Dr. Carnes is interested in why organisms die, why they die when they do, and why they die of the things they do. To pursue these questions, he has melded his training in biology and statistics into an approach to research that he calls the *biodemography of aging* – a field of scientific study now recognized around the world. Dr. Carnes has used his biodemographic approach to reveal mathematical properties of the age pattern of death that are shared by all species, to identify factors that influence longevity as well as their relative importance, and to estimate upper limits for both the longevity of individuals and the life expectancy of populations. In an effort to reach beyond the scientific community, Dr Carnes has written a book for the general public, published articles in widely read magazines like Scientific American, given numerous interviews to National Public Radio as well as to local and national television networks, was the subject of a feature documentary on the Discovery Health channel that was based on his research, and gives talks on the science of aging at a variety of community venues. Dr Carnes hopes that his research will contribute to a better understanding of the health and mortality consequences of aging for both individuals and populations.

Reading Material:

- Carnes, B.A. 2007. Senescence as viewed through the lens of comparative biology. Annals of the New York Academy of Science 1114: 14-22.
- *Carnes, B.A.* and S.J. Olshansky. 2007. A realist view of aging, mortality and future longevity. Population and Development Review 33(2): 367-381.
- Carnes, B.A., L. Holden, S.J. Olshansky and J.S. Siegel. 2006. Mortality partitions and their relevance to research on senescence. Biogerontology 7: 183-198.
- Carnes, B.A., Y Nakasato, and SJ Olshansky. 2005. Medawar revisited: Unresolved issues in research on aging. Ageing Horizons 3: 22-27.
- Carnes, B.A. 2004. Darwinian bodies in a Lamarkian world. The Gerontologist 44: 274-279.
- Carnes, B.A., S.J. Olshansky and D. Grahn. 2003. Biological evidence for limits to the duration of life. Biogerontology 4(1): 31-45.
- Carnes, B.A. and S.J. Olshansky. 2001. Heterogeneity and its biodemographic implications for longevity and mortality. Journal of Experimental Gerontology 36(3): 419-430.
- Carnes, B.A., S. Jay Olshansky, L. Gavrilov, N. Gavrilova, and D. Grahn. 1999. Human longevity: Nature vs Nurture Fact or Fiction. Perspectives in Biology and Medicine 42(3): 422-441.
- *Nakasato*, Y and *B.A. Carnes*. 2006. Health promotion in older adults: Promoting successful aging in primary care settings. Geriatrics 61(4): 27-31.
- Olshansky, S. Jay, B.A. Carnes, and R. Butler. 2003. If humans were built to last. In: New Look at Human Evolution. Scientific American (25 August, Special Edition).
- Olshansky, S.J., L. Hayflick, L and B.A. Carnes. 2002. No truth to the Fountain of Youth. Scientific American 286(6): 78-81.
- Olshansky, S.J. and *B.A. Carnes*. 2001. The Quest for Immortality: Science at the Frontiers of Aging. New York: Norton Press.

Contact Information:

E-mail: Bruce-Carnes@ouhsc.edu

Office: (405) 271-8550

Web Site: http://www.ouhsc.edu/geriatricmedicine/Carnes_web/index.html