Currently, changing in lifestyle has been triggered and critically contributed to the increasing incidence and prevalence of several noncommunicable diseases and their risk factors. Oxidative stress has been considered an underpin of most diseases and understanding mechanisms that triggers it is inextricably critical for maintaining a healthy lifestyle.

In the last decades, optimal control has become a well-established research area and also has several applications in many scientific fields, ranging from biological, physiological, and medicine sciences. Several strategies (pharmacological and nonpharmacological) have been developed to promote a healthy lifestyle in order to reduce all implications attributed to oxidative stress.

Thus, we invite investigators to contribute with original research as well as review articles addressing the effects of different nonpharmacological approaches used to decrease oxidative stress in aging and chronic diseases. This will be a great opportunity to improve the knowledge and fill out the gaps present in the literature with findings in laboratory animals and humans, at cellular and molecular, biochemical, physiological, clinical analysis and epidemiological levels.

Potential topics include but are not limited to the following:

- Exercise training for reducing physiological dysfunction at different systems and populations
- Diet effects on oxidative stress and its consequences in aging and chronic diseases
- Lifestyle influence on oxidative stress at different physiological systems
- Cellular and molecular mechanisms by which lifestyle changes (e.g., diet, exercise practice, vitamin supplementation, cigarette and smoke) regulate oxidative stress

Authors can submit their manuscripts through the Manuscript Tracking System at http://mts.hindawi.com/submit/journals/omcl/umos/.