



SYSTEM_STATUS: ONLINE

Operationalizing Phenotypic Age

From Biomarker Science to Clinical
Execution: Implementing the
Levine/PLOS ONE (2018) Methodology.

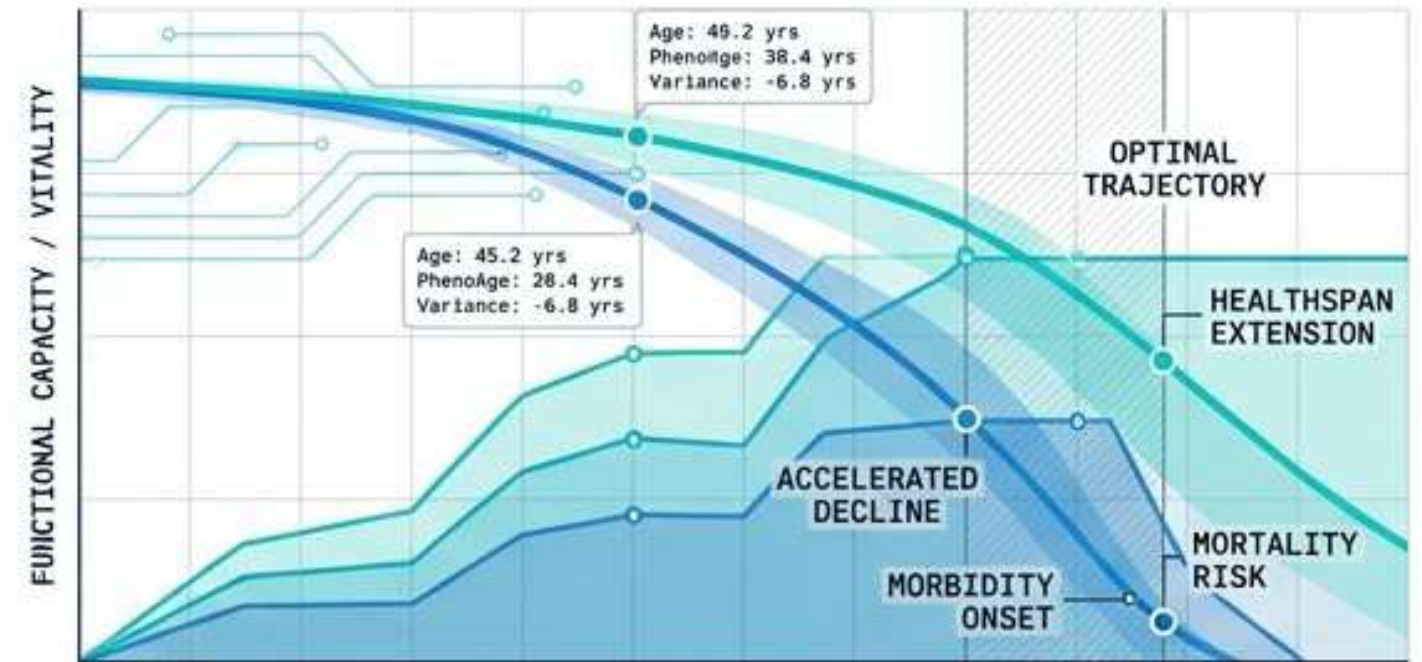


