professionals intervene more effectively (Yoon & Cummings, identifying both risk and protective factors will help healthcare protective factors (Storey, 2020). Some risk factors are beyond on elder abuse has focused mostly on risk factors rather than mated due to underreporting (Dong, 2015). To date, research have reported elder abuse each year, but the rate is underesti

DOES GENDER MATTER?

ELDER ABUSE, ANXIETY , AND SOCIAL SUPPORT :

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Findings and implications were discussed.
strap method; facts as a significant mediation was confirmed.

β = 0.98, p<.001). Mediating effects were computed by boot

RMSEA = .029, SRMR = .023, CFI = 0.997, TLI

affected all dimensions of personal stigma while myths posi

tively affected prejudice (892

the variables. Civic behavior positively affected symptoms

performed to determine the structural relationship between

was to examine depression knowledge as a moderator to
test its influence on the relationship between civic behavior

in relation to schizophrenia, research on depression stigma

tions and reduce personal stigma. However, previous stigma-

in the impact of elder abuse, anxiety, and social support be

adults who experienced elder abuse, 2) the effects of social

variable was the experience of elder abuse, the dependent vari

equation modeling was used for the analysis. The independent

Wisconsin Longitudinal Study (WLS), Wave 3. Structured

experience of elder abuse had a positive as

the most relevant factors that affect heavy drinking. Health-

ences between depression and mortality and develop inter

suggested that health providers need to prevent and care for

depression to decrease mortality, especially in males. Further

depression was significantly higher in females (16.7%) than

tality was significant only in males (8.8%). However, the effect of depression on mor

the experience of elder abuse had a positive as

health problem because it adversely affects physical health,

have indicated that depression in older adults is associated

and treatment of depression are necessary. Previous studies

research on depression stigma related studies mainly conducted in Western countries and

implications will be discussed.

the research aims were to investigate gender differences between de

Gender-specific association between depression and mortality in Korean older adults. The data

this study aims to investigate gender differences between de

University College of Nursing, Seoul, Republic of Korea

ADULTS: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY

GENDER-SPECIFIC ASSOCIATION BETWEEN

DEPRESSION AND MORTALITY IN KOREAN OLDER

KNOWLEDGE ON DEPRESSION STIGMA AMONG

OLDER CHINESE: A PATH ANALYSIS MODEL

KNOWLEDGE ON DEPRESSION STIGMA AMONG

OLDER CHINESE: A PATH ANALYSIS MODEL

INFLUENCE OF NEGATIVE ATTITUDES TOWARD

VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES ON MENTAL HEALTH

STATUS: THE REPRINTS STUDY

Yoshinori Fujiwara¹, Tomoya Takahashi¹, Hiroshi Murayama², Kyoko Fujihira³, Koji Fujita³, Mariko Yamashita³, Hiroko Matsunaga⁴, and

Abstract citation ID: igad104.2872

The research aims were to investigate 1) the impact

Hazard Ratios (HR) for mortality stratified by

CESD-10. The Cox proportional-hazards model was used

who were aged 65 or older and assessed depression through

this study included 3,689 participants out

of 10,254 participants, this study included 3,689 participants

= 0.98, p<.001). Mediating effects were computed by boot

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Hiroyuki Suzuki1, 1. Tokyo Metropolitan Institute for Geriatrics and Gerontology, Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan, 2. Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology, Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan, 3. Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Geriatrics and Gerontology, Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan

Although social engagement activities can help older adults maintain mental health status, whether negative attitudes toward volunteering influence poor mental health status due to psychological burdens has not been clarified. This study examined negative influence of intergenerational picture-book reading program “REPRINTS” on older volunteers’ attitudes to volunteering activities to clarify its impact on their mental health status. A questionnaire mail survey was conducted for 481 volunteers, ≥55 years, in 12 municipalities across Japan in 2020. Of the 423 respondents (87.9%), 266 responded to the follow-up survey, conducted from November 2021 to February 2022. Mental health status was assessed by WHO-5J; a score of less than 13 was regarded as poor mental health status. Multiple logistic regression analysis was performed on the responses of 220 women, aged 65–84 years, with WHO-5J (good ≥13 points; poor < 13 points) at follow-up as the dependent variable. Participants were asked about their positive and negative attitudes toward volunteer activities using a four-point scale (disagree to agree), and the scores were operationally summed up after converting them into a negative attitude score. Subjective health (healthy/unhealthy), age, WHO-5J score, and continuous years of activity at baseline were entered as adjustment variables. Sixty-four (29.1%) participants had a WHO-5J score of < 13 at baseline. Logistic regression analysis with WHO-5J as the dependent variable showed that the adjusted odds ratio for negative awareness scores was 1.06 (95% CI: 1.00–1.12). In conclusion, negative attitudes toward volunteer activities were suggested to have a significant influence on mental health status.