Abstract Book

3rd EuroAgeism Training School

"Perspectives of ageing in Europe and other countries and future ways to combat ageism" (May 3-6, 2021)

Discussion Day

"Inappropriate prescribing in older adults in Europe and developing countries and availability of clinical pharmacy services for older patients in different settings of care" (May 7, 2021)

CHARLES UNIVERSITY
Faculty of Pharmacy
in Hradec Králové

ESCP
European Society of Clinical Pharmacy

EUROPEAN UNION
European Structural and Investment Funds
Operational Programme Research,
Development and Education

Content

Early-Stage Researchers (ESRs) and supervisors of the EuroAgeism H2020 project

ESR Name	Supervisor	Institution, Department
Maria Varlamova (ESR1)	Prof. Jolanta Perek-Białas	Jagiellonian University, Institute of Sociology, Poland
Gülin Öylü (ESR2)	Prof. Andreas Motel-Klingebiel	Linköping University, Department of Culture and Society, Sweden
Katri Keskinen (ESR3)	Prof. Pirjo Nikander	Tampere University, Faculty of Social Sciences,Finland
Federica Previtali (ESR4)	Prof. Pirjo Nikander	Tampere University, Faculty of Social Sciences,Finland

Seyoung Kim (ESR5)	Prof. Liat Ayalon	Bar-Ilan University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Israel
Laura Allen (ESR6)	Prof. Liat Ayalon	Bar-Ilan University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Israel
Jovana Brkić (ESR7)	Assoc. Prof. Daniela Fialová	Charles University, Faculty of Pharmacy in Hradec Králové, Departmentof Social and Clinical Pharmacy, Czech Republic
Abodunrin Aminu (ESR8)	Prof. Angela Kydd	Robert Gordon University, School of Nursing, Midwifery and Paramedic Practice, United Kingdom
Atiqur Rahman (ESR9)	Prof. Lars-Christer Hyden	Linköping University, Department of Culture and Society, Sweden

Wenqian Xu (ESR10)

Prof. Annika Taghizadeh Larsson

Linköping University, Department of Culture and Society, Sweden

Hanna Köttl (ESR11)

Prof. Liat Ayalon

Bar-Ilan University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Israel

Stefan Hopf (ESR12)

Prof. Nena Georgantzi

AGE Platform Europe; Belgium

Prof. Kieran Walsh

National University of Galway, Ireland

Prof. Eilionóir Flynn

National University of Galway, Ireland

Lola Casal-Sanchez (ESR13)	Prof. Angela Kydd	Robert Gordon University, School of Nursing, Midwifery and Paramedic Practice, United Kingdom
Ittay Mannheim (ESR14)	Prof. Yvonne van Zaalen	Fontys University of applied science, School of allied health professions, Netherlands
Wanyu Xi (ESR15)	Prof. Liat Ayalon	Bar-Ilan University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Israel

3rd Training School Program

Day 1: Program –Monday, 3rd May 2021

10:00 – 15:30 CET

Time	Program
10:00	**Introduction, welcome**
	Assoc. Prof. Daniela Fialová, Charles University, Czech Republic; Prof. Liat Ayalon, Bar-Ilan University, Israel; Prof. Tomáš Šimůnek, Dean of the Faculty of Pharmacy in Hradec Králové, Charles University, Czech Republic; Assoc. Prof. Jaroslav Roh, Vice Dean for Science of the Faculty of Pharmacy in Hradec Králové, Charles University, Czech Republic
10:15	**Dr. Vânia de la Fuente Núñez, World Health Organization, Switzerland:**
	World population ageing and the Global Campaign to Combat Ageism, including key findings from the first-ever UN Global report on ageism (invited lecture)
10:45	**Prof. Kieran Walsh, National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland:**
	Ageism as a driver of exclusion: The relationship between policy, critical life transitions and marginalised populations (invited lecture)
11:10	**Panel discussion: Prof Pirjo Nikander (Chair), Prof. Liat Ayalon, Dr. Vânia de la Fuente Núñez**
11:30	**Dr. Michal Myck, Centre for Economic Analysis, Poland:**
	Ageing in Europe: economic policy challenges in the context of demographic trends (invited lecture)
12:00	**Panel Discussion: Prof. Jolanta Perek-Białas (Chair), Prof. Andreas Motel-Klingebiel, Dr. Michal Myck**
12:15	**Lunch break**
13:15	**Dr. Kai Leichsenring, European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, Austria:**
	International initiatives to address population ageing (invited lecture)
13:45	**Presentations of policy partners of the EuroAgeism H2020 project**
13:45	Dr. Vitalija Gaucaite Wittich, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), Geneva, Switzerland
13:55	Dr. Vânia de la Fuente Núñez, World Health Organization (WHO), Geneva, Switzerland
14:15	Dr. phil. Kai Leichsenring, European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research (EuroCentre), Vienna, Austria
14:25	Dr. Nena Georgantzi, AGE Platform Europe, Brussels, Belgium
14:35	**Panel Discussion: Dr. Nena Georgantzi (Chair), Dr. Vitalija Gaucaite Wittich, Dr. Vânia de la Fuente Núñez, Dr. phil. Kai Leichsenring**
14:55	**Conclusion – Assoc. Prof. Daniela Fialová, Prof. Liat Ayalon**

DAY 1: Abstracts – Invited lectures

Dr. Vânia de la Fuente Núñez, Technical Officer, Demographic Change and Healthy Ageing Unit, World Health Organization, Switzerland

Originally from Spain, Dr Vânia de la Fuente-Núñez is a lead author of the first UN *Global report on ageism* and manages the Global Campaign to Combat Ageism at WHO. Vânia also drives capacity building efforts on ageing in countries and regions. In this capacity, she has led the development and is responsible for the ongoing delivery of the first ever leaders programme on Healthy Ageing. Vânia is a physician who first joined WHO in 2014 and who has worked with different NGOs and research institutes in both high and low-income countries, including Switzerland, Spain, Senegal, and the Gambia. Vânia holds an MD from the University of Santiago de Compostela; an MA in Philosophy, Politics and Economics of Health from University College London; and is now completing a BA in Social and Cultural Anthropology.

Abstract no. 1: World population ageing and the Global Campaign to Combat Ageism, including key findings from the first-ever UN Global report on ageism (invited lecture)

The demographic structure of our societies is changing. The number and proportion of people aged 60 years and older in the population is increasing. In 2019, the number of people aged 60 years and older was 1 billion. This number will increase to 1.4 billion by 2030 and 2.1 billion by 2050. This increase is occurring at an unprecedented pace and will accelerate in coming decades, particularly in developing countries. At the same time, the global youth population is growing in numbers – particularly in developing countries - and decreasing in proportion. In 2019 the youth population amounted to about 1.2 billion or 16 per cent of the global population and it is expected to peak at nearly 1.4 billion persons around 2065 (13%). This demographic reality creates unprecedented opportunities. Yet, our ability to enjoy these opportunities at any age will depend on the removal of one important barrier: ageism.

Ageism can change how we view ourselves, can pit one generation against another, can devalue or limit our ability to benefit from what younger and older populations can contribute and can reduce opportunities for health, longevity and well-being while also having far-reaching economic consequences. With the key findings of the first UN Global report on ageism at its core, this lecture provides an overview of the Global campaign to combat ageism, and presents the latest evidence on how ageism arises, its scale across countries and institutional settings, its impact on health and wellbeing, and associated risk and protective factors. The lecture further outlines the strategies that work in addressing ageism against older and younger populations, and explores existing research gaps in the field, providing participants with a research agenda for future studies on the topic of ageism. The lecture concludes with an overview of available tools that have been developed as part of the Global campaign to combat ageism to encourage attendees to take action to create #AWorld4AllAges.

NOTE: The first UN Global report on ageism was launched by the World Health Organization together with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) on 18 March 2021.

The Demographic Change & Healthy Ageing Unit at WHO

Within the Department for Social Determinants of Health, the Demographic Change and Healthy Ageing (DHA) Unit supports the development of social and physical environments that are responsive to

demographic change and foster healthy ageing. DHA provides strategic leadership on these topics; develops evidence, norms, and standards, including implementation tools; builds national capacities to address these issues; and fosters global advocacy. DHA engages a broad range of partners and networks to scale up effective action in countries and is the Secretariat for the United Nations Decade of Healthy Ageing (2021-2030).

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Prof. Kieran Walsh, Professor of Ageing & Public Policy in the Discipline of Economics, and Director of the Irish Centre for Social Gerontology at the National University of Ireland Galway, Ireland

Kieran has extensive experience in interdisciplinary social gerontology and life-course research and has played a leading role in the development of international multi-site and interdisciplinary research programmes. He has served as Chair of the European COST Action CA15122 on 'Reducing Old-Age Social Exclusion - Collaborations in research and policy' - ROSEnet. Kieran's research focuses on social exclusion in later life, critical transitions in older age, and the mediating role of place and community in processes of exclusion. He is co-editor of the books 'Social Exclusion in Later Life: Interdisciplinary and Policy Perspectives' (Springer) and 'Rural Gerontology: Towards Critical Perspectives' (Routledge), both published in 2021.

Abstract no. 2: Ageism as a driver of exclusion: The relationship between policy, critical life transitions and marginalised populations (invited lecture)

In the context of European policy and societies, social exclusion in later life remains at the margins of policy and practice development. This betrays a lack of awareness of the current and future psychosocial impacts of social exclusion on diverse ageing populations, and the significance of drivers such as ageism in shaping these impacts. Further, there are concerns that existing age-related public policy can position older people in overly narrow terms, homogenising older people's needs, diluting the diversity of their life experiences, and ignoring the intersectionality of their identities. As such, our focus on and our ability to address multidimensional social exclusion for heterogenous older adult groups, where older people can experience and accumulate material and symbolic forms of disadvantage, is not well developed. While this has implications for being able to achieve full participation in societies (i.e. across social, economic, service, civic, socio-cultural and neighbourhood domains), it also has implications for our capacity to identify and ameliorate risks and age-based mechanisms of exclusion. The COVID-19 pandemic has only further exposed the marginalities of ageing experiences for many groups of older adults.

This talk explores social exclusion for diverse older populations as a current and future problem for equitable European ageing societies. Particular emphasis will be placed on ageism as a driver of exclusionary outcomes, and on policy as a mediator of those outcomes. The talk will be divided into two parts. First, social exclusion, its emergence as a policy construct, and its conceptual links to ageism and other symbolic forms of disadvantage will be outlined. Second, drawing on recent qualitative studies two empirical examples will be employed to illustrate the need to consider the circumstances of diverse and marginalised groups of older people. Data from interviews with older adults who have experienced major life transitions (bereavement; forced migration; dementia on-set) will be used to demonstrate some of the interlinkages between exclusionary and ageist processes. Whereas data on marginalised populations – older homeless adults and ageing indigenous ethnic minorities – will be used to explore the relevance/disjuncture between current policy concepts and lived experiences.

Dr. Michał Myck, Director of the Centre for Economic Analysis, CenEA in Szczecin, Poland

He worked at the Institute for Fiscal Studies and at the DIW-Berlin. In years 2005-2017 he was the Polish Country Team Leader for the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). He received his B.A. and M.Phil. degrees at the University of Oxford (1997, 1999) and his Ph.D. at the University of Warsaw (2006). He completed his habilitation in June 2015 at the School of Business and Economics of the Freie Universität Berlin (Privatdozent until December 2018). He is currently associated as Privatdozent with Universität Greifswald. He is a Research Fellow at IZA Bonn and regularly cooperates with the World Bank. His research has focused on modelling of labour market behaviour and on the implications of labour market regulations on employment and retirement decisions. He has studied the effectiveness of tax and benefit systems and worked on issues related to measurement of poverty and income inequality. He published in such journals as American Economic Journal – Economic Policy, Journal of Health Economics, Social Science and Medicine, Labour Economics, Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics, Economics of Transition, Fiscal Studies and Review of Economics of the Household.

Abstract no. 3: Ageing in Europe: economic policy challenges in the context of demographic trends (invited lecture)

The COVID-19 pandemic will force us to rethink many aspects of socio-economic policy, although many key elements of the context within which this policy needs to be implemented will remain largely unchanged. Population ageing is certainly one of them and any new framework has to recognise the challenges of demographic trends. Increases in life expectancy over the last decades have been one of the most salient reflections of changes in the quality of life in the developed world. This growth reflects unequivocal success of medicine and health care provision and fundamental changes in the quality of life and lifestyle and offers new opportunities for the growing groups of older populations. However, when set against very low birth rates and low levels of economic growth, the increases have also called into question the financial sustainability of social security and public health care systems, and the potential generosity of welfare support for large groups of the population.

In the lecture I shall discuss the main challenges that current demographic trends present to economic policy in the coming decades. The lecture will combine presentation of results of recent research in the area of quality of life and the nature of the labour market with a broader context of financing pensions, public services and welfare support in the coming decades. Post-pandemic economic policy requires bold moves in terms of facilitating greater labour market activity and reshaping the structure of the labour market and rewards from work, combined with improvements in public services and welfare support.

Dr. Kai Leichsenring, Executive Director at the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, Vienna, Austria

He studied Political Sciences (Social Policy) and languages at the University of Vienna (Dr. phil.) and received further training in Organisational Development Consultancy. He specialised in comparative and applied social research and policy consultancy with a focus on ageing, health and long-term care, and related issues such as governance and financing, quality management, labour conditions, user involvement and informal care. Apart from coordinating many national and European R&D projects he collaborated with a number of regional and national governments, and international agencies (UNECE, OECD, WHO, World bank). He published a series of reports, books, and policy briefs, e.g., 'Social Support and Long-Term Care for Older People: The Potential for Social Innovation and Active Ageing' (with K. Schumann and M. Reichert), pp. 255-286 in A. Walker (ed.) The Future of Ageing – Making an Asset of Longevity. Singapore 2019: Palgrave Macmillan; Ageing 4.0 – Towards an integrated life-course approach to population ageing, European Centre Policy Brief 9/2018; Long-term care in Europe – Improving policy and practice (ed. with J. Billings & H. Nies), Palgrave Macmillan, 2013.

Abstract no. 4: International initiatives to address population ageing (invited lecture)

This short contribution will give an overview of on-going initiatives addressing population ageing and its consequences on a global level, namely by international organisations. These initiatives are important partners and allies of the Global Campaign to Combat Ageism, but they also promote more general policies for and with older people. For instance, the Open-Ended Working Group on Ageing has considered the existing international framework of human rights of older people over more than 10 years with the aim to develop new instruments and measures. The Standing Working Group on Ageing (SWGA) is an intergovernmental body which is subsidiary to the Executive Committee of UNECE and aims at supporting all countries in the UNECE region to adopt their policies to demographic change and to realise the principles set out in the 2002 Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) and its Regional Implementation Strategy (RIS), and the subsequent Ministerial Declarations on Ageing among the UNECE member states. Although the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development does not specifically address ageing it needs to be considered in terms of international collaboration to reach the goals. And finally, the WHO Global Strategy on Ageing and Health that is being implemented during the United Nations Decade of Healthy Ageing (2021 – 2030) will be another framework for ageing-related initiatives on a global level. It will be argued that we need to identify potential synergies and new opportunities for raising awareness as well as to foster tangible outcomes for 'mainstreaming ageing'.

Policy partners and policy partner organizations participating in the EuroAgeism H2020 project

Policy partner	Policy partners organization
Dr. Vitalija Gaucaite Wittich Dr. Lisa Christina Warth	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)
Dr. Nena Georgantzi	AGE Platform Europe
Dr. Sabine Henning	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP)
Dr. Vânia de la Fuente Núñez, MD, MA. Dr. Alana Officer MSc, MPH	World Health Organization (WHO)
Dr. Geri Rot	EMDA – The Alzheimer's Association Israel (AAI)
Dr. phil. Kai Leichsenring	European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research (EuroCentre)
Dr. Sara Alon	JDC – Joint Distribution Committee
Dr. Kyung-Ha Park	KORDI – Korea Labor Force Development Institute for the aged
Prof. Daniel Gottlieb	National Insurance Institute of Israel
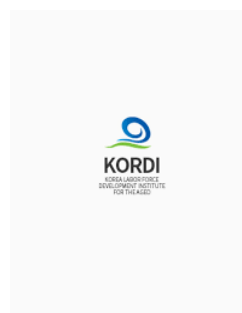
3rd Training School Program

Day 2: Program – Tuesday, 4th May 2021

08:30 – 14:40 CET

Time	Program
08:30	**Assoc. Prof. Daniela Fialová and Jovana Brkić, MSc., Charles University, Czech Republic:** Introduction to the agenda of the 2nd Day of the TS
08:40	**Prof. James Tufano, Charles University, Czech Republic:** ESRs training: How to write a doctoral dissertation? (interactive lecture and discussion)
10:45	**Dr. Ira Virtanen, Tampere University, Finland:** ESRs training: How to prepare for discussion and defence of your doctoral dissertation? (invited lecture and discussion)
11:30	**Lunch break**
12:30	**Dr. Ira Virtanen, Tampere University, Finland:** ESRs training: How to prepare for discussion and defence of your doctoral dissertation? (interactive workshop) **Join Zoom Meeting (only for this workshop)** https://tuni.zoom.us/j/66829342854?pwd=c3JDblVraDlEMmhFSjNGaEIyS2VjUT09 Meeting ID: 668 2934 2854 Passcode: 573653
14:30	**Assoc. Prof. Daniela Fialová and Jovana Brkić, MSc., Charles University, Czech Republic:** Closing of the 2nd Day of the TS and Agenda of the 3rd Day

Day 2: Abstracts – Interactive workshops and invited lectures

Prof. James Tufano, Charles University, Czech Republic

James Tufano (Charles University, Czech Republic) completed his BS in the USA (University of Houston Clear Lake), his MS in the USA (California State University Fullerton), and his PhD in Australia (Edith Cowan University) where he was the Research Medal winner for the best PhD dissertation in the School of Medical and Health Sciences. Since moving to the Czech Republic, he has been teaching academic writing to scientists of various fields at the Czech Academy of Sciences. Furthermore, he often conducts specialized writing-related workshops and courses for young scientists with different research specializations. As an active researcher himself, he enjoys supervising student-led research projects centered around applied muscle physiology, exercise/sport science, and physical activity.

Abstract no. 5: How to write a doctoral dissertation? (interactive lecture)

This combined lecture and workshop will focus on how to write a dissertation. Yes, writing a dissertation can seem like a daunting task. However, constantly revising your thought process and your written text can help keep you on track, which will be reflected in an easy-to-follow structure for your readers to enjoy. Many young researchers often focus so much on their results that they forget the whole reason why they did their research in the first place. In fact, important information can easily get lost in, or even left out of, an entire dissertation. To make sure this doesn't happen to you, this two-part series will teach you 1) how to maintain a consistent theme throughout your dissertation; 2) how to recognize when your writing gets off-track; 3) how to seamlessly transition between ideas and chapters to better maintain your reader's attention; 4) how to make your study's limitations look like strengths; and 5) many other points to consider when writing a dissertation. Please be prepared for a lot of interaction and have your brain switched on, your fingers ready to type, and your microphones and cameras on and ready to interact with one another.

Dr. Ira Virtanen, Specialist in Researcher Competence, Doctoral School, Tampere University, Finland

Dr. Ira Virtanen works as Specialist in Researcher Competence at Tampere University. She is particularly committed to providing support and training for doctoral researchers in all matters of communication and social interaction. She teaches regular courses at Doctoral School such as Communication Skills for Researcher, Communication Skills for Your Up-Coming Public Defence, Pitching Your Research, and Researcher's Media and Digital Visibility. In addition, Dr Virtanen has trained communication and performance skills in the private sector, and written books and created audio visual material on public speaking and communication competence.

Dr. Virtanen earned her own PhD in communication from Tampere University in 2015. The dissertation received the highest possible grade (*laudatur*) and was awarded The Best Dissertation of the Year. Her

work centers around supportive communication in different context such as men's friendships and people with dementia. After her PhD, Dr Virtanen has worked in two postdoctoral research projects. First, she studied support seeking of boys and young men on a phone-based helpline called the Boys' Phone. Second, she worked on parasocial interaction on an immersive storytelling platform DinnerTime360 and on virtual dinners among strangers. Dr Virtanen has been an ASLA Fulbright Student Researcher at Purdue University (USA) and also conducted her research in Belgium, France, and Romania.

Abstract no. 6: How to prepare for discussion and defence of your doctoral dissertation? (invited lecture and interactive workshop)

When your hard work on the PhD research comes to an end your relationship with the dissertation changes: Instead of working on the dissertation you can now actively work with the dissertation or even have it work for you. Whether it is your goal to debate new theory, contribute to a community or land your dream job, the time of your graduation is the time to actively share your expertise.

This lecture and added workshop will assist you in preparing to present and discuss your dissertation in different contexts. There are many opportunities that you can seize by putting effort into practicing how to communicate the findings and impact of your study. Communication skills are not skills for nothing –as any skill they are strengthened with practice. For comprehensive communication competence you need knowledge, skill, motivation, and metacognitive skills.

During the lecture, you will receive knowledge on how to prepare and rehearse for public speaking about your research for example, when you defend your dissertation or when you want to convince a funding body. During the workshop, you will gain tools on how to construct an effective and appropriate speech. You will get to share your ideas and receive feedback in discussion with others.

3rd Training School Program

Day 3: Program – Wednesday 5th May 2021

10:00 – 16:30 CET

Time	Program
10:00	**Assoc. Prof. Daniela Fialová and Jovana Brkić, MSc., Charles University, Czech Republic:** Introduction to the agenda of the 3rd Day of the TS
10:10	**Zuzana Čapková, MSc., Technology Centre of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic:** ESRs training: MSCA Postdoctoral Fellowships - grant opportunities and other possibilities for the next stage career development (invited lecture)
10:40	**Discussion**
10:50	**Coffee break**
11:00	**Dr. Andrea Principi, National Institute of Health & Science on Ageing, Italy, and Zuzana Čapková, MSc., Technology Centre of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic:** ESRs training: How to write MCSA Postdoctoral Fellowship grant? (workshop)
13:00	**Lunch break**
14:00	**Prof. Hein van Hout, Amsterdam Public Health Research Institute, Netherlands:** How to write a successful H2020 grant in the area of ageing and care for older people? Experience from the ICARE4OLD project (invited lecture and interactive discussion)
15:00	**Dr. Laura Motta, Catholic University of Milan, Italy:** EU grant opportunities under Horizon Europe and basic do's and don'ts of grant writing (expert lecture, practical examples and discussion) For this lecture please use specifically ZOOM link: https://us02web.zoom.us/j/87585346912 (and then go back to the main Teams room)
16:30	**Assoc. Prof. Daniela Fialová and Jovana Brkić, MSc., Charles University, Czech Republic:** Closing of the 3rd Day of the TS and Agenda of the 4th Day

Day 3: Abstracts – Invited lectures and Workshops

Zuzana Čapková, MSc., Czech National Contact Point (NCP) for Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions and European Research Council grants, Technology Centre of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic

Zuzana Čapková has been working in the National Information Centre for European Research of the Technology Centre of the Czech Academy of Sciences, main contact organisation for EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, since 2018. NCPs are nominated across Europe and beyond by national authorities to offer personalised support in native languages. Their mission is to raise awareness about grant opportunities in the EU programme through organizing information events and provide individual support to applicants as well as beneficiaries during the implementation of their projects. Before joining the TC CAS Zuzana has worked in the Czech National Agency for the Erasmus+ Programme, where she was responsible for International Dimension of Erasmus+ in Higher Education – she was in charge of mobility projects of Czech higher education institutions and their partner institutions outside Europe and she was also the International Contact Point for Centralised Actions managed by the Executive Agency EACEA (Capacity Building, Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degree, Jean Monnet and Knowledge Alliances). She graduated from the Faculty of Arts (French) and the Faculty of Social Sciences (European Studies) at Charles University (Czech Republic).

Abstract no. 7: MSCA Postdoctoral Fellowships - grant opportunities and other possibilities for the next stage career development (invited lecture)

Are you searching for a fellowship abroad or do you consider establishing your own research team? Do not miss grant opportunities within the new EU Research and Innovation Programme Horizon Europe (2021-2027). Young researchers with PhD degree can apply to Postdoctoral Fellowships, one of Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions. This international experience will open you new horizons and enhance your chances to succeed in ERC competitions supporting ground-breaking research in Europe. The objective is to acquaint the audience with the Action´s principles and rules for participation. The lecture will be followed by an interactive workshop on how to write a competitive MSCA proposal. The presentation will be given by the National Contact Point for Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions in the Czech Republic, contact person for applicants and beneficiaries of EU projects in R&I.

