EXPLORING THE STRESS-RELATED GROWTH AMONG ELDERLY KOREAN IMMIGRANTS IN THE CONTEXT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC.
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While some studies investigated stress-related growth (SRG) during the COVID-19 pandemic, little research has been pursued to explore positive psychological changes associated with COVID-19 among older Asian immigrants. Thus, we aimed to find positive changes resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic based on the SRG framework. Using a purposeful criterion sampling strategy, semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with 11 participants. Content mapping and content mining questions were used. Data were qualitatively analyzed using the constant comparative method. Challenges and stressors associated with the pandemic such as fears of physical or verbal attack, COVID-19 infection, strict COVID-19 regulations and mandates, and limited opportunities to interact with others were identified based on the statements of participants. We identified three salient themes that were characterized as components of SRG: (a) increasing leisure-time physical activity participation, (b) developing a closer relationship with others, and (c) improving resilience. The findings of the present study present qualitative evidence that older Korean immigrants experienced positive changes associated with the pandemic such as being physically active, developing closer relationships, and improving resilience. These changes are associated with the main elements of SRG, and it appears that the pandemic did lead to older Korean immigrants experiencing SRG.
completed 96-trial one-shot trust game, in which partner's actions with partners in real-life, older adults may experience limitations in their memory-based decision making. This study employs multi-trial one-shot trust game to investigate the impact of limited memory on facial-trustworthiness and diagnostic behaviors when making evaluations. In the field of Alzheimer's disease (AD) and Parkinson's disease (PD) research, patient outcomes in terms of accuracy and efficiency are crucial. Though promising, the emphasis should be on standardizing clinical application a reality.

The meta-analysis highlighted the role of extracellular vesicles (EVs) in the prediction of Alzheimer's disease (AD) and other neurological conditions. EVs, commonly involved in the CNS-evacuated fluids, can be extracted from different bodily fluids, such as cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), plasma, and serum. This meta-analysis aimed to clarify the diagnostic ability of EVs by rigorously evaluating studies with null or low diagnostic odds ratios (DOR), which indicate the test's ability to discriminate between disease and control groups.

**Objectives.**

Older adults prefer non-diagnostic cues (e.g., facial-trustworthiness) than diagnostic behaviors when making decisions. Advantageous decks were represented by trustworthy (congruent condition, CS-IGT) or untrustworthy (incongruent condition, IS-IGT) faces and corresponding behavioral-evaluation rules. In the newly developed Social Iowa Gambling Task (S-IGT), we examined age-group differences in the impact of facial trustworthiness on decision-making. Older adults show rule-based learning, by initially having higher weights for facial-trustworthiness compared to younger adults. However, they could eventually learn the right rule to adjust decision-making resembling that of younger adults.

**Methods.**

A reinforcement learning model was established, with decision outcomes based on behavioral-evaluation. Facial impressions contribute to evaluations of trustworthiness, behavioral-evaluation, rule-based learning, or untrustworthy (incongruent condition, IS-IGT) faces and corresponding behavioral-evaluation rules. In the newly developed Social Iowa Gambling Task (S-IGT), we examined age-group differences in the impact of facial trustworthiness on decision-making. Older adults show rule-based learning, by initially having higher weights for facial-trustworthiness compared to younger adults. However, they could eventually learn the right rule to adjust decision-making resembling that of younger adults. Keywords: decision-making, facial-trustworthiness, behavioral-evaluation, rule-based learning.