

**Activities of Daily Living**

Activities of daily living are basic tasks that must be accomplished over a daily timescale for an individual to thrive, including personal hygiene, management of continence, dressing, feeding, and ambulation. Activities of daily living are used as a measurement of an individual's functional status.

**Cellular Senescence**

Cellular senescence is a cellular stress response characterized essentially by irreversible arrest of cellular proliferation that can occur in response to a potentially oncogenic stress (persistent genomic damage, oncogene activation, epigenomic perturbations), and it involves the activation of tumor suppressor genes. The physiological consequences of cellular senescence include tumor suppression and optimal tissue repair, while the pathophysiological consequences include age-related tumor progression and age-related degenerative alterations.

**Clinical Frailty Scale (CFS)**

The CFS is a practical and efficient tool for evaluating frailty, which is a condition characterized by increased vulnerability to external stressors. It involves the use of clinical descriptors and pictographs. The scale was designed to aid clinicians in stratifying older adults according to their level of vulnerability.

**Comprehensive Assessment of Frailty (CAF) score**

The CAF score is another toolset available to clinicians to help assess the risk for elderly patients undergoing cardiac surgery, but unlike other scoring tools (eg, the Society of Thoracic Surgeons [STS] score), the CAF score also includes measures of frailty (eg, weakness, self-reported exhaustion, standing balance, etc) in addition to laboratory data and a patient's clinical features.

**Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment (CGA)**

The CGA is a multidisciplinary diagnostic and therapeutic intervention pathway that identifies medical, psychosocial, and functional limitations in frail patients. The CGA is intended to help develop a coordinated plan to maximize health with aging.

**Endocrine Dysregulation**

Endocrine dysregulation refers to disturbances in the regulatory processes (negative feedback and positive feedback control circuits) that govern the release of hormones. As hormones regulate a myriad of physiological functions, endocrine dysregulation can contribute to a broad array of pathophysiological states.

**Essential Frailty Toolset (EFT)**

The EFT is a simple, but highly predictive composite score of 4 indicators (time to stand five times, cognitive impairment, hemoglobin levels, and serum albumin) used for predicting mortality after transcatheter aortic valve implantation TAVI or surgical aortic valve replacement.

**European System of Cardiac Operative Risk Evaluation (EuroSCORE)**

EuroSCORE is a European risk score toolset (the American equivalent is the STS score) used to predict operative mortality of adult cardiac surgery within 30 days of the operation or later if the patient remains hospitalized.

**Frailty**

Frailty is a common clinical syndrome in older adults that increases the risk of poor health outcomes, including falls, incident disability, hospitalization, and mortality. Increased vulnerability results from aging-associated declines in reserve and function across multiple physiological systems. Frailty is operationally defined as the presence of three (of five) phenotypic criteria indicative of compromised energetics: low handgrip strength, low energy, decreased walking speed, low physical activity, and unintentional weight loss (10 lbs/4.54 kg over the course of 1 year).

**Left Ventricular Assist Device (LVAD)**

An LVAD is a mechanical pump (transcutaneous or implanted in the left ventricle) used to support left ventricular and circulatory function in the setting of heart failure. LVADs are typically used as a bridge-to-transplant therapy or a destination therapy (long-term treatment with an LVAD to prolong and improve patient life).