Participants were Medicare D patients who had ≥2 pharmacist-led interventions to improve medication adherence across the care continuum. This study’s purpose was related medication adherence rates are less than optimal. are prevalent chronic diseases among older Americans, but

Walgreens, Deerfield, Illinois, United States

Stacey Renae

WITH CHRONIC CONDITIONS

WITH MEDICATION ADHERENCE IN OLDER ADULTS

PHARMACIST INTERVENTION IS ASSOCIATED

person-first, non-stigmatizing language should transcend not

studies included in the review. Appreciation and adoption of

“offender”, and “ex-convict” were used in the majority of the

women”, “older adult on parole”) was common, stigma

who were no longer incarcerated. While person-first lan

did not consider the language that was used to describe the currently or

methods). As a sub-analysis, articles were analyzed to con

PubMED, PscyhMED, and CINHAL. Nineteen articles met

older adults in the incarceration system. The REA included

review of terminology from a Rapid Evidence Assessment

calls for attention to the language used by researchers when

widely considered a dehumanizing experience, with recent

research involving older adults, non-stigmatizing language

language movement began decades ago and has been widely

adopted by multiple fields including nursing, medicine, ger

ship with healthcare providers, healthcare utilization, or

3. Swarthmore College, Madison, Wisconsin, United States

2. University of Wisconsin - Madison, School of Nursing,

Kristin

ASSESSMENT

INCARCERATED IN PRISON: A RAPID EVIDENCE

1

2

3

1. University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, Wisconsin, United States

Cockayne Syndrome (CS) is a rare autosomal recessive

childhood disease, caused by mutations in CSA (ERCC8) or

CSB (ERCC6) genes leading to defective DNA damage re

CS characteristics include UV sensitivity and premature aging. Deficiencies in CSA or CSB may lead to impaired AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) activation. Notably, AMPK-activating interventions have shown promise in preclinical CS mouse models. We tested whether MK8722, an AMPK acti

ator, could mitigate CS phenotypes in a C. elegans model. Our preliminary data show that MK-8722 increases lifespan in wild-type and CS worm model. We also tested the effect of MK-8722 on brood size as a fitness parameter and showed that it does not change the total brood size. We also showed that treating aged mice with MK-8722 improves multiple measures of healthspan including body composition, grip strength and age-associated inflammation. These data suggest that AMPK activation may be a promising therapeutic avenue for both normal and CS-associated aging phenotypes.