Abstract no. 8: Workshop: How to write a MSCA Postdoctoral Fellowship grant? (workshop)

The workshop will be focused on practical aspects of proposal writing. The objective is to familiarize participants with evaluation procedure and proposal drafting process. Evaluation criteria (Excellence, Impact and Implementation) will be discussed in detail, through interactive exercises on key elements of project proposal the participants will have opportunity to think about their own future projects. A MSCA expert will share his experience with evaluating MSCA projects and give useful tips and recommendations how to write a successful proposal.

Dr. Andrea Principi, National Institute of Health & Science on Ageing, Italy

Andrea Principi is a social gerontologist and senior researcher at the Italian National Institute of Ageing (IRCCS INRCA). His main research topic is active ageing, including all the main dimensions of this concept: paid work, retirement transition, reconciliation between work in the labour market and informal family care, volunteering, education, informal care to older relatives, grandparenting, family and community life, cultural and leisure activities, etc. This topic is explored with a focus on how can be pursued and enhanced individual (e.g., health, wellbeing, quality of life), organisational (e.g., companies, NGOs, etc.), and societal benefits through it. With respect to this research topic, he was involved in several research projects at the national and international level. Currently, he is coordinating the 3-years project (2019-2021) "National multilevel co-managed coordination of active ageing policies in Italy", funded by the Department for Family Policies at the Italian Presidency of the Council of Ministers. His main tasks include project management; research coordination; research design and employment of mixed (quantitative and qualitative) research methods; data analysis; production of reports and scientific articles; dissemination of results through participation in international and national seminars, conferences, and scientific meetings. He produced numerous publications on these issues.

Abstract no. 9: How to write MCSA Postdoctoral Fellowship grant? (workshop)

Andrea Principi's presentation aims to illustrate to doctoral students his experience in the role of evaluator of MSCA Individual Fellowships project proposals (research specialisation, a brief explanation of the evaluation process, what the evaluation steps are, how many proposals assessed per call etc.). The contribution will provide comments and clarifications regarding evaluation criteria, including exemplary strengths and weaknesses encountered in the three main evaluation criteria (Excellence, Impact, Implementation), with tips and recommendations, to young researchers wishing to apply to MSCA Postdoctoral Fellowships, on how to write a good proposal.

Prof. Hein van Hout, Amsterdam Public Health Research Institute, Netherlands

Hein van Hout is professor at the Department of General Practice and Medicine for Older Persons of the Amsterdam University Medical Center Amsterdam. His mission is to contribute to the health, functioning and well-being of vulnerable elderly people and their loved ones. He was trained as a health scientist and clinical psychologist at Maastricht University, obtained his PhD from Radboud University Nijmegen on dementia diagnostics by general practitioners and the added value of a memory clinic. He is internationally active in the expert networks: interRAI and INTERDEM. He is co-founder of BOA - Beter Oud in Amsterdam, in which elderly people with vulnerable health are proactively identified and guided in a structured manner from general practice. He advises the expertise network NEDRAI that supports training and implementation of the integrated assessments of interRAI that contain a lot of high-quality decision support. He published over 170 international peer reviewed articles and has received various national and international grants, including two prestigious Horizon 2020 European grants i-BENC and i-CARE4OLD. He supervises many PhD students of whom 16 have completed their PhD.

Abstract no. 10: How to write a successful H2020 grant in the area of ageing and care for older people? Experience from the I-CARE4OLD project

This contribution will describe the process of grant writing for European Health Calls. In the first half hour more and less successful experiences will be shared. Including keys for success. The second half hour will involve interactive questioning and discussion. Participants may prepare and submit questions to the speaker up to two days before this talk.

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Dr. Laura Motta, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Italy

After graduating in Economics and Management of Public Administrations and International Institutions, Laura Motta has dedicated her career to the development and implementation of European projects and programs. She served as civil servant at European Institutions, in particular as auditor for the European Social Fund at the DG Employment of the European Commission and as project officer at the European Research Council Executive Agency. He currently works at the Grant Office of the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart and Gemelli Hospital in Rome supporting researchers in the preparation of grant application and project implementation mainly in the field of clinical and translational research. She has an in-depth knowledge of European financial regulations, project management procedures and European research and health policies and programs. He obtained international certification as an auditor (Certified Government Audit Professional issued by IIA Belgium) in 2013.

Abstract no. 11: EU grant opportunities under Horizon Europe and basic do's and don'ts of grant writing (expert lecture, practical examples and discussion)

Horizon Europe is the EU's key funding programme for research and innovation with a budget of €95.5 billion. It will last until 2027 and it provides researchers across Europe and at international level a unique opportunity for innovative, multidisciplinary, and collaborative research. Many synergies are also available under other relevant EU programmes (EU4Health, Digital EU, EFSI funding). How to look for the right opportunity? How to write a successful proposal? Guidance and tips to get into the Horizon Europe and the other EU programmes will be provided to attendees.

3rd Training School Program

Day 4: Program – Thursday, 6th May 2021

10:00 – 16:00 (17:00) CET

Time	Program

10:00 — **Assoc. Prof. Daniela Fialová and Jovana Brkić, MSc., Charles University, Czech Republic:**

Introduction to the agenda of the 4th Day of the TS

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After a short introduction, division into break-out rooms:

Break-out room 1

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Break-out room 2

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Break-out room 3

https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_NDVlYzFmZjgtNWY2Mi00Y2Q3LTlmZGQtYTdjOGFmZDU1NDg0%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%2287145cad-1055-420b-b1e7-0686d48470a6%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%223a16b2a0-3482-416f-9783-c119cba9033b%22%7d

Time	**Break out room 1**	**Break out room 2**	**Break out room 3**
10:15	Introduction of all guests/experts by **moderator Prof. Jolanta Perek-Białas**, Jagiellonian University, Poland	Introduction of all guests/experts by **moderator Prof. Angela Kydd,** Robert Gordon University, United Kingdom	Introduction of all guests/experts by **moderator Prof. Yvonne van Zaalen**, Fontys University of Applied Sciences, Netherlands
10:30	Federica Previtali (ESR 4), Prof. Krekula Clary (Karlstad University, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Department of Social and Psychological Studies, Sweden; expert)	Gülin Öylü (ESR 2), Dr.rer.soc.oec. Anette Scoppetta (The European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, Austria; expert)	Wanyu Xi (ESR 15), Prof. Xin Zhang (Peking University, School of Psychological and Cognitive Sciences, China; expert)
11:00	Stefan Hopf (ESR 12), Dr. Laura Naegle (University of	Seyoung Kim (ESR 5), Prof. Daniel Gottlieb (Hebrew	Hanna Köttl (ESR 11), Prof. Galit Nimrod (Ben-Gurion

	Vechta, Department of Ageing and Work, Institute of Gerontology, Germany; expert)	University of Jerusalem, The School of Social Work and Social Welfare, Israel; expert)	University of the Negev, Israel; expert)
11:30	Lola Casal-Sanchez (ESR 13), Prof. Palle Storm (Stockholm University, Social Work Department, Sweden; expert), Dr. Aileen Grant (Robert Gordon University, United Kingdom; expert)	Atiqur Rahman (ESR 9), Prof. Angela Kydd (Robert Gordon University, United Kingdom; expert)	Ittay Mannheim (ESR 14), Prof. Evelin Wounters (Fontys University of Applied Science and Tilburg University, Netherlands; expert); Prof. Galit Nimrod (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel; expert)
12:00	Katri Keskinen (ESR 3), Dr. Justyna Stypinska (Free University Berlin, Institute of Sociology, Germany; expert)	Abodunrin Aminu (ESR 8), Dr. Nicola Torrance (Robert Gordon University, United Kingdom; expert)	Wenqian Xu (ESR 10), Dr. Karin Lövgren (University of Gävle, Department of Humanities, Sweden; expert)
12:30	Maria Varlamova (ESR 1), Prof. Justyna Wiktorowicz (University of Lodz, Poland; expert)	Jovana Brkic (ESR 7), Prof. Graziano Onder (Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Italy; expert), Prof. Cristin Ryan (University of Dublin, Trinity College Dublin, School of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Science, Ireland; expert)	Laura Allen (ESR 6), Dr. Kelly Fitzgerald (UN NGO Committee on Ageing, Switzerland; expert)
13:00	Final joint discussion, the conclusion of the session by moderator Prof. Jolanta Perek-Białas, Jagiellonian University, Poland	Final joint discussion, the conclusion of the session by moderator Prof. Angela Kydd, Robert Gordon University, United Kingdom	Final joint discussion, the conclusion of the session by moderator Prof. Yvonne van Zaalen, Fontys University of Applied Sciences, Netherlands
13:30	**Lunch break**		
14:30	**ESRs individual consultations on preliminary results of their doctoral dissertations** (individual break-out rooms)		

Gülin Öylü (ESR 2), Dr.rer.soc.oec. Anette Scoppetta (The European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, Austria; expert)
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Katri Keskinen (ESR 3), Dr. Justyna Stypinska (Free University Berlin, Institute of Sociology, Germany; expert)
https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_OTdmNmM5ODAtZTFlYS00YmQ4LThiYzktMmJiMDE0ZTYzZTQ3%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%2287145cad-1055-420b-b1e7-0686d48470a6%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%223a16b2a0-3482-416f-9783-c119cba9033b%22%7d

Federica Previtali (ESR 4), Prof. Krekula Clary (Karlstad University, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Department of Social and Psychological Studies, Sweden; expert)

https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_OTdmNmM5ODAtZTFlYS00YmQ4LThiYzktMmJiMDE0ZTYzZTQ3%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%2287145cad-1055-420b-b1e7-0686d48470a6%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%223a16b2a0-3482-416f-9783-c119cba9033b%22%7d

Seyoung Kim (ESR 5), Prof. Daniel Gottlieb (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, The School of Social Work and Social Welfare, Israel; expert)

https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_MjdhZTM5MjQtM2RlYi00YjMyLWJhZTItMzk5NWRmNmM5ZDg3%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%2287145cad-1055-420b-b1e7-0686d48470a6%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%223a16b2a0-3482-416f-9783-c119cba9033b%22%7d

Laura Allen (ESR 6), Dr. Kelly Fitzgerald (UN NGO Committee on Ageing, Switzerland; expert)

https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_ZTUwMWYxYzMtNzQyZi00ZTU0LWJhNjMtZmUxZmQwMDk1MTM0%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%2287145cad-1055-420b-b1e7-0686d48470a6%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%223a16b2a0-3482-416f-9783-c119cba9033b%22%7d

Jovana Brkic (ESR 7), Prof. Graziano Onder (Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Italy; expert), Prof. Cristin Ryan (University of Dublin, Trinity College Dublin, School of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Science, Ireland; expert)

https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_NTk3Njg5ZjgtOTI1Yy00YmQxLWE5MDItMmQxNzEyYTEyNGZi%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%2287145cad-1055-420b-b1e7-0686d48470a6%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%223a16b2a0-3482-416f-9783-c119cba9033b%22%7d

Abodunrin Aminu (ESR 8), Dr. Nicola Torrance (Robert Gordon University, United Kingdom; expert)

https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_NDExY2Q0MDQtMjU3OS00NmY1LWEyOWItYjRiOGVlNTIzMjE1%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%2287145cad-1055-420b-b1e7-0686d48470a6%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%223a16b2a0-3482-416f-9783-c119cba9033b%22%7d

Wenqian Xu (ESR 10), Dr. Karin Lövgren (University of Gävle, Department of Humanities, Sweden; expert)

https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_Zjk3NDZiMTMtYjQzMS00YjM1LWFhMDEtZjNiYmRkMjVkYjQ3%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%2287145cad-1055-420b-b1e7-0686d48470a6%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%223a16b2a0-3482-416f-9783-c119cba9033b%22%7d

Hanna Köttl (ESR 11), Prof. Galit Nimrod (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel; expert)

https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_Y2YxYzlhYTAtMGFhYy00ZTUzLWE0NGYtNzVjZjEwY2EzNTQ0%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%2287145cad-1055-420b-b1e7-0686d48470a6%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%223a16b2a0-3482-416f-9783-c119cba9033b%22%7d

Stefan Hopf (ESR 12), Dr. Laura Naegle (University of Vechta, Department of Ageing and Work, Institute of Gerontology, Germany; expert)

https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_OThhMjc0MDgtZjMzYi00YjQ5LWJjODUtNmIxMzg3NjkwYmU2%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%2287145cad-1055-420b-b1e7-0686d48470a6%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%223a16b2a0-3482-416f-9783-c119cba9033b%22%7d

Wanyu Xi (ESR 15), Prof. Xin Zhang (Peking University, School of Psychological and Cognitive Sciences, China; expert)

https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_NTJkNjI1ODMtYTVmMy00OWRhLTgzNmItODA1OTQ0NTdjMTVl%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%2287145cad-1055-420b-b1e7-0686d48470a6%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%223a16b2a0-3482-416f-9783-c119cba9033b%22%7d

16:00	**Assoc. Prof. Daniela Fialová and Jovana Brkić, MSc., Charles University, Czech Republic:** Closing of the 3rd Training School (the official part)
16:15 17:00	**Social event (only for interested ESRs and other ITN members)**

Day 4: Abstracts – Presentations of ESRs of the EuroAgeism H2020 project, oral reviews of invited experts

Maria Varlamova (ESR1)

Maria Varlamova is a PhD student of the Jagiellonian University within the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions ITN EuroAgeism. She specialises in population studies, social policy on ageing and ageism. She graduated with honours from the National Research University - Higher School of Economics (Moscow) with a Master's degree in Sociology (Demography) in 2013 and three years was employed as a research fellow at the Center for Comprehensive Social Policy Studies, Institute for Social Policy. In 2015 she completed the programme at the International Institute for the Aging of the United Nations (INIA Malta) on the policy design, planning, implementation and monitoring of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing. Her current research addresses the employers' perspective towards older workers and age management practices under the effects of the legal environment, economic cycle, and welfare regime characteristics. Her PhD work's empirical goal is to investigate the changes over ten years in the perceptions, attitudes, and behaviour of the employers towards older adults (50+) in the labour market of Poland, including the post-COVID effects. Age discrimination, stereotypes and prejudice (ageism) prevent workplace fairness and inclusion in the labour market. Only a few scientific studies are devoted to quantitative research in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. However, the region faces the fast ageing of the population, accompanied by low employment rates of the older workers and rather low effective exit age. The analysis database is the unique representative survey of employers conducted in 2009, 2010 and 2017. The new wave (2020) ensures the possibility of combining existing cross-sectional research into a longitudinal perspective and investigating the influence of the COVID-19 pandemic on ageism manifestation in Poland's labour market. The current study focuses on age-management practices and their development since 2009, emphasising the before-after pandemic state and whether COVID-19 and governmental containment measures have changed the previous longitudinal trajectory. The questions of micro-level biases of the employer's surveys and possible measurement invariance challenges are discussed in the methodological section.

Abstract no. 11: Development of Age Management Practices before and during COVID-19 in Poland

Age discrimination, stereotypes, and prejudice (ageism) prevent workplace fairness and inclusion in the labour market. Only a few scientific studies are devoted to quantitative research in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. However, the region faces the fast ageing of the population, accompanied by low employment rates of the older workers and rather low effective exit age. The analysis database is the unique representative survey of employers conducted in 2009, 2010 and 2017. The new wave (2020) ensures the possibility of combining existing cross-sectional research into a longitudinal perspective and investigating the influence of the COVID-19 pandemic on ageism manifestation in Poland's labour market. The current study focuses on age-management practices and their development since 2009, emphasising the before-after pandemic state and whether COVID-19 and governmental containment measures have changed the previous longitudinal trajectory. The questions of micro-level biases of the employer's surveys and possible measurement invariance challenges are discussed in the methodological section

Maria Varlamova's Supervisor: Prof. Jolanta Perek-Białas

Jolanta Perek-Białas is a university professor at the Jagiellonian University, Cracow in Poland, and as well she works at the Institute of Statistics and Demography at the Warsaw School of Economics. She is also the Director of the Centre for Evaluation and Analysis of Public Policies at the Jagiellonian University. Her research interest focuses on ageing, active ageing indicators, ageism in the labour market policy, social exclusion of older persons, care for older persons. She has been a Polish coordinator and participated in many national, international projects related to these topics and expert for various decision policy makers at the local, regional, and national level in Poland and the OECD, European Commission, World Bank UNECE. She has published on active ageing policy, ageism in the labour market, reconciliation of work and care for older persons, population ageing in Central Eastern Europe countries, and older adults' exclusion. She was a Polish representative in the COST ACTION 1492: Ageism – an international, interdisciplinary perspective and in COST ACTION Reducing Old-Age Social Exclusion: Collaborations in Research and Policy, while in the first one, she is also a Chair of the WG on Ageism in the Labour Market. She has been involved as a Marie-Curie Skłodowska Action – Innovative Training Network project EuroAgeism, and the Polish partner in the Exclusion and Inequality in Late Working Life (EIWO project).

Maria Varlamova's Invited Expert: Assoc. Prof. Justyna Wiktorowicz

Justyna Wiktorowicz is an associate professor in economic sciences in the discipline of economics. Professor in the Department of Economic and Social Statistics at Faculty of Economics and Sociology at University of Lodz (Poland). Graduate of Postgraduate Studies on Evaluation of programmes financed from EU funds. Member of the Committee on Labour and Social Policy Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Her scientific interests focus on situation of older persons on the labour market, lifelong learning, competences, and knowledge management as well as the application of statistical methods in the social and economic research. Author, co-author or co-editor of about 160 publications (among others, Diagnosis of the current situation of women and men aged 50+ on the labour market in Poland, 2013; Międzypokoleniowy transfer wiedzy a wydłużanie okresu aktywności zawodowej (EN: Multigenerational transfer of knowledge and extending working life), 2016; Pokolenia – co się zmienia? Kompendium zarządzania multigeneracyjnego (EN: Generations. What is changing? Compendium of multigenerational management), 2016; Kapitał ludzki a zarządzanie wieloma pokoleniami w organizacji (EN: Human capital and multigenerational management in organization), 2018). Coordinator, expert, researcher in approx. 50 national and international projects related to the situation of people aged 50+ on the labour market, generations etc. (Horizon 2020, Erasmus+, European Commission grants, national grants) - Communication role on perception and beliefs of EU Citizens about Science; The European social dialogue and the development of the solidarity between generations of workers: focus on "over 55" and young workers in the finance; STAY. SupporTing ActivitY for people 50+ in the company. Healthy and motivated employee - satisfied employer; ASPIRE - Active Ageing through Social Partnership and Industrial Relations in Europe; Equalisation of opportunities on the labour market for persons aged 50+. Reviewer and statistical editor in international (Journal of Manpower, International Journal of Social Economics, European Spatial Research and Policy) and national journals.

Gülin Öylü (ESR2)

Gülin Öylü graduated from the department of Economics at Middle East Technical University, Turkey. She earned her master's degree in economics in the same university and worked as a research assistant in the department of economics while studying her master's. She completed her second master's degree in pensions, aging and retirement (Netspar) track of economics at Tilburg University, the Netherlands. She has started the PhD program for the project named "Work and Retirement between Activation Programs and Age Stereotypes" in Division Ageing and Social Change, Department of Social and Welfare Studies at Linköping University, Sweden. Her main research interests are aging and retirement, economics of poverty, inequality, and discrimination and labor economics.

Abstract no. 12: Age discrimination in late working life in Sweden

This project aims to contribute to the understanding of drivers and mechanisms behind age discrimination in late working life, its impact on working life patterns of individuals and the role of organizational characteristics, local policies, and economic conditions in age discrimination in late working life. Using Swedish registry data, the participation and exit trajectories and age discrimination in late working life are analysed in 4 main dimensions in this project. First, late working life patterns of different age, gender and education groups in Sweden are described. Second, the association of age, unemployment and exit in Sweden is analysed. Third, the role of the organisational structure of companies in late working life patterns is investigated. Finally, the role of local and regional characteristics and economic conditions in age discrimination and late working life patterns is examined. Part of the results of this project are presented to give an overview of age discrimination and inequality structure in late working life in Sweden.

Gülin Öylü's Supervisor: Prof. Andreas Motel-Klingebiel

Andreas Motel-Klingebiel, Dr. phil., Sociologist and Gerontologist, is Professor in Ageing and Later Life, Research Director and Head of the Division Ageing and Social Change, Department of Culture and Society, Linköping University, Sweden, with PhD in Sociology from Free University Berlin and venia legendi from University of Vechta (Gerontology) and Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin (Sociology). His research targets the interdependencies between societal processes, life courses, human ageing and old age. Main interests and research perspectives are quality of life, diversity, distributions, social inequality and exclusion, life course and individual development as well as social and cultural change.

Gülin Öylü's Invited Expert: Dr. rer. soc. oec. Anette Scoppeta

Dr. Anette Scoppetta is Deputy-Director of the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research and manages the team of researchers in the Work and Welfare Unit. Her expertise comprises labour market and social policies and, in more detail, social inclusion, precarious work, social change processes, employment partnerships, social dialogue, social innovation and regional economic development. As senior researcher Anette has led and contributed to many Austrian and European projects, especially in employment. She, for instance, currently is lead thematic of the Community of Practice "Employment, Education and Skills" / European Social Fund-ESF Transnational Cooperation Platform on behalf of the

European Commission/DG Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion. Anette holds a doctorate in Social and Economic Sciences from the University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna. Anette runs several training courses and lectures at Universities.

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Katri Keskinen (ESR3)

Katri Keskinen is a doctoral researcher at the faculty of Social Sciences at Tampere University, Finland. She works as an early-stage researcher within the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions Innovative Training Network EuroAgeism and her work is also part of Gerontology Research Center's (GEREC) research. She holds a BScEcon in Psychology and Criminology from Aberystwyth University (UK) and MSc in Criminology from Malmö University (Sweden). Her current research interests lie in life-course research, institutional policies and practices, social construction of age and ageing, and individual agency.

In her doctoral dissertation, Keskinen investigates how careers unfold after experiencing redundancy in late-working life. Using qualitative longitudinal methodology and data from Finland, the research sheds light into the stories and career changes that occur after redundancy. Through these stories, Keskinen's research delves into the complex dynamics of institutional ageism and individual agency in career exit and continuation decisions. Her work takes part also in the socio-political discussion around extending working lives, as she ponders whether measures to extend working life are equally fitted to match everyone's needs.

Abstract no. 13: Emerging workspaces in ageing societies

Official retirement ages are slowly increasing in societies worldwide, as extension of working lives becomes more and more part of the everyday life. However, efforts to extend working life can be disrupted by an unexpected job loss near retirement age. Although workers are encouraged towards career continuation through financial deterrents, simultaneously they can feel as if they already have one foot out the door. Using a mix of qualitative methods and qualitative longitudinal data from Towards a Two-Speed Finland? – research project, this presentation answers two question. First, it answers the question, what happens after redundancy, by shedding light into the career and retirement trajectories after redundancy. Second, it tackles the issues why and how these trajectories come to be, with a special focus on the dynamics of individual agency and institutional forms of ageism.

The data consists of 183 face-to-face and phone interviews generated with forty Finnish postal workers made redundant at ages 50 and over. The results illustrate heterogeneity in transitions between work, unemployment, and retirement through time, as people do not simply choose to continue their career or exit the workforce. Perceptions of individual agency are constructed from situational modalities tied to temporal and social dimensions. Despite having the freedom to choose their career paths, individuals wishing to continue their careers construe their agency as restricted, especially by the forms of institutional ageism, norms and bureaucratic difficulties. Extending working lives post-redundancy can thus prove to be problematic if the opportunities continue to be scarce.

Katri Keskinen's Supervisor: Prof. Pirjo Nikander

Pirjo Nikander, PhD is research director of the Doctoral School at the University of Tampere, and adjunct professor at the University of Helsinki FINLAND. Her research interests include social science methodology, ageism, inclusion and exclusion in working life, the baby boom generation, and moral discourse. She is currently the PI of a research project that investigates life course transitions and the work life, with special focus on the attempt to postpone the average retirement age in Western societies. Her publications include numerous handbook chapters and articles on research ethics, discourse analysis, membership categorization analysis, qualitative longitudinal research, and transcription and translation. She has also co-edited books on women and ageing and the analysis of interviews. Nikander is a long-term expert in doctoral education and a member of the European University Association Council for Doctoral Education Steering Group. In the ITN EuroAgeism, she supervises early-stage researchers Federica Previtali and Katri Keskinen.

