two-thirds (64%) of the 199 news articles in both liberal and conservative news outlets, suggesting that the current media creates a ubiquitously hostile environment for older adults. However, more liberal news outlets tend to produce more articles with positive messages about the older adults (p<0.05), and more conservative news outlets tend to create more content that reinforces negative stereotypes of older adults as being vulnerable and less productive (p<0.01). The high percentage of negative attitudes and the ubiquitous negative attitudes in news organizations, in spite of their political leaning, suggests that the media environment has some influence on the news content. Political biases of the organization are associated to numbers of articles with positive messages and negative stereotyping. Promoting professional development and self-regulating mechanisms in journalism could aid in reducing ageism perpetuated in the media.

BEST PRACTICE CAREGIVING: DIFFERENCES AND GAPS AMONG DEMENTIA SUPPORT PROGRAMS FOR FAMILY & FRIEND CAREGIVERS

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Family members and friends are the main providers of care for persons living with dementia. However, dementia caregivers are at greater risk than other caregivers of experiencing negative caregiving consequences. Despite the development of evidence-based programs to support dementia caregivers, few health or social service organizations offer any of these programs due, in part, to a lack of knowledge about their availability. Best Practice Caregiving is a newly launched website where professionals can get detailed information about these programs. Data collected to develop Best Practice Caregiving are analyzed for a sample of 42 evidence-based dementia caregiving programs to describe similarities and differences among programs including gaps in assistance available from these programs. Results show 64% of programs are delivered to caregivers only while the remaining are delivered to the caregiver and/or persons with dementia. Nearly half (43%) of the 42 programs are delivered in-person, 38% by phone, with 17% delivered all or in part online. Most programs are delivered by professionals (86%) followed by trained lay leaders (40%) and self-guided (12%). Most programs (95%) provide assistance with coping with illness/caregiving and the relationship of the dyad. Fewer than half of the programs assist caregivers with issues regarding finances (45%), end-of-life care (43%), and medical care (40%). Data from 233 delivery organizations show the most common challenge was getting caregivers to complete the program (86%). Delivery sites reported more success with funding the program (mean=8.2 on a scale of 1-10) than with marketing and recruiting participants (mean=6.7).

DATABASE FOR INDICES OF AGING IN NONHUMAN PRIMATES

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The Primate Aging Database (PAD) is a multi-centered, relational database of biological variables in aging, captive monkeys and apes containing approximately one million data points for body weight, blood chemistry and hematology, for male and female subjects over time (https://primatedatabase.org). More than forty species are currently represented, primarily chimpanzees, macaques and common marmosets. Metadata include housing environment, social context and diet. Life history information for each species is also provided. Data in PAD is gathered from various research facilities, sanctuaries and zoos. PAD has recently been extensively revamped to enhance ease of use. Tools for data visualization and analysis in multiple formats are included. PAD has been useful for exploring biomarkers of aging in primates and for examining physiological dysregulation in aging across primate species. It also provides age-specific normative values that are valuable in clinical veterinary medicine. New data are being added to PAD, including additional subjects and variables, and additional contributors are solicited. (Supported by contract HHSN271120180002SC from the National Institute on Aging to CleMetric Data Analytics and Management, LLC.)

ALTERED TRYPTOPHAN DEGRADATION LINKS CHRONIC INFLAMMATION TO FUNCTIONAL DECLINE & FRAILTY IN MICE AND HUMANS

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Chronic inflammation is associated with frailty and functional decline in older adults but the molecular mechanisms of this linkage are not well understood. We sought to examine metabolic and physiologic states associated with aging and frailty by analyzing the composition of metabolites in the blood of a population of community dwelling young, and older adults. Serum inflammatory cytokines and demographic and physiological covariates were collected in a set of community-dwelling adults age 20-97 (n=166). We then used LC/MS technology to profile 121 metabolites from five substance classes. Associations of the cytokines and metabolites with grip strength, walking speed, falls and outcomes were assessed in young, robust, pre-frail and frail participants. Age and frailty status positively correlated with IL6, TNFα, TNFαR1, IL1β (p<0.0001). Analysis of metabolites revealed significant alterations in tryptophan degradation pathway with aging and frailty. Among the top metabolites to correlate with age and frailty status were kynurenine (p<0.0001) and the kynurenine/tryptophan ratio (p<0.0001). The kynurenine/tryptophan ratio also tightly correlated with serum inflammatory cytokines TNFαR1 (p<0.0001) and IL-6 (p<0.0001). Higher kynurenine/tryptophan levels were