Carinthia University of Applied Sciences

The live expectancy of people with intellectual disabilities (PID) has improved dramatically and is nowadays almost the same as for people without disabilities. Some scientists are sanguine that people with lifelong learning disabilities, who already reached a higher age, are in a good position to outstay their non disabled age cohort. This is mainly based on improved living standards and medical advancement. Growing old not only comes with white hair, it also indicates life experience, new possibilities for development and obtaining wisdom. Then again growing old also means increasing probabil of bodily changes up to gaining further disabilities due to physiological deterioration, or other chronic illnesses. Due to lack of old PID in the past, Carinthia’s Disability-Care System is still inadequately equipped to meet the needs of aging adults with intellectual disabilities.

The objective of this part of the study is, to find out more about subjective wellbeing of aging PID. What are these people’s expectations, visions, goals and wishes concerning their convenience when growing older. The overall study objective is focusing on necessities in support and supply in aging PID in Austria’s province of Carinthia. In a multi method design study different qualitative conducted data and methods were triangulated. Five different perspectives of involved parties were identified. With a total of 33 face to face interviews, PID were the largest sampling group. They were asked questions following a partly standardized manual. This inclusive research project not only focuses on PID as research objects, it includes them in a participatory approach, mainly in all relevant project proceedings. The data material was analyzed with the qualitative content analysis, according to Mayring.

First results, concerning the individual perspectives of PID, on how to reach and preserve wellbeing in later life will be outlined and discussed in this presentation.
Stoke patients' experiences with Wii Sports® during inpatient rehabilitation
A qualitative study

Author: Occupational Therapist Dora Celinder
Gistrup Hospital, Fysio- og ergoterapiafdelingen
Co-Author: Occupational Therapist, MSc Hanne Peoples

Introduction: Every year 12,000 people are hospitalized in Denmark due to stroke. Commercial virtual reality games show potential as beneficial leisure intervention for discharged stroke patients. The aim of this study was to explore Danish hospitalized stroke patients' experiences with Wii Sports® as a supplement to conventional occupational therapy.

Materials and methods: A qualitative triangulation design included semi-structured interviews and field notes. Nine stroke patients hospitalized at a stroke unit participated. Patients diverted in gender (6 male, 3 female), age (51-95 years), stroke type (2 hemorrhagic, 3 ischemic), localization (6 CVI/3 LCVI), and prior knowledge of Wii. Patients received 1-9 interventions with Wii Sports® during a three-week period. Each session lasted 20-40 minutes. Patients' physical and emotional reactions were registered. An individual interview was conducted with each patient and responses were coded by qualitative content analysis.

Results: Analysis revealed three categories that encompassed patients' experiences with Wii: 1) variety, 2) engagement, and 3) related to appreciated or desired past, present, and future support. An overarching category showed that all patients experienced disappointments and physical and emotional falls, as the relative risk factor (RR) in the following year is 3.0 (range 1.7-3.0) compared to non-fallen, unless appropriately interventions are performed.

Objective: To examine the effectiveness of standard municipal rehabilitation on fall patients evaluated by Dynamic Gait Index (DGI), Short Falls Efficacy Scale-International (Short FES-I), 30's Chair-Stand Test and Timed Up and Go in fall patients.

Methods: This study was an observational analysis of 48 fall patients (10 men and 38 women) with a mean age of 76.88 ± 7.4. All patients were allocated to standard municipal rehabilitation by the Fall Prevention Clinic, Aalborg Hospital. The primary outcomes of interest were improvements in DGI, Short FES-I, 30's Chair-Stand Test and Timed Up and Go (TUG).

Results: During 3 months of municipal rehabilitation DGI increased from 13 (Q1=10, Q3=15) to 15 (Q1=11.5, Q3=20) (p<0.001; n=41), 30's Chair-Stand Test from 7.64 ± 3.15 (p<0.004; n=39), TUG were found effective: participation, togetherness, order in life: Social time, meals, nights, conversations, travel time etc.

Conclusion: Statistical significant improvements were observed in DGI. Short FES-I and 30's Chair-Stand Test following 3 months of municipal rehabilitation in fall patients; however TUG remained unaltered in this patient group. It appears that a standard municipal rehabilitation regime has a clinical impact on fall patients in the Aalborg area.

How to improve everyday life for vulnerable elderly

Author: Training manager Marianne Elbrønd
Social & Sundhedsskolen
Co-Authors: Senior consultant Knud Raman, Network manager Inge-Uise Dytholm

Objectives of the study: For the last 17 years a transnational Research network of schools and institutions in Denmark called VEGA, studied how life for vulnerable elderly can be improved. To improve the concept of Quality of life (QOL), we focus on life as strings of moments (SoMo) and study the values built into SoMo. The networks objective is to produce knowledge, models for social aging and methods that makes a difference in practice and in elderly peoples life.

Methods: The for periods of 5 years the network formulates a collaborative research program. Starting from now we will focus on: Technology in and on time. A number of case studies that allow elderly people as well as employees to systematically give their input into decisions that effect their own life and work will be designed. In sub-projects the study will focus on elderly peoples life in different settings (private homes, daycare centers, nursing homes) and on different moments of life where technology and digitization maybe or maybe not will improve life: Social time, meals, nights, conversations, travel time etc.

Procedure: In the sub-projects we will through life- and time-focused conversation examine what different elderly persons are doing and what they want to do to improve life and adding value to the string of moments. A change strategy: “the small steps strategy” will be used to study if improvement in SoMo has taken place. A cross-case analysis of the improve will be performed and front staff and elderly people will be responsible for effectively dissemination of the know-how results.

Results: In earlier VEGA studies 15 areas of improvement in SoMo were found effective: participation, togetherness, order in days and weeks (socially, temporally and materially), personal space, bright spots etc. In this new project: Technology in and on time we hope to find new areas for improvement.

Conclusion: Focusing at the strings of moments (SoMo) as the fundamental substance of life and spotting the valuable moments suitable for improvement, makes for a QOL concept that can easily be operationalized. The results from VEGA studies are an argument for the use of simple change strategies focused on time as an efficient and not so costly way to improve QOL for the vulnerable elderly. This makes the VEGA strategies immediately useful.

Discrepancy and consistency between staff and institutional policy with regard to the actual condition of care in day care service in Japan

Author: Mami Toyoda
Osaka University

Because of the increasing number of elderly people, the care services supplied by institutes are now becoming more important. However, the turnover rate of nursing homes’ staff tends to be high, and lack of manpower is a chronic problem for facilities that care for the elderly. In order to solve this problem, work environment of staff must be improved. This study focused on the discrepancy and consistency of policy between the procedures that provided by staff and the institutional policy with regard to the treatment of users. This is an important factor that influences motivation and retirement decision of care staff. If care staff working at the same institute (age 21–51 years) were interviewed. We asked them about the care provided at the institution, especially about the care that the staff gave themselves and what was institutional policy.

After analysis, the content of the interviews were classified into 3 categories, with 4 standpoints: the problems of users, the actual cares provided by staff, the cooperation with other staff members, and awareness about institutional policy. 4 types of treatment work frames exist, —cooperate with each other (cooperation treatment), the treatment that follow institutional policy (unified treatment), shared treatment strategies among staff (common treatment), and treatment based on the staff’s own decision (unique treatment). Additional analysis indicated that the unified treatment is not always the first priority to be go along by staff. Daily cares are based on the unified treatment, but they also pay attention to the information about users, that is constantly exchanged among staff and learn good treatment strategies from other staff’s behaviors. Moreover this flexible work frame enables them to challenge new way of treatments. In conclusion, treatment strategies other than unified treatment, are important to build up their skills, which is one of the important factors to encourage them to keep working as care staff.
Housing tenure in later life
Differences among older adults in Belgium

Author: Professor Lindebeth De Donder
Vrije Universiteit Brussel
Co-Authors: An-Sofie Smetscoren, Prof. Dr. Tine Kardol, Sarah Dury, Nico De Witte, Tine Buffel, Dominique Verté

The main purpose of this study is to investigate whether housing tenure differs among older people in terms of socio demographic variables (age and gender), physical health, income and marital status. Housing tenure refers to the legal status under which someone lives. Four different types are examined: homeownerhip, private rented housing, social rented housing and others (e.g. living with children, beneficial interest). The data for this contribution are derived from the Belgian Ageing Studies among people aged 60 and over (N=48,889) living in 138 municipalities and cities in Flanders, Belgium. In order to answer the research questions, frequencies and bivariate analyses are performed. The results indicate that homeowners have a higher income, a better physical health and are more likely to be married or widowed in comparison with older renters. Differences are also found between older people living in private rented housing and those who live in socially rented housing. Renters on the private market appear to be the most vulnerable category; they are more likely to have a lower income, a poorer physical health and they are more likely to be divorced or cohabitant than older people who live in social housing. The findings revealed the importance of recognizing the various multidimensional inequalities in housing tenure among older adults. Future research could explore additional insights between housing tenure and housing quality in later life.

OUT OF HOME ACTIVITY INTERVENTION CARRIED OUT BY VOLUNTEERS IMPROVES MOOD AMONG OLDER PEOPLE WITH SEVERE MOBILITY LIMITATION: A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL

Author: Dr. Merja Rantakokko
Gerontology Research Center and Department of Health Sciences, University of Jyväskylä
Co-Authors: MSc Inka Pakkala, MSc Irma Äyräväinen, PhD Taina Rantanen

We examined the effects of individualized recreational out-of-home activity intervention on depressive symptoms among community living older people who have difficulty in accessing outdoor independently. The present study is based on the secondary analyses of the “Volunteering, Access to Outdoor Activities and Wellbeing in Older People” (VOW) data (ISRCTN56847832). VOW project was a randomized single blinded controlled trial (RCT) conducted in Jyväskylä, Finland, in 2008-2011. The inclusion criteria were: agree to participate in a RCT, age 65 or higher, severe mobility limitation, willingness to increase outdoor activity and able to communicate normally. After screening, a total of 123 people aged 67-82 years were interviewed at home and randomized into intervention or waiting list control group. Each intervention group member was assigned a trained volunteer who assisted the participant in attending recreational out-of-home activities once a week for three months. Depressive symptoms were assessed at baseline and after 3-month intervention using Center for the Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale (CES-D). The baseline characteristics of the intervention and control groups were comparable. In the intervention group the CES-D score remained practically at the same level over the intervention (from 14.8, SD 6.8 to 14.7, SD 7.4), while in the control group the CES-D score increased from 17.3 (SD 10.0) to 18.8 (SD 11.0) (treatment effect p=.209, group difference p=.033). Among the subgroup with minor depressive symptoms at baseline, a significant treatment effect was observed (p=.026), where CES-D score decreased in the intervention group and increased in the control group. The findings of the study suggest that three-month out-of-home activity intervention may improve mood among those with minor depressive symptoms. The benefits of out-of-home activity among older people with severe mobility limitation warrants further studies.

SENIORENGAGE PROJECT: USE OF COMPUTER AND THE INTERNET AMONG SENIOR AND YOUNG PROFESSIONALS

Author: Dr. Pirjo Tilkikainen
JAMK University of Applied Sciences
Co-Authors: Dr. Tiina Kuukkainen, Jan Bobeth

Background: The SENIORENGAGE project will develop, test and validate an internet platform that introduces the seniors in the IT world, providing them with a social network to share knowledge and experiences with other, both young and senior professionals. Objectives: To survey the use of a computer and the Internet among retired and semi-retired senior professionals, as well as among young professionals for to develop platform. Methods: The survey with online structured, anonymous questionnaires was conducted in Finland by Jyväskylä University of Applied Sciences (JAMK) and in Austria by Center for Usability Research and Engineering (CURE). In total there were 153 replies to the questionnaire from senior professionals and from 82 young professionals. The data from the questionnaires was analysed using descriptive statistics; per cent and frequencies. Results: All the target groups had well equipped computers, and they used their computers and the Internet almost daily. There was no remarkable difference in computer and Internet use between the seniors and young professionals. Computers were used mainly for text processing and calculations in both groups. Drawing, photo and video editing were more common among young professionals. In the Internet use the groups differed from each other in self expression and searching for new friends, 65-70% of the seniors did not use the Internet for self-expression such as for writing blogs or searching for new friends. The respective numbers of young professionals were 25-35%. Conclusion: The findings showed the skills and behaviour of the age of 55 and over regarding their use of computer and Internet in general. The results form the basis for developing a platform equipped with all the tools that will facilitate and enhance professional knowledge interchange in the third age and promote the intergenerational learning and collaboration.

