

Attitudinal and Behavioral Factors Affecting Willingness to Engage in Alzheimer's Disease Biomarker Testing

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STUDY GOAL:

To examine attitudinal and behavioral factors affecting willingness, we tested the following model in an ethnoracially diverse sample.

- Factors hypothesized to affect participants' willingness to undergo preclinical AD BM testing:

Self-reported gender, positive family history of dementia, education level, attitudes toward research (total RAQ score), attitudes toward prenatal genetic testing, and preventive and proactive health behavior engagement.

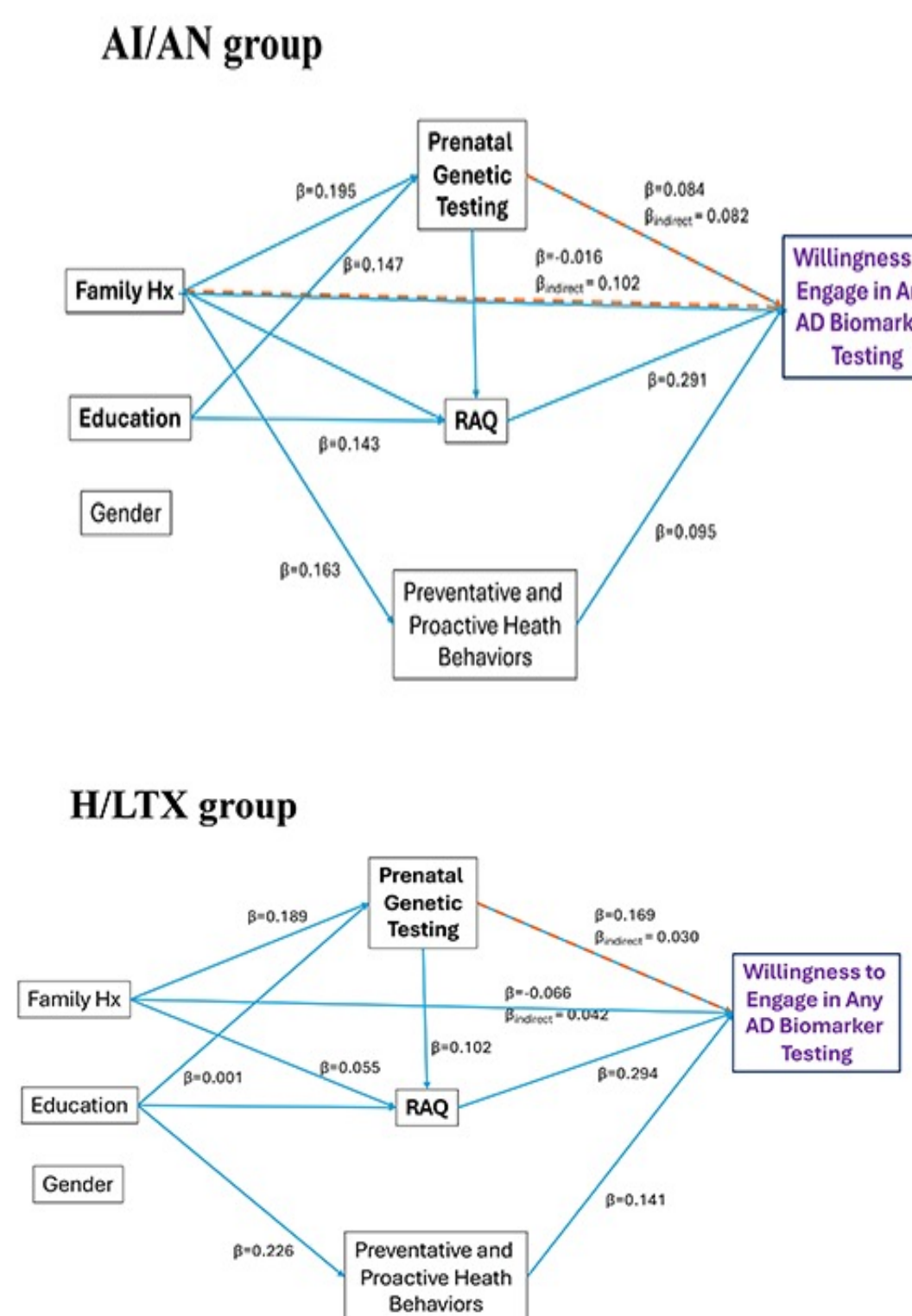
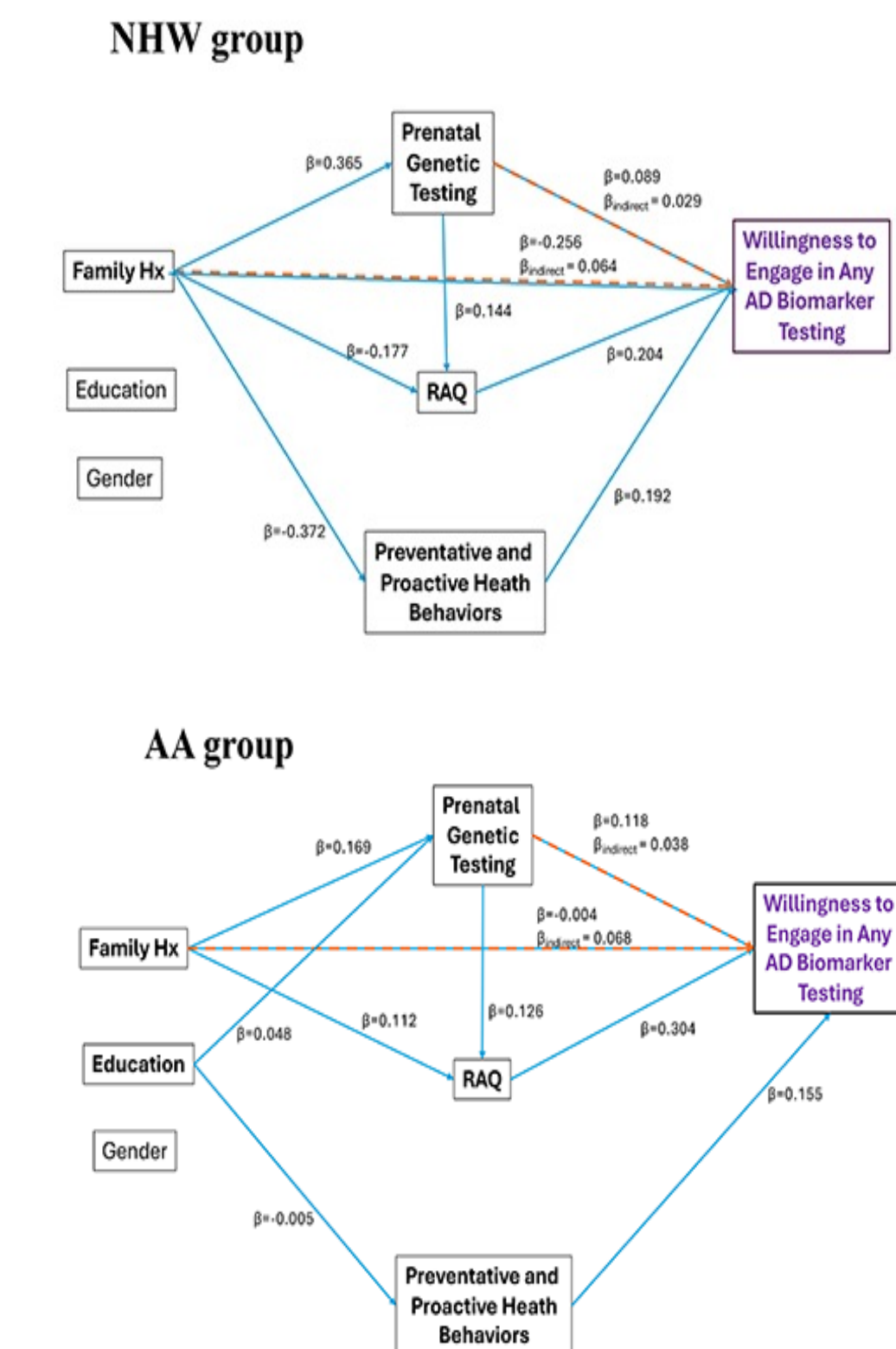
RESULTS

