

and cell-based assays correlated robustly with those estimated through PK/PD modeling using data from a CSF cannulated dog model. These results demonstrate that the *in vitro* methods used to screen for BACE1 activity are predictive of the activity of BACE1 inhibitors in dogs.

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COGNITIVE INTERVENTION DESIGN, EVALUATION, AND REPORTING (CIDER): AN INTERNATIONAL WORKING GROUP TO ENHANCE THE QUALITY OF COGNITION-FOCUSED INTERVENTION TRIALS TARGETING OLDER ADULTS

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Background: Strong evidence regarding the benefits and limitations of cognition-focused interventions for older adults along the spectrum from health to dementia is critical for decision-making of healthcare providers, policy-makers, and the general public. Although encouraging findings emerge from trials aimed at evaluating the efficacy of such interventions, the overall quality of evidence is unfortunately low, and efforts to synthesize the body of work are hampered by the heterogeneity of studies. To advance the field, wider consensus and rigorous methodological standards are required to guide the scientific community in designing, implementing, and reporting trials in this area. Formed in 2014 by an international group of subject-matter experts, CIDER's broad aims are: 1. To develop and maintain an extensive database capturing a wide range of methodological features in published trials in this area that will be configured to automatically produce a range of quality-related indices (e.g. JADAD scores), and 2. To develop and disseminate guidelines to assist researchers in the process of designing, evaluating, and reporting the results of cognition-focused intervention trials in the older population. **Methods:** Through an iterative process, the framework for a database capturing a wide range of methodological features of relevant studies, as reflected in approximately 130 variables has been created (e.g., intervention components and doses, outcome choice and measurement, blinding, randomization, etc). **Results:** The methodological database is currently being piloted to ensure completeness, and two members of the team independently enter eligible trial data to assess reliability of the tool. The initial data entry phase will be completed by July 2016, with the aim to complete a methodology review paper by the end of 2016. A grant is currently being prepared to obtain funding for the conversion of the methodological database into a website that can be used by the scientific community for research purposes. **Conclusions:** In coming years, major advances are anticipated as cognition-focused interventions for those at risk of dementia are being increasingly adopted by consumers and the healthcare system. Through its activities, SCIDER aims to assume a leading role in efforts to enhance the methodological quality of cognition-focused interventions targeting older adults with and without dementia.

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A MIXED METHODS ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL COGNITIVE FACTORS INFLUENCING OLDER AFRICAN AMERICANS' INTENTION TO BE SCREENED FOR COGNITIVE DECLINE

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Background: African Americans have twice the risk of developing Alzheimer's disease (AD) than other racial groups. There are disparities in timely detection rates, possibly attributed to low rates of cognitive screening participation in African Americans. The purpose of this study is to address these disparities through identifying and understanding factors affecting African Americans' intention to complete memory screening. **Methods:** A mixed methods approach was employed to examine SCT factors influencing African Americans' intention to participate in cognitive screening. A confirmatory path analysis was conducted with 238 African Americans. A separate group of nine African Americans participated in a semi-structured interview, the data from which were analyzed using the Consensual Qualitative Research (CQR) method. **Results:** The SCT path analysis model accounted for 31% of the variance of a score summarizing intention to complete a cognitive screening. Self-efficacy directly influenced perceived benefits and intention to participate in screening, but not the perception of risk. Perceived risk for MCI only influenced intention to engage in screening indirectly through perceived benefits. CQR results highlighted a broader conceptualization of efficacy and perceived risk and introduced the importance of the emotional component of fear. **Conclusions:** While SCT represents a good preliminary fit to understanding the process through which African Americans are motivated to participate in memory screening, results suggest a more complex framework such as the Extended Parallel Processing Model may provide a better guide for future intervention and research.

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PAIRED INTEGRATIVE EXERCISE PROGRAM FOR PEOPLE WITH DEMENTIA AND CAREGIVERS (PAIRED PLIÉ PROGRAM)

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Background: There is growing evidence that behavioral interventions can improve physical function, cognitive function and mood in people with dementia, but most programs target a single domain. The Preventing Loss of Independence through Exercise (PLIÉ) Program integrates physical, mental and social activities into a single multi-modal, group movement program. Although the program was originally designed to be performed with trained exercise instructors at adult day centers, we have now adapted the program so that it can be performed with pairs of affected individuals and care partners (Paired PLIÉ Program). The goal of this study is to perform a randomized, controlled trial using a delayed start design (Figure) to determine whether the program improves physical function, cognitive function, quality of life and caregiver well-being. **Methods:** Study participants are dyads of individuals with mild to moderate dementia and care partners who are fluent in English and able to participate in intervention activities. Dyads are randomly assigned to Group 1 or Group 2 in blocks (10/site, 6 sites). Group 1 participates in Paired PLIÉ classes for 16 weeks (2 days/week for 8 weeks, 1 day/week for additional 8 weeks), while Group 2 is placed on a waitlist and participates in usual activities. Then Group 1 transitions to a maintenance phase while Group