SENIORENGAGE - VIRTUAL NETWORK TO EMPOWER THE INTEGRATION OF SENIORS INTO AN ACTIVE COMMUNITY IN THE POST RETIREMENT YEARS

Author: Dr. Tiina Kuukkainen
JAMK University of Applied Sciences
Co-Authors: Pirjo Tilkikainen, Jennifer Woodard, Gabriel Swatzel, Peter Bartal, Elisa Järvenpää, Jan Bobeth

Background: Given the rapidly ageing European population - with more and more older adults retiring – this issue urgently needs to be addressed. SENIORENGAGE is a project financed by the European Commission EU-Ambient Assisted Living (AAL) Joint Programme “ICT based solutions for Advancement of Social Interaction of Elderly People” Objectives: To provide a tool with which seniors and new professionals may network with each other by using the latest Web 2.0 and social networking tools in a single online destination. The platform will represent a virtual environment where senior citizens (retired professionals) can, on the one hand learn, and on the other hand, be connected to others, offering their expertise and continuing to actively participate in their profession, for a mutually beneficial educational and social exchange. Results: SENIORENGAGE platform is made up of two main modules with the aim to promote intergenerational education and cooperation. An E-learning tool will deliver a step-by-step course on the basics of use of the Internet and a Professional Self-Worth Network will allow senior professionals to continue their professions by mentoring younger generations through shared knowledge and expertise and they will continue to be involved in their professional field, contributing to their sense of self-worth. Conclusion: The final results of this ongoing project response to the need of a large number of ageing population. The platform helps them involving in the Information Society and enabling them to enjoy its many benefits. In this practical networking internet platform the senior citizens can continue to contribute to their professions and to different areas of society which could benefit from their knowledge and expertise.
assessed early in life is associated with later health outcomes in middle aged and older adults. However, the pathways that lead to disease in later life are only partly understood. Medical treatments of different chronic conditions are increasing and it may contribute essentially to health in aging individuals and the use of preventive medications may be a pathway between socioeconomic status in childhood and later health. In this study, we explore the relationship between socioeconomic position and intelligence early in life and use of cardiovascular disease (CVD) preventive medication.

Methods: Birth-cohort study of 8736 Danish men born in 1953 without CVD at the start of the follow-up in 1995. Outcome was initiation of antihypertensive and/or cholesterol lowering medications (statins) according to the Danish National Prescription Register 1995-2007.

Results: Low childhood SEP was associated with a higher probability of discontinuation of treatment with statins (HR 2.04 (1.04-4.16)). Those with higher IQ were less likely to initiate statin use between 1996 and 2007 (2nd tertile: OR 0.65 (0.52-0.82); 3rd tertile: OR 0.61 (0.48-0.79)). IQ tended to predict lower uptake and lower discontinuation with antihypertensives, but the associations were not significant in multivariable models using a 95 % confidence interval.

Conclusions: Low IQ early in life tended to be associated with a higher initiation of CVD preventive medication and low SEP in childhood was associated with initiation of statins, indicating that use of medications may be a proxy for the development of CVD. Low SEP in childhood is also associated with higher risk of discontinuation of the treatment with statins, while low IQ are associated with a higher probability of discontinuation antihypertensives, indicating that other factors than ‘need’ such as knowledge and economy may be involved in use of a prescribed medications.

P2-68
Support and Mental Health Evidence from optimal aging

Author: Dr. Esperanza Navarro Pardo
Universidad de Valencia, Departamento de Psicología Evolutiva y de la Educación

Co-Author: PhD Ana Belén Navarro-Prado, PhD student Teresa Pastor-Vilar, PhD student Romina Díaz-Díaz-Brodsky, PhD student Carmen Moret-Tatay, PhD student Andrea Vázquez-Martínez

Support from social environment plays an important role on psychological wellbeing, however there are many questions remaining about its relation with the aging process. The aim of this study is to examine the influence, as the first approach, of different types of support for General Mental Health scale in a sample of optimal aging.

A sample of 335 elderly participants (mean age of 65.22 years and a SD of 6.29, where 46% were male and 54% women) was selected for a University training program (Nau Gran) at the University of Valencia. General Health Questionnaire, GHQ-12 (Goldberg & Williams, 1988) and Multidimensional Scale of the instrument Perceived Social Support, MSPSS (Zimet, Dahlem, Vonnahme, & Farley, 1988) were administered. GHQ-12 measures psychopathological and psychological well-being, while the MSPSS measures perceived social support measures in three areas: family, friends and other significant support.

Results: GHQ-12 was slightly correlated with MSPSS global scores (r = - 0.16, p < 0.01), and correlated with some of the different subscales from MSPSS such as significant support (r = 0.18, p < 0.01) and friends support (r = - 0.15, p < 0.01). Bear in mind that, lower scores on GHQ-12, better overall of mental health, thus, support from other significant people and friends have a relation with mental health.

Conclusions: This study shows the importance of support for optimal aging and how it may relate to factors such as mental health. It will be interesting for future research, to examine factors that may be also involved in this process, as well as, a comparison not only with optimal aging, but also with normal and pathological aging.

Keywords: optimal health, support, mental health.

P2-69
Staff's experiences of factors contributing to a quiet atmosphere during meals in two nursing home wards

Author: Dr. Adel Bergland
Losvågelen Diagonal University College

Co-Author: Associate professor Gerd Sykli Sellænd, Director of Nursing Nina Martinussen, Quality manager Gåsk Vig, Head nurse Turid Thøllem, Head nurse Nina Kjånseth, Assistant professor Hilde Johansen, RN Johanne Michaelsen.

Objectives: To describe staff's experiences of factors contributing to a quiet atmosphere during meals in two nursing home wards.

Methods: Co-operative inquiry design. Observation & interviews. Stage 1: Interviews with staff (N=20) that succeeded in creating a quiet atmosphere. Systematic descriptions of residents (N=25) Brief Agitation Rating Scale (BARS) and weight. Observations of lunch during 2 weeks. Stage 2: Development and implementation of a revised plan for the meals (based on data from stage 1). Reflection groups (staff N=20) with discussions of episodes with agitation and strategies to prevent and handle such episodes. Stage 3: Systematic descriptions of residents and observation of meals as in stage 1. Interview with staff (N=7) about their experiences of changes and improvements. Analysis: Qualitative data: Content analysis. Data from the resident registrations: Descriptive statistics.

Results (preliminary): Staff was described to have an important role in securing a quiet atmosphere. Good knowledge of each resident, their diseases and food preferences was essential to plan and organize meals to be quiet. During meals stimuli that could distract residents from eating had to be minimized. Staff had to sit down at the table, establish a social community and help the residents focus on eating. Also, they had to constantly observe each resident and early signs of agitation to be able to prevent agitated episodes. Staff experienced the meals to be quieter in the end of the project. Results from analysis of BARS and weight are not available yet.

Conclusion: Staff experienced that they were more competent and had a greater influence on how the meals developed at the end of the project.
P2-70

Gender differences in caregivers, in terms of coping and number of people taken care of

Author: Dr. Esperanza Navarro Pardo
Universidad de Valencia, Departamento de Psicología Evolutiva y de la Educación

Co-Authors: PhD student Andrea Vázquez-Martínez, PhD student Carmen Monet-Tatay, PhD student Ramina Diaz-Orhi-Brondy, PhD student Teresa Pastor-Vilar, PhD Noelia Flores-Robaina, Professor Cristina Jenaro-Rio

In aged societies, the demand for care and caregivers has been increased. They need a range of cognitive and behavioural resources that may vary in terms of gender. The aim of this study is to examine gender differences in caregivers in relation to number of people taken care of and coping strategies.

A sample of 203 informal caregivers (170 women, mean age of 55.24 years, 33 men, mean age of 58.77 years) was selected. Time as caregiver was 3.48 years for men (SD = 1.72), and 4.26 years for women (SD = 1.50) in average. COPE Coping Questionnaire (Crespo and Lopez, 2003) was employed to assess cognitive and behavioural coping. Number of people taking care of positively correlated with results from the different COPE sub-scale. In terms of gender, women results correlated with self-distraction (r = .20), Denial (r = .25), and self-blame (r = .33). Men results correlated with self-distraction (r = .45), Denial (r = .30), seeking social support (r = .28), using emotional support (r = .34), all cases, p<.05.

Caregivers use more direct coping strategies than detrimental avoidance strategies (alcohol drug disengagement, etc.). On one hand, men participants showed more self-distraction than women. On the other hand, women showed more self-blame strategies, men religion and seeking social support.

Healthy coping strategies are not only essential to prevent caregiver symptoms, it also to establish best practices in care. However, there are many questions underlying the degree of overload, resources and quality of life of caregivers. Thus, more research on this topic is necessary.

Keywords: coping strategies, cares, caregivers

P2-71

Title: The importance of the patient expression to provide good care for persons with dementia

Author: Gerd Sylve Soleevold

Lövslevsen Glacial University College

Co-Authors: Associate professor Veidemøy-Læge-Nissen, Associate professor Rita Jakobsen, Professor Venke Safie

Background: Health services frequently receive negative media publicity concerning neglect in elderly people's care.

Objectives: To describe professional caregiver's experiences of the importance of patient expressions to succeed in providing good care for persons with dementia.

Theoretical framework: Løvgren's relational philosophy of ethics.

Methods: Qualitative, in-depth individual narrative interviews with 12 professional caregivers from two different nursing homes. Data analyses: The transcribed interview texts were subjected to a phenomenological – hermeneutical interpretation involving three stages: Naïve reading, structural analyses and comprehen-
sive understanding.

Results: To provide good care to patients with dementia, the professional caregivers emphasized the importance of sensing the patient expressions through sentient attentiveness and recognition of the patient as a person. They highlighted the importance of understanding the patient's emotional expressions, body expressions, unrest and rest. They also described reciprocity of expressions in the patient- caregiver relationship where the patient recognized the caregivers as persons and professional caregivers.

Conclusion: Our study points to the importance of a good reciprocal patient-professional caregiver relationship to succeed in providing good care for patients suffering from dementia.

P2-72

Meaning in Old Age
Knowledge and Tools for Supporting the Mental Well-Being of Older People

Author: Suzi Fried
The Age Institute
Co-Authors: PhD, Line Manager Sirkkala Heinonen, MScic, Coordinator Inga Jikinsen, Researcher Minna Lane

Mental well-being of the aged is a timely topic that needs to be addressed in ageing research and development. Meaning in Old Age Project aims to promote the mental well-being of older people by focusing on resources and strengths of older people themselves. The objectives of the project are to produce and provide information on the resource perspective and meaning in life approach, and to develop ways to support and improve mental well-being in later life. This work is grounded on valuing the voice of older people and their experiences. Older people will participate in the accumulation of understanding the aspects of well-being in old age. The project is funded by the Finland's Slot Machine Association (RAY 2011-2014). In this project the focus is on older peoples' experiences of meaning in life as well as on their resources and coping. Meaning in life and experiences of meaningfulness are linked closely to logotherapy, in which resources, valuation of life and possibilities and hope are the main cornerstones. In the first phase of the project older people are interviewed in order to raise their own experiences and definitions on mental well-being. Also, older people have been invited to open seminars with presentations and discussion about mental well-being. In the second phase, there will be peer support groups based on a logotherapeutic approach. Furthermore, we will develop a peer group, and train peer group instructors. In this phase, a logotherapeutic model is distributed and implemented in dementia care by training social and health care personnel.

So far, the experiences have proved that there is a keen interest in mental well-being in old age. Both attendance to open seminars and interest towards the training have been very active. Combining a resource focused approach to logotherapeutic model has been successful, and many professionals have found it useful in their practice.

P2-73

Informal caregivers view of collaboration, communication and information to a person with dementia in Sweden

Author: RN, MSc, Doctoral student Connie Lethin
The Swedish Institute for Health Science, Lund University

Co-Authors: RN, PhD, FAAN, Professor Ingrid Khan-Hallberg, RN, PhD, Senior Lecturer Ann-Christin Janbör, RN, PhD, Senior Lecturer Staffan Karlsson

Background: People with dementia are often cared for by informal caregivers combined with formal care. Informal caregiver's experiences of formal care through the trajectory of dementia are important for understanding how formal care is working and how the care can be developed.

Objectives: To explore informal caregiver's view of collaboration, communication and information with formal care when providing care to a person with dementia in the trajectory from diagnosis to end of life in a Swedish context.

Method: Four focus groups interviews were provided with informal caregivers and persons with dementia. An interview guide was used, for discussing how communication with formal care works, the characteristics when it is working well and less well, how informal caregivers with interaction with formal care should work and suggestions for improvement. The transcribed verbatim was analysed using latent content analysis.