Katri Keskinen's Invited Expert: Dr. Justyna Stypinska

Justyna works at the Free University of Berlin, Institute of East European Studies, Department of Sociology, Germany. She received her PhD from the Jagiellonian University in Krakow for a dissertation on age discrimination in the labour market. She is a leader of an international project MOMENT- Making of Mature Entrepreneurship in Germany and Poland, which studies the dynamic interrelations of time, place, agency and structure in the process of becoming self-employed in later life. Her research focuses primarily on ageism and age discrimination, age and gender inequalities in the life course perspective, as well as the relation between ageing, social innovation and social sustainability. She is a member of board of Research Network on Ageing (RN1) of the European Sociological Association and was previously a member of COST Action on Ageism Network. She published many articles on ageism and age discrimination in renowned outlets, such as European Journal of Ageing, Ageing Research Reviews, Journal of Population Ageing. Currently she is working on ageism and age discrimination in artificial intelligence, algorithms and big data.

Federica Previtali (ESR4)

Federica Previtali is a doctoral researcher in Social Psychology and Gerontology Research Centre in Tampere University and an Early-Stage Researcher in the Innovative Training Network EuroAgeism. Her research interests include constructions of age, ageism, aging workers, identity, and stereotypes in interactions, as well as diversity and inclusion in human resources practices. She focuses on ethnomethodology and natural occurring data, as video-recordings of organizational practices, to study social interactions at work. Her doctoral dissertation "The grass-root of ageism: ageist dynamics in institutional interaction" analyses how age shapes the interactional dynamic between manager-employee and recruiter-job applicants in situated organizations. The goal is to analyse the intersection of age, gender, roles and ageist dynamics in situ and provide useful feedbacks to partners companies about their practices and how to promote their inclusivity. She has published internationally in journals as Gerontologist and Aging and Social Policy.

Abstract no. 14: Doing age in interaction: how to spot ageist dynamics in organizational practice?

Age is an organizing principle in organization. Age structures hierarchy, salaries, defines job opportunity, promotions, retirement trajectories but it also shapes interpersonal relations and identity construction of workers. To respond to the increasing request towards diversity and inclusion, companies are moving towards the creation of neutral/blind process, that are applied to all employees, regardless of age, gender, culture, and any other type of diversity. Nevertheless, research show that ageism is spread in the workplace, and is reported by both younger and older workers and it intersects with other stereotypes, as gender. My presentation shows, through a fine-grained analysis of organizational interactions, that age shaped process that are constructed as neutral, hindering their inclusivity. My study approaches age as a social category and ageism as a relational and discursive phenomenon, done in social interaction. This approach allows us to study how workers jointly construct meaning related to ageing and its social norms. My presentation will focus on two strategic organizational practices, namely performance appraisal interviews and job interviews. The analyses are based on video recordings of these practices in two Italian service companies. The analysis is based on membership categorization analysis to pinpoint how members orient to and make relevant age, ageing and stage of life categories in situ. First, I will present how age is used as an argumentative resource in the interaction by manages and employees in assessing their job performance. For example, employees mobilize age in arguing for negative job performance on items where older workers stereotypically perform less. Second, I will propose a more fine-grained analysis of job applicants/recruiters' interactions, where I investigated how conversational dynamics unfolds stereotypical expectations about applicants answers by recruiters, on the base of their age. In conclusion, my study adds to the analysis of ageism in interaction and suggests that inclusivity is achieved also in talk.

Frederica Previtali's Supervisor: Prof. Pirjo Nikander

Pirjo Nikander, PhD is research director of the Doctoral School at the University of Tampere, and adjunct professor at the University of Helsinki FINLAND. Her research interests include social science methodology, ageism, inclusion and exclusion in working life, the baby boom generation, and moral discourse. She is currently the PI of a research project that investigates life course transitions and the work life, with special focus on the attempt to postpone the average retirement age in Western societies. Her publications include numerous handbook chapters and articles on research ethics, discourse analysis, membership categorization analysis, qualitative longitudinal research, and transcription and translation. She has also co-edited books on women and ageing and the analysis of interviews. Nikander is a long-term expert in doctoral education and a member of the European University Association Council for Doctoral Education Steering Group. In the ITN EuroAgeism, she supervises early-stage researchers Federica Previtali and Katri Keskinen.

Frederica Previtali's Invited Expert: Prof. Krekula Clary

Clary Krekula is professor of Social work at Linnaeus University, and a guest professor of Sociology at Karlstad University. Overall, her research centres on areas such as critical age studies, ageing from an intersectional perspective, and time and temporality. From these perspectives, she has brought attention to women's embodied ageing, to the relation between age normalities and temporal regimes in work organisations and to processes generating age-based inequality. In the field of critical age studies, she has clarified the relations between the concepts of age and ageism, and, in addition, contributed to developing concepts for analysing age as doing and as age-based power

relations, for example, age coding, age normality and the dichotomy marked/unmarked age. Krekula is involved in national and international collaborations within these fields. She also runs the national network AgeS: a Swedish research network on age, which focuses on developing critical age studies in conjunction with researchers from several Swedish universities. She is currently conducting research on dynamics of inequality across the life course in the international project Dynamics of accumulated inequalities for seniors in employment and also studying the challenges facing elderly care in the project Wellbeing among elderly receiving home care services during and after COVID-19. In some of her most recent publications, she deals with the theoretical relationship between the concepts of age and ageism; the connections between temporality and embodied ageing; the interaction between temporal regimes and age normalities in work organisations, as well as provides a critical analysis of concepts and categorisations in policy rhetorics on extending working life.

Seyoung Kim (ESR5)

Seyoung Kim is an Early-Stage Researcher and a Ph.D. student within the framework of the EU Horizon 2020 Marie Skłodowska-Curie network on EuroAgeism at Bar-Ilan University, Israel. She is working on the project called "Ageism, longevity and the sustainability of social security," investigating the potential effects of longer working lives on the social insurance sustainability and on the employment of young workers. Prior to joining the EuroAgeism project, she earned a M.Sc. in Evidence-Based Social Intervention from the Department of Social Policy and Intervention at the University of Oxford. Her Master's thesis examined the association between employment and mental health in older adults in South Korea (mark of distinction). She received two Bachelor's degrees—one in Business Administration from Seoul Women's University in South Korea and the other in Business with a major in Finance from Indiana University in the United States (with honours). She also gained practical experience in managing the government's employment program for older people at the Korea Older Worker Development Institute. Her current research interests include labour force participation of older people, ageism at work, and evidence-based policymaking.

Abstract no. 15: Effects of retirement-age reforms on youth employment: a systematic review

Background: The financial sustainability of social security is a central concern of policymakers in ageing societies. One major strategy to achieve the stabilization of public pension spending is to facilitate longer working lives by raising the statutory retirement age and/or eliminating the mandatory retirement age. Although it is widely accepted that delayed retirement promotes the sustainability of social security, some people strongly express their concerns over the new change. One of the main concerns is that the growing number of retirement-age people in the workforce might have a negative effect on the employment of young people. In this systematic review, we will assess the effects of governments' retirement-age reforms on the employment of young people. We will synthesize policy experiments that estimate the impact of increases in retirement age on youth employment.

Methods: In consultation with a research librarian, an electronic search strategy has been developed. Electronic databases in the field of economics will be searched, and additional studies will be identified using several gray literature search strategies. To be included, a study must (1) clearly describe the government policy and (2) use a rigorous design to quantitatively measure the impact of the retirement-age reforms on the youth employment. Two independent reviewers will screen for eligibility using criteria defined a priori and will resolve differences by discussion in consultation with a third reviewer.

Discussion: The purpose of this systematic review is to assess the effects of governments' retirement-age reforms to facilitate longer working lives on the employment of younger adults. This review will carefully investigate the magnitude, duration, and variation of the effects to provide rigorous evidence to policymakers. In addition, this review will enable to identify gaps in the evidence about the effectiveness of government's retirement-age reforms to inform the future research direction.

Seyoung Kim's Supervisor: Prof. Liat Ayalon

Liat Ayalon, PhD, is a researcher in the School of Social Work, at Bar Ilan University, Israel. Prof. Ayalon coordinates an international EU funded Ph.D. program on the topic of ageism (EuroAgeism.eu). She is also the Israeli PI of the EU funded MascAge program to study ageing masculinities in literature and cinema. For the past four years, Prof. Ayalon has led an international research network on the topic of ageism, funded through COST (Cooperation in Science and Technology; COST IS1402, notoageism.com). She consults both national and international organizations concerning the development and evaluation of programs and services for older adults.

Seyoung Kim's Invited Expert: Prof. Daniel Gottlieb

Daniel Gottlieb, PhD is the Head of Research Program on Social Security, Poverty, Inequality and Polarization, Ben-Gurion University; Associate Professor at the School of Social Work and Social Welfare at the Hebrew University (2015-). Senior Research Fellow at Tel Aviv University 2019/20. From 2008 till November 2020, Deputy Director General and Head of Research and Planning at Israel's National Insurance Institute (NII). Major fields of interest - social security and social insurance policy; poverty, inequality, social class analysis (income and expenditure polarization). Daniel has led a multi-participant study on take-up of social benefits, headed a committee on policy reforms to advance social security and strengthen its social relevance and sustainability, initiated rich and unique administrative databases for research at the National Insurance Institute and in cooperation with the CBS (Big Data) and opened up a thriving research room for the academic community and governmental professionals at NII, that has been operating since 2013. Since 1978 Daniel has been teaching economic and social policy and welfare economics at the Hebrew University, Ben-Gurion University and Tel Aviv University. Gottlieb worked for 29 years at the Bank of Israel (BOI) - as senior economic adviser to governors Jacob Frenkel, David Klein and Stanley Fischer. Prior to that, he was Chief Economist at the Bank of Israel's Research Department, doing research on inflation, monetary policy, balance of payments, capital market, fiscal policy and poverty economics. Daniel also worked for two and a half years as an economist at the International Monetary Fund's European Department in Washington DC (USA), where he was responsible for the analysis of Northern European economies.

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Laura Allen (ESR6)

Laura Allen is an early-stage researcher with the EU H2020 innovative training network EuroAgeism and PhD student at Bar-Ilan University in Israel. Her PhD research centers on ageism and the long-term care setting, specifically the media portrayals of residential long-term care. She was previously a Fulbright Scholar (2017-18) at Windesheim University of Applied Sciences in the Netherlands, conducting research on resident autonomy and long-term care. She graduated

from Western Kentucky University in 2017 with a BS in health care administration, a minor in gerontology, and a certificate in long-term care.

Abstract no. 16: Print Media and the Social Construction of Residential Long-Term Care

The COVID-19 pandemic brought a significant increase in the amount and negativity of news coverage of long-term care (LTC) (Miller, Simpson, Nadash, & Gusmano, 2020). Because the news is both an informant of, and a construction of, public discourse (Richardson, 2007), the sudden influx of news coverage will likely impact the LTC industry and the public's perception of it. In study 1, we conducted a critical discourse analysis (van Dijk, 1993; Wodak & Meyer, 2015) of news articles published in 3 leading American newspapers in the initial months of the COVID-19 outbreak. Findings indicated three themes: (1) residents' voices were excluded and superseded by family members; (2) residential care was depicted as a shockingly dangerous setting; and (3) residential care was portrayed as deceptive and problematic (see publication: Allen & Ayalon, 2021). In study 2, we examined online newspaper commenters' perceptions of old age in the context of the priority order for the COVID-19 vaccine. We conducted a frame analysis (Goffman, 1974; Entman, 1993) of online comment threads on a news article about vaccine distribution recommendations. Findings showed that commenters framed vaccine distribution for older adults according to two criteria: social contribution and vulnerability. Residents of LTC were framed as especially vulnerable and deserving of vaccine priority. Finally, the aim of study 3 is to understand the process of news reporting on residential LTC and to identify the barriers that prevent residents' voices from being heard and included. This study builds on the finding in study 1. Semi-structured interviews with residents, LTC administrators, and LTC reporters, are currently being conducted. The COVID-19 pandemic brought more public attention to the residential LTC industry. However, the focus on the industry's problems, the exclusion of residents' voices, and the emphasis on the vulnerability of residents allows for the social exclusion of residents to persist.

Laura Allen's Supervisor: Prof. Liat Ayalon

Liat Ayalon, PhD, is a researcher in the School of Social Work, at Bar Ilan University, Israel. Prof. Ayalon coordinates an international EU funded Ph.D. program on the topic of ageism (EuroAgeism.eu). She is also the Israeli PI of the EU funded MascAge program to study ageing masculinities in literature and cinema. For the past four years, Prof. Ayalon has led an international research network on the topic of ageism, funded through COST (Cooperation in Science and Technology; COST IS1402, notoageism.com). She consults both national and international organizations concerning the development and evaluation of programs and services for older adults.

Laura Allen's Invited Expert: Dr. Kelly Fitzgerald

Dr. Kelly Fitzgerald serves as the Vice-Chair of the United Nations NGO Committee on Ageing, Geneva, where she represents the International Federation on Ageing. She has 20 years of experience in the field of gerontology. In 2004 and 2008 she received her M.S. and Ph.D., respectively, in gerontology from the University of Massachusetts Boston. Prior to this she earned a Bachelor of Science in Environmental Development (School of Architecture) and Master of Public Administration. Professionally, she is a Faculty Member of the Center for Gerontology at Western Kentucky University, an Associate Lecturer at the University of Massachusetts Boston, Adjunct Professor in the Erickson School of Aging Studies at the University of Maryland Baltimore County, and a Guest Scientist at the Center for Gerontology at the University of Zurich. She has worked with the World Health Organization and supported cities applying to join the WHO Global Network of Age-friendly Cities and Communities and

held leadership positions in international ageing organizations including the Gerontological Society of America and the British Society of Gerontology. In addition to teaching and developing training courses, she conducts research and publishes mainly on the topics of disasters and older adults and age-friendly cities.

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Jovana Brkić (ESR7)

Jovana Brkic is an Early-Stage Researcher within the Horizon 2020 Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions Innovative Training Network EuroAgeism. She is also a PhD student in the Faculty of Pharmacy in Hradec Kralove at Charles University in the Czech Republic. After receiving a Master of Science degree in pharmacy, she completed specialistic studies in Pharmaceutical management and marketing. She worked as a research associate at the Centre for Developing Pharmaceutical and Biochemical Practice, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Belgrade, Serbia. Also, she gained practical experience working as a community pharmacist. Her research interests include ageism in medication use, clinical and social pharmacy, pharmacoepidemiology, health policy, health systems, drug regulation, health services, public health, patient-centred outcomes, and risk management. Her doctoral dissertation is entitled „Inappropriate prescribing in older patients in Europe and the risk of geriatric syndromes".

Abstract no. 17: Prevalence of potentially inappropriate prescribing in older adults in Central and Eastern Europe: a systematic review

Background: Potentially inappropriate prescribing in older adults encompasses the prescribing of potentially inappropriate medications and potential prescribing omissions. Potentially inappropriate medications are ineffective drugs or medications which risks outweigh the benefits compared with safer therapeutic alternatives. Potential prescribing omissions refer to the omissions of beneficial medications for the treatment or prevention of disease. This systematic review aimed to examine and summarise the evidence on potentially inappropriate prescribing in older adults s in Central and Eastern Europe.

Methods: We searched two electronic databases, EMBASE and Medline, in June 2019. Furthermore, we checked the reference lists of included studies and relevant reviews. We included studies in older adults (≥60 years) from Central and Eastern Europe that measured the prevalence of potentially inappropriate prescribing using validated tools. All study designs, but case-control and case series, were eligible for inclusion. At least two review authors independently selected studies, extracted data, assessed the risk of bias (Joanna Briggs Institute Prevalence Critical Appraisal Tool) and certainty of evidence (GRADE approach). Due to the heterogeneity in outcome measurement, we were unable to conduct a meta-analysis. Therefore, we synthesized data using descriptive statistics – median, interquartile range and range.

Results: We identified 1890 records and included 28 of these in the review (27 studies), involving 1139693 participants. The majority of studies were cross-sectional. Only three studies were from upper-middle-income economies. The risk of bias was high across most studies; and, the quality of evidence was very low owing to the risk of bias, imprecision, and inconsistency. The median prevalence of potentially inappropriate prescribing was 34.6 % (minimum 6.5 %, maximum 95.8 %, interquartile range 25.9-63.2 %; 26 studies, 1139693 participants; very low certainty of evidence).

Conclusion: These findings suggest that potentially inappropriate prescribing is prevalent in Central and Eastern Europe. Further high-quality, well-reported studies conducted across countries are needed.

Jovana Brkić's Supervisor: Assoc. Prof. Daniela Fialová

Assoc. Prof. Daniela Fialová is academician, researcher, and lecturer in clinical pharmacy with a special focus on geriatric clinical pharmacy. She is a chair of the Scientific group "Ageing, Polypharmacy and Changes in the Therapeutic Value of Medications in the Aged" of PROGRESS Q42 scientific program at the Faculty of Pharmacy, Charles University, member of the Board for postgraduate studies in Clinical and Social Pharmacy at the Faculty of Pharmacy and supervisor of 8 PhD students. She was involved in the past in many multicentric European projects, e.g., the ADHOC project (AgeD in Home Care, 5th FP of the European Commission, 2001- 2005), SHELTER project (Services and Health in the Elderly in Long-Term Care, 7th FP of the EC, 2009-2014), PREDICT project (Participation of Elderly in Clinical Trials, 7th FP of the EC, 2009-2014) and the EU COST Action IS1402 "Ageism- interprofessional, multinational perspectives" (2015-2018). Currently she chairs research collaboration of 6 EU and 2 developing countries on the ESR7 project of the EUROAGEISM H2020 initiative (MSCF-ITN program, 2017-2021; ESR7 project entitled "Inappropriate prescribing in older patients in Europe and other countries and availability of medication safety and medication management services"). She is a member of the RESC and GC ESCP - Research and Scientific Committee and General Committee of the European Society of Clinical Pharmacy and newly involved in the Consortium of Horizon 2020 project I-CARE4OLD targeted to develop artificial intelligence systems for e-health geriatric care in Europe. She published over 80 articles (cited 1100x in over 800 articles without autocitations) and authored/co-authored several book chapters, monographies, and special issues. She is regular invited speaker at different national and international events, full Fellow of the InterRAI corporation and active member of the Czech Pharmaceutical Society, Czech Medical Association of J. B. Purkyně, Czech Society of Geriatrics and Gerontology and International Association of Geriatrics and Gerontology (IAGG).

Jovana Brkić's Invited Expert: Prof. Graziano Onder

Graziano Onder, MD, PhD is Director of the Department of Cardiovascular, Endocrine-metabolic disease and Aging at the Italian national Institute of Health. During the COVID-19 epidemic he was the coordinator of the national group for evaluation of COVID-19 related deaths. Form 2016 to 2019 he was Associate Professor of Geriatrics at the the Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Policlinico A. Gemelli in Rome, Italy. He is Fellow of the European Academy for Medicine of Ageing and member of the Geriatric Working Group of the Italian Medicines Agency (AIFA). The main focuses of his research are pharmacoepidemiology in the elderly, including assessment of prevalence and risk factors for adverse drug reactions and inappropriate prescribing in the elderly, frailty, multimorbidity and organizational characteristics of health care systems. He participated in several projects funded by public and private institutions including the Italian Ministry of Health (CRIME project) and the European Commission through the Seventh Framework Programme (FP7 – AdHoc, SHELTER and IBenC) and through the third Health Programme (Joint Action on Chronic Diseases - CHRODIS). He is author of more than 300 publications in peer-reviewed journals.

Jovana Brkić's Invited Expert: Prof. Cristín Ryan

Cristín Ryan is Professor in Pharmacy Practice in the School of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Science, Trinity College Dublin (TCD). She undertook her undergraduate pharmacy training at the Robert Gordon University, Aberdeen, Scotland, her PhD at the School of Pharmacy, University College Cork, and post-doctoral training at the Centre of Academic Primary Care, School of Medicine,

University of Aberdeen, Scotland. Cristín worked as a lecturer at the School of Pharmacy, Queen's University Belfast, Northern Ireland, and as a senior Lecturer in Pharmacy Practice at the School of Pharmacy, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, before joining TCD in 2017. Cristín's research interests are in the development of interventions to improve medication usage, with particular emphasis on prescribing and on patient adherence, and she has published widely in these areas. She has developed several explicit prescribing tools to improve prescribing for vulnerable patient groups. She is a mixed methods researcher, with qualitative and quantitative research skills, and is also an experienced systematic reviewer. She has supervised several research students and mentored several post-doctoral researchers. She is a Fellow of the Higher Education Academy.

Abodunrin Aminu (ESR8)

Dr. Aminu Abodunrin is passionate about researching the ageing society and health promotions. In 2015, he was awarded the British Commonwealth Scholarship to study for an MSc in Gerontology at the Centre for Research on Ageing, University of Southampton. He had a distinction in his MSc dissertation, which was adopted as an exemplar to train postgraduate students in the Centre. Prior to this, he completed a Bachelor degree in Dentistry and Dental Surgery from the College of Medicine, University of Lagos, Nigeria. His notable moment with ageing research is his participation in the geriatric oral research competition of the International Association for Dental Research. This offered him excellent communication skills. Besides, his analysis of the 2009 wave of the UK Adult Dental Health Survey improves his knowledge of challenges facing older populations. Building positive social networks, solving new puzzles, and travelling are things that define his extracurricular activities.

Abstract no. 18: Is age discrimination a risk factor for frailty among older adults? A cross-sectional and longitudinal analysis of the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing.

Background: Frailty has been linked to adverse health outcomes such as mortality, fall and hospitalisation in the older population. With the increasing global burden of frailty on healthcare resources, it is important to understand the modifiable risk factors of frailty. In this study, we have examined age discrimination as a potential risk factor for frailty.

Methods: This longitudinal cohort study was conducted using data from Waves 5 to 9 of the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA). ELSA is a nationally representative sample of men and women aged 50 years and over. This study includes frailty outcome at baseline, eight-years follow-up (future-frailty), and for the non-frail sample at baseline (incident-frailty). Frailty scores (0 to 1) were calculated using the multidimensional Frailty Index and individuals with ≥ 0.2 were considered frail. The binomial generalised linear models (GLM) were fitted in R studio using age discrimination as the main predictor and age, gender, chronic illness, cognition, socioeconomic status (SES) as covariates.

Results: 2,385 responses were analysed and 55% (n=1312) of the respondents were female. Approximately 38% of the respondents reported age discrimination. Age discrimination significantly predicted baseline-frailty (OR 1.43[1.28-1.59]), future-frailty (OR 1.33[1.20-1.46]), and incident-frailty (OR 1.14[1.00-1.30]) at 95% CI and P < 0.05. All the covariate were significant predictors of the frailty outcomes with risk of frailty higher among women, those with chronic illness, those with poor cognition and those with low SES.

Conclusion: Future studies should examine if interventions to reduce age discrimination can impact frailty outcome among older people.

Abodunrin Aminu's Supervisor: Prof. Angela Kydd

Angela trained as a Registered General Nurse, Registered Mental Health Nurse and Clinical Teacher. Her passion for gerontological nursing led her to undertake a master's degree in Gerontology and she worked in gerontological nursing environments. She moved to academic life at The University of the West of Scotland (UWS). She set up a Gerontology Interest Group for academics, students, clinicians, and members of the public, as a way to share best practice in gerontological nursing. During her time at UWS she designed and delivered degree modules in gerontology, she completed a PhD on life as a 'delayed discharge'. She has a PGCE F/E and a PG in research supervision. Angela wrote a nurse specialist programme for the World Health Organisation (WHO) and worked for WHO in a consultancy capacity to produce a Training Master Protocol on using "cascade plus strategy" especially in developing countries. She co-edited and wrote chapters for a textbook on caring for older people and has published widely, Her Multifactorial Attitudes Questionnaire (MAQ) was used in a six country research project she led and has been used in the United States, Sweden and Germany. She has supervised six PhD students to completion. Angela worked at Edinburgh Napier University as Associate Professor in January 2016 and in July 2018 took up a post as Clinical Professor in Nursing which is a jointly funded post with Robert Gordon University and NHS Grampian. She partners a Horizon 2020 project on Ageism and leads an Ageing Research Network at RGU. Her research interests centre on frailty, nursing/care homes, and more recently students and nurses experiences of working through Covid and Long Covid in health care workers.

