Geroscience for Aging in Challenging Environments

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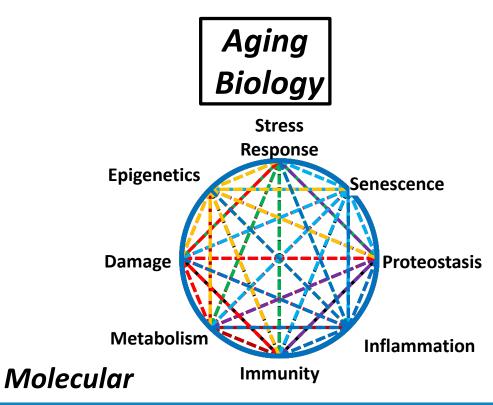
National Institute on Aging

Trans-NIH Geroscience Interest Group

- Exposures and Latent Disease Risk
- Identifying Hallmarks and Key Characteristics

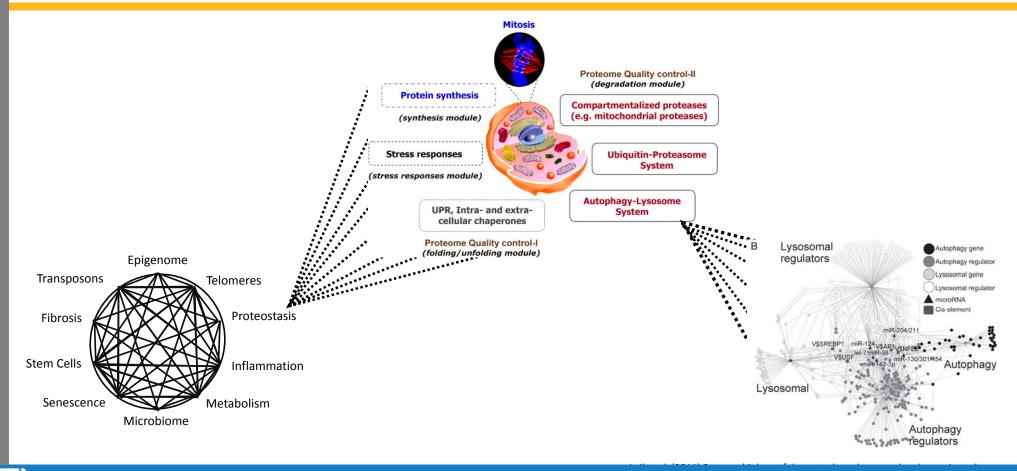


Building a Conceptual Framework: Hallmarks of Aging



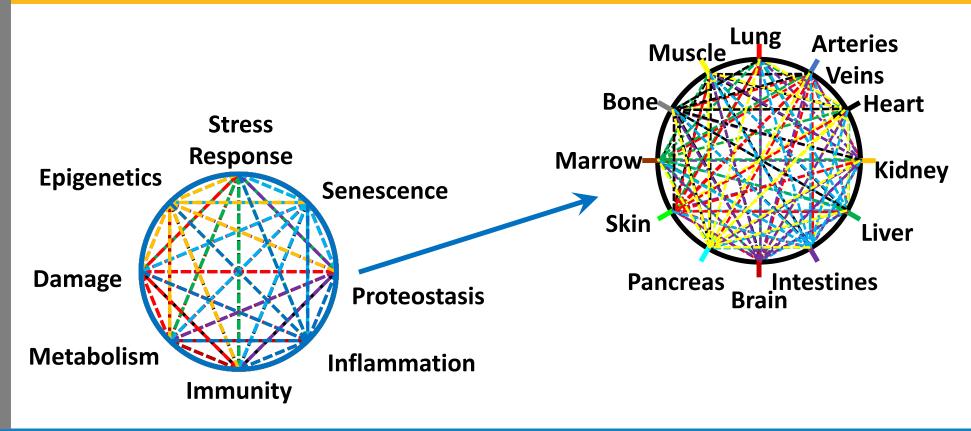


What is contained in each hallmark of aging?



