the time. Participants also reported having negative reactions (PANAS; Watson et al., 1988). The results indicated that par these microaggressions. Participants also rated their physical frequency, emotional reactions, and behavioral responses to

had experienced any of the 20 most common examples of microaggressions as well as to determine how negative affect

of this study was to identify common types of age-related

is no longer a single individual or family problem. To protect abuse including depression and suicide, abuse of older people

prevalence of elder abuse and neglect of persons with dementia: a systematic review and meta-analysis

such as PTSD and depression in older adults.

Such televideo technology was well received, was used by older adults and implemented before and during the pandemic clinic for older adults experiencing violence was enhanced by a pre-pandemic decision to use telemedicine to increase reach and ease of accessing care. Initial results indicate that improvements across symptom areas in excess of one standard deviation.

Compare to 60% of younger patients) and clinical im

provision rates of evidence-based psychotherapy (above 75% to older adults resulted in an annual census of over 100 per clinic, the larger clinic within which it was housed saw ap

proximately 2 older adults per year. Tailoring the program medicine, to deliver effective treatment directly into older adults' homes. We here present psychotherapy retention

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People with dementia (PWD) are at high risk for abuse and neglect. Little is known about the synthesized prevalence rate of abuse among this population though. This study reviewed articles on abuse and neglect among PWD to learn about the pooled prevalence estimates of elder abuse among this population with a meta-analytic approach and examined the heterogeneity associated with the prevalence estimates through meta-regression and subgroup analyses. A total of 27 studies were selected from 479 relevant studies after careful identification using eight academic databases (e.g., ProQuest, CINAHL Plus). All 27 studies received acceptable scores on study quality and demonstrated no significant publication biases. All the studies included a total sample of 11,246 care recipient and caregiver dyads. In addition to overall abuse, three subtypes of elder abuse including physical abuse, emotional abuse, and neglect were examined. Results showed that the pooled prevalence of overall elder abuse was 41% (95% CI [0.31, 0.49], p < 0.001). The pooled prevalence of abuse subtypes were 43% (95% CI [0.35, 0.52], p < 0.001) for emotional abuse, followed by neglect at 16%, and physical abuse at 10% (95% CI [0.07, 0.13], p < 0.01). Overall, studies with caregiver average age below 60 reported higher abuse rates than those with caregivers’ age over 60. These results call for more policy and practice efforts to assist PWD who are victims of abuse and neglect, and more so, to prevent caregivers from exerting abuse and neglect behaviors toward PWD via education, skills training and support.