Abodunrin Aminu's Invited Expert: Dr. Nicola Torrance

Dr. Nicola Torrance has worked as a Senior Research Fellow in the School of Nursing, Midwifery & Paramedic Practice at Robert Gordon University since 2019. She is a qualified nurse and midwife and graduated from the Universities of Glasgow (BN, MPH) and Aberdeen (PhD). Nicola has worked in academic research since 1998, with Research Fellow posts in Academic Primary Care and Public Health at the University of Aberdeen (1998-2011) and the Chronic Pain Research Group, in the Division of Population Health Sciences at the University of Dundee (2011-2017). From 2017-2018, she was Senior Research Officer at Aberdeen City Council. Nicola is a quantitative research with main research interests around health related quality of life and chronic pain, including epidemiology and management in primary care, and ageing and health. She has worked on a number of large data linkage studies of routinely collected datasets to explore prescribing in primary care (opioids and gabapentinoids) and linkage to Generation Scotland: Family Health Study. Recent mixed methods research projects related to the Covid-19 pandemic have investigated the experience and coping strategies of health and social care early entrants, Nursing in Covid-19 in the Acute Sector and Lived experience of long term Covid-19 on NHS workers in Scotland.

Atiqur Rahman (ESR9)

Atiqur Rahman MCSW, MSS, is currently pursuing his PhD research at the Linköping University, Sweden. He has double masters degree in Anthropology and in Clinical Social Work from Bangladesh. Besides, he has completed a post-Master's degree in Smart Community Design and Management (SCoDeM) at the University of Trento, Italy. His research interests include issues mainly related to ageing and discrimination such as ageism towards older adults with and without dementia. He is also interested in community-based qualitativae study and longitudinal register-based data in the filed of Public Health and eldercare service. Prior to starting doctoral study, he has worked on a number of research projects on public health as well as anthropological research in different non-government organizations in Bangladesh, and in Italy. He has also worked as a qualitative research assistant at the University of New England, Australia. He has published scietific research articles in academic peer-reviewed journals.

Abstract no. 19: Eldercare services for people with and without a dementia diagnosis: an analysis of Swedish registry data

Background: The growing number of people living with dementia (PlwD) implies an increase in the demand for eldercare services in Sweden like in many other countries. Few studies have analyzed eldercare services, including both home care and residential care, for PlwD. The aim of the present study is to investigate the effects of social factors (i.e., age, gender, cohabiting status) on decisions about municipal eldercare for older adults with dementia compared to older adults without dementia in Sweden.

Methods: This study used several nationwide Swedish registers targeting all individuals aged 65 and above living in Sweden in 2014 and still alive 31st of March 2015 (n=2,004,409). The primary outcomes variables were different types of eldercare service and all participants were clustered based on age, gender, cohabiting status, and dementia diagnosis. In addition to descriptive statistics, we performed multivariate logistic regression models for binary outcomes and linear regression models for continuous outcomes.

Results: Three differences of consequence were identified: (1) high age is a significantly strong predictor for any kind of eldercare; in particular women show a slightly higher proportion in older age groups; (2) gender differences are dependent on age and older women tend to receive more eldercare than men, and men with dementia who live alone are more likely to receive eldercare; (3) having a dementia diagnosis is a strong predictor for receiving eldercare, home care services in particular, compared to people who do not have dementia. It was also found that a substantial proportion of men and women with dementia did not receive any eldercare.

Conclusions: The study suggests that there is a need to further examine the influence of socio-economic conditions on eldercare among PlwD in particular in relation to those persons with dementia who do not have any eldercare at all.

Atiqur Rahman's Supervisor: Prof. Lars-Christer Hyden

Lars-Christer Hydén received his PhD in Psychology from Stockholm University, Sweden. His current position is as full professor of Social Psychology at Linköping University. His research concerns how people living with dementia interact, use language, and tell stories. He has published articles in international journals and books, for instance Entangled Narratives: Collaborative Storytelling and the Re-Imagining of Dementia (Oxford University Press, 2018).

Atiqur Rahman's Invited Expert: Prof. Angela Kydd

Angela trained as a Registered General Nurse, Registered Mental Health Nurse and Clinical Teacher. Her passion for gerontological nursing led her to undertake a master's degree in Gerontology and she worked in gerontological nursing environments. She moved to academic life at The University of the West of Scotland (UWS). She set up a Gerontology Interest Group for academics, students, clinicians, and members of the public, as a way to share best practice in gerontological nursing. During her time at UWS she designed and delivered degree modules in gerontology, she completed a PhD on life as a 'delayed discharge'. She has a PGCE F/E and a PG in research supervision. Angela wrote a nurse specialist programme for the World Health Organisation (WHO) and worked for WHO in a consultancy capacity to produce a Training Master Protocol on using "cascade plus strategy" especially in developing countries. She co-edited and wrote chapters for a textbook on caring for older people and has published widely, Her Multifactorial Attitudes Questionnaire (MAQ) was used in a six country research project she led and has been used in the United States, Sweden and Germany. She has supervised six PhD students to completion. Angela worked at Edinburgh Napier University as Associate Professor in January 2016 and in July 2018 took up a post as Clinical Professor in Nursing which is a jointly funded post with Robert Gordon University and NHS Grampian. She partners a Horizon 2020 project on Ageism and leads an Ageing Research Network at RGU. Her research interests centre on frailty, nursing/care homes, and more recently students and nurses experiences of working through Covid and Long Covid in health care workers.

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Wenqian Xu (ESR10)

Wenqian Xu is Doctoral Researcher in Ageing and Social Change at Linköping University. He is affiliated to the National Graduate School on Ageing and Health (SWEAH). He obtained a master's degree in Journalism and Communication in 2017 at Renmin University of China. His research lies in the intersection of gerontology and media studies. Xu's PhD dissertation aims to contribute to an improved understanding of ageism in the media, with a focus on online representations of older people generate by non-individual social media adopters.

Abstract no. 20: Ageism in the Media: Online Representations of Older People

Ageism is seen as a social problem that needs to be tackled, referring to stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination against people based on their age. Ageism is pervasive and evident in various social institutions, such as work and employment, health care, advertising and the media. The media (e.g., films, television, print and social media) often reproduces and reinforces negative social constructions of old age. Many non-individual actors (e.g., authorities, for-profit companies, civil society organizations) have started using social media in contemporary society, while few studies have investigated the way in which these actors represent older people in social media. Drawing upon the theoretical perspectives of ageism and institutional logics, the PhD thesis investigates the research questions including what social media representations of older people can be seen, how social media photos of older people are produced, and what institutional logics direct media producers to generate the representations. This investigation is accomplished by conducting content and thematic analysis of social media data as well as thematic analysis of interview data.

As some of the key findings, the non-individual social media adopters under question cast light on the bright side of later life by mainly representing older people (including those in supportive care) as being socially engaged and relatively healthy. The identified representations mostly emphasize older people's responsibility to recognize and confront the challenges they face, which indicates a form of ageism embodying neoliberalism tenets. Social media logic and other institutional logics were translated and interacted in the work practices and beliefs related to the production for social media photos of older people, which led to institutionalised ageism. Based on the findings of the dissertation, evidence-based recommendations are proposed for policy and practice to inspire more thoughtful and nuanced online representations of older people and later life.

Wenqian Xu's Supervisor: Prof. Annika Taghizadeh Larsson

Annika Taghizadeh Larsson, PhD in Ageing and Later and Life and Associate Professor/Docent in Social Work, is currently employed as a senior lecturer at the division of Social work, Department of culture and Society at Linkoping University, Sweden. She received her doctorate in 2009, with a dissertation on the meanings of "becoming old" for people who have lived with physical disabilities since birth, childhood, or young adulthood. As a post doctorate, she was involved in a project on retirement migration. Since then, her research has mainly focused on questions and issues at the intersection of disability studies and social gerontology, including comparisons between welfare services and policies for people of different ages. Recent work has also dealt with institutional interaction between the welfare state and citizens in social care services and she is currently involved in a project exploring social work practice, focusing on how perceptions of different categories of older people and their needs are constructed and applied in collegial discussions about resources and services. Theoretically, her main interest concern age norms, and how such ideas about what is appropriate and normal at a certain age are applied in different contexts and by different actors. A related interest concerns the intersection of ableism and ageism. She was actively involved as a MC member in the COST action on ageism (IS1402).

Wenqian Xu's Invited Expert: Assoc. Prof. Karin Lövgren

Karin Lövgren is an associate professor at University of Gävle, Sweden, at the department of media and communication studies. Her research deals with cultural meaning making on age and ageing, using an everyday perspective, with a special interest in how ageing is represented in different forms of

popular culture. Her thesis focused on magazines, targeting women with age as unique selling point. She has done extensive research on old women, dress and ageing, where she used wardrobe interviews as point of departure for analyses of constructions and experiences of ageing. She is currently doing research on men, masculinity, and ageing, using fiction, films and advertising as vantage point.

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Hanna Köttl (ESR11)

Hanna Köttl is a PhD student within the ITN EuroAgeism at the Faculty of Social Sciences at Bar Ilan University. She attained her Bachelor's degree in Occupational Therapy at the University of Applied Sciences in Vienna (2014) and graduated from Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences (2017) completing the European Master of Science in Occupational Therapy. She has received clinical and research experience as an occupational therapist in acute mental health, neurology, and geriatrics at Psychiatric University Hospital Zurich and Seespital Horgen. Her research interests include mental health and well-being in later life, psychosocial interventions, and everyday technology use in older adults with and without cognitive impairments. As part the EuroAgeism program, she has had the opportunity to deepen her knowledge on international policy frameworks and inter-governmental and multi-stakeholder work on ageing by working with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and AGE Platform Europe.

Abstract no. 21: Self-ageism and everyday ICT use in later life

Background: Everyday information and communication technology (EICT), such as e-banking, online shopping, or video-calling, are most crucial for individuals of all ages to continue to participate in everyday activities as well as to maintain health, and well-being. While EICT use is often associated with youth and a modern lifestyle, older people are commonly portrayed as technology-alienated, incapable, technophobic, or unwilling to engage in EICT. Yet, the internalization of potentially negative age stereotypes may compromise actual later life engagement and the ability to perform EICT. At the same time, experiencing exclusion from EICT may equally contribute to self-ageism, reflected in more negative self-perceptions of aging, self-stereotypes or perceiving oneself as old. The first two projects of this dissertation aim to shed light on the bi-directional associations of EICT use and self-ageism as well as to explore how age stereotypes in the context of EICT may be constructed and perpetuated through disempowering and ageist environments.

Methods: This dissertation includes both a quantitative analysis drawing on representative survey data examining the reciprocal associations of self-perceptions of aging and EICT use and a qualitative inquiry drawing on interview data following the principles of qualitative content analysis.

Results: The quantitative analysis demonstrated a significant lagged effect of EICT engagement on self-perceptions of aging in the domain personal competence. Greater EICT engagement hence predicted more positive self-perceptions of aging related to personal competence 3 years later. The qualitative analysis found that ageism, as manifested in the social environment and the design of technology, seemingly contributed to the internalization of age stereotypes and low EICT use.

Discussion and implications: This research calls for inclusive technology designs, ageism-free EICT learning settings, and awareness campaigns about lifelong learning to close the digital divide and ensure healthy and active aging.

Hanna Köttl's Supervisor: Prof. Liat Ayalon

Liat Ayalon, PhD, is a researcher in the School of Social Work, at Bar Ilan University, Israel. Prof. Ayalon coordinates an international EU funded Ph.D. program on the topic of ageism (EuroAgeism.eu). She is also the Israeli PI of the EU funded MascAge program to study ageing masculinities in literature and cinema. For the past four years, Prof. Ayalon has led an international research network on the topic of ageism, funded through COST (Cooperation in Science and Technology; COST IS1402, notoageism.com). She consults both national and international organizations concerning the development and evaluation of programs and services for older adults.

Hanna Köttl's Invited Expert: Prof. Galit Nimrod

Galit Nimrod is full professor at the Department of Communication Studies and a research fellow at the Center for Multidisciplinary Research in Aging at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel. She holds a Ph.D. in Communication and Journalism from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and she was a Fulbright post-doctoral scholar in the Gerontology Center and the Department of Recreation and Leisure Studies at the University of Georgia, US. Aiming to contribute to the understanding of well-being in later life, prof. Nimrod studies psychological and sociological aspects of leisure, media and technology use among older adults. In the past few years, her studies focused on E-leisure activities and their functions for individuals and various social groups. She published extensively on this topic in leading scientific journals and presented her studies and ideas in numerous international conferences. The nature of her research is theoretical, cross-cultural, and inter-disciplinary. It combines knowledge and methods from various fields including sociology, psychology, mass communication, new media, social work, and culture studies. Yet, it has a clear and rather practical aspiration – to contribute to developing adequate leisure, media and cultural services and in so doing contributing to a better quality of life for disadvantaged groups.

Stefan Hopf (ESR12)

Stefan Hopf is an Early-Stage Researcher in the EuroAgeism Innovative Training Network, PhD student at the National University Ireland Galway and staff member of AGE Platform Europe in Brussels. He received his master's degree in Sociology from the University of Vienna, where he was employed as teaching and research assistant. Stefan Hopf repeatedly worked at the Institut für Konfliktforschung (Institute for Conflict Studies) in Vienna, where he supported work on the several projects on domestic violence and victim protection (INASC - Improving Needs Assignments and Victim Support, http://www.inasc.org; SNAP - Specific Needs and Protections Orders, http://www.snap-eu.org/). His research interests are in the areas of inequality and discrimination, domestic violence, fear of crime, law and society and qualitative methods. In his PhD project Stefan Hopf examines how older adults in Ireland and Austria experience age discrimination in accessing financial, health and transport services. The broader objective is to analyze the impact of the existence and non-existence of specific equality laws and policies by examining how different legal and policy contexts manifest themselves in older adults' experiences of discrimination. Consequently, the study aims to explore the need for a further development and improvement of current legal and policy situation. The research will

offer a fresh perspective on the issue of ageism and age discrimination, both in terms of its focus on the impact of law and policy and its methodology based on the realities faced by older persons.

Abstract no. 22: The Social Patterns of Age Discrimination - On the meaning of law in the social construction of older people's experiences of age discrimination

Law is part of the cultural system of meaning of a society and thus is incorporated in the societal stock of knowledge. In this way, law can serve as an interpretative scheme that social actors draw upon in their everyday life to interpret their experiences. This observation is especially true for highly 'legalised' social issues like discrimination. Hence, whether and how people experience discrimination and whether and how they talk about these experiences is co-constructed by the law. Against this backdrop the present study explores how older people interpret experiences of age discrimination in access to services and to what extent they explicitly or implicitly invoke legally connoted interpretation patterns like equality, dignity, legitimacy, morality, or justice. Based on 26 interviews with older people from Ireland and Austria, 12 expert interviews, two stakeholder focus groups and document analyse of legal and policy texts the study aims to reconstruct social interpretation patterns of age discrimination that exist in Ireland and Austria. In order to account for the fact that interpretation patterns can be culture-, milieu-, and profession-specific, a multi-perspective comparative research design was chosen. This approach provides the empirical basis to examine whether interpretations of age discrimination formalized in laws and policies or voiced by experts and stakeholder encompass, correspond to, resemble, or possibly even contradict those of ordinary older people. Preliminary findings indicate that interpretation patterns with legal reference, such as equality or justice, are used to a limited extent by affected older people to describe their experiences. In contrast, age discrimination is mainly interpreted as the non-recognition of one's own identity and person. For the relationship between legal frameworks and social interpretation patterns, it can be provisionally concluded that age discrimination has hardly been institutionalised as a justice and equality concern in the social knowledge stock in neither country.

Stefan Hopf's Supervisors:

Prof. Nena Georgantzi

Nena Georgantzi is a trained lawyer specialized in human rights (MA, Université de Strasbourg, France) and social protection (MA, KU Leuven, Belgium). Since 2010 she is working for AGE Platform Europe, an EU network, which aims to voice and promote the rights of the 190 million citizens aged 50+ in the European Union and to raise awareness on the issues that concern them most. At AGE Platform Europe Nene Georgantzi is in charge of AGE advocacy for a UN convention on the rights of older persons and new EU legislation in the field of equality. Academically she is currently finalizing her PhD on the human rights of older persons at the National University of Ireland in Galway (NUIG). Nena has participated in the drafting of the Council of Europe recommendation on the rights of older persons and has consulted the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. Furthermore, she is also involved in the political process around a new UN convention on the rights of older persons.

Prof. Kieran Walsh

Kieran Walsh is Professor of Ageing & Public Policy in the Discipline of Economics, and Director of the Irish Centre for Social Gerontology at the National University of Ireland Galway, Ireland. Kieran has extensive experience in interdisciplinary social gerontology and life-course research and has played

a leading role in the development of international multi-site and interdisciplinary research programmes. He has served as Chair of the European COST Action CA15122 on 'Reducing Old-Age Social Exclusion - Collaborations in research and policy' - ROSEnet. Kieran's research focuses on social exclusion in later life, critical transitions in older age, and the mediating role of place and community in processes of exclusion. He is co-editor of the books 'Social Exclusion in Later Life: Interdisciplinary and Policy Perspectives' (Springer) and 'Rural Gerontology: Towards Critical Perspectives' (Routledge), both published in 2021.

Stefan Hopf's Invited Expert: Dr. Laura Naegele

Laura Naegele is a post-doctoral researcher at the Institute of Gerontology, Department of Ageing and Work at the University of Vechta, Germany. She holds degrees in sociology and media studies from the University of Bochum and Free University Berlin as well as a PhD from the University of Vechta. Her current research interests include the topics of age discrimination in the labour market, social inequalities in retirement transitions and social exclusion over the life course. Her research has been presented at national and international conferences, published in international journals and edited volumes and has been awarded with several scientific prizes. ¨

Lola Casal-Sanchez(ESR13)

Lola Casal-Sánchez is an Early-Stage Researcher and a PhD. student at the School of Nursing and Midwifery, Robert Gordon University (RGU) in the United Kingdom within the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions ITN EuroAgeism. Her work focuses on workforce diversity in residential care homes and its impact on quality care and quality performance. Living and working in Latin America, Europe, and the United States prompted Lola´s study of the impact of lack of cultural competence of health care providers in treating European older people with a foreign ethnic background or from minorities. She received her MSW from the New York University and attained her Bachelor's degrees in Sociology and Social Work at the University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain. As a daughter of returned immigrants, Lola began her career as case manager at the Migrant Social Services Office in Spain and later working with Chinese, Jewish and Latin older migrants in the United States. Lola is the Chair of the European Network on Intercultural Elderly Care (ENIEC) and the founder of AGEvida. Two organizations focus on social-political issues that affect older migrants and people from minorities groups who confront cultural integration process and face discriminatory situations to access to social and health services. Prior to joining the EuroAgeism European program, Lola worked as the International Relationship Manager at the International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW). She maintained relationships with diversity related partners, stakeholders, and members of 145 National Social Work Organizations with the intention of working together and improving the Federation´s mission. She frequently participates in seminars and workshops for organizations such as HelpAge Spain, Provivienda, University of Coruña, Robert Gordon University, Age Friendly City The Hague, Social Services Department of the City of Madrid, Fundation Matia.

Abstract no. 23: What we know about workforce diversity in care homes; a scoping literature review on the implications for residents´ quality care and team performance.

Over the years, in Western and Northern European countries diversity has been increasing in care homes due to globalisation, migration, and demographic changes. In terms of the care workforce, diversity has increased because care homes rely on minority and foreign-born individuals to offer their services and meet demand. Diversity, in terms of users, or clients, has also increased because residents in care homes have become more cultural and linguistically diverse and there is a greater demand for care of patients from different ethnic and religious groups and cultures. This presentation aims to expose the preliminary findings of a scoping literature review on what we know about workforce diversity in care homes; implications for team performance and quality care. The scoping literature review is part of a PhD research project that pursues to explore workforce diversity in care homes: experiences of managers, residents, and staff in Scotland and in the Netherlands. Studies in healthcare organisations state the positive relationship between workforce diversity and specific outcomes, especially in patients, internal staff, or external interest groups. However, there are some gaps in the research about workforce diversity in care homes. This scoping literature review attempts to address these gaps. The inclusion of different cultures, backgrounds, and social identities in care homes might lead to new cultural complexities that impact the successful functioning of care teams and patient quality care. Further development on workforce diversity in care homes seems necessary to achieve equity and fairness in the workforce in care homes and an adequate provision of culturally competent care. In addition, the lack of knowledge in workforce diversity in care homes might potentially be a disadvantage to care practice and policy development.

Lola Casal-Sanchez's Supervisor: Prof. Angela Kydd

Angela trained as a Registered General Nurse, Registered Mental Health Nurse and Clinical Teacher. Her passion for gerontological nursing led her to undertake a master's degree in Gerontology and she worked in gerontological nursing environments. She moved to academic life at The University of the West of Scotland (UWS). She set up a Gerontology Interest Group for academics, students, clinicians, and members of the public, as a way to share best practice in gerontological nursing. During her time at UWS she designed and delivered degree modules in gerontology, she completed a PhD on life as a 'delayed discharge'. She has a PGCE F/E and a PG in research supervision. Angela wrote a nurse specialist programme for the World Health Organisation (WHO) and worked for WHO in a consultancy capacity to produce a Training Master Protocol on using "cascade plus strategy" especially in developing countries. She co-edited and wrote chapters for a textbook on caring for older people and has published widely, Her Multifactorial Attitudes Questionnaire (MAQ) was used in a six country research project she led and has been used in the United States, Sweden and Germany. She has supervised six PhD students to completion. Angela worked at Edinburgh Napier University as Associate Professor in January 2016 and in July 2018 took up a post as Clinical Professor in Nursing which is a jointly funded post with Robert Gordon University and NHS Grampian. She partners a Horizon 2020 project on Ageism and leads an Ageing Research Network at RGU. Her research interests centre on frailty, nursing/care homes, and more recently students and nurses experiences of working through Covid and Long Covid in health care workers.

Lola Casal-Sanchez's Invited Expert: Dr. Palle Storm

Palle Storm holds a Master (2009) and PhD (2018) in Social Work. His research concerns the impact of gender, race and racism in nursing- and home care settings for older seniors. He is employed as post- doctor at Stockholm University: Department of Social Work, in the project "(Un)equal working conditions? The everyday life and organizations of home care units within multiethnic staff groups," funded by the Swedish Research Council for Health, Working Life and Welfare.

Lola Casal-Sanchez's Invited Expert: Dr. Aileen Grant

Dr. Aileen Grant is a Senior Research Fellow in the School of Nursing, Midwifery and Paramedic Practice at RGU. Aileen is a medical sociologist, and her research interest is in the organisation and delivery of health care by focusing on improving understandings of health care safety, risk, wellbeing and selfcare, particularly focusing on multimorbidity, polypharmacy and how health inequalities influence these experiences and understandings. She is currently building a portfolio of funded research projects and high impact publications in this field.

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Ittay Mannheim (ESR14)

Ittay Mannheim is a PhD student in the EuroAgeism Innovative Training Network at Fontys School of Allied Health Professions, and Tilburg university, in the Netherlands. Ittay received his MA in Social and Organizational Psychology from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and his BA in Psychology and Management from the Ben Gurion University of the Negev. He has previously worked at the Division for Research on Aging at the Myers-JDC-Brookdale Institute, where his work focused on loneliness, early detection of dementia, autonomy, legal guardianship, and the use of technology. The primary goal of this research project in the EuroAgeism ITN is to consider the role of ageism as a possible barrier to adoption and use of DT. Consequently, some of the main interests of this research project are how stereotypes and ageism influence the design process of DT, what are the attitudes of caregivers and healthcare professionals who use DT with older adults, and how internalization of social stereotypes of age and technology influence how older adults use DT.