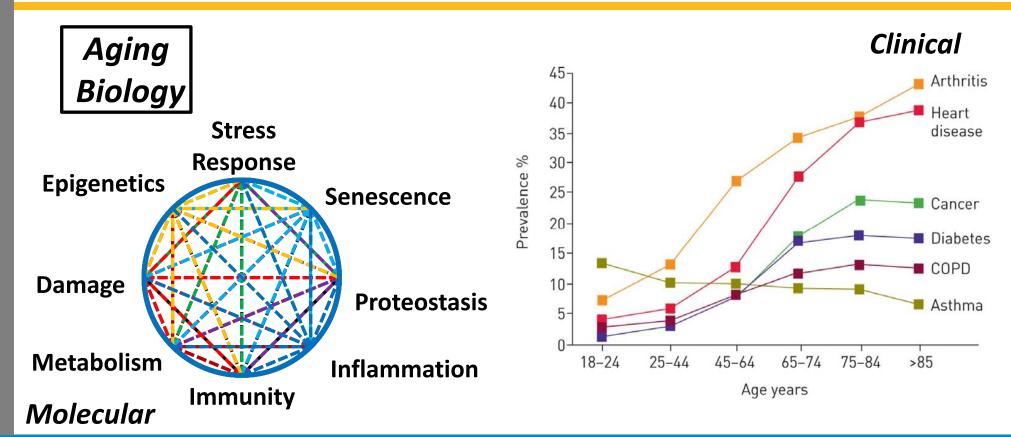


Building a Conceptual Framework: Hallmarks of Aging and Organ Systems



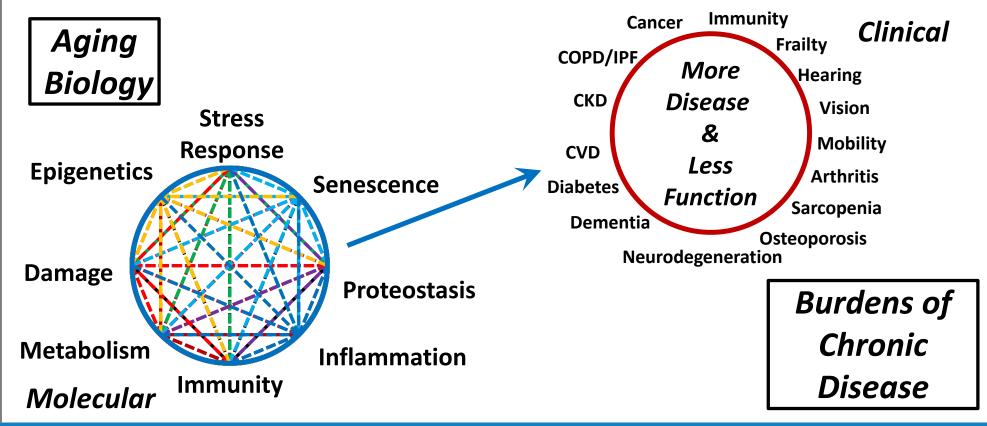


Building a Conceptual Framework: Aging as a risk factor ...





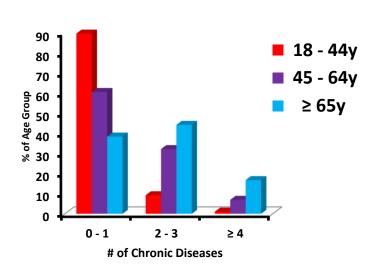
Building a Conceptual Framework: Hallmarks of Aging





Multiple Chronic Conditinos

Age-Distribution of MCC



Humans

- Hypertension
- Ischemic Heart Disease
- Hyperlipidemia
- Diabetes
- Arthritis
- Chronic Kidney Disease
- COPD
- Osteoporosis
- ...



Multiple Chronic Conditions

Human

- 1. Cancer
- 2. Cardiac Hypertrophy
- 3. Kidney Failure
- 4. Hypertension
- 5. Lung Function/Disease
- 6. Bones
- 7. Joints
- 8. Muscles
- 9. Skin

Lab animal

- A. Cancer
- **B.** Cardiac Hypertrophy
- C. Kidney Failure
- D. Splenomegaly
- E. Pneumonia
- F. Bones
- **G.** Joints
- H. Muscles
- I. Skin

