

CALC Fall Symposium

October 20, 2023

Center on Aging and the Life Course

The Nexus of Nutrition and Physical Activity for Optimal Aging

Keynote: Roger Fielding, PhD, Tufts University

Professor of Nutrition and Medicine

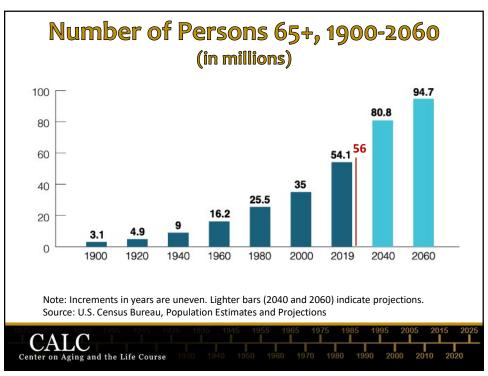


Overarching Questions

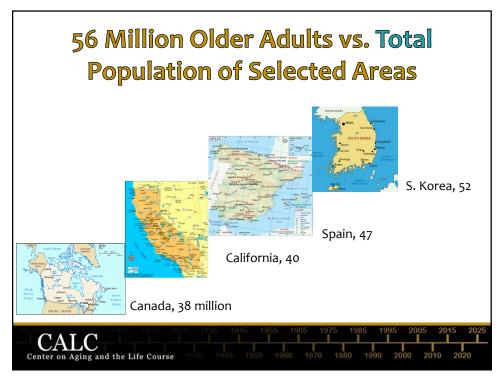
- 1. What factors lead to population aging?
- 2. How will the US older adult population change by 2033?



-



Δ

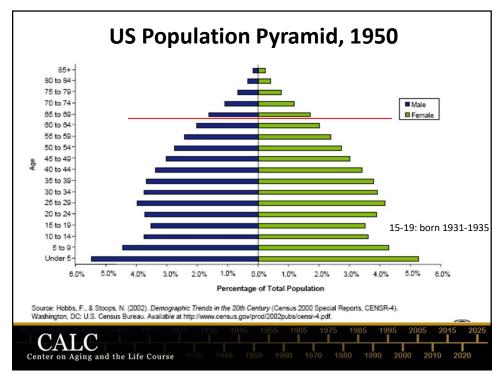


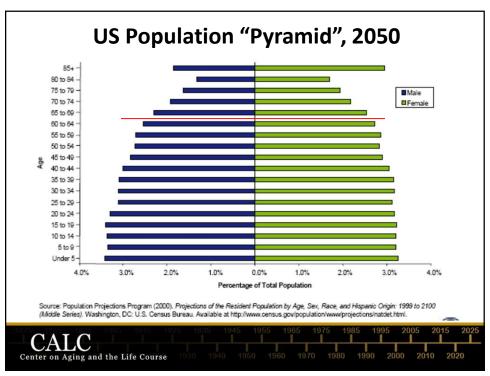
What Causes Population Aging?

