

cognitive function and QoL increased. After controlling for covariates, social isolation was negatively associated with cognitive function ($\beta = -0.438$, $p < 0.01$) and QoL ($\beta = -2.521$, $p < 0.01$). These findings suggest that addressing the issue of social isolation could potentially impact patients' cognitive function and QoL. Future studies are needed to further examine the linkages between long-term social isolation and changes in cognitive function and QoL among AIS patients.

UNDERGRADUATE NURSING STUDENTS' WILLINGNESS OF PROVIDING CARE FOR OLDER ADULTS WITH DEMENTIA AS THEIR FUTURE WORK

Wenlin Liu, and Jing Wang, *Fudan University, Shanghai, Shanghai, China (People's Republic)*

This study examines how undergraduate nursing students' knowledge of dementia care are associated with their willingness of providing care for older adults with dementia across care settings as nurses in urban China, controlling for factors such as their socio-demographic characteristics, willingness of being a nurse, and years of studying nursing. We surveyed 320 undergraduate students from Shanghai, China and found that students with a better knowledge of dementia care, a longer year of nursing study, have no experience of being cared for by grandparents during childhood, and being the only child at home tended to be less willing to provide care for older adults with dementia in their future work. In order to prepare high-quality future dementia care workforce, nursing educators not only need to disseminate knowledge of dementia care, they should also tailor teaching to students' characteristics and motivate students to take the leadership in dementia care across settings.

Session 1260 (Symposium)

INFUSING REPRESENTATIVENESS AND CULTIVATING HARMONIZATION IN ALZHEIMER'S TRIALS: WORLD WIDE FINGERS

Chair: Rema Raman Discussant: Neelum Aggarwal

World Wide Fingers is a network involving over 30 countries organized to conduct randomized controlled clinical trials to slow the progression of cognitive decline and reduce dementia risks. Trials are designed to parallel the successful Finnish Geriatric Intervention Study to Prevent Cognitive Impairment and Disability (FINGER) trial of a multidomain lifestyle intervention featuring increased physical activity, improved diet, cognitive training, and metabolic risk factor monitoring. While FINGER found that its intervention significantly benefited cognitive function, it is not clear whether this approach might be successfully tailored to other cultures and environments to yield similar results. This is the goal of World Wide FINGERS. It infuses representativeness by enrolling cohorts that reflect the communities in which it is conducted. For findings across the many trials to be integrated, it is necessary for protocols to be harmonized as much as possible. The COVID-19 pandemic presents special challenges towards harmonization as its disruptions of trial protocols and conduct vary among countries and over time. This symposium is organized to provide the scientific background and framework for the World Wide FINGERS. Novel grassroots efforts towards enrolling representative cohorts in

the US will be described. Plans for harmonization and federated data analyses spanning international boundaries and regulations will be outlined. Integrated approaches to challenges of COVID-19 pandemic across trials will be presented. The conclusion of this session will be a discussion of how World Wide FINGERS may serve as a model for collaborative approaches to identify effective, translatable approaches to reduce risks for Alzheimer's disease.

THE SCIENCE BEHIND MULTIDOMAIN INTERVENTIONS TO SLOW COGNITIVE DECLINE

Laura Baker, *Wake Forest School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, United States*

The spotlight on interventions to protect brain health and prevent Alzheimer's disease (AD) has recently widened to include risk modification. In the last 20 years, evidence continues to build to support cognition-enhancing effects of individual lifestyle components, which include, among others, physical exercise, diet, cognitive training, and cardiovascular risk management. A recent evolution of lifestyle trials is to combine these components as part of intervention delivery. The potential benefit of this approach on cognition in older adults, first showcased in the FINGER trial, is now under investigation by multiple groups across the nation and the globe. The multidomain approach offers important opportunities to boost lifestyle intervention 'dose', to examine inter-component synergistic effects, and for intervention tailoring to meet specific needs and limitations. Harmonization and data-sharing will be essential to meaningfully address the question of whether multidomain lifestyle modification can indeed be 'medicine' to protect brain health and reduce AD risk.

WORLD-WIDE FINGERS: AN INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF LINKED MULTIDOMAIN TRIALS

Francesca Mangialasche,¹ Alina Solomon,² Tiia Ngandu,³ and Miia Kivipelto,² 1. *Division of Clinical Geriatrics, Stockholm, Stockholms Lan, Sweden*, 2. *Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Stockholms Lan, Sweden*, 3. *Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare, Public Health Promotoin Unit, Uusimaa, Finland*

Risk reduction and prevention of dementia in older adults is a growing research area. In the Finnish Geriatric Intervention Study to Prevent Cognitive Impairment and Disability (FINGER randomized controlled trial) a 2-year multidomain intervention -dietary counseling, exercise, cognitive training, vascular and metabolic risk monitoring- improved cognition in older adults from the general population who had increased dementia risk. The intervention was associated also with improvement of other clinical outcomes (e.g., multimorbidity, functional status). The FINGER model is being adapted and tested in different populations and settings through the World-Wide FINGERS, the first global network of multidomain prevention trials, including over thirty countries. The network goal is to identify effective and feasible solution for dementia risk reduction across the spectrum of cognitive decline - from at-risk asymptomatic states to early-symptomatic stages. Through the World-Wide FINGERS-SARS-CoV-2 initiative, the network aims to assess the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in older adults.