follow-up study that measured mobility changes over time. Various types of GPS devices were used, including smartphones, GPS watches, or portable data logging kits. The GPS tracking period ranged from 1 to 30 days. The daily device wear time varied from 10 to 24 hours. Commonly reported GPS-based mobility measures included time out of home, distance moved, the number of out-of-home trips or walking tracts, the number of visited places, life-space area, and walking speed. Twenty-one studies reported some aspects of demographic, physical, psychosocial, or environmental factors related to the levels of GPS-based mobility. GPS tracking technology can continuously record individuals’ activities and functional abilities within their life space. We found that there was heterogeneity in ways of applying GPS technology and defining and measuring mobility in community-dwelling older adults. Given the lack of consistency in GPS-based mobility assessment, a clear definition of mobility and standardization of GPS data collection and analysis are required for comparison across studies and better understanding determinants of mobility limitation in community-dwelling older adults.

USE OF VIDEO-ENABLED TABLET FOR VIRTUAL CARE AMONG OLDER VETERANS
Maria Yefimova,1 Jiaqi Hu,2 Cindie Slightam,2 Liberty Greene,3 Camila Chaudhary,1 Leonie Hayworth,4 and Donna Zulman,3 1. VA Palo Alto Healthcare System, Redwood City, California, United States, 2. VA Palo Alto Healthcare System, Palo Alto, California, United States, 3. VA Palo Alto Healthcare System, Menlo Park, California, United States, 4. Veterans Health Administration, Palo Alto, California, United States

With the proliferation of virtual care, healthcare systems are exploring ways to bridge the digital divide among vulnerable patients. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is distributing devices for qualifying Veterans to enable video visits with medical providers at home, yet their use among older patients is unknown. This retrospective cohort study used administrative data to characterize the use of VA-loaned iPads among older Veterans compared to younger Veterans and identify demographic predictors of utilization. Among 16,385 patients who were shipped a VA-loaned iPad in 2014-2019, 33.66% (n=5,516) were over 65 years old, and 3.1% (n=503) were over the age of 85. Two thirds (n=6799) of younger patients had a video visit (mean=3 visits) with provider using iPad in the 6 months since shipment, compared to 50% (n=253) of 85+ year-olds (mean=1.8 visits). Most common types of virtual visits for the oldest old patients were for geriatrics or home-based primary care, compared to mental health visits among younger patients. Logistic regression identified characteristics of older patients who were more likely to use iPads, such as marital status, urban location, and lower disease burden, which is similar to their younger counterparts. While older age groups used VA-loaned tablets less frequently, those who engaged with the devices were similar in demographics as their younger counterparts. Older patients used iPads differently, with higher engagement in geriatric and primary care services. Providing devices for virtual care may allow health systems to more easily reach older patients in the comfort of their home.

USING WEARABLE SENSORS TO REMOTELY EVALUATE PROGRESS ON GOALS SET BY PATIENTS WITH DEMENTIA
Jennifer Freytag,1 He Zhou,2 Lilian Dindo,3 and Aanand Naik,1 1. Center for Innovations in Quality, Effectiveness, and Safety (i2e2), Houston, Texas, United States, 2. iCamp, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas, United States, 3. Michael E. DeBakey VA Medical Center, Houston, Texas, United States

Patient Priorities Care (PPC) is a communication framework designed to facilitate priorities-based conversations between clinicians and older adults with multiple chronic conditions. PPC focuses on collaboratively setting specific and measurable goals based on what matters most, and patients often set goals involving physical activity. Measuring goal achievement for patients with dementia is difficult because they often struggle to report activity accurately. In this pilot study, we assessed the feasibility of using a wearable sensor to evaluate patient-defined goal achievement. The wearable sensor measured daily mobility and sleep performance, including length of walking bouts, time sitting, postural transitions, and sleep duration. Patients wore pendant sensors for 48 hours at baseline (before PPC conversations) and 3-6 month follow-up. We present a case in which remote monitoring exhibited evidence of goal achievement and another case in which monitoring exhibited failure to achieve a goal. In the former, the patient set a goal of walking his dogs daily. At baseline, mobility performance suggested that he was not engaged in this activity. At follow-up, in contrast, all parameters showed accomplishment of the patient’s goal. In the latter case, the patient set a goal of maintaining his habit of walking a mile per day. At follow-up, sensor measures showed that the patient was not making progress on this goal. Conclusion: Remote monitoring using wearable sensors can provide objective information about goal achievement for patients with dementia. Sensor measurement can assist clinicians in evaluating goal achievement for patients with dementia and adjusting care based on these measures.

VIRTUAL REALITY BASED INTERVENTIONS AMONG PEOPLE WITH DEMENTIA: APPLICATIONS AND HEALTH-RELATED OUTCOMES
Yu-Ping Chang,1 Yanjun Zhu,2 and Hanbin Zhang,2 1. University at Buffalo, Buffalo, New York, United States, 2. University at Buffalo, Buffalo, United States

The use of virtual reality (VR) technology to improve health among older adults has been receiving increased attention. VR technology has many applications and can produce benefits for people with various medical conditions such as symptom reduction or improving the diagnostic process. Despite the increase in the number of research studies of VR technology, little is known about how it has been used to improve health-related outcomes among people with dementia. This systematic review aimed to synthesize research evidence regarding the scope and impact of VR-based interventions among people with dementia. Five databases, CINAHL, Embase, PsycINFO, PubMed, and Web of Science were searched to identify studies leveraging VR to facilitate interventions designed for people with dementia. Multiple keywords were used in combination including: dementia, Alzheimer’s, VR, virtual reality, and Virtual Reality.
In this paper, we aim to clarify the cause of the difficulty in home modification. The aging society becomes larger where older people have difficulty in living home because of weakened body functions. To maintain quality of life, it is important to modify houses. In Japan, home modification is conducted by care managers, who are originally from nurses, helpers, and so on. However, to modify houses, we hypothesized that it is needed to have knowledge about not only body function but also architecture. Because of this, home modification should be difficult for care managers. For this problem, we aim to clarify the difficulty in home modification. In November 2018, we took part in the teaching course for care managers about home modification and asked care managers the number of home modification they conducted and what they have difficulty in. As a result, we asked for 57 care managers, who have experience as care managers for 39 months in average. Home modification was mainly conducted for setting handrails (four for a care manager in average). It was also revealed that experience of modification for handrails and doors are larger when the experience of care manager becomes longer, but other modification is not the case. The care managers told us that they cannot understand architecture. This result indicates that care managers cannot think of many options for modification because of their little knowledge about architecture. Therefore, it should be needed to combine the architects and care managers for appropriate home modification.

**SESSION 2892 (POSTER)**

**AGING IN PLACE (HS)**

**AMBULATORY CARE PREFERENCES OF OLDER PEOPLE AGE 80 AND OVER: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF QUALITATIVE STUDIES**

Angélique Herrler,1 Helena Kukla,1 Vera Vennedey,2 and Stephanie Stock,2 1. University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany, 2. University Hospital of Cologne, Cologne, Germany

According to the United Nations, the number of people aged 80 and over is expected to treble by 2050 globally. But research on the preferences for care of this age group grows slowly. To achieve high-quality patient-centered care, we need to understand the oldest people’s specific living circumstances, care preferences and goals. The aim of the study was to synthesize findings about ambulatory care preferences, experiences and expectations of people aged 80 and over. We systematically searched Medline, CINAHL, PsycInfo, Web of Science Core Collection and Google Scholar for qualitative studies published until October 2019 and additionally conducted forward and backward citation search for included studies. Two independent reviewers assessed studies for eligibility criteria and quality. We performed a thematic synthesis of study findings as developed by Thomas and Harden using MAXQDA-20 content analysis software. Twenty-three studies were included. They were mainly conducted in Europe, used face-to-face interviews, reported on ambulatory home care and used qualitative content or thematic analysis. The meta-synthesis revealed two fundamental themes from the perspective of older people: feeling safe and feeling valued in their relationships with caregivers and in their care environment. This was shown, for instance, in preferences for coordinated care, high continuity of caregivers, personal attention and interactions based on trust and respect. In practice, the older persons’ preferences should be integrated into care planning and policies to ensure patient-centered care.

**CARE MANAGERS HAVE FEW OPTIONS FOR HOME MODIFICATION BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT SPECIFIED IN ARCHITECTURE**

Kazunori Yoshida, Yoritaka Harazono, Toko Funaki, and Akiko Nishino, *The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan*