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Nota di contenuto	Obesity and Lung Disease; Preface; Contents; Contributors; Chapter 1: Effects of Obesity on Lung Function; Objectives; Introduction; Adipose Tissue and Respiratory Mechanics; Intra-abdominal and Intrathoracic Pressures; Respiratory System Compliance; Consequences of Altered Respiratory Mechanics in Obesity; Breathing Pattern; Resting Lung Volume; Consequences of Reduced FRC; Airway Resistance and Reactance; Expiratory Flow Limitation During Tidal Breathing; Intrinsic PEEP and Dynamic Hyperinflation; Airway Closure and Ventilation Distribution; Gas Exchange Consequences of Reduced Intrathoracic Volume Total Lung Capacity; Spirometry; Volume-Independent Effects on Airway Function; Effects of Altered Ventilatory Mechanics on Symptoms, Performance and Clinical

Presentation; Breathlessness at Rest and During Exercise; Effects of Obesity on Respiratory Function in Disease; Impact of Obesity on the Interpretation of Pulmonary Function Tests; References; Chapter 2: Effects of Obesity on Airway Responsiveness; Objectives; Introduction; Obesity and Airway Responsiveness in Human Subjects; Epidemiological and Cohort Studies; Weight Loss Studies
Obese Mice Exhibit Innate AHRMechanistic Basis for Airway Hyperresponsiveness in Obesity; Mechanical Factors; Inflammation; Diet; Conclusions; References; Chapter 3: The Effects of Obesity on Immune Function and Pulmonary Host Defense; Objectives; Introduction; Adipose Tissue Is an Energy Storage Depot and Endocrine Gland that Influences the Immune System; Alteration in Leukocyte Counts and Function in Obese Human Subjects; Obesity Is a Risk Factor for Susceptibility and Severity of Illness from H1N1 Pandemic Influenza
Does Obesity Increase the Risk of Community-Acquired or Nosocomial Pneumonia? Comorbid Conditions Associated with Obesity Known to Affect Pulmonary Host Defense; Effect of Leptin and Leptin Receptor Deficiency on Susceptibility to Infection in Mice and Humans; Diet-Induced Obesity Impairs Host Defense against Murine Influenza A Infection; Conclusions; References; Chapter 4: Pathogenesis of Obstructive Sleep Apnea in Obesity; Objectives; Introduction; Obstructive Sleep Apnea: Diagnosis, Definitions, and Nomenclature; Clinical Characteristics of Obstructive Sleep Apnea
Epidemiology of Obesity and Obstructive Sleep Apnea Prevalence; Risk Factors for OSA; Regional Fat Distribution; Morbidity/Mortality; Cardiovascular Disease; Metabolic Consequences; Sleepiness, Neurocognitive Dysfunction, and Quality of Life; Pathophysiology of Obstructive Sleep Apnea; Upper Airway Imaging; Regional Obesity and Upper Airway Function; Nonmechanical Factors; Neuroventilatory and Humeral Factors; Pharyngeal Muscle Activity; Hereditary and Genetic Factors; Treatment of Obstructive Sleep Apnea; Weight Loss and Improved Upper Airway Function During Sleep
Longitudinal Post-Bariatric Surgery Weight Loss

Sommario/riassunto

As a result of the rapidly growing rate of obesity worldwide, clinicians are struggling to provide the best strategies for treating obese patients with concomitant pulmonary conditions. Obesity does not simply change the epidemiology of pulmonary disease; obesity has a profound impact on the pathophysiology of common pulmonary diseases. Obesity affects the severity of asthma, response to treatment, and is likely a major modifier of the phenotype of asthma. Obesity also appears to affect response to pathogens, and as such has a major influence on response to pneumonia, and has a significant impact on outcomes pertaining to acute lung injury in the intensive care unit. Obesity and Lung Disease: A Guide to Management is the first text in the field to cover the full range of issues related to managing obese patients with pulmonary problems. All the relevant conditions, in the context of obesity, are covered, including airway inflammation, sleep apnea, asthma, pulmonary hypertension, obesity hypoventilation, as well as others. Written by an international group of experts, this important new volume is an invaluable resource for all clinicians and scientists concerned with the challenging problems surrounding obesity and lung diseases. .
