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| O1-04-02 | **RACIAL/ETHNIC DIFFERENCES IN RATES OF DEMENTIA INCIDENCE AMONG THE OLDEST-OLD** |

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Background: By 2060 there will be 9.5 million individuals age 90+ in the United States and over one third will be Non-White. In younger elderly, there are marked differences in rates of dementia by racial/ethnic groups, showing increased rates for Blacks and decreased rates for Asians. However, it is completely unknown if these discrepancies also occur in the oldest-old. **Methods:** We established a cohort of 2,351 members of Kaiser Permanente Northern California (KPNC) health-plan who, in 2010, were >age 90, with no diagnoses of dementia. Dementia diagnoses (ICD-9 codes 331.0, 290.0-290.4x, 294.1, 294.2x, and 294.8) made in primary care, neurology, memory clinics, and psychiatry were abstracted from electronic medical records from 1/1/2010-12/31/2015. We estimated dementia incidence rates standardized to the 2000 US Census 90+ year-old population by race/ethnicity. Cox proportional hazard models (age as time scale) evaluated the association between racial/ethnic groups and dementia risk. Participants were censored at dementia diagnosis, death, >90 day gap in health plan membership, or end of study. **Results:** The mean age in 2010 was 93.1 (range: 90-109). The cohort is 65% female, 72% White (N=1,702), 16% Black (N=375), 4% Latino (N=105) and 7% Asian (N=169). 771 members (32.8%) were diagnosed with dementia during the 5-year follow-up period. The mean age of dementia diagnosis was 95.48 (SE=0.10) and was similar across racial and ethnic groups: 95.56 (SE=0.11) for Whites, 95.21 (SE=0.23) for Blacks, 95.71 (SE=0.66) for Latinos, 95.28 (SE=0.31) for Asians. The overall age-adjusted incidence rate (aIR) was 100.5 per 1,000 person-years. Asians had the lowest incidence rates (aIR=89.3), followed by Whites (aIR=97.0), Latinos (aIR=105.8), and, lastly, Blacks who had the highest rates (aIR=121.5). In cox proportional hazard models adjusted for age as the time scale, education, sex, midlife and late-life vascular comorbidities, Blacks had significantly higher risk (aHR=1.28; 95%CI: 1.05-1.51), compared to Whites. **Conclusions:** These are the first estimates of dementia incidence in a diverse cohort of 90+ individuals. Patterns of racial/ethnic disparities in dementia seen in younger elderly continue after age 90. These estimates provide an important foundation for understanding the burden of racial disparities in dementia in the oldest-old, the fastest growing segment of the population.

Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates of Dementia by Race/Ethnicity

	Number with Dementia	Person-Years	Age Adjusted Incidence Rate	95% Confidence Intervals
All	773	7,013.70	100.501	(92.74, 108.26)
Whites	538	5,044.71	96.963	(87.9, 106.03)
Black	145	1,108.07	121.491	(100.34, 142.64)
Asian	53	529.37	89.307	(63.79, 114.82)
Latino	37	331.55	105.764	(69.05, 142.48)