HETEROGENEOUS PATTERNS OF OLD-AGE VULNERABILITY AND LONELINESS FROM THE CROSS-NATIONAL COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE
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Loneliness has been extensively examined as a major risk factor for mortality and morbidity among older adults. In this research, we identified multi-dimensional patterns of old-age vulnerability in five countries (U.S., Korea, Sweden, Germany, Italy) guided by the welfare regime framework and examined how the patterns of vulnerability are associated with loneliness in old age in each country. Data were drawn from comparative national aging data: HRS for the U.S. (n=4331), KLOSA for Korea (n=3721), SHARE for Sweden (n=2746), Germany (n=2271), and Italy (n=2988). We used three vulnerability constructs: 1) material vulnerability (poverty, high out-of-pocket expenses for health care, unaffordability for housing), 2) health vulnerability (multiple chronic condition, depression), and 3) social vulnerability (living alone, contact with children and friend, social participation). Latent Class Analysis and regression analyses were used for data analysis. The relative proportion of the least vulnerable group varies substantially (from 11.88% in Italy to 59.33% in the U.S.) In Sweden and Germany, around 7% of the sample belongs to the most vulnerable group, while in other countries the most vulnerable group was not found. Notably, in Italy, older people in the social vulnerable group were more likely to feel lonely when compared to least vulnerable, suggesting the country-specific significance of social supportive environment. This study is the first research to examine the empirical structure of the concept and how it may vary across countries related to their loneliness. A full discussion of country-specific discussion and policy implications will be presented.

HIPPOCAMPAL KNOCKOUT OF P300 AFFECTS LEARNING AND MEMORY IN MICE
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Aging has been associated with cognitive decline, as seen in various learning and memory processes. Specifically, p300, a lysine acetyltransferase, has been shown to decrease with age, which could have an effect on cognition. In a series of behavioral tests, the effect of the knockout of p300 was studied in mice. In the water T maze test and the object recognition test, the results conveyed that the mice’s learning skills had not been impacted by the knockout of p300. But the water T maze test results further showed that the p300 knockout mice had a decline in their cognitive flexibility to new information. These findings suggest that the knockout of p300 has a negative impact on cognition. We expect that the overexpression of p300 in older mice will restore the cognition that might have been lost with aging.

HOME CARE PHYSICAL THERAPISTS’ VIEWS ON INTER-PROFESSIONAL SHARED DECISION MAKING
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Shared decision making (SDM) has been associated with increased patient satisfaction and engagement and improved process and care outcomes. However, SDM use by physical therapists (PTs) working with older adults in the home care setting is not known. Understanding home care PTs’ views about and experiences with SDM, including inter-professional SDM, can inform SDM research and strategies for increasing its use. This presentation highlights inter-professional aspects of SDM described by home care PTs in the qualitative arm of a mixed methods, implementation science frameworks-informed study exploring PTs’ perspectives on SDM in home care. Semi-structured interview data from twenty PTs (80% female; mean age = 50.6, SD=12.7, range 28-73) representing all geographic regions of the continental United States and having varied levels of geriatric (mean 24.2 years, SD=11.6, range 3-40) and home care (mean 15.7, SD=11.5, range 2-40) experience were analyzed using thematic content analysis.

HOSPICE CAREGIVER BURDEN AND WORK PRODUCTIVITY: AN EXPLORATORY ANALYSIS
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Hospice caregivers experience burden that impacts their physical, emotional, and social well-being. Little is known about how caregiver burden impacts occupational well-being through employment and work productivity. Thus, our purpose was to explore the relationships between caregiver burden and dimensions of work productivity/impairment (absenteeism, presenteeism, activity impairment, and overall impairment) among working hospice cancer caregivers. This is a secondary data analysis of baseline data from a larger study of caregiver communication and bereavement. Study data including demographics, preparedness for caregiving, caregiver burden, and work productivity/impairment were analyzed using descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and stepwise multiple linear regression. Dimensions of work productivity/impairment were dependent variables, and age and preparedness for caregiving were covariates. Working caregivers (N=54) had an average age of 52 (SD: 12.65), and were primarily White (83%), female (70%), married (69%),