

Aging: Ongoing Process of Life

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EDITORIAL

Aging Science deals with the stages that an individual face during late phase of his life. Journal of Aging Science is an open access peer review publisher which completed 8 years of publication. During this period we achieved in disclosing all the quality articles to the public where we can help researchers, scientists, professors etc. in updating the information every now and then. During the year 2019, we have published articles related to sedentary behavior, Centenarians, Older adults memory, bereavement in geriatrics, frailty among surgical patients and many more. In 2020, we have published nearly 2 issues containing 7-8 articles.

In issue 1, Hans-Joerg, et al., explained about schizoaffective disorder indetailed manner. Mental Disorders (DSM-5), commonly used in many other countries [1]. Gettel et al., gave commentary on care for patients who have experienced injuries related to a fall. Approximately 30% of older adults fall each year [2].

Hachisu et al., explained that exercise promotes neurotrophic factors such as brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) and insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF-1). BDNF is processed from precursor of BDNF (pro-BDNF) in Golgi bodies in cells. BDNF and its receptor, tropomyosin-related receptor kinase B (TrkB), are present in the brain tissue including the hippocampus and are involved in neurogenesis, neuronal survival, and synaptic plasticity [3].

Mullen described about the peer-reviewed paper Adult Learning: Barriers and Enablers to Advancement in Canadian power Engineering related to the dissertation: Factors Influencing Canadian Power Engineers' Decision to Pursue Advanced Certification [4].

Ewing et al., that Alzheimer's Disease is a polygenomic, multisystemic and multi-pathological indication, with cognitive and neurological origins, and that knowledge of this mechanism has the potential to screen and treat the autonomic dysfunction which characterizes Alzheimer's Disease and all common pathologies. Case studies of how the technology can be used to screen the Alzheimer patient, and to treat a wide range of cognitive and/or pathological indications, are used to support the presented arguments [5].

Evangelou described that the demographic change is a success in terms of life expectancy it also poses high demands to health care services in terms of preventing this growing sector of the population becoming unwell and treating those living with chronic and age-related conditions [6].

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