

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910739487003321
Titolo	Smoking and Lung Inflammation [[electronic resource]] : Basic, Pre-Clinical and Clinical Research Advances // edited by Thomas J. Rogers, Gerard J. Criner, William D. Cornwell
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, NY : , : Springer New York : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2013
ISBN	1-4614-7351-9
Edizione	[1st ed. 2013.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (217 p.)
Disciplina	616.200471
Soggetti	Immunology Respiratory organs—Diseases Pathology Pneumology/Respiratory System
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- Immunopathology of COPD -- Monocyte Populations Which Participate in Chronic Lung Inflammation -- Neutrophils Inflammation in COPD -- Role of Epithelial Cells in Chronic Inflammatory Lung Disease -- The Relationship Between Oxidative Stress Responses and Lung Inflammation with Cigarette Smoking -- Autoimmune Mechanisms Contributing to Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease -- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD): Local and Systemic Disease -- Infectious Mechanisms Regulating Susceptibility to Acute Exacerbations of COPD -- COPD: Biomarkers and Phenotypes -- Anti-inflammatory Therapeutics in COPD: Past, Present and Future.
Sommario/riassunto	Smoking and Lung Inflammation is the first book directly related to chronic lung inflammation of its kind in several respects. First, the it focuses on both basic and clinical research on COPD, and the inflammatory mechanisms that function in these diseases. Second, it is unique with respect to scope of the discussion of the unusual characteristics of the immune response which occurs in these patients. Third, it includes knowledge being gained from translational research conducted through clinical trials at several Medical Schools in the

United States. Not only is this research providing information about novel drugs and therapies, but it is also advancing our understanding of the genetics of these diseases. This work will illuminate the molecular basis for these diseases, and hopefully will permit us to individualize the therapies for these diseases.
