governmental organisation and offers free space for social interaction, cognitive and physical stimulation, guidance and support to caregivers.

**Objective** Describe the sociodemographic, cognitive and affective aspects of the elderly (n=46) and their caregivers (n=54) through a cross-sectional descriptive study evaluating cognitive functioning, dementia, depressive symptoms, performance in basic (BADLs) and instrumental (IADLs) activities of daily living, and emotional overload and common mental disorder of the caregiver.

**Results** The mean age of the elderly individuals was 77 years-old (SD ±9), 76% were women, 67% live without a partner, 95% were retired and 50% had < 4 years schooling. Average participation in the ADC was 24 months, 79% presented cognitive impairment and 57% mild, moderate or severe dementia. For BADLs, 94% showed some dependence on caregivers, while for IADLs, 100% were dependent. Among the elderly, 35% presented depressive symptoms that are correlated with the presence of cognitive impairment (p=0.004). Among the caregivers, 47% reported emotional overload, while 41% presented common mental disorders. The relevance of the proposal was verified, considering the fragility of the elderly and the burden and emotional distress of caregivers.

**Methods** We used interval-censored survival analyses in 3750 boys and 3241 girls (84% follow-up) in a Chinese birth cohort, “Children of 1997”, comprising 88% of births in Hong Kong in April and May 1997, to examine the adjusted associations of birth order, gestational age and birth weight with age at onset of puberty (Tanner stage II). We also examined whether the associations varied with sex or height at 7 years.

**Results** Birth order and birth weight were unrelated to the age at onset of puberty, adjusted for sex, gestational age and socio-economic position. Gestational age had a sex-specific association with age at onset of puberty, and was associated with earlier onset among girls (Time Ratio 0.994, 95% CI 0.991 to 0.997) but not boys. None of these associations varied with childhood height.

**Conclusion** Intrauterine exposures, as proxied by gestational age, birth order and birth weight, had little impact on the timing of the onset of puberty, which was only evident for gestational age among girls. Given that it is unclear whether onset, duration or intensity of puberty is more relevant to the detrimental consequences of early puberty, further studies investigating intrauterine, infant and childhood influences on the duration and intensity of puberty may help unravel the early origins of cardiovascular diseases and breast cancer.