A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS AMONG OLDER ADULTS WITH CHRONIC DISEASE: INTERVENTIONS FOR SENSE OF COHERENCE

Background:
Sense of Coherence (SoC) is a core concept in the management of chronic disease, with implications for improving emotional distress and disease development in older adults. Therefore, it is important to explore appropriate interventions and evaluate the effectiveness of these SoC interventions on OACD.

Objective:
This paper aimed to explore appropriate interventions and evaluate the effectiveness of these SoC interventions on OACD. A diversity of interventions has been developed to enhance SOC, but research findings are conflicting and only a few studies have reviewed the evidence gaps within this scoping review illuminated several knowledge gaps that we propose need to be addressed to meet the education and training needs of SLPs to provide optimal dementia care.

Methods:
This scoping review aimed to explore the extant literature on the experiences and views of speech-language pathologists (SLPs) and SLP students regarding the provision of care to people living with dementia (PLWD). A systematic search was conducted using 10 databases. Sources were included if participants were practicing SLPs and/or students enrolled in undergraduate communicative disorders or graduate SLP programs, and if the concepts of experiences or views on the provision of SLP services to PLWD were explored in the context of any clinical or educational setting. Included sources were systematically extracted for pertinent study characteristics, including SLP roles and settings, concept domains, measures utilized, and facilitators/barriers to effective dementia care.

Results:
The majority of the 29 included sources were published in either academic journals (n=20) or professional organization publications (n=5) and used a cross-sectional study design (n=19). Participants included SLPs (n=22), and masters (n=6), undergraduate (n=3 studies), and doctoral students (n=1). The included studies addressed five primary conceptual domains: experiences, attitudes, roles, knowledge, and confidence. The most commonly addressed barriers and facilitators of effective dementia care were education and training. Mapping and analysis of the current body of knowledge within this scoping review illuminated several knowledge gaps that we propose need to be addressed to meet the education and training needs of SLPs to provide optimal care to PLWD. These include addressing core competencies, systematically measuring educational intervention outcomes, and developing more evidence-based education and training programs both within and outside of an interprofessional collaborative context.
Our project had college students compare their memory for standing medical conditions and treatment follow-through. Memory for printed materials—essential in support of under one course has a unit on memory for discourse, especially several years into their careers. To assist in this transition, move from a novice student role to professional role mastery. Experiential learning is key for courses in a gerontology academic impact on aging nursing faculty and staff and intro.

The purpose of this study was to determine the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on faculty and staff in a College of Nursing (CON) with a Gerontology program and identify (n=139) in a College of Nursing in the Intermountain West. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the data. A total of 139 respondents completed the survey (faculty, n=86; staff, n=53). Respondents identified areas that were better and rate their experiences working from home, including the average age of an employed nursing faculty is 46 years old. The nursing workforce is aging: the average age of a nurse

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DISCOURSE IN YOUNGER AND OLDER ADULTS

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808