

Methods: This project captures stories from individuals representing Latino communities based in the United States. Our qualitative primary research consisted of multiple one-on-one interviews with more than 12 people living with dementia and care partners. Secondary research included a literature review on the community's experiences. Interviews were led by a member of the Latino community, with our research team on "listen only" mode.

Results: There are notable differences in how communities talk about Alzheimer's – including identifying early symptoms; conversations with families, communities, and HCPs; and determining pathways for care and treatment. From our conversations with members of the Latino community we heard statements like, "I did not want to tell anybody about my diagnosis. I felt I would be looked upon in a negative way" and "I didn't know anything about Alzheimer's. My uncles and aunts from the ranch and 'said no, no, it doesn't exist, it's all in the mind or something like that.'" All underscore the sweeping implications of history, stigma, bias, and culture on how diverse communities experience and respond to Alzheimer's and care. The resulting impact of these perspectives can lead to delayed diagnosis, reluctance to seek treatment, and a lack of a support system for care partners. However, we also heard stories of how individuals are using their unique experiences to educate those around them. For instance, we heard the importance of educating younger family members to break the cycle of stigma; "In the Latino community, households are often multigenerational, so it's important to educate kids on what's happening to grandma or grandpa, or even mom or dad."

Conclusions: It is imperative to understand and bring attention to the realities of diverse and underserved communities who disproportionately experience stigma and discrimination. This will allow for a more nuanced, community centered approach to raise awareness of Alzheimer's and the related symptoms, ultimately improving access to care and treatment for families.

P47: Prevalence of suicide among elderly people in Brazil

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Introduction: The elderly population presents aggravating factors for the risk of suicide that must be considered. In this sense, it is known that there is a tendency for elderly people not to reveal suicidal ideation and to make highly self-destructive attempts. Furthermore, poorly planned retirement, social isolation, death of a spouse, family and friends can make this situation worse. However, few studies address this topic and public policies regarding suicide among the elderly are still scarce.

Objectives: To analyze the prevalence of suicide among elderly people in different regions of Brazil between 2019 and 2021.

Methods: Quantitative, descriptive and exploratory, cross-sectional study. For collection, the DATASUS database was used, based on information regarding the cause of intentional self-harm codes X60 to X84, based on the 10th revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems.

Results: It was observed that in Brazil, among elderly people of both sexes, the highest suicide rates are found in the age group of 60 to 69 years, with the general proportion of suicides being higher in the male population. Furthermore, the Southeast Region had the highest number of notifications, while the North Region of the country had the lowest. The age group equal to or greater than 80 years, presented the highest number of cases in the South Region.

Conclusions: Suicide notifications are an alarm for understanding the risk factors that must be carefully identified through a broader look at issues of mental health in the elderly. This information makes it possible to understand the current scenario of deaths by region to detect populations with a higher incidence and understand the binomial of mental health and aging.

Keywords: Suicide; Elderly; Epidemiology

P48: Elderly centenarians and the COVID-19 pandemic: integrative literature review.

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Introduction: Aging is a global phenomenon that can be explained, in short, by improvements in living conditions, which leads to an increase in life expectancy, combined with a reduction in recorded fertility rates. In this sense, it is understood that due to some biopsychosocial determinants, some individuals live much longer than the rest of the population, as is the case of elderly centenarians and this is the focus of this study. It is known that the COVID-19 pandemic scenario was challenging for the elderly population. In this sense, the study aims to analyze the production of national and international knowledge of research articles on the COVID-19 pandemic for centenarian elderly people

Methods: This is an integrative literature review, carried out in six stages: selection of the research question; literature search; categorization of studies; evaluation of studies included in the review; interpretation of results and presentation of the review. The research question was developed according to the PICO strategy. The population refers to elderly centenarians (P); the intervention concerns the COVID-19 pandemic scenario (I); the comparison group is not applicable in this study (C) and the outcome refers to bibliographical productions about elderly centenarians from 2020 onwards (O). The search strategy was carried out on the PubMed/MEDLINE and LILACS platforms. The articles found were exported to the Mendeley Desktop program to exclude duplicates. Soon after, they were transported to a spreadsheet in Microso Excel®. After that, the articles were analyzed, categorized and organized in a table format to facilitate the Discussion of the results found. The data obtained so far is controversial regarding mortality and resilience of centenarians to SARS-CoV-2. These results are justified, in part, due to the uniqueness of each elderly person who can respond in a unique way to SARS- CoV-2. Results: After applying the search criteria, 18 articles were selected for full reading. After that, according to the established inclusion criteria, eight articles were selected for this review. Studies were found from Italy, Germany, Brazil, Belgium, Canada, China and France. The mortality/resilience of centenarians to SARS-CoV-2 was the most discussed topic among the publications. The relationship between the Spanish flu pandemic in 1918 and the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 was also addressed in three publications. Supercentenarians (>110 years old) were the subject of study in two publications. Analyzes of immunological and/or genetic studies were also found. Supercentenarians appear to possess some kind of resilience against SARS- CoV-2. The most accepted hypothesis to justify this fact is the association between exposure to the Influenza virus, which caused the Spanish flu pandemic in 1918, and resilience to SARS-CoV- 2. Only one of the studies found took place in Brazil.

Conclusions: The topic deserves to be better addressed, as considering the potential increase in the number of centenarians in the future, the lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic should help the management and care of this population in the event of a new infectious disease.

Keywords: Centenary; “ Aged, 80 and over”; COVID-19; “sars-cov-2 infection”