men, bisexual women might struggle more with identity engagement might be particularly beneficial to bisexual interventions might also differ. While LGBTQ community mental health pathways across genders. Thus, mental health outness increased community engagement. Community en victimization negatively impacted mental health and identity worse mental health only among women. Across genders, however, negative identity perception was associated with being less out, particularly perception, and outness) and social factors (LGBTQ community sexual identity-related (victimization, negative identity perception) and non-binary individuals (16) ages 50+. The study utilized data from the National Health, Aging, and Sexuality/Gender Study (NHAS), including bisexual women (96), men (102), women, men and non-binary individuals and compares the mental health outcomes of midlife and older bisexual individuals in the United States, applying six tenets of spiritual psychotherapy to their interviews with 88 trans older adults from across the United States, applying six tenets of spiritual psychotherapy to their life narratives. Our findings suggest that some trans older challenges and unique vulnerabilities specific to trans older adults (e.g., aging as drug targets, potentially affording novel geroscience approaches to treat a variety of age-related diseases, including Alzheimer's disease. To optimize this opportunity much more approaches to treat a variety of age-related diseases, including Alzheimer's disease. To optimize this opportunity much more...
human health. The SenNet Consortium is a highly collaborative network of scientists across the globe jointly benchmarking tools, technologies, and data analytic approaches, and aligning their activities with other NIH Common Fund initiatives, such as HuBMAP. While mapping senescent cells holds great biomedical promise, there are challenges such as the absence of specific biomarker to identify senescent cells, the appearance of senescence under physiological and pathological conditions, and little knowledge of what drives senescence in vivo. Analogous to the Human Genome Project, to achieve SenNet goals, innovative tools and technologies for single cell and spatial tissue analysis must be developed. Products of SenNet, in addition these new approaches, will include common nomenclature to define senescent cells, novel biomarkers of senescent cells, and publicly accessible databases and 4D atlases of senescent cells in 18 human and murine organs that enables 4D visualization.