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   Sommario/riassunto   It is important to prevent and manage the frailty of the elderly because
                                 their muscle strength and physical activity decrease in old age, making
                                 them prone to falling, depression, and social isolation. In the end, they
                                 need to be admitted to a hospital or a nursing home. When successful
                                 aging fails and motor ability declines due to illness, malnutrition, or
                                 reduced activity, frailty eventually occurs. Once frailty occurs, people
                                 with frailty do not have the power to exercise or the power to move.
                                 The functions of the heart and muscles are deteriorated more rapidly
                                 when they are not used. Consequently, frailty goes through a vicious
                                 cycle. As one's physical fitness is deteriorated, the person has less
                                 power to exercise, poorer cognitive functions, and inferior nutrition
                                 intake. Consequently, the whole body of the person deteriorates.
                                 Therefore, in addition to observational studies to identify risk factors
                                 for preventing aging, various intervention studies have been conducted
                                 to develop exercise programs and apply them to communities,
                                 hospitals, and nursing homes for helping the elderly maintain healthy
                                 lives. Until now, most aging studies have focused on physical frailty.
                                 However, social frailty and cognitive frailty affect senile health
                                 negatively just as much as physical frailty. Nevertheless, little is known
                                 about social frailty and cognitive frailty. This special issue includes
                                 original experimental studies, reviews, systematic reviews, and meta-
                                 analysis studies on the prevention of senescence (physical senescence,
                                 cognitive senescence, social senescence), high-risk group detection,