Abstract no. 24: Ageism in the use and design of digital technology

Older (chronological) age is often considered a barrier to the acceptance of digital technology, and older people are stereotypically portrayed as incompetent or unwilling to engage with new technologies. Recent models specific to older people's acceptance of technology, highlight the complexity and additional factors influencing use and acceptance such as social context, emotions, experience, support, and individual preferences. However, the role of ageism as an influencing factor, directed towards older

people as well as self-inflicted, has yet to be explicitly theorized. Digital technology (DT) in the context of ageing is mostly discoursed in relation to healthy and active ageing. However, the ageing of the population is often contextualized in relation to challenges of increasing chronic disease, frailty, and independence, and as such DT for older people focuses on aspects of care and healthcare and ageing in place. Ageism in the context of DT may operate in different levels and hamper older people's ability to assure active ageing and the right for equal participation resulting from the use of DT. Stereotypes and beliefs about older people's needs and abilities may be incorporated in policy and in how DT are initially designed and evaluated. More so, the design may impose 'scripts' as to how (and by whom) DT is used, and how others (caregivers, professionals) interact with older people. Finally, internalized stereotypes can influence older people's own attitudes regarding use and acceptance of DT. In the following presentation, I shall introduce the possible theoretical contribution of my thesis. Namely, the theoretical role of ageism as a determining factor of use and acceptance of digital technology. Several studies presenting the perspectives of older adults, designers and healthcare professionals shall be illustrated in order to demonstrate this potential model.

Ittay Mannheim's Supervisor: Prof. Yvonne van Zaalen

As Associate Professor at Fontys University Eindhoven, Dr. van Zaalen is responsible for scientific research and education related to health innovations and technology with a specific interest on interprofessional collaboration, co-creation and social participation. As a speech-language scientist she did her PhD on differential diagnosis in fluency disorders (including imaging techniques). Dr. van Zaalen has years of experience in leading national and international clinical research projects in the research area of communication, functioning and participation. She was project manager of a RAAK-PRO project (Praten kan ik niet, ... maar communiceren wil ik wel!) in which functioning and participation of children with developmental physical and communicative problems were addressed. As an associate professor at Fontys University of allied health sciences she is location manager within two Horizon2020 projects related to ageing and social participation. Dr. van Zaalen is author of ten books in the field of research, ethics, health care and interprofessional collaboration.

Ittay Mannheim's Supervisor: Prof. Eveline Wounters

Originally educated as a physician and epidemiologist, Eveline Wouters is professor at Fontys University of Applied Science, School of allied health professions and at Tilburg University, School of social and behavioural science, department of Tranzo. She holds a chair on technological and social innovations in chronic health care, with focus on acceptance and implementation of technology. Technological innovations have important implications for health care transformation, by changing roles, processes, and interdisciplinary cooperation, as well as developing new forms of collaboration. Apart from that, development of new technological applications in co-creation with stakeholders and the accessibility of technology, are her research topics. One line of research in this context studies Artificial Intelligence for monitoring stress in patients with challenging behaviour, in persons suffering from dementia. Alongside her research and research related work, Eveline is member of the supervisory boards of two home- and nursing home care organisations in the Netherlands, member of the board for Innovation of Psychogeriatric Care and board member of the Platform Technology for Care and Wellbeing. Apart from scientific publications, she is (co)author of several educational books. She is reviewer and editor of several journals.

Ittay Mannheim's Invited Expert: Prof. Galit Nimrod

Galit Nimrod is full professor at the Department of Communication Studies and a research fellow at the Center for Multidisciplinary Research in Aging at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel. She holds a Ph.D. in Communication and Journalism from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and she was a Fulbright post-doctoral scholar in the Gerontology Center and the Department of Recreation and Leisure Studies at the University of Georgia, US. Aiming to contribute to the understanding of well-being in later life, prof. Nimrod studies psychological and sociological aspects of leisure, media and technology use among older adults. In the past few years, her studies focused on E-leisure activities and their functions for individuals and various social groups. She published extensively on this topic in leading scientific journals and presented her studies and ideas in numerous international conferences. The nature of her research is theoretical, cross-cultural, and inter-disciplinary. It combines knowledge and methods from various fields including sociology, psychology, mass communication, new media, social work, and culture studies. Yet, it has a clear and rather practical aspiration – to contribute to developing adequate leisure, media and cultural services and in so doing contributing to a better quality of life for disadvantaged groups.

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Wanyu Xi (ESR 15)

Wanyu Xi (Betty) currently is the early stage researcher of EuroAgeism project, hosted at the Bar-ilan University, Israel. She received double Master Degrees in Management and International MBA with full scholarship. Her previous research was focused on consumer psychology and behaviour in IT-mediated environments, human-computer interaction. She also had one-year industrial experience in an IT start-up as a global marketing researcher. Wanyu had published 5 papers so far in journals such as Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences and Psychological Sciences, International Journal of Human-Computer Studies etc. Her current research topic is about "Reducing self-stigma to increase accessibility to technology". The research will specifically explore potential social factors in the technology advertisements that may impose age stereotype threat on older adults, and how it further influences technophobia among older adults. The findings will provide implications for both public service sectors and marketing practitioners on how to better design persuasive information and intervention to encourage new technology adoption among older adults.

Abstract no. 25: How Technology Advertisement Hurts? Some Evidence on the Influence of Intergenerational Cues on Technophobia Among Older Adults

Older adults are often negatively stereotyped (e.g., low competence) relative to younger people in the technology-related advertisements. Prior research indicated that such ageist stereotypes may impose threat on older adults with mere presence of younger people and may thus led to technophobia. Therefore, this lecture will specifically focus on different forms of intergenerational cues appeared in the technology product advertisements as possible source of age stereotype threat, and specifically investigate how intergenerational cues would affect technophobia among older people through two experimental studies. Study 1 focused on the visual portrayal of intergenerational contact in advertisements and manipulated the physical closeness of intergenerational contact. Results showed that intergenerational contact with high (vs. low) closeness led to higher technophobia by inducing higher age stereotype threat, when technology product of high (vs. low) innovativeness and complexity

were introduced to older adults. Study 2 focused on the textual description of intergenerational relationship in advertisements and manipulated the salience of intergeneration difference. Results showed that intergenerational relationship addressed high (vs. low) salient difference led to higher technophobia by inducing higher age stereotype threat among older males (vs. females). Considering the prevalence of intergenerational cues in the technology-related domain, the present exploration is important in enhancing the awareness of both public organizations and individuals on potential and neglected age stereotype threat among older adults in technology-related domains. Findings will provide implication on how to better design persuasive information and intervention to encourage new technology adoption among older adults.

Wanyu Xi's Supervisor: Prof. Liat Ayalon

Liat Ayalon, PhD, is a researcher in the School of Social Work, at Bar Ilan University, Israel. Prof. Ayalon coordinates an international EU funded Ph.D. program on the topic of ageism (EuroAgeism.eu). She is also the Israeli PI of the EU funded MascAge program to study ageing masculinities in literature and cinema. For the past four years, Prof. Ayalon has led an international research network on the topic of ageism, funded through COST (Cooperation in Science and Technology; COST IS1402, notoageism.com). She consults both national and international organizations concerning the development and evaluation of programs and services for older adults.

Wanyu Xi's Invited Expert: Prof. Xin Zhang

Prof. Xin Zhang is the Associate Professor of psychology from School of Psychological and Cognitive Sciences, Peking University. He earned his Ph.D. in Psychology from the Chinese University of Hong Kong. His research interests include Motivation in older adults, Aging stereotypes, Self-perception of aging and Emotion Regulation. He has over 30 peer reviewed publications in journals such as Aging & Mental Health, Psychology and Aging, Journal of Gerontology: Psychological Sciences, Developmental Psychology, Emotion, Psychological Reports, Experimental Aging Research etc. Prof. Zhang had conducted 2 projects funded by National Science Foundation of China, involving examining positivity effect in Chinese older adults, and currently working on an ongoing projects investigating predictors of negative aging attitudes, and the possible interventions that could reduce such attitudes. In addition, he has also collaborated with international scholars on a variety of topics, for example, a project on aging and generation perceptions with Prof. David Weiss from University of Leipzig; a project about ageism and pension with Prof. Michael North from NYU; and a project on decision making of older adults with Prof. Corrina Lokenhoff from Cornell.

DISCUSSION DAY

"Inappropriate prescribing in older adults in Europe and developing countries and availability of clinical pharmacy services for older patients in different settings of care"

Day 5: Program – Friday, 7th May 2021

10:00 – 16:00 CET

Time	Program
10:00	**Assoc. Prof. Daniela Fialová Charles University, Czech Republic:**
	Welcome on behalf of the EuroAgeism project collaborators
10:10	**Prof. Derek Stewart, President of the European Society of Clinical Pharmacy (ESCP)**
	Dr. Vibhu Paudyal, Chair of the Research Committee of the ESCP:
	Welcome on behalf of the ESCP - European Society of the Clinical Pharmacy, its´ mission and vision and the role of clinical pharmacists in individualization
	of pharmacotherapy in older patients in different settings of care
10:20	**Assoc. Prof. Daniela Fialová et al., Charles University, Czech Republic:**
	Ageing of the population in Central and Eastern Europe, selected results
	from EU multicentric geriatric projects on inappropriate prescribing in older adults and collaborative effort on the ESR7 EuroAgeism H2020 project
10:30	**Jovana Brkić, MSc. et al., Charles University, Czech Republic:**
	Systematic literature review on inappropriate prescribing in older adults in different settings of care with a special focus on CEE countries. Preliminary results
	on PIM prescribing in CEE countries and developing countries from the ESR7 EuroAgeism H2020 project
10:40	**Ingrid Kummer PharmD et al., Charles University, Czech Republic:**
	Analyses of drug-drug interactions in Czech nursing homes (SHELTER project) and CVS drug-disease interactions in Czech ambulatory and acute care in the EuroAgeism H2020 project
10:50	**Discussion**
10:55	**Assoc. Prof. Maja Hadžiabdić et al., University of Zagreb, Croatia:**
	Ageing of the population in Croatia, results of national studies on inappropriate prescribing in older adults and current situation in the availability of clinical pharmacy services in different settings of care
11:05	**Margita Držaić, PharmD et al., University of Zagreb, Croatia:**
	Analyses of drug burden index in community-residing older adults: a study using Croatian data of the EuroAgeism H2020 project

11:15	**Discussion**
11:20	**Assoc. Prof. Ivana Tadić et al., University of Belgrade, Serbia:**
	Ageing of the population in Serbia, results of national studies on inappropriate medication use in Serbian older adults and current situation in the availability of clinical pharmacy services
11:30	**Sofija Šesto, MSc. et al., University of Belgrade, Serbia:**
	Subjectively assessed medication nonadherence in older adults in Serbia: findings from the ESR7 EuroAgeism H2020 project
11:40	**Discussion**
11:45	**Prof. Guenka Petrov and Assoc. Prof. Maria Kamusheva, Medical University of Sofia, Bulgaria:**
	Ageing of the population in Bulgaria, results of previous national studies on inappropriate geriatric prescribing and current situation in the availability of clinical pharmacy services
11:55	**Assoc. Prof. Konstantin Tachkov and Tzvetan Krastev, MScPharm, Medical University of Sofia, Bulgaria:**
	Impact of polypharmacy, drug-related problems and potentially inappropriate medications in geriatric patients and its implications for Bulgaria - literature review and meta-analysis
12:05	**Discussion**
12:10	**Lunch Break**
13:00	**Assoc. Prof. Daisy Volmer et al., University of Tartu, Estonia:**
	Ageing of the population in Estonia, results of national studies on inappropriate geriatric prescribing in Estonia and current situation in the availability of clinical pharmacy services
13:10	**Veera Bobrova, PharmD et al., University of Tartu, Estonia:**
	Preliminary analyses applying EU-7 PIM tool and EURO-FORTA criteria in geriatric studies in Estonia
13:20	**Discussion**
13:25	**Assoc. Prof. Daniela Fialová et al., Charles University, Czech Republic:**
	Ageing of the population in the Czech Republic, geriatric studies and current situation in the availability of clinical pharmacy services in different settings of care.
13:35	**Olena Antonenko PharmD et al., Charles University, Czech Republic:**
	Comparisons of the rationality of hypnosedative drug use in Czech acute and ambulatory care seniors: results from the INOMED and the EuroAgeism H2020 project
13:45	**Discussion**
13:50	**Prof. Pilar Modamio et al. University of Barcelona, Spain:**
	Ageing of the population in Spain, selected results of national studies on inappropriate geriatric prescribing and current situation in the availability of clinical pharmacy services
14:00	**Anna Lukačišinová, PharmD and Adriana Magátová, MSc. et al., Charles University, Czech Republic:**
	The rationality of prescribing of benzodiazepines in Spanish and Czech samples of seniors participating in the SHELTER and the EuroAgeism H2020 projects

14:10	**Discussion**
14:15	**Assoc. Prof. Betul Okuyan et al., Marmara University, Turkey:**
	Ageing of the population in Turkey, selected results of national studies on inappropriate geriatric prescribing and current situation in the availability of clinical pharmacy services
14:25	**Öznur Altiparmak, PharmD et al., Marmara University, Turkey:**
	Prevalence of Proton Pump Inhibitors Usage in community-residing older adults: a study using Turkish data of the EuroAgeism H2020 project
14:35	**Discussion**
14:40	**Prof. Annemie Somers et al., Ghent University, Belgium:**
	Ageing of the population in Belgium, selected results of national studies on inappropriate geriatric prescribing and current situation in the availability of clinical pharmacy services
14:50	**Prof. Cristín Ryan et al., University of Dublin, Ireland:**
	Ageing of the population in Ireland, selected results of national studies on inappropriate geriatric prescribing and current situation in the availability of clinical pharmacy services
15:05	**Discussion**
15:10	**Akshaya Srikanth Bhagavathula, PharmD. et al., Charles University, Czech Republic, University of Gondar, Ethiopia and Telengana Teaching Hospital, South India:**
	Ageing of the population in developing countries (India and Ethiopia), selected results of meta-analyses of studies on inappropriate geriatric prescribing and current situation in the availability of clinical pharmacy services
15:20	**Akshaya Srikanth Bhagavathula, PharmD. et al., Charles University, Czech Republic, University of Gondar, Ethiopia and Telengana Teaching Hospital, South India:**
	Potentially inappropriate medication use and associated risk factors among older patients with stroke using the 2019 American Geriatric Society Beers Criteria and the British Geriatric Society STOPP criteria 2015
15:30	**Deepak Kumar Bandari, PharmD et al., Charles University, Czech Republic and Telengana Teaching Hospital, South India**:
	Knowledge of Indian physicians on potentially inappropriate medications (PIMs): results from a national survey
15:40	**Bhagya Sri Areman, PharmD et al., Charles University, Czech Republic and Telengana Teaching Hospital, South India:**
	Pharmacy students´ geriatric knowledge: results from a national survey
15:50	**Discussion**
15:55	**Assoc. Prof. Daniela Fialová Charles University, Czech Republic and ESCP invited representatives:**
	Conclusion. End of the Discussion Day

Invited speakers and moderators of the Discussion Day

European Society of Clinical Pharmacy

Representatives of the European Society of Clinical Pharmacy

Prof. Derek Stewart, President of the European Society of Clinical Pharmacy (ESCP)

Derek Stewart is Professor of Clinical Pharmacy and Practice at College of Pharmacy, Qatar University and Manager of Academic Quality Affairs at QU Health. He was previously Professor of Pharmacy Practice at the School of Pharmacy and Life Sciences, Robert Gordon University, Aberdeen UK.
He is the Editor-in-Chief of the International Journal of Clinical Pharmacy and the President of the European Society of Clinical Pharmacy. He has published over 200 peer-reviewed research papers, supervised more than 25 PhD students to completion and, while in the UK, secured research income of around £3 million. In 2011, he was awarded the Royal Pharmaceutical Society Practice Research Award for his outstanding contribution to practice research. His research focuses on: the development, implementation and evaluation of models of pharmacy practice, notably pharmacist prescribing; medicines use, effectiveness and safety; and educational innovation.

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Dr. Vibhu Paudyal, Chair of the Research Committee of the ESCP

Vibhu Paudyal is Senior Lecturer of Clinical Pharmacy at University of Birmingham, UK. He is the Associate Editor of International Journal of Clinical Pharmacy and research committee chair of European Society of Clinical Pharmacy. He has published over 60 peer-reviewed research papers, supervised 4 PhD students to completion and delivered a number of externally funded research. In 2016, he received the ESCP research grant award as a principal investigator. His research focuses on development and evaluation of clinical pharmacy services, public health, health inequality and health outcomes assessments. His research have utilized diverse methodology including randomized controlled trials, systematic review and meta-analysis, cohort studies and qualitative methods.

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Assoc. Prof. Daniela Fialová, Charles University, Czech Republic

Assoc. Prof. Daniela Fialová is academician, researcher and lecturer in clinical pharmacy with a special focus on geriatric clinical pharmacy. She is a chair of the Scientific group "Ageing, Polypharmacy and Changes in the Therapeutic Value of Medications in the Aged" of PROGRESS Q42 scientific program at the Faculty of Pharmacy, Charles University, member of the Board for postgraduate studies in Clinical and Social Pharmacy at the Faculty of Pharmacy and supervisor of 8 PhD students. She was involved in the past in many multicentric European projects, e.g., the ADHOC project (AgeD in Home Care, 5th FP of the European Commission, 2001- 2005), SHELTER project (Services and Health in the Elderly in Long-Term Care, 7th FP of the EC, 2009-2014), PREDICT project (Participation of Elderly in Clinical Trials, 7th FP of the EC, 2009-2014) and the EU COST Action IS1402 "Ageism- interprofessional, multinational perspectives" (2015-2018). Currently she chairs research collaboration of 6 EU and 2 developing countries on the ESR7 project of the EUROAGEISM H2020 initiative (MSCF-ITN program, 2017-2021; ESR7 project entitled "Inappropriate prescribing in older patients in Europe and other countries and availability of medication safety and medication management services"). She is a member of the RESC and GC ESCP - Research and Scientific Committee and General Committee of the European Society of Clinical Pharmacy and newly involved in the Consortium of Horizon 2020 project I-CARE4OLD targeted to develop artificial intelligence systems for e-health geriatric care in Europe. She published over 80 articles (cited 1100x in over 800 articles without autocitations) and authored/co-authored several book chapters, monographies and special issues. She is regular invited speaker at different national and international events, full Fellow of the InterRAI corporation and active member of the Czech Pharmaceutical Society, Czech Medical Association of J. B. Purkyně, Czech Society of Geriatrics and Gerontology and International Association of Geriatrics and Gerontology (IAGG).

Discussion Day: Abstracts

Central and Eastern Europe

Abstract no. 26: Ageing of the population in Central and Eastern Europe, selected results from EU multicentric geriatric projects on inappropriate prescribing in olderadults and collaborative effort on the ESR7 EuroAgeism H2020 project / Assoc. Prof. Daniela Fialová

Population in Europe and all over the world is ageing and advances in science, health care and various technologies contribute to increased longevity and prolonged life of older citizens. According to estimations of the World Health Organization (WHO), more than 20 % of the world population will be over 60 years old in 2050 and demographic estimations for Central and Eastern Europe conclude that particularly in Slovenia (33.7 %), Bulgaria (31.1 %), Czech Republic (30.6 %) and Poland (30.7 %) the proportion of geriatric patients will raise significantly from current 20 % to over 30 % in 2050. Specifically, very old adults (80+ years and older) represent the subgroup of population which proportion increases the most rapidly and which usually suffer from substantial morbidity/polymorbidity and often use pharmacotherapy/polypharmacotherapy.

Unfortunately, adverse drug events in older patients are very frequent (both in developed and developing countries), with the prevalence at least 7-20 % in acute care, 30-50 % in the community care and with 20 % increase in hospitalization rates. Adverse drug outcomes also contribute to higher prevalence of frailty, disability, increased need of care, higher healthcare costs and increased mortality. The role of clinical pharmacists as experts in individualization of multidrug schemes and pharmacists as advisors to patients and healthcare professionals on rational use of medicines is becoming more important and irreplaceable in many countries. European Society of Clinical Pharmacy as the platform unifying clinical pharmacists from different countries helps to develop clinical pharmacy services in different settings of care in Europe and other countries. This society supported also this important event organized by the EUROAGEISM H2020 ITN-MCSF project and its´ collaborators.

This introductory presentation will inform participants about main findings on rational geriatric prescribing in the European project PREDICT (Increasing the Participation of the Elderly in Clinical Trials, 7th Framework programme (FP) of the European Commission (EC), 2009–2013), ADHOC and SHELTER projects (AgeD in Home Care, 5th FP of EC and Services and Health in the Elderly in Long-Term Care, 7th FP of EC) and in the EU COST Action IS1402 initiative „Ageism- interprofessional, multidisciplinary perspectives (2015-2018). It will summarize currently ongoing research activities on the EUROAGEISM H2020 project (2017-mid2022, mainly on ESR7 project describing problems of rational geriatric prescribing in EU and non-EU countries) and will inform participants about newly financed I-CARE4OLD H2020 project (2021-2025).

CZECH REPUBLIC

Abstract no. 27: Ageing of the population in the Czech Republic, geriatric studies and current situation in the availability of clinical pharmacy services in different settings of care/ Assoc. Prof. Daniela Fialová

The wave of population ageing is currently reaching also countries in Central and Eastern Europe and the population of 65+ in the Czech Republic is estimated to be 20,4 % (according to United Nations latest demographic statistics-2021) and is expected to increase up to 30.6% by half of the 21st century.

Results of national Czech and international studies confirmed in the past very high prevalence of polypharmacy, excessive polypharmacy, and psychotropic drug use in the Czech Republic. The European project AdHOC, analyzing prescribing patterns in home care (HC) seniors in 8 EU countries (Italy, Czech Rep., Denmark, Finland, Iceland, The Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom), confirmed in 2001-2005 the 2nd highest prevalence of polypharmacy in Czech HC seniors (68.5%, 6+ meds; after Finland- 73,3%) and high excessive polypharmacy (39%, 9+ meds; after Finland – 41,2%), as well as 3rd highest prevalence of psychotropic drug use (46,7% (1+), after Finland – 62,6% and Iceland-61,6%). The highest was also potentially inappropriate geriatric prescribing (41%). The SHELTER European project investigating in 2009-2016 prescribing patterns in seniors in EU nursing homes (NH) (countries: Italy, Germany, Czech Republic, Finland, UK, France, Israel, The Netherlands) confirmed the 3rd highest prevalence of polypharmacy in Czech NH seniors (80,4% (5+ meds) after Finland- 89,7% and France- 85,9%) and of excessive polypharmacy (24,8% (10+ meds) after Finland-56,9% and France- 30,4%) and the 4th highest prevalence of psychotropic drug use– 66,9% (after France, Finland and Israel). Patterns of potentially inappropriate prescribing have been identified in about 55% of older residents (the 2nd highest after France- 62%).

Since that time due to substantial effort of the Czech professional society of clinical pharmacy of Czech Medical Association J.B. Purkyně, clinical pharmacy services rapidly developed, at first in acute care (since 2010, until now more than 40 clinical pharmacy departments have been established in acute care) and newly also in primary care (since 2021, specifically at GP ambulancies or specialized ambulancies at clinics and hospitals services of clinical pharmacists are remunerated). In the Law No 372/2011 coll. about „Healthcare services and conditions of their provision", a specific „clinical-pharmaceutical care" was defined for „specialists in clinical pharmacy". This legislation change allowed rapid development of clinical pharmacy services as clinical services of specialists provided at acute care departments, ambulances and in the future also in other different settings of care, e.g. long-term care. Full professional service of clinical pharmacists is ensured by quality training in individualization of drug schemes at various cohorts of high-risk patients. Such training is obligatory for all clinical pharmacists and lasts for 5 years - of those 4 years must be spent at accredited clinical pharmacy departments.

Jovana Brkić, MSc., Charles University, Czech Republic

Jovana Brkic is an Early-Stage Researcher within the Horizon 2020 Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions Innovative Training Network EuroAgeism. She is also a PhD student in the Faculty of Pharmacy in Hradec Kralove at Charles University in the Czech Republic. After receiving a Master of Science degree in pharmacy, she completed specialistic studies in Pharmaceutical management and marketing. She worked as a research associate at the Centre for Developing Pharmaceutical and Biochemical Practice, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Belgrade, Serbia. Also, she gained practical experience working as a community pharmacist. Her research interests include ageism in medication use, clinical and social pharmacy, pharmacoepidemiology, health policy, health systems, drug regulation, health services, public health, patient-centred outcomes, and risk management. Her doctoral dissertation is entitled „Inappropriate prescribing in older patients in Europe and the risk of geriatric syndromes".

