emerging senolytic drugs, which have the potential to provide novel therapeutic benefits for the treatment of fibrosis.

ENERGY SENSING PATHWAYS IN AGING AND CHRONIC LUNG DISEASE

Victor Thannickal, *University of Alabama, Birmingham, Alabama, United States*

The cause-effect relationships between the various "hallmarks of aging" and chronic lung disease are not well understood. We have determined overlapping pathways involving deregulated nutrient sensing, mitochondrial dysfunction, and cellular senescence that may contribute to the evolution of chronic lung disease. In particular, I will discuss alterations in energy/metabolic sensing pathways and mitochondrial dysfunction as pathobiological mechanisms that may explain the age-related increased susceptibility to the development and progression of idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF), a disease of pulmonary aging. I will then broaden the discussion to include the potential role of these biologic alterations in other chronic lung disease which burden older adults.

TELOMERE DYSFUNCTION AND AGING: INSIGHTS FROM PULMONARY FIBROSIS

Chad Newton, *University of Texas Southwestern, Dallas, Texas, United States*

Telomeres are specialized genomic elements located at the ends of chromosomes that protect protein-encoding DNA from progressive loss during cellular replication. Telomeres shorten with age; therefore, telomere dysfunction is of particular relevance for understanding age-related disease mechanisms. Telomere disorders produce multisystem degenerative organ dysfunction that largely resembles aging phenotypes, including pulmonary fibrosis (PF), emphysema, cirrhosis, bone marry dysfunction, immunosenescence, and premature hair graying. The degree of telomere shortening influences age of disease onset, involved organs, and disease severity. Notably, the most common manifestation of telomere biology disorders is PF. Subsequently, PF is a model for translating telomere biology into clinical practice. I will discuss the genetics of telomere dysfunction and the clinical manifestations that overlap with age-related phenotypes, focusing on PF. Next, I will discuss how short leukocyte telomere length is an informative prognostic, and potentially theragnostic, biomarker in patients with a range of PF subtypes.

SESSION 7025 (SYMPOSIUM)

CAREGIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND HEALTH OUTCOMES OF CHINESE OLDER ADULTS WITH DISABILITY IN CROSS-NATIONAL SETTINGS

Chair: Jing Wang
Co-Chair: Bei Wu

This symposium focuses on the wellbeing of older adults with disability/cognitive impairment and their family caregivers. More specifically, it aims to understand how familly support, community resources utilization, internal migration, and immigrant status impact older adults' caregiving arrangement, health outcomes and end-of-life preferences and family caregivers' caregiving burden in China and the U.S. The first study explored how perceived spousal relationships and support impact dyadic experiences of living with cognitive impairment through a person-centered care lens during a three-year period. The second presentation examined the association between adult children's support and the trajectories of depressive symptom level among Chinese older adults with disabilities. The third investigated how family relationship and immigrant status matter in advanced care planning (ACP) engagement and end-of-life preferences over burial plan among US-born and foreign-born older Chinese Americans living in Honolulu, Hawaii. The fourth study study explored family caregivers' caregiving burden for community-dwelling patients with dementia and its associated factors. The last study conducted an inventory of longitudinal aging survey datasets to stimulate research on intersection of migration and caregiving arrangement. It paved the way to use existing high-quality datasets to examine the significant impact of massive rural-to-urban migration on caregiving arrangement among Chinese older adults. This symposium presents empirical evidence of the impact of family, migration and culture-related factors on caregiving arrangement and health outcomes of Chinese older adults. The presenters emphasize the importance of providing family-centered care and design culturally sensitive interventions to improve the health outcomes of older adults.

EXISTING DATASETS TO STUDY THE IMPACT OF INTERNAL MIGRATION ON CAREGIVING ARRANGEMENTS

Hanzhang Xu,[1] Yaolin Pei,[2] Matthew Dupre,[3] and Bei Wu,[2] *1. Duke University School of Medicine, Durham, North Carolina, United States, 2. New York University, New York, New York, United States, 3. Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, United States*

Massive rural-to-urban migration in China has a significant impact on caregiving arrangements among Chinese older adults. To stimulate research on the intersection of migration and caregiving, we conducted an inventory of longitudinal aging survey datasets that included older adults from mainland China. Large public available datasets that included measures related to migration and caregiving were searched and reviewed for eligibility. Key characteristics of each dataset, including study design, sample size, and measures, were extracted. Seven eligible datasets were identified, and five included national representative samples. Measures for migration varied across datasets. Some datasets included information on the migration history of older adults, whereas others focused on the migration of adult children. Similarly, caregiving was measured using different questions in each dataset. Caregiving activities were assessed with regard to their type, source, and amount. High-quality datasets exist to support research on migration and caregiving arrangements among Chinese older adults.

ADVANCE CARE PLANNING ENGAGEMENT AND END-OF-LIFE PREFERENCE AMONG OLDER CHINESE AMERICANS

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