

Global Healthspan Policy Institute

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Hello,

This week we highlight four recent scientific findings that span from lifestyle impacts on brain health to surprisingly hopeful breakthroughs in cancer research — including an intriguing look at scorpion venom’s potential.

Are you part of a health or life extension research organization? Our coalition has grown to over 90 member groups, including 25 major US organizations and 16 major international groups. We hope your organization will be next! Check below to find a link to join our coalition quickly and easily.

All this and more this week. Join us as we move forward into another exciting month of incredible opportunities in this burgeoning and revolutionary field.



Edwina Rogers, CEO
Global Healthspan Policy Institute



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Nighttime Light Exposure May Raise Cardiovascular Risk by Up to 50%

New findings suggest that frequent exposure to light at night —such as from screens or room lighting—can significantly increase cardiovascular risk, including conditions like hypertension, heart disease, and stroke.

[Read more](#)



We’re Bringing the Best Research in the World to Congress - and Your Donations Are The Fuel To Our Fire!

With your help, we’re bringing the vision of a world without the spectre of diseases like cancer, heart disease, and Alzheimer’s one step closer to reality each and every day. Our team works closely with industry leaders from sectors as far-reaching as biotechnology to gene therapy to pharmaceuticals and beyond — uniting our members under a common, core mission to benefit the public trust.

[Help us bring new preventions and therapeutics for the benefit of all generations. today](#)

[Join The Coalition Here](#)



Amazonian Scorpion Venom Shows Promise Against Breast Cancer Cells

Researchers have identified a molecule in the venom of an Amazonian scorpion (*Brotheas amazonicus*) that, in laboratory tests, attacks breast cancer cells similarly to chemotherapy agents — offering a potential new avenue for future cancer treatments.

[Read more](#)



Physical Activity at Two Life Stages May Help Lower Dementia Risk

A recent study shows that regular physical activity in both midlife and older age is linked with a lower risk of dementia, emphasizing the importance of staying active throughout one’s lifetime.

[Read more](#)



Artificial Sweeteners and Brain Aging — What We Know So Far

Emerging evidence suggests that long-term consumption of common artificial sweeteners may be associated with accelerated brain aging and cognitive decline — though more research is needed to establish strong causal links.

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