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Understanding physical, cognitive, social, and oral frailty together may provide a more comprehensive perspective on social participation and emotional well-being in community-dwelling older adults.

INTRODUCTION	METHODS	RESULTS	CONCLUSIONS	REFERENCES
• Social participation and emotional well-being as key indicators of healthy aging, and quality. • Frailty may negatively affect social participation and emotional well-being through physical, cognitive, social, and oral decline. • Aim: to clarify how multidimensional frailty are associated with social participation and emotional well-being in community-dwelling older adults.	• Data source: 2024 National Health and Aging Trends Study(NHATS) Round 14 • Sample: 4,865 community-dwelling U.S. Medicare beneficiaries aged ≥ 65 years • Independent variables: Physical, cognitive, social, and oral frailty • Outcomes: Social participation and emotional well-being • Analysis: Separate multivariable linear regression modelling	Frailty Domains Oral Frailty Physical Frailty Cognitive Frailty Social Frailty Outcomes Social Participation Emotional Well-being Standardized coefficients: - Oral Frailty to Social Participation: (-0.12, ns) - Oral Frailty to Emotional Well-being: (-1.34*) - Physical Frailty to Social Participation: (-0.47*) - Physical Frailty to Emotional Well-being: (-0.62*) - Cognitive Frailty to Social Participation: (-0.43*) - Cognitive Frailty to Emotional Well-being: (-0.31**) - Social Frailty to Social Participation: (-0.67*) - Social Frailty to Emotional Well-being: (-2.99*) ($p < .05 = *$, $p < .01 = **$, $p < .001 = ***$, ns = not significant) • Physical and cognitive frailty were most prevalent in the sample. • Social frailty had the largest negative association with both outcomes. • Oral frailty was not significantly associated with social participation.	• Multidimensional frailty was linked to reduced social participation and poorer emotional well-being. • Social frailty was the strongest correlate of both outcomes, while oral frailty was particularly relevant to emotional well-being. • Findings support a broader understanding of frailty across social, emotional, and physical dimensions.	• Clegg, A., Young, J., Iliffe, S., Rikkert, M. O., & Rockwood, K. (2013). <i>The Lancet</i>, 381(9868), 752–762. • Gobbens, R. J. J., Luijckx, K. G., Wijnen-Sponselee, M. T., & Schols, J.M.G.A.(2010). <i>Nursing Outlook</i>, 58(6), 338–343. • Soysal, P., Veronese, N., Thompson, T., et al. (2017). <i>Ageing Research Reviews</i>, 36, 78–87. CONTACT Scan QR code for detailed results, tables, and contact information. 