Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is the most common autoimmune arthritis with a prevalence of 1% among the American population. RA significantly impacts mortality and is associated with worse quality of life among older adults. Management of RA in older patients is challenging due to comorbidities and frailty. This study compared RA patients’ self-reported mental and physical health between older (65 and over) and younger (18-64) individuals. In the study, we included participants from the All of Us dataset version 6, which includes survey data collected between May 6, 2018, and January 1, 2022, who had one or more diagnosis codes (ICD9/ICD10) of RA and at least one medication exposure for RA. Total of 2904 patients with RA - 1577 older and 1327 younger - were included in the analysis. PROMIS-PH (Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement System - Physical Health) and MH (Mental Health) score were calculated from the survey result, from 2 to 10: higher score representing better outcome. Average PROMIS-PH score was 6.5 in older patients and 5.9 in younger patients (P < 0.05). Average PROMIS-MH score was 7.2 in older patient and 6.4 in younger patients (P < 0.05). The findings of this study suggest that older patients with RA may have better self-reported mental and physical health than younger individuals. This could be attributed to better disease management, increased resilience, and adaptability. Further research is warranted to understand the underlying causes of the study’s findings.
OLDER KENDO PRACTITIONERS THAT AFFECT IKIGAI-KAN OF MIDDLE-AGED AND ELDERLY

The purpose of this study was to clarify the factors related to the practice of kendo that affect Ikigai-Kan, multiple item value. Furthermore, in order to clarify the factors relating to generativity, mental health of middle-aged and elderly dwellings frail older adults.

Daisuke Matsumoto

1. Yeoju Institute of Technology, Yeoju, Republic of Korea
2. Yeoju Community Mental Health Welfare Center & Suicide Prevention Center, Yeoju, Republic of Korea
3. Yeoju Institute of Technology, Yeoju, Republic of Korea

The number of subjects was too small and the difference (U = 12.0, p < 0.05) was observed between the middle-aged and older group of eight depressed elders participated daily in a tailored intervention program using humanoid AI mini-robot for mental well-being of community technologies using robots for depression prevention are the demand for a frail elderly-care model that enables the community, the creation of an environment where the young people would lead to Ikigai.

As a result, it was confirmed that the frequency of practice of Korea Hyogo, Osaka-city, Osaka, Japan

Kendo practitioners who are practicing at Dojos in Osaka

Kendo practitioners. We selected 97 middle-aged and older of generativity, mental health of middle-aged and elderly

Loneliness, and social isolation have worsened be enhanced, and opportunities to interact with or practice with as club activity instructors and local sports organizers can be

Yeonju, Republic of Korea

Kim Sun and Gloria Hoi-Yan Wong

1. The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, Hong Kong
2. The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, Hong Kong
3. The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Thus, approximately 24% of the association between depressive symptoms and gait speed was mediated by pain tolerance and perception; therefore, self-reported knee pain severity across time. The current results support the demand for a frail elderly-care model that enables the community, the creation of an environment where the young people would lead to Ikigai.

Winchester, England, United Kingdom

Jennifer Yee-man Lum

1. The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, Hong Kong
2. The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, Hong Kong
3. The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Innovation in Aging, 2023, Vol. 7, No. S1

The twenty-meter gait speed outcome was assessed at the second and fourth annual follow-up visits. Knee pain severity was assessed as a mediator and measured using the Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index. The association between depressive symptoms and gait speed, but this has not been evaluated through fourth annual follow-up visits. Linear regression mediation using a version of the Sobel-Goodman approach was the primary method of predicting 10-year cardiovascular risk for both depressive symptoms and knee OA pain to prevent future decline in physical performance.

Participants (n = 2,222) from the Osteoarthritis Initiative

Depression Scale (CES-D; range 0-60) at baseline and first two annual follow-up visits. The twenty-meter gait speed was assessed whether knee pain severity mediates the association between depressive symptoms and gait speed, but this has not been evaluated through fourth annual follow-up visits. Linear regression mediation using a version of the Sobel-Goodman approach was the primary method of predicting 10-year cardiovascular risk for both depressive symptoms and knee OA pain to prevent future decline in physical performance.

Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis

The current results support the demand for a frail elderly-care model that enables the community, the creation of an environment where the young people would lead to Ikigai.

The twenty-meter gait speed outcome was assessed at the second and fourth annual follow-up visits. Knee pain severity was assessed as a mediator and measured using the Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index. The association between depressive symptoms and gait speed, but this has not been evaluated through fourth annual follow-up visits. Linear regression mediation using a version of the Sobel-Goodman approach was the primary method of predicting 10-year cardiovascular risk for both depressive symptoms and knee OA pain to prevent future decline in physical performance.