In the year 2015, Korean government has set up “Law for Dementia Management.” and many “Dementia support centers” has been set up by this law. Such an experience can shed light on providing systems for dementia management in rapidly aging societies.

SESSION 4605 (SYMPOSIUM)

ELDERLY ANESTHESIA AND ANALGESIA
Chair: H. Zhang, Chinese PLA General Hospital, Beijing, China
Co-Chair: C. Tong, Wake Forest Baptist Medical Center, Winston-Salem

Since the 1990s, China's aging process was accelerated. 65 and older elderly population increased from 1990 in 62.99 million to 2000 in 88.11 million. The proportion of the total population increased from previous 5.57% to present 6.96%. It is predicted that by 2040, 65 and older elderly population will account for over 20% of the total population. At the same time, the elderly population aging trend is increasingly obvious: the number of people at the age of 80 and older is increasing at an annual rate of 5%, and by 2040 it will increase to more than 7,400, ten thousand people. Due to the special physiological and pathological physiology change of old people, there are different sorts of diseases that have impact on perioperative treatment. Elderly patients with age increase, the risk of surgery becomes more and more serious. Therefore, for every anesthesiologist, more attention should be paid to the anesthesia in elderly patients, in the preoperative evaluation, on the choice of anesthetic methods and the anesthetic, intraoperative monitoring and physiological regulation, postoperative analgesia, etc., especially to consider its particularity, to do a good job in every detail to make them through surgery.

OVERVIEW OF THE ANESTHESIA PRACTICE IN GERIATRIC PATIENTS IN CHINA
Y. Huang, Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Beijing, China

China has the largest and most rapidly growing elderly population in the world, and has entered the stage of a rapid growing aging society. The percentage of elderly people in China is projected to triple, from 8% in 2006 to 24% in 2050. The elderly population continues to grow rapidly, resulting in the increasing number of geriatric patients requiring surgery, which has become a huge challenge for anesthesiologists. Multiple organ function failure caused by aging, limited organ function reserve due to complex comorbidities, and the possible drug interactions between anesthetics and daily medication, together contribute to a challenging scenario for anesthesiologists to perform anesthesia practice in geriatric patients. Therefore, the Section on Anesthesia for Geriatric Patient of Chinese Society of Anesthesiology composed “Guidance on perioperative anesthesia management for Chinese geriatric patients” in 2014, aimed at improving the surgical outcome of these patients.

SESSION 4610 (SYMPOSIUM)

FRONTIERS IN HIGH-RISK AND POTENTIALLY INAPPROPRIATE MEDICATIONS FOR OLDER ADULTS
Chair: M. Steinman, University of California, San Francisco School of Medicine, San Francisco, California

For more than 2 decades, clinicians who care for older adults have known about the concepts of high-risk and potentially inappropriate medication use. Yet, use of these medications has in many cases remained stubbornly high. In this symposium, we will explore emergent approaches to defining what constitutes high-risk and potentially inappropriate prescribing, and describe research on high-value opportunities...