

controls was significant only in a 1-tailed test ($t(15)=-1.96, p=.034$). In the nondominant language, converters showed a higher percent of Maze words compared to controls (2-tailed $t(15) = 2.27, p = 0.039$). Mazes combine repetitions, filled pauses, and revisions. Further exploration of Maze subcomponents revealed that filled pauses and revisions produced no differences between groups in either language (all $ps^3 > .18$), but converters produced more repetitions (e.g., “the the boy” or “the counter”) than controls, (2-tailed t -tests in both languages were significant; $ps < .03$). However, variability in repetitions was high, making it less sensitive in the ROC analysis.

Conclusions: Changes in bilinguals’ spoken language output occur years before diagnosis, in agreement with literature on monolinguals. However, in bilinguals, the two languages may be differentially affected by cognitive changes. The dominant language may be more sensitive for discriminating groups possibly reflecting semantic decline and decreased ability to quickly access a variety of words. But changes in the nondominant language reveal a broader nature of cognitive deficits in prodromal AD, including decreased circumlocution abilities to avoid disfluencies when faced with word-finding difficulties.

Categories: Dementia (Alzheimer’s Disease)

Keyword 1: bilingualism/multilingualism

Keyword 2: dementia - Alzheimer’s disease

Keyword 3: language

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16 Increased Financial Altruism is Associated with Alzheimer’s Disease Neurocognitive Profile in Older Adults

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Objective: Older age is associated with an increase in altruistic behaviors such as charitable giving. However, few studies have investigated the cognitive correlates of financial altruism in older adults. This study investigated

the cognitive correlates of financial altruism measured using an altruistic choice paradigm in a community-based sample of older adults.

Participants and Methods: In the present study, a sample of older adults ($N = 67$; M age = 69.21, $SD = 11.23$; M education years = 15.97, $SD = 2.51$; 58.2% female; 71.6% Non-Hispanic White) completed a comprehensive neuropsychological assessment and an altruistic choice paradigm in which they made decisions about allocating money between themselves and an anonymous person.

Results: In multiple linear regression analyses that controlled for age, education, and sex, financial altruism was negatively associated with performance on cognitive measures typically sensitive to early Alzheimer’s Disease. These included CVLT-II Short Delay Free Recall ($Beta=-0.26, p=0.03$); CVLT-II Long Delay Cued Recall ($Beta=-0.32, p=0.04$), Craft Story 21 Delayed Recall ($Beta=-0.32, p=0.01$), and Animal Fluency ($Beta=-0.27, p=0.02$). Findings held when responses were grouped according to how much was given (Gave Equally, Gave More, Gave Less) for word list memory and story memory measures.

Conclusions: Findings of this study point to a negative relationship between financial altruism and cognitive functioning in older adults on measures known to be sensitive to Alzheimer’s Disease (AD). Findings also point to a potential link between financial exploitation risk and AD in older age.

Categories: Dementia (Alzheimer’s Disease)

Keyword 1: cognitive functioning

Keyword 2: neurocognition

Keyword 3: activities of daily living

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17 Education Moderates the Association Between Hippocampal CBF and Memory in Women but Not Men

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