There are considerable socioeconomic disparities in asthma control among children, but the molecular origins of these disparities are not well understood. A new Pediatric Pulmonology study of 99 children with asthma found considerable differences in various types of immune cells in children of higher versus lower socioeconomic status families. Research suggests that both “social” and “physical” pollutants contribute to socioeconomic disparities in asthma outcomes. Additional studies are needed to determine how these factors may affect the immune system as it relates to asthma.

Additional Information

Link to Study: https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/ppul.23986

About Journal

Pediatric Pulmonology (PPUL) is the foremost global journal studying the respiratory system in disease and in health as it develops from intrauterine life through adolescence to adulthood. Combining explicit and informative analysis of clinical as well as basic scientific research, PPUL provides a look at the many facets of respiratory system disorders in infants and children, ranging from pathological anatomy, developmental issues, and pathophysiology to infectious disease, asthma, cystic fibrosis, and airborne toxins. Focused attention is given to the reporting of diagnostic and therapeutic methods for neonates, preschool children, and adolescents, the enduring effects of childhood respiratory diseases, and newly described infectious diseases.

PPUL concentrates on subject matters of crucial interest to specialists preparing for the Pediatric Subspecialty Examinations in the United States and other countries. With its attentive coverage and extensive clinical data, this journal is a principle source for pediatricians in practice and in training and a must have for all pediatric pulmonologists.

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