INFLUENCE OF CHANGES IN MEMORY AND THINKING ON PREFERENCES AND SATISFACTION OF HEALTH CARE COMMUNICATIONS
Andrea Sillner¹, Marie Bolz¹, Diane Berish², and Nikki Hill². ¹. Pennsylvania State University, State College, Pennsylvania, United States, ². The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, United States

Communication about changes in symptoms or healthcare management strategies is common between older adults and their healthcare providers, such as physicians and registered nurses. Healthcare communication can occur in the context of an in-person visit or using technology through telehealth or a healthcare portal. Understanding factors that influence preferences for healthcare communication and satisfaction are important for patients and providers. For example, changes in memory and thinking may impact older adults’ ability to communicate healthcare needs or to understand what is being told to them about their health conditions. The aim of this study was to understand the influence of cognitive changes on preferences and satisfaction with communications in a sample of adults over the age of 50, living in the community, who reported on changes in memory and thinking over the last 5 years (N=289). Results showed that older adults who reported a decline in their memory and thinking over the last 5 years were significantly more likely to report that their healthcare communication needs were not met. They were also significantly less likely to be satisfied with their healthcare communications. These important findings demonstrate the need to further explore relationships between self-reported cognitive changes and communication with healthcare providers. This can inform psycho-social intervention development, ultimately enhancing healthcare communication to meet older patient preferences and improve satisfaction with the overall goal of impacting healthcare outcomes.
function decline in the high-level maintenance group, and the low-level maintenance group, and low-level decline group. Tent profiles were derived based on the cognitive function: group classification. Result revealed four types of the lagistical regression was used to identify factors influencing Study of Aging (KLoSA) in 2016, 2018, and 2020. The latent profile analysis. The samples included 612 adults aged among Korean older adults without their partner, using lagistical function and identify factors influencing these changes. The purpose of this study was to explore the longitudinal patterns of the cognitive trajectories of older adults, showing differences across percentile across cognitive trajectory percentiles. Education is protective against cognitive decline but it is more effective for adult literacy and literacy recall to assess cognition of older adults. The English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA) covering the period 2002-2019. We consider the number of waves in the longitudinal research on cognitive change has mostly been focused on mean change in cognition and its association with socio-demographic and other factors, warrant further investigation.

The prevalence of cognitive impairment in the population is growing. Maintaining good cognitive health is central to quality of life and is a hot topic in South Korea, as the population of the older adults is growing. The cognitive trajectories showing differences across percentile across cognitive trajectory percentiles. Education is protective against cognitive decline but it is more effective for adult literacy and literacy recall to assess cognition of older adults.

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