over a 16-month period. We have CPS data on hundreds of thousands of Americans ages 50 to 79, most of whom are Boomers. This is, to our knowledge, the first populated-based study specifically addressing associations between intersecting social locations and short-term continuities and changes (over eight time points across a 16-month period) in labor force participation, permitting the capture of the dynamics of work and labor market exits at the micro-level.

SESSION 780 (SYMPOSIUM)

IMPROVING CARE FOR PERSONS WITH COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT AND THEIR CAREGIVERS IN CROSS-NATIONAL SETTINGS

Chair: J. Wang, *Duke University, Durham, North Carolina*

Co-Chair: B. Wu, *New York University, New York, New York*

This symposium focuses on improving care for persons with cognitive impairment and their caregivers in cross-national settings by understanding their experience of living with cognitive impairment, investigating stimuli of behavioral symptoms of dementia and association between cognitive impairment and function, and examining related intervention characteristics and efficacy. The first study explored experience of living with cognitive impairment from both persons with cognitive impairment and their informal caregivers. It adopted person-centered care model and senses framework to inform the analysis and interpretation and helped us better understand how the dyads perceived and lived with cognitive impairment in the home and community-based settings. The second presentation explored the association between cognitive impairment and function among Chinese acute ischemic stroke (AIS) patients over a 6-month period and found that cognitive impairment of AIS patients at acute stage was associated with poorer function of late recovery. The third study examined stimuli that trigger behavioral symptoms of dementia among veterans with dementia in the U.S. Results highlight a range of triggers amenable to intervention and how to enhance person-centered dementia care for older veterans. The fourth presentation is a systematic review examining dementia caregiving intervention characteristics and the efficacy among the Chinese population. It found that caregiver interventions showed a strong potential to improve the health and well-being of dementia caregivers and their care recipients. As a systematic review, the fifth presentation found that technology-based cognitive interventions can potentially improve global cognitive function, attention, and memory among persons with mild cognitive impairment.

LIVING WITH COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT IN CHINA: EXPLORING DYADIC EXPERIENCES THROUGH A PERSON-CENTERED CARE LENS

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Community-dwelling individuals with cognitive impairment and their informal caregivers are confronted with multiple challenges in low and middle-income countries where supportive resources are limited. This study explored the experience of living with cognitive impairment in urban China from a dyadic perspective. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with persons with mild cognitive impairment (N=8), mild dementia (N=4), and their informal caregivers (N=13) in Shanghai, China. Directed and conventional content analyses were used to analyze interviews, drawing upon core constructs of person-centered care (PCC) and the Senses Framework. Emergent themes provided empirical evidence that PCC is both a means and a goal to improve well-being of the dyads. New attributes important to well-being, such as personhood in relation to family harmony were also identified. These data examine the dyadic experience of people living with dementia and their caregivers in China to inform the development of culturally-competent, community-based, PCC interventions.

INTERVENTIONS IN CHINESE POPULATION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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An increasing number of dementia caregiving interventions have been developed for Chinese older adults living in Asia. Little is known, however, on the nature and the efficacy of these dementia care interventions. The aim of this systematic review was to examine dementia caregiving intervention characteristics and the efficacy of dementia caregiver interventions among the Chinese population. We searched four databases for studies published in English between 1994 and 2017. Twenty studies were included in the final analysis. Caregiver interventions showed efficacy in improving caregivers' burden, depression, quality of life, and distress. Furthermore, the caregiver interventions were successful at reducing care recipient's behavioral symptoms, agitation, and depression. In summary, caregiver interventions showed a strong potential to improve the health and well-being of dementia caregivers and their care recipients among the Chinese population. This review provides recommendations for future dementia caregiving research in Chinese population.