Results: Preliminary results showed that the participants had different experience, good or bad, from both caring for a relative in the home and caring for a relative in a nursing home. The themes appearing after analysis were: for participants contextual situation “An unwanted lifestyle with changes in roles”, for participant's description of collaboration with professionals “Getting resources or finding your own way” and participant's description of the information and communication was “Either safe or struggling”.

Conclusion: For informal caregivers to feel safe with care and service for the person with dementia the information is needed to be individualised and personalised through the entire trajectory.

On the behalf of RightTimePlaceCare consortium. https://www.righttimeplacecare.eu

P2-74

Acute hospitalization of the old medical patient: changes in muscle strength and functional performance during hospitalization and 30 days after discharge

Author: RPT, MSc Ann Christine Bodilsson
Clinical Research Centre, Copenhagen University Hospital, Hvidovre

Co-Authors: RPT, MSc Mette Mennete Pedersen, MSc, PhD Janne Petersen, RPT, PhD Anita Beyer, MD, PhD Ole Andersen, RN, MSc Louise Lawson Smith, MD, PhD Henrik Kehlet, PhD, MSc Thomas Bandholm

Introduction: Acute hospitalization of older medical patients is associated with loss of muscle strength and functional perfor-

mance, and new disabilities in Activities of Daily Living. As older patients possess low physiologic reserve capacity the consequence of hospitalization may be loss of functional independency.

Aim: To determine the effect of acute hospitalization on muscle strength and functional performance in older medical patients.

Methods: A prospective cohort study in older medical patients (>65 years) acutely admitted to the hospital. Muscle strength was assessed by isometric knee-extension strength (IKS) and handgrip strength (HGS), and functional performance was assessed with the Timed Up and Go test (TUG) on admission, at discharge, and 30 days after discharge. During hospitalization 24-hour mobility was quantified using accelerometers.

Results: The 33 participants had a mean age of 82.7±8 (SD 8.2) and a median length of stay of 7.3 days (IQR 4.25-11). IKS and HGS did not change over time. IKS was 1.00 Nm/kg and 1.11 Nm/kg for the three assessment dates (p=0.138) and the corresponding results in HGS were 24.2 kg, 23.3 kg, and 23.3 kg (p=0.265). TUG improved during hospitalization, from 17.3±2.1 sec. on admission, to 13.9±1.3 sec. at discharge (p=0.003). No further improvement was found at the 30-day follow-up. 12.4±1.0 sec. (p=0.004). IKS was on the threshold level of independent functioning, and the TUG below that of age-matched peers. The median time spent in lying, sitting and standingwalking was 11.7 hours, 4.8 hours and 0.8 hour/day, respectively.

Conclusion: Muscle strength remained unchanged during hospitalization and 30 days after discharge in old medical patients. Despite a low level of mobility during hospitalization, functional performance improved from admission to discharge, without further improvement after discharge. The IKS and the TUG values were low, which indicate a need for rehabilitation.
Risk factors for community-based home help services among patients with Alzheimer’s disease

Author: Dr. Carina Wattmo
Neuropsychiatric Clinic
Co-Authors: MD Elisabeth Paulson, MD, PhD Lennart Minthon, MD, PhD Elisabet Lontos

Objective: To identify factors that predict the use of community-based home help services in long-term cholinesterase inhibitor (ChEI)-treated patients with Alzheimer’s disease (AD).

Methods: The Swedish Alzheimer Treatment Study (SATS) is an open, prospective, non-randomized, multicentre study in a routine clinical setting. Patients with AD living at home at the time of inclusion received treatment with donepezil, rivastigmine or galantamine. They were assessed with MMSE, IADL and PSMS scales at baseline and every 6 months over 3 years. The first 880 patients who had the opportunity to complete the full study were assessed regarding the use of home help services and adult day care. The following factors were investigated: gender, APOE ε4 carrier status, living alone or with spouse, education level, age, illness duration and cognitive and functional level at baseline.

Results: One hundred and thirty-nine patients (16%) received home help services at the start of ChEI treatment (average, 5.7 hours/week). After 3 years, 31% of the remaining 286 patients living at home used a mean of 8.7 h of home help/week. Among the patients with an MMSE score of 10–14, 8% of those living with a spouse used home help services compared with 62% of those living alone. Use of adult day care increased from 3% to 19% during the 3-year study among the patients without home help services; 89% of those using day care were not living alone. Solitary living (p<0.001), older age (p=0.004) and lower ADL abilities at baseline (p=0.001) were risk factors for use of home help services. These 4 variables correctly classified 90% of the patients regarding whether they used these services.

Conclusions: Functional, but not cognitive, ability influenced the need for home help in AD patients. Solitary living, age and functional status predicted the use of community-based home help services with high accuracy. Patients not living alone seemed to use adult day care as a substitute for home help services.

Foot care knowledge – important in older people care

Author: MN: Minna Stolt
University of Turku
Co-Authors: Professor Riitta Suohonen, Professor, MD Matti Väätäinen, Adjunct professor Päivi Voutila, Professor Helena Lero Kiipp

Background: The growing number of older people increases the need for social and health care services. One aspect that needs to pay attention is foot health care. Every third of older people aged 65 and over living at home have at least one foot problem and the prevalence of foot problems in long-term care (LTC) is even higher. The ability to self-care foot health decreases during aging e.g. due to inability to bend to feet, decreased manual dexterity or poor vision. Therefore, the role of the health care personnel is essential in supporting older people’s foot health. The support requires adequate knowledge about foot health and care. In this study, our aim is to analyse the knowledge of nurses working in the sheltered housing. The goal is to find the lack in the knowledge to develop interventions to promote foot health in older people.

Methods: The data were collected with a structured self-administered knowledge test consisting of 55 items divided in five subscales (11 items each): skin care, nail care, care of structural deformities, care of specific foot diseases and properties of footwear. The data were analysed with descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results: Foot care knowledge among nurses varied. On the level of summables, the highest scores were obtained in skin (mean 8.2/SD 2.1) and nail (8.8/1.3), followed by footwear knowledge (7.8/1.3). The lowest scores were achieved in care of disease specific foot problems (6.9/2.0) and care of foot structural problems (5.5/2.8).

Conclusions: There is a need for continuing education among nurses to ensure their sufficient knowledge to provide evidence based foot care and prevent foot problems in older people. In future, the evaluation of the implementation of foot care knowledge in clinical practice is important to recognize supporting and inhibiting factors to foot care.

Socioeconomic position and political participation among men and women 77+ in Sweden

A longitudinal study of education, income, social class, and voting.

Author: Mr. Ingemar Kåreholt
Aging Research Center (ARC), Karolinska Institutet and Stockholm University

Introduction: Political participation e.g. voting is important for...
P2-82

The effect of worries on cancer patients

Author: Tomoko Matsui
Osaka University

Co-Authors: Ken Hira, Masako Shokoji, Naohiro Ko, Naoko Kanai, Arika Yoshizaki, Naoko Wada, Madoka Tekuyama

Object: Cancer patients tend to be worries about their medical conditions, interpersonal relationships, social activities, and work. They also lose their support network as they progress through the stages of cancer. In comparison to young patients, elderly ones face the decline of their social support networks, as their spouses are probably deceased and their children live independently. This decline in social support may lower the ability of the patient to deal with worries, which will have negative effects like depression, through perceived number of support givers. We examined the causal relationship between these factors with regard to cancer patients.

Method: We use the data of 31 cancer patients (over 65 years, N = 13, mean age: 70.08, SD = 4.42; under 65 years, N = 18, mean age: 56.11, SD = 8.55) who participated in group therapy at a hospital. They were asked to respond to a questionnaire in the first session. We queried them about the "perceived amount of emotional support," the "number of support givers," the "number of family members that lived with them," and their "age" (over 65 vs. under 65).

Result: Path analyses indicated that the number of family members living with elderly patients was low (B = -4.6, p < 0.05), which affected the patients’ perception of the number of support givers (B = -53, p < 0.01), which in turn influenced their perception of perceived support (B = -51, p < 0.01).

Conclusion: The perceived amount of support was influenced by the number of family members living with the patient, which was influenced by the perception of the number of support givers. The loss of social support has a negative effect on elderly patients’ perception of the amount of support. To increase their perceived support, they should be involved in activities like group therapy that can constitute informal support.

P2-83

Oral status among service housing residents in Helsinki and its prognosis value

Author: Riitta Saarela
Helsinki City Health Center, Oral Health Care

Co-Authors: Dr. Heleno Soiri, Dr. Merja Susinen, Dr. Seija Muurinen, MD, PhD Kaaro Pitkala

Aims: The aim of this cross-sectional study was to determine the older service house residents’ oral status and its associations with nutritional status and eating habits. We also explored the prognostic value of oral status to mortality.

Methods: In 2007 we assessed the nutritional status all service housing residents in the metropolitan area of Helsinki, Finland. Of the 67% consented and had oral health status data available (N=1369). With personal interview and assessment demographic data, medical history, functional and cognitive status, information on oral status, oral health problems and eating habits and diets were gathered. The residents’ oral status was classified according to the type of dention and their nutritional status was assessed with the Mini Nutritional Assessment (MNA).

Results: More than half of the residents (52%) had lost all their teeth, 7% (n=44) were totally edentulous without prosthesis and 45% (n=614) had some natural teeth left. Of totally edentulous subjects, 33% were malnourished whereas respective figure among other groups were 12%. Totally edentulous subjects ate more pureed or soft food (47% vs. 7% vs. 11%, p<0.001). Totally edentulous suffered from chewing problems and swallowing difficulties more often than those residents with prosthesis or some natural teeth left, but used dental services less frequently. Of the totally edentulous residents, 52% were deceased during 3-year follow-up. The respective figure in group edentulous with prosthesis was 48% and dentate residents 40% (p=0.005).

Conclusions: Edentulosity is still common among older service housing residents, and oral status is associated with nutritional status and mortality of service housing residents. These results suggest the need for co-operation between nursing staff and dental care services.

P2-84

Testing the 10Q tool in assessing the quality of care

Author: Dr. Seija Muurinen
National Institute for Health and Welfare

Co-Authors: Dr. Heleena Soiri

Objective: To assess the quality of care by analyzing the patient records in one nursing home in the city of Helsinki.

Method: The systematic sampling included 61 patient records (35 % of the residents). The patient records were analyzed by the structured 10Q tool. It is developed for assessing the quality of care according to the notes in patient records. The patient records were also analyzed using an interdiction observation sheet.

Theories: Care is usually perceived as a continuous process. The phases of the care process are: need assessment, planning/goal setting, interventions and assessment. The care plan in patient record is comprised of these phases.

Results: Of the residents 57 % had an updated care plan, which was drawn up or updated within three months. About 18 % of the residents didn’t have a care plan at all. When there was a care plan, it was drawn up in a multi-professional team for 23 % of the residents. Need assessment was done and recorded for 94 % of the residents. Three main dimensions of residents’ needs (physical, psychological, social) were noticed in half of the records. Spiritual needs were seldom assessed. Interventions were recorded on an individual level for 63 % of the residents. Most of the care plans the goals of care were assessed in daily notes, and the condition of the residents was assessed regularly.

Conclusions: The most serious problem in care, the tool revealed, was that some residents didn’t have a care plan at all or the care plan was not updated. The care and especially rehabilitative care without a proper care plan and documentation is easily reactive, not goal oriented. By assessing the patient records and analyzing the care process, it is possible to see the weaknesses of the care and the care planning. The 10Q tool gives one option for this kind of assessment.
of primary interest because loss of competence in I-ADL activities is a defining diagnostic feature of Alzheimer disease (AD) and related dementing disorders. The aim of this study is to examine the association between MCI (Mild cognitive impairment) and AD in dependency in I-ADL, as well as identifying items of I-ADL which are the most affected.

Method: The cross-sectional data for this study is carried out using the database "The Patient Registry for Dementia Assessment in Norway". Patients examined for cognitive impairment, age ≥85 years, assessed by the doctors at the memory clinics, often in consensus by Lawton and Brody (1969). Diagnoses of the patients were included. I-ADL is the main outcome, assessed by The I-ADL Scale two groups, with the exception of "use of telephone" and concerning normal functioning and severe difficulties, while there are no significant differences in the some difficulties score in the two groups, with the exception of "use of telephone" and "handling finances".

Conclusion: There are associations between I-ADL and MCI and AD after controlling for age, gender, partnership status, depression and education. Patients with MCI have better score than patients with AD, but the patients with diagnosis MCI have problems in I-ADL activities as well.

