

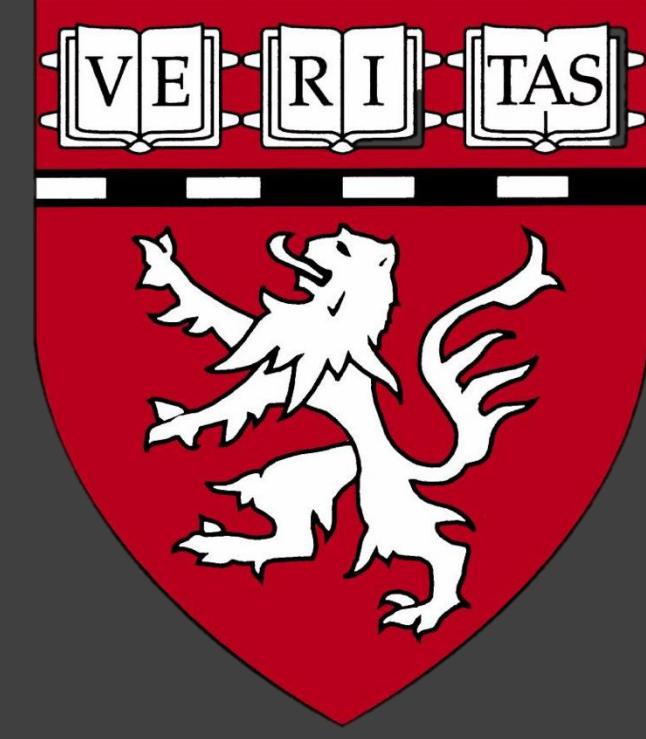


Sleep, circadian rhythms, and cognitive frailty in older Chinese immigrants: protocol for an observational study

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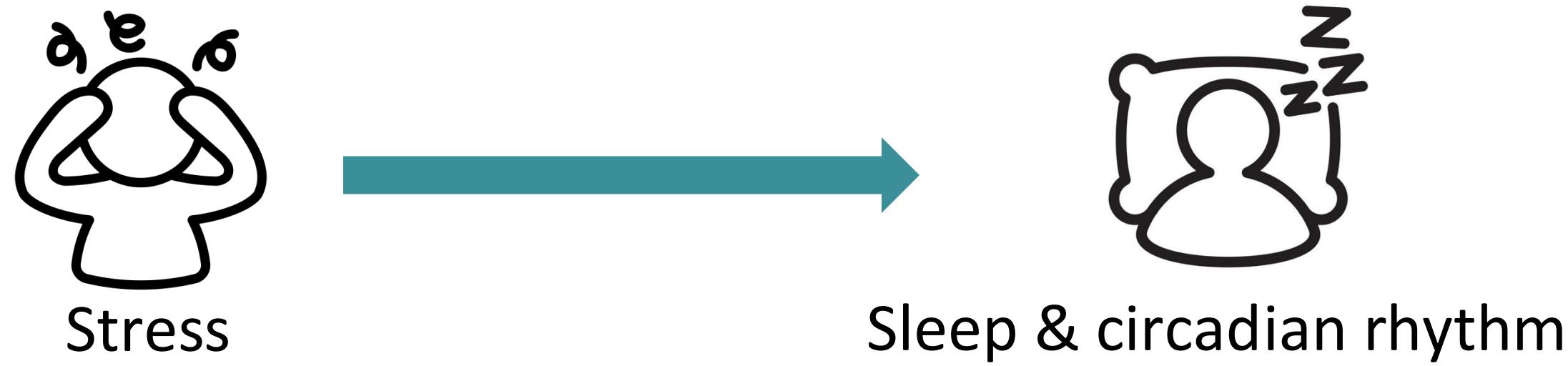


