Future research should investigate the impact that unequal access to economic resources and distribution of health care resources has on women and men across age groups in Colombia.

CROSS-NATIONAL COMPARISONS OF STRESS AND WELL-BEING IN THE INTERNATIONAL FAMILY OF HEALTH AND RETIREMENT STUDIES

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Strong evidence demonstrates the long-term influence of stress and well-being on psychological, social, and physical health outcomes across the lifespan. Because of this, stress and well-being measures have been added to nearly all of the International Family of Health and Retirement Studies. However, this newly available data has not been compared cross-nationally or within-country to unpack how culture influences these important predictors of healthy aging. Using the Gateway to Global Aging Data, which provides harmonized data from the Health and Retirement Study and its sibling nationally representative studies, levels of self-reported stress (e.g. job stress, discrimination, loneliness) and well-being (e.g. quality of life, life satisfaction) are compared across 30 countries. Data come from the following studies: HRS, ELSA, SHARE, TILDA, CHARLS, KLoSA, MHAS, and JSTAR. We used data from the latest study wave for which the relevant survey was implemented. Average age of participants across studies is 67 and 55% are women. Initial analyses show stressor specific findings such as participants in Korea reported greater work stress than participants in Japan, England, the United States, and across Europe, and the United States reported higher loneliness than China and England, but not higher than Ireland. Reporting cross-national and within-country variation in these measures will be generative in pointing to new research directions for understanding how culture influences health and aging trajectories.

YOUNGER AND OLDER ADULTS PERCEPTIONS OF STRESSORS AFTER A FLOOD

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In August of 2016, historic flooding in Baton Rouge, Louisiana resulted in catastrophic damages and claimed 13 lives. This study is part of a larger research program on post-flood health and well-being across the adult lifespan. Participants (n=223, age range: 18-88 years) were tested during the immediate impact phase (Wave 1) and most participated in a follow-up assessment 9 (+/- 3) months later (Wave 2). In this study, we compared participants' narrative responses to an open-ended question at Wave 2 concerning the most stressful aspect of the 2016 flood. We hypothesized that older flood survivors would report stressors related to rebuilding and financial loss more often than younger survivors based on the Conservation of Resources theory (Hobfoll, 1989). Three groups were compared: non-flooded (controls), single disaster (flooded in 2016) and double disaster (flooded in 2005 and again in 2016). To create younger and older comparison groups, age was split at the median with sample sizes that ranged from 28 to 34 younger and older participants within each flood exposure group. Content analyses of responses by independent coders blind to the purpose of the study revealed that older flood victims reported greater stressors related to rebuilding flood-damaged homes and financial stressors than did their younger counterparts. In contrast, younger flood victims were more likely to report childcare issues and being displaced from their homes as stressors compared to the older victims. Implications of these data for understanding age-related vulnerabilities after severe weather events are discussed.

SESSION 6840 (POSTER)

INTERVENTIONS (BS)

UROLITHIN A: GUT-BRAIN DIETARY INTERVENTION IN PARKINSON'S DISEASE

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Gastrointestinal dysfunction is amongst the most common prodromal symptoms of Parkinson's disease (PD). Pathological alpha-synuclein has been detected in the intestines prior to disease onset, and a leaky gut is also implicated in its etiology. Thus, we hypothesized that modulation of the gut microbiome and intestinal immune milieu via early dietary intervention may act to mitigate PD pathogenesis. Urolithin A (UA) is a gut metabolite shown to ameliorate geriatric diseases by increasing mitophagy and dampening inflammation. The aim of our study is to elucidate its mechanism of action and therapeutic efficacy in PD, which to date is unclear. Preliminary flow cytometric data demonstrates that administration of a UA-diet significantly increased the proportion of colonic gamma-delta (γδ) T cells in nine-month-old Thy-1 α-syn mice, which are downregulated relative to non-transgenics on a non-UA control diet. PD patients have been reported to have higher levels of γδ T cells in their cerebrospinal fluid and, while little is known about colonic γδ Ts in the context of PD, these cells are anti-inflammatory and responsible for intestinal repair in several colitis models. Our data suggests a retention of lymphocytes involved in the targeted migration from the gut to the brain, which may contribute to gut epithelial integrity. Proportion of induced regulatory T cells in peripheral blood, which are critical for immune tolerance, also increased significantly with a UA-diet. In addition, UA-fed mice showed a slight improvement in novel object recognition. Additional analyses are underway to comprehensively evaluate the impact of UA on PD pathology.

COMBINING SCLEROSTIN AND DKK1 INHIBITORS TO IMPROVE BONE PROPERTIES IN THE AGED SKELETON

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Targeting the secreted Wnt inhibitor sclerostin has been an attractive strategy to improve skeletal health. Sclerostin