

of the oldest-old. The results showed that the 6-month prevalence of pain when chewing or biting at the end of life was 11.1%, and the rate was 5% for jaw joint pain/facial pain. Lower SES, smokers, and having chronic diseases were associated with having orofacial symptoms. Unexpectedly, the results revealed that dentate older adults (retain at least one natural tooth) who brushed their teeth more often were more likely to have orofacial symptoms. Older adults have poor oral health, particularly at the end of their life. This study highlights the importance of improving oral health for vulnerable older adults.

HEALTH BEHAVIORS AND ORAL HEALTH AMONG CENTENARIANS IN NANJING, CHINA: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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The aim of this study was to examine the association between health behaviors and oral health among Chinese centenarians. Data from the Nanjing Centenarians Study (NCS) in China was used (N=185, Mean age = 102). Oral health status was measured by self-reported oral health and edentulous status. Results from ordinal regression and logistic regression models indicated that centenarians who were male, smoking, normal weight (18.5-24.9kg/m²), participated in more activities, and brushed teeth more frequently were more likely to report better oral health. Those who ate fruits daily and brushed teeth more frequently were more likely to be dentate. The association between frequent toothbrushing and oral health was stronger for those who had some formal education and were living with family members. Our study demonstrated the significance of health behaviors on oral health in very old age, and the importance of lifestyle on healthy aging.

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION AND TOOTH LOSS AMONG MIGRANT AND NON-MIGRANT MIDDLE-AGED AND OLDER ADULTS IN CHINA

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This study investigated the association between socioeconomic status (SES) and tooth loss in middle-aged and older adults by migrant status. The sample included 2,390 participants aged 45-65 from the 2017 Urbanization and New Migrant Survey conducted from 10 cities in China. Results from the negative binomial regression and the marginal effect analysis showed that education, income, and residence in a developed city were negatively associated with tooth loss for non-migrants and migrants with high levels of education. These associations were not found to be significant for migrants with low education levels. The findings suggest that SES plays a more significant role in tooth retention

for migrants with higher education levels compared to those with lower education levels. These results may largely be due to different levels of health literacy and unequal access to dental care services. Tailored intervention needs to be target migrant populations with low SES.

TOOTH RETENTION AND HEALTH BEHAVIORS: FINDINGS FROM THE 4TH CHINESE NATIONAL ORAL HEALTH SURVEY

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This study aimed to investigate the association between tooth retention and health behaviors among Chinese older adults. Data was used from the Chinese 4th National Oral Health Survey, a national representative sample. The sample included 9054 older adults age 55-74. The control variables included age, gender, residence, region, education level, occupation, periodontal health, self-reported oral health, and self-reported general health. Logistic regression models shows that older adults who used tooth picks (OR=3.37, 95% CI: 2.94-3.85), dental floss (OR=1.93, 95%CI: 1.05-3.53), and toothpaste (OR=3.89, 95%CI: 3.14-4.83), and never smoked (OR=1.43 95%CI: 1.20-1.70) were more likely to retain more than 20 natural teeth; while having dental visit had the opposite association (OR = 0.45, 95% CI: 0.39-0.52). Unexpectedly, this study did not find frequency of toothbrushing was associated with tooth retention. This study suggest that improving oral hygiene and preventive dental care are key for good oral health. .

SESSION 7620 (SYMPOSIUM)

BRIDGING THE PAST AND THE FUTURE: WHY AGE MATTERS IN BEHAVIORAL HEALTH TRAINING

Chair: Rebecca Allen

Co-Chair: Keisha Carden

This symposium presents data from three applied clinical research projects that involve intergenerational interaction as one component of effective treatment. The first paper describes learner outcomes in an intergenerational art therapy and reminiscence program provided in an adult day service facility. Results show that, in comparison with students in a didactic psychology of aging course or an introductory psychology course, learners in the experiential learning course demonstrated increased empathy, as well as better attitudes toward and increased interest in working with persons with dementia (PWD). The second paper focuses on observed outcomes for older PWD participants in this art therapy and reminiscence program, showing that intergenerational communication engagements exceed engagements with art. Mixed method data across time indicated that PWD benefitted from the treatment, facilitated by undergraduate student learners. The third paper focuses on cultural humility and the importance of racial diversity in providers conducting behavioral health screening in an integrated geriatric primary care clinic. Training issues and behavioral health outcomes regarding assessment of cognitive status, cultural mistrust, and test