BACKGROUND

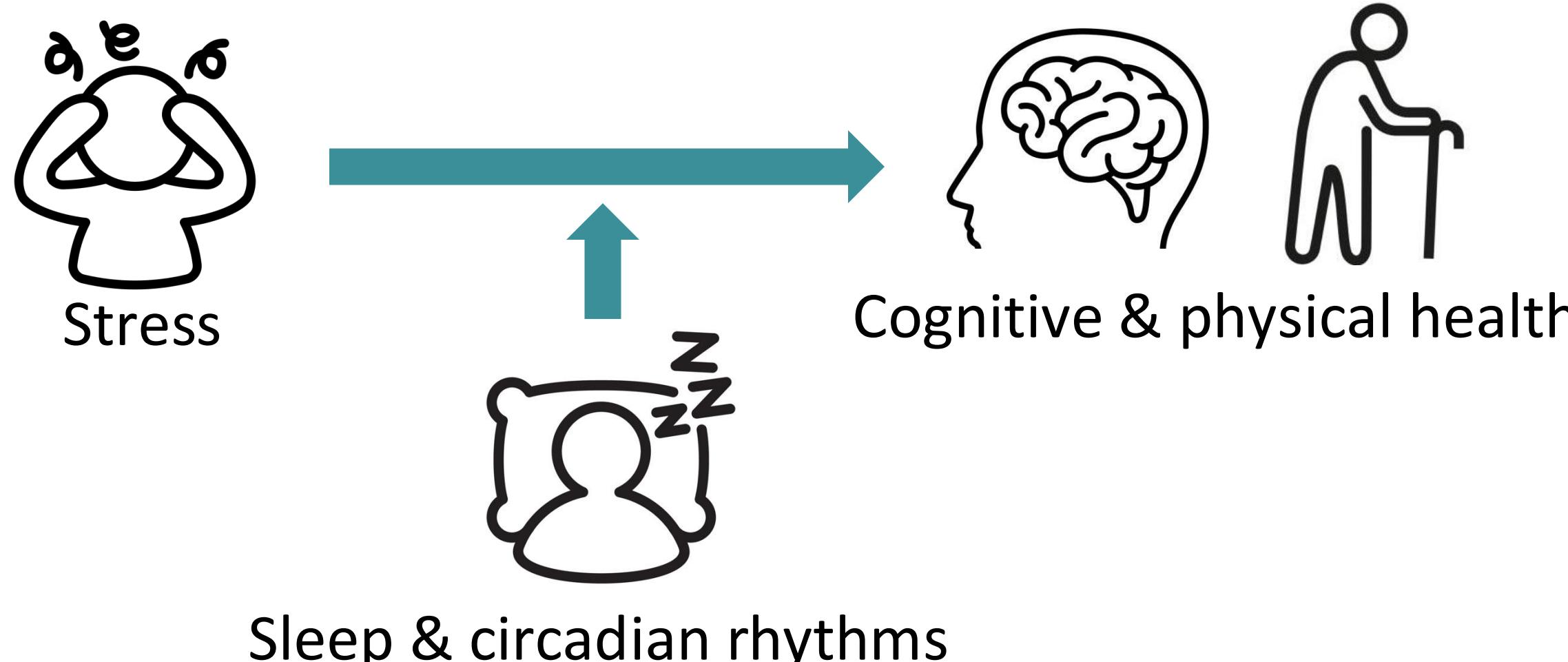
- Immigrant workers are vital to American society,¹ yet the challenges of caring for their aging parents—referred to hereafter the ‘zeroth-generation’ immigrants—are often overlooked.²
- 56% Chinese immigrants speak English less than “very well” (vs. 47% among all immigrants). Only 11% Chinese immigrants speak English at home (vs. 17% among all immigrants).³
- Unique experiences translate to poorer acculturation.**
- We proposed the ROOTS project—**Revealing cognitive Outcomes in ‘zeroth gen’ Older immigranTS**—to better profile the cognitive aging trajectory of this unique demographic and untangle the complex interplay among acculturation, sleep and circadian health, and cognitive function.

AIMS

Aim 1: Examine the relationships between acculturative stress with sleep & circadian health among older Chinese immigrants in the US.



Aim 2: Examine the relations between acculturative stress, cognitive and physical performance, and whether these relationships are moderated by sleep & circadian health.



IMPACT

- This study will offer critical insights into cognitive aging of a vulnerable demographic, which will help inform public health initiatives.
- By capturing the heterogeneity of acculturation, this project will lay groundwork for the development of culturally tailored prevention strategies.

METHODS

Study Design: Observational Study

Study Registration: This study is approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) at Mass General Brigham. IRB#: 2024P002936.

Participants: Chinese immigrants aged 65+

Primary outcome variables:

- Acculturative stress:**

Migration-acculturative Stressor Scale (MASS)

- Sleep and rest-activity rhythms:**

Sleep quality (Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index, PSQI)

Daytime Sleepiness (Epworth Sleepiness Scale, ESS)

Sleep Insomnia (Insomnia Severity Index, ISI)

Sleep Regularity Index (Sleep Diary)

Rest-activity rhythms

- Cognitive test battery:**

Subjective Cognitive Decline (SCD-Q)

General Cognitive Abilities (Mini Mental State Exam, MMSE)

Episodic Memory (Word List Recall and Story Recall Task)

Working Memory (Digit Span Test)

Executive Function (Trail Making Task and Stroop Test)

- Frailty status:**

Physical Frailty Phenotype

Study Protocol

Day 1

Days 2-12

In-Person

Ambulatory

Vitals/ Questionnairs

Acculturative stress

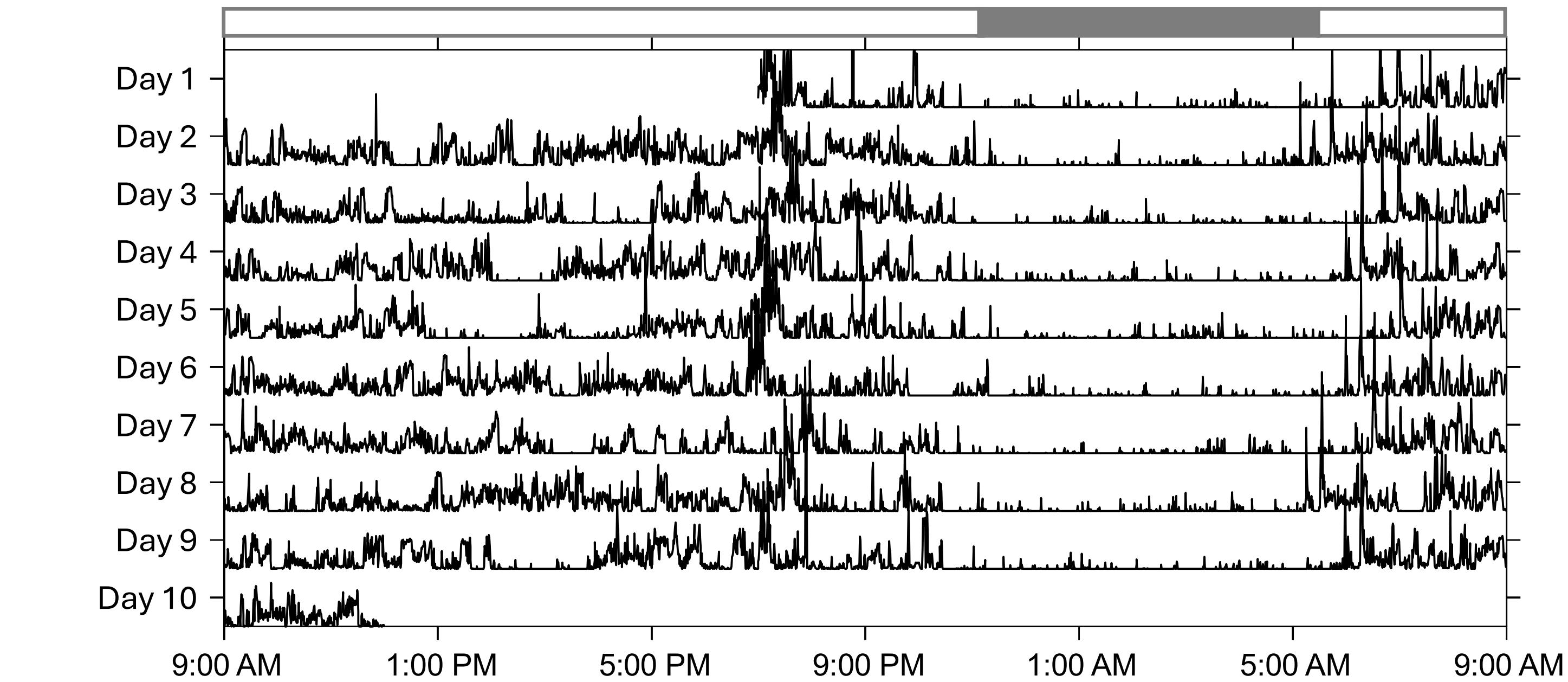
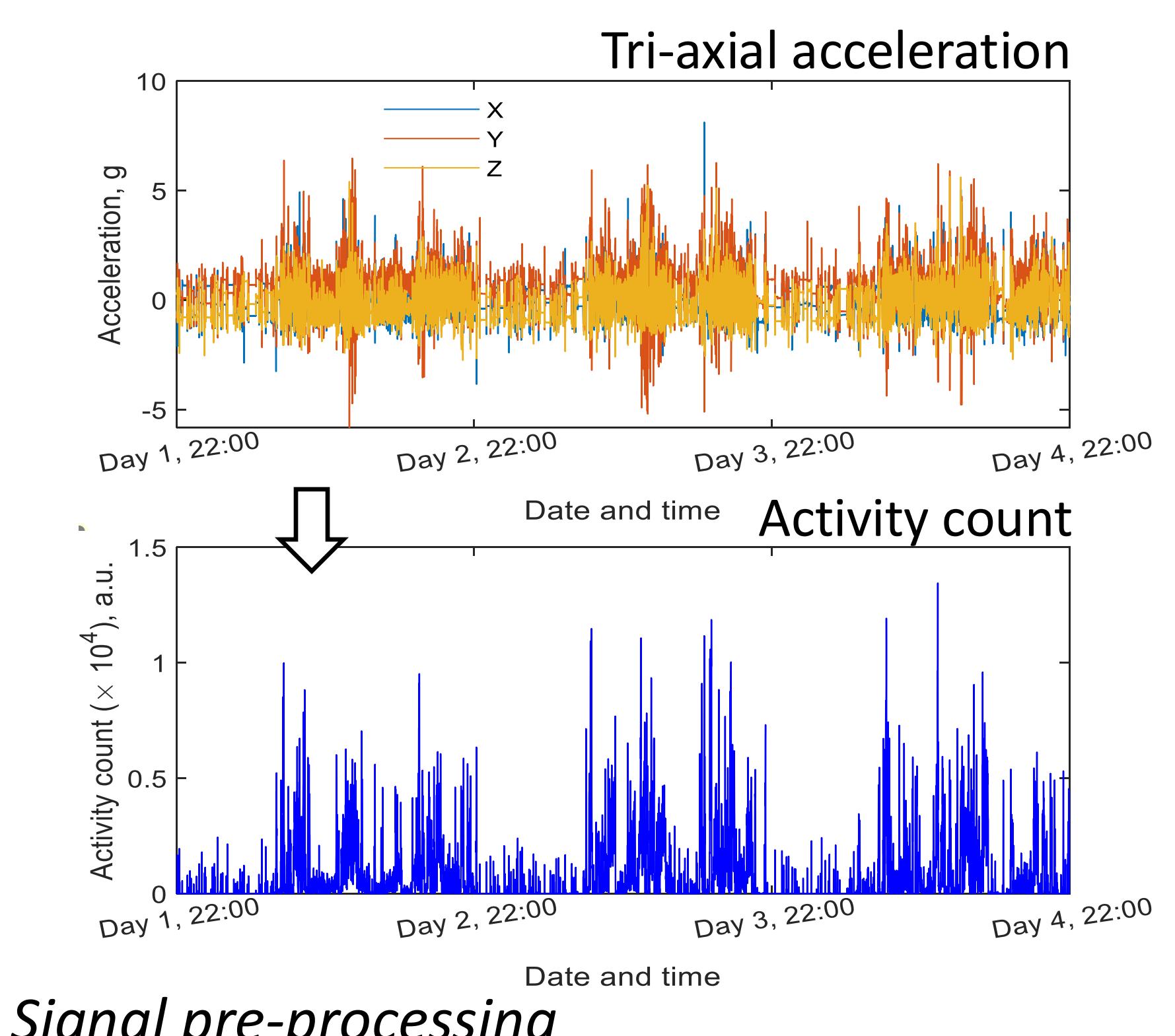
Cognitive test battery

Physical frailty

Sleep questionnaire

Actigraphy

Daily sleep diary



10-day actigraphy using Enduro 2 obtained from a ROOTS participant (gray bar indicates habitual sleep time)

EXPECTED RESULTS

- We anticipate enrolling 100 participants, balanced by biological sex.
- We expect that higher acculturative stress is associated with poorer sleep quality, shorter subjective and/or objective sleep duration, more daytime sleepiness, and more disrupted rest-activity rhythms (RAR).
- We expect that increased acculturative stress is associated with worse cognitive and physical performance, exacerbated by poorer sleep & circadian health.

REFERENCES

- Blau FD et al. The Economic and Fiscal Consequences of Immigration [Internet]. 2017.
- Miyawaki CE et al. A systematic review of the literature on transnational caregiving: immigrant adult children to ageing parents in home country. 2023.
- Batalova JBRR et al. Chinese Immigrants in the United States [Internet]. 2023.

Study website: lsdh.mgh.harvard.edu/roots/

Contact: MGHROOTSPProject@mgh.harvard.edu

We are now recruiting participants!

