

from these meetings contributed to the development of infographics that illustrate these concepts.

Results Two infographics were developed. The Life Journey Map graphic captures important moments in one's life that provide opportunities to consider planning for the future. The Life Planning graphic showcases the important three assets an individual possesses: health, finances and estates and highlights the essential documents needed to plan for and protect these assets.

Conclusion To improve uptake of ACP with the public, an innovative approach is needed to re-think how ACP is messaged. By utilizing a life journey and asset-based approach, we can message the importance of ACP earlier in life and to a wider audience beyond a healthcare setting. The next steps are incorporating these concepts into our website called CompassionateAlberta.ca and evaluating impact.

BOS2b: ACP and Culture 2

BOS2b.001 THE ROLE OF ACCULTURATION IN THE PROCESS OF ADVANCE CARE PLANNING AMONG CHINESE IMMIGRANTS: A NARRATIVE SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Background Acculturation is the process of immigrants adapting to the host culture. It is unclear whether and how acculturation influences Chinese immigrants' engagement in advance care planning.

Aims To synthesize evidence regarding the role of Chinese immigrants' acculturation in their engagement in advance care planning.

Methods We conducted a systematic mixed-method review, registered in PROSPERO (CRD42021231822). EMBASE, MEDLINE, Web of Science, and Google Scholar were searched for publications until January 21, 2021. We included empirical studies on Chinese immigrants' acculturation and their engagement in advance care planning.

Results Twenty-one out of 1,112 identified articles were included in the analysis; 17 had a qualitative design, 13 originated from the United States. Three of four quantitative studies reported that higher acculturation levels were associated with better knowledge or higher rates of engagement in advance care planning. Analysis of qualitative studies showed that Chinese immigrants' engagement in advance care planning was associated with their: (1) self-perceived cultural identity (native or non-native); (2) interpretation of filial piety (traditional or modern); and (3) interpretation of autonomy (individual or familial). To facilitate their engagement, Chinese immigrants prefer an implicit approach, non-family-related initiators, contextualization of advance care planning in the Chinese culture and using Chinese language.

Conclusion We found that Chinese immigrants' willingness to engage in advance care planning varied with their

acculturation level. To support engagement in advance care planning, we recommend taking people's perceptions of their cultural identity, filial piety, and autonomy into consideration, as well as their preferences for a certain approach, initiator, context, and language.

BOS2b.002 ADVANCE CARE PLANNING AMONG OLDER ADULTS OF MOROCCAN ORIGIN: AN INTERVIEW-BASED STUDY

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Background Advance care planning (ACP) is rare among older adults with a migration background because of social, cultural, and religious reasons. This study aimed to explore ACP-related knowledge, experience, views, facilitators, and barriers among older adults of Moroccan origin in Belgium.

Methods Semi-structured interviews were conducted in Darija (Moroccan Arabic). General practitioners in Brussels and Mechelen recruited participants. Data were analyzed using a combination of inductive and deductive thematic analysis techniques.

Results The 25 interviewees (average age, 74 years) lacked ACP knowledge and had not discussed it with healthcare professionals. After a brief explanation, most interviewees did not find ACP useful. After more extensive explanation with specific examples, they were more willing to have discussions with their general practitioners and/or relatives. The most frequently mentioned facilitator was general practitioners' provision of information; children's involvement in ACP discussions and the desire to not be dependent on children. Barriers were a lack of knowledge, procrastination due to good health, trust in one's children to take over care and make decisions, and fear of worrying one's children.

Conclusion Many older adults with Moroccan origin were willing to talk about advance care planning after receiving understandable information with case examples in their native language. Physicians should pay sufficient attention to the way in which ACP is described. The use of understandable language can determine the impact of ACP conversations.

BOS2b.003 DEVELOPING A CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE ADVANCE CARE PLANNING PROGRAM IN LONG-TERM CARE FACILITIES IN CHINA: STAKEHOLDER THEORY OF CHANGE WORKSHOPS

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Background Advance care planning (ACP) is advocated as a means to centralise older people's preferences in their end-of-