P2-87
Returning to own home after intermediate care can be predicted by TUG and P-ADL

Author: Physiotherapist Cathrine Haugland Bergen Kommune/Kavli Research Centre for ageing and dementia

Co-Authors: PhD stud. Bård Eirik Bogø, Dr. med Jenny Foss Abrahamson, Prof. dr. Med. Annette Hylen Rashoff

Background: Intermediate care units in nursing homes can provide specialized treatment and rehabilitative measures to community-living older patients with acute illness or injuries, discharged from hospital. A goal of intermediate care is the return to original residence, but patients are frequently discharged to other nursing facilities or hospital. In this study we investigate whether physical function, personal activities of daily living (P-ADL), mental function or depressive symptoms are indicators of the ability to return home after intermediate care. Method: Data was collected from a register of patients over 70 years in intermediate care, being admitted from either orthopaedic or medical units in hospital. Recording of data during admission at the intermediate unit started June 2011. There were some missing sets of data and only patients with complete sets of data were included. The participants were offered the assessment using standardized testes; Timed "Up & Go" (TUG), Barthel Index (BI), Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE), Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS), Demographic and administrative data were obtained from patients records. Results: Out of 1190.5x841.9

P2-89
Early psychosocial group intervention to enhance self-management skills of older people with dementia and their caregivers – design of a randomized controlled trial.

Author: Dr. Marja-Lisa Laakkonen City of Helsinki, Health Center, Laakso Hospital

Co-Authors: MD, PhD Marja-Lisa Laakkonen, MD Eeva Hotttä, RN, PhD Nina Savikko, MD, PhD Reijo Tiih, OT Aru Jansson, MD, PhD Kaisi Pitkälä

Aim: To study the effectiveness of self-management support (SMS) in an objective-oriented group intervention including empowerment of participants, support of their mastery and self-efficacy on dementia patients and their spousal caregivers, and, specifically, to explore the effects of intervention on dementia patients’ QOL and on spousal caregivers’ sense of competence and psychological well-being. The use and costs of couples’ health and social care services will be calculated during a 2 year follow-up.

Methods: During 2011-12, 160 dementia patients and their spouses will be recruited for a randomized controlled trial and randomized into two arms: 1) 80 for normal community care and 2) 80 for group-based SMS (4 hours) sessions including topics wished by participants. They may include, e.g. topics on dementia, community services, active lifestyle and prevention for cognitive decline, spousal relationship and emotional well-being. Coping with anger, fear and sadness may be discussed as well as issues related to nutrition. The participants have their weekly group sessions (10 participants/group) 8 times and the spouses have concurrently their own. Taxi transport will be arranged. Group leaders visit the couples prior the group intervention to get acquainted with them and to encourage them to express their preferences for the sessions. The intervention is based on peer support, use of group dynamics and on empowering participants to take active agency in their life. The SMS will encourage participants to identify their strengths and to solve their problems. If either of the couple is significantly depressed, psychogeriatric’s consultation may be offered.

Results and conclusions: The design of the study and the baseline findings will be presented. This is the first study to explore the efficacy of group support for self-management skills that has been shown to be effective in other contexts.
Life Course and Generations
Research and practice development project 2011–13

Author: Dr. Minna Pietilä
Central Union for the Welfare of the Aged
Co-Authors: Dr Marja Saarenheimo, MSc Sari Ratikan

Objectives: The Central Union for the Welfare of the Aged (Finland) is carrying out a research and practice development project called Life Course and Generations (2011–13). The general aim of the project is to increase knowledge about different generations, to encourage intergenerational dialogue and to bring together people of different ages. This is done in order to support particularly older people’s psychosocial wellbeing and inclusion, and to reduce their loneliness and exclusion. More specifically, the project aims to:

- Study how people of different ages understand life course and their own place in the generational chain, as well as what they think about people older and younger than themselves
- Campaign to promote active public discussion about positive interaction between generations, as well as to initiate intergenerational activities and communities (under the title Four Generations Meet)
- Create an access-to-all database about intergenerational activities to share good practices

Methods: As research data and methods, the study uses (1) qualitative group discussions, age diaries and newspaper contents which are analysed by discourse analytic methods (2011–13), and a quantitative Webropol questionnaire which is analysed by statistical methods (2012–13). The Four Generations Meet Campaign challenges relevant actors to present and create intergenerational activities. The Campaign is a part of the European Year for Active Ageing and Solidarity between Generations 2012.

Theories: Social construction and historical perspectives of generational understandings; socio-cultural inspiration.

Results and conclusions are reported at the end of the project in 2013.

P2-92
With or without ESAS?
Older persons concerns regarding extended security alarm systems (ESAS)

Author: Martina Boström
Institute of gerontology

Background: Important goals for society is to create settings to promote safety and independent aging in place and to meet individual's needs. Since older persons prefer to age in their own homes, extended security alarm systems (ESAS) through monitoring might increase safety and security on one hand and invasion of privacy on the other, which raise moral concerns. The arguments for increased safety and security on one hand and invasion of privacy on the other hand are well debated among researchers, but little still seems to be known about the older persons own perceptions, attitudes or feelings towards ESAS. Purpose: To identify and describe old persons feelings for freedom and surveillance in relation to ESAS

Methods: A qualitative, descriptive and inductive study was based on focus group interviews with older persons living in senior housing, selected by snowball sampling, based on three inclusion criteria: (1) age of 65 years or older; (2) living in senior housing; and (3) experience of use of personal emergency response system.

Results: Older person's perceived moral ambivalence between; “independence vs. safety” where the participants' enthusiasm for feeling free and independent, and at the same time their request for safety even if being monitored was recognized. In the category “privacy vs. monitoring” older persons seem to distinguish between monitoring their actions from monitoring their internal organs and in the category “in the best interest of me vs. in the best interest of others” there seemed to be an ambivalence between using a ESAS for one’s own needs and using a monitoring system to satisfy others. The main theme was named “maintaining” showing that as long as they could maintain their feelings of safety or maintain control, like for instance maintain their identity or what the technique should or not should do, or, they were willing to expect surveillance on the expense of privacy and integrity

Conclusions: This study indicate there are ambivalent feelings regarding freedom and surveillance and which ESAS that stimulate maintenance of control, identity and personality. They seem to have motivation to give in their integrity if it with certainly leads to safety.

P2-93
2-year mortality in community-living, cognitively intact hip fracture patients according to indoor or outdoor falls

Author: Dr. Ole Martin Steihaug
Haraldsplass deaconess hospital
Co-Authors: Bård Bogen, Professor Anette Ranhoff

Background: The notion that persons who fall outdoors are different from those who fall indoors has gained interest in recent years. Persons who fall indoors tend to be older and to have poorer physical function than those who fall outdoors. Hip fracture patients who fell indoors have poorer physical function, have more chronic diseases, more in-hospital complications and a greater 1-year mortality. In this study we investigate 2-year mortality in hip fracture patients, according to indoor or outdoor falls.

Methods: Data from a cohort of cognitively intact, community-living hip fracture patients participating in an intervention was used. Patients were consequently recruited at hospitalisation for hip fracture at a local hospital in Bergen, Norway, 2006-07. Mortality data was obtained through hospital records.

Results: Data from 100 hip fracture patients was available. 2 patients reported that the hip fracture was not caused by a fall, and data was missing for 1 person. Thus, the analysis is based on 97 cases. The mean age of the participants was 79.3 (SD 8.1), and 77% were female. 64 patients had fallen indoors and were older than those who had fallen outdoors (81.4 vs 76.5, p<.005). 20% of those who fell indoors had died after 2 years, compared to 12% of those who had fallen outdoors, giving an odds ratio of 1.85 (95%CI 0.55-6.20). The average age of those who died was similar (79.0 vs 80.5, p<.513). Logistic regression with age as covariate failed to give a significant difference between indoor and outdoor fallers with regards to mortality (B=-1.81, p=.749).

Conclusion: 2-year mortality was 1.9 times higher in persons who fell indoors. The issue of fall location and mortality merits further investigation.

P2-94
Reciprocal struggle in person transfer tasks - Caregivers' experiences in dementia care

Author: PhD student, RPT Charlotta Thunborg
Mälardalen University
Co-Authors: PhD and RPT Petra von Heiden Vågler, Professor and RPT Anne Söderlund, Associated professor and RN Emma Gotell

Objective: Dementia is one of the main conditions to be associated with a severe activity limitation among older people and one of the main reasons older people access special care units. This presentation will be presenting caregivers experiences’ of person transfer situations involving people with dementia. Methods: Qualitative focus group interviews were conducted.

Ten caregivers, five in each focus group participated. Data were extracted in phrases and sentences using content analysis. Results: One theme was condensed: ‘Reciprocal struggle in the person transfer task’. ‘The three sub-themes emerged: ‘Communication strategies’, ‘Environmental factors’, and ‘The goal may be inaccessible’.

Conclusion: Person transfer situations involving people with dementia can fluctuate, therefore the ongoing challenge will be to ensure a dynamic approach based on the person with dementia’s different needs at different times. Behavioral markers hold for identification of antecedents and consequences and measures need to be developed in domains including social interaction, psychomotor aspects of function and environmental factors. These measures would allow us to link better the antecedents to the consequences of the behavior and by those tailoring interventions to facilitate person transfer situations involving people with dementia.
Clinical applicability of EEG in evaluating treatment effects and progression of Alzheimer’s Disease using an EEG index based on cholinergic activity

Author: Dr. Jon Snaedal
Geriatric Department, Landspitali University Hospital
Co-Authors: PhD Gísl Jóhannesson, PhD Kristín Johnson, Dr. Thorell Gudmundsson, Nicolas Blin

Background: The only medications indicated for treatment of mild AD are the cholinesterase inhibitors. The effects of the medicines are measured by cognitive tests and by caregiver reports but there are no direct biological means of evaluating treatment effects. A theoretically possible method to measure the cholinergic response of these drugs in the brain is proposed that the EEG changes seen in AD are primarily a reflection of cholinergic dysfunction. We postulate that by establishing a “cholinergic index” in EEG registration, the treatment effects of cholinergic drugs could be measured and thereby the treatment response.

Methods: In a clinical trial where 110 participants participated, an EEG registration was obtained from each participant before and after a 0.15 mg administration of scopolamine. Since scopolamine affects the cholinergic neurotransmitter system, a cholinergic EEG index was created by applying Statistical Pattern Recognition (SPR) to a large set of EEG features, by considering the group before and after scopolamine administration as two distinct groups. The resulting classifier results in an index that correlates with the cholinergic activity in the subject. A longitudinal study with 40 AD patients over 1–3 years was then performed, before and after installation of cholinergic treatment. The cholinergic index was calculated for each participant at each visit.

Results: The scopolamine study indicates that the EEG changes observed by SPR correlate with the state of the cholinergic system in the brain. The cholinergic index used in the longitudinal study showed treatment effect in some patients and seems to extend to some extent correlate with treatment effect.

Conclusion: A cholinergic index produced by EEG-SPR method could be valuable in measuring the effect of cholinergic treatment in AD as well as following progression of the disease but further studies are needed. The underlying technology is well known, widely available and inexpensive in relation to other imaging techniques.

Diagnostic accuracy of EEG in differential diagnosis between controls, AD, Lewy body dementia, and Parkinson’s disease dementia

Author: Jon Snaedal
Geriatric Department, Landspitali University Hospital
Co-Authors: PhD Gísl Jóhannesson, PhD Kristín Johnson, Dr. Thorell Gudmundsson, Nicolas Blin

Background: Alzheimer’s disease (AD) is the most common neurodegenerative disease in the elderly population. Lewy body dementia (LBD) and Parkinson’s disease dementia (PDD) combined are the second most prevalent cause of neurodegenerative dementia. The only current available biomarker for LBD/PDD is a dopamine scan but the method cannot differentiate between the different extrapyramidal syndromes. Medications are especially challenging in LBD as these patients are extremely sensitive for neuroleptics, a medication that is used for symptoms prevalent in this disease. It is therefore of importance to make treatment of these patients that they are correctly diagnosed.

Methods: A database has been formed with EEG registrations from 226 healthy individuals (NRM), 239 mild AD subjects, 22 individuals with LBD, and 26 individuals with PDD. In each comparison of two distinct groups, a classifier has been constructed by applying statistical pattern recognition (SPR) to a large set of EEG features.

Results: The classification system consists of the following six classifiers: NRM-AD (86%, 85%, 85%), NRM-PDD (95%, 100%, 91%), NRM-LBD (95%, 95%, 96%), AD-PDD (88%, 91%, 86%), AD-LBD (88%, 91%, 85%), and PDD-LBD (86%, 90%, 82%). The numbers in parentheses are accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity, respectively, of the corresponding classifier.

