

Adulthood

Young adulthood

Health status

Sensory and psychomotor functioning are at their peak

Accidents are the leading cause of death

Influences on health

Diet

Exercise

Smoking

Alcohol

Socioeconomic status

Gender

Education

World of Work

Intimacy versus Isolation

Intimate Relationships

Cohabitation

Marriage

Divorce

Parenthood

Infertility

Adoption

Assisted conception

Middle Adulthood

Physical changes

Sensory and psychomotor functioning

Climacteric and menopause

Aging: Appearance

Health

Influences on health

Gender

Osteoporosis

Ethnicity

Death rate

Stress

Generativity Versus Stagnation

Midlife crisis

Relationships with children

Empty nest

When children stay or return

Late Adulthood

Older population

12 ½ percent of population
Influenced by medical progress and healthier lifestyles
Types of aging
Primary
Secondary
Life expectancy
76.5 years in the U. S.
White Americans live longer (about 6 to 8 years)
Women live longer (about 6 years)

African Americans are more vulnerable
Women live longer because of better health care
Women are more likely to be widowed and have more years of poor health
Heart disease is the leading cause of death
Theories of aging
Programmed-aging
Wear-and-tear
Reserve capacity

Sensory and psychomotor functioning
Vision
Hearing
Taste and smell
Health status
Alzheimer's Disease
Major Depression
Integrity Versus Despair
Social issues
Income
Living arrangements
The End of Life
Kubler-Ross's stages of adjustment to death
Suicide
Children
Adolescents
Adults
Euthanasia and assisted suicide
Living will
Life review