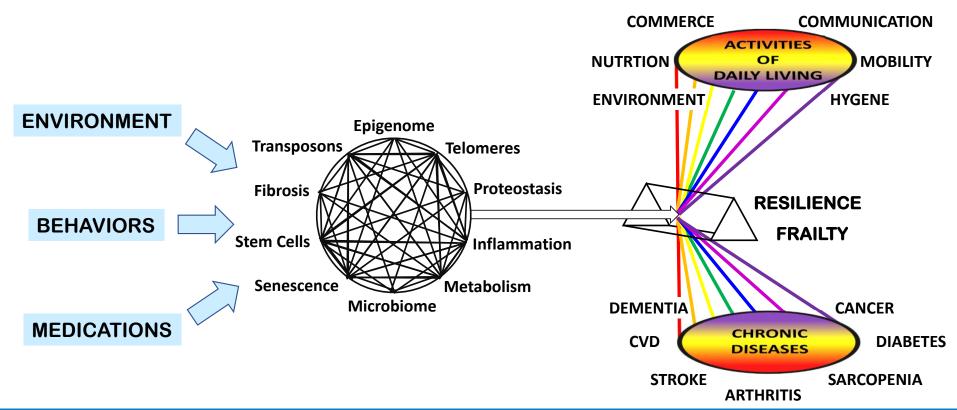


Scoring Functions in Adults

		Newborn	ML-Adult	LL-Adult
Cognition			Response time, memory	Response time, memory
A ppearance	Appearance/C omplexion	blue or pale all over	BMI, skin tone, hair	Change in weight, skin tone, hair
<mark>P</mark> ulse	Pulse rate	0 to >100	+/- exertion	+/- exertion
G rimace	Reflex irritability	when stimulated	Response to stimulation in periphery and centrally	Response
A ctivity	Activity	Motion and resistance	Motion and Resistance	Motion and Resistance
Respiration	Respiratory Effort	Irregular to regular	Lung function parameters	Lung Function Parameters



Geroscience: Aging in a Challenging Environment





Building a Conceptual Framework: Environment as a Risk Factor







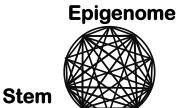


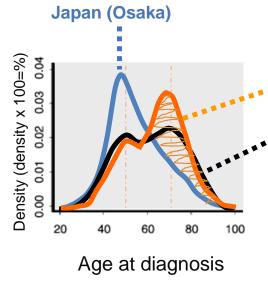




Environmental Risk superimposed on age-related risk for breast cancer?







Japanese American (in HI)

USA SEER (Caucasian in HI)

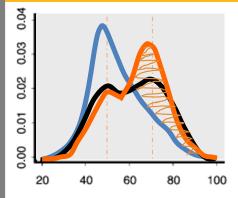


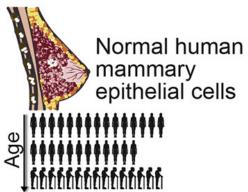
1993-1997



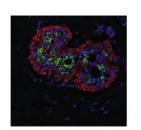
Cells

The aging biology of age-related risk for breast cancer



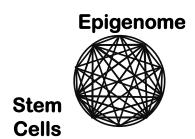


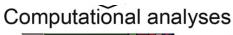
Age-emergent luminal cell subpopulations predict the chronological age