Conclusion: EEG registrations, analyzed by a contemporary statistical method, statistical pattern recognition, seems to be promising method for differential diagnosis of the various neurodegenerative disorders causing dementia. This seems specifically to be true for Lewy body dementia and Parkinson’s disease dementia as these groups seem to be distinct from both healthy individuals and Alzheimer’s dementia.

Safety at Home – for persons with a dementia disease

Author: PhD Candidate Linda Sandberg
Karolinska Institutet
Co-Authors: Professor Lena Borell, Professor Per-Olof Sandman

The aging population in Sweden is growing and as a result the number of people with dementia diseases will increase. The national well-care system is challenged with the task of providing housing and social conditions where the elderly adult with some kind of disability will be safe and secure.

Objective: The aim of this study is to longitudinally describe patterns of hospitalization and visits to acute care among elderly living in institutions.

Method: SHADES is a longitudinal study including 423 elderly (mean age of 84.8 years, 7.29, 71% females) living in institutions in Sweden. Participants were examined every six months during three years. One-hundred thirty individuals participated in all the six-person testings.

Results: About 16% of the respondents had visited the acute care at least once and around a fourth had been hospitalized the last six months. The most common reasons for visits to acute care were falls and infections. The reasons for hospitalization were mostly complications after falls (n=23) and circulatory diseases (n=24). About one-third (n=48) of those who participated at all six visits had the acute care in the hospital at least once during the study and nearly half (n=68) were hospitalized at least once during the study period.

Music as a means in everyday care

Author: Jette Lynnerup
Betaniajhemmet

This question originated from earlier experiences with music therapy at Betaniajhemmet but also a lecture given by Birgitta Anderson, a Swedish music therapist. Anderson pointed out that music can be a means in everyday care especially when dealing with demented elderly.

From theorists such as Synnøve Friis, we know that music can counteract loneliness and inactivity, create trust, security and self-respect, develop intellectual functions, and support a higher functional level, mentally as well as physically. With this in mind, the objective was to strengthen the individual resident’s sense of identity through music, taking a point of departure in the individual’s experience with music, resources and disabilities. Thus the musical activities in this project were chosen and adapted to each participant. The target group consisted of 16 residents with medium or severe cognitive disabilities but they were also targeted due to other issues such as aphasia and isolation, and all of them being fond of music. The project employed two music teachers, one who taught a specific instrument for each of the participants who used to play an instrument and the other had individual singing sessions or small groups with the participants who were used to singing. Based on RAI assessments and the teachers’ and participants’ oral statements and evaluation, the project has resulted in participants being more present, but there also seems to be an improvement in their general well-being, as they are happier. One participant even said “that she didn’t have the time to die now”, being so busy rehearsing her instrument. Short-term memory is improved as they can remember the teacher and that
they have an appointment to see one another. The conclusion is that inclusion, sense of community and attention as well as singing or playing music that they know from, when they were younger, makes a huge difference in the everyday life of these participants.

P2-100
Impact on Participation and Autonomy for older persons and its Validity and Reliability
Author: PhD student/Occup therapist Isabelle Ottenvall Hammar
Sahlgrenska academy, University of Gothenburg
Co-Authors: PhD student/Occup therapist Christina Elektrum, PhD/ Physician in geriatrics Katharina Wilhelmsen, PhD/Occup therapist Kaja Eklund

Objectives: Recent studies of older persons indicate that self-determination is not fully respected within the health care sector. Restrictions in older persons self-determination, has been suggested to affect mental ill-health. The questionnaire Impact on Participation and Autonomy (IPA) was constructed to measure a person's perceived impact of chronic disability on participation and self-determination/decisional autonomy. Since the IPA based its psychometric properties on persons under the age of 75, further studies for older persons are needed.

Aim: To examine the psychometric properties of the IPA for people 65 years and older.

Methods: The study was performed in two steps; a validity test on the Swedish version and a test-retest reliability study on a revised version. Inclusion criteria were people aged 65 and older who were dependent on others in at least one activity.

Results: validity of the IPA-S. The participants emphasized the relevance of the questionnaire, but some items were perceived as having focus on exceptional autonomy. Therefore, the questionnaire was changed in order to more clearly measure the participants' self-determination. The revision of the IPA-S resulted in the questionnaire called IPA-O (for older persons), with 22 items about perceived self-determination. Test-retest reliability of the IPA-O in total, 15 of the 22 items showed high test-retest reliability. Only one item had low test-retest reliability.

Conclusions: IPA-O can be used for older persons both in client work to ensure older persons right to self-determination and participation in the planning of their care and in rehabilitation and as an evaluation tool.

Keywords: IPA, occupational therapy, questionnaire, rehabilita- tion, self-determination, test-retest

P2-101
Can two become one? Experiences of implementing an integrated health and social care organisation
Author: Dr. Pär Schön
Aging Research Center and Stockholm Gerontology Research Centre
Co-Authors: Dr. Lennarth Johansson, Sven Erik Wälder, Vegard Ytterland, Anette Eriksen

Coordination problems are common between local authorities and providers of health and social care services for older people with complex health problems and severe care needs. The problems result from a breakdown in communication and a lack of coordinated care planning between care providers. There are also boundary disputes between the service providers regarding responsibility for care provision and funding. As a result many elderly people fall between the cracks in today’s highly specialized care system.

The study describes experiences from a developmental project for integrating health and social care services for elderly people in Norrtälje. The project is unique in establishing an integrated structure for funding, organising and delivering care services to older people with severe care needs. Both qualitative and quantitative data were collected and analysed.

Experiences include: The introduction of a system of customer choice increased the number of service providers which complicated the integration process. Multiple service providers also led to an increase in communication problems. However, Norrtälje has had the opportunity to develop their customer choice model in a way that will improve cooperation and integrate care services in a unique way. Focusing on coordinating the patient’s discharge from hospital and following-up care planning in the home was successful.

The benefits of the project: To be able to praise from the elderly person’s perspective rather than that of the service providers. An advantage for the service providers was that they were financed by the new joint organisation with the municipality being able to coordinate care services without complicated financial negotiations with the county council.

P2-102
Health Services to Elderly a collaboration between Diakonhjemmet Hospital and Diakonhjemmet University College about clinical practice, research and education.
Author: MSc Jurian M. Ranvik
Diakonhjemmet Hospital
Co-Authors: MSc Kari Middhe Kristiansen, RN Anne Lene Erbø, MSc Vegard Ytterland, RN Berit Erikson Lakstad, MD PhD Aina Bucher, MD Bernhard Lorentzen, MD PhD Ludvig Fjeld Sørheim, Grete Framgarden, Prof. Ingmar Mose, RN Berit Erikson Lakstad, MD PhD Aina Bucher, MSc Løn Person Ustenheim, RN Iren Man Luther, Prof. Anette Hylén Ranhoff

Objective: Increase the quality of health services to older people at Diakonhjemmet Hospital.

Methods and theories: It is expected that the number of people over 80 years will nearly triple from 2010 to 2050. As a result of normal ageing, individuals may experience psychosocial losses, comorbidity, functional decline and polypharmacy and may therefore be in need of comprehensive health services. To reach our objective three main areas were identified: Collaboration on clinical practice, promoting research across depart- ments and developing a multidisciplinary master degree study.

The collaboration is organized across departments in hospital and hospital/university college all working with elderly persons. As head of the collaboration we have differing skills in this field and we all meet a complexity of health-related problems. We are in the collaboration to share our expertise and thereby increase the quality of health services to elderly.

Results: Clinical practice has yearly organized seminars about “elderly people and medication” and about “dementia”, has initialized a geriatric outpatient service for assessment of medication and has last year distributed 11 scholarships for skills development and seminars connected to our field. Research has developed a quality registry with a common dataset across departments in the hospital, has yearly arranged internal research seminars by presenting the newest research and has last year distributed scholarships to prepare 2 candidates for PhD. Master degree study started in 2010. 39 students are now attending a part time master degree study, a study which enhances clinical competence in our field.

Conclusions: The collaboration between departments in the hospital and the University College in our field has enhanced. We have achieved results, but we still see a need for further development of the collaboration through co-operation in research and in clinical practice.

P2-103
Self-reported mental health in still active older athletes and an age-matched group of people from the general population
Author: Ida Kristine Sangnes
Kavli Research Centre for Ageing and Dementia, Haraldsplass Hospital
Co-Authors: Anne Kristine Gulsvik, Marius Myhstid, Professor Anette Hylén Ranhoff

Methods: The Birkebeiner Aging study is a study of health and life style self-reported by postal questionnaire. It has a cross-sectional as well as longitudinal design. Participants in the Birkebeiner cross-country ski race who are 65+ years are included from the 2009 and 2010 races. In this sub-study they are compared with randomly selected age- and sex-matched participants in the Tromsø VI study.

In both populations, the questionnaires include questions about health and life style used by the national and regional health surveys in Norway (the CONOR questions). The questions about mental health were: “Have you had, or do you have mental problems that have caused you to call for help?”, “Did you use tranquilizing drugs during the last four weeks?” and “Did you use antidepressants during the last four weeks?”

Results: 555 skiers (509 men and 46 women) and the same number of men and women with the same age distribution from the Tromsø VI study answered the questions. 25/541 (4.6%) of the skiers and 32/533 (6.0%) of the Tromsø VI population reported mental problems (p=0.043). Tranquilizers were used by only 25/527 (0.3%) of the skiers and 16/540 (3.0%) of the Tromsø VI population, while antidepressants were used by 352/57 (0.6%) and 115/540 (2.0%) respectively.

Conclusion: Few of the still active skiers reported mental problems and very few used psychotropic medication. Mental problems and the use of psychotropic drugs were more common, but still not frequently reported, among older people from a population study.

P2-104
Self-reported General Health in Still Active Older Athletes
The Birkebeiner Aging Study
Author: Ida Kristine Sangnes
Kavli Research Centre for Ageing and Dementia, Haraldsplass Hospital
Co-Authors: Anne Kristine Gulsvik, Marius Myhstid, Professor Anette Hylén Ranhoff

Methods: The Birkebeiner Aging study is a study of health and life style self-reported by postal questionnaire. It has a cross-sectional as well as longitudinal design. Participants in the Birkebeiner cross-country ski race who are 65+ years are included from the 2009 and 2010 races. In this sub-study they are compared with randomly selected age- and sex-matched participants in the Tromsø VI study.

In both populations, the questionnaires include questions about health and life style used by the national and regional health surveys in Norway (the CONOR questions). The questions about mental health were: “Have you had, or do you have mental problems that have caused you to call for help?”, “Did you use tranquilizing drugs during the last four weeks?” and “Did you use antidepressants during the last four weeks?”

Results: 555 skiers (509 men and 46 women) and the same number of men and women with the same age distribution from the Tromsø VI study answered the questions. 25/541 (4.6%) of the skiers and 32/533 (6.0%) of the Tromsø VI population reported mental problems (p=0.043). Tranquilizers were used by only 25/527 (0.3%) of the skiers and 16/540 (3.0%) of the Tromsø VI population, while antidepressants were used by 352/57 (0.6%) and 115/540 (2.0%) respectively.

Conclusion: Few of the still active skiers reported mental problems and very few used psychotropic medication. Mental problems and the use of psychotropic drugs were more common, but still not frequently reported, among older people from a population study.

P2-105
Self-reported mental health in still active older athletes and an age-matched group of people from the general population
The Birkebeiner Aging Study
Author: Ida Kristine Sangnes
Kavli Research Centre for Ageing and Dementia, Haraldsplass Hospital
Co-Authors: Anne Kristine Gulsvik, Marius Myhstid, Professor Anette Hylén Ranhoff

Objective: Maintenance of physical and mental health is a key factor to successful ageing. The causal mechanisms leading to successful ageing are not fully understood. The aim of this study was to explore information about general health in old athletes and to compare them to a general population.

Methods: A cross-sectional study of health and life style factors in 656 Norwegians, aged 65 years and above, participating in the 54 km Birkebeiner cross-country ski race was conducted in 2009 and 2010. Most of the participants had participated in this race several times (median 14). The variables of interest were collected from postal self-reports on medical and sociodemographic information. We used the validated SF-120 Health Survey screening tool to calculate a mental and a physical component summary (MCS and G
PCS that provide glimpses into mental and physical functioning and overall health-related quality of life. The controls were provided from the 2343 individuals aged 65+ who responded to the Life-course study, Generation and Gender (LODD) survey.

Results: 150 (99.4%) and 2282 (97%) responded to the questionnaires in the cases and controls respectively. Mean age (SD) was 68.7 (4.0) and 71.2 (4.5) years, the male/female ratio was 10.5:1 and 1:0.2, and high low level of education was 1.4:1 and 3.5:1 in the Bikerekin eir and versus the population controls. The physical health SF-12 score was mean (SD) 53.92 (4.57) and 46.14 (10.79), in cases and controls respectively (p<.001) and the mental health SF-12 score was mean (SD) 57.17 (5.32) and 53.95 (7.05), respectively (p<.001), linear regression was used and age was controlled for.

Conclusions: After perpetual exercise old athletes have a significantly better self-rated physical and mental health score than the general population in this study.

P2-106
DaneAge Future Study 2010

Author: Michael Teit Nielsen
DaneAge Association (Abilde Sagen)

DaneAge Future Study 2010. DaneAge Association has previously produced the “Future Study”, a survey following age cohorts, in 1987, 1997 and 2002. In 2010, with the help of Statistics Denmark, a new “Future Study” was initiated, with new cohorts in age groups 50-54, 60-64, 70-74, and 80-84, approximately 1,000 interviewees in each age group. The method is a mix of on-line questionnaire and telephone interviews.

The results are currently being published on-line at www.eldrean쌍.org, spring 2011-spring 2012. DaneAge expects to publish an abbreviated print-version in the spring of 2012, followed by an English language version.

Areas analyzed include, among others: Housing situation, family relations, health (physical and mental), new technology, the welfare state, volunteer work, civic society, identity, happiness, subjective age, financial donations. Some of the questions can be found in the previous Future Study, others are new.

One notable finding in DaneAge’s Future Study 2010 is that a majority of interviewees answer that they are happy and content, having an optimistic outlook on life and the extent to which they can control and decide in their own life. On the other hand, especially the younger age groups are worried about the future of the Danish welfare model, financial deficits and lack of labor within health care and nursing in the future.

Michael Teit Nielsen, Development Director, Ph.D., DaneAge Association (Abilde Sagen)

P2-107
Vitamin D in patients referred to an out-patient geriatric service for memory problems or falls

Author: Elin Engsh
Diakonhjemmet Hospital
Co-Authors: Thomas Svendsen, Liis Mensen, Annette Hylén Kanhoff, Thomas Svendsen, Liil K Vensen, Annette Hylén Kanhoff

Department of Medicine, Diakonhjemmet Hospital, Oslo Norway

Background and aim: Vitamin D deficiency is associated with muscle weakness and can possibly increase fall risk, as well as associated with cognitive impairment. Analysis of vitamin D (25-OH-cholecalciferol) has not been a routine in our fall-assessment and memory clinics. The aim of this study is to find the prevalence of vitamin D deficiency in patients referred for assessment of falls and/or memory problems to our out-patient geriatric service.

Methods: A prospective observation study, with the aim to improve practice. All patients referred for fall assessment and/or memory problems are consecutively included. Analysis of vitamin D (25-OH-cholecalciferol) is done together with routine blood analyses. Reference of area of the laboratory is 37-131. Clinical information about age, gender, cause of referral, diagnosis, and mobility problems are obtained from patient records. Costs of analyses are calculated.

Results: From 1. August to 31. December 67 patients (44% women) were referred. Vitamin D analyses were done from 67 patients and 6 (9%) had levels below the recommended range (20-36).

All the patients with vitamin D deficiency had memory problems (4 diagnosed with dementia), and 3 did also have mobility problems. One patient was age 70-80, 80-90 and two 85+ years old. Vitamin D was ranging from 23.1 to 25.3, and low D did not correlate with low vitamin D.

Conclusion: 9% of the patients had vitamin D deficiency. Half of them had both mobility problems and cognitive impairment. The patients were included during late summer and autumn when the vitamin D levels are expected to be higher than in winter and spring. The datacollection will therefore continue.

P2-108
The effect on functional balance and fear of falling using The Otago Exercise for the frail elderly. Group-based versus home-based intervention.

Author: Physiotherapist Ingeborg Kyrdalen
Vestfold Hospital
Co-Authors: Physiotherapist Kjersti Moen, Physiotherapist Anne Sofie Røyland, Senior Researcher Jorunn I. Helbostad

Introduction: Otago Exercise Programme (OEP) is an homebased strength- and balance- exercise-progamme that has demonstrated success to decrease falls and improve functioning in older home-dwelling persons. Recent studies have shown better effect of group- based exercise on functioning in older persons. The aim of this study was to compare the effect of OEP performed as group or home training in frail older home-dwellers.

Methods: The study was a single blind RCT, participants (n=125) were older frail home-persons referred to an outpatient falls clinic. Participants were allocated to OEP delivered as group-based (GB) or home-based (HB) training, led by physiotherapists. Group training was performed twice a week. Home training followed the OEP protocol including 4 visits. Intervention period was 12 weeks. Participants were assessed with Berg Balance Scale (BBS), Timed Up and Go (TUG), 30 second Sit-To-Stand (STS) and 7 items Falls Efficacy Scale International (FES-I). Assessments were performed at baseline, end of intervention (3 months) and 3 months after end of intervention (6 months). Group differences in change were assessed by Analysis of Covariance, controlling for baseline values, and changes for each of the groups by paired sample t-tests.

Results: Ninety-one women (72.8 %) and 34 men (27.2%) participated, mean age was 82.5 (±7.2) years. Mini Mental Status Examination score was 27.1±2.3. Mean score at Barthel ADL index was 17.9 (±2.3). Seventy-four percent had fallen previous year, 37% had a hospital stay due to fall-related injuries. Table shows BBS, STS, TUG and FES-I scores at baseline and follow-up tests. Both groups improved functioning. There were group differences in change in favor of group training for BBS and STS from baseline to 3 months, and for STS and FES-I from baseline to 6 months.

Conclusion: Both interventions improved functioning, most effects persisted 3 months after end of intervention. Balance and functional leg strength improved more for GB. Fear of falling was significantly lower for GB at 6 months follow-up. Frail home-dwelling persons OEP performed in a group is even more effective.

* Illustration see note at the end of Chapter

P2-109
Social-pedagogical treatment of elderly people’s subjective well-being in social care home

Author: Ineta Robina
University of Latvia Faculty of Education, Psychology and Art

The present study is actualized in socio political and economical contexts related to active aging comprehension and the necessity of providing participation opportunities of elderly people in integration process in the social care home as a new social environment. The investigation objectives are: 1) to explore the elderly people subjective well-being in social care home; 2) to describe the intervention of social pedagogue for facilitation of opportunities of elderly people participation in design of life and work activities in social care home; 3) to explore the interaction structures between the elderly people wellbeing and quality of institutional integration by providing of participation opportunities. To rich the research objectives qualitative research used mix-methods (video observation, semi-structured interview and narrative interview has been conducted to find the evidence to elderly people wellbeing in integration process related to participation opportunities provided by social pedagogue. The theoretical background of research is based on inter-disciplinary understanding of wellbeing as quality indicator if institution integration process (Skiba 2006;Buckland 2005;Raz 1986;Andersen 2011 et al.)*2 respondents of the age 65-91 were involved into the research, 10 of them (active participants) were selected for interviewing and video observation. The data processing applying AQUADL programme, the code linkages explore implicit interaction structures between wellbeing and participation meta-codes and explore the implicate interaction structures between participation codes and wellbeing codes. Implicants as evidences for making conclusions will be presented for disucssion: participation in institutional integration establishes and enhances the well-being of elderly people. It gives people an opportunity of confidence rebellion.
Mental health and quality of life in older family caregivers

Author: Dr. Director, Adj. Prof. Anneli Sarvimäki

The role of family caregiving is becoming more important as more and more older people are living at home. Since the family caregivers themselves tend to be old, their health and well-being is at stake. The purpose of this study was to investigate mental health and well-being of older family caregivers. The study was part of a larger project the purpose of which was to create a model for family caregiving in Finland and Estonia. A questionnaire was sent to 3000 persons aged 65 or more in southern Finland. 604 persons replied and 144 of them were family caregivers. Over 60% of the family caregivers rated their mental health as good or very good. The difference between the then and the other older persons was not big (p=.032). They did not experience more problems (lack of initiative, zest for life and decision making capacity, fear) than the others. Measured by GHQ-12 the family caregivers were at risk of being mentally stressed (mean 3.1) while the others were not (mean 1.0). The family caregivers reported more frequently having diagnosed musculoskeletal problems than the others. When it came to diagnosed depression there was no difference between the groups. The global quality of life of the family caregivers measured by VAS (0 – 100) was somewhat lower among the family caregivers (83) than among the others (71), although it was clearly positive. The family caregivers generally experienced their life as meaningful or very meaningful (87 %) and only 13 % felt lonely rather or very often. The percentage of family caregivers feeling rather or very secure was high (73 %) although significantly lower than among the others of the same age (99 %). The mental health and quality of life in the family caregivers in this study was quite good, but it was even better among those who were not family caregivers. Because of the large dropout the results cannot be generalised, but they indicate that family caregivers do have mental resources that should be recognized and supported.

Recent trends in complex health problems in the oldest old in Sweden 1992-2010/11

Author: Dr. Bettina Meinow

Aging Research Center, Karolinska Institute & Stockholm University

Studies addressing multiple morbidity conditions in elderly populations usually focus on disease and physiological indicators relevant for the medical care system. Few studies include both medical and functional indicators, which together can indicate the need for integrated care from several different service providers of medical and long-term care (home help, institutional care) as well as informal caregivers. When assessing eldercare needs and the wellbeing of the oldest old, trends of complex health problems seem more useful than single health items that may follow diverse trends over time. This study identified severe problems in three health domains (health issues, mobility, cognition/communication) in three nationally representative samples of the Swedish population aged 74+ (1992: n=537; 2002: n=561; 2010: n=841), including institutionalized people and proxy interviews for those who were too frail to be interviewed themselves. People with severe problems in two/three domains were considered having complex health problems. Changes in the prevalence of people with complex health problems between 1992, 2002 and 2010 were analysed with logistic regressions as well as differences according to age, gender, and education. Results showed a significant increase of elderly people with complex health problems from 19% in 1992 to 26% in 2002. Between 2002 and 2010/11 there has been no significant change. Gender, age and education had significant independent effects on the odds of having complex health problems. Patterns were similar for men and women. A preliminary conclusion is that the deterioration in health among the oldest old between 1992 and 2002 has levelled out. Results will be discussed with a special emphasis on methodological issues, from a social policy perspective, rather than stable prevalence rates of complex health problems among the oldest old since 2002 emphasize the need for extensive collaboration between medical and social services.

Assessment of the physical environment – a way to high quality care

Author: Susanna Nordin

Högskolan Dalarna

Co-Author: Asa: prof. Hele Wijk, Prof. Kevin McTeer, PhD Marie Elf

It is important to focus on the design quality in nursing home facilities since the residents are frail and vulnerable, often suffering from both functional and cognitive impairment. With increasing levels of frailty they spend most of their time within the home and are depending on the building design quality to a great extent. This paper, describes a part of a project using the Sheffield Care Environment Assessment Matrix (SCEAM, Parker et al., 2004) for evaluating design quality in nursing home facility. The tool was developed to measure design features of the nursing home environment as built and as used and covers different aspects in the environment. The incentive for the study was the Swedish evidence-based guidelines concerning palliative care from 2010. The guidelines emphasize the physical environment as an essential factor for achieving good-quality healthcare and supporting a person-centred care. The recommendation is that dementia residential facilities should have a domestic layout and provide the residents with private rooms or apartments with opportunities for personal belongings. Furthermore, the physical environment should offer a calm sound level and enhance the ability of orientation for residents with different factors such as confusion. Opportunities for outdoor activities are also important for the well-being of residents. Thus, the society faces many challenges in developing high-quality environments since the buildings in many cases do not meet modern standards. In this process, there is a need for tools that evaluate the quality of the environment. SCEAM is an interesting tool covering many of the important aspects of a person-centred care and can therefore be used both for planning new environments and evaluating existing ones. Parker, C., Barnes S., McKe K. J., et al. (2004). Quality of life and building design in residential and nursing homes for older people. Ageing and Society, 24, 941-962.

Trajectories of social activities and mobility problems from middle age to old age

Author: Dr. Neda Agahi

Aging Research Center

Co-Author: Dr. Benjamin A. Shaw, Dr Ingermarn Kæreholt, Dr Carin Lennartsson

Objectives: To investigate how trajectories of social activities, such as spending time with family and friends, observed during a 34-year period from middle age to old age, were associated with trajectories of mobility problems during the same time period among men and women.

