

Editorial

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This volume of the *International Journal of Ageing in Developing Countries* (IJADC), is composed of four papers. The first two papers selected by the editorial board, focus on the social and psychological aspects of ageing. The first paper looks at how the discourse practices surrounding ageing affects ageing identities in Bali, whilst the second paper discusses how familial support towards older women coming from below poverty line families has changed over the years, thus challenging the tradition care for older persons in India. The other two papers chosen to be published in this volume take a more medical approach. One investigates the subclinical inflammation in older persons with coronary artery disease, whilst the other focuses on the increase in connective tissue growth. Both studies are based in Hospital for War Veterans in Moscow. Besides, in this issue one also finds two book reviews-namely, 'The Sociology of W. E. B. Du Bois: Racialized modernity and the global color line by Itzigsohn, J. & Brown, K. (Eds.), (2020), reviewed by Elaine M. Eliopoulos, and Social exclusion in later life: Interdisciplinary and policy perspectives by Walsh K, Scharf T, Van Regenmortel S, & Wanka A. (Eds.), (2021), reviewed by Eniola Cadmus.

The first article 'Decline or successful ageing discourses: When local knowledge and dominant discourses intersect to shape personal stories of ageing' written by Made Diah Lestari, Christine Stephens, and Tracy Morison, takes a narrative approach in looking at how the discourses on ageing surrounding decline or successful ageing vary among different cultures, and how contemporary ageing discourses influence and shape identity. In particular, by applying positioning-discursive analysis, this article explores the interaction between local understandings and the dominant discourses of ageing, focusing on how these shape personal stories about ageing and the subject positions. These are provided by the discourses among 11 multigenerational households in Bali. Unlike previous research from different socio-cultural context which described pressure and shame among older people who could not achieve successful ageing ideals, this article found that both 'decline' and 'successful ageing' discourses were used to legitimate a positive identity for being an old person in decline.

Shyam Singh and Amod Gurjar explore familial support (and the lack of it). In this contribution on 'Family support related problems of older women living in Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in Lucknow City of Uttar Pradesh, India', Singh and Gurjar portrays the Indian ideal of care for older persons, by being provided by the family members and within the family setting. Through a diagnostic research approach, whereby 200 older women were

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interviewed, this paper takes a deep look at how changes within contemporary society has come to challenge the very notion of familial support which has placed the Indian ideal under threat. The Major finding of the study shows that the older women living in below poverty line families are not receiving the appropriate help and cooperation from their family members.

The third paper in this volume by Svetlana Topolyanskaya, Tatyana Eliseeva, Anna Sanina, Olga Vakulenko and Leonid Dvoretzki focuses on the 'Connective tissue growth factor in very old patients with coronary artery disease'. This is a cross-sectional study approach by looking at patients diagnosed with coronary artery disease (CAD), with mean age of 87.8 years (75-96 years). This paper sought to determine the concentration of connective tissue growth factor in the blood of CAD patients in old age and to establish its clinical significance in various pathologies in this group. The study enrolled 50 people, out of which 38 were diagnosed with coronary artery disease and constituted the main group, whilst 12 healthy young people (on average 22.9 years) not diagnosed with coronary artery disease were the control group. Within the framework of this pilot study, in older persons diagnosed with coronary artery disease, significant effect of connective tissue growth factor on echocardiographic indicators of myocardial dysfunction and the course of chronic heart failure was revealed.

The fourth and last contribution by Svetlana Topolyanskaya, Tatyana Eliseeva, Olga Vakulenko, and Leonid Dvoretzki, is on 'Subclinical inflammation in very old patients with coronary artery disease'. This paper looks at the concentrations of tumor necrosis factor-alpha and interleukin-6 and to analyze the relationships of these cytokines with a number of various disorders in very old patients with coronary artery disease. One hundred and thirty very old patients were enrolled in this cross-sectional study, with 102 diagnosed with coronary artery disease in the study group, whilst 28 not diagnosed with coronary artery disease, as the control. Findings from this study indicate that in very old patients with chronic coronary artery disease an increased serum TNF- α and L-6 levels are often found. Higher TNF- α and IL-6 concentrations are associated with the chronic heart failure and hyperuricemia.

All four articles come from a range of disciplinary backgrounds and use a variety of models and concepts. Yet, the findings and analyses presented in all show that whilst ageing is increasingly evident on policy agendas, there are still significant challenges and obstacles ahead as we strive to build a global society for all ages. To conclude, all papers bring a range of expertise and insights to the issue. We do hope that you find this journal's content instructive and inspirational and trust that you will find all articles intellectually stimulating and welcome additions to your library.