

Background: Older Chinese-speaking adults with cancer encounter substantial linguistic, cultural, and psychosocial barriers that limit access to supportive care. This study aimed to identify culturally responsive strategies across support group development process to effectively engage this underserved population.

Study Setup (Methods): Using convenience and snowball sampling, semi-structured interviews were conducted with Chinese-speaking cancer survivors (n=7), caregivers (n=2), and social workers (n=11). Survivors averaged nearly 10 years since diagnosis, and practitioners reported an average of 9 years of experience serving this population. Data were analyzed inductively using thematic analysis.

Results: Five domains of culturally tailored strategies emerged. **Infrastructure** included having trained Chinese-speaking facilitators, addressing access barriers, implementing intake and coordinating with individual therapy when appropriate. **Design** strategies emphasized offering incentives, incorporating educational components, and integrating interactive activities to enhance engagement. **Marketing** approaches focused on inclusiveness, appealing to family values, highlighting mind-body connections, and offering practical content. **In-session facilitation** strategies included beginning with practical tasks, using plain and culturally sensitive language, being nonjudgmental, validating experiences, and allowing extended time for participants to open up. **Post-session** needs included gathering feedback, ensuring clinical supervision, and maintaining a hopeful, committed presence.

Discussion: This study offers practical, culturally informed strategies to strengthen support groups for older Chinese-speaking cancer survivors and guide future program development.

P0610 Digital technologies and datafied ageing - visualising old bodies, risk and care

Wendy Martin¹, Barbara Marshall²

¹Brunel University of London, United Kingdom, ²Trent University, Canada

Background: The everyday lives of older people are increasingly sites of datafication, monitoring and surveillance. This is especially notable with the increase in digital monitoring technologies in the context of care and as a means to enhance the independence of people as they grow older. Digital monitoring technologies, such as AAL (Ambient Assisted Living) systems, have played a central role in imagining how digital technologies might underpin 'ageing in place', which promises to address both growing care costs for ageing populations and the desire for 'independent' ageing.

Study Setup (Methods): This paper reports findings from a study that explored visual images associated with commercial and popular online representations of smart monitoring technologies for older people. The research involves a visual thematic analysis.

Results: The key themes are: (1) a shift from the visible to the invisible in the way we 'see' ageing bodies; (2) the increasing datafication of ageing bodies in time and space; (3) the ways AI and algorithmic decision-making calculate risk in which data from old bodies is transformed into actionable knowledge; and (4) despite an emphasis on 'independence' in the images there is a shift from agency to surveillance of old bodies.

Discussion: The paper makes visible the datafication of ageing bodies, the transformation of home space to one of monitoring and management, and the temporal and spatial locations of surveilled old bodies. We conclude by highlighting the complex relationships of ageing, technologies and care.

P0612 Association between filial piety beliefs and loneliness among older adults: empirical evidence in China

Shiyu Lu¹, Jiayu Zhang¹

¹The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong