SYSTEMIC APPROACH TO THE AGEING OF LIVING BEINGS

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Living beings have the operational organization of very complicated systems. They may be studied in terms of systemic analysis.

Their operational organization is not invariable in time. Life implies a succession of modifications of certain parameters and operators.

These modifications do not appear at random, but they are governed by certain probabilistic rules which suggest the presence of: programming, timing devices (biological clocks) and some "control machines" (biological automata).

Experimental data and clinical observations demonstrate that the evolution in time of a living being (in the course of a generation) results from a very great number of sequential and parallel processes. From a more general point of view, we consider two classes of such processes: one acting as antientropic factors, the other as entropic factors.

Individual evolution in the course of a generation (ontogenezis and ageing of the living beings, is determined by the confrontation of endogenous (genetical) processes with enviroment factors (adaptation) learning, pathologic agents, etc.).

Consequently, ageing has a great individual variability, but a certain typology of ageing is possible to be found for each species.