

Vignette Presentations

VP01 Effect Of Early Life Socioeconomic Status On Trajectories Of Chinese Elders Health

AUTHORS:

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INTRODUCTION:

China, with the largest aging population which is fast increasing, faces great challenges. Increasingly, researchers are looking at the relationship between whole life conditions from birth to death and health status in old age using a life-course approach. Few researchers have paid attention to developing countries like China where early life conditions were worse than those in western countries in the early twentieth century. China has had a complex social and political history in the twentieth century. This study investigates trajectories of aging and the effects of childhood and adulthood Socioeconomic Status (SES) encompassing education, job and family condition, on oldest-elders physical health in China.

METHODS:

The data used in this study was from all seven waves (1998-2014) of the Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey and covered 6,483 respondents aged 80 to 105 years in baseline. Measuring the limitation in activities of daily living represents physical health. Group-based trajectory modeling is used to identify groups of individuals with statistically similar developmental characteristics or trajectories. Multinomial logistic regression is used to compare the differences among trajectory groups.

RESULTS:

Three-group models best fit the data for males and females. Along with increasing age, there was an increase in the limitation in activities of daily living. Some groups changed gradually, while others rose rapidly. Some childhood and adulthood socioeconomic

status characteristics influenced trajectory-group membership. For both genders, group one and two had similar childhood socioeconomic status, while higher adulthood socioeconomic status like jobs were associated with less favorable health status. For group three of males suffering the hardest childhood in regard to education, had stable health status instead.

CONCLUSIONS:

Diversity exists among aging procedure. Childhood and adulthood socioeconomic status influence health conditions of the oldest-elders in complex ways. Education is a remarkably positive factor significantly contributing to better health status.

VP02 Are Journal Editors A Barrier To Publication Of Real World Evidence?

AUTHORS:

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INTRODUCTION:

Health technology assessment (HTA) bodies often rely heavily upon evidence from peer-review publications to inform their recommendations. Since journal editors attitudes likely influence the types of study designs that are accepted through the peer-review process and on to publication, journal editors serve as gatekeepers to translation of evidence, including real world evidence (RWE), into practice. Given past skepticism of RWE study designs, journal editors perceptions of and possible biases toward RWE are important to understand as they may impact dissemination and, therefore, uptake of research findings. The objective of this study was to examine current views of journal editors regarding the: (i) value of RWE studies and (ii) challenges editors face in managing, reviewing, and publishing RWE manuscripts.