The prevention of disease is the most effective way of promoting human health. However, successful prevention or intervention has relied on scientific evidence that is from large-scale population-based research from descriptive to an analytical study. Based on this principle, public health professionals had been able to successfully prevent or control for the transmission of infectious diseases and premature mortality in the 20th century before the biological mechanism was understood.

Since the World Health Organization (WHO) defined health as "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity" in the late 1940s, community-based studies have indicated that medical and psycho-social problems were more prevalent among older adults. Some longitudinal studies in multiple countries including the US and China provide empirical evidence that factors associated with the functional status of the elderly affect the healthy longevity (Zeng, Feng et al. 2017). Studies have also indicated that these chronic adverse conditions such as hypertension, cardiovascular disease risk, diabetes, sleeping problems, depressive symptoms and cognitive decline, which have usually been thought as processes of normal aging, can actually be prevented and managed through medical and social interventions including physical activity, lifestyle change and community services at individual and society level.

Recent biological studies indicate that the mechanism of human illness is overlapped with underlying mechanisms that are responsible for cellular homeostasis and senescence. Large-scale population-based aging research may provide a solid basis for understanding the biological mechanism of aging, which may have important implication for developing effective intervention on human diseases.

We call for manuscript submission that focus on but not limited to the following areas:

- Social network: measurement and association with health status and welfare;
- Policy and social capital in the service of an aging population;
- Amelioration of cognitive decline among the elderly;
- Socioeconomics, biomarkers and functional status of the elderly;

We welcome original research papers, reviews, perspectives and commentary articles on previously published papers in the literature. Manuscripts can be submitted online at: https://www.gcatresearch.com/manuscript-submission/.

Submission Deadlines:
July 30, 2019