



## Editorial Note on Geriatric Population

Celia Divino\*

Department of Surgery, The Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, USA

### EDITORIAL

This longevity revolution is affecting all societies throughout the world, with some at an early stage and others at a later level. However, everyone will go through this exceptional change, in which the chances of survival are slim to none. In 1890, the life expectancy at 65 years old grows from less than 50% in the 1890s in Sweden to more than 90% nowadays. At the moment, the countries with the highest life expectancy are accounting for a quarter of the world's population. Furthermore, the percentage of adult life spent in most affluent countries, the proportion of people over 65 climbed from less than a fifth in the 1960s to a quarter or more today. Individual transformations are mirrored in societal transformations: The number of people above the age of 65 is increasing. More than one-third of the population is over the age of 65 [1].

All nationals present in, or temporarily absent from, a country, as well as aliens permanently resident in a country, are considered part of the population. This metric depicts the average number of people who dwell in a given location. The annual changes in population due to births, deaths, and net migration during the year are referred to as growth rates. National armed forces stationed abroad; commercial seafarers at sea; diplomatic staff stationed abroad; civilian immigrants residing in the country; displaced persons resident in the country make up the total population. Foreign armed troops stationed in the country; foreign diplomatic staff stationed in the country; and civilian immigrants temporarily in the country are all excluded. A typical demographic tool is population forecasts. They serve as a foundation for other statistical projections, assisting governments in their decision-making. For understanding the impact on society and the economy, as well as to guide policies and programmes, detailed information and data on population ageing and the older population are essential [2].

Medical care for older persons is referred to as geriatrics, a broad term that encompasses a wide range of age groups. The study of ageing, encompassing physiological, sociologic, and psychological changes, is known as gerontology. The term "older" is preferred over "elderly," but both are imprecise. It's critical to avoid phrases and attitudes that imply prejudice against the elderly (ageism). Although there is no standard age to define older age, the term "over 65" is frequently used because this is the age at which people in the United States become eligible for Medicare insurance. Some persons with medical issues, on the other hand, need geriatrics competence at a younger age. For example, the Program of All-

Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE) has a 55-year-old eligibility age for adults who need nursing care [3].

The proportion of the world's population aged 60 and up will nearly double from 12 percent to 22 percent between 2015 and 2050. By the year 2020, the number of persons aged 60 and more will outweigh youngsters under the age of five. By 2050, 80% of the world's elderly would live in low- and middle-income countries. The population is ageing at a considerably higher rate than in the past. Every country faces significant hurdles in ensuring that its health and social systems are prepared to take advantage of this demographic transformation. People are living longer all across the planet. Most people nowadays can expect to live well into their sixties and beyond. Every country in the globe is seeing an increase in the number and proportion of elderly people [4].

Many elderly people have many chronic illnesses as well as physical and cognitive weakness. Traditional methods of assessing and enhancing the quality of medical care do not always work effectively in this situation. This is because previous procedures were designed for single diseases and younger persons, and do not account for the widespread occurrence of numerous illnesses, functional impairments, and reduced life expectancy as people age. In this scenario, our research group is pioneering new approaches of measuring and improving care quality [5].

### CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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**Correspondence to:** Celia Divino, Department of Surgery, The Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, USA, E-mail: celia.divino235@mountsinai.org

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