CHRONOLOGICAL AGE



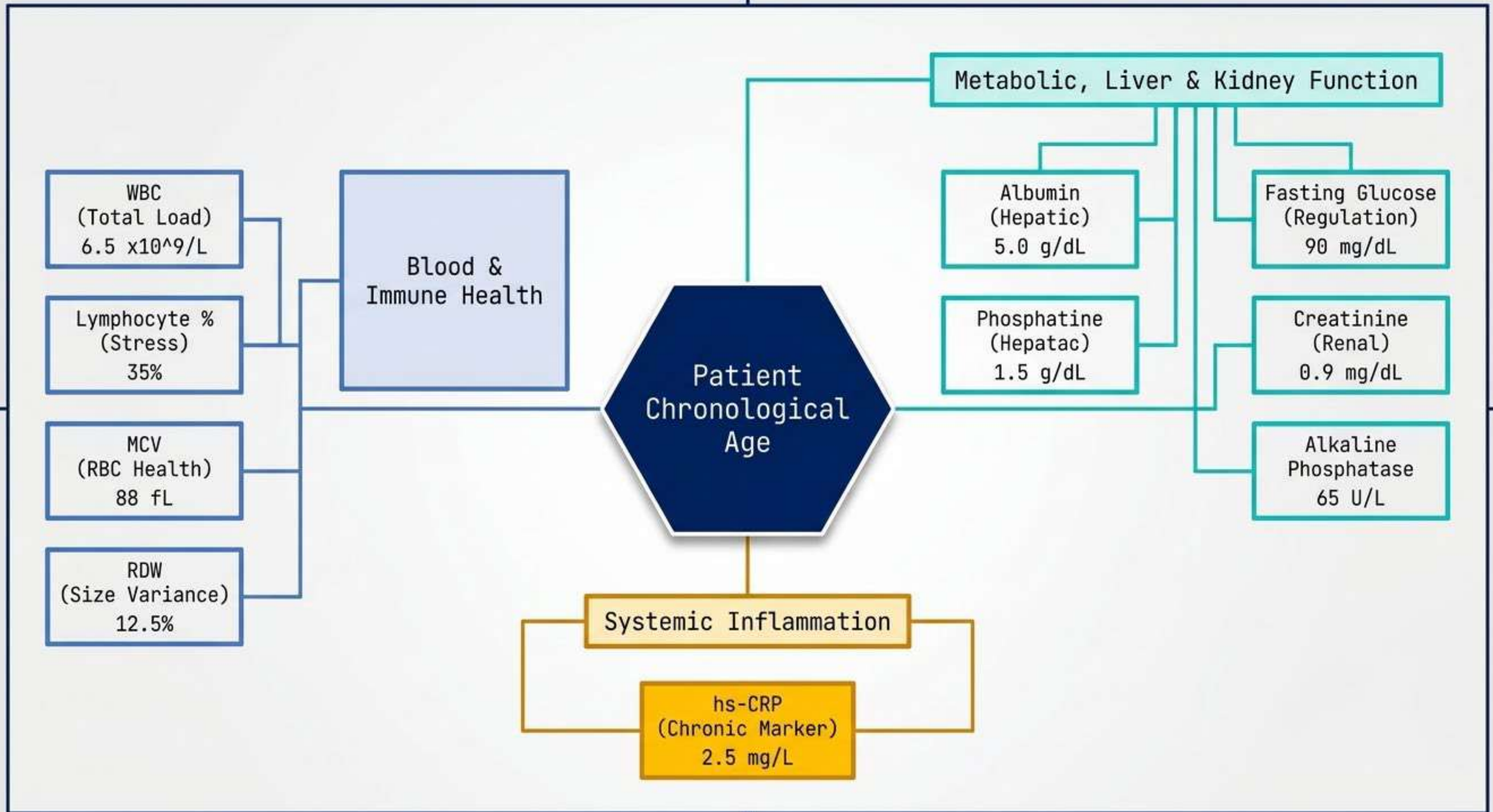
Fixed. Purely temporal. A fundamentally poor predictor of functional decline or individualized disease risk.

PHENOTYPIC AGE

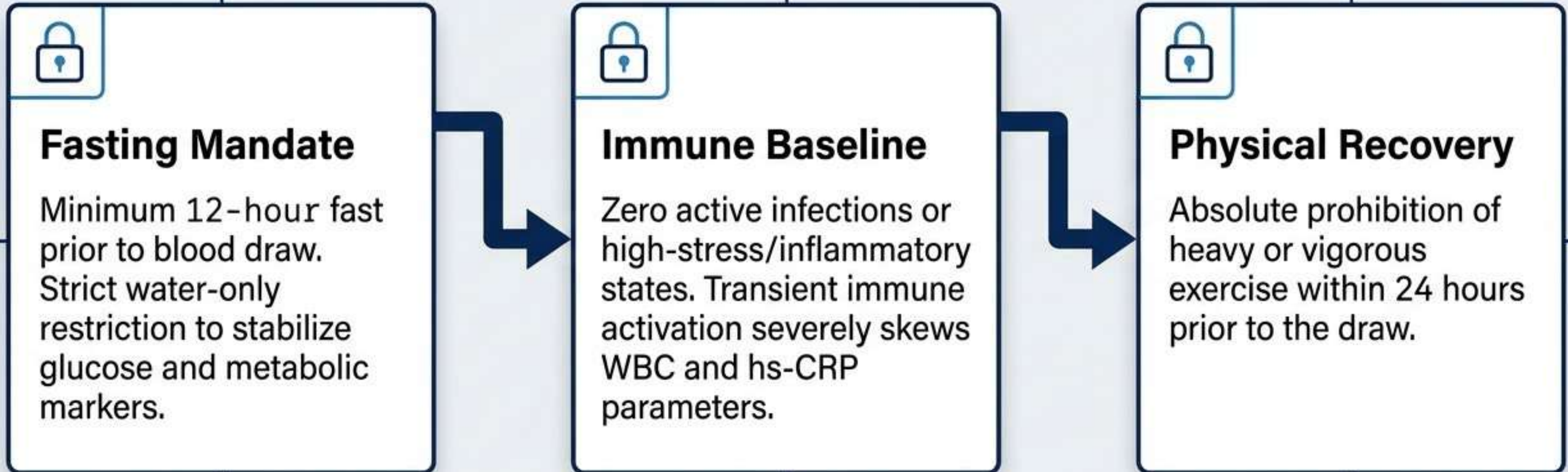


Dynamic. Physiological. Highly predictive of morbidity, functional decline, and 10-year mortality risk.

CORE PREMISE: Shift the clinical focus from measuring time alive to measuring actual physiological decline.

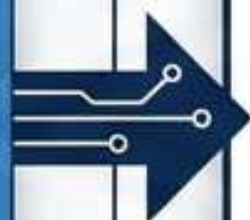


3-step Gatekeeper



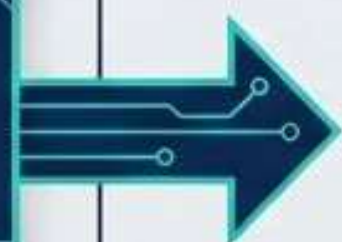
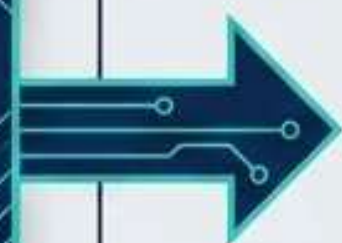
Failure to enforce these prerequisites invalidates algorithmic outputs.

**Raw Lab
Data**
(SI Units)



The Conversion Matrix

Creatinine ($\mu\text{mol/L}$ -> mg/dL) | Divide by 88.4
Glucose (mmol/L -> mg/dL) | Multiply by 18.01
hs-CRP (mg/L -> mg/dL) | Divide by 10



**Calculated
Outputs**

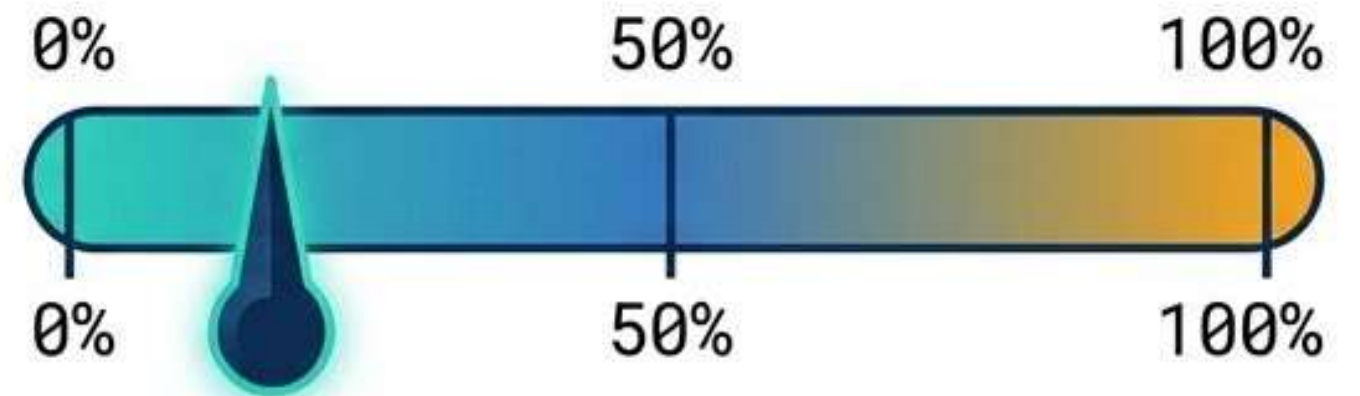
Metric 1: Age Acceleration



Formula: Phenotypic Age - Chronological Age

Positive values indicate accelerated biological aging. Negative values indicate biological youth and physiological optimization.

Metric 2: 10-Year Mortality Score



A direct **probability projection** based on biomarker weightings. Represents the statistical likelihood of mortality within the next decade based on the Gompertz baseline.

Patient Profile A

Biomarker Status: Out-of-range, elevated parameters.

Chronological Age: **70 Years Old**

Calculated Phenotypic Age: **84.0**
(+14 years accelerated)

10-Year Mortality Score: **63.8%**

Patient Profile B



Biomarker Status: Optimized, clinically low-normal ranges.

Chronological Age: **53 Years Old**

Calculated Phenotypic Age: **43.8**
(-9.2 years younger)

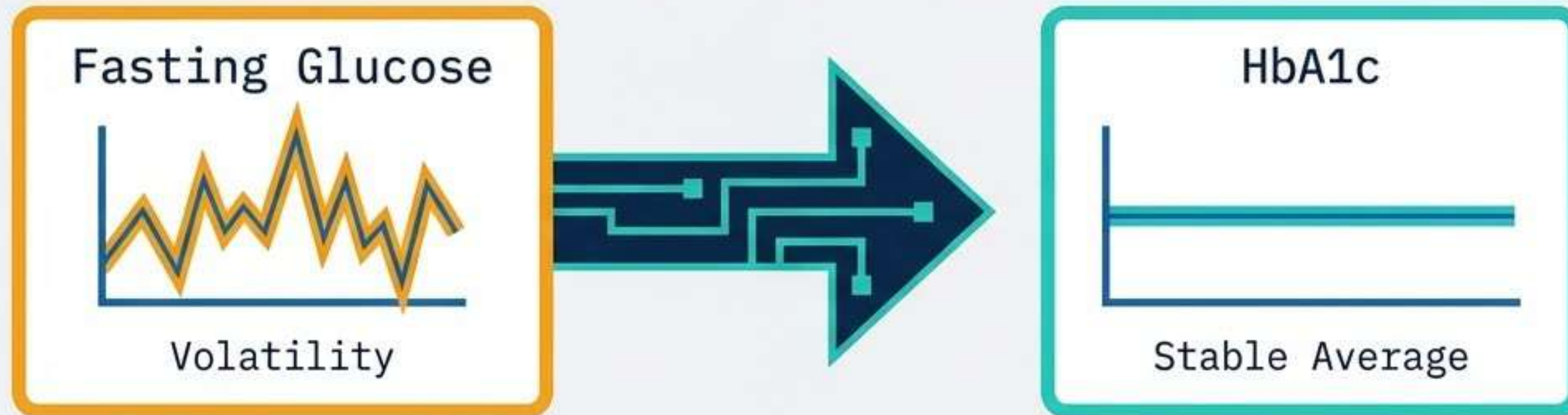
10-Year Mortality Score: **2.7%**

Comparison Matrix

	Blood Phenotypic Age	Epigenetic Clocks
Diagnostic Methodology	Standard blood panels	Digital PCR / Microarray DNA Methylation
Cost Feasibility	High affordability / scale 	>100,000 NTD per test minimum 
Operational Turnaround	24-hour turnaround	Weeks / Months
Integration Timeline	Immediate	Requires 6-12 months of R&D integration

Epigenetic profiling remains an R&D luxury; Blood-based Phenotypic Age is a highly scalable, immediate clinical reality.

The Dilemma: "Fasting Glucose" relies on subjective patient reporting (varying interpretations of fasting windows or sleep deprivation), introducing severe algorithmic input variance.



The Operational Swap: Replace standard Fasting Glucose with HbA1c.

Rationale: HbA1c operates as a proxy that captures a stable, 120-day glycemic average, entirely eliminating short-term patient variability and compliance errors.

Clinical Monitoring Cadence & Timeline

Phase 1: Baseline Establishment

(Days 1-14)

Action:

Conduct two independent blood tests spaced 1 to 2 weeks apart.

Rationale:

Ensures baseline accuracy by accounting for short-acting fluctuations (e.g., hs-CRP responds in days).

1

14

30

42

Phase 2: Standard Health Monitoring

(Every 90 Days)

Action:

Re-test at strict 3-month intervals.

Rationale:

Aligns with the multi-week/month half-lives of cellular metrics (e.g., RBC lifespan represented in MCV/RDW) to accurately track the reversal or acceleration of biological age post-intervention.

90

Operational Mandates & Compliance Checklists



Mandate 1: 24-Hour Turnaround Time

No exceptions. Data in, results out within exactly **one day**. Operations must be streamlined to meet this SLA without excuse.



Mandate 2: Minimum Stock Assurance

Strict inventory management for reagents, BCA, and test kits. Historical **'out-of-stock'** failures are absolutely unacceptable.



Mandate 3: Verified Audits

Regular, mandatory inventory audits must be maintained and formally signed off by both procurement and legal departments.

Dual-Track Roadmap: Operations & R&D