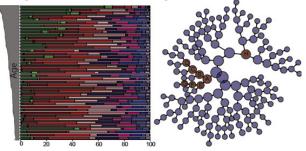


Altered progenitor cell populations accumulate during aging

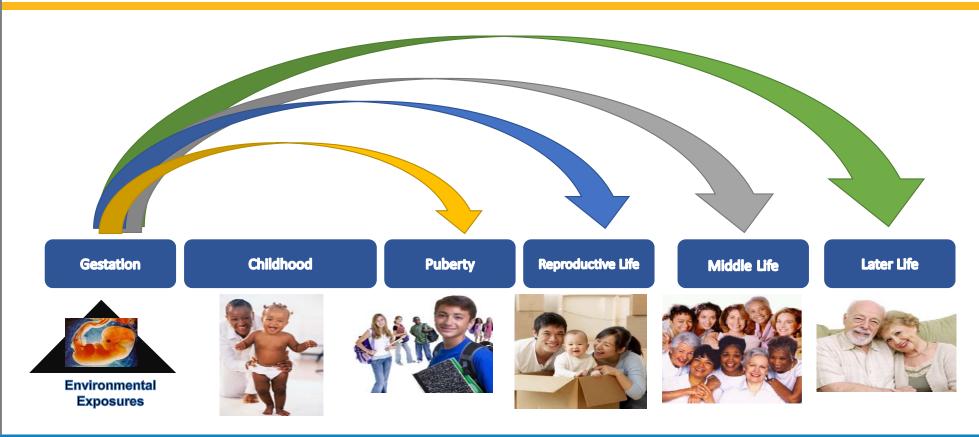








Individual susceptibility across the life span



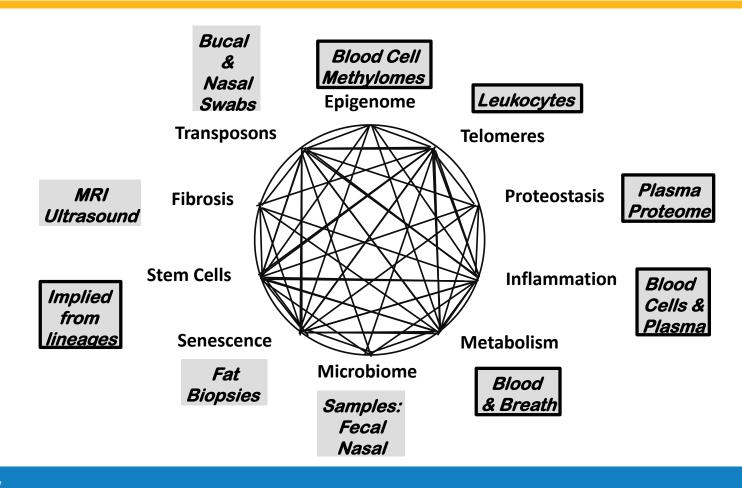


Individual susceptibility across the life span: Outcomes for aging



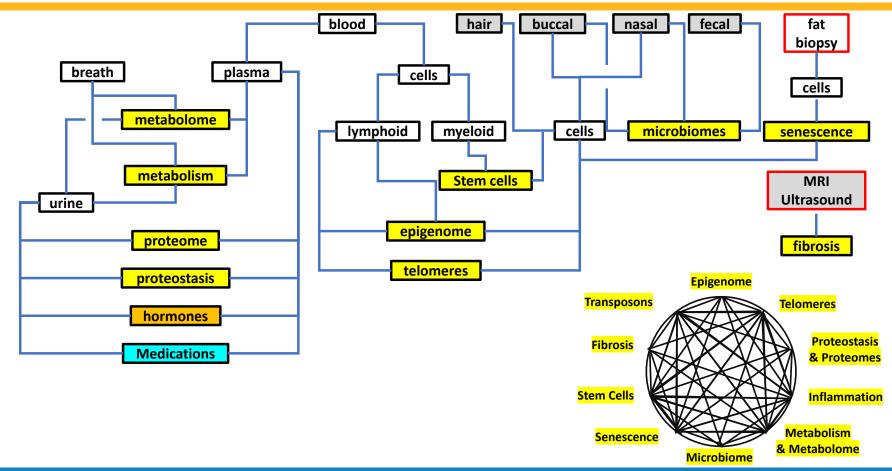


For environmental exposures: sample collection mapped to the hallmarks of aging





Samples in a doctor's visit

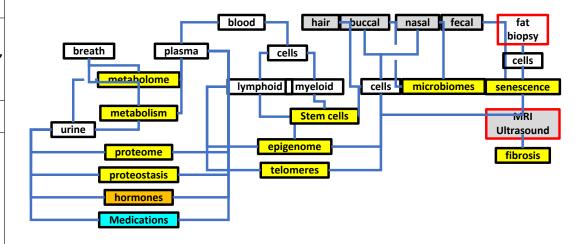




Combining Functional and Molecular Metrics in Adults

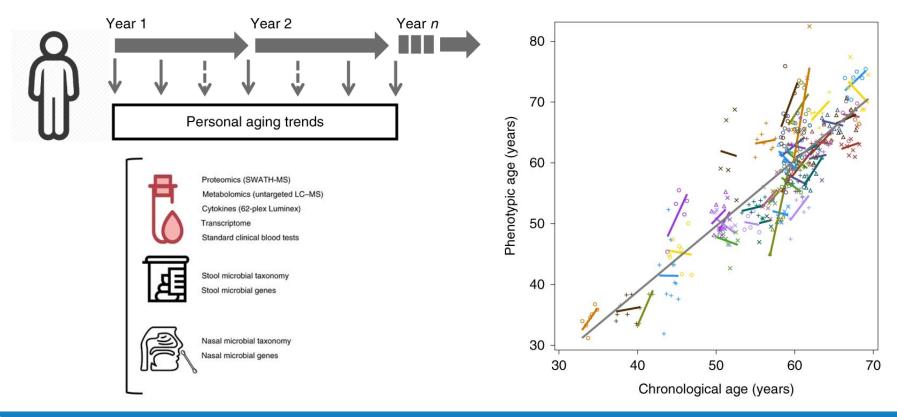
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Rates of Aging in Humans





Conclusions for Aging

- Molecular hallmarks can be used to understand interactions between the environment and aging
 - Example from breast cancer
- Clinically useful information about the trajectories of human aging can be obtained in 2-3years of doctor's visits
 - Trajectories are individual
- Studies in laboratory animals establish principles and validate useful tools
 - Biology of aging and geroscience can be done in humans



Conclusions for Aging in Challenging Environments

- Explore how a variety of environmental factors influence the aging process and disease outcomes in aging populations
- Environmental effects that are chronic, acute, and combined
- PAR-19-249 Aging Processes
 - (NIEHS, NIA, OBSSR)
- PAR-19-250 Aging Populations
 - (NIEHS, NIA, NINR, NIMHD, OBSSR)