Methods: Nationally representative data from the Swedish Level of Living Survey (LNU) and the Swedish Panel Study of the Oldest Old (SWEOLD) were used. LNU data from 1968, 1981, 1991 and 2000 were merged with SWEOLD data from 1992 and 2002 to create a longitudinal dataset with four observation periods covering the period 1968-2002. The sample consisted of those aged 40-60 years at baseline who survived through the period, and participated in at least three observation periods (n=689). Trajectories of social activity were identified through cluster analysis, and then used as predictors of mobility trajectories in multilevel regression models.

Results: Most people had a socially active life as they moved from middle age into old age. Five trajectories of social activity were identified: continuously very active, continuously active, increasing social activity, decreasing social activity, and continuously inactive. Upholding a very active social life was more common among women than men. Mobility problems increased significantly over time for both women and men. Among men, decreasing activity levels over time were associated with a faster increase in mobility problems. Among women, those who were continuously inactive or who decreased their activity levels had higher levels of mobility problems than those with no previous UI. They had a higher incontinence one year after hip fracture.

Conclusions: Our aim was to identify possible poor outcomes of low social activity in the elderly. We investigated whether social activity during the time period 1981–2010 was related to mobility problems one year after hip fracture.

Materials and methods: A total of 331 patients were admitted to two acute care hospitals during 2004-2006 for hip fracture surgery. Inclusion criteria were age 65 years or older. All patients lived in their own home at admission. We used the Resident Assessment Instrument for Acute Care (InterRAI-AC).

Results: At 72 h after surgery, 35 patients (11%) had not had the indwelling catheter removed. Continued use of IC was significantly impacted by patient mental and cognitive status, including delirium, discouraged mood, and cognitive impairment (p<0.001, p=0.018, and p<0.002, respectively). In addition, continued use of the IC was associated with more urinary tract infections and more severe pain. After 12 months patients with urinary incontinence (UI) during the hospital stay, had lower functioning levels than those with no previous UI. They had more times more frequently to a nursing home, and had over twice the mortality.

Conclusion: Guidelines supporting health professionals to remove UI, within 24 h postoperatively should be followed. Patient with UI are at risk for adverse outcome after hip fracture and should be followed up with a multidisciplinary team after discharged from hospital.

Keywords: Hip fracture, urinary incontinence, indwelling catheter, 65 years or older, 12-month follow-up study, InterRAI-AC, comprehensive assessment

Clinical challenges related to urinary incontinence one year after hip fractures

Author: Associate professor Else Vengnes Grue

Diakonhjemmet University College, Department of Nursing and Health

Co-Author: Professor Liv Wergeland Sarbye

Introduction: Norway has a higher incidence of hip fractures than any other country. Patients with hip fracture routinely receive an indwelling catheter (IC) preoperatively. This should be removed within 24 h.

Our aim was to identify possible poor outcomes to do extended use of IC. Also we investigated demographic factors that might predict clinical challenges related to urinary incontinence one year after hip fracture.

Materials and methods: A total of 331 patients were admitted to two acute care hospitals during 2004-2006 for hip fracture surgery. Inclusion criteria were age 65 years or older. All patients lived in their own home at admission. We used the Resident Assessment Instrument for Acute Care (InterRAI-AC).

Results: At 72 h after surgery, 35 patients (11%) had not had the indwelling catheter removed. Continued use of IC was significantly impacted by patient mental and cognitive status, including delirium, discouraged mood, and cognitive impairment (p<0.001, p=0.018, and p<0.002, respectively). In addition, continued use of the IC was associated with more urinary tract infections and more severe pain. After 12 months patients with urinary incontinence (UI) during the hospital stay, had lower functioning levels than those with no previous UI. They had more times more frequently to a nursing home, and had over twice the mortality.

Conclusion: Guidelines supporting health professionals to remove UI, within 24 h postoperatively should be followed. Patient with UI are at risk for adverse outcome after hip fracture and should be followed up with a multidisciplinary team after discharged from hospital.

Keywords: Hip fracture, urinary incontinence, indwelling catheter, 65 years or older, 12-month follow-up study, InterRAI-AC, comprehensive assessment
New trends in forming intimate relationships
Is it a lifestyle choice?

Author: Tiina Koskimäki
University of Helsinki

As life-expectancy has increased and attitudes towards both non-marital and post-marital relationships have become more flexible, it has opened new possibilities to form intimate relationships at older ages. The destandardisation of intimate relationships has, e.g., made cohabitation and LAT relationships more popular, especially after divorce or after becoming a widower. This study looks at the phenomena from a perspective of a longitudinal survey data from a Finnish research project, GOAL, Good Ageing in Late Life (n=2815 at baseline). The information is gathered from men and women in three birth cohorts (born 1926-30, 1936-40, 1946-50). The data from 2002-2008 is used to track recent changes in intimate relationships. The current relationship status is seen in the light of possible previous relationships, for which the used data offers retrospective information. According to the study, co-habitation as well as living in a LAT relationship is mostly the choice of those who have been previously married, or lived in a cohabitation in earlier phase of life. For the majority, cohabitation seems to be a long-term choice. As previous demographic research, this data also shows a clear trend of popularization of cohabitation in 1980’s in all three age cohorts. Still, new marriages are formed as often as cohabitative relationships in the recent past of respondent’s lives. LAT relationships seem to be gaining ever more popularity among elderly, who are choosing between forms of togetherness. The study also sheds light into the attitudes towards different aspects and feelings of becoming older, of the respondents living in the above mentioned living arrangements. The results show that people living in more unconventional relationships are more acceptable towards new forms of elderly lifestyles.

LAT relationships seem to be gaining ever more popularity among elderly, who are choosing between forms of togetherness. The study also sheds light into the attitudes towards different aspects and feelings of becoming older, of the respondents living in the above mentioned living arrangements. The results show that people living in more unconventional relationships are more acceptable towards new forms of elderly lifestyles.

P2-115

“Ageing” identity and wellbeing in a crossroad: unemployment in early old age

Author: Rita Borges Neves
Centre for Research for the Social Sciences, University of Minho
Co-Author: Alice Delurete Matos

In occidental societies, working classes are psychosocially an economically dependent paid work (1). Traditionally it assures basic needs and shapes identity. Involuntary job loss can provoke ill-being as it may result in deprivation, depressive feelings, anxiety, and low self-esteem (2). Given labour market reconfiguration, redundancy may represent premature ending of professional activity for older actives. However, precarious working conditions may lead to a desire of early retirement. From a sociological viewpoint, how can it be understood, the impact of involuntary job loss on middle age men’s wellbeing? What significance is attributed to work and work absence by older less qualified actives? To approach this over-looked topic, life histories were collected through semi-structured interviews on unemployed blue-collar Portuguese men over 55 years old. Results show that employment is less significant for wellbeing and unemployment is perceived as upliving in case of i) reduced familiar and financial engagements; ii) welfare pensions that secure basic needs; iii) work is alienating, inhibitor of control and self-fullment and health damaging: v) a retiree status is interiorized instead of “unemployed”. Work is an adulthood mandatory role, a “normal” life-course that is not necessarily beneficial and labour market status is intertwined with different life cycle stages. Some of the ill-being caused by unemployment will be diverted when an “aged” identity is incarnated and this event is incorporated as part of the ageing “natural” process. The results show that people living in more unconventional relationships are more acceptable towards new forms of elderly lifestyles.

P2-117

Influencing health behaviors of the older person: when grandparents prevent grandparents’ health risks.

Author: Rita Borges Neves
Centre for Research for the Social Sciences, University of Minho
Co-Author: Alice Delurete Matos

Recent research has stressed the mutuality of the influence process within grandchild-grandparent dyads by highlighting grandchildren as catalysts of some of the elders’ behavioral patterns change. Through an affectual relationship established with their grandchildren some elders’ access information that they would not grasp unassisted. The elders show some permeability to grandchildren’s influence, despite some resistance to change core values and beliefs. Considering this background we set out to explore possible influence on the elders’ health related attitudes and behaviours exerted by their grandchildren. For this purpose a qualitative study involving 18 interviews was conducted in the northern region of Portugal. Several spheres of health related/oriented beliefs and habits such as nutrition, medication, physical activity and social interaction were examined.

Results show that besides functional and emotional support, the adolescents, inform and persuade grandparents to operate changes in areas felt to be vital for wellbeing. They made the seniors aware of the benefits of healthy diets, and the avoidance of hazardous habits such as smoking or heavy drinking. Grandchildren were particularly zealous when the elder had to comply with strict routines (dietary, pharmacological or others) due to health problems. Grandchildren also encouraged grandparents to participate in social events and leisure activities, as they were conscious of the importance of social interaction for wellbeing. Different types and degrees of influence of grandchildren were identified: the most influential grandchildren have a strong affectual relationship, with whom they interact and support intensely. We conclude that the potential of grandchildren as agents of socialization must be considered while designing policies and programs not only for the social integration of the elderly people but also for their adoption of healthier life-styles.

P2-118

The associations between birth conditions and performance in the testing situation
First observations on functional capacity assessments in the Helsinki Birth Cohort Study

Author: Mika Simonen
University of Helsinki
Co-Author: Prof. Johan Eriksson, Dr. Pentti Paljärvi, Lisa Penttinen

One of the primary aims of Helsinki Birth Cohort Study (HBCS) is to assess how growth and environmental factors acting during the fetal period and childhood are related to health in adult life. A randomly selected group of participants born 1934-44 have been followed up from 2001 onwards, picked from the original epidemiological cohort (n=4760). The participants are now turning to the third age of life, with their current age ranging from 68 to 78 years.

This presentation describes the setting of functional capacity assessment planned for the HBCS; reports the associations between birth weight and e.g. maximal isometric and isotonic muscle strength (measured using a Good Strength Metitur dynamometer chair; a 3D chair-stand test and 30’s hip elbow knee squat), and psychomotor functioning (e.g. reaction time measured using a Good Response Metitur device); and examines how the testing situation might influence the performance-based measurements. The functional capacity assessments started in fall 2011 and continue till the end of year 2012. The presentation uses the data available in June 2012 when the expected number of tested participants is approximately 600. The methods include the detailed analysis of videotaped test situations (e.g. reaction time testing).

Results of both methods will be shown in the presentation. According to the video data, hand movement delays indicate the participant’s hesitation in reaction time testing. This observation suggests that performance in the testing situation should be taken into account when assessing functional capacity.

While the study advances our understanding of the associations between birth conditions and physical functional capacity in the third age, it also provides insights how the functional capacity assessment is organized and achieved as a human endeavor in the testing situation. This approach might yield new ideas for creating practices and tools for comprehensive assessments for old adults.

P2-119

The associations between birth conditions and performance in the testing situation
First observations on functional capacity assessments in the Helsinki Birth Cohort Study

Author: Mika Simonen
University of Helsinki
Co-Author: Prof. Johan Eriksson, Dr. Pentti Paljärvi, Lisa Penttinen

One of the primary aims of Helsinki Birth Cohort Study (HBCS) is to assess how growth and environmental factors acting during the fetal period and childhood are related to health in adult life. A randomly selected group of participants born 1934-44 have been followed up from 2001 onwards, picked from the original epidemiological cohort (n=4760). The participants are now turning to the third age of life, with their current age ranging from 68 to 78 years.

This presentation describes the setting of functional capacity assessment planned for the HBCS; reports the associations between birth weight and e.g. maximal isometric and isotonic muscle strength (measured using a Good Strength Metitur dynamometer chair; a 3D chair-stand test and 30’s hip elbow knee squat), and psychomotor functioning (e.g. reaction time measured using a Good Response Metitur device); and examines how the testing situation might influence the performance-based measurements. The functional capacity assessments started in fall 2011 and continue till the end of year 2012. The presentation uses the data available in June 2012 when the expected number of tested participants is approximately 600. The methods include the detailed analysis of videotaped test situations (e.g. reaction time testing).

Results of both methods will be shown in the presentation. According to the video data, hand movement delays indicate the participant’s hesitation in reaction time testing. This observation suggests that performance in the testing situation should be taken into account when assessing functional capacity.

While the study advances our understanding of the associations between birth conditions and physical functional capacity in the third age, it also provides insights how the functional capacity assessment is organized and achieved as a human endeavor in the testing situation. This approach might yield new ideas for creating practices and tools for comprehensive assessments for old adults.