Abstract no. 28: Systematic literature review on inappropriate prescribing in older adults in different settings of care with a special focus on CEE countries. Preliminary results on PIM prescribing in CEE countries and developing countries from the ESR7 EuroAgeism H2020 project

Background: Potentially inappropriate prescribing in older adults encompasses the prescribing of potentially inappropriate medications and potential prescribing omissions. Potentially inappropriate medications are ineffective drugs or medications which risks outweigh the benefits compared with safer therapeutic alternatives. Potential prescribing omissions refer to the omissions of beneficial medications for the treatment or prevention of disease. This systematic review aimed to examine and summarise the evidence on potentially inappropriate prescribing in older adults s in Central and Eastern Europe.

Methods: We searched two electronic databases, EMBASE and Medline, in June 2019. Furthermore, we checked the reference lists of included studies and relevant reviews. We included studies in older adults (≥60 years) from Central and Eastern Europe that measured the prevalence of potentially inappropriate prescribing using validated tools. All study designs, but case-control and case series, were eligible for inclusion. At least two review authors independently selected studies, extracted data, assessed the risk of bias (Joanna Briggs Institute Prevalence Critical Appraisal Tool) and certainty of evidence (GRADE approach). Due to the heterogeneity in outcome measurement, we were unable to conduct a meta-analysis. Therefore, we synthesized data using descriptive statistics – median, interquartile range and range.

Results: We identified 1890 records and included 28 of these in the review (27 studies), involving 1139693 participants. The majority of studies were cross-sectional. Only three studies were from upper-middle-income economies. The risk of bias was high across most studies; and, the quality of evidence was very low owing to the risk of bias, imprecision, and inconsistency. The median prevalence of potentially inappropriate prescribing was 34.6 % (minimum 6.5 %, maximum 95.8 %, interquartile range 25.9-63.2 %; 26 studies, 1139693 participants; very low certainty of evidence).

Ingrid Kummer PharmD, Charles University, Czech Republic

Ingrid Kummer, PharmD, is a PgS student at the Faculty of Pharmacy in Hradec Králové, Charles University Czech Republic. She is an ESR in the EuroAgeism H2020 project "Inappropriate prescribing and availability of medication management services in older patients in Europe". She cooperates on the InoMed project and is the principal investigator on the START project "Rational geriatric pharmacotherapy, medication errors and clinical pharmacy services in long-term care". She attained her Master´s degree in pharmacy at the Faculty of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, University of Zagreb, Croatia. In 2016 she finished Postgraduate Specialist Study in Clinical pharmacy at the same Faculty and earned a degree univ. mag. phar of Clinical pharmacy. Currently, she is working as a community pharmacist in Zagreb, Croatia. She is a member of the Clinical Pharmacy Committee in the Croatian Pharmaceutical Chamber and a member of the Executive Committee of Section for Community Pharmacy in the Croatian Pharmaceutical Society. Her professional and scientific interests are in clinical pharmacy, development of pharmacists´ competencies, medication use safety, the use of potentially inappropriate medication in older people, potentially drug-disease interactions in older people and in improving pharmacy services in community pharmacy.

Abstract no. 29: Analyses of drug-drug interactions in Czech nursing homes (SHELTER project)and CVS drug-disease interactions in Czech ambulatory and acute care in the EuroAgeism H2020 project

Introduction: Potentially inappropriate medications, non-geriatric doses and drug-disease interactions (DDIs) in older patients can lead to adverse drug events, geriatric syndromes and symptoms and increased morbidity, frailty and mortality. Aim: To investigate the prevalence, risk factors and specific features of DDIs prescribing in older adults in different healthcare facilities in the Czech Republic.

Methodology: EuroAgeism project was a prospective, cross-sectional study conducted in 4 acute care and four ambulatory care facilities (1,152 patients, age 65+ years) Jun2019 - Jan2020, in the Czech Republic. Data were collected by using the EuroAgeism protocol. Explicit criteria used to identify CVS (cardiovascular) DDIs: STOPP/START, EU(7)PIM 2015 list, Beers 2019. SHELTER project was a retrospective cross-sectional study conducted in 10 Czech nursing home (NH) facilities (490 NH residents, age 65+ years). Data was collected by using InterRAI-LTC assessment protocols. Explicit criteria used to identify DDI: Beers 2012, Czech national consensus 2012 (CNC), STOPP/START vers1. Retrospective analyses were conducted in 2019.

Results: EuroAgesim project: Prevalence of at least 1 CVS DDIs was: by START criteria 75.4%, STOPP criteria 30.7%, EU (7) PIM criteria 29.0% and BEERS criteria 21.9%. Seniors suffering from 2+ CVS diagnoses (OR=12.2; 95%CI 7.3-21.5, p<0.001), polypharmacy users (OR=2.2; 95%CI 1.3-3.9, p=0.005), and 85+ years old seniors (OR=3.1; 95%CI 1.6-6.1, p=0.001) had higher odds of being prescribed at least 1 CVS DDIs. SHELTER project: Potentially inappropriate DDI ranged 44.5%-62.3% (using STOPP criteria and CNC, respectively). Undertreatment, identified by START criteria, was found in 52.9%: no statins in NH residents with diabetes mellitus and cardiovascular risk factors (9.8%) and no anticoagulation therapy in patients with atrial fibrillation (7.1%).

Conclusion: High prevalence of DDIs and risk factors in older patients in different care settings in the Czech Republic was observed. Safer geriatric prescribing should be promoted, and regular medication check by clinical pharmacists is required.

Anna Lukačišinová, PharmD, Charles University, Czech Republic

PharmD Lukačišinová Anna, Ph.D. is currently working as a Postdoc researcher in the research group "Aging, Polypharmacy and Changes in the Therapeutic Value of Medications in the AgeD" at the Faculty of Pharmacy in Hradec Kralove, Charles University. She is participating in ongoing project Pre-application research into innovative medicines and medical technologies (InoMed), RP 4 Pre-application research into rational pharmacotherapy in elderly – developing and practically applying knowledge of clinical pharmacy in geriatrics. She is also employed by the State Institute for Drug Control of the Czech Republic where she is involved in health technology assessment including evaluation of cost-effectiveness of medicinal products. On the ground of her postgraduate studies, during that she got involved in several studies using InterRAI data, she gained knowledge in rational geriatric pharmacotherapy, geriatric pharmacoepidemiology, psychotropic drug use in the aged, geriatric syndromes, and comprehensive geriatric assessment. Thanks to her previous work experiences at the Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic and current position at the State Institute for Drug Control, she has a wide expertise in the regulatory sector of health care, particularly in areas related to pharmacoeconomics, drug pricing and reimbursement, efficacy, and effectiveness of drug strategies. During her work at Na Homolce Hospital, Department of Clinical Pharmacy, Prague, she gathered experience in clinical pharmacy and cooperation within a multidisciplinary team, as well as insight into the process of implementation of clinical pharmacist services in the hospital health care.

Adriana Magátová, Charles University, Czech Republic

Adriana Magátová is a student of the 5th year of master's degree in Faculty of Pharmacy of Charles University. During her studies, she was most interested in pharmacology and clinical pharmacy. She likes working with people and that is why she have decided to complete her thesis in the framework of the EuroAgeism H2020 project. Thanks to Erasmus+ grant, she travelled to Barcelona, where she had the opportunity to be a part of the Official Research Group of the Government of Catalonia, Clinical Pharmacy and Pharmacotherapy (FCFT) (Ref: 2014 SGR 1001), placed at the Faculty of Pharmacy and Food Sciences of the University of Barcelona as project partner country and where she gathered a lot of new experience and knowledges. She greatly appreciates this experience, because in the past she has studied Spanish language and literature, and completed her studies with a language state exam at C1-C2 level. It was a great opportunity for her connecting language skills with pharmaceutical practice. She enjoyed working with patients a lot, so she would like to continue her studies as part of specialization education and focus on clinical pharmacy and pharmacoeconomics. In her free time, she likes to do sports, travel, get to know new places and cultures, learn new languages and read.

Abstract no. 30: The rationality of prescribing of benzodiazepines in seniors in different care settings participating in SHELTER and the EuroAgeism H2020 projects

Background: To prevent and reduce the burden of drug-related complications caused by benzodiazepines (BZDs) and Z-drugs, the knowledge of their prevalence and patterns of use in vulnerable older population is essential. We present overview of country-specific prevalence, prescribing patterns, and risk factors of BZD/Z-drug use across health care settings. Methods: Cross-sectional data of 4,156 patients from the SHELTER project (2009-2014) were retrospectively analysed. Residents aged 65+ in 57 nursing homes in 7 European countries and Israel were assessed by the InterRAI LTCF instrument. Within the EuroAgeism H2020 project (2019-2020), the data of 260 Spanish

(SP) community-residing seniors 65+ and 1,602 Czech (CZ) seniors 65+ from acute, ambulatory and community pharmacy practices were assessed using EuroAgeism H2020 protocols. Descriptive statistics and multiple logistic regression models were used to describe the country-specific prevalence and risk factors of BZD/Z-drug use. Results: In the SHELTER study, the mean age was 83.4±9.4y, 73.0% were female and 27.7% used BZDs/Z-drugs. The prevalence of BZD/Z-drug use differed significantly across countries, ranging from 44.1% in Israel to 14.5% in Germany. The most frequently prescribed were zopiclone (17.8%), lorazepam (17.1%) and oxazepam (16.3%). Residing in Israel was significant factor associated with use of BZDs/Z-drugs (OR 6.7; 95%CI 4.8-9.2). In the EuroAgeism, the mean age ranged from 71.7±6.3y to 82.8±8.5y, majority being women. Use of at least 1 BZD in SP was significantly higher compared to patients from CZ pharmacy practice (35.4% vs. 2.4%; p<0.001, respectively). Three most frequently prescribed BZDs were in SP: lorazepam (16.5%), lormetazepam (6.5%), alprazolam (4.6%); in CZ: alprazolam (4,1%), oxazepam (3,6%), bromazepam (3,1%). Conclusions: Despite global warnings on risks associated with their use, BZDs/Z-drugs are still frequently used. The extent of their use in older population differs significantly across countries and care settings. Safer geriatric prescribing and regular medication check should be promoted.

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Olena Antonenko MSc., MD, Charles University, Czech Republic

Dr. Antonenko is currently working at the general practitioner ambulance in Prague, as well as she in participating in ongoing project Pre-application research into innovative medicines and medical technologies (InoMed) as a PhD student at the Faculty of Pharmacy in Hradec Kralove, Charles University. She earned a Grant of European Ophthalmology Society, which she used for Research Fellowship on Ophthalmology Department in Faculty Hospital in Brussels, completed courses and international masterclasses at Lions education centre, Prague. Her scientific work was connected with investigation of eyes diseases (aged macular degeneration, dry eye syndrome, diabetic retinopathy) in patients with diabetes mellitus type 1 and 2 and autoimmune thyroiditis and vitamin D deficiency. On the ground of her postgraduate studies, during that she got involved in several studies in the treatment of dry macular degeneration, Dr. Antonenko gained knowledge in rational pharmacotherapy of eyes diseases in geriatric patients, drugs use in the treatment of dry and wet forms of aged macular degeneration, and algorithms of preventive medicine. She got involved in several studies in the treatment of dry eye syndrome in patients with diabetes and autoimmune thyroiditis, learned how to prepare lectures for students and participated in students conferences and masterclasses. Her research interests include drug therapy problems in older patients, clinical pharmacy, gerontology.

Abstract no. 31: Comparisons of the rationality of hypnosedative drug use in Czech acute and ambulatory care seniors: results from the INOMED and the EuroAgeism H2020 project

Hypnosedatives are one of the most often prescribed medications in ambulatory and acute seniors due to high prevalence of insomnia, mainly in seniors, suffering from polymorbidity and treated by polypharmacy. The aim of our study was to describe the prevalence of insomnia and patterns of inappropriately prescribed hypnosedatives in acutely hospitalized and ambulatory seniors. The data include information on 438 patients (≥65 years) acutely hospitalized and 563 ambulatory geriatric patients (≥65 years) at 3 geriatric clinics in the Czech Republic. All patients underwent a comprehensive geriatric assessment (CGA) using the EUROAGEISM H2020 assessment protocols. From the overall number of acutely hospitalized seniors 16.9% (N=74) had diagnosed insomnia, in ambulatory sample 30.6% (N=172) of patients suffered from insomnias. Hypnosedatives in the evening or at night (e/n)

were mostly prescribed in both groups (acute and ambulatory): 34,6% and 42.8% respectively. Most frequent hypnosedatives were: antipsychotics e/n (18,5% and 17,8%), Z-drugs (16,2% and 8,2%) and benzodiazepines (14,2% and 7,6%). In acute care and ambulatory sample non-geriatric doses were determined in users of Z-drugs (10.5% and 6,0% respectively) and BZDs (5,3% and 2,7%). Inappropriate patterns of hypnosedative use in acutely hospitalized and ambulatory seniors at geriatric clinics were found particularly in excessive indication of antipsychotics e/n, inappropriate dosing of Z-drugs and long-term use of BZDs e/n.

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CROATIA

Dr. Maja Ortner Hadžiabdić, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Maja Ortner Hadžiabdić, PhD is an Assistant Professor at the Centre for Applied Pharmacy at the Faculty of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, University of Zagreb. She teaches graduate courses Clinical Pharmacy with Pharmacotherapy, Consultation skills and Pharmaceutical Care and different postgraduate courses in Clinical Pharmacy. She graduated from University of Zagreb, completed postgraduate studies at the School of Pharmacy, University College London and doctoral study at the University of Zagreb. Her scientific interests include clinical pharmacy, pharmacy education and wide range of pharmaceutical care themes. Maja supervised a number of students in their final diploma thesis, is the author of over twenty scientific and professional papers in international and national journals and has participated in numerous congresses with over 80 oral and poster presentations.

Abstract no. 32: Ageing of the population in Croatia, results of national studies on inappropriate prescribing in older adults and current situation in the availability of clinical pharmacy services in different settings of care

With a prevalence of people older than 65 years of 20.1 %, Croatia is considered a very old country regarding its population1. This percentage is among the highest in already old Europe. This demographic picture indicates a serious public health problem and is the cause of a significant economic and health care burden for Croatia. Potentially inappropriate prescribing is an important determinant of the therapy evaluation in older people. Evidence from cross sectional studies in Croatian population indicate that prevalence of potentially inappropriate medication (PIM) range between 24,6-68,8 % in inpatient setting2,3,4 and 8,3-62,4% in outpatient setting5,6. The most prevalent PIM in all studies were benzodiazepines, followed by amiodarone in three studies. In Croatia, clinical pharmacy services are available in both primary and secondary health care settings, such as medication review and medication reconciliation. However, no services focused on older people exist. Moreover, clinical pharmacy services are not standard of care nor are remunerated. Older people, as a vulnerable population with their complex therapy and considerable polypharmacy are in need of specialised serviced focused on medication optimisation. The research on PIMs in Croatian population arguably indicates the need of developing clinical pharmacy services in geriatric area in this country, what will be even more pronounced due to long-term demographic changes.

Margita Držaić, PharmD, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Margita Držaić, MPharm, univ. mag. phar. of clinical pharmacy, attained her master's degree in pharmacy at the Faculty of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, University of Zagreb, Croatia. In 2017 she has finished her postgraduate specialist study in clinical pharmacy and in 2019 she has started her PhD study at the same faculty. Currently, she is working as a community pharmacist at City Pharmacies Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia. She is a member of Croatian Chamber of Pharmacists and an active member of Croatian Pharmaceutical Society (Executive Board member of the Community Pharmacy Section). Since 2019

she is external collaborator in teaching course *Pharmaceutical Care* at the Faculty of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, University of Zagreb. She is mentor to junior and senior pharmacy students within the students' professional practice, as well as to pharmacy students-trainees of the Faculty of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, University of Zagreb, within the Professional Training for Pharmacists. Also, she is one of the collaborators on EuroAgeism H2020 ESR 7 project „*Inappropriate prescribing and availability of medication safety and medication management services in older patients in Europe*". Her professional and scientific interests are in the field of clinical pharmacy, medication use safety, especially in the use of potentially inappropriate medication (PIM) in older adults, and development of pharmacists' competencies.

Abstract no. 33: Analyses of Drug burden index in community-residing older adults: Study using Croatian data of the EuroAgesim H2020 project

Medications with anticholinergic and sedative properties are frequently used by older adults and their prescribing to these patients is considered potentially inappropriate due to their side-effect profile. The Drug Burden Index (DBI) is validated measure used to assess a person's total exposure to previously mentioned medications. Aim of this observational, cross-sectional study was to evaluate anticholinergic and/or sedative medication burden in community-residing older adults and its correlation with their sociodemographic and health-related characteristics. Presented data are preliminary and were collected using EUROAGEISM H2020 ESR 7 project protocol in three community pharmacies in the City of Zagreb. Collected data were analysed using IBM SPSS v 20. Final analysis included 84 respondents (67,9% female; median age 73 (interquartile range 68-80)) who were able and willing to give their informed consent. Level of polypharmacy was high, with 67,8% of patients reporting taking five or more medications. Overall, 51,2% of respondents were exposed to medications with anticholinergic and/or sedative effects (DBI score > 0) and the mean value of DBI medications was 0,5±0, 67 (median 0,127; interquartile range 0-0,833). The most commonly prescribed DBI medications were sedative DBI medications, while the only anticholinergic medication was trospium. Women were prescribed DBI medications more often than men (59,6% vs 33,3%; p=0,024) and had DBI score statistically significantly higher (0.62±0.72 vs 0.24±0.44) (p=0,004). A positive correlation was observed between DBI score and the number of prescribed medications and frailty score ($\rho=0.51$, $p<0.001$; $\rho=0.26$, $p=0.019$, respectively), while correlation found between DBI score and self-reported health was negative ($\rho=-0.32$, $p=0.003$). To our knowledge this is the first study to describe exposure of community-residing older adults to anticholinergic and/or sedative medications using DBI in Croatia. Our findings indicate additional attention is needed when providing care to these patients where DBI may be valuable tool to evaluate prescribing appropriateness and consequently optimize pharmacotherapy.

University of Zagreb

SERBIA

Assoc. Prof. Ivana Tadić, University of Belgrade, Serbia

Ivana Tadic is an Associate Professor at the Department of the Social Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Legislation and Head of the Centre for Pharmacy Practice Development at the University of Belgrade – Faculty of Pharmacy. She practised as a community pharmacist before undertaking a PhD in Social Pharmacy and Pharmacy Practice research. She has finished two one-year postgraduate studies in "Pharmaceutical Management and Marketing" and "Pharmacy Legislation and Pharmacoeconomics". She participates in two national (Proof of Concept and Project of the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of Republic of Serbia (No. 451-03-9/2021-14/200161)) and two COST European projects (19132 and 19113). Her h-index is 6 and papers where she participated have 131 citations. She is a member of Pharmaceutical Care Network Europe (PCNE), the European Society of Clinical Pharmacy (ESCP) and two working groups within the Pharmaceutical Chamber of Serbia. Her research interests are: implementation of pharmacy services, health outcomes research and pharmacoeconomics.

Abstract no. 34: Ageing of the population in Serbia, results of national studies on inappropriate medication use in Serbian older adults and current situation in the availability of clinical pharmacy services

According to the last results of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, the average age of Serbian population was 43.3 years. The number of persons older than 65 years continues to grow steadily. Currently, every 5th person is older than 65 years (21% of the population). Due to ageing number of chronic patients are increasing, and so does the medication use. There are only four published studies (indexed in MEDLINE) related to inappropriate medication use in Serbian older adults published so far. The locations of data collection varied in each study: community pharmacies, Gerontology Centre Belgrade, nursing homes and Military Medical Centre in Belgrade. In addition, the criteria used for determination of the prevalence rates of potentially inappropriate prescribing (PIP) medications were also varied: Screening Tool of Older Person's Prescriptions/Screening Tool to Alert doctors (STOPP/START); STOPP/START and Ghent Older People's Prescriptions Community Pharmacy Screening tool (GheOP3S tool); only STOP; and Beers, STOP and START. The presence of PIP was in range 25-86% depending on the patient population and the study setting. The most common PIP included the inappropriate use of proton pump inhibitors and long-acting benzodiazepines (the medicines that can increase the risk of falls in older people). According to the regulation, the hospital/clinical pharmacists can provide services such as: advising or informing the patient about the use of the prescribed medicine, advising or informing medical staff about the medication and method of medicine administration, consultation with doctors related to pharmacotherapy, adjusting the dose of the medicine based on laboratory parameters, monitoring the therapy outcomes and potentially adverse patient reactions. Community pharmacists can provide similar services and currently several services intended for specific groups of patients are in development.

Sofija Šesto, Msc, University of Belgrade, Serbia

Sofija Šesto enrolled in the Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Belgrade, Master of Pharmacy programme in 2013, and graduated in September 2018. She is a PhD student at the same University (programme: Social Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Practice Research) since 2018. Later, in 2020 she has enrolled one-year postgraduate studies (program: Pharmaceutical Management and Marketing) at the same Faculty. During the period from October 2018 to April 2019, Sofija completed an internship in a private community pharmacy, and passed the professional exam for pharmacists. Since 2018 Sofija Šesto is an Early-Stage Researcher for Serbia on Horizon 2020 project, EUROAGEISM ESR7 program: "Inappropriate prescribing and availability of medication safety and medication management services in older patients in Europe". During the project from 8th to 11th of February 2019, Sofija attended a training school on "Rational prescribing of drugs in elderly patients in Europe and other countries" held in Tampere, Finland, and "New perspectives in the pharmacoepidemiology of the geriatric population and methodological issues" held from 25th to 27th of October 2019 in Ljubljana, Slovenia. Sofija was a participant at the summer school of Radboud University, after receiving an Erasmus + scholarship. The school was held from 5th to 9th of August, 2019 in Nijmegen, the Netherlands. During this summer school, Sofija completed a course entitled "Experiments in Behavioral Economics: Methodology and Application". She also attended an online training school entitled: "Politics, Science and Practice", which was also conducted within the EUROAGEISM ESR7 program during the period from 17th to 18th of June 2020. From October 2019, Sofija Šesto has been employed as a research and teaching assistant at the Department of Social Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Legislation, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Belgrade.

Abstract no. 35: Subjectively assessed medication nonadherence in older adults in Serbia: findings from the ESR7 EuroAgeism H2020 project

Patient factor such as older age is one of the key factors that influence medication adherence. The number of people over 65 years of age is increasing in Serbia and thus the number of patients with chronic conditions which leads to increased number of medication used. The study about the medication use in Serbian patients over 65 years was a part of the European Union's Horizon 2020 EuroAgeism project. The questionnaire used for this study was designed by the main research institution Charles University, Faculty of Pharmacy in Hradec Kralove. The study included 450 patients over 65 years. Patients were recruited by pharmacists and data were collected in community pharmacies in three cities located in geographically different regions in Serbia (150 patients from each city). The self-reported medication adherence was estimated as a percentage value, from 0% as non-adherent to 100% as total adherent patient. Most of the patients were female (59.1%) and was old in average 73.0 years (SD=6.9, Range: 65-93). The average number of prescribed medications was 5.0 (SD=2.7, Range:1-14, Med=5) and the most prevalent was cardiovascular disease (89.1%). The average value of self-reported medication adherence was 92.4% (SD=13.4). The most common reasons for non–adherence were forgetfulness (55.8%), fear of side effects/addiction because of taking too many medications (11.0%), high price (8.7%), and complexity of medication regimen (8.7%). Correlation between number of drugs and adherence value was positive, but not statistically significant (ρ=0.06, p>0.05). This study has confirmed that older patients tend to take multiple medications in a day. Even though our expectation was that more drugs would affect medication adherence, the correlation was not statistically significant. Since forgetfulness is the most common cause of non-adherence, community pharmacists should remind patients more about the proper medication use.

UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE

Prof. Guenka Petrova, Department of Organization and Economics of Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Medical University of Sofia, Bulgaria

Guenka Petrova is professor at the Medical University of Sofia, Bulgaria, graduated pharmacist, and Master of Economy. Guenka has a PhD and DSci degrees in the field of medicines utilization and pharmacoeconomics from the Medical University in Sofia. She has near 35 years of experience in research in all economic fields of pharmaceuticals in many Central and Eastern European countries. Prof. Petrova specializes in health and pharmacoeconomics. She has published over 500 papers in the areas of social and economic application of medicines. Prof. Petrova is also a founder of a Center of Competence on health analyses at the University and chief of the Department of Social Pharmacy and Pharmacoeconomics. Prof. Petrova is also a leader and coordinator in scientific projects funded by Horizon 2020; Erasmus+; European Agency for Reconstruction; Bulgarian Fund for Scientific research etc.

Assoc. Prof. Maria Kamusheva, Department of Organization and Economics of Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Medical University of Sofia, Bulgaria

Assoc. prof. Maria Kamusheva holds a master's degree in Pharmacy from the Faculty of Pharmacy, Medical University-Sofia in 2011. In 2014, she defended her Ph.D. thesis "Pharmacoeconomics of the Treatment of Rare Diseases". She has 8 years of practical experience in community pharmacy settings and almost 2 years in the field of clinical trials. Currently, assoc. prof. Maria Kamusheva works at the Department of Organization and Economics of Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Medical University of Sofia. She obtained three specializations: „Clinical pharmacy", „Hospital pharmacy" and „Organization and economics of distribution and pharmacy practice". She carried out over 60 scientific publications (*h-index=7; Web of Science, 2020*) and participated in congresses, conferences, international training, national and international projects. Assoc. prof. Kamusheva is a member of ISPOR, Bulgarian Pharmaceutical Union, Bulgarian Pharmaceutical Science Society, and Bulgarian Association of Drug Information. Seven pharmacy students defended their master thesis under her supervision. To the current date, she is supervising two Ph.D. students. Her scientific interests are related to Pharmacoeconomics, rare diseases, orphan drugs, and pharmaceutical legislation.

Abstract no. 36: Ageing of the population in Bulgaria, results of previous national studies on inappropriate geriatric prescribing and current situation in the availability of clinical pharmacy services

Background: The ageing of population in Bulgaria is increasing every year. The number of people aged 65 and over is 21.6% and 21.75% of the population by the end of 2019 and 2020, respectively. Aim: To present the results of already published national studies on inappropriate geriatric prescribing and to analyze the current health and pharmaceutical legislation about availability of clinical pharmacy services in Bulgaria. Methods: A set of methods was applied: (1) a literature review in the electronic database for identification of articles related to inappropriate geriatric prescribing in Bulgaria; (2) analysis of the Bulgarian health and pharmaceutical legislative documents. Results: Only 12 articles

focused on adverse drug reactions, inappropriate prescribing, overdosage or drug-drug interactions among elderly were identified. The prevalence of patients with more than one potentially inappropriate prescribing varied between 14% and 85%. A positive correlation for higher risk for adverse drug events among elderly than younger patients was revealed. The legislative analysis showed that clinical pharmacy and clinical pharmacists are mentioned only in 2 documents: Ordinance 28 for the structure, order, and organization of work in the pharmacies, 2008 and Good Pharmaceutical Practice in Bulgaria, 2020. At least one Master of Pharmacy with a postgraduate degree in Clinical Pharmacy or an undergraduate specialization in Clinical Pharmacy should work in hospitals with more than 400 beds for active treatment or with at least 10 clinics/wards with beds, as well as in medical establishments that perform activities in medical oncology and/or clinical hematology. Clinical pharmacists should follow the principles of clinical pharmacy and to be active participants in the treatment process. Conclusions: More research in the area of geriatric clinical pharmacy in Bulgaria should be carried out. The legislation in the country gives some basic rules as no specific clinical pharmacy services have been implemented for the Bulgarian geriatric patients.

Assoc. Prof. Konstantin Tachkov, Department of Organization and Economics of Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Medical University of Sofia, Bulgaria

Konstantin Tachkov is an Associated professor at the Faculty of Pharmacy, Medical University of Sofia. He is holding a PhD in Pharmacoeconomic modelling of chronic diseases. Konstantin is having near 40 publications in the field of medicines utilization, modelling studies, pharmacoeconomics. Konstantin Tachkov is specialized at the University of Heidelberg, ELTE University, University of Antwerp, London School in the field of his scientific interests.

Abstract no. 37: Impact of polypharmacy, drug-related problems and potentially inappropriate medications in geriatric patients and its implications for Bulgaria - literature review and meta-analysis

Unsafe medication use in geriatric patients is well-established as a risk factor of morbidity and mortality. We aimed to review the current literature for the prevalence and incidence of potentially inappropriate medications (PIM) and drug related problems (DRP). A literature search and meta-analysis of 12 studies was conducted to illustrate link between polypharmacy, PIMs and DRPs. Results show a mean prevalence of 41% for polypharmacy, with 30% of the medicines used being potentially inappropriate. 11.5% of DRPs result in an emergency department visit, incurring patient and health-system burden. An expected 700 000 patients in Bulgaria have been prescribed a PIM, with an estimated 212 903 cases of DRPs. Prevention of medication errors has a positive impact on patient quality of life.

Abstract no. 38: Impact of polypharmacy, drug-related problems and potentially inappropriate medications in geriatric patients and its implications for Bulgaria - literature review and meta-analysis

We aimed to review the current literature for the prevalence and incidence of potentially inappropriate medications (PIM) and drug related problems (DRP). Additional goal was to conduct a meta-analysis, investigating the odds of being prescribed an inappropriate medicine with the risk factor being polypharmacy, as well as the odds of developing a DRP conditional of the fact a PIM is prescribed. Literature search in Pub Med and meta-analysis were performed. The prevalence of polypharmacy in the elderly was on average 41% across studies. Only two studies analyzed the prevalence of excessive

polypharmacy with an average of 14.7%. Four of the analyzed studies reported the relationship between number of medications prescribed and PIMs. Overall, the fixed effects model showed that patients on 5 or more drugs have a nearly 2 times higher likelihood of having a potentially inappropriate prescription. Pooled analysis of studies showed that around 30% of patient will experience a side-effect related to the inappropriate drug. The likelihood seems to be population – dependent, as well as health system-dependent, whereby the prevalence of DRPs ranged from 13.8% to 47.9%. According to the latest data from the National Statistical Institute in Bulgaria, the proportion of elderly people in the country is 24.9%, which translates to 1,73 million people. With a prevalence of 41%, 709 676 elderly citizens are expected to have 5 or more prescribed medication regimens. Taking into consideration that roughly 30% of patients with polypharmacy would experience a medication-related side effect, this translates to an expected 212 903 cases of DRPs in this subgroup of the population. which is a problem currently overlooked by both national practices and legislation.

Baltic States

 ESTONIA

Assoc. Prof. Daisy Volmer, University of Tartu, Estonia

 Daisy Volmer graduated from the University of Tartu as a pharmacist and works at the Institute of Pharmacy as an associate professor in social pharmacy. In addition, she is a program director of the pharmacy curriculum, an Executive Committee member of the European Association of Faculties of Pharmacy and member of the International Service Program Advisory Group of the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education. More than 15 years she has focused on researching, explaining, and teaching what factors, in addition to the quality and technological aspects of medicinal products, influence the use of medicines. For the past years, Daisy's research has focused on the safe and effective use of medicines in elderly polypharmacy patients. She is one of the initiators and developers of the medication use review service at community pharmacies in Estonia.

Abstract no. 39: Ageing of the population in Estonia, results of national studies on inappropriate geriatric prescribing in Estonia and current situation in the availability of clinical pharmacy services

Ageing of the population in Estonia, results of national studies on inappropriate geriatric prescribing in Estonia and current situation in the availability of clinical pharmacy services. The population of Estonia is 1.3 million, the proportion of older age group (65 years and older) constitutes 19.4%. In this population group 81.5% have long term illness. One of the important aspects of Estonian pharmaceutical policy is the rational use of medicines, where in recent years there has been a greater emphasis on reducing the price of medicines through generic substitution. The introduction of digital prescriptions in 2010 and the database of drug interactions and adverse drug reactions Inxbase and Riskbase have also improved the quality of prescribing medicines. However, these measures are not directly aimed at supporting the safe and effective use of medicines by elderly patients. There has been little research in Estonia on the rational prescribing and use of medicines for elderly patients with polypharmacy. Based on the EU-(7)PIM list analysis in 2013 there was at least one PIM prescribed to 47% of patients with dementia. A recent small-scale study of nursing home patients showed that more than half of the patients studied (64.8%) had at least one PIM in their treatment regimen; 34.3% of patients experienced potential drug interactions, of which 7.4% were clinically significant. The 2013-2014 study "Regional Health Assessment of the Elderly Population (EAKAS)" found that over half of elderly patients discharged the hospital (65+ years) were able to take their medicines independently, while 18% of the elderly were prescribed nine or more different medicines for concomitant use. Thus, the service of a clinical pharmacist is very important at both the hospital and primary care levels. Future pharmacists will receive the corresponding basic knowledge from the respective subjects in the pharmacy curriculum. From 2019, it is also possible to study in the clinical pharmacy training course (30 ECTS), will be provided as an international master's degree in clinical pharmacy course (60 ECTS) in the future.

Veera Bobrova, PharmD, University of Tartu, Estonia

Veera Bobrova graduated as a MSc in pharmacy in 2017 from the University of Tartu, Estonia and continues her studies as a PhD student since September 2017 at the same university. Her PhD thesis entitled „Novel assessment methods and technologies in optimising the medication use in older patients". In addition, Veera Bobrova works in a community pharmacist in Town Hall Pharmacy and as a junior lecturer of social pharmacy at the University of Tartu. She has been a member of Estonian Academical Society of Pharmacy since 2018. Veera Bobrova is also an ESR participant in the network of the ESR7 program in the EUROAGEISM H2020 project. Her fields of research are: pharmacy practice, patient safety, medication adherence, pharmacy education, potentially inappropriate medications, geriatrics, drug related problems, medication use review.

Abstract no. 40: Preliminary analyses applying EU-7 PIM tool and EURO-FORTA criteria in geriatric studies in Estonia

Drug-related problems (DRP), including potentially inappropriate medications (PIMs), are a common problem in older people with multi-morbidity and polypharmacy. It is important to identify appropriate tools, preferably adjusted to specific patient groups, to deal effectively with potential or existing DRPs. Our hypothesis is that combining PIM identification tools enables to significantly enhance the determination of DRPs. The combined PIM identification tool used the information on PIM active ingredients in the EU(7)-PIM and EURO-FORTA databases. The PIMs were classified into four color groups based on risk profile: very significant PIMs (should be avoided in older patients) as red, significant PIMs (require dose and/or treatment duration adjustment) as yellow, non-significant PIMs/non-PIMs (low DRP risk) as green, and questionable PIMs (incomplete/missing information) as grey. The summarized list of the red PIMs contains 34 active ingredients, including one combination of two medications and one medication class. According to the ATC (Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical) classification, most of the red PIMs (n=27, 79.4%) belong to the A, C and N medication groups, and only 41.2% of the red PIMs have marketing authorization in Estonia. In 2019 more frequently used red PIMs in Estonia were sodium picosulfate (DDD=4.3637), propafenone (DDD=3.5699), ginkgo biloba (DDD=2.3355), magnesium hydroxide (DDD=1.187), and dextromethorphan (DDD=0.6223). The approximate number of the yellow and green PIMs is 248, but sub-classification of this category into one or another group depends mainly on an individual patient´s clinical characteristics. The complete list of the grey PIMs will be developed in the future. The combined PIM tool was developed with a focus on the high-risk medications for older adults and taking into consideration the availability of the PIMs in Estonia. The tool could potentially be applied as a screen to identify DRPs in different health care settings.

Southern Europe

SPAIN

Prof. Pilar Modamio, University of Barcelona, Spain

My name is Pilar Modamio and currently, from 2018, I am a Full Professor at Clinical Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Care Unit at the Faculty of Pharmacy and Food Sciences of the University of Barcelona Related to academic and scientific information, I obtained the degree in Pharmacy at the University of Salamanca (1990), the PhD at the University of Barcelona (1996) and the title of Specialist in Industrial and Galenic Pharmacy (2001). The National Commission for the Evaluation of Investigative Activity (CNEAI) in Spain granted me, until December 2019, 4 six-year periods of research. I am author of more than 60 articles published in indexed journals (JCR), 40 articles published in non-indexed journals, 200 communications and / or presentations at scientific congresses, 15 articles published in non-indexed journals on teaching and teaching innovation, 100 communications presented at conferences on teaching / teaching innovation, 10 book chapters and more than 10 publications in digital. I am a member of the consolidated Research Group 'Clinical Pharmacy and Pharmacotherapy', recognized by the Generalitat de Catalunya (Code: 2017 SGR 1605). From 2003 to the present-day I am a member of the Consolidated Teaching Innovation Group 'Clinical Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Care' at the University of Barcelona, FARCLINAF (Code: GIDC-13/117) and from 2019 to the present-day of the teaching Innovation Group called 'Service Learning at the University of Barcelona', ApS (UB), (Code: GINDO-UB / 174). As for international projects, at present, I participate as a researcher with shared dedication in the project "Inappropriate prescribing and availability of medication safety and medication management services in older patients in Europe" corresponding to the ESR7 Program of the Horizon 2020 Project "An international, multi-disciplinary, multi-sectorial training network on ageism (EuroAgeism)", of which the main researcher is Prof. Daniela Fialová from Charles University (Czech Republic).

Abstract no. 41: Ageing of the population in Spain, selected results of national studies on inappropriate geriatric prescribing and current situation in the availability of clinical pharmacy services

According to Eurostat, in 2017, almost a fifth (19%) of the population of the European Union (EU) was 65 years or older and the older population is expected to increase, also in Spain. This increasing prevalence of elderly and very old people in the population generates important therapeutic needs that are specific to these age groups and that, in turn, require an optimal characterization of the safety and efficacy of the drugs. As the demographic structure of the population has changed, the causes of illness and death have also changed, so that the dominant epidemiological pattern today is represented by chronic diseases. The World Health Organization highlights four main types: cardiovascular diseases, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases, and diabetes, most of which are susceptible to treating, modifying, preventing, or alleviating using multiple drugs. To respond to the challenge posed by the care of chronic diseases, developed countries have been introducing different organizational and management models in recent decades. In Spain, the approach has been diverse, with the central administration and the health departments of the respective Autonomous Communities adopting different solutions according to the sociodemographic framework, the healthcare resources, and their relationship (in terms of

integration or coordination) with the social services. In this way, the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality published in 2012 the "Strategy for Addressing Chronicity in the National Health System" (NHS) with the vision of adapting the NHS to respond to the changes in the needs for health and social health care. Among the initiatives contained in this strategy to address chronicity in the NHS stand out those in section 3.4 "on the reorientation of health care", among whose objectives is that of "optimizing pharmacological therapy in patients with chronic treatments, with special attention to polymedicated patients". To achieve this, it is recommended "to guarantee the systematic review of medication in order to prevent and detect drug-related problems, as well as to improve adherence to treatments". These recommendations complement and enhance the initiatives developed in the Autonomous Communities through strategies, plans or programs for the care of chronic diseases. The work axes with a 2020 perspective included consolidating the role of the pharmacist as a health and drug information educator and enhancing the portfolio of services, especially in the elderly and chronically ill. Thus, it raises among the initial activities to carry out the development of a program of pharmaceutical care for complex chronic patients.

UNIVERSITAT DE BARCELONA

South-Eastern Europe

TURKEY

Assoc. Prof. Betul Okuyan, Clinical Pharmacy Department, Faculty of Pharmacy, Marmara University, Turkey

Betul Okuyan is an Associate Professor in Clinical Pharmacy Department at Faculty of Pharmacy at Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey. She completed her MSc and PhD in clinical pharmacy. Her research interests focus on implementation and development of patient-oriented pharmacy practices in both hospital and community pharmacy setting. Specific areas are mainly on clinical pharmacy in geriatrics, medication safety, medication adherence and pharmacoepidemiology. She supervised nine graduate students to complete MSc degrees, and currently working with one graduate student towards their MSc degree, five students towards PhD, and two students towards Ministry of Health- Clinical Pharmacy Specialist. She worked as an adjunct assistant professor at Faculty of Pharmacy at East Mediterranean University, North Cyprus in 2016-2017 term. She is a member of European Society of Clinical Pharmacy Research Committee since 2017. She is an active member of Society of Clinical Pharmacy in Turkey. She is an executive committee member of the Pharmaceutical Care Unit in Marmara University. She is an academic lecturer of continuing education programs organized by Turkish Pharmacists' Association since 2016. She took take part in development of community pharmacist-led pharmaceutical care service in older patients which was run by Turkish Pharmacists Association (Erasmus+ Adult Education Program [2017-1-TR01-KA204-045938]). She is taking part in Turkish Team of the EuroAgeism H2020 ESR 7 project (Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No. 764632).

Abstract no. 42: Ageing of the population in Turkey, selected results of national studies on inappropriate geriatric prescribing and current situation in the availability of clinical pharmacy services

The older population is increasing in Turkey. Based on the findings of Turkish Statistical Institute, the rate of older adults is increased by 22.5% at last five year and the proportion of older adults in the population in Turkey is increased from 8.2% to 9.5% (2015 vs 2020, respectively). Among older adults, 63.8% of them is between 65-74 years old and 27.9% of them is between 75-84 years old. Of them, 55.8% is female. Old-age dependency ratio is 14.1% in 2020. The life expectancy at birth in Turkey is 78.6 years. The most common seen conditions related to mortality in older patients is circulatory system disease (41.5%) (1). Polypharmacy has been detected in almost one fifth of Turkish older patients at primary healthcare setting (2). Clinical pharmacist-led medication reconciliation and review studies have been conducted in Turkey to prevent and detect potentially inappropriate prescribing in older patients at different healthcare setting. There are not enough of clinical pharmacists at all healthcare setting, and this is the most crucial barriers for development clinical pharmacy services in Turkey. Beside Master of Science (w/wo thesis) and PhD program in clinical pharmacy, Ministry of Health- Clinical Pharmacy Specialist Program has been run since 2018 at eight universities in Turkey and the first clinical pharmacy specialists will be graduated this year from that program and these clinical pharmacists will be worked in full position at hospital service. The Turkish pharmacists' knowledge and

skills should be improved to provide patient- oriented pharmaceutical services. At the organisational level, the responsibilities of clinical pharmacists at healthcare system are limited and this could also be influenced the collaboration with other healthcare workers. The education programs and guidelines could be prepared to develop and implement clinical pharmacy services especially for older patients at all healthcare settings.

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Öznur Altiparmak, PhDc, Marmara University, Turkey

Oznur Altiparmak graduated from the Anadolu University Faculty of Pharmacy, in Turkey. Her career begins with as a researching assistant at Department of Clinical Pharmacy, Marmara University Institution of Health Sciences (5 years), now ongoing at Department of Clinical Pharmacy, Ege University Faculty of Pharmacy. She is currently a doctoral candidate of the same department at Marmara University with a thesis based on evaluation of drug related problems and dose adjustments in patients with chronic kidney disease. Her research interests include potentially inappropriate medication use and tools regarding with this area, medication reconciliation, patient education.

Abstract no. 43: Prevalence of Proton Pump Inhibitors Usage in community-residing olderadults: a study using Turkish data of the EuroAgeism H2020 project

Background: Long term inappropriate use of proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) could cause serious adverse effects in older adults. Object: In this study, we aimed to determine the potentially inappropriate use of PPI and the potential drug-drug interactions related with PPI in older adults at community pharmacy setting. Methods: This descriptive cross-sectional study conducted at community pharmacies located in three cities from different region of Turkey as a part of the EuroAgeism H2020 ESR 7 project. The potential inappropriateness of PPI was defined according to AGS Beers Criteria® 20191. LexiComp® Drug Interaction Software was used to evaluate the drug-drug interactions related with PPIs. Results: Among the 450 older adults enrolled (72.6±6.2; 222 female), the mean number of medications was 5.3±3.2. Polypharmacy (≥5 medications used concomitantly) was identified in 56.4% of them (n=254). One hundred thirty-five older patients (30.0%) were used PPIs and the most commonly used PPIs were pantoprazole (n=57) and esomeprazole (n=33). The proportion of potentially inappropriate PPI use was 26.9% (n=121) among 450 participants and 89.6% among them used PPI. Potentially inappropriate use of PPI was associated with age (OR: 1.06 95% CI: 1.03-1.10, p<0.001), female (OR: 1.60 95% CI: 1.05-2.44, p<0.05), the number of medications (OR: 1.30 95% CI: 1.21-1.40, p<0.001) and polypharmacy (OR: 3.27 95% CI: 2.04-5.23, p<0.001). Fifty-nine potential drug-drug interactions related with PPI (minor [n=29] moderate [n=10], major [n=20]; based on severity) were determined among forty-five older patients. Conclusion: The rate of major potential drug-drug interactions related to PPI was rare. However, prevalence of PIM related to PPI was high in community-residing older adults in Turkey and was associated with increased age, female gender, the number of medications, and polypharmacy.

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1883

Western Europe

BELGIUM

Prof. Annemie Somers, Ghent University, Belgium

Annemie Somers, PharmD, PhD, born 05/12/1971, in Bruges, Belgium, is a hospital pharmacist working in Ghent University Hospital, Belgium. She is the responsible pharmacist for pharmaceutical care, including back-office and front-office clinical pharmacy, medication safety, and seamless pharmaceutical care, implementation and continuous improvement of electronic prescribing, and coordination of Pharmacy & Therapeutics Committee. She obtained her PhD in 2012 with the work 'Detection and prevention of drug related problems in older hospitalized patients – the challenge for the clinical pharmacist' (promoter: prof. dr. M. Petrovic, UGent). Since 2013, she is a guest professor at the Faculty of Pharmacy, Ghent University. She teaches pharmaceutical care, organization of the hospital pharmacy and clinical pharmacy, and is promoter for dissertations of pharmacy and hospital pharmacy students. Research topics include pharmaceutical care for older hospitalized patients, seamless pharmaceutical care, organization of clinical pharmacy and organization of clinical pharmacy.

Abstract no. 44: Ageing of the population in Belgium, selected results of national studies on inappropriategeriatric prescribing and current situation in the availability of clinical pharmacy service

An overview of clinical pharmacy activities for older patients in Belgian hospitals will be presented. Different projects concerning medication verification, medication review and counselling will be addressed. Examples are: medication verification for older patients admitted via the emergency department, usage and deprescribing of fall-risk increasing drugs, correct prescribing of direct oral anticoagulants, clinical pharmacy recommendations during multidisciplinary patient rounds, guideline for medication counselling at discharge. Besides the content of this projects, also organization and communication of clinical pharmacy activities will be discussed.

GHENT
UNIVERSITY

IRELAND

Prof. Cristín Ryan, University of Dublin, Ireland

Cristín Ryn is Professor in Pharmacy Practice in the School of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Science, Trinity College Dublin (TCD). She undertook her undergraduate pharmacy training at the Robert Gordon University, Aberdeen, Scotland, her PhD at the School of Pharmacy, University College Cork, and post-doctoral training at the Centre of Academic Primary Care, School of Medicine, University of Aberdeen, Scotland. Cristín worked as a lecturer at the School of Pharmacy, Queen's University Belfast, Northern Ireland, and as a senior Lecturer in Pharmacy Practice at the School of Pharmacy, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, before joining TCD in 2017. Cristín's research interests are in the development of interventions to improve medication usage, with particular emphasis on prescribing and on patient adherence, and she has published widely in these areas. She has developed several explicit prescribing tools to improve prescribing for vulnerable patient groups. She is a mixed methods researcher, with qualitative and quantitative research skills, and is also an experienced systematic reviewer. She has supervised several research students and mentored several post-doctoral researchers. She is a Fellow of the Higher Education Academy.