Table 1. Participant Demographic Characteristics

	Total Sample	NHW	AA	AI/AN	H/LTX	p value
N	1825	725	599	352	149	
Age (years), Mean (SD)	45.0 (12.75)	39.28 (8.9)	50.88 (13.4)	47.78 (13.9)	42.66 (10.49)	< .001
Gender, %						<.001
Male	57.3	70.5	44.5	53.1	54.4	
Female	42.7	29.5	55.4	46.9	45.6	
Education level, no (%)						<.001
HS or less	314 (17.2)	41 (5.7)	167 (27.9)	74 (21.0)	32 (21.5)	
Some college (13 – 15 years)	645 (35.3)	185 (25.5)	244 (40.7)	154 (43.8)	62 (41.6)	
College degree or higher	866 (47.4)	499 (68.8)	188 (31.3)	124 (35.2)	55 (36.9)	

The configural model showed good overall fit to the data, but the constrained model indicated that the strength of the relationships between the variables and outcome variable (willingness to engage in BM testing) varied by group.

We examined the hypothesized model stratified by ethnoracialized group.



The groups differed in attitudes toward research: NHW, H/LTX >> AA, AI/AN in terms of RAQ scores

- Only attitudes toward research had a similar and direct effect for all four groups' willingness to engage in preclinical AD testing.

- There were unique factors influencing attitudes about research for different ethnoracialized groups.

- We noted that willingness to undergo prenatal genetic testing was directly associated with BM testing willingness in 3 of 4 groups.

CONCLUSION

1. Ethnoracialized groups differed in attitudes about research and willingness to participate in preclinical AD BM testing.
2. Attitudes toward research was the sole factor that had a direct effect on BM testing across groups.
3. Attitudes toward research were the central mediating factor when mediation occurred – but factors influencing attitudes about research differed between the groups.
4. These findings support the use of tailored engagement, outreach, and education based on contextual factors.

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METHOD and MATERIALS

- Online questionnaire survey
- 1825 community-recruited adults (see Table 1)
- Assessment included: demographic characteristics , participants' views on dementia, research, health behaviors, prenatal genetic and BM testing.
- Tested our conceptual model using structural equation modeling (SEM; SPSS AMOS)

