

QUANTITATIVE MEASUREMENT OF HUMAN PHYSIOLOGICAL AGE BY PROFILING OF BODY FLUIDS AND PATTERN RECOGNITION

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SUMMARY

Quantitative correlations with human age are demonstrated for 60 substances from a group of 200 substances measured in the urine of 235 men. Simplified pattern recognition calculations are used to combine these correlations into patterns of human age and to demonstrate their utility for the quantitative measurement of human physiological age and aging rate.

The empirical use of these techniques for the extension of human life-span and diminution of human suffering from degenerative diseases is discussed. Current experimental limitations of this method are demonstrated and evaluated. The application of these techniques can form the basis for a significant advance in the quality of human life.

Key words: Aging; Human; Analysis; Pattern; Urine; Quantitative

There are many hypotheses regarding the primary cause of the observed intrinsic life span of organisms [1—10]. It is to be expected that the eventual resolution of this unsolved problem in molecular biology will lead to methods of altering the primary causes of aging and thereby the life span of organisms including humans.

These alterations may be expected to be of the two types illustrated in Figs. 1—3 [11]. First, the death rate of humans during the years much earlier than their intrinsic life span will be reduced. Second, the intrinsic life span itself will be increased.

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