Trinity College Dublin
Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath
The University of Dublin

Africa and Asia

ETHIOPIA & INDIA

Akshaya Srikanth Bhagavathula, PharmD, Charles University, Czech Republic & University of Gondar, Ethiopia & Telengana Teaching Hospital, South India

Akshaya Srikanth Bhagavathula is a postgraduate research student supervised by Assoc. Prof. Daniela Fialova, Faculty of Pharmacy at Hradec Králové, Charles University. Akshaya completed his BPharm (2009) and PharmD (2013) from India and selected as an Infectious diseases research fellow at Nelson Mandela Children's hospital, South Africa. He worked as a Lecturer (2013-2015) and Assistant Professor (2016-2018) of Clinical Pharmacy at the University of Gondar-College of Medicine and Health Sciences, Ethiopia. Between 2016-2018, He served as a researcher and trainer at the WHO collaborative center at the University of Gondar, Ethiopia. Akshaya published several research publications related to improving geriatric care through pharmacy practice interventions, adherence in older populations, and appropriate use of antithrombotic medications in the hospitalized population. Currently, his research focused on understanding the extent of polypharmacy and inappropriate medication use in developing countries: India and Ethiopia and comparing their findings with data from developed countries (EuroAgeism).

Abstract no. 46: Ageing of the population in developing countries (India and Ethiopia), selected results of meta-analyses of studies on inappropriate geriatric prescribing and current situation in the availability of clinical pharmacy services

The number of p6ople aged 65 years or older is expected to triple in the next four decades, with a rapid increase in developing countries. In these countries, clinical pharmacy is still at a nascent stage, and little is known about the extent of polypharmacy and potentially inappropriate medication (PIM) use, particularly in India and Ethiopia. A systematic review and meta-analyses were conducted to understand the burden of polypharmacy and PIM use in India and Ethiopia. Research published on this topic was critically reviewed from inception (2009) to December 2020. Comparing India and Ethiopia, the overall prevalence of polypharmacy was 49% and 33%, while PIM use was 28% and 37%, respectively. In India, a one-in-three older population from West and South India was exposed to PIM, and ≥3 PIM was observed in 29% of the older population. Moreover, 31% of the Indian older population using ten or more medications per day. In Ethiopia, the older age of 65+ was a significant risk factor associated with increased PIM use (relative risk: 1.71, 95% confidence interval: 1.16 – 2.51). In both countries, no progress was made to improve the clinical pharmacy services for the older population. Much work needs to be done to improve training, education, and rational geriatric pharmacotherapy to reduce the expected burden of PIM-related geriatric morbidity, higher costs, and mortality.

Abstract no. 47: Potentially inappropriate medication use and associated risk factors among older stroke patients using the 2019 American Geriatric Society Beer Criteria and the British Geriatric Society STOPP criteria 2015

Stoke is the second leading cause of death and a major cause of disability worldwide. Most stroke patients often suffer from multiple comorbid medical complications and tend to receive multiple medications associated with clinically significant drug-drug or drug-disease interactions. Information on the use of potentially inappropriate medication (PIM) in stroke is scarce. We aimed to evaluate the extent of PIM use using Beers criteria and STOPP criteria. To identify the factors associated with prescribing PIM in the older population. A cross-sectional study was conducted in a tertiary care teaching hospital, and patients aged ≥65 years admitted with stroke on at least one medication were followed between June-December 2020. A total of 100 patients with stroke were identified, the median age was 69 years (IQR: 65-90 years), using 5-9 medications (42%), and an average length of hospitalization was 7-9 days (42%), respectively. Hypertension (68%) and diabetes (38%) are the comorbidities, and 26% had a history of falls. The overall prevalence of PIM use was 77% (Beers criteria) and 72% (STOPP criteria). Proton pump inhibitors use for >8 weeks (40%), and Clonazepam use for ≥4 weeks (14%) was the most frequent PIMs identified. Stroke patients with ≥4 comorbidities (OR: 9.79, 95% CI: 2.79-48.0), 7-9 days of hospital stay (OR: 7.4, 95% CI: 2.0-26.6), using ≥10 medications/day (OR: 16.2, 95% CI: 3.39-77.8), and Creatinine clearance of 61-90 ml/min (OR: 5.0, 95% CI: 1.35-18.42) were significant predictors of PIM use. Current findings highlighted that patients exposed to polypharmacy (5-9 medications and ≥10 medications) were more likely to be prescribed PIMs than those taking 1-4 medications. PIM use rate among older stroke patients is high, and they are more vulnerable to adverse drug reactions. Thus, clinical pharmacist-tailored interventions for managing drug therapy in older stroke patients are of major importance in clinical practice.

Deepak Kumar Bandari, PharmD, Charles University, Czech Republic & Telengana Teaching Hospital, South India

Dr. Deepak Kumar Bandari is a PhD student, Department of Clinical Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy in Hradec Kralove, Charles University under the Nobel supervision of Assoc. Prof. Daniela Fialova, PharmD, PhD, BCCP. He is currently working for National Tuberculosis (TB) Prevalence Survey in India and played an active role in National Sero surveillance to monitor the trend of SARS CoV-2 infection transmission in India, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), India. He received his PharmD degree with distinction in 2015 from Kakatiya University, India. For his passion in Clinical Pharmacy, he has achieved Ideathon (2017) – Nobel Prize Series, Department of Biotechnology, India; Pharmacy Practice contribution award (2017), Special Faculty Achievement award (2018), Best reviewer award (2014) for Hutchison's Clinical Methods and acknowledged in Davidson's Principles and Practice of Medicine (2018). He served as an Elsevier Student Ambassador and Mentor (2014-16) for South Asia. His interests in Gerontology and Evidence-Based Medicine stood him as an Early-Stage Researcher participant in the project of the EU COST Action Plan on ageism (IS1402) and Marie- Curie Innovative Training Network on ageism both funded by the EU, under Horizon 2020. He is currently working on EUROAGEISM project and EU COST Action Plan aimed at describing main prescribing problems in rational geriatric pharmacotherapy in various European countries and some developing countries, including India and Ethiopia.

Abstract no. 48:   Knowledge of Indian physicians on potentially inappropriate medications (PIMs): results from a national survey

Background and Objective: Potentially Inappropriate Medication (PIM) prescribing is associated with increased mortality and morbidity. Prescribing patterns are strongly influenced by physicians' knowledge and expertise in geriatric prescribing. Hence, we aimed to assess physician's knowledge of specific explicit criteria of PIMs, usage of different information sources and guidelines, and barriers among physicians in their daily clinical practice. Methodology: Descriptive cross-sectional study among

physicians (N=256) in two tertiary care teaching hospitals was conducted. Pearson's Chi-square test, Student's t-test, Mann–Whitney's U testand Logistic regression model was conducted to determine the influence of variables on prescribing. The 95% confidence intervals considering p-value <0.05 was statistically significant. R software (version 4.0.3) was used for data analysis. Results: Of 201(78.5%) full respondents' majority were male (63.2%) with mean age of 34.2±7.3 years. Around three-fourths (74.1%) received training in geriatric medicine, 39.8% were currently providing more than once a week care for older adults in long-term care facilities and almost one third (32.3%) were providing acute care. However, only 31.8% of physicians felt confident in appropriate prescribing in older patients. Mean score of clinical vignettes was 3.5 ± 0.9 (p<0.001). Multivariate logistic regression model reveals the higher odds of having good knowledge in females, age group 30-39 years, physicians absolving specialty training. Positive trend in the better scoring in clinical vignettes is strongly correlated with the extend of use of explicit criteria. However, use of general guidelines did not have a significant impact. The top five cited barriers for appropriate geriatric prescribing were limited options in drug formularies (80.6%), lack of acceptable therapeutic alternatives (69.1%), potential drug-drug interactions in multidrug regimens (63.6%), lack of time (62.1%) and non-adherence (59.8%). Conclusion: Inadequate knowledge and low confidence towards appropriate geriatric prescribing was reported among study participants. Educational interventions and integrative training in rational geriatric pharmacotherapy may improve skills of physicians in appropriate prescribing to older adults.

Bhagya Sri Areman, PharmD, Charles University, Czech Republic & Telengana Teaching Hospital, South India

Dr. Bhagya Sri Areman, is a PhD student of Assoc. Prof. Daniela Fialova, PharmD, PhD, BCCP, Department of Clinical Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy in Hradec Kralove, Charles University. She is currently working for National Tuberculosis (TB) Prevalence Survey in India and played an active role in National Sero surveillance to monitor the trend of SARS CoV-2 infection transmission in India, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), India. She received her PharmD degree with distinction in 2014 from Kakatiya University, India. During her course work, she has gained excellent clinical and scientific skills in patient specific pharmacotherapy, resolved drug related problems through clinical interventions, developed competent skills on scientific databases and drug retrieval software. She has demonstrated her clinical and scientific skills as a Clinical Preceptor and Assistant Professor in a tertiary care teaching hospital, Telangana, India for PharmD students. She is currently working on a new European project entitled "Rational geriatric pharmacotherapy, medication errors and clinical pharmacy services in long-term care" under START project.

Abstract no. 49: Pharmacy students´ geriatric knowledge: results from a national survey

We aimed to compare the knowledge of aging and rational geriatric pharmacotherapy among Bachelor of Pharmacy (BPharm) and Doctor of Pharmacy (PharmD) students in Telangana state, India. A multi-school, cross-sectional study was conducted among final year BPharm and PharmD students from 136 institutions between February and June 2017. A 15-item Geriatric Knowledge Assessment Scale (GKAS) was used to assess aging and rational geriatric pharmacotherapy knowledge among 600 pharmacy students. A total of 530 students participated in the survey, with a response rate of 88.3%, and their mean age was 23.5 (0.5 standard deviation) years. Three-fourth (73%) of the participants were PharmD and 27% were BPharm students. Adequate knowledge about aging was identified in only 41.1% of PharmD students and 16.1% of BPharm students. Both PharmD (73.1%) and BPharm (86.7%) demonstrated poor rational geriatric pharmacotherapy knowledge. Male gender [Adjusted Odds Ratio (AOR): 2.9, 95% CI (1.46–5.71)], students aged <22 years [AOR: 3.5, (2.08–6.03)]and studying PharmD [AOR: 3.3, (1.87–5.78)] were significantly associated with higher knowledge on aging and geriatric pharmacotherapy. Inadequate knowledge may be due to a lack of geriatric content in the pharmacy

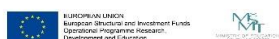curriculum and insufficient training in this area.

GRANT and OTHER SUPPORT

GET MORE KNOWLEDGE
ABOUT THE
CZECH REPUBLIC

Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic

Charles University (Latin name **Universitas Carolina**) based in Prague is one of the oldest European universities, the oldest north of Italy and east of Paris. Almost 50,000 students study here and about one-sixth of all university students in the Czech Republic. This University has long been evaluated by the Academic Ranking of World Universities as the best in the Czech Republic, one of the best in the region of Central and Eastern Europe, and in the global (so-called Shanghai) ranking it ranked 20120-300 in 2020. The University of Prague was founded by three major acts – the founding charter of Pope (bull) Clement VI, confirmed in Avignon on January 26, 1347, the charter of the most famous Czech king and Roman emperor Charles IV on 7 April 1348 and finally by the so-called Eisenas Diploma on 14 January 1349. **April 7, 1348 is celebrated as the day of its foundation.** The universities that served as a model for the foundation of our University were Universities in Paris, Bologna and Naples.

Karolinum building

Karolinum (originally in Latin **Collegium Carolinum**, or Charles College) – the name is derived from the founder Charles IV. It is a complex of buildings (see picture above) and the oldest university college in Central Europe. The Great Karolina Hall (Aula magna, see below) is known mainly as a place of matriculation and graduation of graduates of Charles University.

Karolinum interior

Faculty of Pharmacy in Hradec Králové, Charles University

CHARLES UNIVERSITY
Faculty of Pharmacy
in Hradec Králové

The Faculty of Pharmacy in Hradec Králové of the Charles University ("FaF UK") is one of the important components of the community of 17 faculties of the Charles University. Although it was founded about fifty years ago, in 1969, the tradition of studying pharmacists at Charles University is long, dating back to the very beginnings of Alma Mater. FaF UK is a well-established scientific and pedagogical institution (having more than 1700 students) which, in addition to the traditional five-year master's degree program in pharmacy allows study in the three-year bachelor's degree program Laboratory Diagnostics in Healthcare and two-year master's degree program in healthcare. For postgraduate students, the faculty is accredited with nine doctoral study programs, which include all major research areas of modern pharmacy (including social and clinical pharmacy) and medical bioanalysis. FaF UK has long profiled itself as a research faculty and is one of the leading scientific institutions not only in Charles University but also in the entire Czech Republic. The flagships of research at FaF UK are mainly the fields of clinical and social pharmacy, pharmacology, analytical chemistry, and organic and medicinal chemistry.

Old building of FaF UK, prof. Heyrovského street

New FaF UK campus (joined with medical fields)

New aula – new FaF UK building

50 years' anniversary commemorative card

Czech Land – Home of Beautiful Castles, Ruins and Churches

KARLŠTEJN *

KŘIVOKLÁT

* Karlštejn - summer castle of emperor Charles VI. - you can download beautiful funny musical with English subtitles „Night at Carlstejn castle" here: https://www.filmaffinity.com/uk/film705264.html

HLUBOKÁ

LEDNICE

MNICHOVO HRADIŠTĚ

NOVÉ HRADY

ČESKÝ ŠTENBERG

PERNŠTĚJN

Beauties of Prague

Prague (in Czech Praha) is the capital and the largest city in the Czech Republic (the 13th largest city in the European Union and the historical capital of Bohemia). It is situated on the Vltava river and has about 1.3 million people. Called the „Heart of Europe" this city is rich in history and beautiful gothic, renaissance and baroque buildings. Prague was the capital of the Kingdom of Bohemia and the main residence of several Holy Roman Emperors, most notably Charles IV (1346–1378) who is responsible for the building of the most beautiful parts of the city and was the founder of Charles University. Main attractive places include Prague Castle, Charles Bridge, Old Town Square with the Prague astronomical clock, the Saint Nicolas church in baroque style, Vysehrad castle, National Theatre et al. Since 1992, the extensive historical centre of Prague has been included in the UNESCO list of World Heritage.

Prague Castle

St. Vitus Cathedral

River Vltava

Charles Bridge

St. Nicolas Church

Old Town Square

Prague Streets

Famous Czech Scholars and Scientists

Jan Amos Komenský – Johannes Amos Commenius (1592–1670 exile in Amsterdam) „Teacher of Nations" – famous pedagogue, philosopher and writer, teacher; author of many books on teaching methods, very progressive at his time. He advised to start learning from simple things to more difficult, to use practical models, pictures and visual methods (e.g., theatre performances), to learn languages and travel. His famous books in Latin are: „Orbis pictus" (World in Pictures) and „Janua linguarum reserata" (Gate to languages open), in Czech „Labyrint Světa a ráj srdce" (Labyrinth of the World and Eden of the Heart).
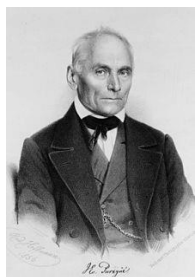
Jan Evangelista Purkyně (1787–1869)

Jean Baptiste Purkyně was one of the most famous scientists of his time, after him is named the Czech Medical Association of J. B. Purkyně. **He was a pioneer especially in anatomy and physiology.** His discoveries include "Purkinje cells" in the cerebellum in 1837 and two years later "Purkinje fibers" in the heart, in 1839 he first came up with the term "protoplasm". If we were to list everything that he discovered and what is named after him today, we would spend the whole day doing so. In 1823 in his scientific article, **he described 9 possible fingerprint structures.** Although he did not come up with the idea of identifying a specific person with their help, he contributed to the application of this technique in the future. Twenty years later, it was first used by Scotland Yard to investigate the murder of Lord William Russell.
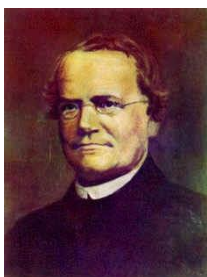
Johann Gregor Mendel (1822–1884)

„The founder of genetics" – the discoverer of the basic laws of heredity. As a monk and later abbot of the Augustinian monastery in Old City of Brno, South Moravia, Czechia, he did experiments in the monastery garden and was engaged in crossing peas and watching the offspring. Based on these carefully described experiments he formulated three rules of genetics, which later became known as famous **Mendel's laws of inheritance.**

Jaroslav Heyrovský (1890–1967)

The discoverer of „polarography", an analytical method based on the use of a mercury drop electrode that makes possible to recognize the composition of even the weakest solutions. For his discovery, which had a great influence on the development of electroanalytical chemistry in the twentieth century, he was the first Czech who won in 1959 the Nobel Prize in Chemistry. The street where the Faculty of Pharmacy in Hradec Králové is situated is named after him.

Otto Wichterle (1913–1998)

World-famous Czech scientist and inventor, working mainly in the field of macromolecular organic chemistry. He was a founder of this field. His discoveries and inventions led to a major improvement and worldwide expansion of soft contact lenses. The irony of his time was that these contact lenses were made all over the world in developed counties, but not in communistic Czechoslovakia.

Antonín Holý (1936–2012)

Czech chemist and one of the most important Czech natural scientists of the 20th century. He is the discoverer of a number of antiviral drugs used worldwide in the treatment of HIV/AIDS, hepatitis B and cold sores. For license fees and patents, which are the result of the work of prof. Holý and his team, his institute in Prague (Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry-IOCB) receives almost 2 billion CZK a year from Gilead, the firm that bought the patents. In 2006, Gilead entered into an agreement with the IOCB to establish a new joint research centre for innovative substances, donating $1.1 million annually to the institute.

Famous Czech Composers and their Music

Bedřich Smetana (1824–1884)

was the most important Czech composer of the Romantic period. At the end of his life, he became deaf, but deafness did not mean losing Smetana's ability to compose music. On the contrary, in the first years of his illness he composed his most beautiful compositions. In September 1874, he began working on a cycle of symphonic poems celebrating the beauty and history of the Czech homeland called „Má vlast"- „My Country" (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nKlPvUbKdns – by the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra; the most famous piece is No 2 called „Vltava" – Prague river)

Antonín Dvořák (1841–1904)

one of the most important Czech composers and the world's most played Czech composer ever. Dvořák's symphonic and concert works are a traditional part of the repertoire of important orchestras around the world. The power of his melodic invention captivates to this day. The most known Dvořák´s symphony is the Symphony from the New World, describing his travels to America to reach the „American dream" in New York concert halls. You can listen to this composition played by Czech Philharmonic Orchestra here: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IQZPLBD2CRo

Karel Svoboda (1938–2007)

was the most famous Czech composer of film music, many popular songs and music of famous Czech TV fairy tales. One of his most known melodies is from the fairy tale „Three nuts for Cinderella" (1st link). He composed songs for the famous Czech singers of pop music of the 20th century, namely Karel Gott, Marta Kubišová (symbol of the Velvet Revolution and fall of the communism in the Czech Republic in 1989), Václav Neckář, Hana Zagorová, Eva Pilarová a Helena Vondráčková). Links to his best piece of music and songs:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S121Upe867E&list=RDEMBBo9Qg7cCqBWar2L_KZYjA&start_radio=1

Karel Gott - Jdi za štěstím - YouTube

Marta Kubišová - Depeše (oficiální video) - YouTube

Stín katedrál - YouTube

Helena Vondráčková - Na sedmém lánu (O šípkových růžích) (1977) - YouTube (from fairy tale „Sleeping Beauty")

Eva Pilarová & Karel Gott & Waldemar Matuška - Glory (oficiální video) - YouTube

Hana Zagorová - Studánko stříbrná - YouTube

Czech Famous Painters

ALFONS MUCHA

"DREAM"

ALFONS MUCHA

"THE SLAVIC EPIC" (huge canvases)

See: Alphonse Mucha's 'Slav Epic' Masterpiece, Explained (rferl.org)
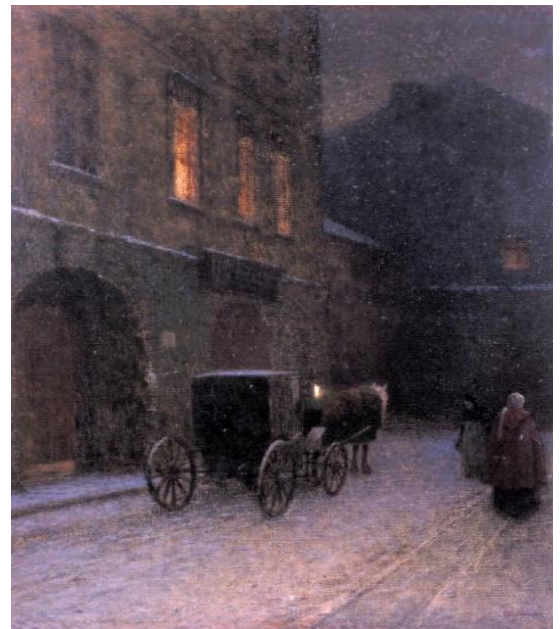

JULIUS MAŘÁK
"KRKONOŠE"

(the highest Czech mountain, Snow hill - 1602 m.a.s.)

JULIUS MAŘÁK – Vyhledávání Google

JAKUB SHIKANEDER "OLD PRAGUE BACKS"

shikaneder – Vyhledávání Google

Photos – 1st Day of the Training School

Beginning of the 3rd EuroAgeism H2020 project Training School

Dean of the Faculty of Pharmacy in Hradec Králové, Charles University

Prof. Tomáš Šimůnek, PharmD, Ph.D.

and one of the main organizers of the 3rd EuroAgeism Training School

Assoc. Prof. Daniela Fialová, PharmD, Ph.D.

Virtual "Welcome ceremony"

from the left: Prof. Tomáš Šimůnek, Dean of the Faculty of Pharmacy

Assoc. Prof. Daniela Fialová (EuroAgeism H2020 project team) and

Assoc. Prof. Jaroslav Roh, ViceDean for Science, Faculty of Pharmacy

Introduction of the EuroAgeism H2020 project supervisors, policy partners, ESRs and other collaborators – 3rd EuroAgeism project Training School

Team of organizers (from the left): Assoc. Prof. Daniela Fialová, Jovana Brkić, MSc. (ESR7), Radek Matoušek, MSc. (IT), Ing. Andrea Vokálová (project manager)
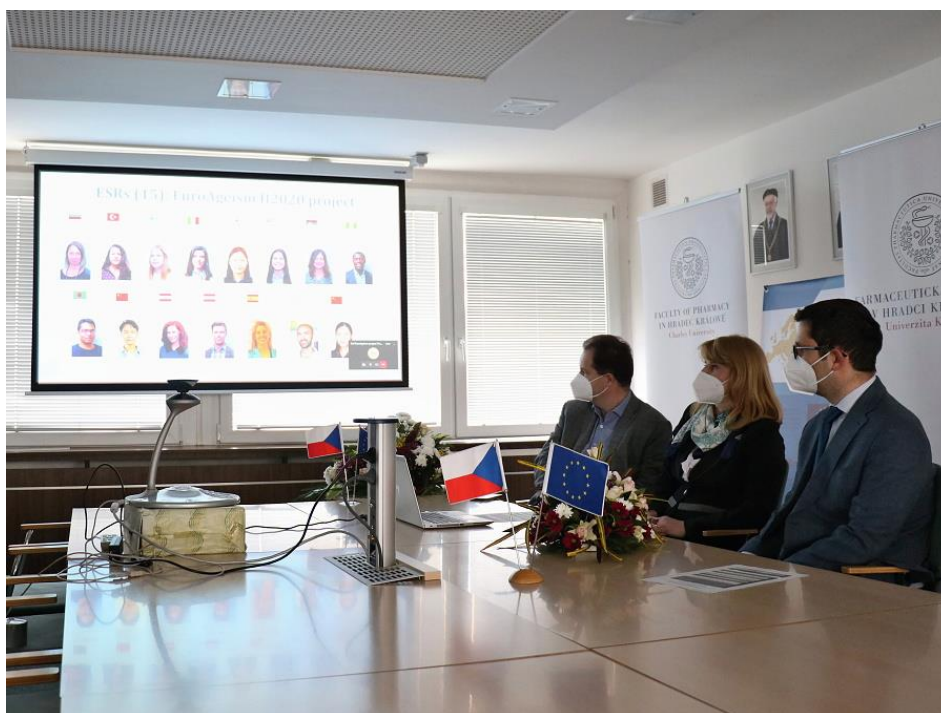
Start of the 1st Day of the 3rd EuroAgeism H2020 project Training School – Introduction of the ESRs´ team

Pictures from the moderated online sessions of the 1st Day of the 3rd EuroAgeism Training School, Faculty of Pharmacy in Hradec Králové, Charles University