The study. Participants were randomly assigned to either a QOL and physical performance. Seventeen OA completed associated with aging and the corresponding impact it has on increasing quality of life (QOL) for this population. This unique demands of older adults (OA) may be crucial to

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THE DEVELOPMENTAL WINDOWS WHEN EXPOSURE

marker trajectories by SCC status.

changes due to co-occurring AD and PD pathology. Future

sociated with learning/memory and processing speed de

global cognition screening measure. Overall, SCC was as

β

and at 5 weeks old they are given Azoxymethane (AOM)

are exposed to the antibiotics through their mother's milk

are giving antibiotic treatment for 7 days, so the children

antibiotics. Antibiotics are especially important for fighting

The increase in EOCRC has paralleled the increased use of

Innovation in Aging

Identifying methods of pain amelioration to meet the

FUNCTION

HEALTH, COGNITION, AND AUTONOMIC

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In the Neuro Intensive Care Unit (Neuro-ICU), patients

with Disorders of Consciousness (DoC) often experience sen

Research highlights a concerning trend in the Neuro-ICU,

from coma to vegetative state and minimally conscious state.

These interventions aim to awaken awareness and cognitive responses in DoC gages patients' various senses—touch, sight, sound, and smell, provid

Evidence-based strategies are proposed, encompassing thoro

these techniques can be customized to each patient's specific

patients. By fostering neural activity, sensory stimulation holds

the thoughtful application of sensory stimulation interven

the potential to contribute to their recovery. Importantly,

In the study, participants received six, 30-minute sessions. Physical assess

heat (FIR) group, with convective heat set to 60

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Research in clinical populations focused on various age-related diseases report multi-system difficulties in autonomic regulation, motor performance, cognition, and brain health. My research investigated the relationship between brain health, chronological age, and cognition. To assess these domains, I cross analyzed Compass 31, MoCA, and Brain Age Technology. The study population included 158 participants, both healthy and unhealthy. The collected data evaluated the relationship between brain age disparity, chronological age, and autonomic function. Correlation analysis, regression modeling, and subgroup comparisons were employed to explore potential associations, age-related patterns, and autonomic function variations. The findings from this research study contributes to a deeper understanding of the complex interplay between brain health, chronological age, and autonomic function. Age, White Matter Hyperintensities, Brain Age Gap, and Brain Age Variance demonstrate high significance when correlated with the MoCA total score. MoCA and all Compass 31 domains were found to be predictive of total white matter hyperintensity volume. This finding highlights a strong relationship between all three domains and suggests that when participants score high on both assessments, they should follow up with neuroimaging to discover potential brain damage. Future studies should identify risk factors for cognitive impairment and brain health that are also symptoms for autonomic dysregulation.