P2-119
Cognitive trajectories in later life in relation to distal covariates and survival: Findings from the Swedish population-based H70 and Lund 80+ Studies

Author: Professor Boo Johansson
Univ of Gothenburg
Co-Authors: PhD Valger Thorvaldsen, PhD Bjorn Slaug, PhD Torbjorn Svensson

Background: A better understanding of late life cognition requires longitudinal cohort studies following individuals until death, in addition to information about previous health and overall life conditions.

Objectives: To compare cognitive trajectories in two population-based samples in relation to subsequent survival, health and distal conditions.

Material: Data were drawn from the H70 and the Lund 80+ Study. H70 is based on prospective longitudinal population-based panels of 70 year olds in the city of Gothenburg. The first cohort was first measured at age 70 with subsequent measurements until death. The Lund 80+ is based on population-based panels of 80 years and older in the university city of Lund. In both studies subjects were re-examined for intra-individual stability and change in biological, physical, psychological, and social functioning.

Methods: The cognitive battery included three tests: a) Synonyms measuring verbal ability, b) Block Design measuring spatial ability an indicator of fluid ability, and c) Figure Identification which is a measure of perceptual speed. To allow comparisons across tests and samples we standardized scores to a distribution with a mean of 50 and SD of 10, using the baseline distribution for each test at the first occasion.

Results: A similar performance decline was observed in both studies and within the same age range (80+). Trajectories were however more pronounced for fluid and speeded tests. The decline was largely related to distance from death, rather than indicative of age. Overall health was significantly associated with rate of decline. Demographics, especially education, were significantly associated with less decline.

Conclusions: Cognitive decline is associated with subsequent survival; a terminal decline pattern was confirmed in both studies despite the fact that the samples vary considerably in overall health, demographics and many other background variables.

Skill development for nurses in home care - an intervention study

Author: Gro Gade Haanes
Blueprint University College

This study focuses on increasing knowledge and practice skills among nurses in home care - related to evaluation of vision and hearing as well as lighting conditions in the homes of the elderly.

Background: Studies suggest that there seems to be limited attention to vision and hearing impairments and lighting conditions in the homes of the elderly. Multimorbidity and age-related changes in the vision and hearing function lead to reduced eyesight and hearing. The impairment increases with age. It is well documented that impairment of vision and hearing can affect people's quality of life. Elderly with combined visual and hearing impairment are a particularly vulnerable group who need special attention.

Objective: A training programme for nurses in home care was developed in order to increase knowledge within the three areas - the eyesight and the hearing of the elderly, and the indoor lighting at home. The overall objective was to develop nurses' competence and place nurses in the position to perform simple screening tests for vision and hearing. A form for assessing and surveying the indoor lighting was used. It was a goal for the nurses to develop sufficient competence to suggest changes, recommendations and references for further report.

Method: The study is an intervention study where a training programme was developed. Nurses in the home care from five different locations in Norway participated in the programme. The intervention was planned with an intervention group and a control group, with 10 nurses in each group. The intervention group participated in the training programme of four days, each day 6 hours. The programme consisted of lectures related to vision, hearing and lighting factors and practical exercises. A mapping tool was used and the intervention group will survey and follow-up five patients each (over 80 years) for about 3 weeks. Both intervention and control groups performed a multiple choice knowledge test before the training programme started and will repeat this again in March 2012. The test consists of 30 questions, with 10 questions in each of the three areas.

Results: Experiences from the training programme and results from the multiple choice-tests will be presented and discussed at the conference.

Model of learning for practitioners in dementia care with music therapy as the joint focal point

Author: Aase Marie Ottesten
Institute for Communication og Psychologi, Aalborg University

The project is a PhD research in progress, which aims to develop a model of learning for practitioners in dementia care, which has music therapy as the joint focal point and focus on the relational meeting. Through development of a cross-disciplinary cooperation between the music therapist and the care providers in connection with a course of music therapy, will following areas be elucidated: How can the musical and interpersonal competencies of the individual care provider be developed with the purpose to effect the relational meeting with persons suffering from dementia, in a way that the care provider is able to develop and transfer new knowledge and acquired skills to the daily nursing and care through the application of tangible tools from the musical activities? And further: What impact does the emphasis on development of the care provider's musical and interpersonal competencies have on quality of life and well-being among persons suffering from dementia?

The model of learning includes using the Dementia Care Mapping Method and the theoretical frame of reference for the project, for example Daniel Stern's theory of senses of self, forms of vitality, the present moment, Barry Reisbergs research on retrogenesis and the recent research on mirror neurons. Methodically the project is organized as a case study of a music therapy course in which includes process data, outcome data and follow-up data that assess the effect of the course in connection with the effect of the learning process of the practitioners. Four persons suffering from dementia living in a care facility and four care providers are included. Preliminary results indicate that the care providers are able to develop and transfer new knowledge and acquired skills to the daily nursing and care through the application of tangible tools from the musical activities, which has an effect on quality of life and wellbeing for persons suffering from dementia.

Model differences in change (p-value)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0.3 MONTHS</th>
<th>3-6 MONTHS</th>
<th>0-6 MONTHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BBS</td>
<td>0.019</td>
<td>0.608</td>
<td>0.365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUG</td>
<td>0.076</td>
<td>0.555</td>
<td>0.055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STS</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>0.643</td>
<td>0.029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FES-I</td>
<td>0.128</td>
<td>0.294</td>
<td>0.006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Illustration to P2-108*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ABSTRACT NO</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ABSTRACT NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For, Stefan</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>Fure, Brynjar</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forsell, Liselott</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forssell, Emilie</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friesen, Gunnar S</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frounsdottir, Grína</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fried, Sari</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fritjohansen, Fred</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fristl, Christian</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frost, Caroline</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frost, Caroline Slaby</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fried, Kristin</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friis, Bjarke</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fornand, Linne Hege</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fornand, Linne Hege</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fornand, Linne Hege</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fornand, Linne Hege</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fornand, Linne Hege</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fornand, Linne Hege</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>Furensen, Anette</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>ABSTRACT NO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takahashi, Ryutaro</td>
<td>D1.6.4, P1.32, P1.41, P1.51</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takayama, Mihoko</td>
<td>P1-4, D1.6.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tammisaari, Kirsi</td>
<td>D3.6.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tansmani, Ilona</td>
<td>P1.32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tang, Shih-Tuang</td>
<td>P1.26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanggaard, Lone</td>
<td>D1.7.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targov, Annik</td>
<td>D6.2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangvik, Rand J</td>
<td>D2.4.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarun, Lars</td>
<td>P1.31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taraldsen, Kristin</td>
<td>D2.7.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taraldsen, Kristin</td>
<td>S3.3.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tatihara, Yukiko</td>
<td>P1.32, P1.41, P1.51</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tei, Sai</td>
<td>D4.3.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teigene, Trude</td>
<td>D1.4.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tellevaer, Laetitia</td>
<td>P1.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tél, Gerdthe S</td>
<td>D2.4.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tema Rodrigues, Victor</td>
<td>D7.1.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thøieggaard, Mikaela</td>
<td>S5.6.3, S5.6.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thorgaard, Perhede</td>
<td>D2.7.1, S3.3.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tholfsen, Turid</td>
<td>P3.6.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas, Anja</td>
<td>P1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomsdottir, Inge</td>
<td>S2.6.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomsdottir, Inge</td>
<td>S2.6.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thorhauge, Charlotte</td>
<td>P1.3.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tjarn, Kristina</td>
<td>D6.5.2, D6.5.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tjikka, Roje</td>
<td>D2.4.1, P2.68, P2.89</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timonen, Virpi</td>
<td>S1.1.2, S4.4.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tjønnas, Inger Marie</td>
<td>D1.4.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokumaru, Madoka</td>
<td>P2.64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tongstاد, Pia</td>
<td>D2.2.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topo, Peri</td>
<td>S2.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toresjon, Anne</td>
<td>S3.3.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torres, Sandra</td>
<td>P1.8.1, S1.6.1, S1.6.3, S2.5.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towers, Ann-Marie</td>
<td>S2.5.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toya, Mani</td>
<td>P1.64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Træukochitz, Britje</td>
<td>S2.5.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tronsdø, Linje</td>
<td>P1.8, D4.6.3, D6.3.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Træeg, Maja</td>
<td>S4.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tar, Mette</td>
<td>D5.5.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tønsmåångas, Tino</td>
<td>D7.1.4, P2.65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ABSTRACT NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>D1.7.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ABSTRACT NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>S3.2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vibe, Mia</td>
<td>S3.2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vibe, Ria</td>
<td>O1.4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>van Rassel, Erik</td>
<td>P1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vass, Mikkel</td>
<td>D4.1.5, S5.5.2, P2.66, S1.7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vassdal, Tove Karin</td>
<td>P1.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vázquez-Martínez, Andrea</td>
<td>P3.67, P3.68, S5.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veenstra, Marijke</td>
<td>D1.6.1, S1.6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veräld, Dominique</td>
<td>P1.21, P1.28, P1.41, S1.4.4, P1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vestergaard, Sara</td>
<td>S3.5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vibe, Olga</td>
<td>P2.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vignlund, Katrine</td>
<td>P2.5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viskan, Matti</td>
<td>O4.5.1, P5.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vlk, Janni</td>
<td>O5.2.1, O5.2.3, P1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viljjas, Anne</td>
<td>D1.7.3, O4.6.2, O6.3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vilumsen, Morten</td>
<td>P1.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>von Benedorf, Mikaela</td>
<td>O5.7.1, S2.5.5, O6.6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>von Benedorf, Monika</td>
<td>O2.5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>von Holldorf, Wilgert, Petra</td>
<td>O4.7.3, P5.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voutilainen, Päivi</td>
<td>P2.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vrangbakk, Karian</td>
<td>O6.2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vuorinen-Andersonen, Elina</td>
<td>P2.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaarana, Marja</td>
<td>O1.2.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ABSTRACT NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wada, Naoko</td>
<td>P2.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wadam, Jorgen</td>
<td>Opening ceremony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wagner, Lin</td>
<td>O2.1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waklund, Lars-Ola</td>
<td>S3.1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallach-Kildemoes, Helle</td>
<td>O4.1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallin, Marjo</td>
<td>O2.3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watsonson, Jonas W.</td>
<td>S3.5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weinehall, Liv-Otto</td>
<td>S1.3.3, S3.3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wettro, Carolina</td>
<td>P2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weihrauch, Lars</td>
<td>S1.7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wicksaker, Anna</td>
<td>O1.3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wijf, Helga</td>
<td>P2.112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilhelmson, Kataina</td>
<td>O4.5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wihelmson, Katharina</td>
<td>P2.100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wientzort, Rachel</td>
<td>S2.3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wirth, Aude Elisabeth</td>
<td>O2.3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wong, Max-Heim</td>
<td>O4.4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodard, Jennifer</td>
<td>P2.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodward, Arlo</td>
<td>O4.1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ABSTRACT NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wylde, TB</td>
<td>S1.3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wylde, Torgeri Bruun</td>
<td>S3.3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wåhnel, Swen Erik</td>
<td>P2.101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wåhni, Inger</td>
<td>D2.4.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ABSTRACT NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yamada, Yukari</td>
<td>D5.5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamamura, Ken</td>
<td>P1.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yasui, Susum</td>
<td>O5.1.1, D5.1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yoyokazi, Akira</td>
<td>P2.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ytreheim, Siri</td>
<td>P2.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ytterland, Vegard</td>
<td>P2.102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ABSTRACT NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>D5.5.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ABSTRACT NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Å</td>
<td>D1.2.1, P1.62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ABSTRACT NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ø/Ø</td>
<td>O6.7.3, O7.1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Øvsteng, Anna-Rita</td>
<td>D6.1.4, S5.1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Østergren, Carl Johan</td>
<td>P2.70, P9.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ABSTRACT NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Å/AA</td>
<td>D5.6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Åvagstad, Per</td>
<td>D4.3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Åberg, Elizabeth</td>
<td>P1.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ABSTRACT NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>D1.7.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ABSTRACT NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>D4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vg</td>
<td>P3.2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vg</td>
<td>O2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vg</td>
<td>P4.3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vg</td>
<td>O3.2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vg</td>
<td>P3.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vg</td>
<td>O4.1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vg</td>
<td>O3.2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vg</td>
<td>O4.6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vg</td>
<td>P2.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vg</td>
<td>O5.5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vg</td>
<td>O5.5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vg</td>
<td>P2.101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vg</td>
<td>O2.4.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

220

NKG 2012  NKG 2012  221
H.R.H. Crown Princess Mary of Denmark
is the patroness of the 21st Nordic Congress of Gerontology

Photo: Steen Evald