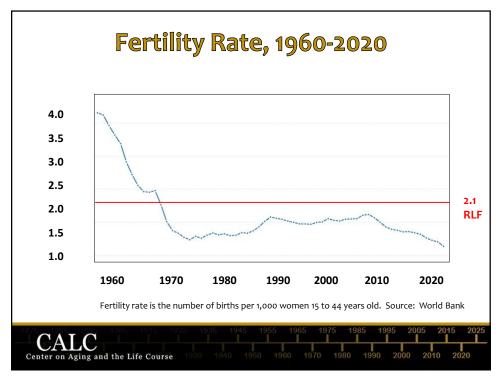
3 core demographic processes

- Fertility
- Mortality
- Migration

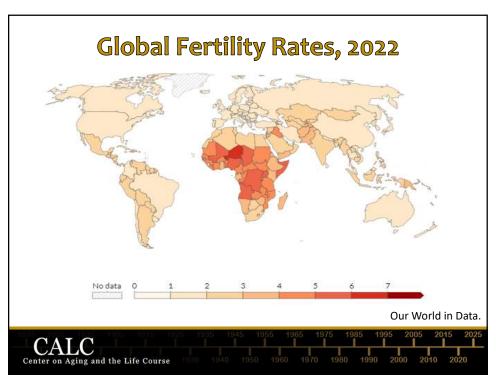


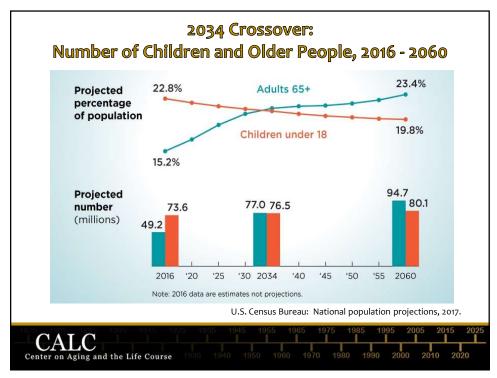


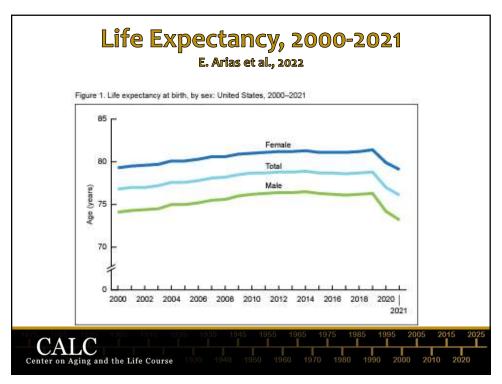




C







Opioids

- 1. Prescription pain relievers such as:
 - hydrocodone (Vicodin), oxycodone (OxyContin, Percocet)
 - morphine (Kadian, Avinza)
- 2. Non-prescription derived from morphine such as:
 - Heroin
 - Fentanyl (>50 times more potent than morphine).

Annual opioid overdose deaths

2019: 46,720 (slightly > suicide death rate)

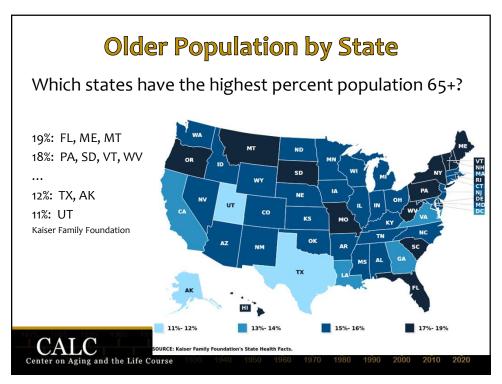
2022: 79,117

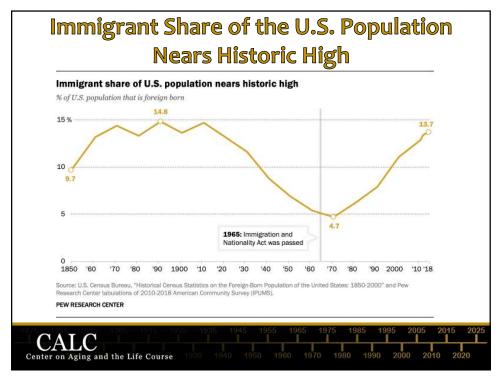
216 people in the U.S. died daily from an opioid overdose

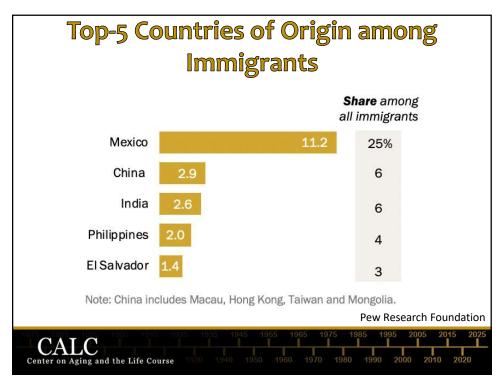
(coded as "accidents or unintentional injuries")

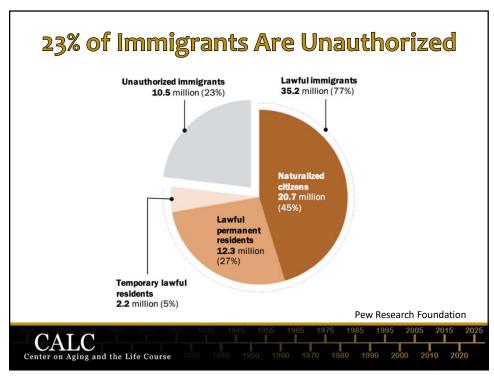


13









Take Home Messages

- 1. Population aging is a public health success!
- 2. Given current levels of fertility, population aging will continue.
- 3. Crossover in 2034: more people 65+ than < 18.
- 4. Accidents (including drug deaths) are the 4th leading cause of death.
- 5. Immigration is a counterbalance to low fertility.



