Understanding the resources, barriers, facilitators and interests about aging and dementia research of community members from the Rio Grande Valley

Karla D. Lopez-Lorenzo, BS ^{1,2,3}, Rosa V. Pirela, IE ^{1,2,3}, Gabriela Osuna⁴, Kendra M. Stine, MPH, MS^{1,2,5}, Nathalie Chacon de Alvarez, MD, PhD⁶, Noe Garza, DDS, MPH, DPH^{1,2,3}, Gladys E. Maestre, MD, PhD ^{1,2,3,7}.

- ¹ University of Texas Rio Grande Valley School of Medicine, Department of Neuroscience, Harlingen, TX, USA.
- ² Rio Grande Valley Alzheimer's Disease Resource Center for Minority Aging Research, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, Harlingen, TX, USA
- ³ South Texas Alzheimer's Disease Resource Center, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, Harlingen, TX, USA.
- ⁴ University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, College of Health Professions, Department of Health and Biomedical Sciences, Brownsville, TX, USA
- ⁵ University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, College of Health Professions, Department of Health and Human Performance, Brownsville, TX, USA
- ⁶ University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, College of Health Professions, Department of Physician Assistant Studies, Edinburg, TX, USA
- ⁷ University of Texas Rio Grande Valley School of Medicine, Department of Human Genetics, Brownsville, TX, USA

Background

One of ten people aged 65 develops Alzheimer's Disease and it is one of the sixth-leading cause of death in the United States. The Rio Grande Valley (RGV) is mostly constituted by Hispanic/Latinos (93%), a population that has a 1.5X increased risk of AD onset. Nevertheless, there are not enough resources to support people living with dementia and their care partners. This study will leverage research efforts deployed by the RGV Alzheimer's Disease Resource Center for Minority Aging Research to understand the social representations about the resources, barriers, facilitators, and interests of the RGV community about dementia and Alzheimer's Disease research.

Methods

Four focus groups were conducted online via Zoom on April 2022 with a total of 15 participants (people living with dementia, caregivers, and community leaders from the RGV). Interactions occurred at their preferred language, mostly in Spanish and the discussion was based on six semi-structured questions

about aging and dementia research. Focus groups were translated to English and analyzed using the Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR).

Results

Community health workers (*promotoras*) are one of the most important resources and facilitators in the Valley due to their deep knowledge of the dynamics of the community. The main barrier for dementia and aging research is the lack of information, which leads to fear, and stigmas and ultimately keeping target communities away from the resources. Focus groups served also as a channel of communication. After conducting the focus groups, some of the participants went from being unaware of the presence of Alzheimer's disease and dementia research in the Valley to deciding about acting toward their prevention and participating in the research.

Conclusions

The information collected during the focus groups will be used to strengthen community engagement strategies and to support the design and implementation of health disparities frameworks to facilitate tailoring of our strategies to maximize the impact of the resources developed to be used in the communities of the RGV.

Keywords: Alzheimer's Disease, Hispanic, Latinos, Dementia, Poverty, Borderline

Acknowledgements: Research reported in this publication was supported by the National Institute on Aging of the National Institutes of Health under Awards P30AG059305, 1P30AG066546-01A1 and DP1AG069870. The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the National Institutes of Health.